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Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey 2022-2023



The cover features a white background with a pattern of small yellow dots. Several vertical yellow bars of varying heights are positioned on the left and right sides, creating a stepped effect. The text is centered in a bold, red, serif font.

**Madhya Pradesh
Economic Survey
2022-23**

Preface

An attempt has been made to provide a more advanced format to this year's 'Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey - 2022-23' than its previous editions. This year's economic survey has been prepared in the light of the basic systems and policy and data-based decision-making method developed in order to take Madhya Pradesh's economy from a developing state to a developed state in the past years. An expert committee was formed to give suggestions to make the economic survey comprehensive and public useful and to make it effective, the committee was empowered to discuss with other experts as well. This publication has been prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis on the basis of the consolidated efforts and suggestions of the expert committee. The state is seriously considering how to ensure uninterrupted availability of authentic and real-time data to all users, including public, government and non-government institutions, research scholars, industrial groups, university discussion groups, media institutions and motivators of innovations. It is also being realized by the state that without authentic statistical data it is not possible to take any kind of decision in the modern era. Keeping in view the credibility and easy availability of data, the state government constituted a committee of experts to prepare the roadmap for the modifiable and availability of data. In view of the findings of that committee, the State Government has constituted the State Statistics Commission. The objective of the commission is to provide easy and authentic data to the citizens and institutions of the state. In this sequence, an innovative effort is being made to modernize the publications of the Economic and Statistics Directorate. This economic survey in its latest form is the first step in this direction. An effort has also been made to make the Economic Survey very useful for the general public in a multidimensional manner. Care has been taken to make the Economic Survey accessible to all sections of the society. In future, efforts will be made to make it more multidimensional and suggestions are humbly expected for this. The e-copy of this publication will be made available to the general public in the form of open source so that it can be used more and more. It is hoped that this survey will be successful in its objective of assessing the current economic and social status of the state, the developmental activities of the state and the innovative efforts made in new areas.

Date: 28-02-2023



(Abhishek Singh, IAS)

Commissioner

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Acknowledgement

The process of preparing and publishing the “Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey-2022-23” is a remarkable example of internal coordination and inclusivity within Madhya Pradesh. The economic review has been shaped by the vision and foresight of the Honorable Chief Minister of the state, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, who aspires for a developed Madhya Pradesh. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for the timely review of the survey carried out by the Chief Secretary of the state, Mr. Iqbal Singh Bains, and for ensuring the prompt confirmation of data by motivating various departments.

I would also like to extend my thanks to the Honorable Finance Minister of the state, Mr. Jagdish Devda, the Chairman of the Economic Survey Committee, Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Members of the Economic Survey Committee: Mr. Pravin Srivastava - Chairman of the State Statistical Commission, Professor V.K. Malhotra - Chairman of the State Food Commission, Professor Deepak Sethia from IIM Indore, for their guidance, continuous review, and insightful comments, which have contributed to defining the entire article and various chapters in an innovative manner while keeping the focus on the appropriate topic. I am also grateful to other members of the Economic Survey Construction Committee, including Mr. Prateek Hajela, CEO, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, and Mr. Mukesh Chand Gupta, Principal Secretary, Planning, Economic and Statistics Department, for their valuable suggestions. Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to the Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries of various departments. I am grateful to Mr. Swatantra Kumar Singh - Member Secretary of Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission, and OSD Mr. Rajeev Jain, along with their research team for their active cooperation in the process of publication of Economic Survey.

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Disclaimer : On February 28, 2023, the Hindi version of the Economic Survey was presented in the State Legislative Assembly. The English version of the Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey is now accessible to the general public. However, readers are encouraged to refer to the Hindi version for any data or language clarification.

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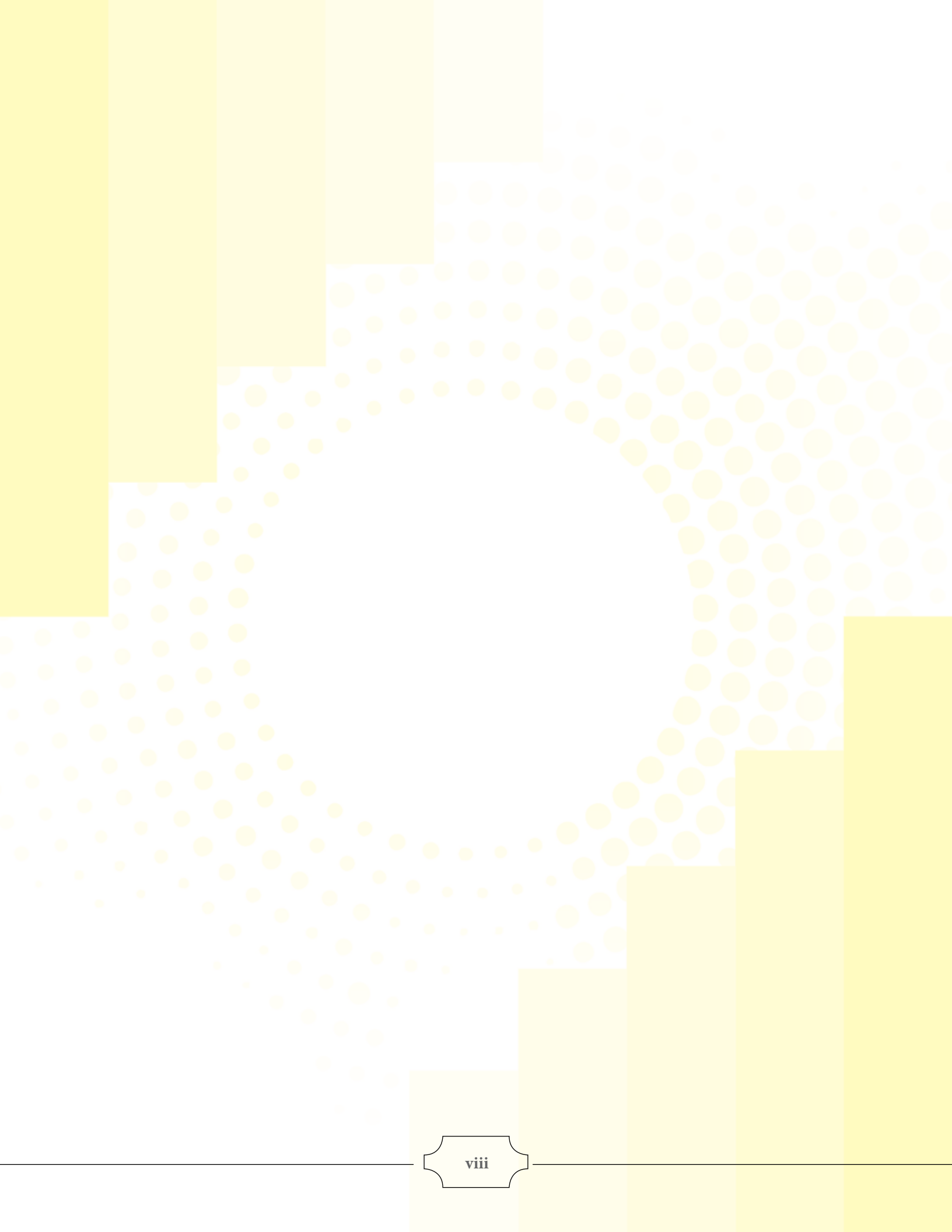
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List of Abbreviations

3D	3 Dimensional
A	Actuals
AB-DM	Ayushman Bharat – Digital Mission
ABP	Aspirational Block Programme
ABPAS	Automated Building Plan Approval System
AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
Achi.	Achievement
ACP	Annual Credit Plan
Agri-tech	Agriculture Technology
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIC	Atal Incubation Centre
AICTE	All India Council of Technical Education
AIGGPA	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis
AIM	Atal Innovation Mission
AISHE	All-India Survey for Higher Education
ALPASS	Automated Layout Process Approval and Scrutiny System
AMPRI	Advanced Materials And Process Research Institute
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANC	Antenatal Checkup
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ATL	Atal Tinkering Labs
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy
BBMSY	Bhagwan Birsa Mudra Swarojgar Yojana
BC	Business Correspondent
BCM	Billion Cubic Meters
BE	Budget Estimates
BEE	Block Extension Educator
BHIM	Bharat Interface for Money

Biotech	Biotechnology
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CB/SCB	Commercial Banks / Scheduled Commercial Banks
CCIP	Cabinet Committee on Investment Promotion
C-D Ratio/ CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CDF	Cooperative Development Fund
CDP	Cluster Development Programme
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CHO	Community Health Officer
CII	Critical Information Infrastructure
CLP	Compensatory Land Parcels
CMYPDP	Chief Minister Young Professionals Development Program
CoE	Center of Excellence
CPCT	Computer Proficiency Certification Test
CRISIL	Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWC	Central Water Commission
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission
DBAAKY	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Arthik Kalyan Yojana
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCCB	District central Cooperative Banks
DCCC	District Command and Control Center
DeGS	District e-Governance Society
DIETs	District Institutes of Education and Training
DIPIIP	Department of Industry Policy and Investment Promotion
DMIC	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DRTB	Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

DSM	Digital Surface Model
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DWRS	Disaster Warning Response System
EC	Environmental Clearance
EDC	Entrepreneurship Development Cell
EDUSAT	Educational Satellite
EGOS	Empowered Group of Secretaries
EHM	Electronics Hardware Manufacturing
EMC	Electronics Manufacturing Cluster
EO	Earth Observation
EPC	Export Promotion Council
EPCO	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation
EPI	Export Preparedness Index
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ESDM	Electronics System Design and Manufacturing
FCM	Ferric Carboxy Maltose
FDI	foreign Direct Investments
FLCC	Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centre
FLN	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
FRU	First Referral Unit
G2C	Government to Consumer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEPNIC	Government eProcurement System of National Informatics Centre
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GGI	Good Governance Index
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNM	General Nursing and Midwifery
Goi	Government of India
GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GPS	Global Positioning System

GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBIG	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRMS	Human Resource Management System
HT	High Tension
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HWC	Health and Wellness Center
ICCC	Integrated Command Control Centre
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICRT	International Centre for Responsible Tourism
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IGRS	Inspector General of Registration and Stamps
IIRS	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
IISER	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research
IISF	India International Science Festival
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMC	Indore Municipal Corporation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INSAT	Indian National Satellite
IoT	Internet of Things
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPPBs	India Post Payment Banks
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT	Information Technology
ITCTA	International Tourism Conclave & Travel Awards
ITeS	Information Technology enabled services
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Program
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding

JSK	Janani Suraksha Yojana
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
KM	Kilo Meters
KW	Kilo Watt
LaQshya	Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative
LEADS	Logistics Ease Across Different States
LMS	Learning Management System
LSKs	Lok Sewa Kendras
LT	Low Tension
LUN	Laghu Udyog Nigam
MBGL	Metres Below Groundwater Level
MDR	Multidrug – Resistant Tuberculosis
MG	Mega Watt
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
ML	Machine Learning
MMGPVY	Mukhya Mantri Gramin Path Vikreta Yojana
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMSY	Mukhya Mantri Swarojgar Yojana
MMUKY	Mukhya Mantri Udyam Kranti Yojana
MNCFC	Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MP SWAN	Madhya Pradesh State Wide Area Network
MPCST	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology
MPIDC	Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation
MPMRCL	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited
MPSDR	Madhya Pradesh Good Governance and Development Report
MPSedC	M.P. State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.
MPSEDC	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation
MP-SEIAA	Madhya Pradesh State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority
MPSPPC	Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission
MPSRTC	State Road Transport Corporation
MPSSDI	Madhya Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure

MPStCB	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank
MPTPC	Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council
MPUDC	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSME	Micro Small & Medium Enterprises
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NBCC	New-born Care Corners
NBSU	New-born Baby Stabilization Units
NEGP	National E-governance Plan
NEP	National Education Policy
NFSCoB	National Federaton of State Co-operative Banks
NHDU	Neonatal-High Dependency Unit
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NMDC	National Mineral Development Corporation
NMSH	National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
NPA	Non-performing asset
NPCBVI	National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment
NPCDCS	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, and Stroke
NPG	Network Planning Group
NQAS	National Quality Assurance Standard
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Center
NVA	Net Value Added
NVDA	Narmada Valley Development Authority
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
OPD	Outpatient Department
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PEMT	Project e-Mission Team
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Schedule Area
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PIB	Press Information Bureau

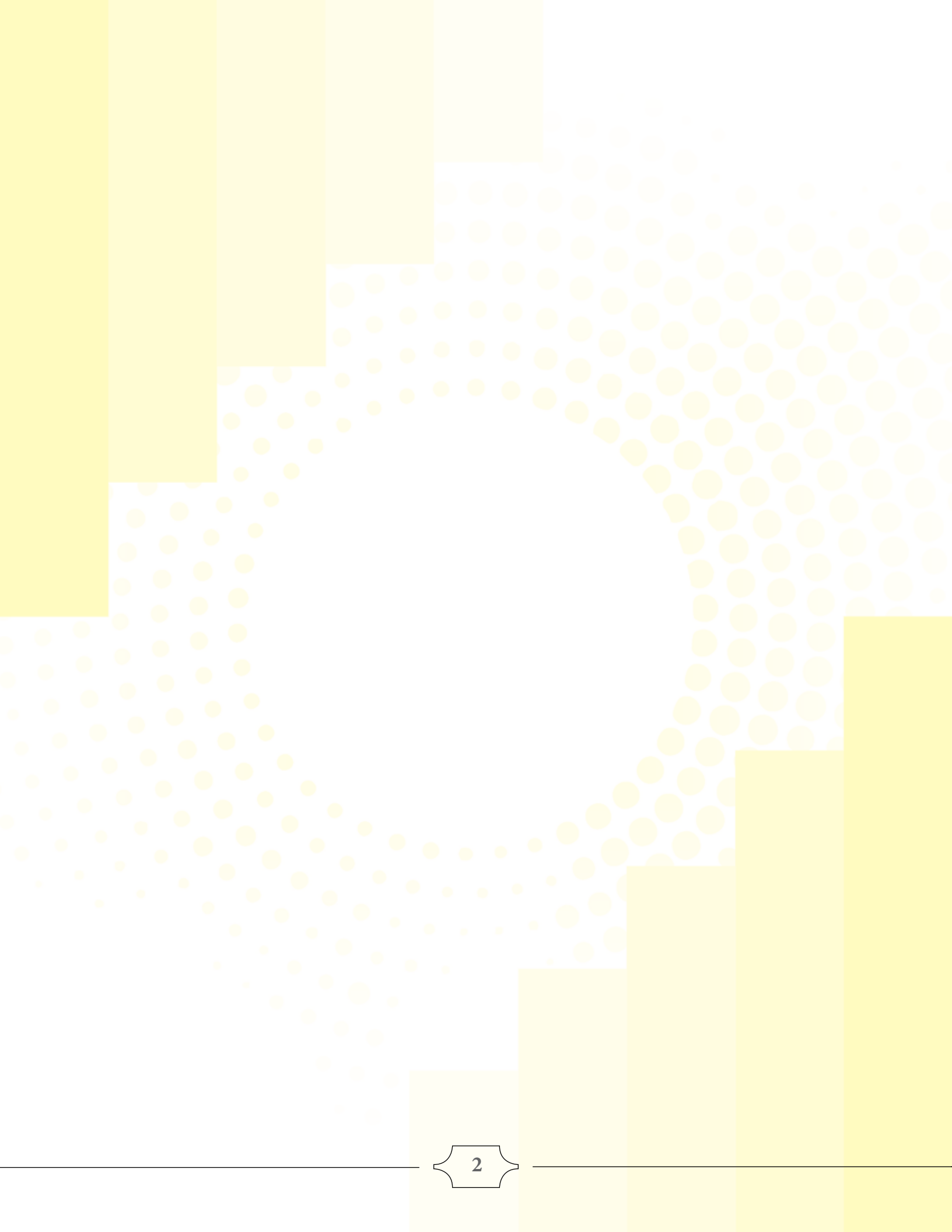
PICU	Paediatric Intensive Care Unit
PM-ABHIM	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission
PMAY-U	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban
PMEGP	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Program
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PNC	Postnatal Care
PoS	Point of Sale
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSB	Public Sector Banks
PSUs	Public Service Undertakings
PWD	Public Works Department
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram
RDC	Road Development Corporation
RE	Revised Estimates
RERA	Real Estate Regulatory Authority
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
ROIP	Radio Over Internet Protocol
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNTU	Rabindra Nath Tagore University
ROW	Right of Way
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
RRDA	Rural Road Development Authority
RS	Remote Sensing
RUSA	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
S&T	Science and Technology
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste

SCCC	State Command and Control Centre
SCD	Single Citizen Database
SDC	State Data Centre
SDERF	State Disaster Emergency Response Force
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDSWAN	Software Defined State Wide Area Network
SDWAN	Software Defined Wide Area Network
SEAC	State Expert Appraisal Committee
SEIA	State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority
SEMT	State e-Mission Team
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SFB	Small Finance Banks
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SISDP	Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning
SLA	State Level Agency
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SNCU	Special New-born Care Unit
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRDH	State Resident Data Hub
SRSY	Sant Ravidas Swarojgar Yojana
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSAs	Sub Service Areas
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STCCS	short-term cooperative credit structure
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&CP	Town & Country Planning
TB	Tuberculosis
TCU	Training Collaboration Unit
Tech	Technology
TMAKY	Tantiya Mama Arthik Kalyan Yojana
TULIP	The Urban Learning Internship Program
U5MR	Child Mortality rate (Under 5 age)

UADD	Directorate of Urban Administration and Development
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UDHD	Department of Urban Development and Housing
UDISE	Unified District Information System
U-HWC	Urban Health and Wellness Centre
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
ULB	Urban Local Body
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VBSR	Vallabh Bhawan Situation Room
VLE	Virtual Learning-based E-Learning
WCR	West Central Railway
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WRD	Water Resource Department

Chapter - 1

**State of the Economy:
An Overview**



Chapter - 1

State of the Economy: An Overview

1.1 Economic output

According to the advance estimates for the year 2022-23, the gross state domestic product has increased by 16.43 percent at current prices and 7.06 percent at constant prices as compared to the year 2021-22 (Q). The GSDP of Madhya Pradesh at constant prices of the base year 2011-12 is estimated to grow by 7.06 percent in the year 2022-23 (A: Advanced estimates) in comparison to 2021-22 (Q: Quick estimates). While in the year 2021-22 (Q) an increase of 10.43 percent has been registered compared to the year 2020-21 (provisional). The GSDP at current and constant prices over the years is shown in Figure 1.1.

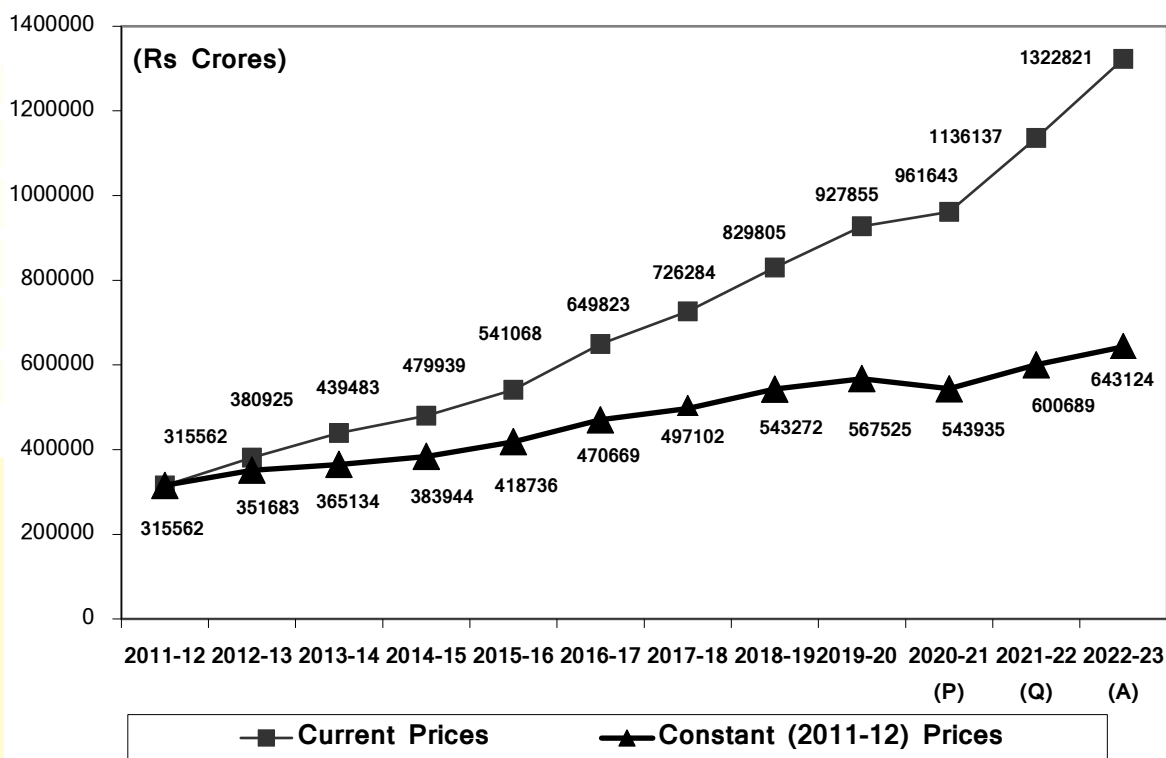


Figure 1.1 : Gross State Domestic Product at current and constant (2011-12) prices

P: Provisional estimates

Q: Quick estimates

A: Advanced estimates

The gross state domestic product at constant prices of the base year (2011-12) was Rs 3,15,562 crore. Which is estimated to increase to Rs 6,00,689 crore and Rs 6,43,124 crore in the year 2021-22 (Q) and 2022-23 (A). This is 90.36 and 103.80 percent more than the base year respectively.

During the year 2022-23, an increase of 5.24 percent in the primary sector, 5.42 percent, and 9.99 percent in the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively has been estimated from the previous year.

On the basis of constant prices (year 2011-12), the per capita net income was Rs 61,534 in the year 2021-22 (Q), which has increased to Rs 65,023 in the year 2022-23 (A). This shows an increase of 5.67 percent as compared to last year. On the basis of prevailing prices, the per capita net income of the state has increased from Rs. 1,21,594 in the year 2021-22 to Rs. 1,40,583 in the year 2022-23 (A), which shows an increase of 15.62 percent. At constant prices, per capita income increased from Rs 38,497 in 2011-12 to Rs 65,023 in 2022-23, showing a growth of 68.90 per cent during the period.

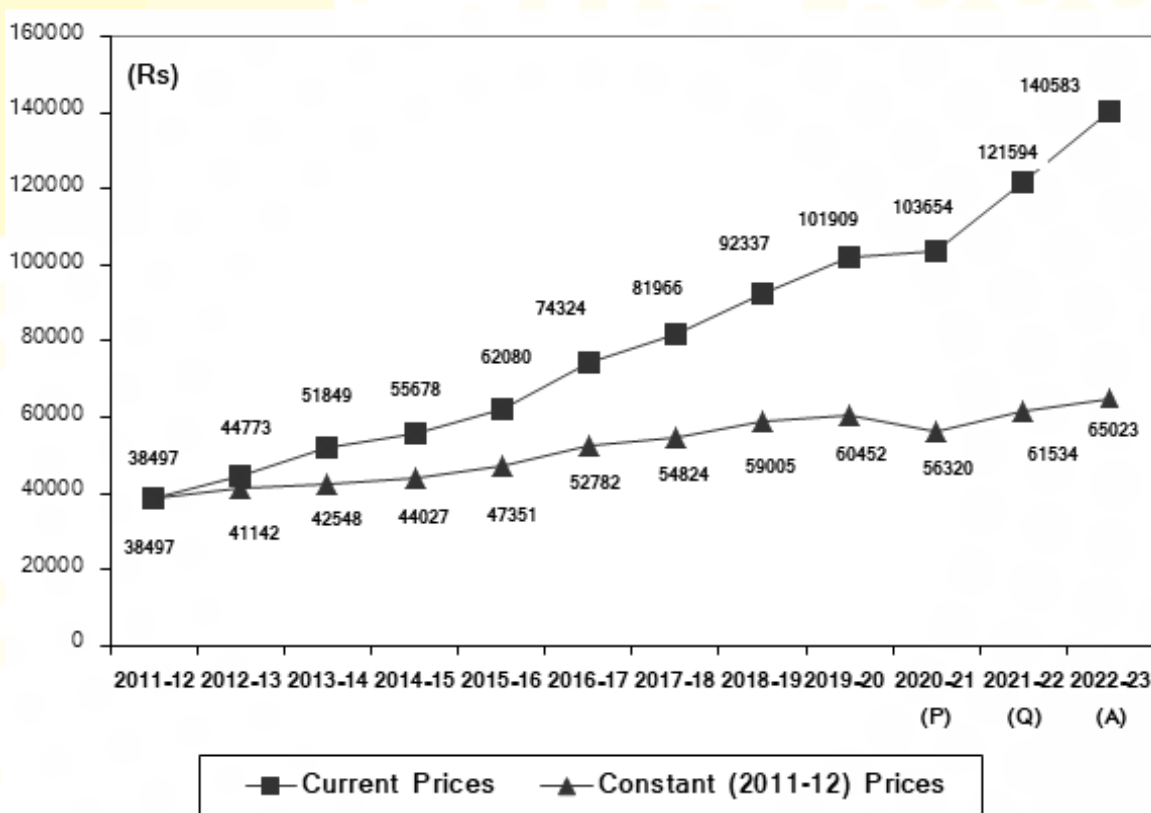


Figure 1.2 : Per capita income at current and constant (2011-12) prices

P: Provisional estimates

Q: Quick estimates

A: Advanced estimates

1.2 Public Finance and Banking Sector

Public Finance: A revenue deficit of Rs 5,701.14 crore has been estimated in the revised estimate for the year 2021-22. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts has been more than 11 per cent. In the year 2022-23 (BE), the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 1,95,179.69 crore, which is 13.68 percent more than the previous year. The primary deficit of the state in the year 2021-22 was Rs 23,246.29 crore. The primary deficit is estimated at Rs 30,344 crore in the year 2022-23. Due to efforts towards fiscal consolidation, the debt-GSDP ratio declined from 39.5 per cent in 2005 to

22.6 per cent of GSDP in 2020. However, to respond COVID-19 induced disruption, the state needed to spend more while facing declining revenues. Debt-GSDP ratio increased to 29 per cent by 2022. Post-Covid economic revival could pave the way for fiscal consolidation.

Credit and Banking: Continuous growth has been seen in total number of bank branches in the state. Along with the increase in the branches of the banks, the advances and deposits of the banks are also increasing. During the year 2019-20 to the year 2022-23, there was an increase of 13.56 percent in total deposits and 16.22 percent in advance loan amount. As of September 2022, the credit-deposit ratio in the state is 72.66 percent, which is at par with the national average of 72.70 percent. As compared to the previous year, the first half yearly CDR has grown to 2.48 percent. The share of advances given directly to agriculture in the total advances to the agriculture sector increased continuously from March, 2019 to September, 2021 by 15.65 per cent. During the same period, there has been a growth rate of 17.69 percent in advances given to the small-scale sector.

1.3 Agriculture and Food Management

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest producer of food grains in the country. The state is expected to produce 352.7 lakh tonnes of wheat in 2022-23 (advance estimates) as compared to 174.8 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. Similarly, the production of rice has increased from 53.6 lakh to 131.8 lakh tonnes during this period. Efforts are being made to increase agricultural production in the state through various schemes of agricultural development such as distribution of chemical fertilizers, plant protection, distribution of certified seeds etc. In the year 2021-22, 22.54 lakh metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers were distributed while in the year 2022-23 till the month of November 2022, 13.62 lakh metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers have been distributed for the Kharif crop. In the year 2021-22, 221.74 lakh hectare area has been brought under the plant protection programme. In the Kharif year 2021-22, 22.73 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed to the farmers. In Rabi year 2022-23, 18.02 lakh quintals of certified seeds have been distributed till the month of November 2022.

There has been a general increase in the irrigated area of the state in the past years. In the year 2021-22, the net irrigated area is 12881.6 thousand hectare, which is 2.93 percent more than last year's 12515.2 thousand hectare.

Procurement of food grains on support price: The state government procures food grains (wheat, paddy and coarse grains) at support price from the farmers under the e-procurement project, under which the area sown by the farmers, Aadhaar number, mobile number information, and their accounts are computerized. The procurement of wheat in the year 2021-22 was 128.16 lakh metric tonnes. Similarly, in the year 2021-22, 45.86 lakh metric tonnes of paddy have been procured. For the effective implementation of the public distribution system in the state, at present 26.28 thousand government fair price shops are operating in the state, in which all the shops have P.O.S. Machines installed.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: In order to provide financial assistance to the farmers in case of destruction of any notified crop due to natural calamities and diseases, applications of 45.47 lakh farmers for Rabi crop in the financial year 2021-22 and 96.20 lakh farmer applications in Kharif year 2022 have been insured. Under the Meri Policy Mere Haath program, crop insurance policies have been distributed to the insured farmers in Kharif 2022.

Soil Health Card: The objective of this scheme is to provide soil health card to the farmers

for the use of balanced fertilizers after testing the soil of their fields. So that farmers can get more yield. Under the model village program in 2022-23, one model village has been selected development block-wise and 57,301 lakh soil health cards have been distributed to farmers after analysis by collecting soil samples from cultivable khasras.

Horticulture: The state is making effort to diversify agricultural production by bringing more and more area under horticulture crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, etc. Production of major vegetables crops is 224.45 lakh metric tonnes, production of fruits is 90.19 lakh metric tonnes, the production of spices has been 50.90 lakh metric tonnes, and the production of flowers has been 4.27 lakh metric tonnes in the year 2021-22.

Fish production: According to the quick estimates of gross value addition in the year 2021-22 compared to the year 2020-21 (P), there has been an increase of 17.74 percent. Against the target of 3.40 lakh tonnes from all sources in the year 2022-23, 2.02 lakh tonnes of fish were produced till the month of November, 2022, which is 59.41 percent of the target. In the year 2022-23, till the month of November, 2022, the standard fry fish seed production in the state was 19,221.07 lakh metric tonnes, which is 91.53 percent of the target.

Weather condition: Compared to the normal average rainfall of 922.9 mm, 941.6 mm in the year 2020 and 1131.8 mm in the year 2022 (from June to September) was recorded, which was 22.64 percent more than the normal average rainfall.

Kisan Credit Card: To ensure easy fulfilment of credit requirements of the farmers, Kisan Credit Cards are being issued to the farmers of the state. Till the month of September 2022, 71.68 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been distributed.

Matsya Kisan Credit Card: For paving the way for the social and economic development of fishermen, fishermen credit cards are being made available from the year 2012-13 to provide loans at zero percent interest rate for the purpose of promoting fisheries. From the beginning of the scheme till the month of November 2022, 65.81 thousand fish farmer credit cards have been issued.

Natural calamities and relief: Based on the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission, Rs 2,427 crore was allocated for the state disaster response fund and capacity building grant in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22. It is provisioned to receive Rs 2,548 crore in the financial year 2022-23.

Demand number 08 in the financial year 2022-23: Expenditure on relief in natural calamities and drought-affected areas, under the main head-2245-Relief due to natural calamity, for the purpose of providing quick relief assistance in cases of loss of lives, Centralized withdrawal system has been included, in which fire victims amount Rs 23.69, hail victims Rs 19.25, flood/cyclone victims Rs 310.01, snakebite Rs 82.34 crore, crop damage by wild animals Rs 1.75, drought Rs 0.01 crore was distributed for crop damage and Rs 137 crore for frost and pest attack.

Due to heavy rains/floods between June and September 2022, flood situation was created in Vidisha, Sagar, Guna, Raisen, Damoh, Harda, Morena, Agar Malwa, Balaghat, Bhopal, Ashoknagar, Sehore, Narmadapuram, Sheopur, Chhidanwara, Betul, and Seoni. In which assistance amounting to Rs 202.64 crore has been disbursed to a total of 1,91,755 eligible farmers by the Hon'ble Chief Minister through single click.

1.4 Industry, Energy, and Transport Sector

Industry: The size of the secondary sector is expected to increase by 5.42 percent from the year 2021-22 (Q) to the year 2022-23 (A). The economy of the state is agriculture-oriented, for which industrialization is absolutely necessary to take it to a higher level of development. Micro and small and medium industries have a special role in the development of rural economy. In the year 2021-22, a total of 1.87 lakh micro, small and medium industries were established and 15 lakh potential jobs were made available. In the year 2022-23, till the month of November 2022, 2.13 lakh micro, small and medium industries were established in which employment (potential) was provided to 11.30 lakh people. As a result of the industrial liberalization policy of the state government, financial assistance of Rs 392.45 crore was provided in the year 2021-22 to encourage industries in the state. In the year 2022-23, till the month of November 2022, financial assistance of 181.63 crore was provided to micro, small and medium manufacturing units, 7727 units are registered with a plant capacity of 7.04 lakhs.

Minerals: In terms of mineral wealth, Madhya Pradesh is one of the eight major mineral rich states of the country. The state ranks fourth in the country in the gross production of coal. The contribution of mining and quarrying sector in the state's economy is 3.18 percent according to the estimates for the year 2021-22 (P&Q).

Energy: As a result of continuous efforts made by the state government to increase the availability of electricity, the state has attained electricity surplus in the year 2017-18. In the financial year 2021-22, the total power supply was 82,976 million units, in which 1,679 million units were produced from Indira Sagar Project, 970 million units from Sardar Sarovar Project. The total power supply by the MP power generation companies is 21,933 million units. In the year 2021-22, maximum power usage of 42.6 percent was done in the agriculture sector. After this, 27.6 percent power consumption was for home/residence. Continuous increase in power generation capacity and transmission capacity is likely to maintain adequate availability of power in both industry and agriculture sectors in the state. In the year 2021-22, due to increase in the production capacity of Madhya Pradesh's power generation companies and long-term power purchase agreement, the availability of electricity has become in line with the demand and the MP has reached a state of self-sufficiency in the field of electricity. Under the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, approval has been received for 50 schemes worth Rs 2,886 crore for 52 districts of the state for feeder separation, strengthening of metering distribution system and rural electrification. Under these schemes, works of 145, 33/11 KV sub-stations, 21,590 km of 11 KV line, 25,633 km of LT line are included with intensive electrification of villages including 20.39 thousand Majras/Tolas, out of which 145, 33/11 KV sub-stations, 21,815 km 11 KV line, 25,888 LT lines Intensive electrification work in 19.56 thousand Majras/Tolas has been completed and in all MP model villages.

Transport: The growth in transport sector (including storage) in the state's economy at constant prices (2021-22) has increased by 27.08 percent in the year 2020-21 (P) and increased 14.15 percent in the year 2021-22(P). By November, 2022, the work of 8294 roads was completed that connected 8458 villages to the main road under the Chief Minister's Village Road Scheme, on which an amount of Rs 3481 crore was spent. In the year 2021, the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 70.95 thousand km, the length of national highways is 8.85 thousand km, and the length of provincial highways is 11.39 thousand km. Along with the construction/

upgradation of roads, the number of registered vehicles is continuously increasing in the state. The number of registered vehicles till the month of September 2022 in the year 2022-23 is 11.81 lakh. A total of 2.11 crore vehicles are registered in the state till date.

1.5 Service & Social Sector

Education: In the census 2011, the literacy of the country and the state is 73.0 and 69.3 percent respectively. In 2021-22, the enrolment in government primary and government secondary schools in the state was 73.21 lakh and 42 lakh respectively. Enrolment of girls in total enrolment was 35.01 and 20.15 lakh respectively. In the year 2021-22, the number of high schools and higher secondary schools was 18.06 thousand, in which the enrolment was 38.46 lakh. In the year 2021-22, the school dropout rate of boys and girls from class 1 to 5 was 3.24 and 2.91 percent respectively, and the school dropout rate of boys and girls from class 6 to 8 was 8.63 and 9.01 percent respectively. Efforts to increase attendance in schools by implementing the schemes of distribution of free uniforms, supply of cycles, mid-day meals etc. to the students in the state have been fruitful.

Gaon Ki Beti: The state government has made plans to provide high level education to rural girls through 'Gaon Ki Beti' scheme. Under the plan, an amount of Rs 1163.49 lakh has been spent by benefiting 23.27 thousand girl students in the year 2022-23.

C.M. Rise Scheme: Under the C.M. Rise scheme, in the first phase, 274 schools of the department have been started operating as C.M. Rise schools. Out of which in 66 schools, KG classes have been started. The interest of the patrons of these schools has increased, in which the enrolment has increased by 9 percent as compared to last year. As of now, the concept design of 232 schools has been finalized under infrastructure expansion in CM Rise schools. DPRs have been prepared for 197 construction works and tenders have been floated for 86 construction works.

Technical Education: Against the target of 1.73 lakh admission capacity in the year 2021-22 in various technical and professional courses in the state, about 1.12 lakh admissions have been done through online off-campus counselling. In the year 2022-23 till November 2022, an amount of Rs 146.91 crore has been made available to 47328 meritorious students.

Health: Following the National Health Policy, 2002, health services have been strengthened in the state by accepting the national objective of health for all.

- The infant mortality rate of the state has decreased from 46 per thousand live births to 43 per thousand live births (SRS, 2020 vs SRS, 2019). In order to reduce the neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, and child mortality rate, 59 neonatal intensive care units are operating in the state under the child health program, through which critically ill low birth weight and premature new-borns are being treated. In the year 2022-23, till the month of November 2022, 84.18 thousand new-born babies have been provided treatment.
- There are 165 neonatal stabilization units operating at the sub-district level in the state. In the year 2022-23, till the month of November 2022, 19.08 thousand new-born babies have been benefitted.
- 58 Paediatric Intensive Care Units are operational for the treatment and management of seriously ill children. Through them, 52.57 thousand children have been treated in the year 2022-23 till November 2022.

- New-born care corner has been set up in all the identified delivery centers of the state, through which neonatal-high-dependency unit is being established in the institutions to bring down the infant mortality rate.
- Under the National Ambulance Service, 108 Deendayal ambulance vehicles have been operated for the management of emergency services in the state. Presently 1050 Janani Express ambulances are operational.

Vital Statistics: The birth rate and death rate per thousand persons were 24.1 and 6.5 (SRS, 2020). In the same period, the infant mortality rate per thousand live births was 43. Efforts were made to reduce the maternal mortality rate and neonatal mortality by providing institutional safe delivery facilities in the state.

Planning in the administrative sector: According to the calculation of employment in the administrative sector in the state, as on March 31, 2022, the total number of regular employees is 6,70,470 which does not include work-charged, employees receiving salary from contingency fund and quota-wise, contractual employees. The total number of government employees (regular) is 5,87,425, as well as the total number of employees in public sector/semi-government institutions is 40,058.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural): Under the scheme, all the homeless families have to be provided houses. 5.6 lakh houses have been completed in the year 2021-22 and 6.20 lakh houses have been completed in the year 2022-23. Further, 51,128 masons have been trained of which 5891 are women.

Gramin Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana: Under this scheme, employment is provided through self-employment program and skill training and placement. This scheme is being implemented in all the rural areas of the state with the help of the Government of India. The main objective of this scheme is to generate employment and eradicate poverty in rural areas.

Under this, 83,687 youth were trained against the physical target of 70,000 youth in the year 2021-22 by the month of March, 2022 and more than 81.00 lakh masks, 29.00 thousand security kits (P.P.E.Kit), 65,037 liters of sanitizer, 18,662 liters of handwash and 5.87 lakh soaps were made and sold by self-help group members during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Women and Child Development: Integrated child development projects are being implemented for the protection and all-round development of children and women in the state. For the physical, mental and intellectual development of children and to make them free from malnutrition, a total of 453 integrated child development projects including women and child development projects and 73 urban child development projects for children up to 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are being conducted in the state. A total of 84.47 thousand Anganwadi centers and 12.67 thousand mini Anganwadi centers have been approved in these projects. Through this project, nutritional supplements are being provided to 80.00 lakh children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

In the amount to be spent for arranging supplementary food in Anganwadi centers, 50 percent amount is provided by the Government of India. The death rate among children below the age of 5 years decreased from 64.6 per thousand to 49.2 per thousand in the state. On the other hand, the rate of underweight children decreased from 48 percent to 43 percent and serious malnutrition rate has come down from 9.2 percent to 6.5 percent.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes: According to the 2011 census, the Scheduled Castes constitute 15.6 percent of the total population of the state. By providing scholarships and other educational facilities to the children, efforts are being made to increase the educational level as well as to upgrade their standard of living. 571 post matriculation and 1153 pre matriculation hostels and 189 college hostels are operated for the purpose of providing residential facilities to the Scheduled Caste children for housing facilities and creating an environment conducive to studies. 20 hostels are operated for 10 divisional level residential schools. In all these hostels, residential facilities are being provided to 1.00 lakh students. In the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, remarkable work was done by the department through schemes such as Savitribai Phule Self-Employment Scheme, Chief Minister's Skill Upgradation Training Scheme, Chief Minister's Economic Welfare Scheme, Foreign Study Scholarship Scheme etc.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: According to the 2011 census, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes in the total population of the state is 21.10 percent. Under the post matric scholarship scheme, the children of parents with annual income up to Rs.6.00 lakh are provided post matric scholarship. The scholarship determined by the fee regulatory committee of the state government and the private regulatory commission is deposited in the bank account of the students.

Under the Girls Literacy Promotion Scheme, to encourage girls towards education, a monthly scholarship (10 months) of Rs.60 per month from class 6th to 8th and Rs.130 per month from class 9th to 11th has been included in the state scholarship.

Welfare of Backward Classes: Under the programs run by the government for the welfare of backward classes, state scholarship is given to the backward class students from class 6 to 10 to encourage them for continuous studies (for 10 months). Scholarship is given to those whose parents do not come under the limit of income tax payer or who do not have agricultural land holders of more than 10 acres.

An amount of Rs 869.97 crore was spent on a total of 7.03 lakh students in post matric scholarship in the year 2021-22. A target was set to benefit 7.50 lakh students in the year 2022-23. For which a budget provision of Rs 993.60 crore has been made. Delivery is in progress.

State Level Employment and Training Center (Backward Class and Minority Welfare): Free training is provided to the candidates belonging to backward class and minority class for the preparation of competitive examinations in state level administrative services at the state level examination center operated in Bhopal.

Scholarship and free housing facility and library facility are provided to the trainees at the rate of Rs.350 per month. The selection of trainees is done on the basis of merit of marks in the qualifying examination. A provision of Rs 9.60 lakh has been made in the financial year 2021-22, against which an amount of Rs 7.54 lakh has been spent. Training was given to 95 trainees for the State Service Preliminary Examination.

Financial assistance to urban and rural street vendors: Due to Corona curfew in different districts, various types of restrictions are imposed, according to the centralized withdrawal system in urban areas, the relief amount is paid quickly through the treasury on the approved cases at the district and tehsil level. In the year 2021-22, till the month of November 2021, the allocation amount has been issued to the district collectors for various items. For example, an amount of Rs 717.93 lakh has been spent on drinking water transport in urban areas, Rs 2.69 lakh spent on rural

water transport, Rs 779.58 lakh spent on purchase of flood protection materials in rural areas, and Rs 24,548.95 lakh has been spent on prevention of disasters, which has been approved by the Office of the Relief Commissioner. Funds have been released for relief assistance to the affected.

1.6 Social Security and Justice

Out of the allocation of Rs 1816.13 crore in the year 2022-23 under the Social Security Pension Scheme in the state, 30.22 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited by spending Rs 1352.49 crore till the month of November, 2022.

Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana: Urban and rural bodies for organizing group marriage programs to provide financial assistance for the household of the girl child under group marriage of marriageable girl/widow/abandoned poor, needy, destitute/poor families by Madhya Pradesh government. At the rate of Rs.6,000 per girl child, Rs.11,000 is deposited in the bank account of the girl concerned and the remaining amount of Rs.38,000 is given as material gift to the bride by the organiser. Against the allocation amount of Rs.10,000.00 lakh in the year 2022-23, till the month of November, 2022, an amount of Rs.4,341.88 lakh has been spent and group marriages of 6,900 girls have been completed.

Mukhyamantri Nikah Yojana: Under the Mukhyamantri Nikah Yojana, the Madhya Pradesh government provides financial assistance for group marriage arrangements for Muslim marriageable girls/widows/abandoned destitute poor families, which is Rs. 11,000 is deposited in the bank account of the bride concerned and the remaining amount of Rs. 38,000 is given as a material gift to the bride by the organiser. Under the scheme, in the year 2022-23, against the allocation of 400.00 lakhs, till the month of November, 2022, an amount of Rs. 49.99 lakhs was spent and mass marriage of 255 beneficiaries was completed.

Chief Minister Girl Guardian Pension Scheme: From April 2019, under this scheme, couples in which one of the spouses is 60 years or more and who have only living daughters, not living sons, and the beneficiaries are not income tax payers, so they will be given a pension of Rs.600 per month. Allocation in the year 2022-23 64,904 beneficiaries were benefited by spending Rs 1,262.39 lakh till the month of November, 2022 against Rs 2,000.00 lakh.

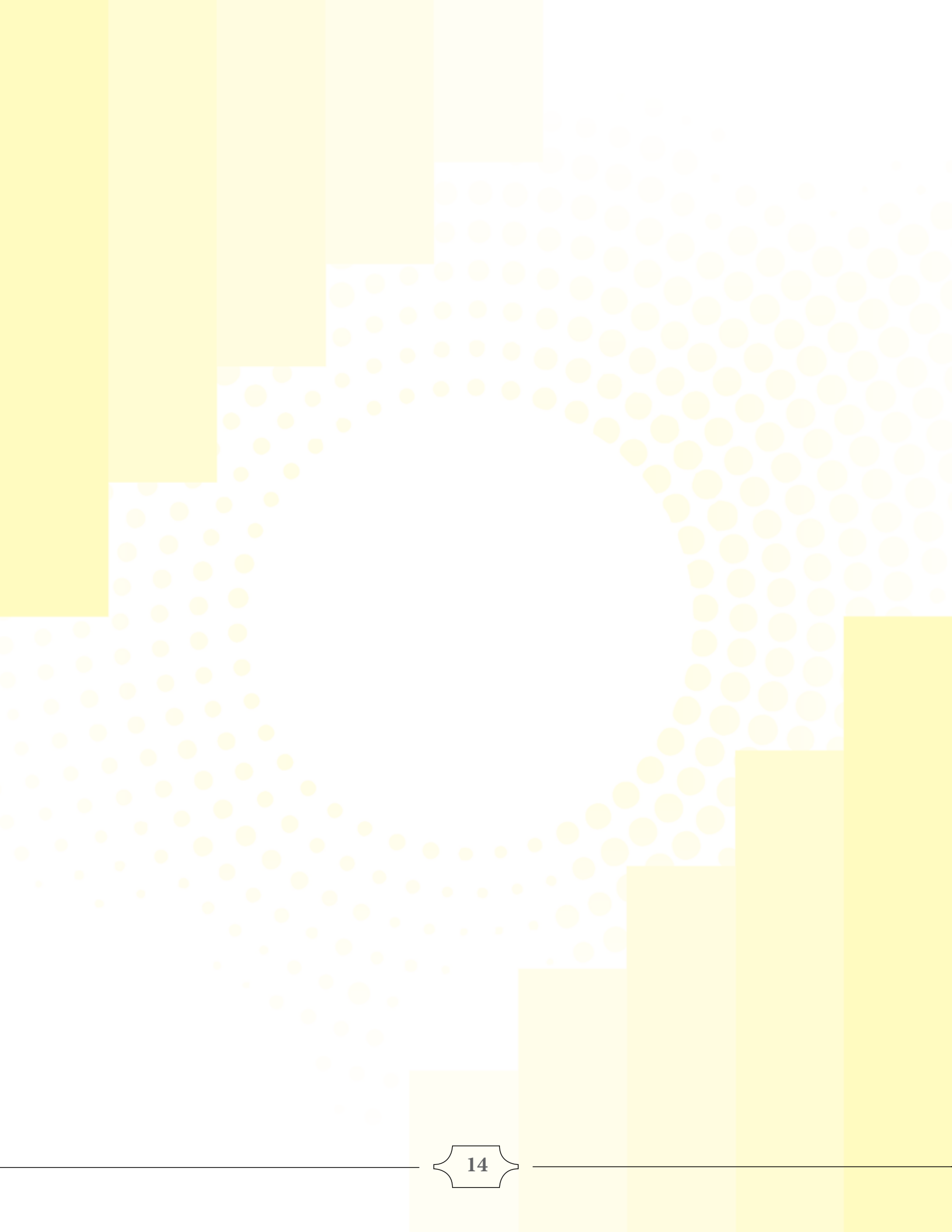
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for urban development: In collaboration of Government of India and the State Government, approval of 9.26 lakh residential units has been received, while 5.68 lakh residential units have been constructed and provided to urban poor. It is targeted to construct 9.00 lakh dwelling units during the plan period. Apart from this, 1.03 thousand beneficiaries have also been benefited from the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme component of the scheme.

Smart City Mission: Under this scheme, works worth Rs 6802 crore are being implemented in 642 projects. Out of which 459 works worth Rs 3883.93 crore have been completed, 183 works are in progress after issuing orders for Rs 2918.23 crore. In the ISAC 2020 award under the Smart City Scheme, the state has got the second position in the country and M.P. has received 11 awards in different categories. Under the ranking released for Smart City Scheme, Indore is at first and Bhopal is at sixth place. Under the Smart City Mission, start-ups incubation centers have been established in Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Ujjain for the development of entrepreneurship among youth. In the current ranking of 100 cities selected by the Government of India under the mission, Bhopal is at first place and Indore is at fifth place.

Swachh Bharat Mission: The state has secured the first position in the Swachh Survekshan for the year 2022, and 11 major cities of the state have been recognized at the national level. Apart from this, 98 cities of the state have also been successful in getting star rating. Garbage collection vehicles have been provided to all the urban bodies through which dry and wet waste is collected daily from 100 percent wards. Material recovery facilities have been set up in 400 urban bodies for disposal of dry waste. In addition, centralized composting units have been set up in 400 cities where wet waste is converted into compost. Apart from this, home composting of wet waste coming out of their homes is also done by more than 6.5 lakh conscious families.

Collection and storage systems are being operated in Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal, Rewa, Jabalpur and Singrauli etc. for disposal of construction and debris from the state and in smaller cities. This year, the Government of India has given star rating to 98 cities of the state, in which the number of cities are 7 star 01 city (Indore), 5 star city 01 (Bhopal), 3 star 23 city and 1 star city 73.

Chapter - 2
Public Finance



Chapter-2

Public Finance

Public Finance focuses on revenues, expenditure, fiscal deficit, and public debt. This chapter gives overview of public revenue, public expenditure, and fiscal discipline of Madhya Pradesh. To understand the impact of Covid-19 on the state finances and the recovery thereafter, the chapter uses 2018-19 as the benchmark year because it was the last year before the calamity of Covid-19 struck. Covid related disruptions continued during 2020-21 and 2021-22. Hence, the changes/trend growth rate during 2018-19 to 2021-22 may be considered to understand the disruption caused by Covid-19. Comparison of 2022-23 over 2021-22 will be used to gauge the recovery. Year 2018-19 was also the first full year in which GST was implemented. Hence, this year is good choice for benchmark as it ensures comparability of taxation regime over 2018-19 to 2022-23.

The details of the major fiscal indicators of Madhya Pradesh are given in Table 2.1. After being in revenue surplus continuously for 14 years since the financial year 2004-05, difficult economic environment led to a revenue deficit in 2019-20. Due to Covid-19, revenue deficit continued in 2020-21 and 2021-22 (RE) as well. According to the revised estimates for the year 2021-22, the fiscal deficit is likely to be 4.18 percent of the gross state domestic product. According to the budget estimate for the year 2022-23, the fiscal deficit is likely to be up to 4.56 percent of the gross state domestic product. This includes an additional loan of 65000.00 crores for capital works which is likely to be obtained from the Government of India.

In its final report submitted in November 2020, the 15th Finance Commission had provided a roadmap of fiscal path for all states including Madhya Pradesh. The Commission recommended the limit for fiscal deficit at 4 percent and 3.5 percent of the GSDP for 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. For 2023-24 to 2025-26, the Commission recommended a limit of 3 percent of GSDP. Further, the Commission provided an additional space of 0.5 percent of the GSDP for 2021-22 to 2024-25 conditional on undertaking power sector reforms. As per the MP FRBM report presented in March 2022, the state government would strive to achieve and maintain the revenue surplus after 2022-23, which can be used for capital expenditure.

Table 2.1 : Major Fiscal Indicators

(Rupees in crore)

Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
				(RE)	(BE)
Revenue Deficit	(-) 8,814	2,800	18,356	5,701	3,736
Fiscal Deficit	21,616	32,969	49,869	43,287	52,511
Primary Deficit	8,920	18,753	33,951	23,246	30,344
As % of GSDP*					
Fiscal Deficit	2.60	3.51	5.11	4.18	4.56

Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
				(RE)	(BE)
revenue deficit	(-) 1.06	0.30	1.88	0.55	0.32
Percentage of Interest Payment to Revenue Receipt	8.44	9.63	10.87	11.67	11.36

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(- surplus, + deficit)

(RE) = Revised Estimate (BE)=Budget Estimate

* The number for Gross State Domestic Product for year 2021-22 and year 2022-23 have been taken from Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management 2022 document

2.1 Receipts

The details of receipts of the State Government are given in Table 2.2. Between the years 2018-19 and 2022-23, the ratio of revenue receipts to total receipts has been more than 77 percent. The percentage of total receipts in GSDP in Madhya Pradesh has been about 20 percent during 2018-19 to 2022-23, while the percentage of revenue receipts in GSDP has been about 15 percent.

Revenue receipts as a percentage of GSDP has declined over the years, partly due to Covid-19 that affected both state's own tax collection and share in central taxes. Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP has risen from 2.6% to 4.56% from 2019 to 2023, highlighting enhanced borrowing needs of the government to deal with post-Covid-19 challenges and finance the ambitious capital expenditure plan. Though Madhya Pradesh historically has not been a highly indebted state like some other states in India, the rising trend of public debt warrants attention.

Table 2.2 : Total Receipts of State Government

(in ₹crore)

Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22 (RE)	Year 2022-23 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	1,50,391	1,47,643	1,46,376	1,71,697	1,95,179
Change in Net Public Debt	18,973	23,430	52,413	40,082	51,829
Recovery of Advances	83.67	59.27	72.77	2,828.75	24.42
Net Public Account	(-)326	8,579	(-)1,562	5,871	2,118
Net Receipts from Contingency Fund (Unadjusted Amount)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Receipts	1,69,122	1,79,712	1,97,299	2,20,479	2,49,151
Revenue Receipts (Percentage of Total Receipts)	88.92	82.16	74.19	77.87	78.34

Revenue Receipts as a % of GSDP					
Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
				(RE)	(BE)
Revenue Receipts	18.10	15.73	14.99	16.57	16.96
Change in Net Public Debt	2.28	2.50	5.37	3.87	4.50
Recovery of Advances	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.00
Net Public Account	-0.04	0.91	-0.16	0.57	0.18
Total Receipts	20.35	19.15	20.21	21.28	21.65

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(RE) = Revised Estimate (BE)=Budget Estimate

2.2 State's Own Tax Revenue

The composition of the state's revenue receipts is shown in Table 2.3 and receipts under major tax revenue heads are shown in Table 2.4. The share of state taxes has risen from 6.15 % to 6.21% of GSDP during 2018-19 to 2021-22 (RE). The state own tax collection grew at an annual growth rate of 7.94 percent during this period. However, the tax-collection is expected to grow at 13.32 percent in 2022-23 (BE), thus reversing the trend. The impact of stagnant revenues is clearly visible for the share in central taxes that grew only at an annual rate of 0.59 percent for triennium ending in 2021-22. This is also expected to revive at 9.81 percent during 2022-23 BE.

Table 2.3 : Composition of Revenue Receipts

(₹in crore)

Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	CAGR (%)	Year 2022-23 (B.E.)	Growth % (Year 2021-22 to Year 2022-23)
State Taxes	51,126	55,855	54,484	64,297	7.94	72,859	13.32
State share in Central Taxes	57,353	49,486	46,888	58,378	0.59	64,106	9.81
Central Grants	28,624	31,952	35,101	36,896	8.83	44,594	20.87

The composition of revenue receipts as a % of GSDP					
Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
				(RE)	(BE)
State Taxes	6.15	5.95	5.58	6.21	6.33
State share in Central Taxes	6.90	5.27	4.80	5.63	5.57
Central Grants	3.44	3.40	3.60	3.56	3.87

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(RE) = Revised Estimates, (BE) = Budget Estimates

* State GST Compensation received from the center is included under this.

Coming to the state's own resources, land revenue is expected to improve as a percentage of GDP to 0.10%. The same is true for Stamp Duty and Registration Fees which show a rising trend, reflecting the overall buoyant economic trend and positive sentiment. Excise Duty on liquor has been stable at 1.15% to 1.04% of GDP from 2018 to 2023

Sales Tax collections have risen from 1.19% to 1.47% while Taxes on vehicles (Road Tax etc.) fallen from 0.36% to 0.32%. Electricity taxes have fallen from 0.31% to 0.26%. However, the main fall is in collection of SGST that declined from 2.38 percent of the of GSDP in 2018-19 to 2.08 percent in 2021-22. It is expected to increase to 2.17 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 (BE). Also, SGST revenue is expected to rise 15.74% in the current year, highlighting both post-COVID-19 recovery in the state government's finances, effective implementation of GST in the state, and assimilation of GST system by traders in their regular business. With an end of the era of GST compensation in June 2022, revival of the SGST collection will be an important determinant of the health of the state finances.

Table 2.4 : Tax Revenue

(₹in crore)

Own Tax Revenue	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year CAGR (%)	Year 2022-23 (B.E.)	Growth % (Year 2021-22 to Year 2022-23)
Land Revenue	383	562	503	767	25.95	1,240	61.74
Stamp and Registration	5,277	5,568	6,816	7,400	11.92	8,200	10.81
State Excise Duty	9,542	10,829	9,526	10,340	2.71	13,255	28.19
Sales Tax	9,903	11,257	13,296	16,154	17.72	16,968	5.04
SGST	19,750	20,447	17,257	21,600	3.03	25,000	15.74
Vehicle Tax	3,008	3,251	2,749	3,200	2.08	3,700	15.63
Tax on goods and passengers	117	145	75	40	-30.18	30.00	-25.00
Electricity tax and duty	2,616	2,268	2,608	3,750	12.75	3,364	-10.29

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(RE) = Revised Estimates, (BE) = Budget Estimates

2.3 Non-Tax Revenue of the State

The year-wise receipts of the State on major non-tax revenue heads are shown in Table 2.5. Fluctuations are reflected in the non-tax revenue of the state. Madhya Pradesh is a forest rich state with nearly 30 % area of the state being covered by thick dense forest. Revenue from forest produce as a percentage of GSDP has fallen from 0.24% to 0.12%. Irrigation revenues have fallen to 0.06% from 0.15% in 2018-19. Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industry revenue has risen continuously from 0.47% in 2019 to 0.61% in 2022 and expected to be stable at 0.61% in 2023.

Table 2.5: Non-Tax Revenue of the State

(₹in crore)

Non-Tax Revenue	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	CAGR (%)	Year 2022-23 (B.E.)	Growth % (Year 2021-22 to Year 2022-23)
Forestry And Wildlife	2,009	834	1,240	1,311	13.27	1,403	7.01
Irrigation	1,230	406	413	473	-27.26	697	47.34
Non-Ferrous Mining And Metallurgical Industry	3,933	4,320	4,557	6,300	17.00	7,050	11.90

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(RE)=Revised Estimates, (BE)=Budget Estimates

2.4 State's Share in Central Taxes

According to the data received on the basis of the Budget Estimates for the year 2022-23 (presented on February 2022) of the Government of India, the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23 is estimated at Rs.64,107 crores. This is an increase of about 10 per cent over the Revised Estimates. With the recovery of central taxes from the covid lows, the state can expect increase in the receipts under share in central taxes in the coming years.

2.5 Expenditure

From the following table 2.6, it can be seen that the size of Madhya Pradesh Government Budget has increased from Rupees 16,393 crores in 2001 to Rs. 2,47,715 crores in 2023. This translates into a budget of around 15 times as against that in 2001 in nominal terms.

Table 2.6 : Size of Madhya Pradesh Budget (2000-01 to 2022-23)

(in Rupees Crore)

Year	Total Expenditure
2000-2001	16,392
2004-2005	26,288
2009-2010	47,641
2014-2015	1,06,785
2019-2020	1,80,672
2020-2021	1,96,319
2021-2022 (RE)	2,17,813
2022-2023 (BE)	2,47,715

(RE)=Revised Estimates, (BE)=Budget Estimates

Source: Based on data from State Finances: A Study of Budgets, RBI (various years)

Public expenditure is a medium through which the government provides social and physical infrastructure for the development of the state. Therefore, the size, structure and productivity of public expenditure is an indicator of the development of the economy. The details of revenue and capital expenditure of the state are in Table 2.7. It can be seen that, revenue expenditure as a percentage of GDP has shown an increasing trend from 17.04% in 2019 to 17.28% in 2023. Due to the state government's commitment to infrastructure building capital expenditure as percentage of GDP has risen from 3.54% in 2019 to 3.58% in 2022, and it is expected to increase to 3.97% in 2023. Loans and Advances have also risen from 0.13% to 0.27% during this period.

Table 2.7 : Revenue and Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	CAGR (%)	2022-23 (BE)	Growth % (2021-22 to 2022-23)
Revenue Expenditure	1,41,577	1,50,444	1,64,733	1,77,398	7.82	1,98,915	12.13
Capital Expenditure	29,424	29,241	30,355	37,089	8.02	45,685	23.18
Loans and Advances	1,090	986	1,230	3,325	45.01	3,113	-6.37

percentage of GSDP					
Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (B.E.)
Revenue Expenditure	17.04	16.03	16.87	17.12	17.28
Capital Expenditure	3.54	3.12	3.11	3.58	3.97
Loans and Advances	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.32	0.27

The level of capital expenditure reflects the level of public investment, which not only creates public assets, but also accelerates private investment. The state government faces tight budget constraints, so it is important to increase capital expenditure while controlling revenue expenditure. As per the MP FRBM report presented in March 2022, the state government would strive to achieve and maintain the revenue surplus after 2022-23, which can be used for capital expenditure. Further, capital receipts are being used for construction of drinking water, education, irrigation, energy, roads and bridges. The growth rate trend in capital expenditure from 2018-19 to 2022-23 has been an average of 8.46 per cent.

2.6 Externally Aided Project

Government of Madhya Pradesh has also received significant external aid by international agencies like ADB, World Bank, JICA, KfW etc. in various sectors like urban development, irrigation, public transport (vide table 2.9).

Table 2.8: Externally-Aided Project in Madhya Pradesh

(Values in ₹Crore)

Total Amount Released (Grant and Loan)	2021-22	2022-23
Asian Development Bank	1,661	1,189
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	71	53
KfW	100	45
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	235	187
International Development Association	428	227
JICA	105	42
New Development Bank	1,370	564
Madhya Pradesh	3,973	2,309

Source: Ministry of Finance, Govt

This illustrates both the commitment of government towards infrastructure projects and credibility as the funding is received from international agencies based on their return on investment. Moreover, this also highlights the fact that the international financial institutions recognize Madhya Pradesh as an emerging state economy.

Box 2.1 : Integration of Electronic Payments under Government Banking Business of Madhya Pradesh State Government with RBI's Core Banking Solution 'E-Kuber'

Moving towards digitization in the field of government banking business, on December 05, 2022, the integration of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh with the Core Banking Solution 'e-Kuber' of the Reserve Bank of India was implemented. Under this arrangement, the withdrawal accounts of all the 54 treasuries of Madhya Pradesh State have been opened in the Reserve Bank of India and are being operated successfully. Following are the benefits of integration of State Treasuries with e-Kuber:

1. The respective treasuries process their payments through prescribed electronic file. A maximum of 50000 transactions can be kept in a single file.
2. The concerned treasuries can make payments by direct transfer from their drawal accounts to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries/payees, thus avoiding discrepancies arising during the conduct of banking business of the State Government by agency banks.
3. In case of failure of any of the transactions made by the state government under this process, the amount of that transaction is deposited in the government account on the same day.
4. The state government can use its cash balance in a better way, and it will be possible for the government to do better cash management.

2.7 Fiscal Prudence

For any economy to mature, fiscal prudence is critical. Madhya Pradesh had a debt-GSDP ratio of 39.5 percent in 2005. With objectives to ensure prudence in fiscal management by progressive elimination of revenue deficit and reduction in fiscal deficit, the state brought Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva Evam Budget Prabandhan Adhinyam, 2005 (MP FRBM Act).

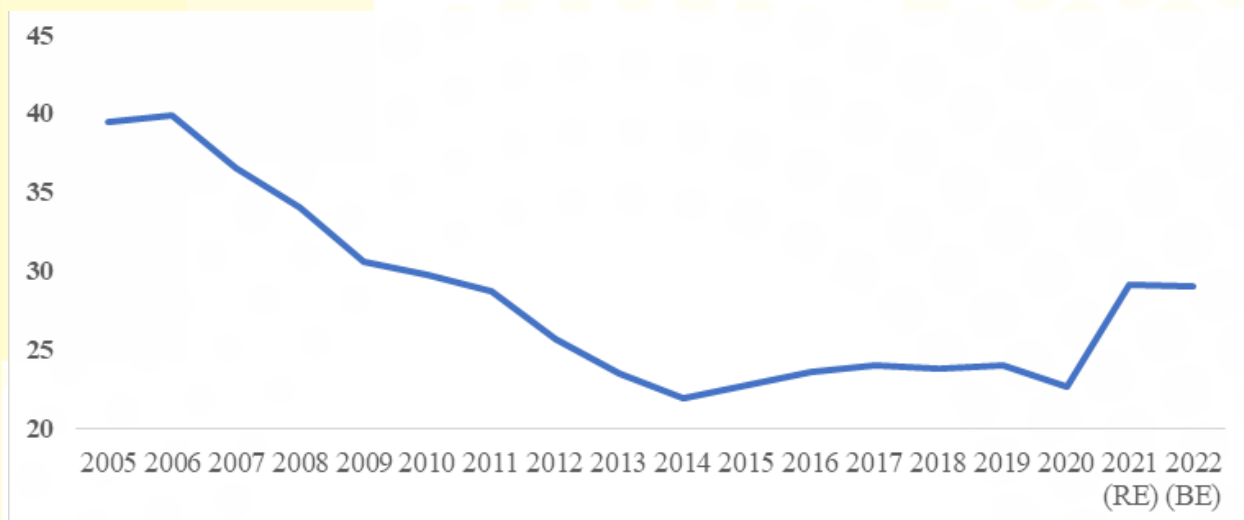


Figure 2.1 : Debt-to-GSDP Ratio

Source: Based on data from State Finances: A Study of Budgets, RBI (various years)

Table 2.9 : Debt to GSDP Ratio

Year	Finance Commission Path	Achieved
2015	24.35	22.7
2019	25.63	24
2020	25.75	22.6
2021 (RE)	31.3	29.1
2022 (BE)	31.7	29

Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets, RBI (various years), Report of 14th Finance Commission, and Report of 15th Finance Commission

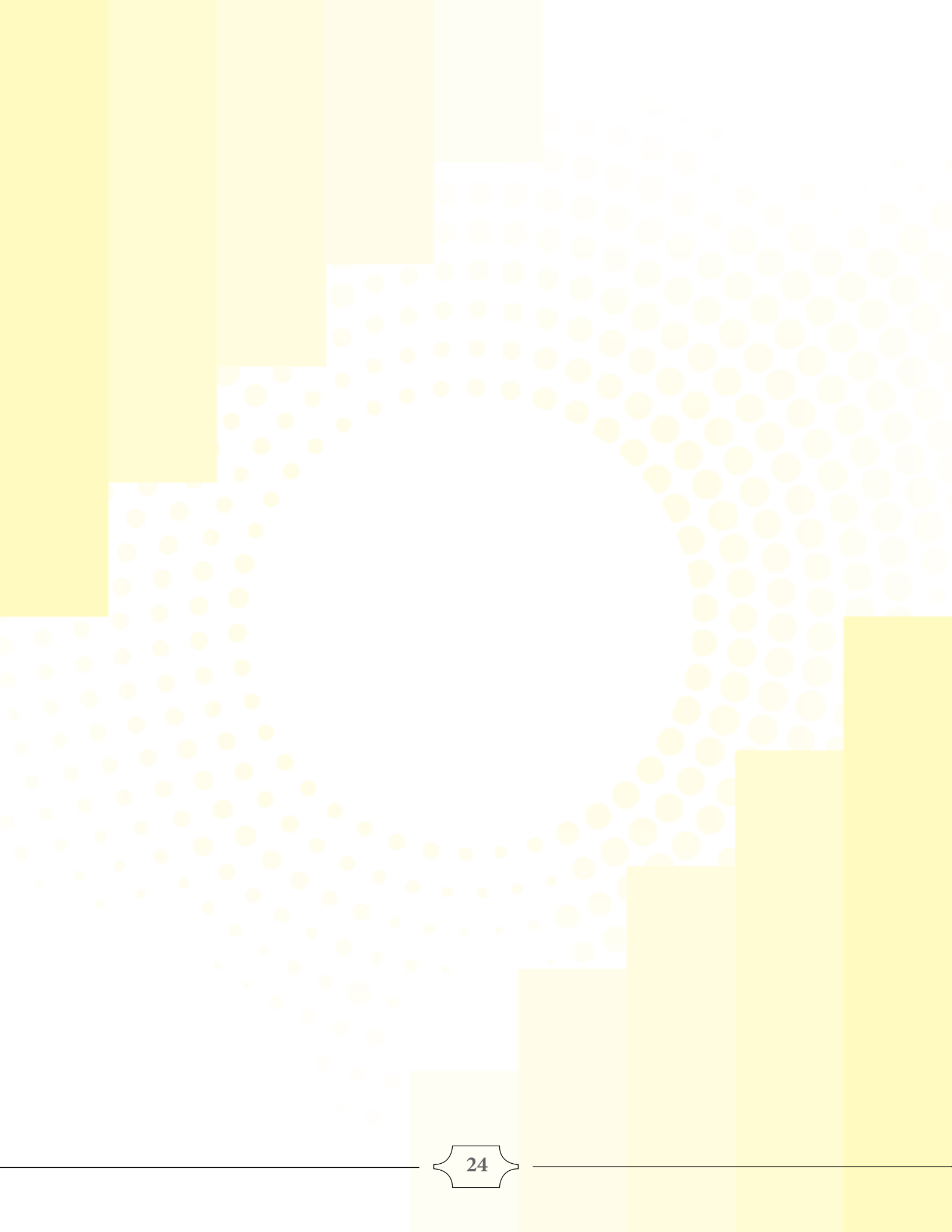
The efforts for fiscal consolidation are clearly visible in the Graph 2.1. The debt-GSDP ratio declined from 39.5 percent in 2005 to 22.6 percent of GSDP in 2020. However, the response to Covid-19 required the state to spend while facing declining revenues. As on March 31, 2022, the debt-GSDP ratio increased to 29 percent. Recognizing the need for responding to prevailing challenges, the 15th Finance Commission also calibrated the recommended fiscal consolidation path where the

debt-GSDP ratio was expected to expand from 25.63 percent in 2019 to 31.7 percent in 2022. Clearly, the state has consistently kept the debt lower than the recommended path, as seen in table 2.9.

The average interest rate on the outstanding borrowing on March 2021 was 8.23 percent, which has declined to 8 percent on the outstanding borrowing on March 2022 (MP FRBM Report, 2022). This will help in controlling the expenditure on interest payment. However, with tightening of monetary policy and rising interest rates cycle, the state needs to be cautious in managing new borrowings. Overall, the analysis suggests that healthy fiscal policies of state government led the sustainable fiscal position in the state. The Covid-19 caused disruptions in the revenue receipts, which necessitated the increased reliance on borrowings. However, the trends in 2022-23 shows a beginning of recovery in both state's own revenue receipts and share in central taxes. This can pave a way for revival of revenue surpluses and fiscal consolidation.

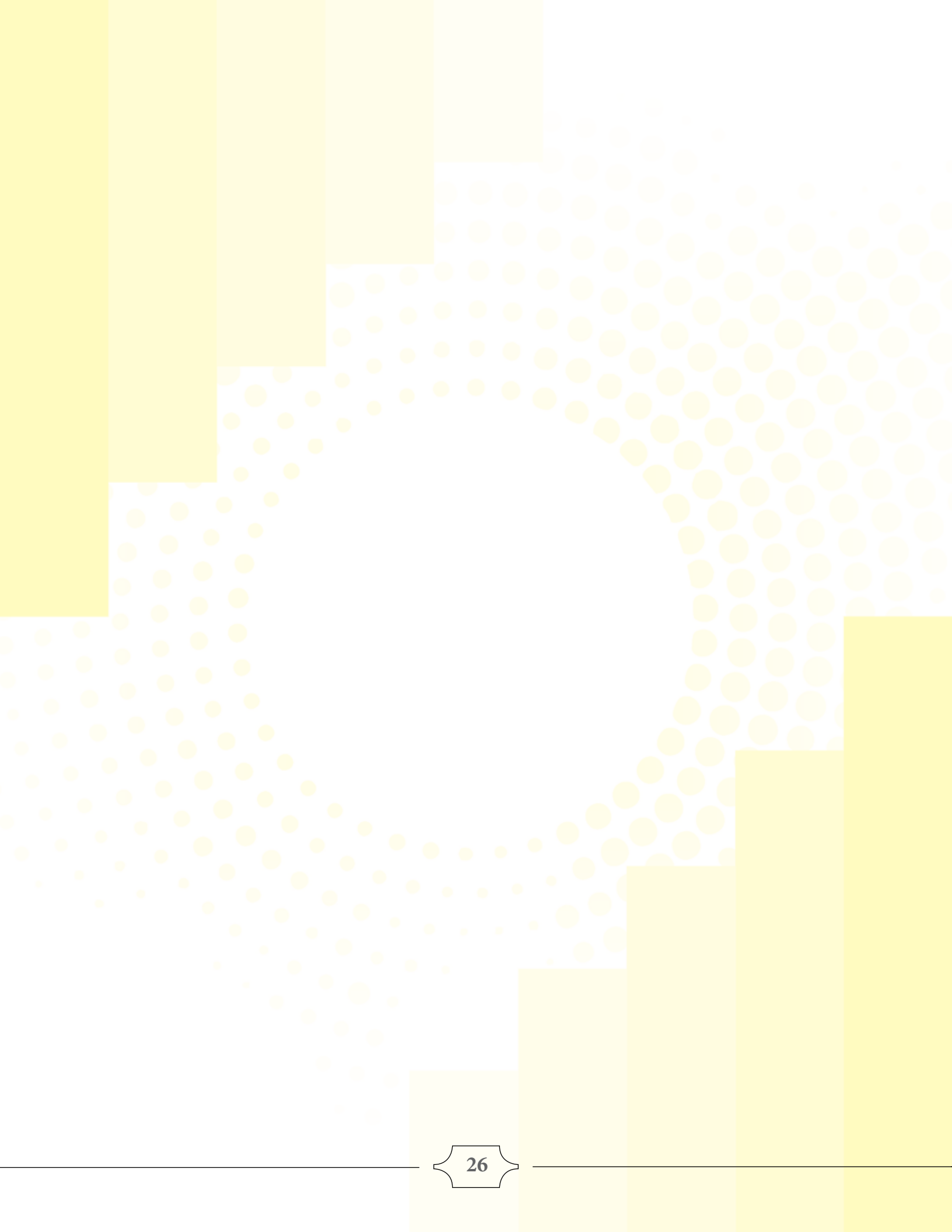
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Chapter - 3

**Banking and Financial
Institutions**



Chapter – 3

Banking and Financial Institutions

“In the ‘Amrit Kaal’ of independence, the Indian banking sector will move with big thinking and Innovative approach”

-Hon’ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Banks and financial institutions play a crucial role in economic growth by providing a range of financial services that support economic activities, such as borrowing and lending, investing, and savings. The state has a banking network of 34 Scheduled Commercial Banks, 2 Regional Rural Banks, 1 State Cooperative Bank, 38 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), 8 Small Finance Banks, and 3 Payment Banks (India Post Payment Bank, Airtel, FINO) are operating in the state. Banking services in the state is covered through a network of 8,138 branches, of which 34 percent are working in rural areas and 66 percent in semi-urban and urban areas. Public Sector Banks (PSB) constitute 50 percent of banking network, followed by Private sector banks (17 percent), RRBs (16 percent), Cooperative banks (11 percent), and SFBs (5 percent) (SLBC Report, 2021 and 2022).

Credit is vital for the economic growth of a nation and serves as a good proxy for understanding the undercurrent in the economy. The credit data along with commercial banks when looked at along with GSDP growth trends gives a comparison of growth. The credit to the priority sector in the state has been expanded with a CAGR of 15.45 percent from FY 2005-06 to FY 2022-23 (as on Sep 2022); Similarly, with a same time span the credit to MSME sector grew with a CAGR of 30.22 percent and agriculture with 13.41 percent.

Financial inclusion has been identified as an enabler for 7 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Jandhan Aadhar Mobile trinity has proved to be a gamechanger in implementing large scale benefit transfer and transformed the concept of financial inclusion. PMJDY has brought the unbanked into the banking system, expanded the financial architecture of India beyond brick and mortar and brought almost everybody into the ambit of financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is not only restricted to accessibility of financial services, barriers in availing financial services along with usage, and quality are equally important (RBI, 2021). As per the SLBC report (2022) more than 3.85 crore beneficiaries banked under PMJDY since inception, 53 percent account holders are women, and 59 percent Jan Dhan accounts are in rural and semi-urban areas.

This chapter is divided into four parts which focuses on credit expansion in the state by various agencies, the performance of the banking sector, financial inclusion for equitable growth and financing to assist employment scheme.

3.1 Credit Expansion for Economic Growth

3.1.1 Credit Growth

The Annual Credit Plan (ACP) has been designed for planning the credit targets by the banks. The ACP is synchronized with the Potential Linked Credit Plan of the National Bank for

Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Figure 1 shows the total credit expansion which is continuously increasing in the state from Rs 9437 crore (FY 2005-06) to 215427 crore (2022-23).

