

Madhya Pradesh@75

Vision 2022

Report Developed by

iper

Institute of Professional Education & Research (IPER),

Bhopal



International Institute of Professional Studies, DAVV

Indore

For

Confederation of Indian Industry

Western Region – Madhya Pradesh



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“The service of India means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity”

Jawaharlal Nehru defining the challenge of a newly independent India, 1947

The Challenge continues in 2009.....

We, the people of M.P. shall rise to the call and equip ourselves to face the challenge.

In the year 2022, Madhya Pradesh Will be:-

A state with full connectivity among all its villages and cities, through roads and communication network.
A State with healthy children and healthy adults. A state with widespread network of quality medical facilities in all villages and cities.
A state with 100% literacy and sufficient employment opportunities for all within the state.
A state with well-established education infrastructure in every village with participation from public as well as private sector, catering to the needs of local as well as national industry.
A state with sustainable agriculture practices promoting organic farming, blend of technical and traditional farming practices and highest cultivated land.
A state with highest numbers of trees per hectare and sufficient ground water levels.
A State with no corruption!
A State contributing highest industrial production to the GDP of the country

Executive Summary

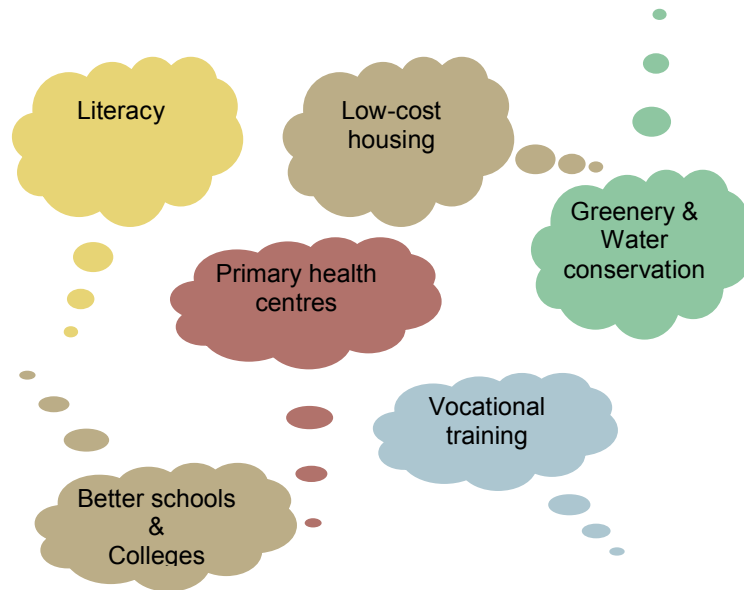
Attaining global stewardship in democratic governance and leadership in the field of sustainable development in a country like India, demands serious thought and visionary planning, considering the myriad dimensions of sustainable development, stock-taking of the *status quo* of the ongoing developmental initiatives, a circumspect assessment of the global developmental brigade, a universally shared vision, as well as a firm commitment for resolute action by all the stakeholders involved.

The initiative of CII titled: “India@75”, draws upon the vision of acclaimed management guru, Prof. C.K Prahalad (University of Michigan). The visionary paper of Prof. Prahalad appeals to all the Indians, and discusses the urgency and need to evolve a unified vision for Indians, to make India a balanced global economy and a sustainably managed nation. CII in collaboration with BCG has made efforts to develop a Vision for the entire Nation.

On the similar line, efforts were made by CII to carve a Vision for the state of Madhya Pradesh. The present report is the output of a series of workshops and interviews which were undertaken as an initial step towards visioning exercise in Madhya Pradesh by CII and facilitated by **Institute of Professional Education & Research (IPER), Bhopal** and **International Institute of Professional Studies (IIPS), Indore**. These workshops were aimed at capturing the perceptions and aspirations of people, and were attended by diverse stakeholders (including, but not limited to: institutions (private, public), communities (rural, urban), teachers, students, civil society, etc. Around 178 stakeholders, hailing from a diversity of fields, including: industry owners, academic researchers, farmers, NGOs and government departments and doctors, participated in these sensitization workshops.

The vision and dream of these participants is to see their state, by the year 2022 as:-

A fully developed, and self dependent state which ensures all inclusive growth for its residents, where every individual has the opportunity to lead a healthy, skilled and employed life, where the nature is at its fullest galore. A state that excels in higher education and industrial production and contributes highest to the National GDP.



This state-level report would go a long way in contributing useful insights in the ongoing national exercise led by CII, and would pave the way for evolving a shared vision for India towards exploring constructive approaches and achieving a better state of affairs in India @ 75.

Chapter – 1

India@75 - The Visioning Exercise

The Broad Picture of [India@75](#)

We all share this vision along with Prof. Prahlad that, India can and should actively shape the emerging world order. This demands that India must acquire enough **economic strength**, **technological vitality** and **moral leadership**. Just economic strength and technological maturity is not enough, moral leadership is equally important. To attain this vision, three core principles are must -

- **Entrepreneurial transformation by creating a balance between aspirations and the resources , i.e Aspirations > Resources**
- **Folding the future in rather than extrapolating the past is fundamental requirement.**
- **Focus on next practices.** - If everybody benchmarks everybody else we will gravitate towards mediocrity. So a focus on next practices is desired. That means we have to amplify weak signals, see a new pattern of opportunity and have the courage to pursue them.

As a country, India must have **high and shared** aspirations. The last time she had a shared aspiration as a country was in 1929 when the leaders of the then Congress party declared their ambition as **Poorna Swaraj**. Since then, India has never had a national aspiration which every Indian could share. A shared aspiration is fundamental for changing India.

The Innovation Sand Box

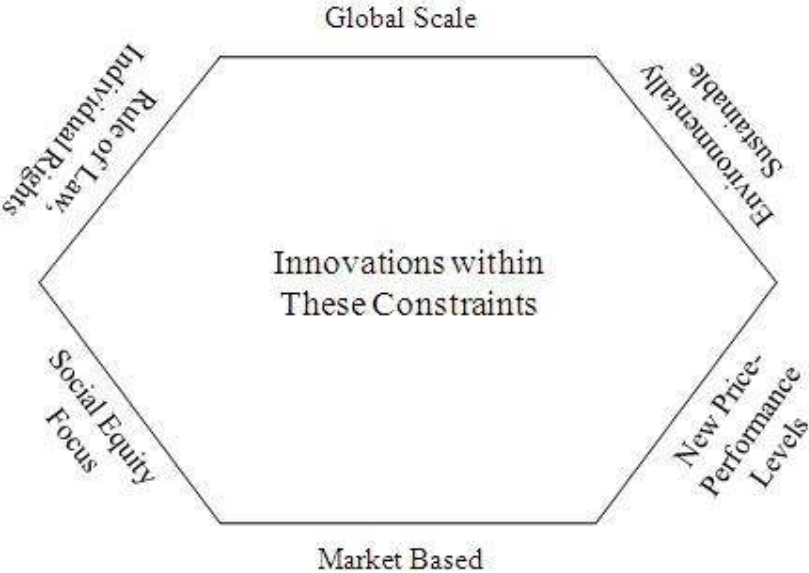
There are six key drivers of the developmental context for India@75. They relate not to abject poverty but income inequality, recognizing life styles, urbanization and the emergence of universal aspirations, a dramatic change in price-performance relationships, economic development and ecological crisis and finally the role of governance and the rule of law. Implicit in my discussion but crucial to understanding the process is the concept of scale. A country of the size of India – 1.2 billion people demands scale of operations that we have not even imagined thus far. Similarly, focus on market based solutions. Both scale and market based approaches are implicit in this analysis.

These six issues identified as providing the context for India@75 cannot be ignored. All development must embrace these constraints and treat them as “non- negotiables”. We have to innovate within these constraints.



To demonstrate the criticality of these constraints, Prof. Prahlad developed the notion of an innovation sand box or a development sandbox. The social equity focus recognizes the need for income equality, the Rule of law constraint refers to key governance issues raised earlier, the environmentally sustainable constraint refers to the need of ecological vitality and the new price-performance constraints clearly incorporates the changing price-performance envelope we discussed earlier. We need to operate within these constraints and innovate. For example, we are cracking the price-performance envelope successfully. We are scaling rapidly. The value of market based systems is gaining momentum. We are getting some understanding of the ecological needs whether in the use of CNG in transportation or rain water harvesting. We have made very little progress in imposing the rule of law, in improving governance or in dealing with social equity through market based mechanisms. The sandbox represented below puts all these requirements together and suggests that all innovations, policy decisions, and priorities

The “Sandbox” for Economic Development



must be done within this sandbox. As long as we innovate within those constraints we will do exceptionally well. It must be the same sandbox for politicians, bureaucrats, business men, NGOs and private citizens. While the approach to innovations can vary, the boundary conditions must be the same.



