



MADHYA PRADESH



2018

**An Agenda for Development,
Change and Good Governance**



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There is a need to articulate a middle-term perspective for the all-round development of Madhya Pradesh. The aim of this Vision document is to consolidate the gains secured over the past decade, and to lay firm foundations for the state's growth and development in the years to come. This may well be the first framework of its kind in the administrative history of Madhya Pradesh. Its focus is on identifying and implementing measures that add value to the manner in which citizen-centric services are expanded and delivered efficiently.

The last decade has been one of splendid economic recovery. During this period, investment in economic, infrastructure and social sectors dominated the public investment scenario. Much still remains to be done. The objective of this exercise is to continue to explore measures that help maximize welfare and material well-being of all the citizens. It is articulated on the premise that the current enabling environment will be further strengthened and enhanced by encouraging private investment, by improving the legal and administrative systems and by promoting partnerships.

The economic and political stability of the last decade gives us the strength to consider longer term perspectives for development. Instead of taking up short-term and ad hoc measures, we can now strive for the attainment of broad policy objectives for good governance, accelerated economic growth and equitable social development. Reducing the incidence of poverty, increasing incomes, reducing income disparities and maximizing opportunities for sustainable employment, are goals that are very much within our reach.

This document is intended to be a blueprint for quick development-oriented decision-making at appropriate levels within the government, for a vibrant Madhya Pradesh. My government will get to work immediately to realize this, so that aspirations result in outcomes and the vision turns into reality.

Shivraj Singh Chouhan

Chief Minister

14th December 2013





PREFACE

Madhya Pradesh during the last five years has achieved unprecedented high rates of growth. The state can be legitimately proud of its attainments in food, agriculture and irrigation, reliable power supply, excellent inter-district and village roads, innovative social justice initiatives, guaranteeing delivery of selected public services, a good law and order situation, sound management of public finance, and a commitment to good governance. The work initiated for strengthening the social safety net, empowering women and the girl child, and for improving the quality of education and health services will help achieve an even better quality of life for the people at large.

The next five years are being seen as a period for consolidation of gains made so far, further accelerating growth and all-round, inclusive development, especially by expanding opportunities for value addition in agriculture, attracting investment, and skill development for job creation. Improving infrastructure and sanitation within towns and villages, and strengthening the delivery of public services.

This document tries to build on the achievements of the past for a better future. It envisions the next five years through a mission driven approach in an effort to inform and facilitate the making of public policy in different sectors of the state's economy. It attempts to list priorities and interventions that can help attain the over-arching goals for socio-economic development and inclusive growth.

Given the limits of size and coverage any document of this nature has to confine itself to, it does not elaborate the steps already taken. It also does not, in most part, suggest specific amendments to the regulatory environment or how individual initiatives shall be financed. These in any case fall within the purview of the regular normal planning and budgetary processes. Instead, it focuses on how, initiatives for change and good governance can expand outreach, improve efficiency and lead to higher levels of public satisfaction.

It is the vision and commitment of Chief Minister that have determined the priorities prepared with enunciated in this document, which is the outcome of intense discussion within the state administration.

We are committed to its implementation in a manner that would result in speedy development, transformational progress and good governance.

Anthony de Sa

Chief Secretary

14th December 2013



1 AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND DIVERSIFICATION



Mission 1- Expand the outreach of agriculture technology and irrigation to the remotest farms and consolidate the gains in the sector by promoting farm-level diversification and value addition.

Agriculture sector's contribution aided significantly by the expansion of irrigation facilities, has helped the state's economy achieve high rates of growth in the recent past. The challenge is to sustain the momentum. Being cognizant of the fact that double digit growth, year on year, in the sector is rare and difficult, the challenge lies in extending its outreach to the farmers who have not yet benefitted fully, and by opening up avenues for diversification, value addition and efficiency gains.

Strategic Initiatives

1. A. Agriculture

1.A.1 Enhance production & productivity levels to sustain high growth rates.

Production and productivity shall be enhanced through better soil health management, strengthening the network for timely availability of inputs, modernizing the extension services and by widespread small farm mechanization.

1.A.1.1. Expand access and use of quality inputs by all farmers.

1.A.1.1.1. The seed producing cooperative societies shall be strengthened to expand availability of high quality certified seeds and run on professional lines.

1.A.1.1.2. Spiral graders and seed treating drums will be provided in all villages and Panchayats.

1.A.1.1.3. Twenty storage and grading plants shall be established across the state.

1.A.1.1.4. Promote private sector participation in supply of seeds, farm equipment, fertilizers, agrochemicals, pesticides, and micro-irrigation; and strengthen the regulatory environment for ensuring quality and assured after-sales service.

1.A.1.2 Introduce all farmers to modern technical interventions to increase productivity.

1.A.1.2.1 Bring an additional 50 lakh ha of cultivable land under ridge and furrow method of Soyabean cultivation.

1.A.1.2.2 Bring an additional area of 4.8 lakh ha under SRI for improved paddy cultivation.

1.A.1.2.3 Introduce Geographical Information System/Remote Sensing (GIS/RS) based systems for soil and land use, watershed development, cropping systems, agriculture resources information and crop weather watch.

1.A.1.2.4 Expand the use of latest technology for pulses production.



1.A.1.2.5. Expand quality testing facilities for all inputs; also through engaging the private sector.

1.A.1.3 Introduce all farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, to the use of mechanized tools for farming.

1.A.1.3.1 Establish mechanized farming systems in 1,000 selected villages under the Yantra Doot scheme.

1.A.1.3.2 Set up 100 new custom hiring centres annually by farmers and entrepreneurs to ensure widespread use of modern farm equipment.

1.A.1.3.3 Provide 25,000 Cono-weeders and 12,500 markers every year to farmers to promote line sowing and SRI.

1.A.1.3.4 Introduce new appropriate farm mechanization technologies to enhance farm production.

1.A.1.4 Strategy for extension to address the needs of farm-level modernization will be put in place.

1.A.1.4.1 Role of extension shall be evaluated and extension workers shall be retrained.

1.A.1.4.2 Farmers' groups, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) shall be used as platforms to engage with Krishi Vigyan Kendras and private sector players.

1.A.1.4.3 Agriculture colleges will be assigned responsibility, through their directorates of extension to provide technical inputs to farmers' groups and FPOs.

1.A.1.4.4 Education and research facilities at Universities, Colleges and Krishi Vigyan Kendras shall focus on programmes to take knowledge dissemination to the farmer's level, on a regular basis.

1.A.1.4.5 Research shall address appreciation and strengthening of village level farm practices.

1.A.1.5 Soil Health Management shall be made central to the modernization strategy.

1.A.1.5.1 By 2018, every farmer shall have a soil health card for his fields. Facility for soils testing on a continual basis, to monitor the soil health for crop diversification shall be made available.

1.A.1.5.2 A network of soil test laboratories, under PPP mode, with high analyzing capacity including analysis of micronutrients, will be established in every district to issue soil health cards and maintain updated records.

1.A.2. Fallow and ravine lands shall be developed for cultivation and fodder production; on-farm interventions for land improvement shall be taken up.

1.A.2.1. 'Med Bandhan' and drainage line treatment shall receive the highest priority.

1.A.2.2. 1.5 lakh ha shall be brought under the coverage of Haldhar Yojna for deep ploughing annually.

1.A.2.3. A concerted strategy to convert waste lands and bring them under plough, especially in northern and north western parts of the state, shall be implemented.

1.A.2.4. Specific programmes to convert fallow land under private ownership into cultivable land shall be taken up.

1.A.2.5. Schemes to promote single crop to double cropped land and double crop to three crops will be initiated.

1.A.2.6. Programmes specific to developing ravines, especially in the Chambal region, will be implemented.

1.A.3. Ensure efficient and timely access of credit to all farmers.

1.A.3.1. Annual agriculture credit through cooperatives shall be increased to Rs. 25,000 crore.

1.A.3.2. To augment access to credit, Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) shall be made available to 20.21 lakh farmers in addition to the 45.64 lakh farmers already provided.

1.A.3.3. All KCCs shall be converted into the "Rupee Card" by 2018.

1.A.3.4. The Institutional arrangements and credit facilities to agriculture sector in economically backward regions shall be reviewed and expanded to accelerate agriculture growth

1.A.3.5. Loan advisory Centres/Desks shall be established in all branches of the District Central Cooperative Bank to educate the farmers about the process and eligibilities of loans for their different requirements.

1.A.3.6. To ensure better delivery of agricultural credit, the activities of Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) would be computerized and linked to the Core Banking Solution of the Cooperative Banks

1.A.3.7. Rajya Krishak Aayog would be strengthened to undertake studies related to concerns of farmers such as indebtedness of farmers etc. and would submit its recommendations to the State Government.

1.B. Irrigation and Command Area Development.

The significant expansion of area under irrigation in the last five years has been one of the principal contributors to the state's impressive agriculture growth. While continued emphasis on area coverage shall remain in place, using water efficiently will be a major challenge. Command area development, use of micro-irrigation and encouraging economic pricing shall receive priority attention.

1B.1. Expand irrigation facilities by adding an additional 2 lakh ha area every year.

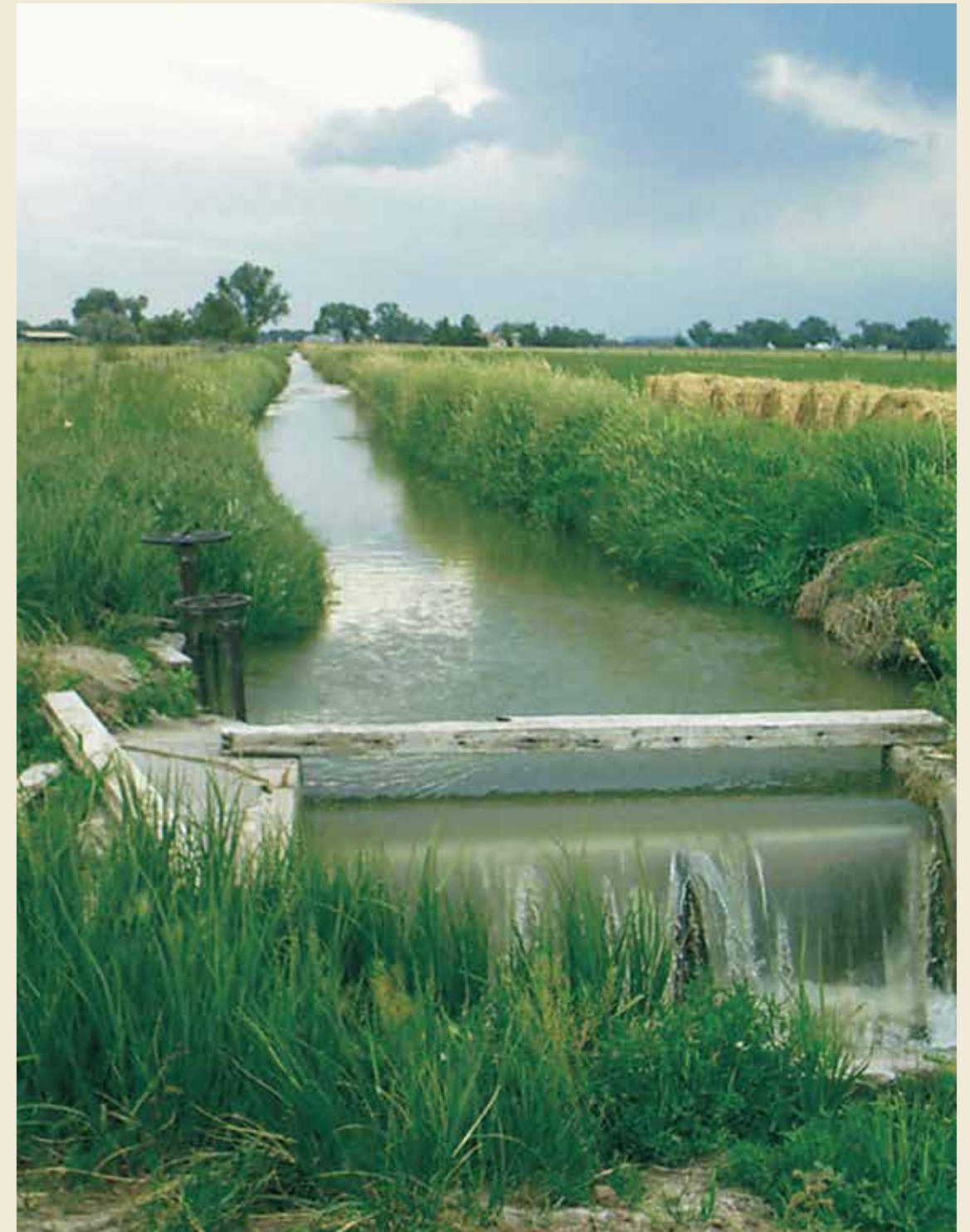
- 1.B.1.1. The cumulative actual irrigated area in Rabi shall be taken to a minimum of 33 lakh ha by completing all irrigation projects envisaged in the 12th Plan.
- 1.B.1.2. Completion of around 700 minor irrigation projects by 2018 shall be achieved.
- 1.B.1.3. Canal lining in all existing major and medium irrigation projects shall be taken up.
- 1.B.1.4. Electricity supply of 10 hours per day for irrigation purpose in all districts shall be ensured.
- 1.B.1.5. An over five times increase in micro-irrigation coverage across the state shall be targeted by using common area development principle in identified areas.
- 1.B.1.6. Rain water harvesting and ground water recharge under the watershed development programme shall be promoted.
- 1.B.1.7. Field channels and water courses shall be constructed in 5 lakh ha area.
- 1.B.1.8. A Water Regulatory Authority shall be established to promote economic pricing and provide expert advice for increasing water use efficiency.

1.B.2. Comprehensive command area development projects shall be taken up to achieve effective interdepartmental co-ordination.