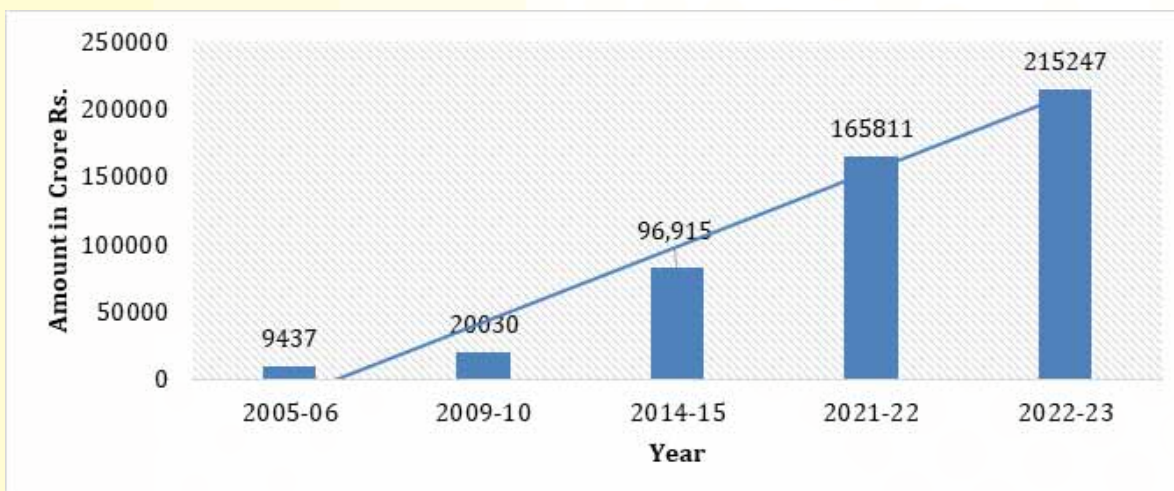


Figure 3.1: Credit Expansion

Source: SLBC reports of various years,

Notes- 1. FY 2022-23 data is as on Sep 2022,

2. Data for Non-PSL was not available for the FY of 2005-06 and 2009-10.

For sector wise understanding of credit, refer table 3.1 which shows the performance of different sector under ACP for a period ranging from 2005-06 to 2022-23, it shows the credit extended in priority sector and non-priority sector.

Table 3.1 : Performance on Credit Extension under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S.N.	Sector	2005-06	2009-10	2014-15	2022-23 (as on Sep 2022)
Priority Sector					
1	Agriculture	6,954	15,508	49,871	55,531
2	MSME	525	1,854	13,823	40,999
3	Education	-	-	633	216
4	Housing	-	-	6,006	2,375
5	Others	1,958	2,668	4,296	1901
6	Total priority	9,437	20,030	74628	1,01,081
7	Total Non-priority	-	-	22,287	1,14,166
8	Grand Total	9,437	20,030	96,915	2,15,247

Source: SLBC Report of various Years

Notes-*No data was available for the non-priority sector of the year 2005-06 and 2009-10.

Priority Sector Lending (PSL) refers to the set of lending targets and guidelines set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for banks in India to ensure that they provide adequate credit to certain sectors of the economy that are considered to be priorities for inclusive growth and social welfare. The objective of PSL is to direct credit to sectors that may not have easy access to financing, such as small businesses, agriculture, and rural infrastructure, as well as to promote employment generation, sustainable development, and financial inclusion.

For the given FY (2005-06 to 2022-23), PSL credit grew with a CAGR of 15.45 percent. Within PSL, the agriculture sector grew by 13.41 percent however MSME grew at 30.22 percent indicating a movement towards industrial strengthening from the agriculture setup.

Table 3.2 : Bank-Wise ACP Performance FY 2022-23 Q2

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Bank Type	Agriculture			MSME			Priority Sector		
	Target	Achi.	Achi.%	Target	Achi.	Achi.%	Target	Achi.	Achi.%
SCBs	1,12,768	39,183	34.75	41,500	36,362	87.6	1,66,628	79,074	47.5
RRBs	17,910	4,414	24.65	1,798	1,044	58.1	20,663	6,022	29.1
Co-Operative	32,506	11,835	36.41	542	2,497	460.9	33,181	14,337	43.2
SFBs	1,576	99	6.27	1,104	1,097	99.4	2,976	1,648	55.4
Total	1,64,761	55,531	33.7	44,944	40,999	91.2	2,23,449	1,01,081	45.2

Source: SLBC Report (184th, 2022)

Notes: FY 2022-23, data is available as on September 22

For a better understanding of the credit status, of bank wise ACP of Agriculture, MSME and priority sector has been shown in table 3.2. Cooperative banks have achieved the maximum target (36.41 percent), followed by Schedule commercial banks (SCBs) (34.75 percent), and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (24.65 percent) in the agriculture sector. Further, cooperative banks have achieved the maximum target (460.9 percent) in the MSME sector followed by SCBs and the cooperative sector. This shows that the cooperative sector is performing well in the state and achieving an overall 43.2 percent in PSL. Overall analysis shows that MSME sector has achieved the maximum target of 91.2 percent in comparison to other sector like agriculture where achievement is 33.70 percent and overall PSL achievement is 45.2 percent respectively.

Table 3.3 : Scheduled Commercial Banks Credit Growth Comparison with Country

Sector	Y-o-Y growth % Country		Y-o-Y growth % Madhya Pradesh	
	Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Sep 2021	Sep 2022
Overall Credit	6.8	16.9	7.1	15.6
Agriculture	12.8	15.8	9.7	12.1
MSME	2.0	27.0	1.1	20.0
Housing	5.3	9.2	6.7	17.6

Education	-6.0	-0.5	-2.9	4.4
Priority Sector	7.1	18.8	4.9	14.4

Source: SLBC and RBI, 2022 * Excluding Cooperative Banks

As we have seen in the table 3.2, Schedule Commercial Banks (SCBs) are playing a crucial role and having maximum share in PSL, having dominant position in the economic development of the nation by providing credit. Table 3.3 shows the scheduled commercial banks credit growth in different sectors and a comparison of the state with the Country. The overall credit growth in the state as on September 2022 was 15.6 percent whereas nationally credit grew at 16.9 percent, which shows that the State is closer to national credit growth. The credit growth of the state in the Housing and Education sectors in September 2022 was more than that of the National performance. The credit growth in MSME sector grew at 20.2 percent in the state however, nationally it grew at 27 percent, similarly, agriculture grew at 12.1 percent against 15.8 percent of national growth, which shows that the State started pushing the secondary sector to promote industrialization in the state.

3.1.2 Agri-Crop GVA to Agri-Crop Credit

Another dimension of performance of agriculture credit is to analyse the ratio of credit flow to Agri-crop to Agri-crop Gross Value Added (GVA). Table 3.4 shows the division wise Agri -crop GVA and Agri-crop credit flow to the agriculture sector for the year 2019-20, and the ratio of Agri-credit to Agri GVA varies from 7.5 percent to 40 percent. Across division, the ratio can be seen in table 3.4, which is maximum for Narmadapuram division with 40.51 percent followed by Bhopal division with 35.40 percent.

Table 3.4 : Division wise ratio of Agri-crop Credit to Agri-crop GVA (2019-20)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Administrative Division	Agri Crop GVA	Credit flow in Agri crop	Agri Credit to Agri GVA (%)
Jabalpur	58,323.15	13,561.46	23.25
Ujjain	60,100.1	16,908.55	28.13
Shahdol	12,686.52	950.94	7.50
Chambal	18,469.36	4,038.84	21.87
Gwalior	32,885.74	6,600.7	20.07
Indore	58,314.49	13,886.49	23.81
Narmadapuram	18,996.83	7,694.91	40.51
Rewa	30,622.92	2,590.51	8.46
Sagar	33,605.76	5,670.24	16.87
Bhopal	37,584.29	13,306.08	35.40
Total	36,1589.2	85,208.72	22.59

Source: NABARD Report (2022)

Notes- Numbers are at Current prices

Some division have much stronger performance with agriculture pre-dominance as Narmadapuram is leading division and sets example for other areas.

3.1.3 Credit Flow to Priority Sector

Credit to weaker section refers to loans and credit facilities provided to individuals and groups of people who are considered economically disadvantaged and may have difficulty accessing credit through traditional means. Table 3.5 shows the credit growth in the PSL sector is 59.41 percent in the state and higher than the National average of 40 percent. Similarly, agriculture advances in the state are at 32.2 percent which is higher than the national average of 18 percent. Further advances to weaker sections are 10 percent out of total advances nationally, however, in the State it is continuously increasing from 22.92 percent (March 2020) to 26.15 percent (March 2022). Strong growth in PSL is helpful in the social and economic upliftment of society and has a positive impact on the economy by promoting inclusive growth, financial inclusion, and diversification. The state is putting in far more efforts to promote livelihood in weaker sections to promote equitable growth in the economy.

Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) is another important benchmark of credit growth and shows that the current CDR for the State (as on Sep. 2022) is 75.14 percent, which is higher than the national average of 72.70 percent.

Table 3.5 : Credit Expansion of the State with National Average

Indicator	National Average	2020	2021	2022	2022*
Priority Sector Advances % out of Total	40	61.49	61.05	60.47	59.41
Agriculture Advances % out of Total	18	33.09	32.83	32.38	32.20
Advances to Weaker Section % out of Total	10	22.92	22.28	22.63	26.15
Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) (%)	72.70	73.42	73.99	72.66	75.14

Source: Directorate of Institutional Finance, Government of Madhya Pradesh;

Note: *Data for 2022 is available as on Sep 2022

3.1.4 Credit Deposit Ratio

For detailed understanding of the district wise CD ratio refer table 3.6a where districts are divided in to different quartiles based on their CD ratio range. The maximum CD ratio has been reported for Agar-Malwa district which is 269.6 and the lowest has been reported for Singrauli. The first quartile range is more than 124, followed by 70.9 to 119.45 for the second quartile, 48.24 to 70.08 for the third quartile, and less than 48 for fourth quartile. Overall 26 districts in the state having CD ratio more than 70 percent.

Table 3.6a : District Wise CD Ratio Analysis

CD Ratio range (>124)	CD Ratio range (70.9 to 119.45)	CD Ratio range (48.24 to 70.08)	CD Ratio range (<48)
Agar-malwa	Ashoknagar	Chhindwara	Panna
Rajgarh	Vidisha	Seoni	Satna
Shajapur	Ratlam	Shivpuri	Tikamgarh
Raisen	Burhanpur	Damoh	Bhind
Sehore	Guna	Morena	Dindori
Khargone	Narsinghpur	Bhopal	Mandla
Harda	Hoshangabad	Alirajpur	Rewa
East nimar	Jhabua	Betul	Shahdol
Dewas	Sheopur	Sagar	Sidhi
Barwani	Neemuch	Balaghat	Niwari
Dhar	Indore	Katni	Umaria
Ujjain	Datia	Gwalior	Anuppur
Mandsaur	Jabalpur	Chhatarpur	Singrauli

Source: SLBC, 2021

Two years CD ratios of 50 districts have been analysed and compared to see the growth. Table 3.5 shows that the State's average CD ratio is higher than the national average. Here, it is important to understand district wise performance. Based on availability of data, two financial years viz. 2018-19 and 2020-21, CD ratios have been compared and compiled in table 3.6b to show which districts are growing up-to 10 percent, more than 10 percent, and CD ratio dropped.

Table 3.6b : District wise Growth in CD Ratios

S.N.	C-D Ratio	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1	1- 10%	23	Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Shahdol, Sheopur Kala, Shivpuri, Umaria, Vidisha
2	>10 %	23	Alirajpur, Betul, Guna, Seoni, Dindori, Chhindwara, Tikamgarh, Neemuch, Ratlam, Raisen, Burhanpur, Mandsaur, Harda, Dewas, Dhar, Ujjain, Sehore, Khargone, Barwani, Shajapur, Khandwa, Rajgarh, Agar-malwa
3	Drop	6	Bhopal, Indore, Jhabua, Niwari, Sidhi, Singrauli

Source: SLBC Report (2019, 2021)

Analysis shows that in 23 districts, CD ratio grew upto 10 percent, and 21 districts grew at more than 10 percent growth rate and six districts, where CD ratio has been dropped.

3.2 Banking Sector Performance

3.2.1 Status of Cooperative Banks

The three tier Rural Cooperative Credit Structure consists of Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank (MPStCB) operating at the Apex level, 38 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) operating at the district level and 4536 Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) operating at the grass root level. The StCB and DCCBs together have 851 branches out of which 630 are rural and semi-urban branches.

District Credit Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)

DCCBs are small banks working in a small town to mobilise deposits from public to support the credit needs of PACS and its members. Table 3.7 shows the financial status of DCCBs in the state for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. The number of DCCBs has remained the same for all three years. The total share capital has increased by 4.5 percent from 2018-19 to 2020-21. The share of the State in the total share capital of the DCCBs has also increased by 10.89 percent from 2018-19 to 2019-20 but has decreased slightly by 0.32 percent from 2019-20 to 2020-21. The deposits have increased over the three years by 3.73 percent and 10.96 percent from 2018-19 to 2019-20 and 2019-20 to 2020-21 respectively. The borrowings have decreased from 2018-19 to 2019-20 by 3.41 percent and from 2019-20 to 2020-21 by 5.96 percent.

Table 3.7 : Consolidated Financial Status of District Central Co-operative Banks

(Amount in Rs crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
No of DCCBs	38	38	38
Total share capital	1465.58	1500.94	1531.2
Share of the State in Share Capital	258.16	286.28	285.36
Deposits	15371.43	15944.9	17693.34
Borrowings	9513.66	9188.64	8640.65

Source: National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Ltd. (NAFSCOB), Annual Report of various years

3.2.2 Non-Performing Assets

A non-performing asset (NPA) is a classification used by financial institutions for loans and advances on which the principal is past due and on which no interest payments have been made for a period of time. Table 3.8 shows that the non-performing assets (NPAs) of private sector banks, regional rural banks and small finance banks have been reduced by more than 10 percent as on September 2022.

Table 3.8 : Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Agency	2019	2020	2021	2022	Y-o-Y variation %		
					2020	2021	2022
Public Sector Banks	22,459	20,793	23,556	22,528	-7.42	13.29	-4.36
Private Sector Banks	5,520	3,149	3,630	3,097	-42.95	15.27	-14.68
Regional Rural Banks	3,026	2,551	2,461	1,802	-15.70	-3.53	-26.78
Cooperative Banks	6,392	7,517	7,037	8,067	17.60	-6.39	14.64
Small Finance Banks	-	-	573	492	-	-	-14.14
Total	37,397	34,010	37,257	35,986	-9.06	9.55	-3.41

Source: SLBC Report (184th , 2022); Note: All data points are as on september.

Overall improvement can be seen in the NPAs in post-covid in PSBs, RRBs, SFBs, however, aberration has been noticed in the cooperative sectors where NPAs are increasing.

Sector-wise NPA has been shown in table 3.9 where agriculture, MSME, education, housing, priority and non-priority sector mainly. The Highest NPA has been recorded in agriculture (14 percent) followed by the priority sector (11.70 percent) where NPA is more than 10 percent, however in other sectors viz. MSME (6.70 percent), housing (7 percent), education (8 percent) and non-priority areas (4.12 percent) it is less than 10 percent.

Table 3.9 : Sector-Wise Status of NPA

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	Y-o-Y variation %			NPA % of portfolio as on Sep'22
					2020	2021	2022	
Agriculture	15,539	18,256	18,205	19,976	17.49	-0.28	9.73	14.90
MSME	5,569	5,505	6,929	5,225	-1.16	25.87	-24.59	6.70
Housing	2,029	1,984	2,136	2,111	-2.21	7.66	-1.17	7.00
Education	181	154	181	172	-15.05	17.53	-4.97	8.00
Priority Sector	24,224	26,514	29,416	29,094	9.45	10.95	-1.09	11.70
Non-Priority Sector	13,310	7,578	7,754	6,898	-43.07	2.32	-11.04	4.12

Source: SLBC Report (184th Agenda, July, 2022)

Notes- All data-points are as on September

3.3 Financial Inclusion for Equitable Growth

Access to banking is essential for financial inclusion, which is the process of providing everyone, regardless of their income level, with access to basic financial services such as savings accounts, credit, and insurance. Efforts to increase access to banking through different channels

like SCBs, RRBs, Co-operatives and SFBs often involve the development of financial infrastructure, such as the establishment of new banks or the expansion of existing banks to serve underserved communities. In recent years, technological innovations have also enabled the development of digital banking services, which can be accessed through mobile phones and other digital devices. These services can be especially beneficial for individuals and communities without access to traditional banking infrastructure.

3.3.1 Banking Network & Alternative Channels

This section covers the branches of Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, and India Post Payment Banks (IPPBs) in rural areas, semi-urban areas, and urban areas. The total number of bank branches in Madhya Pradesh was 7958 in March 2020 which increased to 8138 in September 2022. The total Branches of commercial banks were 5510 in September 2022, and an increase of 1.5 percent has been seen since March 2020. Co-operative bank branches have decreased from 877 (March 2020) to 851 (September 2022), and less than 1 percent growth has been observed in RRBs. The total number of branches shows an increasing trend and growth of 2.2 percent from March 2020 to September 2022. Table 3.10 below shows the extension of branches in the banking network of the state. The branches in rural and urban areas are nearly the same as compared to the previous year, with an increase of a few branches of regional rural banks and a decrease of a few branches of small finance banks. Although small finance banks' coverage in semi-urban areas has improved in coverage. Overall, there is a marginal increase in the number of branches in the state.

Table 3.10 : Extension of Branches in the Banking Network of the State

Type of Bank	2019-20	2020-21	2021-2022	As on Sept. 2022
Branches in Rural areas				
Commercial Banks	1,520	1,488	1,484	1,488
Cooperative Banks	297	297	380	380
Regional Rural Banks	854	854	854	859
Small Finance Banks	41	69	88	77
I.P.P.B.	-	-	-	-
Total	2,712	2,708	2,806	2,804
Branches in Semi-Urban Areas				
Commercial Banks	1,692	1,685	1,738	1,750
Cooperative Banks	470	470	250	250
Regional Rural Banks	318	318	318	322
Small Finance Banks	108	123	133	158
I.P.P.B.	-	-	-	-

Type of Bank	2019-20	2020-21	2021-2022	As on Sept. 2022
Total	2,588	2,596	2,439	2,480
Branches in Urban Areas				
Commercial Banks	2,215	2,248	2,276	2,280
Cooperative Banks	110	110	221	221
Regional Rural Banks	148	148	148	152
Small Finance Banks	143	180	188	180
I.P.P.B.	42	42	42	40
Total	2,658	2,728	2,875	2,873
Total Branches of Banks				
Commercial Banks	5,427	5,421	5,499	5,510
Cooperative Banks	877	877	851	851
Regional Rural Banks	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,333
Small Finance Banks	292	372	409	404
I.P.P.B.	42	42	42	40
Total	7,958	8,032	8,121	8,138

Source: Directorate of Institutional Finance, Government of Madhya Pradesh (2022),

Notes-* Data points for the Year 2022 (as on Sep 2022)

Box 3.1 : 100 % Digital Districts of Madhya Pradesh

RBI launched the digital district programme in the year of 2019 to expand and deepen the digital payment ecosystem in the nation. All State/UT Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs/UTLBCs) have been instructed to choose one district in their respective States/UTs as a pilot area after consulting with banks and other stakeholders. Madhya Pradesh selected three districts viz Betul, Indore and Vidisha where 100 percent saving and current account transactions are digital. Another district Satna is also in the row to achieve the status of 100 percent digital district and at present it achieved total 92 percent digital district status.

Source: SLBC Report, 2021,2022

Box 3.2 : District Financial Inclusion Index of Madhya Pradesh

The standing committee at AIGGPA has guided a number of steps for assisting the state on matters of financial inclusion. Development of a financial inclusion index at district level was one of the decisions by the committee. As of now, the index of financial inclusion either available on country-wise parameters (Global Findex), National parameters (RBI Findex) or state-wide parameters (CRISIL and NABARD). An index with the granularity of districts is not yet available in the public domain for any Indian State. This index was agreed to be developed by involving both state level institutions like lead banks, State Level Bankers Committee, NABARD and field functionaries, like local administration, educational institutions, MFIs, MSMEs, etc. This index has been prepared on three dimensions: Access, Usage and Quality and total 16 indicators used for 52 districts of the state. The dimension selection in the study draws confidence from the fact similar dimensions have been used by National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI 2019-25) paper. Two stage Principal Component Analysis method used for weight estimation and score calculation. This index is prepared for the two financial years of 2019-20 and 2020-21. For better representation and instilling understanding, the index scores are divided in quartiles based on performance output and the details are given below in the table. This index will help in creating district wise plan for financial inclusion to help in improving the performance of districts.

Developed Districts Score Range (0.319-0.640)	Aspirational Districts Score Range (0.229-0.316)	Developing Districts Score Range (0.101-0.222)
Bhopal	Shahdol*	Shajapur
Indore	Balaghat*	Mandla*
Hoshangabad*	Damoh	Barwani*
Harda	Sagar	Khandwa*
Dhar*	Mandsaur	Datia
Jabalpur	Katni	Dindori*
Sehore	Panna	Satna
Ujjain	Sidhi*	Tikamgarh
Ratlam*	Chhattarpur	Sheopurkalan*
Gwalior	Anuppur*	Alirajpur*
Neemuch	Betul*	Burhanpur*
Dewas	Vidisha	Rewa
Raisen	Umariya*	Shivpuri
Chhindwara*	Seoni*	Singrauli
Jhabua*	Ashoknagar	Bhind
Narsimhapur	Guna	Morena
Rajgarh	Khargone*	-

Source: District Financial Inclusion Index Report, 2022

available at <https://aiggpa.mp.gov.in/projectdetails/view/TTVLSGE1ZHdWZIFYZ0x2Qkh5SVhKZz09>

3.4 Financing to Assist Employment

Financing plays a critical role in supporting employment by providing the capital and resources needed to create jobs, develop skills, and build economic infrastructure. By providing small business loans, financial institutions are helping small entrepreneurs to start and expand their business activities, which helps in creating employment. The state is running many Government Sponsored Schemes (GSS) to support small businesses and self-employment.

3.4.1 Government-Sponsored Schemes (GSS)

The GSS of the state are as follows, Mukhya Mantri Udyam Kranti Yojana (MMUKY) was launched by the Chief Minister of the State for the welfare of aspiring youths, and women who want to become entrepreneurs. Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is the nodal agency for the implementation of MMUKY. Mukhya Mantri Gramin Path Vikreta Yojana (MMGPVY) aims to achieve the welfare of the rural local street vendors of Madhya Pradesh by providing financial assistance through short-term loans without any interest. Sant Ravidas Swarojgar Yojana (SRSY) aids manufacturing-centred projects and service-oriented businesses.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Arthik Kalyan Yojana (DBAAKY) aims to provide loans for low-cost equipment or working capital to the micro, small and medium-scale industries already established by the beneficiaries of the scheduled caste category. The scheme is operated through the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. For providing self-employment opportunities to youths of the scheduled tribe of Madhya Pradesh, the State cabinet has approved three new schemes. It includes Bhagwan Birsa Munda Swarojgar Yojana (BBMSY), Tantya Mama Arthik Kalyan Yojana (TMAKY), and Mukhyamantri Anusuchit Janjati Vishesh Pariyojana Vitt Poshan Yojana. All the above schemes are routed through the banks, the status of the GSS as on December 2022 is shown in table 3.11.

Table 3.11 : Status of GSS

Scheme	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Pending	Disbursed % out of sanction
MMUKY	10,156	7,842	7,327	77
MMGPVY	3,59,454	3,27,931	1,53,945	91.2
SRSY	247	151	1,623	61
DBAAKY	81	62	1,502	77
BBMSY	130	84	2,684	64
TMAKY	126	50	2,783	39

Source: SLBC Report (184th, 2022);

3.4.2 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

A major policy initiative for rural infrastructure development was setting up RIDF in NABARD in 1995 to finance rural infrastructure projects. RIDF was set up to fund infrastructure projects in the States, which were incomplete due to a lack of financial resources. Due to the inadequacy of

critical infrastructure, banks were unable to channelize their lending to agriculture as per priority sector guidelines.

The Government of India, therefore, announced the setting up of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in the budget of 1995-96, to be operationalized by NABARD towards the financing of, at that time, the ongoing rural infrastructure projects in the irrigation sector. Subsequently, RIDF was made available for new rural infrastructure projects and its ambit was broad-based to cover almost all important aspects of rural infrastructure.

The State Projects Department (SPD) provides loans from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to support public sector capital investment in rural infrastructure by providing low-cost fund support to State Govts and State-Owned Corporations. Over the years, RIDF has become an important source of public capital formation in the rural infrastructure space.

Box-3: e-RUPI statistics of Madhya Pradesh

Month	e-RUPI Use Case Name	Voucher Created Volume	Voucher Redeemed Volume
September 2022	Madhya Pradesh Government: Agriculture Equipment Distribution	325	299
October 2022	Madhya Pradesh Government: Agriculture Equipment Distribution	63	55
	Madhya Pradesh Government: Cycle Distribution	521	12
November 2022	Madhya Pradesh Government: Agriculture Equipment Distribution	70	45
	Madhya Pradesh Government: Cycle Distribution	26	6
December 2022	Madhya Pradesh Government: Agriculture Equipment Distribution	62	37
	Madhya Pradesh Government: Cycle Distribution	3	3
January 2022	Madhya Pradesh Government: Agriculture Equipment Distribution	26	12

Source : NPCI (<https://www.npci.org.in/what-we-do/e-rupi/product-statistics>), Volume in Unit

The Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced e-RUPI, a digital system that enables cashless payment for the COVID-19 immunisation. The National Payments Corporation of India is the company that powers the digital payment system, which was created with the help of the Department of Financial Services and the National Health Authority.

Users can use this easy one-time payment method to make purchases at businesses that accept UPI e-Prepaid Vouchers without using a card, a digital wallet, or internet banking. Organizations would send the recipients the e-RUPI by SMS or QR code for a particular activity or purpose.

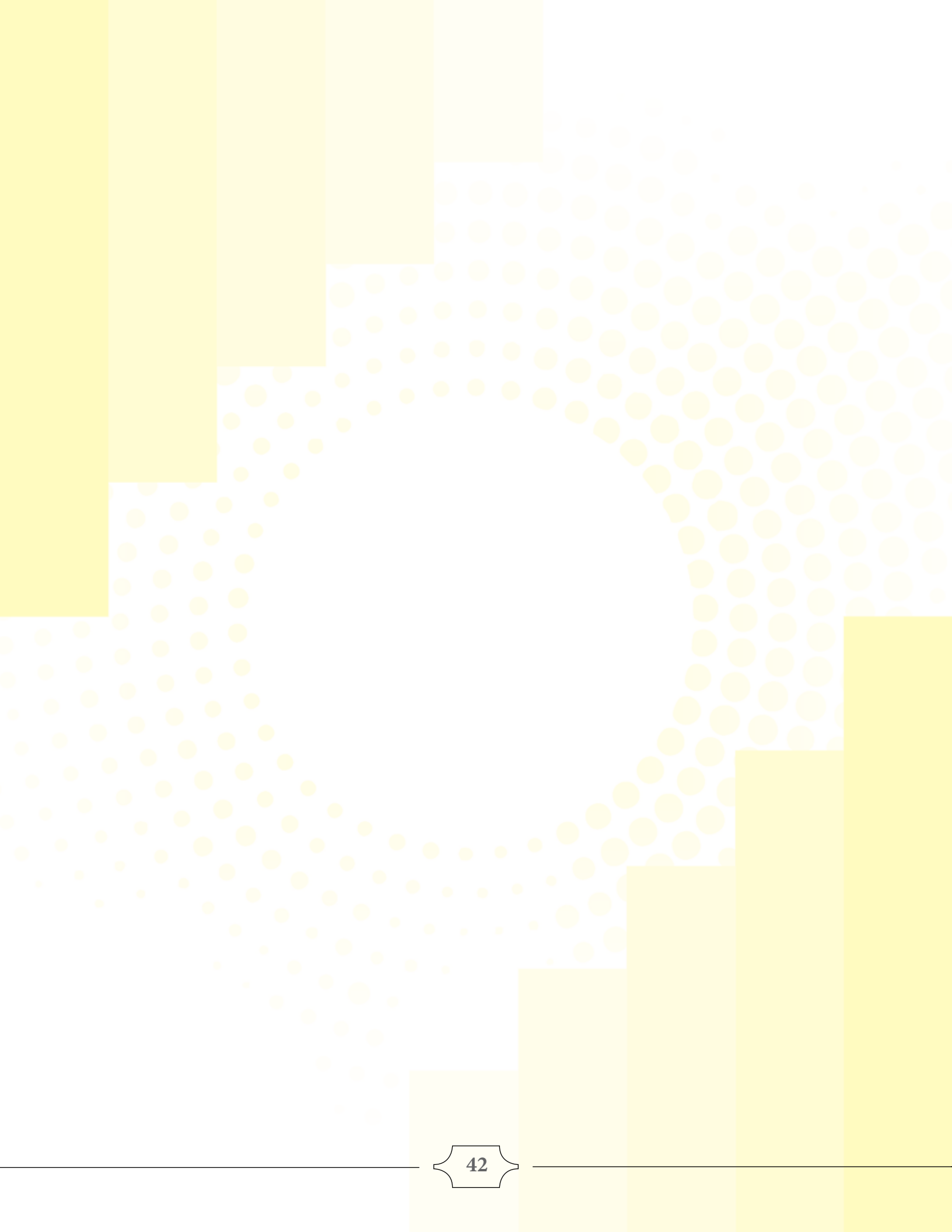
Its contactless e-RUPI is simple, secure, and safe because it entirely protects the beneficiaries' personal information. Because the necessary amount is already saved in the voucher, the complete transaction process using this voucher is significantly quicker and more reliable.

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Chapter - 4

**Agriculture and Rural
Development**



Chapter - 4

Agriculture and Rural Development

*मुखिया मुख सो चाहिए, खान पान कहां एक
पालै पोसे सकल अंग, तुलसी सहित विवेक
- गोस्वामी तुलसीदास*

Madhya Pradesh is one of the country's top producers of food grains, pulses, and oilseeds in the country. In the past two decades, Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector has experienced rapid growth. In the fiscal year 2022-2023, the primary sector contributed 36.32 percent of the state's Gross Value Added (GVA).

The Madhya Pradesh government has made tireless efforts to boost the development of the agriculture sector. Some of the crucial actions include the improvement of irrigation infrastructure, the accessibility of electricity, the improvement of rural road connectivity, and the improvement of the State's system for purchasing agricultural products. Availability of certified seeds has also been ensured by the Government. Policy initiatives have been taken in all the five key sectors viz. irrigation, power, roads, financing and procurement which support the expansion of agriculture in the state. As a result, the Madhya Pradesh government was awarded the Krishi Karman Award for the 7th time in 2021.

The Madhya Pradesh government has been actively promoting organic farming in recent years. The government is also working to promote sustainable agricultural practices through organic farming practices.

Rural roads, rural employment, housing, drinking water and sanitation, rural-urban connectivity, strengthening of Panchayats, and capacity building have all been used to determine growth in the rural sector.

Agriculture and livestock are important contributors to the primary sectors and it should be noted that over the past ten years, the livestock sector's contribution has steadily increased, rising from 2.96 percent in the year 2011-12 to 5.93 percent in the year 2022-23. The main horticultural crops in state are oranges, mangoes, guavas, bananas, pomegranates, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, chillies, green peas, and coriander. In comparison to the year 2021-22, the growth rates in the primary and agriculture sectors were 5.24 percent and 5.46 percent, respectively in the year 2022-2023.

Agro-climatic zones of Madhya Pradesh

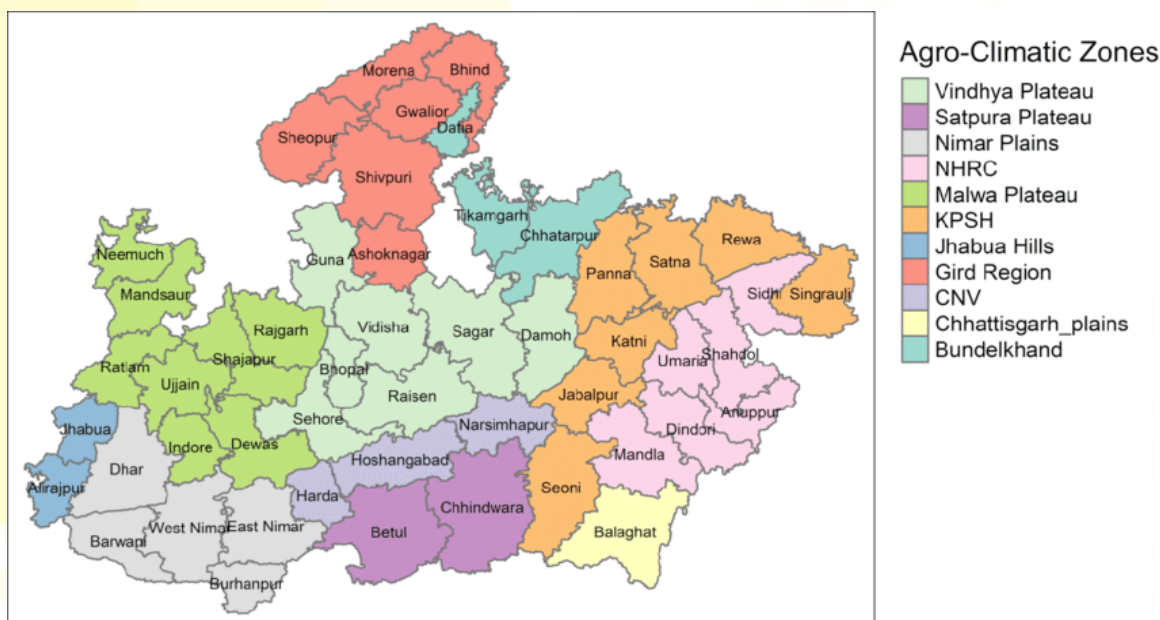


Figure 4.1 : Agroclimatic zones of Madhya Pradesh

Source Vani et al. 2001

Madhya Pradesh has remarkable agricultural diversity due to its wide range of climate and soil types, with each of its 11 agro-climatic zones having unique cropping patterns and inherent challenges.

The rice-wheat cropping system is followed in Kymore Plateau & Satpura Hills zone. The Central Narmada Valley & Vindhya Plateau mainly grow wheat, while the Gird Region, Bundelkhand and Satpura Plateau zones follow a wheat-jowar cropping pattern. However, Malwa Plateau, Nimar Plains and Jhabua Hills follows a cotton-jowar cropping pattern.

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 Agricultural production

The crop area has increased by 5.46 percent in the year 2022-23. When compared to 2021-2022, the area under cereals increased by 1.11 percent in the year 2022-23. Production of cereals and oilseeds rose by 2.58 percent and 16.38 percent, respectively while production of pulse increased by 17.04 percent, respectively. Comparing 2022-2023 to the previous year, the production of total crops increased by 4.16 percent.

Production of major crops

The state's agricultural output has increased over time. Under cereals, wheat and paddy are the main crops of Madhya Pradesh. The area covered by paddy in the year 2021-22 increased by 12.00 percent when compared to year 2020-21. Paddy production rose from 12502 thousand metric tons in

the year 2020–2021 to 13193 thousand metric tons in the year 2021–2022 which shows an increase of 5.53 percent. The average production of paddy in the last ten years is 80.87 lakh metric tons. Madhya Pradesh produced an average of 36.93 lakh metric tons of maize and 245.89 crore metric tons of wheat over the previous ten years. The production of maize increased from 4430.00 thousand metric tons in the year 2020–21 to 4607 thousand metric tons in the following year, showing a 4.0 percent rise.

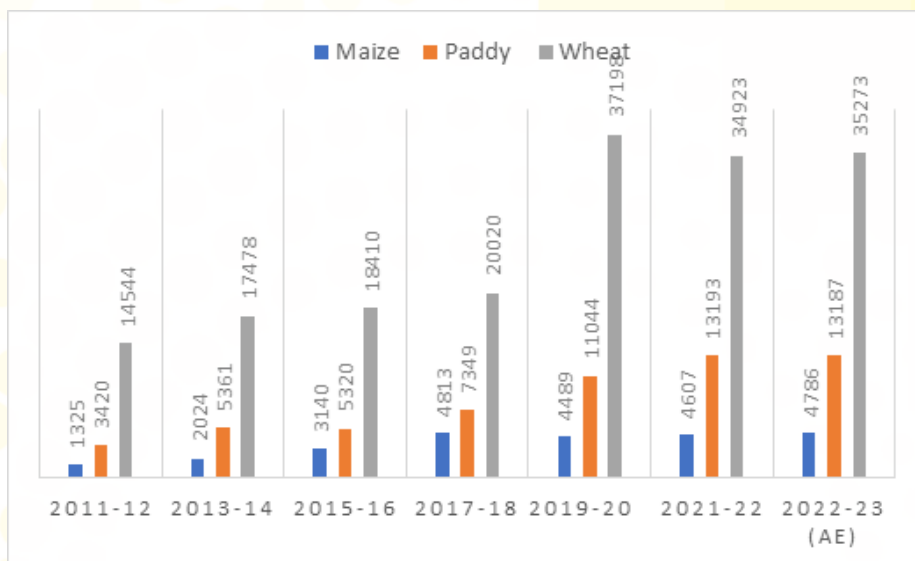


Figure 4.2 : Production of major crops (thousand metric tons)

Source: Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

International Year of Millets - 2023

Millets are often referred to as superfoods and their production can be seen as an approach for sustainable agriculture and a healthy world. Efforts are being made to revive the forgotten glory of ‘Miracle Millets’ through the International Year of Millets (IYM) – 2023. Millets such as jowar, bajra, kodo-kutki, etc. are known to have multiple health benefits and are resilient to climate change, and require less water for irrigation compared to wheat and rice. Madhya Pradesh has immense potential of increasing the cultivation and production of local millets viz. jowar, bajra, kodo and kutki. Madhya Pradesh is one of the major producers of kodo kutki in India. Kodo kutki is primarily grown in the eastern and central parts of Madhya Pradesh, where the soil is well-drained and fertile. In line with the Central Government’s initiatives and schemes, the government of Madhya Pradesh has been taking several initiatives to promote the cultivation of millets in the state. The government has also launched various schemes and programs to encourage the cultivation of kodo kutki like MP State Millet Mission in 2020 and Mukhya Mantri Kodo-Kutki Kheti Sahayta Yojana, which provides financial assistance to farmers for the purchase of seeds and other inputs. In addition, efforts are being made to improve the market linkage and value chain of kodo kutki, to ensure better prices for the farmers. Mandla is the hub of production of the Kodo and Kutki Millet which has also been identified as the One District One Product (ODOP) under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme launched by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Production of pulses

Madhya Pradesh is a major producer of pulses in India. Major pulse crops grown in Madhya Pradesh are tur (arhar), gram, masoor (lentil) and urad. The graph here depicts that the average production of gram, urad and lentil in the last 10 years was 35.83, 7.35 and 4.78 lakh metric tons. In the past ten years, the average annual growth rate of gram, urad, and lentil is 2.49, 32.9, and 17.76 percent, respectively. Year 2021-2022 had a 97.54 percent growth in urad production over the previous year. The area covered by Arhar grew by 2.74 percent (219 thousand hectares to 225 thousand hectares) in 2022-23 when compared to 2020-21.

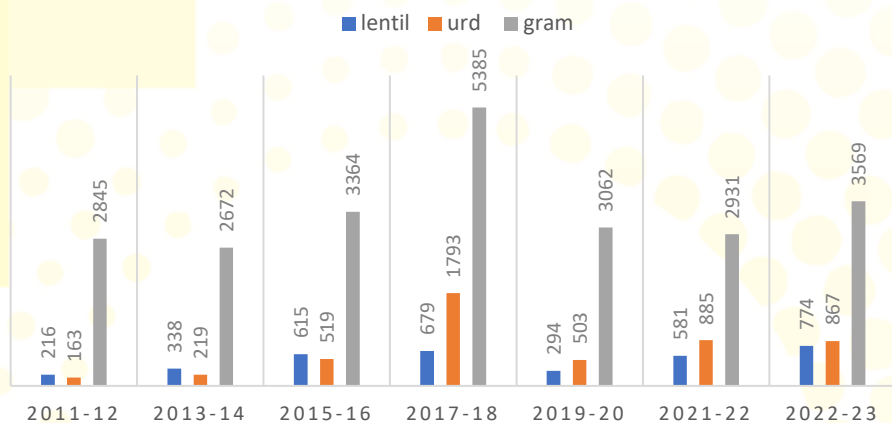


Figure 4.3 : Production of major pulses (thousand metric tons)

Source: Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

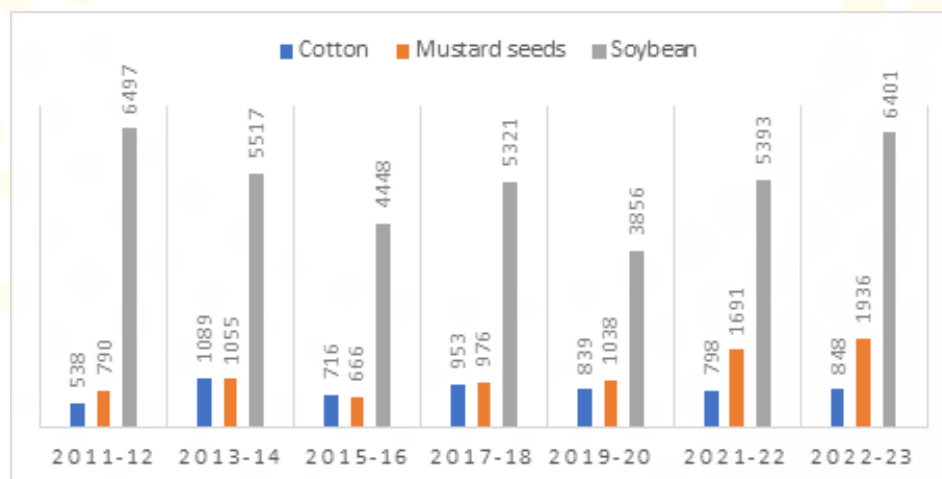


Figure 4.4 : Production of major commercial crops (thousand metric tons)

Source: Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

Production of commercial crops

Mustard, soybeans, and cotton are the main commercial crops grown in the state. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of soybean in India. Mustard production increased from 1307 thousand metric tons to 1691 thousand metric tons between the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, showing a jump of 29.38 percent. Soybean production increased by 60 percent, from 3370 thousand metric tons in the years 2020-21 to 5392 thousand metric tons in the year 2021-22. Production of sugarcane increased from 544 thousand metric tons in the previous year of 2020-21 to 651 thousand metric tons in the following year of 2021-22, a 19.67 percent increase. The area under cotton crop decreased from 588 thousand hectares to 560 thousand hectares between the year 2020-21-2021-22. The graph demonstrates that the average annual growth rate of Mustard, Soybean and Cotton in the last 10 years is 10.3, 55.13 & 8.5 percent, respectively.

4.1.2 Major Schemes

Budget under different schemes in agriculture are as under

Table 4.1 : Budget under different schemes (in Rs. crores)

Schemes	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
	Actuals	Revised	Budgeted
PKVY	36.92	25.00	44.00
SHC	9.99	9.95	12.29
RKVY	157.28	142.75	301.70
MMKKY	0.00	3200.00	3200.00
PMKSY	0.76	18.20	13.10
PMFBY	3687.72	2023.67	2000.00
RJPSGS	1.12	1.86	5.00
MP RMM	0.00	0.00	10.00

Source- (DoF, GoMP, 2022)

Note - PKVY-Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana; SHC-Soil Health Card; RKVY- Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, MKKY- Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojna; PMKSY-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna; PMFBY- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana; RJPSGS Rajya Jevak Pramanikaran Sanstha ka Ghatan Evam Sanchalan and MPRMM-MP Rajya Millet Mission

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN): The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, a centrally sponsored scheme, is one of the important schemes of the Government of India. Under this scheme, initially only small and marginal farmers who have less than 2ha of land were considered eligible, but later it was extended and implemented for all farmers. Under this scheme, all the farmers are getting Rs. 6,000 per year as minimum income support. This scheme, implemented from December 1, 2018, is proving to be a boon for farmers. The scheme was launched in the 2018 Rabi season. This scheme has proved to be very useful for small farmers. Farmers facing cash crunch just before sowing are getting the facility of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs from this cash.

2. Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojna: Mukhya Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme in Madhya Pradesh is a state-level scheme that provides income support to farmers in the state. In Madhya Pradesh

under this scheme, the eligible farmers receive financial assistance of Rs. 4,000 per farmer per year, subject to a maximum of 5 acres per farmer. The assistance is provided in two instalments of Rs. 2,000 each, and it is aimed at helping farmers with their agricultural expenses, including seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs.

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: It is a centrally sponsored scheme and MP has performed well under this scheme. PMFBY is a scheme to provide insurance cover against crop failure and stabilize farmers' income at a low premium rate. It is being implemented in 11 clusters in MP with a provision of Rs 1775.95 crore in 2020-21. In 2021-22, the scheme insured crops of over 90 lakhs farmers. Crop Insurance Week was organized to promote the scheme and link more farmers to it.

4. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The government has a scheme to promote organic farming called Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16. It provides end-to-end support to farmers from production to certification and marketing. Under the scheme, farmers receive financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per hectare/3 years, out of which 62 percent is provided directly through DBT in kind for inputs such as bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and organic manure.

5. National Agriculture Development Plan: It is a centrally funded programme, and the state has done well from start till the end. NADP/RKVY aims to improve crop productivity and increase returns to farmers. It is implemented in all state districts with a 60:40 cost-sharing between the Central and State Governments. Financial assistance is given for organic vegetable cultivation and horticultural crops. In FY 2022, the first instalment of Rs 4512.00 lakh was received under an allocation of Rs 27576.7 lakh for the financial year 2022-23.

6. National Mission on Agriculture Extension “ ATMA ”: This scheme is launched to recognise and promote innovative farmers in the State in the field of agriculture mechanisation & to strengthen the Agriculture Extension System of the state. The Scheme aims to improve agricultural extension services by making them farmer-driven and farmer-accountable. The Extension Reforms Program ATMA was launched by the Government of India in order to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension services. The scheme is now implemented under the name of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology. ATMA Governing Boards and Management Committees have been formed at the district level. As of November 2022, Rs.2482.85 lakhs out of the available Rs.7000.00 lakhs have been spent.

7. National Food Security Mission: The National Food Security Mission is a centrally sponsored multipronged scheme. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), was launched in October 2007 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses. In the year 2021-22, Rs. 19944.17 lakh were spent against the available amount of Rs 35530.90 lakh, which benefitted 671757 farmers. Against the available amount of Rs.15063.64 lakh in the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.7432.18 lakh has been spent till the month of November 2022, that has benefitted 175495 farmers.

8. Soil Health Card Scheme: The Soil Health Card scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in February 2015. It provides farmers with information on the nutrient status of their soil and recommendations on how to improve its fertility and health. The scheme has been implemented in a pilot model village program in which one village per development block is selected for soil sample collection and other activities. 57,000 Soil health cards have been distributed in the current financial year.

9. Agricultural mechanization: The promotion of agricultural mechanization programs has increased the availability of farm power in the state from 0.85 kW per hectare in 2007-08 to 2.33 kW in 2019-20, which is higher than India's average of 2.08 kW per hectare. The state aims to further increase farm power availability to 3.25 kW per hectare in the next four years through various activities. The

Agricultural Equipment Promotion Action Plan includes demonstration of sowing, weeding, threshing and harvesting equipment. Under the Skill Development and Training Programme, rural unemployed youths of the state are to be provided training to enhance their skills in repair or maintenance of agricultural equipment and machinery.

10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Microirrigation): It is a centrally sponsored scheme. The Indian government is prioritizing water conservation and management through the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), which aims to extend irrigation coverage and improve water use efficiency. The scheme has been operational since 2015-16. In 2021-22, a target of 21003 hectares was fulfilled out of 22836 hectares, and Rs. 3838.07 lakhs were spent out of a financial target of Rs. 5208.50 lakhs. In 2022-23, Rs. 699.65 lakh has been spent out of a financial target of Rs. 6666.67 lakhs.

11. Certified seeds of Distribution: Certified seed distribution schemes are programs designed to provide farmers with access to high-quality, disease-free seeds that have been certified as meeting specific quality standards. To improve agricultural productivity in the state, the distribution of quality seeds is being carried out through Beejgram Yojana and other schemes to increase the seed replacement rate. A total of 45.50 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in the year 2021-22. As of November 2022, 22.73 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in Kharif 2022, and 29.08 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in Rabi 2022-23, with distribution work still ongoing to meet the target of distributing 31.89 lakh quintals of certified seeds.

Box 4.1 Major initiatives of MP

1. Crop diversification- Agriculture in the state has grown due to improved infrastructure, power supply, and government support. However, the surplus food production poses a challenge, presenting an opportunity to transition to crop diversification, sustainable farming practices, value addition, and exports. To encourage this, a crop diversification scheme has been initiated to promote remunerative crops, market and export-driven varieties, and climate-resilient crops like ragi, barley, coarse grains, kodo-kutki, ramtil, spices, medicinal crops, fruits, and vegetables.

Box 4.2 Technology in Agriculture

The government is extensively using information technology to bring all stakeholders related to agricultural production and marketing on a single platform to increase farmer's income. Remote sensing and emerging technologies like GIS, IoT, Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Block Chain Technology are being emphasized to develop an ecosystem for integrated service delivery and infrastructure in the state. The government is working on technologically integrated platforms under the concept of 'Krishi-Unnati' to provide all services to farmers in one place and develop a data-based decision-making system.

Agri-GIS (Remote Sensing and GIS-based data-based planning and Decision Support System (DSS) Platform)-Techniques like GIS and remote sensing are used for the better assessment of land use, watershed, and crop management in order to promote data-driven planning and monitoring.

MP Kisan Mobile App – The MP Kisan APP is an integrated mobile platform designed to provide farmers with various land and agriculture-related information and services in one place.

Unique Farmer ID (UFID)- An integrated farmer database has been created by combining various digital databases related to farmers. This is aiding in localized data-driven planning and accurate estimation of crop area and production. In the event of natural disasters, this integration will speed up claim settlement, reduce duplication and delay, and help increase farmers' income by ensuring easy access to relevant information.

Achievements- Madhya Pradesh has made remarkable progress in these 3 areas and in accordance with the requirements of the Centre, and the state is prepared to offer integrated services to farmers. A few achievements under this initiative are given below:

- (1) Developing a system for crop area calculation using remote sensing and implementing complete e-Girdawari in 2022, and
- (2) Allowing farmers to register and verify their crops using remote sensing, AI, and machine learning through a mobile app.

4.2 Horticulture

Although Madhya Pradesh is one of India's main food grain producing states, the cultivation of horticulture crops as cash crops has increased. In the horticulture industry, a number of initiatives have been put in place to encourage crop diversity and the adoption of new technology. For the manufacture of high-quality planting material, grading, sorting, packaging, etc. of these horticultural crops, one or more specialized facilities will be offered. By implementing several initiatives, the Directorate of Horticulture is trying to increase the output and productivity of horticulture crops, particularly medicinal and aromatic crops.

4.2.1 Production of major horticulture crops

The state has made great strides in horticulture, particularly in the production of fruits and vegetables. Plans for the promotion of protected cultivation, mechanisation in horticulture, post-harvest management, training and tour programmes are being implemented to make officers/ employees aware of the most recent horticultural techniques in order to promote the production of flowers and vegetables in the off-season with high technology. The primary fruits grown in Madhya Pradesh include guava, mango, banana, and orange.

Production of spices: The total area and production of spices in the years 2020–2021 were 8.24 lakh hectares and 46.75 lakh metric tons while it was 8.57 lakh hectares and 50.90 lakh metric tons in the years 2021–2022, respectively. The major spices produced in MP are red chilli, garlic, coriander and ginger. The average production of red chilli in past 5 years is 2.59 lakh metric tons showing an average annual growth rate of 10.4%. Similarly, the average production of ginger & garlic is 4.45 & 19.28 lakh metric tons depicting an average annual growth rate of 8.2 & 3.4 percent respectively in the last 5 years.

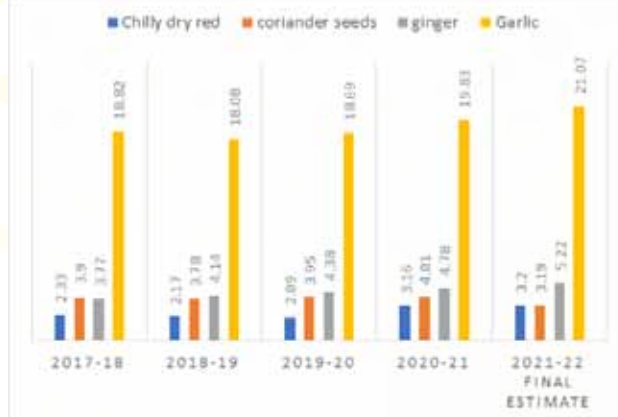


Figure 4.5 : Production of major spices (lakh metric tons)

Source- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Madhya Pradesh, 2022; * Read the Coriander amount for the year 2021-22 as 3.91

Major vegetables production of In the year 2020–2021, the total area and production of vegetables were 10.48 lakh hectare and 207.43 lakh metric tons, respectively. For the year 2021–2022, the projections are 11.35 lakh hectare and 224.45 lakh metric tons. The major vegetables produced in MP are potato, onion and tomato. The average production of potato, onion and tomato is 34.75, 43.08 and 27.65 lakh metric tons.

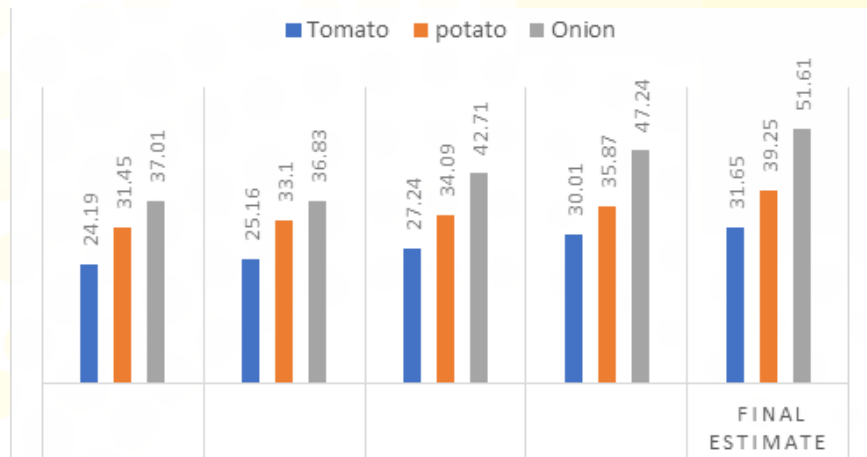


Figure 4.6 : Production of major vegetables (lakh metric tons)

Source- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

3. Area and production of major fruits

According to estimates, the area and fruit production were 4.11 lakh hectare and 84.81 lakh metric tons in the year 2020–21, and 4.34 lakh hectare and 90.19 lakh metric tons in the year 2021–22, respectively. It has been observed that the major fruits produced in MP are Banana, Mango and orange. The average production of Banana, Mango and Orange is 18.33, 5.97 & 16.63 lakh metric tons showing an average annual growth rate of 5,7 and 2 respectively, in last 5 years.

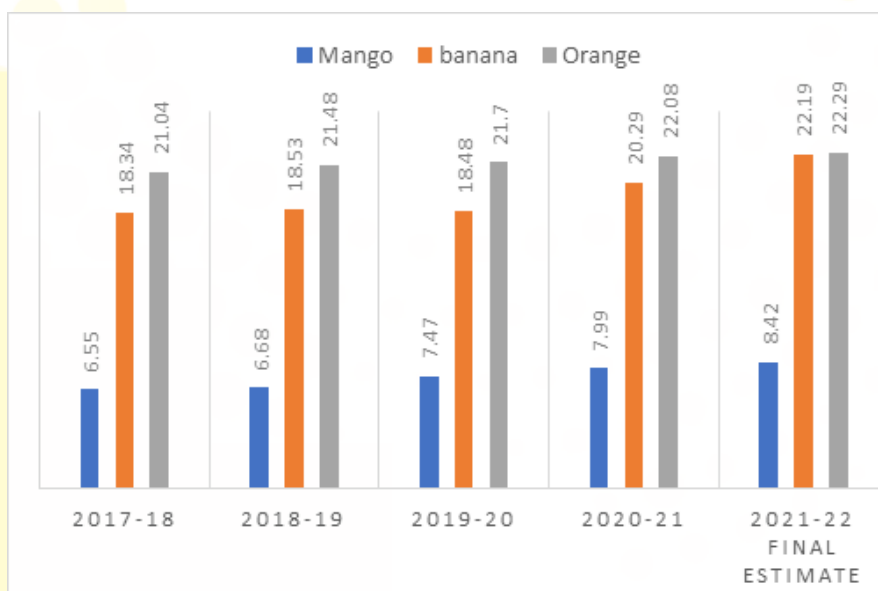


Figure 4.7 : Production of major fruits (lakh metric tons)

Source- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

Area and production of major flower- Marigold production and area have consistently outpaced rose production during the past few years.

Area and production of major medicinal plants- During the most recent years, Isabgol has the biggest area and production, followed by Ashwagandha and White muesli.

Table 4.2 : Area and Production of major flowering and medicinal plants

NAME	Area (Ha)		Production (tonn)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Flower				
Marigold	20736.3	21183.4	270797	276931
Rose	3608.01	3844.77	33069	34800.2
Seventy	1492.95	1573.85	19375.6	20468.9
Tuberose	244.23	234.98	2896.36	2563.83
Gladules	941.07	1015.92	7880.15	8408.77
Other Flowers	8705.64	9794.7	78712.6	83447.1
Total	35728.2	37647.5	412730	426620
Medicinal plants				
Ashwagandha	4342.19	5775.34	6093.2	8143.4
White Muesli	1922.65	1911.23	5957.35	5911.28
Isabgol	15190	14708	16614.8	16137.6
Coleus	624.39	784.43	2995.73	3555.15
Other Drugs	10930.8	21145.9	73016.8	83101.4
Total	41010	44324.9	104678	116849
Fragrant crops	1979.47	2385.85	3822.29	4425.13

Source- Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Madhya Pradesh, 2022

4.2.2 Major Schemes

1. Fruit Plantation Scheme: The Madhya Pradesh government provides a grant of 40 percent for 3 years at the rate of 60:20:20 to the farmers if he plants fruits like mango, guava, and pomegranate, and offers RCO Fruit Plants. The government also plans to provide a Minimum Support Price for 12 vegetables and has launched crop diversification and high-density plantation schemes. As of 2021-22, under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 344.50 lakh has been spent against the financial allocation amount of Rs. 463.74 lakh by planting in 679.94-hectare area. In the financial year 2022 -23 till the month of December 2022, an amount of Rs 187.04 lakh has been spent against the allocation of Rs 500.00 lakh for plantation in 262.73 hectare area.

2. Spices Area Expansion Scheme: The Government of India has implemented a Spice area Extension Scheme to promote the cultivation of spices such as ginger, turmeric, nutmeg, and clove. The Spice Sector Extension Scheme provides a 50 percent grant or a maximum of Rs. 10,000 for general category category and for STs and SCs Rs.14000/- per hectare, whichever is less to farmers. As of 2021-22, the scheme has accomplished an area expansion of 4975 hectares, with a target set for expansion in 50 hectares. In 2022-23, as of December 2022, an amount of Rs.35.54 lakh has been spent for expanding an area of about 3.94 hectares, against the allotment amount of Rs.1 Crore.

3. Incentive Scheme for Protected Cultivation of Commercial Horticulture Crops : NHM (National Horticulture Mission) provides 50 percent subsidy for protected cultivation of horticultural crops, and insurance protection for crops. The scheme sets construction criteria for greenhouses, plastic mulching, and more. In 2021-22, 79.59 hectares were expanded, and in 2022-23, an area of 1.30 hectares has been expanded with Rs. 2.80 lakh spent out of the allocation amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh.

4. Integrated Horticulture Development Mission: MIDH is a Central Scheme that aims to develop the horticulture sector covering various crops. Its objective is to increase the area and production of horticulture crops. In 2021-22, Rs. 2918.60 lakhs were spent out of the allocated Rs. 4133.34 lakhs. In 2022-23 till December, Rs. 392.30 lakhs were spent out of the allocated Rs. 3034.40 lakhs.

5. Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation Scheme: PMKSY aims to improve irrigation at the field level, increase cultivable area under assured irrigation, and promote efficient water use. In 2020-21, the scheme spent Rs. 11420.95 lakh to install drip/sprinkler on 10443.11 hectares. In 2021-22, the scheme spent Rs. 17378.23 lakh to install drip/sprinkler on 48604.08 hectares.

6. PM Micro Food Upgradation Scheme (MEME): The PMFME Scheme was launched by the Indian Government on 29th June, 2020, to provide financial, technical and business support to micro food processing units, with a focus on supporting groups engaged in Agri-food processing. A target has been set to establish 3769 units in the financial year 2022-23, and so far, 6342 applications have been submitted, 1161 loans approved, 2339 cases are under process at the bank level, and 188 units have been established under the scheme.

4.3 Agricultural marketing

Mandi committees play a vital role in providing fair prices and better marketing facilities for farmers. Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board has 7 zonal offices and 13 technical divisions across the state, and operates 259 mandis and 298 sub-mandis.

Total arrival of notified commodities in Mandis : In 2021-22 the total arrival was 387.79 lakh metric tons in Agricultural Produce Market Committees of the State. In the year 2022-23, 264.33 lakh metric tons have arrived till date in the mandis of the state.

Income from mandi fees : As a result of the corrective measures being taken by the state government to increase the income of the mandis, the income of the mandis is also increasing. From the mandis of the state, an amount of Rs. 1240.77 crore has been earned in the year 2021-22.

Mandi reforms (MP)

It consists of two major online platforms viz. E-Anugya (e-permit) & sauda patrak with a view to make this comprehensive work simple and easy and to help farmers sell their produce directly to Mandis

1. E-Anugya (e-permit) System : E-Anugya (e-permit) system was introduced in Agricultural Produce Market Committees to simplify trading of agricultural produce. Traders can generate no-objection certificates for moving grains purchased out of the mandi. E-permit issuance is automated and traders can use the Form-10 declaration form online. Barcodes and QR codes are used for verification. The market committee verifies the payment slips entered on the e- Anugya portal. E-Anugya has brought transparency and ease to mandi trading, eliminating the misuse of licenses and accelerating agricultural marketing.

2. Launch of ‘Souda Patrak’ App : In April 2021, Madhya Pradesh’s State Agricultural Marketing Board launched the “Souda Patrak” initiative, which allows registered mandi traders to purchase farm produce from farmers’ doorsteps at MSP. Traders complete receipts and pay a 1.7 percent mandi tax. The program’s success led to the launch of the “Souda Patrak App” in June 2021 to reduce paperwork.

Benefits of ‘Souda Patrak’ -1.0 : ‘Souda Patrak’ initiative in MP has reduced crowds in Mandis, offered fair prices to farmers and quick payments. MP Farmgate app (version-2.0) was launched as a pilot in eight Mandis and Ujjain Mandi, allowing farmers to display their produce for sale and choose traders to sell to at a price decided by them.

4.4 Storage facility

Madhya Pradesh is facing food surplus management challenges due to post-harvest losses. To avoid financial losses and ensure food security, value addition and expansion of storage capacities are necessary. Another related aspect of procurement is storage. In Madhya Pradesh, there has been a steady increase in the average capacity and utilization of storage services. Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation has 293 branches with a working capacity of 218.93 lakh metric tonnes for scientific storage of agricultural produce. The main objective of the corporation is to provide storage facility to the farmers. Farmers of the general category are provided 30 percent concession in storage fee, while and 40 percent concession is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Table 4.3 : Financial situation of storage branches (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Revenue	Expense	Profit (after tax)
2020 -21	98477.41	68362.74	30114.67
2021-22 Provisional	71569.50	50715.80	20853.70

Source- MP warehousing and logistics cooperation

Highlights

- Farmers get a 25 percent concession on soybean and 15 percent on other food grains and paddy storage fees for deposits over 200 quintals.
- Banks have provided around Rs. 246.25 lakh in assistance in FY2021-22, and Rs. 271.43 lakh until November 2022 for FY2022-23 based on warehouse receipts issued by depositors.
- The Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation is the nodal agency for storing procured wheat under the state’s procurement policy.

The quantity stored as follows:

Table 4.4 : The quantity stored and amount accrued

Rabi marketing year	amount accrued	Corporation Stocked Quantity
2021-22	128.16 lakh metric tons of wheat procured	5 101.61 Lakh MT (Covered Godown) + 6.76 lakh in . ton cape + 9.37 Lakh MT silo bags + 1.53 Lakh MT Steel Silo
	1.94 lakh metric tons of pulses/oilseeds procured	1.94 Lakh MT (Covered Godown)
	46.21 lakh metric tons of paddy/coarse grains procured	AAbout 25.15 Lakh MT (Covered Warehouse) About 17.23 Lakh MT (camp)
2022-23	46.04 lakh metric tons of wheat	5 35.76 Lakh MT(Covered godwan) + 1.43 lakh in ton cape + 4.86 Lakh MT silo bags + 1.71 Lakh MT Steel Silo
	Procured quantity of 8.02 lakh metric tons of pulses/oilseeds	07.86 Lakh MT (Covered Godown)
	38.26 Lakh MT Procured quantity of paddy / coarse grains	About 19.73 Lakh MT under process (Covered Warehouse/Cape)

Source- MP warehousing and logistics cooperation

4.5 Food security and public distribution system

Due to its strong forward linkages, over the years, the Central Government has paid special attention to the guarantee of food security in the field of agriculture and allied activities, and has taken various measures to link this sector with overall development during the Corona period. During the last six years, the Indian agriculture industry has grown at an annual pace of 4.6 per cent on an average. It grew by 3.0 percent in the financial year 2021-22. (Department of Agriculture, 2021)

Public Distribution System in Madhya Pradesh

Free food grains are being distributed to more than 5 crore 18 lakh eligible beneficiaries of the state under the public distribution system.

Production and procurement of wheat and paddy in Madhya Pradesh

The food management policy of the State includes procurement of foodgrains from farmers at minimum support price, providing foodgrains at reasonable rates to consumers, especially the most vulnerable sections of the society and maintaining food buffer stocks for food security and price stability. As of December 2022, NFSA has provided food grains/grains to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) at the rate of 35 kg per family per month and 5 kg per person per month to priority households. Food grains were distributed at the rate of 1/2 per kg respectively for wheat and rice.

The government has recently decided to distribute free foodgrains to about 81.35 crore people under NFSA for the next one year from January 1, 2023. (Department of Food and Consumer Affairs, 2022)

Procurement of wheat and paddy

In the year 2022-23, 46.03 lakh metric tonnes of wheat was procured from 5.9 lakh farmers in Rabi. A total amount of Rs. 9271 crore has been paid to the farmers for the procured wheat.

Table 4.5 : Procurement of Wheat

Year	Total procurement (in MT)	Payment (in Rs crore)
2018-19	73.16	11298.21
2019-20	73.64	13560.59
2020-21	129.42	24806.91
2021-22	128.15	25301.62
2022-23	46.03	9271.42

Source- Department of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Government of Madhya Pradesh

In the year 2021-22, 45.82 lakh metric tonnes of paddy was procured from 6.61 lakh farmers at minimum support price under kharif crop procurement. A total amount of Rs. 8835 crore has been paid to the farmers for the paddy procured.

Table 4.6 : Procurement of Paddy

Year	Total procurement (LMT)	Payment (in Rs crore)
2017-18	16.59	2253.24
2018-19	21.96	2971.43
2019-20	25.85	4652.54
2020-21	37.26	6957.08
2021-22	45.82	8835.96

Source; Department of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Fortification of Rice (Allocation and Distribution)

In order to tackle anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies in the country, the Government of India has approved a centrally sponsored pilot scheme on “Fortification of rice under public distribution system and its distribution” for a period of three years starting in 2019-20, with a total budget outlay of Rs 174.64 crore. Distribution under the Food Security Act (NFSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman-PM POSHAN [erstwhile Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)] and other welfare schemes (OTS) in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) will take place in three phases by 2024. (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, 2021)

According to data provided by the Department of Food Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Government of Madhya Pradesh, the programme has been in existence since September

2021. In the first year of implementation, 94.9 percent fortified rice was distributed, with 90.1 percent distributed in 2021-22. It is worth noting that 35.7 percent of the budgeted volume for 2022-23 has been distributed till January 2023.

4.6 Livestock and Dairy Development

Animal husbandry is an integral part of agriculture and contributes significantly to the progress of the rural economy. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed to the continuation of these activities. These activities play an important role in generating gainful employment in rural areas, especially for landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing affordable and nutritious food to millions of people.

4.6.1 Budgetary Allocation (2001-2023)

In the presented bar chart, the budget allocated to the animal husbandry department during the financial year 2001 to 2023 has been shown. For the financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs 1443.46 (BE) crore have been earmarked for Livestock and Dairy development. Out of which the highest share of Rs 719 crore has been allocated to flagship scheme called Integrated Co-operative Development Project.

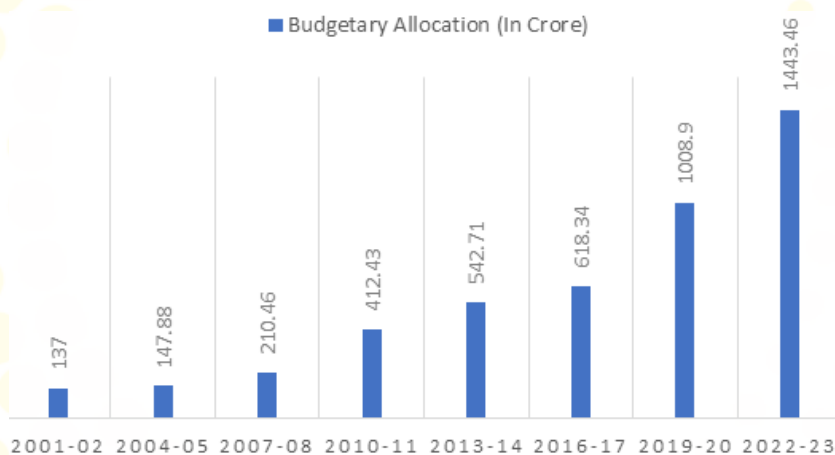


Figure 4.8 : Budgetary Allocation

Source: - Finance Department, Madhya Pradesh Government- FEB 2023

Milk production

Madhya Pradesh is the third largest producer of milk in the country. In the last decade various measures have been taken by the state government to increase the productivity of livestock, as a result of which milk production has increased significantly. The production of milk during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 is 171.09 lakh tonnes and 179.99 lakh tonnes respectively, showing an annual growth of 5 percent on year-to-year basis. The per capita availability of milk for the year 2020-21 is about 591 grams per person per day. The species wise contribution in milk production in the State, inform that contribution of buffaloes is highest in total milk production at about 48 percent, and the contribution of indigenious/non-descript cows is about 36 per cent.

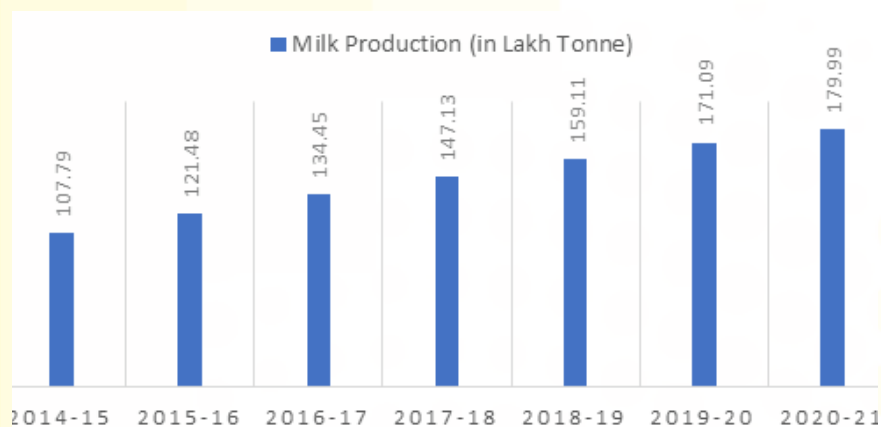


Figure 4.9 : Milk Production

Source: - Basic Animal Husbandary Statistics -2021, GOI

4.6.3 Egg production

Presented bar illustration depicts the status of egg production during the year 2014 to 2021 in the state. The total egg production in the year 2021 is about 26516 lakhs, in which compared to the year 2019-20, there has been an increase of 11 percent. During the year 2014 to 2021, the state has made a big jump, in these 7 years, the production of eggs has increased by an average of 14 percent per year. The per capita availability during the year 2020-21 has been around 32 eggs per person per year.

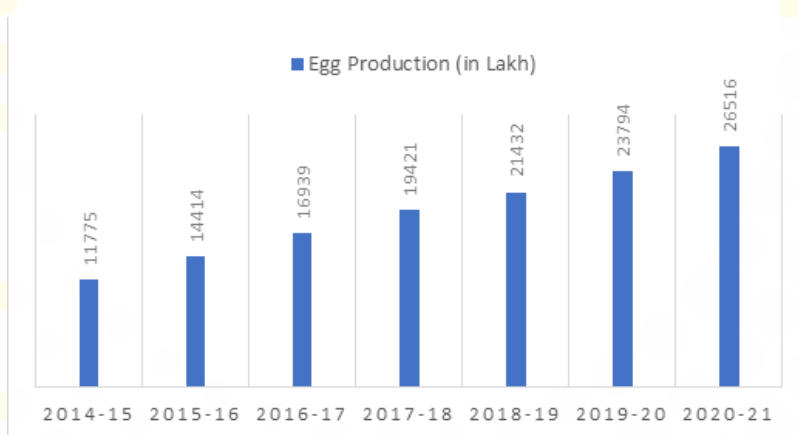


Figure 4.10 : Egg Production

Source: - Basic Animal Husbandary Statistics -2021, GOI

4.6.4 Meat production

Presented bar illustration shows the status of meat production during the period 2014 to 2021 in the state, the total production of meat in the year 2021 is about 116.34 thousand tonnes, in which 9 percent compared to the year 2019-20 has increased. During the year 2014 to 2021, there has been an average increase of 12 percent per year in the production of meat. The per capita availability of meat in the year 2020-21 was around 1.40 kg per person per year. The maximum contribution in total meat production is from poultry (41 percent) similarly the contribution of goat is 29 percent.

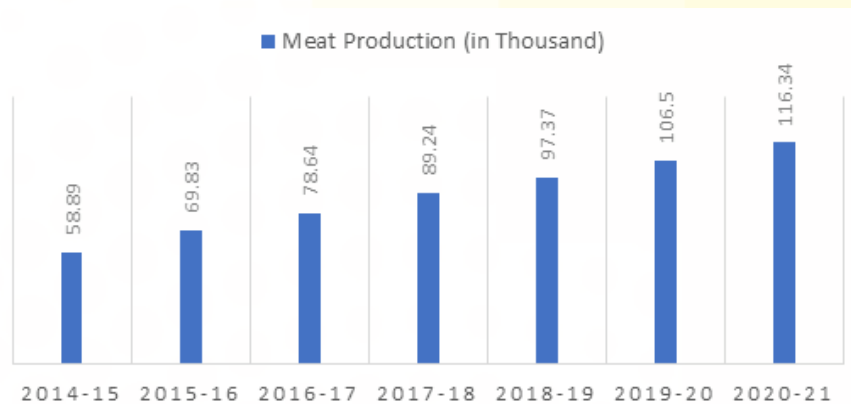


Figure 4.11 : Meat Production

Source: - Basic Animal Husbandary Statistics -2021, GOI

4.6.5 Livestock and Poultry Development

National Cow and Buffalo Breeding Program (Center Modified Scheme), Goat Breed Improvement Program, Supply of advanced breed animals to the beneficiaries, Nandishala Scheme, Samunat Murra Pada Supply Scheme, Unit Supply Scheme of Five Pigs, Male Sukar Supply Scheme, Livestock Insurance Scheme and Establishment of Sex Sorted Semen Production Laboratory, Establishment of Multipurpose artificial insemination technician in rural India (MAITRI), Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program (NAIP), Establishment of Gokul Village in Ratauna, District Sagar, Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Center, Establishment of Cattle Feed Plant in Kiratpur (Itarsi) under the new schemes of the corporation. Establishment of Dairy Estate in Jabalpur and Poultry Estate in Dhar, Establishment of Semen Production Center in Nauner District Datia, Establishment of IVF/ETT Laboratory.

4.6.6 Liquid Nitrogen Plants

Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, three plants respectively, Central Semen storage facility Bhopal, Gwalior, and liquid nitrogen plants have been established in Sagar under Bundelkhand special package. Apart from this, a liquid nitrogen plant has been set up in the Veterinary Complex, Indore. About 1.8 lakh to 2.15 lakh liters of liquid nitrogen is produced annually from a liquid nitrogen plant at the rate of 500-600 liters in a day. Till November 2021-22, the department has supplied 8.73 lakh litres of liquid nitrogen to the districts.

4.6.7 Participation of cooperative milk society

Madhya Pradesh Dugdh Mahasangh Sahakari Maryadit under Operation Flood program, presently known as M.P. State Co-operative Dairy Federation Ltd. was established was established in the year 1980. Milk collection and distribution work is currently playing an important role through a three-tier structure, Village Level Milk corporative society / Regional Milk society / State Level Federation. The details of the year-wise information of the Milk Federation are shown in the following table.

Table 4.7 : Cooperative Dairy Development Program

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (November-2022)
Numbers of active milk cooperative societies	6,498	7,811	7,205	6,823	6,850
Numbers of member in active milk corporative societies	2,57,418	2,68,087	2,46,551	2,39,113	2,33,846
Milk collection kg/day	10,10,888	8,58,527	9,13,343	9,05,858	7,67,025
Regional/local Milk Sales (Litres/ day)	7,40,271	7,47,751	6,38,357	6,71,767	7,17,703
Cattle feed sales (M.Ton)	1,04,310	1,02,674	82,980	1,09,098	66,341
Artificial Insemination (in number)	6,01,450	6,00,174	5,61,612	5,57,307	3,59,940

Source:- Directorate, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, Madhya Pradesh - January 2023

4.7 Fisheries Development

Madhya Pradesh has immense potential in fisheries production. The growth rate of fisheries is the highest in the state compared to agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. It paves the way for upgradation of social and economic status of fishermen. In view of these possibilities, special attention is being paid to fisheries sector in the state.

4.7.1 Availability and utilization of water bodies for fisheries

As on December 2022, there are a total of 40863 water resources available in different areas of the state (Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat, Zila Panchayat, Urban body etc.), with total water area available for fisheries is about 4.40 lakh hectare, out of which 4.38 lakh hectare water area is developed under fisheries. Total area developed under fisheries is 99 percent of the area available for fisheries in the state.

4.7.2 Budgetary Allocation

In the presented bar chart, the budget allocated to the fisheries department during the financial year 2001 to 2023 has been shown. For the financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs 250.20 crore have been earmarked for Fisheries sector. Out of which the highest share of Rs 120 crore has been allocated to flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada scheme.