Taking this vision of Prof. Prahalad as the guiding document, CII took the initiative to develop a nationwide vision. The Objectives for India@75 is to create a national movement. To create a national dialogue and energy around an aspiration for India @ 75 and to evolve an action agenda for various institutions at local, state, and national levels. It followed the following steps for this:-

- Involved a wide-spectrum of the population
- Cascaded from the states up to a National level vision
- Used CKP's vision statement as a catalyst

Thus, CII evolved a Vision for India@75

- For India
- For States

The Methodology

The Methodology India@75 vision development was done into three initial parts. CII along with BCG conducted exhaustive workshops and interviews with wide cross section of people to understand and record their voices and their dreams. The state level output was then synthesized and consolidated at national level. This data was further used to create a vision document for each state as well as the Nation as a whole. The aim was to get to actioning the vision.

In every workshop, after a brief introduction and discussions, the participants were divided into groups and were requested to brainstorm on their personal vision for India @75. Thereafter, all the individual responses were segregated according to criteria laid down by Prof Prahalad in his paper, which covered virtually all the aspects of sustainable development. These topical charts were then re-distributed among the groups, and the members deliberated on the clustering of aspirations and prioritized them in order of preferred importance. The participants were then asked to apply metrics (i.e. measurement parameters) to these aspirations so that the grouped aspirations could be further quantified. After deep discussions, the foreseeable gaps which could arise in achieving these aspirations were also mapped. Towards the end, each of the groups presented their aspirations and findings. Thus it was a unique opportunity and a broad learning experience for all the stakeholders, in which they shared a common platform, evolved a common vision and deliberated on a national cause, of making India a unique democratic country with a balanced developmental vision.

These workshops provided a level-playing platform for all the diverse stakeholders to take part in a free-wheeling-yet-focused discussion on aspirations of the citizens of Madhya Pradesh, about the India 'they want to see' by the year 2022.

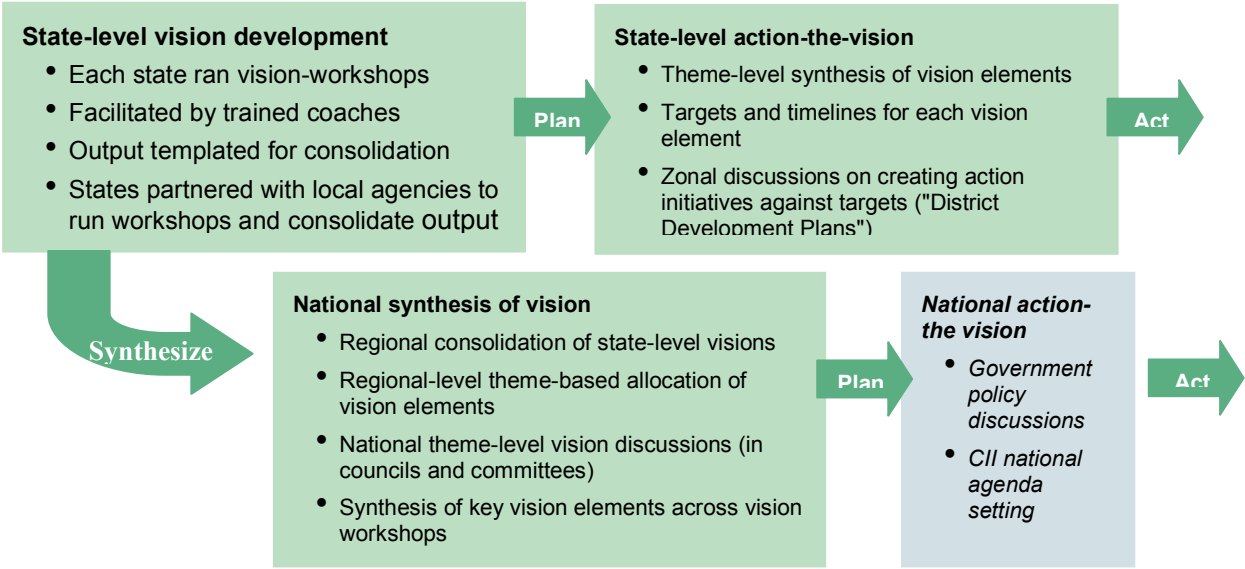


Fig : The three step process of visioning exercise

Importance of this Visioning Exercise is creating alignment across all stakeholders in the state will increase the scale and speed of change.

At present, the key stakeholders and functionaries are all aware of the needs of the society. It is also evident that the state government, NGOs and other bodies have taken many efforts for betterment. The various developmental plans by government like DPIIP, gyandoot, ladhilaxmi, Rojgar guarantee scheme etc have tried to address different issues. Many NGOs and private sector have come forward to work for various beneficiaries. But these efforts have been insufficient. Each arm of society works for different aims and at different speeds.

Each others strengths and capabilities are not harnessed, due to lack of trust and communication. Good practices of one are not adopted by the other. It would be very effective if the society as a whole tackles an issue from many fronts at the same time.

Different stakeholders contribute their unique capabilities in common projects and good practices are rapidly disseminated and adopted

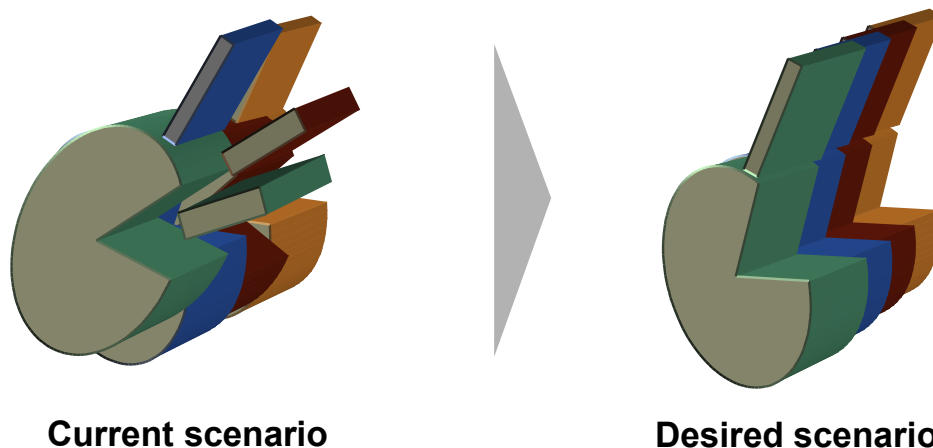


Fig: - Expected outcome of visioning exercise

The present report summarizes the findings on the basis of four objectively deductible perspectives:

- 1. Vision**
- 2. Peoples' opinions**
- 3. Performance Metrics and Roadmap, and**
- 4. Action Plan for its fulfillment**

The broad themes which were deliberated during these workshops have been grouped under the following 11 verticals:

