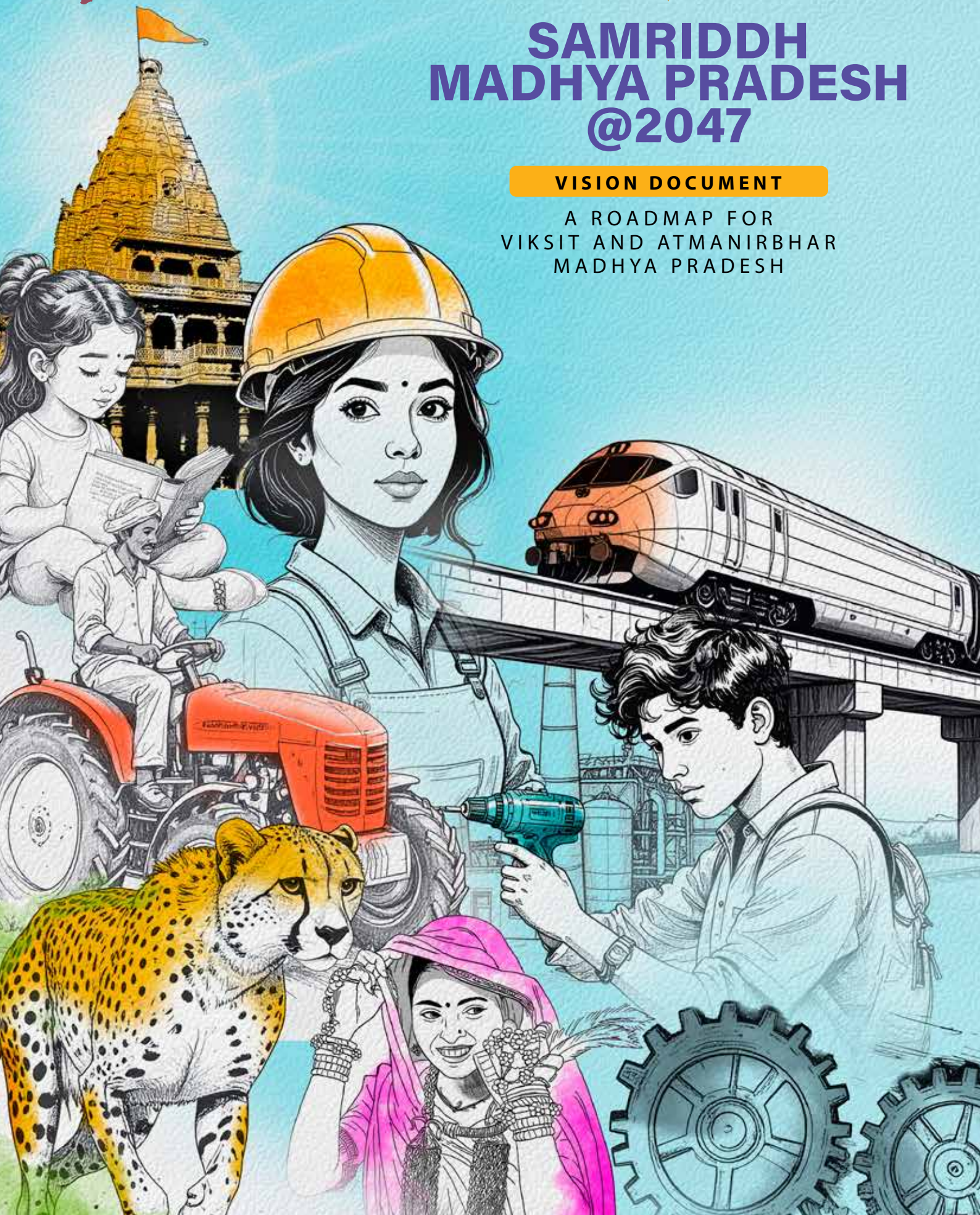
समृद्ध मध्यप्रदेश @2047

SAMRIDDH MADHYA PRADESH @2047

VISION DOCUMENT

A ROADMAP FOR
VIKSIT AND ATMANIRBHAR
MADHYA PRADESH



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VISION DOCUMENT

A ROADMAP FOR
VIKSIT AND ATMANIRBHAR
MADHYA PRADESH

Vision Document Task Force Groups

1	**Industry**	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion
		Mining Resource
		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
		Cottage and Rural Industry
		Horticulture and Food Processing
		Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment
		Environment
		Panchayat and Rural Development
		Cooperatives
		Energy
		New and renewable energy
2	**Agriculture & Allied Sectors and Forest produce**	Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development
		Horticulture and Food Processing
		Animal Husbandry
		Fisheries
		Forest
		Cooperatives
		Panchayat and Rural Development
		Tribal Affairs
		Environment
		Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment
		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
		Water Resources Development
		Narmada Valley Development Authority
		Science and Technology
3	**Services**	Tourism
		Culture
		Aviation
		Sports and Youth Welfare
		Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment
		Higher Education
		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
		Energy
4	**Infrastructure & Urban Development**	New and Renewable Energy
		Urban Development and Housing
		Public Works
		Water Resources
		Narmada Valley Development
		Public Health Engineering
		Transport
		Tourism
		Panchayat and Rural Development

Vision Document Task Force Groups

5	**Education**	School Education
		Higher Education
		Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment
		Women and Child Development
		Sports and Youth Welfare
6	**Health**	Public Health and Medical Education
		Women and Child Development
		Ayush
		Science and Technology
		Public Health Engineering
7	**Good Governance and Public Service Delivery**	Science and Technology
		General Administration
		Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection
		Social Justice and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities
		Public Service Management
		Home
		Labour
		Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes
		Public Relations
		Overseas Indians
		Urban Development and Housing
		Public Works
8	**Financial Planning and Promotion**	Finance
		Revenue
		Commercial Tax

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047 Vision Document Team

Rishi Garg, IAS- Chief Executive Officer, M.P. Rajya Niti Aayog

Sanjay Batav | Poornima Sharma | Abhishek Bhargava | Abhiuday Jha | Abhishek Malviya | Achyut Ram Joshi | Dr. Akanksha Chand | Amiya Shanker | Asit Prakash | Bhanu Prakash Bitra | Dr. Ish Gupta | Kanhaiya Samadhiya | Komal Mishra | Kumar Ratan Prashansa Dixit | Dr. Rajdeep Singh | Sumita Soni

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
A&D	Aerospace and Defence
AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
ABDM	Ayushman Bharat- Digital Mission
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEDP	Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/ Diploma Programmes
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AISHE	All India survey on Higher Education
AMFI	Association of Mutual Funds in India
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
APAAR	Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry
APEDA	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
AQI	Air Quality Index
AR	Augmented Reality
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
ATL	Atal Tinkering Labs
AVGC / AVGC-XR	Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics & Extended Reality
AWC	Anganwadis Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Workers
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy
BMCU	Bulk Milk Cooling Units
Bn	Billion
BPM	Business Process Management
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BRAP	Business Reform Action Plan
C-SAM	Community-based management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CAs	Chartered Accountants
CBG	Compressed Biogas

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CCTNS	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CHO	Community Health Officers
CIFNET	Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CD	Communicable Disease
CDP	Cluster Development Programme
CFC	Common Facilities Centres
CHC	Community Health Centre
CLP	City Level Plan
CM	Chief Minister
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CoE	Centers of Excellence / Center of Excellence
Cr	Crore
CRISP	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUET	Common University Entrance Test
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DCs	Data Centres
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DIET	District Institute of Education & Training
DIPIP	Department of Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion
DMIC	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMO	Destination Marketing Organization
DNIC	Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor
DPG	Digital Public Goods
DPI	Directorate of Public Instructions
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
DTV	Domestic Tourist Visits
e-Logs	Electronic Logbooks
e-PMSMA	Extended Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
E2E	End-to-end
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
EOL	Ease of Living
EODB	Ease of Doing Business
EPF	Employee Provident Fund
ESDM	Electronics System Design and Manufacturing
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESI	Employee State Insurance
ESZ	Eco-Sensitive Zone
EV	Electric Vehicle
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
EXIM	The Export-Import Bank of India
F&B	Food and Beverages
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FCIs	Food Craft Institutes
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FinTech	Financial Technology
FLFR	Female Labour Force Participation
FLN	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
FLPR	Female Labour Force Participation
FMCG	Fast Moving Consumer Goods
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FRU	First Referral Unit
FTV	Foreign Tourist Visits
FY	Financial Year
G+2	Ground + 2 floors
G-Hubs	Growth Hubs
G2B	Government to Business
G2C	Government to Consumer
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCC/GCCs	Global Capability Centers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GI	Geographical Indication
GIS	Global Investors Summit / Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of India
GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSI	Geological Survey of India
GSP	Green Schools Programme
GST	Goods Service Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
ha	Hectare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HAM	Hybrid Annuity Model
HARSH	Holistic Assessment of Requirement for Support and Handholding
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRI	High Risk Infant
HRP	High Risk Pregnancy
HS	High School
HSS	Higher Secondary School
HWC	Health and Wellness Centres
iGOT	Integrated Government Online Training
IBEF	India Brand Equity Foundation
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
ID	Identification
IISER	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IIM	Indian Institutes of Management
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
InvITs	Infrastructure Investment Trusts
IoT	Internet of Things
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITeS	Information technology enabled services

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IVF	In Vitro Fertilization
JEE	Joint Entrance Examination
JNKVV	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
K-12	KG to 12th
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LEADS	Logistics Ease Across Different States
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LIG	Low-Income Group
LPO	Legal Process Outsourcing
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India
MERU	Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions/Events
MIG	Middle-Income Group
MIS	Management Information System
MMLP	Multi-Modal Logistics Park
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMT	Million Metric Tons
Mn	Million
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPBSE	Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education
MPCON	Madhya Pradesh Consultancy Organisation Limited
MPIDC	Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Operations
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise
MT	Metric Tons
MW	Megawatt
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Service Companies

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Company
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCrF	National Credit Framework
NCR	National Capital Region
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
NEP	National Education Policy
NESDA	National E-Service Delivery Assessment
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	National Highway
NHM	National Health Mission
NIRF	National Institutional Ranking Framework
NIRTH	National Institute of Research in Tribal Health
NLP	Natural Language Processing
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NQAS	National Quality Assurance Standards
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
NT	Non-Timber for Bamboo / Net Tonnage
NTT	Nursery Teacher Training
ODL	Open and Distance Learning
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
ONDC	Open Network for Digital Commerce
OOPE	Out of Pocket Expenditure
OPD	Outpatient Department
PARAM	PAN IIT Alumni Reach for Madhya Pradesh
PCC	Primary Collection Centres
PDS	Public Distribution System
PG	Postgraduate
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PHC	Primary Health Centers
PIB	Press Information Bureau
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPP	Public Private Partnership

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
PRASHAD	Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive
PRI	Population Reference Intakes
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PWD	Public Works Department / Persons with Disabilities
Q&A	Question and Answer
QR	Quick Response
QS	Quacquarelli Symonds
R&D	Research & Development
RAMP	Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance
RE	Renewable Energy
RLI	Research-Linked Incentives
RM	Relationship Manager
RMNCH-A	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RT	Residential Training
RTE/RTC	Ready-to-eat/Ready-to-cook
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax
SH	State Highway
SHC	Sub Health Centre
SHG	Self Help Group
SIEMAT	State Institute of Educational Management and Training
SLP	State Logistics Plan
SME's	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SNCU / NCU	Special New-born Care Unit
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STARS	Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
SVAMITVA	Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas
SWAYAM	Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds
TA	Travel Agency

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
TAT	Turnaround Time
TB	Tuberculosis
Tech	Technology
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development
TPS	Town Planning Schemes
TREDs	Trade Receivables Discounting System
Tn	Trillion
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
U5MR	Child Mortality rate (Under 5 age)
UCCN	UNESCO Creative City Network
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UK	United Kingdom
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
ULIP	Unified Logistics Interface Platform
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
UT	Union Territory/ Union Territories
VADP	Village Adoption & Development Program
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
VHND	Village Health and Nutrition Day
VMIC	Varanasi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
VR	Virtual Reality
VR/AR	Virtual reality / Augmented reality
ZED	Zero Defect Zero Effect
$	United States Dollars

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, the government, remains committed to facilitating transformative growth through efficient governance, strategic investments in human capital and technology, and meaningful public-private partnerships.

MESSAGE

As we look forward to 2047, Madhya Pradesh stands ready to embark on an extraordinary journey toward holistic growth and prosperity. The Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047 vision embodies our collective determination to create a state distinguished by innovative economic growth, outstanding quality of life, and vibrant cultural strength. We envision a "Sampann Madhya Pradesh, marked by sustainable, inclusive economic advancement driven by cutting-edge innovation; a "Sukhad Madhya Pradesh," focused on comprehensive improvements in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and harmonious urban-rural development, substantially enhancing every citizen's life; and a "Sanskritik Madhya Pradesh," reinforcing our deep-rooted heritage and spiritual identity as the guiding spirit of our progress.

In this direction, the year 2025 has been declared as the "Udyog evam Roazgaar Varsh", with Madhya Pradesh setting a goal to establish itself as a leading state in investment promotion and industrial growth. This initiative aims to create greater employment opportunities for the youth and to integrate the spirit of "Atmnirbar Madhya Pradesh" into the new era of development and progress.

Our journey thus far has been characterized by balanced regional development and significant achievements in innovation, education, agriculture, healthcare, and infrastructure-foundations upon which we now aim to build further. To translate these aspirations into reality, we must intensify our commitment, skills and collaborative efforts. Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, the government, remains committed to facilitating transformative growth through efficient governance, strategic investments in human capital and technology, and meaningful public-private partnerships. However, the realization of our vision ultimately depends upon collective efforts-active engagement from the private sector, civil society, and every resident of Madhya Pradesh.
I call upon all citizens and stakeholders to unite in dedication and enthusiasm, working together to ensure our beloved state becomes a beacon of inclusive prosperity by 2047.

Dr. Mohan Yadav
Chief Minister

Through continuous reforms, efficient resource management, and an unwavering commitment to fiscal discipline, we aim to cultivate an environment that inspires confidence among investors and stakeholders alike.

MESSAGE

As we envision the Madhya Pradesh of 2047, our commitment to strong fiscal governance, insightful economic planning, and innovation-driven growth will define our path forward. We firmly believe that disciplined financial management, supported by insightful, data-driven strategies, will empower our state to navigate challenges and capitalize on opportunities. This approach is foundational for building a resilient, vibrant economy that attracts investments, nurtures entrepreneurship, and creates lasting prosperity for every citizen.

Through continuous reforms, efficient resource management, and an unwavering commitment to fiscal discipline, we aim to cultivate an environment that inspires confidence among investors and stakeholders alike. The goal is to propel the state's economy to a targeted Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of ₹250 Lakh Crore by 2047, and also balance the sectoral contributions with industrial and services sectors contributing greater share of growth in the coming years.

Together, by uniting the efforts of government, businesses, and our citizens, we will ensure that Madhya Pradesh sets new benchmarks in economic dynamism, transparency, and sustainable progress by 2047.

Jagdish Devda
Deputy Chief Minister and Minister, Commercial tax,
Finance, Planning, Economics & Statistics

The Samriddh Madhya Pradesh (समृद्ध मध्यप्रदेश) @2047 vision represents our unwavering commitment to Sampann, Sukhad, Sanskritik (सम्पन्न, सुखद, सांस्कृतिक) Madhya Pradesh, a state that seamlessly blends economic prosperity, social equity, and cultural richness.

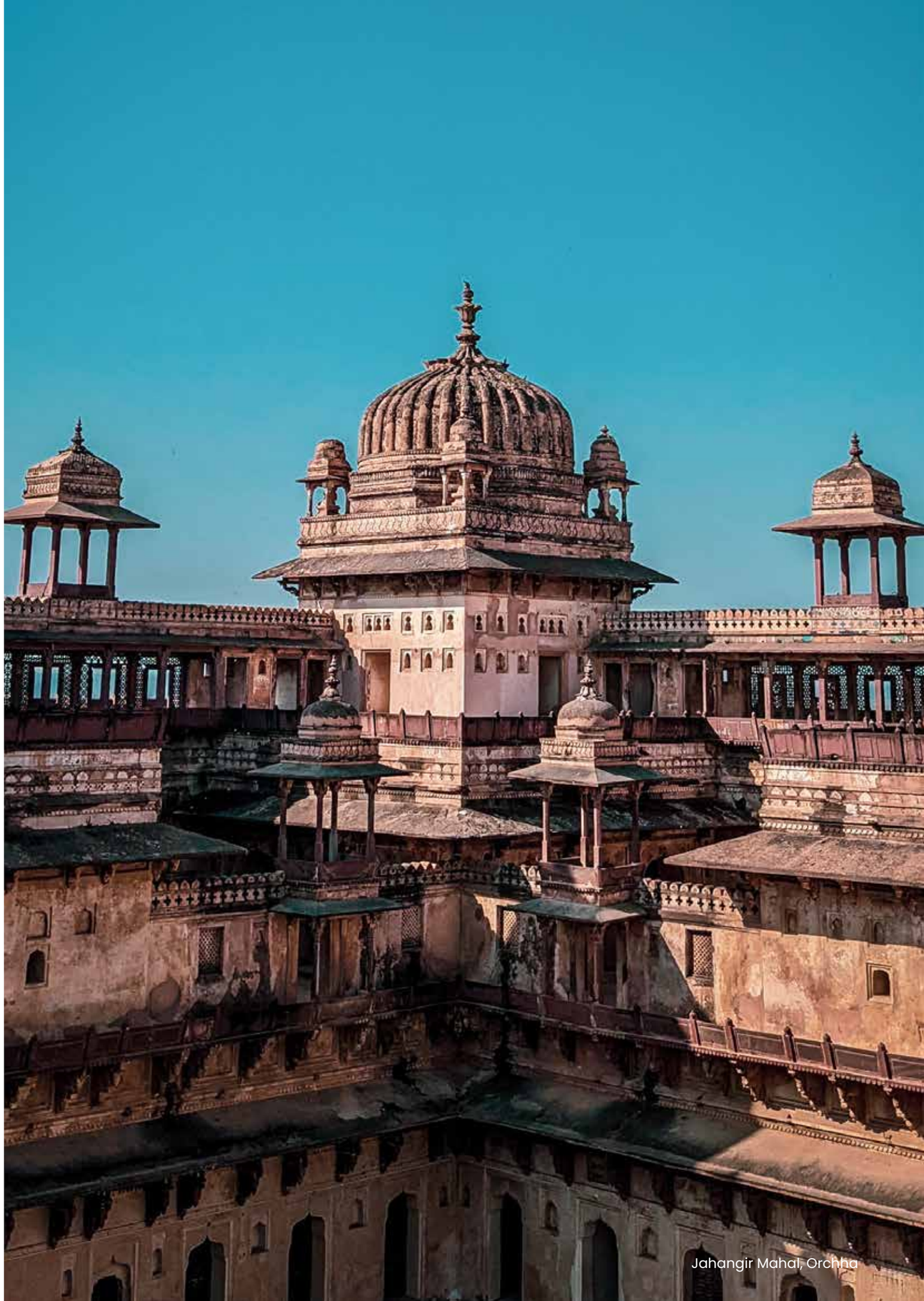
MESSAGE

Hon'ble PM has set up a vision- Viskit Bharat @2047- with definite targets and a road map. As Madhya Pradesh prepares to embrace the promise and potential of 2047, our collective vision is anchored in creating a future of sustained excellence, inclusive growth, and transformative governance.

The Samriddh Madhya Pradesh (समृद्ध मध्यप्रदेश) @2047 vision represents our unwavering commitment to Sampann, Sukhad, Sanskritik (सम्पन्न, सुखद, सांस्कृतिक) Madhya Pradesh, a state that seamlessly blends economic prosperity, social equity, and cultural richness. Our priority is to foster an environment that harnesses innovation, ensures quality service delivery, and empowers every citizen through strategic initiatives across education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic growth.

The vision is product of collaborative and consultative effort with participation of almost four lakh citizens, farmers, subject experts and industry. The journey towards 2047 will require collective collaboration, deep dedication, and proactive involvement from all stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society, and our citizens. Let us strive together to build a future ready and forward looking Madhya Pradesh that stands as a benchmark of progressive governance, holistic development, and inclusive prosperity for generations to come.

Anurag Jain
Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh



Jahangir Mahal, Orchha

This Vision document has emerged from a highly inclusive and participatory process, involving extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders across the state.

PREFACE

We are pleased to present Viksit Madhya Pradesh 2047, a vision document that builds on the spirit of Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047. This ambitious roadmap reflects the distinct aspirations of our state—aiming to become a prosperous and developed Madhya Pradesh by 2047. It articulates our commitment to unprecedented economic growth (with a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) exceeding ₹250 lakh crore) and improved quality of life for all citizens in the coming decades, capturing the optimism and resolve with which we embark on this journey.

This Vision document has emerged from a highly inclusive and participatory process, involving extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders across the state. Inputs were actively collected through lakhs of citizens via Jan Samvads at district, city, and Gram Panchayat levels, citizen surveys, essay competitions in schools, focused discussions with industry representatives, conferences/session with academia, experts in Niti Aayog, Delhi as well as direct on-site visits to various sites and communities. This comprehensive approach ensured that the aspirations and perspectives of citizens, experts, businesses, and grassroots representatives are authentically reflected, laying a robust foundation for the state's future development.

This document is structured around 6 key socio-economic development themes. Together, these six themes encompass all critical pillars of development—from industrial growth and agricultural transformation to service sector expansion, human capital advancement, healthcare excellence, and infrastructure enhancement for enriched living. To catalyze progress across these pillars, the vision also identifies two overarching enablers: Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery and Innovative Financing and Investments. These enablers will ensure that supportive governance mechanisms and robust financial resources are in place to drive the envisioned growth. Furthermore, the roadmap lays out clear short-term milestones to achieve by 2029, alongside transformative long-term interventions, aligning immediate actions with our long goals.

Above all, this is not a static plan but a dynamic blueprint that will evolve with time. It is intended to guide and inspire action rather than prescribe every step, and therefore it will be a living document, subject to refinement based on evolving needs and stakeholder feedback. We will regularly revisit and update the strategies and targets as socio-economic conditions change or new opportunities and insights emerge, ensuring the document remains relevant and effective. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in data and analysis, some figures and projections are inherently directional—serving as indicative estimates that may be adjusted as the state progresses on its development journey. Data for this document has been compiled from various sources. Although we have taken every precaution, some errors might have crept in. Therefore, if you notice any, we would appreciate to receive your suggestions or feedback on our email id spb@nic.in.

Together, let us embark on this journey toward a Madhya Pradesh that is truly prosperous, inclusive, and developed by 2047 fulfilling the hopes of every citizen of the state.

Sanjay Kumar Shukla
Additional Chief Secretary,
Planning, Economics & Statistics

Madhya Pradesh@2047 envisioned as

“Samriddh Madhya Pradesh”

समृद्ध मध्यप्रदेश

‘Sampann Madhya Pradesh’

सम्पन्न मध्यप्रदेश

...thriving and inclusive economy
driven by innovation

‘Sukhad Madhya Pradesh’

सुखद मध्यप्रदेश

...offering exceptional quality-of-life
to ‘all’ residents

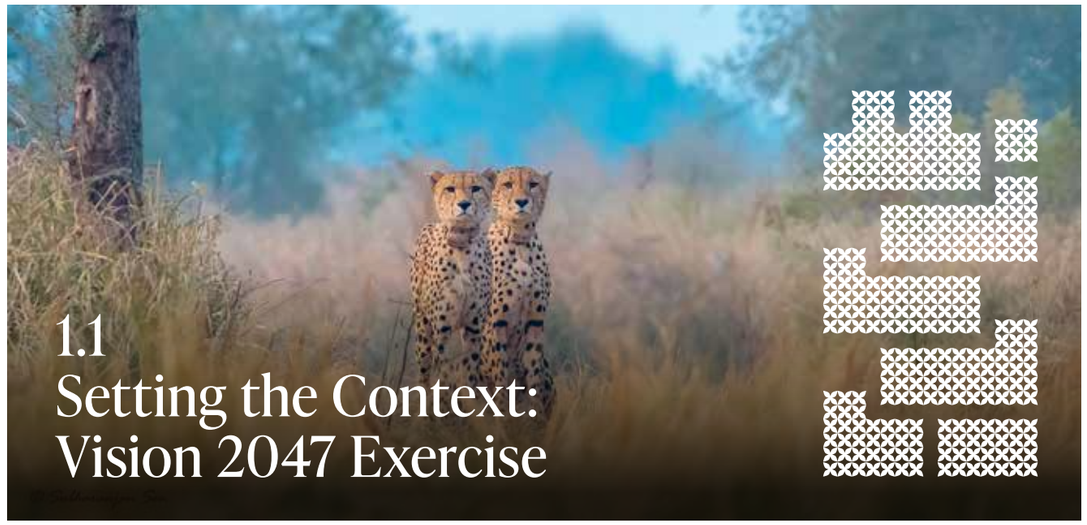
‘Sanskritik Madhya Pradesh’

सांस्कृतिक मध्यप्रदेश

...firmly anchored in its rich cultural
mosaic and spiritual heritage

01

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047: A Blueprint for Growth and Prosperity



1.1 Setting the Context: Vision 2047 Exercise

1.2 Approach for Vision Development

1.3 Vision at a Glance: Key Themes

01

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047:
A Blueprint for Growth and Prosperity

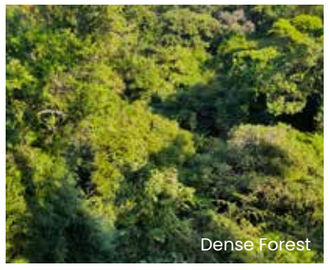
1.1
Setting the Context: Vision 2047 Exercise

1.1.1 | Madhya Pradesh-The Heart of India

As the second-largest state by area, the fifth-largest by population[1] and the largest in terms of forested land[2], Madhya Pradesh holds a unique position in the nation's landscape. It is aptly called the 'Heart of India' due to its central location. Bordering five states, the state has unparalleled access to 50% of India's population within just a four-hour radius[3], making it an economic and strategic hub. Throughout the history the state has been a heartland of civilisation and ideas. From early inhabitants to the great dynasty of the Bhimbetka rock shelters over 100,000 years ago[4], to the great dynasties of the Nanda, Maurya and Gupta in ancient times, to the kingdoms of the Rajputs, the Malwa Sultanate, the Mughals, the Marathas, the British and many more in medieval and modern periods, this land has continuously fostered innovation, discovery and transformation. As the nation charts its course towards becoming a developed country, Madhya Pradesh will undoubtedly serve as a cornerstone in this journey, contributing significantly to India's aspirations for growth, prosperity and global prominence. The State's Ujjaini Mahajanpad was the seat of the second wave of urbanisation after Indus Valley Civilisation.

Exhibit 1: Madhya Pradesh bestowed with a Set of Unique Strengths

Abundant natural resources



Extensive forest cover and biodiversity, called the "Tiger State"

Rich cultural heritage

Central location and vast land

Multiple cities as growth engines—Indore, Bhopal, Ujjain, Gwalior, Jabalpur...

Strong social diversity

1. MoSPI (as of 2024); 2. India State of Forest Report 2021; 3. Invest.MP.gov.in website (Oct 2024) 4. UNESCO (as of 2024).

1.1.2 Introduction to Madhya Pradesh@2047 Vision Development Exercise

The Honourable Prime Minister, during his Independence Day speech in August 2021, referred to the next 25 years leading up to the 100th anniversary of India's independence as the 'Amrit Kaal'. He laid out a vision for Bharat@2047, with key aspirations of achieving new levels of prosperity, providing top-tier facilities in both rural and urban areas and creating an inclusive and harmonious society. The honourable Prime Minister also urged all States and Union Territories to unite as 'Team India' to realise the Vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Towards the realisation of Viksit Bharat@2047, in 2024, Madhya Pradesh initiated 2047 vision development exercise. The State constituted eight working groups focused on economic, developmental and welfare-related themes. These working groups formulated goals and interventions across their respective themes. These goals and interventions have been leveraged to develop this vision document for the state.

Exhibit 2: State Constituted Eight Working Group

Mechanized farming

01

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047:
A Blueprint for Growth and Prosperity

1.2
Approach for Vision Development

1.2.1 | Guiding Principles for Vision Development

Madhya Pradesh's 2047 vision development driven by four key guiding principles:

1. Sharp focus on economic growth
2. Nuanced regional vision and initiatives
3. Madhya Pradesh as an accelerator for Viksit Bharat
4. An inclusive vision co-created with stakeholders

These four principles ensured that the Vision development exercise is balanced, comprehensive and aligned with regional and national aspirations.

Sharp focus on economic growth and prosperity

The Vision prioritises robust economic growth, with a laser focus on driving GSDP expansion and generating sustainable employment opportunities. It is ambitious yet grounded in actionable strategies that align with the state's unique economic landscape. The objective is to create a transformative economic agenda that pushes boundaries while ensuring feasible implementation across key sectors.

Nuanced regional vision and initiatives

Given Madhya Pradesh's vast geographic diversity, the Vision accounts for regional variations in strengths and needs. Regional groupings have been identified based on geography, demography and growth potential. Tailored regional interventions have been designed to leverage local resources and capabilities.

Accelerator for viksit bharat

Madhya Pradesh aims to be a crucial driver in India's journey towards Viksit Bharat@2047 by sustaining and amplifying its socio-economic momentum. The Vision will act as an accelerator, scaling up the state's contributions to the national agenda through high impact strategic initiatives and focused reforms.

Inclusive: Co-created with stakeholders

The Vision has been crafted through a participatory and inclusive process, ensuring that it is co-created with key stakeholders across the state. Consultations were held within the Government Administration (state departments and divisional/district administrations) and with citizens, including citizen stakeholder groups across academia, industries, SHGs, women, youth and farmers. This collaborative approach ensured that the Vision reflects the collective aspirations of all stakeholders, fostering a sense of shared ownership.

1.2.2 | Vision Development Process

Working Group Workshops and Inputs

Workshops

Working Group Workshops and Inputs involved over 200 cumulative hours in discussions. More than 100 vision perspectives, best practices, and reports were reviewed.

Each departments and their field unit were roped in during discussions. Additionally, inputs and ideas were collected from District Collectors through online surveys.

Jan Samvad

Public Dialogue

Jan Samvads were conducted in all districts at the district, city, and Gram Panchayat levels, with participation from lakhs of citizens and people's representatives.

Essay Competition

Student Engagement

A district-wise essay competition was organized across schools, and the top entries were awarded by the state, with their ideas incorporated into the Vision.

Citizen Survey

A statewide citizen survey was launched to gather ideas from the public across various topics, and all suggestions were acknowledged through certificates.

Industry Body Discussion

Consultation

Detailed one-on-one discussions took place with industry bodies such as FICCI, CII, and ASSOCHAM, as well as with large and MSME business owners.

Academia Discussion

Academic Forum

A session involving stakeholders from education and academia was held that saw participation from more than 100 stakeholders representing various state departments and institutions, including AIIMS Bhopal, NIRTH Jabalpur, and Azim Premji University.

On-site Visits

Field Visit

On-ground site visits were carried out to farms, factories, and cultural landmarks to evaluate their current status.

01

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh@2047:
A Blueprint for Growth and Prosperity

1.3
Vision at a Glance: Key Themes

1.3.1 In 2047, Madhya Pradesh will be known to the World as...

Heart of Incredible India; Face of Indian Tourism

India's premier destination for multi-category responsible tourism with offerings spanning the length and breadth of the state

Bringing together best of Agriculture and IT

Natural farming for domestic consumption; Tech driven agriculture for exports

Renewable energy capital contributing towards net 0 target

Powering India through the immense potential in solar, wind and hydel energy sources

India's pioneer state in 'Samriddh Gram'

Creating atmnirbhar village economies driven by food processing, tourism and handicrafts

Creative capital showcasing all that India has to offer

World renowned art and culture festivals, encompassing the vibrancy of Madhya Pradesh and India

Synonym for high value manufacturing, focused on serving the world of 2047

Production hub catering to the future; leading in high-value categories like functional foods, Phyto-pharmaceuticals, biodegradables, to name a few

A springboard for global brands in product-based startups

Unique ecosystem churning out premium global product in categories like healthy foods, beverages, skincare, personal care, homecare and wellness

India's data centre, enabling data localisation

Key enabler of India's vision for data localisation, leveraging its central location and resources availability

A society with skilling ecosystem

State-of-the-art ecosystem with AI-enabled personalised skill offerings throughout the life-journey for citizens

Good Governance with 'Government-at-fingertips'

Paperless and faceless governance with single window interface for citizen and business services

...and more

1.3.2 Mega Transformations across Socio-Economic Indicators

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Total population	8.5 Cr	>9 Cr	10-11 Cr
GSDP[1]	₹13.6 Lakh Cr	₹27.2 Lakh Cr	>₹250 Lakh Cr
Per capita income[2]	₹1.6 Lakh	>₹3 Lakh	>₹22 Lakh
Economic construct	Agrarian Economy (43% GSVA and 56% employment from agriculture and allied sector)	Transition towards a more balanced economy	Relatively balanced (>2/3rd GSVA and >60% employment from industries and services)
Life expectancy[3]	67.4 years	>70 years	>84 years
Literacy rate[4]	76.4%	>80%	100%
SDG index rank	17	Top 10	Top 3
Renewable energy share[5]	22.5%	50%	75%
Female Labour Force Participation (FLPR)[4]	47.5%	55%	>70%

1. Economic survey of MP 2023-24; 2. MoSPI and MoHFW—population projections for 2023 (2019); 3. MoHFW—population projections (2019)—Average male and female life expectancy from 2026-30; 4. PLFS 2023-24; 5. Renewable Energy Share in installed capacity, New & Renewable Energy Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Sanchi Stupa

1.3.3 | Theme Snapshots

Sustainable Industrial Acceleration

The industry segment (including mining, manufacturing, construction and utilities) contributed ~21%[5] to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP in 2023-24 and has been steadily growing at ~9%[6] annual growth for the past decade. The state aims to become a platform for industries that serve the world of the future. The goal is to grow by 18-20x from ₹2.9 Lakh Cr[6] today to ~₹50-60 Lakh Cr in 2047. To achieve this vision, Madhya Pradesh will adopt a holistic strategy focusing on both sectoral prioritisation and overall industrial ecosystem development.

For sectoral prioritisation, Madhya Pradesh will adopt a 3-pronged approach—Lead, Accelerate and Launch. Under Lead, the state will target to solidify its position and assume national leadership in large sectors with an established foothold such as food processing, textiles & apparels and automotive. Under accelerate, the State will aim to maintain growth or sustain the sectors where some base already exists such as capital goods and electrical equipment. Under Launch, the State will venture into high potential new sectors poised for future growth such as Electronics System Design and Manufacturing. A total of 29 sub-sectoral focus areas across 17 priority sectors have been identified to drive focused and high-impact industrial growth (such as technical textiles, cement production hub and organic food powerhouse).

For development of the industrial ecosystem, 45+ key interventions (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 236) have been identified across 7 elements viz. infrastructure, skilling and labour, ease of doing business and governance, investment promotion and financial incentives, inclusivity, sustainability and innovation and R&D. Some highlights are as follows:

- 17 priority sectors identified (refer to exhibit 8, page 42).
- 120–150 new multi-product industrial areas to be developed in a phased manner.
- Development of industrial zones and investment regions along expressways and corridors (e.g., Delhi-Mumbai, Varanasi-Mumbai, Chambal expressway; DMIC[7], DNIC[8], VMIC[9]).
- Development of 8 airports, 5 MMLPs, 8 ICDs along with railway sidings to enhance storage and logistics. Green industrial zones for Industrial Decarbonisation.
- 10 smart industrial townships; institutionalisation of a state-wide Skill Census for targeted skilling.
- At least one industrial/MSME unit in each of the 313 development blocks (100+ acres).
- 50+ enterprise support centres offering exports facilitation, incubation and support, to MSMEs and rural and cottage industries; 20+ large industrial parks in rural areas.

5. Based on sector's contribution to Madhya Pradesh's Gross Value Added–2023-24; 6. MoSPI 2023-24; 7. DMIC–Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor; 8. DNIC–Delhi-Nagpur Industrial Corridor; 9. VMIC–Varanasi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

Next-gen Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Over the last decade, Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Madhya Pradesh have grown at 16.1% annual growth[10], compared to India's 10%[10], making them the largest contributor to the state's GSDP (43% of total)[11]. Key strengths of the state lie in high cropping intensity and robust expansion in allied sectors (e.g., 2x milk production in 10 years[12] and 3x fish production in 8 years[13]).

Despite these achievements, low agricultural household income remains a pressing concern. The average monthly agricultural household income in Madhya Pradesh is ₹8,300, compared to the ₹10,200 national average[14]. Increasing farmers' income is therefore a top priority for the state. Thus, the state has set the goal to craft a prosperous future for its farmers and contribute to India's nutritional self-sufficiency. Towards these goals, Madhya Pradesh will adopt a cluster-driven approach, leveraging each district's unique agricultural and allied speciality. District-specific interventions are designed to address distinct challenges and opportunities within 3 types of clusters:

- 50+ Multi-purpose Crop Management Zones (covering end to end process - storage, quality management, processing, exports etc.)
- New Nodal Agency to drive expansion of natural farming.
- Conversion of 10 lakh hectares of degraded forests into productive forests by 2047.
- All farmer services available on SINGLE digital platforms based modern digital public infrastrcture on open networks such as advisory, marketing, financing, processing.
- Establishment of Centers of Excellence (COEs) in each cluster for better agri- technologies: e.g. hydroponics.

Breakout Growth in Services

Madhya Pradesh will continue to build on its high growth trajectory of 12%[15] over the last decade in the service sector. The aim is to grow as a multi-sectoral services economy by 25-27X from ₹4.9 Lakh Cr[16] today to ₹122-132 Lakh Cr in 2047. The aim will also be to potentially increase the share of services in the GSDP from 36% today to 49-53% in 2047[17]. Further, to achieve this vision, three major focus sectors and six niche focus sub-sectors have been identified for the service economy. The major focus sectors include becoming the face of Indian tourism, becoming an export hub for IT-ITeS services and connecting India by becoming a centre for inland warehousing and logistics.

Niche focus sub-sectors include AVGC-XR and Film services, Health services, Education services, Sports services, Aviation MRO services and Financial services. More than 50 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 239 onwards) have been identified in the overall services roadmap, some highlights of which are:

10. MoSPI 2023-24; 11. Based on sector's contribution to Madhya Pradesh's Gross Value Added; Similar contribution assumed for Gross State Domestic Product; 12. National Dairy Development Board; 13. Handbook of Fisheries Statistics 2014 and 2022; 14. PIB; 15. MoSPI; 16. Based on sector's contribution to Madhya Pradesh's Gross Value Added; Similar contribution assumed for Gross State Domestic Product; 17. Based on sector's contribution to Madhya Pradesh's Gross Value Added–2023-24.

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- 10+ mega tourism projects across various themes (Nature and Wellness, Religious and Spiritual, Heritage and Cultural, Rural and Experiential and others).
- A 200+ acre Knowledge and AI city, with IT-ITeS townships and state of the art emerging tech CoEs (including Drones).
- Creating Data-centre hotspots (Indore-Ujjain, Bhopal, Sagar and others).
- New integrated warehousing and logistics policy and 6 regional warehousing and logistics hotspots (Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam, Itarsi, Gwalior and Katni).
- A world-class media park in Indore-Dewas-Ujjain-Pithampur metropolitan area. 3 State-of-the-art sports training centres and sports villages.
- 2 Super-speciality hospitals in airport hubs for medical tourism; Medicity in Bhopal.

World-class Education and Skilling

Education has always been an area of focus for Madhya Pradesh, from Mission Ankur for FLN (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy) to building large high-quality institutions via Sandipani and PM SHRI Schools, and PM Excellence Colleges in all districts and Global Skills Park in Bhopal. In the future, to meet the needs of the ever-evolving world, Madhya Pradesh will continue to improve the quality of education and supercharge the skilling ecosystem. Alongside this, the focus will be on ensuring access to varied education pathways for all and driving excellence in research and innovation. All this will be supported by critical enabling systems such as technology integration, innovations across education delivery, skill-financing and institutional set-ups, along with data-backed policies. More than 50 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 251 onwards) have been identified in the overall education and skilling roadmap–some highlights from this roadmap are:

- State-of-the-art education facilities: 500 large well-resourced K-12 schools, 55 District-level libraries, Sports University, Skills University, 10 Division-level units of Global Skills Park.
- Yearly skill gap analysis and district-wise action plan to bridge it.
- State-level Research Fund which drives funding & incentives for research & consultancy projects.
- Smart classroom, virtual lab and AI based tools for online education to be made available.

Quality Health and Nutrition

Madhya Pradesh aims to become a wellness-focused, affordable and technology-driven healthcare ecosystem by 2047. The state will prioritise nutrition, preventive care and targeted community health interventions. State will also take steps to enhance the quality of healthcare infrastructure and workforce.

The state aims to be a leader in leader in providing universal health services including AI-powered diagnostics, telemedicine and electronic health records. Further, the state will position itself as a medical hub for central India through tertiary care infrastructure enhancement and will mainstream AYUSH practices. More than 25 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 257 onwards) have been identified in the overall health and nutrition roadmap–some highlights from this roadmap are:

Matru-Shishu Sanjivan Abhiyaan
100% pregnancy registration, mandatory postnatal check-ups, construction of birth waiting rooms to reduce MMR/IMR.

Hridayam MP Scheme
AYUSH Park (hub for traditional wellness centers), AYUSH Skill Development, Research & Development Centre, PPP for AYUSH Infrastructure.

Vriddha Kalyan Yojana
Geriatric facilities, services (geriatric care at home) and development of capacities (human resources).

Sehat AI Scheme
Disease detection by AI, Medical Q&A App, NLP powered Virtual Doctor, Focused screening programme.

Expansion of Poshan Abhiyaan
Promotion of regional super foods, Nutrition Counsellors in Schools/PHCs.

Urban and Rural Infrastructure
(Enriched and Inclusive Living)

The state envisions leveraging infrastructure growth as a key driver of economic activity and as a means to ensure a high-quality and vibrant life for all urban and rural residents. The state plans to not only achieve 100% pucca housing with functional household tap water connections, but will also develop three mega urban clusters—each with a population exceeding 1 Cr and together contributing over $300 Bn to GSDP by 2047. The state plans to guarantee air travel access within two hours from anywhere in Madhya Pradesh.

Further, it will foster sustainable living by ensuring an Air Quality Index below 100 in all cities and by being in the top three states in renewable energy capacity.

To achieve these ambitious goals, five core pillars will guide Madhya Pradesh's urban and rural infrastructure development viz. integrated modern urban planning, positioning city regions as growth hubs, fostering inclusive development through Samriddh Gram and blocks, enhancing connectivity and mobility and prioritising sustainability and the environment. More than 30 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 260 onwards) have been identified in the overall urban and rural infrastructure roadmap – some highlights from this roadmap are:

- 9 urban clusters to be developed through various models; Regional Development Authorities to be set up to foster multi-city regional agglomerations.
- Inclusive Village development plans to ensure holistic development (construction of G+2 residential facilities, 50+ flats, multi-modal stations).
- GIS-based development plans for 38 cities under AMRUT 2.0, and expanding in more cities
- Modern urban cities with 15-minute hyper-local neighbourhoods (zones) with easy access to all amenities.
- 8 new airports such that one can reach an airport within 2 hours from any place in the state.

Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery

Madhya Pradesh envisions a future-ready, citizen-centric governance model by 2047, driven by 100% personalised digital services through single interface for both citizens and businesses. A safe and just society will be ensured through enhanced surveillance, expanded legal aid and simplification of legal language and procedures. The government will enhance internal efficiency through tech-enabled and data-driven decision-making, business process re-engineering and workforce upskilling. Committed to inclusive development, Madhya Pradesh will empower women and marginalised communities through multiple initiatives. More than 20 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 262 onwards) have been identified in the overall governance roadmap–some highlights from this roadmap are:

- All life-to-death citizen services on MP Shasan Online App: e-wallet facility, feedback and rating.
- MPOnline: A participatory governance platform where citizens can discuss policies and express feedback.
- 'Good Citizen Score': Good behaviours (e.g. timely bill, tax payments) will lead to rewards (e.g. easy loan approvals).
- Taskforce to review and re-write public documents in simple and clear language.
- Stronger Invest MP Portal: With Innovations like Virtual Assistant, simplified MSME processes, Business Facilitation Desk.
- Stronger Nari Shakti via gender intentional infrastructure, incentives to private companies for hiring women and district-level women skill development cells.

