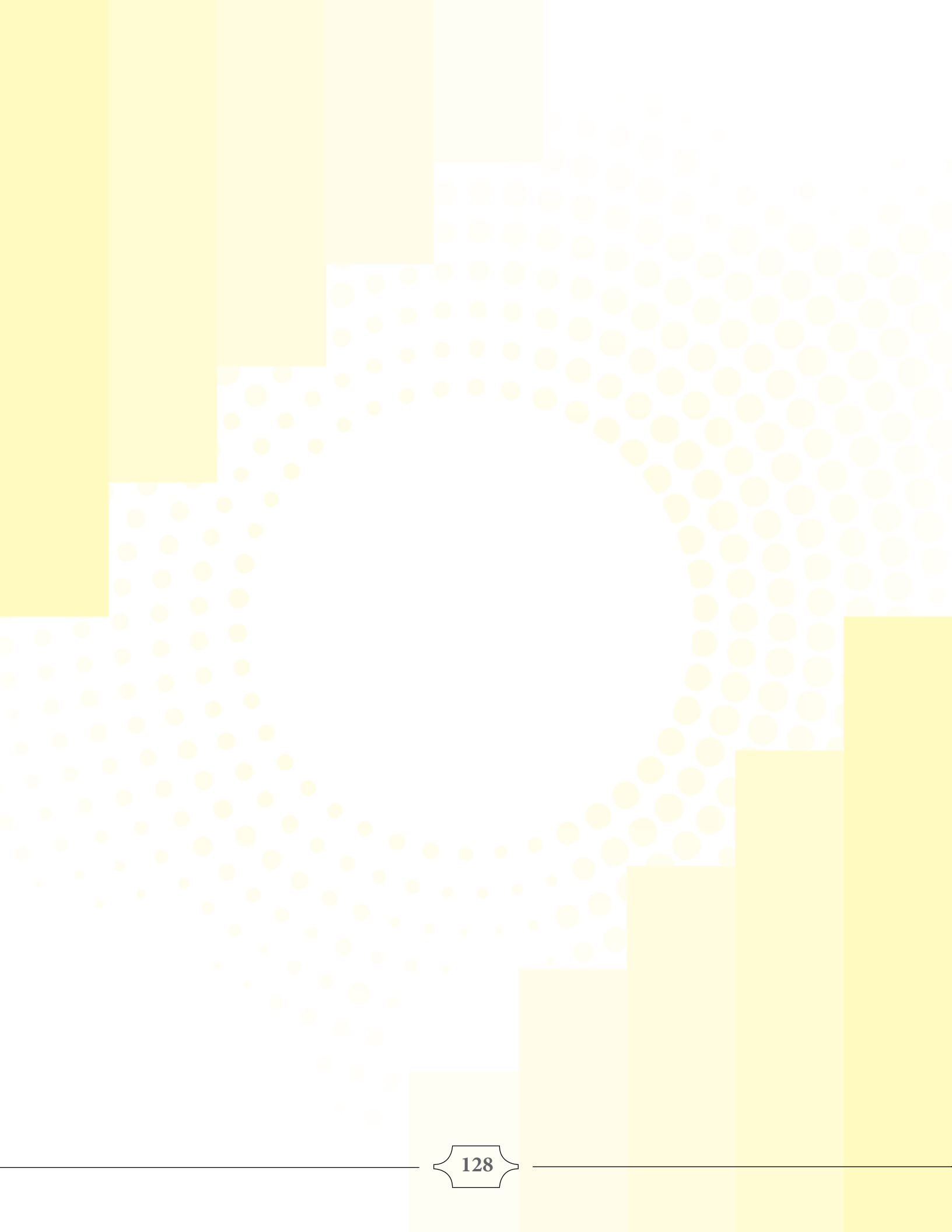


Chapter - 8

**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 Udhyami 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.

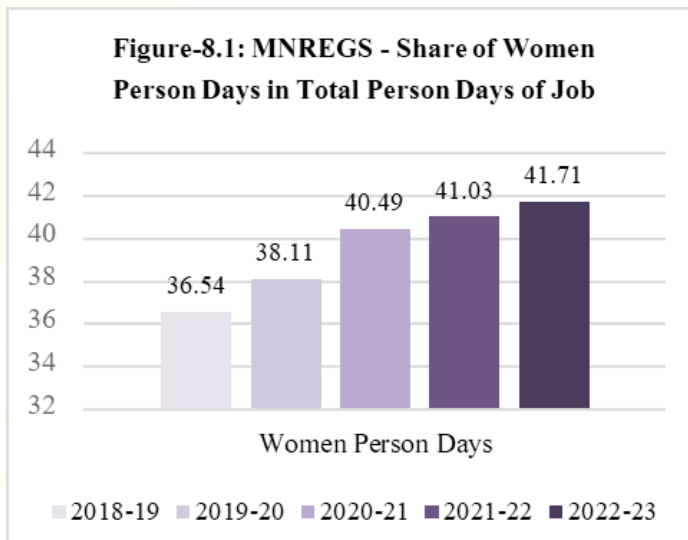


Figure 8.1 : MNREGS Share of Women Person Days

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.