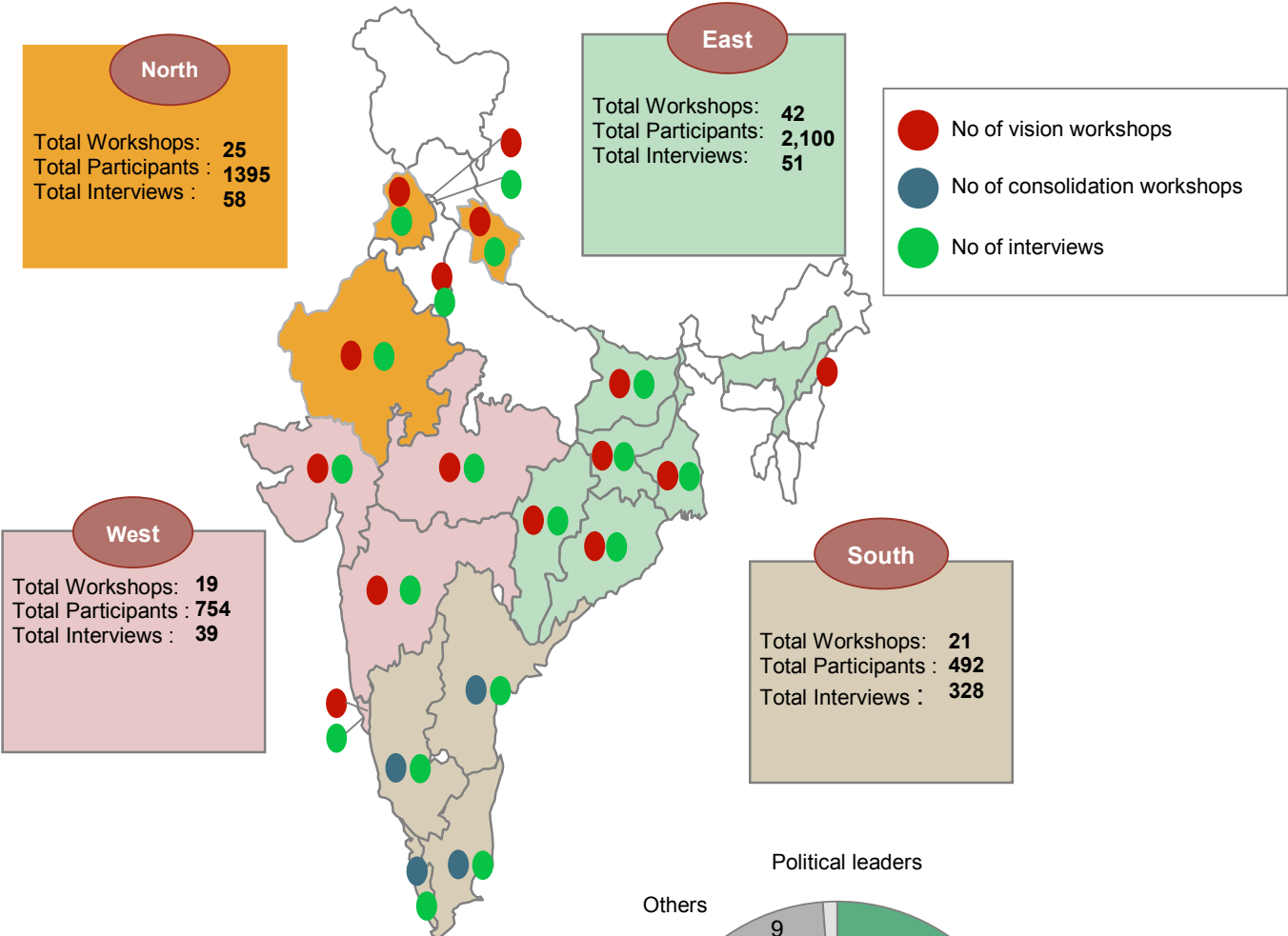
- 1. Infrastructure & Urbanization**
- 2. Health**
- 3. Education & Skill Development**
- 4. Agricultural Revitalization**
- 5. Government Services & Public Administration**
- 6. Science & Technology**
- 7. Businesses**
- 8. Economic well being for all**
- 9. Arts, Sports & Literature**
- 10. Moral Leadership**
- 11. Environment**

The report and its contents would provide crucial insights and serve as valuable pointers towards appreciating the aspirations of a cross-section of citizens of Madhya Pradesh about a unified vision for India @ 75.

Chapter - 2

Visioning Exercise in M.P

The visioning exercise began in August this year. We have heard voices of approximately 4800 people across the country through 100+ visioning workshops & approximately 500 interviews.



% breakup of workshop participants

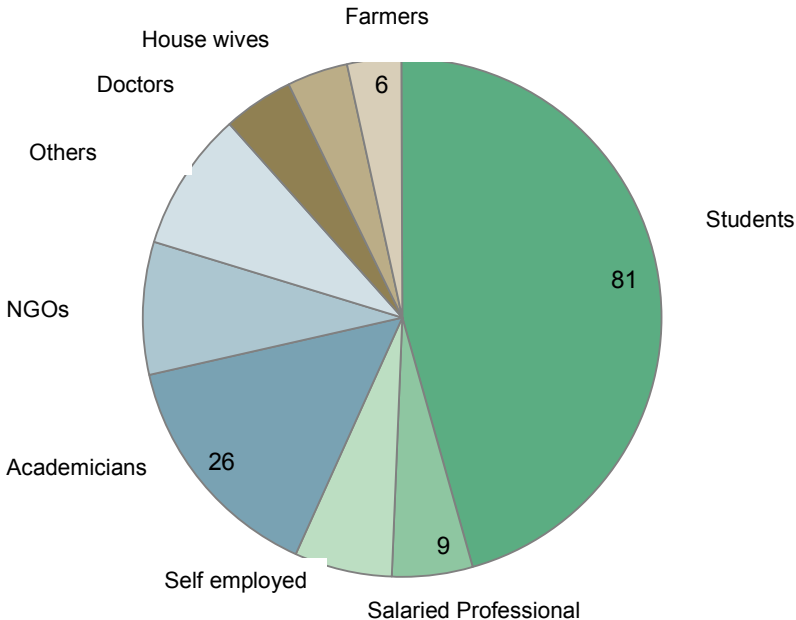


In Madhya Pradesh, Institute of Professional Education & Research (IPER), Bhopal and International Institute of Professional Studies (IIPS), DAVV, Indore facilitated this initiative of CII. A series of workshops and interviews were undertaken as an initial step towards visioning exercise in Madhya Pradesh by CII. These workshops were aimed at capturing the perceptions and aspirations of people, and were attended by diverse stakeholders (including, but not limited to: institutions (private, public), communities (rural, urban), teachers, students, civil society, etc. Around 178 stakeholders, hailing from a diversity of fields, including: industry Owners, academic researchers, farmers, NGO and government department and doctors, participated in these sensitization workshops.

Facilitation agencies: IPER, IIPS



Various cities / towns covered...



...with diverse set of stakeholders

This is an inclusive vision that can serve as a starting point for further action



Chapter - 3

Madhya Pradesh The Present Scenario

Madhya Pradesh – A Snapshot

Madhya Pradesh, in its present form, came into existence on November 1, 2000 following its bifurcation to create a new state of Chhattisgarh. The undivided Madhya Pradesh was founded on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh, because of its central location in India, has remained a crucible of historical currents from North, South, East and West.

Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age Cultures have flourished in the state along Narmada Valley and other river valleys. Rich archaeological wealth has been unearthed in various parts of the state throwing light on its history.

Population (Census 2001)	60348 (In Thousand)
Male	31444 (--"--)
Female	28904 (--"--)
Scheduled Tribes (Census 1991)	12,233 (In Thousand) (19.94 %)
Scheduled Castes (Census 1991)	91, 55 (In Thousand) (15.40 %)
Area (in sq. kms.)	308,000
Districts	50
Tehasils	272
Development Blocks	313
Total villages	55,393
Populated villages	52,143
Gram Panchayats	23,051
Literacy	64.1 percent
Male	76.5 percent
Female	50.6 percent
Density of Population	196 per sq. kms.
Male-Female Ratio	920 : 933

Evidences of earliest human settlements have been found in Bhimbethika and other places of Raisen district. Over 600 rock shelters have been discovered in Bhimbethika. About 500 caves have rock paintings, which depict the life of pre-historic cave-dwellers. Sanchi in Raisen district is a world renowned Buddhist centre known for its stupas, monuments, temples and pillars dating from 3rd century B.C. to 12th century A.D. The most famous Sanchi stupa was built by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, then governor of Ujjain. Bhojpur, in the same district is famous for its incomplete but marvelous Shiva temple, built by legendary Parmar King of Dhar, Raja Bhoj (1010-53).Khajuraho in Chhatarpur district is renowned the world over for its unique temples. Built by Chandela rulers from 950-1050 A.D., in a truly inspired burst of creativity these temples are a unique gift to the world. Orchha in Tikamgarh district is a medieval legacy in stone built by Bundela rulers in the 16th and 17th centuries.

This land is hallowed by the memories of the great warrior Chhatrasal who illumined the pages of history by his heroic deeds. Madhya Pradesh has a number of important pilgrimage centres. While Ujjain and Omkareshwar have special significance due to Shrines having two of the twelve jyotirlingas, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar, Amarkantak, Hoshangabad are also important in their own rights. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian state in size with an area of 308,000 sq. kms

Madhya Pradesh – State that means business

- MP is the second largest State in the Country stretching over 308,000 sq kms.
- The State is blessed with large mineral resources of coal, diamond, limestone, methane etc.
- MP is among the top 4 states of the Country for industrial investments.