- 1.B.2.1. Command area development shall be undertaken in all major and medium irrigation projects.
- 1.B.2.2. Water use efficiency shall be improved for agriculture by 10%.
- 1.B.2.3. In all new medium and major irrigation projects, 10% of the command area will be covered under micro irrigation. All future lift irrigation projects will have micro irrigation component in two-third of the command area.
- 1.B.2.4. Conjunctive use of surface and underground water shall be encouraged in command area for all major and medium irrigation projects.
- 1.B.2.5. An effective institutional set up shall be established for all the major command areas.
- 1.B.2.6. Institutional training capacities shall be expanded by strengthening WALMI and affiliated institutions.

1.B.3. Provide water for irrigation to Malwa region by establishing Narmada – Malwa water link.

- 1.B.3.1. Enhance the irrigation facilities through micro-irrigation and drip irrigation under Narmada – Malwa Link project. Irrigation facilities shall be provided to 7 lakh ha of agricultural land through the micro irrigation network project.
- 1.B.3.2. Recharge rivers and ground water through Narmada water under the Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) initiative. This shall benefit an area of 6 lakh ha.





1.C. Horticulture

Promotion of high value horticultural crops such as fruits (pomegranate, banana, grapes, orange), vegetables (onion, tomato etc.) and spices (garlic, chilli) shall be focussed upon. Effective backward and forward linkages will be developed through a hub & cluster approach and the development of integrated horticulture corridors.

1.C.1. Supply of quality planting material shall drive production and productivity growth.

- 1.C.1.1. Six state-of-the-art nurseries under PPP mode shall be established in six horticulture clusters.
- 1.C.1.2. One hundred new nurseries shall be upgraded for supplying planting material for major fruit crops. Support from private sector would be taken at appropriate places.
- 1.C.1.3. One hundred nurseries will be strengthened to provide quality plants at farmers' door steps.
- 1.C.1.4. Five tissue culture laboratories shall be established in banana sowing clusters under PPP mode.

1.C.2. Horticulture corridors and hubs & clusters shall be developed for providing integrated services.

- 1.C.2.1. At least four horticulture hubs shall be established having facilities like quality input supply, storage, grading, packing, value addition and arrangements for marketing. Each hub shall serve one or more clusters of horticulture concentration.
- 1.C.2.2. At these hubs, at least one centralized facility will be made available for production of high-quality plant material, undertaking grading, sorting, packing etc. for products to be grown in clusters around each horticulture hub. Private management of the hub through PPP mode shall be promoted.
- 1.C.2.3. A Bhopal-Indore horticulture corridor shall be developed. In addition, horticulture clusters around Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ratlam, Jhabua, Chindwara and Chattarpur shall be developed.
- 1.C.2.4. Farmers in horticulture clusters shall be trained for accessing quality inputs and marketing by setting up farmers' groups and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

1.C.3. Infrastructure and institutional development.

- 1.C.3.1. Green houses and poly houses will be popularized to promote protected horticulture.
- 1.C.3.2. To facilitate post-harvest management of horticulture crops, establishment of collection centres, ripening chambers and integrated pack house with cold house facilities etc. shall be promoted.
- 1.C.3.3. Collection centres with annual capacity of 1,00,000 MT or more shall be established in each of the identified clusters in the state.
- 1.C.3.4. Sorting, grading and pack houses as well as ripening chambers shall be established in each horticulture cluster.
- 1.C.3.5. Around twenty Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) shall be established in identified horticulture clusters across the state.

1.D. Organic Farming and Certification

1.D.1. Organic farming methods to exploit the demand in urban centers shall be put in place.

- 1.D.1.1. Integrated Nutrient Management of the soil with certification, branding and marketing arrangements shall be implemented for promoting organic farming.
- 1.D.1.2. Application of certified bio-fertilizers shall be actively promoted to revive/ add to farm soil fertility.
- 1.D.1.3. Low-cost vermin-compost units shall be promoted on priority for horticulture crops.
- 1.D.1.4. Capacity for annual certification for 22,000 ha of area under organic cultivation shall be developed.



- 1.D.1.5. The MP State Organic Certification Agency shall be equipped to cover certification of animal husbandry, dairy, input approval, wild harvest and processing besides crop production.
- 1.D.1.6. Development blocks and clusters will be identified for intensive development of organic farming.
- 1.D.1.7. Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) for organic farming shall be promoted to facilitate certification and establishing links with the market.

1.E. Post-Harvest Management and Market Linkages.

1.E.1. Expand storage and cold chain facilities and strengthen marketing linkages for commercialization of agriculture sector.

- 1.E.1.1. Establish an electronic exchange for providing connectivity to farmers with processors and buyers of high-value horticulture and agriculture produce.
- 1.E.1.2. The Agriculture Marketing Board shall play a bigger role in facilitating the linkage of farmers directly and through Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).
- 1.E.1.3. An institutional mechanism for contract farming shall be put in place for corporate to engage with the farmers, along-with requisite necessary built-in safeguards for the latter.
- 1.E.1.4. One Stop Location for providing agricultural inputs, loans, marketing and other agricultural facilities shall be developed by developing the PACS as a Common Facility Centre (CFC)."

1.E.2. Develop the state as a logistics hub.

- 1.E.2.1. Expand storage capacity to 150 LMT. Of this, at least 110 LMT shall be in the private sector and 40 LMT in the government and semi-government sector.
- 1.E.2.2. Construction of steel silos of 8.5 LMT capacity in PPP mode will be incentivised.
- 1.E.2.3. Use of innovative storage solutions such as silo bags will be promoted on large scale.
- 1.E.2.4. 250 new collection-cum-rural business centres, many of them located in the horticulture hubs, with annual capacity of 1-10 LMT each shall be established. These will be linked through integrated cold chain facilities.
- 1.E.2.5. Establish 15 LMT of warehousing capacity in the Bundelkhand region.
- 1.E.2.6. Air-cargo logistics units shall be developed at Indore and Bhopal for movement of processed and non-processed horticulture and floriculture produce; eight integrated multi-modal logistics parks will be established at other locations.
- 1.E.2.7. An integrated multi-modal logistic unit with monthly capacity of 4,000 Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) will be established at Pithampur near Indore.
- 1.E.2.8. In addition to the logistic hub being developed at Pawarkheda, District Hoshangabad, under PPP mode with 3000 TEU/month capacity, warehousing and logistic hubs shall be developed in Burhanpur, Jabalpur, Ratlam, Bina, Dewas and Katni.

1.F. Food Processing

1.F.1. Processing and value addition of agriculture and horticulture produce shall ensure better unit price realization to the farmers.

- 1.F.1.1. Bhopal and Indore shall be developed as centres for transport for movement of processed and non-processed horticulture produce by air and other means of transport.
- 1.F.1.2. Better unit price realization of agricultural & horticultural produce through brand creation and quality standards shall be promoted.
- 1.F.1.3. Processing of selected horticulture crops by facilitating private investments shall be promoted.



1.G. Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Farmers augment their incomes in a significant manner through animal husbandry and dairying. Improving the quality of livestock and expanding the production of poultry will continue to receive priority. Recent gains in production of milk shall be consolidated and the marketing network strengthened to cater to larger urban populations.

1.G.1 Enhance production & productivity of livestock through improvement of animal health and introduction of improved livestock, organized modern dairying, livestock management practices and suitable technological intervention.

- 1.G.1.1. The institutional coverage of animal health care will be expanded from 48% to 70%. In this direction, establishment of new veterinary dispensaries & up-gradation of existing veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals etc would be undertaken and innovative projects like eVET will be implemented. Coverage of mobile veterinary units operating for injured and seriously ill animals will be expanded.
- 1.G.1.2. Disease Investigation laboratories will be established in all districts for better diagnosis and treatment of animals.
- 1.G.1.3. Immunization of 200 lakh animals will be done every year against contagious and zoonotic diseases.
- 1.G.1.4. The institutional coverage for artificial insemination will be increased from current level of 32% to 60% and for this private partnership will also be promoted.
- 1.G.1.5. Conservation and propagation of indigenous breeds will be encouraged through induction of quality indigenous bulls to expand coverage under natural service.
- 1.G.1.6. Superior germplasm will be made available through modern techniques like Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT).
- 1.G.1.7. Existing Central Semen Station (CSS) will be strengthened and a new CSS will be established to ensure availability of required number of quality frozen semen straws.
- 1.G.1.8. Steps will be taken to make quality green fodder available, round the year and production capacity of cattle feed and supplement will be increased by at least 50%.
- 1.G.1.9. Organized poultry and small ruminants rearing will be promoted in order to make the benefit reach to poorest among poor.



1.G.2. Strengthening of institutional capacity of cooperative based dairy.

- 1.G.2.1. Non-functional DCSs (Dairy Co-operative Societies) will be rejuvenated and new DCSs will be formed to enhance coverage of marketing facility for milk producers.
 - 1.G.2.2. Automatic milk collection units will be established in DCSs which are procuring more than 500 litre of milk per day and electronic milko-testers will be provided to all such DCSs which have more than sixty members.
 - 1.G.2.3. Milk processing capacity will be doubled to handle more than 20 lakh liters of milk per day in cooperative fold.
 - 1.G.2.4. Dairy development activities will be strengthened intensively in traditionally milk producing districts and reach expanded to non-traditional areas.
- ### 1.G.3. Initiative for entrepreneurship development programmes.
- 1.G.3.1. Training and demonstration of good practices will be promoted on the basis of both traditional and new practices.
 - 1.G.3.2. Progressive livestock keepers will be exposed to best practices in the field of animal husbandry in different parts of the country.
 - 1.G.3.3. Key subjects like dairy, animal management, fodder production, improving the nutritional value of dry fodder with urea, artificial insemination, first-aid etc will be covered in different training programs in detail.



1.H. Fisheries

The state has a relatively small fisheries sector. However, its fish farmers are dynamic and expanding the coverage of development support to them shall help achieve significant gains in production and productivity.

1.H.1. Increase fish production in the state from the current level of 85,000 MT to 1,45,000 MT.

- 1.H.1.1. Strive to bring 100% of existing water area under fish cultivation.
- 1.H.1.2. Annual fish seed production shall be increased to 100 crore from 79.8 crore standard fryes. Efforts shall be made to meet the state's requirement of 890 MT formulated fish feed through private sector participation.
- 1.H.1.3. Establish 500 new small village level markets along with 20 large markets in towns for catering to wholesale and retail fish marketing.
- 1.H.1.4. Focus shall be on modern practices to augment fish production in major water bodies.

1.H.2. Promote training and welfare programmes for the fisherman.

- 1.H.2.1. Institutional coverage of fishermen to provide them inputs and marketing support shall be expanded and measures taken to run these institutions on a professional basis.
- 1.H.2.2. Short terms training programmes for entrepreneurship development for 20,000 fishermen shall be organized.
- 1.H.2.3. Insurance coverage shall be extended to 1.90 lakh fishermen.

1.I. Sericulture

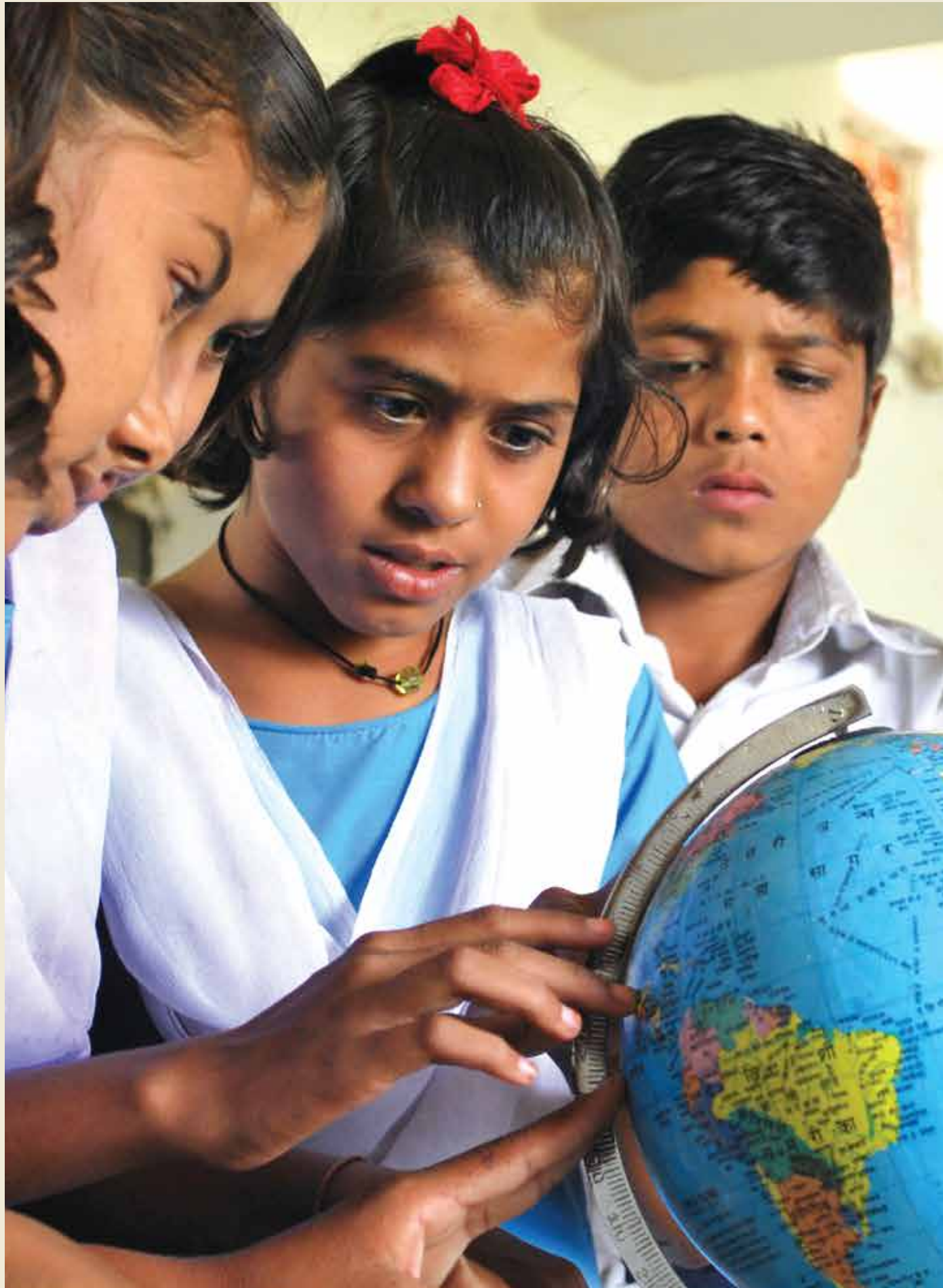
Available natural resources and agro climatic conditions in Madhya Pradesh create immense possibilities for silk production. This will not only lead to sustainable utilization of natural resources but will also create self employment opportunities.