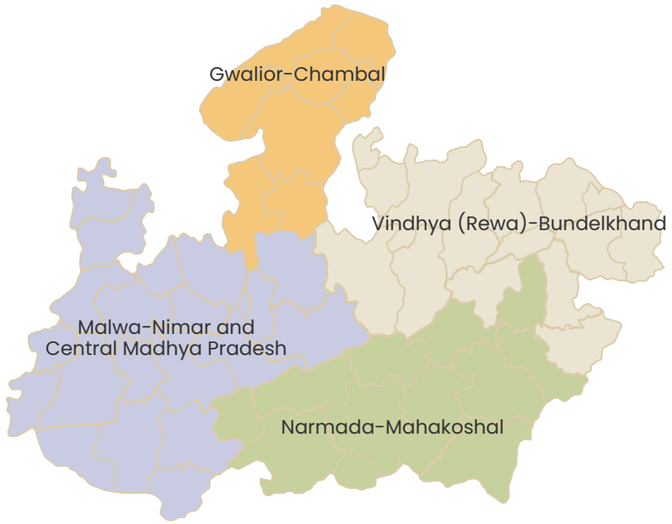
Innovative Financing and Investments

The state has painted an ambitious vision to accelerate economic growth as well as significantly improve socio-developmental parameters like health, education and other social infrastructure. In a step towards making this a reality, the state has also identified a large number of capex-heavy projects across domains like industrial parks, tourism sites, expressways, airports, urban zones, educational institutes, healthcare facilities, logistics parks and many more. In order to implement these projects, the state will also have to make concerted efforts on two ends: Attracting private investments and Strengthening government finances. To attract private investment, the state plans to make efforts to manage investor risk, ensure project pipeline visibility, enable ecosystem benefits via clusters or SEZs. The state also plans to develop customised fiscal incentives, craft competitive policies, improve facilities, track investment proposals among other things. For strengthening finances, the state will explore potential new sources of revenue that are balanced with citizen interest, explore innovative sources of financing (like social impact bonds, PPP projects beyond roads and urban sectors) and more efficiently utilise the abundant land resources in Madhya Pradesh through SPV model and rural private redensification).

1.3.4 | Balanced Regional Economic Growth

The envisioned acceleration of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Madhya Pradesh holds the potential for generating more than 2 Cr additional jobs in the state by 2047. However, the sustainability of this economic development hinges on ensuring a balanced approach that addresses regional disparities. In this context, the Vision for the state's growth has been framed by recognising the unique characteristics and challenges of its diverse regions. Four regions have been defined: Narmada-Mahakoshal, Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya (Rewa)-Bundelkhand and Gwalior-Chambal. Each of these regions possesses its own set of strengths, opportunities and challenges, which are integral to shaping the overall development strategy.

Exhibit 3: 4 Key Regions Have Been Defined



The Narmada-Mahakoshal region is known for its fertile lands, growing aquaculture, large tribal population, forest cover and renowned tiger reserves such as Kanha and Bandhavgarh. The Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh region houses key urban economic districts such as Indore, Bhopal and Ujjain. Indore, is a hub for manufacturing and services. Bhopal, the state capital, shines with its administrative prominence. The region is also culturally rich, with landmarks like Ujjain's Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga and Mandu's historical remnants. The Vindhya (Rewa)-Bundelkhand region is mineral-rich with rugged landscapes, housing large rural population, known for widespread presence of local crafts and small Industries. The Gwalior-Chambal region is known for its dry ravines with undulating terrain, cultural richness, witnessing significant uptick in manufacturing, specifically food processing, textiles, auto, aerospace and defence.

The region is also witnessing IT-ITeS growth driven by improving infrastructure in the region. Rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach at the state level, the developmental plans have been designed with a regional focus, ensuring that projects are tailored to address the specific needs and potential of each area. This approach allows targeted interventions, enabling a more effective and impactful implementation of projects.

1.3.5 | Road to Implementation

The Vision for Madhya Pradesh is a promise to the citizens that aims to propel the state towards unprecedented growth and prosperity. By focusing on inclusive development, the state is committed to addressing the needs of all communities, ensuring that no one is left behind. Key initiatives include enhancing women's empowerment, boosting farmers' incomes, creating more employment opportunities for the youth and ensuring equitable access to basic amenities for the poor, tribal and other marginalised communities. The state also aims to make significant strides in infrastructure development, healthcare, education and the promotion of sustainability.

To achieve these ambitious goals, Madhya Pradesh has outlined over 300 initiatives (refer to Vision 2047 - Action Areas, page 236 onwards) across key themes, with a focus on actionable, immediate steps. A dedicated Vision Implementation Unit will oversee the execution, with a strong emphasis on stakeholder collaboration, clear communication and continuous feedback loops. The state is committed to fostering capacity-building programmes, ensuring that its workforce is equipped with the necessary skills to drive these initiatives. Through this collective effort, Madhya Pradesh aims to create a sustainable, prosperous future for all its citizens, aligned with the broader vision of India's growth by 2047.

02

A High-Performing Economy by 2047

Factory Production Line

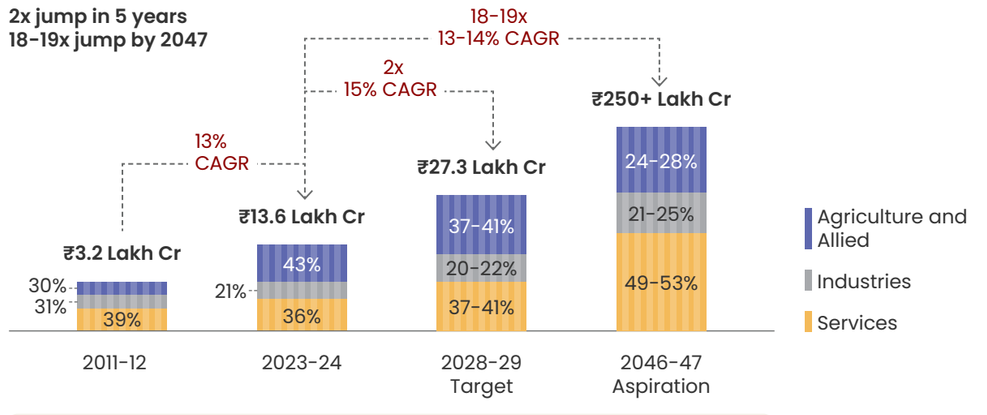
Factory Production Line

Madhya Pradesh recorded a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of ₹13.6 Lakh Cr in 2023-24, growing at an impressive CAGR of approximately 13% from 2011-12 to 2023-24, surpassing India's CAGR of 10.7%. This has been driven by growth in the agriculture and allied sectors. Industry and service sectors have also kept pace with national growth in the last decade. This has led to quadrupling of the economy since 2011-12.

Another important economic metric is per capita income that gives an insight into the standard of living and economic well-being of the people. Madhya Pradesh's per capita income has improved from ₹0.4 Lakh in 2011-12 to ₹1.6 Lakh in 2023-24[1]. Analysing the per capita income district-wise reveals marked improvement in average income levels across the state.

The state has envisioned to double its GSDP by 2028-29 to ₹27-28 Lakh Cr. For 2047, the state is targeting GSDP of ₹250 Lakh Cr. The per capita income is targeted to exceed ₹3 Lakh by 2028-29 and the aspiration is to exceed ₹22 Lakh by 2047.

Exhibit 4: Exhibit 4: Madhya Pradesh's Economic Trajectory (GDSP) and Aspirations



	2011-12 **3.2 Lakh Cr**	2023-24 **13.6 Lakh Cr**	2028-29 **27.2 Lakh Cr**	2046-47 **250+ Lakh Cr**
Agriculture and Allied	0.6-0.9 Lakh Cr	5.6-5.9 Lakh Cr	10.1-10.6 Lakh Cr	60-65+ Lakh Cr
Industry and Allied	0.6-0.9 Lakh Cr	2.6-2.9 Lakh Cr	5.4-6.0 Lakh Cr	52-57+ Lakh Cr
Services	0.9-1.2 Lakh Cr	4.6-4.9 Lakh Cr	10.1-10.6 Lakh Cr	122-127+ Lakh Cr

Source: MP Economic Survey 2011-12, MP Economic survey 2023-24, GVA splits MP Information department Oct 2024
Note: 2X jump in GDSP in 5 years, 18-19x jump by 2047
Note: **Sectoral GVA splits used to split GSDP**

To reach these targets of rapid economic growth, sector-specific strategic plans have been developed. For Madhya Pradesh, maintaining its leadership in agriculture and allied sectors, strengthening the industrial sector and sustaining growth in the services sector will be essential.

1. MP Economic survey 23-24, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), GoMP, and MoSPI 23-24

02

A High-Performing Economy by 2047

2.1 Sustainable Industrial Growth

1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Government & India, MoSPI, Government of India.

2.1.1 | Current Scenario

Industries (including Mining, Manufacturing, Construction and Utilities) contributed 21% in Madhya Pradesh's GVA in 2023-24. The sector grew at a steady CAGR of 9%[1] from 2011-12 to 2023-24. However, the share of Industries in Madhya Pradesh's GVA reduced by 10% percentage points (from 31% in 2011-12 to 21% in 2023-24)[1].

Within industry sector, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction & Utilities contributed 3%, 7% and 11% in 2023-24 and grew at a CAGR of 9.3%, 7.5% and 10.4% respectively from 2011-12 to 2023-24. In comparison with India, Mining and Construction & Utilities grew at a faster pace whereas Manufacturing grew at a slightly slower rate.

Given its high value-add, job-creation potential and its significant multiplier impact on several other sectors such as trade and warehousing, growth of Industries will play a pivotal role in shaping Madhya Pradesh's socio-economic development.

With its strategic central location, abundant natural resources, large industrial land bank, stable utility supply at competitive rates and a favourable business environment, Madhya Pradesh is poised to become a leading industrial hub.

Sectoral View of Manufacturing GVA

(Refer to Exhibit: Sectoral View of Manufacturing)

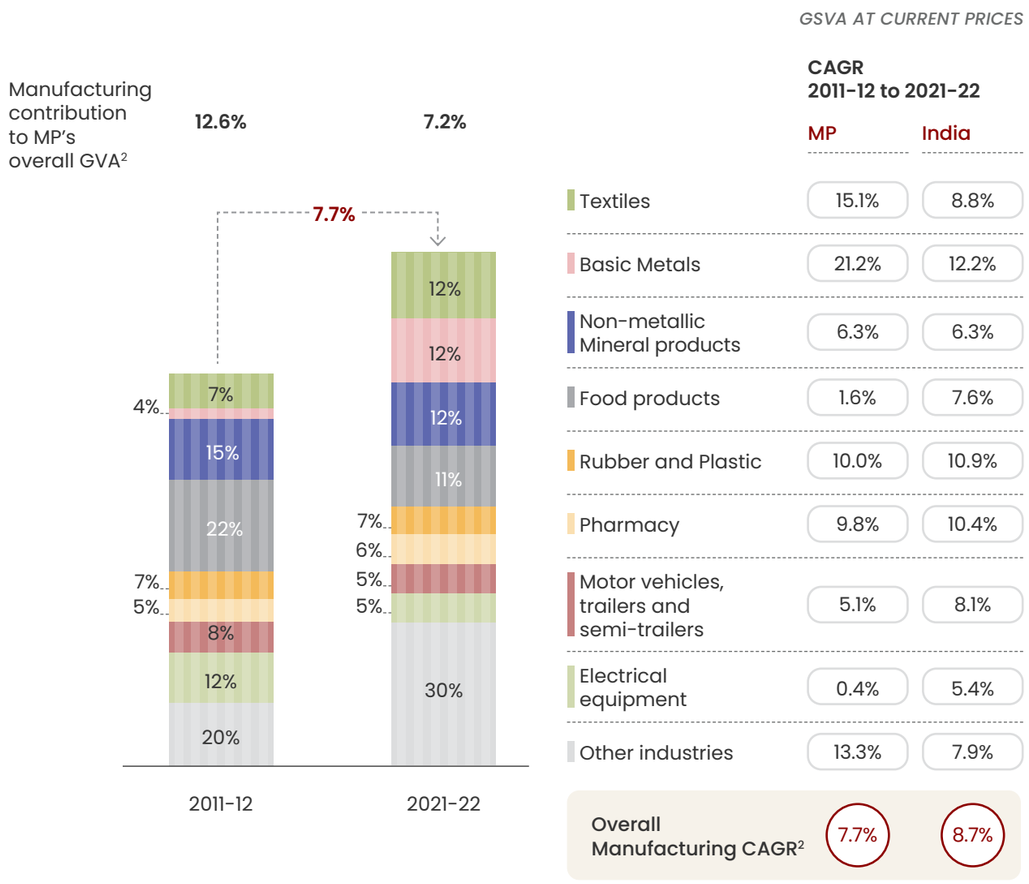
Textiles, Basic Metals, Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Food Processing, Rubber & Plastic, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles and Electrical Equipment contributed 70% to Madhya Pradesh's Manufacturing GVA in 2021-22.

The State has witnessed robust growth in several large sectors such as Textiles and Basic Metals. Additionally, sectors like Coke and Refined Petroleum and Fabricated Metals have shown promising growth, indicating strong diversification in it's Industrial portfolio.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Pharmaceuticals, Rubber and Plastic have grown at a pace comparable to national average, demonstrating steady progress.

1. MP Economic survey 23-24, Directorate of Economics and Statistics GoMP, and MoSPI 23-24.

Exhibit 5: Sectoral View of Madhya Pradesh's Manufacturing GVA[1]



	CAGR 2011-12 to 2021-22 MP	India
Textiles	15.1%	8.8%
Basic Metals	21.2%	12.2%
Non-metallic Mineral products	6.3%	6.3%
Food products	1.6%	7.6%
Rubber and Plastic	10.0%	10.9%
Pharmacy	9.8%	10.4%
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5.1%	8.1%
Electrical equipment	0.4%	5.4%
Other industries	13.3%	7.9%
Overall Manufacturing CAGR[2]	7.7%	8.7%

1. Annual Survey of Industries (2011-12 & 2021-22), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation 2. MP Economic survey 23-24, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) GoMP, and MoSPI, India".

However, Food Processing, Automobiles and Electrical Equipment have lagged behind India's growth rate. With Madhya Pradesh's strong resource advantages, including abundant agricultural produce, mineral resources, the state is well positioned to achieve accelerated growth in these high potential sectors.

The manufacturing sector remains poised for significant growth, with opportunities to drive development across both established and emerging industries. By addressing growth challenges in lagging sectors and leveraging the strong performance of leading industries, the state can position itself as a dynamic and competitive industrial hub in India.

2.1.2 | Key Macro Trends

Geo-politics driving localisation of manufacturing for critical industries

Significant opportunity to 'Manufacture-for-India' due to geo-political imperatives.

Production to be automated

Modern ways of manufacturing will lead the sector.

Rising disposable income; open to paying premium for quality and authenticity

Specific demand spaces such as branded products, personalised/handmade consumer products emerge as key opportunities.

Climate focus and sustainability will be a way-of-life

Strong focus on eco-friendly manufacturing; New-age climate-based industries to be long-term growth drivers, such as Renewables and Electric Vehicles (EV).

New age learning and life-long learning will be imperative

Industry skilling/reskilling will require a critical pivot due to faster evolving needs of economies.

Factory quality check

2.1.3 | Vision and Macro-Goals for 2047

> Madhya Pradesh as a platform of high value industries in select sectors, targeted at serving the future world

- Integral player to India's manufacturing growth.
- Welcoming world producers and producing for the world.
- Gainful employment opportunities for all.
- Research, innovation and clean energy powered industrialisation.
- Empowering rural industries, MSMEs and entrepreneurs.

To achieve a GSDP of over ₹250 Lakh Cr by 2047, Madhya Pradesh will prioritise high-value manufacturing across select sectors, driving large-scale job creation and cementing its position as a key contributor to India's manufacturing growth. The state's industrial strategy will be the centre of inclusive development, empowering MSMEs, rural industries and entrepreneurs, while championing sustainable, clean energy, research and innovation-led production. This approach will not only enhance Madhya Pradesh's industrial competitiveness but also ensure balanced and equitable growth across the state.

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Exhibit 6: Macro-Goals for Industries

Madhya Pradesh's share in India's industries GVA	Industries' share in Madhya Pradesh's GVA	Industrial employment in Madhya Pradesh
5%	**21-25%**	**1.2 Cr**
3.6% in 2024[1]	21% in 2024[1]	0.6 Cr in 2024[2]

1. DES, GoMP and MoSPI, India; 2. Total Population of 2024 (from MoHFW projections of population from 2011-36) * LFPR * (100-Unempoyment rate) * Proportion of Employment by Industries from PLFS 2022-23.

Turbine assembly

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
No. of industrial parks	122	160+	250+
Total industrial area (In acres)	45,000	60,000	1.2 Lakh
No. of smart industrial townships	-	2	5-10
No. of MMLPs	-	2	5
No. of inland container depots	7	10	15
No. of Gati Shakti cargo terminals	-	15	20
No. of business-related services integrated with single window system	54	200+	400+
Days required to start a business (from application to consent to establishment)	30	15	5
No. of registered MSME units	11.75 Lakh	19 Lakh+	25 Lakh+
Credit to MSMEs	₹0.99 Lakh Cr	₹1.6 Lakh Cr+	₹8 Lakh Cr+
No. of recognised startups	4,800	10,000+	50,000+
No. of incubation centres	71	120+	200
Women-owned MSMEs	1.76 Lakh	2 Lakh+	3 Lakh+
No. of industrial parks/areas in rural/tribal areas	3	5	20

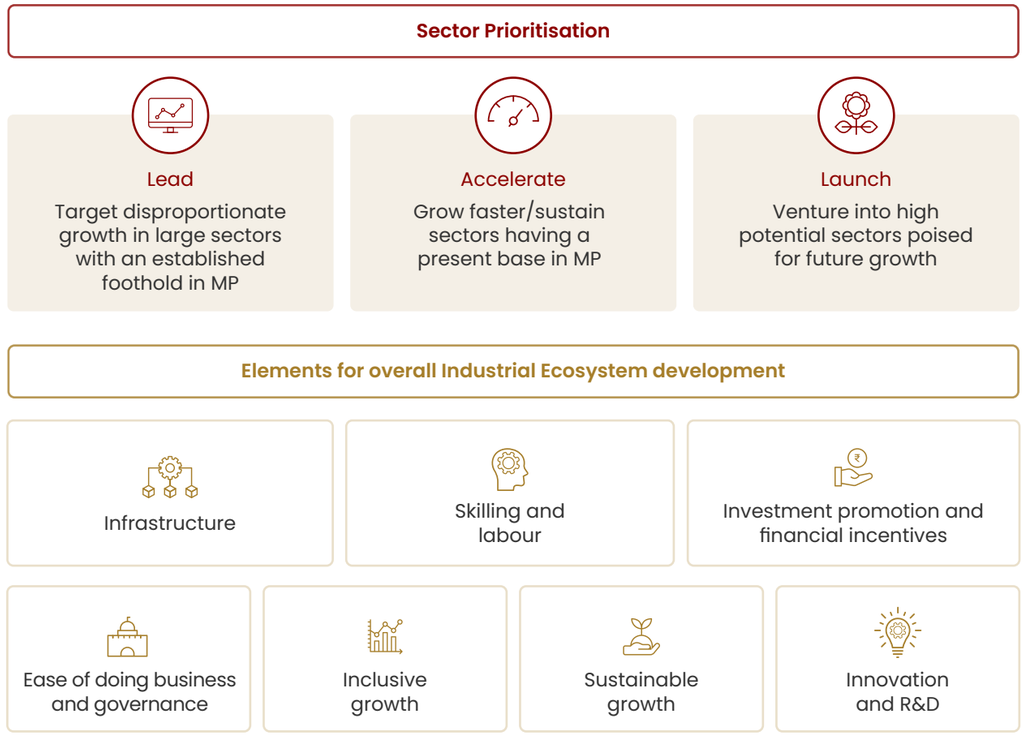
Source: Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP.

01 1.1 1.2 1.3 02 2.1 2.2 2.3 03 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 04 4.1 4.2 4.3 05 5.1 5.2 Sustainable Industrial Growth

2.1.4 | Vision Drivers

A holistic strategy focusing on both sectoral prioritisation and overall industrial ecosystem development will be key to achieving Madhya Pradesh's vision.

Exhibit 7: Vision Drivers



Sector Prioritisation and Major Focus Sectors

Madhya Pradesh will adopt a 3-pronged strategy—Lead, Accelerate and Launch to drive sectoral growth by prioritising 17 sectors. (Refer to Exhibit 8 : three pronged strategy to drive sectoral growth, page 26).

Lead
The state will undertake targeted efforts and drive investments in these large sectors, where it already has a strong foothold, to assume a position of national leadership.

Accelerate
The state will aim to grow faster/sustain momentum in sectors having a present base.

Launch
The state will venture into high potential sectors poised for future growth, which will become long-term economic drivers.

These sectors have been identified and classified based on 2 key dimensions viz. Industry Attractiveness and Madhya Pradesh's Current Scenario & Right to Win.

Under Industry Attractiveness, the potential size of the sector, growth potential, scalability, alignment with macro-trends and likely economic impact[2] were evaluated.

By adopting this sectoral prioritisation strategy, Madhya Pradesh aims to drive a balanced industrial growth that strengthens traditional industries and nurtures high-potential, futuristic sectors. This approach leverages the state's inherent strengths, starting point and resource advantages, to unlock industrial growth, create employment opportunities and position Madhya Pradesh as a competitive industrial powerhouse in priority sectors in national and global markets.

Exhibit 8: Three Pronged Strategy to Drive Sectoral Growth

2. Job creation potential, GDP multiplier, export potential, etc.

There are 29 sub-sectoral focus areas across 17 priority sectors that have been identified to drive focused and high-impact industrial growth.

These major focus sectors have been strategically chosen to leverage the state's strengths and starting point, capitalise on high-growth, value-added opportunities and promote inclusive development of rural and cottage Industries and MSMEs.

Exhibit 9: Major Focus Sectors in 'Lead' Sectors

Sector	Major Focus Sectors/Continued Thrust
Food and Beverage Processing	1 National leader in Ready-to-eat/Ready-to-cook (RTE/RTC), healthy and organic food categories
	2 Exporter of nutraceuticals, functional foods and dietary supplements
	3 Manufacturing of mass-market staples and packaged foods including oils, juices and pulses.
Textiles and Apparels	4 Manufacturing of domestic and export-oriented high value apparel
	5 Technical textiles manufacturing: Sportstech, Meditech, Agritech, Buildtech
	6 High-value handmade and eco-friendly fashion (bamboo, hemp, banana-based)
Pharmaceuticals	7 Top player in mid-value pharma manufacturing: Bulk drugs/ low-cost APIs
	8 Advanced Pharma SEZs: Complex generics, speciality formulations, vaccine manufacturing
	9 Premier hub for herbal and phyto pharma manufacturing, including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha medicines
Non-metallic Mineral Products	10 Cement production hub of central India
	11 Manufacturing of high value export-oriented stone products (Sandstone, Marble, Granite)
Auto and Auto-components	12 Electric Vehicles (EVs)—specific components and EV assembly
Mining and Metals	13 Continued thrust on new mineral blocks across Copper-ore, Manganese-ore, Rock Phosphate, Limestone and focus on deep-earth exploration for rare and critical minerals

Exhibit 10: Accelerate | Major Focus Sectors for 5 Sectors

Sector	Major Focus Sectors/Continued Thrust
Capital Goods	14 Manufacturing of renewable energy equipment (solar panels and inverters.)
	15 Manufacturing of agriculture, textile and food processing machinery
Aerospace and Defence	16 High-end Aerospace and Defence (A&D) manufacturing: autonomous aerial systems, smart ammunitions, next-gen armored vehicles, advanced explosives and modern cartridge systems
Electrical Equipment	17 Leader in manufacturing of transformers, motors, switchgear, cables and connectors
Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	18 Manufacturing of value-added products like ethylene, propylene and other derivatives
Rubber and Plastic	19 Hub for traditional plastic and plastic products including plastic toys
	20 Manufacturing of biodegradable plastics

Exhibit 11: Launch | Major Focus Sectors for 6 Sectors

Sector	Major Focus Sectors/Continued Thrust
Electronics and Electronics Components	21 Medical devices manufacturing
	22 Telecom equipment manufacturing
Personal Care and Cosmetics	23 Global brands in 'nature-only' skin and home care products
Paper and Packaging	24 MSME-focused manufacturing of bio-degradable packaging (tendu and bamboo based)
Furniture and Other Wooden Products	25 Manufacturing of wooden toys (MSME-focused)
	26 Exporter of handcrafted and artisanal furniture
Alternate Fuels	27 Leading player in Ethanol, Bio-fuel and Compressed Biogas (CBG)
	28 Green Hydrogen manufacturing
Gems and Jewellery	29 High value export-oriented jewellery manufacturing

2.1.5 | Strategy Deep-dives

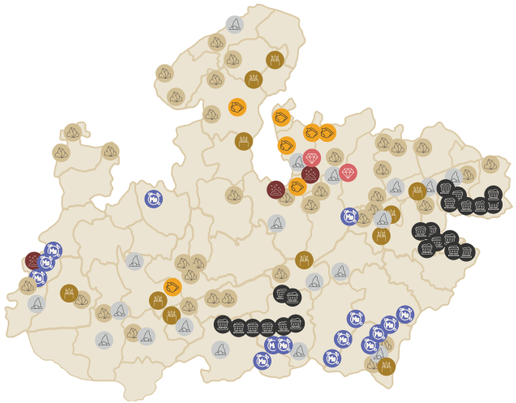
Detailed sectoral interventions have also been identified to drive focused growth of sectors. (Refer to Exhibit 12 & 13: Deep-dive: Mining and Deep-dive: Textiles and Apparels).

Exhibit 12: Deep-Dive | Mining

Madhya Pradesh's Current Scenario[1]

~2.5%	20	383	73
Contribution of mining to MP's GDP	20 major minerals mined in MP	Operational mines in MP	Number of blocks under exploration

A glimpse of geographical distribution and inventories[1]



Coal
Copper
Diamond
Dolomite
Limestone
Manganese
Pyrophyllite
Rock Phosphate

National Rank in Production

1. Copper-Ore, Manganese-Ore, Diamond
2. Rock phosphate
3. Limestone
4. Coal

Focus areas

- Exploration of 1,000 mining blocks
- Auction of 1,000 mining blocks[2]
- ₹10,000 Cr from production of petroleum and natural gas
- Investment target of ₹1,00,000 Cr in sectors like ferroalloys, iron and steel, rock phosphate, etc.
- Critical and deep-seated minerals production and beneficiation

Key interventions for sectoral growth

Exploration	Mining Operations	Sustainability	Technology	Infrastructure
• Increase exploration capacity by partnering with Geological Survey of India (GSI) and global private entities • Set up additional exploration labs and field offices in key regions • Focus on deep-earth exploration to unlock rare and critical minerals	• Precision mining techniques including drone-based surveys, AI-driven ore targeting • Adoption of real-time fleet management and smart warehousing systems • Mineral blending facilities for higher grade products • Custom alloy production units for specialised alloys from manganese and iron	• Renewable Energy (RE) transition of all mining operations • Advanced wastewater treatment plants • Repurpose mined-out lands into eco industrial parks and carbon sequestration zones • Green restoration projects on reclaimed lands	• 100% digitalisation of mineral administration • Enhancement of E-auction system • Implementation of E-check gate • Digital twin (virtual mining) for real-time simulation • Leverage robotics for transportation and waste management	• Mineral corridors connecting mining hubs to processing and export hubs • Conveyor-based systems for efficient intra-site ore movement • Smart mining townships

1. Mining Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 2. The auctioned mining blocks will consist of a combination of pre-explored and newly explored blocks.

Exhibit 13: Deep-Dive | Textiles

Madhya Pradesh's Current Scenario[1]

Home to several traditional textiles including Chanderi, Maheshwari, etc.

MP does well in the textile segment, significant opportunity to move up the value chain

Share in MP's manufacturing GVA[2]	12.1%	1%
Share in India's manufacturing GVA[2]	6%	0.7%

Intermediate (textiles) — Final prodcuts

Yarn → Grey fabric → Finished fabric → Apparels and garments

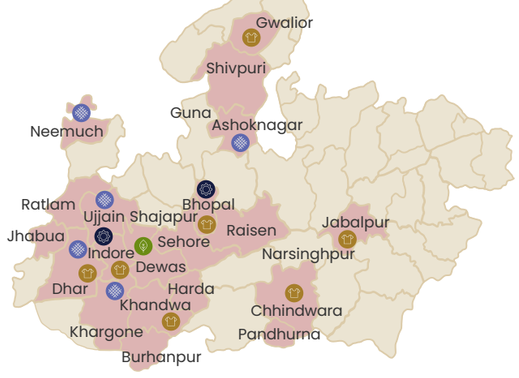
Textiles and apparels a priority sector for the state

6th	38%	60+
MP's rank in India cotton production	India's organic cotton produced in MP with a CAGR of 60% between 2018-19 to 2020-21	Large textile mills, thousands of looms and millions of spindles

Focus area

- Domestic and export-oriented high value apparels and garments
- Technical textiles including sportstech, meditech, agritech, buildtech
- High-value handmade and eco-friendly fashion (bamboo, hemp, banana based)

Regional view



- Major textile districts
- Textile and garment parks (including current and proposed)
- Traditional textile export hub
- Technical textiles
- Sustainable fashion

Key interventions for sectoral growth

Infrastructure

- Establish multiple large mega-textile parks in addition to upcoming PM Mitra park in Dhar
- Develop integrated hemp/bamboo processing zone for production of sustainable fashion

Investor outreach

- Dedicated campaigns to attract the largest players/ promote capacity expansion for increasing anchor investor footprint

Skilled talent

- State-funded cluster-based skilling programmes, specifically in new-age textiles categories including technical textiles and sustainable fashion production

Marketing and promotion

- "MP bamboo and hemp based fashion" label to be promoted at the global trade
- Establish on-site certification and testing facilities
- Identify target export zones and launch customised zonal marketing campaigns

Policy interventions

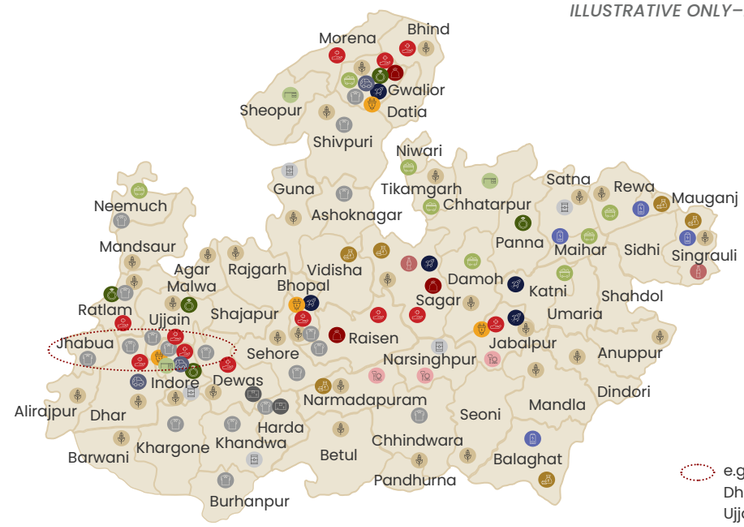
- Flexible incentives for textiles and garment sector (capital subsidy, state turnover-linked incentive, SGST reimbursement)

1. Invest MP website; 2. Annual Survey of Industries (2021-22).

In order to ensure balanced regional development across all key regions, a district or cluster-based approach will be leveraged in order to drive growth of prioritised sectors.

Exhibit 14: District or Cluster–Based Approach for Development of Priority Sectors Across the State

ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY–MAP NOT TO SCALE



e.g., Cluster 1 for textiles: Dhar, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Jhabua

Food and beverage processing

Cluster 1: Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Barwani
Cluster 2: Jabalpur, Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur
Cluster 3: Chhindwaara, Narmadapuram, Betul, Seoni
Cluster 4: Bhopal and Sehore
Cluster 5: Bhind, Shivpuri, Gwalior
Cluster 6: Ratlam, Agar Malwa, Guna, Rajgarh
Others: Ujjain, Sagar, Rewa, Satna, Singrauli, Damoh, Mandsaur, Alirajpur, Tikamgarh

Capital goods

Cluster 1: Rewa and Singrauli
Cluster 2: Sagar and Vidisha
Others: Narmadapuram, Balaghat

Aerospace and defence

Cluster 1: Jabalpur and Katni
Others: Gwalior, Bhopal and Sagar

Electrical equipment

Balaghat, Singrauli, Rewa, Satna

Electronics manufacturing

Jabalpur, Indore and Bhopal

Packaging — Cluster 1: Harda and Dewas

Plastic — Raisen, Gwalior, Sagar

Gems and Jewellery — Panna, Ratlam, Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain

Non-metallic mineral products

Cluster 1: Satna, Katni, Rewa
Others: Gwalior, Neemuch, Niwari, Tikamgarh, Damoh

Coke and refined petroleum products

Sagar and Singrauli

Textiles

Cluster 1: Dhar, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Jhabua
Cluster 2: Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen
Cluster 3: Gwalior, Shivpuri, Ashoknagar
Cluster 4: Khargone, Khandwa, Neemuch
Others: Burhanpur, Chhindwaara, Ratlam

Auto and auto components

Cluster 1: Indore and Dhar | Others: Gwalior

Pharmaceuticals

Cluster 1: Dhar, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain
Cluster 2: Gwalior, Morena and Bhind
Cluster 3: Sagar, Bhopal and Raisen
Others: Jabalpur, Ratlam

Personal care and cosmetics

Cluster 1: Narmadapuram, Narsinghpur and Jabalpur

Furniture and wooden products

Indore, Chhatarpur, Sheopur

Alternative fuel

Guna, Indore, Narsinghpur, Khandwa, Satna

Elements for Overall Industrial Ecosystem Development

While sectoral prioritisation sets direction, a thriving industrial ecosystem is the backbone of sustained industrial growth. A strong ecosystem ensures that industries in the state can scale efficiently, attract investments and remain competitive globally.

For development of industrial ecosystem in the state, 7 key elements have been identified:

Infrastructure

Development of world-class physical and social infrastructure enhancing industrial efficiency.

Skilling and labour

Creating an Industry-ready workforce and enabling favourable labour interventions that foster productivity, flexibility and workforce welfare.

Ease of doing business and governance

Simplifying business regulations,ensuring transparent policy execution and implementing timely reforms to create a seamless and investor-friendly environment.

Investment promotion and financial incentives

Offering competitive incentives, proactive investor outreach and financial support mechanisms to attract investments across key sectors.

Inclusive growth

Driving balanced regional development with a strong focus on MSMEs and rural industries to ensure equitable industrialisation and widespread economic participation.

Sustainable growth

Promoting green energy adoption, circular economy practices and responsible resource utilisation to drive long-term, environmentally-conscious industrial expansion.

Innovation and R&D

Creating a modern R&D and Innovation ecosystem with a strong startup thrust.

A total of 46 high impact interventions are identified across 7 elements to drive the growth of the industrial ecosystem in the state (Detailed in the roadmap 2.1.6).

01 1.1 1.2 1.3 02 2.1 2.2 2.3 03 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 04 4.1 4.2 4.3 05 5.1 5.2 Sustainable Industrial Growth

2.1.6 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
Sustainable Industrial Acceleration		
Infrastructure		
1 Develop new multi-product industrial areas: » 35 by 2029 » Total 100 by 2047	✓	✓
2 Develop industrial zones and investment regions along expressways and national corridors. (e.g. Delhi-Mumbai, Varanasi-Mumbai, Chambal expressway; DMIC, DNIC, VMIC)	✓	✓
3 Develop plug-and-play facilities with pre-built sheds and modular customisable layouts in existing and new Industrial Areas & Parks.	✓	✓
4 Develop worker dormitories, women hostels and related social infrastructure in proximity to all major industrial areas.	✓	✓
5 Develop Smart Industrial townships in key industrial corridors: » 2 new townships by 2029 » Total 7 new industrial townships by 2047	✓	✓
6 Set up Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to improve cost-competitiveness, especially for rural and cottage industries. » 20 CFCs by 2029	✓	
7 Develop Export oriented SEZs (Special Economic Zones) through FDI promotion.	✓	✓
8 Develop Gati Shakti Cargo terminals and Inland container depots (ICDs) in collaboration with GOI. » 10 new cargo terminals and ICDs 2029 » Total 20 new cargo terminals and ICDs by 2047	✓	✓

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
9	Enhance overall connectivity and logistics infrastructure, including new airports, MMLPs, ICDs, etc. (Refer Exhibit 26).		
10	Develop and maintain Land bank database, and allocation of Land through a single window robust online system.	✓	✓
	Skilling		
11	Drive Industry - Academic linkages through instruments such as ITI Adoption by Industries, tailor made skilling programs and Flexi MoU scheme.	✓	✓
12	Provide incentives to Industries which commit towards Workforce Skilling initiatives.	✓	✓
13	Conduct a state-wide Skill Census for targeted interventions.	✓	✓
14	Establish state-of-the-art Skill Development Centres in proximity to major industrial clusters. » 1 new Skill Development Centre by 2029 » 10 new Skill Development Centre by 2047	✓	✓
	EODB and Governance		
15	Ensure 100% paperless delivery of all G2B services via a single online window.	✓	✓
16	Ensure 100% adherence to service delivery (approval) timelines with provision of deemed approvals.	✓	✓
17	Set up investment and business facilitation desk for fast-track resolution of grievances. (US, Japan, Dubai, UK etc.)	✓	✓
18	Build periodic feedback mechanism from business owners and investors.	✓	✓
19	Having a centralised business friendly inspection system and ensuring 100% timely issuance of inspection reports.	✓	✓
	Investment Promotion and Financial Incentives		
20	Develop tailored investment promotion / incentive packages for focused sectors with flexible incentive structure (Capital Subsidy, Production/Turnover-linked incentives, SGST reimbursement, etc.).	✓	✓
21	Set up systems for digital tracking and follow up of investment proposals post global summits, to drive them to on ground final investments.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
	Inclusivity- MSME		
22	Set up of Enterprise Support Centres offering exports facilitation, incubation and support. » 55 by 2029	✓	
23	Drive formalisation of MSME (with GST registration, Udyog Aadhaar) to make financing accessible.	✓	
24	Organise district-level training programmes on advanced digital platforms such as ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce) to promote small business and startups.	✓	✓
25	Promote MSME Champions through targeted programme for environmental compliance and ZED certification.	✓	✓
26	Launch a state-wide young enterpreneur/ startups mentorship programme in collaboration with industry leaders.	✓	✓
27	Assist MSMEs in expanding their market reach through trade shows and expos.	✓	✓
28	Increase MSME participation on digital lending platforms (e.g. TREDs, Sahay) to enhance access to credit and working capital.	✓	
29	Utilise the RAMP scheme to develop a portal at the state level as a comprehensive digital platform to support MSMEs.	✓	
30	Organise district-level training programmes on futuristic technologies (Industry 4.0, Technology Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, IoT- led manufacturing, etc.).	✓	✓
	Inclusivity- Rural and Women		
31	Incentivise women participation in the workforce.	✓	✓
32	Promote Industrialisation of Rural areas through Cluster based approach and tiered financial incentives.	✓	✓
33	Develop dedicated industrial areas in rural and tribal regions. » 20 by 2029	✓	
34	Develop women-centric facilities (dedicated housing, childcare, etc.) across key industrial areas.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
35	Dedicated Skill Centres for specific focus on work opportunities in rural and tribal areas(as spokes to major skilling hubs).	✓	
36	Establish at least one Industry/MSME unit in all 313 development blocks in the state.		✓
Sustainability			
37	Launch a 'State Circular Economy Programme' transforming waste-heavy industries into zero-waste ecosystems (e.g., Renewable Energy transition of all mining operations).	✓	
38	Introduce sustainability-linked incentives (e.g., Incentive based on GreenCo sustainability performance ratings).		✓
39	Developing dense forests around Industrial areas.	✓	✓
40	Establish Green Industrial Zones/Eco-industrial parks integrating energy efficiency, green mobility and waste management.		✓
Innovation and R&D			
41	Augment R&D grants and Innovation Funds.	✓	✓
42	Set up laboratories, COEs and incubation centres in proximity to key manufacturing clusters and revitalise by defining KPIs, facilitating private sector partnership, etc.	✓	
43	Introduce Research-Linked Incentives (RLI) to boost research and innovation in priority sectors.	✓	
44	Encourage R&D collaborations between universities and local industries for research commercialisation.	✓	
45	Establish a State-level Research Fund to provide funding and incentives for research & consultancy projects and to catalyze high-impact partnerships.		✓
46	Direct the Fund to priority sectors in Madhya Pradesh: pharmaceuticals, non-metallic minerals, and automotive (auto & auto components).		✓

02

A High-Performing Economy by 2047

2.2
Next-Gen Agriculture and Allied Sectors

2.2.1 | Current Scenario

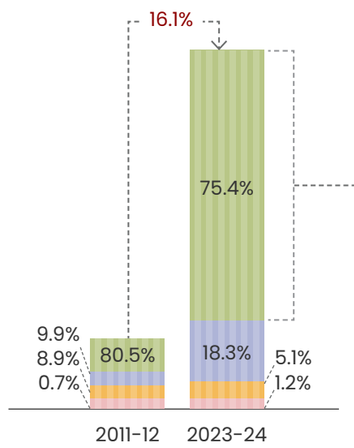
Madhya Pradesh stands out as a powerhouse in India's agriculture and allied sectors, leveraging 11 diverse agro-ecological zones to support the cultivation of a wide range of crops. Given these ecological strengths, it has become the country's largest producer of pulses, spices and tomatoes, as well as a leading producer of oilseeds and soybeans. Over the past decade, these sectors have been a major driver of Madhya Pradesh's economic growth, employing 56%[1] of its workforce and posting an impressive 16.1%[2] growth over the last 12 years, which is 1.6 times higher than the national average. Today, agriculture and allied activities contribute 43%[3] of the state's overall GVA, underscoring their central role in Madhya Pradesh's economic progress.

Exhibit 15: Madhya Pradesh's Growth in Agriculture and Allied Sectors

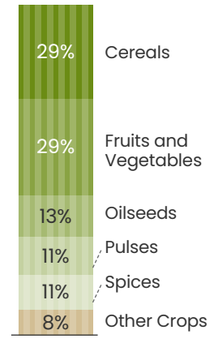
Split of agriculture and Allied GSVA[1]

GSVA AT CURRENT PRICES

	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and logging	Fishing and aquaculture
MP CAGR (2011-12 to 2023-24)	15.5%	22.2%	10.8%	21.6%
India[6] CAGR (2011-12 to 2022-23)	8.8%	13.8%	9.1%	15.3%



MP Split of Crops[2]



Productivity (Tons per hectare)[3]

	MP	India[6]
Rice	2.2	2.8
Wheat	3.5	3.5
Coarse Cereals	2.9	2.3
Fruits[7]	21	15
Vegetables[7]	19	19
Oilseeds	1.1	1.3
Pulses	1.2	0.9

0.9 5.5 **Total GVA** (₹ Lakh Cr at current prices)

Cropping intensity[4] of MP at 172%[5] (amongst top in country—India average of 150%)

1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments & India, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation;
2. Statistical report on value of output from Agriculture and Allied sectors (2022-23), Ministry of Statistic & Programme Implementation;
3. Ministry of agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India (3rd advance estimates 2022-23; For Wheat–2021-22);
4. Cropping intensity = Total cropped area/Cultivable land–Indicating how intensely the land available has been used for cultivation;
5. Press release by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, 2024; 6. India CAGR for Agri & Allied subsectors only available till 22-23;
7. Horticultural Statistics at a Glance, National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

1. PLFS-2022-23; 2. At current prices; 3. Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments & India, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

These achievements stem from strong input resources and high production capacity, reflected in its cropping intensity of 172%[4], which is 1.4 times the national average. Alongside crop cultivation, the state is actively diversifying to its allied sector, evidenced by a 1.5-2x increase in the share of livestock, fishing and aquaculture in Gross Value Added (GVA).