Madhya Pradesh - emerging as a key growth center

- Gross state domestic product (GSDP) USD 23,983.63 Mn**
- Average growth rate 5.5% per annum
- Per capita GSDP USD 369**
- Manufacturing sector USD 8.5 bn**

(Registered & Unregistered)

Madhya Pradesh - upcoming industrial base

- The State is centrally located
- Investor friendly Government policies
- Total electricity generation capacity 6,449.25 MW*
- India's first greenfield SEZ Indore SEZ
- Industrial Centers 8

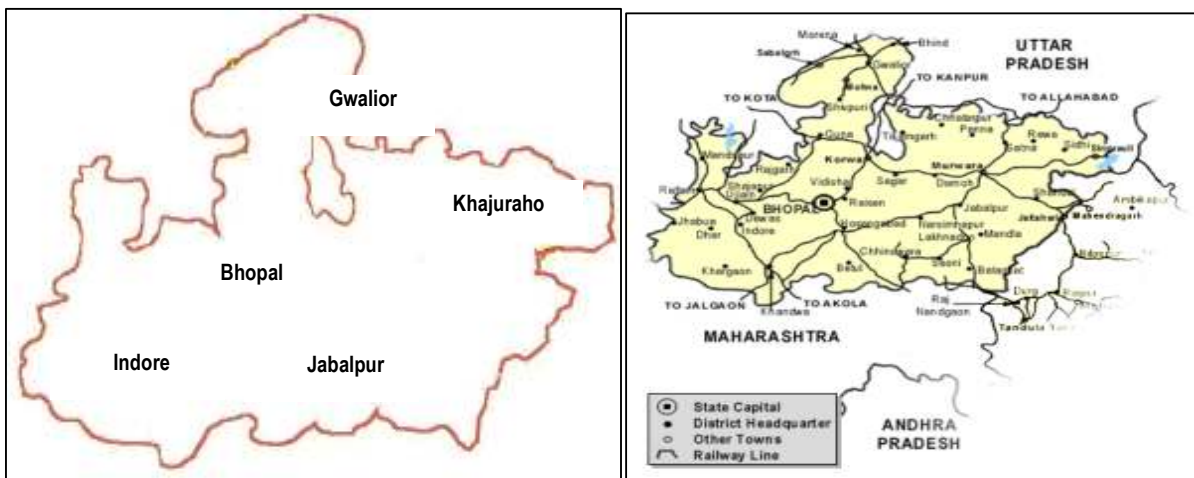


Madhya Pradesh – emerging as power surplus state

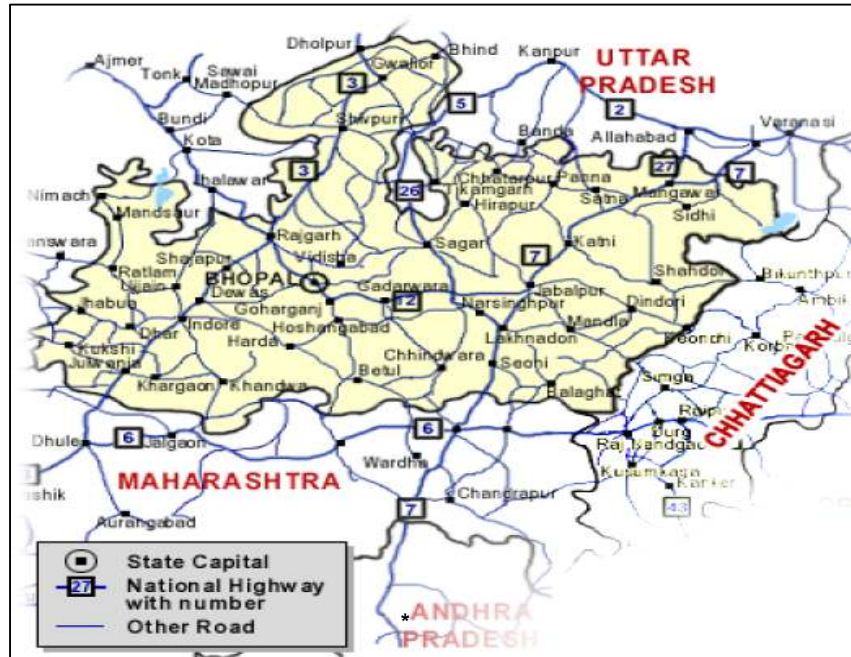
- Electricity generation capacity at present is 6,449.25 MW and estimated to rise to a surplus in 2008-09
- MP is rich in low grade coal suitable for power generation.
- Potential of hydro-energy generation.
- Installed power capacity (MP's share)
 - Hydel Power Generation: 852.7 MW*
 - Thermal Power Generation: 2,147.5 MW*

Enabling Infrastructure

- The State is well connected with the rest of India with almost 425 trains passing through the State on a daily basis. Of these 175 trains pass through the State capital Bhopal alone.
- 25 airstrips.**
- Convenient air links from key Indian cities like Delhi & Mumbai to Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore and Khajuraho.
- Indore airport has the capability of handling international cargo.
- International airport proposed in Indore & Bhopal
- 5 operational airports.



- The total length of roads spanning MP is 67,600 kms.**
- National highways of 5,200 kms run through the State.*
- 18 National highways including trunk routes of Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Chennai, Delhi-Bangalore, Delhi- Hyderabad.
- The total length of State highways in the State is 9,885 kms.**
- Convenient linkages to western ports i.e. Kandla Port, Jawahar Nehru Port Trust.



Source: Department of Road Transport & Shipping (morth.nic.in)

**Source: www.destinationmadhyapradesh.com

Advantage Madhya Pradesh












Preferred Investment Destination

- 31% of the State under forest cover with a largely unexploited species of rare, valuable medicinal- herbal plants
- Over 2,000 kms of roads being developed with Private Partnership (BOT)

- India's 1st operational Greenfield SEZ at Indore
- Offers diverse tourists destinations catering to various segments of tourism such as religious (Bhojpur), eco/ adventure (Panchmari), heritage (Sanchi, Khajuraho) tourism etc.
- Over 100 agricultural farms with an area of over 20,000 acres is available on lease to investor
- Favourable climatic conditions for cotton and over 40,000 power-looms are driving the textile industry
- Largest producer of pulses and oilseeds in the Country (~75% of soyabean production)
- Availability of coal and natural gas (G.A.I.L pipeline) along with support from Government to make investment in Thermal Power Plants lucrative
- Over 144 BCM of coal bed methane reserves available
- 12 blocks with reserves totalling 2,585 million tons of coal has been identified
- Over 18,000 technical graduates and 230,000 graduates add to workforce each year
- Various blocks available for power, cement, iron and steel units
- Third largest producer of cement in India

(Source: www.mpsidc.org & Brochure: *MP Means Business*)

MP's position across off shoring value drivers

Value Proposition	MP's Position (2006)	Discussion
Labour Cost		MP has one of the lowest labour costs
Talent Pool		MP dominates the talent pool needed to support engineering and auto sector
Quality of Talent		MP's talent pool is capable of meeting global standards
Delivery Capabilities		ITO helped develop delivery model and vendor base to support offshoring
Supply Base		MP has a vibrant and expanding supply base to support offshoring
Local Market		MP is one of the fastest growing market
Time to Market		MP's geographic position offers the possibility of 24-hour cycle
Growing Capacity		MP offers an economic of scale for capacity
Productivity		MP offers highly skilled labour pool
Support Customer		Corporations are setting operations for offshoring, and local markets
Government Incentives		Government of MP is working on incentives to attract FDI

Agriculture Sector

- MP is the second largest state in the Country with an estimated population of about 60 million. Agriculture is predominant sector in the state with 75% of rural population largely dependent on it. This results in wide availability of manpower at a reasonable cost.
- The agriculture sector forms almost one-third of the GSDP and forms the backbone of the MP's economy
- The State has 5 crop zones, 11 agro climatic regions and 4 soil types, which add to the biodiversity in the State and acts favourable for the production of various crop types.
- Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of pulses and oilseeds in the country.

The State also shares a major share of the National agriculture production. About 25% of pulses and 40% of grams are grown in the state.