1.I.1. Mulberry cocoon production will be increased from 10 lakh Kg to 20 lakh kg for increased mulberry silk production.

- 1.I.1.1. About 4000 hectare additional land will be brought under mulberry cultivation
- 1.I.1.2. Five new potential mulberry clusters will be developed
- 1.I.1.3. Self sufficiency in mulberry clusters egg production will be increased from 33 percent to 75 percent of the requirement
- 1.I.1.4. Self-employment opportunities will be generated through 100 percent reeling and value additional activities.

1.I.2. Tasar silk production will be increased from 9 crore to 20 crore cocoons.

- 1.I.2.1. Forest area under tasar cultivation will be increased from 25000 hectares to 40000 hectares.
- 1.I.2.2. Reeling of 75 percent of the tasar cocoon produced will be ensured.
- 1.I.2.3. Self employment opportunities will be generated through value addition activities in produced yarn.



2 EDUCATION

Mission 2 – Going beyond enrolment and retention, strive for excellence in education for all.

Mission 3 – Strive for all-round improvement in higher education in colleges and universities, to make it comparable to the best in the country and in selected areas bring them up to international levels.

2.A. School Education

School education is one of the biggest challenges that confront the state. Apart from achieving and maintaining 100% enrollment and highest levels of retention, the challenge ahead is to continuously improve the quality of education across institutions.

Strategic Initiatives

- 2.A.1. Develop a vibrant and robust Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) System.**
- 2.A.1.1. Develop curriculum and standards for Early Childhood Care & Education System in at least 10,000 Anganwadis, to ensure atleast 2000 hours of early childhood learning for every child before transitioning to primary education.
 - 2.A.1.2. Construct Anganwadi centers to achieve at least 80% buildings in each district to provide child friendly infrastructure facility for better delivery of ICDS services.
 - 2.A.1.3. Strengthen infrastructure and facilities for Early Childhood Care & Education System and establish linkages between ECCE (pre primary) facility and government schools.
 - 2.A.1.4. Expand the capacities in every district for ECCE (pre primary) teacher to enhance quality.
 - 2.A.1.5. Devise and implement procedures for hassle-free admission to all children in early childhood (pre primary) stage both in government and private schools.
- 2.A.2 Expand access to primary and secondary education.**
- 2.A.2.1. Establish high schools within a radius of five kilometre of each habitation.
 - 2.A.2.2. Expand the coverage of secondary schools across habitations.
- 2.A.3. Increase enrolment at primary and secondary school level.**
- 2.A.3.1. Strive for 100% enrolment of children at the high school and secondary school levels.
 - 2.A.3.2. Continue focus on increasing girls' enrolment and retention at the secondary school level, and expand facilities for girls at a secondary school within five kilometres of each habitation. All schools must have drinking water and toilet facilities for girls.

2.A.3.3. Establish at least five 100-seater boys' hostels at divisional headquarters on the model of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya (KGBV), to meet the needs of children from migrant families and street children.

2.A.4. Improve retention of students in schools after enrolment.

2.A.4.1. Formulate and implement a specific strategy for the retention of students who are not able to cope up with the demand of the secondary school syllabi.

2.A.4.2. Promote vocational education at the secondary school level through revision of the curriculum. At least one high/ higher secondary school in each block will provide facilities for vocational education.

2.A.4.3. Children with special needs will be provided vocational training in areas like DTP, typing, designing, music, weaving, sewing, narration, script writing etc.

2.A.4.4. Strengthen sports infrastructure in Anganwadis and primary schools.

2.A.5. Improve quality of education.

2.A.5.1. Quality of education imparted at the Schools of Excellence at block and district level will be improved to bring it at level of best of institutions in the state.

2.A.5.2. Infrastructure and teaching methodology will be upgraded, and residential facilities shall be provided at the Schools of Excellence.

2.A.5.3. Smart classrooms shall be established in schools at block level, to facilitate expertise-sharing of quality teachers.

2.A.5.4. Open courseware for select courses and modules shall be introduced to increase the access of high quality course curriculum.

2.A.5.5. Robust evaluation mechanism, to assess performance at the primary level and upper primary level, shall be implemented. The framework shall include an objective evaluation system for teachers.

2.A.5.6. A special scheme shall be launched to nurture gifted and talented children in extracurricular activities. It will focus on training in areas identified through special schools. Infrastructure with a focus on areas such as sports, crafts, arts, computers etc. shall be put in place.

2.A.5.7. A special emphasis for improving the teaching of Maths, Hindi and English shall be put in place.

2.A.5.8. A programme for catch-up of students, especially in Maths and Sciences, shall be implemented.

2.A.6. Improve quality of teachers by imparting training and providing better facilities.

2.A.6.1. Enhance the training capacity of teacher training institutions by 50%.

2.A.6.2. Teacher trainers will be provided training at national and international training institutions of repute.

2.A.6.3. Infrastructure and quality of teachers' training shall be upgraded. DIETs at the divisional level will be upgraded to serve the needs of other DIETs in the division.

2.A.6.4. All districts will be covered by DIETs. For this, infrastructure shall be upgraded. DIETs shall be linked through ICT, to ensure sharing of teachers' expertise and better quality of training.

2.A.6.5. Teachers shall be given the opportunity to upgrade their academic and professional qualification and to improve their skills.

2.A.6.6. A framework for Quality Standards for schools will be designed to benchmark and grade schools. School specific improvement plans shall be prepared and implemented.

2.A.7. Monitoring and management to improve quality of education.

2.A.7.1. Robust mechanism for monitoring and management of schools at sub-block level shall be established and implemented.

2.A.7.2. Advanced education management training at quality institutions shall be provided for officers assigned to perform managerial functions. In addition those in leadership positions such as Principals, Head Teachers and the faculty at Teacher Training Institutions shall also be exposed to this.

2.A.7.3. Library Act will be enacted for effective management of libraries in the state.





2. B. Higher Education

The higher education system of the state, that includes basic faculties such as physical and life sciences, arts including economics, and commerce, is in the need for a complete overhaul. Faculty development, and helping them achieve high levels of motivation for change and improvement in the management of Universities and Colleges, can drive this change.

- 2.B.1. Make Universities in the state improve quality of education and research.**
- 2.B.1.1. Amend the M.P. University Act, 1973 to modify and bring in provisions that promote and foster excellence.
- 2.B.1.2. All Universities will be asked to develop an internal reforms-driven plan. Their performance in its implementation shall link with the devolution of government funds for infrastructure.
- 2.B.1.3. All Universities will be encouraged to select two or three teaching departments, and be supported for developing them to attain excellence at the national level.
- 2.B.1.4. Funds allocation mechanism shall be overhauled with a strong link to performance parameters.
- 2.B.2. Improve the quality of education and infrastructure at college level.**
- 2.B.2.1. Increase the number and amount of scholarships offered, on merit and for excellence in sports and higher education, to encourage competitive spirit to perform better.
- 2.B.2.2. Development of libraries and laboratories shall be promoted in infrastructure development of existing and newly opened colleges.
- 2.B.2.3. Provide hostel accommodation for SC, ST, OBC, weaker sections and girl students, at all district headquarters.
- 2.B.2.4. Expand the coverage under the Higher Education Loan Scheme.
- 2.B.2.5. Encourage and incentivize colleges to achieve standards of excellence by achieving prescribed norms.
- 2.B.2.6. Implement the Community Colleges Scheme to create opportunities for a flexible study-as-you-work environment.
- 2.B.2.7. Start a hand-holding/ mentoring scheme for selected colleges for partnering them with institutes of national and international repute.
- 2.B.2.8. A vastly strengthened programme for training and further education for college faculty shall be put in place.
- 2.B.3. Increase usage of technology.**
- 2.B.3.1. Wi-Fi on Universities and College campuses, to provide easy access shall be established.
- 2.B.3.2. A strong virtual class room education programme shall be implemented.
- 2.B.3.3. A digital network, including the setting up of e-libraries, shall be established.



3 PUBLIC HEALTH

Mission 4 - Ensure comprehensive health care for all.

The Public Health challenge calls for a rethink on strategies, to make available quality health care at all levels on demand. The recent initiatives in this direction try to address this with a more beneficiary-centric approach. Continuous up-gradation of facilities, increasing the availability of trained human resource, and a concerted drive to enable them to achieve high levels of motivation and commitment on their part, shall drive the strategy.

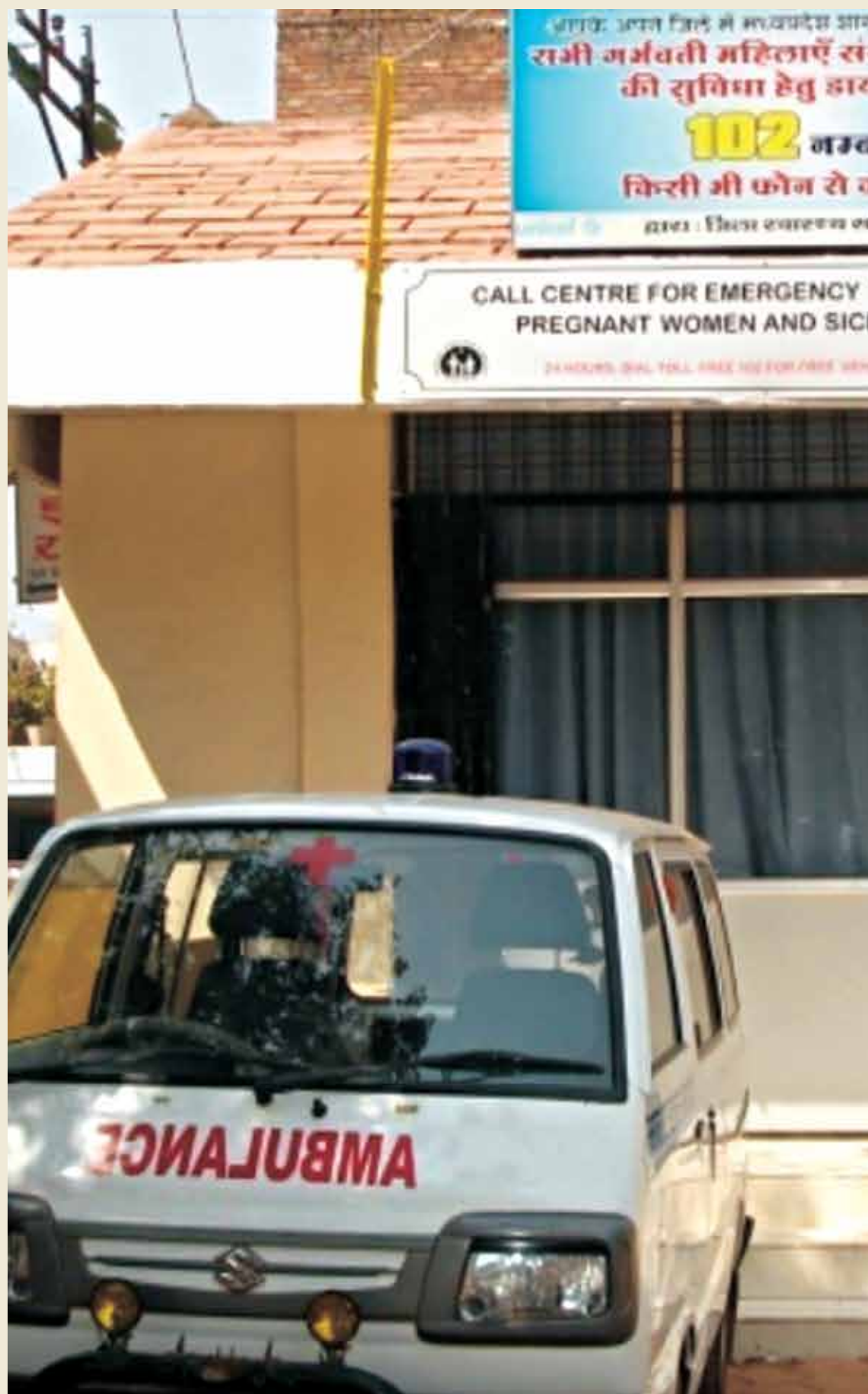
Strategic Initiatives

3. 1. Improve and expand physical access to preventive and curative services and provide a guarantee for identified health services.

- 3.1.1. Expand the reach of Health Service and provide a guarantee of Health service pertaining to maternal health, Child Health, Family Welfare programme and National Disease Control Programme.
- 3.1.2. The existing network of Janani Express, Mobile Medical Units and Sanjeevani 108 will be integrated into a unified Health Transport System.
- 3.1.3. Ensure universal coverage of Health by setting up and strengthening the Arogya Kendras in all village and urban slums, by upgrading at least 1000 sub centres in remote villages to level-1 MCH centres.
- 3.1.4. Strengthen performance and capacity building of district and civil hospitals by providing them technical and management assistance to improve processes, services and availability of equipment and manpower.

3. 2. Reduce IMR, MMR and TFR to nationally accepted levels.

- 3.2.1. Establish 1,600 state-of-the-art delivery centres across the state and Special New-born Care Units at every CHC.
- 3.2.2. Achieve complete immunization for children under-five.
- 3.2.3. Achieve universal screening of population below-eighteen, through Bal Swasthya Karyakram.
- 3.2.4. Involve the community through Gram Arogya Kendras, for setting up day-care centres to manage malnourished children, at the village level.
- 3.2.5. Integrate family welfare as a component of maternal health programme and promote spacing and limiting methods to achieve the goal of population stabilization.
- 3.2.6. Mobilise multi-sectoral convergent action, to address the causes of under nutrition effectively with a family-based approach.
- 3.2.7. Implement nutrition interventions through community action in a de-centralized and contextual manner.