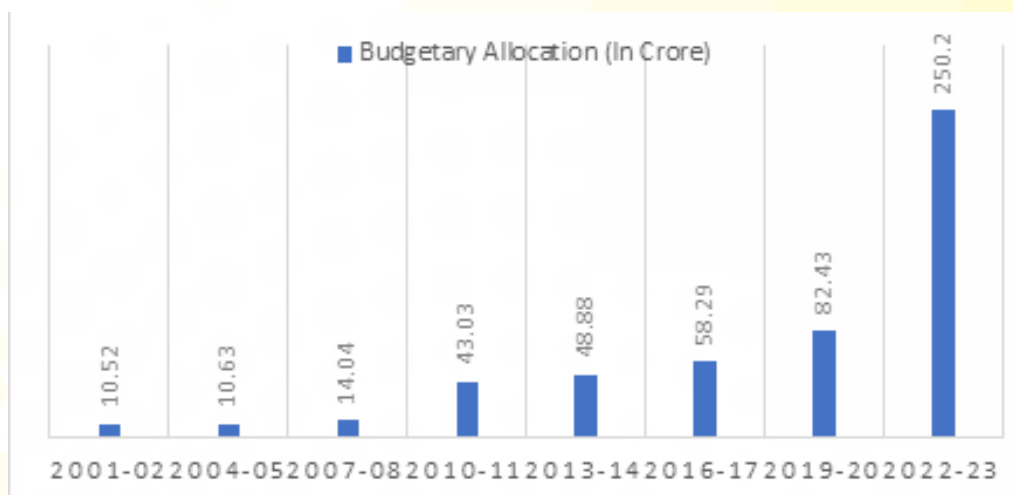


Figure 4.12 Budgetary Allocation (2001-2023)

Source: - Finance Department, Madhya Pradesh Government- FEB 2023

4.7.3 Fish Production

The status of fish production in the state from the year 2015 to 2022 has been visualized in the present bar chart. In the year 2021-22, fish production from all sources has been 293008.24 tonnes, which has been 18 percent more than the previous year 2020-21. From the year 2015 to 2022, there has been an average increase of 15.39 per cent every year in fish production in the state.

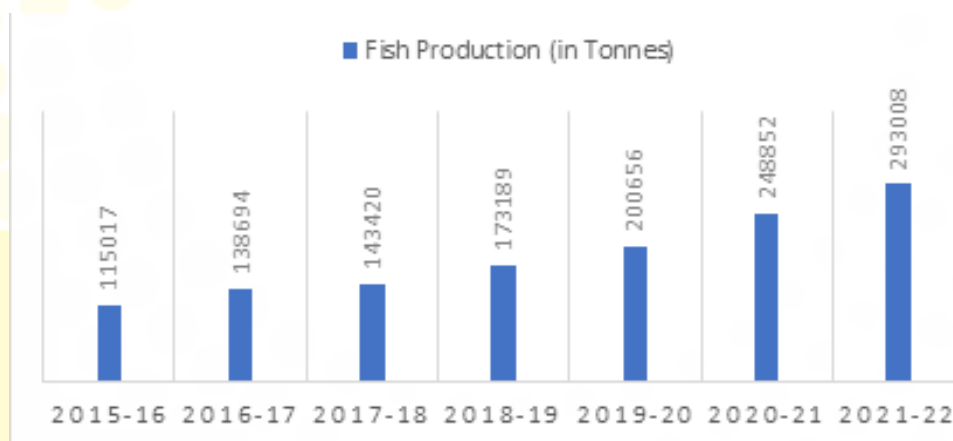


Figure 4.13 : Fish Production

Source: Directorate, Fishermen Welfare and Fisheries Development Department, Madhya Pradesh- January-2023

4.7.4 Fish Seed production

In the presented bar chart, the status of fish seed production in the state from the year 2015 to 2022 has been shown. In the year 2021-22, 17188 lakh standard fry fish seeds were produced. The production of fish seed between the year 2015 and 2022 has been 13164 lakhs per year on an average, in the last 7 years the production of fish seed has increased at the rate of 10 percent per year.

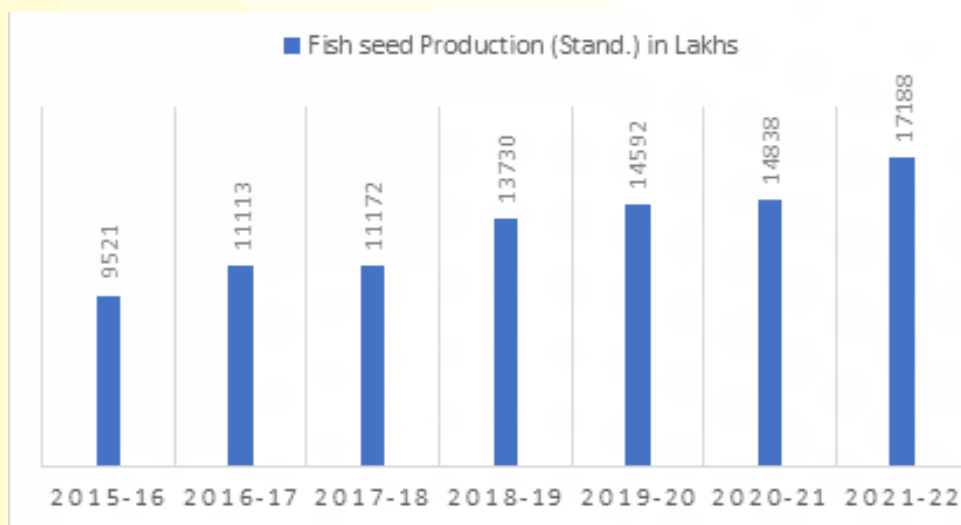


Figure 4.14 : Fish Seed Production

Source:-Directorate, Fishermen Welfare and Fisheries Development Department, Madhya Pradesh- January-2023

4.7.5 Fishermen Training

In the year 2021-22, 4448 fishermen were trained to impart advanced technical knowledge to fishermen. Against the target of training 4809 fishermen in the year 2022-23, 1914 fishermen were trained till the month of November, 2022.

4.7.6 Kisan Credit Card

Since 2012-13, Kisan Credit Cards are being issued to fisherman community at zero percent annual interest on the lines of Kisan Credit Cards. More than 66,000 Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to the fisherman till now

4.7.7 Savings--relief scheme

Under the M.P. Riverine Fisheries Rules, 1972, fishing operations are prohibited from June 16 to August 15 due to the breeding period of fish. The Savings-cum-Relief Scheme is being implemented with the guidance of the Government of India to provide financial assistance to the fishermen for their livelihood during this restricted period. From the year 2020-21, this scheme has been included under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

Under the scheme, the state government and the central government will contribute Rs. 1500 each respectively and beneficiary will contribute Rs.1500 towards the scheme (total amount of Rs. 4500) is provided to the fishermen in prohibited period of two months. It has been started under the Neelakranti Scheme of the Government of India. In the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs 325.44 lakh was deposited in the account of 10848 beneficiaries. In the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 326.86 lakh has been allocated for depositing in the account of 10895 beneficiaries of different categories

4.7.8 Neelkranti/Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna

The scheme includes construction of ponds, cage culture, construction of hatchery for fish seed production, establishment of fish feed nile for fish feed manufacturing, kiosk establishment for fish sale, motorcycle-cum-ice box, vehicle for fish sale and transportation and to create livelihood

opportunities through fisheries etc. From the year 2020-21, in place of Neelkranti scheme, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is being implemented by the Government of India, in which the beneficiary centric points of Neelkranti scheme have been kept in the scheme. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, programs worth Rs 175.18 crore have been approved for the year 2021-22, in which Centre government share 54.23 crore and the State government share Rs. 36.72 crore and beneficiary share in scheme worth Rs 84.22 crore have been approved. In the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs 173.29 crore has been approved, in which the Centre government share is Rs 54.99 crore and the State government share is Rs 37.18 crore and the beneficiary's share is 81.11 crore.

Box 4.3 : Construction of Roads using Plastic Waste

The Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA) is constructing roads using plastic waste, under which 10,685 km roads are being constructed using about 5,221 metric tons of plastic waste. During the period from April 2022 to January 2023, 1220 km roads have been constructed. Adopting the above technology for construction of roads is helping in utilization of the plastic waste as well as the environmental pollution is also being relieved. This innovative way is an effort to make the cities free from dirt/garbage, which will also play an important role in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4.8 Rural Development

In this section, rural development has been presented in the context of rural roads, housing, employment, drinking water and sanitation, empowerment of panchayats, and capacity building. Most of the sections/sub-sections of the chapter highlight the physical and financial progress made under the major schemes implemented through the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development for the financial year 2022-23, effort was made to compare Madhya Pradesh's status to the national average and other states of the country wherever possible. This section is an attempt to describe the role of rural development in achieving inclusive economic growth.

4.8.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

In Madhya Pradesh rural roads have been constructed mainly through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, and MP Rural Connectivity Project. Rural road connectivity is an important means of permanent poverty alleviation and ensuring the integration of rural areas into the mainstream of economic growth and development. In this context, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on December 25, 2000, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the States under which the general development blocks with a population of 500 or more and tribal blocks with a population of 250 or more are connected to perennial roads and other district roads and rural roads. Construction and upgradation work is carried out.

In addition, Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project (MPRCP) sanction was granted by the department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. According to the 2001 census, villages having population between 150 to 499 in the general areas and villages with a population between 100 to 249 in tribal areas have been included in the project to asphalt 10,000 kms of gravel road. The above project is funded by AIIB and the total cost of the project is Rs. 3263 crores. Work on 11,731 km routes has been allotted under the scheme. At present, the construction work of 9871 km long roads has been completed, on which an amount of Rs 2826.71 crore has been

spent. Against the financial target of Rs. 500 crores for the year 2022-23, an expenditure of Rs. 230 crores have been done. The physical target for the year 2022-23 was 1328 km. routes against which routes of 641 km have been constructed so far.

Similarly, “Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana” was launched in the year 2010-11 to provide perennial single connectivity to villages of less than 500 population in the general areas and less than 250 population in tribal areas. Under the Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 8,714 roads of about 20,092 km in length are being constructed to connect the eligible 8,942 villages since inception of the scheme till the present, out of which 8,294 roads, length 19,138 km have been completed by December 31, 2022. 8,458 villages have been connected with perennial single connectivity on which Rs. 3,481 crores have been spent till December 31, 2022. Apart from the above, out of the gravel roads constructed under the Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, maintainable roads whose PCI (Pavement Condition Index) value is 2 or less than 2, an administrative approval of 121.50 from convergence of MGNREGA crores for periodical re-gravelling in 1121 roads of 2695 km length was issued in March, 2022. Till 31st December 2022, the work of 629 km has been completed, on which the amount of Rs. 32.53 crores has been spent.

In the year 2022-23, the physical target was construction of 4000 km under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) against which roads of 2443 km. has been constructed. In the year 2022-23, the financial target of PMGSY was fixed at Rs 2000 crore, against which an amount of Rs 1385 crore has been spent. For the year 2022-23, a target was fixed to connect 27 unconnected habitations against which 8 habitations have been provided connectivity.

Under PMGSY Phase-I, 72997 km length roads have been approved by the Government of India to connect 17541 unconnected eligible habitations of the State. As of now, construction of 18928 roads having 72926 km length has been completed and 17522 habitations are connected with perennial roads. construction of the remaining 71 km roads is in progress to connect the remaining 19 habitations. Apart from this, approval of 658 major bridges has also been received under the scheme, out of which construction of 619 bridges has been completed.

Under PMGSY Phase-2, Government of India has given a target of upgrading 4900 km. already constructed roads connecting Rural Market Center and Rural Hub on economic basis. Under this, works worth Rs 3599.4 crore have been sanctioned for the construction of 374 routes of 4984 km length and 245 bridges. Under this, works worth Rs 3599.4 crore have been approved for the construction of 374 routes of 4984 km in length and 245 bridges. Currently construction of 368 roads, 4884 km length, and 235 bridges has been completed. PMGSY Phase-III aims at the upgradation of prefabricated rural roads connecting teaching, medical, agricultural markets, and transport infrastructure. In PMGSY-III, approval of Rs. 8938.15 crores has been received from the Government of India for 1077 routes of 12365 km length and 606 major bridges, out of which construction of 541 routes, 9276 km length, and 180 major bridges has been completed.

Box 4.4: Construction of Roads using Plastic Waste

The Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA) is constructing roads using plastic waste, under which 10,685 km roads are being constructed using about 5,221 metric tons of plastic waste. During the period from April 2022 to January 2023, 1220 km roads have been constructed. Adopting the above technology for construction of roads is helping in utilization of the plastic waste as well as the environmental pollution is also being relieved. This innovative way is an effort to make the cities free from dirt/garbage, which will also play an important role in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4.8.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) aims to guarantee at least 100 days of employment to every rural household seeking employment in a financial year to every rural household with an adult willing to do unskilled manual labour.

In the year 2022-23, 19.98 crore person days have been generated against the approved labour budget of 20 crore person days. Rs.6,611 crores have been spent against the equivalent budget of Rs. 6,800 crore. Out of the total person days, women person days accounts for 8.29 crore (41.51percent). Similarly, 2.82 crores (14.14 percent) person days were generated by Scheduled Caste laborers and 6.38 crore (31.93 percent) person days were generated by the tribal families. Madhya Pradesh ranks first in the country in employing tribal laborers. In the year 2022-23, so far 46.91 lakh families have been employed on a demand basis, out of which 56,114 families have completed 100 days of work. This year, 5.89 lakh Scheduled Caste families and 13.97 lakh tribal families have been provided employment. Under the scheme, 14.56 lakh man-days were created by 56,541 differently-abled persons. In the financial year, construction work of 7,15,249 assets has been completed by implementing 2,050,663 works. Apart from this, women have been selected as MATEs for work site management in the work being done under the scheme to strengthen their livelihood under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

The present line chart shows the percentage of SC/ST and women in the total person days generated under MGNREGA in the previous years. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of women's person days in the total person days generated was 36.54 percent in the year 2018-19, which has increased to 41.03 percent in the year 2021-22. Similarly, in the year 2018-19, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of total person days was 16.27 percent and 34.32 percent respectively, which was 12.94 percent and 32.80 percent respectively in the financial year 2021-22. (MGNREGA, MIS, 2023)

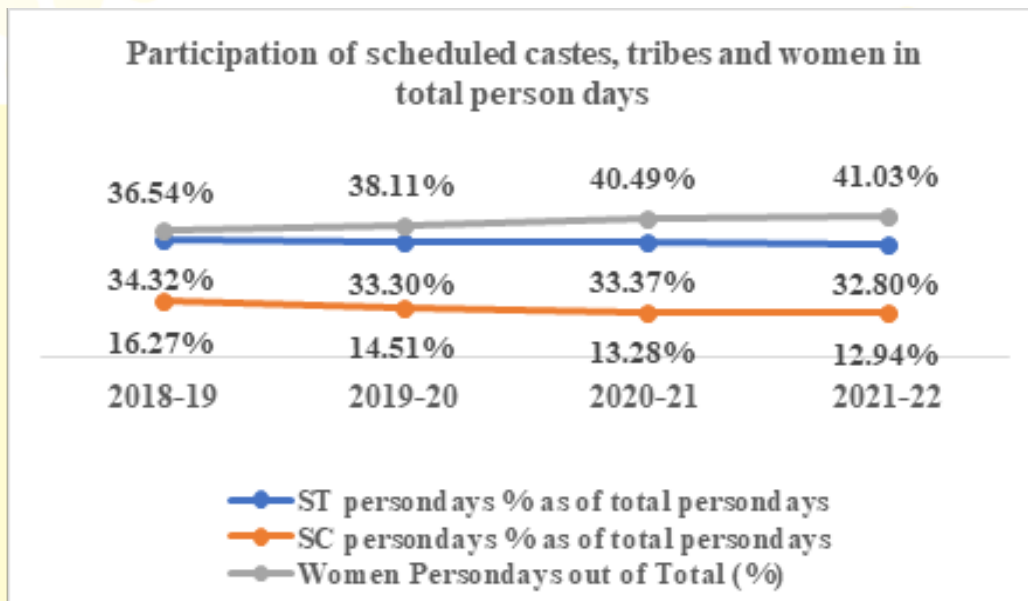


Figure 4.15 : Participation of SC/ST and Women in Total Person Days

Source: MGNREGA MIS, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, 23rd January 2023

4.8.3 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

Given the government's commitment to provide housing for all by 2024 and to address the shortcomings of the previous housing schemes, the erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, was restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and implemented on April 1, 2016. Under pradhan mantri awas yojana-gramin, a target has been set to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all homeless families and families living in dilapidated houses by the year 2024.

Under the scheme, 5.60 lakh and 7.18 lakh houses have been completed in Madhya Pradesh during the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively up to December 2022. In addition, a target of 10,000 mason training has been set in the current financial year 2022-23. Out of which about 7552 masons have been trained in the first phase, and training of 2448 masons is being started in the second phase.

Since the initial year 2016-17, a total of 38.23 lakh houses out of a target of 37.99 lakh houses (82.65 percent) have been completed as off now. 5.54 lakh women, 2,246 landless, 6.68 lakh Scheduled Castes, 14.15 lakh Scheduled Tribes, and 16.70 lakh other families are benefitted under the scheme.

The line graph shows the status of completed houses against the target in India and Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin. In Madhya Pradesh, 98 percent to 89 percent houses have been completed against the target during the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 respectively

Similarly, the line chart shows the status of completed houses against the houses sanctioned under the scheme. In Madhya Pradesh, 98 percent to 89 percent of the houses have been completed respectively against the sanctioned houses in the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21. It shows that Madhya Pradesh has registered better progress in this area than the whole of India.

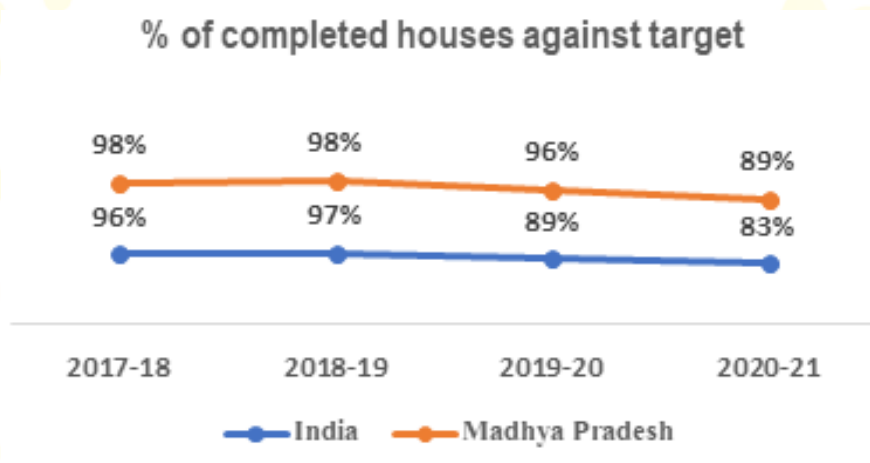


Figure 4.16 : Percentage of Completed Houses against target

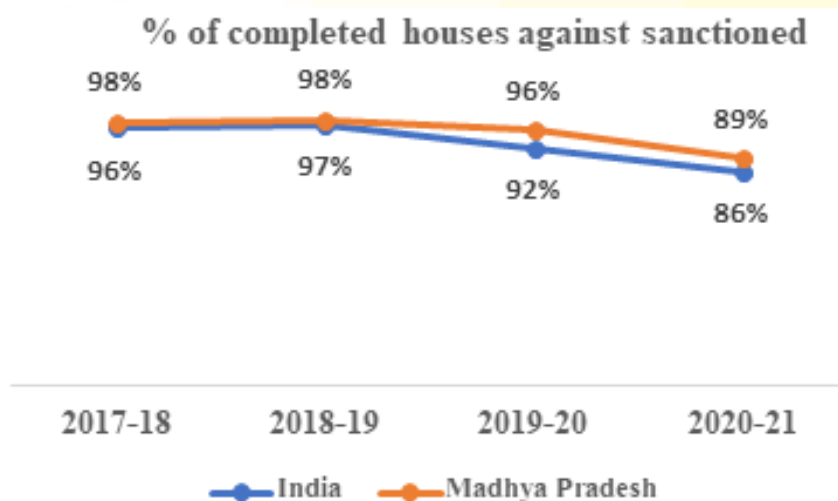


Figure 4.17 : Percentage of Completed Houses against sanctioned

Source: Dashboard, PMAY-G, Date 23rd January 2023

4.8.4 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

In Madhya Pradesh, under the first phase of the SBM-G from 02 October 2014 to 31 March 2020, more than 62.90 lakh households' toilets had been constructed. After completing the construction work of toilets in all rural houses in every district of the state as per the target of BLS 2012, the state has been declared open defecation free (ODF) on October 02, 2018. The second phase of SBM-G started from April 2020, and will be applicable till the year 2024-25. The main objective of the second phase is to make each village ODF plus. In Madhya Pradesh under the second phase of SBM(G) 4,36,538 Individual Households latrines (IHHL), 14,813 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) have been constructed to insure the ODF sustainability of villages from April 1, 2020, to December 2022. Also, 24,323 villages have been declared as ODF Plus by managing either solid or liquid waste, out of which 14,796 villages have been declared ODF plus in the model category. Similarly, the construction of 40 bio-gas plants has been completed under Gobardhan Project. To make people aware about cleanliness and to promote social behaviour change, awareness campaigns like Swachhata Hi Seva, Village No. 1 and Garbage Mud-Free Village were carried out from time to time, resulting in cleanliness dialogue in all villages of the state.

The physical and financial progress of components such as individual household toilets, Solid Waste Management (SWM), and Liquid Waste Management (LWM) against the target under the scheme are as under.

1. Physical progress against the target

Table 4.8 : Individual Household Toilets

S.No	Year	Target	Achievements (No.)	Achievements (percent)
1	2013-14	2627	2627	100
2	2014-15	511230	511230	100
3	2015-16	1016052	1016052	100

4	2016-17	1859308	1859308	100
5	2017-18	2352979	2352979	100
6	2018-19	749350	749350	100
7	2019-20	603803	603803	100
8	2020-21	97755	97755	100
9	2021-22	235369	235369	100
10	2022-23	241180	114424	47.44

Source: Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, GoMP, December 2022

Table 4.9 : Solid Waste Management (SWM)

S.No	Year	Target	Achievements (No.)	Achievements (%)
1	2021-22	22061	5318	24.11
2	2022-23	15890	13276	83.55

Source: Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, GoMP, December 2022

Table 4.10 : Liquid Waste Management (LWM)

S.No	Year	Target	Achievements (No.)	Achievements (%)
1	2021-22	22061	5158	23.38
2	2022-23	15890	20714	130.36

Source: Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, GoMP, December 2022

2. Financial progress against the target

Table 4.11 : Financial Progress Against the Target

S.No	Year	Target (In Lakh)			Achievements (In Lakh)
		Central	State	Total	
1	2014-15	Nil	15000.60	15000.60	29109.49
2	2015-16	22028.19	10288.64	32316.83	95730.17
3	2016-17	136481.02	114379.02	250860.04	243506.80
4	2017-18	134044.56	89363.04	223407.60	207169.20
5	2018-19	59093.53	27315.69	86409.22	93794.53
6	2019-20	24265.39	10734.62	35000.01	52625.78
7	2020-21	6750.03	28243.45	34993.48	43629.99
8	2021-22	30000.00	20000.00	50000.00	53474.83
9	2022-23	26000.00	14000.00	40000.00	37605.00

Source: Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, GoMP, December 2022

4.8.5 Jal Jeevan Mission

Madhya Pradesh Public Health Engineering Department is providing pure drinking water to rural habitations through hand pumps and tap water supply schemes. Out of 1.27 lakh habitations, 80,221 habitations of the state have been fully covered by providing water at the rate of 55 liters per person per day through 5.62 lakh hand pumps and more than 20,000 tap water. Through this scheme, a target has been set to make pure drinking water available through household tap connections by the year 2024. In single village tap water schemes, an amount of Rs 13,610.49 crore has been sanctioned for 20,667 villages and Rs. 29,022.67 crore has been sanctioned for 48 group tap water schemes covering 15420 villages. The work of all these approved schemes is in progress and about 20.95 lakh household tap connections will be provided through them.

After the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission in the country, out of a total of 19,26,57,780 rural households, 56.23 percent (10,83,36,930) of rural households have been ensured to have tap water supply in the period up to January 12, 2023. Similarly, out of a total of 1,19,88,753 rural households in Madhya Pradesh, 46.50 percent (55,75,158) of rural households have been provided with pure drinking water through household tap connections during the same period.

4.8.6 Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana

As per the instructions of the Government of India, hot and interesting food cooked in the afternoon is being provided according to the prescribed menu under the new food arrangements since the year 2004 under the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana. This scheme is being implemented in all government primary/secondary schools, government-funded schools, and madrasas and its purpose is also to publicize education, provide nutritious food to the students studying in schools, and improve their nutritional level.

Under the scheme, 66.23 lakh students have been enrolled in the state till November 2022 in the year 2022-23 and according to the average attendance, 53.12 lakh students are being benefited. A total allocation of 1.25 lakh MT of foodgrains (wheat/rice) has been received for the financial year 2022-23, against which a total of 81,768.97 MT foodgrains were released through the portal from April 2022 to November 2022. In the financial year 2022-23, a provision of Rs 1,12,006.84 lakh has been made against which an amount of Rs 45325.36 lakh has been spent and an amount of Rs. 40.70 crores per month has been spent on 2.03 lakh kitchens. Apart from this, 173 kitchen sheds have been constructed in the financial year 2022-23 till November 2022. In the financial year 2022-23, Out of 22,645 sanctioned Ma ki Bagiya a total of 18,181 (80 percent) have been constructed.

Box 4.5 Innovative initiatives under PM Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojna

- Fortified rice is being distributed in 29 high-burden/aspirational districts of the state.
- In order to bring transparency and timeliness in payment of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana, PM Poshan portal has been developed, through which the honorarium of the cooks is being paid directly into their bank accounts and school wise food grains are being allocated to the concerned government fair price shops.

4.8.7 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

The Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Rurban Mission aims to reduce the rural-urban gap i.e., economic, technological, and gaps related to services and facilitation, and to emphasize local economic development by emphasizing on poverty and unemployment alleviation in rural areas. Other objectives of the Rurban Mission are to attract investment in rural areas as well as to widely disseminate development works in these areas.

Under the Rurban Mission, 338 villages of 166 Gram Panchayats of 18 clusters (11 tribal and 07 non-tribal) of 15 districts have been selected as per the prescribed criteria in three phases. All payments under the scheme are being made through the PFMS payment system mandatorily implemented by the Government of India and the previous payments were displayed on the legacy data entry portal. Under the mission, drinking water arrangements were operated and maintained through women's groups. The responsibility of maintenance of community buildings was given to women self-help for livelihood generation. Under the Mission, it has been directed to complete the works and projects without setting physical goals.

Table 4.12 : Physical and Financial Progress under RURBAN Mission

Year	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
2020-21	-	30.35 Crores
2021-22	1286	39.92 Crores

(Source: Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, GoMP, December 2022)

4.8.8 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme with 60 percent central share and 40 percent state share. This scheme is effective till the year 2026 and its main objective is to strengthen and strengthen the Panchayati Raj system.

In the year 2021-22 a budget of Rs 88.97 crore was received, which has been fully utilized. As on 1st April, 2022, the balance amount of previous years was Rs 155.80 crore, out of which the estimated amount is Rs 59 crore, about Rs. 96 crore is left, whose orders have been issued.

In the year 2022-23, about 80,628 participants were trained in subjects related to rural and sustainable development. On May 11, 2022, a workshop was organized and discussions were held with panchayat officials by various subject experts in the Gram Urja Swaraj Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals and clean and green village theme. In the year 2022-23, the identified faculty members of the training institutes of the entire state are being oriented and this training is being given by the faculty members in the Gram Panchayats of the respective districts.

Achievements

Under the 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' public campaign run by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, the state has been leading at the national level by making 100 percent GDP by gram panchayats in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22. In the year 2022-23, Gram Panchayat Development Plan has been prepared and 99.91 percent uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.

Madhya Pradesh ranked fourth in the training of a total of 3,74,724 public representatives, departmental and field staff, women group members, youth, GPLPFT / VPLPFT members, master

trainers, and racers personnel in the year 2021-22. Madhya Pradesh ranked third in the construction of poverty alleviation action plans prepared by women groups. So far, 80628 trainees have been trained in the year 2022-23.

Nodal officers of all 52 districts have been provided training from the state level for the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan for the year 2023-24.

4.8.9 Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

The Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna is being run in the convergence of various departments. Gram Panchayats are selected by Hon'ble MPs under the scheme. Under this, from the year 2014 to the year 2019, 69 Gram Panchayats and 49 Gram Panchayats in the second phase (the year 2019 to 2024), thus a total of 118 Gram Panchayats have been selected so far.

4.8.10 Empowerment of Panchayats and Promotion of Accountability Award Scheme

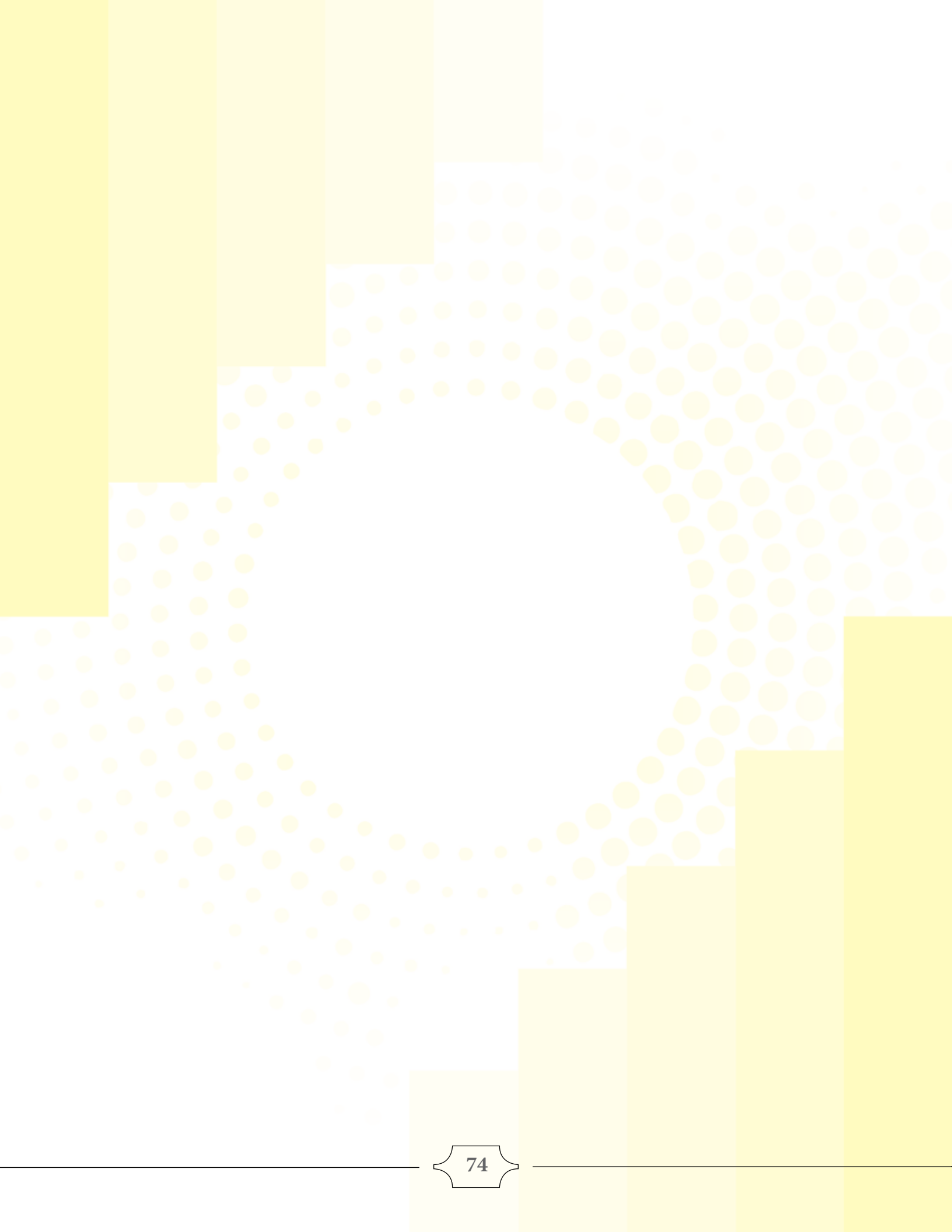
During the year 2022-23, Zila Panchayat Bhopal and Narsinghpur, Janpad Panchayat Rahatgarh and Bijawar and Gram Panchayat Panwar Chauhan, Jetapurkala, Dhanwada, Billod Mal, Dhedia, Sihoda, Gawli Palasia, Kesharpura, Hadli, Bhulaya, Sanwada received Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Award. Similarly, Gram Panchayat Gangakhedi and Gram Panchayat Jorasi have received Gram Panchayat Development Award and Gram Panchayat Panwar Chauhan has received the Bal Friendly Gram Panchayat Award.

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Chapter - 5

**Industry, MSME &
Infrastructure**



Chapter 5

Industry, MSME & Infrastructure

The section sequentially deals with the status and initiatives of large Industries, MSME and traditional industries. It then discusses the infrastructure aspects of energy and water resources in the state.

Macro perspective

The state is working diligently on ‘Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023’ released in 2020-21 for leveraging state’s potential into boosting socio economic growth. Manufacturing sector and Tourism play important role. Under Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap, Government of Madhya Pradesh is focusing on scaling up industries; improving market linkages, developing infrastructure and streamlining the financial institutions for better access to credit, especially for the MSME sector; promoting sustainable and responsible tourism. Aim is to promote sustainable industrializations, to create decent employment opportunities and to encourage innovations through the “Vocal for Local” strategy.

The state has prioritised its policy reforms for creating employment opportunities, encouraging use of alternative sustainable solutions, attracting investment, promoting public private participation and deepening of business opportunities in rural areas.

To boost innovation-driven entrepreneurial culture and to inculcate the spirit of innovation, Government of Madhya Pradesh has launched ‘Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy 2022’. ‘Madhya Pradesh Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana 2022’ was started for expanding MSME units and for increasing self-employment opportunities in the state. The State has come out with ‘Renewable Energy Policy 2022’ to harness the solar potential of the state for market initiative and alignment of Business ecosystem. ‘Scheme for Promotion of Ethanol and Bio-fuel Production 2021’ has been launched to encourage establishment of Ethanol Blending plants in Madhya Pradesh. For attracting investments, providing incentives and offering financial assistance to MSMEs, Government of Madhya Pradesh has devised ‘MSME Development Policy 2021’, ‘Industrial Promotion Policy 2021’. MSME Cluster Development Scheme guides Cluster development for MSMEs in the state. The State has rolled out ‘One District, One Product (ODOP)’ in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh with aims to help districts foster economic and socio-cultural growth, and create employment opportunities, especially in rural areas through focus to encourage agro-processing and market development.

Leveraging state’s geographic advantage, the State government has focused on multisectoral development by creating supportive infrastructure, conducive policy framework and operational reforms. Industry, MSME and Tourism sectors are discussed in subsequent section.

5.1 Industry

5.1.1 Policy initiatives

The state has devised future looking policies to steer the economy towards growth oriented sectors.

Industrial promotion and attracting investment

Scheme for Promotion of Ethanol and Bio-fuel Production 2021 has been launched to provide subsidy, concessions and incentives for setting up Ethanol Blending plants in Madhya Pradesh. Government of Madhya Pradesh intends to contribute in national target of 10% blending of fuel grade ethanol with petrol by 2022 and 20% by 2025. This scheme aims to deliver multiple outcomes such as attracting investments, addressing environmental concerns, conserving water, reducing import dependency and providing boost to agriculture sector.

Industry Promotion Policy 2021 is effective for sustaining the investment climate. In the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 445.79 crore was sanctioned and disbursed under the facilitation and assistance provided in this Policy. Under this policy, periodic relaxations and incentives are provided for the expansion to mega level industrial units of food processing apparel manufacturing, biotechnology, herbal minor produce and IT sector (Administrative Report of DIPIP, 2021-22).

Creating Business friendly environment

Madhya Pradesh has successfully implemented business reforms related to Environmental Registration, Labour Registration, Obtaining Utility Permissions, Inspections Reforms, Access to Information & Transparency Enablers and Single Window System. Assessment of states for Business Reform Action Plan 2020 was released in June 2022 in which Madhya Pradesh was graded as 'Achievers'. (Assessment of states for Business Reform Action Plan , 2020)

Various online systems have been setup to assist investors in a transparent, time-bound and hassle-free manner. State Industrial Land Bank Portal, a GIS system for displaying the availability of land and infrastructure with details about all State-owned industrial estates along with the prevailing land rates, connectivity and utility infrastructure; Integrated New Venture Establishment INVEST for implementation, completion and monitoring of proposal of the industrial project, including approval and distribution of all facilities to the entity; Madhya Pradesh Single Window System, a one-stop portal for investors to digitally access all state related business approvals and apply for them as per their business requirements.

5.1. 2 Snapshot of Industries

Gross Value Added

The Gross Value Added (GVA) by various economic activities of the secondary sector in the state economy is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 : Gross value added by Economic Activity OF Secondary Sector at Current (2011-12) Prices

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Economic Activity	2011-12	2015-16	2021-22 (Q)	2022-23 (A)
Manufacturing	38,286	51,912	89,986	1,00,019
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	9,031	21,527	36,304	40,703
Construction	34,954	43,725	79,259	93,594
Secondary Sector	82,272	1,17,164	2,05,549	2,34,316

Source: (Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023)

The above table indicates the increasing contributions of all activities in the secondary sector. In the year 2022-23, the Manufacturing sector has the highest contribution (42.69 percent) in the secondary sector, followed by the Construction sector (39.94 percent) and Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services sector (17.37 percent). In the past decade, the Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services sector has witnessed an average annual growth of 15.63 percent, while the construction sector has grown by 10.70 percent and the manufacturing sector has grown by 10.06 percent (Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Number of factories and Fixed Capital

The growing number of factories represents the symbol of economic growth and productivity. Figure 5.1 presents the number of factories and invested fixed capital over a period of one and half decade in Madhya Pradesh. The trend of number of factories is continuously increasing and 16.34 percent growth has been observed in the period of six years (2004-05 to 2009-10). However, 13.27 percent decadal growth of the factory's growth has been observed.

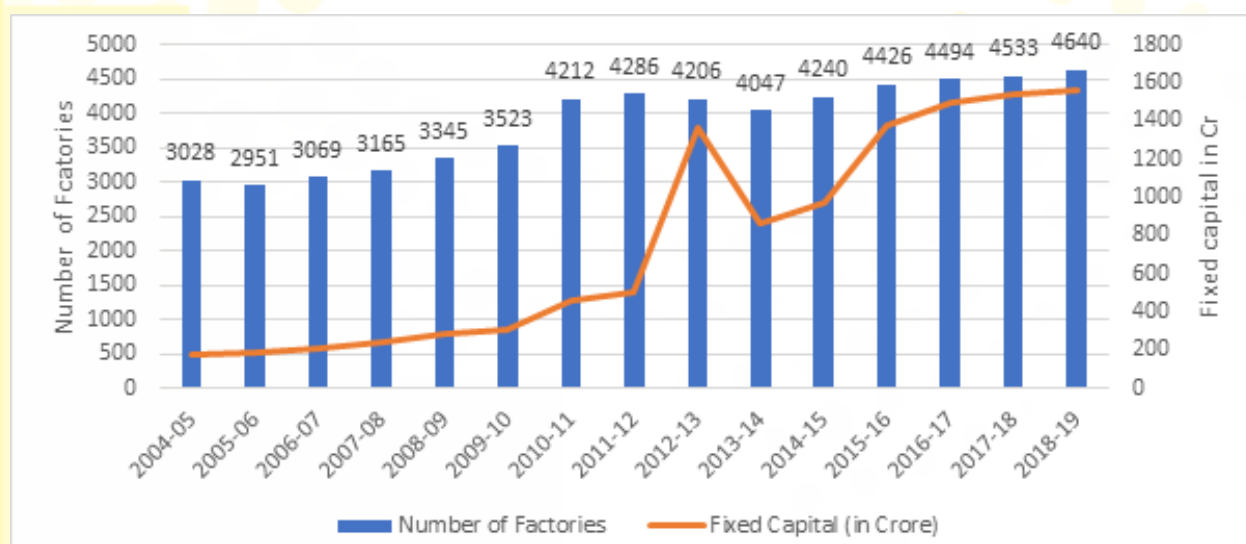


Figure 5.1 : Number of factories and Fixed Capital

Source: (Annual Survey of Industries, 2020)

The fixed capital investment is also showing increasing trend from 2004-05 to 2012-13. After 2013-14 the fixed capital growth is continuously increasing. The fixed capital value post 2014-15 show a remarkable increasing trend. This indicate towards more capital-intensive industry investing in the state. This trend indicates positive efforts of the state to attract large investments required for expanding the economy.

Gross Output and Net Value Added in Factories

Gross output presents the values of all products manufactured by a firm. Figure No 5.2 present the trend of NVA and gross output of factories over a period 15 years.

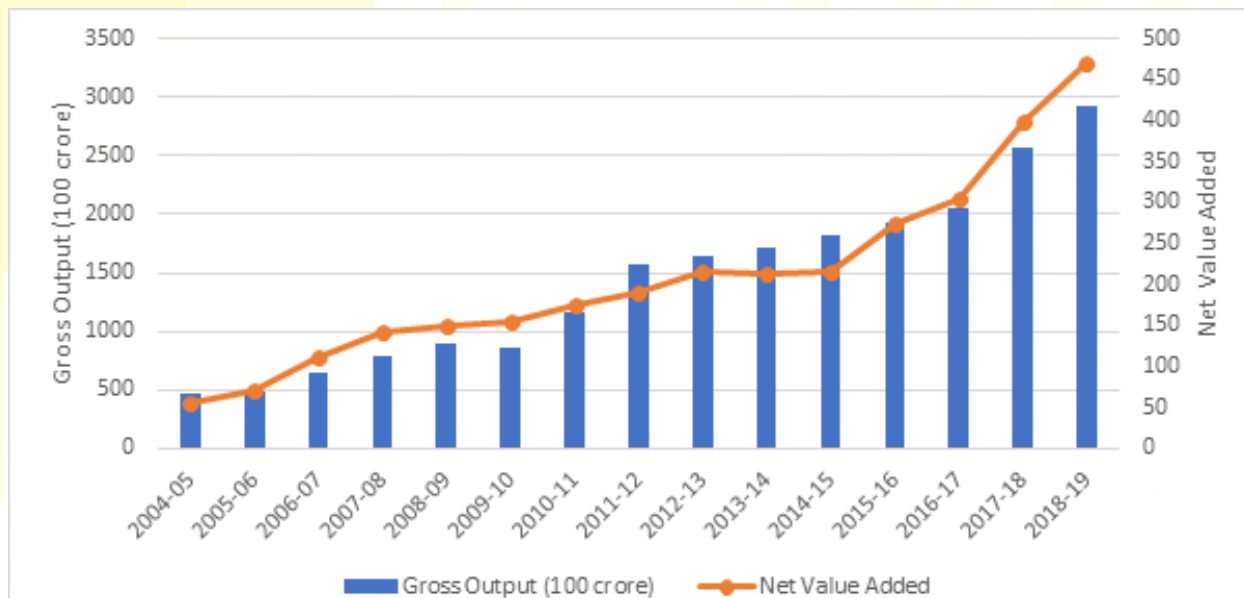


Figure 5.2 : Gross Output and Net Value Added in Factories

Source: (Annual Survey of Industries, 2020)

The rapid increase of Net Value Added positively indicates faster industrialization of the economy. It signifies that the industries are able to capture a growing share of the economic value-added paradigm. In the global manufacturing processes, industries capturing higher value additions are usually considered for rapid future growth and higher profitability.

5.1.3 Infrastructure support for Industries

To ensure regional balance, Government of Madhya Pradesh is developing Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Rewa as growth centres in the State. The State has notified 231 industrial areas (194 by MSME Department and 37 by DIPIP), six food parks, eight integrated development centres, three dry parks, one stone park, one Greenfield SEZ in Pithampur, four IT SEZs (one government Crystal IT Park in Indore and three privately operated SEZs-Infosys, TCS, and Impetus), and an apparel park in Indore (DIPIP Website). One multiple-purpose SEZ is proposed in Chhindwara. Indore is also going to have a gems and jewellery park to enhance the state’s diamond sector (Invest MP website). As per Report on ‘Madhya Pradesh Industrial Park Profiles & Land Bank’ by MPIDC of January 2023, the state’s industrial land bank provides for 73015 hectares for the Industrial Parks out of which 19011 hectares is developed land. There are 76 developed, 19 developing and 13 proposed land banks

parcels in across five growth centres Madhya Pradesh; maximum are located in Indore region. The state also has six major dry Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and it has created a total capacity of 240 lakh metric ton of warehousing. The state has surplus of power with installed capacity of 28,000 MW in the state. It has 900 MCM water of Narmada water reserved for industrial purpose.

Further, new Industrial parks are being planned to be developed by making Bhopal-Indore and Atal Progress-way a model of integrated economic development. Assessment of industrial development and investment potential of the proposed Atal Progress-way is in progress. In-principle approval has been given for the establishment of Medical Device Park in Madhya Pradesh at Vikram Udyogpuri Ujjain on 360 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 222.77 crore. 07 existing industrial areas namely Dewas-2 and 3, Pithampur Sector-1 and 2 and SEZ (Second Phase), Banmour District Morena, Pratapura District Niwadi, Khairitaigaon-Borgaon District Chhindwara, Lamtara District Katni and Food Park Babai District Hoshangabad have been upgraded at a cost of Rs. 95.08 crore. Apart from these, 09 existing industrial areas namely Jaggakhedi District Mandsaur, SEZ Phase-II Indore, Nimrani District Khargone, Electronic Complex Indore, Readymade Garment Complex Indore, Maksi District Shajapur, Siddhgawan District Sagar, Naugaon Bina District Sagar, IGC Maneri District Mandla are in process of upgradation (Administrative Report of DIPIP, 2021-22).

Further, the state is developing industrial corridor on the sides of Chambal Progress Way and Narmada Expressway. The state is part of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), which has established industrial and investment zones, including as Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow, Ratlam-Nagda, Shajapur-Dewas, and Neemach-Nayagaon. To encourage industrial growth and job possibilities, the state is constructing four investment corridors (Bhopal-Indore, Bhopal-Bina, Jabalpur-Katni-Satna-Singrauli and Morena-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Guna).

There are four major operational airports in the state in Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, and Jabalpur. The Raja Bhoj Airport in Bhopal and Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport at Indore are the busiest airports in Madhya Pradesh. Air Cargo Terminal at Bhopal Airport has commenced its operations in January 2023. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Itarsi, Ratlam, Bina, Katni, etc, are the main railway stations. The state has around 20 major railway junctions.

5.2 MSME

5.2.1 Policy initiatives

Madhya Pradesh Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana 2022: The scheme targets to provide collateral-free credit for self-employment. The interest subvention under the scheme is aimed to reduce the interest cost for the beneficiaries and increase the project viability. This mechanism aims to expand MSME units for increasing the self-employment opportunities in the state.

Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy and Implementation Scheme 2022: Government of Madhya Pradesh has launched 'Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy 2022' to establish Madhya Pradesh as a preferred destination for startups and incubators by enabling the ecosystem to support the entrepreneurial culture in the state. The State Government's approach is to institutionalise the culture of start-up through academic interventions at school and college level and to create an enabling ecosystem by connecting start-ups, investors, incubators and other stakeholders. Following interventions are made under the scheme for strengthening state's Startup ecosystem:

Access to Market: The Government of Madhya Pradesh passed a resolution in April 2018 to relax the criteria such as “Prior Turnover”, “Prior experience” and “Submission of EMD” to encourage startups to participate in the public procurement process.

Funding Support: As per Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy and Implementation Plan 2022, Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Limited and Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Trustee Limited have been merged with Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam so that a special venture capital fund can be created for funding support to startups. The initial target size of the fund is Rs. 100 crore. The State conducted startup investor connect programs viz. B-Next Foundation organised B-Next Smart City Hackathon 2.0 and Innonext Challenge 2020 to provide a platform for the startups to connect with private funds and investors. Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy and Implementation Plan 2022 has provisioned State Innovation Challenge with a special incentive of Rs. 1 crore, a separate startup centre in Bhopal and assistance for finance, project management, marketing and legal issues.

Fostering Innovation and Entrepreneurship: As on February 2023, there are 2597 startups registered in the State’s Startup Portal. This portal has been instrumental in easing the procedure of registration with comprehensive details available for startups. The State has conducted several programmes with HEIs to support budding student entrepreneurs. The programs included various webinars on topics like Industry Academia Innovation. The State has established an Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC) in various HEIs across the State for providing entrepreneurial support to emerging investable startups.

In State’s Startup Ranking issued by Department of Promotions of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) of Government of India, Madhya Pradesh has improved its position from ‘Emerging Startup Ecosystem’ in 2019 to ‘Aspiring Leader’ in 2021 (National Report on States’ Startup Ranking, 2019, 2021). As on February 2023, there are 2787 DPIIT registered Startups from the Madhya Pradesh, out of which 1243 are Women-Led Startups. Some prominent startups from Madhya Pradesh are RTIwala, Swaaha, Appointy, WittyFeed and ShopKirana.

MSME Development Policy 2021: MSME Development Policy 2021 has been released by the state government to create employment, inclusive growth, create an active policy and regulatory environment, create opportunities for self-employment and achieve the scope of overall industrial development of the state through these. (Department of MSME, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023).

One District One Product: Under the “One District One Product scheme”, selected products from each district of the state are branded and promoted. Additionally, exposure visits to relevant units outside the state are being facilitated to manufacturers and entrepreneurs of selected products from districts. Purpose of the visit is to provide them with training from experts for quality improvement of the products. This has resulted rise in exports of selected products and in associated employment opportunities. For promotions, Miniachers of the selected products are displayed at railway stations, hotels of MP Tourism, and other important places of the state. There are a total of 38 unique products from 52 districts in Madhya Pradesh. In future, ODOP scheme is likely to convergence with schemes like ‘District as Export Hub’, ‘PM-FME’. (Department of MSME, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023).

5.2.2 Financial allocation

The Government of Madhya Pradesh intends to further strengthen the MSME ready

infrastructure through substantial budget allocation and investments. The total budget estimation for MSME department in the FY 2022-23 is Rs. 656.08 crore. Amount of Rs. 100 crore has been allocated to Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana (MMUKY) which Government's key initiative for self-employment. Budgetary allocation in the major scheme is mentioned in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 : Details on Scheme Allocation of MSME Department

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Particular	Actual 2020-2021	Actual 2021-22	Budget Estimates 2022-23
MSME Business Investment Promotion	110.65	393.13	289.00
Infrastructure Development of MSME	87.20	88.01	90.00
Cluster Development	25.00	36.40	40.00
Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana (MMUKY)*	-	0.88	100.00
Others	258.42	272.54	137.08
Total	481.27	790.97	656.08

*Source: (Department of MSME, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023) *MMUKY scheme has been started in January 2022.*

5.2.3 Snapshot of MSME

MSME Units and Employment Generation

The system of filing Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum was replaced with the system of enterprise registration on July 01, 2020. The registration of enterprises by the MSMEs of the state on the Udyam portal of the Government of India is mentioned in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 : Details of MSME registration in Udyam Portal

Year	Number of Units
2020-21 (July 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021)	1,55,450
2021-22	2,46,513
2022-23 (January 31, 2023)	2,75,879

Source: (Udyam Portal of Government of India, 2023)

In 2020-21 (for period between July 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021), 1.5 lakh units were registered with potential employment of 13 lakh. As on January 31, 2023, total 2.7 lakh MSME units have been registered on the portal. These units have potential to generate 14.4 lakh jobs.

5.2.4 Infrastructure support for MSMEs

Financial approval of Rs. 63.13 crore was given in FY 2021-22 (till November 2022) for developing infrastructure in the industrial areas / institutions established in the state. As of February 2023, 194 industrial areas have been notified by the MSME Department for MSMEs. Approval has been given to 22 clusters in the state. These 22 clusters are being developed on 380 hectares of land

in Indore, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Burhanpur, Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen districts and about 1300 industrial units are expected to be set up and about Rs. 5,400 crore will be invested and will generate about 50,000 jobs. (MSME Department, 2023).

5.3 Traditional Industries

5.3.1 Khadi and Village Industries Development

Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Program Scheme (PMEGP)

Under the plan, in the year 2020-21, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has distributed Rs 35.89 crore margin money to 1199 units for setting up units in villages with a population of up to 20 thousand, which has provided employment to 12562 persons. Similarly, in the FY 2021-22, by the month of September 2021, 3366 persons have been supported employment with margin money incentive of Rs. 9.61 crore margin money in 337 units (Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 2022).

Khadi and village industries production

A total of 14 production centers of cotton khadi, poly cloth, silk khadi, woollen khadi and other village industries production are being operated at different places of Madhya Pradesh and total Rs. 9.32 crore was produced in the FY 2020-21. Due to this employment was provided to 548 spinners/ weavers. In the year 2021-22, production worth Rs. 1.68 crore was produced till September 2021 and employment has been provided to 533 spinning weavers. (Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 2022).

Sale of Khadi and Village Industries

In the FY 2020-21, 14 sales emporiums operating in the state sold Khadi and Village Industries items worth Rs. 11.10 crore. In the year 2021-22, till the month of September 2021, products worth Rs. 2.39 crore have been sold. (Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 2022)

5.3.2 Handloom

The handloom industry also provides employment to the weavers of the state while maintaining the heritage of production of traditional and artistic fabrics. In the FY 2022-23, till the month of September, 2022, according to the report of Karvi Sanstha, 16.30 thousand handlooms are functional in the state. Employment was provided to about 33.10 thousand weavers/artisans from the working looms.

In the FY 2021-22, financial assistance of Rs. 1.85 crore was provided under Integrated Cluster Development Programme, Kabir Bunkar Protsahan Yojana, Skill and Technical Development Scheme for Handloom and Handicraft Sector and Marketing Assistance Scheme, a total of 698 beneficiaries were benefitted and 06 Melas were organized.

In the FY 2022-23, under the Integrated Cluster Development Program Scheme, Marketing Assistance Scheme for Handloom and Handicraft Sectors, Skill and Technical Development Assistance Scheme and Kabir Weaver Award Scheme, a total amount of Rs. 1.04 crore was approved till the month of November 2022. A total of 231 beneficiaries were benefitted from the said assistance and two fairs were organized.

Marketing Assistance

37 emporiums are being operated by the corporation to provide marketing assistance to artisans and weavers, out of which 13 are located outside the state. Crafts are sold by emporiums for direct market linkage by organizing exhibitions every year across the country. In the FY 2021-22, crafts and handloom garments worth Rs. 12.73 crore were sold through these emporiums. For direct market linkage, exhibitions/emporiums were organized in the FY 2021-22, in which an amount of Rs. 16.46 crore was sold.

Government supply

In the FY 2020-21 till March 2021, garments worth Rs 10.39 crore were supplied to government departments. In the FY 2021-22 garments worth Rs. 9.78 crore has been supplied, for which 765 looms were involved and 1.42 lakh man days were created.

5.3.3 Sericulture

The main objective of agro-forestry-based sericulture is to provide means of profitable employment to the villagers in the village itself, so that they can earn their livelihood smoothly. Also, providing an alternative means of employment to women is to strengthen their economic self-reliance. The schemes of silk industry are mainly being implemented for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and economically weaker sections. Presently the activities of silk industry are being conducted in 44 districts.

Till March 2021, 3.21 lakh kg of Mulberry cocoon and 52.48 lakh pieces of Tussar cocoon had been produced, benefiting 4424 beneficiaries. In this period, 9.60 hectares of area was planted by private sector under Mulberry plantation while 20 hectares of area was planted at self-reliance centres.

Till March 2022, 2.72 lakh kg of Mulberry cocoon and 19.85 lakh pieces of Tussar cocoon had been produced, benefiting 3507 beneficiaries. In this period, 65.2 hectares of area was planted by private sector under Mulberry plantation while 91.60 hectares of area was planted at self-reliance centres i.e. Mulberry plantation has been done in total area of 156 hectares. Till September, 2022-23, 0.31 lakh kg mulberry cocoon and 2.46 lakh pieces of tussar cocoon have been produced.

E-silk portal has been prepared by the Silk Directorate to make the selection and registration process of farmers transparent and to make accounting and supervision effective. 1751 farmers were registered in the FY 2020-21 and 1548 new farmers were registered in the FY 2021-22. Rs 2.28 crore has been paid for planting saplings on the land of 268 beneficiaries. (Directorate of Sericulture of Madhya Pradesh, 2022)

5.4 Tourism

Protected forest areas and wildlife, historical buildings, temples and places of religious importance are the main centres of tourism attraction in Madhya Pradesh. The state government attaches utmost importance to this sector in view of the immense possibilities of strengthening livelihoods at the local level through tourism. Due to the policy initiatives of the Department, the number of tourists for religious tourist places has increased by 122% in the year 2022 as compared to the year 2021 and the number of tourists for non-religious tourist places increased by 58% in the year 2022.

5.4.1 Policy initiatives

The state has released various policies for encouraging public private participation for tourism infrastructure development, operations and maintenance.

Attracting private investment

The state has issued various policies to encourage public private partnerships for development, operation and maintenance of tourism infrastructure. Under the tourism policy, an amount of Rs 88.90 crore was paid as public grant during the year for setting up 17 tourism projects by private investors in the state. With the establishment of these units, an investment of Rs 41795.21 crore has been made in the state, which provided employment to 33.36 thousand people. For the development of heritage assets (Singhpur Palace and Rajnagar Fort), Rs. 20 crore capital investment has been made in the state, which will generate direct and indirect employment of 1600 people. Contracts have been executed with private investors for setting up and operating 3 route facility centres of Brownfield model, with a capital investment of Rs. 1.50 crore and generating direct and indirect employment to about 120 persons. The 'Adventure and Camping Policy' has been implemented to provide licenses to private investors for activities related to camping and adventure tourism on additional lands of notified forest areas of the state.

Promoting socio-economic development of the local community

Madhya Pradesh Home Stay Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Scheme 2019:

To promote public participation in the facility of staying in a clean environment including the experience of the state's culture, traditions and food to the tourists and to increase employment opportunities to the local people setting up of home-stay units, bed and breakfast, village stay and farm stay schemes are being implemented. (Administrative Report of Department of Tourism, 2021-22)

Formation of District Tourism Promotion Council: Provision has been made for formation of District Archaeology and Tourism Council for promotion of weekend and local tourism in districts, organization of cultural and tourism festivals and development and operation of tourist places at local level with private investment. At present, District Archaeological and Tourism Councils have been constituted in all the districts of the state.

Rural Tourism: Rural tourism based on cultural experience, operated by local/rural community is being started near major tourist places or places of tourism importance of Madhya Pradesh. Work will be done directly & indirectly in 100 villages under the five-year action plan. Villages in 06 major cultural areas of Madhya Pradesh will be developed into heritage villages. Local cuisine, cultural experience will be made available by local people at local villages/places. Local handicrafts will be promoted and training cum production centres will be constructed in 02 villages, where there will be work of continuous capacity enhancement and production. (Administrative Report of Department of Tourism, 2021-22)

Promote sustainable development

Madhya Pradesh Responsible Tourism Mission 2022: In order to make tourism more responsible and sustainable in Madhya Pradesh, "Madhya Pradesh Responsible Tourism Mission" has been started the state. The main objective of the mission is social development, economic

development and environmental protection of the local community associated with tourism. Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board has signed a contract with Kerala Responsible Tourism Mission, Government of Kerala and International Centre for Responsible Tourism (ICRT) UK for better implementation of projects.

5.4.2 Financial Allocations

The state has immense potential to develop as one of the best tourist destinations and government is also putting best effort by providing financial and non-financial support. Below given Table No 5.4 present the budget expenditure of tourism department which is showing increasing trend for the mentioned financial years except for the FY 2021, which got affected due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Budget estimates for the FY 2022-23 is approximately Rs. 244 crore.

Table 5.4 : Budget Expenditure of Tourism Department

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	2004-05 (A)	2009-10 (A)	2014-15 (A)	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Budget Expenditure	11.2	69.7	123.7	155.4	100.9	191.1	244.6

Source: (Budget of Madhya Pradesh of various years)

Trends of Tourist arrivals

There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of tourists for religious tourist places and non-religious tourist places in the year 2022 as compared to the year 2021. Development of Mahakal Lok at Ujjain has attracted highest footfall growth that is 1796 % in 2022 over 2021. While, Sanchi, Udaygiri, Pachmarhi, Khajuraho, Shivpuri have witnessed footfall increase above 100% in 2022 over 2021. Location wise footfall are mentioned in Table 5.5 and 5.6 below:

Table 5.5 : Footfall in general tourist locations

(Figures in lakh)

Location	Arrival 2021	Arrival (2022)	Growth 2022 over 2021
Sanchi	1.45	3.88	168%
Udaygiri	0.34	0.78	130%
Pachmarhi	1.30	2.74	111%
Khajuraho	2.42	5.06	109%
Shivpuri	6.74	13.66	103%
Indore	26.29	50.51	92%
Bhimbetka	0.84	1.53	82%
Pench	1.23	2.07	69%
Gwalior	2.55	4.02	58%

Bhopal	15.00	23.31	55%
Kanha	1.77	2.53	43%
Bhedaghat	4.94	6.57	33%
Bandhavgarh	1.45	1.92	32%
Panna	4.20	5.28	26%
Dhamnar	0.23	0.28	23%
Madhai	3.40	4.11	21%
Mandu	7.94	8.64	9%
Adamgarh	0.18	0.19	8%
Jabalpur	10.19	10.48	3%
Burhanpur	0.40	0.41	2%
Orchha	1.35	1.33	-2%
Chanderi	0.50	0.44	-12%
Total	94.70	149.73	58%

Source: (Department of Tourism, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023)

Table 5.6 : Tourist footfall in religious locations

(Figures in lakh)

Location	Arrival 2021	Arrival 2022	Growth 2022 over 2021
Ujjain	9.6	181.6	1796%
Maihar	57.4	110.1	92%
Omkareshwar	9.0	15.4	72%
Amarkantak	14.2	24.3	71%
Salkanpur	13.9	17.3	25%
Datia	0.3	0.4	24%
Bhojpur	6.2	7.2	15%
Maheshwar	9.7	6.3	-35%
Chitrakoot	59.2	35.7	-40%
Total	179.6	398.4	122%

Source: (Department of Tourism, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023)

5.5 Infrastructure

Macro perspective

Economic development parameters are deeply associated to the infrastructure development and its financing. A number of initiatives are been taken to improve connectivity and availability of housing, water, energy. Most significantly among them is the approach of considering the private

sector as partner to the process instead of just being a service provider. The capital expenditure in the form of various infrastructure projects yields a higher return in due course of time. The state government has made tremendous efforts for strengthening state's infrastructure. Such initiatives are discussed in this section.

5.5.1 Policy initiatives

Renewable energy policy 2022: State launched a policy on renewable energy with aim to harness State's renewable energy potential, to attract investment, to increase power export outside the state, develop heritage cities as Green Cities and generate employment opportunities. Key features of the policy are as follows-

- attract investment Rs. 50,000 crore in the Renewable Energy generation sector and Rs. 10,000 crore in Renewable Energy Equipment Manufacturing sector by 2027.
- thirty percent (30%) Renewable Energy in State's energy mix by 2027.
- development of Ten thousand (10,000) MW Renewable Energy Technology based Park under Government of India and Government of Madhya Pradesh Scheme by 2027.
- ten thousand (10,000) MW Renewable Energy Projects for exporting power outside the state by 2027.
- Generate more than 50,000 new jobs by 2030.
- Deploying renewable energy technologies on a net zero carbon basis to develop model renewable energy cities and green zones by the 2030.
- Develop all the heritage cities as 100% green cities by 2030.
- Promote the use of renewable energy in the field of e-mobility in the state. For this, proper coordination will be established between e-vehicles and other resources of transport and renewable energy.

5.5.2 Financial allocation

The budget allocation for various infrastructure sectors is reflected in revenue and capital expenditure categorization in the statement of accounts of the Madhya Pradesh budgets. Table No 5.7 indicates cumulation of both these heads for different sectors over last few years:

Table 5.7 : Budget allocations for different Infrastructure sectors

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Total Expenditure (Revenue expenditure + Capital expenditure)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
(A) Water, Sanitation & Housing				
Water and supply and sanitation	3471	3557	4897	8412
Housing	6187	5543	4410	3181
Urban development	6551	5540	5760	6212
(B) Irrigation and flood control				

Major irrigation	6620	7740	7927	7230
Medium irrigation	1604	1664	1725	1964
Minor irrigation	1103	645	572	628
Command area development	111	70	33	37
(C) Energy				
Power (Conventional + Renewable)	12343	14639	12287	16745
(D) Transport				
Roads and bridges	7915	7304	6187	6957
Total (Infrastructure)	45907	46702	43797	51367

Source: (Annual Financial Statement, Finance Department of Madhya Pradesh, 2021-22)

The increasing trends emphasise the focus towards infrastructure development in the state. Water and sanitation has witnessed highest budgetary expansion of over 142 percentage between the period 2018-19 to 2021-22. Energy sector has also witnessed a rise of over 35 percentage during this period.

Madhya Pradesh has maintained a high capital expenditure to GSDP ratio over last few years. It has made an average capital expenditure of 4.8% of GSDP over last 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22). Under infrastructure expenditures, the state has made prominent capital expenditure contribution in sectors of Irrigation (15.08%), water & sanitation (13.68%), roads (9.6%), rural development (8.07%) and education (5.78%).

The consumption led economic growth and unification of market with roll-out of GST regime has offered Madhya Pradesh an opportunity to be the trans-shipment location and logistics hub of the country, particularly for movement of capital commodities like coal, steel, fertilizer and food grain. This stream of infrastructure development is dependent on multiple stakeholders with the state and nationally. The national plan of addressing this inter-agency coordination is planned through the Gati-Shakti digital tools. The state of Madhya Pradesh has taken number of steps to leverage this platform in its infrastructure planning and implementation.

5.5.3 Snapshot of Infrastructure

Energy sector

The state has made considerable progress in energy sector. Most importantly it has turned itself in power surplus category from power deficit few years ago. This change has happened with a constant focus on expanding the installed power generation capacity in the state. The steps taken to improve the supply infrastructure has resulted in a sufficient per capita power availability in the state.

Sources of Energy

The energy production in the state is a balanced mix of production from different sources. The abundance of coal in the state and the prevailing technology paradigm promoted Coal domination in power production; it contributes 63.3 percentage of the total installed power generation capacity in the state. Gas based production is primarily central government initiative

with small contribution of private sector. The thermal energy production is equitably owned by central undertakings, state PSUs and private sector investments. Renewal energy capacity is 34.1 percentage of the total installed capacity. Hydro-based power generation is funded by both the state and central governments, while solar power generation is largely dominated by the private sector. The combined energy capacity of the state has crossed 28 thousand MW.

Renewable energy potential

Madhya Pradesh ranks 8th in terms of overall potential for renewal power supply in the country. Madhya Pradesh is ranked 4th on this count after Rajasthan, J&K and Maharashtra. At 61,660 MW potential, it offers 8.2% of the total solar potential of the country.

Table 5.8 : Source wise ranking of estimated potential of renewal power
(in MW)

	Wind power	Small Hydro	Biomass Power	Solar Energy
Total energy potential in India (in MW)	6,95,509	21,134	17,538	7,48,990
Rank of Madhya Pradesh	8	4	2	4
Madhya Pradesh Capacity (in MW)	15404	820	1364	61660

Source: (MOSPI, Government of India)

The state is currently using about 2.3% of the available solar capacity. The new Renewable Energy Policy of 2022 includes ventures to increase utilisation of state's solar potential.

Installed capacity

The total installed capacity of the state stands 8th in the country. The trends in Figure No 5.3 suggest almost doubling of the installed power generation capacity between 2005 and 2013 from 5770 MW to 10631 MW. The capacity further doubled in the FY 2018 from the 2013 base to 21,728 MW. The capacity further expanded by 16 percentage by the FY 2022 from its base in year 2018.

(In Mega Watt hour)

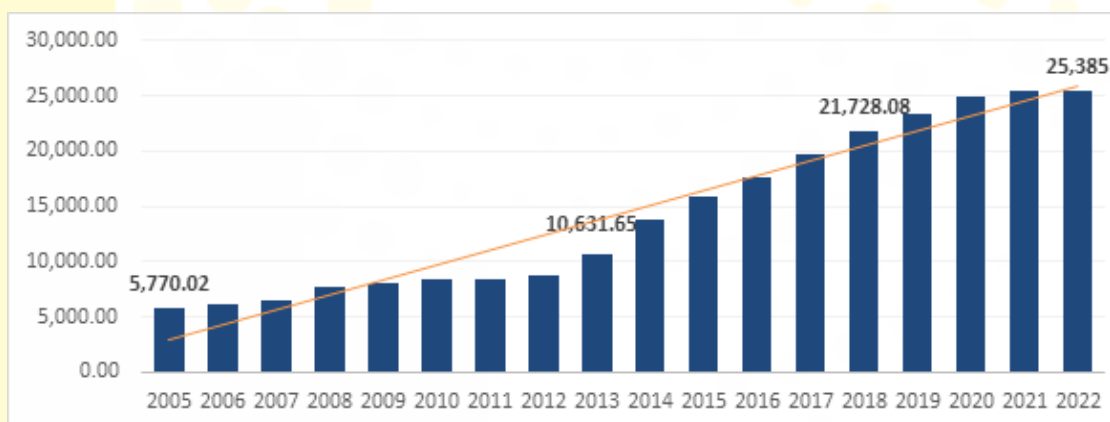


Figure 5.3 : Installed power generation capacity in Madhya Pradesh

Source: (RBI, 2022)

Energy availability

The installed capacity however can better be gauged in terms of the per capita power availability in the state. The state doubled its per capita power availability in last 10 years from 570.2 KW to 1184.9 KW. This expansion in power availability is important benchmark as a requirement for further undertaking higher intensity mechanised industrial setup.

(In KiloWatt hour)

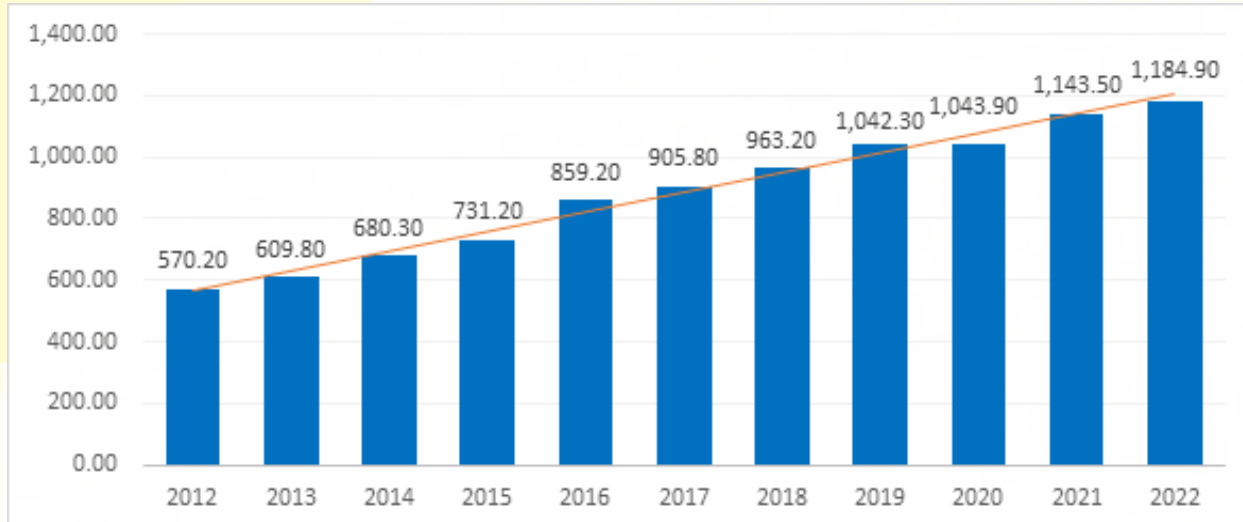


Figure 5.4 : Trend of Per capita power availability in Madhya Pradesh

Source: (RBI, 2022)

Power Consumer trends

The efforts to connect all households with electricity connection in recent years has resulted in expansion of the consumers. The state has Rs. 1.666 crore power consumers as at Mar 2021, which is 2.94% higher than that of in year 2019-20. The consumer count has shown a growth of 16.4% during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. The irrigation connections have shown a significant growth of 25.5% followed by domestic user growth (14.25%) during this period.

Table 5.9 : Category wise consumer count

S.No.	Consumer Category	Consumer Count			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Domestic	10,574,041	11,564,215	11,845,696	12,081,200
2.	Non-domestic	967,665	1,024,339	1,071,641	1,122,933
3.	Street lighting	17,325	19,180	20,218	21,289
4.	Public water works	39,446	42,274	44,914	48,281
5.	Irrigation	2,593,047	2,799,495	3,075,883	3,254,483
6.	LT consumption	119,943	123,577	125,178	131,308

7.	HT Consumption	4350	4652	4870	4959
8.	Railways	0	0	0	0
9.	Non industrial	2266	2318	2430	2473
	Total	14,318,083	15,580,050	16,190,830	16,666,926

Source: (Annual Report of Energy Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2020-21)

A rapid expansion of consumers in the low and high-tension industry category is positive development considering the high predictability and constant usage of these consumers. Likewise, the metering of irrigation connections is improving the performance indicators for the power sector.

Energy supplied

The state is comparable to top energy states for its power supplies. As per the data for the energy supply between April to December 2021, Madhya Pradesh showed a requirement of 62,324 million units. This is 5th highest in the country, much more than the GSDP ranking of the state (10th nationally), signifying a robust supplies network. A detailed look at this energy supplies by consumer segment gives deeper insights. (Ministry of Power, Government of India)

The consumer segment details in Table No 5.10 shows that the energy supplied grew by 7.3 percentage CAGR during the period 2011-12 to 2021-22. This growth is led by a rapid increase in the domestic segment. The efforts taken by the department in terms of providing the metered connections for irrigation purposes and feeder separation is showcasing a irrigation segment growth of 9.9 percentage CAGR. This is a positive development in bringing clarity of power usage and consequent policy actions.

Table 5.10 : Energy supplied by consumer segments

(in Million units)

Energy supplied	2011-12	2015-16	2019-20	2021-22	Growth 2021-22 over 2011-12
Domestic (Including Licensee)	6932	10934	15142	17300	8.7%
Non-Domestic (Including Non-industrial)	2457	3504	4393	4247	5.1%
Public Lighting & Water works & Railways	2816	3132	2021	2221	-2.1%
Irrigation	9438	18882	22802	26725	9.9%
Industrial	7298	9060	11472	12185	4.8%
Total	28941	45512	55829	62678	7.3%
LT Consumption	19049	33768	42897	48917	9.0%
HT Consumption	9892	11744	12932	13760	3.0%

Source: (Energy Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2021-22)

Other Initiatives– Harnessing Technology for power sector efficiencies

As per Annual report of Energy department 2021-22, the energy department has taken significant technology initiatives to improve the internal and consumer facing processes. Some of these initiatives include Data-warehouse, Open source technology electricity billing, GIS Survey Application, Aadhaar Seeding and Land Record Mapping and Smart Electricity App.

Water resources

The total length of the rivers in M.P is approximately 3956 km and 553 km share boundaries with other states.

Major Canals of the Madhya Pradesh

Canal system in Madhya Pradesh contribute 17.92% of the total irrigated area Which amounts to 2766.8 Thousand Hectares of area. The table below details the canal of Madhya Pradesh.

Table 5.11 : major canals of the districts

Canal	River	Beneficiary Districts
Chambal Canal	Chambal	Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Mandsaur, Neemach, Gwalior
Tawa canal	Tawa	Hoshangabad
Halali Canal	Betwa	Vidhsha, Raisen
Barna canal	Barna	Raisen, Sehore
Wainganga canal	Wainganga	Balaghat, Bhandara (Maharashtra)
Dejla-Dewada canal	Kunda	Khargone
Satak	Satak	Khargone
Mahi canal	Mahi	Jhabua, Dhar
Narmada canal	Narmada	Khandwa, Khargone, Barwani
Rajghat Canal	Betwa	Shivpuri, Guna, Datiya, Tikamgarh

The use of water for irrigation is closely associated to power usage in the state. As indicated in Table No 5.7 ‘Budget allocations for different Infrastructure’ of previous section, the state has committed a significant amount in budget for expansion of irrigation services to meet the increased demand of power consumption for irrigation purpose. Following section provides comparative and performance details for this sector. The use of water for drinking purposes is detailed in subsequent section.

Irrigation potential developed by Water Resources department

The Water Resources Department has allocated 3499 thousand hectares of irrigation potential in the year 2022-23 through large, medium and small irrigation schemes. 256 thousand hectares of irrigation was used as on November 2022 (Kharif). Year-wise Irrigation potential and utilization is shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 : Irrigation potential and utilization

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Large, medium irrigation potential	Use of minor irrigation potential	Use of total irrigation potential
2016-17	1998.63	904.11	2902.74
2017-18	1814.16	658.88	2473.04
2018-19	2080.32	889.06	2969.38
2019-20	2116.3	1008.70	3125.01
2020-21	2353.78	1029.67	3383.46
2021-22	2505.25	994.02	3499.28

Source: (Water Resources Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023)

Command Area Development

In order to increase agricultural production by developing and utilizing maximum irrigation potential in the areas under better land, water management and large and medium irrigation projects in the state, irrigation projects have been included in the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme by the Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi, Government of India. As on March 2022, field channel construction work has been carried out in a total of 7,19,371 hectares against the total command area of 10,37,765 hectares of 23 (13 major and 10 medium) irrigation projects under the Directorate. Out of these 23 projects, 10 projects have been covered by the Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana on priority basis. In the FY 2022-23, budget provision of Rs. 28.45 crore has been made and a target has been set to construct field channels in 6856 hectares area. The work is in progress (Annual Report of Narmada Valley Development Authority, 2021-22).

Irrigation potential developed by Narmada Valley Development Authority

Construction of water course and field channel in the projects constructed and under construction under Narmada Valley Development Authority is in progress.

Table 5.13 : Command development details

S.No.	Project Name	Estimated irrigation potential	Progress (as on December 2021)
1	Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi Sagar	1,57,000	70,921
2	Baragi Diversion	2,45,00	1,518
3	Maan	15,000	15,000
4	Jobat	9,850	9,850
5	Indira Sagar	1,23,200	48,919
6	Omkareshwar	1,46,800	45,082
7	Apperbeda	9,900	990
Total		7,06,750	2,01,190

Source: (Annual Report of Narmada Valley Development Authority, 2021-22)

The projects under construction and under construction are targeted to provide irrigation facility in 7.50 lakh hectare area in the year 2021-22, for which water flows from the canals of the projects are continuing. The details of annual irrigation from the year 2017-18 to the year 2021-22 are as follows:

Table 5.14 : Irrigation area developed by Narmada Valley Development Authority

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Annual irrigation in lakh of hectares	5.42	5.70	5.85	5.70	7.50 (Target)

Source: (Annual Report of Narmada Valley Development Authority, 2021-22)

Rural Drinking water

Madhya Pradesh Public Health Engineering Department is providing pure drinking water to rural habitations through hand pumps and tap water supply schemes. About 5.62 lakh hand pumps and more than 20 thousand tap water supply schemes in 127 habitations of the state have been fully covered by providing water to 80,221 habitations at the rate of 55 liters per person per day.

Pure drinking water through household tap connections has been provided to 56 lakh rural households of the state. Through this scheme, a target has been set to provide pure drinking water household tap connections by the year 2024.