- The State is the largest producer of soya bean and gram and the second largest producer of jowar and masoor in the Country
- The agricultural land in the district Narsinghpur is considered to be the most fertile land all over Asia. The district is famous for its rich agricultural production.

Major Agriculture & Horticultural Crops in MP

Cereals	Wheat, Sorghum (Jowar), Maize, Paddy
Oilseeds	Soybean, Mustard, Linseed
Pulses	Gram, Pigeon Pea (Tur), Lentil (Masoor)
Vegetables	Green Peas, Cauliflower, Okra, Tomato, Onion, Potato
Fruits	Mango, Guava, Orange, Papaya, Banana
Spices	Chillies, Garlic, Coriander, Ginger, Turmeric

- Out of the total gross cropped area 59% is sown in the Kharif season and 41% in the Rabi season.
- The statistical data about the position of MP with respect to the major crops in comparison to the other states is shown in Table 2. The percentage share refers to the contribution of the State towards the total national production of the respective commodity.
- It can be seen that state stands first in production of soyabean and gram, second in the production of jowar and masoor and is third for the production of arhar and masoor.
- Madhya Pradesh leads in spices production with the largest production of garlic, accounting for 37% of the total national production
- The state is the second largest producer of Coriander in the country.

- Malwa potato grown in the western part of the State (malwa region) has a quality that has been proven useful for the potato chips processing*.
- MP's share in the total national production of Pea is 15%.
- The State has 4 different soil types available in four distinct parts. The western and central regions are covered by medium and deep soils constituting 53% of the soil area. The eastern part of the State is primarily covered by black soils which comprises of 25-26% of the total geographical area.
- Most of the State's potential in agriculture lies in the central and western zones. These zones are rich in medium and deep soils consisting of several agri export zones and would be ideal for setting up industrial ventures.
- MP is the most biodiverse state in the country with 11 agro climatic zones, 5 crop zones and 4 zones varying in soil types.
- The soil and agro climatic conditions are suitable for rapid agricultural development.
- The state has a strong base in **horticulture**.
- The state is set in **centre of the nation's commercial activities**. It is located at an easy distance from all the major agricultural markets in India.
- About **75%** of the population of the state is largely dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. This ensures easy availability of manpower at a relatively lower retention cost.
- The State has a large network of **primary agricultural co-operative societies** playing a crucial role in supplying agricultural inputs including seed, fertilizer and pesticides in the far flung areas.
- The State has sufficient **notified agricultural market yards and sub market yards which provide facilities for sale of agricultural produce**.
- **Farm mechanization** is being promoted in the state by the Directorate of Agricultural Engineering.

- Despite the potential the state has, the **rate of prime land in the State is amongst the lowest in the country**, thereby offering an advantage to the investor by reducing their capital investment cost.
- To facilitate promotion and development of specific products, several **AEZs (Agri Export Zones)** have been identified in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These zones have been set up for facilitating export of specific products from a geographically contiguous area.
- The commodities that can have an immense potential are **potato, spices** (in the western parts), **pulses** (in the central part of the State), **wheat** (in the western and central regions) and **oranges** (south districts).

Source: www.mpmadboard.com, www.mp.nic.in/agriculture

Industrial Sector

- Madhya Pradesh is an emerging industrial powerhouse of the country.
- The State houses around 1,800 companies and 19 industrial growth centers (located across 7147 Hectares.) close to major cities. This makes good social infrastructure accessible to industrial units.
- Further, there are around 171,000 small-scale industries that contribute significantly to the economy.
- These companies not only meet local requirements, but also export a variety of products and services to both developed and developing countries.
- MP offers an unparalleled locational advantage to companies as they incur lower transportation cost for transferring goods to every corner of the country.
- Further, cost of basic requirement such as land, water, skilled manpower is less as compared to other states.
- State has peaceful & conducive atmosphere for industrialization, law and order situation in the state is under control.
- State also allows the industrial units to have captive power plants to produce power as per their requirement.

- The State Government desires to have a higher rate of economic development through rapid industrialization. Some of the key initiatives taken by government recently include:
 - New Industrial Policy-2004
 - Madhya Pradesh Trade and Investment Facilitation Corporation (TRIFAC)
 - Udyog Mitra Yojana- 2004
 - Industrial Facilitation Council
 - Industrial Projects – SEZ, Indore, Food Park, Apparel Parks, etc
 - Modernization of Roads and other infrastructure
 - Power Sector Reforms

- A Special Economic Zone at Indore is being established in 1038 hectares of land with the investment of US\$ 222 million, has become operational.
- 8 IIDs (Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre) are being setup at Nandantola, Nimrani, Jagga Khedi, Lamtara, Naogaon, Sindiya, Pratappura, Jaderua
- 165 Industrial Areas with basic infrastructure facilities are functional.
- Industry in Madhya Pradesh is largely resource driven, leveraging the state's natural wealth in the form of limestone, coal, soya, cotton, bauxite, iron-ore, silica etc. Therefore the state has a strong industrial base in sectors like textile, cement, steel, soya processing and optical fibers.
- However, there have been a few exceptions to the resource driven industrialisation and the State as a result of its aggressive incentive policies and strong solicitation/facilitation is developing into a strong base in the Auto, auto ancillary and textile sectors.

Good Governance

- Transparency in Governance



- Stable Government & futuristic policies
- Improved Government citizen interface
- WISE Governance (wired, integrated, sustainable and efficient)
- Excellent law & order situation

Availability of Skilled Manpower

- High quality educational infrastructure.
- Availability of proficient Human Resource
- Availability of manpower at competitive cost / Low salary cost base
- Sufficient Knowledge Pool

Technical Manpower (Annual Intake)

BE/ B.Arch	29,433
MBA	4,900
MCA	3,790
Diploma (Engg.)	9,789
Pharmacy	5,409
ITI	17,844
Hotel Management	180

Non Technical pool (Annual Intake)

Graduate Level	2,29,845
Post Graduate Level	42,451

Source: RGTU



Government Policies, Procedures & Incentives

- Government policies & procedures suitable for investors
- Incentives matching or better than other states

Quality of Life

- Green environs and good social infrastructure to give metro life style
- Quality city life – A blend of traditional & cosmopolitan culture
- Presence of Malls, shopping Arcade, Multiplex & Cineplex

Supportive Economic Conditions

- Cheaper real estate costs
- Low operating costs
- Large market for technology, education & e-governance.
- Specially suitable for BPO / ITES
- Conducive environment for multinationals/ large investors
- Promotion of software & Hardware Industry
- Large Market for technology, education & e- Governance

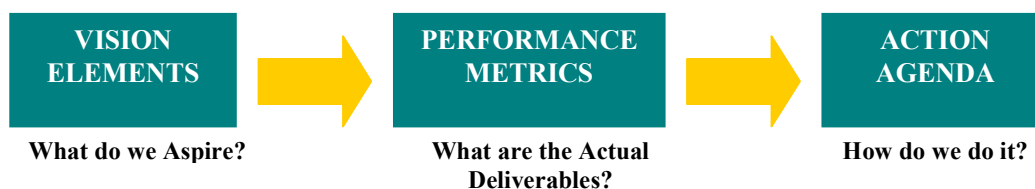
Chapter – 4

Thematic Visions and Action Plans Madhya Pradesh @75-Vision2022

The Present report is unique and first of its kind because of two prominent reasons:-

- 1) It is based on the actual aspirations of the people of M.P. It captures the voice of the wide variety of people who are actual beneficiaries of these visions.
- 2) It is not grounded into any statistical data based on past. It is future oriented and includes actual doable things.

The people of the state have designed the following prominent vision elements to be achieved. Each vision element is carefully elaborated in terms of challenges and action agenda.



In the following sections of the report, these three aspects, i.e, Vision elements, performance metrics and action agenda suggested by the people of Madhya Pradesh have been elaborated for various specific sectors.

1. Infrastructure & Urbanization

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall be a state with full connectivity among all its villages and cities, through roads and communication network.