3.3. Ensure availability of quality human resource for the sector.

- 3.3.1. Expand the coverage of training programmes and certification for all health and paramedical personnel of the state government.
- 3.3.2. Five new Medical Colleges and fifteen new Nursing Colleges to be established in the state, to ensure availability of quality manpower for the sector.
- 3.3.3. Setting up of quality private medical and nursing colleges shall be promoted, to increase the number of medical seats from current 1,620 to 5,000 by 2018. Setting up of colleges in PPP mode will also be explored.
- 3.3.4. Enhance the facilities to Anganwadi workers for effectively delivering services under ICDS in a decentralised manner through Gram Sabha Swastha Gram Tadarth Samiti.

3.4. Promote standardization of infrastructure and technology in specialized healthcare delivery.

- 3.4.1. Enhance quality of healthcare facilities in urban areas by encouraging private sector investment.
- 3.4.2. Provide capital and interest subsidies, and facilitate simplification of regulatory processes.
- 3.4.3. Encourage private sector participation in healthcare sector by implementing provisions under the policies of the Health and Medical Education Departments. Further, the tertiary healthcare services under the PPP mode shall also be expanded.
- 3.4.4. Promote the establishment of "Medi-cities", i.e. integrated townships comprising super-specialty hospitals, diagnostic centres, medical colleges, and R&D centre for clinical research, in Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur.
- 3.4.5. Review and strengthen Ayush healthcare facilities in the state for better delivery and integration with the rest of the healthcare sector.
- 3.4.6. Setup disease control programmes under Ayush for detection and cure of specific diseases.

3.5. Minimize family expenditure on healthcare.

- 3.5.1. Provide free drugs, diet, diagnostics and treatment to all.
- 3.5.2. Expand existing programmes like Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) and Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana to village level through Gram Arogya Kendras.
- 3.5.3. Promote Behavioural change through activities such as healthy-baby competitions, maternal & child care meets in a decentralised manner.

3.6. Institutional strengthening and reforms.

- 3.6.1. Complete the implementation of the initiative to set up a professionalized and transparent mechanism for procurement of medicines and supplies; and for the maintenance and upkeep of medical equipment.
- 3.6.2. Establish a professional cadre for hospital management.
- 3.6.3. Establish an effective supervision mechanism for monitoring implementation of nutrition related and malnourishment prevention interventions.



4 EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Mission 5 – Empower women to become equal partner in the socio-economic development of the state.

The state has in the recent past, implemented programmes to empower women and concentrated on addressing the falling gender-ratio. It has also developed innovative beneficiary-oriented schemes for the girl child. The road ahead is to deepen these strategies to make women equal partners in the social and economic development of the state.

Strategic Initiatives

- 4.1. Strengthen participation in policy making, decision making, planning and implementation.**
 - 4.1.1. Develop political leadership through training and exposure, to empower women to wield effective power.
 - 4.1.2. Gender-sensitize the community, and the administrative and enforcement machinery at all levels, on the rights and entitlements of women.
 - 4.1.3. Setup a women's portal to provide information on all programmes, schemes, laws, rules and regulations, and there provisions relating to women and the girl child.
- 4.2. Promote schemes for economic empowerment.**
 - 4.2.1. Establish a database on the socio-economic status of women and for enablement of evidence based decision making and identification of required interventions.
 - 4.2.2. Expand the women's SHGs network to promote livelihood and self-employment and establish backward and forward linkages for these networks.
 - 4.2.3. Explore the expansion of Tejaswani project from the current six, to all districts of the state.
 - 4.2.4. Provide higher interest rates on accounts opened in the name of women in Cooperative Banks, and depositing the money received from sale of movable property and loans obtained by women from Cooperative Banks to be disbursed at subsidized interest rates.
- 4.3. Promote an enabling environment for social empowerment.**
 - 4.3.1. Establish Divisional Resource Centers for women to address capacity-building, research and evaluation.
 - 4.3.2. Establish a network of working women's hostels in big towns and cities; attract participation in their management by reputed NGOs.
 - 4.3.3. A new Lado Abhiyan will be organized in all the districts to eradicate child marriage practice.
 - 4.3.4. Awareness programmes for the media to sensitize them about portraying women's causes and issues in a positive manner.
 - 4.3.5. Appointment of women pleaders in the panel of government advocates and Anti-Dowry Advisory Boards at district level will be done.
 - 4.3.6. A programme tentatively called "Swagatam Laxmi" will be initiated to ensure training and sensitization of all stakeholders, to ensure effective implementation of PC & PNDT Act.
 - 4.3.7. A Women and child Desk in each police station will be set up and integrated with women helpline "1090" and child help line "1098" at the centralized command and control center.
- 4.4. Promote a safe and secure work environment for women.**
 - 4.4.1. Supplement the enforcement of all legal provisions on "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", through administrative measures.
 - 4.4.2. Mukhya Mantri Mahila SOS Centers shall be established in all districts to provide services such as counseling, legal help, financial assistance, trauma mitigation and provision of temporary shelter to victims of violence.
 - 4.4.3. Enhance community response to women's needs and anti-women social practices through the establishment of "Shourya Dal" and by organizing "Khula Manch".



5 SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Mission 6 - Impart skills to enhance capabilities of ten lakh young men and women to attain wage and self employment.

Expanding opportunities for the youth in large numbers to acquire skills that lead to jobs or self employment is one of the biggest challenges in the state. Expansion of education at the primary and secondary levels will throw up educated youth numbering lakhs who will be aspirants for gainful employment in both formal and informal sectors.

Strategic Initiatives

- 5.1. **Expand training infrastructure and capacity for skill development to reach out to youth in very large numbers across the state.**
 - 5.1.1. Skill Development Centers (SDCs) shall be established in each of the 313 blocks.
 - 5.1.2. Intake capacity of Polytechnics shall be increased to 30000 in next five years.
 - 5.1.3. Priority shall be given for establishing additional facilities for skill development in tribal areas and areas of concentration of Schedule Castes.
 - 5.1.4. Hub-and-spoke approach for training shall be implemented by establishing high-end ITIs in all revenue divisions to act as the hub for ITIs at district headquarters. All district headquarter ITIs shall be upgraded to Model ITIs, which in turn shall act as the hub for all the ITIs in the district.
 - 5.1.5. Two state-of-the-art training facilities shall be established with international collaboration, for advanced vocational training with a total intake capacity of 10,000. The seed money for these institutions shall be provided by RGPV and VYAPAM.
- 5.2. **Encouraging private sector participation for establishment of training centers across the state.**
 - 5.2.1. Private sector shall be encouraged to participate in establishing and managing ITIs and SDCs.
 - 5.2.2. Ten Centers of Excellence (CoE) shall be established in collaboration with leading industrial houses and multilateral agencies.
- 5.3. **Improve the quality of training programmes.**
 - 5.3.1. Two institutes for training of trainers shall be established with funding support from RGPV and VYAPAM.
 - 5.3.2. An independent third-party assessment and certification system shall be incorporated in vocational education.

5.3.3. A system of dual certification for a successful candidate by his training institution and NCVT shall be introduced. Similar certification by other internationally accredited bodies shall be encouraged.

5.3.4. Market oriented innovation and high-end vocational training programmes on subjects such as robotics, mechatronics, nano technology etc. shall be introduced.

5.3.5. Atal Bihari Bajpai Hindi Vishwavidyalaya will impart education in technical and professional courses in Hindi medium.

5.4. Expanding placement and self employment opportunities.

5.4.1. Dedicated placement cells shall be established in each ITI for coordination with prospective employers from the industry. Towards this, private sector managed placement facilitation centers shall be established at the district headquarters.

5.4.2. Training on soft skills, work skills and personality development programmes shall be introduced in all the technical training programmes.

5.4.3. Five lakh potential entrepreneurs across the state in various trades shall be identified, trained and provided with credit, branding and marketing assistance.

5.4.4. The traditional skill sets of artisans and craftsmen shall be recognized by formal certification, after direct assessment, for enhancing their employability.

5.5. Establish a platform for effective interface between employers and youth of the state.

5.5.1. Employment exchanges shall be converted into human resource centre with induction of technology and private sector initiatives.

5.5.2. A dynamic database of employment opportunities, in both organized and unorganized sectors, shall be created through an employment portal and call centre.

5.5.3. Establish Workforce Management Information System to ascertain the future needs of the industry, and effectively link it to the vocational training institutes, skill development centers and ITIs, to align training with the needs of formal and informal sectors.

5.5.4. Private sector initiatives shall be leveraged under PPP model for induction of technology and trained consultants.





6 INCLUSIVE GROWTH

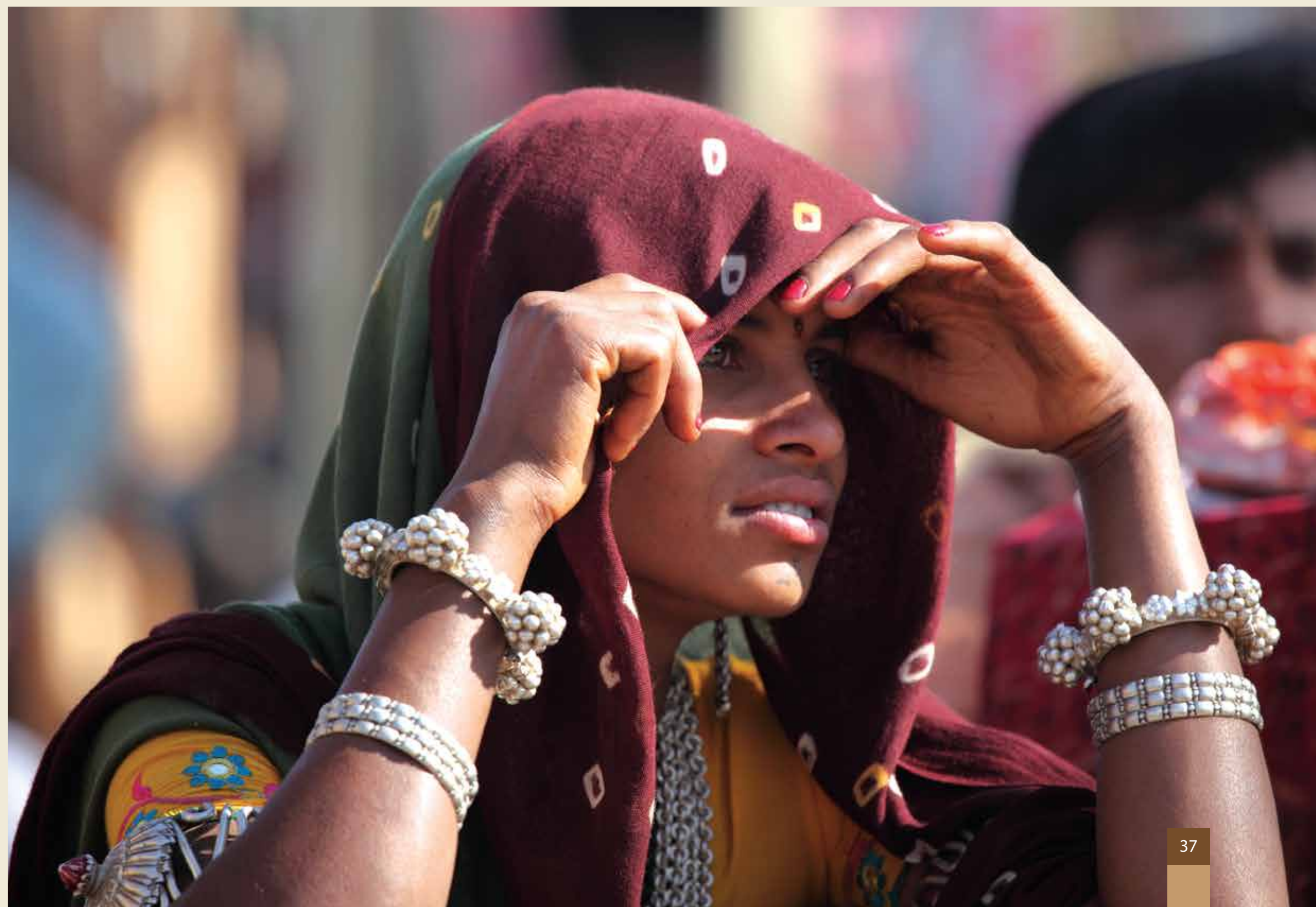
Mission 7 – Expand opportunities and ensure access for all disadvantaged sections to achieve inclusive growth.

To achieve the objective of inclusive growth, continuing and building on the policies and programmes for SC, ST, general poor and all other groups that need special and focused attention, shall remain a priority. Accordingly, programmes will be redesigned to bridge the gap between these groups and the state's average.

Strategic Initiatives

- 6.1. **Capacity building of the landless disadvantaged groups for economic empowerment through targeted skill development programmes and establishing market linkages.**
 - 6.1.1. Strengthen and expand the SHGs network for landless and disadvantaged groups to transition them into micro enterprises, and make their activities sustainable.
 - 6.1.2. Introduce market based solutions to promote economic activity by identifying marketable products such as dairy products, forest produce, handicraft, handloom, eco-tourism etc. and establish forward and backward linkages.
 - 6.1.3. Identify and introduce vocational training modules linked to the demand and need of the local economy.
- 6.2. **Enhance income of the disadvantaged groups with marginal land holding by improving productivity and quality of their produce.**
 - 6.2.1. Identify and earmark clusters and areas of concentration with high density of groups with marginal land holding to design special programmes for them.
 - 6.2.2. Create convergence platforms to assist such groups at all stages of the production life cycle, from inputs provisioning, technical support for value addition and marketing assistance.
- 6.3. **Redesign programmes for improving access and gap filling for qualitative improvement.**
 - 6.3.1. Formulate and implement specific strategies for retention, coping with the demands of curriculum as well as ensuring their transition to the next level.
 - 6.3.2. Develop social and political leadership through training and exposure, to empower disadvantaged groups to wield effective power.