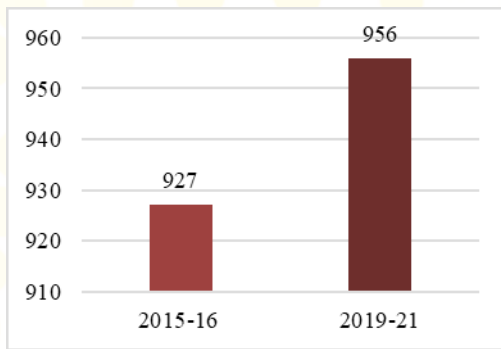
Protection of Women - The State Government has taken the following steps towards the safety of women:-

- 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:-

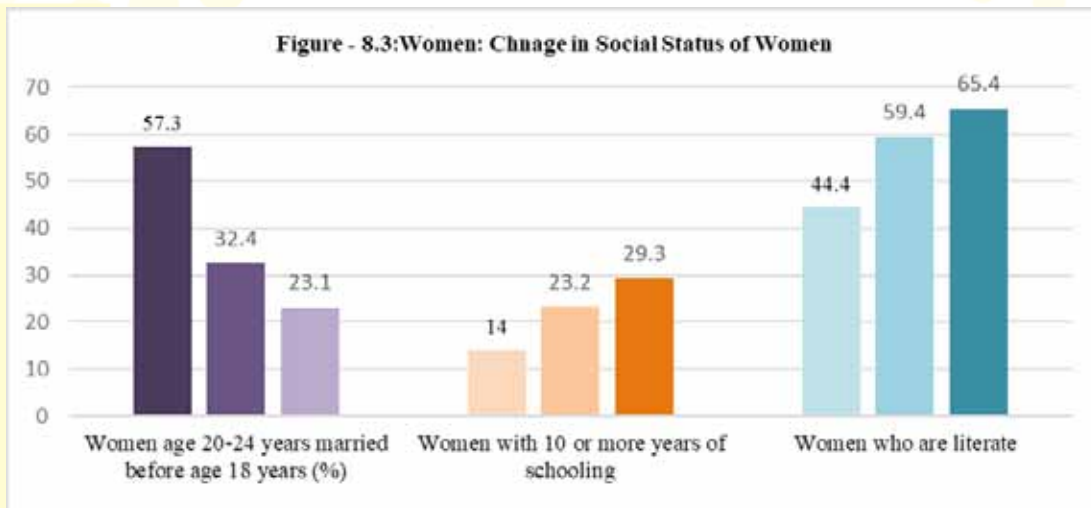


Figure 8.3 :Change in Social Status of Women

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.

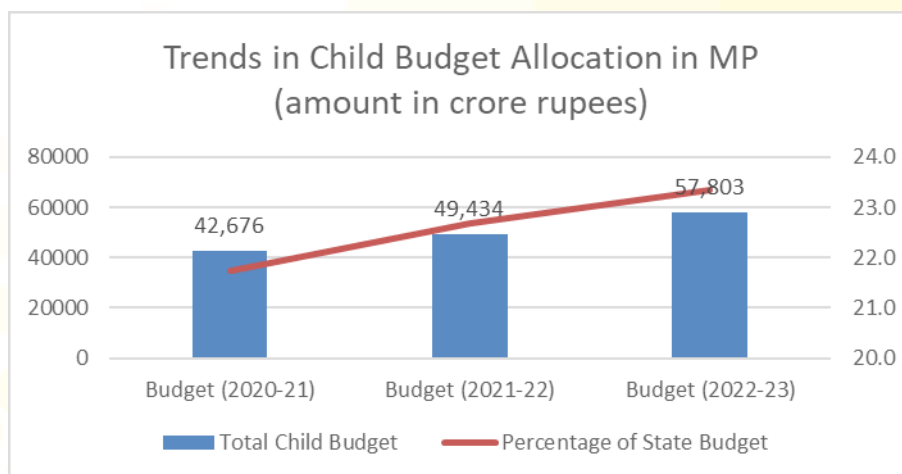


Figure 8.4: Child Budget

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.