Despite these achievements, the state continues to face challenges in ensuring higher incomes for its farmers. The average monthly agricultural household income in Madhya Pradesh is around ₹8,300[5]—lower than the national average of ₹10,200[5]—highlighting the need for meaningful interventions. A key focus lies in strengthening the allied sectors, which hold immense potential but currently lag in their contribution. By introducing reforms that prioritise the cultivation of high-value crops, particularly in horticulture and by maximising productivity across both crops and allied produce, Madhya Pradesh can unlock higher value realisation for its agricultural output. Such targeted efforts will help bridge the income gap and ensure more inclusive, sustainable growth for the state's farming population.

4. Press release by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, 2024; 5. Press release by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers welfare-GoI, 2022.

2.2.2 | Vision for 2047 and Macro Goals

> Madhya Pradesh as a land of prosperous farmers, powering India's self-sufficiency in nutrition

- State with prosperous farmers having a wide range of livelihood opportunities across agriculture and allied sectors.
- 'Madhya Pradesh's products' synonymous with quality and 'self-sufficiency' in nutritious food.
- Leading global exporter and world-class processing centre for high-grade products.
- India's leading state in next-gen digital ecosystem in agriculture and allied sectors.
- Champion for climate resilience and sustainable practices.

This vision has been translated into specific and measurable goals to track progress

Exhibit 16: Macro Goals for Agriculture and Allied Sectors in 2047

MP's share in India's agriculture and allied GVA	MP's rank in agriculture exports	% of area under organic/ natural farming
18%	**Top 3**	**25%**
12% today[1]	14th today[2]	4.9% today[3]

1. DES 2023-24, GoMP, MoSPI 2024; 2. Agri exchange-APEDA 2024; 3. Department data (as of 2024).

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Post harvest loss (%)[2]	22%	18%	5%
Yield of horticulture (MT/Ha)[3]	15 (2023)	16	22.5
Share of India's total horticulture exports (%)[4]	2% (2023)	2.5%	5%
Total fish production (000's MT)[5]	342 (2023)	575	1000
GVA share of dairy and livestock crops in total India's agriculture and allied sector (%)[6]	18.3% (2023)	20%	25%
Share of India's dairy exports (%)[7]	16.26% (2019)	20%	30%
Total milk production (MMT)[8]	21.3 (2024)	26.62	40.00
Milk productivity yield (average milk per cattle-kg/day)[9]	8.5 (2023)	10	12
Total bamboo production (NT)[10]	26,000	26,000	40,000

1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics of India; MoSPI 2023-24; 2. Agriculture statistics at a glance by GOI–2023; 3. Horticulture statistics at a glance by GOI–2021; 4. Horticulture statistics at a glance by GOI–2021; 5. Handbook Fisheries Statistics; 6. MoSPI 2023-24; 7. Basic Animal Husbandry statistic by GOI–2023; 8. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)-Website; 9. Basic Animal Husbandry statistic by GOI–2023; 10. Data from respective departments - Oct 2024, GoMP.

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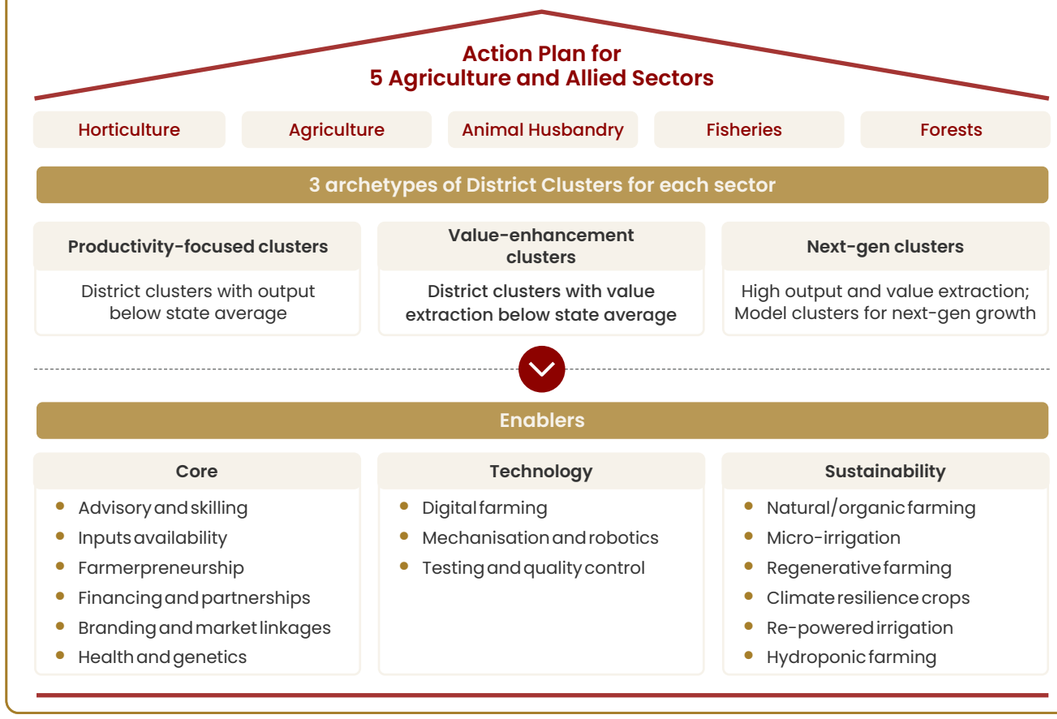
2.2.3 | Vision Drivers

Exhibit 17: Vision Strategy based on Cluster-Based Action Plan along with Key Enablers



The state's comprehensive vision framework encompasses every segment of the agriculture and allied sectors, with the ultimate goal of achieving a transformative '2047 Vision'. A core element of this framework is a cluster-based approach structured around 3 archetypes:

Productivity-focus clusters

Districts with below state-average productivity will be supported with initiatives like enhancing supply of inputs and mechanisation equipment through integrated facilities.

Value-enhancement clusters

These are districts with relatively higher productivity but lower revenue realisation. Initiatives like multi-purpose crop handling zones have been planned for these clusters These zones will be equipped to support processing, packaging, storage, and export of agriculture and allied sectors' produce.

Next-gen clusters

High-performing districts that excel both in output and value realisation would serve as model clusters for exponential growth. To continue their momentum, advanced technologies like GPS sowing and drone-based pesticide application will be deployed in these clusters.

To operationalise this clustered approach, the state envisions two tiers of interventions:

Cluster-level interventions

Applied holistically across the cluster, with a horizontal approach covering various crops in that cluster.

Crop-level interventions

Tailored to specific crops within a cluster, incorporating both the characteristics of the archetype and the unique requirements of each crop.

To ensure effective implementation of the interventions defined by the framework, a set of statewide enablers will be deployed across all cluster archetypes. These enablers are categorised into 3 key areas:

Core enablers

Lay the foundation for thriving agriculture and allied sectors by offering up-to-date advisory and skilling, timely inputs and robust financing. Fostering farmerpreneurship and strengthening branding & market linkages for higher income gain and profitability. Finally, improvements in health and genetics ensure resilient, high-yield produce that meets evolving consumer demands.

Technology enablers

Transform conventional practices through digital farming, mechanisation & robotics and data-driven insights that optimise resources and reduce labour costs. Rigorous testing and quality control will further safeguard food safety, meet export standards and build consumer trust.

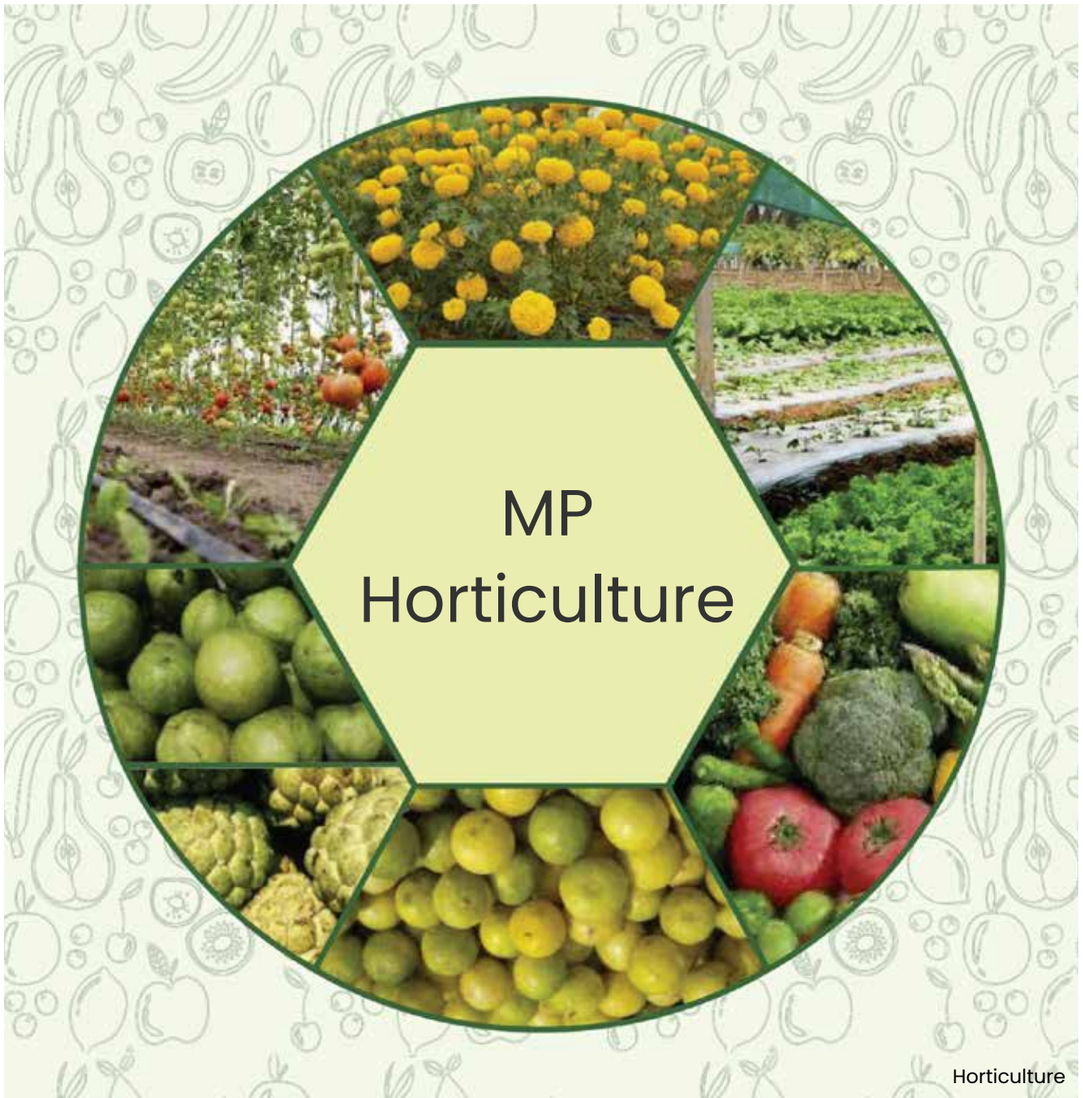
Sustainability enablers

Adopting organic, regenerative methods and climate-resilient species to safeguard yields while preserving ecosystems. Efficient irrigation and renewable power solutions reduce costs and lower carbon footprints across fisheries, forests and farms. Together, these strategies ensure the long-term viability of remove allied sectors by preserving natural resources and enhancing biodiversity.

2.2.4 | Strategy Deep-dives

Sectoral Deep-Dive 1: Horticulture

Horticulture currently accounts for 35%[6] of the total crops grown in Madhya Pradesh, with fruit and vegetable productivity already surpassing the national average. Over the past 11 years, the area under horticulture has expanded threefold[7], yet the state still lags in terms of horticulture's share of net sown area with best-in-class states (13% in Madhya Pradesh)[8]. This sector will hold tremendous potential to drive the production of high-value crops. In order to modernise horticulture, archetype specific interventions are identified and further drilled down towards crop-specific interventions within the cluster. Some examples are given in this section:



6. Data from Madhya Pradesh Horticulture Dept; 7. Dept of Horticulture-2022 and 2011 data comparison; 8. National Horticulture Board, 2019.

The illustration below focuses on value enhancement as an archetype. The Gwalior-Shivpuri cluster becomes an example, contributing to the state's highest tomato output. Major interventions revolve around boosting exports and creating multi-purpose crop handling zones with world-class processing capabilities.

Figure 2.2.A: Illustrative Value Enhancement Archetype: Gwalior–Shivpuri Cluster

Major Crops in the Cluster

% of total production volume in the cluster

- Tomato 20%
- Potato 12%
- Onion 7%
- Pumpkin 6%

Gwalior–Shivpuri Cluster

Interventions

Crop specific

- Multi purpose crop handling zones where processing, packaging, storage, quality control and export of processed variety of fruits and vegetables take place
- Tomato purees to be sold as a major export product
- Potato chips and frozen fries
- Dehydrated onion flakes and powder

Cross cutting

- Multi-modal connectivity for access to international and domestic markets for export of products
- GI, GAP and organic certification of horticulture products

Tomato Potato Pumpkin Guava Peas Onion

Figure 2.2.B: Tomato

Context

- Highest tomato-producing state
- Tomato contributes 15%[1] of total vegetable production
- 3.25 MT[1] is the total produce of Tomato in the state
- Gwalior-Shivpuri district ideal for tomato cluster in the state

Potential

- Value-added products: 3x higher profit potential from processed products such as pastes, ketchups, sun-dried varieties.

Interventions

- MoUs with private agri-business partners to establish tomato mega food park in Gwalior.
- Creating integrated agro-processing facilities in Shivpuri—automated sorting and grading, processing with sterilisation, packaging facilities and warehousing.
- Registering a trademark of "Madhya Red" for Shivpuri-sourced tomatoes and launching promotional campaigns.
- Developing high-quality seed and nursery development centres as an R&D zone for tomatoes and accessible seed bank for farmers.
- Accessing CDP (Cluster Development Programme) funds to support critical infrastructure, R&D and training; leveraging GOI-backed micro financing.

1. Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP.

The illustration Figure 2.2.C below highlights a region poised for next-gen growth, offering higher output, better productivity and stronger value realisation. It serves as a model cluster. With the highest banana production, interventions focus on next- gen cultivation techniques and establishing CoEs as demonstration farms.

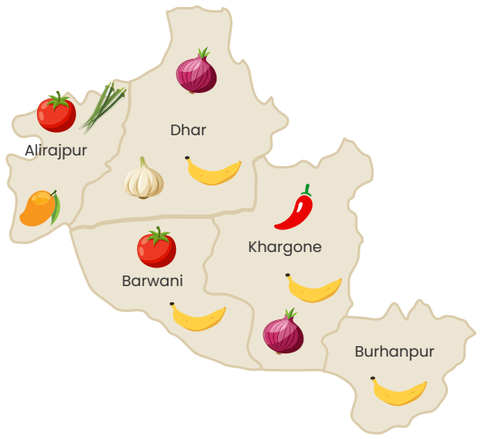
Figure 2.2.C: Illustrative Next-Gen Archetype: Dhar–Burhanpur Cluster

Major Crops in the Cluster

% of total production volume in the cluster

- Banana 44%
- Onion 8%
- Tomato 6%
- Red Chilli 5%

Dhar–Burhanpur Cluster



Interventions

Crop specific

- Next-gen infrastructure for advanced cultivation techniques
- Banana: Mechanised cableways to transport bunches
- Onion: Optical sorting and grading on basis of physical qualities of the crop
- Chillies: Smart drying techniques with solar or radiation-assisted microwave-vacuum drying

Cross cutting

- Establishing biotechnology CoE in partnership with academia, pvt. sector and FPOs for high-quality seeds and planting material
- Infrastructure for direct connectivity between farms and market

Mango, Garlic, Ladyfinger, Tomato, Onion, Banana, Red Chilli

Figure 2.2.D: Banana

Context

- 7th highest banana-producing state[1]
- Banana plantation in region is highly dense –91%[1] higher than India's average
- 1.9 MT[2] of total produce of banana in the state
- More than 75% bananas grown in Burhanpur

Potential

- Madhya Pradesh has potential to grow high value banana varieties
- Madhya Pradesh has potential to set up export linkages and infrastructure for export-quality bananas

Crop-specific Interventions

- Developing Gamma radiation infrastructure in selective food parks to enhance shelf life.
- Developing large-scale PCCs (Primary Collection Centres) accessible for private players such as BigBasket, Blinkit and Zepto.
- Facilitating direct FPO-market linkages between major FPOs and mandis in nearby districts and states.
- Setting up banana processing and chips manufacturing centres at Dewas for high-value realisation.
- Developing mechanised post harvest and by-product processing centres for additional income and 100% utilisation of the fruit.

1. Press release by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, 2023; 2. Agriculture Department, GoMP as of Oct 2024.

Sectoral Deep Dive 2: Agriculture

Agriculture makes up 65%[9] of Madhya Pradesh's total crop production, supported by a 1.4x increase in net irrigated area from 2014 to 2023[10]. While yields for crops like cereals and oilseeds are already at par with, or surpass, the national average, the state's focus now lies in boosting processing capacity and unlocking export potential to accelerate growth in this sector.

In order to modernise the sector, archetype-specific interventions are identified and further drilled down towards crop-specific interventions within the cluster. Some examples are given below:

> The illustration below highlights a region dedicated to productivity enhancement, aiming to improve mechanisation equipment accessibility and broaden the adoption of crop rotation and polyculture trials.

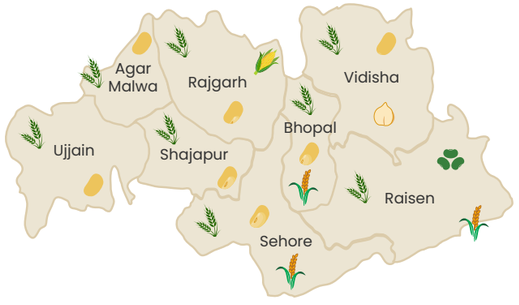
Figure 2.2.E: Illustrative Productivity Archetype: Central MP Cluster

Major Crops in the Cluster

% of total production volume in the cluster

Wheat	51%	Soybean	15%
Paddy	9%	Chickpea	3%

Central MP Cluster



Initiatives

Cross cutting interventions

- Integrated facilities to lease or buy mechanisation equipment:
  - » Combine harvesters used for reaping, threshing and cleaning in one operation
  - » Seed drills used for planting wheat seeds at correct depth and spacing
  - » Paddy straw chopper and spreader
- Demonstration farms for crop rotation and polyculture trials:
  - » Enhance soil nutrient balance through strategic crop rotation
  - » Maximise resource efficiency—electricity, water and nutrients
  - » Strengthen resilience to extreme weather with diverse agricultural systems

Wheat · Maize · Soybean · Chickpea (Chana) · Green Gram Zaid (Moong) · Paddy

9. Data from respective departments of Government of Madhya Pradesh, and working group, Oct 2024; 10. Revitalising Indian Agriculture and Boosting farmer incomes by Dr Ashok Gulati

Figure 2.2.F: Soybean

Context

- Central MP contributes to 18% of soybean production in the state
- Soybean contributes 7% of total agriculture production[1] in Madhya Pradesh

Potential

- India imports 55-60% of oilseeds demand; consumption expected to pace up due to rising affluence causing dietary preferences
- Recent Union Budget announced a National Mission on Edible Oils to increase production and bring India's imports of oilseeds down to zero by 2035-40

Interventions

- Set up cluster-based seed hubs at block level, high-yield varieties in seed rolling plans, promote large-scale captive plantations and seed gardens.
- Set up rice soybean oil processing infrastructure for blending in other oils, set up testing infrastructure near mandis.
- Incentivise to set up oilseeds mills within range of 50 kms from production zone.
- Improved connectivity to nearby market states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan to emerge as a key supplier.

The illustration Figure 2.2.G below focuses on value enhancement as an archetype for this region. The Gwalior-Morena-Sheopur cluster forms an example, contributing to high bajra and wheat output in the state. Major interventions revolve around agri-finishing hubs for processed products, speciality packaging, E-auction platforms and export zones.

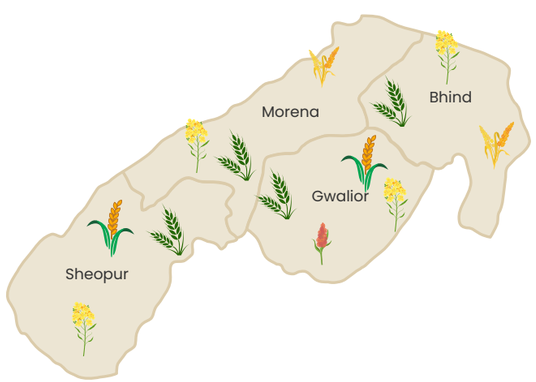
Figure 2.2.G: Illustrative Value Enhancement Archetype: Gwalior–Morena–Sheopur

Major Crops in the Cluster

% of total production volume in the cluster

- Paddy 18%
- Bajra 18%
- Wheat 37%
- Mustard 22%

Gwalior–Morena–Sheopur



Initiatives

Crop specific

- Agri-Finishing Hubs for processed products and speciality packaging and marketing
  - » Bajra: Ready-to-eat meals and packaged snacks
  - » Mustard: Dips and oils
  - » Wheat: Healthy breads and wheat pasta
  - » Paddy: Puffed rice crunch and rice flour

Cross cutting

- E-auction platform exclusive to select staples, where farmers can directly list their graded produce for bidding
- Dedicated agri export zones in convergence with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

Paddy Bajra Wheat Mustard Jowar

Figure 2.2.H: Millets

Context

- India contributes 41%[1] to global millet production and commands 26% of the global millet trade
- Madhya Pradesh contributes 10%[2] of India's millet production
- North Madhya Pradesh is ideal for Millets expansion in the state (which contibutes 77%[3] production of the state)

Interventions

Production of 'super-food' rich packaged products (growing category across the world). Key examples:
Kodo-Kutki: Breakfast cereals, energy bars, etc.
Jowar: Gluten-free range of snacks, raw packaged foods.
Bajra: Ready-to-eat meals, packaged snacks, etc.

Establishing "MP Millets" as a hallmark of nutrition in the global market (on the lines of MP Sharbati Atta).

Introducing millet-based products in Public Distribution System along with paddy

Mandate millet-based snacks in mid-day meals.

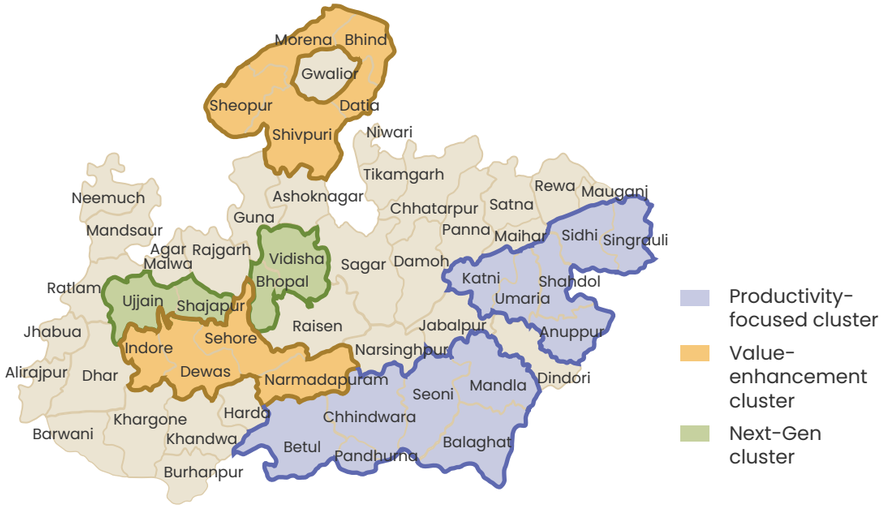
Establishing "Millets café" featuring millet-based dishes in all major districts of MP.

1. Press release by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 2022; 2. Statewise millet production data-APEDA; 3. Data from respective departments of Government of Madhya Pradesh, and working group, Oct 2024.

Sectoral Deep-Dive 3: Animal Husbandry

Madhya Pradesh has seen sustained growth in livestock numbers and doubling of milk production over the last nine years[11]. However, the state still lags behind other states in terms of milk yield. Looking ahead, Madhya Pradesh must unlock its potential in meat and poultry production by increasing exports.

Figure 2.2.I: Animal Husbandry: Clusters Identified across the 3 Archetypes



Productivity focused cluster	Value enhancement cluster	Next-Gen cluster
• Establishment of additional Artificial Insemination Centres for sex sorted semen (Targeting 1,000 female animals per centre) • Breed Multiplication Farms for development of new breeds for high yield and resilience • Incentives for green fodder on agricultural land, vacant government land and non-forest land • Infrastructure development for one vet hospital per 15,000 animals and one vet dispensary per 10,000 animals	• Construction of integrated bulk milk cooling units with processing centres • Launching comprehensive dairy-policy incentives for new plant, plant expansion, cattle feed production and storage; setting up a taskforce for investment facilitation • Establish integrated meat processing hubs: setting up units through PPP mode.	• Export-oriented meat processing clusters with international certification (HACCP, ISO) • Launch Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on Sheep and Goat Rearing/Piggery/Feed and Fodder Development/ Backyard Poultry • Sustainable management of livestock and establishing livestock feeding units

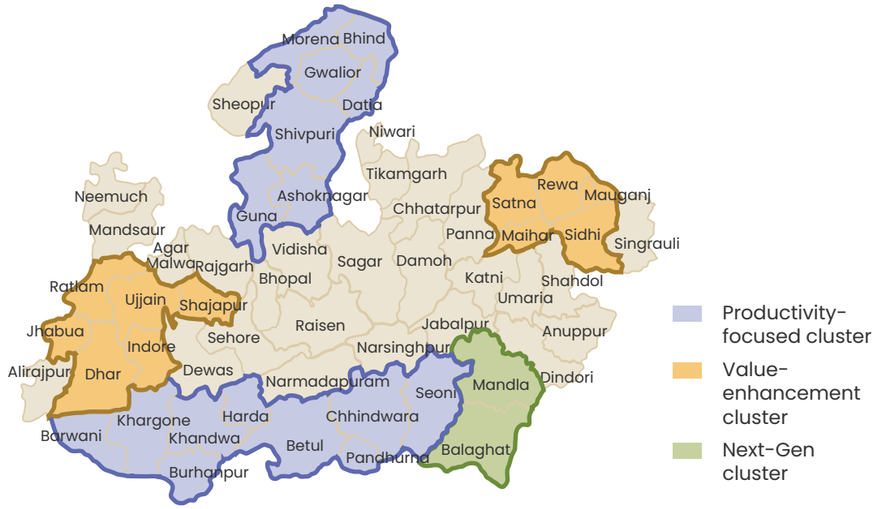
Source: Data from respective departments, and working group, Oct 2024.

11. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)-Website

Sectoral Deep-Dive 4: Fisheries

Madhya Pradesh's fisheries sector has recorded a growth rate 1.4x higher than the national average, with fish production tripling and aquaculture areas expanding by 50%[12] over the last eight years. Despite this notable progress, fisheries still account for a very small share of the state's total agriculture and allied GVA, underscoring a pressing need to boost productivity. States like Uttar Pradesh which has four times higher yield, signify opportunity for Madhya Pradesh to further develop and optimise its fisheries sector[13].

Figure 2.2.J: Fisheries: Clusters Identified across the 3 Archetypes



Productivity focused cluster	Value enhancement cluster	Next-Gen cluster
• Adoption of closed farming practices (eg: cage based, Re-Circulating Aquaculture System, etc.) • Implementing selective breeding policies to enhance the yield of key fish species • Creating brood stock multiplication centres to improve survival rates of rare and high-value species	• Establishing automated processing units equipped with high-tech filleting, de-boning and packaging capabilities • Organising buyer-seller forums to strengthen export linkages • Promote efficient market access and digital commerce platforms, enabling farmers to sell directly to consumers • Provide financial incentives for the development of Nucleus Breeding Centres and facilitate end-to-end value chain financing	• Smart Aquaculture Farms with smart feeding system, IoT-based water quality sensors, AI-powered fish health monitoring system • Create a Centre of Excellence (CoE) under Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya to drive diversification into higher-value fish varieties

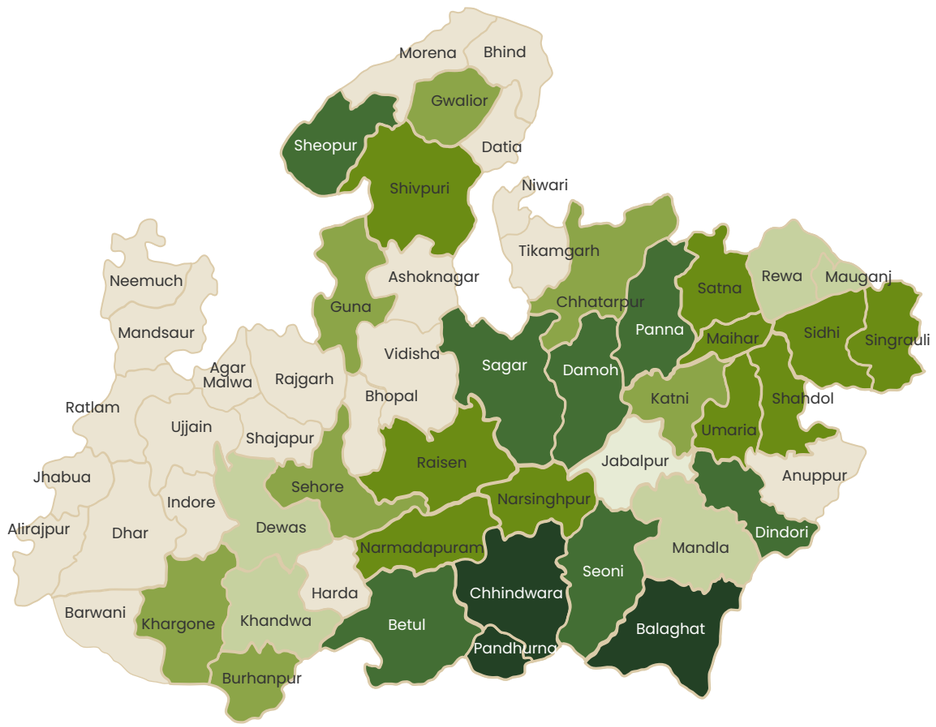
Source: Data from respective departments, and working group, Oct 2024.

12. Handbook of Fisheries Statistics 2024 & 2014; 13. Handbook of Fisheries Statistics 2023 – Department of Fisheries; Handbook 2023.

Sectoral Deep Dive 5: Forest

Forestry in Madhya Pradesh has experienced notable gains, highlighted by strong growth in wood, bamboo and tendu patta sales. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) sales have also climbed by nearly 50%[14] over the last four to five years. Despite this progress, there is ample scope to reorganise MFP units in collaboration with co-operatives and the private sector, extending their focus from forest protection to regeneration through sustainable commercialisation, which can further increase tribal income and revitalise the sector in cooperation with local forest communities.

Figure 2.2.K: Forests: 4 Clusters Identified across the 3 Archetypes



Source: Forest Department

14. MP Economic Survey 23-24

Productivity Focused Cluster

Tendu

- Optimal pruning technique programmes used to stimulate new leaf size and growth
- Availability of organic mulches and compost distribution at input centres to improve soil health

Sal

- Selective thinning policies under government forestry guidelines to alleviate overcrowding
- Establish dedicated seed collection programmes focusing on high-yield Sal specimens

Mahua

- Improved pollinator techniques through controlled environment via private partnerships
- Pest and disease control

Bamboo

- Mandating staggered cutting schedules to allow continuous regeneration and prevent overharvesting
- Setting up nurseries dedicated to producing high-quality bamboo seedlings

Cross Cutting Initiatives

Value Enhancement Cluster

- Product-specific mini processing units of MFPs (honey extraction and bottling, oil extraction from seeds, gum/resin purification)
- Digital market platforms in partnership with existing e-commerce portals for MFPs
- Co-developing MFP-based product lines via collaboration with established organic and fair-trade brands
- Creating international brand as 'MP Organics' for export quality MFPs from MP

Next-Gen Cluster

- State-funded grants for agritech startups to develop drones and other advanced tools aimed at monitoring Minor Forest Produce (MFP), crop health and yield forecasting
- Advanced fire detection systems utilising satellite imagery, infrared cameras and smoke sensors to safeguard MFP areas

2.2.5 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Next-Gen Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Horticulture

47	Establishing integrated facilities to lease/buy input supply and mechanised equipment (uberisation/ on demand services) for horticulture & agriculture.	✓	
48	Build dedicated CoEs to encourage superior farming techniques.	✓	
49	Promote production of high yielding and hybrid seeds.	✓	
50	Mobile & Fixed agriculture Labs for on-site GAP training, soil testing and yield improvement recommendations and promoting organic and natural farming.	✓	
51	Build Export Parks next to Agriculture Clusters to Enable access to international and domestic markets for export of products.	✓	
52	Integrate Quality control and sorting / accreditation centres at large export zones.	✓	
53	GI, GAP and natural/organic certification of horticulture & agriculture products and promote made in Madya Pradesh brand.	✓	✓
54	Build By-product processing plants, utilising waste as a resources (e.g., banana pseudo-stem into fibre, compost or bio-gas).	✓	✓
55	Digital transformation for specific clusters, with interest subventions.	✓	
56	Create Infrastructure for direct connectivity between farm and market: including direct from farm digital capabilities.	✓	
57	Dedicated crop specific horticulture clusters (tomato) with proximity to processing centers to drive value enhancement of the product.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

58	Set up fruits and vegetable clusters (e.g. banana clusters) for improved productivity and value enhancement of the product.	✓	
59	Set up clusters for production and storage of the various flowers and by-products.	✓	
60	Establish biotechnology CoE in partnership with academia, pvt. sector and FPOs for high-quality seeds and planting material.	✓	
61	Develop multi-purpose crop handling zones in every district where processing, packaging, storage and export of fruits and vegetables take place.		✓
62	Building next-gen infrastructure for advanced cultivation techniques (e.g., Polyhouse, Hydroponics and precision farming).		✓

Agriculture

63	Long term support and incentives to farmers to promote transition towards high-yielding agriculture crops.	✓	✓
64	Build demonstration farms for crop rotation and polyculture trials at district levels.	✓	
65	Community irrigation projects (water storage and check dams, etc) to improve water access and management for a group of farmers.	✓	✓
66	Develop AI solutions offering verified content for capacity building, knowledge dissemination etc. to compete globally. E.g. suggestions on weather patterns and drought-tolerant of flood-resistant crop varieties	✓	
67	E-Auction platform exclusive to select staples, where farmers can directly list their graded produce for bidding.	✓	
68	Public-Private R&D partnerships on breeding of pest resistant, drought-tolerant and high yielding seed varieties for Agriculture & Horticulture.	✓	✓
69	Expand pulses clusters for better quality control and processing of the product, for self sufficiency and higher value realisation of the product.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
70	Expand millet cluster to drive towards self sufficiency, as well as value capture through premiumisation and processing of the product (e.g. capturing end use market for ready to eat / cook (RTE/RTC) segments).	✓	
71	Drive targeted improvements in oilseeds cluster for self sufficiency and higher value realisation of the product.	✓	
72	Agri-Finishing hubs for special packaging, marketing and certification programs.	✓	✓
73	Dedicated Agriculture Export zones in convergence with APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority).		✓
74	Rental services for modern mechanisation tools—GPS sowing, drone-based pesticide application and remote sensing devices for real-time field monitoring.	✓	✓
75	Partner with fintech startups to innovate and develop tailored financial products, including crop loans, insurance, and government-supported agricultural schemes.	✓	
76	Strengthen co-operative banks (via technological upgrade) to drive adoption of government credit schemes.	✓	

Animal Husbandry

77	Establish additional Artificial Insemination Centres (Targeting 1,000 females animals per centre).	✓	
78	Best-in-class Breed Multiplication Farms for development and breeding of new breeds with high growth, yield and adaptability.	✓	
79	Encourage farmers for production of green fodder on agricultural land, vacant government land and non-forest land.	✓	✓
80	Construct Bulk Milk Cooling Units (BMCU).	✓	
81	Launch comprehensive dairy-policy incentives for new plant, plant expansion, cattle feed production and storage.	✓	
82	Set up a taskforce for investment facilitation in animal husbandry sector.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
83	Enhance dairy processing ecosystem to capture growing 'Village Adoption & Development Program' (VADP) market.	✓	
84	Build systematic poultry clusters for higher egg production.	✓	
85	Promote sustainable practices for high-quality livestock feed.	✓	✓
86	Set up infrastructure and workforce to monitor livestock health.	✓	✓
87	Promote sustainable and eco-friendly (plant-based and artificial) meat production vis natural farming in a phased manner (pilots to be done before scale up).		✓
88	Establish integrated meat processing hubs: setting up units through PPP mode.		✓

Fisheries

89	Establish aquaculture facilities in abandoned mines and encourage adoption of cage-based farming practices.	✓	
90	Implement selective breeding policies to enhance the yield of key fish species.	✓	
91	Leverage rural skill development institutes, such as Kisan Vigyan Kendras, to provide capacity-building courses under the Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET).	✓	
92	Organise buyer-seller forums to strengthen export linkages for shrimp and key fish varieties, targeting markets in countries such as Japan and Vietnam.	✓	
93	Promote direct market access and digital commerce platforms, enabling farmers to sell directly to consumers, thereby eliminating intermediaries and improving profit margins.	✓	
94	Provide financial incentives for the development of Nucleus Breeding Centres and facilitate end-to-end value chain financing.	✓	
95	Establish a Centre of Excellence (CoE) under JNKVV to drive diversification into higher-value fish varieties.	✓	
96	Create brood stock multiplication centres to improve survival rates of rare and high- value species.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
97	Introduce automated processing units equipped with high-tech filleting, de-boning and packaging capabilities.	✓	
98	Smart Aquaculture Farms: Fish farms with smart feeding system, IoT-based water quality sensors, AI-powered fish health monitoring system.	✓	✓
99	Promote Advanced Feed Management Techniques — reduced feed waste (a major cost in aquaculture), ensuring optimal growth rates and minimising water contamination due to overfeeding.	✓	✓
	Forest		
100	Leverage modern technology to build and maintain digital maps for forests, identify barren land in forest areas and assess effective use potential.		✓
101	Forest regeneration using private investments: giving carbon credits to companies with initiatives for increasing forest cover.		✓
102	Promote agroforestry and multilayer planting with layered planting divided across upper canopy, mid layer, shrub layer and ground cover.	✓	✓
103	Promote selective Interplanting with fast-growing and Nitrogen-fixing species such as leguminous plants or shrubs (e.g., black locust, acacia), which fix nitrogen and improve soil fertility.	✓	✓
104	Mini processing units of MFPs (Minor Forest Produce) with local support (honey extraction and bottling, oil extraction from seeds, gum/resin purification).	✓	
105	Build digital market platform(s) in partnership with existing e-commerce portals where forest produce can be listed and sold directly to buyers.	✓	✓
106	Collaborating with established organic and fair-trade brands to co-develop MFP-based product lines.	✓	✓
107	State-funded grants for agri-tech, bio tech and green-tech startups to develop drones & advance technologies to monitor forest health, yield forecasting, etc.	✓	
108	Build camapign for education and awareness (including an event/conclave), and promote forest based activites (e.g. trekking, forest management in eco tourism zones).	✓	
109	Promote measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, including fencing and early warning systems.		✓

02

A High-Performing Economy by 2047

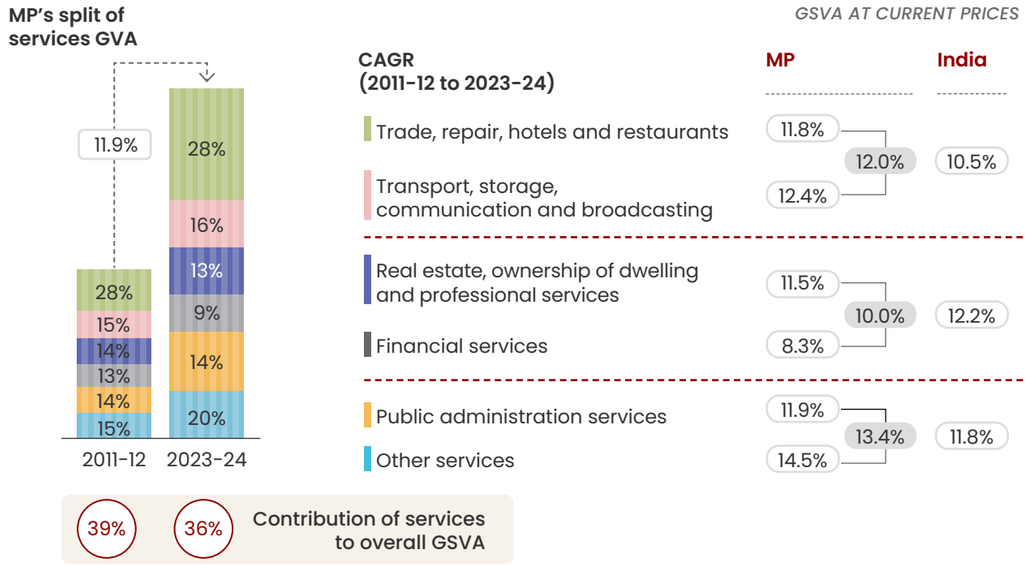
2.3 Breakout Growth in Services

2.3.1 | Current Scenario

The service sector, a critical component of the most developed economies, accounts for over 70% of the economy in countries such as Germany, USA, Australia and Italy. Similarly, in India, high-income states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala and Tamil Nadu enjoy a services sector share of 55% to 65%[1] in their economies. In Madhya Pradesh, while the services sector represents only 36% of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) as of 2023-24[1], it has demonstrated robust growth. Achieving a CAGR of 12% from 2011-12 to 2023-24[1], the sector's growth has been at par with India, although its share in the state economy remains relatively smaller due to the even higher growth trajectories of other sectors. In the last 12 years (since 2011-12), the different components of the services sector in Madhya Pradesh has changed in the following manner:

> Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, and transport, storage, communication and broadcasting have maintained their sectoral split at 28% and 16% respectively within services GVA in Madhya Pradesh with a blended CAGR of 12% outpacing India's growth.
>
> Real estate and professional services and financial services have lagged in growth at 10% CAGR vs. India's 12.2% leading to a decline in services sectoral share.
>
> Public administration services and other services have grown at a CAGR of 13.4% (higher than India) and gained significant share in today's sectoral split.

Exhibit 18: Sub-Sectoral view of Services*



* Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh; MoSPI.

1. MoSPI, Government of India for 2023-24.

While opportunity is huge, Services sector in Madhya Pradesh also faces some challenges currently

Availability and retention of talent: Limited competitiveness vs. leading service hubs (Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, etc.).

Connectivity and infrastructure: Limited frequency and number of direct domestic and international flights; limited availability of world-class infrastructure (including social infrastructure) beyond 2-3 economic clusters.

Lower per capita income: ₹1.6 Lakh Cr ($1,900) in Madhya Pradesh vs. ₹2.1 Lakh Cr ($2,600[2]) in India resulting in lower spends on discretionary services (e.g., Personal care).

Limited innovation focus: Ranked number 13 out of 17[3] major states in Niti Aayog's India Innovation Index 2021.

As we look to Drive Services, some Key Megatrends will be Factored in

Fast-changing demographics with ageing population and rising incomes

- Ageing population to increase demand for services such as healthcare.
- Rising incomes to demand skill-intensive (e.g., financial, legal) vs. labour-intensive service.

Shift towards digitalisation and next-gen technology adoption

- Technology to enable new services exports, e.g., telemedicine, drone-as-a-service, GIS based, AR/VR tourism, fintech.
- Alternate working models to reduce trade costs and accelerate nearly all services, especially IT-ITes.

Climate change affecting nature of services and supplier preferences

- Positive bias for climate-safe consumption to promote new services such as eco-tourism, recycling services, etc.

2. Per capita income basis GDP data from MoSPI, Population data from MOHFW projections and exchange rate of ₹82/$; 3. Niti Aayog India Innovation Index, 2021

01 1.1 1.2 1.3 02 2.1 2.2 2.3 03 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 04 4.1 4.2 4.3 05 5.1 5.2 Breakout Growth in Services

2.3.2 | Vision for 2047 and Macro-Goals

> A multi sectoral services powerhouse leveraging Madhya Pradesh's key endowments, delivering services for India and the world

- Driver of Madhya Pradesh's long-term economic growth.
- Pivotal player in India's global services exports.
- Delivering high value-add services of the future.
- Driving economic prosperity via desirable job opportunities for all.