- 6.3.3. Assistance for coaching and training for the youth to enhance their competitive capabilities to face various competitive examinations, to obtain admission for higher studies and in services under central, state governments, PSUs, banks as well as the private sector.
- 6.3.4. Engage PRIs, communities and NGOs to organize awareness campaigns to disseminate information on benefits of the social delivery schemes.
- 6.3.5. Channelize comprehensive package for providing basic services to children such as supplementary nutrition, essential healthcare and primary education.
- 6.4. Mobilize additional resources for expediting “catch up” by disadvantaged sections to bring them to the levels attained by others.**
- 6.4.1. Identify areas of intervention needed in the education, health and livelihood sectors and fund them through special programmes, to facilitate gap filling and enabling beneficiaries from these sections to draw full advantage of the schemes.
- 6.4.2. Evaluate and redesign programmes implemented by the Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, SC Welfare and Minorities Welfare departments, to supplement funding provided in programmes implemented by other departments, to improve the capacity of disadvantaged sections to take advantage of the same.
- 6.4.3. Areas of priority for implementing the above mentioned initiatives shall include additional training inputs for both teachers and students in school education, capacity building for department workers in tribal areas, etc.
- 6.4.4. Manglik Bhawan / Community Halls will be developed as multipurpose cultural centers for benefits of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes' population in each block.





7 WATER SUPPLY – URBAN AND RURAL

Mission 8 – Provide piped drinking water in all urban centres and expand its availability to rural households.

Expanding the coverage of portable water directly to households is the next big challenge in this sector, both in urban centers and in villages. Encouraging customers to bear the cost of service to the greatest extent will contribute to the attainment of this goal.

Strategic Initiatives

7.1. Expand drinking water supply coverage to all habitations.

- 7.1.1. All habitations to be covered in the next five years for providing 70 lpcd in rural, and 135 lpcd in urban areas, to each household.
- 7.1.2. Piped water supply to cover at least 1.5 crore population in rural areas, to bring the state average at par with the national average.

7.2. Make a paradigm shift from overwhelming dependence on ground water to surface water sources.

- 7.2.1. For every major habitation, efforts shall be made to identify a reliable surface water source.
- 7.2.2. Rain water harvesting and recharge of groundwater sources shall be implemented, and be made mandatory for all agencies.
- 7.2.3. The Narmada-Malwa water linking project shall be taken up as a major initiative to provide surface water to rural and urban habitations in the Malwa Region.

7.3. Regulatory reforms to improve rules and monitoring process.

- 7.3.1. Establish a water sector regulator to regulate service levels, tariffs, new investments etc.
- 7.3.2. New and innovative models shall be developed to attract private partners in water supply distribution and maintenance.
- 7.3.3. Detailed O&M guidelines shall be prepared and systems established for their implementation. Capacity building and training will be made an integral part of the O&M system.
- 7.3.4. Implement a major initiative, including an ICT campaign, to sensitize the urban and rural communities about their responsibilities towards operation and maintenance of piped water supply systems.



8 ROADS, POWER SUPPLY & RENEWABLE ENERGY



Mission 9 – Connect all villages with all-weather roads and make the state highways world class.

Mission 10 – Utilize the continuous availability of quality power for the economic and social development of people of the state.

Mission 11 – Make the state leader in generation and use of renewable energy and green technologies.

8.A. Roads

The state is legitimately proud of its achievements in the roads sector for its state highways and village roads connectivity. While connecting all villages will be a continuing priority, achieving qualitative improvements to achieve world standards will be the objective for the state highways and district roads.

Strategic Initiatives

- 8.A.1. Expand the road network for seamless and faster regional connectivity across the state.**
- 8.A.1.1. All the Divisional headquarters and the District headquarters shall be connected by four lane roads and two lane roads respectively.
 - 8.A.1.2. National highways with total length of 1,400 kms to be four-lane under PPP.
 - 8.A.1.3. Convert the entire state highway network of 11,000 kms into a world class highway system with a focus on services, road safety and 24X7 commuter interface.
 - 8.A.1.4. 1,000 kms length of state highways to be converted from two-lane to four-lane in five years. The following stretches to be completed on priority: Dewas – Ujjain – Badnavar, Ujjain - Aagar - Jhalawad, and Indore – Ichapur.
 - 8.A.1.5. Entire 19,000 km major district road network to be upgraded in the next 5 years. The state budget along with other financial instruments including funding from multi-lateral agencies, to be utilized for the same.
 - 8.A.1.6. Establish a world class accident response & highway management system, including provision of emergency medical aid to accident victims on National Highways/State Highways/ District Roads.
 - 8.A.1.7. Control lines and building lines to be notified to regulate development alongside highways.

8.A.2. Achieve road access to all villages including the remotest rural regions

- 8.A.2.1. Connectivity for all villages and majra-tola (Habitations) throughout the year with all-weather roads.
- 8.A.2.2. All large villages in the state to be connected with black topped roads, going down progressively on the population scale.
- 8.A.2.3. In the 7,161 villages which are being connected under the Mukhya Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, all weather roads shall be black topped, going down progressively on the population scale in the next five years.
- 8.A.2.4. Khet Sadak listed in nistarpatrak / wazibularz will be made into Gravel roads will be constructed as all-weather gravel roads. Necessary entries will also be made in khasra.

8.B. Power

The state has reached the stage of 24x7 supply to all consumers, through augmentation to the generating capacity, improving the transmission system network, and a through overhaul and expansion at the distribution level. Endeavor will be to maintain this, continue cutting costs and attain higher efficiency parameters.

Strategic Initiatives

8.B.1. Keep the state power surplus by addition to the power generation capacity.

- 8.B.1.1. Energy needs in the coming years will be assessed considering future load growth and to continue the self sufficiency in energy availability, new plants will be established while generation from Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) will be maximized.
- 8.B.1.2. In the next 5 years, capacity available from long term conventional and non-conventional sources will be doubled and increased above 20000 MW.

8.B.2. Increase in efficiency and reduction in losses in Transmission and Distribution sector.

- 8.B.2.1. To maintain minimum 98 percent system availability, a robust transmission network will be established.
- 8.B.2.2. Conversion of existing LT lines to High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) or Aerial Bunched Cable (ABC) for arresting unauthorized electricity connections would be given priority along with systematizing of loose wires in the agricultural fields.
- 8.B.2.3. Present level of AT&C losses of 27.11% in distribution sector would be reduced to below 20%.
- 8.B.2.4. Uninterrupted 24 hours power supply to domestic and commercial consumers by ensuring feeder separation wherever required.
- 8.B.2.5. 24 hours power supply would be ensured to all industrial consumers including micro and small industries.

8.C. Renewable Energy

The state aspires to be a leader in the generation of renewable energy. Recent initiatives will be taken further to achieve this goal.

Strategic Initiatives

8.C.1. Increase in installed capacity of renewable energy.

- 8.C.1.1. Strive to achieve installed grid connected capacity of 4 GW through renewable energy. Of this, wind energy to have a major share of 2GW, solar energy of 1.5GW and biomass and small hydel energy of 0.5 GW each.



8.C.2. Production of renewable energy through productive utilization of wasteland as well as lands in the scheduled areas.

- 8.C.2.1. Leverage high renewable potential areas of wastelands especially in the western region of the state, for production of renewable energy.
- 8.C.2.2. Tribal land owners shall be allowed to enter into partnerships with developers for the use of their land to generate wind energy, and in-turn, receive full compensation while retaining their land ownership with adequate safeguards.

8.C.3. Diversification of energy portfolio by reducing the conventional energy demand by 10%.

- 8.C.3.1. Demand for conventional energy shall be reduced by providing 60MW of solar off grid solutions to the state, 20 MW of water heating solutions, 20 MW of energy efficient appliances and 500 MW through energy conservation.
- 8.C.3.2. Strive to help and facilitate every household to have at least one renewable energy solution.
- 8.C.3.3. Installation of 50,000 solar LED street lights in all major cities & towns to reduce the total street lighting demand in those cities.

8.C.4. Promote Decentralized / Solar Photovoltaic systems.

- 8.C.4.1. Encourage off grid solutions through solar technologies such as solar water heating systems, solar lanterns, solar cooking systems, solar pumps, and small and micro grid power generating systems.
- 8.C.4.2. Promote decentralized solar power generating systems with a planned power generation of 60 MW covering niche areas like solarisation of telecom towers, offset diesel generating sets by large manufacturers, etc.
- 8.C.4.3. Biomass and solar photovoltaic based solutions to be implemented in the rural areas.

8.C.5. Promote environment friendly and energy efficient green buildings.

- 8.C.5.1. Establish at least one green building in each Municipal Corporation town to showcase the benefits.
- 8.C.5.2. Prepare guidelines for promoting energy efficient projects and construction of energy efficient buildings in select zones.

8.C.6. Promote private investments in the renewable energy sector.

- 8.C.6.1. Establish a true single window system for renewable energy project approvals, and Investor Tracking System to track the potential investors and their projects.
- 8.C.6.2. Create conducive environment for renewable energy equipment manufacturers, by providing suitable incentives for the development of a strong indigenous supply chain.
- 8.C.6.3. Strive to establish solar radiation assessment at 20 locations and wind energy assessment at 10 locations across the state.
- 8.C.6.4. Biomass assessment in all districts to be carried out.
- 8.C.6.5. Promote mini-hydel projects on canal and rivers.



9 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Mission 12 – Promote rural connectivity and inter & intra city public transport to facilitate travel, and modernize the regulatory environment for private and commercial vehicles to ensure public safety and convenience.

Development of an extensive network of rural roads and up-gradation of state highways and district roads to high levels of motor ability has led to a situation where in the next stage of expansion of public transport can be facilitated. Also, the growing needs for facilitating urban public transport need to be addressed through integrated solutions.

Strategic Initiatives

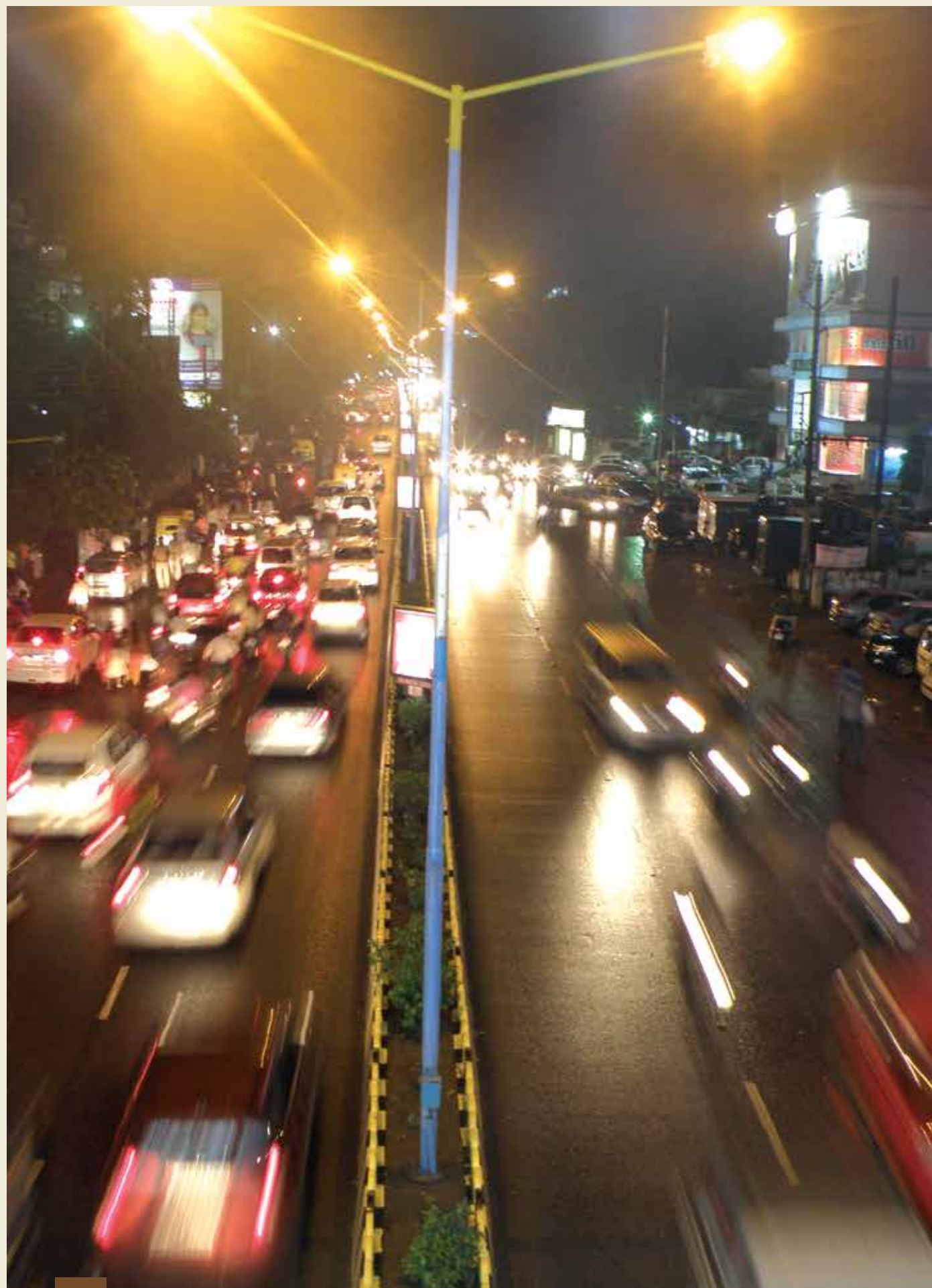
- 9.1. Expand transportation network for better connectivity and make facilitative changes in the regulatory framework.**
 - 9.1.1. Regional and sub-regional transport plans shall be prepared, and routes shall be rationalized accordingly.
 - 9.1.2. The system of issuing permits shall be reformed to allow for allotting cluster of permits in order to make transport services viable in un-served areas.
 - 9.1.3. Develop comprehensive mobility plan for Municipal Corporation towns and establish institutional mechanism for its implementation.
 - 9.1.4. The issue of transport in rural areas will be addressed in a planned way.
- 9.2. Affordable and reliable public transportation systems in urban areas.**
 - 9.2.1. Create a well organized and efficient public transport system by using Intelligent Transport System (ITS) on the buses and centralized control system including vehicle tracking system, crew scheduling, automatic fare collection system etc.
 - 9.2.2. Expand and strengthen the existing transportation services and establish public transport services in all Municipal Corporations, district headquarters and towns of touristic importance through transport companies (SPVs).
 - 9.2.3. Urban transport services shall be allowed to expand into the rural hinterland on a hub-and-spoke mode. Rural and inter-city transport services shall be expanded to connect urban and rural areas on a hub-and-spoke model by leveraging the capacities of city transport companies.
 - 9.2.4. Implement Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)/ Metro Rail in Bhopal and Indore, and integrate BRTS and other subsidiary services with it, to serve as an integrated system.
 - 9.2.5. Establish a city level Dedicated Urban Transport Fund (DUTF).