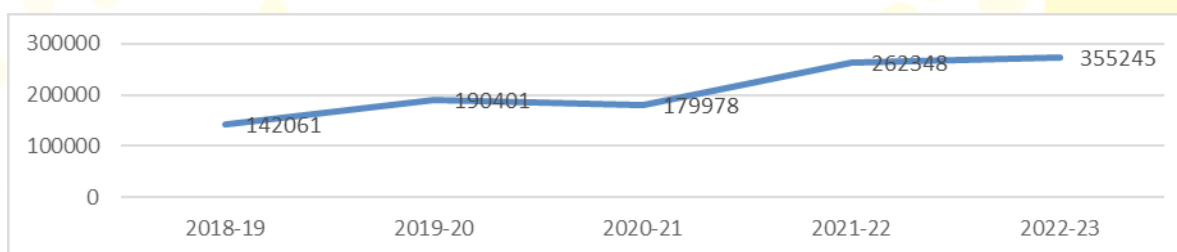


Figure 8.5 : Payroll figure for MP

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 bringing 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.

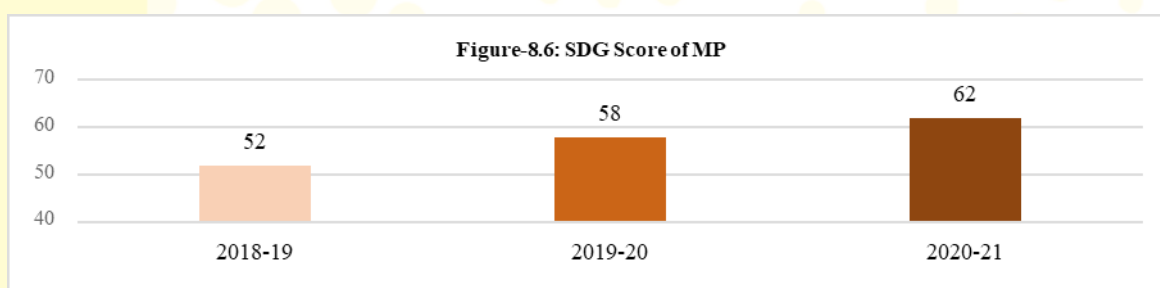


Figure 8.6 : SDG Score of MP

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:

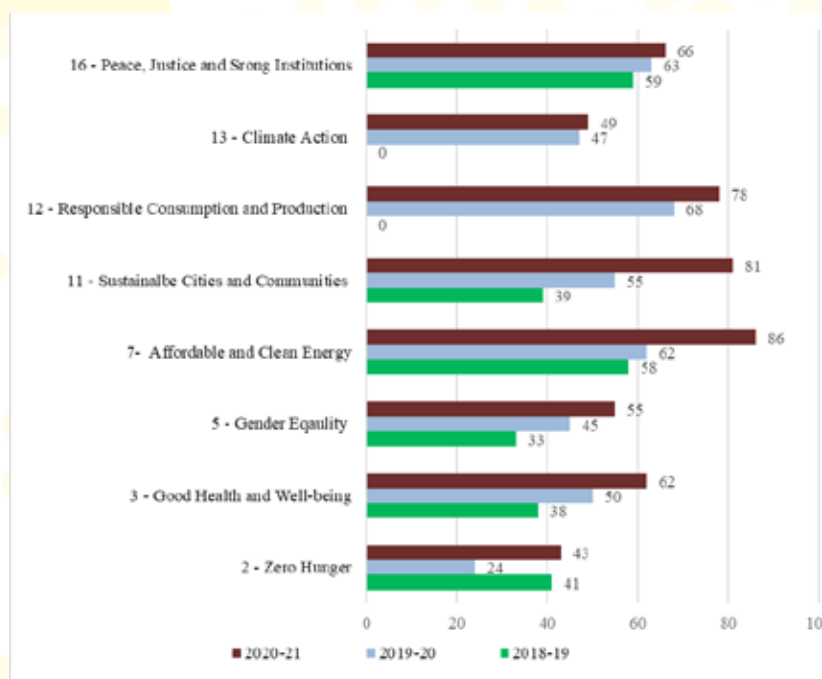


Figure 8.7 : Positive Change for Madhya Pradesh on Selected SDGs

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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