This vision has been translated into specific and measurable goals to track progress

Exhibit 19: Macro Goals for Services in 2047

MP's share in India's services GVA	Services share in MP's GVA	Share in India's services exports	People employed in services
6%	49-53%	>3%	2.2 Cr
3.1% in 2024[1]	36% in 2024[1]	0.15% in 2024[2]	0.9 Cr in 2024[3]

1. MoSPI 2023-24; 2. IBEF and FICCI Report; 3. Total Population of 2024 (from MoHFW projections of population from 2011-2036) * LFPR * (100-Unempoyment rate) * Proportion of Employment by Services from PLFS 2022-23

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Tourism and Hospitality[1]			
Average tourist days	2.5	4.5	7
Domestic tourist visits	110 Mn (2023)	8% CAGR (1.5X)	3% CAGR (3X)
Foreign tourist visits	0.2 Mn (2022)	15% CAGR (2X)	3% CAGR (4X)
Average spend per tourist (constant prices)	4,600	5,500	8,000
Youth trained in hospitality and tourism	2,500	10,000	30,000
No. of modern wayside amenity centres	100	150	500
No. of responsible souvenir centres established	2	15	30
Coverage of parks with sustainable disposal systems	2	6	10
No. of community locals engaged in tourism	5,000	50,000	1,50,000 (9% CAGR)
No. of rural tourism villages	100	500	1000
ESZ master Plan (national parks/sanctuaries)	-	15	27
IT and IT Enabled Services			
No. of GCCs in MP	<2[2] (1700 in India today)	7 (28% CAGR)	25 (6% CAGR)
No. of IT parks	10[3]	15	25
Data centre installed capacity	<10 MW[4]	50 MW (40% CAGR)	-
No. of IT SEZs	4[5]	6	15

1. Tourism & Hospitality current state figures are from the Department of Tourism (latest available as of Oct 2024), Government of Madhya Pradesh; Domestic Tourist Visits data is from IBEF, Foresign Tourist Visits and Average Tourist Spend is from India Tourism Statistics 2023; 2. ADB report; 3. Invest MP Website; 4. Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP; 5. Invest MP Website.

01 1.1 1.2 1.3 02 2.1 2.2 2.3 03 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 04 4.1 4.2 4.3 05 5.1 5.2 Breakout Growth in Services

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Warehousing and Logistics[6]			
No. of operational airports	6	11	14
No. of multi-modal logistics parks (MMLPs)	0	2	5
No. of Gati Shakti cargo terminals	-	10	20
% of warehouse capacity utilised	30%	60%	90%+
Other Niche Service Sectors[7]			
No. of AVGC-XR companies	150	250	400
No. of MRO facilities	-	1	2
No. of stadiums/sports training centres	111	167	250
No. of sports facilities	7 athletic tracks, 18 hockey tracks	12 athletic tracks, 27 hockey tracks	18 athletic tracks, 35+ hockey tracks
No. of AYUSH wellness centres	800	2000	3000
Ayurveda colleges per million population	0.3 (2021)	>0.5	>0.7
% of universities with national/ international accreditation	8% (2022)	10%	20%
No. of foreign universities campuses in MP	-	1	5

6. Warehousing and Logistics current state figures are from the respective department (latest available as of Oct 2024), Government of Madhya Pradesh; 7. Other niche services current state figures are from the Department of Tourism (latest available as of Oct 2024), Government of Madhya Pradesh; % of universities with national/international accreditation from NAAC 2023.

2.3.3 | Vision Drivers

Madhya Pradesh has identified 3 big sectoral focus areas and 6 additional niche areas basis national and state priority, industry attractiveness and own right to win.

Exhibit 20: Madhya Pradesh Services Play Areas

Major Focus Sectors

Face of India's Tourism

1. Nature and Wellness
2. Spiritual and Religion
3. Heritage and Culture
4. Rural Tourism
5. Others(Adventure, Sports, Events)

India's emerging export hub for IT-ITeS services

1. Tier 2/Tier 3 IT expansion
2. Rural BPOs
3. Data Centres
4. GCCs
5. Emerging Tech (AI, Drone tech, space tech/GIS.)

Connecting India: Inland Warehousing and Logistics Hub

1. Inland Logistics
2. Warehousing

Niche Services

1. AV and Related Services
2. Health services (AYUSH)
3. Education services
4. Sports (Focus on Shooting, Hockey, Athletics, Kayaking)
5. Aviation MRO
6. Legal and Accounting

Madhya Pradesh's Right-to-win: High Medium

Industry Attractiveness: High Medium

The tourism sector has received a strong push from the Government of India (GoI) with multiple schemes launched (e.g., Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD) to boost the sector. Madhya Pradesh has also recognised tourism as a priority sector, contributing 4.9% to the state's GDP[4].

The IT-ITeS sector is one of the largest job creators globally, with significant export potential and India is a leader in global export of IT services. Madhya Pradesh has a dedicated IT, ITeS and ESDM policy and boasts 4 IT SEZs, 10 IT parks, etc., making it a suitable candidate to ride on the wave of expansion to Tier 2/3 cities.

Warehousing and Logistics is also identified as a priority sector for Madhya Pradesh, leveraging its strategic central location at the crossroads of North-South and East-West corridors.

Other niche plays:

- **AVGC-XR and Film Industry:** With explosive growth in digital content consumption, this sector is booming and is a GoI priority. Madhya Pradesh also launched a film policy in 2020 and set up a film facilitation cell. This sector too has immense export potential.
- **Health Services:** With changing demographics of the world, there is a rising demand for affordable healthcare. In addition, Madhya Pradesh has a strong presence in AYUSH emerging as a leading state in AYUSH infrastructure (number of Ayush professionals, colleges, etc.).
- **Education Services:** India has the potential to increase its export by addressing the language barrier and introducing programmes for professionals in English and foreign languages (German/French). Madhya Pradesh is home to some of the most premier globally recognised institutions (e.g., IIT Indore, IIM Indore, IISER Bhopal, etc.).
- **Sports:** Bhopal has India's first shooting range with a world-class electronic scoring system facility and can expand itself to become Asia's premier destination for shooting sports, hockey, athletics and kayaking.
- **Aviation MRO:** In the Jabalpur region, Madhya Pradesh experiences strong demand from defence companies. Given its strategic location and vast availability of land, the state is poised to become an MRO centre for airlines and can establish both defence and aviation MRO facilities.
- **Financing Services:** India's fintech sector is expected to grow to $1.5 Tn by 2030[5] and Madhya Pradesh can capture some of this growth by investing in innovation centres, private sector collaborations, etc.

4. Economic Survey 2019-20; 5. Global Fintech Report 2023: Reimagining Future of Finance by BCG.

2.3.4 | Strategy Deep-dives

Sectoral Deep-Dive 1: Tourism

In 2019 (pre-COVID times), Madhya Pradesh ranked 7th among other states in Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) in India contributing 4% to total DTV[6]. Similar to rest of India, Madhya Pradesh has attracted fewer foreign tourists with Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) ranging between 2 Lakhs to 3 Lakhs annually in the last 5 years. Average spend per tourist[7] in Madhya Pradesh (₹4,600) is less than half of that in leading states such as Gujarat (₹9,900) and Rajasthan (₹9,500).

Total tourist visits in Madhya Pradesh has jumped to 11.2 Cr in 2023[8] led by spiritual and religious tourism. Going forward, the tourism vision for Madhya Pradesh is to become the first choice for offbeat multi-speciality responsible tourist destinations.

The key targets set aside include:

- Contributing 10% to the state's GDP in 2047.
- Focusing on responsible tourism footfall vs. carbon footprint.
- Increasing stay days from 2.5 days (currently) to 7 days in 2047.
- Creating 50 world-class destinations basis quality of infrastructure and experiences.
- Curating 5,000 experiences for different age groups and income brackets.

Nature and Wellness

Spiritual and Religion

Heritage and Culture

Rural and Experiential

6. India Tourism Statistics at a Glance 2020; 7. Average spend per tourist calculated as: (State GVA) x (% contribution of tourism to state GVA)/ (Annual total tourist footfall); State GVA (2018-19) as per MoSPI GSVA; % contribution of tourism to state GVA (2015-16) as per Economic Survey 2019-20 to 2015-16 tourism contribution extrapolated to 2019; 8. IBEF Publication.

Exhibit 21: Themes of Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

Nature and Wellness	**Wildlife:** National parks and sanctuaries **Lakes:** Sightseeing around Bhoj Wetland with boat rides, rafting, kayaking **Wellness:** Wellness destinations/villages for healing and digital detox retreats **Ecological:** Sustainable tourism offerings empowering local communities **Glamping:** Luxurious tent cities amidst nature
Spiritual and Religion	**Domestic spiritual:** Maa Narmada parikrama, Integrated circuits (Mahakaleshwar, Omkareshwar, Maheshwar, Orchha) (Shri Ram Van Gaman Path, Shri Krishna Pathey) **Overseas spiritual:** Buddhist circuit with trained guides and culinary experiences **Development of 20+ Loks** (e.g., Devi Lok, Ram Raja Lok, Ravi Das Lok) **Knowledge centres to promote India's spiritual legacy** (Ekatma Dham)
Heritage and Culture	**Immersive experiences across UNESCO sites** (tangible world heritage sites, intangible cultural traditions, historic cities with specific creative sector) **Arts and crafts** (Pranpur, Maheshwar, Bagh, Mandsaur etc.) **Tribal culture experiences**
Rural and Experiential	**Village:** Immersive farm experiences and village stays **Responsible tourism:** Local souvenirs, safe and clean destinations, eco-friendly products and practices **Knowledge tourism** (e.g., Agri-tourism, Astro-tourism, Rural cultural immersion) **Air, Land and Water Adventure:** Skydiving, Parasailing, Scuba-diving, Cruise tourism, Caravans
Others	**Luxury sports:** Golf, Equestrian sports (e.g., Polo, Dressage) **Festivals:** Music and Arts festival, Food festival **MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) in 6 locations** (Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Orchha, Khajuraho) **Weddings** (Heritage and eco themes)

Tourism in Madhya Pradesh will be targeted at:

- Off-beat destinations and activities such as wellness resorts, tribal culture experiences, rural home stays and cultural immersions, agri and astro-tourism, etc.
- High-paying (premium) tourist activities such as glamping in tent cities, luxury sports such as golf, polo, heritage and eco-themed weddings, music and arts festivals, etc.
- Eco-tourism in and around the buffer zones of national parks and sanctuaries, sustainable offering empowering local communities (e.g., crafts villages).
- Spiritual tourism to continue to be a focus area with development of 20+ loks (e.g., Devi lok, Ram Raja lok, Ravi Das lok, etc.), creation of knowledge centres such as Ekatma Dham to promote India's spiritual legacy.

In order to achieve the tourism vision of 2047, 5 pillars of development have been identified:

Exhibit 22: Pillars of Tourism Development

Providing multi-speciality tourism offerings

Create responsible offerings across Nature and Wellness, Spiritual and Religion, Heritage and Culture, Rural Tourism and others

Developing destinations and traveller experience

Provide customised and convenient tourist experiences with use of technology for easy access

Developing public infrastructure and connectivity

Ensure robust intra-state, domestic and international connectivity and develop quality and accessible on-ground amenities

Promoting Madhya Pradesh as the first choice

Elevate the perception of Madhya Pradesh domestically and globally as a leader in off-beat multi-speciality responsible tourism

Creating a tourism-ready skilled workforce

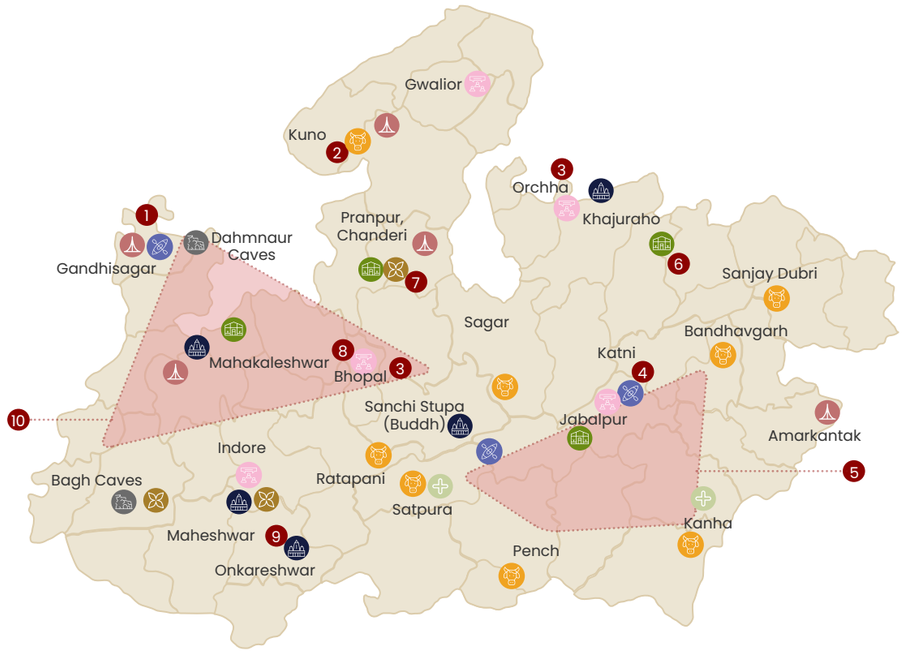
Cultivate best-in-class and next-gen skilled tourism workforce

Some of the initiatives included are as below:

- Launch 10+ mega projects across 5 themes (Nature and Wellness, Spiritual and Religion, Heritage and Culture, Rural and Experiential and Others).
- Launch a super-app for E2E traveller experience with integrated smart card, loyalty programme.
- Set up souvenir ecosystem in priority hotspots.
- Develop world-class public amenities at priority tourist hotspots.
- Organise more than 20 familiarisation trips annually with travel agents, tour operators, influencers and celebrities.
- Bring support staff under the ambit of training (such as guides, naturalists, storytellers, local services providers).
- Creating safe destinations for women and foreign tourists
  - Train 50,000 women in 50 destinations.

Tribal Dance

Exhibit 23: Visual Representation of Mega-Projects for Multi-Speciality Tourism



Pilgrimage | Wildlife National Park/Sanctuaries | Rural home stays | Caves | Wellness Destination

Craft Villages | Cruise Tourism | Tent City | MICE Location

1. Tent City with glamping, heritage trail, water and land-based adventure
2. Develop hospitality and infrastructure in 5 new national parks (Kuno, Noradehi, Sanjay Dubri, Gandhisagar, Ratapani)
3. Develop Orchha to become a UNESCO world heritage site; Bhopal in the UCCN[1] Literature category
4. Promote Cruise Tourism in 3 locations (Statue of Oneness to Statue of Unity, Bargi to Payli, Tawa to Marayi)
5. Eco-tourism in the buffer zones of national parks and sanctuaries with wellness villages
6. Enable 1,000 home stays across 120 villages spread across the 4 geographic zones
7. Craft tourism villages (Kukshi, Maheshwar, Bagh)
8. MICE and Wedding zone (6 locations-Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Orchha, Khajuraho)
9. Develop spiritual knowledge centre (Ekatma Dham)
10. Development of tourist circuits like Buddhist circuit (stupa, caves) Shri Ram Van Gaman Path, Shri Krishna Pathey

1. UNESCO Creative City Network

Sectoral Deep Dive 2: IT-ITeS Services Hub among Tier 2/3 Cities

The country is riding on the wave of Tier 2 and 3 cities becoming the sunrise destinations of the IT-ITeS industry with increasing conversation around AI and other emerging technologies. Additionally, Indian Data Centers have grown tremendously driven by explosion of data consumption but existing capacity is concentrated in Mumbai (2023[9]). Significant growth is expected in Tier II cities primarily through edge data centres (DCs) with a few big players having announced their interest to expand their presence in these cities.

Indore has a strong right to win to become an IT-ITeS hub and Global Capability Centre powerhouse:

- Home to 1,000+ technology companies, BPM business set-ups and a select few telecom giants.
- Total exports from IT companies in Indore in 2023-24 stood at ₹3,782 Cr (increase of 27% from the previous fiscal)[10].
- High availability of Grade A office infrastructure and dedicated 10 sq km technology SEZ.
- 12 sq km Super Corridor Industrial project planned and social infrastructure set up in-progress by Indore Smart City Project.
- Low cost of doing business (cost of rentals 7-10% less than other major cities)[11].
- Competitive IT-ITeS promotion policy which includes interest and capital subsidies, reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, etc.

9. JLL, CII, CBRE, Avendus Report, Interviews with industry expert, press search, analyst reports; 10. News publication; 11. ADB Report.

Exhibit 24: Future Growth Areas for IT-ITeS in Madhya Pradesh

Potential areas to gain a large share of India's growing IT-ITeS Industry

Tier 2/3 expansion hotspot of IT-ITeS firms	Play on the national trend of IT-ITeS services moving to Tier 2/3 for cheaper cost • Indore best placed for transformation given established tech eco-system, 70,000+ tech talent pool, imminent colleges, existing and upcoming infrastructure (Super Corridor, Knowledge City) • Capitalise on effective implementation of new GCC Policy
Global capability centres powerhouse	
Edge data centre hub for central India	Leverage Madhya Pradesh's central location, land availability, water and power supply to become an edge data centre hub in central India
Legal and accounting services	Capitalise on high share of CAs in the country and the presence of premier educational institutions
Emerging technologies	Essential to pivot towards new-age emerging technologies (GIS-based projects, drone-as-a-service)

Enablers

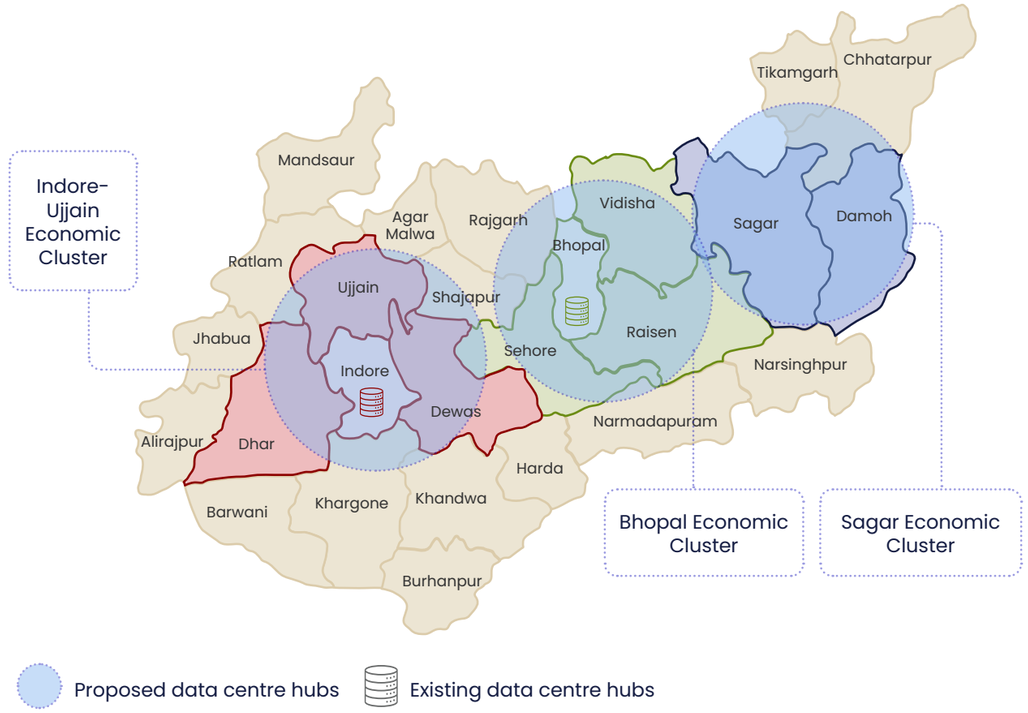
IT-specific infrastructure	Air, Rail and Road Connectivity	Skilled talent	Real estate and utilities	Policy support and Ease of Doing Business

Madhya Pradesh will undertake several interventions to drive the state's mission of transforming Indore into an IT-ITeS hub:

- Build a 200+ acre IT-ITeS township.
- Fast and effective implementation of Global Capability Centre (GCC) policy with provisions for infrastructure. support, ease of doing business and fiscal incentives (rebates/exemption/subsidies).
- Develop plug-and-play facilities for startups and GCCs.
- Set up an advanced hi-tech dedicated investor facilitation cell with single window clearance, deemed/ fast track approvals, etc.
- Establish AI Centre of Excellence (CoE) and incubation centres.

In addition to Indore, 3 hubs have been identified as potential edge data centre hotspots—2 of them are to be developed in the near future, namely Indore-Ujjain cluster (Dhar, Ujjain, Dewas) and Bhopal cluster (Vidisha, Raisen and Sehore). Once the industry matures and there is greater openness to shift to remote regions, Sagar cluster can be further explored.

Exhibit 25: Potential Edge Data Centre Hubs



To develop these edge data center hotspots, 11 key interventions have been identified of which a select few are mentioned below:

- Leverage the MPIDC land allocation scheme to provide pre-approved land at reduced costs.
- Invest in renewable energy projects (e.g., solar parks near Dhar and Dewas, Sehore and Raisen) to provide sustainable and cost-effective energy.
- Set up centralised water treatment plants to recycle and reuse water for cooling.
- Upgrade reservoirs like Halali and Barna to ensure consistent water supply.
- Targeted outreach to select large edge and enterprise data centre operators in India.
- Offer customised incentives basis size of the investments in India.

Sectoral Deep Dive 3: Warehousing and Logistics

Madhya Pradesh has a strong value proposition to transform into a warehousing and logistics hub with its strategic central location at the heart of the country adjacent to 5 states, robust road network of more than 3,00,000 km, 40+ national highways[12], multiple upcoming industrial regions and national corridors passing through Madhya Pradesh (e.g., North- South corridor, Agra-Bombay road, DMIC influence region, Delhi Mumbai Greenfield Expressway, etc.).

Despite its many advantages, the state has been unable to harness its full potential to develop this sector and year on year, LEADS, Government of India report have highlighted the following as areas for improvement:

- Customs and border management clearance.
- Monitor and eliminate informal payments at highway check posts while ensuring fair pricing mechanisms and transparent oversight of truck unions.
- Ease of regulatory compliance.

The primary initiative will be to develop a comprehensive state logistics plan, along with city-level plans for cities having a population greater than 10 lakh, aligned with the National Logistics Policy, ensuring the plan is reviewed and refreshed every five years.

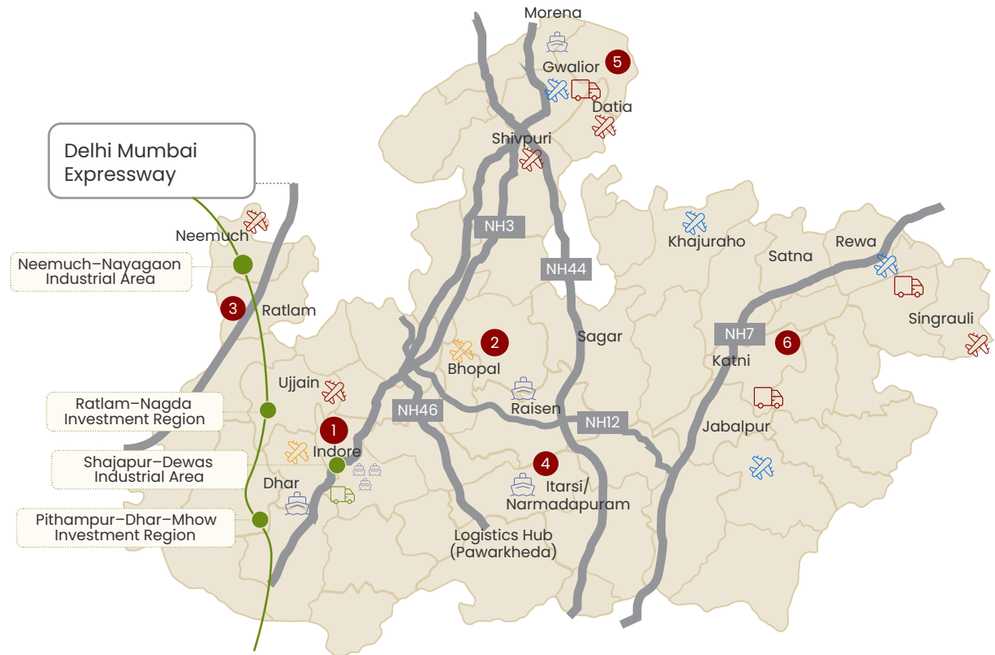
Some other initiatives include:

- Facilitate time-bound resolution of issues through e-LogS portal.
- Ensure compatibility of state's logistics and warehousing services with GoI's ULIP (Use cases exemplar—zoning and land use planning).
- Implement the Logistics Data Bank system to track containerised EXIM cargo real-time.
- Implement AI-driven solutions for predictive maintenance of warehouses, route optimisation and demand forecasting.
- Establish automated parcel lockers integrated with smart tech (QR code, mobile app connectivity) to boost e-commerce sector within warehousing and logistics.

By way of the above initiatives and several infrastructural developments across connectivity, Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs), container freight stations, cold storage, Gati Shakti cargo terminals, inland container depots, etc., Madhya Pradesh can develop 6 potential warehousing and logistics hotspots.

12. Invest MP Website

Exhibit 26: Potential Logistics and Warehousing Hotspots in Madhya Pradesh



1. **Indore:** Upcoming MMLP, large industrial and e-commerce warehouse hub, expansion of air cargo terminal
2. **Bhopal:** Approved MMLP, expansion of industrial warehousing, set up ICDs
3. **Ratlam:** Develop Warehousing SEZ for export-oriented units and container freight stations in given proximity to DMIC
4. **Itarsi:** Bulk logistics terminal and rail-linked warehousing facilities
5. **Gwalior:** Potential for another MMLP, cold storage facilities, regional warehousing and distribution centre
6. **Katni:** Potential for another MMLP, regional warehousing and distribution centre

2.3.5 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short- term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Breakout Growth in Services

Tourism

Infrastructure and Investments

110	Launch 10+ mega tourism projects across the 5 themes (Nature and Wellness, Spiritual and Religion, Heritage and Culture, Rural and Experiential and Others); select examples include:	✓	✓
110.1	» Build 3 permanent tent cities (Orchha, Amarkantak, Tamiya).	✓	
110.2	» Develop infrastructure and hospitality of 5 new national parks.	✓	
110.3	» Develop 3 craft tourism villages (Kukshi, Maheshwar, Bagh).	✓	
110.4	» Develop 1,000 home stays in 120 villages spread across the 4 geographic zones.	✓	
110.5	» Establish a permanent skydiving site (Ujjain).	✓	
110.6	» Promote cruise tourism in 3 locations.	✓	
110.7	» Develop spiritual knowledge centre (Ekatma Dham).	✓	
110.8	» Development of tourist circuits like Buddhist circuit (stupa, caves). Shri Ram Van Gaman Path, Shri Krishna Pathey.	✓	
111	Launch additional mega projects to promote tourism; Annual planning to identify next set of locations.		✓
112	Set up souvenir ecosystem in priority hotspots.	✓	✓

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

113	Develop world-class public amenities: urban utilities (e.g. toilets, parking), hotels / stays facilities, local green mobility (e-karts and cycling tracks) at all existing priority tourist hotspots . *(Refer Exhibit 21)*	✓	✓
114	Develop charter travel routes for 6 leading international sources of tourists inflow.		✓
115	Construct expressways and chopper services in PPP mode for improved last mile connectivity to specific high footfall - high value tourist destinations.		✓
116	Develop domestic air connectivity with direct flights from more than 75% of the major hub-cities in India.		✓

Process and Technology

117	Create Destination Management Organisations in collaboration with local tourist bodies to comprehensively manage priority tourism zones.	✓	
118	Launch a super-app for E2E traveller experience with integrated smart card, loyalty programme.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

119	Curate future-ready hospitality courses in 2 national, 2 state institutes and 5 FCIs (Food Craft Institutes), in public-private colloaboration models (e.g. courses designed and led by hospitality players).	✓	
120	Train local human resources for tourism sector services (guides, naturalists, storytellers, local service providers), including language training.	✓	
121	Ensure Safety measures in destinations for women and foreign tourists—Train 50,000 women in 50 destinations.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

122	Participate yearly in 30+ national and international trade fairs, roadshows and organise 20+ familiarisation trips annually with travel agents, influencers, celebrities to promote tourism in Madhya Pradesh.	✓	
123	Promotion and branding of curated itineraries with stakeholders (e.g., social/digital media, travel aggregators).	✓	

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

IT / ITeS / GCC / Emerging Tech

Infrastructure and Investments

124	Build 200+ acres AI & Knowledge city, including IT-ITeS township.	✓	
125	Build IT Parks and create an enabling ecosystem in all towns with population less than 5 Lakhs (estimated as of 2025).	✓	✓
126	Develop shared facilities (ready-to-use office spaces) for startups and GCCs.	✓	
127	Drive emerging technology adoption: e.g. Launch pilots for 5 GIS-based projects, 3 drone enabled and 2 AI-enabled projects.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

128	Potential interventions to promote Madhya Pradesh as an IT-ITeS hub.	✓	
128.1	» Incentivise export-oriented IT-ITeS firms via rebates on export duties.	✓	
128.2	» Support on land purchase premium to companies starting operations within the first 2-3 years of development phase.	✓	
128.3	» Refund of EPF/ESI amounts to foster talent migration.	✓	
128.4	» Inculcate competitive operational cost subsidy/ incentivisation policy to drive new business attraction in Tier II cities.	✓	
129	Establish Incubation centres and AI CoEs in partnership with India AI Mission.	✓	
130	Launch government sponsored 6-months training programs on emerging tech.	✓	
131	Policy for freelance IT professionals providing subsidised co-working spaces.	✓	
132	Launch R&D Incentive programme offering tax holidays and grants to firms investing in AI, space tech, drone tech, robotics, IoT, etc.	✓	
133	Strong industry-academia partnerships with industry giants providing opportunities for research commercialisation, practical trainings and internships.	✓	✓

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Policy Support

134	Set up niche IT-ITeS academies in PPP mode.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

135	Partner with industry stakeholders and analysts to co-develop reports and value proposition brochures for IT-ITeS promotion.	✓	
136	Partner with industry associations to design and conduct an annual global scale event.	✓	
137	Identify other events and prepare annual schedule / calendar.	✓	

Data Centers

Infrastructure and Investments

138	Build data centre hubs, e.g. Indore-Ujjain economic cluster (Ujjain, Dhar, Dewas) and Bhopal economic cluster (Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore). » 3 data centre hubs by 2029 » Total 6 data centre hubs by 2047	✓	✓
138.1	» Set up 2 solar parks for sustainable and cost-effective energy.	✓	✓
138.2	» Expand Narmada-Kshipra Link project to cover data centre facilities explicitly and upgrade reservoirs like Halali and Barna to ensure consistent water supply.	✓	

Media Services

Infrastructure and Investments

139	Set up AVGC-XR immersive training labs in government universitities (with focus on fine arts).	✓	✓
140	Develop at least one world-class media park. (e.g. in/near Dewas/Indore/Ujjain)	✓	

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Skilling and Labour

141	Setup Media and Entertainment Skill Council and MPBSE (Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education) to co-create media and entertainment curricula.	✓	
142	Build AVGC-XR CoE, incubation centres, animation labs and post-production labs in major locations with budding AVGC-XR startups.	✓	
143	Offer rebates/incentives for production costs on internationally targeted projects.	✓	✓
144	Grant marketing budget support to Indian film producers to reach target international markets.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

145	Host an annual marquee AVGC-XR Conclave to attract global investments.	✓	

Logistics & Warehousing

Process & Technology

146	Develop comprehensive State logistics plan (SLP) and City level plan (CLP) for cities with more than 10 Lakh population, in line with National Logistics Policy. Plan to be reviewed and updated every 5 years.	✓	✓
146.1	Build infrastructure for logistics and warehousing which will facilitate time-bound resolution of logistics, and warehousing issues through Single Window/e-LogS portal.	✓	
147	Implement integrated Logistics Data Bank systems to track containerised EXIM cargo on real-time basis.	✓	
148	Logistics and warehousing: Implement AI-driven solutions for predictive maintenance of warehouses, route optimisation and demand forecasting.	✓	✓

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Other services: Global services

Skilling and Labour

149	Create a programme to train professionals (e.g. nurses, accountants) in at least 1 international language (e.g., German/French) and English for export services abroad.	✓	
150	Introduce curricula with focus on international laws, corporate laws of the high demand countries (e.g. nursing standards, accounting norms).	✓	

Other services: Medical

Infrastructure and Investments

151	Set up super-speciality hospitals (eye surgery, IVF, cardiac, dental, etc.) near airport hubs to gain a share of medical tourism in India.	✓	✓
152	Set up 2 AYUSH research centres for clinical trials and cultural sensitivity training centres to cater to international patients.	✓	
153	Integrate AYUSH courses in mainstream medical education as electives.	✓	

Policy Support

154	Collaborate with National Health Mission (NHM) in the long-term for capacity building in international health service delivery.	✓	✓

Partnerships

155	Work with Central Government for AYUSH and other medical visas with allowance for multiple entries.	✓	

Action Areas | 2029 SHORT TERM | 2047 LONG TERM

Other services: Aviation

Infrastructure and Investments

156	Identify dedicated areas for aviation MRO (e.g., within 40 kms of Indore airport) with direct access to runways and taxiways to facilitate the easy movement, secure and climate-controlled spaces for storing equipment, spacious and well-equipped hangars capable of accommodating various aircraft sizes.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

157	Partnerships with reputed institutes for staff training on MROs.	✓	

Partnership

158	Tie-ups with logistics companies specialising in aviation cargo. » Strong ties with OEMs for local manufacturing of specialised tools and testing equipments and timely procurement	✓	
159	Long-term MoUs with airlines for fleet-wide maintenance programs.	✓	

Other services: Sports

Skilling and Labour

160	Build 3 world-class training facilities and integrated sports villages including medical facilities and accommodation.		✓

Marketing and Promotion

161	Host global world cups for atleast 2 sports to garner attraction as a sports destination.		✓
162	Organise 10+ scouting events in a year to promote professional career in sports.	✓	

Partnerships

163	Partnership with sports councils for accreditation on facilities and defining accreditation framework.		✓

Action Areas | 2029 SHORT TERM | 2047 LONG TERM

Other services: Financial and legal services

Policy Support

164	Drive advancements in tech-driven LPOs (Legal Process Outsourcing) and fintechs with mentorship/RM (Relationship Managers) and funding support.		✓

Marketing and Promotion

165	Drive financial literacy programmes and investment products adoption with associations and private players (e.g AMFI).		✓
166	Create opportunities for top scholars in Madhya Pradesh's law institutes to attend international trade shows.		✓

Overall

Partnerships

167	Partner with Fintechs to drive innovation in developing tailored products for credit availability and other government schemes.		✓
168	Collaborate with credit rating agencies to develop an alternative credit score mechanism to increase credit penetration in agriculture sector, MSMEs, etc.		✓

Policy Support

169	Drive stronger IPR enforcement with financial incentives at early-stage basis approvals.		✓

03

Balanced Regional Development

Madhya Pradesh, often referred to as the heart of India, is one of the country's largest and most diverse states. Its vast landscape spans dense forests, plateaus, river valleys and fertile plains. Beyond its geography, the state is also home to diverse cultures, traditions and communities. This diversity is reflected in varied socio-economic conditions, priorities and challenges across different parts of Madhya Pradesh.

To effectively address the unique characteristics, strengths and requirements of different areas, 4 distinct regions have been identified to drive bottom-up regional growth in Madhya Pradesh (Refer to Exhibit 27: Distinct regions of Madhya Pradesh).

This segmentation is a strategic step towards ensuring comprehensive and equitable economic development across the state.

Exhibit 27: Distinct Regions of Madhya Pradesh

Gwalior and Chambal
Population: **1.5 Cr**
Share in state's GDP: **18%**
Rural-Urban split: **70%-30%**
Land: **60,000 sq km**
Net sown area: **48%**
Forest cover: **23%**

Rewa and Bundelkhand
Population: **1.4 Cr**
Share in state's GDP: **20%**
Rural-Urban split: **80%-20%**
Land: **65,000 sq km**
Net sown area: **46%**
Forest cover: **27%**

Malwa-Nimar and Central MP
Population: **2.8 Cr**
Share in state's GDP: **44%**
Rural-Urban split: **67%-33%**
Land: **1,00,000 sq km**
Net sown area: **60%**
Forest cover: **17%**

Mahakoshal and Narmada
Population: **1.5 Cr**
Share in state's GDP: **18%**
Rural-Urban split: **75%-25%**
Land: **83,000 sq km**
Net sown area: **41%**
Forest cover: **38%**

Malwa-Nimar and Central MP

- Houses major urban and economic growth centres of Indore and Bhopal
- Industrial hub (e.g., Textiles–Indore, Auto–Pithampur)

Narmada and Mahakoshal

- Fertile lands and growing aquaculture
- Large tribal population and forest cover
- Renowned tiger reserves (e.g., Kanha, Bandhavgarh)

Vindhya (Rewa) and Bundelkhand

- Mineral rich with rugged landscapes
- Large rural population
- Presence of local crafts and small industries

Gwalior and Chambal

- Dry ravines with undulating terrain
- MSME driven (9 Lakh+ employed in MSMEs in the region)
- Cultural hub (e.g., Tansen Academy)

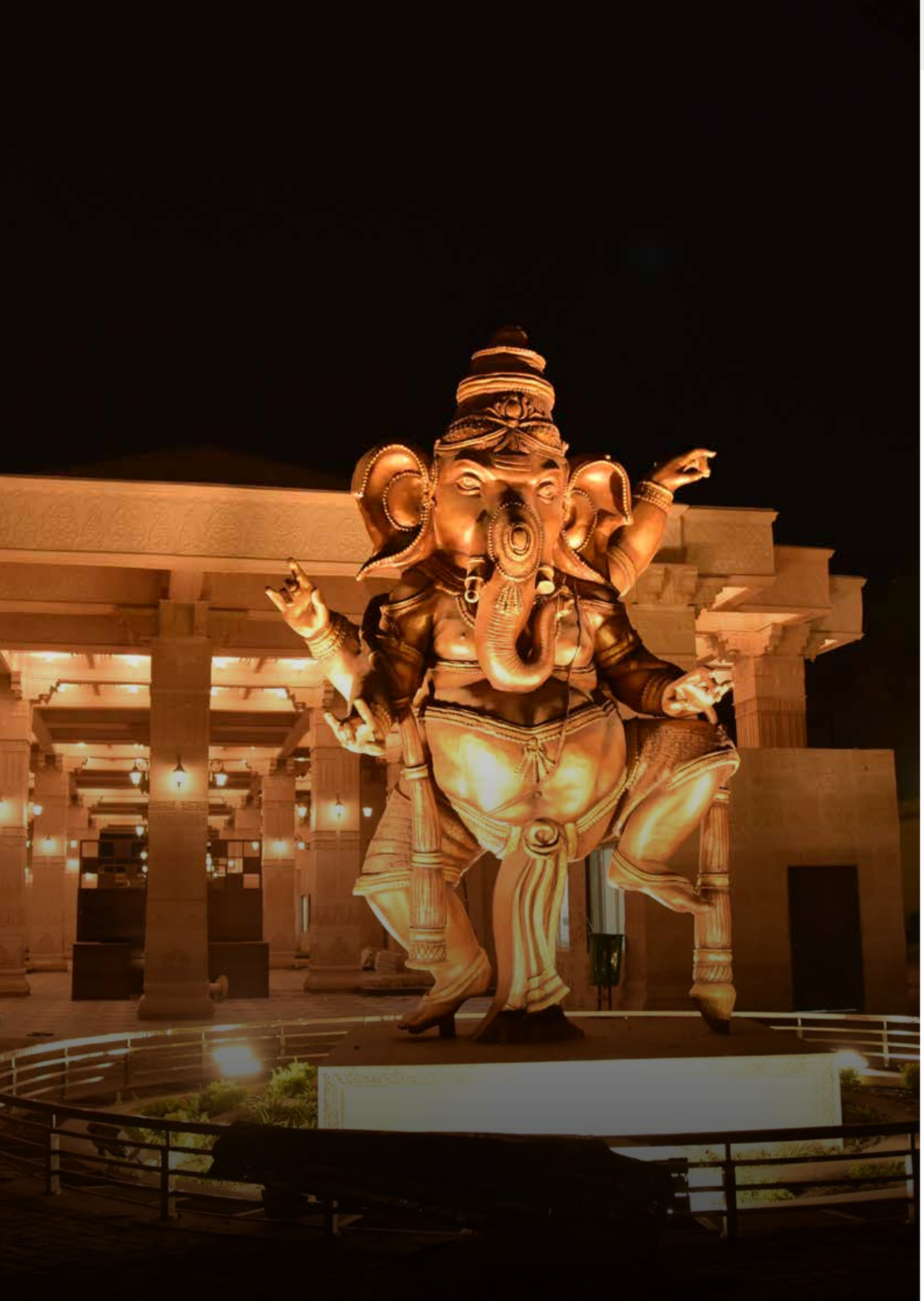
Sources: Population, 2011 census, Government of India; Share in state's GDP: 2020-21; Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh; Rural-Urban split: 2011 census; Land: India State of Forest report by FSI-2019; Net sown area: ICAR crop contingency plan 2013; Press release by Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, 2024.

03

Balanced Regional Development

3.1 Malwa-Nimar and Central MP

"Samriddhi aur Sanskriti ka Stambh"



3.1.1 | Introduction

The Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh region is a pivotal region encompassing districts such as Indore, Bhopal, Ujjain, Ratlam, Khandwa, etc.

Indore and Bhopal, as two key urban clusters, serve as the backbone of the region. Indore, the commercial capital of Madhya Pradesh, is a hub for major industries such as pharmaceuticals, automobiles and textiles, alongside an emerging IT-ITeS sector. Bhopal, the state capital, complements Indore with its administrative prominence and plays a growing role in manufacturing and services. To drive industrial expansion, the state has developed significant sector-specific infrastructure including medical devices park in Ujjain, food processing park in Mandsaur, apparel and ready-made garment cluster and international mega furniture cluster in Indore and PM Mita Park in Dhar.

The region is also renowned for its deep historical and religious significance. Ujjain stands out as a spiritual epicentre, drawing millions of pilgrims to the Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga and the Kumbh Mela. The region's historical landmarks, such as the ancient city of Mandu in Dhar district and the divine Jyotirlinga of Omkareshwar in Khandwa, further enhance its cultural richness and tourism appeal.

The fertile plains contribute to the region's agricultural vibrancy, producing key crops and fruits such as wheat, soybean, orange and banana making it one of the most agriculturally productive areas in the state.

The region's economic activity is complemented by presence of premier institutions such as IIT Indore, IIM Indore and AIIMS Bhopal.

With a large land area, high urban population, strong industrial and services base, agricultural prowess, cultural heritage and a robust educational ecosystem, Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh will serve as the growth engine of the state's economy.

Exhibit 28: Key Highlights of Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh region

Key Highlights

3.1.2 | Regional Vision

Samriddhi evam sanskriti ka stambh

The Malwa-Nimar and Central Madhya Pradesh region will emerge as a key pillar in the state's economic prosperity and cultural heritage.

It will be a driving force for agricultural excellence, high-value manufacturing and future-ready services, contributing significantly to GDP growth and large-scale employment generation.

While fostering industrial and economic progress, the region will also preserve its deep-rooted traditions, spiritual significance and vibrant tourism landscape, ensuring a harmonious blend of progress (Samriddhi) and heritage (Sanskriti) for generations to come.