In single village tap water schemes, cost amount of Rs. 13610.49 crore has been sanctioned in 20667 villages and cost Rs. 29022.67 crore has been sanctioned for 48 group tap water schemes of 15420 villages. The work of all these approved schemes is in progress. About 20.95 lakh household tap connections will be obtained from these schemes (Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

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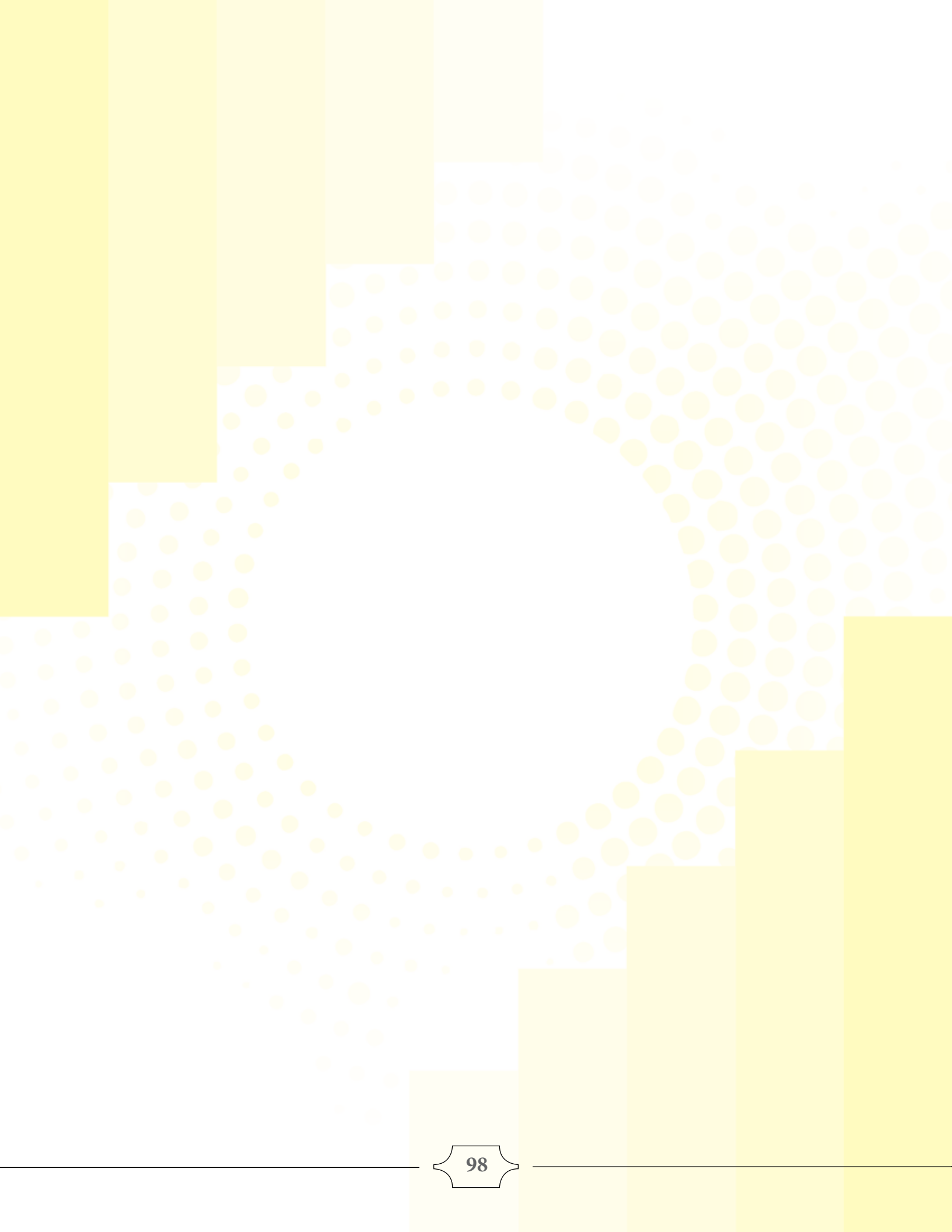
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Chapter - 6

**Trade, Investment and
Connectivity**



Chapter 6

Trade, Investment and Connectivity

To encourage international trade and increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the State, government has implemented number of policy initiatives. With a focus on industries like food processing, textiles, pharmaceuticals, defence, and renewable energy. Further, to bridge gap of government policies and exporter interests, Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council (MPTPC) was established.

In order to draw in foreign investment and boost trade share, the state has established a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) based on themes. The productivity of local industries is increasing as a result of these special economic zones. Over the past few years, the state has seen an increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in particular sectors.

Every two years, the State hosts the Global Investors Summit, which seeks to increase investment in Madhya Pradesh. The seventh edition of the event, held in January 2023, attracted Intent of investments of Rs 15.42 lakh crore.

In order to encourage trade and commerce, the State is also developing a favourable logistics ecosystem, which is reflected in the Madhya Pradesh Industry Promotion Policy. For a landlocked State like Madhya Pradesh, it is important to focus on logistics and connectivity. To increase connectivity with neighbouring States, investments are also being made in a number of road expansion projects, notably the Chambal Expressway. An extensive effort is being made to increase connection and logistics from the Gati Shakti projects in the State.

6.1 Trade Promotion

Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council

Various agencies and authorities have been established for export promotion. It includes the Advisory Bodies like the Export-Import Advisory Council, the Board of Trade, the Regional Export Promotion Advisory Committees, the State export Promotion Committees or Boards in certain States and Advisory Committees/Panels. A number of private trade bodies, on the pattern of Chamber of Commerce, with the broad and exclusive objective to assist the Indian exporters for the promotion of exports of group of commodities have also been set up at the initiative of Government of India. These are called Export Promotion Councils which are run and managed by the exporters subject to broad guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

In accordance with the above background, The Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council (MPTPC) will work for the overall development of all manufacturing, service and business sectors right from entrepreneurship development, export infrastructure development and export ecosystem development for the export in Madhya Pradesh and outside. The MPTPC shall coordinate with all the stakeholders in the value chain and whole process of exports to establish and enhance contacts within and outside India for better business growth. To make this vision a reality eight industrial

sectors have been established which are (i) Agriculture & Processed Food (ii) Technical Textile (iii) Textiles (iv) Pharmaceutical (v) Garment Manufacturing (vi) Automobiles & ancillary (vii) Defence (viii) renewable energy related equipment manufacturing.

Main Purpose

1. To operate as the nodal point for export promotion and to provide specialised services to exporters, consultant firms, service providers, and export organisations; in particular, to give members access to global markets and to advance in e-commerce sector.
2. To sponsor delegations to travel to foreign nations to search new markets for products produced in Madhya Pradesh and to establish business contacts.
3. To sponsor and conduct commodities and market studies as well as collect and distribute commercial intelligence.
4. To conduct market research and provide the results to the industry, as well as to forge relationships between Indian exporters and international importers by producing directories and other literature related to the sector and trade.
5. To promote through exhibitions, showrooms, bulletins, and other publicity-related media.
6. To act as a liaison between the interests of exporters and the government and other public authorities and to make appropriate government representations on their behalf.
7. To honour individuals and organisations for their exceptional contributions towards the attainment of Council's objectives.
8. To take all other actions that the Council may deem necessary, incidental, or helpful to achieving the aforementioned goals, whether alone or in collaboration with other organisations or people.

Economic growth typically includes exports as one of its driving agents. Madhya Pradesh's export has increased considerably since year 2014-15 amounting to USD \$ 7,834 Million in year 2021-22. (Refer figure 6.1)

(Figures in million \$ dollars)

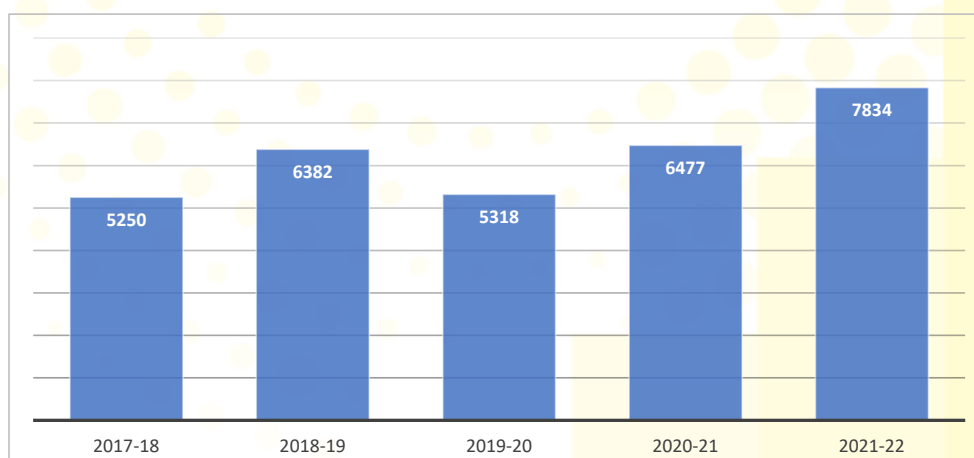


Figure 6.1 : Madhya Pradesh Export trends

Source: Directorate of Foreign Trade, Government of India

When compared to the prior fiscal year, Madhya Pradesh's exports increased by 21 percent in the year 2021–2022. From year 2017–18, India's exports have grown at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent compared to Madhya Pradesh's exports, which have grown at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent.

Export Preparation

India's score on the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2020 is based on four main pillars: (i) Policy, (ii) Business Ecosystem, (iii) Export Ecosystem and (iv) Export Performance. Overall,

India received a score of 82.5 overall, up over the previous five years, according to World Bank data. Various international indices tracing exports have marked India's performance growth trends, which is indicative of the scope and untapped potential lying ahead. Surely, there are areas where the country can make improvements such as infrastructure, enabling business and trade environment, etc. However, implementing policies at the national level alone will not be sufficient given India's size and geographic variety. A regional approach (state-based) is therefore required.

There is room for development in the state when it comes to exports. It can greatly increase exports by utilising its strong production network and resource capabilities. In 2020–21, Madhya Pradesh contributed 2.1 percent of all exports, placing 12th overall on the Export Readiness Index with a score of 49.47. Medicines, oil meals, cotton, aluminium, and their products, along with other pharmaceutical formulations and organic products, were among the top 10 exported goods in 2016–17, accounting for 65.4 percent of the state's total exports. This value of export is deeply supported by the industrial setup of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC) in 76 developed industrial areas and 19 developing industrial areas. Further, 13 additional industrial areas are been proposed in the state.

As discussed in below (Table 6.1) the major items that constitute the top 10 export products from the state in the financial year 2021-22 exhibit diversity in the export basket.

Table 6.1 : Top 10 Exports of Madhya Pradesh

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

HS Code	Commodity Description	Value of exports
30	Pharmaceutical products	10,782
52	Cotton & Cotton Yarn	8,693
63	Readymade garments	4,495
76	Aluminium & articles	4,330
84	Machinery & Capital goods	3,877
29	Organic Chemicals	3,763
23	Residual & waste from food industries	3,024
10	Cereals	2,314
85	Electrical Machinery & equipment's and parts	2,040
39	Plastic & Article thereof	2,020

Source: Working Notes, Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council Meeting, 30 September 2022

Madhya Pradesh has the capacity to considerably enhance its export performance with the appropriate incentive policies and enabling environment. According to the Export Preparedness Index, Madhya Pradesh has achieved a relatively high score on the policy pillar (66.10). Its scores on the other three pillars – business ecosystem, export ecosystem and export performance offers scope for tangible export growth in the state. This means that an encouraging policy environment is needed to enable sound growth.

For Madhya Pradesh, 42 items have been designated as "Champion Products," out of which 14 products has more than 30 percent share of the country's exports. It is also India's second-largest exporter of 12 products identified in this category. The state's competitiveness and development will benefit from developing a comprehensive export strategy, which will call for a thoroughly multifaceted approach. The contribution of Madhya Pradesh is crucial in moving the nation as an export driven country. In next seven years, the state can export commodities worth around US \$10.6 billion if it maintains its export proportion of 1.6 percent.

The relationship between port connectivity and overall exports is fairly well established around the world. A common reason for this is the associated logistics cost of exports. International trade is a highly competitive landscape and leaves limited scope to accept cost escalation for any reasons. This condition acts as a disadvantage for all the landlocked geographies for exports expansion. Therefore, the landlocked state forms a separate category for comparison and corresponding comparative analysis holds more credibility.

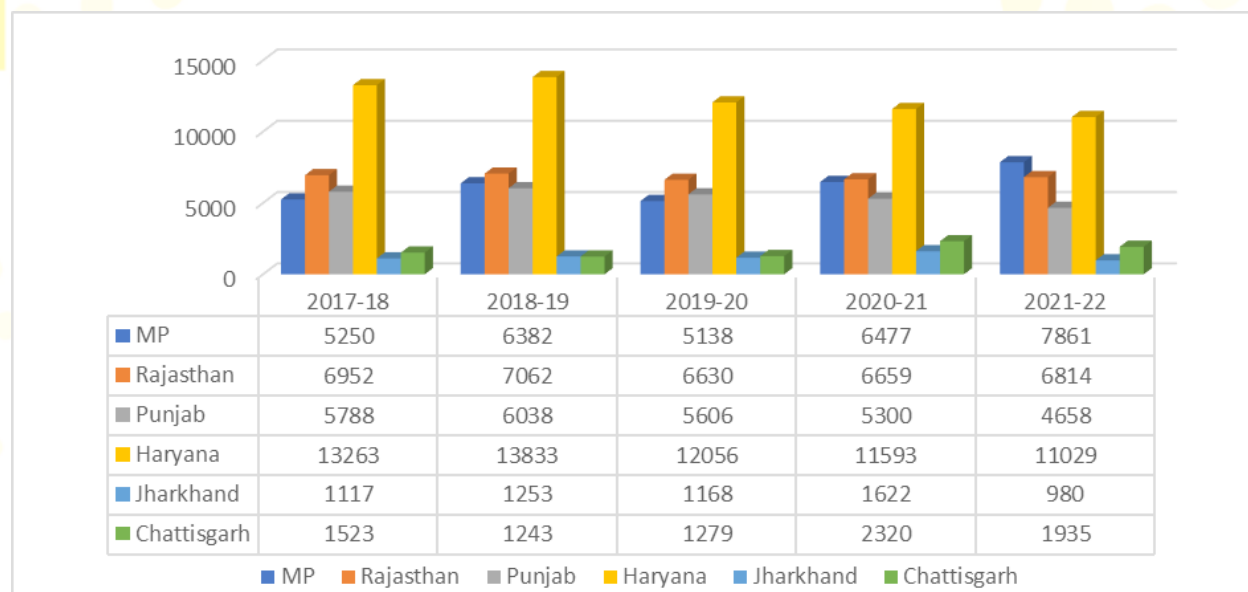


Figure 6.2 : Total Exports - Landlocked States

(Figures in million dollars)

Source: Export Readiness Index, NITI Aayog, 2021

A comparison of Madhya Pradesh with other landlocked states reveals an interesting trend which is shown in (Figure 6.2). In the period from year 2017-18 to 2021-22, Madhya Pradesh is now ranked 2nd.

Madhya Pradesh's share in the country's total exports has increased from 1.7 percent in the year 2016-17 to 1.9 percent in the year 2021-22. Other landlocked States have remained almost constant during the same period.

Theme Based Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

To stimulate sectoral growth, upcoming theme-based Special Economic Zones (SEZs) near Jabalpur, industry parks in Indore, and food parks in various locales are being developed. In addition to this, the State's industrial towns of Dewas, Indore, Pithampur, Mandideep, and Malanpur are home to around 280 pharmaceutical units. Madhya Pradesh is famous as the "Heart of India" due to its geographical location and its position, the state has many advantages of a well developed road and rail network.

6.2 Investment Promotion

Global Investors Summit

Global Investors Summit is organised to boost investment in Madhya Pradesh State, which is the flagship biennial investment promotion event of the Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion, Government Madhya Pradesh. This event is a platform where global leaders, industrialists and experts come together to share their narratives on emerging markets/trends and ways to harness the investment potential of Madhya Pradesh in this age of disruptions. This year was the 7th edition of the Invest Madhya Pradesh – Global Investors Summit which was held on 11th and 12th January, 2023 at Brilliant Convention Centre, Indore. This event received intents for investment worth Rupees 15.42 lakh crore, with an estimated potential to create 28,93,320 lakhs employment. The two-day event aims to showcase the investment climate and industrial infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh and offers opportunities for prospective collaborations.

Industrial Investment Promotion

Over the years the State has attempted to industrialize the State economy with dedicated efforts. Providing land in industrial areas that are equipped with other basic requirements is one key initiatives by the State. As Table 6.2 shows, an important observation is on account of the investment per project parameter. The gradual increase of this value is important and exhibits a growing trend of mid-sized industries choosing to establish or expand their business in Madhya Pradesh.

Table 6.2 : Potential Investment and Employment Activity (FY 2016-17 to 2021-22)

Financial Year	Number of units	Total proposed investments *	Total Proposed Employment #
2016-17	435	4527	19,255
2017-18	324	4894	15,222
2018-19	303	2627	13,014
2019-20	258	6564	15,851

Financial Year	Number of units	Total proposed investments *	Total Proposed Employment #
2020-21	384	11000	22,000
2021-22	441	7260	30,465

Source: Data from department of industry promotion and investment promotion

Note -* The proposed investment is in Crore rupees.

Proposed employment is in number

The trend suggests an increasing interest in establishing industries in the industrial areas. The number of industries that are allotted the land have increased steadily for the period 2018-19 to 2021-22. Similarly, the expected employment from these units has seen a steady rise in recent years. This is an important direction considering the path that the State has decided on rebalancing the sectoral mix in the State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The data from years do point a higher capital intensity in the investments attracted. The per workman investment in these units has increased over time.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Madhya Pradesh

It is clear from the above data that Madhya Pradesh receives very less FDI (0.34%) as compared to other states like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The State received an FDI of Rs. 1560 crore (US \$ 208 Million) during April 2021 to March 2022 and the state has been able to attract 0.38% of the total FDI. The State ranks 13th in terms of attracting FDI amongst all the States in India.

The FDI equity inflows received for Madhya Pradesh - Chhattisgarh region as per the details of Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India are as follows.

Table 6.3 : Foreign Direct Investment

(Amount in USD \$ 'million)

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Foreign Direct Investment value	100	80	76	28	32	75.65	206.35	209

Source: Exim Bank India-Assets-Research-on-States, 2018

Some of the key sectors in which State is prominent in receiving FDI are agriculture and food processing, automobile and engineering, textile, pharmaceuticals and defense. To support these sectors State's industrial policy has recognized key sectors for growth. A drive to increase industries both domestic and international are been attracted through different roadshows and Global Investment Summit. These efforts are to increase the industrial competitiveness and it turn to be a preferred FDI destination in these sectors.

6.3 Connectivity

The state has made conscious efforts to expand its connectivity and speed of transport with neighbouring states through road and railways connectivity. The development of Chambal

Expressway is underway at an estimated cost of Rs 5000 crore. This expressway is being built parallel to Chambal river, whose length will be about 300 kilometers. Similarly, Indore-Jhabua (NH53) and bypass roads around Indore, Bhopal and other big cities are being developed to increase the speed of transport within and outside the state. Gwalior-Jhansi (NH75), Mangawan (Rewa)-UP Border (NH27), Seoni-Maharashtra border (NH7) etc. are being developed for better connectivity with neighbouring states for better market access.

For further strengthening of railway connectivity, some of the important projects of Western Central Railways are under implementation such as (a) electrification of Itarsi-Manikpur sector (510 km); (b) new lines on Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Panna-Satna section (283 km), Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli section (165 km) and Ramganjmandi-Bhopal section (262 km); (c) Doubling of Katni-Singrauli section (261 km), Bina-Kota section (282 km) and Satna-Rewa section (50 km) and (e) third line project of Bina-Habibganj-Barkheda-Budni-Itarsi section (total 242 km). The foundation stone of diesel locomotive traction alternator workshop has been laid at Vidisha district of Bhopal division with the objective of indigenous manufacture of some of the important components used in diesel locomotives. These changes will accelerate the movement of goods and people in the state and the rest of the country.

Roadways

The state has a large number of habitations in a wide geographical area which requires road connectivity to boost economic activities.

Table 6.4 : Road Length Network by Road Classification in Madhya Pradesh

(Figures in kilometers)

Financial Year	National Highway	State Highway	District Roads	Other Districts/ Rural Road	Total
2016	7806	10934	21132	23395	63267
2017	7806	11389	22129	23755	65079
2018	8858	11389	22129	28623	70999
2019	8858	11389	22191	28623	71061
2020	8858	11389	22191	28623	71061
2021	8858	11389	23401	29313	72961

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh

The state has significantly developed its road network over the years. In the last five financial years (2016 to 2021), the length of roads has increased from 63,267 km to 72,961 km (refer Table 6.4). This increase has been mainly in developing connectivity in rural areas and regional connectivity to district headquarters. The state has an extensive road network in all formats. It accounts for 6.6 per cent of all national highway routes in the country. Similarly, according to a report by the Ministry of Road and Surface Transport, its share in state highways in the country is about 6.4 per cent. The

report depicts the presence of 2,32,344 km of rural roads as of March 2019 (Basic Road Statistics, 2018-19), with the 5th most extensive network for states.

Railway

The length of railway track in the state is 5150 km and it is the 5th largest network in the country. See (Table 6.5)

Table 6.5: State-wise Railway Route Length

(Figures in kilometers)

Ranks	States	2011	2015	2021
1	Uttar Pradesh	8763	8950	8799
2	Rajasthan	5784	5898	6019
3	Maharashtra	5602	5725	5823
4	Gujarat	5271	5259	5327
5	Madhya Pradesh	4955	4979	5140
6	West Bengal	3937	4070	4212
7	Tamil Nadu	4062	4027	4033
8	Andhra Pradesh	5264	3657	3965
9	Bihar	3612	3652	3803
10	Karnataka	3073	3281	3572
	India	64460	66030	68103

Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics for Indian States, 2021

The West Central Railway (WCR) area is strategically important for the country's connectivity plan. Railways and the state have taken significant steps to strengthen this part of the railway section.

Transport

Digitization of permits

Permit applications for the purpose of 'Ease of Doing Business' are being published on the portal of Madhya Pradesh Transport Department and arrangements are being made to file objections related to permit applications online. Digitization of permits of all process vehicles has also been done, so that inspection of permits is always available for easy observation on the portal of Madhya Pradesh Transport Department. 7,77,760 learning licenses have been issued under these online systems.

Rural Transport Policy-2022 (Pilot Project, Vidisha)

Convenient and affordable public transport services are critical for integrated and sustainable economic growth. After the state government's decision to shut down the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Madhya Pradesh SRTC) in year 2005, public transport services have been basically privately operated in the past years. Buses are operated by private operators on

routes where there are more passengers and which are commercially beneficial for operators. That leaves the interior rural areas underserved due to relatively low-commercial benefits. The rural commuter is basically dependent on state public transport for daily commute. Improvement in small private and new rural transport is essential to improve the supply chain.

In the primary phase, a total of 76 rural roads have been identified in Vidisha district with a total length of 1513 km. As many as 546 villages are located around these rural roads, out of which about 4,70,523 rural population will benefit from the proposed initiative. Under this initiative, vehicles with 7+1 to 20+1 seating capacity will be allowed to operate commercially on rural roads and these vehicles will be completely exempted from the monthly motor vehicle tax payable under the Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicle Taxation Act 1991.

35 permits have been issued in the primary phase by the District Office, Vidisha for operation of vehicles on identified rural roads in Vidisha district from May 2022.

Non-stop bus services have been started from major cities of the state such as Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Sagar, Ujjain to facilitate passengers to travel to small cities, under which about 211 permits have been issued.

6.4 Logistics

The international business setup is recognized for a high level of competition and is decisive towards the final product prices. Transportation and logistics costs are an essential component of this cost structure. This is even more important for a landlocked state like Madhya Pradesh. The state is making considerable efforts in various sectors to help export businesses. This section points to some of these efforts in logistics area.

Gati Shakti

The idea of expediting the roll-out of multi-modal connectivity for different purposes is dependent on various departmental processes and coordinations. In the absence of an integrated process, logistics, connectivity and related infrastructure projects run at higher financial cost. The Government of India (GoI) developed an integrated digital platform called Gati Shakti, realizing this as a major hurdle.

The broader idea of this Geographical Information System based, automated workflow driven digital platform is to aid in the integration of information into a project based approach. 16 ministries of the Government of India came together on this platform for multi-modal logistics planning and execution. The programme is likely to assist domestic and export traders for movement of goods.

- Madhya Pradesh has moved ahead in adopting this platform with the establishment of an institutional structure with Empowered Group of Secretaries (E-GOS), Network Planning Group (NPG) and technical support team as part of this framework.
- The state has identified some pilot projects and related departments for the development of "State Master Plan". Support information is created in the form of different Geographical Information System layers.
- As part of the state roll-out, a total of 21 Geographical Information System level master plans out of 24 possible levels have already been prepared .

- Efforts have been made to accelerate the state's ambition to develop itself as a hub of national logistics using this platform to improve the project implementation speed.

Multi-Modal Logistics Clusters

Rapid reform in the logistics sector is of high importance to improve efficiency and promote economic growth with the expansion of exports through global supply chains and is important for generating jobs in developing countries. India's logistics sector is projected to grow at a CAGR of 10.5 percent between 2019-2025, but there are also problems that need to be addressed to increase efficiency in this sector.

The government's efforts to speed up the sector such as introduction of goods and services tax (GST) and other initiatives like reducing transit time, reducing documentation complexities and optimizing inventory costs have led to reduction in transportation costs and consequently the sector becoming more competitive.

Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLP) and Logistics Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP) are major policy initiatives to improve the country's logistics sector and transportation through freight aggregation and distribution, multi-modal freight transportation, integrated storage, information technology support and value added services.

In Madhya Pradesh, in the year 2021-22 about 126 million metric tonnes of cargo traversed from the state, as against 103.85 million metric tones in the year 2017-18. The state is likely to have a rail-based cargo demand of 42.34 million metric tonnes. 5 clusters have been demarcated based on cargo movement.

- Northern Cluster–This cluster includes various future projects like Delhi-Nagpur Industrial Corridor, North-South State Road Corridor, North-South Freight Corridor and Chambal Expressway.
- Central Cluster– This cluster includes dedicated freight corridor, Delhi-Nagpur industrial corridor, Indore-Visakhapatnam industrial corridor and some state investment corridors.
- Western Cluster – This cluster includes projects such as industrial hubs with port connectivity and the future Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and some state investment corridors.
- Eastern Cluster – This cluster includes cities like Jabalpur and Katni which have the potential to showcase industrial and future logistics of consumption .
- South Cluster - The North-South Dedicated Freight Corridor under this cluster will have a huge impact on the first phase (year 2031) of this cluster, which will be beneficial in the adjacent places of Itarsi .

Logistics Performance of Madhya Pradesh

The Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2019 report was published by the Ministry of Commerce to measure the performance of states in various parameters (see Table 6.6). It has

shifted its focus and looks at both domestic and international trade. The parameters range from infrastructure, services to operational and regulatory environments.

Table 6.6 : LEADS Ranking Performance Details

States	Availability of logistics infrastructure	Quality of logistics infrastructure	Quality of logistics services provided by service providers	Ease of arranging logistics at competitive rates	Timeliness of cargo delivery	Ease of track and trace
Punjab	3.64	3.65	3.58	3.29	3.35	3.50
haryana	3.62	3.53	3.44	3.16	3.45	3.46
Telangana	3.34	3.29	3.27	3.00	3.43	3.13
Madhya Pradesh	3.30	3.13	3.45	3.23	3.23	3.30
Rajasthan	3.33	3.20	3.32	2.99	3.34	3.32
Uttar Pradesh	3.22	3.17	3.17	3.13	3.17	3.20

Source: Leads Performance Ranking Report, NITI Aayog, Government of India

The above table number shows the score of Madhya Pradesh in some indicators. It has scored the highest in the quality of logistics services at competitive rates. Madhya Pradesh has secured the 9th rank out of the total 22 states selected for this index with an overall score of 3.21.

Compared to other land-rich states, Madhya Pradesh has scored much better than Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Indicators such as efficiency of regulatory processes, state facilitation and coordination and quality of logistics infrastructure need to be improved. The logistics ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh is still driven by traditional infrastructure and practice and there is a strong need to move forward with modernization and progress in logistics capabilities and transform into a logistics hub in the country .

Logistics Infrastructure

At present, there are 6 inland container depots in the state that are important for export. All these ICDs cater large parts of Madhya Pradesh and act as a self-contained customs station through their services such as customer centric, shipping bills, assessment and all other activities related to acceptance and thus promote exports to the state. There is a need to set up ICDs in the eastern part of the state where a large number of industrial areas are located.

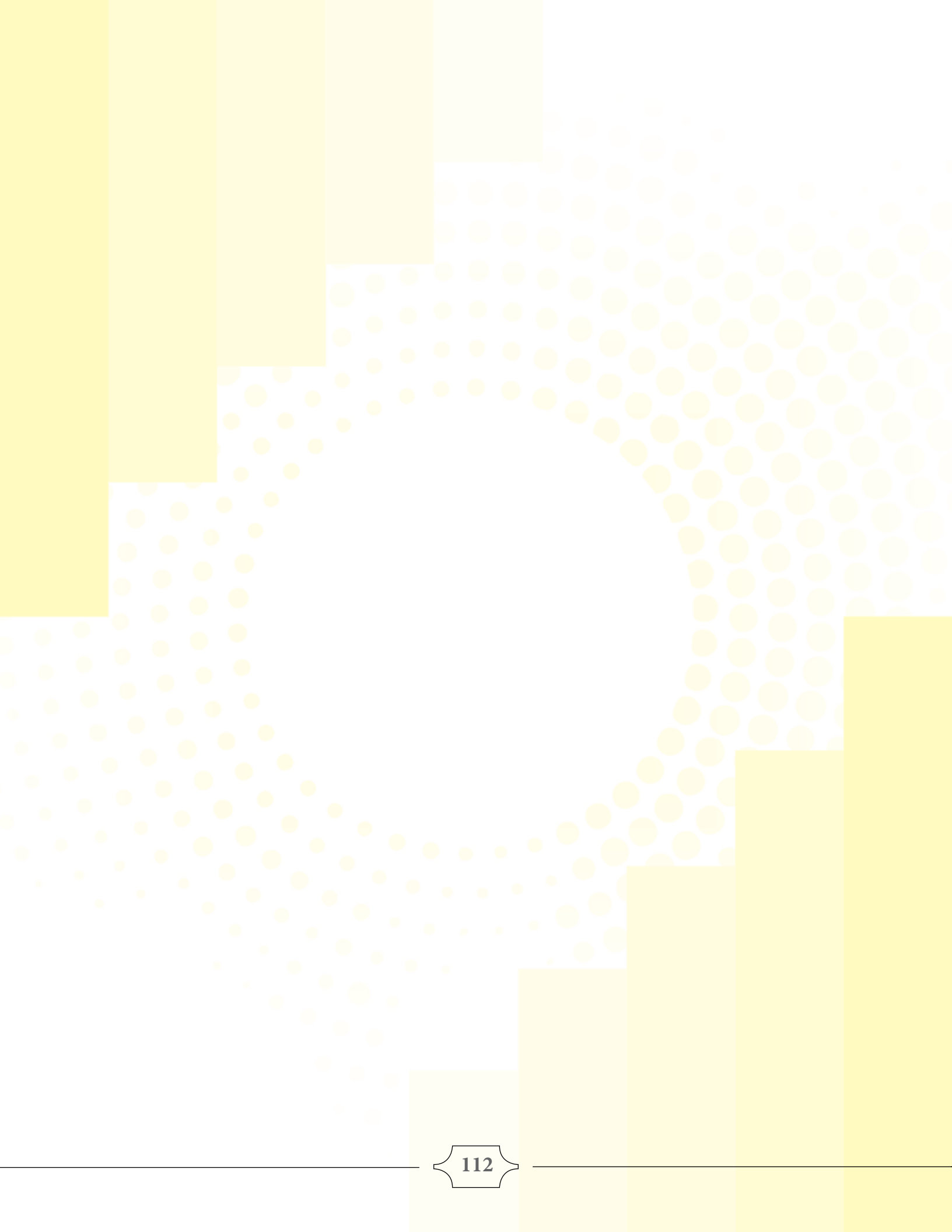
The share of exports from ICD (Malanpur, Mandideep, Pithampur) has increased from 13 percent in the year 2014-15 to 18 percent of the total exports of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2020-21, with a total value of \$ 1163 million. Still a large number of exported products went through non-ICDs. Going through the non ICD channel can increase the cost of products and make them less

competitive in the global market. There is lot of potential for increasing the share of ICD in total exports.

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Chapter - 7
Urban Development



Chapter 7

Urban Development

“Our cities are the driving force of our economy.”

-Hon’ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi

The urban landscape of Madhya Pradesh is characterized by a mix of large cities and smaller towns. The State capital, Bhopal, is one of the largest cities in the state and serves as the centre of administration, education, and industry. Another major city, Indore, is the economic capital of the state. Indore’s economy is expanding rapidly and it includes both the traditional agro-industries and modern corporate and IT companies. Other major cities in the state include Gwalior, Jabalpur, and Ujjain, all of which have a significant population and contribute to the State’s economy.

According to the Census, in 2011 Madhya Pradesh ranks 19th among the most urbanised states of India with 27.60% of its population living in urban areas. The state has seen a constant increase in the share of the urban population from 8.20% in the year 1911 to 27.60% in the year 2011, aligned with the pattern of urbanisation in India. As shown in Figure 7.3, out of the 52 districts, Bhopal is the most urbanized district with 80.85% population living in urban areas followed by Indore (74.09%), Gwalior (62.69%) and Jabalpur (58.46%). All other districts have less than 40% urban population. The government of Madhya Pradesh has gradually increased the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to cater to the increasing urbanisation trend in the state. In the year 2003-04, the total ULBs in the state were 337 which has increased to 413 in the year 2021-22.

The government of Madhya Pradesh is investing in various infrastructure projects and schemes like Smart Cities, Metro Rail, Housing for All, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Waste management, Water and Sanitation among many other such initiatives in these towns and cities to promote sustainable urban development in the state. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain are among the 20 cities that have sanctioned funds towards Urban Mobility under the AMRUT scheme.

Ujjain is among the few cities in India to get the 5G technology in the year 2022. The 900-meter-long corridor in Ujjain ‘Mahakal Lok’ was inaugurated in October 2022, and is one of the largest corridors in India. Similarly, the redevelopment of the Rani Kamalapati Station in Bhopal is the first of its kind in India to be executed under a public-private partnership. A total of 62.41 km of the metro rail project is planned in Bhopal and Indore. In February 2023, 75 e-bikes were inaugurated under Public Bike Sharing by the Hon’ble Chief minister in Bhopal in the first phase of the e-bike project of Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited. In a first-of-its-kind initiative in India, the Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) has issued green bonds worth Rs. 244 crores for setting up a 60-Megawatt solar power plant in Khargone, which is the first city in the state to do so. The non-convertible green municipal bonds have been oversubscribed 5.91 times generating a total of Rs. 720 crores.

Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the ‘Cleanest State’ in the category of “more than 100 Urban Local Bodies” in the latest Swachh Survekshan Ranking 2022. The state has received 16 national awards in Swachh Survekshan-2022. This achievement is a part of the State’s 11 awarded

ULBs getting national awards with 324 ODF++ cities, 2 Water+ cities, 23, 3-star and 74, 1-star rated ULBs. Indore has further cemented its position by emerging as India's first 7-star Garbage Free city, while Bhopal earned 5-star Garbage Free certifications being one of the only six cities in India to get the certificate.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission the Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) segregates waste into six types at the source and daily processes approximately 1,900 tons of municipal trash which also generates revenue. It also produces 18,000 kg of bio-CNG which is being used to power 150 city public buses in Indore city. The waste treatment also produces 10 tons of organic manure.

7.1 Urban profile of Madhya Pradesh

As per the Census, 2011, the highest urban population in Indore district (24.28 lakh) followed by Bhopal (19.17 lakh), Jabalpur (14.40 lakh) and Gwalior (12.74 lakh). The district-wise urban population share is shown in Figure 7.3. Madhya Pradesh has seen an increase in the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the past few years. While the number of municipal corporations has remained largely the same, there is a significant increase in the number of Nagar Parishads (Figure 7.1).

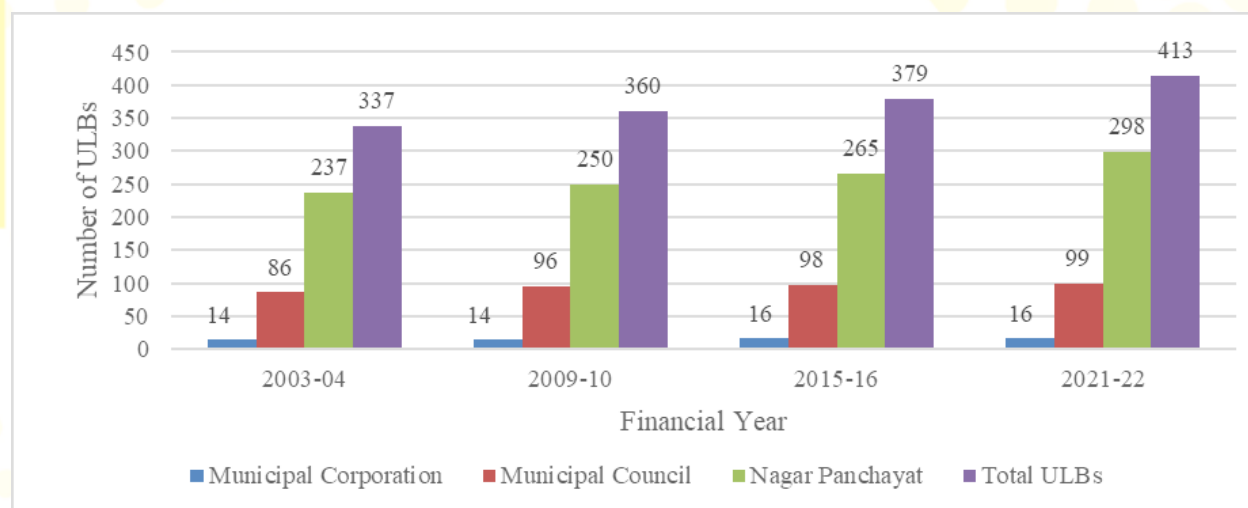


Figure 7.1: Number of ULBs in Madhya Pradesh

Source: (UDHD, GoMP, 2004; 2010; 2016; 2022)

There has been a continuous increase in the budget allocation to the Urban Local Bodies of the state from the Urban Development and Housing Department. For the financial year 2022-23, the State Government has set aside Rs. 10,371.76 crores for the ULBs. Based on Figure 7.2 it is worth noting that the allocation of funds to Municipal Corporations is 43% among the ULBs as against its population share of 46.46%. Similarly, 33% of funds are allocated to 29.86% of the Municipal Council population and 24% funds to 23.68% of the Nagar Panchayat population. The State Government is equally prioritizing the development of small towns.

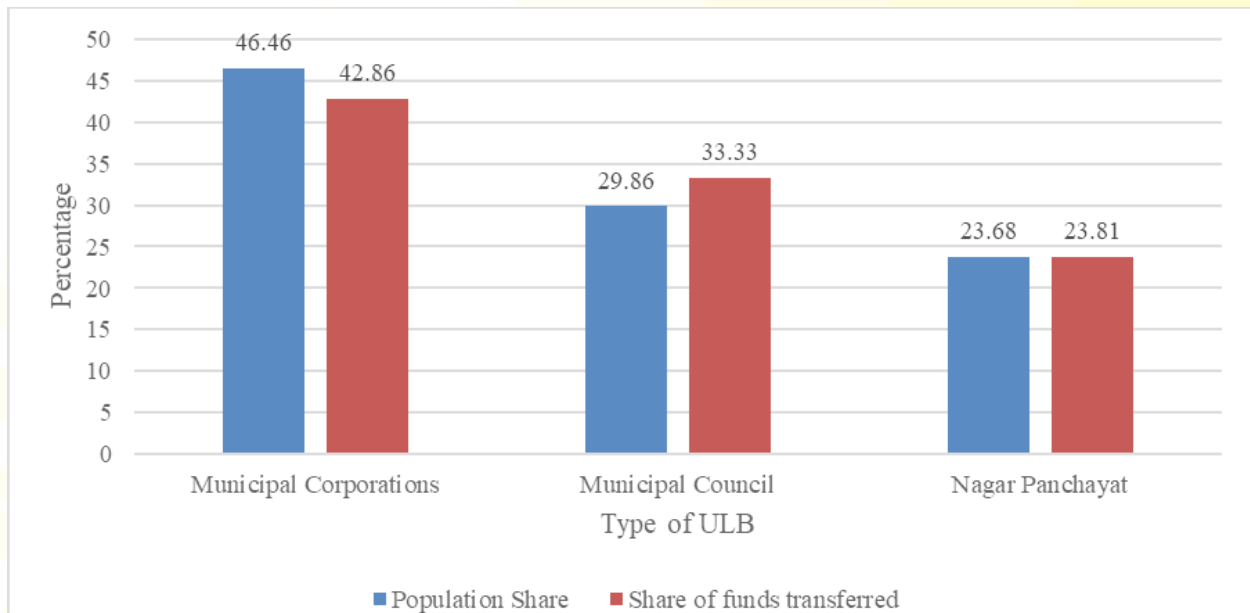


Figure 7.2: Share of Urban Population among ULBs and funds transferred from GoMP to various ULBs in the year 2022-23

Source: (Census, 2011; DoF, GoMP, 2022)

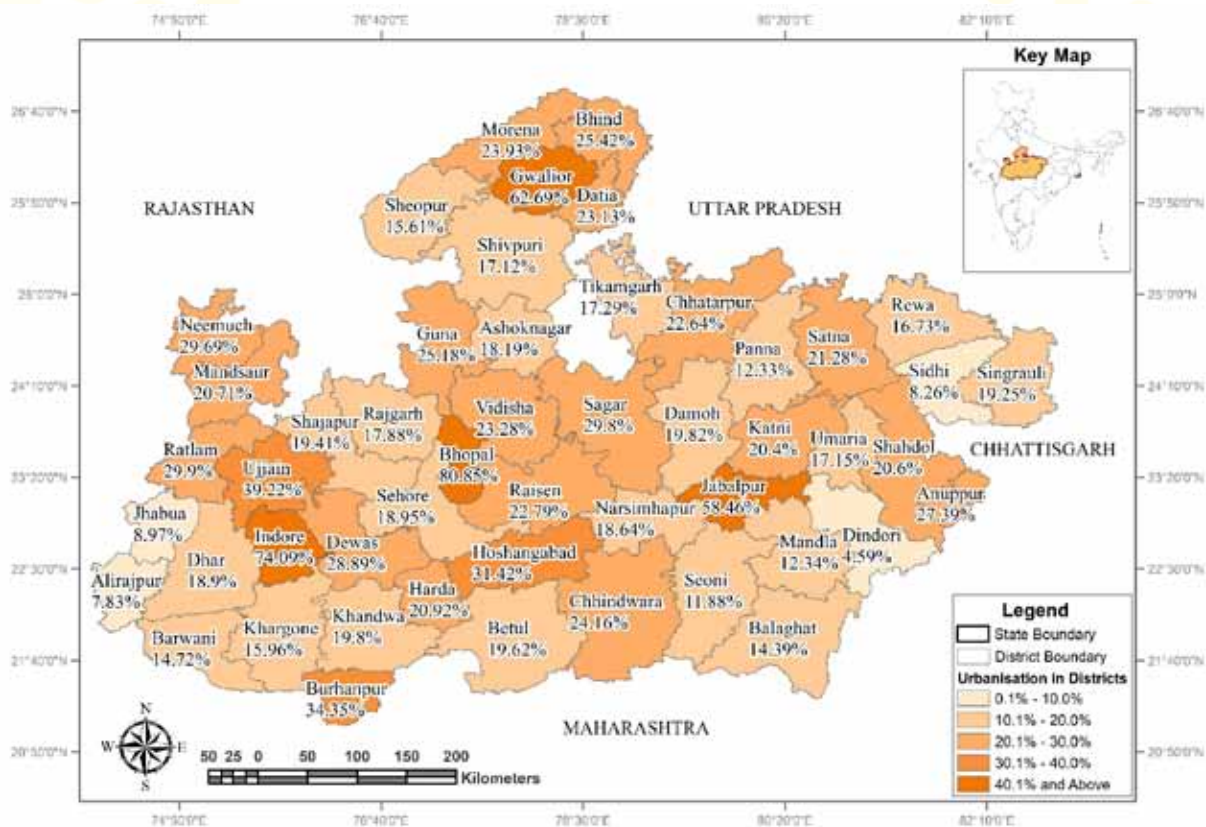


Figure 7.3: Urban population in percentage in districts of Madhya Pradesh

Source: Author generated as per (Census, 2011) data

7.2 Urban Development Schemes

The government of Madhya Pradesh has been constantly upgrading the urban infrastructure and services in the state and increasing the fund's allocation in the urban sector to improve the living condition of the citizens. It is also enhancing city governance through innovative policies and schemes in the urban domain and promoting the ULBs to generate their own funds. It is implementing various schemes in the state with the support of the Centre, aligned with the National Mission of Sustainable Habitat. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) is being implemented through three programmes: Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Swachh Bharat Mission, and Smart Cities Mission. Prime Minister's Street Vendor's Self-Reliant Fund Scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana— National Urban Livelihood Mission are functional in the state for the upliftment of the urban poor and to strengthen the economy.

In addition, the Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing several projects and schemes in the urban sector without Central's assistance. Many of these are from State's own resources while other are through grants from external agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank. GoMP is also executing its own projects and schemes for infrastructure development, urban livelihood, economic welfare, and conservation of natural resources.

7.2.1 CM Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme (Phase I, II and III)

As per the Annual Report of UDHD of GoMP 2021-22, the State Government launched CM Urban Infrastructure Scheme in 2012 for the development of urban infrastructure. Under this scheme, the development of roads in an urban area, urban transport, beautification, social infrastructure, parks and heritage conservation has been carried out (UDHD, GoMP, 2022).

Phase I

Under the first phase of the scheme, the cost is Rs. 1,428.00 crores, of which 30% has been provided by the State Government as a grant and the remaining 70% amount has been met by the urban bodies by taking loans from HUDCO. Provision has been made to pay 75% of this loan by the State Government along with the interest amount in 15 years and the remaining 25% amount along with the interest amount by the urban local bodies in 15 years.

Phase II

Second phase of the Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme, Rs. 1,800 crores was approved in the year 2016, under which 382 projects have been approved. 20% of the sanctioned amount in the scheme will be provided by the State Government in the form of a grant and 80% in the form of a loan to urban local bodies by nationalized banks through Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company (MPUDC).

Under the second phase of the scheme, 382 projects have been approved, in which 13 cities mini-smart cities are being developed under this scheme. Out of 382 projects under the scheme, work has been completed in 237 projects, and work is in progress in 145 projects.

Phase III

Third phase of the Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme, Rs. 536 crores was approved in the year 2020, in which 428 projects were approved. 20% of the amount approved

by the State Government in the scheme is in the form of a grant and the remaining 80% is in the form of loan. 75% of this loan will be paid by the State Government along with the interest amount and the remaining 25% along with the interest amount will be paid by the ULBs. Through this scheme the following works are being undertaken in the ULBs:

- Necessary infrastructure work for increasing the income of local bodies.
- Paving of roads and construction of drains
- Development of parks and green areas
- Construction of stormwater drain.
- Smart road construction work

Under the third phase of the scheme, 428 projects of Rs. 527.50 crores have been approved, out of which 36 projects have been completed so far. Work is in progress on the remaining projects. The financial eligibility of the ULBs of the State under this scheme is shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Eligibility of Urban Local Bodies in CM Urban Infrastructure Scheme

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sr	Urban Local Bodies	Per ULB	Total amount	Contribution of state	80% loans from financial institutions
1	Municipal Corporation				
	Bhopal and Indore	10.00	20.00	4.00	16.00
	Gwalior and Jabalpur	8.00	16.00	3.20	12.80
	Ujjain	6.00	6.00	1.20	4.80
	Remaining 11 municipal corporations	3.00	33.00	6.60	26.40
2	17 Municipal Council (above 1 lakh)	2.00	34.00	6.80	27.20
	81 Municipal Council (below 1 lakh)	1.50	121.50	24.30	97.20
3	264 Nagar Panchayat	0.75	198.00	39.60	158.40
4	Newly formed body	-	30.00	30.00	00
5	State Government announcements	-	71.50	14.30	57.20
6	Third party for training and quality assurance	-	6.00	6.00	00
Total			536.00	136.00	400.00

Source: (UDHD, GoMP, 2022)

7.2.2 Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure Construction Scheme

Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure Construction Scheme of Rs. 800 crore is approved in the year 2022 for two years. Specific infrastructure works listed by State Government are being sanctioned in the scheme. Rs. 388.57 crore works are under progress after being approved in the financial year 2022-23 under various ULBs.

7.2.3 Urban infrastructure upgradation through Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company (MPUDC)

The Department of Urban Development and Housing through its Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company is numerous projects in various small towns and cities of the state. The projects are mostly related to improving the urban water supply in the cities and reducing the environmental impact of the cities on rivers by establishing sewage treatment projects in cities around the rivers of the state. These projects are implemented with the support of the State Government and other agencies such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and KfW Development Bank. The project cost of ADB-supported projects is Rs. 5,400 of which 70% is a loan from ADB and the rest 30% is the grant by the State Government to improve water supply services in 130 cities. The World Bank supported projects amounting to Rs. 1,080 crores of which 70% is a loan from the World Bank and the rest 30% is the grant by the State Government to implement 7 sewage treatment plants and 3 water supply schemes in 10 cities. The KfW Development Bank is developing sewage treatment plants in 5 cities amounting to Rs. 525 crore of which 70% is loan from ADB and the rest 30% is grant by the State Government.

7.2.4 M.P. Metro

Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing Metro Rail Projects in the cities of Bhopal and Indore. M.P. Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MPMRCL) has been constituted to implement the metro rail projects in the state. MPMRCL is a 50:50 joint venture between the Centre and the State Government.

The first phase of the Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Network will be operational by the end of September 2023 in Bhopal and Indore of about 7 km and 17.5 km respectively. The State Government on 19 August 2019 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Centre for metro rail systems in Bhopal and Indore. The metro rail in these two cities will incur a cost of over Rs. 14,000 crore and have a combined length of about 62.41km.

7.2.5 Automated Layout Process Approval and Scrutiny System (ALPASS)

Automated Layout Process Approval and Scrutiny System is a project under Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) implemented for the district officials to develop a decision support system for Layout/Planning permission and Landuse Information. It is being used to issue digitally signed landuse certificate and NOCs online through prescribed formal channel of the government. The layouts are scrutinized as per the development guidelines of the state i.e. Bhumi Vikas Rules and the master-plan of the concerned city.

More than 16 thousand certificates have been issued till now generating Rs. 77.52 lakh revenue. Number of certificates issued, and the corresponding revenue generated since 2019 is shown in Figure 7.4.

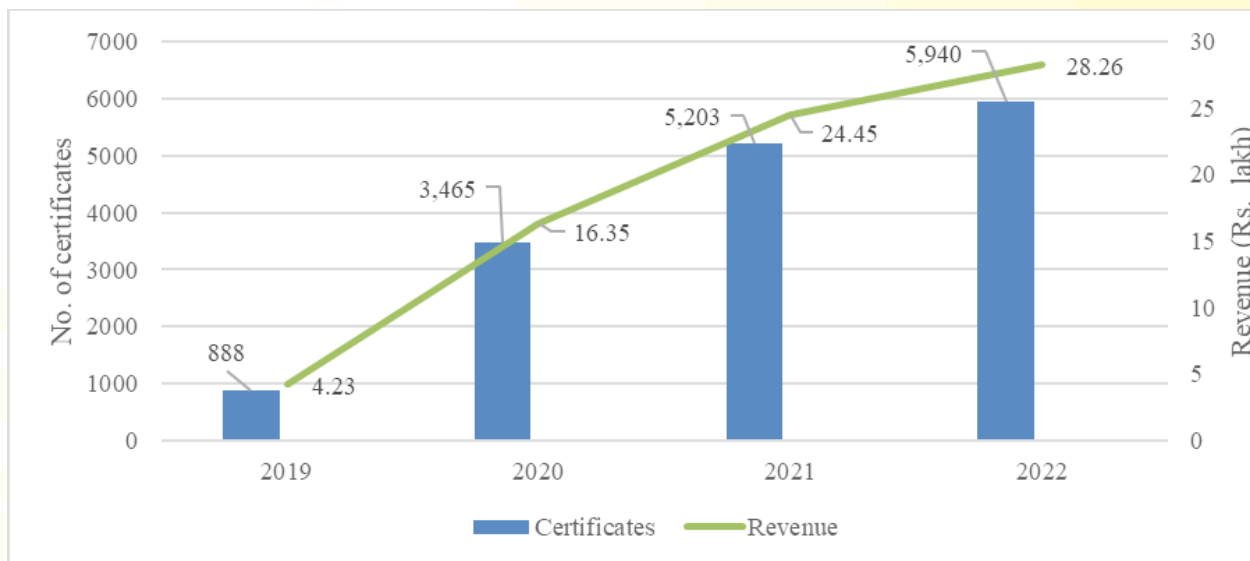


Figure 7.4: Certificates and Revenue generated in ALPASS

Source: (UDHD, GoMP, 2022)

7.2.6 Automated Building Plan Approval System (ABPAS)

The objective of the Automated Building Plan Approval System (ABPAS) is to improve the quality and access to building permit service by the municipality so as to make cities more efficient, transparent and citizen-friendly. It was envisaged to facilitate quick processing and disposal of building plan permissions, automation of the drawing scrutiny, standardization of building fees & other charges and then effective monitoring of file processing. Before this initiative, most of the building plan applications and drawing plans were submitted manually in hard copy. Since its initiation, approximately 32 thousand applications have been received through this portal in Madhya Pradesh till December 2022.

7.2.7 E-Nagar Pallika

Directorate of Urban Administration and Development Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has initiated the ambitious e-NagarPalika project to develop a centralised web-based solution to computerise all cities across the State. The project's primary goal is to provide municipal services to citizens through multiple service delivery channels and ensure accessible, convenient, transparent, and timely delivery of services. To bring transparency and smooth collaboration within various departments of Urban Local Bodies and for the benefit of the citizens, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has embraced E-Governance by facilitating essential citizen services through this Portal.

7.2.8 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)

More than 9.50 lakh houses have been sanctioned under all components of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) since its inception, out of which houses of more than 6.00 lakh beneficiaries have been completed. Under the scheme, approval has been given for 1265 projects between the year 2018-19 and the year 2022-23; 4,70,389 housing units have been sanctioned and

construction of 4,34,127 housing units has been completed. Under the 'Credit Linked Subsidy' component of the scheme, 1.68 lakh beneficiaries have benefited.

Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, a total amount of Rs.18,284.50 crore has been invested in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban, which includes Central assistance and State assistance amounting to Rs.14,169.04 crore.

7.2.9 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) – (1.0) and (2.0)

AMRUT (1.0)

According to the data received from the Directorate of Urban Administration and Development in January 2023, the project amount for urban development has been approved for implementation of the project worth Rs.6686.97 crore. So far, the total amount received from the Government of India in the first, second and third instalments is Rs.2497.05 crore for the development and construction of drinking water, sewerage, rainwater drainage, transportation and green areas. So far, works worth Rs.4152 crore have been completed on 176 projects. An amount of Rs.5338 crore has been spent on the implementation of the projects.

AMRUT (2.0)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) scheme was launched on 01 October 2021 for the period of 05 years i.e. from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26. Under AMRUT 2.0 funds have been allocated to Madhya Pradesh for the entire mission period. The Central allocation for AMRUT 2.0 projects has been distributed among the States/UTs using the equitable formula wherein weightage to urban population (Census 2011) and area of each State/ UT has been given in the ratio of 90:10. Accordingly, the State of Madhya Pradesh has been allocated Rs. 4,065 crores, for the project component.

Box 7.1: Training programme for the newly elected municipal councillors

An innovative training programme was organised for 5,085 newly elected municipal councillors of the state, the main aim was to strive the ULB's to focus on environment protection, electricity conservation, water conservation and developing source of funds to reduce the dependency on the centre or the state funds. Also, as a part of their training two books were released by Sunder Lal Patwa National Institute of Urban Management (SPNIUM), Bhopal which provided a road map for the working of the representatives.

7.2.10 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – (1.0) & (2.0)

Due to the intensive efforts of the past years, there has been a radical change in the urban sanitation scenario of the state, due to these efforts, the quality of sanitation services has increased, along with the development of infrastructure, the path of sustainable sanitation has been paved. As a result of this, the performance of the state has continuously improved in the Swachh Survekshan organized annually by the Government of India. The state has secured the first position in the Swachh Survekshan for the year 2022, and 11 major cities of the state have been honoured at the national level. Apart from this, 98 cities in the state have also been successful in getting star ratings. Municipalities have been provided with garbage collection vehicles through

which the collection of dry and wet waste is 100 per cent from all the wards. UDHD of GoMP reported that material recovery facilities have been set up in 400 urban local bodies for the disposal of dry waste. In addition, centralized composting units have been set up in 400 cities where wet waste is converted into compost. Apart from this, home composting of wet waste coming out of their homes is also done by more than 6.5 lakh families.

In Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal, Rewa, Jabalpur and Singrauli etc., execution units for construction and demolition waste and collection and storage systems are being operated in small towns. In the year 2022, the Government of India has given a star rating to 98 cities of the state; in which the number of cities is: 7 Star - 01 City (Indore), 5 Star - 01 (Bhopal), 3 Star - 23 City and 1 Star 73 City. The Swachh Survekshan Ranking in the last 6 years for the SMART Cities of the state is shown in Figure 7.5.

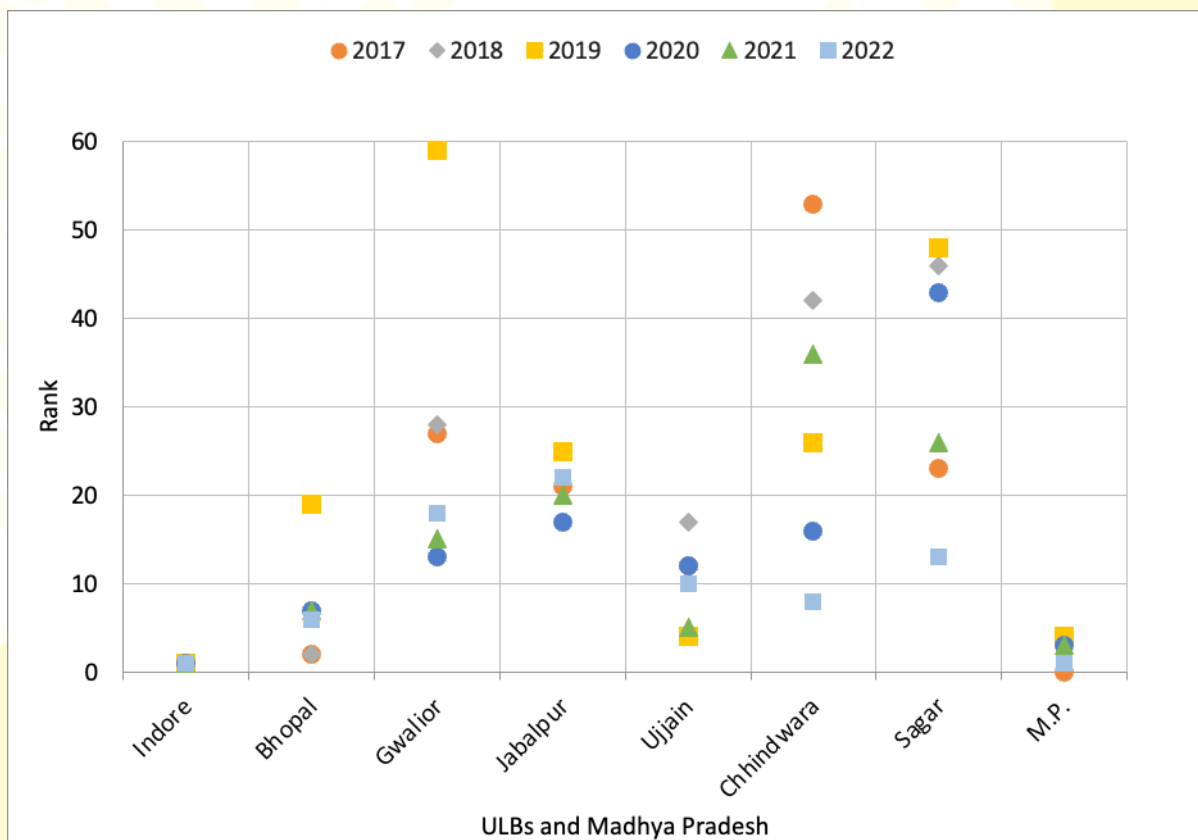


Figure 7.5 : Swachh Survekshan Ranking for cities and the State of Madhya Pradesh

Source: (Directorate of Urban Administration and Development, 2023)

7.2.11 Smart Cities Mission

Seven cities of Madhya Pradesh have been selected under Smart City Mission (SCM) which are Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sagar Satna and Ujjain. UADD of GoMP reported that as per Smart City Proposal of cities, 814 projects including SCM grant fund, PPP and Convergence category have been planned. Out of which 583 projects of worth Rs. 9,444.25 crore across all the seven Smart Cities have been completed, 211 Projects Costing Rs. 9,968.62 crore are under implementation and 20 projects costing Rs. 283.37 crore are in tendering process.

Under SCM Grant Fund 639 works in these cities worth Rs. 6,894.85 crore have been planned, out of which 478 works costing Rs. 4,112.76 crore have been completed and 161 works which cost around Rs. 2,782.09 crore are on-going. Bhopal and Indore Smart Cities are amongst few to utilize the SCM grant fund ceiling of Rs. 1,000.00 crore mark.

Under the agenda of Digital Governance, the Smart Cities have played vital role through implementation of ICCC (Integrated Command Control Centre) as a platform for pan city for citizen centric online services and have enabled collation of information and collaborative monitoring, thus helping in the analysis of data for quicker decision making. ICCC's have also contributed toward effective monitoring and migratory measures during Covid -19 Pandemic and post recovery period in the State.

Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) enables users to be better informed through traffic regulatory challans being generated online. The system is helpful in monitoring traffic on a real-time basis thereby making it safer, more efficient, coordinated and smarter. GoMP has provisioned a share of 75% of the generated revenue through challans to commensurate the O&M cost borne by the Smart Cities SPVs. The ICCC of a smart city acts as a "nerve centre" for operations management. It processes a complex and large pool of data sets at an aggregated level. The ICCC has enabled the Madhya Pradesh state administration to monitor and administer multiple city civic utilities and citizen services across seven cities in the state through a central cloud. It has also enabled the State Government to remotely manage and control various citizen services via a single platform.

Box 7.2: Science and Technology in Urban Services

The State has the best of innovations and technology which can be seen in the city of Indore. The city's efforts in the solid waste management have made it a prototype example for the nation, the city generates fuel for nearly 150 public buses from waste and has also created a world class facility for material recovery (MRF). The municipality has set up this facility, which segregates the waste into 35 categories through an automated segregator and the municipality generates revenue by selling the categorised produced waste. This does not only improve segregation, but also reduce discarded dump at landfill site.

One of the best models to remediate landfill sites can be found in Bhopal where it has reclaimed 37 acres of land which was once a dumpsite for the entire city. Waste was dumped in this area for over 30 years and contained over 7.5 lakh ton of legacy waste. Out of the 37 acres of land, 21 acres was to be recovered through biomining and the rest 16 acres was decided to be capped. A total of 1.8 lakh ton of waste was recovered using biomining. Bhopal has set a model for the rest of the country. It has shown that legacy waste in dump yards can be effectively remediated using appropriate technology solutions. It has become a model for the remediation of the 3,000 odd dumpsites in cities across the country.

The state has also initiated Preparation of Property Tax Register Based on GIS and Revenue Survey its Integration in E-Nagarpalika with Technical Handholding Support in Municipal Corporation which will provide a spatial dimension to the tax record and improve the revenue collection.

Apart from the government initiatives Madhya Pradesh is also now seen as an entrepreneurship hub in technology advancing the urban services. The state has some of the best startups initiative in the field of solid waste management and urban mobility sector.

7.2.12 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

Deendayal Atyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) is being run for the upliftment of the urban poor with the joint efforts of the Madhya Pradesh government and Urban Local Bodies. The mission is committed to providing means of livelihood to the urban poor through capacity building, self-employment, skill training, social security, and institutional development. Under this mission, hawkers' corner/vendor markets are developed for providing shelter to the urban homeless and street vendors. Along with this provision of social services are also provided by various departments.

The key components of the plan are as follows:

- Social Awareness and Institutional Development.
- Through Skill Training and Placement.
- Self-Employment Program
- Capacity Building & Training
- Assistance to Urban Street Vendors
- Shelter Scheme for the Urban Poor

UDHD of GoMP reported the financial and physical achievements under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) scheme, as mentioned in table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Progress of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

Year	Sr	Name of the Programme	Target (Number)	Achieved (Number)
2021 -2022 (Till January)	1	Social Integration and Institutional Development	Formation of Self-Help Groups -11,000	Self-Help Groups Formed – 8,700
	2	Employment Through Skill Training and Placement	Applicants to be Trained- 52,000	Total Trained Applicants -38,551
	3	Self-Employment Program	Individual Loans – 12,000	Individual Loan Disbursement – 6,447
			Group Loans -250	Group Loan Disbursements-191
			Bank Linkage of Self-Help Groups -5,000	Bank Linkage Distribution of Self-Help Groups -3,292

Year	Sr	Name of the Programme	Target (Number)	Achieved (Number)
2022 -2023 (Till November 2022)	1	Social Integration and Institutional Development	Formation of Self-Help Groups -3,355	Self-Help Groups Formed -9,814
	2	Employment Through Skill Training and Placement	Applicants to be Trained - 3,355	Total Trained Applicants - 75542 Placed - 17,749
	3	Self-Employment Program	Individual Loans - 2,349	Individual Loan Disbursement - 5,341
			Bank Linkage of Self-Help Groups -2,097	Bank Linkage Distribution of Self-Help Groups - 3,989

Source: (UDHD, GoMP, 2022)

Box 7.3: Re-densification Policy – 2022

Government of MP is catalysing urban transformation through its Re-densification Policy at various locations of the State by engaging Developers through PPP mode. This policy primarily focuses on upgrading government infrastructure against monetization of Govt. land parcels, termed as Compensatory Land Parcels (CLPs). Government gets future-ready infrastructure, developer gets an opportunity to invest in strategic locations which otherwise were out of their reach and cities to get the required infrastructure, investment in real estate and employment.

During the last two years, more than 50 projects worth Rs. 2,200 crore government infrastructure works have been approved and are under implementation. Policy induced investment in CLPs by Developers are way higher. The average bid value received is 48% higher than the bid/reserve price, resulting in a substantial financial contribution to the government exchequer.

Benefits of the Policy:

- Creating great business opportunities for the developers
- Inducing investment, generating employment, and improving economy
- Building futuristic Govt. as well as Pvt. Infrastructures
- Improving the liveability, mobility, and sustainability of the influence area

Following are the major opportunities for the developer under Re-densification projects:

Encumbrance Free Government Land Parcels are offered to the Developers as CLPs

- Opportunity to own CLPS on a freehold basis in prime locations having high business prospects.
- No one-time down payment –construction of Govt. facilities to be done against land value.

Summary of the bids received from Jan-21 to Jan-23 for 22 Re-densification Projects:

- Total Reserve/ Bid Price – Rs. 1,114.17 crore
- Total Bid value received – Rs. 1,646.19 crore
- Estimated amount to be deposited in treasury – Rs. 532.02 crore
- Total Cost of government facilities to be constructed – Rs. 751.07 crore

7.2.13 PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi Scheme (PM SVANidhi)

PM Street Vendor Self-Reliant Fund Scheme has been started from June 2020 for providing working capital loans of Rs. 10 thousand, Rs. 20 thousand and Rs. 50 thousand by the Government of India to strengthen the economy and to speed up the work of these street vendors in the Covid-19 pandemic.

UDHD of GoMP reported progress and achievements of the state in the current year under Swanidhi Yojna which are mentioned below: -

- The State is at first place in the country under the first phase of the fund scheme (Rs. 10,000/- loan amount) as Rs. 521.66 crore loan has been distributed to 5.23 lakh urban street vendors.
- Under the second phase (loan amount of Rs. 20,000/-) of PM Swanidhi Yojana, it is in second place in the country by disbursing a loan of Rs. 255.79 crores to 1,28,060 urban street vendors.
- An interest-free loan of Rs. 27.34 crores has been provided to 5,496 urban street vendors under the third phase of the PMSW fund scheme (loan amount of Rs. 50,000/-).
- Digital transactions are being done by 2.45 lakh urban street vendors under the PMSW fund scheme and Rs. 4.24 crore cashback has been received till date.

7.2.14 Resident Welfare Association (RWA) Policy

The State Government has prepared a draft Resident Welfare Association (RWA) policy for the governance and internal management of residential colonies which is under consideration at the government level. The policy aims at strengthening the RWAs and supporting them through an effective, robust and holistic mechanism to ensure their smooth functioning. It has helped resolve the intricate problems and issues related to basic municipal services, safety, social development, and environmental protection at the RWA level.

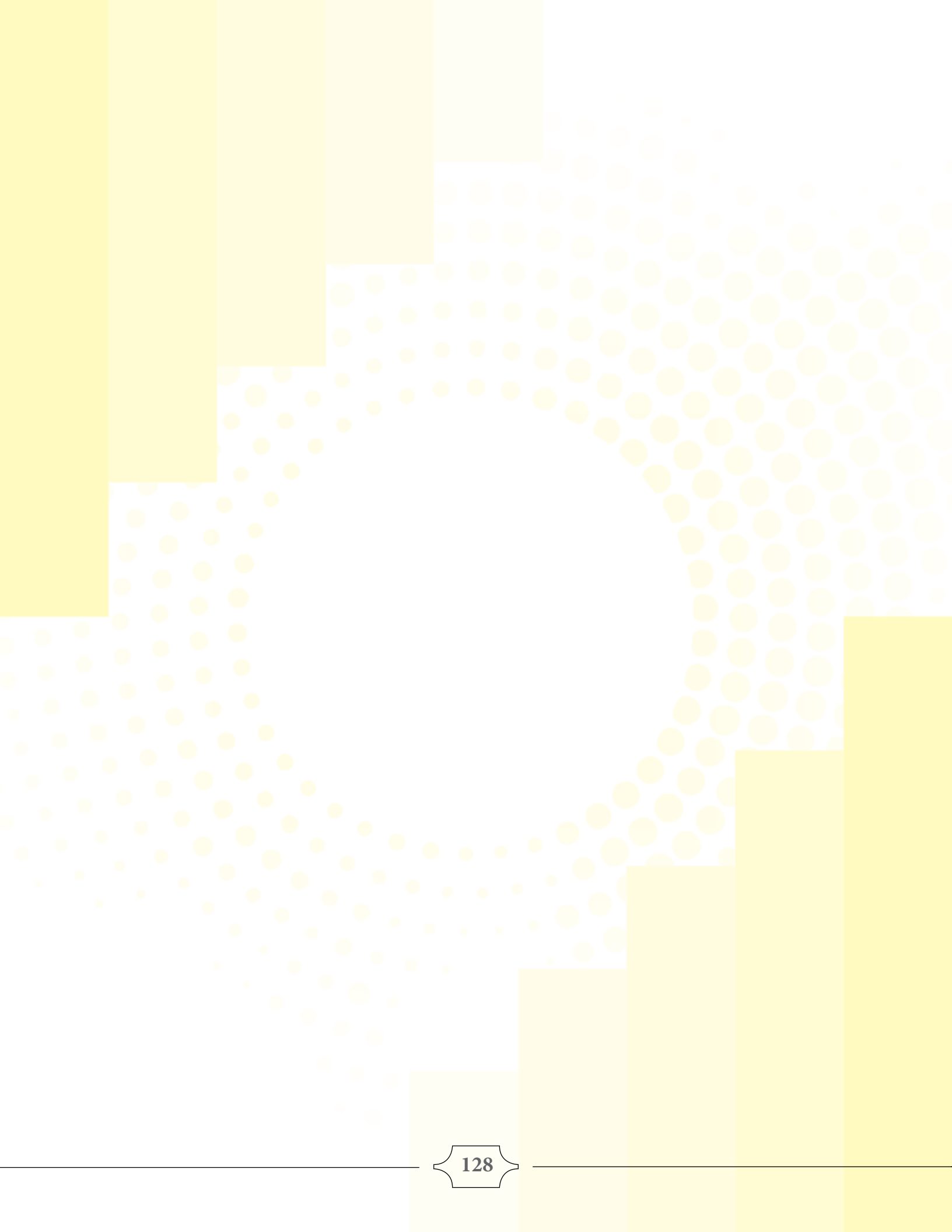
The policy envisages bringing all the RWAs under one umbrella for efficient grass-roots level governance and envisioning effective grievance redressal related to RWAs, using information technology and digital technology to foster resident friendly environment. It also seeks to bring brevity, clarity, transparency, and accountability in the roles and functions of all the stakeholders.

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Chapter - 8

**Social and Economic
Development**



Chapter 8

Social and Economic Development

“Economic development cannot take a nation forward on its own. We need a society and economy which complement each other. We need to take care of the poor, deprived and left behind sections of society.”

-Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India

Madhya Pradesh has invested a lot towards ensuring equity within the social structure of the state during last one and half decade. The performed efforts & work are now showing results in the form of positive changes in the life of poor, marginalized section and women. Improvement in the literacy rate since 2001 to 2011 (census) appraises the changes that have helped transforming the lives of women and socially backward communities like SC, ST and other poor and marginalized backward classes. The current chapter on social and economic development captures initiatives taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the field of empowering women, changing the overall environment for the growth and development of children, providing skills, employment and other multi -dimensional opportunities to the youth.

The State Government further has been able to provide adequate social protection and improve the lives of the special sections such as the elderly, destitute, marginalized, middle class and weaker sections of the society. In order to improve the standard of living of women, their safety and nutritional status, the government has taken massive efforts in the last one decade; as a result of which the status is evident through the National Family Health Survey and achievements that are aggregated in the Sustainable Development India Index version 3.0 report. Initiatives like Child & Gender Budget and successful implementation of schemes like Ladali Laxmi, Sukanya Samriddhi, Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao, scholarship for higher education, distribution of cycle to the girls to enable them to access middle and higher secondary education are some of the key initiatives taken by the state.

In order to improve the status of children, disabled and youth, the State Government has implemented new policies, programs and many new interventions at the grass root levels including separate budget allocation for women and children, handing over the nutrition supplement production centers to women etc.

The share of youth population in the total population of the state is 27.5 percent (Census 2011) which means almost one third of our population is young (between 15-29 years). State has started many initiatives to provide opportunities to the youth which includes Chief Minister Youth Internship programme, New Start-up Policy, Chief Minister Yuva Udhyaami Programme and the proposed new youth policy of the state. The main objectives of these key initiatives by the state to recognize the need of the youth, to mold and develop them as a responsible member of the society.

As per census 2011 the share of the Child population is 33.5 percent (aged between 0-14 years, Census 2011) of the total population of the state. The state has implemented several schemes to

ensure that children get special care through institutions like Anganwadi centres, schools and health centres. The efforts made by the state can be understood through changes in indicators such as Neonatal Mortality Rate (from 36.9 in 2015-16 to 29 in 2019-21 NFHS 3 & 5), Infant Mortality Rate (from 51.2 in 2015-16 to 41.3 in 2019-21) and U5Child Mortality Rate (from 64.6 in 2015-16 to 49.2 in 2019-21).

8.1 Social Sector in Madhya Pradesh

Interventions for the social advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children and youth, as well as efforts to meet basic needs such as drinking water, education and health, etc., have traditionally been included in the chapter of the social sector. An analysis of the budget allocation of the state for last three years of the social sector is presented in the table below:-

Table 8.1 : Budget Allocation for Social Sector (Rs. in crore)

Major Sector	Allocation for the Sector			Percentage increase in the budget allocation between the year 2020-21 to 2022-23
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Youth Welfare	145.26	193.43	347.35	139
Education	27,438.60	28,887.88	35,404.45	29
Social Empowerment	13,310.29	14,869.60	17,713.20	33
Local Governance	18,307.06	18,761.52	19,649.46	7
Health and Nutrition	16,742.92	21,909.55	25,030.57	49
Total	75,944.13	84,621.98	98,145.03	29

Source: Madhya Pradesh Budget for the year 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23; Department of Finance,

It is clear from Table 8.1 that the total budget allocation for the social sector has increased by 29 per cent in the year 2022-23 as compared to the year 2020-21. If we look at the sector-wise change, then the maximum increase in this time period has been in the budget allocated for the youth. Since health and education have been discussed in detail in separate chapters, this chapter has detailed in the context of efforts and social empowerment made for the youth. Further, the special allocation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Budget is also mentioned in Table 8.2 below which makes it clear that the budget allocated for these two categories has increased by about 13 per cent in 2022-23 as compared to 2020-21.

Table 8.2 : Budget Allocation for Weaker Sections

Major Sector	Allocation for the Sector			Increase in the budget allocation (%) between 2020-21 to 2022-23
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Schedule Cast Sub Plan	16,554.23	17,980.05	19,020.12	15
Tribal Sub Plan	24,261.29	24,910.99	26,940.68	11
Total	40,815.52	42,891.04	45,960.80	13

Source: Department of Finance, GoMP, Budget for the year 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23;

8.2 Socio-Economic Change in the Status of Women

Reduction of inequalities in the society and elimination of gender discrimination is an integral part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. The reduction of inequalities and elimination of gender discrimination in the society is an integral part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. If we look at the status of women in Madhya Pradesh, it is clear that in the last one and a half decades, there has been substantial progress in the status of women in the state in literacy, early marriage, nutritional levels, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality rate etc. Recognizing the weak condition of women, the state government has made serious efforts to improve their social condition. These interventions of the state government can be seen as efforts made for social & economic empowerment, political empowerment as well as their security.

8.2.1 Gender Budget in MP

In terms of improving the status of women in the social structure of the state, the biggest strategy of the state government is being seen by linking it to the budget for women in all spheres and dimensions of life. This is an important step towards preserving women's rights and implementing them on the ground. The state government had started the process of gender budget from the year 2007-08 with some selected departments, which is now being implemented by 33 departments of the state.

Table 8.3 : Proportion of Gender Budget to Total Budget of the State

Financial Year	Total Budget of the state	Gender Budget	Percentage of Gender Budget
2020-21	1,96,318.85	67,641.00	34.4
2021-22	2,17,813.00	70,467.00	32.4
2022-23	2,47,715.00	84,512.00	34.1

Source: Department of Finance, GoMP Budget Book, Volume 6, 2022-23

The government in the state is determined to facilitate institutional and legal assistance to enable women to develop their full potential through various policies and programmes, social and economic empowerment, improve Sex Ratio, knowledge about their rights, protect their human rights and enable them to develop their full potential. Various departments and institutions are making very important contributions to the development journey of women and children. These include women and child development department, women finance development corporation, state rural livelihood mission, women self-help groups under panchayat and rural development department, labour department and social justice department.