1.1 Vision

1.1.1 To erect new and modern infrastructure (roads, telecom) on world class scale.

1.1.2 To provide housing, water and sewage disposal facilities for all its residents.

1.1.3 To make villages full-fledged, self-centered townships with modern amenities.

1.1.4 To ensure improved connectivity between rural and urban areas with world class facilities through rails and roads.

1.1.5 To solve water problems, through connecting all rivers of India

1.1.6 The state should make arrangements for easy availability of basic needs – including drinking water, electricity.

1.2 Performance metrics and roadmap

1.2.1 By the end of the next decade all villages and towns should be connected to Urban Areas.

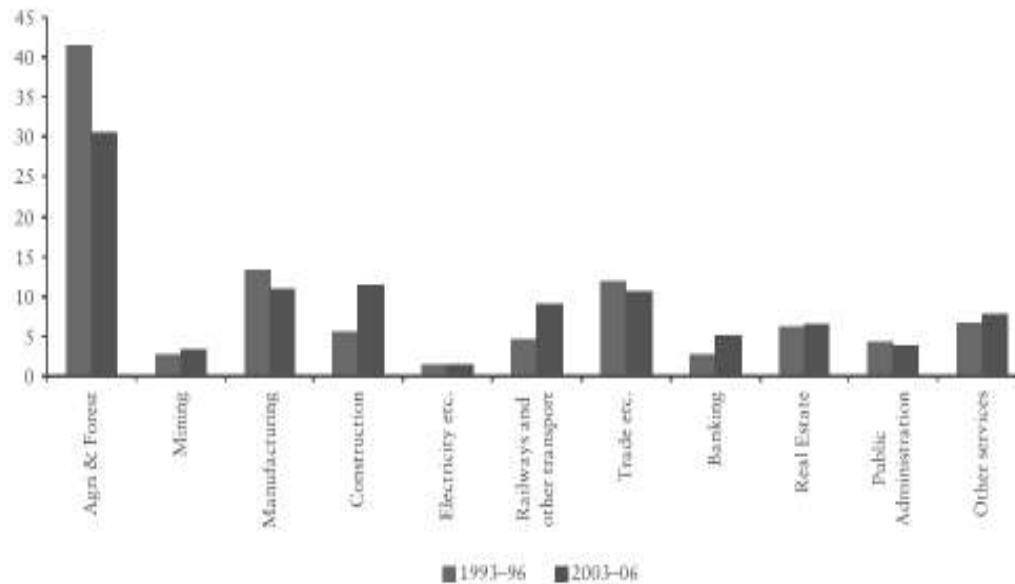


Figure 1.3: Average Share of NSDP

Table A1.1: Rural Road Connectivity by District (January 2006)

District	Percentage of villages not connected by pucca roads #	District	Percentage of villages not connected by pucca roads #	District	Percentage of villages not connected by pucca roads #
Balaghat	36.2	Harda	61.6	Rewa	51.8
Barwani	51.8	Hoshangabad	58.3	Sagar	68.3
Betul	61.9	Indore	44.3	Satna	52.4
Bhind	33.8	Jabalpur	63.6	Sehore	67.5
Bhopal	42.4	Jhabua	48.2	Seoni	68.4
Chhatarpur	56.6	Katni	65.1	Shahdol	59.6
Chhindwara	62.6	Mandla	61.8	Shajapur	67.4
Damoh	57.1	Mandsaur	57.7	Sheopur	39.1
Datia	46.4	Morena	32.1	Shivpuri	62.4
Dewas	64.7	Narsimhapur	62.0	Sidhi	51.3
Dhar	61.8	Neemuch	56.7	Tikamgarh	52.8
Dindori	64.6	Panna	63.3	Ujjain	70.1
East Nimar	43.5	Raisen	68.7	Umaria	59.8
Guna	72.2	Rajgarh	82.3	Vidisha	66.0
Gwalior	29.8	Ratlam	66.7	West Nimar	53.1
Madhya Pradesh			58.7		

Note: # Villages connected by PWD between April 1999 and January 2006 (estimated figure 450) have not been included.
Source: MPRRDA and Annual Reports of PWD for 1999 to 2006.

1.2.2 The states must immediately initiate projects for interstate connectivity for rivers. Also, the laying of water pipelines, tubewells and wells must be accelerated.

1.2.3 Regarding developmental priorities, consensus-building must be initiated urgently at national level

1.2.4 Govt has to take appropriate measures to ensure optimum and effective use of natural resources, and check misuse and losses

1.2.5 Adequate generation and supply of power needs to be started urgently. Alternate and renewable sources of power generation need to be given attention.

State/Zone	Number of Villages		Number of Villages Electrified						
	(1991)	(2001)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Central Zone	15548	15888	15075	15150	15188	15198	15200	15215	15235
Eastern Zone	24046	24186	22854	22982	23023	23028	23046	23124	23178
Western Zone	12212	12212	12036	12052	12059	12059	12060	12061	12061
Madhya Pradesh	51806	52086	49977	50193	50271	50286	50306	50400	50474

Source: Central Electricity Authority: General Review, 1999-2000 to 2003-04.

1.3 Action Points

1.3.1 The government (state and national) must immediately focus on development of the rural areas. Newer Models of Public Private Partnership need to be explored in this area.

1.3.2 Judicious allocation of funds (in budget heads) is to be ensured in the forthcoming budget

1.3.3 A unanimously agreed developmental agenda backed by robust political initiative is to be attained

1.3.4 Lack of awareness and commitment towards conservation & management of resources. Government needs to align prominent NGOs and educational bodies for creating awareness drive.

1.3.5 Funds should be used according to their allocation, and heads should not be shifted

1.3.6 Public welfare policies should be implemented complying with the national plans

2. Health

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall be a State with healthy children and healthy adults. A state with widespread network of quality medical facilities in all villages and cities.

2.1 Vision:

2.1.1 To Develop a Quality Health Care System that ensures affordability, accessibility & care

2.1.2 To eradicate child malnutrition and to ensure better care of Mother and Child Health.

2.1.3 To encourage and assist adoption of medical insurance policies by masses

2.1.4 To educate the masses for health and hygiene

2.2 Current status of health scenario in the state

Particulars	1994	1998	2001	2003	2008
District and Civil Hospital	97	93	94	96	103
Population served per District and Civil Hospital	501052	523117	642000	656688	668079
Number of CHC	133	203	229	227	265
Population served per CHC	365429	239655	263528	277718	259669
Number of PHCs	1263	1188	1192	1194	1152
Rural Population served per PHC	28752	30592	37232	38715	42665
Number of SHCs	8407	8316	8874	8835	8835
Rural Population served per SHC	4319	4370	5001	5232	5563
Total Health Institutions	9900	9799	10389	10352	10355
Population served per Health Institution	4909	4965	5809	6012	6645

Source: Various publications of Directorate of Health, Government of MP, Bhopal

2.2 Performance metrics and road Map

2.2.1 Maternity and child health facilities need to be urgently upgraded in MP's villages (where about 80% people live in rural areas)

2.2.2 BPL (below poverty line) population and people living in remote areas should have medical insurance facilities, where the government has to take this initiative with subsidized premium rates for these areas

2.2.3 Increase the number of healthcare centers in rural areas. Proper monitoring of these centers must be ensured.

2.3 Action Points

2.3.1 Organising programs for creating awareness about proper diet & medical care in rural areas.

2.3.2 Health funds (local level) should be appropriately allocated and used

2.3.3 The local (village level) health center staff should be educated, trained and provided with incentives for their services

2.3.4 Rural posting of eminent doctors should be made a compulsory prerequisite and immediately enforced.

2.3.5 Medical staff should be provided with the necessary skills and utilized optimally.

2.3.6 Governments should be encouraged and made willing to priorities health welfare as a immediate concern

2.3.7 Encouragement of the private sector participation should be taken up by way of introducing incentives for such initiatives

2.3.8 All these actions and initiatives must be closely monitored and a proper feedback system must be evolved to ensure that these facilities reach the actual beneficiaries.

3. Educations and Skill Development

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall be a state with well-established education infrastructure in every village with participation from public as well as private sector, catering to the needs of local as well as national industry.

A state with 100% Literacy rate and will have highest ratio of school going children in total population.

3.1 Vision:

3.1.1 To achieve total literacy.

3.1.2 To improve the quality of the educational system, and make it exclusively job oriented (vocational). There is an urgent need to introduce a skill based education system based on abilities of the individual.