3.1.3 | Macro Goals for 2047

No. of urban economic clusters (Growth-Hubs)	GDP of the region	Per capita income
3	**$900-1,000 Bn**	**$23-25 k**
• Indore-Ujjain-Dhar-Dewas-Ratlam • Bhopal-Sehore-Raisen-Vidisha • Barwani-Khargone-Khandwa	13-15% CAGR 45-48% share in MP's economy from ~44% in 2021	from ~$2.1k in 2021

Source: DES, MPIDC, GoMP 2011 and 2021, MoSPI and MoHFW - population 2011 and projections (2019)

3.1.4 | Regional Economic Strategy

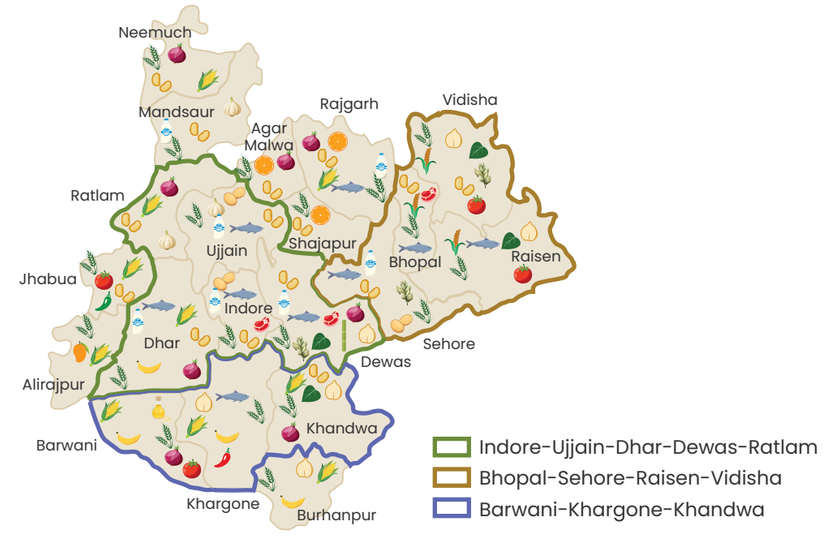
Agriculture and Allied Sectors

More than 20 agriculture and allied produces have been identified to drive focused district level growth across the region. Tailored interventions have been identified for select high-potential agriculture and allied produces, as below:

- **Banana:** Gamma radiation infrastructure to enhance shelf life and increase adoption in export markets.
- **Soybean:** Cluster-based seed hubs at block level, High-yield Varieties in seed rolling plans, large-scale captive plantations and seed gardens.
- **Animal Husbandry:** Breed Multiplication Farms for breeding of high yield and resilient breeds.
- **Spices:** Integrated food processing centres for spice production and expanding value- added opportunities in packaged snacks and other processed foods.

Exhibit 29: Regional Snapshot–Agriculture and Allied

Key Highlights



Agriculture Wheat, Soyabean, Maize, Chickpea, Paddy, Oilseeds

Horticulture Banana, Onion, Mandarin Orange, Red Chilli, Tomato, Green Chilli, Garlic, Potato, Mango

Fisheries

Forest Mahua flower, Tendu leaves, Bamboo

Animal Husbandry Milk, Meat

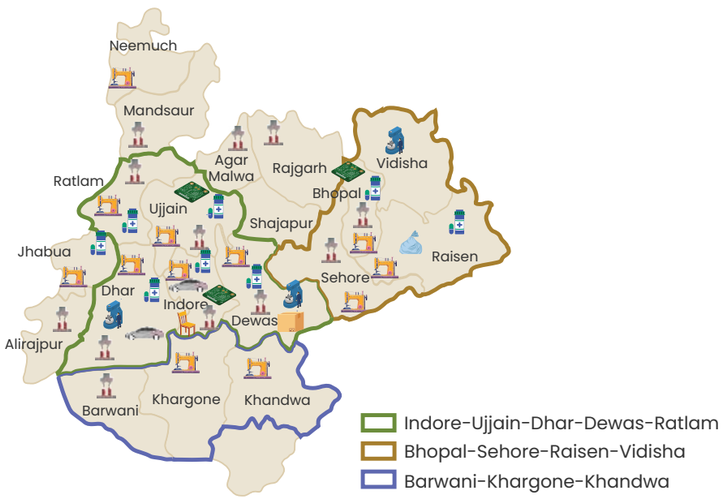
Industries

High-impact industries to propel regional growth:

- Manufacturing of mass market staples and high-value Food and Beverage processing (RTE/RTC, Healthy F&B, etc.) across multiple districts.
- Complete ecosystem for Next-Gen automotives (Electric Vehicles) in Dhar and Indore.
- Bulk drugs, API and Advanced Pharmaceuticals manufacturing in the Indore-Ujjain economic cluster, Bhopal and Raisen.
- High-value apparel, traditional textiles exports and technical textiles manufacturing across multiple districts.
- Electronics System Design and Manufacturing in Indore, Bhopal and Ujjain (for medical devices).
- Capital Goods manufacturing (Agriculture Machinery, Textile Machinery, etc.) in Vidisha, Dewas and Dhar.
- High-value export-oriented furniture in Indore.
- Bamboo based biodegradable packaging in Dewas.
- Raisen as the hub for traditional plastic and plastic products (including plastic toys).

Exhibit 30: Regional Snapshot - Industries

Key Highlights



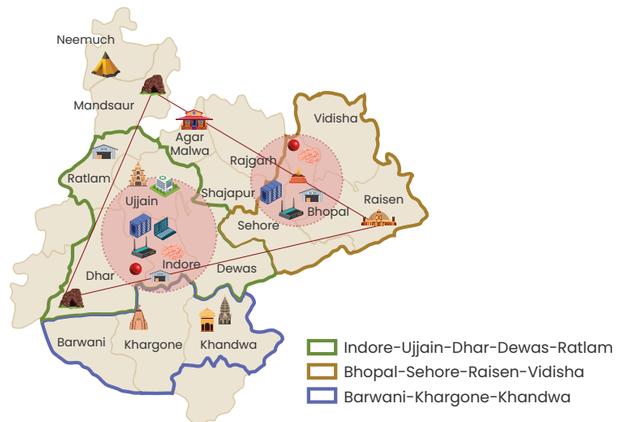
Services

High-impact focus areas to propel regional growth:

- Indore and Bhopal as AI cities and knowledge hubs.
- Indore and Bhopal as hotspot of Tier 2 and Tier 3 IT-ITeS expansion.
- Edge data centre hubs in 100-mile radius of Indore and Bhopal respectively.
- Indore as the centre of research and application of emerging technology.
- India's most visited spiritual circuit (Omkareshwar, Mahakaleshwar, Maheshwar).
- Spiritual knowledge centre—Ekatma Dham.
- Buddhist circuits across caves and stupas.
- Tent city in Gandhisagar with glamping, heritage trail, water and land-based adventure activities.
- Indore and Bhopal as MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions/ Events) and wedding tourism destinations of choice.
- Craft Tourism in Dhar and Khargone.
- Integral to state's warehousing and logistics hub aspiration with multiple locations including Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam, as hotspots.
- Indore and Bhopal as Asia's premier destination for sports (shooting sports, cricket, hockey and equestrian).
- Ujjain as the hub for medical tourism (including AYUSH based wellness tourism).

Exhibit 31: Regional Snapshot - Services

Key Highlights



03

Balanced Regional Development

3.2 Narmada-Mahakoshal

“Prakriti evam Pragati”

Tigers of MP

3.2.1 | Introduction

The Narmada-Mahakoshal region is a key economic and ecological zone known for its fertile lands, mineral wealth, dense forests and thriving biodiversity.

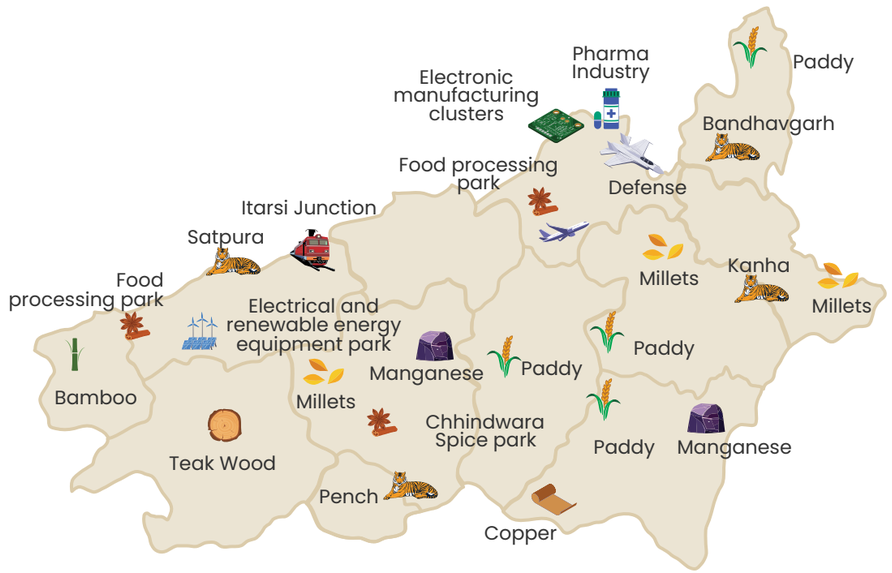
Anchored by Jabalpur, the region has long been a centre for defence manufacturing and agro-processing, while also witnessing rapid growth in pharmaceuticals and electronics manufacturing, making it an emerging multi-sector industrial hub. To further accelerate focused industrial expansion, the state has developed sectoral infrastructure, including food parks in Narmadapuram, a spice park in Chhindwara and an upcoming electrical and renewable energy equipment park in Mohasa, Narmadapuram.

The region is also rich in mineral resources, with Balaghat leading in copper and manganese production, supporting the metal and mining industries. Additionally, the dense forest cover sustains a large tribal population, contributing to forest-based livelihoods, medicinal plant cultivation and eco-tourism.

Itarsi, one of India's largest railway junctions, plays a crucial role in freight and passenger movement.

A biodiversity and tourism powerhouse, the region is home to renowned tiger reserves, including Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench and Satpura. It also holds immense spiritual and cultural significance with the sacred Narmada River and the breathtaking marble rock formations of Bhedaghat, making it a landmark destination for both pilgrims and travellers.

Exhibit 32: Key Highlights of Narmada-Mahakoshal region



3.2.2 | Regional Vision

Prakriti evam pragati

Rooted in the sacred Narmada River and the dense forests of Kanha and Bandhavgarh, the Narmada-Mahakoshal region will be a key in driving Madhya Pradesh's progress, blending natural abundance with economic growth.

With its rich mineral reserves and a rapidly expanding industrial base, the region will play a pivotal role in industrial development, fostering large-scale employment and attracting investment. At the same time, its spiritual and ecological heritage will position it as a premier tourism destination, drawing visitors from across India and the world.

The region will continue to preserve its dense forests, support tribal communities and promote eco-tourism, ensuring a harmonious balance between Nature (Prakriti) and Progress (Pragati), making it a model of sustainable and inclusive growth.

3.2.3 | Macro Goals for 2047

No. of urban economic clusters (Growth-Hubs)

2

- Chhindwara-Narmadapuram-Narsinghpur
- Jabalpur and Katni[1]

GDP of the region

$270-350 Bn

12-13% CAGR
15-18% share in MP's economy from ~18% in 2021

Per capita income

$13 -15k

from ~1.7k in 2021

1. Katni a part of Rewa and Bundelkhand region; However, for economic cluster planning, it has been merged with Jabalpur
Source: DES, MPIDC, GoMP 2011 and 2021, MoSPI and MoHFW - population 2011 and projections (2019)

3.2.4 | Regional Economic Strategy

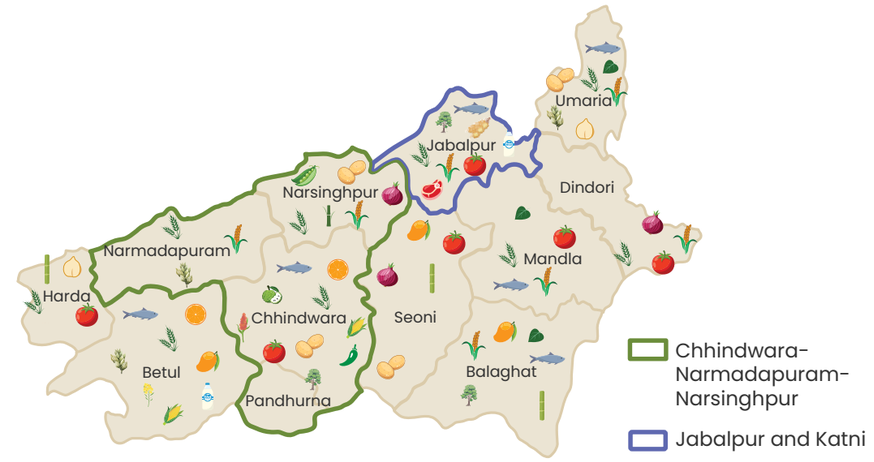
Agriculture and Allied Sectors

More than 20 agriculture and allied produces identified to drive focused district-level growth across the region. Tailored interventions have been identified for select high-potential agriculture and allied produces, as below:

- **Mahua:** Processed products for cosmetic and personal care like—oils, lotions, shampoo and candles.
- **Mango:** Dedicated export zones with certification centres and testing labs for produce quality.
- **Bamboo:** Mandating staggered cutting schedules for continuous regeneration and prevention of overharvesting.
- **Fisheries:** Smart aquaculture farms with feeding system, IoT-based water quality sensors, AI-powered fish health monitoring system.
- **Meat: Establish integrated meat processing hubs: setting up units through PPP mode.**

Exhibit 33: Regional Snapshot–Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Key Highlights



Agriculture	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Chickpea	Paddy	Sugarcane
Horticulture	Tomato	Peas	Peas (Green)	Onion	Green Chilli	
	Potato	Mandarin Orange	Mango	Marigold	Custard Apple	
Forest	Mahua Flower	Tendu Leaves	Bamboo	Sal		
Animal Husbandry	Milk	Meat	**Fisheries**			

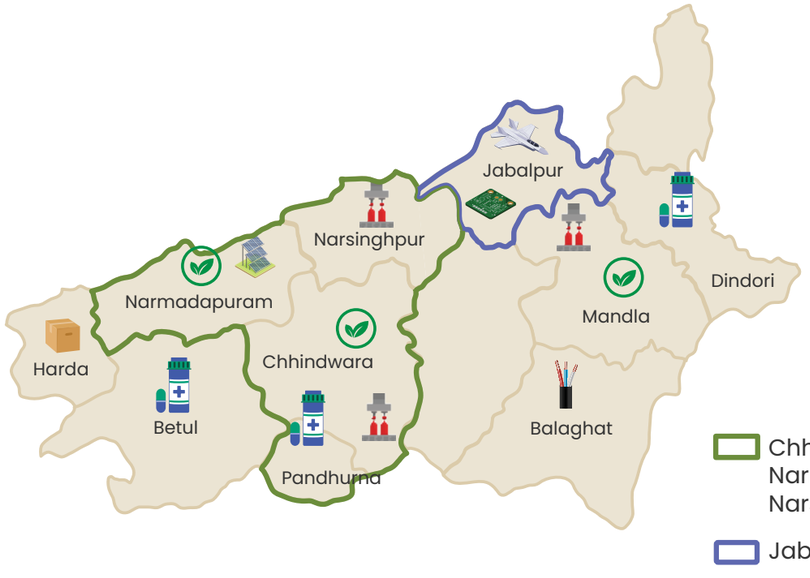
Industries

High-impact Industries to propel regional growth:

- Renewable energy equipment manufacturing hub (solar panels, inverters, etc.) in Mohasa, Narmadapuram.
- Narmadapuram as a rare nature-based FMCG Hub (Beauty and personal care products).
- High-end Aerospace and Defence manufacturing in Jabalpur: Autonomous aerial systems, smart ammunition, next gen-armoured vehicles, advanced explosives and modern cartridge systems.
- High-value Food and Beverage processing (specifically in the RTE/RTC, nutraceuticals and functional foods).
- Electrical equipment manufacturing (transformers, motors, switchgear, cables and connectors) in Balaghat.
- Betul, Chhindwara and Dindori as premier hub for herbal and phyto pharma manufacturing (including Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicines).
- Electronics System Design and Manufacturing in Jabalpur.

Exhibit 34: Regional Snapshot–Industries

Key Highlights



Services

High-impact focus areas to propel regional growth:

- Expansive eco and biodiversity tourism in the major national parks/ sanctuaries of the region (e.g., Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh) with wellness hotspots and glamping.
- Jabalpur as a MICE and a wedding hotspot.
- Jabalpur as the Defence MRO hub.
- Centre of film and media including AV-GX services in Jabalpur.
- Itarsi as major warehousing and logistics hotspot.
- Cruise tourism across two routes (Bargi to Payli, Tawa to Marayi).

Exhibit 35: Regional Snapshot–Services

Key Highlights

03

Balanced Regional Development

3.3
Vindhya (Rewa)-Bundelkhand

“Urja evam Utpaad ka Strot”

3.3.1 | Introduction

The Rewa and Bundelkhand region is a land where natural resources, industry and heritage converge. With its large mineral wealth and growing industrial presence, untamed wildlife and spiritual landmarks, Rewa and Bundelkhand are gradually strengthening their position as a key driver in Madhya Pradesh's economy.

Rich in limestone, granite and coal reserves, the region plays a crucial role in power generation and mineral-based industries. Satna and Rewa, often referred to as India's cement hubs, house several leading manufacturers. Panna is the only place which is home to India's dimond mines. Chhatarpur's growing furniture industry, driven by timber resources, further diversifies the region's industrial landscape, reinforcing its significance in manufacturing and resource-based industries.

The Ken-Betwa Link Project is a key initiative to boost water security and agriculture in Bundelkhand by linking the Ken and Betwa rivers. It will irrigate over 9 lakh hectares, supply drinking water to 6.2 million people, and generate 130 MW of renewable energy.

The region is also emerging as a key renewable energy hub, with the Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park (750 MW) playing a pivotal role in India's renewable energy transition.

Apart from strong presence of several agricultural and horticulture produce including wheat, mangoes and tomatoes, the region also pioneers growth across various allied sectors. In the Rewa-Satna belt, fisheries stand out as a major allied activity, supported by forest produce such as Tendu in the Singrauli-Shahdol belt.

The Rewa and Bundelkhand region boasts of significant historical, wildlife and spiritual tourism. The Khajuraho Temples, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, captivate visitors with their intricate sculptures and spiritual significance. Rewa, once a princely state, is famed as the land of white tigers, where India's first white tiger was spotted, adding to the region's unique wildlife appeal.

Exhibit 36: Key Highlights of Rewa Bundelkhand region

3.3.2 | Regional Vision

Urja evam utpaad ka srot

The Rewa and Bundelkhand region will rise as India's energy powerhouse, harnessing its vast coal reserves and renewable energy potential. Madhya Pradesh will solidify its position as a power surplus state and a leader in energy exports.

Rewa and Bundelkhand will transform into a hub of industrial excellence, where mines will evolve into manufacturing ecosystems. The region will drive heavy engineering, electrical equipment manufacturing, cement production and gems & jewellery processing, leveraging its rich mineral base to establish large-scale operations.

3.3.3 | Macro Goals for 2047

No. of Urban economic clusters (Growth-Hubs)

2

- Rewa-Satna-Sidhi
- Panna-Damoh-Chhatarpur

GDP of the region

$320-400 Bn

12-14% CAGR
16-21% share in MP's economy from ~20% in 2021

Per capita income

$17-18k

from ~$1.9k in 2021

Source: DES, MPIDC, GoMP 2011 and 2021, MoSPI and MoHFW - population 2011 and projections (2019)

Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho

3.3.4 | Regional Economic Strategy

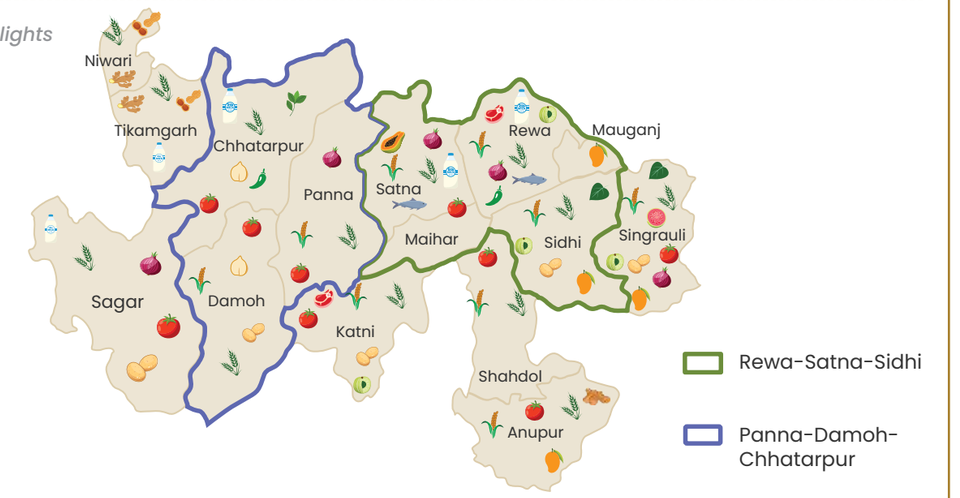
Agriculture and Allied Sectors

More than 20 agriculture and allied produce identified to drive focused district level growth across the region. Tailored interventions have been identified for select high-potential agriculture and allied produces, few examples of which are below:

- **Fisheries:** Processing units at Rewa and Satna equipped with high-tech filleting, de-boning and packaging capabilities.
- **Turmeric:** Supporting organic and sustainable turmeric cultivation to elevate it as a leading, health-boosting superfood.
- **Paddy:** Pivoting to high-value species of paddy with lesser water requirement and shorter cultivation duration.
- **Tendu:** Home-grown brands for bio-degradable packaging material and bags manufacturing.

Exhibit 37: Regional Snapshot–Agriculture and Allied

Key Highlights



Agriculture Wheat, Soyabean, Maize, Chickpea, Paddy

Horticulture Amla, Onion, Garlic, Turmeric, Potato, Mango, Papaya, Green Chilli, Guava, Tomato, Mint

Forest Tendu Leaves

Animal Husbandry Milk, Meat

Fisheries

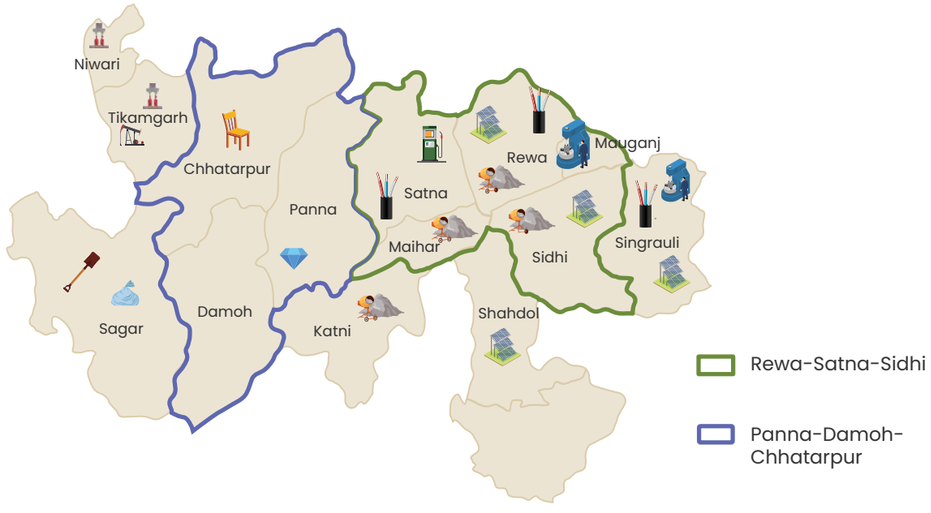
Industries

High-impact Industries to propel regional growth:

- Multi-product electrical equipment manufacturing (transformers, motors, switch gears, cables, etc.) in Singrauli, Rewa and Satna.
- Heavy engineering and capital goods manufacturing in Rewa and Singrauli (Agriculture, Textile and Food Processing Machinery).
- Katni, Rewa, Satna and Sidhi as cement manufacturing hubs of Central India.
- High-value Gems and Jewellery manufacturing in Panna.
- Energy powerhouse of India (Rewa, Singrauli, Shahdol, Sidhi, etc.).
- Satna as hub for alternate fuel.
- High-value export-oriented furniture manufacturing in Chhatarpur.

Exhibit 38: Regional Snapshot–Industries

Key Highlights



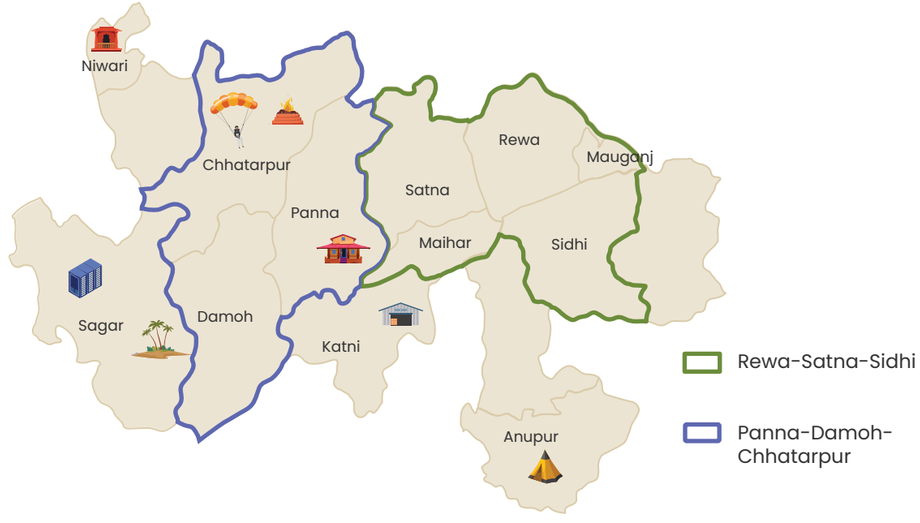
Services

High-impact focus areas to propel regional growth:

- Tent city in Amarkantak with traditional cuisine, trekking, guided tours and wellness centres.
- Home stays in villages of Panna district with integrated experiences such as tribal culture, organic farming, pottery, etc.
- Khajuraho as a wedding and adventure sports tourism destination.
- Katni as a warehousing and logistics hotspot with a dedicated Multi-modal logistics park (MMLP).
- Heritage tourism hotspot with Orchha as a global cultural destination and potential UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Exhibit 39: Regional Snapshot–Services

Key Highlights



03

Balanced Regional Development

3.4
Gwalior and Chambal

“Viraasat bhi Vikaas bhi”

Gwalior Fort

Gwalior Fort

3.4.1 | Introduction

The Gwalior and Chambal region, encompassing Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Datia, Ashoknagar, Guna, Tikamgarh, Niwari and Sagar, is deeply rooted in its history, known for its architectural heritage, vast agrarian landscapes and a growing manufacturing ecosystem.

Gwalior is home to the iconic Gwalior Fort, the opulent Jai Vilas Palace and the renowned Tansen Music Academy, reflecting its rich architectural and musical heritage. Beyond its cultural significance, it is rapidly expanding into an industrial hub, specifically for defence and textiles with presence of the Maharajpur Air Force Station and ready-made garment parks amongst other industrial infrastructure.

The rugged undulating terrains of Chambal shape the identity of Morena, Bhind and Sheopur, with the Chambal River playing a vital role in supporting biodiversity. Known for being one of India's cleanest rivers, it is home to the critically endangered gharial, freshwater dolphins and a thriving wildlife sanctuary.

A stronghold of agriculture and allied sectors and agro-processing, the region is a leading producer of tomato, mustard, bajra and milk with Bhind's food park strengthens the agri-value chain in the region. Guna, known for its high-quality spice cultivation, is bolstering its agro- industry with a dedicated spice park.

An emerging industrial powerhouse, the region is establishing a strong foothold in coke and refined petroleum products, with Bina Refinery in Sagar District undergoing a ₹49,000 Cr expansion.

The region also holds exceptional ecological and tourism significance, with Kuno National Park in Sheopur gaining global attention for the historic reintroduction of cheetahs. Alongside Madhav National Park in Shivpuri, these reserves not only protect diverse wildlife but also contribute to eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods of local communities.

Exhibit 40: Key Highlights of Gwalior and Chambal region

Key Highlights

3.4.2 | Regional Vision

Virasat bhi vikas bhi

Gwalior and Chambal Region known for its glorious past also boasts of immense development potential. Vikas and Virasat shall go hand in hand from the timeless grandeur of Gwalior Fort, Orchha's architectural marvels and the breathtaking landscapes of the Chambal River and Ravines to the growing defence, agro- processing and logistics sectors, the region is evolving into a hub of cultural excellence and economic progress.

3.4.3 | Macro Goals for 2047

No. of Urban economic clusters (Growth-Hubs)

2

- Gwalior-Shivpuri-Morena-Bhind
- Sagar-Ashoknagar[1]

GDP of the region

$400-500 Bn

13-15% CAGR
19-22% share in MP's economy
from ~18% in 2021

Per capita income

$19-21k

from ~$1.7k in 2021

1. Sagar a part of Rewa-Bundelkhand region; However, for economic cluster planning, it has been merged with Ashoknagar.
Source: DES, MPIDC, GoMP 2011 and 2021, MoSPI and MoHFW - population 2011 and projections (2019)

Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior

3.4.4 | Regional Economic Strategy

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

More than 10 agriculture and allied produce identified to drive focused district-level growth across the region. Tailored interventions identified for select high-potential agriculture and allied produces, few examples of which are below:

- **Tomato:** MoUs with private agri-business partners to establish tomato mega food parks at Gwalior.
- **Bajra:** Production of 'super-food' rich packaged products (growing category across the world)—ready-to-eat meals, packaged snacks, etc.
- **Wheat:** Higher quality seeds availability and Seed testing labs in the northern wheat zone to improve input quality.
- **Pulses:** Pulses-based large processing centres at Sagar.
- **Dairy:** Integrated bulk milk chilling plants with milk processing centres at Morena.

Exhibit 41: Regional Snapshot–Agriculture and Allied

Key Highlights

Agriculture Wheat, Soybean, Mustard, Bajra, Peanuts, Paddy

Horticulture Onion, Potato, Tomato, Ginger, Guava

Animal Husbandry Milk

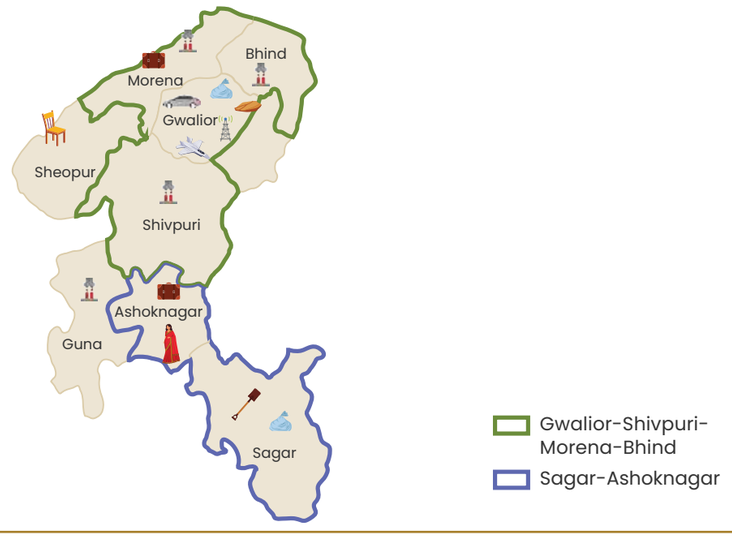
Industries

High-impact Industries to propel regional growth:

- Gwalior and Sagar as the hub for traditional plastic and plastic products (including plastic toys).
- High-end Aerospace and Defence equipment manufacturing in Gwalior.
- Telecom equipment manufacturing in Gwalior.
- Sagar-Bina as the hub for manufacturing of refined petroleum products including value-added products such as ethylene, propylene, etc.
- Manufacturing of high-value export-oriented Gwalior Sandstone.
- Sheopur as a leading exporter of handcrafted and artisanal wood products.
- Agriculture equipment manufacturing hub in Vidisha-Sagar.
- Electric vehicles and components manufacturing in Gwalior.
- Staple food processing at large scale for Mass market in Morena and Bhind; Nutraceuticals and spice-based functional foods in Guna.
- Leather products and their accessories manufacturing in Morena.
- Ashoknagar wheat processing and traditional textiles (Chanderi Saree) export hub.

Exhibit 42: Regional Snapshot–Industries

Key Highlights



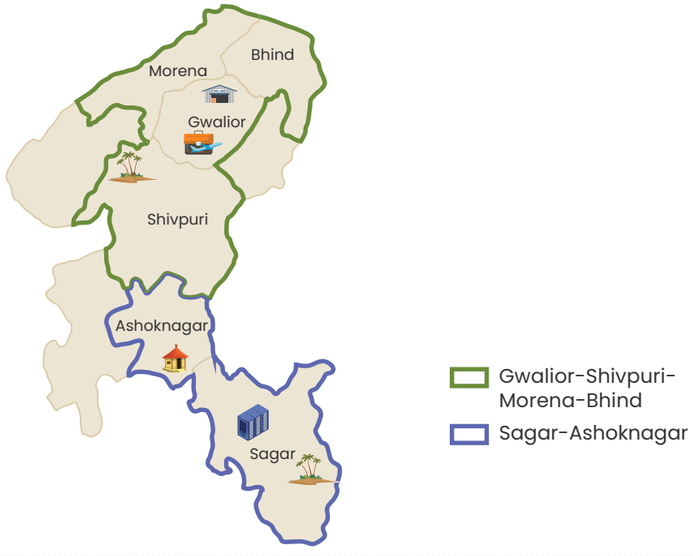
Services

High-impact potential sectors to propel regional growth:

- MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions/Events) zone in Gwalior.
- Gwalior as a warehousing and logistics hotspot with a MMLP (Multi-Modal Logistics Park).
- Kuno, Nauradehi and Madhav National park as eco-tourism destinations of choice
- Rural home stays and craft tourism in Chanderi and Pranpur.
- Edge data centre hubs in 100-mile radius of Sagar.

Exhibit 43: Regional Snapshot–Services

Key Highlights



04

Universal Social Security and Robust Infrastructure

4.1 World-Class Education and Skilling

4.2 Quality Health and Nutrition

4.3 Urban and Rural Infrastructure

04

Universal Social Security and Robust Infrastructure

4.1 World-class Education and Skilling

4.1.1 | Current Scenario

Education and skilling play a pivotal role in driving societal advancement and economic growth while reducing socio-economic divides. It empowers citizen who have access to better opportunities, a bent for innovation and a value-based mindset rooted in the local ethos. Additionally, in the 21st century, technology integration and consistent re-skilling and upskilling opportunities will be critical enablers in creating world class workforce.

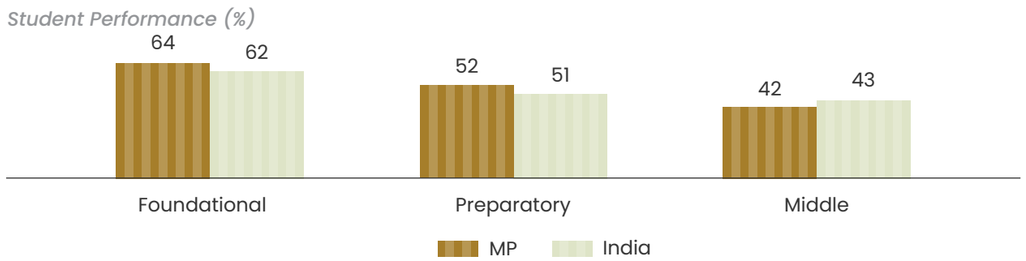
Madhya Pradesh has a large and thriving education and skilling ecosystem with 1.7 Cr students enrolled across schools, higher and technical education institutions[1]. Over the years, Madhya Pradesh has rolled out key initiatives and strategic schemes to strengthen the ecosystem.

Strengthening Early Childhood and School Education

Madhya Pradesh has made considerable progress in improving both access and learning outcomes in Anganwadis and schools. For instance, annual "school chalo abhiyaan" focuses on driving up enrolments in schools across all grades. Simultaneously, Mission Ankur which focuses on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy is live in 80,000 primary schools[2]. Dedicated trainings on teaching-learning methodologies to empower staff in schools and nearby Anganwadis under the STARS programme[3]. Substantial progress is also made under PM SHRI and NIPUN Bharat programmes.

Further, Madhya Pradesh was one of the first states to work towards creating large-integrated campuses to combat fragmented resource-related challenges. Under the "Ek Parisar Ek Shala" initiative, 35,000 sub-scale schools were integrated to form 16,000 large schools impacting around 26 Lakh students. This resulted in positive outcomes such as reduced multi-grade teaching and better resourced schools with more schools under senior leadership[2]. Thereafter, the state launched 370 Sandipani schools—large K-12 schools (KG to 12th) in consonance with NEP's idea of a school complex, to promote greater resource efficiency, effective functioning and governance[2]. Such efforts have resulted in a positive impact on learning outcomes in both Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, and beyond.

Exhibit 44: Stage-Wise Performance in National Achievement Survey 2024



Source: NAS 2024.
Note: Average of all subjects taken for every stage.

1. Data from State Departments and Working Group (as of Oct 2024) - School Education Department, Higher Education Department, Technical Education Department, Women and Child Welfare Department; 2. School Education Department (status as of Oct 2024); 3. Women and Child Welfare Department (status as of Oct 2024).

Driving Excellence in Higher Education

Madhya Pradesh has a large and diverse higher education system with nearly 1,400 colleges and 20 Lakh students. To enhance access to these institutions, the state provides several support schemes to students[4]. Gaon ki Beti Scheme provided financial aid to 1.3 Lakh girl students living in rural areas in 2024-25. Similarly, financial assistance was provided to more than 7000 girl students in cities living under the poverty line. The state also runs a research scholarship for SC, ST and disabled students which benefitted 324 research scholars alongside schemes which provide subsistence and transport allowance. Apart from this, the state is working towards enhancing institution quality to attract more students with dedicated efforts such as:

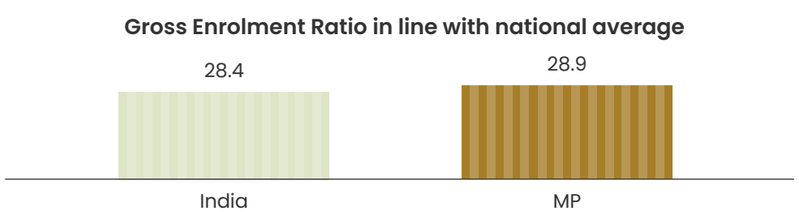
8 universities recognised as Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU) in-line with NEP and received ₹565 Cr in grants for upgradation.

55 PM Excellence College identified in all districts as exemplar institutes and received ₹400 Cr in grants.

Supercharging the Skilling Ecosystem

With an ITI in nearly every block, a polytechnic in nearly every district and an engineering college in every division, Madhya Pradesh is home to a large and accessible network of technical institutions[5]. To supercharge this ecosystem, a Global Skills Park with advanced courses and high-impact partnerships has been established in Bhopal with plans to expand. Under the CM Medhavi Chhatra Yojana, 60,000 students with excellent academic performance from low income families (less than ₹8 Lakh/year) received financial aid. Further, 144 ITIs were upgraded under the World Bank STRIVE programme and 42 were upgraded under a PPP model by PAN IIT Alumni Reach for Madhya Pradesh (PARAM) Foundation. 23,176 students were trained under the CM Seekho Kamao Yojana. Further, the state organised on-the-job-trainings and foreign language trainings through Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP), MSME Technology Centre, and other similar organisations. As a result of the dedicated and consistent efforts in higher and technical education, the enrollments in these institutions is in line with the national average.

Exhibit 45: Enrollments in Higher and Technical Education/Skilling institutions



GER Gender Parity: 29.7% (Male) v/s 28% (Female)

Source: AISHE 2021-2022.

4. Higher Education Department, MP Economic Survey 2024-25; 5. Technical Education Department, MP Economic Survey 2024-25.

Going forward, Madhya Pradesh will be focusing on the following key areas of development:

Improving learning outcomes and quality of education

The state will focus on boosting learning outcomes of the students. This will include efforts on improving board exam results, performance in admission tests (e.g.: JEE, NEET etc.), results in skill institutes, higher number of institutes with NAAC accreditation etc.

Increasing access to education pathways for all

At present, GER for ST students is 56.2% and 32.9% in secondary and senior secondary grades. This is lower than the overall GER which stands at 67% and 43.9% for secondary and senior secondary grades[6]. Similarly, higher education GER for STs stands at 18% as compared to the overall GER of 28.9%[7]. To reduce differences in educational opportunities, focus shall be on improving GER across socio-economic groups.

Strengthening skilling and employability

Madhya Pradesh shall focus on mainstreaming skill education via flexible pathways such as short courses, diplomas, skill integration into existing curricula in schools and colleges via innovative models.

Driving the digital integration

To enhance access to education and skilling pathways, Madhya Pradesh will focus on ensuring digital delivery of learning in the future via provision of appropriate infrastructure, accelerating the uptake of blended/hybrid teaching-learning models as well as tech-driven assessments.

Additionally, Madhya Pradesh will focus on key global trends in the education and skilling sector and adapt to those in local context.

6. UDISE 2023-2024; 7. AISHE 2021-2022.

4.1.2 | Vision for 2047 and Macro-goals

We envision the education and skilling ecosystem of Madhya Pradesh in 2047 as follows:

> High-quality, employability focused, value-based education for all

- High quality and new age learning opportunities that develop citizens with a global mindset and strong values.
- Skilling avenues that enable top-notch employment and entrepreneurship outcomes, with integration and mobility across education and skilling ecosystems.
- Equitable access to learning and skilling opportunities for all sections of society.
- World-class output in research and innovation in line with Madhya Pradesh's sectoral priorities.
- Deep integration of technology for improved delivery, achievement of outcomes and systemic efficiencies.
- Strong institutions, systems and policies that enable evidence-based and outcome oriented planning.

01 1.1 1.2 1.3 02 2.1 2.2 2.3 03 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 04 4.1 4.2 4.3 05 5.1 5.2 World-class Education and Skilling

Reflecting on the aspirations mentioned above, the following major targets have been set for 2029 and 2047.