- 9.2.6. Establish disabled-friendly road crossings and foot over bridges, and encourage non-motorized transport and pedestrian friendly transportation in cities.
- 9.2.7. Establish bus stands with modern amenities, with minimum service benchmarks, in all district head-quarters and towns with population of above 1 lakh, including through PPP mode.
- 9.2.8. Policy for multi-level parking in large cities for better traffic management.
- 9.2.9. Promotion of environmental friendly transport means such as CNG and battery operated vehicles etc.
- 9.3. Prioritize road safety and commuter convenience.**
- 9.3.1. An integrated e-tolling system shall be set up throughout the state for reduction of congestion at toll plazas, and for effective monitoring of vehicle movement.
- 9.3.2. Roll out an Accident Response System for road user safety.
- 9.3.3. Regulate road side development on highways, including provisioning for service roads and amenities, by implementing provisions under the Highways Act.
- 9.4. Reforms to improve the institutional mechanism for creation of public transport infrastructure facilities.**
- 9.4.1. A state level Public Transport Infrastructure Authority shall be established. The authority shall facilitate construction, maintenance and upkeep of common infrastructure for public transport like bus stands, depots, terminals, passenger information systems, and common ticketing etc.

- 9.4.2. The Authority shall develop new bus stands and work with local bodies to upgrade transport infrastructure.
- 9.4.3. State Level Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority shall be established to facilitate coordinated planning, implementation and regulation of public transport and traffic in the cities.
- 9.4.4. Incentivize public transport operated by public transport companies (SPVs) through various financial instruments including viability gap funding.
- 9.4.5. The procedure will be simplified for issuing permits to taxi and passenger bus services in the state.
- 9.5. Set and upgrade aviation infrastructure and develop freight terminals.**
- 9.5.1. Upgrade/develop new airports at Gwalior/Dabra, Jabalpur, Singrauli and Rewa.
- 9.5.2. Establish a state-of-the-art air cargo terminal in Bhopal, and augment capacity of the existing Indore air cargo terminal. Leverage the advantages of Indore and Bhopal for introduction of international services.
- 9.5.3. Establish freight terminals in and around Municipal Corporation towns, to facilitate storage and movement of goods.





10 URBAN HOUSING & HABITAT DEVELOPMENT



Mission 13 – Enrich the quality of life in cities and towns by improving civic infrastructure, including public and household sanitation facilities, and expand availability of housing for all.

The state is expected to urbanize at a faster pace than ever before in the past. Keeping pace with the requirements of an increasing population will be the biggest challenge. Planned development and provisioning of infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation in towns, small and big, will be the major challenge. An increase in supply of housing, especially for the economically disadvantaged will have to be ensured to prevent development of slums and unauthorized colonies.

Strategic Initiatives

- 10.1. Provide security of tenure to landowners in urban areas and expand the supply of land for urbanization.**
 - 10.1.1. Provision of security of tenure to all, through regularization of land and relocation or provision of adequate housing.
 - 10.1.2. Urban land shall be mapped and detailed plans prepared to unlock its potential. Detailed plans for earmarking government owned and municipal land, in and within a periphery of 10kms of city limits around Municipal Corporation cities, and 5kms around all other urban local bodies, shall be prepared.
 - 10.1.3. Computerize all urban land records and expand use of GIS for mapping.
 - 10.1.4. Policy for lease renewal in urban areas will be developed and introduced.
- 10.2. Expand access to affordable housing.**
 - 10.2.1. Provision of land for affordable housing and construction of five lakh homes for economically weaker and disadvantaged sections.
 - 10.2.2. Plans for the construction and up gradation of five lakh homes, for the economically weaker sections, shall be prepared.
 - 10.2.3. Existing provisions for earmarking land for housing for weaker sections by private colonizers shall be reviewed.
 - 10.2.4. Housing policies shall be amended to facilitate safe construction of multi storied residential buildings in urban areas as per building code.

10.3. Slum rehabilitation.

- 10.3.1. Comprehensive slum rehabilitation programmes to address all basic needs such as health, education, roads, sanitation and drainage infrastructure shall be prepared.
- 10.3.2. A five year plan for all cities and towns, including the planning and financing for slum rehabilitation, shall be prepared.

10.4. Improving civic infrastructure.

10.4.1. Improving civic amenities and road infrastructure.

- 10.4.1.1. New frameworks for financing, building and maintenance of town and city roads shall be developed.
- 10.4.1.2. An action plan for quality roads with side drains and appropriate service ducts in all cities and towns, to reduce annual and frequent repairs, shall be put in place.
- 10.4.1.3. Modern fire-services, with enhanced capacities for mitigating disaster including in large public areas/multi-storied buildings, shall be established in all towns and policy framework for extending fire services to rural and industrial areas.
- 10.4.1.4. All city development plans shall include, and wherever necessary, be modified, to ensure provisioning of space for vegetable markets, street vendors and hawkers.
- 10.4.1.5. All colonizers will be required to provide sufficient and affordable space for convenient shopping.
- 10.4.1.6. Action plan for construction and maintenance of public parks, community halls and play grounds.

10.4.2. Expand sanitation facilities.

- 10.4.2.1. Outreach of Maryada Abhiyan under Chief Minister's Urban Sanitation Mission shall be expanded to cover all cities and towns to achieve the target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2018.
- 10.4.2.2. Solid waste management systems shall be established in all Municipal Corporations towns, and new technologies available shall be examined and introduced to collect and dispose solid waste.
- 10.4.2.3. System for door to door collection of household waste shall be established.
- 10.4.2.4. In existing and new colonies, resident associations shall be assigned a role for door to door collection and segregation of solid waste.
- 10.4.2.5. Land fill sites for all towns shall be identified, to be able to cater to 30 years requirement.
- 10.4.2.6. Integrated sewerage management system shall be implemented in all Municipal Corporations, and in major towns on river banks, to prevent flow of untreated sewerage into water bodies.
- 10.4.2.7. Detailed O&M guidelines and system shall be prepared for sanitation. Capacity building and training to be made an integral part of the O&M system.

10.5. Enhancing quality of life through better administration and modernization of facilities.

10.5.1. Improving administration and implementing urban reforms.

- 10.5.1.1. ERP based e-Governance system (e-Nagarpalika) shall be implemented in all towns.
- 10.5.1.2. Improved service delivery by establishing citizen services centers in all Municipal Corporations and including all citizen centric services under Lok Sewa Guarantee Act, shall be achieved.

- 10.5.1.3. Service Level Benchmarks for water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage in all corporations and municipalities shall be established and monitored.
 - 10.5.1.4. Automated Building Plan Approval System (ABPAS) shall be implemented in all Municipal Corporations and industrial towns, to effectively reduce the time needed for building plan approvals.
 - 10.5.1.5. Detailed household survey shall be conducted to expand the coverage and ensure collection of property tax based on the GIS mappings.
- #### 10.5.2. Promote financial reforms and expand avenues for financing.
- 10.5.2.1. Credit ratings shall be made mandatory for all Municipal Corporations, to facilitate leveraging funds from markets.
 - 10.5.2.2. Double entry system of accounting shall be implemented in all cities and towns.



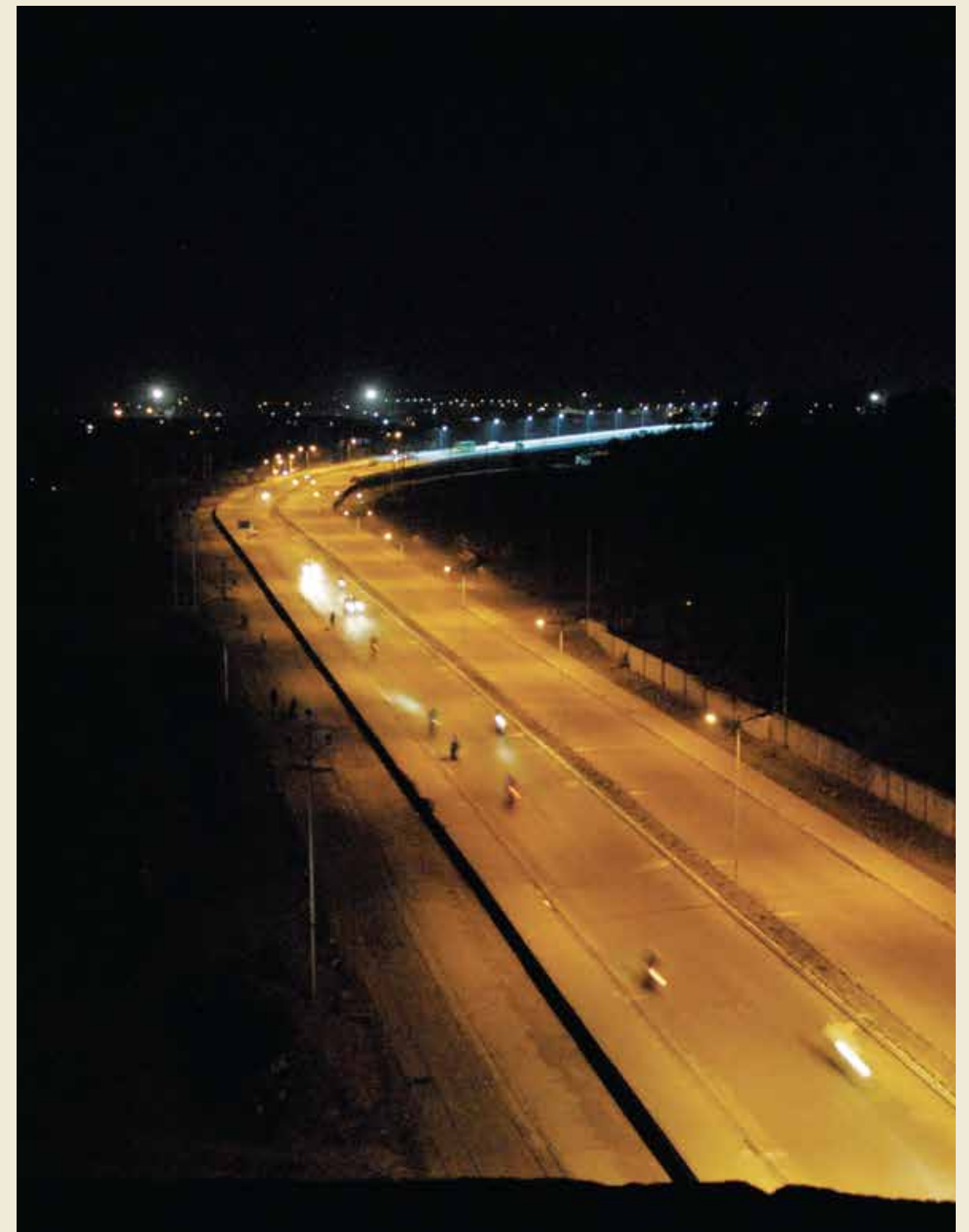
- 10.5.2.3. A regulator shall be appointed to impose and rationalize property tax in the state.
- 10.5.2.4. One hundred percent recovery of user charges shall be insisted upon. Subsidy for economically weaker sections shall have to be separately funded.
- 10.5.2.5. New and innovative models shall be explored to create positive ambience and attract private investments. Innovative financial models through the use of methodology of ground coverage and FAR shall be explored.
- 10.5.2.6. Development around main arterial roads and transport corridors shall be encouraged through measures like higher FAR, and recovery of development charges shall be put in place.

10.6. Urban city planning for well planned future growth.

- 10.6.1. Development of city plans for all towns will be completed in a time-bound manner. It shall include the methodology for implementation efforts made to link implementation to financing.
- 10.6.2. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior shall be developed as urban centres encompassing the peripheral suburban and rural areas.
- 10.6.3. Peri-urban areas around selected cities shall be planned and developed, with clear guidelines for their seamless integration with the mother cities, by para-statal bodies such as development authorities, housing boards, and industrial area development authorities etc. New townships shall be developed around current and emerging economic centers and DMIC corridor.
- 10.6.4. Strict zoning laws shall be implemented for development along water courses and water bodies.
- 10.6.5. River front development shall receive priority in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Ujjain to reduce river pollution and improving the habitat.
- 10.6.6. Green Lungs shall be developed in all district headquarters and towns with a population of over one lakh.
- 10.6.7. Regulatory framework for development of real-estate sector and protecting the rights of consumers.

10.7. Strengthening urban administration.

- 10.7.1. The administrative set-up shall be professionalized in all towns & cities.
- 10.7.2. Role of urban regulators shall be renewed and redesigned, for facilitating investments in urban infrastructure and fast tracking the implementation of projects.
- 10.7.3. State level institutional mechanism shall be established to plan, implement and institutionalize urban water supply and sewerage.





11 RURAL HOUSING & HABITAT DEVELOPMENT



Mission 14 – Enrich the quality of life in rural areas by bringing in civic infrastructure of standards expected in urban centres, including sanitation, and expand opportunities for building pucca homes for all.

Planned improvement of village habitat has been one of the major steps initiated in the recent past. This needs to be further strengthened. Piped water to households, improved private and public sanitation and addition to rural housing stock will be some of the other initiatives.

Strategic Initiatives

11.1. Expand availability of 'Pucca' housing.

- 11.1.1. Construct a minimum of 10 lakh houses under various schemes.
- 11.1.2. Title deeds shall be provided to all rural households living on 'abadi' land.
- 11.1.3. Building centres shall be strengthened by involvement of local youth, to make affordable building material available and generate employment opportunities.