8.2.2 Empowerment of Women

Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing government schemes for facilitating empowerment of women and some of the details are presented below:-

Ladli Laxmi Yojana

Ladli Laxmi Yojana has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh since 2007 with the objective of bringing positive thinking towards girl child birth, improving sex ratio, improving the educational status of girls, improving the health condition and laying the foundation for their good future. Under the scheme, as soon as the girl child is born, an assurance certificate of Rs. 1.43 lakh is issued by the government, in which there is a provision to provide scholarship of Rs. 2000 on admission in class six, amount of Rs. 4000 on admission in class 09, amount of Rs. 6000 on admission in class 11 and Rs. 6000 on admission in class 12. Rs. 1 lakh is paid on completion of 21 years of age of the girl child, provided the beneficiary girl has appeared in the Class 12 examination and if she is married, she is married after completing the minimum age mentioned in the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006. There is a provision to give an incentive of ₹ 25,000.00 in two installments to the girl child for taking admission in graduation or professional course (minimum two years of course duration) after class 12th. Under Ladli Laxmi Yojana, 2.32 lakh new girls have been benefited in the FY2022-23 till February 13, 2023. 1477 girls have been given first instalment amount of Rs. 12,500 as incentive amounting to Rs. 1.84 crore for taking admission in graduate or professional course after class 12th (minimum course duration of two years) pertaining to the mentioned period.

Ladli Bahana Yojana

Government of Madhya Pradesh has started ambitious programme for enriching the life of women in the state named Ladli Bahana. Various schemes are being implemented in the state for the health & nutrition of women and children and for the economic self-reliance of women. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1000 per month will be given to women. The implementation of the scheme will improve the health and nutrition status of women and their dependent children, as well as women will be more financially independent than before to spend according to their priorities. With the financial assistance received, women will not only develop self-employment/livelihood resources using local available capitals, but will also be able to play an effective role in decisions taken at the family level.

8.2.3 Self Help Groups: Centre of Women's Economic Development and Social Change

Government of Madhya Pradesh decided to organize the rural women for greater access to government schemes and programmes and used the platform of women self-help groups. The members of SHGs have successfully used to this opportunity to establish linkage with major government schemes and programmes. Earlier in the year 1998 the work on women SHGs in the state started through the World Bank and IFAD assisted pilot project named Swashakti Project which was implemented by MP Mahila Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (GoMP Undertaking) In the year, 1999, MoRD, GoI launched Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSY).

The social changes started through the saving and credit functions by formation of SHGs under these schemes and Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was reorganized as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in the year 2010 by GoI. Then SHG movement, in the state, started under NRLM which is being implemented from 2012 in Madhya Pradesh through a registered society under Panchayat and Rural Development, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Rajya Ajeevika Forum

(MPRAF) to provide livelihood opportunity to poor households of the state as Madhya Pradesh -DAY- State Rural Livelihood Mission (MPSRLM). In the year 2013 the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana also restructured as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which is discussed in separate chapter of Urban Development.

Budget Allocation for Self Help Groups

Year wise details of budget allocation to MPSRLM by the government, is presented in the table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Year wise distribution of budget of NRLM (Amount in crore Rupees)

S. No.	Year	Budget Allocation as per Annual Plan	
		Center share	State Share
1.	2020-21	261.00	174.00
2.	2021-22	488.00	326.00
3.	2022-23 (Till December 2022)	488.00	326.00

Source: MPSRLM, Panchayat and Rural Development Department GoMP, 2023

The data in the table 8.4 depicts that allocation for the year 2021-22 was 87% more than the allocation for the year 2020-21. In Madhya Pradesh about 65,57,121 Households were found eligible as per SECC and PIP Process for inclusion in SHGs. Out of these 47,02,311 HHs (71.71%) have been mobilized into 4,20,838 SHGs. At present state has 38,108 Village Organization (VOs) and all these VOs are member of 1,325 cluster level federations or the (CLFs). State is making efforts to include remaining 28.29 percent rural families in the SHGs and their federations. Around 90.86% SHGs have their bank accounts. The yearly status of constitution of the organizations is presented in the table 8.5.]

Table 8.5 : Number of Community Institutions organized in MP

Year	Total Number of SHGs	Total Number of VOs	Total Number of CLFs	Number of SHGs having Bank account
From year 2012-13 to 2019-20	281601	26491	814	217810
2020-21	40647	4389	174	56891
2021-22	39177	3804	250	46504
2022-23	59413	3424	87	61187
Total	420838	38108	1325	382392

Source: MPSRLM, Panchayat and Rural Development Department GoMP, 2023

Total 330 CLFs and 10,791 VOs are registered under MP Cooperative Act, 1960. State has taken a special initiative, after understanding the issues and challenges faced by the CLF working under Cooperative Act, to draft a new act for SHGs and their Federations through AIGGPA.

Financial Inclusion/ Financial Access

Madhya Pradesh State Rural livelihood Mission is working on the financial inclusion and Bank Linkages of self help group. Financial Inclusion of the rural poor implies access of financial services. The various financial services include credit, savings, insurance and payments and remittance facilities. Financial Literacy training to the SHG members is also being promoted as part of training, so as to provide financial literacy awareness regarding savings, inter-lending, opening of bank accounts, insurance and pension schemes.

Table 8.6 : Revolving Funds (RF), Community Investment Funds (CIF) (Financial Year Wise)

Year	No of SHGs Provided RF	Total Amount of RF (Rs. In Lakh)	No of SHGs Provided CIF	Total Amount of CIF (Rs. In Lakh)
From 2012-13 to 2019-20	151837	19413.97	77707	58347.14
2020-21	43609	4997.65	16934	11509.19
2021-22	35898	4124.76	16238	11568.36
2022-23	27171	4953.25	10646	7835.84
Total	258515	33489.63	121525	89260.53

Source: MPSRLM, Panchayat and Rural Development Department GO MP, 2023

For vulnerable SHGs there is an interest free loan called vulnerability reduction funds (VRFs) of Rs. 55.99 Crore also provided. Similarly, for establishment of their offices provision of start-up funds is there and granted Rs 101.32 crores to 17,256 VOs and Rs. 14.32 crores to 721 CLFs.

Box 8.1 : School Uniform Manufacturing

MP-SRLM attempted to focus on apparel manufacturing considering the potential to generate employment. Initial efforts in this area were started at district Mandla. The stitching work was scaled-up from 5,000 to 10,000 uniforms in 2014. The intervention was increased from five district in 2015-16 to 32 districts in the year 2018-19 involving 29000 members. The members involved in this exercise had taken home an average of Rs 20,000 for their efforts. The apparel production was further implemented in 50 districts involving 523 permanent Stitching Centers, 10,000 SHGs or approx. 53941 members in 2020-21 with a value of Rs 312 crore. The mission tried to strengthen the system by assigning the orders through online portal. A total of 104 lakh pairs of school uniforms were stitched. The intervention resulted in sustainably employing 8000 members with average income of 7,500 per month, Rajya Shiksha Kendra has provided Rs. 285 Crore to MPSRLM in 2022-23 for school uniform stitching through SHGs.

Farm Livelihoods

Madhya Pradesh State Rural livelihood Mission focused that each household should have 2-3 livelihood options for economic strengthening of these women SHGs. These SHGs are initiated multiple farm and non-farm livelihood interventions in sub-sectors like production of Bamboo, Spices, Commercial Vegetables, Moringa, Millets etc. through focused and collective approach. Convergence with line departments and capacity building through RSETIs, Institutions for livelihoods collectives like farmers producer companies (FPCs) or producer group of common

producer individuals are the key interventions. MPSRLM has promoted 108 FPCs. About 26,25,207 SHG members have been covered with Farm Livelihood till December 2022.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

MPSRLM has started following major non-farm livelihood initiatives through SHGs:

- Under the Nishtha Vidyut Mitra scheme, 1,457 women are working as Nishtha Vidyut Mitra to collect revenue from electricity bills and issue new connections.
- 2,590 self-help groups are maintaining the Nal Jaal Yojana in the villages.
- In 8 districts Fly Ash Bricks manufacturing units established -by 324 self-help groups.
- During the global pandemic Covid-19, since the lockdown SHG members prepared about 2 crore masks, 1.43 lakh PPE kits, 1.67 lakh liters of sanitizer, 38 thousand liters of hand wash and manufactured more than 8 lakh soaps.
- Restaurants are being operated in the name of "Didi Cafe" by self-help group members. Till now, 134 Ajeevika Didi Cafes have been opened.

Other Economic Activities Managed through SHGs

- The government has also provided an opportunity to Self Help Group Federations to manufacture Take Home Ration (THR) by setting up 7 manufacturing units in 7 districts of the state.
- Apart from this, Gaushala Management, Kodo Kutki Nutri Bakery, marketing of goods manufactured and produced by women, maintenance of road sides, establishment of nursery, construction of 'Ajeevika Bhawan' for livelihood activities, procurement of food grains on MSP etc. More opportunities are being provided to the women of the group by assigning them the tasks of
- In beneficiary-oriented scheme, if the work is in the name of women or under joint ownership, then priority is given to women.
- Various units such as Kodo Kutki Processing Unit, Kodo Nutri Burfi, Kodo Nutri Bake Gond Painting, run by Chief Minister Nari Samman Kosh and Chief Minister Udyam Shakti Yojana, Women's Finance Development Corporation through Tejaswini Associations.
- Sanitary Napkin Unit is being operated by District Dindori, Power Loom and Tejaswini Nari Vikas Mahila Sangh Dindori. Sanitary napkins prepared in the unit are being supplied to Anganwadi centers under the Udita program and are also being sold in the open market.

Increasing Participation of Women in MNREGS

The ratio of working days created for women, under the scheme was 36.54% in the year 2018-19, which has increased to 41.69% in the year 2022-23. The details of the work days of women are presented in the Figure 8.4. State has taken many positive women centric initiative under MNREGS like recruiting women as Rojgar Meth and Rojgar Sahayak and making provisions like crèche for women worker having small children has created a conducive environment. The feeling of social security has also increased within the women in the state and women are working

smoothly in a safe environment without any discrimination and fear to live their lives. Under the scheme in addition to constructing permanent assets, SHGs have developed 168 nurseries out of 48 are developed on common land.

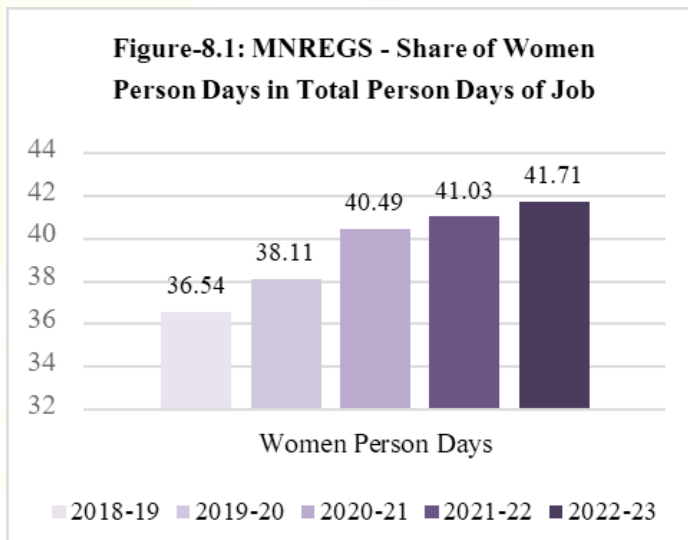


Figure 8.1 : MNREGS Share of Women Person Days

Source – MNREGS web portal

Participation of women in governance

To ensure empowerment of the women the state made the provision for reservation of 50% women in the local bodies. There is increase of women representatives in the local bodies in the year 2022 elections of Local bodies. In Madhya Pradesh there are 3,95,564 elected representatives and among these there are 1,97,782 women. About 17,000 SHG women members have been elected as panchayat representatives. Out of these 14,378 are elected as GP ward members and 1,907 are Sarpanch, 429 are as Up- sarpanch and 46 are as Zila Panchayat representatives. Apart from these 381 group members are elected as ward member of Janpad Panchayat. In urban local bodies, 98 Nagar Palika, 298 Nagar Parishad and 16 Nagar Nigam have more than 50% women public representatives. This reflects the participation of women in the decision-making process.

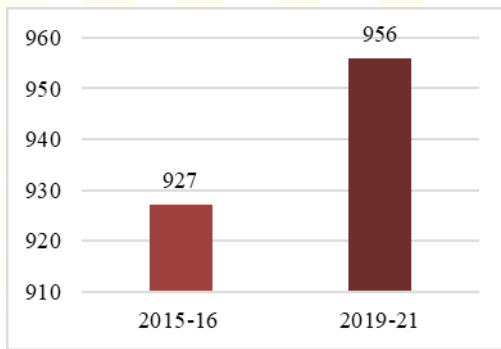
Protection of Women - The State Government has taken the following steps towards the safety of women:-

- Emergency and non-emergency assistance such as police assistance, legal aid, temporary shelter, medical assistance and counseling facilities are provided to women and girls affected by all forms of violence at one place. The scheme is 100 percent aided by the Government of India which is operational in Madhya Pradesh since the year 2016-17. At present, One Stop Centers are being operated in all the districts of the state. Govt provided Rs. 59.78 cr for building construction & operation expenses, out of which Rs. 49.99 cr spent. Currently building is complete for 46 districts.
- Under the “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006”, Usha Kiran Yojana implemented in the State Government. Under this scheme 453 Protection Officers (Child Development Project Officer/Block Level Women Empowerment Officer/Senior Supervisor) have been appointed by the government to register cases of domestic violence.
- Women helpline 181 - Women Help Line 181 has been started in Bhopal from March 01, 2020, in which problems related to women are heard 24x7 hours a day and they are

provided necessary guidance and support. As on January 31, 2023, 46,821 cases have been satisfactorily resolved through the helpline.

Swadhar Shelter Home Scheme/Shakti Sadan - Swadhar Shelter Home Scheme is being run by the Women and Child Development to provide shelter, nutrition, clothing, health facilities, legal advice support and other necessary facilities to women living in difficult conditions. Under this scheme, destitute, widows, women prisoners released from jail, women destitute due to natural calamities, women involved in immoral trade; mentally challenged women suffering from violence etc. get the benefit of nutrition and rehabilitation including accommodation facilities in the shelter home. In the scheme, expenditure is made by the central and state government in the ratio of 60:40. In the year 2020-21, ₹ 121.68 lakh was spent on the scheme.

Improvement in the status of women: NFHS Findings



Schemes like *Ladli Laxmi Yojana* and *Sukanya Samridhi Yojna* had an impact on status of women, it can be analyze by the National Family Health Survey-5 conducted in the year 2019-21. For e.g. improvement in the Sex Ratio at the time of birth for children- born in the last five years (females per 1000 males), Figure 8.2 depicts that there is a positive improvement in the sex ratio in comparison to the year 2015-16 (NFHS-4) to the year 2019-21 (NFHS-5).

Figure 8.2 : Sex Ratio at Birth-MP

Source: NFHS 4(2015-16) and NFHS 5 (2019-21)

Between 2005-06 and 2019-21, there has been a positive change in many ethnicities/customs related to women in the society, which is also evident from the data on child marriage, girls' access to school and continuation of minimum education and increase in literacy, which is presented in Figure 8.3 below:-

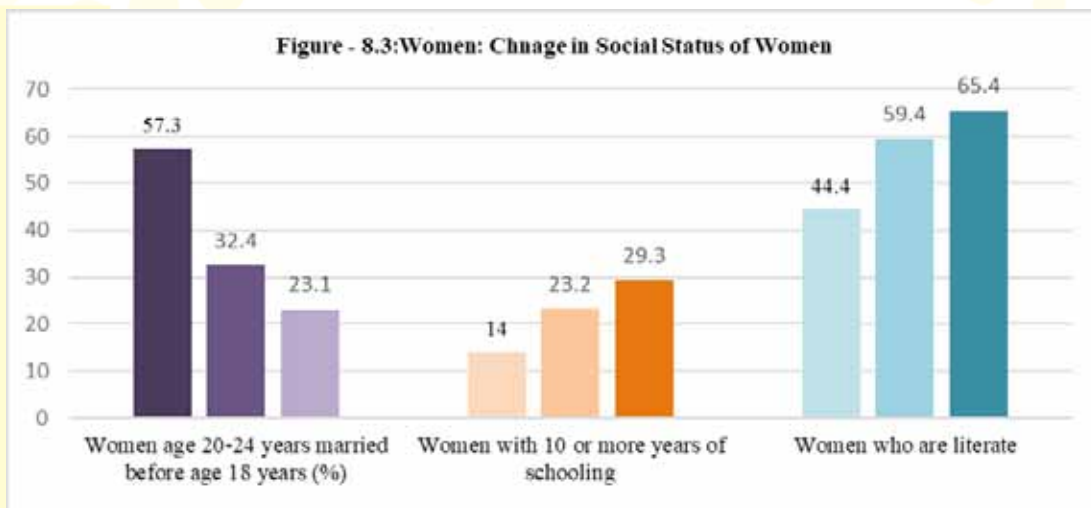


Figure 8.3 :Change in Social Status of Women

Source : NFHS-3 (2004-05), NFHS 4 (2015-16) and NFHS 5 (2019-21)

8.3 Development and Protection of Children

Government of Madhya Pradesh has made efforts at various levels to provide clean, healthy and safe environment to children for their holistic development. The first of these efforts is to monitor the health of children, ensure vaccination and availability of nutritious food through Anganwadi. Apart from this, the state government has initiated coordinated for children in villages and towns through Integrated Child Protection Scheme earlier and currently Mission Vatsalya for the protection of children. Various departments of the state government working for children are engaged in the work of protection and development of children at the grassroots level with school education department, women and child development department, health and family welfare department, labor department, home department as well as panchayats and municipalities respectively are working in coordination.

Child Budget

Children in the age group of 0-14 years constitute 33.5 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh (Census of India 2011). These children will become responsible citizens of Madhya Pradesh in the future. In the last decade and a half, the government has continuously tried to provide a safe environment to children in which all children grow up with dignity and respect and can carry the responsibility of Madhya Pradesh of tomorrow. Madhya Pradesh became the first state in the country to present the Children's Budget as an essential part of the budget in FY 2022-23.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has adopted the Outcome Oriented Child Budgeting model. The Child Budget provision ensured that integrated, coordinated, evidence-based investments were made in all areas of child rights and child development.

Part A: Child Focused Allocations - Includes programmes or interventions that are 100 percent child-related and that exclusively target children in the age group of 0-18 years.

Part B: Child Responsive Allocations - Includes programmes or interventions that are not exclusively targeted to children but have children as a key primary beneficiary group or those allocations which have a huge implication for child development outcomes.

Child Budget allocated in the state in 2022-23 (estimate) was 57,803 cr. This includes allocations for 220 programmes & schemes. There has been an increase of 17% in the allocations for children in FY2021-22 (revised estimate) and 35% from the actual expenditures of 42,676 cr. in FY2020-21; around 23% of the total state budget has been allocated for children in FY2022-23. Maximum allocations (46%) are from School Education, followed by Public Health Engineering (11%) and Women and Child development (9.4%). There has been a more than 25% increase in allocations for children in Sports and Youth Affairs, Labour, Tribal Affairs, Scheduled Caste Welfare, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tourism departments. A total of 17 departments have reported allocations in the child budget statement.

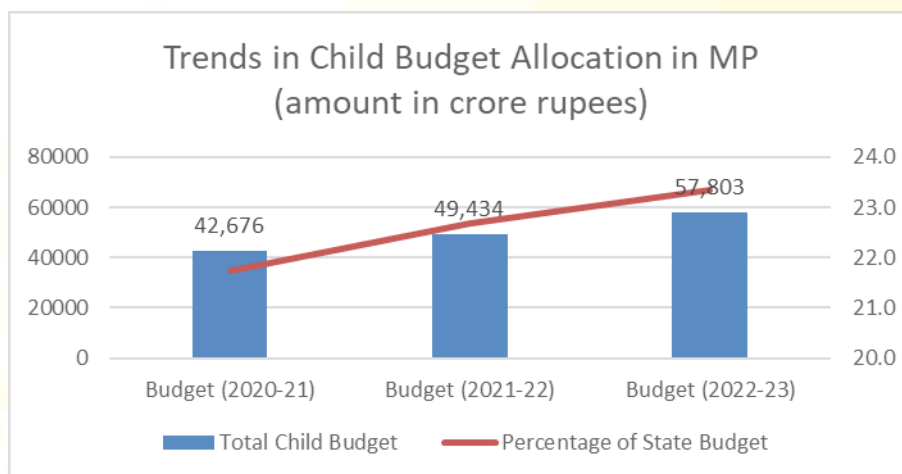


Figure 8.4: Child Budget

Source: Budget Books MP 2022-23, Finance Department, GoMP

Enhancing Nutritional Level

In order to increase the nutritional status of children, the State Government has regularly conducted programmes like supplementary nutrition and special nutrition programme at Anganwadi centres as well as nutrition week. The department has released the state's nutrition policy 2020-2030 in the year 2021 with the aim of realizing the concept of well-nourished Madhya Pradesh. The targets set under the State's Nutrition Policy 2020-2030 are as follows: -

Table 8.7 : Targets of State on Major Indicators of Nutrition

S. No.	Indicators	Current Status %	Source	Target		
				Short Term Targets	Medium Term Targets	Long Term Targets
				Poshan Abhiyan (2022)	WHA 2025	SDG 2030
1	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) %	42.8	NFHS (2015-16)	36	25.70%	End of all types of Malnutrition n by 2030
2	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) %	42.0		36	25.20%	
3	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) %	25.8		NA	<5%	

Source: Information provided for Economic Survey by Women and Child Development Department, GoMP

Mukhyamantri Bal Aarogya Samvardhan Programme is a flagship programme covered under the State Nutrition Policy 2020-2030. Integrated Child Development Project is being run for the protection, progress and all-inclusive development of children in the state. A total of 453 integrated child development projects including 73 urban child development projects are being implemented in

the state to provide physical, mental and intellectual development along with ensuring free children (up to 6 years of age) from malnutrition and providing services to pregnant & lactating mothers. A total of 84,465 Anganwadi centres and 12,670 mini Anganwadi centres have been sanctioned in these 453 child development projects.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Bal Aarogya Mission

The mission has been started with the aim of creating a strong structure in collaboration with key partners to prevent malnutrition among the children of the state and reduce the mortality rate of children up to five years. So, the focus can also be on strengthening the nutrition & health services currently being provided and all their components such as proper & timely utilization of financial resources, mobilization of additional resources to achieve the goal, etc. In the period from September 2020 to December 31, 2022, a total of 9.57 lakh severely malnourished children have been registered and 8.31 lakh children have been brought to normal nutrition level.

Chief Minister Covid –19 Bal Seva Yojana

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance, education assistance and food security to orphaned children orphaned during Covid so that they can continue their education while living a dignified life. Under the assistance scheme, 1410 children have been benefited in the state. Financial assistance of Rs. 5000 per month, free food assistance and education assistance were timely and invaluable for the child beneficiaries, and their education was uninterrupted with education assistance.

Take Home Ration (THR)

In Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Shivpuri, Mandla, Sagar and Rewa districts of MP, THR units are being run by SHGs. THR prepared by associations of self-help groups for pregnant, lactating mothers and 0-3 year olds are supplied in mentioned districts.

8.4 Youth and Social Change

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is determined to empower the youth with the objective of increasing their participation in various spheres of life. Equipping them with more skills so that the youth can fully develop their potential and become effective in the economic and social development of the state. The primary areas identified by the State Government for increasing the youth's involvement in social life are education and skills, employment and entrepreneurship, health, youth leadership and social work, sports, inclusion and justice, awareness for environmental protection and state To increase pride In the context of these points, the State Government has appointed a youth in each district under the Chief Minister's Fellowship Program to work with the administrative structure, understand the policies of governance and share suggestions related to it with the State Government. Apart from this, taking a historic step, the State Government has started the Mukhyamantri Youth Internship Program for the youth to learn on the job and become more skilled, in which a total of 4695 youths have been appointed in the state, these youths are graduates or masters and 313 development blocks, 15 youths have been appointed in each development block. The budget allocated for youth in Madhya Pradesh has increased by 139 percent in the total budget allocation in the year 2022-23 as compared to the year 2020-21.

8.5 Employment and Labour

State has taken many steps to timely revising the minimum wages rates and efforts to ensure that actual wages remain higher than the minimum wage rate fixed by the state. To ensure this the state has used Mahatma Gandhi National rural guarantee employment act as a tool. There are many departments in this state involved in providing employment or creating and employment opportunity directly or indirectly among these the major departments are rural development public works department urban development department industries department forest department and agriculture department. In the year 2021 employment offices, in the state, registered 2.36 lakh unemployed youth. In the year 2022 total registration of unemployed youth was 7.13 lakh. In the live employment registration register the total number of live applicants (applicants who had registered and waiting for the job) 30.23 lakh which increase to 30.64 lakh by the end of 2022 which shows an increase of 0.29% over the last year.

Status and Efforts for Employment for SC and ST: In the year 2022, 52 employment offices provided job offer later to total 49759 applicants. Out of this there were 10411 candidates are from SC category and 4976 candidates from ST category. In the year 2021 total to 83119 candidates received offer later from private sector out of which 10963 were women, 16572 were from SC category and 8789 candidates from ST category received offer letter.

Employment through MSME

In the year 2020-21 government of Madhya Pradesh started, a process of registering MSME is and to link this registration process with registration portal of GST. As a result, new units are registered both on MSME and GST portal, the portal provides the status of registration and employment through new units. Details are as follows:

- From July 1, 2020 to 31st March 2021, total 15,545 new industries were registered and these Industries provided employment to 13,08,923 persons,
- In the year 2021-22 total 1,86,876 new industries were registered and these new industries provided employment to 14,99,642 persons,
- In the year 2022-23 total 21,289 industries were registered and these new industries provided employment to 11,29,865 persons as of November 2022.

State government extends financial assistance for promotion of MSME. In the year 2020-21, state provided financial assistance of Rs.392.45 crore. In the current financial year the state has released financial assistance worth Rs.181.63 core until November 2022. State has also focused on developing appropriate industrial infrastructure and until November 2022 state has sanctioned and released Rs.6,313.27 lakh under this head.

Rural Employment

Government of Madhya Pradesh had set a target to impart skill training to 70000 youths in the year 2021-22 against which the state provided skill training to 83687 youths. In the year, 2022-23 the state had set a target of providing skill training to 90000 youth against which the state provided skill training to 50241 by the end of November 2022. In the year 2022-23 MPSRLM provided employment to the 38.36 lakh families. Under Chief Minister Rural Street Vendor Scheme 118442, beneficiaries received benefit in the year 2021-22 and from year 2020-21 to March 2022 total 314487 street vendors have received support and benefit.

8.5.1 Labour

State has continuously made efforts to stabilize and improve minimum wages for the laborer in the state. This becomes important in the light of SGD 8 that asks states to take steps toward ensuring decent work for economic growth. State realizes that unless working condition and wage rates were not revised in the favor of workers the target set under SDG 8 cannot be achieved. This section presents the steps taken in this direction and the achievements under major section affecting the lives of workers in the state.

Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme

The New Bonded Labor Rehabilitation Scheme has been implemented from May 2021 by the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India which is effective from 27.1.2022. In this scheme, 100 percent share is borne by the Central Government.

- The rehabilitation assistance amount for adult male beneficiaries is Rs.1.00 lakh.
- For special category beneficiaries like orphan children and women, the rehabilitation assistance amount will be Rs.2.00 lakh.
- In the case of such bonded laborers who are subjected to physical exploitation or human trafficking, the amount of rehabilitation assistance will be Rs.3.00 lakhs.
- In every three years, there is a provision to give 4.50 lakh rupees to each district of the Government of India Ministry of Labor to conduct a survey in such districts which are sensitive from the point of view of employment of bonded labor.
- In the event of an awareness campaign for the eradication of bonded labor practice by the state government, a maximum amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh will be provided by the Ministry of Labor, in which 50 percent of the amount will be paid as an advance.

To capture the employment in the formal sector, GoI has been releasing payroll data from EPFO subscribers since 2018. The corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh are presented in figure 8.5. This has been showing a consistent rise in Formal Sector employment.

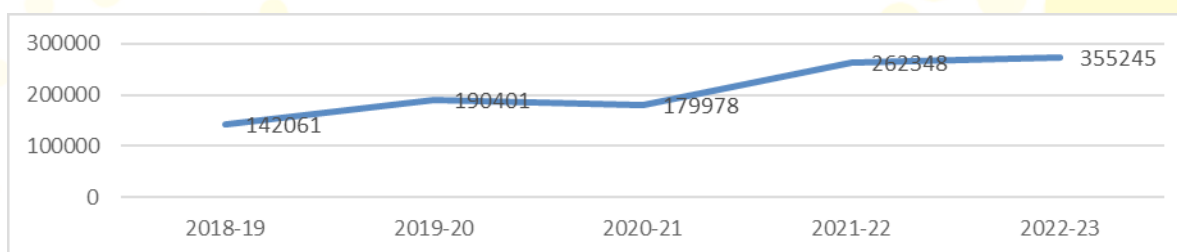


Figure 8.5 : Payroll figure for MP

Source: Figures relate to new PF subscribers registered under EPFO for MP (as on 20.02.23), Source EPFO Website

8.6 Social Justice and empowerment of differently abled

The Department of Social Justice and Disabled Welfare is responsible for providing certain specific services in the field of social and disabled welfare, promoting voluntary organizations working in this field and ensuring public participation in social schemes at the state level. The department mainly conducts activities in social security, social assistance, disabled empowerment and other fields.

In order to provide support and benefit to the old age, destitute and differently abled persons the department is implementing various schemes. Prominent among them are Social Security Pension, Divyang Shiksha Protsahan Sahayata, Mukhya Mantri Avivahit Pension Scheme, India Gandhi National Disabled Pension, Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, National Family Assistance Scheme, Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah and Kalyani Vivah Scheme, Mukhyamantri Nikah Scheme, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Abhibhavak Pension Scheme. The Budgetary allocation for the year 2021 was Rs. 3122 crore which increased to Rs.3744 crores for the year 2022-23.

8.7 Indicators Reflecting Socio-Economic Growth in MP

The changes that have taken place due to the efforts made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last one and a half decades have also emerged through national reports. In this chapter, the report of the Sustainable Development Index released by NITI Aayog - Government of India presents the change that has taken place between the year 2018-19 and the year 2020-21 in terms of various goals of sustainable development.

8.7.1 Sustainable Development Goals and Madhya Pradesh

NITI Aayog has released the third edition of the SDG India Index 2020-21, which captures the changes achieved all states and Union territories (UT). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals provide a global blueprint for dignity, peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The United Nations believes that if all the nations make serious efforts to achieve these 17 goals, then development can be ensured with equality, peace and prosperity for all the people living on this earth. In the last few years, this has been observed that the organizations working in the government, private sector and voluntary sector have come together and started working on local and national planning vis-à-vis these 17 goals.

Sustainable Development Goals aim to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions. Although poverty is always understood in terms of income but it can also be defined in terms of deprivation that people face in their daily lives. The concept of Human Development, Developed and used since 1990, establishes that social change and economic development cannot be ensured without binging change in the quality of life together with improvement in income. In last one and half decade the state has realized this fact and has focused on planning and implementing schemes in social sector to ensure better access for important services like health, education, drinking water etc.

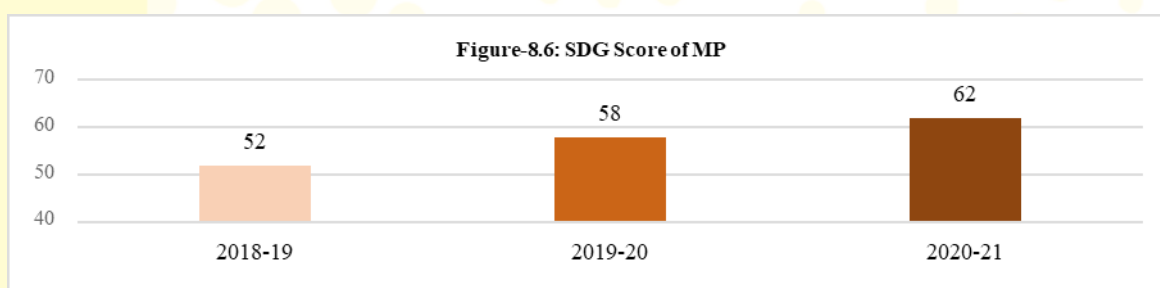


Figure 8.6 : SDG Score of MP

Source – NITI Aayog SDG India Index Report version 3.0

As evident from the Figure-8.6 that there is rise of 10 points in the SDG index and the state has shown an overall improvement by achieving an SDG Index score of 62 in the year 2020-21 from 52 in the year 2018-19. Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the best-performing state in the Western Region. The details of the status of MP under various SDG goals in past three years are briefly presented in the upcoming sections of the chapter.

8.7.2 SDGs and MP: Inspiring Changes

Madhya Pradesh is showing improvement in the eight SDGs i.e., SDG 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, and 16 for last three years. These scores depict the changes in the social sector and the Figure -8.7 below provides details of the same:

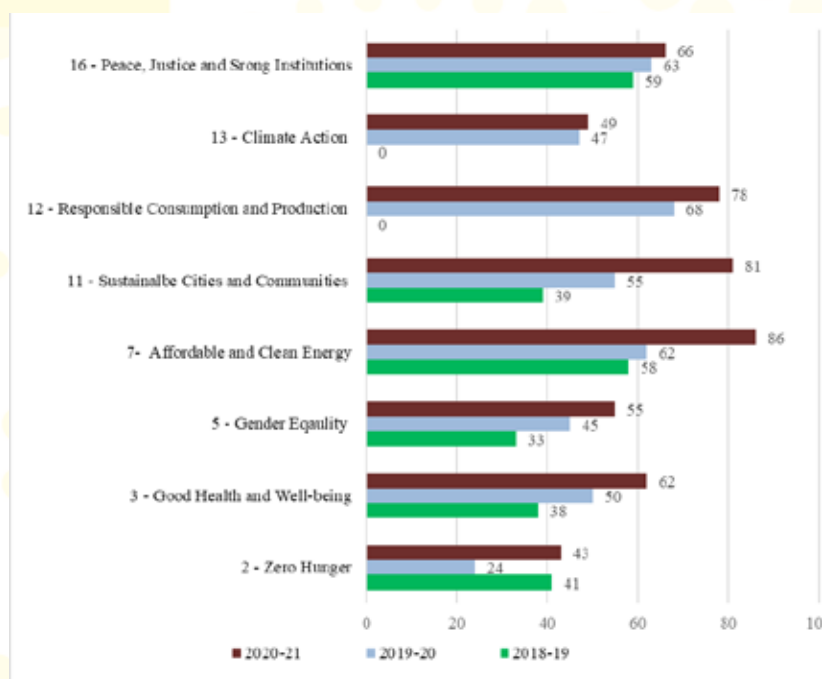


Figure 8.7 : Positive Change for Madhya Pradesh on Selected SDGs

Source: SDG India Index 2021, NITI Aayog, Government of India

SDG-1: Zero Poverty: In Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has adopted a long term strategy to achieve the goal of poverty alleviation. The most prominent strategy is to increase per capita income by developing agricultural infrastructure and ancillary services and by targeting this; the State Government has developed and implemented several programmes. These programs and strategy are explained in detail in the chapter of Agriculture.

SDG-2: Zero Hunger goal is associated with the elimination of hunger, whose main objective is to eradicate hunger among the people of the state. For this, the state government has made intensive efforts in the last one and a half decades to lift a large part of the state's population out of extreme poverty and ensure their planned development. Some of the important initiatives of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this direction are related to streamlining the public distribution system, distribution of mid-day meals in schools and distribution of nutritious food and iron tablets to children, women and adolescent girls through Anganwadi centers. The result of these efforts

of the state government is evident from the changes in the state's SDG index score between the year 2018-19 and the year 2020-21. In the year 2018-19, the state's SDG-2 index score was 41, which increased to 43 in the year 2020-21.

SDG- 3: Good Health and well-being: The state has also made remarkable progress in the field of good health and wellness and Madhya Pradesh has moved from the aspirational category of 2018-19 in Target 3 to the category of performer/performer with 62 points in the year 2020-21. Details of the initiatives taken by the State Government are presented in the chapter related to health.

SDG -4: Quality Education goal emphasizes on improving the quality of education. In the context of inclusive and equitable quality education, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has worked well, which have had an impact on the education of the state. The state government has implemented schemes like CM Rise School and Super 100 Scholarship to improve the quality of education. A detailed description of the state government in the field of education is mentioned in the chapter of education.

SDG-5: Gender Equality: The state has maintained continuous progress in the last three years and has gained a growth of 22 points in a time period of three years. The state's score in the SDG index score of the year 2018-19 was 33, which has increased to 55 in the year 2020-21. In this direction, the state government has reserved 50 percent posts and seats for women in panchayats and urban bodies along with Ladli Lakshmi Yojana. As a result, decisions related to the interests of women in panchayats and urban areas have started taking place at the grassroots level.

SDG-7: Clean and Affordable Energy: The state has achieved remarkable progress in the last three years in terms of availability of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. In the year 2018-19, the state's score was 58, which increased to 86 in the year 2020-21. Due to the special efforts of Hon'ble Prime Minister, the field of solar energy has expanded. Apart from this, gas connections distributed in rural areas under the Ujjwala Scheme have contributed significantly to this change. The details have been discussed as well in the related chapter.

SDG-9: Industrialization, Innovation and infrastructure are deeply interconnected not only among themselves but with all other SDGs. Madhya Pradesh is implementing an unprecedented reform agenda to trigger manufacturing, spur industrialization and to promote investment. To promote innovation and new techniques, Madhya Pradesh has performed better than other states of the country. The related chapter illustrates the details.

SDG-11: Madhya Pradesh has made remarkable progress between FY2018-19 and FY2020-21 in terms of Sustainable Cities and Community (Goals 11). In the FY2018-19, the state's score was 39, which improved significantly to 81 (FY2020-21) and as a result, the state has moved from the category of aspirational states to the category of front runner.

SDG-12: Sustainable Consumption and Production is about resource and energy efficiency, promoting sustainable infrastructure and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. It includes efficient management of land, water and natural resources. Air; limiting the production and safe disposal of toxic wastes and pollutants; and adoption of sustainable consumption practices in public as well as private sectors. Thus, stakeholders such as industry, business and consumers play a major role in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 12, while the government has played a major role in facilitating stakeholders. The state score of Madhya Pradesh increased from 58 (2018-19) to 78 (2020-21). The state now ranks among the front runners in the country.

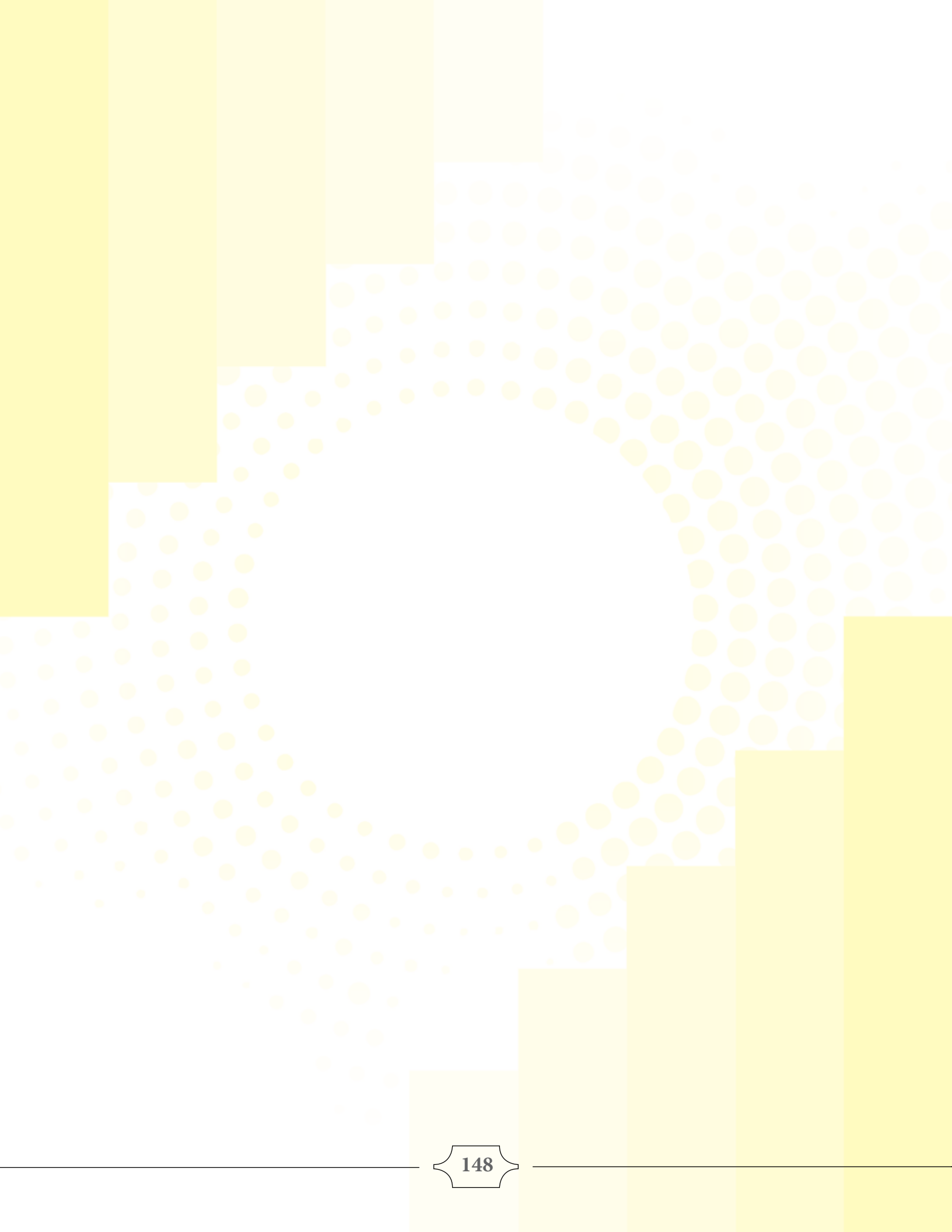
SDG-13: Climate Action - Madhya Pradesh with its vast geo-diversity, has a significant number of climate regimes and diverse weather conditions. And to accomplish this Goal the State has integrated climate action in its policies, strategies and planning and further realized SDG Index score of 49 (2020- 21), which was 47 (in 2019-20).

SDG -16: The state has ensured its reach in the category of front runner states performing in the field of peace, justice and empowered institutions. The state's score in Target 16 has increased from 59 in 2018-19 to 66 in the year 2020-21, which indicates a significant improvement in the performance of the state.

Overall, the efforts made by Madhya Pradesh for social and economic change have resulted in better living standards for the people and has also made great progress in terms of sustainable development goals.

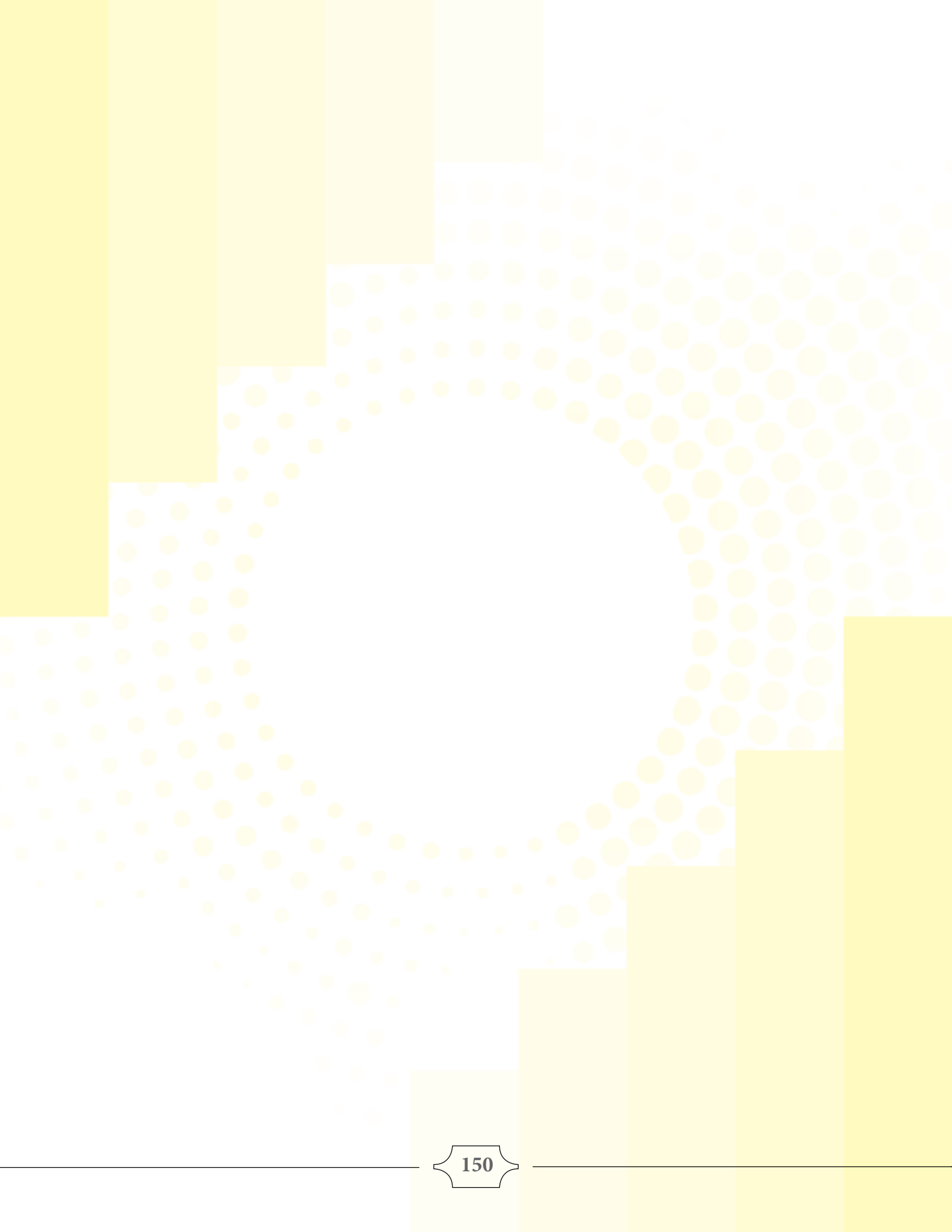
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Chapter - 9

Health



Chapter 9

Health

यत्रोषधिः समग्मत राजानःसमिताविव।
विप्र स उच्यते भिषग् रक्षोहामीवचातनः।।

The State Government is committed to provide affordable quality healthcare services to all its citizens to ensure universal health coverage. Under the goals of the National Health Policy 2017, quality improvement in health services can be achieved by extending the reach of public health services to remote areas. Strengthening the public health system, promoting public private partnerships, use of digital technologies like Internet of Things (IoT) are the priorities of the State Government with a special focus on expansion of healthcare infrastructure. The 'Hub and Spoke' model for telemedicine and lab testing in the State are some of the major initiatives of evidence-based technology and innovation.

The State has expanded public health infrastructure in primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare facilities including sub-health centres, primary health centres, community health centres, civil hospitals, District Hospitals and Medical Colleges. Medical education has also expanded in the State through public private partnership. Besides modern system of medicine, State is promoting alternate system of medicine through AYUSH including Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani healthcare facilities. The State is also doing good work in the four pillars of Ayushman Bharat. The State government has made progressive progress in health coverage by ensuring telemedicine service, free pathology tests, CT scan, emergency services, 108 ambulances, Janani Express service through PPP. The State Government is continuously working to improve the maternal and child health indicators as it is important for sustainable development. Apart from RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health), the State Government is working rigorously for prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The central and State Governments have expanded their annual budgets with special focus on women, children, and the aged population of the State to provide best quality health services.

Table 9.1: Department-wise Budget for the last three financial years

Department	Budget (in crore)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Public Health and Family Welfare	76,755.20	78,861.15	10,7634.34
Medical Education	2,061.42	2,071.82	2,561.38
AYUSH	563.00	639.99	626.08

Source: Concerned Directorate, Government of Madhya Pradesh

9.1 Health Infrastructure

The Madhya Pradesh Government is continuously strengthening the sub-health centers and primary health centers with a view to ensure comprehensive primary healthcare services and to ensure universal health coverage with special focus on rural and tribal areas.

Total 10,111 Sub-Health Centers, 1415 Primary Health Centers, 353 Community Health Centers, 135 Civil Hospitals, and 52 District Hospitals are providing health services to the population of Madhya Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh, under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), MBBS and Post-Graduate courses have started in 7 new medical colleges Vidisha, Datia, Khandwa, Ratlam, Shahdol, Shivpuri and Chhindwara. At present 12 Government Medical Colleges are operational in the State with 2055 MBBS and 957 post-graduate seats. There are 63 seats available in Government Dental College Indore.

In Phase two of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, the construction work of Medical College in Satna district has completed and National Medical Council issued LOI for admission of 150 seats. District Hospital, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers have also been attached in the Medical College for the training of the medical students. Under the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in the State, it was proposed to Government of India to open new medical colleges in Balaghat, Betul, Chhatarpur, Guna, Maheshwar, Mandla, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Sheopur, Singrauli, Neemuch, Damoh, Morena, Katni and Seoni districts. Government of India approved to open Government Medical College in district Rajgarh, Mandla, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Sheopur and Singrauli. Promoting the medical education through private sector, a total of 1900 MBBS and 776 Post-Graduate seats in 11 private sector Medical Colleges in the State.

According to Madhya Pradesh Medical University Act 2011 (published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary dated 06.05.2011), the jurisdiction of Madhya Pradesh Medical Sciences University is the entire Madhya Pradesh. Under Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, there is uniformity in medical science and academic examinations for the purpose of ensuring systematic, efficient and qualitative education at the degree level in government and private Medical Colleges, Dental Colleges, Nursing, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy, Siddha co-medicine and other allied subjects of the State. As Medical College, Dental College, Nursing College, and paramedical College are under the control of the University of Medical Sciences, their quality is continuously improving.

Total 13 Government Medical Colleges, 5 Private Medical Colleges, 1 Government Dental College in Indore, 8 Private Dental Colleges, 35 Government Nursing Colleges, 551 private Nursing Colleges, 19 Government GNM Colleges and 574 private GNM Colleges, 22 Government ANM College and 79 private ANM colleges are functional in the State.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994), along with the Director of Medical Education, Deans of the Medical Colleges have been made office-bearers to promote transplantation in the State and to register the institutions under the Transplantation of Human Organs Rules, 1995 and the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2014. At present there are 9 institutes registered for liver, 21 for kidney, 4 for heart and 31 for eye. 1 Skin bank, 1 Bone Bank and 14 Eye banks are also in the State.

In Madhya Pradesh, a network of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani dispensaries was established by the AYUSH department to provide primary healthcare services. AYUSH Colleges and District Hospitals proved secondary health care services in the State.

9.2 Ayushman Bharat

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing all four pillars of Ayushman Bharat to provide high-quality health and medical services to the population for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensuring Universal Health Coverage.

AB-Health and Wellness Centre 'Arogyam Kendra' with a view to provide the comprehensive primary healthcare service in the State, primary health centers and sub-health centers are being developed as health and wellness centers. In Madhya Pradesh, these centers have been named 'Arogyam Kendra'. A total of 11.14 thousand centers have been targeted to be developed as 'Arogyam Kendra' in the State, in which a total of 10.88 thousand centers are functional in the current financial year. The achievements in this financial year are as follows: -

- A total of 1.85 crore persons have availed free health benefits, out of which free medicines have been distributed to a total of 1.65 crore patients. A total of 2.92 lakh people were screened for TB through these centres under TB free campaign.
- A total of 93.25 lakh persons were tested for hypertension, out of which 6.77 lakh persons are under treatment. A total of 92.5 lakh persons have been tested for diabetes, out of which 3.74 lakh persons are under treatment.
- Under the hub and spoke model, 324 hubs and 1610 spokes (related to diagnostic service) have been identified. In this hub and spoke model, 62.82 lakh free tests have been done for 15.76 lakh persons from February 2022 to December 2022.
- The public is advised to stay fit and healthy, under which 5.75 lakh people have benefited in this financial year.




Ayushman Bharat - 'Niramayam' Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) Government of Madhya Pradesh has provided Ayushman cards to 3.50 crore eligible beneficiaries in the State. Under this scheme, 494 Government and 540 private hospitals have been empanelled in the State. In the current financial year until January 2023, a total of Rs. 996.75 crore has been paid to the empanelled hospitals under this scheme and 3,22,746 persons has been benefited.

Ayushman Bharat-Digital Mission (AB-DM) A total of 2,36,68,763 Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts (ABHA IDs) have been created by the State Government.

BHIMA Pradhan Mantri Aysuhaan Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission PM-ABHIM) Government of India has approved 35 Block in Public Health Units, 17 Integrated Public Health Labs, 50 bedded critical care block in 11 District Hospitals and 50 bedded critical care block in 5 Medical Colleges. In the current FY till January 2023, a total of Rs. 117.76 crore was received by State Government from GoI and an expenditure of Rs. 90.15 crore was made.

9.3 Public Private Partnership

Innovative efforts are being made to encourage private participation in health facilities in the State. Major health facilities are being made available to the public with private partners.

Box 9.1 : PPP Models		
 Treatment/ OPD services	 Lab Test/ Diagnostics services	 Referral and transport services
E- Sanjeevani Telemedicine Specialist Telemedicine Dialysis services	Lab test CT Scan	Sanjeevani 108 Ambulance Janani Express Service

Treatment and OPD services – PPP

In order to facilitate outpatient (OPD) health facilities, telemedicine services have been expanded in collaboration with private service providers in the State to make patients contact the hospital, in which e-Sanjeevani telemedicine service, specialist telemedicine service and dialysis service are important.

E- Sanjeevani Telemedicine Services - Telemedicine services are being provided to all beneficiaries through 'Hub and Spoke' model through E-Sanjeevani portal in the districts. On E-Sanjeevani portal, 8,946 active HWCs - Arogyam Kendras - Sub Health/ Urban Health Centres are functioning as spokes (telemedicine service related). Till November 2022, a total of 30,81,240 tele-consultation calls have been completed by Madhya Pradesh through E-Sanjeevani portal. The cumulative progress made by the Department for a period of six months is as follows: -



Figure 9.1 : Tele-consultation Calls

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Specialist Telemedicine Services - The department has issued the tender to start telemedicine facilities at all the primary health centers of the State in public private model. In the first phase, the successful bidder is providing 3 types of specialist telemedicine health services at 550 primary health centers in 20 districts of Rewa, Sagar and Jabalpur divisions. In this financial year till

November 2022, a total of 14,05,674 tele-consultations have been completed in Gynecology, Pediatric and General Medicine streams. In the second phase, telemedicine facility has been ensured in the remaining 652 primary health centers of 31 districts under Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior divisions. Specialist Gynecology, Pediatric and general medicine experts' teleconsultation services have been started for the beneficiaries in all the 652 primary health centers. Till November 2022, a total of 1,56,864 tele-consultations have been completed. A total of 46,43,778 tele-consultation calls have been completed in the State till November 2022, out of which 30,81,240 tele-consultations are of e-Sanjeevani and 15,62,538 people have benefitted with expert's teleconsultation.

Dialysis Services are implemented in government health facilities under the public-private partnership. In this dialysis services programme, at least 5 machines are provided in each of the District Hospitals and at least 3 machines are provided to Civil Hospitals or Community Health Centers in the State. A total of 7,063 patients have been registered and 4.58 lakh dialysis sessions have been completed.

Lab Test and Diagnostics Services-PPP

The Wet Lease Model has more than 132 types of tests that have been performed and the project has served 48.6 lakh patients and 1.02 Cr investigations in the State.

CT Scan – The CT Scan services are provided in the state through the PPP model from year 2016. The State has sanctioned a total of 54 CT Scan centers, out of which 50 are in District Hospitals and 4 in Civil Hospitals. A total of 2.5 lakh total CT Scans have been conducted in FY 2022-23 (till January 2023). The CT Scan is free of cost for BPL/Ayushman Card HHs. Average cost per scan for Above Poverty Line (APL) patients is Rs.751.08.

Referral Transport Services - PPP emergency transport services are being provided in the State with special focus on women and children. The details are as follows: -







Sanjeevani 108 National Ambulance Services - Under the Sanjeevani 108 National Ambulance Service, a total of 1,002 Sanjeevani (108-ambulance) vehicles with emergency health facilities are operational in the State in public private mode, in which a total of 167 vehicles are equipped with Advanced Life Support (ALS) and 835 vehicles Basic Life support (BLS). These vehicles are being operated through a centralized 108 call center. 7.10 lakh patients have been served in the financial year 2021-22 and 4.75 lakh patients in this financial year 2022-23 till November 2022.

Janani Express Scheme functional in the State, 1,050 Janani ambulance vehicles are operational under the Janani Express scheme for transportation of pregnant women and sick children through PPP mode. Under this service, a free transport facility (home to hospital and hospital to home) is being provided to pregnant women and sick children (up to 1 year). Total 13.71 lakh beneficiaries were benefitted in the last financial year 2021-22 and in this financial year 2022-23 (till November 2022), a total of 8.33 lakh beneficiaries were benefitted under this scheme.

9.4 Key Health Programmes

9.4.1 Maternal and Child Health

State Government is concerned about maternal and child health. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of Madhya Pradesh is estimated to be 173 per 100,000 live births (SRS 2018-20) by SRS bulletin November 2022. State is implementing various maternal health and child care interventions. The details are mentioned below:

Box 9.2 Key strategy – Maternal and Child health		
 Strengthening antenatal check-up services for pregnant women	 Prevention and treatment of anemia in pregnant women	 Strengthening of delivery points to encourage institutional delivery
 Training - Daksh Lab / Skill upgradation of Healthcare Providers	 Various schemes to encourage prenatal checkups and institutional delivery	 Maternal and Child Death Review

Strengthening ANC services for pregnant women, department has made necessary modifications in the 'Anmol App' made by the Government of India and a new application 'MP Anmol' has been developed. The new application helps in tracking of high-risk pregnant women. Also, at least one checkup is done by the Doctor or Community Health Officer. From April 2022 to November 2022, 10.61 lakh pregnant women have been registered. The State is committed to 100 percent antenatal check-ups under Self Reliant India.

Prevention and treatment of anemia among Pregnant Women - injectable iron sucrose is being used at primary health center and injectable FCM is being used for the management of postpartum anemia in health facilities where higher number of deliveries are conducted. Total 64 blood banks and 112 blood storage units are functional for management of the severe anemia in state. For more precise measurement of hemoglobin level among pregnant women, 19,424 digital hemoglobinometer have been provided to the districts. Regular tracking and monitoring of identified anemic pregnant women are being done through the RCH portal and Suman help desk. Ferrous ascorbate tablets are being provided to pregnant women in 23 high-priority districts.

Strengthening of Delivery Points - to encourage institutional deliveries, state has identified health facilities as Delivery Points where delivery facilities are available in the state. Till August

2022, total 1741 institutions have been identified as Delivery Point out of which 1600 delivery points are functional. Obstetric Intensive Care Units (ICU) have been established in 30 District Hospitals and 5 Medical Colleges for the management of delivery related complications in the state. Covid-intensive care units (Covid-ICU) operated in 8 districts of the state are being used as obstetric intensive care units (Obstetric ICU).

Training- Daksh Lab - to enhance and upgrade the skills of health service providers, Skill Lab is being operated in seven divisions of the state. From April to November 2022, total 1,477 health service providers including Medical Officers, Staff Nurses and ANMs have been trained in a total of 128 batches.

Quality Assurance - In order to continuous improvement in the quality of healthcare services under Quality Assurance, all health facilities are being developed by the State Government in accordance with the 'Kayakalp' and 'National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) standards developed by the Government of India. The following quality measure parameters have been achieved in the year 2022-23: -

Kayakalp Standards - A total of 49 District Hospitals, 163 Civil Hospitals/Community Health Centers and 347 Primary Health Centers are being developed as per the Kayakalp Standards.

National Quality Assurance Standard (NQAS) - A total of 25 health institutions have received national standard National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certification.

LaQshya Program (Labor Room Quality Improvement Initiative) - 41 health facilities have been nationally certified under this program.

Maternity Assistance Schemes – under schemes of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) total 6.86 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited from the month of April 2022 to November 2022. The payment of the schemes is being made to the eligible beneficiary through 'e-Vitta' in the RCH portal. In Suman program, state level 'Integrated Command Control Center' and 'Suman Help Desk' is being inaugurated in 6 Medical Colleges and 51 District Hospitals at the district level. About 70,000 calls per months are being made to beneficiaries at the state level. Incoming calls related to complaints and suggestions have been started from January 2022, under which the complaints of the beneficiaries are being resolved at the state and district levels.

Box 9.3
Mukhyamantri Shramik Seva Prasuti
Sahayata Yojana
(April-November 2022)

2.91 lakh beneficiaries have benefited

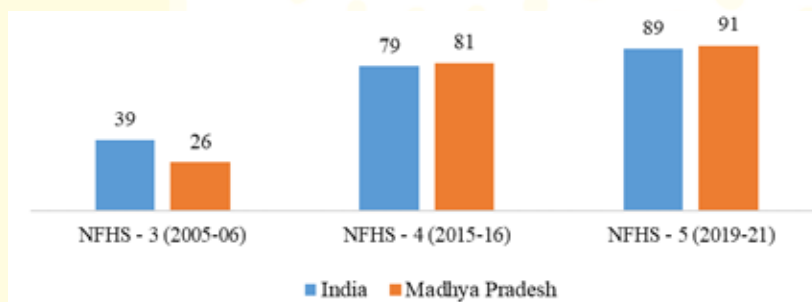


Figure 9.2 Institutional Births (percent)

Source : NFHS

Family Welfare Programme - achievement of the family welfare programme in this financial year (till November 2022) is as follows. A total of 1,10,223 sterilization operations, total 2,46,461 IUCDs have been inserted, of which 1,55,462 have been inserted post-delivery, and 90,999 at birth interval. A total of 81,253 female contraceptive injections Antara have been administered. Total distribution of 3,91,126 weekly oral contraceptive pills (Chaya) has been ensured. Total distribution of 32,40,530 oral contraceptive pills (Mala-N) has been ensured.

Child Health - The infant mortality rate of the State has been reduced from 70 per thousand live births (NFHS -3) year 2005-2006 to 41.3 per thousand live births (NFHS-5) year 2019-2021. The following activities are being conducted under the Child Health Program in the State.

Pediatric units: -

- 61 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) are being operated in the State, through which critically ill, low weight and premature newborns are treated. Through these units, 1,04,457 newborns were treated in the year 2022-23 (April to November 2022).
- There are 186 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) functional at the sub-district level. Through these units, 26,942 newborns benefited in the year 2022-23 (from April to November 2022).
- 58 Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICU) are functional for the treatment and management of critical ill children. In these PICUs, 73,095 children were treated in the year 2022-23 (April to November 2022).
- Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) are established in all the delivery centers, in which all equipment, material and trained staff are available for necessary newborn care.
- Neonatal High Dependency Unit (NHDU) been established in identified districts of Madhya Pradesh to reduce the Neonatal mortality.

Child Vaccination

- Indradhanush 4.0 - Intensified Mission Indradhanush 4.0 campaign was organized in 10 districts of the State during March, April and May 2022 in three segments. More than 18 thousand vaccination sessions were conducted and 71 thousand children (0 to 2 years) and 21.3 thousand pregnant women were vaccinated.
- Special Vaccination - sessions were organized during April, May and June 2022, where 85.5 thousand children (up to 2 years) and 30,600 pregnant women were vaccinated in more than 22 thousand sessions.
- Polio Campaign - was organized from 18 to 20 September 2022 in 16 selected districts in the state, total 37.55 lakh children (0 to 5 years) were given polio drops in the campaign.
- Adult Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccination campaign - was organized from 16 August 2022 to 12 September 2022, to protect children aged 5 years, children aged 10 years and aged 16 years from adult diphtheria and tetanus. In which, 35.67 lakh boys/girls were vaccinated beside the target of 55 lakh boys/girls.

Madhya Pradesh is continuously performing upright in child vaccination. According to the HMIS report, in this financial year from April 2022 to December 2022, the achievement of complete vaccination for the state is 93 percent.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) - under this Karyakram, the Child Heart Treatment Scheme is being implemented in the state from FY 2013-14. Under RBSK, the mobile health team are visiting the Anganwadi centers (for children from birth to 6 years) twice a year and in schools (for children from 6 to 18 years) once in a year. The children of Anganwadi and School are being screened for 4Ds i.e., Defects at Birth, Deficiencies, Childhood Diseases, Developmental delays and Disabilities. The screened beneficiaries who require advanced services are referred to tertiary level health facilities.

In the year 2022-23 (April 2022 to January 2023), a total of 114.09 lakh children were examined, in which 12.78 lakh (positive) children needed further investigation and treatment, out of which a total of 8.88 lakh children were treated. Total 18,007 children have undergone (Major and Minor) surgery. These children were treated free of cost in District Hospital, Government Medical College and other tertiary level medical institutions. From April 2022 to January 2023, total 1,435 children with severe congenital heart disease are treated in recognized hospitals. Early diagnosis of acute diseases and timely treatment of the sick is being done to improve the health of children.

Child Health and Nutrition Programme - to address anemia and malnutrition in the state, various evidence-based institution and community interventions are being implemented by the department. The State Government is committed to improve child healthcare services through maximizing its coverage. As per the National Family Health Survey-5 (year 2019-2021), severe malnutrition among children under 5 years of age who are underweight has declined from 12.6% National Family Health Survey-3 (year 2005-2006) to 6.5% and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) declined from 94 per thousand live births in NFHS -3 (year 2005-2006), to 49.2 per thousand live births in NFHS 5 (year 2019-2021).

Dastak Abhiyan (Home visit based joint strategy) - keeping in view the major causes of child mortality among children below 5 years of age, the State Government organizes Dastak Abhiyan for the comprehensive primary health and nutrition services. Dastak Abhiyan was organized during July to August 2022 in the state, where a joint team including ANM, ASHA and Anganwadi Workers conducts house-to-house visits and identify, manage and refer the child for common childhood diseases, severe malnutrition and severe anemic children below 5 years of age. In this financial year, a total of 83.31 lakh children's information was digitalized and about 80.63 lakh children were screened. A total of 13,919 children were admitted to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRC), out of total 47,585 Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Children identified during the Abhiyan. During the campaign, 8,430 children were diagnosed with congenital malformation and treated accordingly, 62.07 lakh children were screened for anemia through digital hemoglobinometer and Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablet was provided to 29.16 lakh children having mild and moderate anemia. Blood transfusion was made to 4,300 severely anemic children. In the campaign, a total of 71.09 lakh children in the age group of 9 months to 6 years were supplemented with Vitamin A syrup.

Child Malnutrition Treatment Strategy - Women and Child Development, and Public Health and Family Welfare departments are implementing the integrated management strategy for severely malnourished children. Under this strategy, efforts are being made to bring Severely Acute

Box 9.4

Child Surgery

- (April 2022 - January 2023)
 - Neural tube defect: 185
 - Cleft lips and palate: 1016
 - Club foot: 1436
- DDH: 43 lakh
beneficiaries have benefitted

Malnutrition (SAM) children to normal nutritional status through nutrition and health care in the community-based C-SAM program. For the institutional management of sick and medically complex severely malnourished children, 315 nutritional rehabilitation centers are operational at the district and block level in the State; where severely malnourished (SAM) children are treated according to standard norms. Non-Responder and Critical Co-Morbid children admitted in the said centers who requires superior/additional clinical examination and management, are sent to the SMTU/NRC/SMART unit (AllMS, Bhopal) and Medical Colleges. In the FY2022-23, about 49,800 sick severely malnourished children (SAM) have been treated in these centers.

Anemia Free India/NIFI Program - The program is being implemented by the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare in coordination with Integrated Child Development Services, School Education Department and Tribal Welfare Department. In this programme, iron folic acid is administered to beneficiaries in 82,734 primary school, 39,104 higher secondary schools and registered beneficiaries in 96,882 Anganwadi centers.

9.4.2 Urban Health

In the State, under the urban health programme, 924 urban health institutions have been sanctioned to provide health care services to the community of slums. Out of 924 institutions, 141 urban primary health centers are under the National Urban Health Mission and 783 are under Chief Minister Sanjeevani Clinic or Polyclinic (Urban HWC/U-HWC). A total of 141 Urban Primary Health Centers and 179 Chief Minister Sanjeevani Clinic or Polyclinic (U-HWC) are being upgraded and operated as Health and Wellness. A total of 27,22,720 OPDs, 3,96,683 lab tests, 1,00,770 people with diabetes and 1,44,248 people with hypertension have been provided health services in this financial year. Four urban health institutions of Bhopal Capital have been certified NQAS by the Government of India.

9.4.3 Climate Change and Human Health

State is implementing activities related with the effect of climate change over the human health. In this program, capacity building of departmental health workers especially monitoring and surveillance of climate for developing climate friendly health system, strengthening the health system by ensuring public awareness about the adverse effects of climate change on human health and prevention of various diseases. To achieve the objectives of the programme, collaboration being done with the private sector, and civil society and coordination with other government departments like Meteorological Department, Environment, Pollution Control Board, Education, Agriculture, Police, Public Health Engineering, and Disaster Management, etc.

- Under the programme, various promotional & awareness activities for the prevention and control of diseases caused by climate change, air pollution, cold wave, heat stroke, seasonal diseases, floods, drought, etc. Under this, World Earth Day, International Environment Day, and International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies have been organized.
- A target has been set to develop 10 health institutions in the State as Green and Climate Resilient Health Centers. This work is headway in coordination with Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam.
- Under the program, a total of 4,680 health workers (ANM, CHO, staff nurse and BEE) and 1,560 other department employees have been trained in the State. The said training program is in progress.

Under this program, research on the adverse effects of climate change, air pollution etc. on human health is conducted.

9.4.4 Other National Health Programmes

Various health programs are being implemented with the help of the Government of India.

Non-communicable Disease Control and Prevention Program - Cancer: - All the districts of Madhya Pradesh are providing Day-care cancer chemotherapy services to the eligible beneficiaries. Nineteen (19 types) of anti-cancer drugs are available in districts for day care cancer chemotherapy services. This year, the list of anti-cancer drugs has been expanded to include 24 new anti-cancer drugs. A Medical Officer of the identified civil hospital with the highest OPD of all the districts has been trained in the day-care cancer chemotherapy module through which cancer chemotherapy services are being provided to the beneficiaries. Under the population-based screening program, all three common cancers (breast, cervical and oral cancer) are being investigated. Divisional training centers have been established in the District Hospital of divisional headquarters of all divisions.

Table 9.2 : Patients screened for various types of cancer

Description	Oral Cancer	Breast Cancer	Cervical Cancer
Screening (April- Nov'22)	29,13,268	12,12,193	3,46,729
Screening (Cumulative)	90,78,559	41,90,006	18,95,692

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Strokes - Under the program, 52 District Nodal Officers and 52 Assistant Nodal Officers are enrolled in Madhya Pradesh. In September 2022, United Nations has rewarded Madhya Pradesh's efforts to control the blood pressure of 55 percent of hypertension patients. In Madhya Pradesh, 2.5 crore persons have been registered under the programme. of which 93,90,778 people were screened for hypertension and 7,02,458 were detected with hypertensive patients and 93,20,479 people were screened for diabetes, out of them 3,84,051 patients were diagnosed with diabetes. Non-communicable disease control clinics are being run in all 52 District Hospitals, 119 civil hospitals and 356 community health centers of Madhya Pradesh with the objective that the rates of possible complications caused by blood pressure and diabetes can be controlled in the future.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program - In Madhya Pradesh, 14 districts have been identified under the said programme in which necessary testing and publicity is being done for the use of iodized salt. At the same time, the Health Department is committed to free the said districts from iodine deficiency disorder. A total of 1,51,80,704 tests have been conducted under the programme so far. Iodine survey is under process in Alirajpur & Jhabua districts, after receiving the approval from Government of India.

National Fluorosis Control and Prevention Programme - Under the Program, 15 districts have been identified, in which clean drinking water is being provided to fluoride-affected villages by establishing necessary coordination with the Public Health Engineering Department. Under the programme, 15 lab technicians have been posted for the smooth operation of the fluorosis lab, and till now 47,616 dental fluorosis and 239 skeletal fluorosis are receiving treatment.

National Leprosy Elimination Programme - Under the National Leprosy Eradication Program, a total of 6,034 (April - November 2022) leprosy patients were found in this financial year 2022-23. At present the leprosy incidence rate in Madhya Pradesh is 0.86 per 10 thousand population, the number of deformity grade 2 is 177 (2.10 per 10 lakh population) and the number of child deformity grade 2 patients is 6. The Madhya Pradesh Public Health Act 1949 has been repealed and published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette notification to end discrimination against leprosy patients and to mainstream

Viral Hepatitis Control Programme - The achievements of the program in this financial year are as follows:

- A total of 7,29,366 pregnant women were screened for Hepatitis B, of which a total of 3,485 pregnant women were found positive.
- 6,92,441 persons were screened for Hepatitis B and 6,19,509 persons were screened for Hepatitis C.
- All the prisoners of prisons of the States are ensuring screening of Hepatitis B and C. Total 18,384 prisoners were tested for Hepatitis B and 15,071 tests of Hepatitis C ensured. All 64 positives cases of Hepatitis B and 19 Hepatitis C persons provided treatment.
- Health workers being vaccinated for all three doses of Hepatitis B.
- Screening and treatment of patients with PLHIV (patient living with HIV), Drug addict tattoo, dialysis and Thalassemia is being provided.

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme - Under the umbrella of National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme, 443 TB units, 902 DMC (Microscopic Centre) and a total of 30,595 DOT centers have been set up in Madhya Pradesh, for treatment and diagnosis of TB patients. In the year 2022 (January to December), 1.78 lakh (73 percent) TB patients have been identified and treatment has been started against the total target of 2.45 lakh. There is a provision of financial assistance of amount of Rs. 500 per month to TB patients for treatment, diagnosis, and nutritional food. In this financial year, a total amount of Rs. 42.09 cr. (April-November 2022) has been paid to TB patients. Medical facilities are being provided through 09 Nodal DRTB Centres (Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Sagar, Rewa, Chhindwara, Khargone, Gwalior, and Jabalpur) and 52 District DRTB Centres to provide superior treatment to highly sensitive DRTB/MDR/XDR TB patients. 30 districts from the State have been nominated for Sub National Certification in the year 2022-23.

National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI) - National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh. The main objective of this programme is to decline blindness rate in the state up to 0.3 percent.

Table 9.3: Achievement of the NPCBV-I Programme (April - Oct 2022)

Cataract operations	Free distributions of Spectacles to school-going children	Free distribution of Spectacles to Elderly patients having visual ailments
2,76,796	6,687	74,214

Source: Directorate of Health services, Government of Madhya Pradesh

National Deworming Day - As per the guidelines of the Government of India, under the Fix Day strategy, national deworming day is jointly organized in 51 districts of the State in coordination with the School Education, Tribal Welfare and Integrated Child Development Services Departments. Private school organizations, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Madrasas etc. have also been included in the programme. In FY 2022-23, a total of 2,76,13,072 beneficiaries were administered albendazole tablets.

Covid-19 Vaccination the State's achievement in Covid vaccination has been appreciated at the national level. Till January 2023, more than 6.27 crore vaccines have been administered in the State in the age group of 12 years, a total of 6.07 crore citizens (97 per cent) have been vaccinated with the first vaccine and 5.92 crore citizens (94 per cent) have been vaccinated. As per the instructions of the Government of India, the precocious vaccine is being given to adults above 18 years of age after the second dose of covid-19 vaccine. Till January 2023, 1.39 crore (25 percent) Covid preventive (Booster dose) vaccines have been administered against the total eligible 5.40 crore adults.

9.5 Ayush Achievements

AYUSH-Health and Wellness Center - The Government of India decided to develop 12,500 AYUSH Health and Wellness Centers (AYUSH-HWCs) across India under the National AYUSH Mission on 30 January 2019. Ministry of AYUSH has approved to develop 362 HWCs (out of 562 sanctioned) by the year 2021-22 in Madhya Pradesh. The main objective of AYUSH-HWC is to establish a holistic model based on AYUSH principles and practice to reduce the burden of disease and cost of treatment, strengthen people for 'self-care' and informed choice those who are in need. The process of posting of CHOs, yoga instructors and yoga assistants in these HWCs is underway. There is a plan to convert the remaining 1211 AYUSH dispensaries into HWCs in the coming years. HWC provides self-care as well as yoga, dietary counseling and high-quality health services, panchakarma, health promotion and treatment services to rural people.

AYUSH Gram total 75 AYUSH villages are functional in the State under AYUSH Gram scheme. Health survey of 1 lakh 87 thousand persons of 37 thousand families has been done. Adoption of AYUSH lifestyle is being encouraged in AYUSH Village, for reducing burden of the disease. In addition to conservation, promotion, use and cultivation of medicinal plants are encouraged.

Vaidya Aapke Dwar 'AyushQure App' (AYUSH Telemedicine) is an integrated form of medical science and engineering in today's era. In order to make AYUSH health services easily available to the general public sitting at home, the AYUSH Department has developed 'Ayush Cure App' under 'Vaidya Aapke Dwar Scheme'. On 'AyushQure App', citizens can choose Ayurveda, Homeopathy or Unani system of medicine as per their convenience by taking an appointment from a specialist doctor sitting at home and get medical consultation through video call from 100 specialist doctors associated with the app. Prescriptions are sent to patients through SMS. Exchange of X-rays and diagnoses between the doctor and the patient is also possible. The 'AyushQure App' has also been awarded the national level 'Scotch Award' in the field of medical science. A total of 57,776 apps have been downloaded since the launch of this scheme till January 2023.

Super Specialty Panchakarma and Wellness Centre - The Department of AYUSH, Government of Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with 'National AYUSH Mission' has established 'State the Art' Panchakarma Super-Specialty and Wellness Centre at Pandit Khushilal Sharma Rajkiya Ayurveda Sansthan, Bhopal. These centres have been developed as wellness centres like a resort, not just as a hospital, so that not only patients but also healthy people can stay as guests.

- All types of Panchakarma facilities are being provided in the center of excellent quality.
- Yoga, Customized Dietetics and Physiotherapy service facility.
- The centre has 17 deluxe rooms with 03 super deluxe rooms (suites), thus providing 20 private rooms and 30 semi-private beds. In this way, a 50-bed Panchakarma Super Specialty and Wellness Center is being operated.
- Food and housekeeping facility being provided by Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation.

State level task force - A Task Force was constituted by the State Government in February 2022 with the objective of promoting research in Ayurveda System of Medicine and to give direction to Ayurveda System of Medicine for the use of the common people and to create a common platform for communication and cooperation between the fields of medicine like Ayurveda and Homeopathy. The report of the Task Force is expected to be received soon.

AYUSH First Referral Unit - Government (Autonomous) Dhanvantari Ayurveda College, Ujjain is the first Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital in the State, which has been notified as First Referral Unit (FRU) by National Health Mission, Madhya Pradesh.