3.1.3 Use of modern infrastructure and technology to further enhance this need.

3.1.4 To make primary and secondary education compulsory for all (classes of society)

3.1.4 To improve the standard of the pre-schooling system

3.2 Current status of education in the state

	Year	No. of Institutions
Primary Schools	1995–96*	56647
	2005–06	95517
Middle Schools	1995–96*	14393
	2005–06	24293
High and Higher Secondary School	1995–96*	5291
	2005–06	8504
All Schools	1995–96*	76331
	2005–06	128314
Children aged 6–19 years per school	1995–96	141
Children aged 6–19 years per school	2004–05	138

Note: *Indicates figures for divided MP.
Source: Various reports of Directorate of Public Instruction and Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Government of MP.

Place	Madhya Pradesh			All India		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1981	19.0	48.4	34.2	29.8	56.4	43.6
1991	28.9	58.4	44.2	39.3	64.1	52.2
2001	50.28	76.80	64.11	54.16	75.85	65.38

Source : Population Census of India, Office of Registrar

3.2 Performance metrics and road map

3.2.1 A nationwide policy of 24/7 running of schools should to be implemented by the government, for facilitating the universal participation of society for educational development in India. 100% children (3-15) should attend school in next 10 years

3.2.2 The quality of skill development needs to be reinforced. Free education funded by government, 100% literacy, use of psychometric tests, 25% school should use IT, Trainee, coach



3.2.3 Adequate infrastructure and trained manpower need to be created at all levels.
100% school should have basic infrastructural facilities

3.2.4 Widespread implementation of value-added capacity building programs of teachers, trainers need to be organized

3.2.5 More professionals/NGOs need to be involved in pre schooling system

3.2.6. The system of education must be reformed to such an extent that 50% of top 100 institutes' should be Indian in each segment

3.3 Action Points

The nature of action required by India Inc. would involve:-

- Investment in education infrastructure and faculty to increase supply of skilled professionals with relevant skills
- Investment in training institutions to upgrade skill sets required for remote services
- Vocational skills
 - Communication (written and spoken)
 - Etiquette
 - Strengthening of the education curriculum to include
 - Practical knowledge
- Know-how and understanding of other countries' cultures
- Foreign language skills
- Compulsory English language skills
- Creative funding mechanisms so that quality education is widely available
- Standards and bodies to certify skills to ensure employability by WTO

There should be proper alignment between the various interested parties, lack of continuity at implementing institutions, and fiscal constraints

3.3.1 Adequate financial, human & infrastructure resources need to be allotted to the education sector

3.3.2 The current pattern of education system should be made job-oriented

3.3.3 The private sector professionals should be involvement in primary education system in rural areas

3.3.4 Communities must be involved in the planning and implementation of educational initiatives

3.3.5 Lack of proper scheduling needs to be tackled seriously

3.3.6 Pre-schooling initiatives should be run by professionally trained individuals

3.3.7 Equal importance should be imparted to the education sector, on par with the health sector

4. Government Services and Public Administration

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall be a State with absolutely transparent and good governance and shall have highest speed in policy decision making

4.1 Vision:

4.1.1 To eradicate corruption at all levels

4.1.2 To improve law & order situation in the country

4.1.3 To ensure loyalty of citizens towards service to the nation

4.1.4 To make room for decentralization of power

4.1.5 To bring transparency in governance

4.2 Performance metrics and road map

4.2.1 The vulnerable and exploited groups must be identified and motivated to learn about their rights and related legislations.

4.2.2 The state policy departments should be made more proactive and supportive in nature

4.2.3 Legislation and legislative systems and instruments should be adequately reinforced

4.2.4 All the strata of the society must be targeted for sustainable development (Inclusive development)

4.2.5 Commitment and accountability to implement needs to be ensured at all levels

4.2 Current status of government services

Panchayat	1994		2000		From 1 Nov 2000	
	Member	President	Member	President	Member	President
Zila	946	45	1289	61	734	45
Janpad	9097	459	9105	459	6456	313
Gram	443429	30922	443804	31138	314847	22029

Source : Department of Panchayat Raj, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Institutions in MP:

Years	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Colleges	Health Centres
1993-94	52786	12745	4303	412	9900
2000-01	82219	21043	7943	675	10300

Source: Various Volumes of State Statistical Abstract, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh

4.3 Action Points

4.3.1 Commitment and self-motivation of stakeholders should be taken up at the government levels

4.3.2 Political interferences in governance processes should be reduced and corruption in public offices should be eradicated

4.3.3 Legislations need to be revised and stringent so that the wrongdoers are shunned.

4.3.4 Education and awareness of public officers should be targeted at improving discipline in the governmental machinery

4.3.5 There should be a policy for eradicating corruption and improving accountability

4.3.6 There should be a single window clearance system in all departments

4.3.7 Appropriate steps should be taken so that overlapping of responsibilities and vague directives and confusing documentation could be avoided.

5. Environment

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall be a state with highest forest cover, lowest environment pollution and substantially high ground water levels as compared to present

5.1 Vision:

5.1.1 To usher in sustainable environment management and conservation for ensuring a healthy and balanced environment

5.1.2 To encourage the steps leading towards a second Green Revolution

5.1.3 To control in population so that pressure on natural resources could be reduced

5.3 Performance metrics and road map

5.3.1 Appropriate institutions need to be created to ensure community-based participation and sustaining the environment

5.3.2 Drafting of new laws could pave the way towards achieving environmental sustainability

5.3.3 Make widespread use of CNG vehicles and encourage green fuel (e.g electricity driven vehicles)

5.3.4 The future cities and towns should be planned so as to make them green and environment friendly

5.3.5 Water conservation and harvesting (through storage of water) should be made compulsory

5.3.6 The concept of nuclear family should be promoted so as to control population explosion

5.4 Action points

5.4.1 Nationwide awareness and information regarding serious consequences of damage to the environment

5.4.2 The current environmental laws need to be reinforced and their execution should be made more stringent



5.4.3 The budget for urban development should be optimally allotted

5.4.4 Environmental imbalances should be restored to their normal levels

5.4.5 Human rights and their relationship with environmental well being need to be widely propagated.

6. Arts Sports and Culture

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall have international facilities to train sports person and thereby contribute to the National Pool of Sportsmen.

6.1 Vision:

6.1.1 To make India a leader in arts, sport & literature

6.1.2 To provide world class facilities for sports, and centers of excellence in the areas of arts and literature

6.1.3 To assist in India's sports competitiveness, so that its sports-persons could win medals in Olympics

6.1.4 To promote institutions, who assist and provide opportunities to needy sportsperson

6.2 Performance metrics and road map

6.2.1 Government should encourage arts, sports & literature at the grass-roots level through providing financial support

6.2.2 Selection of artisans and sportspersons should be based on competence and talent

6.2.3 Suitably equipped sports complexes, and interactive art platforms should be established for facilitating sporting excellence

6.2.4 There should be sports coaching and art training facilities in every city, which should provide financial support to deserving candidates

6.3 Action steps

6.3.1 Appropriate mechanisms and institutions should be established for increasing accountability, responsiveness and commitment towards excellence in arts and sports

6.3.2 The authorities should be educated and warned about biased selections and penalties should be awarded in cases of negligence

6.3.3 Financial resources for thrusting sports and arts development in India should be given a national priority

6.3.4 Checks and balances to be installed for averting delay in implementation and decision-making

7. Economic well being for all

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh shall have 100% employment opportunity, skill based, for its entire people. Each common man will be free from the worries of food, shelter, clothing and education.