Exhibit 46: Macro Goals for Education and Skilling in 2047

Literacy Rate

100%

76.4% today[1]

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Schools, Higher and Technical Education

100%

In schools[2]

Today:
Elementary: 80.2%
Secondary: 67%
Higher Secondary: 43.9%

50%[3]

In higher and technical institutes

28.9% today[3]

Share of workforce earning skilled wage

100%

1. PLFS 2022-23; 2. UDISE 2023-2024; 3. AISHE 2021-2022.

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
NAS score	53[1]	62.5	76.25
Share of students taking NSQF (class 9–12)	14%[2] (2023-24)	25%	40%
% of workforce who earn a skilled wage (Yuva Mission)	-	70%	100%
NAAC accredited institutions (%)	31%[3] (2023)	80%	100%
Institutions in NIRF top 100	3[3]	5	8
No. of institutions in QS top 500	1[3]	2	3
No. of startups in HEIs	295[3]	500	1500
No. of sports academies	18[4]	20	24
National sports rank	3rd[4]	2nd	1st

1. NAS 2024; 2. School Education Department; 3. Higher Education Department; 4. Sports and Youth Welfare Department.

Exhibit 47: Education & Skilling Interventions in the 'Spotlight'

High-quality, New-age and Globally Relevant Learning

- Institutes of Excellence: Developing educational institutes as centers of excellence
- Domain-specialisation: Sports University, Skills University
- Technology enabled learning: Tech-embedded pedagogy & assessments
- Focused ECCE strategy to bridge early learning gaps and accelerate FLN outcomes

Skill Integration and Enabling Future Pathways

- Global Skills Park to be upgraded and expanded through hub & spoke model covering all divisions and districts
- Enhanced Industry-linkages in courses such as AEDP & internship offerings
- End-to-end skills continuum from early orientation in Grade 6 to in-depth integration and readiness in higher secondary

Equitable Access to All

- Local language integration (including tribal dialects) in primary grades curricula
- Multi-modal reentry ecosystem for out-of-school youth—bridge programs, guidance, and open learning opportunities
- Support infrastructure such as child-care facilities, hostels, and transport for women and in underserved geographies

Research & Innovation

- State-level Research Fund which drives funding & partnerships
- State level recognition for successful patent recognition and "Navachaar Puraskaar Yojana" for high impact research
- Research centers and Centers of Excellence in PG institutes in priority subject areas

Technology Integration

- Operation Digital Board: High quality digital learning ecosystem with smart classes, virtual labs, and ICT labs
- Unified AI-driven digital ecosystem for all education & skilling stakeholders

Strengthening Institutions & Systems

- Yearly skill capacity plans based on skill census
- State-level ranking of all institutes and mentorship/ support to obtain accreditation

Financing

- PPP models for skilling, research, and institute upgradation
- Outcome-linked financing ecosystem through instruments like Skill Impact Bonds

4.1.3 | Roadmap

To achieve the outlined vision, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that emphasis has been laid on both short term and long term initiatives. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

World-Class Skilling and Education

High-quality, New-age and Globally Relevant Learning

170	Establish "Institute of Excellence" and upgrade existing ones with state-of-the-art infrastructure & equipment and well-trained teachers to provide high-quality learning opportunities.	✓	
171	At least 500 new Large, well-resourced schools which cater to grades Kindergarten through 12 (Sandipani, Model, Excellence schools etc.). » 200 by 2029 » Additional 300 by 2047	✓	✓
172	Upgrade PM College of Excellence to Autonomous colleges. » 10 by 2029 » Additional 55 by 2047	✓	✓
173	Deemed University: Upgradation of autonomous colleges to deemed university status. » 1 by 2029 » Total 8 by 2047	✓	✓
174	Build Libraries in all districts which are operational 24*7.	✓	
175	Upgrade 50% anganwadis as 'Saksham Anganwadis'.	✓	
176	Accelerate innovative curriculum and pedagogy in model institutes / Institute of excellence:	✓	
176.1	» Curriculum: Offer programmes with a mix of skills and academic courses with appropriate credit transfer mechanism, special provisions such a dual degrees, as per National Credit Framework.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
176.2	» Curriculum: Provide a set of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary offerings which widen student choices across all institutes including to break away from streams. These offerings should be industry focused, tech-integrated and value driven (e.g.: AI, AR/VR, sustainability, Indian Knowledge System etc.).	✓	
176.3	» Pedagogy: Offerings to be taught via ICT integrated pedagogy which enables dissemination via online/ hybrid modes.	✓	
176.4	» Pedagogy: Should also include collaborative teaching practices (e.g.: joint teaching sessions, best practice sharing platforms).	✓	
177	Use of advanced technology and modern frameworks in assessment	✓	✓
177.1	» Application and analysis-based assessment enabled by board/uniform exam reform.	✓	
177.2	» Tech-driven assessments (e.g.: AI-driven personalized adaptive assessments, online answer sheet checking in HEIs).	✓	
177.3	» Increase the weightage of internal assessments gradually.		✓
178	Foster holistic education in all institutions for all students, including nurturing exceptional talent in sports, arts etc.	✓	✓
178.1	» State-level Universities/academies in 'specific domains' (e.g.: establishment of Sports University and Digital Univeristy, expansion of sport academies to 20).	✓	✓
178.2	» Integrate structured programmes on sports, arts, well- being as part of formal curricula in all educational institutions.	✓	✓
179	Strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) via coordinated effort across schools & Anganwadis to enhance Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN) outcomes.	✓	✓
180	Establish Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) outcome tracking and linked incentives.	✓	
180.1	» Use tech-driven tracking of teaching-learning processes and learning outcomes.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
180.2	» Provide performance linked incentives such as awards, financial incentives.	✓	
181	Ensure that all children enrolled in anganwadi transition to local primary schools (e.g. Leverage School Education Portal and Poshan Tracker data).	✓	✓
182	Setup program for Capacity building and mentorship:	✓	
182.1	» Set-up resource sharing and mentorship in co-located Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).	✓	
182.2	» Leverage Government of India's Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi curricula and conduct trainings; accordingly, top up with digital resources- cover 100% anganwadi workers.	✓	
182.3	» Organize ECCE certifications/diplomas (3-6 months) for all Anganwadi workers.	✓	✓
183	Parent engagement via targeted efforts such as parent counselling sessions on ECCE.	✓	✓
183.1	» Continue with robust FLN programmes in grades 1-3 to ensure high-quality learning outcomes.	✓	
184	Consider expanding the pool of "domain specific" universities / academies as per student demand (e.g. Increase count of sports academies to 24)		✓
185	Expand curricular, pedagogical and assessment reform to all institutes.	✓	✓

Skill Integration and Enabling Future Pathways

186	Establish skill development institutions with state-of-the-art infrastructure, expert trainers, and seamless programme delivery aligned with industry needs to ensure high-quality employment outcomes.	✓	✓
187	Leverage Global Skills Park, Bhopal as an "anchor" for skill development which will provide advanced courses, support trainer capacity building etc.	✓	✓
188	10 "Model" Polytechnic: Upgrade at least 1 existing Polytechnic/division with "state-of the-art" infrastructure & equipment & highly trained teachers which offers advanced courses.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
189	One district one model ITI: Revamp at least one ITI per district by providing advanced infrastructure, modern equipment, and expert-level teachers.	✓	
190	Upgrade existing incubators to state of art Incubators, and establish 25 new ones. Leverage them to promote at least 100 new startups.		✓
191	Integrate skills in curricula from Grade 6th onwards and create provision for deeper skill offerings for Grades 9-12th.	✓	
192	Promote early exposure to entrepreneurship and employability curricula from Grade 6 onwards.	✓	✓
193	Promote Industry partnerships to connect education program to ensure employment outcomes:	✓	✓
193.1	» Expand Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (at least 5 AEDP courses to be offered) & internship offerings.	✓	
193.2	» Engage industry partners for course design and/or delivery in at least 50% of all skill institutions.	✓	
194	Promote state specific skilling schemes (e.g.: support 10 lakh beneficiaries of Devi Ahilyabai Kaushal Vikas scheme).	✓	
195	Accelerate uptake of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certifications to boost recognition of informal skillsets, especially those relevant to MP's economic priorities.	✓	✓
196	Appoint/empanel experienced career counselors—at least one per college/university and one for every block.	✓	✓
197	Provide support for competitive exams: Eg: JEE NEET, CUET, SSC, etc. via online/offline/blended models to enable synchronous and/or asynchronous learning.	✓	
198	Global Skills Park to be upgraded and expanded through hub & spoke model covering all divisions and districts.	✓	✓

Equitable Access to All

199	Promote local language in primary grades (including tribal dialects) and provide open digital courses and certification options in Hindi.	✓	
200	Provide inclusive (barrier free) infrastructure, curricula/ assessment options alongside sensitisation training for faculty in all educational and skilling institutions.	✓	
201	Using tech-driven predictive analytics to proactively identify and retain at-risk students by leveraging leading data indicators (e.g.: absence for >15 days in school).	✓	
202	Reintegrate learners who have dropped-out through bridge programs, counseling, and flexible skilling/digital/ hybrid/ part-time/distance/ open learning opportunities in both school and beyond.	✓	✓
203	For those unable to access regular educational and skilling programmes & certification opportunities, provide options for flexible assessment & certifications (e.g.: Recognition for Prior Learning - RPL, online assessments, local crafts/knowledge based skill courses in tribal areas etc.).	✓	✓
204	Ensure access to education & skilling via both digital/ distance/flexible modes and presence of sufficient institutions such as primary, HS and HSS schools, and mobile vans in underserved areas.	✓	✓
205	Support Infrastructure such as child-care facilities, hostels, and transport for women and underserved communities.	✓	
206	Improve overall enrollments in educational institutes.	✓	✓
206.1	» Strengthen and expand admission drives to all institutions (E.g. introduce "College Chalo Abhiyaan").	✓	
206.2	» Leverage diverse financial support schemes (e.g.: fees support for SC/ST/EWS students for ODL courses).	✓	
207	Setup monitoring mechanism for key outcome indicators and interventions implementation status.	✓	

Research and Innovation

208	Establish research centre in all subjects in all PG colleges/universities and upgrade certain research centers to CoEs in select priority domains (e.g.: Madhya Pradesh's sectoral priorities, Indian heritage etc.)		✓
209	Drive research in MP's priority areas and Indian heritage via:	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
209.1	» High impact partnerships: more than 5 partnerships with universities under QS 1000, research focused faculty exchanges, more than 25 partnerships for research with industry players.	✓	
209.2	» Talent development: Exposure visits to support research, cohort training and talent hunt for post graduate and above students, post-doctorates, early career researchers.	✓	
209.3	» Rewards & incentives to promote patent registration	✓	✓
210	Partnering with industry to inculcate a culture of curiosity and critical thinking in students	✓	✓
211	Broaden the focus of research to include MP's emerging priority areas such as alternate fuels, electronic system design & manufacturing etc. by establishing new departments, providing research grants etc.		✓
Technology Integration			
212	Promote usage of digital platforms:	✓	✓
212.1	» Adoption of unique IDs: Samagra / APAAR ID creation for all learners.	✓	
212.2	» Leverage high-quality tech platform to streamline administrative and academic processes.	✓	✓
212.3	» Increase use of relevant national-level platforms (e.g: Academic Bank of Credits, Digilocker, National Digital Library, SAMARTH, etc.)	✓	
213	Accelerate digital delivery of education via:	✓	✓
213.1	» Integration of technology in all courses (e.g., remote guest lectures etc.).	✓	
213.2	» Promotion of courses from SWAYAM/other relevant digital platform and development of e-content.	✓	
214	Under "Operation Digital Board", provide adequate digital infrastructure like smart classes, virtual classes, virtual labs, language labs, Atal Tinkering labs, AI-driven chatbots, etc.	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
215	Aggregate all education and skilling related stakeholders on one single AI driven portal to provide advanced functionalities such as personalised adaptive learning and recommendations, job/ apprenticeship recommendations etc.		✓
Strengthening Institutions and Systems			
216	Conduct skill gap analysis using Holistic Assessment of Requirement for Support and Handholding programme and create district -wise action plan every year.	✓	✓
217	Introduce state-level evaluation & ranking of all institutes (schools, ECCE centers, skill institutes, HEIs etc.) via a suitable 3rd party to increase outcome orientation specific to Madhya Pradesh's context.	✓	✓
218	Provide mentorship/support to institutions to obtain relevant existing national level accreditation (e.g. NAAC) and improve their national rankings (E.g NIRF rankings).	✓	✓
219	Upgrade key governance institutes (DIETs, SIEMATs etc.)		
	» This can include upgradation in organisation structures, R&R charters, and selection mechanism, capacity building via online/blended modes, increased outcome orientation via yearly target setting and new incentive structure.	✓	✓
220	Proactively plug critical infra and staffing gaps—prioritize high-need areas first.	✓	✓
221	Link state rankings of institutes to performance incentives (e.g., additional funds, awards, etc.).		✓
Financing			
222	Leverage PPP models for education & skilling to bring in industry contribution for skilling, research, and institute upgradation (e.g.: HAM model to develop district level polytechnics and hostels).	✓	✓
223	Catalyse ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance), CSR funds for education and skilling.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
224	Consider catalysing private loans for education & skilling (e.g: capital guarantee for NBFC's giving out loans for skilling in Madhya Pradesh's priority areas).	✓	
225	Leverage financial incentives for skilling to benefit underserved groups/geographies. This can include both incentives targeted at learners (e.g.: skill vouchers etc.), and employers (e.g.: re/upskilling awards, subsidy for hiring/ retaining apprentices).	✓	✓
226	Leverage new financial instruments (e.g.: skill impact bonds) to enhance linkages betweeen funding and education/skiling outcome orientation.	✓	✓

4.1.4 | A Snapshot of Key Initiatives

A long list of initiatives have been identified for all vision drivers (detailed out in the roadmap). This section will highlight some selected initiatives:

Initiative 1: Global Skills Park

In 2022, Madhya Pradesh established its first Global Skills Park in Bhopal. It was designed to provide advanced job-ready skill trainings that adhere to international standards and focus on technology-oriented skill development programmes tailored for ITI certificates, Diploma and Degree holders, including B.E. and B. Tech graduates.

The GSP houses specialised training institutes such as, Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Center for TVET Practitioner Development and Center for Skill Research and Development. Currently, the GSP's training and placement cell provides on-the-job training/internship for hands-on experience. Additionally, the park has established high-impact partnerships with leading institutions of eminence such as IIT Delhi, IIM Indore and the National Power Training Institute.

Going forward, Madhya Pradesh plans to establish a Skills Park in each division, tailored to align with the region's unique economic priorities. These parks will serve as key hubs for advancing excellence in skilling, acting as anchors for driving skill development while synergising with existing institutions such as ITIs, polytechnics and other training centres. Thus, by fostering collaboration and enhancing capacity, the skills parks will create a comprehensive ecosystem that supports the region's workforce development. The future role of Madhya Pradesh's Skills Parks is envisioned as follows:

Exhibit 48: Envisioned Role of Skills Parks in Madhya Pradesh

1. Leading skills provider/"university" with a range of offerings-diplomas, degrees, degree-apprenticeships, 1 year or shorter certificate courses, modular stackable course options, etc.
2. Resource "Hub" for other institutes (provide curricula and access to high-end labs/equipment, etc.).
3. Premier "train-the-trainer" centre in skills for other skill institutes (ITIs, skill schools).
4. Anchor for flagship industry partnerships facilitating large-scale MoUs for internships, placements, industry-integrated courses, etc.
5. Research and policy think tank driving innovation in MP's skilling priorities (e.g, identifying upcoming needs/new courses, driving skill census and skill capacity planning).

Initiative 2: Large-scale Technology Integration

Madhya Pradesh has made significant strides in integrating technology in delivery of education and skilling. For instance, nearly all schools with grades 9-12 are equipped with an ICT lab with select flagship schools equipped with interactive panels[8]. All teachers from primary to senior secondary have been given tablets to enable digital resource sharing[8]. Similarly, ICT labs have been set up in 100 colleges under the Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Programme[9]. Alongside, efforts are underway to develop an e-library and integrate online lectures by eminent faculty at Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya. Additionally, the state has dedicated MIS systems in place for school education with facilities such as HR Management, Beneficiary Management, etc.

In the future, technology can play multiple roles to enable an efficient, transparent, integrated ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh. The vision is to create an integrated technology system across early childhood, school, higher and technical ecosystems which aggregates all relevant stakeholders such as students, trainers, employers, etc., on one platform. All learners will have one account linked to a unique ID APAAR which will be home to their "learning journey". This ID will have credentials from where students can access training, apprenticeship, job opportunities and financial/other benefits.

Exhibit 49: Strategic Functions for Technology in Education and Skilling

Enable integration and mobility across schools, higher education, skills ecosystems

- Unique identifier for all learners (APAAR ID)
- Skill Credit framework
  - » NCrF implementation
  - » Credit management/ transfer systems enabling Multiple Entry and Exit System (MEES)
  - » Credits for formal/ informal work experience
- Verified past credentials (DigiLocker equivalent)

Address information asymmetry for both learners and employers

- Information and data on courses/institutes
- Rankings/rating/ outcomes information (placements, salaries)
- Registry of all skilling/ incentive schemes
- Information on employers hiring apprentices and retention, etc.

Efficient administration of schemes and value-added services via technology

- Auto-enrolment/ recommendation of beneficiary schemes
- Access to network of rated financiers, counsellors, etc.
- Personalised recommendation for courses, target employers, etc.

Digital delivery of courses for wider reach; on-demand assessment

- Digital/hybrid delivery of courses (e.g., wider employability skills or domain specific skills)
- Use of technology for assessments—AR/VR, adaptive tests, etc.

To be enabled via state-level Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)/platforms or leveraging any DPI/ DPGs made available by GoI

8. School Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 9. MP Economic Survey 2023-24.

Initiative 3: Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Efforts

To achieve 100% Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN), it is critical to focus on early childhood outcomes in pre-schools (including Anganwadis) as well as dedicate efforts related to the same in Grades 1-3. To improve FLN outcomes in the state, Madhya Pradesh has launched several initiatives. The flagship Mission Ankur now reaches around 80,000 primary schools in Grades 1-3, using a blended approach that integrates periodic assessments, app-based mentoring, real-time monitoring via dashboards and offline classroom training[10]. Similarly, dedicated trainings to empower Anganwadi workers in teaching-learning methodologies have been conducted. For instance, 18,000 workers have been trained under the STARS programme with a plan to train another 38,000 in the upcoming year[11].

In the coming years, Madhya Pradesh will attain 100% FLN outcomes via the following strategic initiatives.

Exhibit 50: 6 Key Steps to Attain 100% FLN Outcomes

School Linkages
- Revamp ECCE delivery in AWCs, starting with centres co-located with schools by setting up mentorship, monitoring and resource sharing structures with the co-located school
- Increase the presence of pre-primary grades in schools

Trainers
- Hire well-trained pre-primary teachers in schools (e.g., with NTT certificates); ensure ongoing training and support of AWWs

Curriculum and Pedagogy
- Leverage "Poshan bhi Padhai bhi" curricular and funding in AWCs (textbooks, trainings on pedagogy linked to development stages) and continue existing FLN Mission for Grades 1-3

Parent Engagement
- Strengthen engagement with parents regarding FLN (e.g., parent counselling sessions, etc.) across schools and AWCs

Tracking and incentive
- Set up tech-based 3rd party driven monitoring systems for FLN indicators and link performance to incentives in AWCs and schools

10. School Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 11. Women and Child Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

04

Universal Social Security and Robust Infrastructure

4.2 Quality Health and Nutrition

4.2.1 | Current Scenario

An affordable healthcare system is critical to sustainably drive development in Madhya Pradesh. Improved healthcare system lead to expanded workforce participation, increased workforce productivity and reduced Out-Of-Pocket-Expenditure (OOPE) on healthcare.

Healthcare systems across the world are facing new-age challenges associated with ageing population, lifestyle diseases, mental health, climate change and rising healthcare expenditure. Accordingly, healthcare systems must evolve to adopt a wellness-oriented approach focused on active lifestyle and preventive care.

Madhya Pradesh has made noteworthy progress in improving key healthcare outcomes. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has been reduced from 230 per Lakh live births in 2010-12 to 173 in 2018-20[1], Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has been reduced from 61 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 43 in 2020[2] and life expectancy has increased from 62.4 years in 2010 to 67.4 in 2020[3].

Madhya Pradesh has launched several initiatives to improve healthcare outcomes and elevate the living status of the population such as:

Anmol MP App

To identify high-risk pregnancies, Madhya Pradesh government launched an amended version of the Government of India's Anmol App. In the Financial Year 2023-24, 16.28 Lakh pregnant women were successfully registered on this platform[4].

Janani Shishu Suraksha Programme

Through a comprehensive programme in government healthcare facilities, free medicines, nutritious meals, laboratory tests, ultrasound scans, blood transfusions and transportation services are provided to pregnant women[4].

Pediatric units

Madhya Pradesh operates 62 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) to provide critical care for newborns. From April to December 2024, 101,469 critically ill, low-birth-weight and premature infants were treated under specialised medical attention[4].

Dastak abhiyan—home-visit-based joint strategy

From June to August 2024, under the Dastak Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh, 8.02 million children were clinically examined, 7.14 million received Vitamin A, 6.84 million were tested for anaemia, and 3,547 severely anemic children received free treatment[4].

Child Malnutrition Therapeutic Strategy

From April to November 2024, under Madhya Pradesh's C-SAM and NRC-based strategy, 55,131 severely malnourished children were treated, with 85% managed at the community level and 10–15% requiring facility-based care[4].

1. SRS, Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality In India, various issues 2019-2023; 2. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21; 3. SRS, Abridged Life Tables, various issues 2019-2023; 4. Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh 2024-25.

While health outcomes have improved considerably, there is room for progress in certain aspects:

Substantial improvement needed on basic health outcomes like MMR, IMR and NMR (Neonatal Mortality Rate) which are not at par with average.

Madhya Pradesh needs to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and workforce as it lags national average on metrics like doctors per Lakh population (50 in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to 98 in India)[5], nurses per Lakh population (187 in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to 263 in India)[5], Government beds per Lakh population (40 in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to 61 in India)[5] and MBBS seats per Lakh population (5 in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to 8 in India)[5].

With Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) on the rise, India and Madhya Pradesh need to be prepared for triple disease burden—solving (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health) (RMNCH-A) challenges, preventing Communicable Diseases (CDs) and controlling rising NCDs; between 2015 and 2020, instance of hypertension grew from 8% to 21% in women and from 11% to 23% in men[6].

Critical to develop and integrate a holistic mental health screening, diagnostic and treatment capacity across all levels of the public healthcare system.

By 2047, around 19% of India's population and 17% of Madhya Pradesh's population will be above 60 years of age; Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is also expected to drop below 1.9; accordingly, Madhya Pradesh must accelerate efforts towards developing a comprehensive geriatric care system[7].

Infant Care

5. Number of Doctors/Govt. Beds/Nurses/MBBS seats divided by population in Lakhs; Sources: CBHI, National Health profile report, 2023 and MoHFW Population projections; 6. NFHS–5 (2020-21) and NFHS–4 (2015-16); 7. Population Projection rationale: 2047 population projections basis MoHFW estimates for 2036 using age-wise split population for MP and India.

4.2.2 | Vision For 2047 and Macro-Goals

> A healthy and happy citizen contributing positively to the economy

A wellness-focused society focused on high-quality nutrition, overall fitness and preventive care.

State where citizens have access to high-quality care ecosystem: Infrastructure, drugs, equipment and healthcare workforce.

An affordable healthcare system for all segments of the society.

Modernised phygital ecosystem of care: personalised 24*7 digital services integrated with in-person care.

This vision has been translated into specific and measurable goals to track progress.

Exhibit 51: Macro Goals for Health in 2047

Life Expectancy	IMR	MMR	Doctors (Per Lakh population)
84 years	less than 5	less than 20	250
from 67 years today[1]	from 41 today[2]	from 173 today[3]	from 50 today[4]

1. SRS, Abridged Life Tables, various issues; 2. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21; 3. SRS, Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality In India, various issues; 4. Number of Doctors/divided by population in Lakhs; Sources: CBHI, National Health profile report, 2023 and MoHFW Population projections.

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Children under 5 years who are wasted[1]	19% (2021)	<10%	<5%
Sickle cell anaemia prevalence[2]	2.3% (2024)	<1%	0
NQAS certified facilities (No.)[3]	<5% (2024)	90%	100%
Institutional deliveries[1]	90.7% (2021)	100%	100%
Nurses per Lakh population[4]	187 (2022)	300	>600
% OOPE (as % of total health expenditure)[5]	43% (2021-22)	<30%	<5%
Ayush professionals per 10,000 population[6]	8 (2020)	10	>12

1. NFHS–5 (2020-21); 2. National Sickle Cell Portal; 3. NQAS certified facility map report, NHSRC portal and State department; 4. # Nurses divided by population in Lakhs; Sources: CBHI, National Health profile report, 2023 and MoHFW Population projections; 5. National Health Accounts 2021-22; 6. Number of AYUSH professionals divided by population in ten thousand; Sources: Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, 2020 and MoHFW Population projections.

4.2.3 | Vision Drivers

To achieve Madhya Pradesh's Vision@2047 and the identified macro-goals, progress must be made along 6 key drivers:

Exhibit 52: 6 Key Drivers to Progress towards this "Swasth MP" Vision

1. Push towards becoming a wellness-oriented society (through nutrition and preventive care)
2. Drive focused health outcomes through improvement at targeted geographies
3. Increase affordability– e.g., insurance coverage
4. Provide round-the-clock high-quality healthcare services delivery (new delivery models, medical education, Human Resource in Health, research and infrastructure)
5. MP as a leader in Technology enabled Universal healthcare services
6. Increased integration of AYUSH into mainstream healthcare

Push towards becoming a wellness-oriented society

Madhya Pradesh will focus on prioritising nutrition and preventive care to foster a healthier and more resilient population. Initiatives such as preventing CDs through access to clean water, promoting geriatric care, encouraging nutrition-focused behaviours, emphasising mental health and promoting a fitness-centric lifestyle are pivotal to progress towards a wellness-oriented society.

Drive focused health outcomes through improvement at targeted geographies

To improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH-A) outcomes, Madhya Pradesh will adopt a targeted approach by prioritising resources and strategies in high-burden regions. This will include early identification and management of high- risk pregnancies, a co-ordinated phygital programme (physical + digital) towards behavioural change and counselling, implementing financial incentives for healthcare staff aligned to healthcare outcomes.

Increase affordability

To ensure that healthcare remains affordable, Madhya Pradesh will focus on expanding Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) coverage to include more hospitals, procedures and drugs while expediting hospital reimbursement turnaround times. Drug affordability will be improved by expanding the Jan Aushadhi network, utilising centralised procurement systems for bulk purchasing and enhancing logistics & storage infrastructure to ensure availability of essential medicines at comparatively lower costs.

Provide round-the-clock high-quality healthcare services delivery

Madhya Pradesh will focus on upgrading existing infrastructure and upskilling healthcare human resources. The state will work towards expanding secondary and super-speciality healthcare services and establishing a medical college in every district to become the medical hub of central India. Bridge courses for doctors/ nurses, along with tech-enabled job aids for frontline workers will improve disease management, clear role definitions and performance incentives.

Madhya Pradesh as a leader in Technology enabled Universal healthcare services

Madhya Pradesh aims to lead in Technology enabled Universal healthcare services by building an end-to-end digital healthcare infrastructure including electronic health records, AI-powered diagnostics, a citizen telemedicine app and tech-enabled nudges for managing NCDs.

Increased integration of AYUSH into mainstream healthcare

Madhya Pradesh will focus on evidence-based AYUSH practices through standardisation, research and establishment of a hub-and-spoke model for knowledge sharing. The state will strategically position itself as a global AYUSH wellness destination by developing high standard wellness parks and undertaking strategic branding to boost AYUSH wellness and tourism.

Research Lab

4.2.4 | Snapshot of Key Initiatives

A long list of initiatives has been identified towards the realisation of this vision. This section will highlight some selected initiatives.

Initiative 1: Population Health Management approach towards NCDs Screening and Management

Madhya Pradesh will focus on universal screening, auto-enrollment in disease management programmes and capacity building to contain Madhya Pradesh's rising NCDs burden, particularly cancer, diabetes and hypertension.

Exhibit 53: Three Pronged Approach to minimise NCDs Burden

Population Health Management approach to universal NCDs screening

- Community Health Officers (CHOs) to be allocated with a certain number of families in villages with incentives for screening
- Initiate adult vaccination programmes for HPV and Hepatitis B

Auto enrolment into Disease Management Programs

- Custom disease management e.g., checkup schedule, medicine delivery and consumption nudges
- Use of ABHA IDs/ Anmol MP app to enable home delivery of drugs for NCDs

Bring NCD care closer to the community

- All Ayushman Arogya Mandirs to have emergency cardiac and cancer care by 2047
- All CHCs to have E-cardiology and day-care cancer centres (including chemotherapy units)

Initiative 2: Matru-Shishu Sanjeevan Abhiyan to Drive Down MMR and IMR

To reduce MMR and IMR, multiple interventions and systematic enablers have been planned across the delivery journey. The programme addresses every stage of the maternal journey and emphasises systematic enablers such as counselling, technology and data-driven solutions. From comprehensive tracking during pregnancy to safe childbirth measures and postnatal care.

Exhibit 54: Targeted Interventions across Delivery Journey and Systematic Enablers

Delivery Journey

Pregnancy

- Register all pregnancies on Anmol MP app
- Call-centre reminders for Antenatal Care (ANC), High Risk Pregnancy (HRP) identification and management in Extended Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (e-PMSMA) clinics
- Birth waiting rooms for complicated deliveries

Safe Child-Birth

- Ensure 100% functionality of delivery points with focus on FRUs
- 100% and timely availability of referral transports

Post Delivery and Infant Care

- Early initiation of breastfeeding and at-birth vaccinations
- 100% management and referral of high-risk neonates at birth
- 100% postpartum care before discharge

Systematic Enablers

Post Discharge Community Care

- 100% home-based Neonatal Care visits for first 42 days
- Focused approach towards vulnerable neonates
- Timely identification and referral of complicated high-risk infants

Counselling Programs

- Targeted Programs on Anaemia, maternal nutrition and HRPs
- 100% counselling and coverage on Kangaroo Mother Care Initiative for Low Birth Weight infants and pre-term neonates
- 100% counsellings and care and sickle cell in pregnancy

Technology and Data

- Real-time data capture
- Leverage call centres and teleconsultation for HRP/HRIs management
- Track HRP via Suman command centre and health desk

Child Welfare

Initiative 3: Sehat Artificial Intelligence (AI) Yojna to Unlock AI-based Use Cases

The "Sehat AI Yojna" initiative aims to harness AI by training advanced models on comprehensive state healthcare data to revolutionise medical use cases. This includes integrating diverse medical data sources, leveraging pre-trained and domain-specific AI models and unlocking impactful applications like disease diagnosis, patient journey transformation and virtual healthcare delivery.

Exhibit 55: Development of AI-based Healthcare Use Cases

1 Integrate medical data from diverse sources

- Diagnostics and images data: MRI, X-rays, CT Scans
- Electronic health records
- Clinical trials data
- Medical knowledge: anatomy, pathology and pharmacology
- Claims and financing data
- Healthcare facilities and referral data
- Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), Anmol MP, Poshan tracker, Healthcare Management Information System, etc.

2 Generate insights using pre-trained/general domain models

Multiple Model Options

- Multi-modal models
- General domain models
- Disease specific models

3 Unlock medical use cases

- Disease diagnosis and prognosis
- Medical inquiries
- Targeted screening programs
- Patient journey transformation
- Pregnancy complications prediction and management
- Natural Language Processing-driven virtual doctors

Initiative 4: Hridayam Madhya Pradesh Yojna

Madhya Pradesh will be positioned as a global hub for AYUSH-led medical and wellness tourism. The state will leverage its leading AYUSH ecosystem, rich-natured heritage and agricultural support for medicinal plants. This initiative will be supported by developing AYUSH parks along Madhya Pradesh's historical, spiritual and wildlife tourism belts, institutionalising AYUSH skill development and research and promoting Madhya Pradesh's strengths at international platforms to attract global wellness tourism.

Exhibit 56: Madhya Pradesh as a Global Hub for AYUSH-led Medical and Wellness Tourism

Madhya Pradesh's strengths in AYUSH

- Leading AYUSH ecosystem
- Rich natural heritage
- Agricultural support for medicinal plants
- Madhya Pradesh's strength in tourism
- 'Hridayam MP' intiative to boost medical wellness tourism

To be supplemented by...

- Development of AYUSH parks along MP's tourism strengths (spiritual, historical and wildlife belts)
- Custom reach-outs to large players to set up operations (ayurvedic clinics, wellness resorts, etc.)
- Institutionalise AYUSH skill development and research for clinical evidence-based therapies
- Promote MP as a hub of AYUSH-led medical and wellness tourism, e.g., at international expos, with the Tour Operators Association of India, etc.

4.2.5 | Roadmap

To achieve the outlined vision, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Quality Health and Nutrition

Push towards becoming a Wellness-oriented Society

		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
227	Population health management for NCDs: Institutionalise NCDs screening and segmentation, enable digital care for low-risk groups and in-person interventions for high-risk groups.		✓
228	Prevent CDs due to contaminated water: Mobile use testing kits on a wider-scale; promote community-based awareness and water bodies management.	✓	✓
229	Nutrition-focused behaviour: Strengthen inclusion of Population Reference Intakes (PRI) to improve the nutrition- focused behaviours targeting adolescents and women in reproductive age group.	✓	✓
230	Nutritional augmentation: Provide food and Ayurvedic supplements, regional super foods (e.g., millets, spinach, sahjan) for mid-day meals, PDS and supplementary nutrition along with nutrition diversity; track household-wise adoption of poshan vatikas.	✓	✓
231	Prioritise mental health: Integrate mental healthcare in Ayushman Arogya Mandirs; Destigmatise mental health through awareness programmes in VHNDs.	✓	✓
232	Fitness-centric lifestyle: Creation and promotion of Yoga, sports infrastructure and gymnasiums.	✓	✓
233	Geriatric care: Develop infrastructure (Geriatric facilities), services (at-home Geriatric care), silver economy and capabilities (human resources).		✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
"Improving Health Indicators" - Focused Intervention with District-Level Action Plan			
234	MMR, NMR, U5MR and IMR reduction: Focus on 100% pregnancy registrations, high-risk pregnant women identification and management, institutional deliveries and breast feeding exclusive.	✓	✓
235	Quality of care: Implement performance-based rankings system and incentive-based financial endowments for healthcare staff and public facilities.	✓	
236	Behavioural change and counselling: Develop a co-ordinated phygital programme-ASHA/AWW visits supplemented by technology nudges/videos on health-seeking behaviours.	✓	✓
237	Customised approach for engaging tribal population: Integrate AYUSH practitioners at Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and for VHND counselling in tribal areas.	✓	✓
Make Healthcare Affordable			
238	Minimise Turnaround Time (TAT): Expand PMJAY coverage (hospitals, procedures, drugs), and expedite hospital reimbursement TATs.	✓	✓
239	Drug availability and affordability: Expand Jan Aushadhi network, use centralised procurement systems for bulk purchasing and improve logistics and storage infrastructure.	✓	✓
Provide high Quality Healthcare Service Delivery			
240	Expansion of tertiary healthcare infrastructure: Develop Medical Colleges, Super Specialty Hospitals in every district and Medicity in metros like Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.	✓	✓
241	Brownfield upgradation: Upgrading existing infrastructure/ facilities to increase the number of secondary/super- speciality facilities and medical colleges.	✓	✓
242	Upskilling and job-aids: Bridge courses for MBBS doctors and nurses; equip front-line workers with tech-enabled job aids to manage diseases/conditions.	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
243	Human resource: Drive medical staff performance through role-clarity, motivation (monetary, career progression, etc.) and accountability.	✓	
244	Medical education curricula: Upgrade curricula to include digital healthcare delivery (AI in diagnostic, simulation labs) and linkage between climate change and health.	✓	
245	Disbursed care: Increase Number of Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, % of SHCs/PHCs upgraded to Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and Number of CHCs upgraded to FRUs.	✓	
246	Research and Development promotion: Research on Madhya Pradesh specific health challenges through CoEs (Centres of Excellence).	✓	✓
Be a Digital Health Champion			
247	Tele-health from home: Launch citizen-centric telemedicine and remote consultations to enable access to Ayushman Arogya Mandirs from home.	✓	
248	Digital delivery: Create end-to-end digital healthcare infrastructure – electronic health records, AI in diagnosis, tech-enabled nudges and drug deliveries for NCDs.		✓
249	Governance: Complete digitalisation of medical records to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency.		✓
Increase Integration of AYUSH into Mainstream Healthcare			
250	OPD Integration of AYUSH: Position AYUSH clinical professionals in primary healthcare roles such as medical officers ANMs, etc.	✓	
251	Standardisation in Treatment Protocol: Standardise treatment protocols to promote evidence-based AYUSH practices.	✓	
252	Research in AYUSH: Implement a hub-and-spoke model for research and knowledge sharing in AYUSH.	✓	✓
253	AYUSH Wellness and Tourism: Position Madhya Pradesh as global AYUSH destination through strategic branding and develop best-in-class wellness parks.	✓	✓

04

Universal Social Security and Robust Infrastructure

4.3 Urban and Rural Infrastructure

4.3.1 | Current Scenario

Infrastructure development serves as the cornerstone of economic growth for any thriving state. Whether through continuous, spatial expansion or targeted improvements in high potential 'growth zones', a well-planned infrastructure network is vital to ensure balanced development. When infrastructure is unplanned, problems such as congestion, inadequate public services, growing rural-urban divide and increased pollution inevitably arise. To avoid these pitfalls and foster sustainable growth, it is essential for the state to adopt a structured, forward-looking approach to infrastructure planning.

After the first phase of urbanisation starting with Indus Valley Civilisation, the Ujjaini Mahajanapada emerged as a unique example of the second phase of urbanisation. From then to now, the urbanisation in Madhya Pradesh stands at 27.6%[1], which is below the national average. Building robust infrastructure naturally paves the way for urbanisation. By establishing 'growth hubs'—clusters of interlinked urban areas— the state can enhance the quality of life for residents, thereby attracting top talent and creating a dynamic human resource pool. This influx of skilled professionals then propels further economic expansion, illustrating how well-developed infrastructure and urban planning can strengthen a state's prosperity.

To retain and nurture this high-caliber workforce, it is crucial to invest in social infrastructure, ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare and public amenities. A truly inclusive development model must bridge the gap between urban centres and peripheral or rural communities. This brings out the need for structured infrastructure planning to uplift rural and peri-urban areas. Such a holistic strategy will promote continuity in growth, eliminates the rural-urban divide and sustains an environment in which both talent and broader society can flourish.

Indore Metro

1. Census 2011, Government of India

4.3.2 | Vision for 2047 and Macro-goals

> Urbanisation and infrastructure development as driver of economic activity, offering a high-quality and vibrant living to all

- Multi-city economic hubs with resilient commercial infrastructure to attract employment opportunities for all.
- Connected to India and the world through seamless multi-modal transport networks.
- State-of-the-art social infrastructure with easy access to all facilities.
- Healthy life through green spaces, clean air, clean and sufficient water.
- Renewable power driven circular economies with efficient waste management systems.
- Empowered self-driven urban local bodies.
- Disaster Resilient Community through disaster resilient design of infrastructure and social protection schemes, targetting insurance for all by 2047.

This vision has been translated into specific and measurable goals to track progress.

Exhibit 57: Macro Goals for Urban and Rural Infrastructure in 2047

- **100% access to basic amenities** across the state
  Basic amenities include drinking water, basic sanitation and internet connectivity
- India's leading state in **'Samriddh Gram and blocks'**
  100 priority blocks identified
- **Most livable cities;** 4 cities among top 20 Ease of Living ranking for Indian cities
  Presently 1 in top 10[1]
- Pioneer in **sustainable urban living** with less than 50 AQI for all cities
- **3 Mega urban clusters** with more than 1 Cr population, more than $300 Bn in GDP
- **Leader in renewable energy:** Among top 3 state in RE capacity
  vs. 8th today[2]
- **100% green transport:** Achieving net-zero emissions across all modes
- **2-hour air travel access** from anywhere in MP
  8 new airports planned

1. Ease of Living Index 2024–MoHUA; 2. Renewable energy statistics 2023-24 by Government of India

Rewa Airport

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond

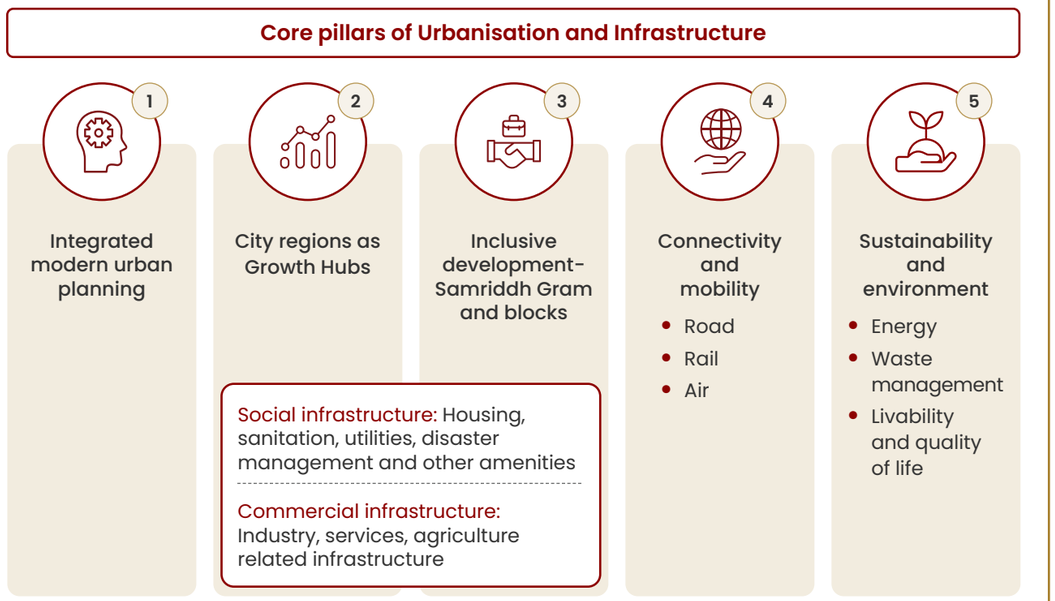
Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Percentage share of houses that are "pucca houses"[2]	69.7%	80%	100%
Households with tap water connection[3]	66%	80%	100%
Metro length[4]	-	60 km	300 km
Average road length per 1000 population[5] (Km/1000)	5.03	more than 6	more than 7
Number of airports[6]	6	8	14
Muncipal solid waste treated (as a percentage of generated)[7]	85.16%	90%	100%
AQI (Air Quality Index)	141	<100	<50

1. Livability index based on Ease of Living 2019 ranking and score for 114 cities by MoHUA; 2. Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP; 3. Jal Shakti Mission (2024); 4. Departments, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 5. Basic Roads Statistics 2018-19; 6. Departments, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 7. MP Pollution Control Board; 8. AQI dashboard by CPCB.

4.3.3 | Vision Drivers

Madhya Pradesh has identified five key pillars of focus to drive development that is sustainable and equitable such that it enables citizens to access opportunities for growth and a high-quality of life.

Exhibit 58: 5 Pillars of Urban and Rural Infrastructure Development in Madhya Pradesh



Integrated Modern Urban Planning

Master planning in Madhya Pradesh currently focuses on individual cities, leaving little room for a broader regional perspective. To address this, the state plans to adopt an integral approach by incorporating modern ideas like '15-minute cities', urban forests, GIS-based planning and Integrated Township Policies with Town Planning Schemes (TPS). These measures will encourage redensification and redevelopment, ensuring better land use and a higher quality of life. To put this vision into action, a regional development authority will be formed to co-ordinate planning across the state and guide integrated, sustainable urban growth.

City Regions as Growth Hubs

Madhya Pradesh will adopt a 2-pronged approach to develop growth hubs.

Exhibit 59: Two-Pronged approach

Urban Cluster Development	Infrastructure Development
• **Group 1** Clusters with mega cities • **Group 2** Clusters with large cities • **Group 3** Other economic clusters	• **Social Infrastructure** Housing, Water, Sanitation, Utilities, Disaster Management and other civic amenities • **Commercial infrastructure** Core and supporting infrastructure for large-scale to small-scale enterprises

Urban cluster development

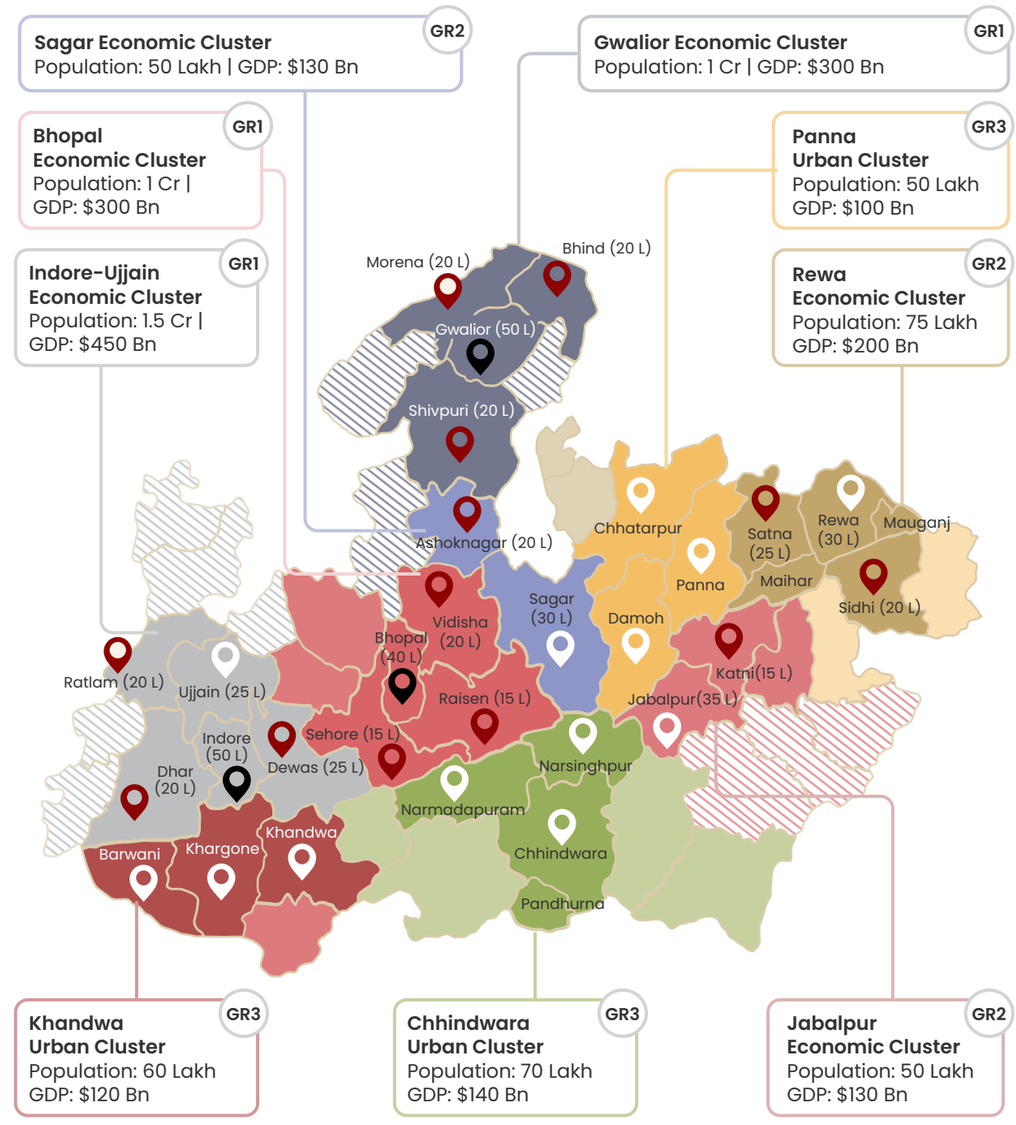
This includes 9 clusters known as G-Hubs (Growth-hubs). Each of these clusters are further categorised into groups basis their economic size and potential. Tailored development plans to be made basis the grouping for each of the clusters. More information on these G-Hubs is on the next page (Exhibit 60: 9 clusters (G-Hubs) identified to be developed via multiple models).