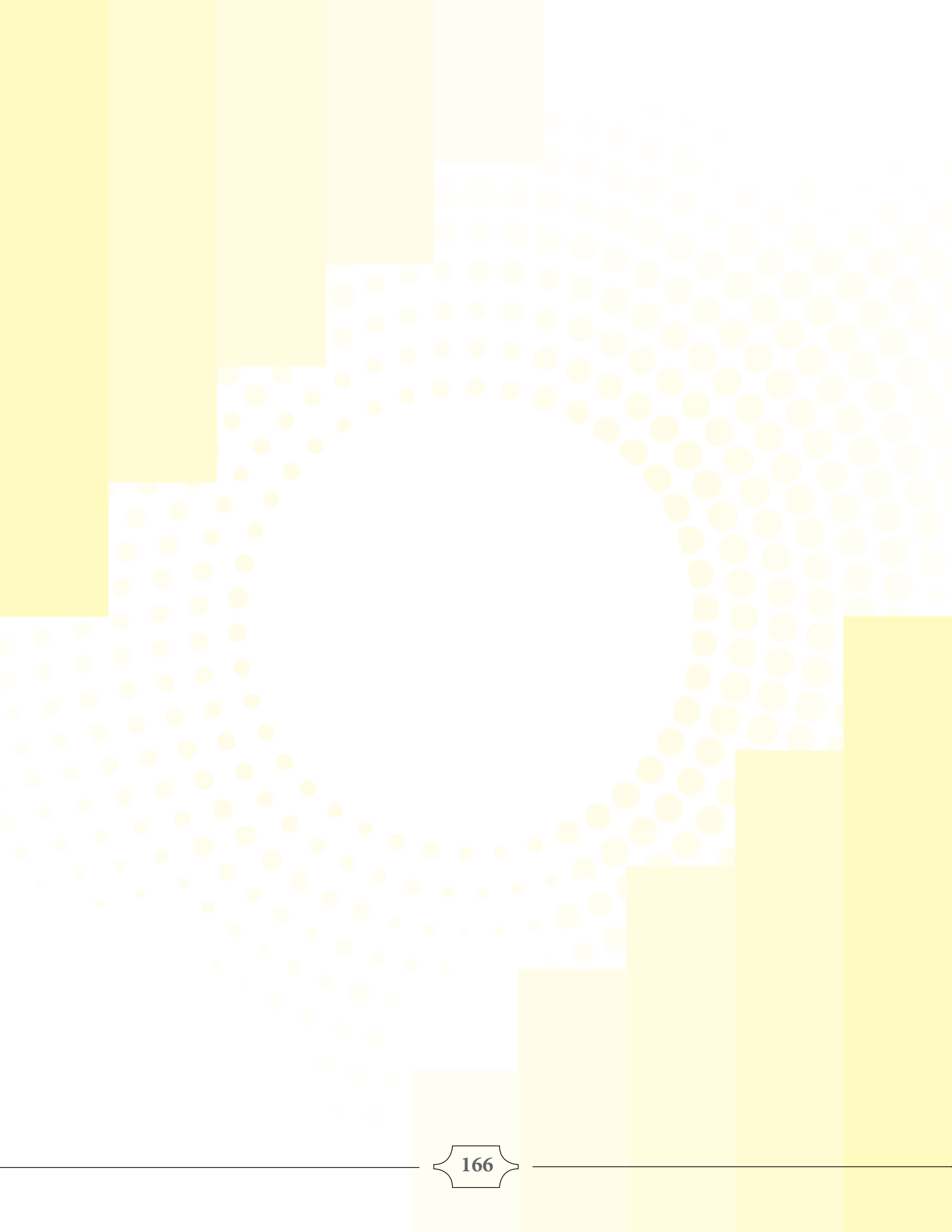
AYUSH Mela - AYUSH Fair was organized in all the district headquarters of the State on Sushasan Divas in on 25 December 2022.

ACR Portal 2022 - C.R. Enroll and compile throw online portal for all the officers/employees of the department. The department website has been upgraded.

Devaranya Scheme - The Madhya Pradesh Government is implementing Devaranya scheme in the State. It is a convergence-based scheme of the State Government, which aims to provide solutions to promote medicinal and aromatic plants use in AYUSH pharmaceutical industries with a view to providing livelihood especially to tribal and marginal farmers.

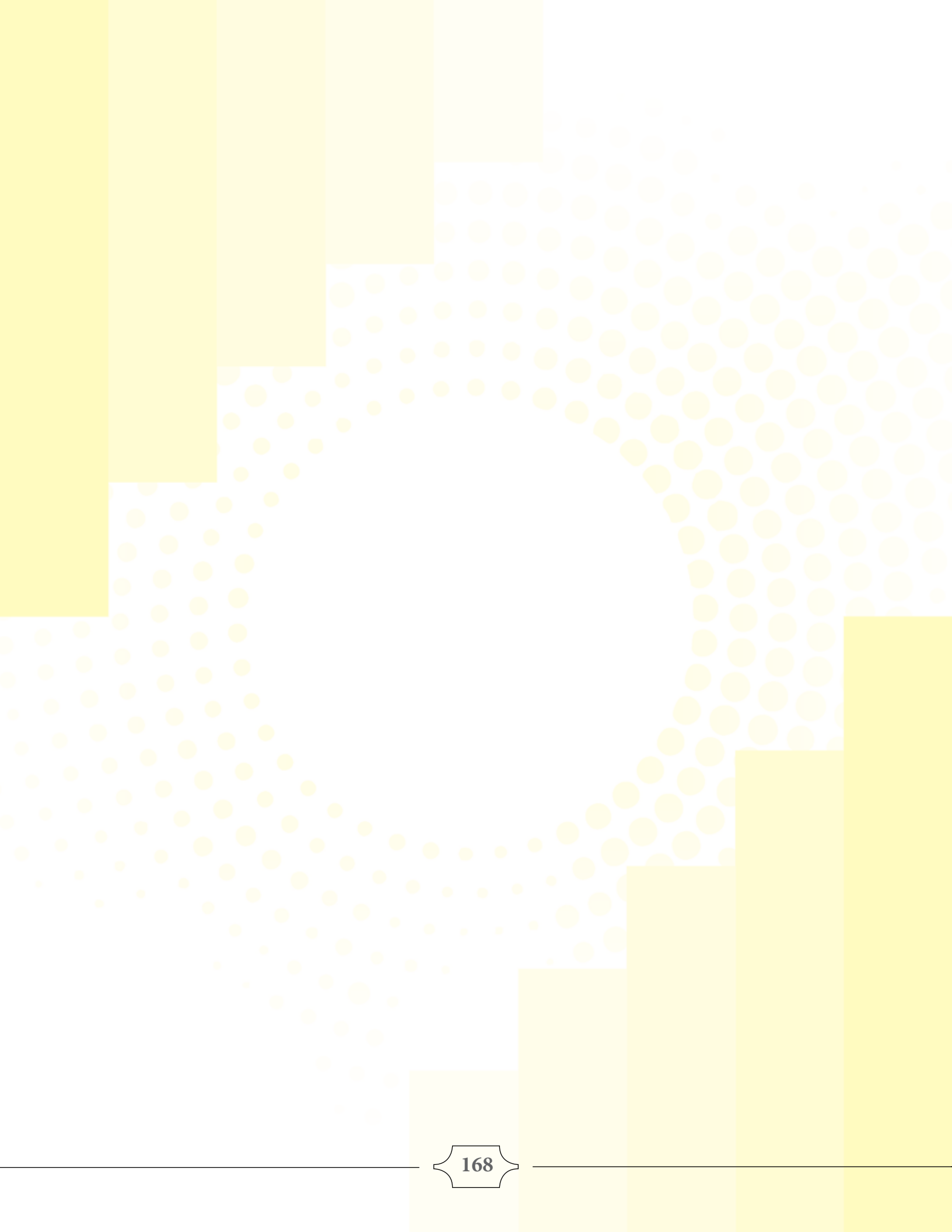
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Chapter - 10

**Education and Skill
Development**



Chapter 10

Education and Skill Development

Madhya Pradesh has made significant progress in recent years in ensuring quality education for all particularly at the elementary level, in line with the SDGs. The state also has also taken many steps for enhancing the quality of higher education and technical education with a priority accorded to vocational training and skill initiatives for harnessing youth power in the state. The state has also emerged as a leading education hub in the country with the presence of 'Institutes of National Importance' such as the Indian Institute of Technology, the Indian Institute of Management, and two National Law Universities. The state works through three main departments: the Department of School Education, the Department of Higher Education, and the Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment and implements a number of schemes and programmes. The Department of School Education is responsible for primary to higher secondary education, Higher Education Department aims for the multidimensional development of the youth's personality, and Technical Education focuses on all technical, vocational education and skill initiatives to make youth a competent workforce.

10.1 School Education

At the elementary level, significant achievements in the last financial year include the setting up of CM Rise Schools and steps towards implementation of the National Education Policy. A testament to this is the state's performance in the National Achievement Survey, 2021 with Madhya Pradesh ranking fifth in the entire country in the educational achievements of elementary classes. The UDISE+ 2021-22 data also shows the availability of school facilities in all the settlements of the state, with significant improvements recorded over past years in school infrastructural facilities as well as computer and internet facility.

At present, as per the UDISE+ Report 2021-22, Madhya Pradesh has almost 160 lakh children enrolled in 125582 schools including 62413 primary, 45106 upper primary, 8306 secondary, and 9757 higher secondary schools. There are total 9258 government high and higher secondary schools in the state. Total 38.46 lakh students are enrolled at high and higher secondary level in the state as per UDISE+ 2021-22. In line with the national policy directives, the Department has launched the Integrated Scheme for School Education, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in 2018 by subsuming the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The Scheme is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal for Education (SDG-4) and has now been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to ensure inclusive and equitable, quality, and holistic school education.

An annual work plan of 6067.1 crores has been approved for the year 2022-23 for School Education under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. The details of financial achievement for the year 2021-22 of the schemes related to Rajya Shiksha Kendra are shown in the table below. (School Education Department, 2022)

Table 10.1 : Samagra Shiksha Financial Progress 2021-22

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Component	Sanctioned Amount	Available Amount	Expenditure Amount
Elementary Education	4308.37	4293.46	3709.6
Secondary Education	993.71	1173.99	523.78
Teacher Education	44.63	55.01	22.71
Sum	5346.71	5522.46	4256.1

Source: Department of School Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh

The main objective of the campaign is to provide quality education to every child.

Table 10.2 : Enrolment in primary and upper primary level schools

(Numbers in Rs. Lakhs)

Level	Year 2020-21			Year 2021-22		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary (Class 1 to 5)	38.83	35.74	74.57	38.21	35.01	73.21
Upper Primary (Class 6 to 8)	22.28	20.47	42.75	21.86	20.15	42.00
Elementary (Class 1 to 8)	61.11	56.21	117.32	60.06	55.15	115.21

Source: Department of School Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh

10.2 Major Initiatives in the Last Financial Year

10.2.1. CM RISE Schools:

On an average, 100 students are registered per school in the State. The objective of this scheme is to ensure every student has access to high quality education. The Department of School Education has prepared an action plan for the establishment of CM RISE schools in an integrated manner (from KG to class 10th or 12th), with the goal of providing a high quality school in approximately 15 km range of each settlement, so that quality education can be provided to the students by improving the educational environment. The target is to develop total 9200 schools in the state as all equipped resource-rich schools.

- The operation of 370 CM Rise Schools has started. In order to make these schools fully equipped, construction works worth more than Rs. 6300 crore have been approved in this financial year.
- Labs and libraries have been modernized to equip these schools with all the resources. Furniture and TLM have been supplied. Security and cleanliness in schools have been outsourced.
- Co-scholastic activities have been started in all CM Rise schools. There has been an increase of 7 percent in the attendance of children as compared to last year.

- Principals have been selected through interview and Vice Principals, Principals and teachers of primary-secondary wing have been selected through written test. For capacity building of selected Principals and Vice-Principals, a five-day training has been given at IIM Indore and exposure visits have been made to good government and non-government schools at state and national level.
- At the state level, 1068 school leaders, 1543 science subject teachers and 422 sports teachers were given five-day training at the divisional level on leadership development.
- A total of 2962 teachers have been posted in CM Rise schools of 14 districts on the goals, vision and values of CM Rise Schools. Along with this, a one-day imagination workshop was organized for the state, divisional and district level officers of the department.

10.2.2. Actions to Implement the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020

In the past financial year, the Department of School Education has accorded priority to implementing the provisions of the National Education Policy, 2020, and has taken a number of initiatives such as constitution of a State Level Task Force under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, School Education. A State Curriculum Framework under NEP has been presented to NCERT in April, 2022 and efforts are on for online orientation of officers, principals, teachers on NEP. Focusing on early childhood care and education, in coordination with the Department of Women and Child Development, from education session 2019-20, 1500 KG classes have been started with 'one school one campus' schools as a pilot in 5 districts of the state (Bhopal, Chhindwara, Sehore, Sagar and Shahdol). 5 online courses have been prepared for the training of teachers of the above classes, while educational material has on local games, songs, poems, stories and riddles have been prepared in the local and regional language / dialect. In addition, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) State Core Committee has been constituted, with exercise books for children, teachers guide and teacher training initiated.

In addition, steps have been initiated with respect to development of curriculum and pedagogy in schools, including development of primers for teaching at primary level in local/tribal dialects like Gondi, Bhili, Korku etc. There have been efforts for ensuring equitable and inclusive education, namely for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) and for boys and girls especially from socially and economically disadvantaged groups (School Education Department, 2022).

10.3 Other Key Schemes of the Department

In addition, the Department of School Education has been running a number of flagship schemes with a focus on enhancing infrastructure, providing scholarships and other aid to facilitate quality education for all. Some of these are as follows:

Excellence schools

For the purpose of providing quality education at secondary and higher secondary level in government schools, a government higher secondary school has been developed as a school of excellence in each district and block headquarters. At present, the schools of excellence are operational in 43 district headquarters and 196 blocks (remaining excellence schools are CM Rise schools). Presently, at district level excellence schools, 45280 students have been benefited while at block level schools, more than one lakh students have been benefited. Scheme for construction and

operation of hostels along with district level excellence schools has also been started. At present, 45 hostels have their own building constructed in which hostels are being operated.

In the financial year 2022-23, the amount of Rs 11.49 crores has been provisioned for grant of excellence schools. Rs 7.35 crore was allocated till the third quarter and amount of Rs 6.13 crore has been spent. Under the hostel operation scheme, Rs 11.80 crores has been provisioned out of which Rs 8.1 crore has been allocated against which 7.35 crore has been spent (School Education Department, 2022).

Model schools

Govt. of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme in the year 2011-2012 to establish model schools in Educationally Backward Blocks. These schools were planned to be developed as benchmarks. Since 2015-16, this scheme is operated as State scheme. From year 2016-17, maximum 100 seats have been fixed in each class. Admission in class 9th of the model schools is done through a selection test. Model schools are functioning in all 201 educationally backward development blocks in the state. These schools have been successful in providing suitable study facilities to the talented students residing in rural areas. Presently, 54,795 students are studying in these model schools. From the year 2020-21, class 6 has been started in these model schools so that students can get education from class 6 to 12 in same campus itself.

From year 2022-23, 55 model schools are being developed under the CM Rise scheme. Out of remaining 146 schools, model schools have been constructed at 144 locations. Construction work of remaining two is in progress. This FY in 2022-23, Rs.12.82 crore has been provisioned for the scheme, Rs 8.20 crore was allocated till the third quarter and amount of Rs 8.00 crore has been spent (School Education Department, 2022).

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

The scheme provides for access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups belonging to SC, ST, OBC, minority communities and BPL families aspiring to study in classes VI to XII; and ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and upto class XII wherever possible. The scheme runs under Samagra Shiksha which aims at bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education. KGBV provides the facility to have at-least one residential school for girls from classes VI-XII in every educationally backward block (EBBs).

In MP, 207 residential Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools and additional 324 girls hostels were established in which 56 thousand girls are being benefited. Sports for Development scheme is being implemented in collaboration with UNICEF for the girls in these hostels and schools (School Education Department, 2022).

One campus one school (Ek Parisar Ek Shala)

Schools of different levels were operated as separate units in the same premises under the Department of School Education, due to which the human and physical resources available in different schools located in the same premises were not being utilized to the maximum in the interest of the students. By integration of different schools located in the same campus, availability of class-wise and subject-wise teachers have increased. About 35 thousand schools located in about 16 thousand campuses have been identified and merged as one campus one school (School Education Department, 2022).

Super 100 scheme

Under this scheme, students of government schools who get 70 percent or more marks in the 10th state board examination are given admission through a selection test. Selected students get to study class 11th and 12th in Subhash Excellence Higher Secondary School, Bhopal and Government Malhar Ashram Higher Secondary School, Indore. Alongside, they are provided with necessary coaching for admission in courses like engineering, medical, C.A., etc. through competitive examinations. In the financial year 2022-23, by making a budget provision of Rs 4 crore, the goal is to benefit 608 students (School Education Department, 2022).

Medhavi (Pratibhashali) Chatra Samvardhan Scheme

The scheme was launched in the year 2009-10 by the State School Education department. In 12 years, this scheme has become so effective among the students that they have become competitive to get better exam results. As a result of which, in the academic session 2021-22, 91,498 students of the state earned 75 percent or more in the first attempt of class 12th Secondary Education Board exam. With the budget of Rs. 228 crore under the scheme, an amount of Rs 25 thousand per student was distributed for the purchase of laptop and these eligible students were benefitted. With this effective scheme of the department, the results of class 12th of the students shown tremendous improvement which defines the success of the scheme (School Education Department, 2022).

Scholarship Schemes

Since 2013-14, the Department of School Education is running the Integrated (Samekit) Scholarship Scheme under the Samagra Social Security Mission (subsuming a number of previously running schemes) in which about 27 types of scholarships of 06 departments of the state government are being approved online through the education portal and transferred directly to the students' accounts. In the year 2020-21, the scholarship amount of about 724 crores has been transferred to the bank accounts of about 77 lakh students (School Education Department, 2022).

Free cycle distribution scheme

This year 2022-23, cycles have been distributed to approx. 1,00,000 students so far in class 6th and 9th. The process of cycle distribution to the remaining beneficiary students is under process. As a pilot this year, eligible students will be given the benefit of the scheme through e-vouchers in Indore and Bhopal districts (School Education Department, 2022).

Free textbook distribution scheme

Free textbooks are distributed from class 1 to 8 in government schools, registered madrasas and sanskrit schools. Also, there is a provision of Rs.600 for two pairs of uniform for all the students studying in all government schools of the state from class 1 to 8. Free textbooks are also provided to all students from class 9th to 12th studying in high school and higher secondary government schools. In financial year 2022-23, provision of Rs.102.00 crore was made in the budget. Under the scheme, almost 24,34,316 students studying in government school from class 9th to 12th have been benefitted by providing them with free textbooks (School Education Department, 2022).

Quality Improvement Scheme

For the children of Madhya Pradesh to perform better in national level competitions/ examinations and for the purpose of teaching a common subject matter throughout the country,

NCERT books have been acquired by the State. A total 271 of NCERT textbooks (all medium), of Environment Studies, Science, Social Science, and Mathematics, from classes 1 to 12 have been acquired for the schools of the state. Also, books prepared at the State Level (by SCERT) from pre-existing classes 1 to 8, a total of 67 (Hindi, English, Urdu and Marathi medium) textbooks for the education session 2022-23 have been revised and distributed (School Education Department, 2022).

10.4 Higher Education

Under the AtmaNirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023, the state has given importance to improving access and strengthening of infrastructure in higher education institutions, establishing new distance learning centres, quality upgradation, establishment and promotion of entrepreneurship, and setting up of the MP Knowledge Corporation to strengthen the higher education system in Madhya Pradesh (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2020).

According to the All-India Survey for Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2020-2021, Madhya Pradesh is at the sixth position with 2610 colleges and 29 colleges per lakh population. Madhya Pradesh is also in the top 6 States in terms of highest total student enrolment. 17,37,685 students are enrolled in private and government colleges. The average enrolment per college for the state of Madhya Pradesh is 666 and the national average enrolment per college is 646. There is a total of 74 universities in the State out of which 22 are State Public Universities, 39 State Private Universities, 9 Institutes of National Importance, 2 Central Universities, 1 State Open University and 1 Deemed Government University (Ministry of Education, 2020-21). Specialisation-wise break-up of the number of universities is shown in the graph below:

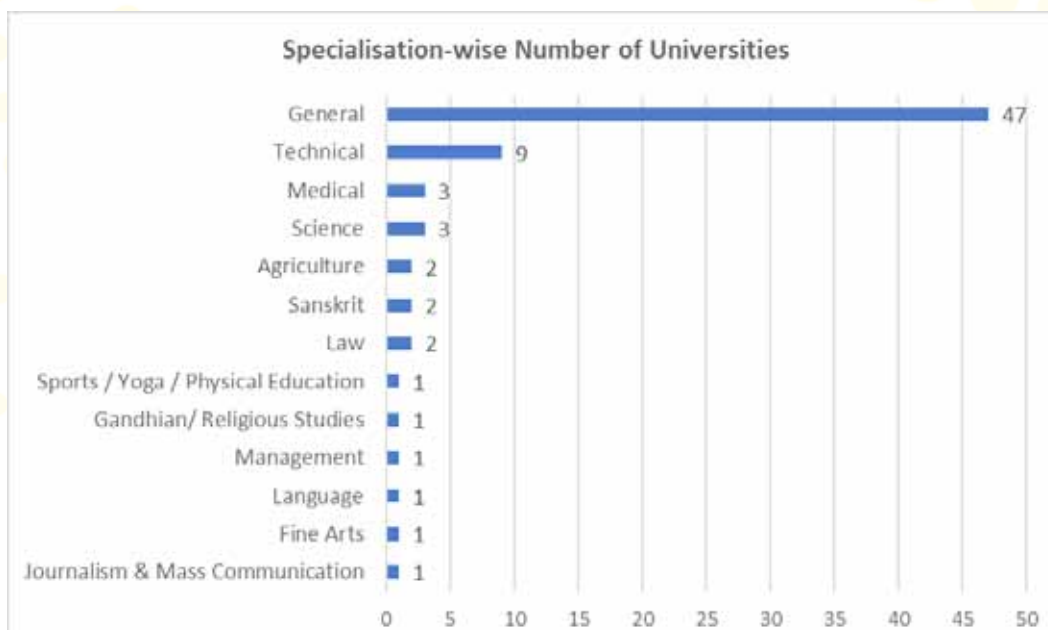


Figure 10.1 : Specialization-wise Number of Universities

Source: All-India Survey for Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2020-2021

In the year 2020-21, GER for higher education (18-23 years) of Madhya Pradesh is 27.1 whereas for India is 27.3. Compared with AISHE 2016-17 data, when the GER of the state was 20.1, the GER has shown an increasing trend in higher education.

10.4.1 Key Schemes and Initiatives in Higher Education

The key thrust areas of schemes and initiatives in the field of higher education has been to provide financial assistance and other facilities to students pursuing higher education, with a focus on the marginal and disadvantage, providing them career guidance while upgrading infrastructure. Some of these may be enumerated as below:

Living and Transport Allowance for Disabled Students pursuing education in Computer or Management

The scheme was launched in view of the recommendations made by the Human Rights Commission to provide students with disabilities studying computer and management in government colleges a living allowance of Rs 1,500/- per month. After completing graduation, the disabled students pursuing further studies get a transportation allowance of Rs.500/- per month in Municipal Corporation area and Rs.300/- per month in Municipality area. Under this scheme, financial assistance has been provided to a total of 66 beneficiaries by making a provision of Rs.30.00 lakh in the financial year 2022-23 (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Gaon Ki Beti Scheme

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to talented girl students living in rural areas of the state, to increase their level of education, and to encourage them toward higher education. In this scheme, the selected girl student is given Rs. 500/- per month (for a maximum of 10 months) for the graduate course while girl students pursuing medical or technical education get Rs 750/- per month for a period of 10 months amounting to Rs 7500/-. The girl students of urban or urban areas will not get the benefit of this scheme. This scheme has been implemented under the Global Budget from the year 2013-14. This amount is an incentive amount, so along with it the student can also get the benefit of other schemes. This scheme is applicable in all government and non-government colleges. (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Pratibha Kiran Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance as an incentive to the meritorious girl students of the city living below the poverty line to increase their level of education. In this scheme, Rs.500/- per month (for a maximum of 10 months) is given to the selected girl student for the graduate course while girl students pursuing medical or technical education get Rs 750/- per month for a period of 10 months amounting to Rs 7500/-. This amount is an incentive amount, so along with it the student can get the benefit of other schemes. Under this scheme, a provision of Rs.325.00 lakh has been made for the financial year 2022-23 and a total amount of Rs.100.57 lakh has been allocated. (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Free supply of books and stationery to SC/ST students

The objective of the scheme is to help the students of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe pursuing graduate/ post graduate courses in government colleges of the state. Under this scheme, books worth Rs.1500/- and stationery worth Rs.500/- are provided annually to the students of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes. For the year 2022-23, a provision of Rs. 5160.00 lakhs was made (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Laboratory Upgradation and Library Development Scheme

In the current scenario, for the purpose of enhancing quality in the field of science, particularly upgradation of laboratories for government colleges, the allocation of Rs.16.00 crores was received. In this way funds have been allocated to total 75 government colleges in the state for this purpose. For the development of infrastructure of libraries in government colleges, grants were provided to government colleges for setting up e-libraries under this scheme. With this grant, the college can purchase computer and its accessories. In the year 2022-23, by making a provision of Rs.1,43,20,000.00/- financial assistance has been provided to all 50 government colleges in the state (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Building Construction Scheme

An amount of Rs 100.00 crore has been allocated to the construction agencies in the financial year 2022-23 for the buildings and other construction works of government colleges of Madhya Pradesh. In re-appropriation, a budget of Rs.50.00 crore was received, which has been allotted to the construction agencies. In the financial year 2022-23, for 18 new buildings and 31 other construction works, in this way, administrative approval for a total amount of Rs 17399.40 lakh has been issued for the government colleges (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Abroad Study for Meritorious Students

The purpose of the scheme is to provide actual expenditure for studies to talented students of unreserved category admitted in foreign studies/courses or a maximum total of US \$ 40,000 or its equivalent in the currency of any other country. The student applying for the scheme should be a native of the state. For post graduate degree, the student should have minimum 60 percent in graduation degree from any recognized university / institute of Madhya Pradesh. Age of the applicant should not exceed 35 years for post graduate level admission and 35 years for PhD research. Applicant should have qualified GRE/GMAT/TOFEL/IELTS and have been admitted to a course of study abroad. The annual family income of the applicant from all sources should not exceed Rs.8.00 lakh. There is a provision to benefit 20 students every year.

In the year 2022-23, a budget allocation of Rs 240.00 lakh has been made for the said scheme. A total of 04 beneficiaries have received the benefit of the scheme (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022)

Ph.D. Research Scholarship For SC/ST and PwDs Students

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support for Ph.D. research. This scholarship will be given to a maximum of 100 SC, 56 ST and 10 differently abled scholars of all categories. 16,000 per month or the rate fixed by the Government from time to time is payable per annum for a maximum period of 03 years.

It is mandatory for the eligible applicant to be a native of Madhya Pradesh with the concerned research scholar being registered in the university for Ph.D. degree. The annual income limit for parent/guardian would be Rs.3.00 lakh for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Rs.1.00 lakh for the disabled student. She/he must possess minimum qualification as per UGC norms and must possess certificate issued by the competent authority. A provision of Rs.350.00 lakh has been made for the year 2022-23.

Integrated / Sanskrit Scholarship Scheme

Various integrated schemes are run by the Department of Higher Education to provide financial assistance to various students by providing scholarship on the basis of eligibility. To avail this scholarship, annual income of the parents of the students should not exceed Rs 54000/- and they are given 10 months scholarship according to the new rates. Different types of scholarships are currently operating and as per their fixed quota, budget provision for the session 2022-23 is Rs.30.00 lakhs, in which 508 quota has been earmarked for integrated scheme and 200 quota for Sanskrit scholarship. An amount of Rs 17.50 lakh has been spent under the said scheme, in which 66 students have been benefited.

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a scheme of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, which aims to increase the reach of higher education in remote rural and tribal areas along with increasing the quality of academics. Along with this, providing opportunities for higher education to the weaker sections and women is also a major objective. Under RUSA, in the last financial year, grants have been given for construction / upgradation / purchase to a total of 102 beneficiary organizations (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

Swami Vivekananda Career Guidance Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to inspire and provide continuous guidance to the students studying in all government higher secondary schools, government colleges and technical educational institutions of the state for their career through self-assessment for their overall personality development and prepare them for employment and self-employment. A budgetary provision of Rs 30.00 lakh and Rs 66.00 lakh has been made for the operation of Swami Vivekananda Career Guidance Scheme and Employment Oriented Vocational Training Scheme for youth in the financial year 2022-23 (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

10.4.2 World Bank funded Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Upgradation Project:

1. Construction work of new buildings of 50 colleges completed. Out of 193 colleges, infrastructure upgradation work of 48 colleges has been completed and remaining 145 is in progress.
2. Furniture provided to 247 colleges to improve the seating arrangement of the students.
3. Physics, biology and chemistry laboratory equipment are being provided to 247 colleges under the project.
4. Centre of Excellence (CEO)- Objective is to establish a center of excellence for better research and development in various disciplines, publications, industrial collaboration, incubation, etc. Basically, industry tie-up, research project, state level workshop, research publication and project and MoU's activities are being focused upon. Presently, established CEOs are working in all these areas.
5. Under the Center of Excellence, 03 universities (06 departments in Barkatullah University Bhopal, 02 departments in Devi Ahilya Bai University Indore and 07 departments in Jiwaji University Gwalior) have been selected, for which a total amount of Rs. 29.37 crores have been approved.

6. New proposals have been invited from Vikram University Ujjain, Rani Durgavati University Jabalpur and Awadhesh Pratap Singh University Rewa.
7. Tenders are being issued for establishment of virtual classes in 200 colleges, after establishment, teaching and learning will be done through e-content and expert faculty.
8. The process of setting up additional 937 smart classes in 225 colleges and computer labs in 123 colleges is in progress.
9. Apart from this, digital studios are being set up in 10 divisional headquarters, through which e-content will be created.
10. E-library software has been installed in libraries in 527 colleges and 16 universities. An amount of Rs 1.15 crore has been approved for the said work.
11. A total amount of Rs 7.37 crore has been approved for the purchase of necessary hardware for the effective functioning of e-libraries in 247 colleges.
12. A total amount of Rs 7.71 crore has been allocated to 196 colleges for academic excellence activities.
13. For the establishment of Digital Repository, the work of Learning Management System has been completed by MAPIT. The learning management was created under the integrated portal. Construction of 06 modules proposed in the first phase by MAPIT under the integrated portal is complete and work is in progress on the remaining 12 modules.
14. Training on learning management system has also been provided to the colleges.
15. For the first year of graduation, 800 e-content of major 21 subjects and 350 e-content for the first two units in 16 subjects of second year of graduation are available on the LMS portal by the teachers of the state.
16. For e-content creation, 2500 professors have been given online training through the Faculty Development Program by the Commissioner's office. 2100 faculty have been trained online through the Academy of Administration for 25 vocational subjects.
17. Establishment of SLNC-STATE LEVEL NAAC cell and training and cooperation is being provided for NAAC in 120 colleges of the state.
18. E-library cloud based software was provided to 527 government colleges and 16 universities with the help of NIC.

PMU has been established in the project office in 2018, whose duration is till 2024. Monitoring and evaluation of the project is being done by PMU.

Maintenance and auditing of accounts through accounting software is done in 200 colleges of the state, in the chart of accounts format prescribed by the Department of Higher Education and the World Bank is done (Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022).

10.5 Technical Education and Skill

Technical training and skills are important for Madhya Pradesh for realizing the potential of its workforce particularly the youth and cater to the need of its industries, vital to the sustained economic growth of the state. Technical Education and Skill Development has been accorded priority in the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023, with a number of time-bound outcome

and output targets set for this sector, particularly focused on providing technical courses aligned to needs of the industry, the deployment of technology for training delivery, priority to placement and entrepreneurship, and the establishment of incubation centres.

The Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment, Government of Madhya Pradesh is the nodal department for the sector and owing to its consistent efforts over the years, there has been a considerable rise in the number of technical educational institutes in the state. As of 2022-23, there are 1300 technical educational institutes under the Department (including government, government aided and autonomous) with a total intake capacity of 194478. There are 1020 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the state catering to a number of vocations, with 262 government ITIs and 758 private ITIs. The budgetary allocation for the sector for the year 2022-23 has been Rupees 91603.60 lakhs, with some of the highest allocations for polytechnics, aid for autonomous technical institutes and the Mukhya Mantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana (Department of Technical, Skill Development and Employment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2021-22).

In addition to this, the department has established Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) in the year 1997. The aim of the CRISP is enhancing the technical competencies of the intended target groups, e.g. polytechnic students and staff, job seeking diploma holders and other technical personnel and providing consultancy and information resources to promote and encourage performance of technical personnel. CRISP is running training cum production center to fulfil the requirements of small, medium and large-scale industries and overcome their challenges by providing training to youth in the area of job work and machining (Department of Technical, Skill Development and Employment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2021).

Table 10.3 : Technical Educational Institutes in Madhya Pradesh

Type of Institute	2021-2022		2022-23	
	Number	Intake Capacity	Number	Intake Capacity
Engineering & Architecture	151	55158	147	54998
MCA	45	2980	44	3130
MBA	211	38469	265	53556
B. Pharma/D. Pharma	157	18600	159	20000
Diploma engineering courses	136	28901	134	28699

Source: Department of Technical Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh

10.5.1 Initiatives and Achievements of Technical Education for the Financial Year 2022-23

- Against the available 194478 admission capacity in various technical and professional programmes in the state, 137406 admissions have been done through online off-campus counselling.
- One of the flagship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Technical Education is the Mukhya Mantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana. Started in 2017, the scheme has been launched to provide financial assistance to meritorious students of the state who have

passed their 12th standard for pursuing higher education with annual earnings of the student's parents/ guardians not exceeding Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. Under this scheme, the government pays for the higher education fees of those students who have obtained 70% or more percentage in the 12th standard from the Madhya Pradesh State Board or 85% and more in the 12th standard CBSE Board exam. As on January 31, 2023, an amount of Rs 161.16 crore has been made available to 54402 meritorious students in the academic session 2022-23 under the scheme. In the financial year 2022-23 (till January 31, 2023), 3712 students were benefitted at a cost of Rs 3.61 crores.

- In line with the government's commitment to enhance the quality of education in technical colleges, as outlined in the Atmar Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap, the Department organized through CRISP Bhopal, MSME Technology Centre, Indore (Indo German Tool Room) and MPCON, foreign language training programme and on-job training.
- A key achievement has been the signing of an MOU between the Directorate of Technical Education and IIT Indore whereby students of eight state-run and government aided engineering colleges of the state can visit and access lab facilities and Learning Resource Centres at IIT Indore and secure free internships.
- Another notable achievement has been initiation of teaching in Hindi medium in technical courses in five engineering colleges and six polytechnics of the state from the academic session 2022-23 (Department of Technical, Skill Development and Employment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2021-22).

10.5.2 Roadmap and Priorities for Technical Education the Financial year 2023-24

In line with the priorities articulated for the sector in the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023 particularly establishing centres of excellence and research labs, collaborations for knowledge partnership and mentorship, training of teachers, development of placement and career cells etc., the Department will be focusing on the following in the next financial year, that is, 2023-24:

- The state government has the target of setting up centres of excellence in two engineering colleges and five polytechnics in the state, in line with the Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap.
- With the objective of making quality learning easily accessible to all students, the Department intends to step up ongoing efforts in organizing online classes based on the syllabus for students studying in all government/autonomous technical educational institutions. Video lectures of subject experts and other reading materials will be made available on the web-portal of the Rajiv Gandhi Technological University.
- Further, the ongoing work of providing the facility of e-library established by the Rajiv Gandhi Technological University to all government/autonomous technical educational institutions is to be completed.
- A target of Rs 450 crores has been set for the year 2023-24 for providing free higher education to the financially weak meritorious students of the state under the Mukhyamantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana.

- In line with the targets set in the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh 2023 Roadmap for training of teachers, training programmes are to be organized as per the training calendar of the Department at CRISP Bhopal, Indo German Tool Room Indore, MSME Technology Centre, Bhopal, IIT Indore/IIM Indore for training of teachers on the latest available online platforms/technologies in order to ensure effective conduct of online classes and continuous evaluation and active participation of students.
- Last but not the least, a career and placement cell is to be set up in the Directorate of Technical Education to ensure better employment prospects of the students of the state (Department of Technical, Skill Development and Employment, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2022-23).

10.5.3 Skill Development Initiatives

Global Skill Park

Global Skills Park - City Campus was established in July 2019 at Govindpura Industrial Area, Bhopal as a state-of-the-art technical training institute of international level. It was established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and Singapore under the Madhya Pradesh Skill Development Project and this institution is an unprecedented step towards innovation in the world of Indian technical education. The aim of this project is to make the trainees efficient and help in the progress of this state, country and the world. In this institution, one-year certificate course of Advance Certificate in Precision Engineering is given to the pass-out trainees from Engineering Colleges, ITI Institutes and Polytechnic Institutes of the state (The Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment, 2019).

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Chapter - 11

Natural Resource Management



Chapter-11

Natural Resource Management

“We are blessed to be a part of a culture where living in complete harmony with the environment is central to our ethos. Let’s ensure that even the smallest step we take in our daily lives will be an effort towards conserving nature and natural resources.”

— Narendra Modi

Madhya Pradesh is endowed with natural resources with a wide diversity of forests, wildlife, water resources and mineral resources. The natural resources of the state form an important part of its heritage and are vital for the needs of the present and future. Sustainable resource management forms an important part of the State Government’s policy and it is committed to the broader objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations, especially, the Goal 15 of ‘Life on Land’. This is well demonstrated in the State’s performance in the SDG India Index 3.0 (year 2020-21) published by the NITI Aayog, where Madhya Pradesh ranked second in the country with a score of 84 (out of 100) in Goal 15.

In this chapter of natural resource management, the status of Madhya Pradesh's forests and forest resources, water resources and mineral resources, their contribution to the State’s revenue and economy and major schemes of the government have been discussed.

11.1 Forests

Madhya Pradesh has the largest recorded forest area (94.69 thousand sq. km) and forest cover (77.49 thousand sq. km) in the country (India State of Forest Report, 2021). A sizeable proportion of the State’s population is directly dependent on the forests for their livelihoods and sustenance. This makes it crucial for the state to play a pivotal role in conserving and effectively managing forests and their resources.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has initiated several programs in the forestry and allied sectors over the past few years. The budgetary allocation towards forests has seen a significant rise in the last one and a half decade, with the implementation of targeted government schemes and interventions. The state has been a pioneer in participatory forest management, being one of the earlier states to have adopted joint forest management. Madhya Pradesh is also the leading state in wildlife conservation, best exemplified by highest number of tigers in the country and introduction of cheetahs.

11.1.1. Important Policies and Initiatives

Madhya Pradesh has been a pioneer in taking proactive steps in conservation, forest-based livelihoods, rights-based management of natural resources, participatory forest governance, climate change mitigation, wildlife management and eco-tourism. Over the years, the state has started several initiatives and programs. Some of the major initiatives taken in the state are discussed below.

Notification of the Madhya Pradesh PESA Act

Madhya Pradesh has notified its PESA rules on the occasion of Tribal Pride Day on November 15, 2022. These rules have been made under PESA Act 1996. PESA rules empower gram sabhas to take decisions regarding natural resources in scheduled areas. This has given the tribal community more rights to take advantage of the natural resources of the Scheduled Areas, among other rights (Panchayat & Rural Development Department, 2023).

Implementation of Action Plan for Sustainable Forest Management

A ten-year action plan has been prepared for each forest division to ensure sustainable management of the State's forests by setting goals in accordance with the national and state forest policy, keeping the livelihoods of local communities at the Centre. In the FY2021-22, under the work plan for the purpose of conservation of water and soil, treatment work was done in 1.49 lakh hectare area in the managed regeneration group and 3.5 thousand hectares in the restoration group for the improvement of degraded forests. Rs. 15,418.39 lakh was spent in the scheme till December 2021 and 4.11 crore saplings were planted in the monsoon of the year 2021. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2022)

Green India Mission

The Green India Mission was launched in year 2014 as one of the 8 missions implemented under the National Action Plan for Climate Change by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India to deal with the adverse effects of climate change. The main objective of the mission is to enhance 'carbon sequestration' by improving the condition of forests, conservation of watershed areas and strengthening forest-based livelihoods of local communities. Action plan of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2022-23 has been approved by the National Executive Council of the Mission for the treatment of 32,538 hectares of forest area, amounting to Rs. 67.27 crore. For the year 2022-23, approval has been received for 5000 hectares area work. Under the year 2022-23, a total of 16,03,843 plants have been planted by treating an area of 26,389 hectares. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Bamboo Mission

Madhya Pradesh State Bamboo Mission was constituted in year 2013 for implementing the schemes of the National Bamboo Mission set up for holistic development of Bamboo sector. The major objectives of Bamboo Mission include promoting bamboo plantation in agricultural and community lands to provide quality raw material to bamboo based MSMEs and traditional bamboo artisans, encouraging technological innovations for increasing productivity of bamboo, promoting bamboo processing and product development units, imparting skill development trainings to traditional bamboo artisans, and encouraging research and development activities for value addition of bamboo. In FY2022-23, an Action Plan of Rs. 667.21 lakhs was approved for the state. Under the Bamboo Mission, bamboo plantation was done in 7,909 hectares of agricultural land in FY2022-23. In addition to this, under MGNREGA scheme, bamboo plantation work was carried out in 4,511 hectares of forest land through self-help groups of families residing in forest vicinity. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Moreover, under Aatmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh, the state government has identified 20 bamboo clusters for systematic development of bamboo sector by improving quality of bamboo and

promoting value addition and has carried out bamboo plantation, established bamboo processing and value addition units, and imparted skill up-gradation trainings and workshops to bamboo farmers and artisans.

Table 11.1 : Bamboo Growing Stock in Madhya Pradesh

Growing Stock		% of growing stock of bamboo in the country
Bamboo Bearing Area within Recorded Forest Area/Green Wash (in sq. km)	18,394	12.31
No. of culms (in crores)	476.2	8.93
Net Equivalent Green Weight (in 000' tonnes)	22,284	5.54

Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Forest Survey of India, Government of India

11.1.2 Budgetary Allocation to Forest Department

The budget allocation for the Forest Department by the State has increased by about 389 percent between FY 2005-06 and the FY 2021-22. The increased allocation reflects the growing importance of forests and forest-related issues with the introduction of various central and state government schemes such as CAMPA, Green India, Bamboo Mission, and Project Tiger over the years. A significant increase has also been observed in the budget estimates of the Forest Department for the FY 2022-23 (Figure 11.1).

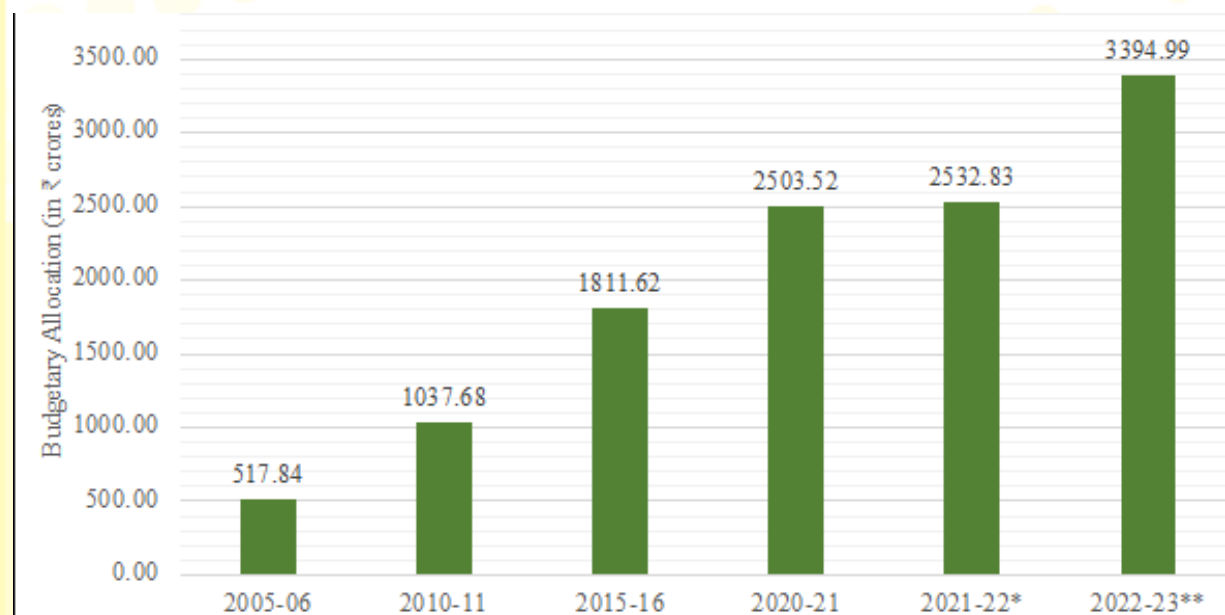


Figure 11.1 : Budget Allocation to Forest Department since FY 2005-06

Source: Demand for Grants Demand Number 010–Forest, Madhya Pradesh Government In the above chart, the figures of the budget articles for the FY 2005-06, 2010-11, 2015-16 and 2020-21 have been taken.

* Revised estimate of the budget of the Forest Department for the FY 2021-22.

**Budget estimate of the Forest Department for the FY 2022-23.

The maximum expenditure of the Forest Department is in the establishment of executive planning organization and executive forest circles, which is 33.98% of the corresponding budget provision in FY 2021-22, the estimated budget provision is estimated to be reduced to 32% of the total budget for FY 2022-23. The estimated budget provision of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be almost double (Rs. 856.04 crore) as compared to that of the FY 2021-22 (Madhya Pradesh Finance Department, 2023).

Keeping in view the essential role of public participation in forest conservation, the dividend provided to Joint Forest Management Committees has been increased from Rs. 15 crore in FY 2021-22 to Rs. 55 crore in the FY 2022-23. Under the implementation of the action plans, a budget provision of Rs. 402.36 crore is estimated for the FY 2022-23 for conservation groups. Apart from this, Rs. 124.90 crore in timber production, Rs. 146.13 crore under establishment of National Park, Rs. 76.07 crore in integrated development of wildlife habitat, Rs. 34.86 crore for plant preparation in nurseries, Rs. 14.88 crore for centrally sponsored scheme Integrated Bamboo Development Program, and Rs. 37.10 crore for National Afforestation Program (Green India) have been estimated for allocation in FY 2022-23.

11.1.3 Economic Activities

Revenue

The Madhya Pradesh Forest Department received a total of Rs. 1,262.24 crore in the year FY 2022-23 (till December 2022), against the target of Rs. 1,500 crore. At constant prices (FY 2011-12), the share of forestry sector in the gross state value addition (GSVA) is 2.22 % in the year 2020-21. The component-wise breakup of the revenue generated by the Forest Department in the state has been mentioned in the Table 11.2 (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Table 11.2 : Wood, Bamboo Production (Sale and Revenue Received)

Financial Year	Timber (cubic meter)	Number of Firewood	Bamboo (ton)	Revenue Received (in Rs. 'crore)
2018-19	270,732	160,542	34,256	1,116.29
2019-20	209,210	126,811	27,106	1,036.83
2020-21	176,472	101,861	37,218	1,294.68
2021-22	176,790	109,302	35,621	1,444.12
2022-23*	149,426	81,434	18,712	1,262.24

Source: Madhya Pradesh Forest Department

Note: Information regarding Timber, fuel wood and Bamboo upto January 2023. Revenue information upto December 2022. The targeted production of Timber, Firewood and Bamboo is 1,76,000 cmt. 1,10,000 stacks and 30,000 ton respectively. The Revenue target is Rs. 1500 crore.

M.P. State Forest Development Corporation

The Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation was established in 1975 with the objective of transforming low-grade forest areas into high-grade forests by planting valuable and multi-use species that rapidly increase productivity and quality. The corporation is profitable since its inception, with accumulated profit of Rs. 625.05 crores till the year 2021-22. The details

of year-wise production and revenue received are given in the Table 11.3. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation, 2022)

Table 11.3 : Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation Wood & Bamboo Production (Sale and Revenue Received)

Financial Year	Timber (cubic meter)	Number of Firewood	Bamboo (ton)	Revenue Received (in Rs. 'crore)
2018-19	89,340	88,518	2,360	241.04
2019-20	84,186	64,358	2,977	223.36
2020-21	68,309	57,259	3,748	181.88
2021-22	60,023	32,938	2,689	199.18

Source: Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation:

Note: The figures for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 are before the statutory audit.

Minor Forest Produce (MFP)

The collection of forest produce is an important part of the survival strategy of the forest dwellers. Generally, the extremely poor and landless families of the society, especially the women, depend on the collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for employment and food security. Therefore, to strengthen the livelihood of the collectors, a three-tier cooperative association of collectors has been formed in the state to organize the management of NTFP. There are 1071 Primary Forest Produce Cooperative Societies at the primary level, 60 District Forest Produce Cooperative Unions at the district level and Madhya Pradesh State Minor Forest Produce (Trade and Development) Cooperative Federation Limited at the apex level. After the implementation of the MFP-MSP scheme by the Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (TRIFED), firstly the minimum support price of 14 minor forest produce species was declared. In the second phase, rates were fixed for 18 species for collection of forest produce at minimum support price from the month of November 2020. In this way minimum price has been fixed for a total of 32 minor forest produce species. The work of setting up 107 Van Dhan Kendras is in progress under the project 'Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Vikas Yojana' run by TRIFED.

A plan has been devised under AtmaNirbhar Madhya Pradesh for GI tagging of the State's forest produce as 'Madhya Pradesh Product' and wider market expansion. In this regard, after receiving proposals from different areas of the state, minor forest produce with special quality and their areas have been identified. Among these, the GI tagging process of minor forest produce like 'Tamiya honey' and 'Panna ka Amla' has started following scientific study and the compilation of relevant data. In addition, the process of adopting forest produce organic certification protocol is going on for quality, product tracing and tapping international markets.

Tendupatta (Tendu Leaf): Through the Madhya Pradesh Tendupatta (Trade Regulation) Act, 1964, provisions have been made to regulate the trade of tendu leaves and to establish State's monopoly in the trade. The maximum amount of profit from the trade is given as bonus to the collectors. The information about collection and sale of tendu leaves in the state in the last three years is as follows (Table 11.4). (Madhya Pradesh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading & Development) Co-operative Federation, 2023)

Table 11.4: Tendupatta Collection and Sale

(Quantity in lakh standard sacks; Price in Rs. crore)

Collection Year	Total Stored Quantity (lakh standard sacks)	Quantity Sold (lakh standard sacks)	Selling Price (in Rs. crore)
2020	15.88	15.44	606.65
2021	16.59	16.34	843.65
2022	18.09	17.22	1001.49

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading & Development) Co-operative Federation Conservation and Livelihood

11.1.4 Conservation and Livelihood

Wildlife Conservation

There are 11 national parks and 24 sanctuaries in the state in order to ensure the protection and development of wildlife and their habitats, and with the objective of biodiversity conservation, preparing for climate change and to ensure sustainable operation of ecological services in the state. Of these there are 6 tigers Reserve, 2 Kharmor (Lesser Florican) Sanctuary, 2 Son Bird (The Great Indian Bustard) Sanctuary, 3 Gharial (and other water animals) Sanctuary, and 2 National Parks have been established for fossil conservation. The total area under National Parks and Sanctuaries of the state is 11,000 sq. km, out of which the recorded forest area is 9.46 sq. km. In order to minimize human interference for wildlife conservation, families living inside the protected areas are being resettled with better opportunities for their socio-economic development. A budget provision of 15.00 crore has been made in the year 2022-23. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Wildlife Census: According to the All-India Tiger Assessment year 2018, the number of tigers declared in the state on July 2019 is 526. The number of tigers is also increasing outside the protected areas of the state. For the first time in the state, 7,000 vultures were found in the state-wide vulture census done in year 2016. In the second vulture census year 2019, the number of vultures increased to 8,300. In the year 2021 vulture census, the total count stood at 9,448. Last year, under 'Project Cheetah', 8 cheetahs brought from Namibia were brought to Kuno National Park in the state. With this, Madhya Pradesh has become the only state with cheetah population in the country. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Participatory Forest Management

Joint Forest Management Committees: In pursuance of the National Forest Policy, 1988, Joint Forest Management Committees were established in Madhya

Box 11.1 : Ankur Plantation Campaign

The Ankur Plantation Program has been started by the Environment Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) under the Environment Department, Madhya Pradesh Government. The program has been prepared to ensure public participation in increasing the green area of the state with the use of technology. Registrations to the program are done through the 'Vayudoot Mobile App'. Participants have to plant at least one sapling during the scheme period and upload the photograph on the app with GI-tag of the planted sapling.

The participants have to arrange saplings on their own and are responsible for taking care of it. The participants are provided with a participation certificate upon uploading a new photograph of the same plant through the Vayudoot app after 30 days of plantation.

Pradesh through a Government of Madhya Pradesh resolution passed in year 2001. Madhya Pradesh is the leading state in the implementation of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in the country, with a strong JFM network of 15,228 Joint Forest Management Committees covering an area of 66,874 sq. km. (Source: India State of Forest Report 2019, Volume II).

Biodiversity Management Committees: Under the Biodiversity Act, 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) have been constituted in the state to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country's local bodies and for its documentation. There are a total of 23,557 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) that have been constituted in the state under the ambit of the Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board. The setting up of BMCs has helped in the preparation and digitization of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) of each BMCs by the year 2020-21 on the basis of secondary data received from the departments and local bodies. (AIGGPA, 2022)

Eco-tourism

The protected areas and sanctuaries of the state are major attractions for national and international tourists. Online booking has been arranged in Kanha, Pench, Panna, Satpura, Sanjay and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserves to facilitate the arrival of tourists in the protected areas. Equalizing the fees of Indian and foreign tourists attracted the arrival of 24 lakh tourists in the tourism year 2021-22. With the aim of expanding eco-tourism activities, the Madhya Pradesh Wildlife (Protection) Rules, 1974 has been amended, with new wildlife experience and recreation areas being notified. (Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, 2023)

Research Extension and Lok Vaniki

In order to increase the productivity of Madhya Pradesh's forests and promote afforestation work on community and private land outside forest areas, high-tech plantations are being operated under 11 research and extension circles.

In the rainy season till September 2022, 4.42 crore plants of different species were supplied from the nurseries. In the year 2021, revenue of Rs. 4.06 crore was received from the sale of plants in non-forest areas. Nursery management system has been developed for online information of 4.42 lakh saplings in the state under the tree plantation drive of the agro-forestry programme.

In the financial year 2022-23, under the 'Study and Research Scheme', two research projects are being conducted through the State Forest Research Institute and three through Tropical Forest Research. In the rainy season 2022, 9.16 lakh saplings of different species have been planted in different districts through regional forest boards. (State Forest Research Institute Jabalpur, 2023)

11.2 Water Resources

Madhya Pradesh is a rich state in water resources. Water is a limited resource whose demand is increasing continuously, hence it is necessary to use water judiciously. The average surface water available to the state is 81.5 lakh hectare meter (at 75 percent dependable yield), of which 56.8 lakh hectare meter is utilized by the state. Rain fed rivers like Narmada, Chambal, Betwa, Son, Tapti and Mahi have been originated in the state. The estimated amount of groundwater resources in the state is about 34,159 million cubic meters (Water Resources Department, Madhya Pradesh). In addition to the rivers; lakes, ponds and wetlands are also included in the water resource system.

Box 11.2 : State's New Water Policy Promotes Traditional and Modern Knowledge

Considering the changing conditions and emerging future needs for water, the Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy, 2022 (Draft) has been prepared by making necessary amendments in the existing Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy, 2003 to ensure conservation, storage, management and control of water resources of the state. Further, an expert consultation program was organized with eminent subject matter experts of the country and state on 30 September 2022 under the Chairpersonship of Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh to get the experts suggestions and feedback on the draft water policy, 2022.

Water is a public asset. Thus, active participation of citizens, voluntary organizations and other stakeholders are necessary in the consumption, distribution, conservation and management of water resources. Apart from usage of water in domestic, agriculture, industry sector; water resources are also essential for maintaining the ecological system. Hence, to take care of needs of diverse stakeholders, state's new draft water policy leverages on traditional & cultural knowledge, modern technologies and innovations. Various aspects of the National Water Policy, 2012 have also been suitably incorporated in the Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy, 2022 (Draft).

Multiple departments contribute in the development, conservation and management of water resources in the state, out of which Water Resources Department and Narmada Valley Development Department are the prominent line departments. Panchayat and Rural Development, also contributes in development and conservation of water resources through community mobilization and by implementing flagship schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Agreement (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Watershed Development and Amrit Sarovar Yojana etc.

Total budget estimate under various sub schemes for Water Resources Department in the FY 2022-23 was Rs. 6,863.99 crore. The revised budget estimates for the Water Resources Department in FY 2021-22 was Rs. 6,760.95 crore. Similarly, for the Narmada Valley Development Department, the total budget estimate for FY 2022-23 has been Rs. 3,263.29 crore and the revised estimates for FY 2021-22 was Rs. 4,723.86 crore (Finance Department, GoMP, 2022-23).

11.2.1 Conservation and Management of Wetlands

Natural and man-made reservoirs, ponds, lakes, wetlands play an important role in the management of natural resources from environment perspectives. The state has rich cultural and social tradition of protecting and developing ponds.

Wetlands are an important aquatic asset for ecosystem services. Wetlands, like forests and trees, play an important role in carbon sequestration, as well as naturally purifying water. They are not only important for environment but also for livelihood. A large part of the population is dependent on wetlands for drinking water supply, fisheries, boating and water chestnut cultivation etc.

Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules have been made in the year 2017 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, following which State Wetland Authority has been constituted in each state and union territory. Thus, Madhya Pradesh State Wetland Authority has been constituted and functional in our state. According to the duties and responsibilities mentioned in the Wetland Rules 2017, a digital repository of 15,152 ponds with an area above 2.25 hectares has been prepared

by the Madhya Pradesh State Wetland Authority. Information is also being collected about ponds with less than 2.25 hectares area in the state. Special efforts have been made to designate environmentally important ponds/wetlands in the state under the Ramsar Convention. Apart from this, efforts are being made to identify other wetlands from the environmental perspective.

As per Wetland Rules 2017, the work of notifying all such wetlands is also under process for which investment is being made by the central and the state government. The Wetland Rules, 2017 are applicable as they get notified under Ramsar site or rules. Attempts are being made get funding support under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) to conserve wetlands which are important for environment, livelihood, drinking water and irrigation etc.

Box 11.3 : Ramsar Sites in Madhya Pradesh

Three wetlands of state have received the status of Ramsar Sites in July 2022, by the Ramsar Convention. These wetlands sites are: Sirpur Wetland of Indore, Yashwant Sagar of Indore, and Sakhya Sagar of Shivpuri district. Earlier, only one wetland site (Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal) was designated on 19 August 2002 in Madhya Pradesh under Ramsar Convention. Currently, there are 75 Ramsar sites in the country, including four Ramsar sites in the state. Madhya Pradesh is at the sixth place in the country along with Himachal Pradesh in terms of designated Ramsar sites. Under the Wetlands Convention (Ramsar, 1971), a total of 2471 Ramsar sites are being designated worldwide as on year 2022 in the list of wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2023). Also, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI have identified 120 wetlands in the state.

11.2.2 Ground Water Resources in Madhya Pradesh

The total annual replenishable ground water resources of Madhya Pradesh in the assessment year 2022 is 35.24 billion cubic meters (BCM), which is slightly declined in comparison to the year 2013 (35.98 BCM). However, a slight increase in total annual replenishable ground water resources has been observed in the assessment year 2017 (36.42 BCM) and 2020 (36.16 BCM). A steady declining trend has been observed in the net annual ground water availability in the state as compared to the year 2013. In the assessment year 2013, about 34.16 BCM of net annual ground water was available in the state, which is declined to 33.38 BCM in the assessment year 2020 and subsequently declined to 32.58 BCM in the assessment year 2022 (Central Ground Water Board, 1995, 2013, 2017, 2020, 2022).

The annual groundwater draft is the amount of groundwater extracted annually for various uses. In the assessment year 2022, total annual groundwater draft of the state was 19.25 BCM, out of which 17.39 BCM (90.34 percent) was used for irrigation, 0.17 BCM (0.88 percent) for industrial use, and 1.69 BCM (8.77 percent) in is used for domestic purposes (Central Ground Water Board, 2022). Year-wise details of ground water resources of the state are available in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5 : Summary of Ground Water Resources in Madhya Pradesh

Particulars	2013	2017	2020	2022
Total Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources (BCM)	35.98	36.42	36.16	35.24
Net Annual Ground Water Availability (BCM)	34.16	34.47	33.38	32.58
Annual Ground Water Draft (BCM)	19.36	18.88	18.97	19.25

Source- Central Ground Water Board

The stage of ground water development is the ratio of the net annual ground water availability to the total annual replenishable ground water, which is expressed in percentage. There has been a steady increase in the stage of groundwater development in Madhya Pradesh. In the assessment year 1995, the level of stage of ground water development in the state was 16.67 percent, which has been increased to 55 percent, 56.82 percent and 59.10 percent respectively in the assessment years 2017, 2020 and 2022. Although, it is lower than the country's stage of ground water development figures during the same period, but the gap between State's and the country's stage of ground water development figures is continuously reducing. The stage of groundwater development in the country in the assessment years 1995, 2017, 2020 and 2022 was 30.04 percent, percent, 63.33 percent, 61.60 percent and 60.08 percent respectively (Figure 11.2) (Central Ground Water Board, 1995, 2013, 2017, 2020, 2022).

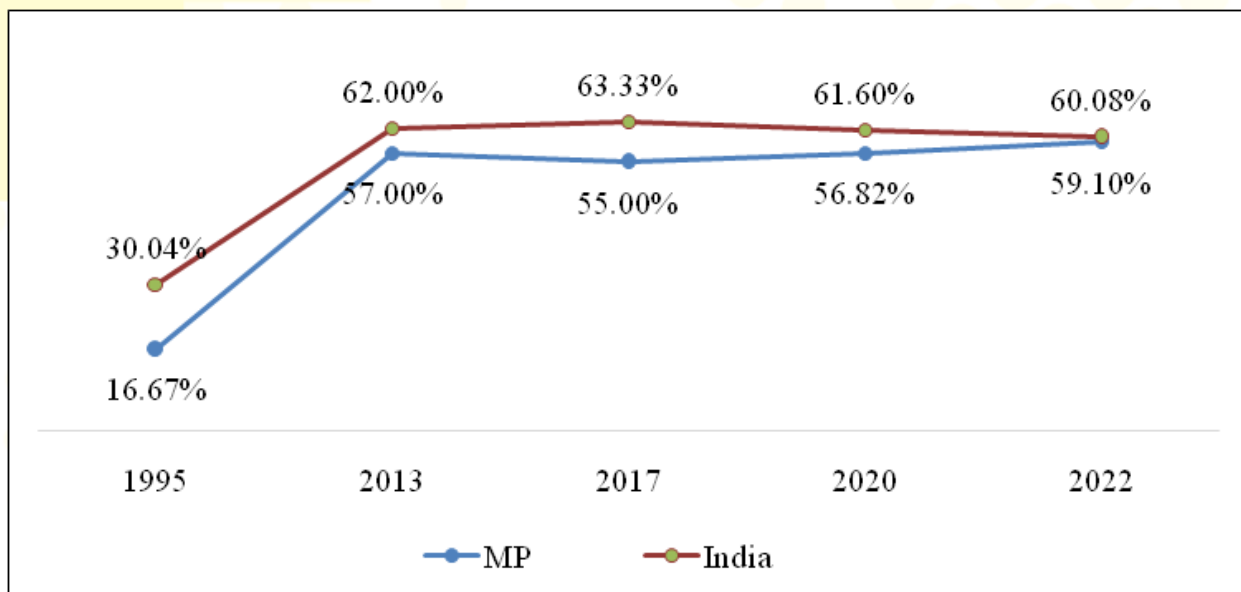


Figure 11.2 : Stage of Ground Water Development

Source- Central Ground Water Board

The ground water assessed units/development blocks are categorized into safe, semi-critical, critical, over-exploited and saline categories based on status of ground water development. In Madhya Pradesh, the number of development blocks in safe category were 264 in the year 2004; which is declined to 226 blocks (71% of the total development blocks/units in the assessment year) in the year 2022. This indicates the increasing pressure on ground water resources. During the same period, the number of semi-critical blocks/units in the state increased from 19 to 60 (19% of the total development blocks/units in the assessment year) and over-exploited blocks increased from 24 to 26 (8% of the total development blocks/units). According to ground water assessment report, 2022, out of total 7089 assessment units/development blocks in the country; 4780 blocks are categorized as safe (67% development blocks/units), 885 as semi-critical (12% development blocks/units), 260 as critical (4% development blocks/units), 1006 as over-exploited (14% block/units) and 158 blocks are categorized as saline (2% block/units). Basis of ground water development, the trend of assessed development blocks/units of the Madhya Pradesh are shown in the Figure 11.3 below.



Figure 11.3 : Categorization of Blocks based on Ground Water Development

Source- Central Ground Water Board,

Between assessment year 2020 and 2022, an improvement in the ground water resources have been observed in four assessment units/development blocks of the state. Out of these, 'Indore Urban' assessment unit of Indore district has been shifted from Over-Exploited category to Critical category. Similarly, other three assessment units namely Bhanpura and Malhargarh (from District-Mandsaur) and Jabalpur Urban (District-Jabalpur) have now shifted from Critical to Semi-critical category. Apart from these, a decline in ground water level has been observed during the same period in eight assessment units/development blocks of the state and no changes were observed in 305 assessment units/development blocks (Central Ground Water Board, 2022).

In addition, the depth of ground water in Madhya Pradesh during the month of May, which indicates pre-monsoon condition, was 40 meters below the ground level. Figure 11.4 and Figure 11.5 below show the depth of water table before and after monsoon.



Figure 11.4 : Depth of Ground Water Table (mbgl) in May

Source- Central Ground Water Board,

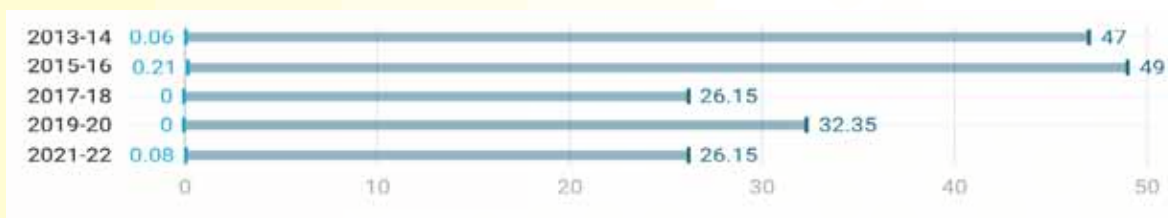


Figure 11.5 : Depth of Ground Water Table (mbgl) in November

Source- Central Ground Water Board,

Water level in the month of November is observed for the post-monsoon situation. The depth of ground water level in November is observed in the range of 26-49 meters below ground level.

Table 11.6 below shows that normal rainfall in the state is estimated to be in the range of 1073-1088 mm. The monsoon rainfall has shown erratic pattern in the last few years in the state.

Table 11.6 : Summary of Monsoon Rainfall in Madhya Pradesh

Assessment Year	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Monsoon Rainfall (mm)	Remark
2013-14	1073	1274.2	34.3% more rainfall
2015-16	1073	829.0	10.0% less rainfall
2017-18	1073	653.9	25.0% less rainfall
2019-20	1088	1351.1	44% more rainfall
2021-22	1088	991.7	8.9% less rainfall

Source- Water Resources Department, GoMP

Figure 11.6 shows the rainfall pattern in the districts of Madhya Pradesh. There has been an increase in the number of districts with excess rainfall in year 2020 as compared to the year 2015. The number of districts receiving normal monsoon rainfall have also increased, while the number of districts receiving deficient rainfall has decreased.

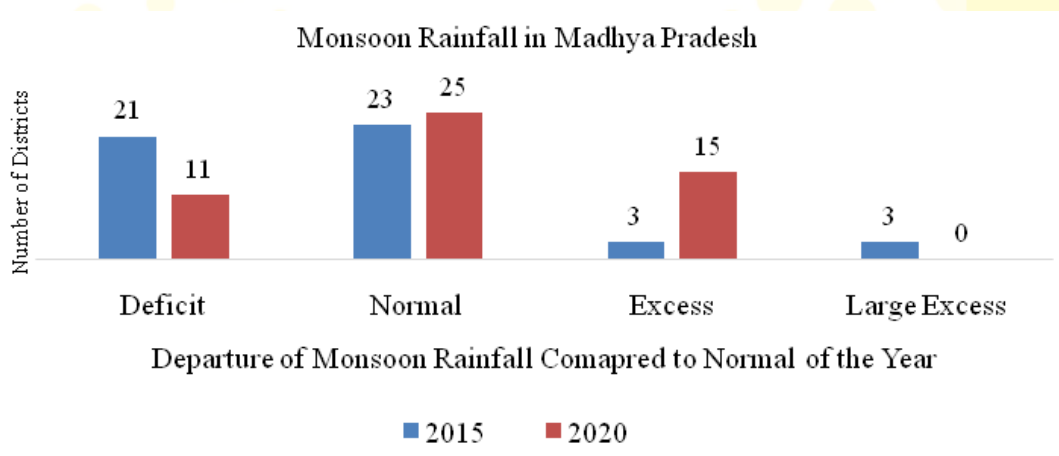


Figure 11.6 : Monsoon Rainfall in Madhya Pradesh

Source- Central Ground Water Board, 2017, 2020

In the regional rainfall pattern, districts in the west and southern regions of the state received above normal rainfall. Most of the districts of Central and Eastern Madhya Pradesh received normal rainfall. Whereas, the Northern districts, especially the Bundelkhand region, recorded deficit rainfall (Figure 11.7).

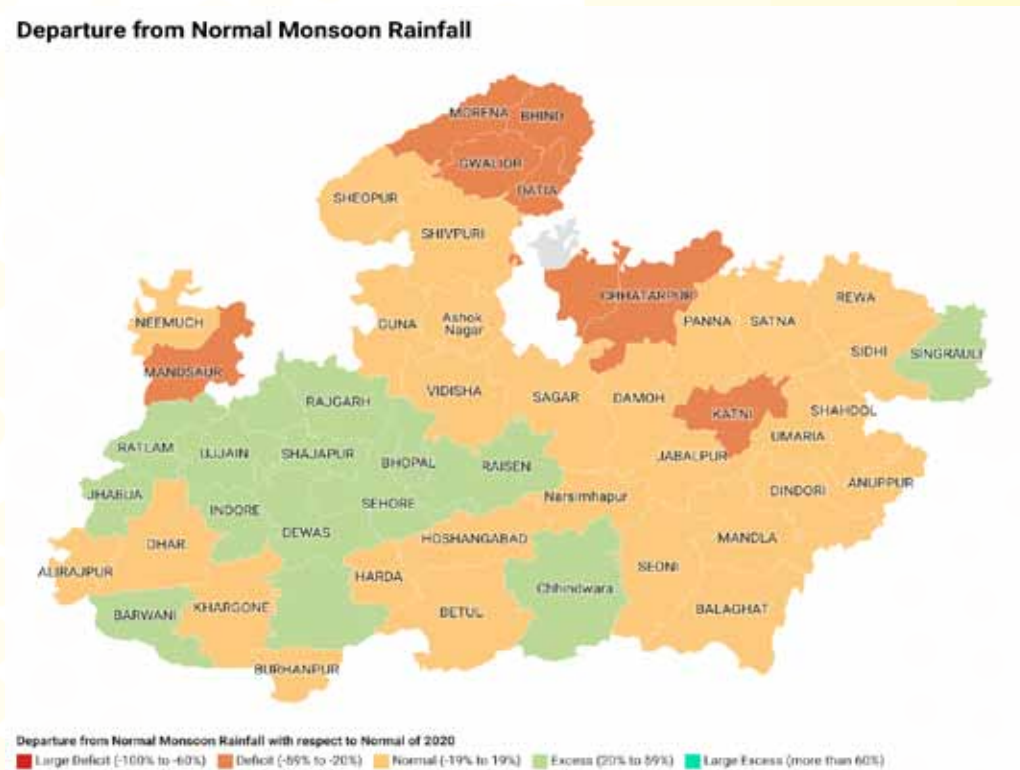


Figure 11.7 : Monsoon Rainfall Compared to Normal Rainfall, 2020

The Figure 11.8 compares the departure of monsoon and post-monsoon rainfall from normal rainfall for the year 2020, which shows that the number of districts receiving deficit and large deficit post-monsoon rainfall is high. The number of districts receiving normal post-monsoon rainfall is less as compared to the monsoon season rainfall. This indicates the erratic rainfall patterns.

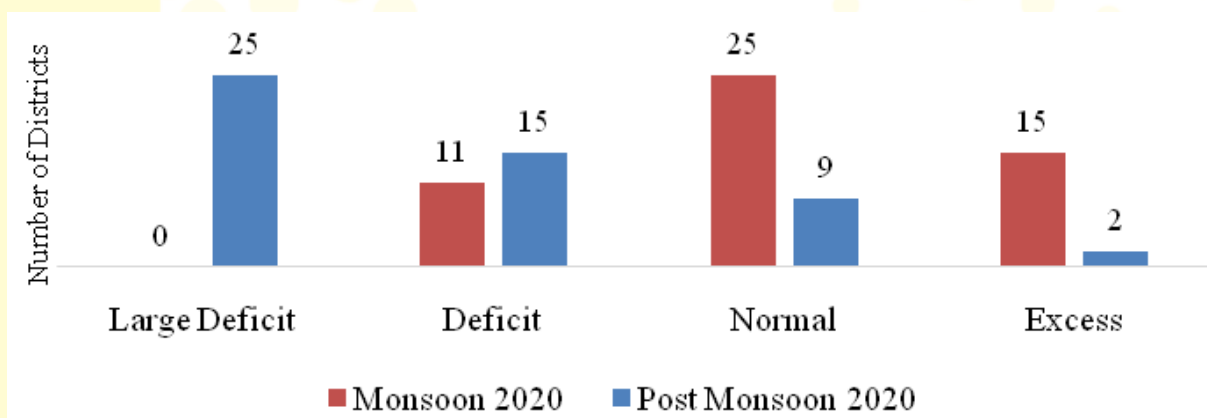


Figure 11.8 : Departure of Rainfall from Normal Rainfall in Madhya Pradesh (2020)

Source- Central Ground Water Board, 2020

Box 11.4 : Jalabhishek Abhiyan

Jalabhishek Abhiyan is an initiative of the state government to encourage people's participation in water resource development and management. Under this campaign, large number of check dams, stop dams, bori bandhan and other water harvesting structures have been constructed along with river revival initiatives and plantation drive at the river banks under Narmada Seva Yatra. About 4.5 lakh water structures have been built with people's participation aiming to check village's water in the village and farm's water in the farm land.

11.2. 3 Performance of MP in NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index

Madhya Pradesh ranked third in the Composite Water Management Index for the year 2018 amongst the high-performing states in non-Himalayan states. The state has been best performer in the 'Source augmentation and restoration of water bodies' and 'Major and medium irrigation—Supply side management' thematic area. Previously, the state also secured third and second ranks in the year 2016 and 2017 respectively (NITI Aayog, 2018).

11.2.4 Reservoirs in Madhya Pradesh

The Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors 143 major reservoirs in the country. Out of these, 11 reservoirs belong to Madhya Pradesh. The data of these reservoirs as on 19 January 2023 shows that out of total 11 reservoirs, 4 reservoirs have more than 80 percent of their live storage capacity at full reservoir level (FRL) (Central Water Commission, 2023). The details of water level of major reservoirs of the state are mentioned in Table 11.7 below.

Table 11.7 : Summary of Major Reservoirs in Madhya Pradesh

S N	Name of Reservoirs	FRL (m)	Current Reservoir Level (m)	Live Capacity at FRL (BCM)	Current Live Storage (BCM)	Storage as % of live capacity at FRL		
						Current year	Last year	Last 10 years average
1	Gandhi Sagar	399.9	397.97	6.827	5.465	80	82	72
2	Tawa	355.4	350.93	1.944	1.283	66	66	52
3	Bargi	422.76	421.38	3.18	2.835	89	85	74
4	Bansagar	341.64	339.84	5.166	4.358	84	73	75
5	Indira Sagar	262.13	258.88	9.745	6.791	70	54	58
6	Barna Dam	348.55	347.13	0.456	0.363	80	64	58
7	Omkareshwar	196.6	194.18	0.299	0.057	19	17	18
8	Sanjay Sarovar	519.38	514.95	0.508	0.22	43	42	30
9	Rajghat Dam	370.89	368.3	1.945	1.433	74	92	56
10	Kolar Dam	462.2	456.71	0.27	0.171	63	47	37
11	Atal Sagar	346.25	341.35	0.835	0.561	67	99	52

Source- Central Water Commission, Reservoir Level Storage Bulletin, as on 19 January 2023

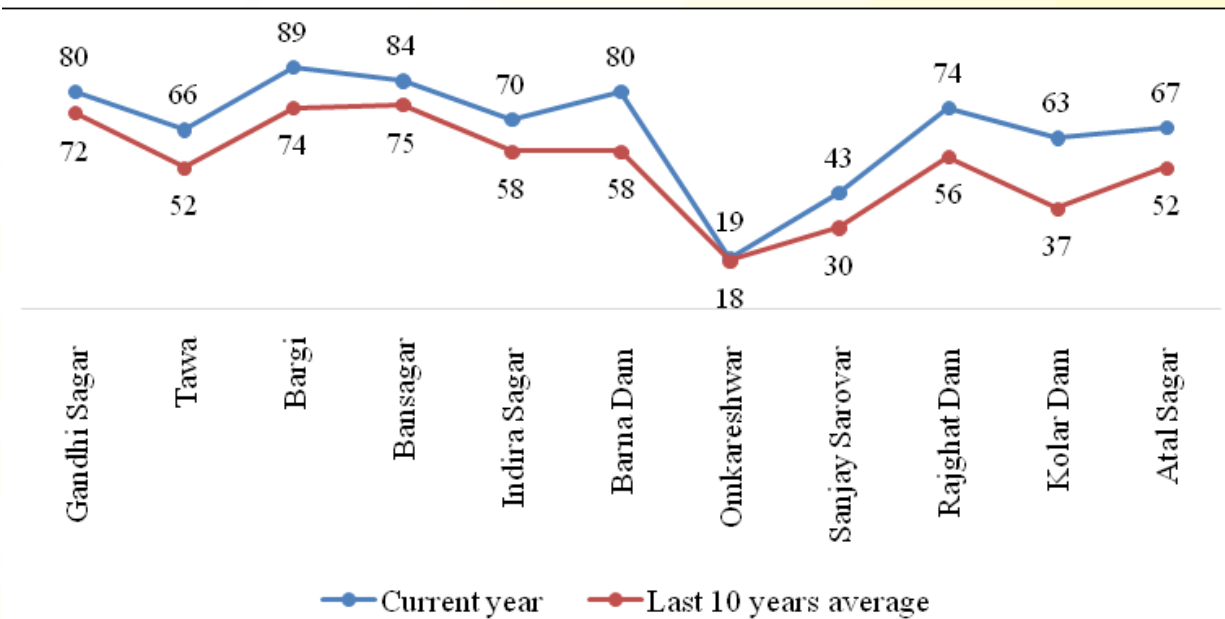


Figure 11.9 : Storage as % of Live Capacity at FRL

Source- Central Water Commission, Reservoir Level Storage Bulletin, as on 19 January 2023

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-** Watershed Development: - Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Management Mission is the nodal organization for planning, implementation and monitoring of watershed projects, which is under Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Madhya Pradesh. The main objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Watershed Development are - (1) Economic development of the community based on the watershed of ecosystem regeneration and upgradation of production systems (2) Natural resource management through sustainable activities at the community level (3) To improve the socio-economic condition of resource-poor and asset-less families, disabled and women. For the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - The budget estimate for the FY 2022-23 for watershed development was Rs. 200 crores. The revised estimate for the scheme for FY 2021-22 was Rs. 80 crores (Finance Department, Madhya Pradesh, 2022-23).
 - Under the scheme, 82 new projects costing Rs. 1,088.27 crore are being implemented covering 4.95 lakh hectare area in 36 districts of the state. The scheme has a provision of Rs. 22,000 per hectare for watershed management projects, in which 60:40 ratio is provisioned for funding support between center and state government.
 - A total amount of Rs. 225.97 crore has been made available under the scheme since its inception, against which an expenditure of Rs. 170.55 crore (75.47%) incurred in financial progress.
 - About 2,373 water harvesting structures have been constructed since its inception under the scheme, resulted in 5,182 hectares of land under irrigation facility.
- Atal Bhujal Yojana-** The project period is from year 2020-21 to 2024-25. The scheme aims at water conservation and improvement in ground water level. The total cost of the scheme

is Rs. 314.54 crores, which is 100 percent grant from the Government of India and the World Bank. The project is being implemented in six districts (Sagar, Damoh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Tikamgarh and Niwari) of Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh and nine blocks (Sagar, Patharia, Chhatarpur, Naugaon, Rajnagar, Ajaygarh, Palera, Baldevgarh and Niwari), which is expected to benefit 8,319 square kilometer area covering 678 Gram Panchayats (Water Resources Department, 2021). Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in seven States of the country (Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore. Under the Atal Bhujal Yojana, total targets for training programs at the State, district, block and gram panchayat levels were 5, 30, 54 and 7,616 respectively between year 2020-21 to 2022-23, against which, the achievements at the State, district, development block and gram panchayat levels were 10, 24, 60 and 7,988 respectively (Atal Bhujal Yojana Portal, 2023).