11.2. Improve civic infrastructure.

11.2.1. Improve internal road and drainage.

- 11.2.1.1. Internal CC roads with drains and service ducts will be constructed under the Panch Parmeshwar Yojana; at least 75% coverage shall be ensured.

11.2.2. Provide sanitation facilities.

- 11.2.2.1. All villages connected with the piped water supply shall be made Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2018 by adopting the strategy of 'Maryada' – dignity of women related issue.
- 11.2.2.2. Integrated waste disposal systems shall be planned and implemented for all habitation with a population of 5,000 and above.
- 11.2.2.3. Effective steps shall be initiated for disposal of storm and waste water flowing out from rural habitations.

11.3. Improve delivery of municipal services in villages.

- 11.3.1. Identify civic services, especially sanitation and sewage disposal, and empower as well as train and motivate Gram Panchayats, to deliver them.
- 11.3.2. Review the provisions of the Panchayat Adhiniyam and rules framed therein, to make mandatory municipal functions by the Gram Panchayats.
- 11.3.3. Identify and incentivize tax collection by Gram Panchayats.

11.4. Strengthening village administration and financing of rural infrastructure.

- 11.4.1. Review and strengthen the Directorate of Panchayats to regulate provisioning of public services by the Gram Panchayats.
- 11.4.2. Review and strengthen the functioning of Panchayats to regulate delivering of civic services by the Gram Panchayats.
- 11.4.3. Develop financial instruments to help Panchayats bring in fiscal discipline for financing their infrastructure and maintenance.



12 JOB CREATION AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION



Mission 15 – Make Madhya Pradesh the investors' choice destination.

Mission 16 – Expand opportunities for self employment for the youth by promoting entrepreneurship.

Through a concerted approach developed during the last five years, the state has emerged as a competitive destination for investment across sectors, including in manufacturing and services. Packages for incentives, both financial and physical, in all potential sectors are in place. The focus in the next five years will be on continuous improvement to facilitate ease of doing business and provisioning of excellent infrastructure, especially with a view to successfully overcome the difficult mood that has developed against large scale new investment in the country.

Strategic Initiatives

12.1. Improve the ease of doing business for investors.

- 12.1.1. Develop an IT-enabled single window system to create a seamless flow of investors' application between administrative departments / agencies, to facilitate time bound approvals.
- 12.1.2. Simplify key business approval processes, including land allotment, water allocation, power supply connection, environment clearances under city development plans, zoning laws, pollution control, construction and building permissions and disbursement of fiscal incentives.
- 12.1.3. Establish investor facilitation cells in concerned departments for investment facilitation, through fast-tracking of the business approvals.
- 12.1.4. Effectively implement single window clearance system by ensuring processing of all investment proposals through a single integrated platform, by providing status at all stages to the investor on a real-time basis.
- 12.1.5. Streamline and reduce time for clearances under Mineral Rules and regulations.

12.2. Promotion of investment in manufacturing and labour intensive sectors.

- 12.2.1. Promote investment in manufacturing sectors such as food processing, textile, engineering, electronic and hardware manufacturing, by establishing various sector specific industrial clusters across the state with state-of-the-art infrastructure.
- 12.2.2. Promote investment in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing in Dewas, Indore, Dhar and Bhopal districts, which are notified as Brownfield Clusters by the Government of India Electronics and Information Technology Department and are eligible for the Modified Special Incentive Package (M-SIPS).
- 12.2.3. Labour rules/ procedures and factory rules/ procedures will be simplified.

12.3. Promotion of investment in the services sectors.

- 12.3.1. Focus on various sectoral segments to enable the development of tourism, renewable energy, health, IT/ITeS and knowledge sectors.
- 12.3.2. Develop tier-III cities into hubs for domestic BPOs and promote investments in emerging verticals of the technology sector such as mobile applications, gaming, animation and analytics, to present new growth opportunities for the IT/ITES industry.

12.4. Develop 4,000 ha and upgrade 1,000 ha of industrial infrastructure.

- 12.4.1. Develop three National Manufacturing and Industrial Zones (NMIZs – Katni, Shivpuri and Rajgarh) to promote the manufacturing sector.
- 12.4.2. Implement early bird projects on the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) at Vikram Udyogpuri (Ujjain), Polaikalan (Shajapur) and Pithampur industrial water supply.
- 12.4.3. Implement early bird projects in the four investment corridors: Bhopal-Indore, Bhopal-Bina, Jabalpur-Singrauli and Morena-Guna.
- 12.4.4. Develop multi product-based industrial parks/ townships on the investment corridors to ensure integrated development, and enable sector specific business environment.
- 12.4.5. Upgrade infrastructure to world class levels in industrial growth centers.

12.5. Developing a vibrant MSME and Rural Industry sector in the state.

- 12.5.1. Develop ten integrated MSME clusters with requisite facilities.
- 12.5.2. Develop two integrated plug and play facilities in selected industrial areas.
- 12.5.3. Facilitate linkages between large industrial units and 500 MSME units for vendor development.
- 12.5.4. Facilitate technology up gradation for MSMEs in collaboration with national, international and multilateral agencies.
- 12.5.5. Integrate efforts for Rural Industries, Rural Development, Urban Development and Industries Departments to maximize benefit flow to individual entrepreneurs and SHGs, by creating common platforms for design, raw material sourcing, marketing and finance.



- 12.5.6. Promote establishment of physical and virtual clusters for small scale and tiny (including informal) sector manufacturers for them to leverage and take advantage of economies of scale.

12.6. Promotion of Trade.

- 12.6.1. For facilitation and strengthening of trade in the state, MP Trade Promotion Council will be established.
- 12.6.2. System will be developed for marketing of produce of small and cottage industries at district level.

12.7. Encourage entrepreneurship to transform youth from job seekers to job providers.

- 12.7.1. Target about 1,00,000 beneficiaries per year for the next five years under the Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojna, to provide credit guarantee in order to encourage the youth to take up self-employment activities.
- 12.7.2. Develop strategic alliances with premier institutes to establish business-incubation centers, design and technology support, office space, start-up funds and overall mentoring for the budding entrepreneurs.
- 12.7.3. Organize campaigns to select budding entrepreneurs from the state and facilitate seed funding for such entrepreneurs from various mediums including banks, angel investors, etc.
- 12.7.4. Establish state competitiveness council to promote innovation and knowledge dissemination; and by forging national and international tie-ups, develop innovative products and solutions.
- 12.7.5. The employment exchanges will be re-engineered and transformed into effective placement centers.





13 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT



Mission 17 – Strive for a balance between developmental priorities and sustainable use of natural resources.

It is always a challenge to strike a balance between addressing development priorities and ensure sustainability of resource-use. While a large part of meeting this challenge is contingent upon rules and regulations determined at the national level, interventions at the state and local level shall focus on development that does not be-spoil the environment. Measures to prevent, as well as mitigate impacts, will be addressed.

Strategic Initiatives

13.1. Surface water sources shall be protected for quality.

13.1.1. Protection of all major rivers and water bodies in the state shall be taken up.

13.1.2. Bio monitoring systems at all major rivers and water bodies shall be established.

13.1.3. Set up treatment plants for all urban sewage and industrial discharge into rivers and lakes.

13.1.4. Measures shall be taken to protect the origin and catchment areas of rivers.

13.1.5. Rivers and water bodies to have zoning laws, by creating core and buffer zones to ensure protection from encroachments and water pollution.

13.1.6. All towns on the banks of Narmada will have a developed sewerage network.

13.1.7. Reduce river pollution through development and implementation of Narmada Action Plan.

13.2. Pollution control through Zero Waste Technologies for pollution control shall be brought in.

13.2.1. Zero waste technology in solid waste in all towns shall be implemented.

13.2.2. Develop common hazardous waste disposal sites.

13.2.3. Energy efficient vehicles shall be promoted by implementing progressively stringent emission norms.

13.2.4. Establish regional level e-waste disposal facility and e-waste management; its methods for disposal such as recycling, reuse, incineration etc shall be promoted.

13.2.5. Establish regional level plants for bio-medical waste treatment and implementation of rules for the disposal of bio-medical waste by incineration, biological treatment like composting & anaerobic digestion etc.



13.3. Promote social and agro forestry.

- 13.3.1. The nascent agro forestry initiative to promote production of timber, fuel wood and fodder on farmers' land shall be expanded.
- 13.3.2. The social forestry initiative shall be strengthened to reclaim and protect fallow lands and open spaces.

13.4. Expand tree cover and protect wildlife.

- 13.4.1. Focus on increasing tree density of degraded forest areas.
- 13.4.2. Increase tree cover in non-forest areas, including wastelands, ravines, canal sides and abandoned mining sites.
- 13.4.3. Expand GIS and remote sensing to monitor deforestation, and promote the use of modern technology for protection of forest and wild life.
- 13.4.4. Promote protection of wild life outside the protected areas.

13.5. Rejuvenation of ground water resources.

- 13.5.1. Protect aquifers from pollution, especially in urban and industrial areas.
- 13.5.2. Rejuvenate ground water sources and aquifers through appropriate interventions.
- 13.5.3. Promote conservation of rain water in urban centre through roof top rain water harvesting techniques.
- 13.5.4. Promote conjunctive use of ground and surface water for irrigation, by involving the local communities as well as through appropriate pricing mechanisms.

13.6. Regulatory reforms to improve rules and monitoring process.

- 13.6.1. Private sector participation to be encouraged for maintaining & monitoring waste disposal systems and water conservation.
- 13.6.2. Establish a State Level Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change in Environment Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO).
- 13.6.3. Strengthening the environment department with advance technological tools – MIS and Advance Satellite Monitoring Technologies.
- 13.6.4. Mapping, monitoring and management of natural resources through remote sensing and GIS techniques shall be implemented.
- 13.6.5. Steps to prevent fragmentation of forest area, by relocating the villages which are located in the protected areas, will be accorded priority.





14 SPORTS

Mission 18 – Expand opportunities for active participation in sports for leisure and participation at national and international level.

Participation of youth and the elderly in sports, as well as maintaining good physical health, needs to be expanded by promoting establishment of infrastructure. A spirit to strive for excellence needs to be developed, by actively promoting talent to participate at all stages, leading to recognition at the international level.

Strategic Initiatives

14.1. Promote sports for leisure.

- 14.1.1. Organize awareness campaigns on sports and games.
- 14.1.2. Encourage local youth and the elderly for participation in physical activities for well-being.

14.2. Expand infrastructure at all levels to enlarge participation in select sports.

- 14.2.1. Expand and develop world class infrastructure in select sports.
- 14.2.2. Establish rural youth centers in all the development blocks, to provide training in various sports.
- 14.2.3. Develop sport academies to impart training on archery, shooting, martial arts and water sports, for both men and women.
- 14.2.4. Develop sports complexes in major cities such as in Indore, Ujjain, Rewa and Sagar similar to sports complexes in Bhopal, Gwalior and Jabalpur.
- 14.2.5. Establish state-of-the-art sports stadiums and facilities at the district level.
- 14.2.6. Develop sports medicine and injury rehabilitation centers with state-of-the-art facilities, and medical specialists to get each sportsperson back to their highest levels.

14.3. Expand outreach to identify high potential talent to be groomed as professional players.

- 14.3.1. Expand outreach for identification of athletes in the age group of 9 to 20 years, to match their talent with appropriate sports.
- 14.3.2. Attract talent from tribal areas to utilize the potential and natural talent in sports such as archery, shooting, martial arts and water sports.
- 14.3.3. Shortlist potential players by organizing trials at the block level through Gramin Yuva Kendras and Vivekanand Yuva Kendras.
- 14.3.4. Strive for national representation by 10-15 players from the state in Olympic 2020.



14.4. Enhance training capacity and quality.

- 14.4.1. Establish sports training centers at the regional level to impart training on sports to youth and make them master trainers.
- 14.4.2. Train girls and women in martial sports by NIS trainers and players of national and international standards.
- 14.4.3. Physical and psychological trainings shall be provided by organizing camps at the district level to provide at least 80 hours of training.
- 14.4.4. Provide employment opportunities to master trainers of established training centres at divisional level in existing facilities of the government. These trainers shall be paid a professional fee on an hourly basis.

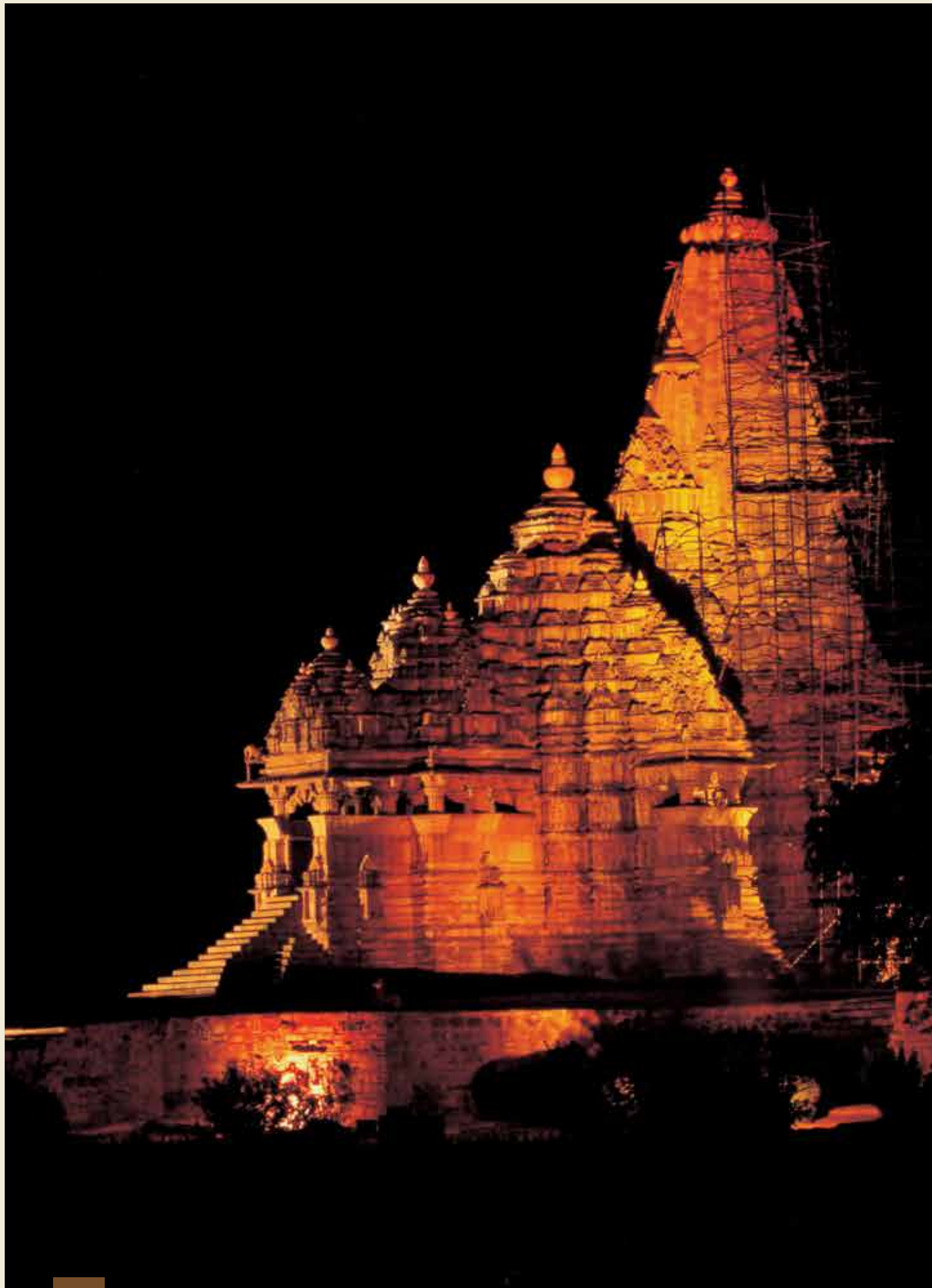
14.5. Promote Yoga and traditional Indian Sports.