Continuous infrastructure development

Madhya Pradesh's focus on continuous infrastructure development encompasses both social and commercial priorities. On the social side, the state is building 10,000 housing units annually for LIG, MIG and EWS groups. The state is also investing over ₹12,858 Cr in drinking water and sewage projects and introducing "Pink Toilets" and "Swachhta Sakhiya" initiatives in major urban areas. Meanwhile, commercial infrastructure range from large-scale projects such as more than 40 industrial parks, 2 multi-modal logistics parks and over 15 IT parks to medium and small-scale projects like establishing 'Rasoi Kendras' in 68 new urban units with populations above 20,000. The state also plans to create industrial corridors connecting key clusters like Indore–Bhopal–Gwalior and Jabalpur–Sagar. By integrating social needs with economic objectives, this comprehensive approach aims to fuel balanced urban growth and improve quality of life for communities across Madhya Pradesh.

Exhibit 60: 9 Clusters (Growth-Hubs) Identified to be Developed

Based on the grouping—mega cities clusters, large cities clusters and other economic clusters



Note: Region of influence is basis proximity to urbanised clusters.

Inclusive Development: Samriddh Gram and Blocks

A significant portion of Madhya Pradesh's population continues to reside in rural areas, underlining the urgent need to improve basic amenities where infrastructure often lags behind. Presently, only 32.6%[2] of rural households have 'pucca' houses and just 59.2%[1] use improved sanitation. In response, the government is planning a "Samriddh Gram/ Block" programme—An inclusive, forward-looking initiative designed to create well-planned settlements that integrate modern infrastructure, digital services and economic opportunities. By focusing on both rural and peri-urban regions, this programme aims to uplift quality of life across the state and foster equitable growth in every part of the state.

Exhibit 61: Projects across Each Component of the Samriddh Gram/Block Programme

What is a Samriddh Gram/Block?

Basic Amenities
- Uninterrupted power supply
- Clean drinking water

Digital connectivity
- Wi-Fi Hotspot, CCTV surveillance and digital boards at all public infrastructure

E-governance
- Online access to local government services
- Digital portals for government welfare schemes

Smart Healthcare
- 100% Online health records for rural citizens

Rural Economy
- Empowering rural farmers with agri-tech opportunities
- Positioning rural artisans as cultural entrepreneurs
- Positioning rural areas as tourism hotspots

Digital education and Skill Development
- E-learning platforms for primary and secondary education
- Virtual classrooms

Housing
- Affordable and inclusive housing
- Planned commercial and residential complexes

Connectivity and infrastructure
- Internal mobility—footpaths, public transport
- Connectivity with core urban areas

Quality of Life
- Community engagement centres
- Healthy living with sports infrastructure

Re-Powered Economy
- Solar and Hydro based electricity

2. National Family and Health Survey.

Connectivity

Madhya Pradesh is transforming its transport landscape by focusing on multi-modal connectivity that makes travel easy and seamless. One of the central elements for this plan is to develop 8 new airports, ensuring that every part of the state is within two hours of an airport. On the railways front, the state is pioneering sustainability by moving towards net-zero operations, upgrading stations and establishing fast connectivity between major urban centres via Vande Bharat trains. Meanwhile, road infrastructure improvements will involve increasing road density, creating high-quality, access-controlled highways and developing a rapid inter-cluster network to connect all urban clusters. These combined efforts will bring citizens closer to essential services and economic opportunities, laying the groundwork for more balanced and inclusive growth across Madhya Pradesh.

Sustainability and Environment

Madhya Pradesh's growth is increasingly defined by a strong commitment to sustainability, a foundation upon which several forward-thinking initiatives are being built. With a vision to become a leader in renewable energy, the state is working towards a seamless integration of renewable energy solutions within urban planning and development projects. This transition to clean energy is not only aimed at environmental resilience but also at enriching the quality of life for the citizens. As part of this, initiatives such as urban forests and open green spaces are being developed to create sustainable, livable spaces. Through these efforts, Madhya Pradesh aims to foster a future where sustainability and development go hand in hand, benefiting both people and the planet. An essential pillar of sustainability is to build disaster-resilient communities, cities, villages, and towns. The focus will be on designing infrastructure and social security frameworks that ensure 100% insurance coverage for individuals and communities against disasters by 2047.

Garbage Collection Workforce

4.3.4 | Snapshot of Key Initiatives

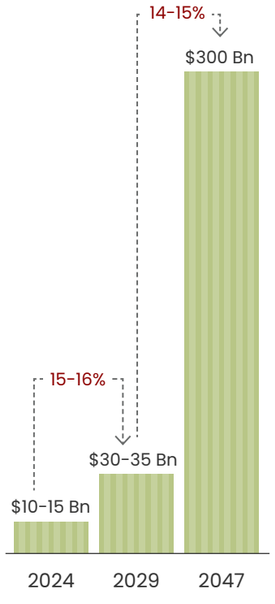
A substantial list of initiatives have been identified towards the realisation of this vision. This section will highlight some selected initiatives.

Initiative 1: Growth Hubs to be Developed in Every Cluster

This development will be based on models taking into account strengths of the region and the future potential for sectoral projects and urban development projects.

Example: Gwalior, one of the three economic clusters, holds strategic importance due to its proximity to the National Capital Region (NCR), an already established growth hub. Additionally, Gwalior's rich cultural and historical heritage, combined with its strong agricultural produce, enhances its potential as a key tourism and economic destination. To drive this transformation, 10+ projects have been identified across infrastructure and urban development sectors, aiming to propel the region's economy from $10-15 Bn in 2024 to $30-35 Bn by 2029, with a long-term goal of $300 Bn by 2047.

Exhibit 62: G-Hub Example | Major Projects Catalysing 20-30x GDP Growth for Gwalior Economic Cluster



List of projects to drive the cluster's economic and urban planning

Sectoral and infrastructure projects

- Mega food parks in Gwalior
- Sandstone-based home-décor ecosystem in Gwalior (mining, stone processing and finishing units, designer stonework, pre-cast construction material, innovation centres)
- Building five state-of-the-art convention centres to position Gwalior as a MICE destination
- Morena as industrial and logistics hub
- Green bus rapid transport system within the economic cluster
- Expressway connecting Gwalior to NCR
- Metro project for rapid intra city connectivity
- Develop high-quality organic agro processing cluster (feeding raw material from Morena, Bhind and Shivpuri)

Urban development

- MP's cultural zone attracting ultra luxury tourists with immersive cultural experience, heritage area at Gwalior fort, Art and Music workshop centres, Museums, Galleries)
- Redevelopment of heritage areas in cities with 5+ major heritage sites (Fort of Ater, George castle etc.)
- Urban agriculture and green spaces in Shivpuri (integrating agri within urban area planning)
- Riverfront Development Project–Swarnarekha River

Initiative 2: Urban Green Cover

Green cover is essential for sustainable and balanced growth. The Vision aims to develop an urban forest in each city under the Nagar Van Yojana. An urban forest is a designated green space within city limits, preserved and maintained as a forested area. These spaces will serve as natural carbon sinks, particularly in high-industrial zones like Pithampur, helping to mitigate environmental impact. Additionally, a structured system for land and carbon credit trading will be introduced to incentivise private sector participation, ensuring long-term sustainability and effective decarbonisation.

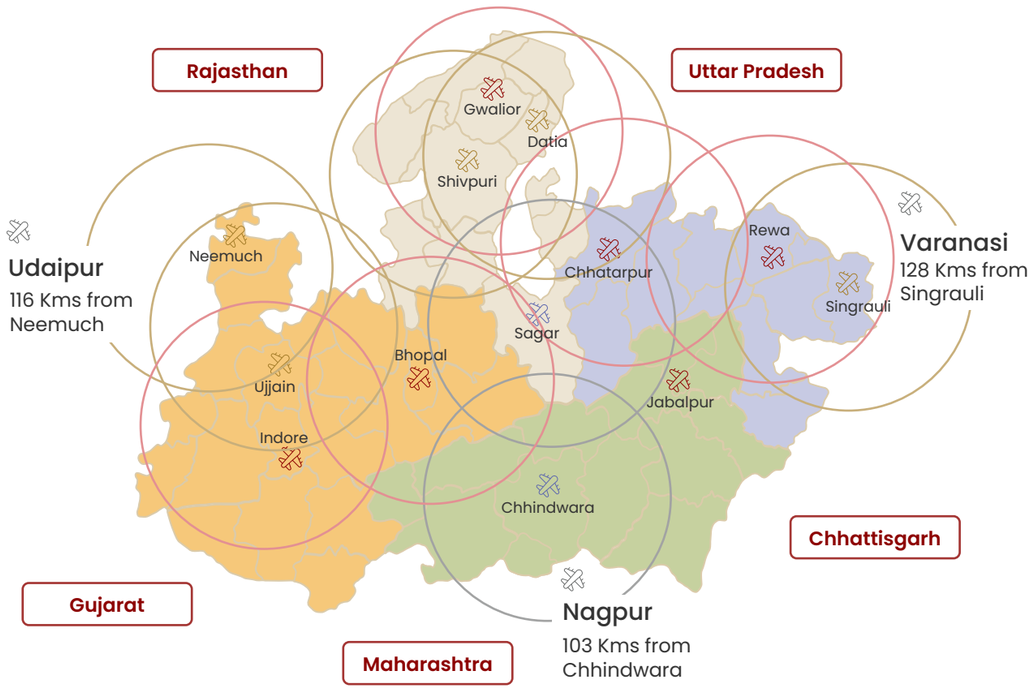
Exhibit 63: Urban Forest to Play a critical Role in Decarbonisation of Mega Industrial Hubs

Background	Proposed plan	Action plan
• Pithampur is an established industrial cluster • Ongoing plans of making it a compact city with residential, innovation facilities • Intense economic activity puts pressure on regional AQI, water table, etc.	• Developing an urban forest near residential areas for livability and sustainability	• Demarcate green/ forest areas • Partnerships with manufacturers in the region for private-sector-led funding and operations • Set up a system for land/carbon credits trading to incentivise private sector

Initiative 3: Aviation Development Plan for Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is advancing its aviation sector by developing 8 new airports in the first phase—including the state's first mega international airport and logistics hub at Indore—and 6 more in the second phase, ensuring that every part of the state is within a two-hour drive of an airport. This includes a greenfield Mega International Airport and Logistic Hub at Indore—thereby boosting trade and commerce. Additionally, the state aims to leverage its centralised location by establishing three major Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) hubs, positioning Madhya Pradesh as a prime destination for aircraft parking services and reinforcing its commitment to robust aviation growth.

Exhibit 64: Aviation Plan



Initiative 4: Samriddh Gram Development Plan

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has identified 100+ villages/tehsils in need of focused development. To address these needs, a structured plan has been established, featuring targeted projects across several key pillars and enablers. These initiatives aim to modernise districts by ensuring improved physical and digital connectivity and providing reliable energy. In addition to these fundamental enablers, the plan highlights 3 primary pillars—Housing, Social services and Outdoor & Recreation—thus creating a comprehensive roadmap for transforming these 100 blocks into thriving and sustainable blocks.

Exhibit 65: Targeting 100 Underdeveloped Areas as Part of its Pilot Samriddh Gram/ Tehsil Development Plan

Samriddh Gram/Tehsil Development Plan

	Housing	Social services	Outdoor and Recreation
Pillars	• Building government housing colonies–G+2 residential building with 50+ flats • Constructing commercial buildings for shops and office spaces	**Education** • Upgradation of schools to provide best-in-class infrastructure • One skilling institute in very tehsil **Health** • Constructing 2 CHCs per Tehsil with 100-bed facility • Upgradation of CHCs to advanced diagnostics	• One community engagement hall per tehsil • One sports centre per tehsil

Enablers	**Basic Amenities and services**	Uninterrupted electricity coverage via renewable energy sources	Accessibility to 24x7 drinking piped water for every household	Wi-Fi Hotspot, CCTV surveillance and digital boards at all public infrastructure
	Connectivity and mobility	• Roads connecting all residential and commercial areas • Safe and separate lanes for non-motorised traffic	Connectivity with core urban areas–extension and development of highways	Multi-modal stations for railways, buses, auto, etc.

4.3.5 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light on technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Urban and Rural Infrastructure

Urban Planning

254	Develop New Integrated Township Policy and Town Planning Schemes (TPS) with focus on redensification and redevelopment, with private sector participation with focus on inclusive, green and disaster resilient planning.	✓	
255	Launch new integrated land and building development rules to meet future needs.	✓	
256	Modern urban planning: 15-minute hyper local neighbourhoods for easy access to all amenities.		✓
257	Develop comprehensive development plan for all towns above 50,000 population.	✓	
258	Develop comprehensive development plan for all towns above 25,000 population.		✓
259	GIS-Based Development: AMRUT 2.0 and GIS-Based Plans for Cities by the State Government.	✓	
260	Regional/ Metropolitan Development Authority to be institutionalised at a regional/ metropolitan level for development of urban agglomerations.	✓	
261	Create new revenue opportunities, efficient government asset monetisation prospects for ULBs.	✓	
262	Use of new technologies: e.g. GIS based Property tax validations, AI based planning, digital maps and AI based identification and prioritisation of land use	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Growth Hubs

263	Phased economic development of the Urban agglomerations prioritised for Phase 1 (2029 - Bhopal and Indore) , Phase 2 (Jabalpur, Satna-Rewa, Sagar, Gwalior) » 2 in 2029 » 4 in 2047	✓	✓
263.1	» Developing commercial infrastructure projects and ecosystem within these Growth-Hubs.		✓
264	Increasing accessibility and upgrading of social infrastructure in target cities.	✓	

Inclusivity

265	Launching a programme with a set of redevelopment initiatives for Samriddh Block / Gram:	✓	
265.1	» Identifying key villages suitable for the Samriddh Gram/ Block programme	✓	
265.2	» Policy for private funding / PPP investments	✓	
265.3	» Creation of a taskforce to monitor their development	✓	

Connectivity

266	Constructing 8 new airports in the state within 2 hour reachability from all locations *(Refer Exhibit-64)* » 2 in 2029 » 6 in 2047	✓	✓
267	Developing 3 MROs in the state » 1 in 2029 » 2 in 2047	✓	✓
268	Developing access-controlled highways between all the major clusters.	✓	
269	Densifying state highways for last mile connectivity.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
270	Comprehensive policy to develop wayside amenities and emergency health services across the state and national highways.	✓	
271	Formation of Rail Infrastructure Development Company in collaboration with Indian Railway	✓	
272	Integrating cluster connectivity with railway plans: Connecting major clusters with high speed regional railway network.		✓

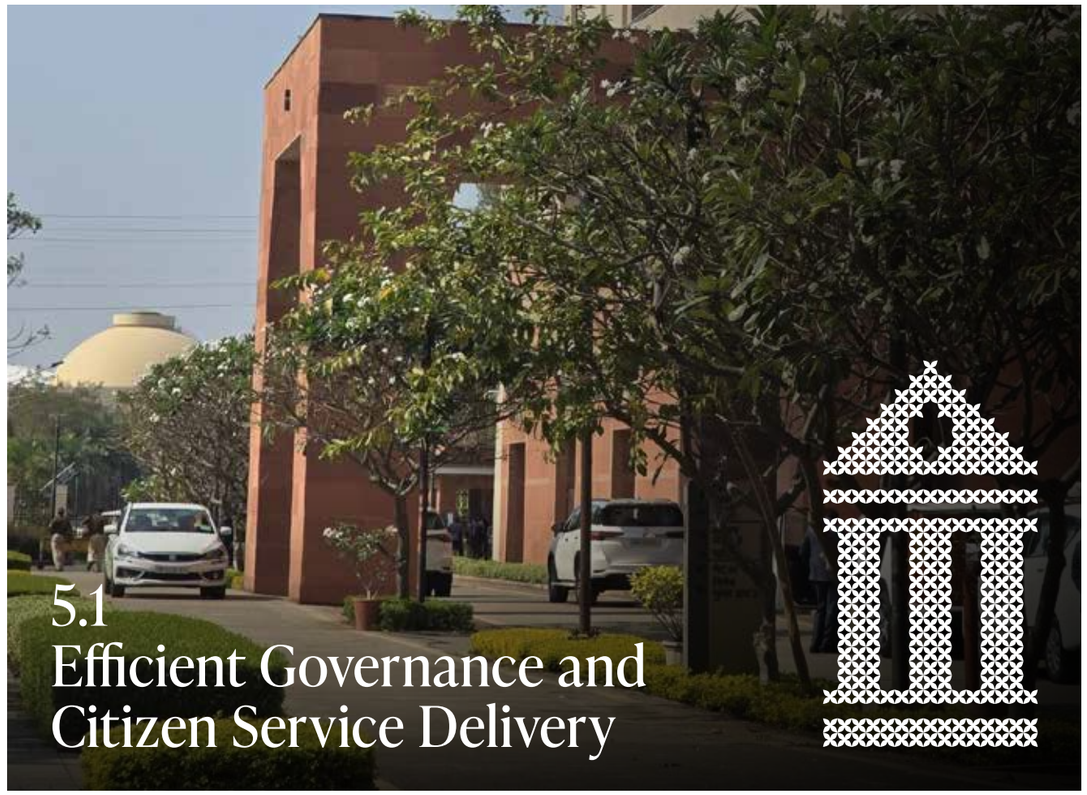
Sustainability and Environment

273	Reach 50% installed Renewable Energy capacity by 2030.	✓	
274	100% smart metering for all power consumers.	✓	
275	Developing urban forests in all towns through both public and private funding.	✓	
276	Achieving high quality air (low AQI)in all towns having population more than 1 Lakh through State Climate Data Lab (SC-3) at state level; Air Quality Cells in 16 municipal units. » AQI below 100 by 2029 » AQI below 50 by 2047	✓	✓
277	Developing reliable and scalable EV charging infrastructure through PPP Mode/ Private Investment.	✓	
278	Use of recycled materials in construction, mining and other industries (e.g., 70% scrap in steel production, 4-6% incentives on purchases of new vehicles with scrapping of an old vehicle).	✓	
279	Conservation and sustainable use/ development of water bodies (rivers, lakes etc.)	✓	
280	Reforms for 100% Fly Ash Utilisation; Focus on stricter governance and incentivise industrial use.	✓	
281	100 percent treatment, reuse and recycle of solid & liquid waste.		✓
282	Establishment of Bio-CNG plants by cleaning 108 dump sites and using Biomass.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
283	Develop new water conservation structures to expand irrigation capacity from 50 lakh hectares to more than 150 lakh hectares by 2047, covering both surface and groundwater irrigation.		✓
284	Increase the irrigated area from 11.54 lakh hectares to 31.19 lakh hectares by 2030 through the initiatives of the Narmada Valley Development Authority.	✓	

05

Core Catalysts for the State's Growth



5.1 Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery

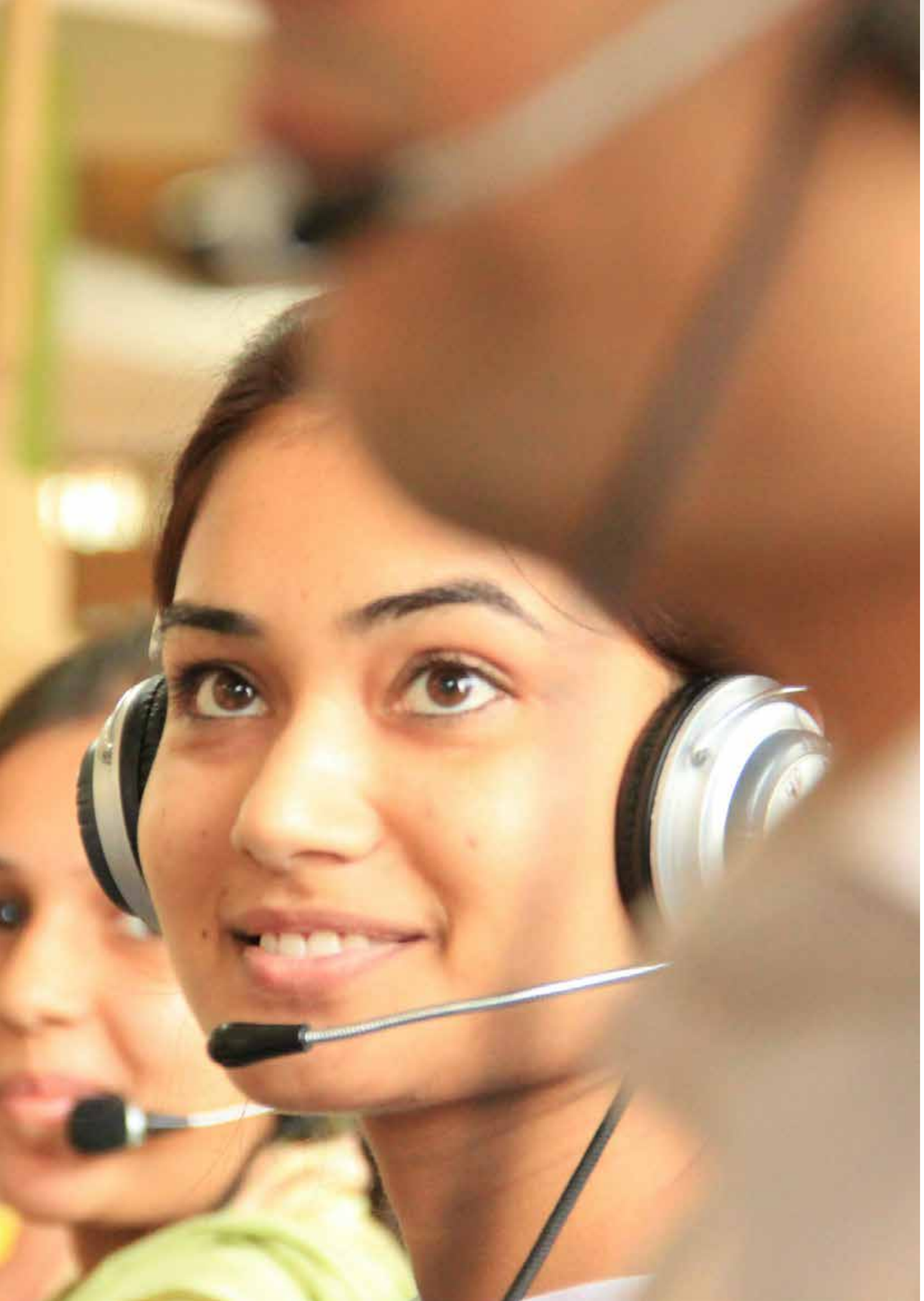
5.2 Innovative Financing and Investments

Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal

05

Core Catalysts for the State's Growth

5.1 Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery



5.1.1 | Current Scenario

Effective governance is critical to drive economic growth as it ensures social stability, effective disbursal of public services and a conducive business environment. Transparent regulations, policy stability, digital governance and efficient business processes enhance trust and lead to faster decision making.

By year 2047, Madhya Pradesh will experience significant economic growth along with an advanced socio-economic structure. Accordingly, the citizens and businesses of the future will expect 100% personalised and round-the-clock access to services, a surveillance-led and cyber-safe society, tech-enabled government functioning, a participatory model of governance and development that includes all sections of the society.

Over the years, Madhya Pradesh has made significant advancements in improving good governance indicators. The state was ranked first in Group B in NITI Aayog's Good governance Index in 2021. Further, the state improved its position in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) from 'Performer' category with composite score of 62 in year 2021 to 'Front Runner' category with composite score of 67 in year 2023-24[1]. The Female Labour Force Participation rate in Madhya Pradesh is 47.5% which is above the national average of 39.8%[2].

Multiple initiatives have been implemented in the State to enhance governance and to elevate the delivery of citizen and business services which includes the following:

CM helpline 181

The Madhya Pradesh government introduced the CM Helpline (181) in year 2014 to provide citizens with a direct platform for lodging complaints, accessing information on government schemes and offering suggestions. Since its inception, the helpline has effectively addressed 257 Crore complaints out of the 265 Crore registered until 2023-24[3].

Women helpline

To enhance women's safety, the state launched the Women Helpline on March 8, 2020, coinciding with Women's Day. This service has now been integrated with the CM Helpline (181) for a more streamlined response. So far, 65,866 complaints have been registered, with 60,793 successfully resolved[3].

Cyber tehsil

The Madhya Pradesh government launched a pioneering digital platform in year 2014 to simplify land mutation, property transactions and dispute resolution. This initiative boosts efficiency, transparency and accessibility by leveraging e-verification and digital processing. By streamlining land-related services, it benefits landowners, businesses and investors while advancing seamless governance[3].

E-vivechana application

The E-Vivechana App has been designed to enhance transparency and assist police in investigations. Integrated with the Vivek tablet, it enables real-time on-site analysis of data and evidence, with seamless information upload to the CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems) portal[3].

1. SDG India Index 2023-24 2. Ministry of Labour & Employment, Press Release, 2021-22; 3. Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh 2023-24.

While governance outcomes have improved considerably, there is room for progress in certain aspects:

Madhya Pradesh needs to adopt a comprehensive approach to citizen service delivery. Such services are currently fragmented across multiple departmental portals. Not having a single platform for all citizen-centric public services was identified as one of the areas of improvement for the state as part of the National E-Service Delivery Assessment (NESDA) undertaken by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India.

Madhya Pradesh has the opportunity to consolidate multiple helplines numbers, improve functioning of current helplines, improve resolution rates and timelines.

Active citizen participation is critical in policy formulation and citizen/business services delivery. Therefore, building a mechanism where citizens actively communicate priorities and contribute to ideas will promote accountability and enable the government to take well-informed decisions.

Madhya Pradesh needs to further advance towards reducing the time to start a business (30 days currently)[4], thereby increasing Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

Internal functioning of the government can be improved through process simplification and re-engineering. The government should relook processes to identify redundancies and manual tasks to eliminate/automate them.

Madhya Pradesh can enhance the ease of living for its residents by promoting effective disaster mitigation and adaptation practices.

4. Invest MP, Start Your Business in 30 days report.

5.1.2 | Vision for 2047 and Macro-goals

> Model for new-age governance providing efficient, data-driven and on-demand services in a just and unbiased manner

- 100% paperless, single-window services from birth to death for all citizens and businesses.
- Tech-enabled and efficient whole-of-government design for fast delivery and decision making.
- Next-gen ready talent in government.
- Development ensuring equity and inclusivity.
- Efficient, timely and unbiased delivery of justice.

This vision has been translated into specific and measurable goals to track progress

Exhibit 66: Macro-Goals for Governance in 2047

Digitalisation in citizen services	Business Reforms Action Plan Rankings	Time to start a business	SDG Index Overall Performance Score
100%	MP in Top achievers catagory	less than 5 days	more than 80
All life-to-death services on single portal	In Top 10 today[1]	From 30 today[2]	From 67 today[3]

1. BRAP Report DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India; 2. Invest MP, Start Your Business in 30 days report; 3. SDG India Index 2023-24

Metrics to track progress by 2029 and beyond:

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Rank in good governance index (Group B)[1]	1st in 1 out of 10 indicators, (2021)	1st in more than 3 out of 10 indicators	1st in more than 7 out of 10 indicators
EoDB/BRAP rank[2]	4 (2019)	Top 3	Top 2
Female labour force participation rate[3]	47.5% (2023)	55%	70%
Citizen grievance resolution[4]	30 days (Current)	10 days	5 days
Rank in number of recognised startups[5]	11th (2023)	Top 10 states	Top 5 states

1. NITI Aayog Good Governance Index 2021; 2. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, 2019; 3. PLFS 2022-23; 4. Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP; 5. Share of startups under Start-up India Scheme (latest as of 2024).

CM Helpline

5.1.3 | Vision Drivers

To achieve Madhya Pradesh's Vision@2047 and the identified macro-goals, progress must be made along 6 key drivers:

Exhibit 67: Six Key Drivers to Progress towards this "Model for New Age Governance in Madhya Pradesh" Vision

1	**Model for Citizen services**	Faster, last-mile availability and round-the clock access to services
2	**Model for Business services**	Empowering businesses with an enhanced Invest MP programme
3	**Safe and Just Society**	Enhanced surveillance, legal aids and simplification of judicial processes
4A	**Tech-enablement and Data-driven Functioning**	Automated processes and standardised data sets
4B	**Process Re-engineering and Departmental Restructuring**	Simplification of processes and departmental restructuring
5	**Next-Gen ready talent in government**	Future-ready talent sourcing and development (skilling) to build capacity and competency
6	**Inclusive Development**	Support for women and other deprived social groups

1. Model for citizen services

Madhya Pradesh will focus on a citizen services delivery model that addresses citizen expectations from the government. By leveraging technology, the state will focus on enhancing public engagement, accountability and responsiveness. This would include initiatives such as personalised and pre-emptive delivery of birth-to-death services through a unified portal, a citizen engagement platform for participatory governance and improving complaint resolution systems.

2. Model for business services

Madhya Pradesh will create a streamlined, transparent and investor-friendly business environment to attract investments, promote entrepreneurship and boost economic growth. To increase EoDB, the state will enhance the Invest Madhya Pradesh programme. Government process simplification Initiatives (such as bringing more approvals under a single window, simplified MSME processes with lesser and faster approvals, business facilitation desk and decriminalisation of provisions under state acts and rules) will position Madhya Pradesh as a promising destination for business and investment.

3. Safety and justice in society

Madhya Pradesh will continuously focus on a well-functioning law enforcement and judicial system to reduce crimes, minimise disputes and foster a safe environment for both citizens and enterprises. The state will run multiple initiatives to improve surveillance through technology, simplify legal administrative language and make justice accessible to all sections of the society through legal aids. Focus will also be there to ensure safe society by creating universal disaster mitigation mechanisms.

4A. Technology-Enabled and Data-Driven Functioning

Madhya Pradesh will enhance government efficiency and decision-making through automation and integration of multiple data sets. Initiatives such as paperless functioning, processes automation, integrated data lakes and customised dashboards will ensure data-backed decision making, enhance policy effectiveness and reduce bureaucratic delays.

4B. Process Simplification and Restructuring Programme

The Madhya Pradesh government will focus on reducing redundancies, standardising forms, streamlining delegation of authority and merging overlapping departmental functions. This will ensure speedier processes and optimum resource utilisation.

5. Capacity and competency building

Madhya Pradesh will focus on opening futuristic positions upskilling government employees and fostering a future-ready workforce to enhance efficiency in governance. By implementing structured cadre reviews, digital skill development and KPI-driven performance evaluations, the state aims to build a competent and adaptive administration.

6. Inclusive development

Madhya Pradesh will prioritise a comprehensive approach to social inclusion by fostering women's empowerment and uplifting marginalised communities through targeted interventions. Initiatives around financial access, skill development, workforce participation and scholarships will promote economic self-reliance and societal integration of women and marginalised groups.

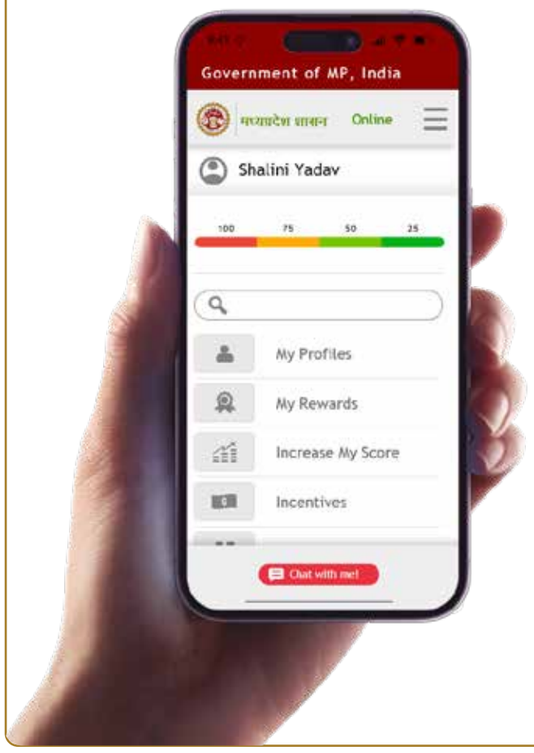
5.1.4 | Snapshot of Key Initiatives

A long list of initiatives has been identified towards the realisation of this vision. This section will highlight some selected initiatives.

Initiative 1: Citizen Reward System

The state will evaluate a Citizen Rewards System that aims to incentivise responsible civic behaviour by evaluating individuals based on factors like timely bill payments, adherence to laws, etc., High-scoring citizens will receive benefits such as incentives, utility bill discounts, etc.

Exhibit 68: Concept of a Citizens Reward Score System



Integrating multiple data sources for analysis

- Utility bill payments data
- Traffic laws compliance data
- Volunteering/community services

Setting up the reward System

- Utility bills discounts
- Faster grievance redressal

Initiative 2: Enhance Invest Madhya Pradesh Programme for EODB

The Invest Madhya Pradesh programme will be revamped to streamline business approvals and reduce the time required to start a business, thereby enhancing EoDB in Madhya Pradesh. This initiative aims to create a more investor-friendly environment by simplifying processes and accelerating clearances.

Exhibit 69: Key Additions to Invest Madhya Pradesh Programme

1 One source for approvals across departments/bodies	2 Target to start business in less than 5 days	3 Deemed approval mechanism and a centralised inspection team
4 Personalised alerts, reminders and status updates	5 100% adherence to committed Turn Around Time (TAT)	6 Simplified MSME-specific processes with lesser and faster approvals
7 Secure document repository, 100% digitalisation of documents	8 Tiered investment levels with highest tier investor	9 Decriminalisation of provisions under state acts and rules
10 AI/virtual assistant-guided processes (forms, steps, etc.); drone-led monitoring of land use	11 Business facilitation desk	12 Streamlined validity of multiple licences for export-led businesses

Initiative 3: 'Nari Shakti@Work' Programme

The Nari Shakti@Work Programme focuses on the holistic socio-economic empowerment of women by enhancing gender-inclusive infrastructure, workforce participation, education and financial independence. Key initiatives include childcare centres, women-only transport, business incubation, scholarships and financial support to boost women representation in employment and entrepreneurship.

Exhibit 70: Four Pillars to Move towards a Holistic Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women

1 **Set up gender intentional infrastructure**	• Set up childcare centres in industrial zones and IT hubs, etc. • Introduce women-only buses and transport services • Build affordable and safe hostels for working women near industrial zones and IT hubs • Set up Pram-friendly infrastructure (footpaths, public transports, etc.)
2 **Incentives and support for workforce participation**	• Provide compensation-based incentives to private sectors • Establish women-focused business incubation centres for mentorship, networking, funding, etc. • Provide low-interest loans for women-led MSMEs
3 **Education and Skill development**	• Increase access and amount of need based scholar-ship for STEM courses • Set up district-level women skill development cells for sectoral training • Tie up with industry to offer apprenticeship training for women
4 **Strengthen financial position**	• Link Self Help Groups with larger financial institutions to scale their activities • Partner with NGOs/banks to train women on digital payment systems, mobile wallets and online banking

5.1.5 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery

Citizen Services

		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
285	Provide Birth-to-death citizen services via a single portal.	✓	
286	Integrate all emergency helplines under a single number (aligned to National integration plan).	✓	
287	Expand coverage and services of CM helpline 181 to include all relevant citizen services (non-emergency) under a single line.	✓	
288	Expand My MP portal as a participatory governance platform, single portal for all service needs of citizens.	✓	
289	Establish a citizen scoring and rewards system.	✓	

Business Services

290	Enhance Invest Madhya Pradesh programme to improve Ease of doing Business and reduce time to start business (covered in detail in the the Industries and Services actions).	✓	

Safety and Justice

291	Launch comprehensive programme to upgrade policing systems for the future, to cover for emerging threats and needs of the society with focus on road safety, drug menance, cyber crime and disaster mitigation & adaptation.		✓
292	Programme to simplify judicial processes and language used in legal documents / processes.	✓	✓
293	Programme to enhance last-mile access to legal aid services through Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Technology-enabled and Data-driven Functioning

294	Programme for digitisation/automation of government processes.	✓	✓
295	Programme for digitalisation, integration and analysis of government data and databases.	✓	

Process re-engineering and Departmental Restructuring

296	Process simplification programme to eliminate manual tasks and redundancies.	✓	✓
297	Launch dedicated Government restructuring programme to combine government functions with the aim of improving efficiency and service delivery.	✓	✓

Capacity Building

298	Schedule Regular Cadre review and recruitment of specialised talent.	✓	
299	Implement iGOT Karmayogi led training and skilling across all levels of employees within government.	✓	
300	Implement KPI-driven staff evaluations and monitoring.	✓	

Inclusive Development

301	Launch Nari Shakti@Work Programme towards a holistic socio- economic empowerment of women, including education/ skilling, mentorship programs, etc.	✓	
302	Set up gender intentional infrastructure: e.g. childcare centres in industrial zones and IT hubs, women hostels, etc.	✓	
303	Focused programmes for socially underprivileged segments of society (communities/districts).	✓	
304	Establish effective rehabilitation centers for specially abled citizens in all districts.	✓	
305	Provide special teachers for children with disabilities in schools as required.	✓	
306	Remove barriers in accessing common facilities (e.g. PWD friendly infrastructure in hostels)	✓	

05

Core Catalysts for the State's Growth

5.2
Innovative Financing and Investments

5.2.1 | Vision For Madhya Pradesh and Macro-Goals

Madhya Pradesh envisions to double its GSDP in five years that is from ₹13.6 Lakh Cr[1] in 2024-25 to ₹27.2 Lakh Cr by 2028-29. The State's economy is targeted to grow beyond ₹250 Lakh Cr by 2047. At the same time, bold aspirations are also set for all-round societal development and improvement in quality of life for citizens in Madhya Pradesh. For example, 100% literacy rate by 2047, more than 75-year life expectancy, less than 1% unemployment rate, 100% digital citizen service delivery, rank 1 in SDG performance as per SDG global timelines and more.

To achieve these economic and social development ambitions, the state has identified 75+ capex-heavy projects in this vision document.

Exhibit 71: Potential Project Examples

ILLUSTRATIVE

Industrial parks and townships

Multi-modal logistics parks

Tourism sites (Greenfield and brownfield)

Expressway and freight corridors

Airports

Urban zones and public utilities

Health infrastructure

Education and skilling infrastructure

Digital infrastructure and platforms

Social and community infrastructure

Word-class sports facilities

Samriddh Gram villages

SINCE THESE ARE FUTURE-LOOKING PROJECTS, AI HAS BEEN USED TO GENERATE THE IMAGES USED IN THIS EXHIBIT

1. Economic survey of Madhya Pradesh 2023-24.

5.2.2 | Vision Drivers

In order to execute these capital intensive projects, the state will have to push on two key levers:

- Private investments
- Strengthening government investments

Exhibit 72: Modes of Investments

Private Investments	Government Investments
Attracting private capital into the economic and social sectors	Traditional sources of revenue and funds, expanded by: • New sources of revenue • Innovative sources of financing • Efficient utilisation of assets

5 Key Enablers to attract private investments:

Investors risk management (entry risk, operational risk and exit risk)

Investor risk management involves addressing entry, operational and exit risks by enhancing project pipeline visibility, which helps reduce assessment costs for investors and enables informed decision-making. Establishing special regions or zones can foster an ecosystem of benefits, attracting investments and promoting sectoral growth. Additionally, offering customised fiscal incentives based on investment size or specific sectoral needs—such as training cost subsidies for MSMEs—can further encourage participation. To ensure a smooth business environment, setting up dedicated commercial courts can facilitate the speedy resolution of litigations, providing investors with greater confidence and security.

Best-in-class policies

Formulate and amend policies that focus on specific sectors (such as manufacturing, technology or renewable energy) to attract targeted investments. Tailored incentives and subsidies to help industries and services in the state to grow faster, making the state an attractive destination for sector-specific investments. For example—New industrial policy, New Warehousing and Logistics Policy, IT-ITes Promotion policy.

Infrastructure development

Offer plug-and-play infrastructure and robust connectivity infrastructure to facilitate faster set up, smoother operations, reduce initial investment hurdles, promote efficiency and enhance competitiveness. For example, 8-lane state highways, high-speed trains, 8 new airports, defence corridors in Gwalior and Jabalpur, plug-and-play textile parks, plug-and-play facilities for startups and Global Capability Centers (GCCs).

Ease of doing business

Ensuring further simplification of government processes and faster approvals and permits via single-window clearances boosts investor confidence and encourages Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the state. Setting up business facilitation desk, simplified MSME-specific processes with lesser and faster approvals, decriminalisation of provisions under state acts and rules, etc.

Investment promotion and facilitation

Strengthen tracking and end-to-end support for investment proposals in investor summits to ensure higher rate of commissioning of proposals.

Exhibit 73: Enablers of Private Investment Attraction

1 Investors' Risk Management (Entry Risk, Operational Risk, Exit Risk)

2 Best-in-class Policies	3 Infrastructure Development	4 Ease of Doing Business
• Industrial policy • Warehousing and Logistics policy • Tourism policy • Startup GCC policy	• Private industrial parks with plug-and-play infrastructure • Special Economic Zones in industrial corridors • Priority sector industrial cluster development • Common facilities centres (EV/AUTO, ESDM, A&D) • Social sector investments	• Simplified, paperless government processes (e.g. land allotment) • Single-window system • One source for all approvals/deemed approvals • Tiered investor query management • Real-time status tracking of applications

5 Investment Promotion and Facilitation (Outreach, Investment Summits, Lead Conversion)

Strengthening Government Financing and Investments beyond the Traditional Tax and Non-tax Receipts

Creating new sources of revenue while balancing commercial and public interests

New revenue sources for urban and rural local bodies (e.g., Advertising in public spaces such as metros, buses, etc. or imposing environmental cess on the use of plastic bags, emission charges on vehicles, etc.).

Encourage private investment in tourist towns and heritage sites such as Khajuraho, Sanchi stupas with guided tours, food festivals, music and lights shows and developing local craft/souvenir shops around the site.

Utilise alternative and innovative sources of financing

Social impact bonds.

Green bonds (successfully launched by Indore Municipal Corporation in February 2023).

Extend Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives beyond the traditional focus on roads and urban sectors, which, since 2006, have encompassed over 80%[2] of projects. This expansion would involve extending PPP projects to social and commercial infrastructure, including health, education, tourism and public safety, as well as sectors like communication, energy, water and sanitation and transport and logistics. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has recognised 36 sub-sectors within these five key categories as eligible for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to support project implementation under the PPP framework.

Leverage Madhya Pradesh's abundant land resources for efficient utilisation of assets

Infrastructure Investment Trust or InvITs (model used by Central PSU PGCIL).

SPV model to develop public infrastructure vs. outright sale of asset.