- **Mission Amrit Sarovar-** Under the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav with an aim to conserve water, it is targeted to construct at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (ponds) totaling 50,000 ponds in all rural districts of the country by 15 August 2023. Each Amrit Sarovar is expected to have at least 10,000 cubic meters of water holding capacity and pond area of minimum one acre (0.4 hectare). A total of 93,670 sites have been identified for the construction of Amrit Sarovar in the country as on December 2022, out of which, the total number of works started are 54,215 and out of the works started, construction of 27,318 Amrit Sarovars (50.39 percent) has been completed (Mission Amrit Sarovar Portal, 2023).

Madhya Pradesh is at the second position in the implementation of Mission Amrit Sarovar, based completion of Amrit Sarovar. The total targets allocated by the Government of India to Madhya Pradesh was construction of 3,900 Amrit Sarovar. Against which, 7,311 sites have been identified in the State, and construction works have been started at 5,372 sites. Out of the started works, construction of 2,648 Amrit Sarovar have been completed, which is 62.59 percent of the targets allocated to the State. (Mission Amrit Sarovar Portal, 2023).

The Amrit Sarovar being constructed under Azadi Amrit Mahotsav are not only creating water storage capacity, but also creating and recording everlasting place specific stories of glory, pride, history, heritage, social and religious movements, culture and other characteristics of the region. Amrit Sarovar's are multi-purpose water bodies promoting livelihood opportunities and developing as a tourist destination. People's participation and their ownership, better engineering and inter-departmental convergence are easily visible in the construction of these Amrit Sarovar, which are emphasizing on conservation and storage water resources as well as strengthening of rural economy and employment opportunities. Efforts are on to make Amrit Sarovar ideal ponds by encouraging efforts for drainage line treatment in the catchment area of Amrit Sarovar and to directly link families with livelihood activities like tourism, fishing, water chestnut production or other activities etc. Apart from voluntary labour & material contribution, more than 30.87 crores have been mobilized as machinery support and about 2.08 crores have been mobilized through other voluntary supports (including donation of land) through people's participation under the Mission Amrit Sarovar.

11.3 Minerals

Minerals have an important contribution in the state's economy and industrial progress. In terms of abundance of mineral resources, Madhya Pradesh is one of the eight major mineral rich states of the country. In the 6th National Mines and Mineral Conclave, New Delhi, July 2022, Madhya Pradesh Government, Mineral Resources Department has received first and second prize in two different categories, whose prize money was Rs. 3 crore and Rs. 2 crore respectively. In addition to this, in the year 2021-22, a memento and amount Rs. 2 crore for the successful auction of mineral blocks has also been received from the Government of India.

11.3.1 Important Policies and Initiatives

M.P. Minor Mineral Rules 1996

State's Mineral Resources Department is continuously working through exploitation, conservation, exploration and continuous monitoring of minerals under the rules recognized by the law. In the state, M.P. Minor Mineral Rules 1996 is effective. Except the minerals (sand and gravel) specified in schedule-one and schedule-two of this rule, the rest of the minerals are accepted on the mineral lease/excavation lease on government and private land. Due to the declaration of 31 major minerals as minor minerals by the Government of India, these 31 minerals have been included in Schedule-V of Minor Mineral Rules, 1996, by publishing a notification on dated 13.02.2018. As a result of this amendment, the prospecting licenses of these minerals which were approved before 22.01.2021, in those safe cases, the state government has decided to accept mining leases for a period of 30 years in many cases. In order to speed up the allocation of mines, promote investment in the state and provide maximum employment opportunities to the local laborers in approved mines, in respect of 31 minor minerals of schedule-five amendment has been made in the Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules, 1996. In addition to the royalty payable in schedule-one and schedule-two and schedule-five in the Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules 1996, it is proposed to take 10 percent equivalent amount of the royalty payable under the head of the District Mineral Foundation. Some minerals are also being exploited by the Madhya Pradesh state Mining Corporation constituted under the Mineral Resources Department.

Madhya Pradesh Sand Rules

The Madhya Pradesh Sand (Mining, Transport, Storage and Trade) Rules have been implemented from 2019, As a result, in the sand availability districts of the state, the process of allotment of mines as a group through e-tender was done by the Madhya Pradesh State Mineral Corporation Limited, and now the process of e-tender allocation is being done by the District Collectors. Regulation fee has been provisioned at the rate of Rs 25.00 per cubic meter on the vehicles of minor minerals coming from the Border States in the State.

Environment Management / Environment Clearance

Environmental management in mines is regulated by Environmental Clearance (EC) by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change or State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Consent to Establish / Consent to operate by Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Assurance of compliance with the environmental norms by Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

All the mines in the State are therefore required to deploy necessary pollution control devices including mist spray, foggers, dust suppression arrangements, pollution control during mineral crushing and sizing, where ever required. Sand mining, especially illegal mining of sand from rivers and natural water bodies has been a matter of environmental concern over the years before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the National Green Tribunal. Strict control is being exercised in the state by following the guidelines issued from time to time by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, December 2021).

Simplification of procedures for environment clearance in the state

There have been several interventions to simplify the environmental clearance (EC) process under the Ease of Doing Business of the Madhya Pradesh Government and other important implementation guidelines are as follows:- Fixed time period and compliance for environmental approval of B-1 and B-2 category cases, according to the EIA notification 2006, the minimum time limit for disposal of B-category cases by the Government of India is 105 days. As per the order of the Madhya Pradesh Government, Environment Department, the time limit for B-2 category cases has been fixed at 30 working days and for B-1 category cases, the time limit has been fixed at 60 working days, All the proceedings related to environmental clearance by SEIAA and SEAC have been ensured online, from receiving applications on the environment portal of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India to issuing an environmental clearance. For the convenience of the project proponents, the updated status of their cases is also displayed on the website of MP-SEIAA.

Simplification of procedures to encourage industrial investment

In order to encourage industrial investment in Madhya Pradesh, the procedures related to environmental permission/consent have been simplified, such as:

- Ending the practice of submitting physical documents for obtaining consent/authorization and arrangement for faceless scrutiny of received applications.
- Simplifying the procedures, the consent/authority-based e-signature system is implemented online (Transparent Consent Management System).
- There has been an arrangement for the board's water/air consent/registration facilities in 30 working days.
- Provision for automatically generated provisional permission by computer if the case is not resolved in 30 working days.
- Facility to provide consent/authorization through WhatsApp on registered mobile.
- Auto renewal facility on the basis of self-certification of the consent of orange and green category industries.
- Exemption from consent by classifying 744 industries in white category. In addition, reduction in charges by rationalization of Board's water and air consent fee and administrative charges for authority under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, public hearing fee etc. from 01.04.2022.
- 'Vivad se Vishwas' scheme was implemented with a view to facilitating industries/ institutions without consent.

- For categories of small, medium, and industries with investments up to 50 crores, the system of issuing water/air consent for minimum of 05 years is implemented.
- E-talk facility implemented for communication with industries/institutes.
- Real-time dashboard facility for tracking cases under process.

Application of science and technology in mining

National Mineral Development Corporation and Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur will develop spectral methods, products and algorithms for exploration using drones for mining. The collaboration between NMDC and IIT Kharagpur would further lead to the development of software spectral tools for mineral excavation and capacity building programs on mining technology. Drone-based Geophysical Surveys and Hyperspectral Studies for Mineral Exploration would be conducted by National Mineral Development Corporation for the first time in Madhya Pradesh. Discovery for various minerals and exploration for diamonds is being conducted by National Mineral Development (National Mineral Development Corporation , 2022).

11.3.2 Mineral Exploration

The estimation of mineral deposits is useful for setting up industries in the state. After survey/prospecting of mineral deposits, mineral revenue is earned after identification and auction of mineral blocks. Reserves of different categories of major minerals are economically available in the state. The details of the status of mineral reserves for the year 2015 and year 2018 are shown in Table 11.8

Table 11.8 : Mineral Reserves of the State

Mineral Name	2015-2018 Total stock*
Diamond	28.70
Pyrophyllite	28.55
Dolomite	2311.39
Manganese ore	57.71
Coal	29284.95
Limestone	9341.85
Rock Phosphate	58.05
Diaspore	7.56
Copper Ore	283.42
Bauxite	173.38

**Note: - Unit of Diamond is in Million Carat whereas for other minerals is in Million Ton*

Source: - Indian Mineral Yearbook, 2019 & 2020, Indian Bureau of Mines.

From year 2017 to November 2022, under the Regional Seasonal Exploration Program limestone, bauxite, rock phosphate, laterite reserves have been estimated in some districts of the state. Limestone – 838.99, bauxite – 7.99, rock phosphate – 3.6 and laterite – 1.87 million tonnes respectively in the assessment. In the year 2021-22, under the regional session exploration program,

prospecting work has been done in 02 areas of limestone in district Satna, 01 area in Dhar, 01 area of limestone in district Damoh, 01 area of bauxite in district Dindori of the state. In the year 2022-23, prospecting work is being done in 02 areas in district Satna, 01 area in Dhar and 01 area in district Damoh, bauxite in 01 area in district Dindori for limestone mineral. Mineral deposits will be estimated only after the completion of prospecting work in the above areas.

11.3.3 Production of Vital Minerals

According to the production figures for the financial year 2021-22, Madhya Pradesh ranks first in the production of diamond, copper ore and manganese ore, second in the production of rock phosphate and limestone and third in the country in the production of coal. It ranks fifth and sixth in the production of iron ore and bauxite respectively. The production value of major minerals in the state in the financial year 2021-22 was Rs 21,213.23 crore (final), which is 5.41 percent more than the production value of major minerals produced in the last financial year Rs 20,123.63 crore.

The year-wise details of increase/decrease in the production of important minerals in the state in the past years are shown in Table 11.9.

Table 11.9 : Production of important minerals in the state

(in lakh tonnes)

S. no.	Mineral	2019-20 (Revised)	Decrease / increase from last year (%)	2020-21 (provisional)	Decrease / increase from last year (%)	2021-22 (provisional)	Decrease / increase from last year (%)	Financial year 2022-23 till December (P.)
1	Coal	1257.26	5.95	1325.31	5.41	1379.53	5.03	961.72
2	Bauxite	6.86	(-)8.54	6.32	(-)7.86	6.03	(-)3.79	4.24
3	Copper ore	25.44	0.10	22.39	(-)12.00	24.42	9.07	14.31
4	Iron ore	33.43	19.31	40.94	22.46	73.99	80.73	32.41
5	Manganese ore	9.63	2.08	9.34	(-)2.96	8.49	(-)9.10	5.32
6	Rock Phosphate	1.00	0.97	0.98	(-)2.08	1.13	15.45	2.37
7	Diamond (carat)	28816	(-)25.03	13916	(-)51.70	266.00	(-)98.08	326.72
8	Limestone	471.18	(-)5.95	460.99	(-)2.16	501.40	8.77	322.15

Note: - (1) Revised figures of 2019-20 have been published by IBM, Nagpur for March 2021 and revised figures for 2020-21 and provisional figures for 2021-22 have been quoted from publications of March 2022 (advance) by IBM.

(2) IBM The March 2022 (advance) publication of the Coal production figures for the financial year 2020-21 shows 474.35 lakh tonnes, which appears to be a human error, which has been found in the final figures of I.B.M. Amendments are inevitable, therefore, in place of the above figure, as per the publication of March 2021, the provisional figure of coal production has been taken as 1325.31 lakh tonnes only, which will be revised on receipt of the revised figure.

(3) In Article 12.3.2, in determining the place of Madhya Pradesh in India with respect to the production of various major minerals, I.B.M. Production figures for FY 2021-22 as on March 2022 (advance) have been used. The figures for financial year 2022-23 is as per information received from the district offices.

There has been an increase in the production of important minerals such as coal, copper ore, iron ore, rock phosphate and limestone in the state in the financial year 2021-22 as compared to the year 2020-21. The percentage increase was recorded as 5.03, 9.07, 80.73, 15.45 and 8.77 percent respectively. During the same period, there was a decrease in the production of bauxite, manganese ore and diamond. The percentage reduction was recorded as 3.79, 9.10 and 98.08 percent respectively (Indian Bureau of Mines, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022).

The value of important minerals in the state in lakh rupees from financial year 2019-20 to December of financial year 2022-23 is shown in Table 11.10.

Table 11.10 : Value of important minerals in the state

(in lakh Rupees)

S. no.	Mineral	Financial year 2019-20 (R.)	Financial year 2020-21 (P.)	Financial year 2021-22 (P.)	Financial year 2022-23 Till December (P.)
1	Coal	1,497,874.42	1,758,686.37	1,808,301.72	1,260,637.92
2	Bauxite	5,469.53	4,798.18	4,935.90	3,434.19
3	Copper ore	39,254.59	39,372.13	43,966.22	25,754.81
4	Iron ore	17,290.68	21,468.70	46,679.40	20,444.69
5	Manganese ore	62,208.12	56,844.83	68,319.64	42,790.33
6	Rock Phosphate	943.04	920.07	1,113.98	2,318.95
7	Diamond (carat)	3,525.00	1,476.96	180.51	221.72
8	Limestone	123,323.60	128,796.09	147,825.52	94,978.42

Source – Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production March 2021 & March 2022, Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

Note: - (1) Value of minerals in the financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21 is as per I.B.M. publication March 2021 & March 2022 (Advance). While the information available at that time for the financial years 2022-23 is calculated by multiplying the average prices of 2021-22 with the production figures received from the district.

(2) The value of copper ore is calculated according to the annual return of Hindustan Copper Limited and the value of coal is calculated according to royalty.

(3) The grade wise per tonne price of coal is issued by Coal India Limited from G1 to G17, which varies. The price shown in this information is the simple average price of all the grades of coal produced in the state out of the above grades.

(R.) – Revised

(P.) – Provisional

11.3.4 Budgetary Provisions and Revenue

According to Table 12.11, in the budget estimate FY2022-23, a total of 200 crores on minor construction work and other charges and a total of 300 crores on major construction work and sub-major construction work under the scheme “5453 District Mineral Fund”, in this way total 500 crores were provisioned.

Table 11.11: Scheme-wise (sub-scheme) details of provisions

(Amount in crore)

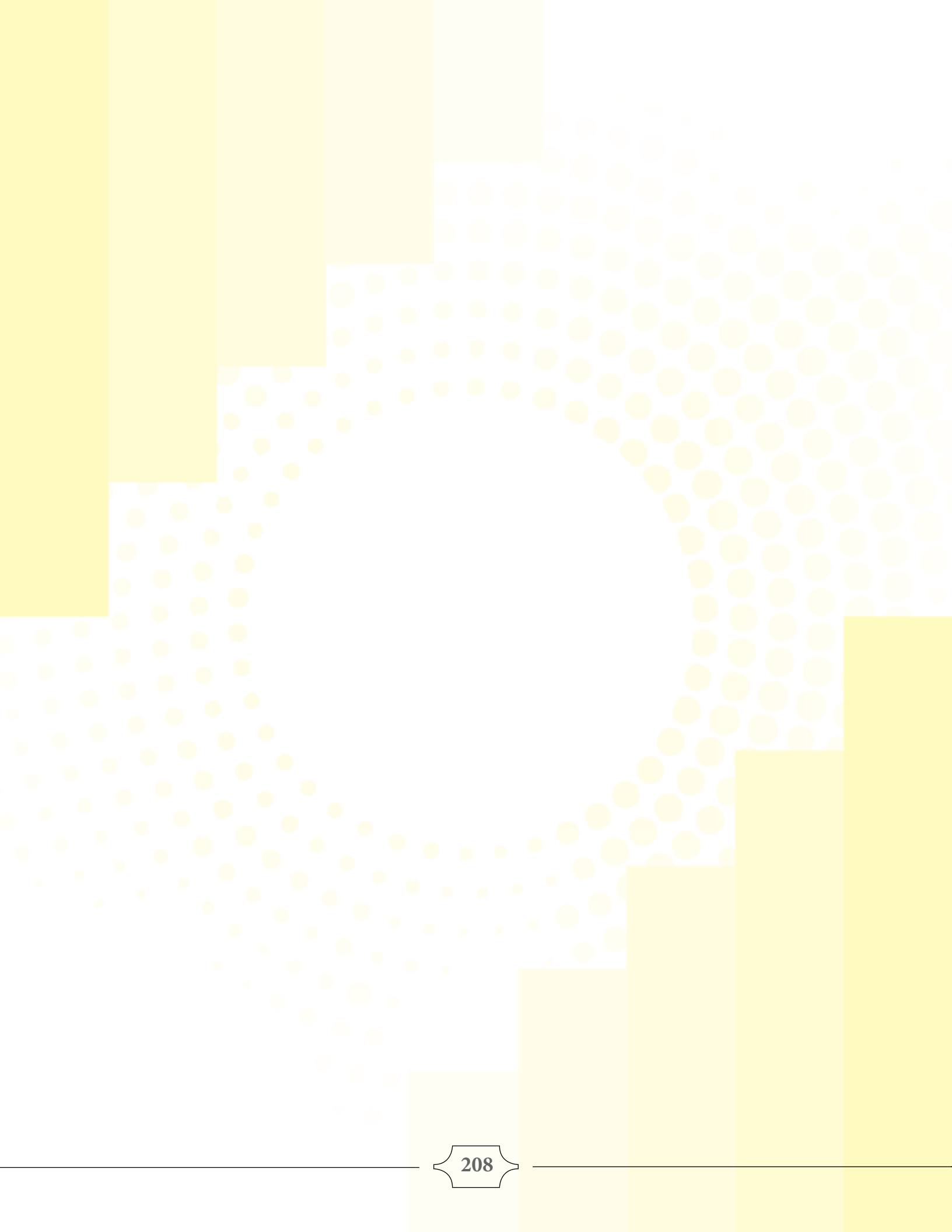
S. no.	Scheme wise (Sub Scheme)	Accounting FY 2020-21	Revised estimate FY 2021-22	Budget estimate FY 2022-23
1	0182 Establishment of Survey of Minerals	13.79	16.53	21.06
2	2294 Establishment of directorate	26.21	31.08	46.64
3	2713 Laboratory Establishment	1.13	1.35	2.37
4	5453 District Mining Fund	0	0	500.00
5	6606 Transfer of mineral surcharge to reserve fund	719.44	738.44	700.00
6	Other	0	0	2.33
	Grand total	760.55	787.40	1,272.40

Source: - Demands for Grants 2022-23, Demand No. 025 - Mineral Resources Department

In the financial year 2021-22, the revised target of mineral revenue was kept at Rs 7,000 crore, against which revenue of Rs 7,122.71 crore was received in the treasury. Similarly, in the year 2022-23, a revenue target of Rs 8,000 crore has been kept, against which Rs 5,899.32 crore has been received by the month of December 2022.

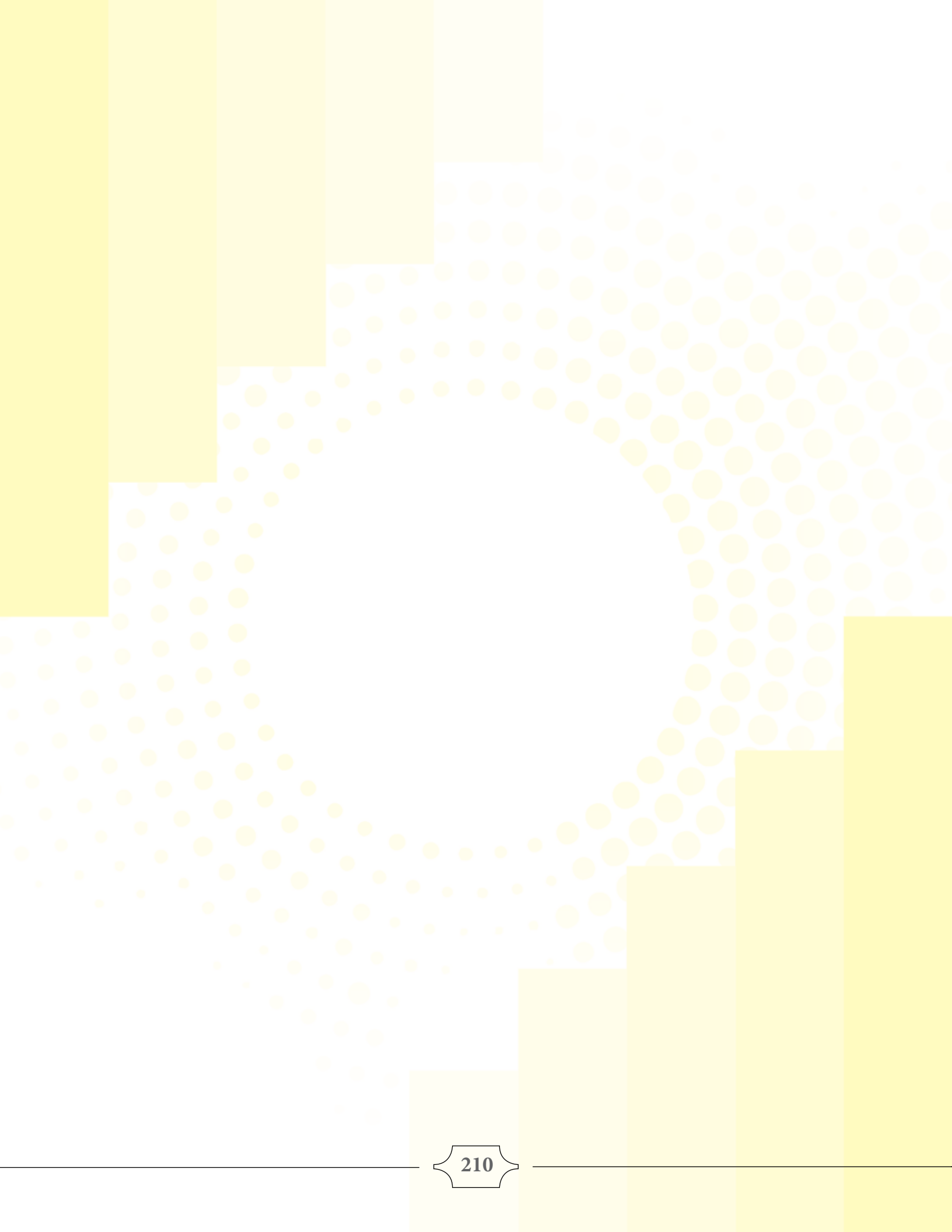
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Chapter - 12

**Social Inclusion- Mainstreaming of
Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes**



Chapter 12

Social Inclusion- Mainstreaming of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

12.1. Scheduled Tribes

12.1.1. Recent Policy Initiatives for the Scheduled Tribes

The Government of Madhya Pradesh remains committed to the social as well as economic inclusion of the Scheduled Tribes. It has taken many policy-level initiatives in different sectors in this direction in the last year. The State announced the implementation guidelines for the Panchayat (Extensions to Scheduled Area) Act on 15th November 2022. In the year 2020, the 15th of November had been declared as the 'Janjaatiya Gaurav Diwas' in the honor of the birth of Bhagwan Birsa Munda. To honor the contribution of ST leaders, 4th of December has also been declared as 'Balidan Diwas', to commemorate the sacrifice of Tantya Mama. PESA is an enabling legislation which gives special power to Gram Sabhas in scheduled areas, especially for the management of natural resources. It will allow self-governance through Gram Sabhas in 89 tribal blocks of the state, covering 2,350 villages in 5,212 panchayats. This move is expected to benefit over 1.5 crores ST population, mostly living in the villages (Census, 2011) in the State. PESA allows gram panchayats to decide matters related to minor forest produce, land and small water bodies along with the implementation of government schemes and maintaining records of migrant labourers for curbing bonded labour in these scheduled areas. The new Rules also provide for a peace and dispute resolution committee in every village.

Another recent flagship initiative is the Devaranya Scheme which links AYUSH with the livelihood of the STs. The scheme, now under implementation, creates a complete value chain for the production and distribution of AYUSH medicines. The scheme would be connecting the tribal farmer with the pharmaceutical industry directly as market linkages. Given that majority of the ST depend on forest resources for their living and livelihood, the State initiatives would go a long way in the conservation of tribal rights and ensuring economic upliftment, as well. Additionally, schemes like the 'Aahaar Anudaan Yojana' strives to improve the nutritional security of PVTG women and children.

To promote employment and entrepreneurship among the SC and ST communities, the Govt. of MP has established the Sant Ravidas Global Skill Park in collaboration with the government of Singapore, which would train 10 thousand youth each year. Entrepreneurship among the ST and SC youth is further supported by state-led schemes of Tantya Mama Arthik Kalyan (economic welfare), Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Arthik Kalyan, Bhagwan Birsa Munda Arthik Kalyan and Mukhya Mantri Udyam Kranti Yojana (Dept. of Public Relations, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh).

12.1.2. TSP Budgetary Allocations- Trends in Social Expenditure

The Tribal Sub Plan or TSP (also known as the Scheduled Tribe Component) strategy provides

additive support for the sectors of education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, etc. For the execution of the TSP Strategy, Madhya Pradesh has designated 31 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), 30 Modified Area Development Agencies (MADA) and 6 Clusters spread across identified 89 tribal blocks in 20 tribal districts. The State also receives Special Central Assistance as an additive to TSP. Over the last 5 financial years, the State has received an average of about Rs. 200 crores each year. The SCA allocation for the year 2021-22 was Rs. 228 crores. The SCA is subject to approval from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and submissions of prospective project plans by the State. An indispensable tool for the development of the STs in the State, table 13.1 below highlights the MP's State allocation (TSP) for the financial years 2004-05, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Table 12.1 : TSP Budgetary Allocation

(in crore Rs.)

SN	Year	Total TSP Allocation (R.E.)
1	2004-05	1,662.01
2	2009-10	4,242.96
3	2014-15	12,115.71
4	2020-21	24,261.29
5	2021-22	24,910.99
6	2022-23 (B.E.)	26,940.68

*Source: Volume 9, Annual Budget Books, Dept. of Finance, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
Maang Sankhya 41, Annual Budget Books, Dept. of Finance, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh*

Each State department allocates about 20 per cent of its total budget for TSP expenditure. For 2022-23 (B.E.) the Dept. of Energy has had the largest allocation of about Rs. 4,714 crores (about 16 per cent of total TSP allocation for the year) closely followed by the Dept. of Rural Development with an allocation of Rs. 4,000 crores (about 15 per cent). This highlights the major initiatives undertaken by the State in 2022-23 for rural electrification and rural development. The Dept. of Tribal Affairs had a total TSP allocation of about Rs. 3,700 crores and its budget has been discussed briefly in the next section.

The major allocations of the TSP are with respect to education, health, livelihood, rural development and infrastructure. The total TSP allocation for the Education sector for the year 2022-23 is about Rs. 3,000 crores, out of which almost half is allocated to the Dept. of School Education (about 48 per cent). About 25 per cent of it is allocated to the Dept. of Higher Education. The total TSP allocation for the health sector is over Rs. 3,000 crores out of which almost 65 per cent is for the Dept. of Public Health and Family Welfare. It must be noted that the schemes are additive to the tribal health schemes managed by the Dept. of Tribal Affairs. The total TSP allocation for livelihood for the year 2022-23 is about Rs. 4,000 crores and over 77 per cent of this has been allocated to the Dept. of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, with the remaining allocated to various schemes operated by the Dept. of Horticulture, Dept. of Forests, Dept. of Fisheries, and Dept. of Animal Husbandry. The total TSP allocation on rural development and infrastructure for the year 2022-23 is about Rs. 7,800 crores and over 53 per cent of it is allocated to the Dept. of Energy.

12.1.3. Budgetary Allocation of Dept. of Tribal Affairs

Table 12.2 : Sectoral Budget Allocation- Dept. of Tribal Affairs

(in crore Rs.)

SN	Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Education	5,863.60 (78.26)	7,418.52 (82.78)	8,186.90 (83.57)	8,731.12 (84.33)
2	Health	200.00 (2.67)	218.00 (2.43)	270.00 (2.76)	300.00 (2.90)
3	Skill and Emp.	51.09 (0.68)	25.60 (0.29)	29.55 (0.30)	84.35 (0.81)
4	Infra	100.00 (1.33)	50.00 (0.56)	60.00 (0.61)	60.00 (0.58)
5	DoTA Budget	7,492.3	8,961.83	9,796.74	10,353.84

Note : DoTA denotes Dept. of Tribal Affairs ; “()” indicates percentage of the sector out of total departmental annual budget

Source: Dept. of Tribal Affairs, Annual Budget Books, Dept. of Finance, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

The Dept. of Tribal Affairs runs multiple schemes for all these different sectors (as highlighted above). The major schemes and respective achievements for each scheme are listed below.

12.1.3.1. Education

- There are currently 22,913 primary, 6,788 middle or, upper primary and 1,109 high schools (707 departmental and 402 RMSA), managed by the Dept. of Tribal Affairs. Additionally, there are 898 higher secondary schools being managed by the department in the State. There are 8 Model Residential Higher Secondary Schools, 84 Kanya Shiksha Parisars, 63 Eklavya Model Residential Schools, 26 Sports Complexes, and 1083 Ashram Schools operational in the State. There are currently 198 Junior Hostels, 980 Senior Hostels, 216 Utkrisht Senior Hostels, and 167 University Hostels in the State.
- The State also provides different pre-matric scholarship schemes to promote education among ST children, completely disbursed through DBT. The students come from families with annual income less than Rs. 2.5 lakhs, are provided post-matric scholarships. For the differently-abled (physical disability over 80 per cent) students of Class 9th and 10th, additional conveyance scholarships of Rs. 1600/- are provided. Mentally retarded (MR) students are provided scholarships of Rs. 2400/-
- Meritorious Students Award Scheme: For students of the 10th and 12th Board, 52 boys and 52 girls are awarded the merit award and an amount of Rs. 1,000/- at the district level under the scheme.
- Under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, students studying in government educational institutions will not be eligible for subsistence allowance if their income limit is more than Rs.2.50 lakh, but only eligible for full fee. Students studying in non-government

institutions whose annual income of parents/guardians exceeds Rs 2.50 lakh will not be eligible for subsistence allowance. As part of the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, students coming from a family income range Rs. 2.50 to 6.00 lakhs in government institutions will be eligible for only half of the non-refundable compulsory fee along with tuition fees for selected courses.

- The State provisions scholarship to 50 students each year for studying abroad. In the year 2020-21, 02 students received a scholarship worth a total of Rs 101.32 lakh. In the financial year 2021-22, a provision of Rs. 220.00 lakhs have been made and an amount of Rs. 160.96 has been spent for the scholarship of 06 students. In the year 2022-23, a provision of Rs. 220.00 lakhs have been made and Rs. 121.56 out of this has been spent till November 2022.
- In order to encourage sports talent among tribal children, a total of 26 residential sports complexes (19 for boys and 7 for girls) with 100 seats are operative in the state. The State also incentivises the participation of ST children at national and state-level competitions through monetary prizes.
- Under the New Cycle Scheme for ST girls, the tribal girls who have not been provided cycles in class 9th by the education department, and who have to travel a distance of more than 2 km to get admission in class 11th, such girls are given cycles. Out of the provision of 10.00 lakh in the year 2022-23 till the month of November 2022 and Rs 4.37 lakh has been spent.
- For economically weak students of Scheduled Tribes, for treatment in sudden calamity, or special diseases, and for participating in various programs and special interests, incentives are given. An amount of Rs 1.16 lakh has been spent in the year 2021-22. In the year 2022-23, there is a provision of Rs.15.00 lakh. Until the month of November 2022, an amount of Rs 9.57 lakh has been spent for the year 2022-23.
- The State Government provisions incentives to the Scheduled Tribe candidates who are successful at various levels in the Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission. For Union Public Service Commission Examination, Rs.40.00 thousand for clearing the preliminary examination; Rs.60.00 thousand for clearing the main examination, and on selection after the interview, Rs 50.00 thousand. There are no income limits for eligibility for this scheme. For the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission examination, (Eligibility for this scheme is a family income limit of up to Rs. 8.00 lakhs) only 50 per cent of the incentive amount will be given to candidates who clear the exam on the second attempt. In the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs 79.80 lakh was spent on benefiting 217 students. In the year 2022-23, Rs. 100 lakhs were provisioned and an amount of Rs.95.70 lakhs has been spent till the month of November 2022.
- The State has provisions for allowing the Scheduled Tribe candidates to avail of coaching facilities from a reputed coaching institute located in Delhi. In the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs 67.32 lakh was spent by benefiting 100 candidates and in the year 2022-23 and till the month of November 2022, an amount of Rs 35.71 lakh was spent.

12.1.3.2. Health

- AaharAnudaan Yojana: With the objective of getting rid of malnutrition in the special backward tribal community (PVTGs), the Scheme is being implemented from the year 2017. This scheme is currently being implemented by the Department of Tribal Affairs in 15 districts inhabited by special backward tribes respectively. Under this scheme, the amount of Rs 285 crore is being spent.
- For the prevention and treatment of TB, an amount of Rs. 1636.00 lakhs is operated under the CCD plan in the districts of Shivpuri, Ashok Nagar and Guna.
- An action plan amounting to Rs.358.74 lakh has been approved for “Evaluating the efficacy of homoeopathy as an adjuvant therapy for PVTGs suffering from sickle cell disorder”. Presently this scheme is being implemented by the Department of AYUSH in Chhindwara, Dindori, Mandla and Shahdol districts.

12.1.3.3. Livelihood

- The State Tribal Financial and Development Corporation is operating the Bhagwan Birsa Munda Self-Employment Scheme (New Scheme), which will be payable only for the establishment of new enterprises. There will be provisions related to eligibility and financial assistance to the applicants of tribal category are ranging from Rs. 1 lakh to 50 lakh.
- Tantya Mama Economic Welfare Scheme (New Scheme): The objective of the scheme will be to provide low-cost equipment and working capital to the BPL category beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribes. The benefit of the scheme will be given for the establishment of new industries/business etc. In the financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs 270.00 crores was spent, benefiting 2,30,242 women. In the financial year 2022-23, there is a provision of Rs 300.00 crore, against which Rs 185.12 crore has been spent benefiting 2,43,253 women till November 2022.
- At the divisional level, the action plan for the construction of 24 community centres was approved in the financial year 2018-19 for the social organization of special backward tribes and it is currently being implemented. Rs 1,550.00 lakh against the sanctioned amount of Rs 2,150.00 lakh for the action plan has been issued. At the block level, a total amount of 50.00 lakhs per unit in 10 development blocks (Chanderi Tamiya, Mohgaon, BhitwarParswara, Karaira, Datia, Pahargarh, Karahal and Pali-2) under special backward tribal dominated areas by the Government of India. Approval of Rs.500.00 Lakhs has been given.
- Under the Community Centre Development plan, in the financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 4,521.60 lakhs was approved and against this amount, an amount of Rs. 2,888.69 lakhs was released for the construction of Anganwadi building cum Education Centres.
- Proceedings of establishment and operation of Permanent Aadhaar Registration and Update Centres at Division/District/Development Block/Jan Shiksha Kendra under Tribal Affairs Department, M.P. is being done in collaboration with State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal and CSC. At present, out of the total 1,010 approved Aadhaar

centres, 757 Aadhaar kits have been procured by the District E-Governance Officer and out of which 344 Aadhaar centres are operative.

- Amount of Rs. 47.10 lakh for the Livelihood Program for Women of Baiga in district Mandla has been approved, and Rs.246.00 lakh has been sanctioned for 05 computer training skill development centres.
- In districts Chhindwara, Sheopur, Shahdol, Dindori and Mandla. For the implementation of FRA Action, an amount of Rs 491.60 lakh has been released.
- For organizing cultural activities for special backward tribes (PVTGs) in districts Sheopur, Dindori, and Chhindwara, 3 cultural centres for Baiga, Bharia and Sahariya communities, the construction cultural co-training centres in Bhopal, are being jointly constructed at a cost of Rs 1850.00 lakh.
- Computer Training Skill Development Centres for Special Backward Tribe Youth in Special Backward Majority Areas at the rate of Rs. 596 Lakhs. Skill development and livelihood of 100 students will be ensured at each training centre with an action plan of Rs 2,984.00 lakh.
- In order to provide excellent education and residential facilities to the students of special backward tribes, 20 hostels are being constructed at the rate of 50 seats per hostel at a cost of Rs.4,400.00 lakhs, through which 1000 students will be benefited.

12.1.3.4. Infrastructure

The main objective of Scheduled Tribe Basti development is to provide basic amenities in Scheduled Tribe areas. In the year 2021-22, Rs 5,520.46 lakh was spent against the provision of Rs 6,000.00 lakh. In the year 2022-23, against the provision of Rs.6,000.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.1263.81 lakh has been spent till November 2022.

12.1.4. Other Major Schemes

Shankar Shah and Rani Durgavati Award Scheme

Three students of Class 10th and 12th are awarded with the prize under the scheme for achieving merit. The first prize for the student at the top among the three under the merit range is awarded Rs. 51,000/-. Accordingly, Rs. 40,000/- and Rs. 30,000/- are awarded to the students at the second and third position.

ST Girls Science Award Scheme

There is provision to award ten girl students of the 12th Class for achieving the merit position in a science subject. In this case, the scheme is applicable to ST girls of the State of MP only. In the financial year 2021-22 till the month of November 2021, 60 girls have been rewarded by spending 9.60 lakhs. In the year 2022-23, a provision of 12.00 lakhs has been made till the month of November 2022, and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs have been spent.

CM RISE School

The main objective of developing CM Rise schools, is to improve the quality of education, keeping in view the survey done for the new education policy (NEP 2020) for the establishment of

resource-rich schools. CM RISE Schools aims to increase the attendance rate of children and reduce the dropout rates by running holistic/integrated schools from kindergarten to class 12th, equipping schools with modern equipment, techniques and technology, sports, and cultural and literary activities for the overall development of children. English classes are conducted from kindergarten to class 12th and subjects are taught in Hindi medium as well. The ideological and moral values of CM RISE School are to help the State to reach new heights with respect, integrity, courage and excellence. The cost of construction of each school and making it fully equipped is estimated to be Rs. 35-40 crores. CM RISE reinforcement sanctioned 23 works in the year 2022-23 for the construction of 35 school buildings amounting to Rs.33,580.00 under the scheme.

Baiga Women's Livelihood Handloom Promotion Program

The Livelihood Program for Women of Baiga Community (PVTG) in the Mandla district has been initiated. With a unit cost of Rs. 56,072/-, a total of 47.10 lakhs have been allocated for 84 units in the year 202-21. The Action Plan has been approved for Mawai, Bichhiya, Mohgaon, and Bijadandi development blocks in the Mandla district.

Programme of Livelihood Promotion of the Beneficiaries of Forest Rights Act

For this scheme, an amount of Rs. 983.20 lakh has been approved. Against this amount, an amount of Rs 491.60 lakh has been allocated in the financial year 2019-20 and the remaining amount of Rs 491.60 lakh in the financial year 2020-21 has been given to the National Rural Livelihood Mission Bhopal for the implementation of the scheme.

12.2. Scheduled Castes

12.2.1. Economic Empowerment

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is committed to the mainstreaming of all the weaker sections of society, especially the Scheduled Castes. It is the priority of the government to provide employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to this community. 'Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Economic Welfare Scheme' was started in the year 2022 on Sant Ravidas Jayanti for the economic empowerment of the youth of the SC community, under which they will be given loans for small, small and medium-scale industries established earlier. A loan of up to Rs 1 lakh will be provided for the cost of equipment or working capital. Madhya Pradesh government has set up the Sant Ravidas Global Skill Park with Singapore, where about 10,000 children will be given job training every year. 20 per cent of the land will be reserved for setting up the industry for SC/ST category.

As part of the socio-economic and financial inclusion strategy of the Government to ensure that all sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes, benefited, the Government has made special efforts through all concerned Ministries and Departments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. As per the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, funds are allocated through the earmarking of a certain percentage in Ministries/Departments for various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes, where the Scheduled Castes can get targeted financial and material benefits. According to the 2011 Census, scheduled castes in Madhya Pradesh constitute 15.6 per cent (113.42 lakhs) of the total population of the state which is 7.27 crore. In line with this percentage, more than 15 per cent of the total planning of the state is earmarked for the welfare of these sections (Administrative Report of the Department for the year 2021-22).

12.2.2 Social Empowerment

The efforts made by the state government for the social empowerment of the scheduled caste community include the Social Justice and Empowerment Centers and Jan Chetna Shivirs proposed under community policing.

Social Justice and Empowerment Centers : These centre works to improve the confidence of SC/ST and minority communities by spreading awareness about their social and economic status and making them aware of their constitutional rights being done through the police station. These centre is working in every district of the state. Work to be done through these centres include settlement of land disputes, facility for farming on agricultural land allotted by the government, solution of indebtedness, identifying and helping to resolve pending cases, giving information about welfare schemes being run for SC/ST members by the government, instilling confidence in SC/ST members and such criminal cases which are to be registered include attention etc.

Jan Chetna Shivir : Through Jan Chetna Shivirs or camps, efforts are being made to redress the grievances of SC/ST members by strengthening their sense of security. Apart from this, they are also given information about the relevant schemes of the government, legal provisions and rights.

12.2.3 Key Initiatives and Schemes of the Department of Scheduled Caste Welfare

This department has been entrusted with the responsibility of the development and protection of the interest of scheduled castes. To fulfil this responsibility, the department is implementing schemes for educational development as well as schemes for social and economic empowerment. The Scheduled Caste Welfare Department is the nodal department for the oversight of the various schemes prepared by various development departments for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the budget/schemes earmarked for them.

Relief from Atrocities

The department has also been made the nodal department for the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for effective control of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Tribes. A special police station has been established in each district. Special courts have been set up in 43 districts of the state and district courts in the remaining districts have been notified to hear cases registered under the aforementioned Act of 1989. In the year 2021-22, more than 10,000 such cases have been resolved and more than Rs 135 crore relief amount has been provided. In the year 2022-23, till the month of September 2022, more than 8000 victims have been provided relief (data received from the department).

Schemes and Initiatives in the Field of Education

Hostels and Scholarship- Apart from accepting and disbursing various types of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students, the department is running 571 junior hostels for classes 6 to 8 students and 1153 (senior hostels) for classes 9 to 12 students. Apart from this, 20 hostels are being operated for 10 divisional-level Gyanodaya residential schools. 189 college hostels are operated for students studying in college. Residential facilities are being provided to approx. One lakh student in all these hostels. The amount/rates of scholarship to be provided to the hostel students is determined every

year in the month of July. In 2022-23, this amount has been increased to Rs.1460/- per month for boys and Rs.1500/- per month for girls.

Pre-Matric Scholarship

This scholarship is given to boys and girls from classes 1 to 10 for 10 months. Girls from class 1 to 5 will get Rs. 250/-, the children of class 6th to 8th Rs. 200/- and girls Rs. 600/- and for the children of class 9th to 10th Rs. 600/- and for girls Rs. 1200/- are credited to their account. (Source: Data received from the department)

Post Matric Scholarship

This scholarship scheme is operated for Scheduled Caste students from class 11th to college. Under the scheme, students are provided tuition fees and other compulsory fees at the rates of AFRC/PURC in professional courses and at the rates of government educational institutions in other courses. Under the scheme, in the year 2021-22, a scholarship amounting to Rs 480.59 crore has been disbursed, benefiting 541314 students. For the year 2022-23, till December 2022, a scholarship amounting to Rs 328.92 crore has been disbursed.

Study Abroad Scholarship

In the year 2021-22, 48 students got scholarships to study abroad with a total of Rs 811.66 lakh having been spent. In the year 2022-23, 11 students have been selected and an amount of Rs 569.38 lakh has been spent till November 2022. Presently 44 recipient students are studying abroad.

Pre-Examination Training Centre

There are 7 such training centres in each of the Divisional Headquarters - Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Rewa, Sagar, Gwalior and Ujjain for helping SC/ST youths prepare for civil services examination organized by the MP Public Service Commission in addition to preparation for Bank, Railway, PUVIS service, Life Insurance Corporation etc.

Coaching from reputed coaching institutes for the preparation of UPSC civil service exam

Coaching is given to 100 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes in 4 prestigious coaching institutes located in New Delhi for the preparation of UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination / Main Examination and Interview. A lump sum amount is given to the candidates for the preparation of the exam.

Student Housing Assistance Scheme

A total of 101365 applications were received in the year 2021-22 claiming benefits under the housing allowance scheme for college students. An amount of Rs 9017.80 lakh has been paid thereby benefiting 78154 students.

Construction of SC Hostel/ Ashram Buildings

In the year 2021-22, the construction of 15 hostel buildings was started under the Babu Jagjivan Ram Yojana, 13 buildings are under construction and 2 have been completed. At present, a total of 1933 hostels and ashrams are operational, out of which 389 institutions are without buildings. In the year 2022-23, 109 hostel building construction works were started. In the financial

year 2022-23, the amount spent for the construction of such building till the month of November is Rs. 10.00 crore while an amount of Rs. 15.00 crore has been spent for the maintenance, repair work and painting of the hostel buildings.

Organization of Leadership Development Camp

A five-day camp is organized on the occasion of Republic Day on January 26 every year in Bhopal, for the development of personality and leadership potential among students belonging to the scheduled castes of the state. In this camp, one meritorious student and one girl student who has passed class 10th from each district are selected for participation in the camp. Apart from training to realize their leadership potential and career guidance, they are also taken on a tour of important places and get a chance to interact with the Honorable Governor, Honorable Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, and Director General of Police. From the year 2019-20, 102 students have been taken on tours of prestigious educational institutions, industrial centres, experimental schools, and sightseeing to places like New Delhi and Agra under the Bharat Darshan Yojana. In the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, the leadership development camp could not be organized due to Covid-19.

Development of SC Residential Settlements

For the infrastructural development of Scheduled Caste-dominated settlements of the state, CC roads are to be constructed in such villages/wards/mohallas/majres/tolas/paras whose SC population is 40% and above. There is provision for the construction of drains, Mangal Bhavan, hand pump, access road/ ramp/ culvert etc. from hostels to the main road. 80% of funds are allocated to the districts from the headquarters level and 20% from the state level. An amount of Rs 210.10 lakh was spent in the financial year 2021-22. In the year 2022-23 till November 2022, an amount of Rs.151.80 lakh was spent.

Chief Minister Skill Upgradation Training Scheme

Funds are received from the Government of India for the scheme operated under special central assistance. In the year 2021-22, through the Madhya Pradesh Council of Employment and Training (MAPCET), an amount of Rs. 29.45 crores has been disbursed for 9650 trainings. Till the month of November, 4257 training programmes have been started and 777 trainees' assessment has been completed and 328 trainees have been placed.

Savitri Bai Phule Self Help Group Scheme

Under this scheme, bank loans up to Rupees two lakh are made available to scheduled caste women living below the poverty line for taking up a small cottage industry, animal husbandry and handicraft businesses through the bank by forming a group of 5 to 10 women. According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India for the implementation of the scheme through MP State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, the subsidy is given at the rate of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary. In the year 2021-22 and year 2022-23, the scheme is being implemented through various other departments such as M.P. State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Horticulture and Field Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department, Agricultural Engineering Department, M.P. State Rural Livelihood Mission (Source: Information from the department).

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

The scheme is run by the Government of India for the all-round development of villages with a population of at least 500 where more than 50% of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes. At present, the Scheduled Caste Welfare Department has been declared as the nodal department. An amount of Rs 20.00 lakh is provided for each village for development work. Development works are being done in 1074 selected villages by the Government of India. An amount of Rs 106.09 crore has been spent in the year 2021-22 and year 2022-23 by preparing Village Development Plan (VDP), sanctioning 15825 development works in these villages through convergence.

Inter-caste Marriage Promotion Scheme

Under this scheme, an incentive amount of Rs. 200000 /- is provided for inter-caste marriages with young men/women belonging to scheduled castes by general caste youths. In the year 2021-22, 1015 such couples have benefitted and an amount of Rs 2030.00 lakh has been paid. For the year 2022-23, till December 2022, an amount of Rs 814.00lakh has been paid, benefiting 407couples indicative of social harmony in the state.

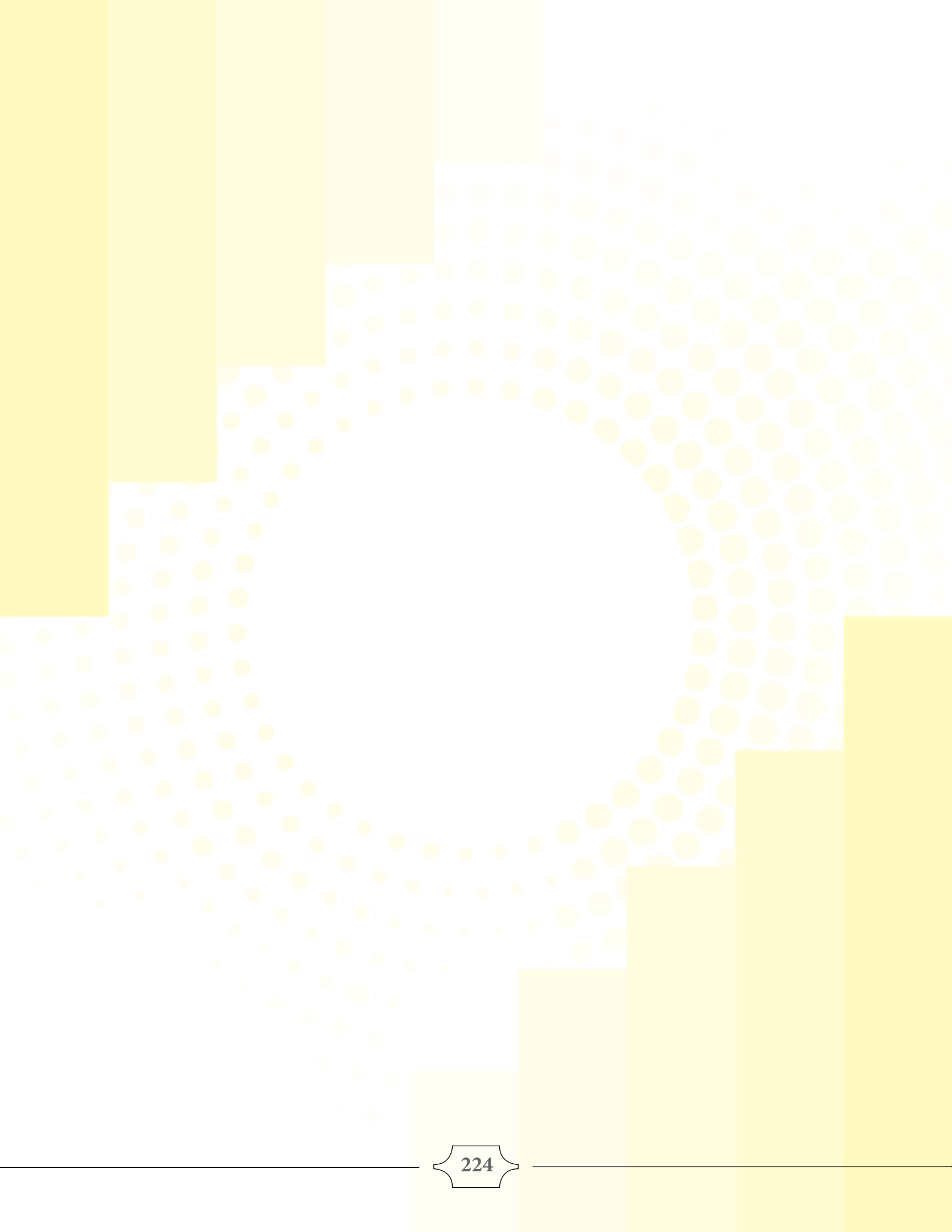
Scheduled Caste Relief Scheme Rules 2015

The Scheduled Caste Relief Scheme Rules 1979 provide assistance to disabled people who are unable to earn a living, destitute old people, sick people who have no one to take care of them, daily labourers, agricultural labourers, small-time employed people who are unable to work due to an accident, hardship due to the death of the head of the family, destruction of the house, loss of movable property, animals etc. other economic resources. The scheme is ongoing, the relief is sanctioned by the competent authority as per the eligibility. The Divisional Commissioner / Commissioner, Scheduled Caste Development can sanction an amount of Rs.15,000/-, the District Collector can sanction an amount of Rs.10,000/-while the Assistant Commissioner / District Convenor can sanction Rs. 5,000/- under the scheme. Under the scheme, Rs 16.90 lakh relief amount has been paid to 326 beneficiaries in the year 2021-22. In the year 2022-23, Rs 12.48 lakh relief amount has been paid, benefiting 241 beneficiaries (Source: data received from the Department).

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Chapter - 13
Good Governance



Chapter - 13

GOOD GOVERNANCE

प्रजासुखे सुखं राज्ञः प्रजानां च हिते हितम्।
नात्मप्रियं प्रियं राज्ञः प्रजानां तु प्रियं प्रियम्॥

Good governance refers to the effective and efficient management of a country or state. Participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, equitable and inclusive, consensus-oriented, strategic approach, and rule of law, are widely recognized as the hallmarks of good governance at the national and international level (UNESCAP).

Madhya Pradesh has been at the forefront of promoting good governance in the state to ensure the welfare of its citizens. Public welfare, development and good governance are the top priorities for the State Government. Over a period of more than 18 years, the government has taken several innovative initiatives for promoting good governance. Some of these initiatives are the Public Service Guarantee Act, the Madhya Pradesh e-District Portal, the establishment of Lok Sewa Kendra and Sub Lok Sewa Kendra, Chief Minister Helpline Number 181, Chief Minister Jan Sewa, Chief Minister Dashboard, Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Portal, Aspirational Block Program.

Madhya Pradesh became the first state in the country to pass the Madhya Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, of 2010 and has received recognition from the United Nation and other states of the country. Initiatives like Samadhan Online, Samadhan Ek Diwas, CM Helpline, CM Jansewa, E-Office to Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living, are providing the clear and correct information about the schemes and promoting effective mechanisms for accountability. Such initiatives are helping in making citizen services accessible and also contributing to maintaining law and order in the state. Taking the Aspirational District Program to the grassroots level, Madhya Pradesh is the first state in the country to launch the Aspirational Block Program in the year 2018. The government is also promoting more and more public participation in government functioning and decision-making processes.

As per Good Governance Index (GGI) 2020-21, a report published by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the Government of India, MP ranks first among Group B states. (Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Gol, 2021)

13.1 Initiatives for Good Governance

13.1.1 Madhya Pradesh Public Service Delivery Reform

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been a pioneer in improving public service delivery in the state through state-of-the-art technology. An important decision was taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to pass the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010. Madhya Pradesh became the first state in the country to pass this act. Through the Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, a legal right was made to provide public services in a fixed time frame.

Under the Act, till January 2023, 696 services of 48 departments have been notified in Madhya

Pradesh. Following the idealistic ambition of building a good governance ecosystem based on the concept of minimum government and maximum governance, the following steps were taken in the state under civil service reforms.(Public Service Management, 2023)

a) Madhya Pradesh e-District

Madhya Pradesh e-District Portal was launched in the year 2012 under the State Mission Mode Projects for electronic delivery of district/sub-district level services under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP 2.0). The objective of the portal is to ensure the application and delivery of citizen services through Lok Sewa Kendra. For this, a robust system has been developed using core e-infrastructure of the state like centralized database, SWAN, SDC, CSC etc. By January 2023, 548 services are being provided online through the e-district portal and other departmental portals.

Along with this, in the year 2018, with the aim of providing important services to the citizens in one day, the Samadhan One Day was implemented, under which 42 services are being made available to the citizens through Lok Sewa Kendra in one day. (Public Service Management, 2023)

b) Madhya Pradesh Lok SewaKendras (LSKs) and Sub LSKs

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been a pioneer in establishing a strong and reliable network of Lok Sewa Kendra with private sector participation. The operations of the Lok Sewa Kendra are facilitated and monitored electronically through a centrally managed digital platform.

Presently, Madhya Pradesh has a network of 430 Lok SewaKendras, with at least one Lok Sewa Kendra in each block of the State. In addition, the State has developed the concept of Sub-Lok Sewa Kendra in villages with a population of more than 5000 to improve service delivery in rural areas.

As of January 2023, out of the 730 sub-LSKs identified by the state government, 194 Sub LSKs have started their operations and are providing services at the village and panchayat levels. According to the MP e-District Portal, till January 2023, about 8.92 crore applications have been successfully disposed of and about 2 crore applications have been successfully disposed of under Samadhan One Day.(Public Service Management, 2023)

c) Chief Minister Helpline Number (181)

The government of Madhya Pradesh launched a centralized grievance redressal system and citizen facilitation contact system for its citizens in July 2014 known as “CM Helpline Number (181). Citizens can call from anywhere and at any time and lodge complaints and seek redressal, get scheme information, or provide suggestions and inputs for the development of the state. Between 2014 and January 2023, 2,05,06,037 complaints received through the CM Helpline number, and 2,02,61,553 (98.80%) of those complaints were successfully disposed of. CM Helpline receives complaints in more than 1500 formats from all departments. Around 18000 officials of various departments have been linked in the CM Helpline system to handle any complaints regarding their respective departments and provide information about schemes etc.

It is a paperless process which exemplifies transparent and accountable governance. The

Chief Minister monitors the helpline on a regular basis so that any problem or complaint of the citizens can be resolved in consultation with the concerned department. Complaints are not closed until the complainants are satisfied.

On the basis of trending and current issues, five subjects are selected by the Chief Minister's Office every month for priority disposal. The matter is resolved by the Chief Minister after discussing with the complainants according to their satisfaction. Monthly review of districts and departments, grading is done and top-performing officers are given certificates.(Public Service Management, 2023)

d) Chief Minister (CM) Jan-Sewa (Service on Call)

CM Jan Sewa is an innovative public service system under the Public Service Guarantee Act, in which service can be obtained through a call on 181. CM Jan Sewa provides services using an exclusive and centralized settlement mechanism integrated with MP e-District Portal & Web GIS Portal. The goal is to give citizens a channel to apply for public services from anywhere and at any time, check the status of their applications (for any service) through MP-eDistrict, get e-certificates on WhatsApp, contactless information, go through a paperless and entirely digital process, have accessibility around-the-clock, and find a cost-effective solution.

Presently 1. Income Certificate, 2. Domicile Certificate, 3. Certified copy of Khasra, 4. Certified copy of Khatauni (B-1), 5. Certified copy of Map, 6. Land Rights Book and 7. Khasra, Khatauni (B-1) services are being provided through CM Jansewa Portal.

Since inception in December 2020, about 268000 applications have been received till January 2023 out of which 265000 (about 99%) applications have been successfully disposed.(Public Service Management, 2023)

e) Chief Minister Dashboard (CM Dashboard)

Madhya Pradesh's government was a pioneer in developing CM Dashboard in the year 2017. The dashboards were created to track the progress of various flagship schemes, public service delivery, large infrastructure projects, and activities assigned to State Departments, as well as the progress of various issues in the state under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. As of January 2023, about 200 dashboards from 33 departments have been developed and published on the CM Dashboard portal. Regular review meetings from the highest levels of leadership ensure that the systems are running smoothly and that benefits are reaching deserving citizens. It has helped in the reform of the state's public service delivery system through nearly real-time monitoring, quality data inputs, and data analytics tools which support quick decision-making and solutions. As a result, the governance system is growing in terms of accountability, transparency, and efficiency.(Public Service Management, 2023)

13.1.2 Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Portal

The Atmanirbhar portal has been launched for continuous monitoring of activities and sub-activities to be conducted by the government to achieve the specified results for the four major pillars, namely, infrastructure, good governance, health and education, and economy and employment in the Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023. This system is an important step in the field of good governance for continuous monitoring of departmental activities and achieving the targets within the stipulated time frame.

To speed up the development works, all the outputs identified under the roadmap in the financial year 2021-2022 are distributed under eight missions, namely, Mission Arth, Mission Daksh, Mission Gramodaya, Mission Jan-Gan, Mission Nagrodaya, Mission Niramaya, Mission Bodhi, and Mission Nirman. In addition, the recommendations made by the nine ministerial groups formed to promote development in important areas such as good governance, employment, education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, revenue, the welfare of the poor, women empowerment and child welfare are mapped with the activities, outputs and outcomes on the portal.

Two other modules for CM Varanasi Conclave and CM Review have also been developed on the portal. The monitoring of the activities of the departments in the review meetings by the government is done on the basis of data updates on the portal. Currently, 113 Outcomes, 547 Outputs, 1104 Total Activities, and 3163 sub-activities are uploaded on the portal.(Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2021)

13.1.3 Home, Jail, Legal and Legislative Reforms

The maintenance of law and order in society is an important component of good governance. The Home Department discharges its responsibilities for ensuring law and order, internal security and overall peace within the state. The Home Department facilitates various services as per the needs of the citizens. DIAL-100 has been integrated with the fire brigade and 108 (ambulance). The e-FIR system has been launched, under which common citizens can file online complaints using mobile phones. The e-Vivechan app has been developed for transparency in research and to help commentators.

About 3196 prisoners were given industrial training in various disciplines in year 2022. About 90 per cent of their court hearings were conducted through online mediums, by connecting the jails with the concerned courts through video conferencing. The facility of e-meetings and incoming telephone meetings has been made available to the prisoners as well.

To promote free trade under Ease of Doing Business, Commercial Courts and Appellate Authority were constituted for the speedy disposal of commercial disputes.

State-wide implementation of Radio Over Internet Protocol (ROIP), modernization and upgradation of the cyber forensic lab, and bringing new features for children and elderly people in emergency services like dial 100, and 108 are also important, which is being given the due priority by the government.

As advised by the State Law Commission and on the recommendation of the constituted inter-departmental committee, a number of inoperable and ineffective laws were repealed through repeal bills and continuous work is being done in this direction. It is important to identify ineffective and inoperable laws, simplify existing acts and rules, review laws at regular intervals and the needed action in these regards is being taken.

Modernising, developing and implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Human Resource Management Systems (HRMS) in all police units of the state, also to identify black spots in the context of accidents, tourism police have already been undertaken to strengthen the good governance system.

13.1.4 Online Process of Question and Answer (Legislative Assembly Secretariat)

The online process of question and answer management by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat, asking questions for Hon'ble members has been made simple and convenient. In this process, money has been saved due to less use of time and paper and other materials. The Vidhan Sabha sessions could be conducted even during the Corona period. The online process is also convenient for the departments of the government. In the budget session 2022, 86 out of 230 members asked online questions.(Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, 2022)

Incorporating information technology into its working system, online dispatch of questions to the departments was started from the year 2010 by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhansabha Secretariat under the question and answer management process. Fully online process for receiving online questions from Honorable Members and receiving departmental answers was started from June 2014 (Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, 2022).

13.1.5 Reforms in the Revenue Sector

Digitization of revenue-related services has been done with the aim to promote transparency in service delivery and make services accessible to people in a time-bound manner.

a) Modernization of Land Records

An electronic database related to land records has been prepared in the state. So far, an electronic database of Rs. 3.97 crore khasra numbers of about Rs.1.51 crore land owners of all 56761 villages of the state has been prepared. Continuous updating of the said database is being done at the Tehsil-based data centre under the supervision of Tehsildars and under the control of the District Collector.(Revenue Department , 2020-21)

b) Distribution of Computerized Copies

Computerized khasra copy has been made mandatory by the department. There has been a gradual increase in the distribution of computerized copies of khasra in the state. From March 2019, demand and payment for diverted land and from February 2020, demand and payment for agricultural land services have been made online. From August 2020, a copy of the order passed by the Revenue Court and a copy of the old revenue records of the archives are also being made available online.(Revenue Department , 2020-21)

c) Digitization of Land Maps

The work of digitization of 1,37,084 mapsheets made available in 52 districts of the state has been completed. The data of the maps of all these districts have been linked with the Khasra data, and the map along with the Khasra is also available on the departmental website www.landrecordsmp.gov.in.(Revenue Department , 2020-21)

d) Services of the Revenue Department through MP Online

M. P. Online and Lok Sewa Kendra are engaged in providing revenue department services with the help of online kiosks.(Revenue Department , 2020-21)

13.2 Some Notable Achievements through Good Governance

Environment-friendly sustainable development	<p>Road construction from plastic waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are being constructed using plastic waste by the Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority, under which 10,685 km of roads have been constructed in the state using about 5,320 metric tonnes of plastic waste. In the period from April 2022 to January 2023, 1220 km of roads have been constructed.(Panchayat and Rural Development, 2023)
Food production and distribution	<p>Aadhaar-enabled ration distribution system (AePDS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of ration material is being done by installing POS machines through service providers at all 26,284 fair price shops of the state. (AePDS) is being implemented in the state from the month of October, 2019, under which rations are being distributed on the basis of biometric verification of eligible families.(Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, 2022)
One Nation-One Ration Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Nation-One Ration Card system has been implemented in the state, under which all the eligible families included under the National Food Security Act, 2013, get their entitlement to food grains from fair price shops in the state or from any fair price shop in 26 states/union territories. As of December 2022, about 7.30 lakh families are getting ration every month through inter-district portability at other shops.(Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, 2022)
Equitable and inclusive education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online orientation and special education training of teachers is being done for identification, enrolment of children with special needs (CWSN). Establishment of a resource room with all facilities in each block. As of December 2022, 797 hostels are being run for boys and girls belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged groups.(Rajya Shiksha Kendra, 2022)
Integrated Scholarship (Portal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Scholarship: The amount of scholarship to the students studying in class 1 to 12 in government/non-government schools is being approved online through the education portal and paid directly to the student's bank account.
Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97135 Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi centers are being operated in the state. Through these centres, health and nutrition services are provided to children in the age group of up to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and pre-school education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 years. In January 2022, the Madhya Pradesh government launched the Adopt an Anganwadi scheme with the aim of improving public participation in strengthening maternal and child health facilities.(Women and Child Development Department, 2021-22)

Decentralization and PESA Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhya Pradesh has notified its PESA rules on the occasion of ‘Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas’ on November 15, 2022. These rules have been made under PESA Act 1996. • PESA rules empower Gram Sabhas to take decisions regarding natural resources in scheduled areas. This has given the tribal community more rights to take advantage of the natural resources of the Scheduled Areas, among other rights.(Panchayat and Rural Development, 2023)
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13.3 Institutional Efforts for Good Governance

Institutional efforts have also been made by the state government in the field of good governance. The departments in the state are establishing good governance at their own level, however, the ecosystem of good governance has been created through various institutions in the state.

13.3.1 Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis

Among the institutional efforts in the field of good governance, the most important effort is the establishment of the school of good governance and policy analysis by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2007. This institute was renamed the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis (AIGGPA) in the year 2014. True to its name, this institute is working as a think tank of the state government for reforms related to governance and policy in Madhya Pradesh. Unique work is being done on subjects such as the impact of government schemes on target groups and analysis of scheme delivery systems, documenting the innovation, best practices, and a partnership between government and civil society. In the last few years, the institute has done an important task of taking the administration of the state towards good governance by formulating policies based on knowledge, data, and research-based analysis on crucial aspects of the advancing welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh. The AIGGPA and MPSPPC are performing important works of aligning and converging the components of AtmaNirbhar Madhya Pradesh and the goals of Amritkal @ 2047.

Major works are done by the institute in the field of good governance in the past years -

a) Chief Minister Young Professionals Development Program (CMYPDP) 2.0

Ensuring public participation in development works through various means is one of the main characteristics of good governance. In such efforts, the CMYPDP program has been designed by the government to connect qualified young professionals at the district, block, and village levels in the development process of Madhya Pradesh. This program is an important initiative toward the effective implementation of various schemes of the government at the grassroots level. The 2.0 version of this program was launched in the year 2021.

Currently, a total of 52 CM Fellows are working in 52 districts under this program. These CM Fellows come from diverse academic backgrounds. During their tenure, CM fellows have been trained by NITI Aayog, the Government of India, and the Indian Institute of Management, Indore for their capacity building. The main objectives of this program also include identifying

local issues and best practices in various districts of the state.

In the first phase of the program, the impact assessment of the Lok Seva Kendra, Poshan Abhiyan, and Chief Minister Rural Street Vendor Scheme has been done. In the same order, in the second phase and third phases of the program, the impact assessment of Mukhyamantri Annapurna Yojana, Mukhyamantri Ration Aapke Gram Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was done. Apart from this, profiling of all 52 districts has also been done to identify local-level problems.

b) Chief Minister Youth Internship for Professional Development

Chief Minister's Youth Internship Program (CMYIP) is a flagship program of the Government of Madhya Pradesh designed to provide six months internship opportunity to the youth of the state with the objective of improving their employability skills by providing them with the opportunity to engage in the development processes in the state. It is one of the largest public sector internship programs implemented globally. This program is uniquely placed to upskill recent graduates through finishing school concepts in the development sector beyond vocational skills. These interns will be engaged in development processes in the state which in turn will contribute towards creating positive social impact. The outline of this program was prepared in the year 2022. The program aims to hire 15 interns in each development block of 52 districts in Madhya Pradesh. There will be a maximum of 4,695 interns. The internship will be provided for a maximum period of 6 months with a stipend of Rs.8,000/- per month for each intern.

The key focus areas of the program are, first, the strengthening of major flagship schemes and public service delivery of the grassroots in urban and rural areas. Second, Capacity building and support to grassroots institutions for decentralized governance and third micro-communication at the village level.

c) Madhya Pradesh Sushasan and Development Report (MPSDR)

The first edition of MPSDR was released on 4 April 2022 in New Delhi. Madhya Pradesh has been a leading state in promoting good governance by establishing better processes, structures, and accountability mechanisms in its schemes and overall governance formation. With a progressive outlook and determination to bring about a transformation in the lives of its citizens, the State is determined to achieve 'Suraaj'. This approach has been expressed by the institute through one of its major publications i.e. MPSDR. This report describes the achievements of Madhya Pradesh in the field of good governance in the last 15 years and also gives a comprehensive analysis of the major areas of growth and development in Madhya Pradesh. The purpose of the publication of this report is to document the administrative reforms in Madhya Pradesh, to facilitate the adoption of the best practices, and clarify context-specific action points. (Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, 2022)

d) Knowledge Management Portal

This portal has been developed to showcase the best practices and innovations of various government departments and district administrations in the state. The outputs set under the Madhya Pradesh Atmairbhar Roadmap - 2023, 'Increasing Government Transparency' can be obtained through this portal. The documentation of best practices, case studies, and

innovations on this portal acts as a repository of knowledge for districts, departments, and other stakeholders. After verification through field visits, the best practices received from the departments and districts are uploaded on the portal. This is a continuous process.

e) Task Force

Some important task forces like GSDP Task Force, Statistical Task Force, IMR-MMR Task Force, and Semi-Conductor Task Force have been constituted to speed up the development works in the state and to implement research-based policy recommendations on socio-economic problems. These task forces aimed at helping in achieving important goals like Madhya Pradesh's contribution to building a \$ 5 trillion national economy, revitalizing the statistics of the state, and improving the IMR-MMR scenario. A task force has also been entrusted to analyze how to promote semiconductor and ESDM manufacturing in Madhya Pradesh.

13.3.2 Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission

State Policy and Planning Commission acts as a planning and policy advisor to different government departments and public undertakings. MPSPPC acts as a think tank of the State Government, keeping in view the aim of creating a bright future for the state. For this purpose, the commission shall identify the efforts being made for good governance and innovative practices and provide strategic advice to the concerned departments for their expansion and replication. Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission acts as an implementing agency of NITI Aayog in the state in the context of the direction suggestion given by the Government of India and acts as a representative nodal agency in the context of the state. MPSPPC through developing joint strategies with the state and the centre is providing the policy, financial management and targeted technical assistance for sustainable development goals by implementing various projects.

Major works done by the Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission are as follows:

a) Aspirational Block Programme

Launched in 2018 in Madhya Pradesh, the Aspirational Block Programme (ABP) aims at the comprehensive development of aspirational blocks in the state. Based on 75 indicators from education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, skill development and financial inclusion, all 50 blocks are trying to achieve a benchmark of development. This micro-level development initiative is based on the principle of collaboration and convergence at the Block level. Under this initiative, all 313 development blocks of the state were surveyed in May 2018 and graded on the basis of social and economic development and the availability of infrastructure. 50 aspirational development blocks were selected on the basis of prescribed parameters and combined index.

The progress of all 50 development blocks is monitored through an online dashboard. The prescribed indicators are entered in the monitoring dashboard at the block level. District-level and development block-level committees have been formed for continuous monitoring of aspirational development blocks. Under this programme, 28 officers of the Indian Administrative Service have been appointed as "Officers in charge" for continuous monitoring and supervision of the implementation of various government schemes in the aspirational blocks.

b) CM Pragati Portal

Pragati is a unique initiative of the Madhya Pradesh Government as it uses MIS for monitoring and supervision of infrastructural project progress in the state. District-wise review of projects by the Chief Minister of state facilitates interdepartmental coordination and expedites the project progress. All the infrastructural projects of more than 5 crores are being reviewed under this initiative periodically. The Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission (MPSPPC) team is responsible for collecting, coordinating, authenticating and sharing information related to the progress of these projects from various departments.

c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Madhya Pradesh is moving fast towards achieving its social and economic development goals. The State Policy and Planning Commission has prepared a consolidated report by analyzing the SDG India Index (Sustainable Development Goals) report department-wise, sector-wise and indicator-wise. This report has been shared with all departments.

An empowered committee has been formed with concerned departments under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to take the sustainable development goals to the grassroots level in the state.

d) Other works

- Assistance is being provided in policy-making on the basis of research on Science and Technology Policy 2022, Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy 2022, and Cooperative Policy.
- Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission is helping various departments in policy-making in various ways, such as organizing Water Conclave in collaboration with Water Resources Department, CSO Conclave, cooperation in organizing Global Investment Summit etc.

13.4 Good Governance through Capacity Building

a) Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd (MPSeDC)

MPSeDC has established a dedicated Training Collaboration Unit (TCU) to identify the training needs of the organization's employees and cultivate the capacity building of all government employees. MPSeDC organises the training for its in-house team, comprised of government officials and departmental training at districts, through Regional Capacity Building Centres (eDaksh Centres) to sensitise government officials of all the departments for the implementation of e-Governance and various information technology projects. The eDakshCentres are established across the state in 51 districts. As of January 2023, approximately 5.8 lakh employees of various departments in Madhya Pradesh have benefited through eDakshCentres.

MPSeDC has also developed an online Learning Management System (LMS). It is a virtual learning-based E-Learning (VLE) platform that can be used for training and acquiring new skills. As of January 2023, 12 departments are on board and have secured a login-based online learning management platform. Departments can create their own courses and upload course content, which can be in the form of videos, pdf files, doc files, etc. As of January 2023, there were over 12 lakh active users of LMS, which includes both government officials

and citizens. Such initiatives for enhancing human resource capacity lay the foundation for effective state governance. (Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd (MPSeDC), 2023)

b) RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration

RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration and Management is the apex training institute of the Madhya Pradesh Government. It was established in the year 1966 originally as Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Public Administration. In 1975, it was named the Madhya Pradesh Academy of Administration. On 23 April 2015, the Academy of Administration obtained ISO 9001:2008 certificate for the next 3 years.

The Academy of Administration organizes training programs for senior and middle-level officials of the State Government and Government of India, as well as training programs for elected representatives of local government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and public sector undertakings. Apart from this, the academy has been conducting national and international projects in the field of human resource development as an apex training institution of Madhya Pradesh, advising the state government, and coordinating training institutions located in the state. It also works to establish various types of academic discussions, discussions and cooperation in the public sector.

c) Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO)

The Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO) was established by the Housing and Environment Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1981 and is presently under the Urban Development and Environment Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Over the years, EPCO has steadily grown to become the State's premier organization in the field of environment-related matters. It has worked closely with the State Government on various projects, yet it has established its own identity as an autonomous organization. It is a think-tank for environmental matters but is also project oriented.

Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) is a unique organization in terms of the foresight and the width of its mandate. In the last four decades, it has also witnessed rapid developments in the field of environment. EPCO has touched upon virtually every kind of work that is related to the field of environment. It has carried out pioneering work in the creation of environmental awareness and focusing attention on the environmental problems of the State.

d) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Jabalpur

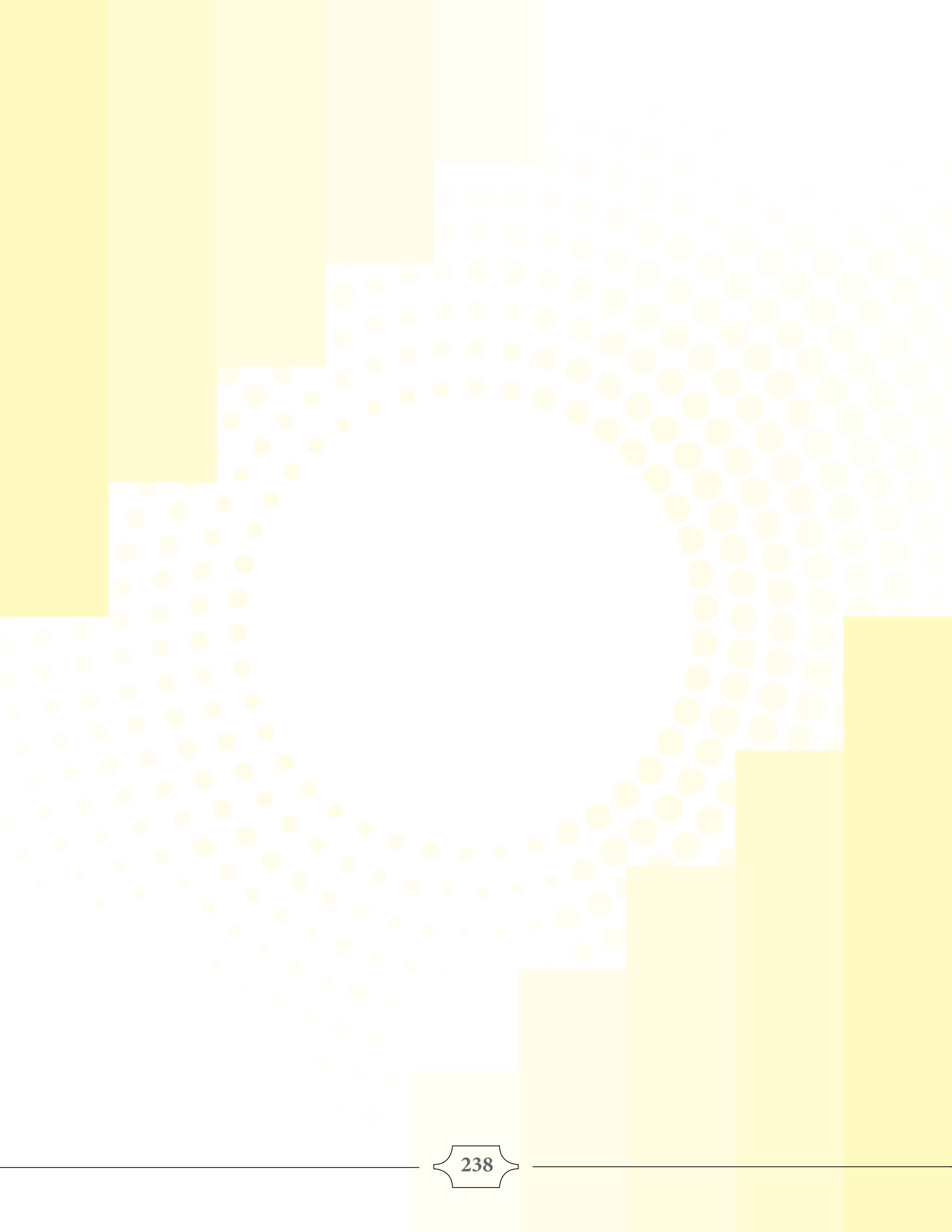
The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) came into existence in 1987. As an autonomous self-sustaining institution, it has the role of analysing, designing and fulfilling all the emerging training needs of the Department of Rural Development as well as the elected representatives of Panchayat Raj.

Madhya Pradesh has definitely succeeded in bringing about reforms to improve good governance standards in the state. The reforms in the public service delivery system aim at the principles of good governance. Since the drive towards ever-growing governance shall continue for all times to come, the continued emphasis on capacity building and further improvements in implementation mechanisms coupled with regular monitoring and evaluation shall continue to guide policy in the state.

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Chapter - 14
Science and Technology



Chapter - 14

Science and Technology

“New India is moving forward with Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan as well as Jai Anusandhan.”

- Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Science, Technology and Innovation are key drivers of economic performance. As the state emerges as one of the fast-growing economies, it needs to gradually move from being a net consumer of knowledge to becoming a net producer. The emergence of varied technologies has led the state to continue its transformation with the adoption of technology-led innovations to solve the societal challenges in the critical areas of education, agriculture, healthcare, smart mobility, affordable energy and rural development etc. At the same time, initiatives like “Make in India” and “Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh” emphasize the use of technology for economic development. In addition, modern cutting-edge technology has the potential to improve government efficiency and accountability. Technology offers a multi-faceted idea that offers corruption control, efficient delivery of public services and timely response of the authorities. Digitisation of records, online applications and processing, e-district portal etc. are a few examples where the state have begun harnessing technology for good governance.

The Department of Science and Technology at Madhya Pradesh was established in June 1981 with a vision to improvise the government services to the citizens of Madhya Pradesh by empowering the various State Level Department with the latest technology service ensuring robust infrastructure and sustainable livelihood through the application of Science and Technology. Under the Department of Science & Technology, GoMP, two organizations, namely Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (MPDESC) and Madhya Pradesh Council of Science & Technology (MPCST) are functioning.

Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC) is promoting, establishing, and developing Information Technology (IT) /Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics (EHM/ESDM) industries, as per the policies in the state. Presently, MPSEDC has been entrusted with the responsibility as a nodal agency for the implementation of various prestigious IT projects of GoI and GoMP in Madhya Pradesh, viz. Development of IT PARKS, EMCs, Infrastructure Development for SWAN, SDC, PARICHAI, e-Office, Aadhaar, etc., which are in progress. Alongside, it provides IT inputs which includes technical assistance in computerization, networking, and IT consultancy services to the Departments/Government agencies. The organization is working through the cooperation of State e-Mission Team (SEMT), Project e-Mission Team (PEMT), Center of Excellence (CoE), District e-Governance Society (DeGS), Project Monitoring Unit (PMU), Training and Collaboration Unit (TCU), Geographical Information System (GIS) etc.

Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (MPCST) was registered in October 1981 under the Madhya Pradesh Registration of Societies Act, 1973 with the prime objective to cater the needs of Scientific & Technological requirements of the State and to advise Government on policies

and measures necessary to promote utilization of Science & Technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives of the state.

14.1 Policy Framework

A sound policy framework is required to create and sustain a conducive Science and Technology infrastructure in the state. This infrastructure is necessary to ensure the seamless delivery of citizen services and to support various development programs and schemes in the state. Department of Science and Technology, Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken a sequential policy approach to augment critical Science-Tech building blocks in the state. In 2022 they initiated the process of integrating these building blocks to architect a Science-Tech ecosystem that will enable innovation and attract investment in tech space.

14.1.1 Madhya Pradesh Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2022

Madhya Pradesh Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2022 has been launched by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Madhya Pradesh. This is the first policy of Madhya Pradesh which envisions building scientific temper in society, strengthening the innovation ecosystem, fostering Science and Technology (S&T) enabled entrepreneurship and citizen services, preserving traditional knowledge systems, and encouraging inclusion and participation of the grassroots levels in the research and innovation ecosystem. This policy focuses on following primary areas-

- Promotion of Research and Development.
- Popularization of science and promotion of scientific temper.
- Adoption of emerging technologies like IoT, AI, machine learning, natural language processing, block chain, drone technology, biotechnology etc.
- Harnessing data.
- Strengthening ecosystem for innovation.
- Skilling and capacity building.
- Collaboration with International and National institutions of excellence.

A Directorate will be established as an institutional mechanism and a strategic team will be promptly assigned to the department to assist in implementation of this policy. (Source: Department of Science & Technology, GoMP)

14.1.2 Other Policies

To leverage the STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh, a pool of different policies like Madhya Pradesh Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy 2014, Madhya Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy, 2014, Email Policy of Madhya Pradesh Government 2014 has been launched. Tower Policy 2019 has been launched by GoMP and is in an amendment state which includes RoW rules issued by the Department of Telecommunication, Government of India, in August 2022. To attract IT/ITeS investment in the state, IT, ITeS and ESDM Investment Promotion Policy and Scheme 2016 is in place. Department of Science & Technology also unveiled its Cloud Adoption Framework in October 2022 with the objective of providing guidance to Government/semi-

government organizations to understand and follow a standard process while planning to host its identified software applications on the cloud. (Source: Department of Science & Technology, GoMP)

14.2 Budget Allocation to Science and Technology Department in Madhya Pradesh

In the financial year 2022-23, the budget allocated to the Department of Science and Technology is an amount of Rs. 341.12 crore from the state budget of Rs. 2,47,715.44 crore. Over the past two decades, there has been a significant increase in budget allocation for the S&T department, with trends indicating a nearly 95 times increase along with the state budget that has also demonstrated a positive pace of growth over this period of time. Major budget utilization of the Science and Technology department is in the areas of research planning and development activities, State Data Center operation, upgradation and maintenance, State Wide Area Network (SWAN) establishment, the establishment of IT parks, grants for operating Regional Capacity Building Centres (RCBC), District eGovernance Societies (DeGS), and NIC centres etc.

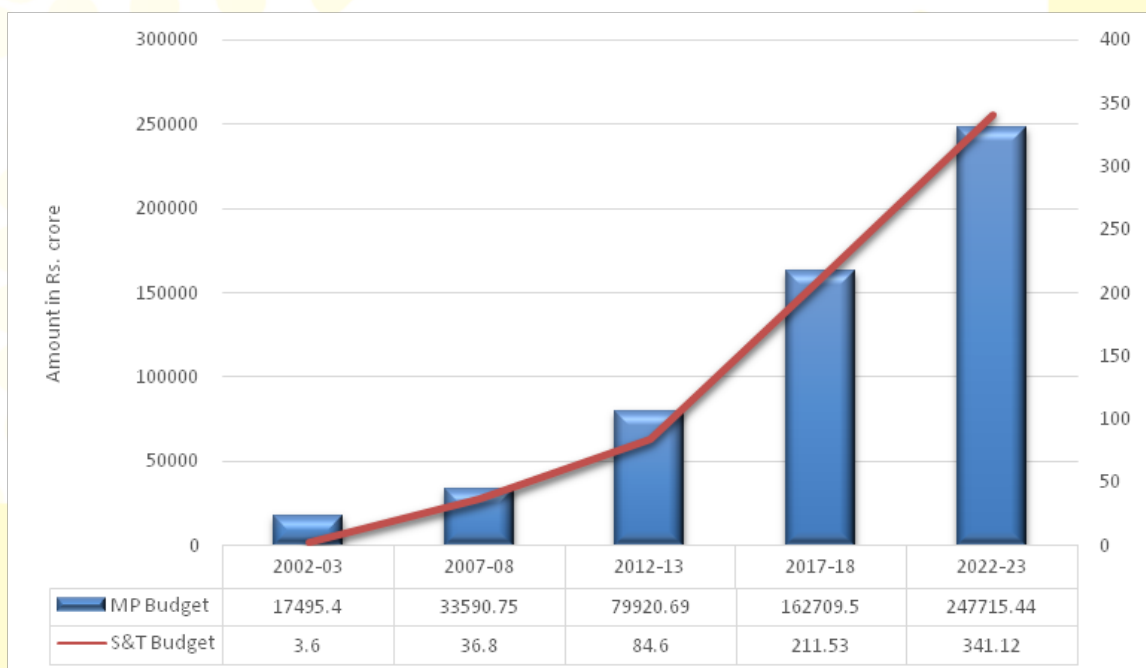


Figure 14.1 : Trends of Budget Allocation to S & T Department

Source: Department of Finance, GoMP

Note:

- (i) The budget of F.Y. 2002-03, 2007-08 and 2012-13 includes the combined figure of the Department of Science & Technology and Department of Information Technology.
- (ii) On dated 28.07.2014, the Department of Information Technology merged with the Department of Science & Technology
- (iii) Amount of the Financial year 2002-03, 2007-08, 2012-13 and 2017-18 are actual(A) figures as per budget books.

(iv) MP State budget for the financial year 2022-23 is budgeted estimates (BE), and that of the Department of Science & Technology for the same year is revised estimates (RE), as provided by DST, GoMP.

14.3 Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh

14.3.1 Contribution of Central Research Institutions in R&D

To strengthen the STI ecosystem, there are 29 Central Government Institutes in the state, which includes- CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI), Bhopal, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal and All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Bhopal etc. Contributing to research and development, CSIR-AMPRI, Bhopal has developed know-how of making “Bamboo Composites for Modern Housing and Structures” where Indian Patent has been filed on Bamboo composite. IISER, Bhopal has also made significant contributions to research and development with 24 patents granted in collaboration with other institutes during the last 10 years in various fields, including Biological Sciences, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science etc. Similarly, IIT Indore is having 23 patents granted during the last 10 years in various fields, which include Computer Science Engineering, Biosciences and Biomedical Engineering etc. (Source: Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI), 2020, Compendium on State level Ecosystem, DST, GoI, 2022, IISER website as accessed on 19.02.2023, IIT, Indore website as accessed on 19.02.2023)

ICAR - National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal carries out basic and strategic research on exotic, emerging and re-emerging animal diseases along with the creation and updating of a repository and data bank on exotic/emerging pathogens (Source: National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal). ICMR-National Institute of Research in Tribal Health (NIRTH), Jabalpur, undertakes research on tribal population health issues like nutritional disorders, common communicable and non-communicable diseases, environmental health challenges, and so on. (Source: National Institute of Research in Tribal Health, Jabalpur)

14.3.2 Atal Tinkering Labs in Madhya Pradesh

Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATLs) are being established in schools all around India as part of the Atal Innovation Mission to “Cultivate One Million Children in India as Neoteric Innovators.” The scheme aims to cultivate in young brains traits like curiosity, inventiveness, and creativity, as well as abilities like design mentality, computational thinking, adaptive learning, and physical computing. Out of a total of 10,000 ATLs established in India, Madhya Pradesh has 601 ATLs established till July 2022 and out of 601 ATLs in the state, 145 ATLs are located in the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh. (Source: Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog, GoI, 2022 as accessed on 05.02.2023).

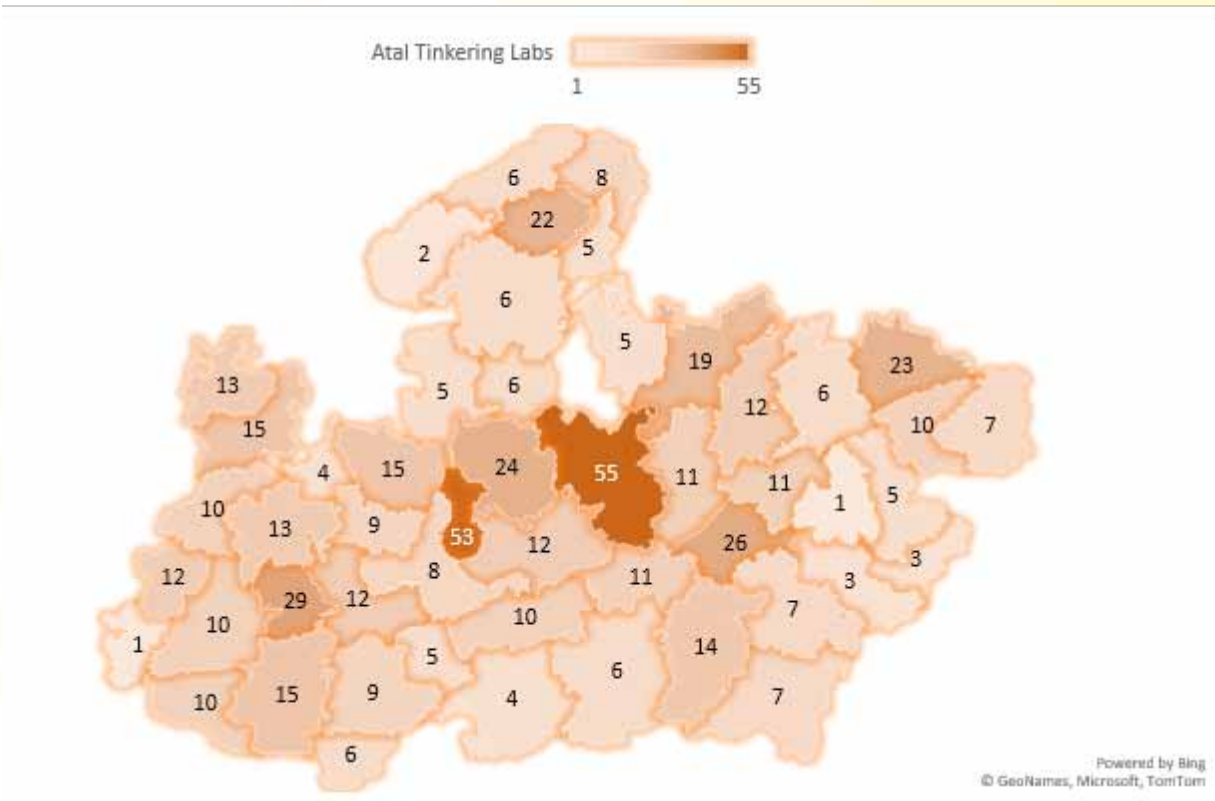


Figure 14.2 : Number of Atal Tinkering Labs established in Madhya Pradesh

Source: Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog, Government of India

14.3.3 Incubation Centres in Madhya Pradesh

Incubation centres are organisations which offer essential support for the growth and development of startups and are an imperative part of the startup ecosystem as an early stage mentors with the aim to improve the survival and growth of new startups substantially, create employment opportunities, develop entrepreneurial environment, commercialize new technologies, create and retain businesses, build or accelerate growth in local industry and diversify economies. In Madhya Pradesh, the total number of incubators is 32 as on January 2023, which is providing support for entrepreneurs in cities of Madhya Pradesh.

Out of the 32 Incubation centres, three Incubation centres namely AIC Aartech Solonics Pvt Ltd, AIC RNTU Foundation and AIC Prestige Inspire Foundation, are part of Atal Incubation Centers (AICs). (Source: Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog, GoI, 2022, Department of MSME, GoMP website as accessed on 06.02.2023).

14.3.4 Startups in Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh, the number of startups have gradually increased from previous years. The number of startups in the state increased from 289 in 2018 to more than 409 in 2022. (Source: Press Information Bureau, as accessed on 06.02.2023).

Table 14.1 : Trend of Startups (last 5 years) in Madhya Pradesh

(values are in numbers)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Madhya Pradesh	289	329	425	558	409*

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry And Internal Trade, GoI <https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/state-startup-policies.html> as accessed on 06.02.2023. and Press Information Bureau, <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1843897> as accessed on 06.02.2023.

*Note: Data available in the source is updated as on 30th June 2022. So the total figure is likely to be more by the end of the year. Presently total DPIIT reconized startups in Madhya Pradesh are 2,743 in numbers.

14.3.5 Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh improved significantly in patent and design filing. In India, the number of patents filed and granted has gradually increased. The number of patents filed in India increased by 22.25% from 47,854 in 2017-18 to 58,503 in 2020-21, compared to 190 in MP in 2017-18 to 398 in 2020-21, an increase of 109.47%. This data reveals that MP improved its patent filing rate, which is now 87.22% higher than the national average. The number of designs filed in India increased by 20.29% from 11,838 in 2017-18 to 14,241 in 2020-21, compared to 61 in MP in 2017-18 to 214 in 2020-21, an increase of 250.82%.

This data shows that MP significantly improved in design filing, and it is higher by 230.59% than the national average. According to national statistics, the patenting and design filings scale is fairly modest, but Madhya Pradesh's catalytic strategy has substantially improved. MP (in the last 5 years) has bagged three GI tags: Balaghat's Chinnor Rice, Jhabua's Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat, and Mahoba's Desawari Pan, shared with UP.

Table 14.2 : Number of IPRs filed in Madhya Pradesh

(values are in numbers)

S. No.	Financial Year	Patent Filed		Design Filed	
		India	MP	India	MP
1	2017-18	47,854	190	11,838	61
2	2018-19	50,659	194	8,864	62
3	2019-20	56,267	285	9,706	127
4	2020-21	58,503	398	14,241	214

Source: MPCST, based on data from Indian Patent Office, GoI



Figure 14.3 : Trend of Patent Filed

Source: MPCST, based on data from Indian Patent Office, Gol

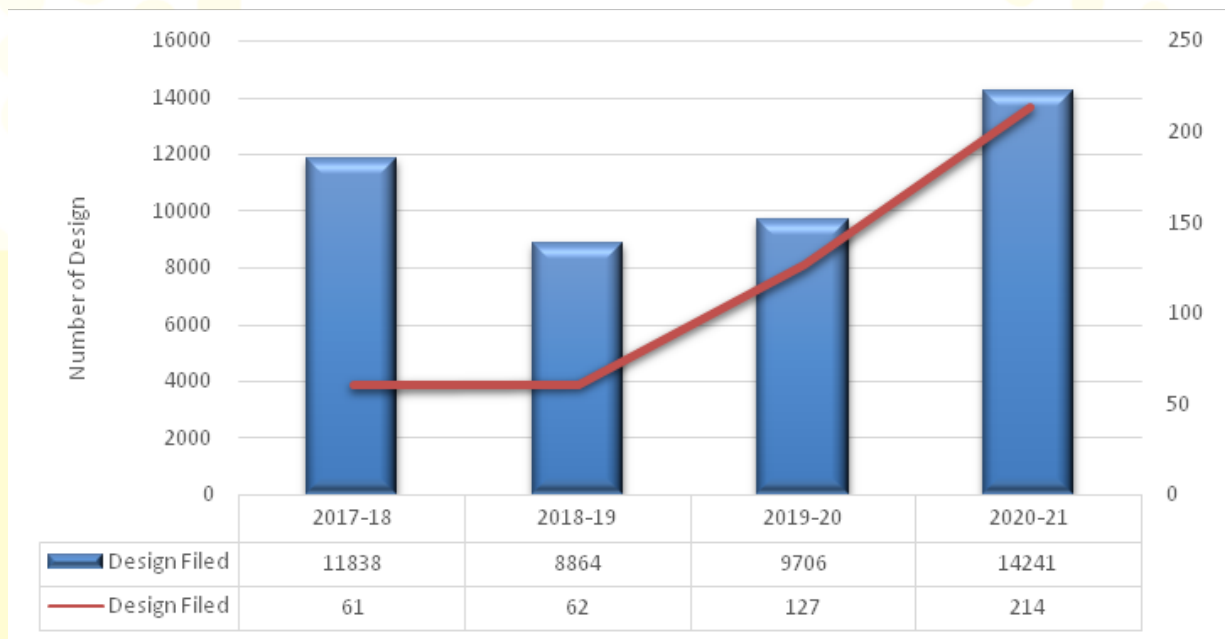


Figure 14.4 : Trend of Design Filed

Source: MPCST, based on data from Indian Patent Office, Gol

14.3.6 Human Capital

The total student enrolment in PhD and post-graduation courses in Madhya Pradesh is given in the table below. Data trends in the last 5 years indicate that student enrolment in the PhD has increased by 88.05% and 81.26% in post-graduation courses in Madhya Pradesh. In the previous five years, overall female student's enrolment in courses was higher as compared with male student's, i.e., 92.91% of female and 84.91 % of male students increased in the last 5 years in PhD and 83.75% of female and 78.46% of male students enrolment increased in post-graduation courses. Madhya Pradesh is now emerging as a potential producer of research-oriented students in various sectors.

Table 14.3 : Number of PhD and Post Graduate students enrolled

(values are in numbers)

Year	PhD			Post Graduate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2016-17	1,988	1,284	3,272	89,227	1,00,343	1,89,570
2017-18	2,427	1,558	3,985	95,923	1,10,113	2,06,036
2018-19	2,383	1,710	4,093	1,00,896	1,21,265	2,22,161
2019-20	3,006	2,441	5,447	125,638	1,59,465	2,85,103
2020-21	3,676	2,477	6,153	1,59,236	1,84,377	3,43,613

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education Report (2016-2021)

14.4 Efforts for Science Popularisation

14.4.1 India International Science Festival (IISF)

For the first time, the Government of Madhya Pradesh hosted the 8th India International Science Festival (IISF) from January 21st-24th, 2023, in which the nodal organisation was the Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology. Marching towards Amrit Kaal with Science, Technology, and Innovation was the theme of this four-day festival with the purpose of creating awareness and dissemination of science among common people joyfully and entertainingly which is essential for a healthy, prosperous and meaningful life.

More than 2,500 school students across India participated in the festival. Additionally, the festival featured Biotech and Agri-tech startups. Also, smart and knowledgeable toys made by local artisans at IISF were displayed.

14.4.2 12th Science Film Festival Bhopal

To celebrate the science outreach through cinema Government of Madhya Pradesh hosted the 12th Science Film Festival from August 22nd - 26th, 2022, where nodal organisations were Vigyan Prasara and Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (MPCST). While science films were shown, professionals in master workshops and panel discussions addressed the ways to improve the medium of science communication.

14.5 Special and New initiatives

Department of Science and Technology, Government of Madhya Pradesh, is striving hard towards building a conducive ecosystem in the state with a pool of state initiatives and centrally sponsored schemes.

14.5.1 STI for Good Governance

Center of Excellence

Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Development Corporation is committed to developing its competencies in the field of Information and Technology and e-Governance and to developing innovation and world-class IT solutions in the state. Center of Excellence Software Development Unit and Madhya Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure (MPSSDI) are working under the corporation, which has developed more than 400 websites/portals / mobile applications etc., so far.

e-Girdawari

Madhya Pradesh is the first state to implement the crop “e-Girdawari” project developed by MPSSDI that aims to better implement and streamline the process of Girdawari operations through Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML). In this initiative, the crop e-Girdawari model has been developed by integrating satellite and other new technologies on AI/ML platform. In the Fasal Girdawari project, models have been trained on a machine-learning platform to predict crop types using satellite information and crop survey records. Farmers can register their crops themselves through the MP Kisan app, and after that, the patwari prepares the final Girdawari report based on the mismatched crop (machine learning and farmer information). In the crop girdawari process, optical satellite data has been used for the rabi season while radar (SAR) data has been used for Kharif season due to cloud presence. The Machine Learning (ML) model is designed to predict wheat, gram, mustard, cotton and pea for the rabi season and paddy and soybean for the Kharif season. This model is being adopted by the Revenue Department for Girdawari in Rabi and Kharif crop seasons from 2021.

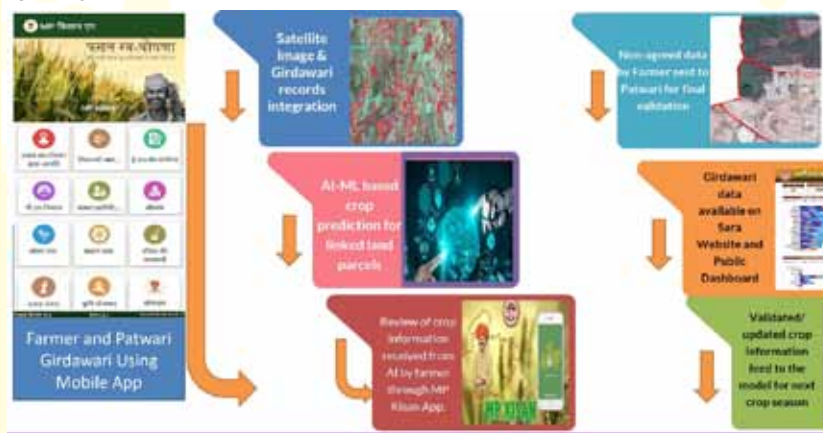


Figure 14.5 : Process Flow of e-Girdawari Project

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation

Disaster Warning Response System

The Disaster Warning Response System (DWRS) portal has a three-tier architecture, namely the District Command and Control Center (DCCC) at the district level, the State Command and Control Center (SCCC) at the state level, and the Vallabh Bhavan Situation Room (VBSR) at the Ministry, which is based on GIS technology, and is equipped with the facility of web-application, mobile-application and various digital feeds and dashboards, so that the concerned officials can see the affected areas, helps in sending and receiving alerts. In addition, DCCC, located at all 52 district headquarters, has been integrated with SDERF headquarters, and VBSR, located at the Secretariat, has also been integrated through DWRS. The system visualizes river basins, drainage, roads, railway lines, settlements, and infrastructure in the Narmada basin of the Madhya Pradesh region. It facilitates forecasting villages/habitations to be inundated due to floods in reservoir catchment areas. It also provides the facility to update ground data for the officials, so that the actual ground details can be seen and work plans can be analyzed accordingly.

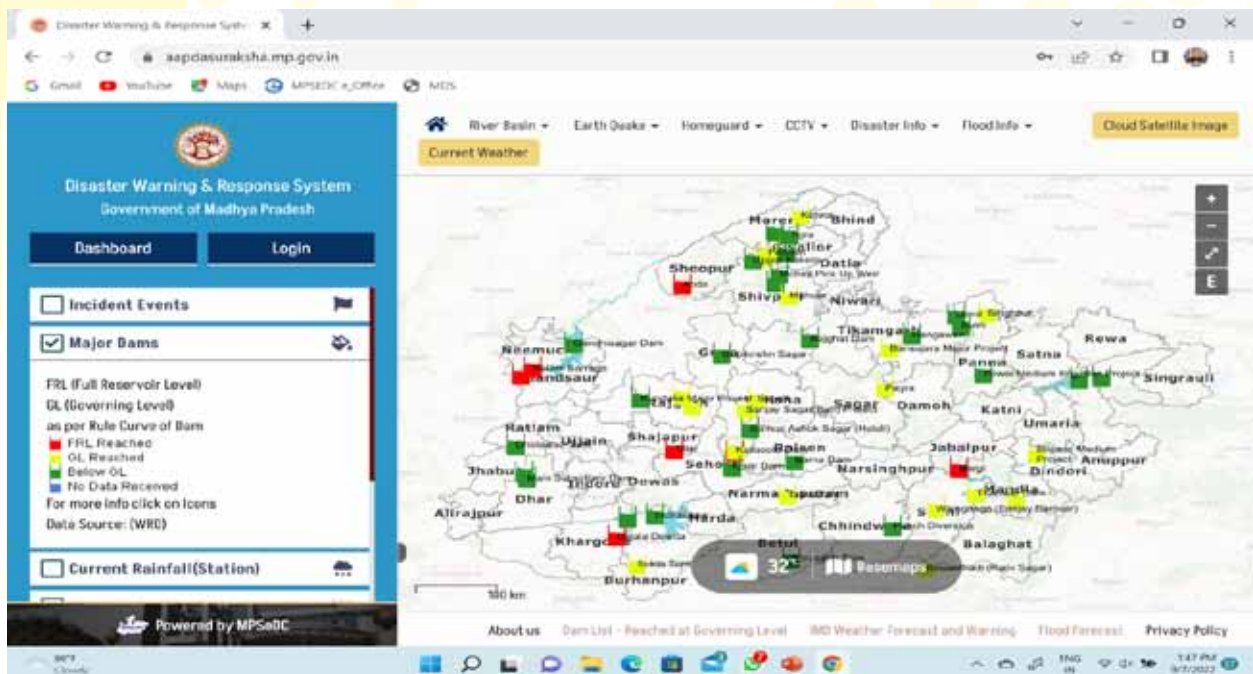


Figure 14.6 : Screenshot of Disaster Warning Response System

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation

Drones

Drone technology is being used smoothly in the field of e-governance by MPSSDI. On April 18, 2022, as per the order of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, MPSEDC was declared as the nodal agency for the implementation of drone technology in the state. With a view to identifying the applications and users of drones, MPSEDC has conducted more than 30 different projects in more than 15 sectors and laid down standards and protocols for the use of drones and shared them with the concerned departments. In order to promote the use of drones at the district level, a provision has been made to use an amount of up to Rs. 10 lakh per year for innovation in drone technology in each district.

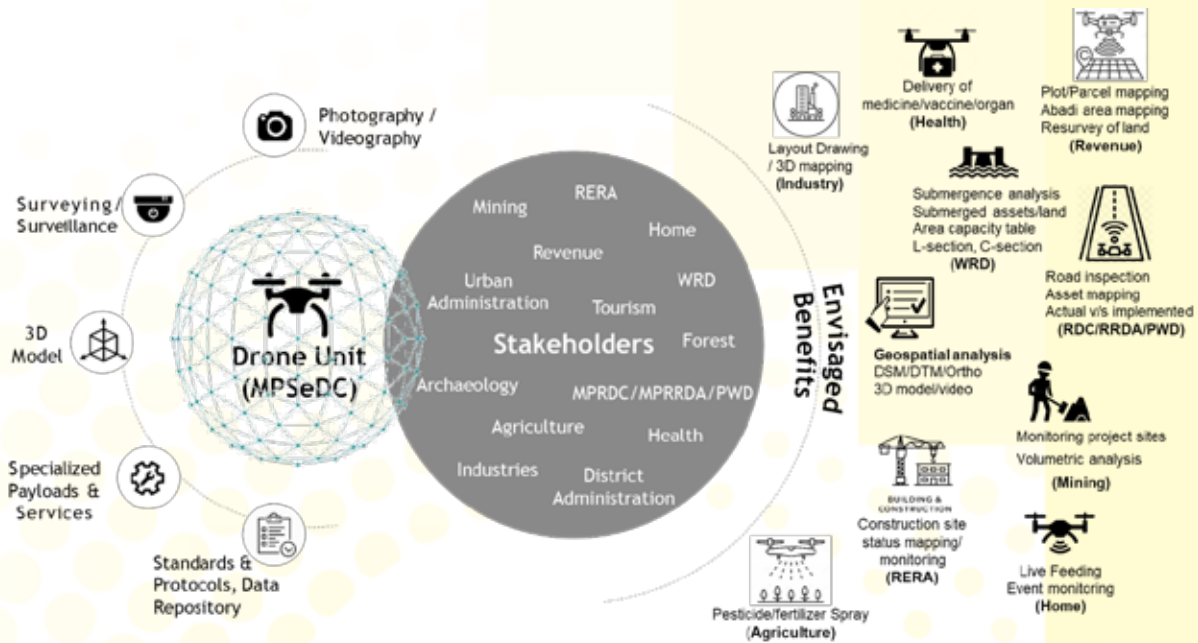


Figure 14.7 : Drone Users & Applications

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation

Cyber Tehsil

For the first time in the country, “Cyber Tehsil” has been arranged by Madhya Pradesh under the Revenue Case Management System, making the mutation process quick and easy. In this, the facility of croplless and contactless mutation of land has been provided to the citizens of the state.

M.P. Parichai

M.P. Parichai (formerly known as M.P. SRDH) - UIDAI is a comprehensive application using biometric information to facilitate “Unique ID” based identity authentication. Through MP Parichai, the facility of Aadhaar authentication is given to various government departments.

Single Citizen Database

Single citizen database, also known as ‘Samagra’, is a social security program conceptualised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to improve the Government-to-Citizen (G2C) interaction. Various schemes related to the people living below the poverty line, old age, daughters, widows, desolate and disabled are facilitated through Samagra. This database has the registration of 20.6 million families having 81 million members.

GATISHAKTI Sanchar Portal

Center of Excellence has created the “Gatishakti Sanchar Portal”, which is a collaborative institutional mechanism between all the stakeholders, including the Central and State/UT Government, to facilitate the Right of Way (ROW) application process through a single interface which makes the process easier.

e-tendering

Electronic tendering is a very reliable technique in the process of publication, sale and opening of tender documents for various works related to infrastructure departments. National Informatics Center (NIC) has been selected for the e-tendering project, and NIC's portal (GEPNIC) is being used for the e-tendering system. The total tenders published on the portal (from Nov 2018 to Jan 2023) are 2,73,495, whose value is Rs. 5,77,553 crore, of which 1,19,073 tenders are awarded. The benefits of this system include transparency and speed in the tendering process.

Automation of fair-price shops located in the state

With technical assistance from the MPSEDC, the Department of Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Protection, GoMP, is automating the Fair Price Shops that are present throughout the state. The technical assistance includes Point of Sale (PoS) hardware, application development and customisation, upkeep of PoS hardware, training, helpdesk assistance, project management unit, divisional level technical support, and management information system, etc. As per MPSEDC, there are 26,457 fair-price shops in Madhya Pradesh presently.

Aadhaar Enrolment

Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation is appointed as the nodal agency for the Aadhaar enrolment of citizens in the state. By December 2022, the Aadhaar registration of 99% of the estimated population has been done.(Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, 2023).

State-level agency (SLA) for Elections

Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (MPSEDC) has been working as a state-level organization SLA for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bhopal, since 2002 and for the State Election Commission, Bhopal, since the year 2015. By the year 2025, the corporation has been appointed as a state-level agency (SLA) by the Chief Electoral Officer's Office and the State Election Commission. According to the agency's statistics, a total of 3.10 crore PVC EPICs (Voter ID Cards) were printed from June 2013 till February 2023.

M.P. Code Portal

This portal is developed by MPSEDC. In this portal, State legislations, rules made under them, State rules made independently, some important Central legal provisions, and State amendments made therein are included. It is available in an updated form. It is expected to be useful not only for those in the legal field, i.e. Judges, Lawyers, Litigants, Law-students and Research scholars, but shall also save time in reference work for legislatures, representatives of the people and the common man.

Table 14.4 : Current status of the MP Code portal

(values are in numbers)

S.No.	Name	Total Records (Hindi)	Total Records (English)	Grand Total
1	Acts	497	645	1,142
2	Rules	761	740	1,501
3	Regulation	48	58	106
4	Notification	147	316	463
5	Repealed Act	6	11	17
6	Circular	32	358	390
7	Order	51	234	285
Grand Total		1,542	2,362	3,904

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.

Computer Proficiency Certification Test (CPCT)

To assess the computer efficiency and typing skills of the candidates for government posts, the government has made Computer Proficiency Certification Test mandatory in the state for which MPSEDC is the nodal agency. The proficiency of the candidates has been accessed through an Computer Based Online Examination consisting of Multiple-Choice Questions and Typing Test (Hindi and English Typing). For Operator/Assistant Grade-3/Stenographer/Steno Typist/ Data Entry / IT Operator and similar posts of various departments of GoMP where computer proficiency and typing skill is the primary qualification, passing of Computer Proficiency Certification Test (CPCT) is an essential qualification. As per MPSEDC, the total number of candidates who appeared in CPCT is 5,00,000, of which 2,36,600 are certified in the CPCT.

For effective and efficient delivery of citizen services, other e-governance initiatives like the CM dashboard, Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh portal and MP e-district portal are in place and for the details of the aforesaid initiatives, Chapter - “Good Governance” can be referred.

14.5.2 Digital infrastructure

Madhya Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure (MPSSDI)

Madhya Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure (MPSSDI) has been established at MPSEDC for the sustainable use of GIS technology in the state. Its primary objective is to create a single spatial data repository of standardized GIS data, geo-rectification of remote sensing data as per the state framework, create of data repository, and provide GIS technology-based services to various government departments. In this infrastructure, more than 150 GIS data layers and a data repository of more than 3.5 lakh points of interest have been prepared, which is updated regularly. Along with this, GIS-based web spatial decision support systems are also being created for various departments of the state.

State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

MPSWAN is being implemented to provide internet connectivity to all 52 District and 349 Block/Tehsil, along with all government offices/institutions. The network will help the respective department of Govt. of MP to use MPSWAN as a common infrastructure for integrating their offices, thus helping in effective means of communication. This will improve the means of communication in the state administration and also bring Govt. closer to the public, which will certainly help in effective administration and reduction in cost. Presently, the entire SWAN network is managed by the MPSEDC team, and Network Specialist Team is also involved in end-level support (Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, 2023). Under this project, 401 Point of Presence (PoP) sites has been developed in Madhya Pradesh. As per the evaluation and analysis of MPSWAN requirements, the network equipment has been upgraded with SD-WAN (Software Defined Wide Area Network), which can efficiently and effectively meet the MPSWAN requirements by replacing similar network equipment. SD-SWAN is largely independent of the available data transport mechanisms and provides higher security standards. SWAN network has been declared a protected system under Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by the state government.

IT Parks

In four of the state's largest cities (Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur), IT parks have been developed on land allotted by the government for the development of information technology and to attract investment in the sector. Approximately 400 acres of land have been allotted (204 acres in Bhopal, 20.76 acres in Gwalior, 63 acres in Jabalpur and 112 acres in Indore), out of which 90 acres (50 acres in Bhopal and 40 acres in Jabalpur) have been set aside for electronics manufacturing cluster. (Department of Science & Technology, 2022) The total investment done in these IT Parks in the last 5 years is Rs.161.49 crore. Industries set up in these IT Parks employed 14,473 personnel in the last 5 years. A total of 270 plot units has been acquired for IT/ITes investment out of 220 units in all IT parks (Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, 2023).

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters in the state

Under the project of electronics manufacturing clusters in the state (by the Government of India), which is proposed in Bhopal and Jabalpur in the state, 50 per cent share of the Government of India, 25 per cent share of State Government and 25 per cent share of industrial units has been provided. A special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been constituted for the operation of the project.

State Data Center

A state-level State Data Center has been established in Bhopal under the National e-Governance Plan with the collaboration of the Department of Science and Technology, the Government of India, and the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The institution responsible for carrying out this programme is called the Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MPSEDC). Presently, only the State Government is responsible for managing, upgradation, operation & maintenance of the state's Data Center.

Percentage of Gram Panchayats with Internet Connection

BharatNet is a telecom infrastructure provision set up by the government of India to establish, manage and operate the National Optical Fiber Network that aims to provide a minimum of 100 megabits per second of broadband connectivity to all gram panchayats in the country. In

Madhya Pradesh, till April – November 2022, 78.51%-gram panchayats are connected with optical fiber internet connection (Bharat Broadband Network Limited, 2023). The government of India provided a grant of Rs.185 crore to BSNL for the deployment of High-speed Broadband connection to Government institutes at the village level.

14.5.3 STI in Education

EDUSAT Hub

For the promotion of science through satellite technology, modern science and experimental science is disseminated to the students of different classes and section by making it interesting through the EduSat Hub established in the Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (MPCST). Various programs are aired from time to time for the promotion of science by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun ISRO's Geospatial Technology training courses were conducted on Council's EDUSAT network. Scientific programs broadcast from IIRS, Dehradun and Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, were screened at the EDUSAT Hub established in the Council. EDUSAT Division of MPCST has been nominated to act as the nodal institute for conducting the IIRS Outreach Course in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun. In this series, the Council's EDUSAT division continuously plays its active role in 2022 by organizing IIRS, ISRO's outreach course through the EDUSAT division in Bhopal. In the year 2021, nine state-of-the-art outreach courses on remote sensing, GIS, GPS and related high-tech subjects have been successfully organized, that includes-

- i. Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Earth Observation (EO) and Geodata Handling and Processing.
- ii. Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and GIS Technology (in Hindi).
- iii. Overview of Global Navigation Satellite System.
- iv. Overview of Geographical Information System.
- v. Overview of Geo computation and Geo-web Services.
- vi. Applications of Geospatial Technology in Paleochannel Studies: Potential and Future Trends.
- vii. RS and GIS Applications in Natural Resource Management.
- viii. UAV Remote Sensing.
- ix. Advances in Monitoring and Modeling of Hydro-Meteorological Hazards using Geospatial Technology and Process-based Models.

ISRO Medical Education Network

Under Medical Education, the program broadcast from ISRO was coordinated for display in the functional telemedicine centers. Through the telemedicine network established by ISRO, 7 currently functioning telemedicine centers participated in the Continuing Medical Education organized by ISRO, Ahmedabad.

In the aforesaid programme, out of 16 telemedicine centers established in the state, 7 functional telemedicine centers, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal; All India Institute of Medical

Sciences, Bhopal; Padhar Hospital, Betul; District Hospital, Shajapur; District Hospital, Sidhi and Gajraja Medical College, Gwalior participated.

14.5.4 STI for Rural Development

Preparation of development plan of selected watershed areas under the Integrated Watershed Management Program based on Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System

An action plan for the implementation of catchment area management programmes is created at the Khasra level under the River Rejuvenation Program of the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, using triennial satellite data of selected water catchment areas covering approximately 21.36 lakh hectares.

Subject-wise maps of 50 water catchment areas of Alirajpur district, 41 of Betul and 138 of Mandla were prepared and handed over to the concerned districts under the River Rejuvenation Project. Khasra, contour, drainage, ortho rectified satellite images and geomorphology maps of water catchment areas of Sidhi district were prepared and handed over under the land area improvement programme. GIS-based maps were prepared for Adarsh village in villages Baranga and Harda Khas of district Harda. Action plans were prepared using the drainage, contour and ortho rectified images of the Barwani district.

Space-Based Information Support for Decentralized Planning - Update (SISDP and Update)

ISRO started the SISDP project to provide fundamental planning inputs based on satellite data to Gram Panchayats at the local level for the execution and monitoring of development plans. The SISDP project Phase-I was successfully finished in the academic year 2016-17. SISDP and Update have been introduced based on the results of SISDP Phase-I. Geodatabase, products and services created under this project can be disseminated through Bhuvan Geo Portal. This database visualization and data analytics are provided for the benefit of Gram Panchayat members and other stakeholders.

Under the project, drainage, canal and water body were made on a 1:10000 scale in 15 districts, and the road and rail layer was made on a 1:10000 scale in 25 districts.

Table 14.5 : Status of work completed under SISDP and Update

S.No.	Total Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh		
1	Roads	Panchayat - 17,158	75.20% of work completed
2	Rails	Panchayat - 17,158	75.20% of work completed
3	Drainage	Panchayat - 16,654	73% of work completed
4	Water bodies	Panchayat - 16,654	73% of work completed
5	Canal	Panchayat - 16,654	73% of work completed

Source: Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology

Integrated Watershed Program (IWMP) project monitoring work using geospatial technologies

Monitoring and evaluation of sanctioned IWMP projects for Madhya Pradesh have been carried out from the year 2009-10 to 2014-15 under the project “Monitoring of Integrated Watershed Program IWMP Project using Geospatial Technologies”.

Under the WDF (Indo-German Water Shed Development Fund) of NABARD, the ground changes report of 16 micro sheds of 7 districts was prepared, and the work of updating was done.

Development of a framework for integration of climate information in planning and decision-making to enhance the impact of MGNREGA in the selected district of Madhya Pradesh

This framework is used to develop a web-accessible geo-portal for searching and accessing geographic information and associated geographic services through the internet. Panchayats of Newari block was surveyed, and the water budget of each panchayat was measured from the complete data obtained. A comprehensive survey and data collection of all gram panchayats of Thikri block of Barwani district is in progress. The work of extensive survey and data collection of Gram Panchayats of Garatganj and Raisen development block of Raisen district is in progress.

Forecasting Agriculture Output Using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land-Based Observations (Fasal - MNCFC) Operation Forecast

Under the project, field verification and data collection for cotton, paddy, wheat and mustard crops for pre-harvest crop area and production estimation were done for MNCFC, New Delhi. The work of providing smart sampling data for paddy and wheat crops for crop harvesting for the crop project is completed. The data obtained from the assessment is sent to various user departments. The main objective of this project, sponsored by the Government of India, is to estimate crop area and production before harvesting.

AGRI GIS Project

Under the Agriculture and Soil Division, the work of the said project is being done in association with the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. This project is sponsored by the Agriculture Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Under the project, area and yield estimation are being done for selected districts of soybean, paddy and maize and urad in Kharif and for wheat, mustard and gram crops in Rabi. Before harvesting, work was done to collect field verification data for Kharif crops for estimation of crop area and production. The work of analysis of digital images of microwave satellites has been done for Kharif 2019-20 and 2021-22 and is being done for 2022-23.

14.5.5 STI for Urban development

Automated Layout Process Approval and Scrutiny System (ALPASS)

In 107 cities of the state, including Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior, GIS-based development permission has started being issued for any kind of development work, including colony construction, marriage garden, petrol pump, warehouse etc.

MPSSDI-MPSEDC has launched Automated Layout Process Approval & Scrutiny System (ALPASS) along with Town and Country Planning (T&CP). In this system, on the land where development permission is required, the architect will have to make a layout map by taking the GIS location and upload it online for approval. The software automatically submits the scrutiny report after checking all the rules, including the master plan.

Apart from this, all the process afterwards is done online instead of through file or note sheet process. A mobile app has also been developed for departmental officers for the purpose of site surveys, with the help of which the survey report is prepared by visiting the site itself. This mobile app is linked to ALPASS software, and the permission letter and final layout are issued online only.

Madhya Pradesh has become the first state in the country to grant permission for this type of GIS-based map. With the introduction of this system, the process has become more transparent. File movement has become faster, and the 60-day time taken for development permissions has been reduced significantly. For the convenience of higher officials, a dashboard and report module has been prepared so that every update of the file can be seen immediately.

This software has also been linked to the master plan being prepared under the AMRUT scheme, land records (Revenue Department), ABPAS-building permission and IGRS-property registration guideline (Sampada-2).



Figure 14.8 : Screenshot of ALPASS

Source: Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation

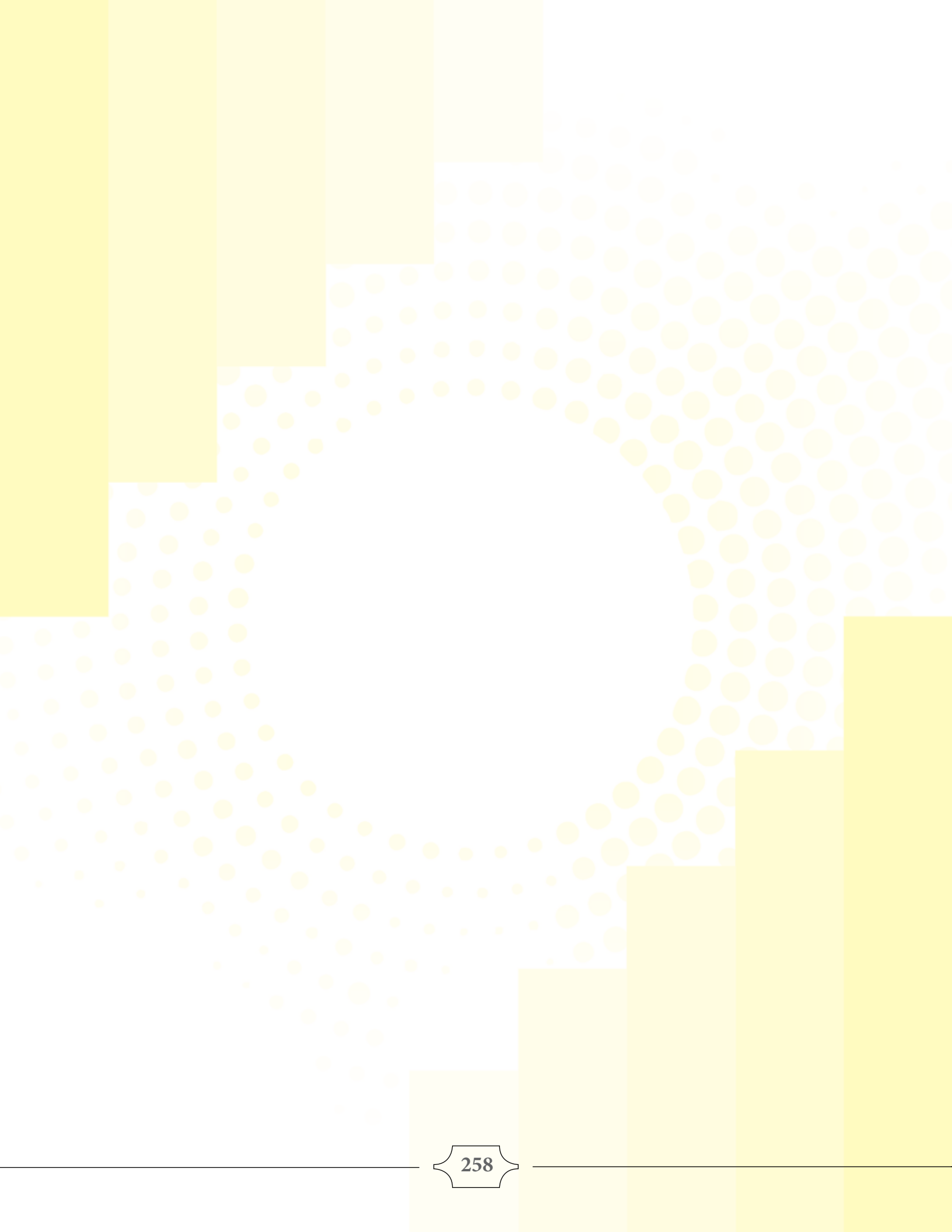
Master Plan Project and AMRUT Project of Madhya Pradesh Cities

The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Government of India is preparing GIS based master plans for 34 cities under the AMRUT (1) scheme. Under the project, development plans of cities are being prepared by subject-wise mapping and analysis of social and economic data on the

basis of high magnification satellite images to prepare master plans on a scale of 1:4000. So far, development plans of 31 cities have been prepared.

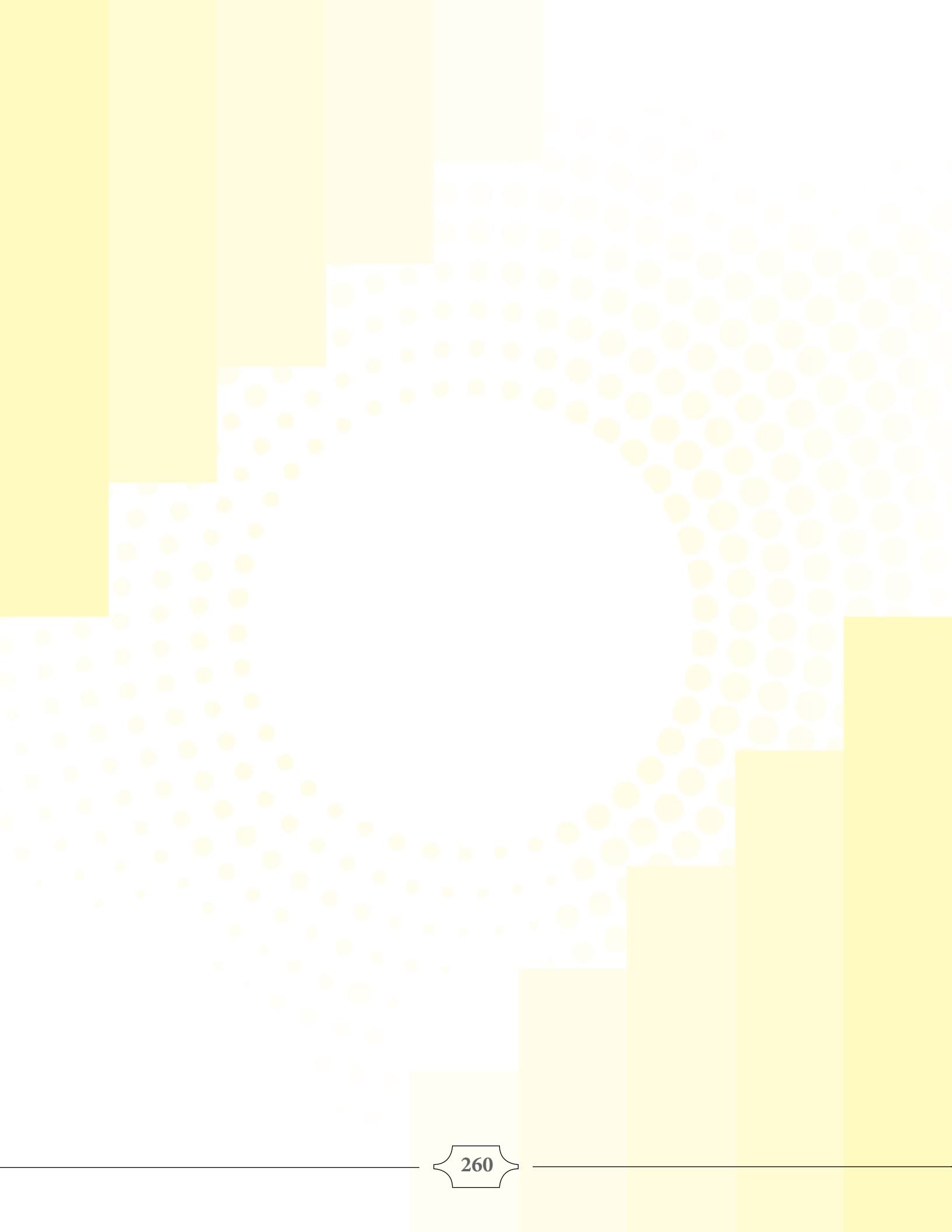
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Chapter - 15

**Cultural Economy and Expansion
of Spiritual Environment**



Chapter 15

Cultural Economy and Expansion of Spiritual Environment

“Mere material progress cannot give one happiness and joy...”

- Honorable Chief Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan

This year, an effort is being made to see the publication of the Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh as an opportunity from which, apart from surveying the economic, industrial and any other physical type of development taking place in the geographical boundaries of Madhya Pradesh, that prosperity and happiness should also be experienced, targeting which the development plans of Madhya Pradesh were made, plans were made to benefit the general and last line people. Through these schemes, the work was done to reach the basic needs to the masses, having which a common man feels happy.

Individuals experience happiness with their families, in their own groups or with society, and for this a sense of harmony and pride is very important. Pride and harmony are enhanced when they are known as a long history and we celebrate them on various occasions. From ages till the freedom struggle and after that continuously, our tribal society has been making its significant contribution in keeping India's self-respect, traditional knowledge and simplicity intact in accordance with its great pride. Madhya Pradesh is the land of birth, work and sacrifice of tribal pride Krantiveer Tantya Bhil. His great pride has worked to weave the entire tribal society and different sections into a thread of unity. To make the young generation of the state understand his great sacrifice and keep taking inspiration from him, many employment-oriented programs were associated with his name and directed towards the society for whose upliftment he had dedicated his life.

A new pilgrimage site will be built at Patalpani, the sacrificial land of Krantiveer Tantya Bhil, at a cost of Rs 4 crore 55 lakh, a meditation centre is also being set up here. Efforts are also being made to bring the reformist, nationalist and spiritual side of Bhagwan Birsa Munda in front of the society. In this sequence, 'Bhagwan Birsa Munda Self-Employment Scheme' has been started, in which projects ranging from Rs one lakh to Rs 50 lakh for manufacturing activities and Rs one lakh to Rs 25 lakh for service and business activities will be approved.

The PESA Act has been implemented in 89 tribal-dominated development blocks of Madhya Pradesh, which provides rights to water, forest and land to the tribal community. These efforts have been made to connect the society with that affection due to which a person always remains attached to his land and his society, feels safe and tends to experience happiness while living in the society. Organizing Village Pride Days is also an attempt to establish love and affinity with our land and our culture.

Medical and engineering studies have been started in Hindi language in Madhya Pradesh. There are 6 dialects in Madhya Pradesh, Malvi, Nimari, Bundeli, Bagheli, Bhili and Gondi. The number of speakers of these six dialects is approximately crores, which are being encouraged.

The state of Madhya Pradesh is a state of multilingual and cultural plurality, this is also the identity of Madhya Pradesh at the national level. The cultural heritage of Madhya Pradesh is formed from the beliefs of Shaiva, Shakta, Vaishnava, Jain, Buddhism and Islam religions and their spiritual ideologies and their holy places. The presence of the gods and goddesses of an ideology and its narratives create the culture of that land. For example, due to the presence of Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram in Orchha of the state in the form of Rajaram, the entire Bundeli land has been cultured royally. With the presence of Lord Shiva, the Lord of Death, in the context of Malwa, one can experience a life full of quietness in the culture here.

The economic-social principles of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and the thoughts of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Ekatmvaad and Antyodaya, the policy makers took forward this incomparable development chariot by keeping happiness and prosperity in their heart. It has been realized that Indian philosophy can be a more effective ideological tool to run India, whether it is a question of politics or economy. Our tradition and culture tell us that man is not just a body of material needs and desires, but there is a spiritual element. Ekatm economics was propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay for the all-round development of the individual. Ekatm economics refers to such economics which, instead of being limited to the economic point of view, directs the overall aspects to make life prosperous and happy.

15.1 Culture an engine for socio-economic development

Culture ministers of the G20 grouping of the world's largest economies agreed on 30 July 2020 for the first time in history to acknowledge culture as a major engine for sustainable socio-economic reform and set five key priorities: Security; Culture and Climate Change; culture and education; cultural and creative industries; and culture in digital transformation. In this sequence, steps were also taken to integrate culture in a permanent way, in which the Culture Working Group was formalized to build a consensus among the members. Prior to this, culture was given a place in the G20 agenda by Saudi Arabia and UNESCO also contributed significantly in establishing and speeding up this topic.

The inclusion of culture echoes the progressive expansion of contemporary social issues and also reflects the growing alignment of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20 priorities, particularly in the form of prioritizing inclusive and balanced development patterns is also displayed.

The cultural and creative sectors are an important source of jobs and income, and also generate significant spillover effects for the wider economy, as an example of a spillover effect is that of investment in cultural heritage development in other sectors such as tourism can be accelerated. Although cultural investments go beyond economic impacts, they also have important social impacts in terms of achieving social inclusion and the development of local social capital, health and well-being. However, there is currently an unavailability of data that reveals the full economic and social effects of investment in the culture and creative sector, but by bringing continuity in the work being done in this direction, a method can be developed to measure its social impact soon. . There should be some experiment for the development of the required methodology of measurement and this methodology is being achieved by Madhya Pradesh through its cultural heritage like tribal society, development of our religious places, spiritual progress etc.

The need of the hour is that:-

- Culture should be seen as a socio-economic investment and should be raised above the mentality of considering it as an expense. Such a platform should be created through policies which can be used by creative youth and other businessmen or professionals for employment, innovation and business growth.
- Mainstreaming culture as an integral part of the wider policy agenda through social cohesion, innovation, health and wellness, environment and sustainable local development.
- Investment in culture and creative sector is a factor leading to economic growth, social cohesion and stability, to establish this thinking and to develop a proper statistical system for this sector for factual decisions.
- Integrate culture into broader socioeconomic development policies that align with the Sustainable Development Goals.

15.2 Spiritual Developmental Philosophy of Madhya Pradesh

In the literature published in the last decade, the word happiness is being used with more priority in place of GDP. We can see this as a thinking of the society which is striving to establish itself in the matter of happiness by going 'beyond GDP'. Today there is a lot of research on Anand and many researchers are diving in this ocean to research pearls.

Bliss (Anand) has always been present at the center of Indian spirituality. Many principles like Karmayukt Vairagya, Karmanyevadhikaraste to get happiness, full of spontaneous energy are ready to inspire us. At such a time, Anand Sansthan was formed in the year 2016 in Madhya Pradesh under the Department of Anand, which was focused on the concept of Anand of Indian Intellect. Jealousy, passion, malice, anger, jealousy, greed, ego etc. mental diseases are the biggest obstacle in the attainment of happiness. As soon as we get rid of these mental diseases, the eternal source of happiness automatically awakens within the human being. Yoga, meditation, pranayama, devotion, study, music, sports etc. are helpful in removing these mental ailments.

Anand's model in Madhya Pradesh

The Department of Culture, Religious Trust and Endowment Department, Rajya Anand Sansthan is doing important work of contributing to the development and promotion of culture and spirituality in the state. In addition to these, departments like Urban Development and Housing have also taken some initiatives to promote culture and tourism in the state.

In comparison to the budget of Rs. 55.08 crores in the year 2019-20 of the Religious Trust and Endowment Department, this amount has increased to Rs. 88.23 crores in the financial year 2022-23. A provision of Rs. 670.64 crore has been made for the culture department for the year 2022-23.

Table 15.1 Budgetary allocation of the Department of Religious Trust and Endowments and the Department of Culture

(in crores Rupees)

Department	Budgetary Allocation			
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Religious Trusts and Endowments	55.08	39.21	84.73	88.23
Culture	147.73	146.63	156.48	670.64

Source - (DoF, GoMP, 2022)

15.2.1. The spiritual paradise of Madhya Pradesh – Shri Mahakal Lok, a modern experience of pilgrimage

Since ancient times, the land which is being seen as the land of knowledge and research, and where Rajadhiraj Mahakal himself is sitting in the form of Jyotirlinga, that land was chosen for research which was amazing in itself, beyond thinking, whose form was spiritual but it was indicating towards a new economic-spiritual culture. Such an investment which fulfils not the physical but the spiritual need of the people which is called happiness. This research is nothing but the creation of Shri Mahakal Lok and has been dedicated to the people of the country and the state.

Shri Mahakaleshwar Dham i.e. Mahakal temple complex located in Ujjain is being expanded. This expansion and corridor development work is being done by the Central Government and the State Government under the Shri Mahakaleshwar Temple Corridor Development Project. This project was approved by the cabinet of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2018 and its first phase was completed by rapidly completing the work interrupted by the Corona epidemic. There are 84 Shivlings in this Kumbh Nagri representing the 84 Kalpas of the Kalachakra. There are four Mahaviras, six Vinayakas, eight Bhairavs and Ashtamatrikas here. Apart from these, there are Navagrahas, ten Vishnu, eleven Rudras and twelve Adityas and 24 goddesses. A theme park and a heritage mall have also been constructed in this 920 meter long corridor, the holy Rudra Sagar lake has also been revived. Its design has been prepared in such a way that one lakh people will be able to visit Shri Mahakaleshwar in about one hour's time. This system will work to reconnect the generation that is moving away from these religious places due to overcrowding and chaos there with their unique heritage, and spiritual power. It has also been known from various government and non-government statistics that how after the inauguration of Shri Mahakal Lok, the religious tourism of Ujjain has increased manifold and it is being discussed automatically in the country and abroad.

It is clear that this investment was made from the point of view of culture and spiritual development, but its results are also being received economically. Probably it can be assessed in the future that how much investment was made in this area and how much employment and economic benefits were generated from that investment along with enjoyment and cultural prosperity.

15.2.2. The Statue of Advaita and Ekatma

India's ancient tradition is influenced by Integralism, we are all one, this Vasundhara is our family, we want to incorporate this ancient principle in the present system. It is a matter of pride that the Tapobhoomi of Ekatmvaad (Penitential of Integralism) and Advaita Siddhanta (principle of

non-duality) is located at Omkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh, where Adi Guru Shankaracharya ji came from Kerala and did penance and did the work of moral, social, cultural and spiritual renaissance. Adi Guru Shankaracharya tied the whole of India in the thread of cultural unity and gave the message of unity to the whole world. Not only human beings, but there is spiritual unity in all matter. Through this message, he told that all natural resources are equally important as human beings, it is co-existence that we have to preserve.

This Integralism and Advaita need to be harnessed in modern times to thwart the designs of terrorism, Naxalism, and other such elements. The solutions to our problems are hidden in our cultural heritage. I believe that the heritage of unity will prove to be helpful in keeping the society integrated by giving the message of humanity.

In October 2022, the cabinet has approved the construction of a 108 feet high multi-metal statue of Acharya Shankar at Omkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh at a cost of 198.25 crores. This will be another investment which will not only strengthen spirituality and integration, but will also connect the people of the country with these principles, while developing tourism will also be the source of employment and growth in the economy.

Acharya Shankar Cultural Integration Trust, Bhopal

“Acharya Shankar Sanskritik Ekta Nyas” is a registered autonomous trust under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trust Act, 1951, under the Department of Culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh. The following are the objectives of this trust:

- Establishment of grand statue of Adi Shankaracharya at Omkareshwar.
- Obtaining metal as donation from every village of the state for the statue of Adi Shankaracharya.
- Presentation of Adi Shankar's statue as a symbol of Indian cultural unity.
- To develop well organized public facilities around the statue site, to coordinate continuously with the concerned departments for the construction and maintenance of roads leading to Omkareshwar.
- Organizing workshops, seminars, research, seminars, lectures, etc. for promotion of activities related to Indian Advaita knowledge and philosophy and exchange of ideas.
- Exhibition of Indian cultural unity promoted by Shankaracharyaji and its display through laser, light and sound means, contact with Government of India, State Government, Non-Governmental Institutions/Organizations, National and International level bodies and individuals to fulfil the objectives of the trust. Implementation by establishing coordination and cooperation.
- Establishment and operation of Acharya Shankar International Vedanta Institute.

15.2.3. Chief Minister's Pilgrimage Scheme

Under the Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana, senior citizens of Madhya Pradesh who are 60 years or more (2 years relaxation in case of women) who are not income tax payers, one or two pairs of pilgrimage places from different named pilgrimage places located outside the state. Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana has been conceptualized to facilitate the visit of. Madhya Pradesh government has launched this scheme in June 2012. In this scheme, senior citizens of the

state are made to travel to the identified pilgrimage sites of the country free of cost. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), which is a Government of India undertaking, has contracted with the Department of Religious Trust and Endowment, Government of Madhya Pradesh for travel by special train, breakfast, food and pure drinking water, arrangement for stay at the place of pilgrimage, travel by bus and other facilities where necessary, is provided (RTE, 2021).

Sindhu Darshan Scheme in Ladakh

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the pilgrims of the state going on Sindhu Darshan pilgrimage. Such persons of Madhya Pradesh, who have completed the journey of Sindhu Darshan located in Ladakh by getting a place in the list of persons selected by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, then after the journey, they will have to present the certificate of the actual expenditure incurred on the journey and the expenditure incurred on such journey. Reimbursement of 50 percent up to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per pilgrim will be done by the state government.

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the pilgrims going on Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage of the state. Such persons of Madhya Pradesh, who have completed the journey of Kailash Mansarovar after finding a place in the list of persons selected by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, they will have to present the certificate of the actual expenses incurred on the journey after the journey and the expenses incurred on such journey. 50 percent of the expenditure will be reimbursed by the state government up to a maximum of Rs.30,000/-.

Aid to non-governmental organizations

Under the Madhya Pradesh Non-Government Cultural Organization Grant-in-Aid, assistance is provided to the registered non-governmental organizations working in the direction of conservation and development of literature and culture.

Efforts of Rajya Anand Sansthan

Going beyond the scale of material progress, work is being done by the Anand Sansthan, constituted by the government in the year 2016, to understand the measures of happiness and to make consistent efforts to increase them. Here various programs being run by this institute are being mentioned through which efforts are being made to ensure mental, physical and emotional progress and happiness of the citizens of the state (State Anand Organisation, 2022).

Anand Utsav

“Anand Utsav” vibrant community life, infuses joy into the lives of the citizens. Keeping this fact in mind, it is celebrated every year between 14th to 28th January.

The objective of Anand Utsav is to organize group level sports and cultural programs to increase participation and enthusiasm among citizens. The essence of Anand Utsav is not competition, but sportsmanship. Anand Utsav is organized in both urban and rural areas. Locally popular traditional

sports such as Kabaddi, Khokho, Bora race, Rassa Kasi, Chair race, Pithu, Sitolia, Spoon race, Lemon race etc. and cultural programs such as folk music, dance, singing, bhajan, Kirtan, drama etc. and other programs decided at the local level are performed.

Anand Utsav is organized in such a way that all sections of the society like men, women, citizens of all age groups, differently-abled etc. can participate in the activities of the celebration. In order to ensure the special participation of women/men above 50 years of age, differently-abled and elders in this program, activities favourable to them are organized in the programs of Anand Utsav. In the year 2022 and 2023, the total registration number in the Anand Utsav programs organized in different districts of the state was 5186 and 10543 respectively.

Anandam

To help others selflessly and to go ahead and sacrifice for them is the basis of Indian culture. There can be many ways to help, for example, there is a lot of stuff in homes that is not required, and there should be an institutional arrangement for such stuff to be used in an ineffective way to help. Keeping this in mind, a system called "Anandam" has been started, under this, such household items, which are not required, should be kept by the person at a certain place and the person who needs them can take them from there without asking anyone. This system of Anandam has been started in every district in the entire state with the help of social workers and public representatives.

In all the districts, the Anandam program is being run smoothly by the district administration with the help of voluntary organizations. 172 such Anandam centres are being operated in different districts of the state.

Anand Sabha

In these sessions, students will not study any subject matter, but will do such activities, which will develop their understanding of some important dimensions of life. Such sessions have been named Anand Sabha. Understanding the importance of apologizing and forgiving, being responsible towards nature and society, helping others, feeling gratitude, using the power of will, etc. are topics that can be experienced through positive experimentation. Once this is realized, inner transformation of the student is possible.

Alpviraam

Continuous efforts are necessary to develop positive thinking among the officers and employees working in government offices. It is directly related to the effective management and delivery of public services. Material facilities and prosperity alone do not factor in a blissful state of mind. It is necessary that the outlook of administrative officers and employees should be based on a fundamental understanding of the fullness of life. To provide the necessary methods to adopt a positive lifestyle, volunteers from private sector or employees of the same office can be trained as Anadaks. Government servants should be involved in such works and activities at regular intervals at their workplace itself, which can become a factor of happiness in their lives. Such programs are called "Alpviraam". Under this effort, 109 master trainers have been prepared so far.

Anand Club

The initiative of Anandak Club is based on the idea that such persons/anandaks who want to be blissful should first learn the skill of living blissful life themselves, follow it in life and

then collectively form clubs and spread it in their neighbourhood. One can be happy by doing small things and developing habits on the basis of common sense and awareness without deep discussion/gaining knowledge on the philosophy of “Blissful Life”. If you are willing to do so, you are eligible to form an Anand Club. In this endeavour, cooperation, training etc. is provided by the Rajya Anand Sansthan.

The basic element of the culture of Madhya Pradesh is its generosity, ethics built from all spiritual ideas, variety of food and dress and respect for each other. Culture is the life element of Swaraj, a society without culture and a nation tends towards degradation. God has a close relationship with culture. Swaraj will be real and meaningful only when it can become a means of expression of its culture and this will be our Anand Swaraj.

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Socio-Economic Development Indicators of Madhya Pradesh and India

Item	Unit	MP	India
1	2	3	4
Population		Census 2011	Census 2011
Density of population	per sq. KM.	236	382
Male Female Ratio	Women per thousand men (number)	931	943
Population growth rate (2001-2011)	per cent	20.3	17.7
Rural population in total population	per cent	72.4	68.9
Total working population in total population (Main + Marginal Working)	per cent	43.5	39.8
Total working population out of total working population	Percent	32.6	25.5
Farmers in total working population	per cent	31.2	19.9
Agricultural laborers in total working population	per cent	38.6	17.9
Family industry workers in total working population	per cent	3.0	2.6
Scheduled Caste population in total population	per cent	15.6	16.6
Scheduled Tribe population in total population	per cent	21.1	8.6
per capita income		2022-23 (A.)	2022-23 (A.)
at current prices	Rs.	1,40,583	1,70,620
At constant (2011-12) prices	Rs.	65,023	96,522

Socio-Economic Development Indicators of Madhya Pradesh and India

Item	Unit	MP	India
1	2	3	4
Literacy		Census 2011	Census 2011
Family	per cent	69.3	73.0
Male	per cent	78.7	80.9
Woman	per cent	59.2	64.6
Vital Statistic		September 2020	September 2020
a. Number of life (a)			
Birth rate	per thousand persons	24.1	19.5
Mortality	per thousand persons	6.5	6.0
Infant mortality rate	Per thousand live births	43	28
Banking		March 2021	March 2021
Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices Per Lakh Population	Number	10	12
per capita deposit	Rs.	70,281	1,40,492
loan amount per person	Rs.	47,387	1,00,997
credit/deposit ratio	per cent	67.4	71.9

(A) : Advance

(a) : Based on the Nyayadar Registration System.

Note : The estimated population of the respective year and the population of 2011 have been used to prepare the indicators of Madhya Pradesh and all India.

Minerals
Production of important minerals in the state

(in lakhs)

Mineral	2019-20 (R)	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (P)	2022-23 (P) Until November 2022
1	2	3	4	5
Coal	1,255.82	1,330.05	1,388.59	929.62
Bauxite	6.86	7.19	3.11	3.24
Copper ore	25.44	22.40	24.75	12.03
Iron ore	33.33	39.73	70.16	26.47
Manganese ore	9.58	8.64	8.28	4.3
Rock phosphate	1.00	1.02	0.89	2.3
Diamond (in carats)	28,816	13,917	220.28	283.43
Limestone	469.69	470.45	469.36	284.15

Note: The production of minerals is based on the information of IBM.

(R) = Revised

(P) = Provisional

Minerals
Price of important produced minerals of the state

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Mineral	2019-20 (R)	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (P)	2022-23 (P) Until November, 2022
1	2	3	4	5
Coal	15,29,701.09	17,83,268.96	18,20,182.85	10,66,233.96
Bauxite	5,484.89	5,399.07	2,427.23	2,212.34
Copper ore	39,254.59	39,372.12	44,557.85	18,952.02
Iron or	17,299.75	20,094.54	45,453.23	15,003.23
Manganese ore	61,607.35	54,595.79	66,278.97	30,091.93
Rock phosphate	944.22	957.61	8,544.43	2,064.22
Diamond (in carats)	3,980.70	2,202.91	142.98	183.97
Limestone	1,13,807.98	1,20,203.01	1,37,686.22	72,936.79

Note: The production of minerals is based on the information of IBM.

(R) = Revised

(P) = Provisional

Mineral
Average price per tonne of important minerals of the state

(in rupees)

Mineral	2018-19 (R)	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (P)
1	2	3	4
Coal	1,383.22	1191.38	1327.10
Bauxite	800	799.64	750.94
Copper ore	1,366.31	1542.74	1758.35
Iron or	517	519.04	505.82
Manganese ore	7,582	6429.73	6316.31
Rock phosphate	898	944.6	936.47
Diamond (in carats)	14025	13815	15829.07
Limestone	245	242.3	255.51

Note: Figures based on the I.B.M. report from the year 2018-19 and 2019-20

(R) = Revised

(P) = Provisional

Labour & Employment Employment index

Year	Number of Employment offices	Number of applicants on the current register at the end of the year			Number of applicants provided employment (Number of applicants receiving offer letter for appointment in private sector in 2022)		
		Number of registered applicants (in thousand)	Total Applicants (in thousand)	Educated applicants (in thousand)	Total (in thousand)	Scheduled Caste (in number)	Scheduled Tribe (in number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2016	52	345	1411	1123	0.129	19	32
2017	52	1705	2385	2179	0.109	48	7
2018	52	747	2682	2434	0.054	33	0
2019	52	846	2933	2901	0.360	0	0
2020	52	611	2472	2308	3.605	0.731	0.342
2021	52	1236	3023	2874	83.119	16.572	8.789
2022	52	713	3064	2961	49.759	10.411	4.976

Source : Commissioner, Directorate of Employment, MadhyaPradesh.

Labour & Employment Employment in administrative sector of Madhya Pradesh

(As on March 31)

Employment Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government Department (Regular)	4,52,439	4,72,307	5,54,991	5,72,288	5,87,425
State Public Enterprises and Semi-Government Institutions	56,869	47,180	47,028	45,559	40,058
Urban local bodies	88,367	35,284	34,957	32,933	32,436
Rural local bodies	1,30,291	5,635	5,290	4,941	5,557
Development Authority and Special Area Development Authority	1,657	866	829	784	737
University	5,936	4,568	4,700	4,496	4,257
Total	7,35,559	5,65,840	6,47,795	6,61,001	6,70,470

Note:- In the year 2019, employees and Kotwars receiving salary from Contingency Fund, Contract employees are not included.

Source: Commissioner, Economic and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh Bhopal.

Swachh Bharat Mission : Swachh Survekshan Ranking

S. No.	Major ULBs/ Madhya Pradesh	SS - 2016	SS-2017	SS-2018	SS-2019	SS-2020	SS-2021	SS-2022
1	Indore	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Bhopal	21	2	2	19	7	7	6
3	Gwalior	30	27	28	59	13	15	18
4	Jabalpur	63	21	25	25	17	20	22
5	Ujjain	-	12	17	4	12	5	10
6	Chhindwara	-	53	42	26	16	36	8
7	Satna	-	75	93	197	74	71	65
8	Sagar	-	23	46	48	43	26	13
	Madhya Pradesh (all inda rank)	-	-	4	4	3	3	1



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