- 14.5.1. Promote voluntary participation in Yoga and meditation for people of all age groups.
- 14.5.2. Promote facilities for selected traditional Indian Sports.

14.6. Special focus on women.

- 14.6.1. Technical training for self defense to women/girls over the age of 10 years.
- 14.6.2. Engage expert trainers to organize psychological training seminars for self defense, with a focus on women of all age groups from rural and tribal areas.





15 CULTURE, HERITAGE AND TOURISM



Mission 19 – Build on the diversity of the state’s culture and heritage to make it a major tourist destination for national and international pilgrims and tourists.

Madhya Pradesh is legitimately proud to be the number one destination for wild life tourism in the country. Endowed with an equally rich heritage of ancient monuments and colourful rural culture, the challenge is to integrate them all into a unique Madhya Pradesh flavor.

Strategic Initiatives

15.1. Develop World Class tourist destinations.

- 15.1.1. Develop Gwalior, Bhopal-Sanchi, Ujjain, Khajuraho, Orchha, Chanderi and Mandu as tourist destinations with world-class infrastructure and services.
- 15.1.2. Develop satellite tourist circuits around these destinations.
- 15.1.3. Double the number of hotel rooms, including through measures such as conversion of guest houses and development of heritage buildings.
- 15.1.4. Promote development of budget hotels at prominent business, religious and rural tourism destinations.
- 15.1.5. Publicize and develop the cultural, religious and historical heritage sites and necessary steps will be taken to make them encroachment free.
- 15.1.6. Institutionalize and strengthen special area development authorities at prominent religious tourism destinations.
- 15.1.7. Connectivity to tourist centers will be enhanced to the international standards and system of safety of tourists will be taken care of.
- 15.1.8. All tourist places and cities will be provided with sufficient electricity, safe drinking water, and other public facilities.

15.2. Promote rural tourism and greater cultural activities at major tourist destinations.

- 15.2.1. Expand avenues to provide tourists with a full and multi-faceted cultural experience of the region.
- 15.2.2. Promote rural tourism around Khajuraho, Chanderi, Maheshwar, Orchha, Amarkantak and Mandu.
- 15.2.3. Identify, designate and develop 10 villages as heritage villages for tourism through participation of the local communities for showcasing art and craft, tradition, culture and natural endowments.
- 15.2.4. Weekend tourism will be promoted by increasing the fleet of "Caravan" Buses.
- 15.2.5. Expansion of cultural complexes in the state on the basis of cultural specific and regional dialects.



15.3. Promote heritage tourism

- 15.3.1. Conservation and accurate interpretation of resources of cultural heritage to provide unique cultural experience to the visitor.
- 15.3.2. Preserve and present both tangible and intangible heritage to foster a sense of ownership amongst the local population.
- 15.3.3. Apart from promoting well known heritage, place emphasis on the lesser known monuments and museums to expand coverage.
- 15.3.4. Programme to include participation of the private sector in the conservation of ancient heritage.

15.4. Promote event based tourism.

- 15.4.1. Organize global business and entertainment events, including sports such as adventure car rallies, fairs, festivals, marathons etc.

15.5. Boost religious tourism.

- 15.5.1. Strengthen the development of religious circuits for pilgrims through infrastructure development at Chitrakut, Mahakaal, Pashupatinath, Dargahe Hakimi, Hussaini Tekri, Muktagiri, Sachiand the Narmada Parikrama.

15.6. Increase in private sector investment.

- 15.6.1. Create a conducive business environment to attract private investment and PPP in the tourism sector.
- 15.6.2. Develop camping sites and trekking routes; and make them available for further private sector investments.
- 15.6.3. Preparation of separate plans for different tourist places.

15.7. Develop a skilled hospitality and tourism industry workforce.

- 15.7.1. Expand the training infrastructure for training of 30,000 youth in hospitality and tourism sector.
- 15.7.2. Strengthen partnerships with the travel and tourism business community through collaborative curriculum development and delivery to improve employability.

15.8. Promote adventure and eco-tourism.

- 15.8.1. In addition to promoting adventure and eco tourism around Protected Forest Areas, develop such activities on major and satellite tourist circuits.
- 15.8.2. Develop five green tourist destinations with solid waste and sewerage disposal system and a mechanism to regulate the use of polythene.
- 15.8.3. Promote use of renewable energy at all tourist destinations.
- 15.8.4. Engage local communities to adopt and promote responsible tourism.
- 15.8.5. Adventure Tourism spots will be identified and for its promotion working policy will be developed.
- 15.8.6. Aqua sports and tourist places will be developed around major water bodies such as dams and reservoirs.





16 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Mission 20 – Facilitate wide spread access to key public services “anywhere, anytime” through transparent and accountable governance.

Timely delivery of citizen centric services by cutting down the transaction time, use of technology and IT tools for expanding access to these services, and a continuing emphasis on transparency, can contribute to a win-win situation for all stakeholders. The state has enjoyed an uninterrupted spell of good policing. The way-ahead is to modernize the policing function, upgrade the infrastructure, and deploy technology, more than ever before, to address the emerging challenges. Two fundamental areas that shall receive attention, in addition to meeting the initiatives in all other departments, are the modernisation efforts through the use of technology in the enforcement of law & order, and in the land revenue administration.

Strategic Initiatives

16.1. Secure law & order.

- 16.1.1. Modern and latest technology will be increasingly used for strengthening the system of internal security, effective law enforcement and swift detection of crime
- 16.1.2. A Crime and Criminal Tracking System (CCTNS) shall be established to collect and share real-time information and data on crime and criminals.
- 16.1.3. For speedy trials and delivery of justice, including executive magistrate courts and various tribunals and legal institutions in the state will be computerized with online case filing, processes, video-conference production of victim and witnesses and online tracking of cases. Certified copies of judgments will also be available online. The criminal justice administration system will be integrated through automated process.
- 16.1.4. Efforts to strengthen community policing and assistance to victims & protection to witnesses shall be made.
- 16.1.5. Initiative will be taken to separate and consolidate the two main functions of policing, namely, the investigation and the law & order wing.
- 16.1.6. A new traffic management and passenger safety system based on modern technology will be developed for cities of the state and highways.
- 16.1.7. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) and the State Disaster Emergency Response Force (SDERF) including Civil Defense and Home Guards shall be strengthened.
- 16.1.8. Continuously improve the quality of police through strengthening of the infrastructure and training, including in areas of counter-insurgency, extremist activities, communal, anti-terrorism, cyber & high tech crime and organized crime. A separate specialized agency for providing security to establishments outside the state government shall be developed by forming a State Industrial Security Force (SISF).

- 16.1.9. With a view to ensure quick police response and make it more effective, centralized call and command centre of “ Dial 100 ” and allied services will be put in place.
- 16.1.10. The Government will adopt zero tolerance policy towards crime against Women and Children. Hundred percent registrations of all Complaints pertaining to such crimes will be ensured.
- 16.1.11. Efforts will be made for Augmenting residential accommodation facility for the welfare of the police personnel

16.2. Modernization of land administration.

- 16.2.1. The digitization of cadastral maps and on-line availability of certified copies of land records shall be ensured.
- 16.2.2. Linking of land records data with process of registration of transfer deeds shall be achieved.
- 16.2.3. Revenue courts shall be computerized with facility of on-line filing of applications and on-line availability of court proceedings.
- 16.2.4. Map and records of Nazul lands, private lands and land owned by urban local bodies will be computerized with the help of GIS.
- 16.2.5. Streamline urban land administration under an integrated system in the urban areas.

16.3. Promote responsiveness and accountability across all levels in the administration.

- 16.3.1. All departments shall adopt an “Outcome Delivery Framework” to identify key result areas and measurable outputs to be achieved each year. Targets shall be determined within the first month of the financial year, and published on the departmental website.
- 16.3.2. Performance of the departments and its officials shall be monitored and evaluated through implementation of an online evaluation system.
- 16.3.3. Implement a project management system to track all projects with outlays of over Rs. 50 crore, for time-bound implementation and efficient utilization of resources.
- 16.3.4. Research, Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact studies will be undertaken for all schemes/ programmes by State Planning Commission.

16.4. Enhance quality and “anywhere, anytime” public services delivery.

- 16.4.1. Public services involving face-to-face interaction between government employees and citizens to be included under the PSG Act. This will include inclusion of existing services as well as new additions.
- 16.4.2. Quality of service for citizens shall be ensured through defining specific standards of service and instituting strict penalties for service deficiency.
- 16.4.3. Citizen feedback on public service delivery shall be actively sought through online and SMS based systems.
- 16.4.4. Various public services (including those offered under e-districts, Public Service Guarantee Act etc.) such as welfare scheme payments will be offered online through a unified portal – State Service Delivery Gateway.
- 16.4.5. Anywhere, anytime access for citizens will be enabled through the use of mobile phones for delivery of services, with dedicated numbers for the services, as well as smart-phone/ internet-browser friendly government websites.
- 16.4.6. The process of issuing certificates will be simplified by producing self attested declaration. In case of caste certificate it will be issued during first year of schooling.
- 16.4.7. E-governance plan shall be made mandatory for all departments.

16.5. Increase efficiency in government operations.

- 16.5.1. Paperless office environment shall be promoted and process re-engineering and automation shall be taken up to improve efficiency within government offices. File management, knowledge management, personnel information and messaging services will be made online through e-office system.



- 16.5.2. All departments shall initiate exercise to identify redundancy of provisions in acts, policies and rules. These will be either modified or repealed.
- 16.5.3. Inter departmental work will be streamlined to ensure convergence, collaboration, and to reduce transaction time.
- 16.5.4. An ICT environment shall be promoted through rapid data and e-gov application sharing and working jointly on projects via State Wide Area Network (SWAN) and MPGovCloud (Cloud Computing). A common data repository will be established by linking the databases of the departments based on unique ID numbers from the various databases (e.g. Aadhar, DL number, scheme beneficiary registration number etc.).
- 16.5.5. Establish a dedicated GIS-lab to enable enhanced asset utilization (e.g. where and when to deploy resources like hospital equipment/ vehicles based on usage patterns) and enable location based citizen services (notifications on local public services or in case of disaster management).

16.6. Capacity building and training of government staff.

- 16.6.1. Capacity building will remain a key focus area with emphasis on training in project management (project managers and senior officers), basic IT & e-Governance (all employees) and local economic development concepts (Mayors and PRIs).
- 16.6.2. A state level academy shall be established for training and capacity building of staff in all engineering departments/agencies.
- 16.6.3. The academy of administration shall design and implement large scale training programmes for ministerial staff both in the secretariat and directorates. The academy shall also implement training programmes in a decentralized manner for staff posted in the districts.

16.7. Promote transparency and participative governance.

- 16.7.1. Formulate an open data policy and establish a public record office for making records available in public domain.
- 16.7.2. Tenders for all government departments will be managed online. In addition, payments will be made electronically through implementation of the e-payment system for all vendors.
- 16.7.3. All direct cash transfers under welfare and subsidy schemes will be made online, directly to the beneficiary's account.



GLOSSARY

ABPAS	Automated Building Plan Approval System
BRTS	Bus Rapid Transit System
CC	Cement Concrete
CCTNS	Criminal Tracking System
CFC	Common Facility Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CoE	Centers of Excellence
CSS	Central Semen Station
DCSs	Dairy Co-operative Societies
DDMAs	District Disaster Management Authorities
DIETs	District Institutes of Education Training
DMIC	Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DTP	Desk-Top Publishing
ECCE	Early Childhood Care & Education
EPCO	Environment Planning and Coordination Organization
DUTF	Dedicated Urban Transport Fund
ERP	Environmental and Regional Planning
ETT	Embryo Transfer Technology
FAR	Floor Area Ratio

FPOs	Farmer Producer Organizations
GIS/RS	Geographical Information System/Remote Sensing
GW	Giga watt
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LED	Light Emitting Diode
Lpcd	Liter per capita per day
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MW	Mega Watt
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NGOs.	Non Government Organisations
NIS	National Institute of Sports
NVDA	Narmada Valley Development Authority
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free

PACS	Primary Agriculture Credit Society
PC & PNDT Act	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RGPV	Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki Vishwavidyalaya
SC, ST & OBC	Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC)
SDCs	Skill Development Centers
SDERF	State Disaster Emergency Response Force
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SISF	State Industrial Security Force
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
VYAPAM	Vyavsayik Pareeksha Mandal