7.1 Vision:

7.1.1 To increase purchasing capacity of the common man

7.1.2 To ensure effective wealth management and resource sharing for all individuals

7.1.3 To bridge the gap between rich and poor through providing appropriate work opportunities

7.2 Current status:

Years	Public	Private	Employment (in lakhs)	Compound Growth Rate	Public	Private	Total
1975	952564	335904	1288468	1975-76 to 1980-81	2.87%	5.28%	3.52%
1980	1097584	434511	1532095	1980-81 to 1985-86	2.95%	3.18%	3.02%
1983	1198811	467476	1666287	1985-86 to 1990-91	2.32%	2.97%	2.51%
1985	1269487	508042	1777529	1990-91 to 1995-96	-0.06%	3.14%	0.91%
1987	1323803	517787	1841590	1995-96 to 1997-1998	-0.51%	6.88%	1.96%
1990	1423987	588195	2012182	1990-91 to 1997-98	-0.19%	4.19%	1.21%
1993	1436574	665411	2101985				
1995	1419371	686370	2105741				
1996	1419222	747689	2166911				
1997	1404964	784038	2189002				

Source: Various issues of Economic Survey, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Employment status in organised sector: Madhya Pradesh

Population below Poverty Line: 1999-2000			
	Year	Madhya Pradesh	India
Share of India's Population	2001		
Total	5.9%		
Rural	6.0%		
Urban	5.6%		
Rate of Urbanisation	2001	26.7%	27.8%
Decadal Growth Rate	1991-2001	24.34	21.34
Sex Ratio	2001		
Total		920	933
Rural		927	946
Urban		899	901
Population Density (per sq.km)	2001	196	324

Source: Census of India 2001

7.2 Performance metrics and road map

7.2.1 Government should implement a universal employment program to provide jobs for all and equal opportunities to enhance livelihood

7.2.2 Applied education modules and enhanced competitiveness

7.2.3 Initiatives for proper family planning and prioritization of needs should be taken as a priority step

7.2.4 Planning and training on economic risk management should be initiated

7.2.5 Motivating and educating people about value of work may prove to be an important step towards enhancing social equality and dignity of labour

7.2.6 Initiatives and programs for promoting social and spiritual wellbeing through various meditation / group activities for changing the inner/outer self should be encouraged

7.2.7 Voluntary services need to be encouraged

7.2.8 Each person should be provided a modest shelter and employment means

7.4 Actions Steps

7.4.1 Social altruism needs to be encouraged which would ensure generosity of people to devote time and resources to help the needy

7.4.2 Education and knowledge generation and dissemination should be prioritised

7.4.3 Self development activities such as yoga/meditation need to be promoted to enhance a sense of individual and social wellbeing

7.4.4 Knowledge about voluntary services and approaches should be imparted at school and college levels

8. Moral Leadership

**Corruption shall be a word found ONLY in Dictionary.
Madhya Pradesh shall be a state of HONEST people.**

8.1.2 To ensure Accountability and Contribution towards innovative solutions for social development

8.1.3 To promote thinking of the true self & beyond (altruistic thinking)

8.1.4 To reinforce the practice of equality in all areas (irrespective of caste, religion, gender etc.)

8.2 Performance metrics and road map

8.2.1 Programs for inculcating self realization, commitment and readiness to contribute towards upbringing of society need to be taken up

8.2.2 Governments should strive to increase accountability, transparency in the systems and adopt positive attitude towards overall community involvement

8.2.3 The number of court cases being appealed & redressed can serve as a reliable metric for monitoring the status of moral leadership in the society

8.2.4 The number of RTI cases being filed can serve a similar purpose of tracking the status of moral leadership in the society

8.2.5 A drop in the national corruption index is an indicator of social and moral wellbeing

8.2.6 Morality is a voluntary yet necessary behavior, and hence random observation of an individual behavior can be a mirror of the society's moral standing

8.2.7 A system for Reward/ Recognition for social uprightness, needs to be nurtured which would help in the development of national social capital

8.3 Action Points

8.3.1 People should be motivated towards choosing proactive and morally sound leaders for leading the nation

8.3.2 Laws should be made universally applicable irrespective of the rich & poor

8.3.3 Visible abuse of power should be curtailed

8.3.4 Public role models should be highlighted and nurtured

8.3.5 Social capital and uprightness in the society should be given a boost

8.3.6 Moral education should be imparted to the society in an effective manner

8.3.7 Differences based on caste & religion should be shunned

9. Businesses

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh will be a state with highest State GDP and highest number of new business projects implemented

9.1 Vision:

9.1.1 To improve and promote business skills among the citizens

9.1.2 To assist in fulfilling the growth requirements of the nation at all levels

9.1.3 To make financial aid for businesses more flexible and adaptable

9.1.4 To promote and nurture the SSI industry

9.1.5 To impart ownership to some extent in business to the working/labour class

9.2 Road Map

9.2.1 The state should ensure participation of education institutes for designing and development of work-oriented modules

9.2.2 Skill and knowledge upgradation trainings and workshops should be made a regular feature in corporate sector

9.2.3 To avert risks, appropriate scanning and creditworthiness of the client should be conducted before lending financial aid

9.2.4 Added tax benefits and rebates should be provided to the SSIs for assisting their businesses

9.2.5 The state must allot at least 10 % of its budget to finance SSI

9.2.6 There should be a provision for imparting 20% ownership to the worker class

9.4 Action Points

9.4.1 Corporate vision and willingness towards developing a planned blueprint for overall skill enhancement of the sector should be undertaken

9.4.2 The business houses should be made aware of newer concepts and techniques for imparting effective business development strategies

9.4.3 Political will towards business development needs to be reinforced

9.4.4 The business and economic environment should be made conducive for SSI development in the country

9.4.5 Family-owned business should be nurtured in such a way that they cater to the broader needs of the economy (rather than their own gains and losses)

10. Science and Technology

The prudent use of science and technology shall be visible in each sector of the state economy.

10.1 Vision:

10.1.1 To optimally utilize science & technology for the well-being of society

10.1.2 To assist R&D activities and their up scaling



10.1.3 To streamline the application of Science & Technology for overall development

10.1.4 To increase application of science/technology in the development of basic sectors like agriculture

10.1.5 To develop cost-effective & eco-friendly technologies

10.2 Performance metrics and road map

10.2.1 The state must increase its focus on development of science & technology for uplifting the life of the common man.

10.2.2 Knowledge about science & technology must reach the grass-roots level

10.2.3 Optimum utilization of funds & resources for encouraging research and development activities must be ensured

10.2.4 An apex body for integration of knowledge from various streams of present education systems like IIT's, IIM's, and industries needs to be established.

10.2.5 Research knowledge should be coupled with intensive field testing & adaptation

10.2.6 The government should create an advisory group as a resource to pool all available information and disseminate to the beneficiaries

10.3 Action Points

10.3.1 Education and literacy rate in the country needs to be enhanced

10.3.2 Scientific funds should be appropriately utilized

10.3.3 Encouragement and awareness in science needs to be nurtured and incentives need to be imparted in R&D

10.3.4 Adequate budgetary allocation for research needs to be ensured by the government

10.3.5 Mapping of knowledge available in various streams of education must be urgently undertaken

10.3.6 A guiding document giving real needs of this sector should be prepared and disseminated

10.3.7 Financial, human and infrastructural resources need to be optimally utilized and wastages should be reduced

11. Agricultural Revitalization

In 2022, we shall live in a state with sustainable agriculture practices promoting organic farming, blend of technical and traditional farming practices and highest cultivated land

11.1 Vision:

11.1.1 To provide timely and adequate supply of electricity and irrigation facilities

11.1.2 To educate farmers about modern cultivation methods and advanced farming practices

11.1.3 To ensure easy availability of crops, fertilizers and start-up funds

11.1.4 To assist cost-based agricultural practices & farming methods for optimal utilization of land resources

11.1.5 To take steps towards optimal utilization of available agriculture land

11.1.6 To provide increased autonomy to agricultural universities (with respect to R&D works)

11.2 Performance metrics and road map

11.2.1 For increasing agricultural productivity, the government must ensure that supply of electricity to farmers be provided @24/7

11.2.2 The scientific and business community should ensure provision of effective irrigation system to the farmers

11.2.3 The farmers should be provided with latest tools & techniques of irrigation and reinforced by training and provision of literature

11.2.4 The financial resources should be allocated through effective network system, so that the influence of middlemen can be minimized and direct dealing can be done

11.2.5 The government needs to take up programs for generating awareness on best

agriculture practices, establishment of research centers and education on effective use of water

11.2.6 Agricultural policies and practices should be reformed so as to ensure implementation of new trends and technology in farming, capacity-building of trainers and supporting infrastructure

11.3 Action Points

11.3.1 Proper networking of irrigation system and allocation of electricity support to the agriculture sector should be undertaken

11.3.2 The staff and other researchers and farmers need to be imparted appropriate trainings in their own language about latest methods of farming.

11.3.3 There should be adequate institutions for information dissemination, awareness and effective distribution of seeds, fertilizers and funds so that it could reach the beneficiaries

11.3.5 The farmers should be made the prime beneficiaries in any agricultural improvement program

11.3.6 Basic education and training facilities for the farming communities should be provided so that they are well informed about the latest developments in the farming sector

11.3.7 The farmers should be encouraged to blend conventional agricultural techniques along with the modern ones

11.3.8 Exploitation of the farming class at all levels needs to be tackled and dealt with seriously