2. PPP in India Website; Data from respective departments, Oct 2024, GoMP.

Exhibit 74: Sub-Sectors Eligible for Viability Gap Funding in Private-Public Partnership Projects[1]

Communication	• Telecommunication towers • Telecommunication and telecom services	• Data centres
Energy	• Electricity generation • Electricity transmission • Electricity distribution	• Oil, gas and liquefied natural gas storage facility • Energy storage systems
Water and Sanitation	• Solid waste management • Water treatment plants • Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	• Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments) • Stormwater drainage system
Social and Commercial Infrastructure	• Education institutions • Sports infrastructure • Hospitals • Tourism infrastructure • Post-harvest storage • Terminal markets	• Soil-testing laboratories • Cold chain • Affordable housing • Affordable rental housing • Exhibits and convention • Common infrastructure
Transport and Logistics	• Roads and bridges • Inland waterways • Airports • Railway tracks • Railway terminal infrastructure	• Urban public transport • Logistics infrastructure • Bulk material transportation pipeline

1. Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure Subsectors, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Thus, the state's investment strategy will rely on a balanced approach, leveraging both private investment and government financing. Madhya Pradesh aims to emerge as the preferred destination for investments, with a favourable investment climate that attracts both domestic and foreign investors. This strategic approach will pave the way for Madhya Pradesh to become a key player in India's development story by 2047, ensuring long-term growth, social well-being and environmental sustainability.

5.2.3 | Roadmap

For smooth implementation of the identified initiatives, the state has created robust roadmap. It is important to note that greater emphasis has been laid on the short-term initiatives so that they can be made ready for action immediately. The state will continue to evolve this roadmap in the light of technological and other changes over the coming years.

Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Innovative Financing and Investments

Private Investment Attraction

307	Launch comprehensive programme for Investor risk management: Entry risk, Operational risk and Exit risk.	✓	

Strengthening Government Revenue

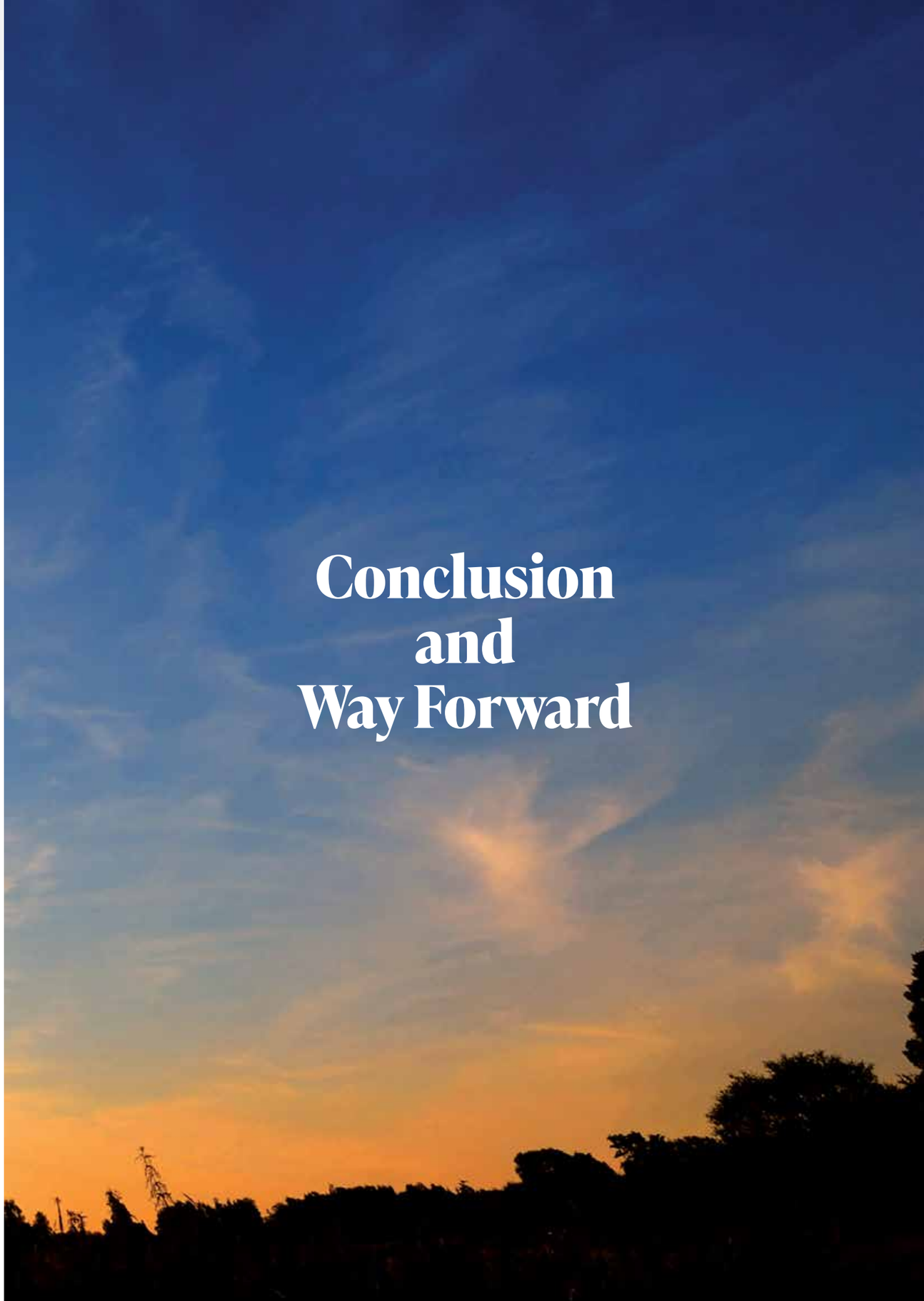
308	Creating new sources of revenue for urban and rural local bodies (e.g., Advertising in public spaces such as metros, buses emission charges on vehicles in green zones, etc).	✓	
309	Encourage private investment and self-sustaining revenue management for tourist sites and other destinations, with guided tours, food festivals, music and lights shows and developing service infrastructure around the sites.	✓	
310	Encourage government departments to strengthen own revenue sources and monetise assets: e.g. monetisation of data and non-data assets.	✓	✓

Innovative Financing models

311	Expand use of innovative financing models / structures e.g. Social impact bonds, Green bonds, etc.	✓	
312	Extend Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives beyond the traditional focus on infra projects; 30+ potential sub-sectors identified in alignment with DEA framework.	✓	

Efficient use of assets and resources

313	Leverage the Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs) for financing and operating public infrastructure assets.	✓	
314	Leverage SPV model to develop public infrastructure to create multiplier effect on investment.	✓	
315	Rural re-densification leveraging SVAMITVA scheme.	✓	✓



Conclusion and Way Forward

Promise to the Citizens

Samriddh Madhya Pradesh Vision 2047 embodies the state's unwavering promise to its citizens. It represents a commitment to fostering growth, innovation and progress, while addressing the aspirations of individuals and communities. By focusing on inclusive development, the state seeks to propel Madhya Pradesh to unprecedented heights of prosperity. As the state charts its path towards a brighter and more sustainable future, the vision intends to realise the dreams and ambitions of all citizen groups, so that no one is left behind. It is not just a roadmap but a collective pledge to build a resilient and thriving Madhya Pradesh.

Exhibit 75: Samriddh MP's Promises to its Citizens

Women

- Maternal Health and Nutritional Security (Below 20 MMR, 100% institutional deliveries)
- Gender inclusive educational opportunities and outcomes (hostels, transport facilities, etc.)
- Taking the female labour force participation rate to 70% (easy access to credit and women-sensitised workplaces, doubling women-owned MSMEs increase in women-owned MSMEs)

Farmers

- Significant growth in farmer income via increased productivity, value-enhancement, diversification and non-farm opportunities
- Access to affordable next-gen technology and sustainable farming methods
- Easy access to high quality of life and infrastructure/amenities.

Youth

- Industry-relevant skilling (Atleast 1 Skills Centre in each Tehsil) in partnership with the industry
- Innovation-focused education (Madhya Pradesh in Top 3 in Innovation Index; 5 Madhya Pradesh colleges in Global Top 200)
- Gainful employment (Over 1 Cr additional jobs in industries and services, 85%+ labour force participation)

Poor

- Access to essential amenities (e.g., 100% tap water supply, financial/credit)
- Universal and affordable health coverage (e.g., 100% primary health screening), 100% insurance coverage
- Affordable housing to lead urbanisation in Tehsils (e.g., G+2 residential colonies with 50+ flats at block headquarters)

Tribals

- Equitable access to education and health (e.g., 100% literacy, at par learning and nutrition outcomes)
- Industrial development: (e.g., 20+ Industrial Parks in rural/tribal areas; Promotion of MSMEs owned by tribal communities)
- Higher income for forest-dwellers via Minor Forest Produce processing zones

Society as a Whole

- 100% digital delivery of citizen and business services across the life cycle
- High quality of life: 24X7 water and power supply, 15-min neighbourhoods
- Cultural Preservation Zones in major cities
- Sustainable future: Urban forests, more than 75% share of Renewable Energy in energy consumption

Road to Implementation

To achieve the Vision, the state has identified a comprehensive list of more than 300 initiatives across eight themes. These initiatives require action in the short and long term to drive progress and achieve tangible results.

An Implementation Management Cell will be established to ensure a robust framework for the implementation and tracking of the initiatives and goals identified to achieve the Vision. This structure will oversee progress, address bottlenecks and ensure accountability at every stage of execution of these initiatives.

To realise the initiatives and goals outlined in this vision, multiple tiers of stakeholders—state department initiative owners, district-level coordinators and special task forces—will need to work together as a unified entity. Efficient communication channels and well-defined roles will be critical to maintaining co-ordination and alignment among these groups.

Moreover, continuous dialogue with citizens, academia, industry leaders, business owners and other key stakeholders will be essential. This engagement will be supported by regular reviews conducted at periodic intervals to assess progress, gather feedback and make necessary adjustments.

Effective alignment with central plans and actions will also be pivotal. This will require establishing frequent touchpoints and a formalised schedule of meetings. This will ensure alignment of initiatives with broader national strategies for maximum impact.

Additionally, the state will focus on capacity-building and training initiatives to equip its workforce with the necessary skills to execute these initiatives effectively. These initiatives will include both technical and managerial competencies to address challenges and achieve the set objectives.

By fostering collaboration, ensuring consistent dialogue and maintaining alignment with both central and local strategies, the State will bring the Samriddh Madhya Pradesh vision to life and lay the groundwork for a prosperous future.

As our Hon'ble Prime Minister said, **"Yahi Samay Hai, Sahi Samay Hai!"** This is our time, our opportunity and our mission!

Vision 2047 | Action Areas

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
Sustainable Industrial Acceleration			
Infrastructure			
1	Develop new multi-product industrial areas: » 35 by 2029 » Total 100 by 2047	✓	✓
2	Develop industrial zones and investment regions along expressways and national corridors. (e.g. Delhi-Mumbai, Varanasi-Mumbai, Chambal expressway; DMIC, DNIC, VMIC)	✓	✓
3	Develop plug-and-play facilities with pre-built sheds and modular customisable layouts in existing and new Industrial Areas & Parks.	✓	✓
4	Develop worker dormitories, women hostels and related social infrastructure in proximity to all major industrial areas.	✓	✓
5	Develop Smart Industrial townships in key industrial corridors: » 2 new townships by 2029 » Total 7 new industrial townships by 2047	✓	✓
6	Set up Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to improve cost-competitiveness, especially for rural and cottage industries. » 20 CFCs by 2029	✓	
7	Develop Export oriented SEZs (Special Economic Zones) through FDI promotion.	✓	✓
8	Develop Gati Shakti Cargo terminals and Inland container depots (ICDs) in collaboration with GOI. » 10 new cargo terminals and ICDs 2029 » Total 20 new cargo terminals and ICDs by 2047	✓	✓
9	Enhance overall connectivity and logistics infrastructure, including new airports, MMLPs, ICDs, etc. (Refer Exhibit 26).		
10	Develop and maintain Land bank database, and allocation of Land through a single window robust online system.	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
Skilling			
11	Drive Industry - Academic linkages through instruments such as ITI Adoption by Industries, tailor made skilling programs and Flexi MoU scheme.	✓	✓
12	Provide incentives to Industries which commit towards Workforce Skilling initiatives.	✓	✓
13	Conduct a state-wide Skill Census for targeted interventions.	✓	✓
14	Establish state-of-the-art Skill Development Centres in proximity to major industrial clusters. » 1 new Skill Development Centre by 2029 » 10 new Skill Development Centre by 2047	✓	✓
EODB and Governance			
15	Ensure 100% paperless delivery of all G2B services via a single online window.	✓	✓
16	Ensure 100% adherence to service delivery (approval) timelines with provision of deemed approvals.	✓	✓
17	Set up investment and business facilitation desk for fast-track resolution of grievances. (US, Japan, Dubai, UK etc.)	✓	✓
18	Build periodic feedback mechanism from business owners and investors.	✓	✓
19	Having a centralised business friendly inspection system and ensuring 100% timely issuance of inspection reports.	✓	✓
Investment Promotion and Financial Incentives			
20	Develop tailored investment promotion / incentive packages for focused sectors with flexible incentive structure (Capital Subsidy, Production/Turnover-linked incentives, SGST reimbursement, etc.).	✓	✓
21	Set up systems for digital tracking and follow up of investment proposals post global summits, to drive them to on ground final investments.	✓	
Inclusivity- MSME			
22	Set up of Enterprise Support Centres offering exports facilitation, incubation and support. » 55 by 2029	✓	
23	Drive formalisation of MSME (with GST registration, Udyog Aadhaar) to make financing accessible.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
24	Organise district-level training programmes on advanced digital platforms such as ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce) to promote small business and startups.	✓	✓
25	Promote MSME Champions through targeted programme for environmental compliance and ZED certification.	✓	✓
26	Launch a state-wide young enterpreneur/ startups mentorship programme in collaboration with industry leaders.	✓	✓
27	Assist MSMEs in expanding their market reach through trade shows and expos.	✓	✓
28	Increase MSME participation on digital lending platforms (e.g. TREDs, Sahay) to enhance access to credit and working capital.	✓	
29	Utilise the RAMP scheme to develop a portal at the state level as a comprehensive digital platform to support MSMEs.	✓	
30	Organise district-level training programmes on futuristic technologies (Industry 4.0, Technology Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, IoT- led manufacturing, etc.).	✓	✓

Inclusivity- Rural and Women

31	Incentivise women participation in the workforce.	✓	✓
32	Promote Industrialisation of Rural areas through Cluster based approach and tiered financial incentives.	✓	✓
33	Develop dedicated industrial areas in rural and tribal regions. » 20 by 2029	✓	
34	Develop women-centric facilities (dedicated housing, childcare, etc.) across key industrial areas.	✓	
35	Dedicated Skill Centres for specific focus on work opportunities in rural and tribal areas(as spokes to major skilling hubs).	✓	
36	Establish at least one Industry/MSME unit in all 313 development blocks in the state.		✓

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM

Sustainability

37	Launch a 'State Circular Economy Programme' transforming waste-heavy industries into zero-waste ecosystems (e.g., Renewable Energy transition of all mining operations).	✓	
38	Introduce sustainability-linked incentives (e.g., Incentive based on GreenCo sustainability performance ratings).		✓
39	Developing dense forests around Industrial areas.	✓	✓
40	Establish Green Industrial Zones/Eco-industrial parks integrating energy efficiency, green mobility and waste management.		✓

Innovation and R&D

41	Augment R&D grants and Innovation Funds.	✓	✓
42	Set up laboratories, COEs and incubation centres in proximity to key manufacturing clusters and revitalise by defining KPIs, facilitating private sector partnership, etc.	✓	
43	Introduce Research-Linked Incentives (RLI) to boost research and innovation in priority sectors.	✓	
44	Encourage R&D collaborations between universities and local industries for research commercialisation.	✓	
45	Establish a State-level Research Fund to provide funding and incentives for research & consultancy projects and to catalyze high-impact partnerships.		✓
46	Direct the Fund to priority sectors in Madhya Pradesh: pharmaceuticals, non-metallic minerals, and automotive (auto & auto components).		✓

Next-Gen Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Horticulture

47	Establishing integrated facilities to lease/buy input supply and mechanised equipment (uberisation/ on demand services) for horticulture & agriculture.	✓	
48	Build dedicated CoEs to encourage superior farming techniques.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
49	Promote production of high yield and hybrid seeds.	✓	
50	Mobile & Fixed agriculture Labs for on-site GAP training, soil testing and yield improvement recommendations and promoting organic and natural farming.	✓	
51	Build Export Parks next to Agriculture Clusters to Enable access to international and domestic markets for export of products.	✓	
52	Integrate Quality control and sorting / accreditation centres at large export zones.	✓	
53	GI, GAP and natural/organic certification of horticulture & agriculture products and promote made in Madya Pradesh brand.	✓	✓
54	Build By-product processing plants, utilising waste as a resources (e.g., banana pseudo-stem into fibre, compost or bio-gas).	✓	✓
55	Digital transformation for specific clusters, with interest subventions.	✓	
56	Create Infrastructure for direct connectivity between farm and market: including direct from farm digital capabilities.	✓	
57	Dedicated crop specific horticulture clusters (tomato) with proximity to processing centers to drive value enhancement of the product.	✓	
58	Set up fruits and vegetable clusters (e.g. banana clusters) for improved productivity and value enhancement of the product.	✓	
59	Set up clusters for production and storage of the various flowers and by-products.	✓	
60	Establish biotechnology CoE in partnership with academia, pvt. sector and FPOs for high-quality seeds and planting material.	✓	
61	Develop multi-purpose crop handling zones in every district where processing, packaging, storage and export of variety of fruits and vegetables take place.		✓
62	Building next-gen infrastructure for advanced cultivation techniques (e.g., Polyhouse, Hydroponics and precision farming).		✓

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
	Agriculture		
63	Long term support and incentives to farmers to promote transition towards high-yield agriculture crops.	✓	✓
64	Build demonstration farms for crop rotation and polyculture trials at district levels.	✓	
65	Community irrigation projects (water storage and check dams, etc) to improve water access and management for a group of farmers.	✓	✓
66	Use of AI, Digital crop advisory for farmers on weather patterns and drought-tolerant of flood-resistant crop varieties; e.g. AI to locate farms with declining interest / use for leasing to larger farms.	✓	
67	E-Auction platform exclusive to select staples, where farmers can directly list their graded produce for bidding.	✓	
68	Public-Private R&D partnerships on breeding of pests resisting, drought-tolerant and high yield seed varieties for Agriculture & Horticulture.	✓	✓
69	Expand pulses clusters for better quality control and processing of the product, for self sufficiency and higher value realisation of the product.	✓	
70	Expand millets cluster to drive towards self sufficiency, as well as value capture through premiumisation and processing of the product (e.g. capturing end use market for ready to eat / cook (RTE/RTC) segments).	✓	
71	Drive targeted improvements in oilseeds cluster for self sufficiency and higher value realisation of the product.	✓	
72	Agri-Finishing hubs for speciality packaging, marketing and certification programs.	✓	✓
73	Dedicated Agriculture Export zones in convergence with APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority).		✓
74	Rental services for modern mechanisation tools—GPS sowing, drone-based pesticide application and remote sensing devices for real-time field monitoring.	✓	✓
75	Partner with fintech startups to innovate and develop tailored financial products, including crop loans, insurance, and government-supported agricultural schemes.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
76	Strengthen co-operative banks (via technological upgrade) to drive adoption of government credit schemes.	✓	
	Animal Husbandry		
77	Establish additional Artificial Insemination Centres (Targeting 1,000 females animals per centre).	✓	
78	Best-in-class Breed Multiplication Farms for development and breeding of new breeds with high growth, yield and adaptability.	✓	
79	Encourage farmers for production of green fodder on agricultural land, vacant government land and non-forest land.	✓	✓
80	Construct Bulk Milk Cooling Units (BMCU).	✓	
81	Launch comprehensive dairy-policy incentives for new plant, plant expansion, cattle feed production and storage.	✓	
82	Setup a taskforce for investment facilitation in animal husbandry space.	✓	
83	Enhance dairy processing ecosystem to capture growing 'Village Adoption & Development Program' (VADP) market.	✓	
84	Build systematic poultry clusters for higher egg production.	✓	
85	Promote sustainable practices for high-quality livestock feed.	✓	✓
86	Set up infrastructure and workforce to monitor livestock health.	✓	✓
87	Promote sustainable and eco-friendly (plant-based and artificial) meat production vis natural farming in a phased manner (pilots to be done before scale up).		✓
88	Establish integrated meat processing hubs: setting up units through PPP mode.		✓
	Fisheries		
89	Establish aquaculture facilities in abandoned mines and encourage adoption of cage-based farming practices.	✓	
90	Implement selective breeding policies to enhance the yield of key fish species.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
91	Leverage rural skill development institutes, such as Kisan Vigyan Kendras, to provide capacity-building courses under the Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET).	✓	
92	Organise buyer-seller forums to strengthen export linkages for shrimp and key fish varieties, targeting markets in countries such as Japan and Vietnam.	✓	
93	Promote direct market access and digital commerce platforms, enabling farmers to sell directly to consumers, thereby eliminating intermediaries and improving profit margins.	✓	
94	Provide financial incentives for the development of Nucleus Breeding Centres and facilitate end-to-end value chain financing.	✓	
95	Establish a Centre of Excellence (CoE) under JNKVV to drive diversification into higher-value fish varieties.	✓	
96	Create brood stock multiplication centres to improve survival rates of rare and high- value species.	✓	
97	Introduce automated processing units equipped with high-tech filleting, de-boning and packaging capabilities.	✓	
98	Smart Aquaculture Farms: Fish farms with smart feeding system, IoT-based water quality sensors, AI-powered fish health monitoring system.	✓	✓
99	Promote Advanced Feed Management Techniques — reduced feed waste (a major cost in aquaculture), ensuring optimal growth rates and minimising water contamination due to overfeeding.	✓	✓
	Forest		
100	Leverage modern technology to build and maintain digital maps for forests, identify barren land in forest areas and assess effective use potential.		✓
101	Forest regeneration using private investments: giving carbon credits to companies with initiatives for increasing forest cover.		✓
102	Promote agroforestry and multilayer planting with layered planting divided across upper canopy, mid layer, shrub layer and ground cover.	✓	✓
103	Promote selective Interplanting with fast-growing and Nitrogen-fixing species such as leguminous plants or shrubs (e.g., black locust, acacia), which fix nitrogen and improve soil fertility.	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
104	Mini processing units of MFPs (Minor Forest Produce) with local support (honey extraction and bottling, oil extraction from seeds, gum/resin purification).	✓	
105	Build digital market platform(s) in partnership with existing e-commerce portals where forest produce can be listed and sold directly to buyers.	✓	✓
106	Collaborating with established organic and fair-trade brands to co-develop MFP-based product lines.	✓	✓
107	State-funded grants for agri-tech, bio tech and green-tech startups to develop drones & advance technologies to monitor forest health, yield forecasting, etc.	✓	
108	Build camapign for education and awareness (including an event/conclave), and promote forest based activites (e.g. trekking, forest management in eco tourism zones).	✓	
109	Promote measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, including building fencing and early warning systems.		✓

Breakout Growth in Services

Tourism

Infrastructure and Investments

110	Launch 10+ mega tourism projects across the 5 themes (Nature and Wellness, Spiritual and Religion, Heritage and Culture, Rural and Experiential and Others); select examples include:	✓	✓
110.1	» Build 3 permanent tent cities (Orchha, Amarkantak, Tamiya).	✓	
110.2	» Develop infrastructure and hospitality of 5 new national parks.	✓	
110.3	» Develop 3 craft tourism villages (Kukshi, Maheshwar, Bagh).	✓	
110.4	» Develop 1,000 home stays in 120 villages spread across the 4 geographic zones.	✓	
110.5	» Establish a permanent skydiving site (Ujjain).	✓	
110.6	» Promote cruise tourism in 3 locations.	✓	
110.7	» Develop spiritual knowledge centre (Ekatma Dham).	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
110.8	» Development of tourist circuits like Buddhist circuits (stupa, caves) Shri Ram Van Gaman Path, Shri Krishna Pathey.	✓	
111	Launch additional mega projects to promote tourism; Annual planning to identify next set of locations.		✓
112	Set up souvenir ecosystem in priority hotspots.	✓	✓
113	Develop world-class public amenities: urban utilities (e.g. toilets, parking), hotels / stays facilities, local green mobility (e-karts and cycling tracks) at all existing priority tourist hotspots . *(Refer Exhibit 21)*	✓	✓
114	Develop charter travel routes for 6 leading international sources of tourists inflow.		✓
115	Construct expressways and chopper services in PPP mode for improved last mile connectivity to specific high footfall - high value tourist destinations.		✓
116	Develop domestic air connectivity with direct flights from more than 75% of the major hub-cities in India.		✓

Process and Technology

117	Create Destination Management Organisations in collaboration with local tourist bodies to comprehensively manage priority tourism zones.	✓	
118	Launch a super-app for E2E traveller experience with integrated smart card, loyalty programme.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

119	Curate future-ready hospitality courses in 2 national, 2 state institutes and 5 FCIs (Food Craft Institutes), in public-private colloaboration models (e.g. courses designed and led by hospitality players).	✓	
120	Train local human resources for tourism sector services (guides, naturalists, storytellers, local service providers), including language training.	✓	
121	Ensure Safety measures in destinations for women and foreign tourists—Train 50,000 women in 50 destinations.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

122	Participate yearly in 30+ national and international trade fairs, roadshows and organise 20+ familiarisation trips annually with travel agents, influencers, celebrities to promote tourism in Madhya Pradesh.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
123	Promotion and branding of curated itineraries with stakeholders (e.g., social/digital media, travel aggregators).	✓	

IT / ITeS / GCC / Emerging Tech

Infrastructure and Investments

124	Build 200+ acres AI & Knowledge city, including IT-ITeS township.	✓	
125	Build IT Parks and create an enabling ecosystem in all towns with population less than 5 Lakhs (estimated as of 2025).	✓	✓
126	Develop shared facilities (ready-to-use office spaces) for startups and GCCs.	✓	
127	Drive emerging technology adoption: e.g. Launch pilots for 5 GIS-based projects, 3 drone enabled and 2 AI-enabled projects.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

128	Potential interventions to promote Madhya Pradesh as an IT-ITeS hub.	✓	
128.1	» Incentivise export-oriented IT-ITeS firms via rebates on export duties.	✓	
128.2	» Support on land purchase premium to companies starting operations within the first 2-3 years of development phase.	✓	
128.3	» Refund of EPF/ESI amounts to foster talent migration.	✓	
128.4	» Inculcate competitive operational cost subsidy/ incentivisation policy to drive new business attraction in Tier II cities.	✓	
129	Establish Incubation centres and AI CoEs in partnership with India AI Mission.	✓	
130	Launch government sponsored 6-months training programs on emerging tech.	✓	
131	Policy for freelance IT professionals providing subsidised co-working spaces.	✓	
132	Launch R&D Incentive programme offering tax holidays and grants to firms investing in AI, space tech, drone tech, robotics, IoT, etc.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
133	Strong industry-academia partnerships with industry giants providing opportunities for research commercialisation, practical trainings and internships.	✓	✓

Policy Support

134	Set up niche IT-ITeS academies in PPP mode.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

135	Partner with industry stakeholders and analysts to co-develop reports and value proposition brochures for IT-ITeS promotion.	✓	
136	Partner with industry associations to design and conduct an annual global scale event.	✓	
137	Identify other events and prepare annual schedule / calendar.	✓	

Data Centers

Infrastructure and Investments

138	Build data centre hubs, e.g. Indore-Ujjain economic cluster (Ujjain, Dhar, Dewas) and Bhopal economic cluster (Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore). » 3 data centre hubs by 2029 » Total 6 data centre hubs by 2047	✓	✓
138.1	» Set up 2 solar parks for sustainable and cost-effective energy.	✓	✓
138.2	» Expand Narmada-Kshipra Link project to cover data centre facilities explicitly and upgrade reservoirs like Halali and Barna to ensure consistent water supply.	✓	

Media Services

Infrastructure and Investments

139	Set up AVGC-XR immersive training labs in government universitities (with focus on fine arts).	✓	✓

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
140	Develop at least one world-class media park. (e.g. in/near Dewas/Indore/Ujjain)	✓	

Skilling and Labour

141	Setup Media and Entertainment Skill Council and MPBSE (Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education) to co-create media and entertainment curricula.	✓	
142	Build AVGC-XR CoE, incubation centres, animation labs and post-production labs in major locations with budding AVGC-XR startups.	✓	
143	Offer rebates/incentives for production costs on internationally targeted projects.	✓	✓
144	Grant marketing budget support to Indian film producers to reach target international markets.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

145	Host an annual marquee AVGC-XR Conclave to attract global investments.	✓	

Logistics & Warehousing

Process & Technology

146	Develop comprehensive State logistics plan (SLP) and City level plan (CLP) for cities with more than 10 Lakh population, in line with National Logistics Policy. Plan to be reviewed and updated every 5 years.	✓	✓
146.1	Build infrastructure for logistics and warehousing which will facilitate time-bound resolution of logistics, and warehousing issues through Single Window/e-LogS portal.	✓	
147	Implement integrated Logistics Data Bank systems to track containerised EXIM cargo on real-time basis.	✓	
148	Logistics and warehousing: Implement AI-driven solutions for predictive maintenance of warehouses, route optimisation and demand forecasting.	✓	✓

Other services: Global services

Skilling and Labour

149	Create a programme to train professionals (e.g. nurses, accountants) in at least 1 international language (e.g., German/French) and English for export services abroad.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
150	Introduce curricula with focus on international laws, corporate laws of the high demand countries (e.g. nursing standards, accounting norms).	✓	

Other services: Medical

Infrastructure and Investments

151	Set up super-speciality hospitals (eye surgery, IVF, cardiac, dental, etc.) near airport hubs to gain a share of medical tourism in India.	✓	✓
152	Set up 2 AYUSH research centres for clinical trials and cultural sensitivity training centres to cater to international patients.	✓	
153	Integrate AYUSH courses in mainstream medical education as electives.	✓	

Policy Support

154	Collaborate with National Health Mission (NHM) in the long-term for capacity building in international health service delivery.	✓	✓

Partnerships

155	Work with Central Government for AYUSH and other medical visas with allowance for multiple entries.	✓	

Other services: Aviation

Infrastructure and Investments

156	Identify dedicated areas for aviation MRO (e.g., within 40 kms of Indore airport) with direct access to runways and taxiways to facilitate the easy movement, secure and climate-controlled spaces for storing equipment, spacious and well-equipped hangars capable of accommodating various aircraft sizes.	✓	

Skilling and Labour

157	Partnerships with reputed institutes for staff training on MROs.	✓	

Partnership

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
158	Tie-ups with logistics companies specialising in aviation cargo. » Strong ties with OEMs for local manufacturing of specialised tools and testing equipments and timely procurement	✓	
159	Long-term MoUs with airlines for fleet-wide maintenance programs.	✓	

Other services: Sports

Skilling and Labour

160	Build 3 world-class training facilities and integrated sports villages including medical facilities and accommodation.		✓

Marketing and Promotion

161	Host global world cups for atleast 2 sports to garner attraction as a sports destination.		✓
162	Organise 10+ scouting events in a year to promote professional career in sports.	✓	

Partnerships

163	Partnership with sports councils for accreditation on facilities and defining accreditation framework.		✓

Other services: Financial and legal services

Policy Support

164	Drive advancements in tech-driven LPOs (Legal Process Outsourcing) and fintechs with mentorship/RM (Relationship Managers) and funding support.	✓	

Marketing and Promotion

165	Drive financial literacy programmes and investment products adoption with associations and private players (e.g AMFI).	✓	
166	Create opportunities for top scholars in Madhya Pradesh's law institutes to attend international trade shows.	✓	

Overall

Partnerships

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
167	Partner with Fintechs to drive innovation in developing tailored products for credit availability and other government schemes.	✓	
168	Collaborate with credit rating agencies to develop an alternative credit score mechanism to increase credit penetration in agriculture sector, MSMEs, etc.	✓	

Policy Support

169	Drive stronger IPR enforcement with financial incentives at early-stage basis approvals.	✓	

World-Class Skilling and Education

High-quality, New-age and Globally Relevant Learning

170	Establish "Institute of Excellence" and upgrade existing ones with state-of-the-art infrastructure & equipment and well-trained teachers to provide high-quality learning opportunities.	✓	
171	At least 500 new Large, well-resourced schools which cater to grades Kindergarten through 12 (Sandipani, Model, Excellence schools etc.). » 200 by 2029 » Additional 300 by 2047	✓	✓
172	Upgrade PM College of Excellence to Autonomous colleges. » 10 by 2029 » Additional 55 by 2047	✓	✓
173	Deemed University: Upgradation of autonomous colleges to deemed university status. » 1 by 2029 » Total 8 by 2047	✓	✓
174	Build Libraries in all districts which are operational 24*7.	✓	
175	Upgrade 50% anganwadis as 'Saksham Anganwadis'.	✓	
176	Accelerate innovative curriculum and pedagogy in model institutes / Institute of excellence:	✓	
176.1	» Curriculum: Offer programmes with a mix of skills and academic courses with appropriate credit transfer mechanism, special provisions such a dual degrees, as per National Credit Framework.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
176.2	» Curriculum: Provide a set of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary offerings which widen student choices across all institutes including to break away from streams. These offerings should be industry focused, tech-integrated and value driven (e.g.: AI, AR/VR, sustainability, Indian Knowledge System etc.).	✓	
176.3	» Pedagogy: Offerings to be taught via ICT integrated pedagogy which enables dissemination via online/ hybrid modes.	✓	
176.4	» Pedagogy: Should also include collaborative teaching practices (e.g.: joint teaching sessions, best practice sharing platforms).	✓	
177	Use of advanced technology and modern frameworks in assessment	✓	✓
177.1	» Application and analysis-based assessment enabled by board/uniform exam reform.	✓	
177.2	» Tech-driven assessments (e.g.: AI-driven personalized adaptive assessments, online answer sheet checking in HEIs).	✓	
177.3	» Increase the weightage of internal assessments gradually.		✓
178	Foster holistic education in all institutions for all students, including nurturing exceptional talent in sports, arts etc.	✓	✓
178.1	» State-level Universities/academies in 'specific domains' (e.g.: establishment of Sports University and Digital Univeristy, expansion of sport academies to 20).	✓	✓
178.2	» Integrate structured programmes on sports, arts, well- being as part of formal curricula in all educational institutions.	✓	✓
179	Strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) via coordinated effort across schools & Anganwadis to enhance Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN) outcomes.	✓	✓
180	Establish Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) outcome tracking and linked incentives.	✓	
180.1	» Use tech-driven tracking of teaching-learning processes and learning outcomes.	✓	
180.2	» Provide performance linked incentives such as awards, financial incentives.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
181	Ensure that all children enrolled in anganwadi transition to local primary schools (e.g. Leverage School Education Portal and Poshan Tracker data).	✓	✓
182	Setup program for Capacity building and mentorship:	✓	
182.1	» Set-up resource sharing and mentorship in co-located Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).	✓	
182.2	» Leverage Government of India's Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi curricula and conduct trainings; accordingly, top up with digital resources- cover 100% anganwadi workers.	✓	
182.3	» Organize ECCE certifications/diplomas (3-6 months) for all Anganwadi workers.	✓	✓
183	Parent engagement via targeted efforts such as parent counselling sessions on ECCE.	✓	✓
183.1	» Continue with robust FLN programmes in grades 1-3 to ensure high-quality learning outcomes.	✓	
184	Consider expanding the pool of "domain specific" universities / academies as per student demand (e.g. Increase count of sports academies to 24)		✓
185	Expand curricular, pedagogical and assessment reform to all institutes.	✓	✓

Skill Integration and Enabling Future Pathways

186	Establish skill development institutions with state-of-the-art infrastructure, expert trainers, and seamless programme delivery aligned with industry needs to ensure high-quality employment outcomes.	✓	✓
187	Leverage Global Skills Park, Bhopal as an "anchor" for skill development which will provide advanced courses, support trainer capacity building etc.	✓	✓
188	10 "Model" Polytechnic: Upgrade at least 1 existing Polytechnic/division with "state-of the-art" infrastructure & equipment & highly trained teachers which offers advanced courses.	✓	
189	One district one model ITI: Revamp at least one ITI per district by providing advanced infrastructure, modern equipment, and expert-level teachers.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
190	Upgrade existing incubators to state of art Incubators, and establish 25 new ones. Leverage them to promote at least 100 new startups.		✓
191	Integrate skills in curricula from Grade 6th onwards and create provision for deeper skill offerings for Grades 9-12th.	✓	
192	Promote early exposure to entrepreneurship and employability curricula from Grade 6 onwards.	✓	✓
193	Promote Industry partnerships to connect education program to ensure employment outcomes:	✓	✓
193.1	» Expand Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (at least 5 AEDP courses to be offered) & internship offerings.	✓	
193.2	» Engage industry partners for course design and/or delivery in at least 50% of all skill institutions.	✓	
194	Promote state specific skilling schemes (e.g.: support 10 lakh beneficiaries of Devi Ahilyabai Kaushal Vikas scheme).	✓	
195	Accelerate uptake of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certifications to boost recognition of informal skillsets, especially those relevant to MP's economic priorities.	✓	✓
196	Appoint/empanel experienced career counselors—at least one per college/university and one for every block.	✓	✓
197	Provide support for competitive exams: Eg: JEE NEET, CUET, SSC, etc. via online/offline/blended models to enable synchronous and/or asynchronous learning.	✓	
198	Global Skills Park to be upgraded and expanded through hub & spoke model covering all divisions and districts.	✓	✓

Equitable Access to All

199	Promote local language in primary grades (including tribal dialects) and provide open digital courses and certification options in Hindi.	✓	
200	Provide inclusive (barrier free) infrastructure, curricula/ assessment options alongside sensitisation training for faculty in all educational and skilling institutions.	✓	
201	Using tech-driven predictive analytics to proactively identify and retain at-risk students by leveraging leading data indicators (e.g.: absence for >15 days in school).	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
202	Reintegrate learners who have dropped-out through bridge programs, counseling, and flexible skilling/digital/ hybrid/ part-time/distance/ open learning opportunities in both school and beyond.	✓	✓
203	For those unable to access regular educational and skilling programmes & certification opportunities, provide options for flexible assessment & certifications (e.g.: Recognition for Prior Learning - RPL, online assessments, local crafts/knowledge based skill courses in tribal areas etc.).	✓	✓
204	Ensure access to education & skilling via both digital/ distance/flexible modes and presence of sufficient institutions such as primary, HS and HSS schools, and mobile vans in underserved areas.	✓	✓
205	Support Infrastructure such as child-care facilities, hostels, and transport for women and underserved communities.	✓	
206	Improve overall enrollments in educational institutes.	✓	✓
206.1	» Strengthen and expand admission drives to all institutions (E.g. introduce "College Chalo Abhiyaan").	✓	
206.2	» Leverage diverse financial support schemes (e.g.: fees support for SC/ST/EWS students for ODL courses).	✓	
207	Setup monitoring mechanism for key outcome indicators and interventions implementation status.	✓	

Research and Innovation

208	Establish research centre in all subjects in all PG colleges/universities and upgrade certain research centers to CoEs in select priority domains (e.g.: Madhya Pradesh's sectoral priorities, Indian heritage etc.)		✓
209	Drive research in MP's priority areas and Indian heritage via:	✓	
209.1	» High impact partnerships: more than 5 partnerships with universities under QS 1000, research focused faculty exchanges, more than 25 partnerships for research with industry players.	✓	
209.2	» Talent development: Exposure visits to support research, cohort training and talent hunt for post graduate and above students, post-doctorates, early career researchers.	✓	

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
209.3	» Rewards & incentives to promote patent registration	✓	✓
210	Partnering with industry to inculcate a culture of curiosity and critical thinking in students	✓	✓
211	Broaden the focus of research to include MP's emerging priority areas such as alternate fuels, electronic system design & manufacturing etc. by establishing new departments, providing research grants etc.		✓
Technology Integration			
212	Promote usage of digital platforms:	✓	✓
212.1	» Adoption of unique IDs: Samagra / APAAR ID creation for all learners.	✓	
212.2	» Leverage high-quality tech platform to streamline administrative and academic processes.	✓	✓
212.3	» Increase use of relevant national-level platforms (e.g: Academic Bank of Credits, Digilocker, National Digital Library, SAMARTH, etc.)	✓	
213	Accelerate digital delivery of education via:	✓	✓
213.1	» Integration of technology in all courses (e.g., remote guest lectures etc.).	✓	
213.2	» Promotion of courses from SWAYAM/other relevant digital platform and development of e-content.	✓	
214	Under "Operation Digital Board", provide adequate digital infrastructure like smart classes, virtual classes, virtual labs, language labs, Atal Tinkering labs, AI-driven chatbots, etc.	✓	✓
215	Aggregate all education and skilling related stakeholders on one single AI driven portal to provide advanced functionalities such as personalised adaptive learning and recommendations, job/ apprenticeship recommendations etc.		✓
Strengthening Institutions and Systems			
216	Conduct skill gap analysis using Holistic Assessment of Requirement for Support and Handholding programme and create district -wise action plan every year.	✓	✓
217	Introduce state-level evaluation & ranking of all institutes (schools, ECCE centers, skill institutes, HEIs etc.) via a suitable 3rd party to increase outcome orientation specific to Madhya Pradesh's context.	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
218	Provide mentorship/support to institutions to obtain relevant existing national level accreditation (e.g. NAAC) and improve their national rankings (E.g NIRF rankings).	✓	✓
219	Upgrade key governance institutes (DIETs, SIEMATs etc.) » This can include upgradation in organisation structures, R&R charters, and selection mechanism, capacity building via online/blended modes, increased outcome orientation via yearly target setting and new incentive structure.	✓	✓
220	Proactively plug critical infra and staffing gaps—prioritize high-need areas first.	✓	✓
221	Link state rankings of institutes to performance incentives (e.g., additional funds, awards, etc.).		✓
Financing			
222	Leverage PPP models for education & skilling to bring in industry contribution for skilling, research, and institute upgradation (e.g.: HAM model to develop district level polytechnics and hostels).	✓	✓
223	Catalyse ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance), CSR funds for education and skilling.	✓	
224	Consider catalysing private loans for education & skilling (e.g: capital guarantee for NBFC's giving out loans for skilling in Madhya Pradesh's priority areas).	✓	
225	Leverage financial incentives for skilling to benefit underserved groups/geographies. This can include both incentives targeted at learners (e.g.: skill vouchers etc.), and employers (e.g.: re/upskilling awards, subsidy for hiring/ retaining apprentices).	✓	✓
226	Leverage new financial instruments (e.g.: skill impact bonds) to enhance linkages betweeen funding and education/skiling outcome orientation.	✓	✓

Quality Health and Nutrition

Push towards becoming a Wellness-oriented Society

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
227	Population health management for NCDs: Institutionalise NCDs screening and segmentation, enable digital care for low-risk groups and in-person interventions for high-risk groups.		✓
228	Prevent CDs due to contaminated water: Mobile use testing kits on a wider-scale; promote community-based awareness and water bodies management.	✓	✓
229	Nutrition-focused behaviour: Strengthen inclusion of Population Reference Intakes (PRI) to improve the nutrition- focused behaviours targeting adolescents and women in reproductive age group.	✓	✓
230	Nutritional augmentation: Provide food and Ayurvedic supplements, regional super foods (e.g., millets, spinach, sahjan) for mid-day meals, PDS and supplementary nutrition along with nutrition diversity; track household-wise adoption of poshan vatikas.	✓	✓
231	Prioritise mental health: Integrate mental healthcare in Ayushman Arogya Mandirs; Destigmatise mental health through awareness programmes in VHNDs.	✓	✓
232	Fitness-centric lifestyle: Creation and promotion of Yoga, sports infrastructure and gymnasiums.	✓	✓
233	Geriatric care: Develop infrastructure (Geriatric facilities), services (at-home Geriatric care), silver economy and capabilities (human resources).		✓
	"Improving Health Indicators" - Focused Intervention with District-Level Action Plan		
234	MMR, NMR, U5MR and IMR reduction: Focus on 100% pregnancy registrations, high-risk pregnant women identification and management, institutional deliveries and breast feeding exclusive.	✓	✓
235	Quality of care: Implement performance-based rankings system and incentive-based financial endowments for healthcare staff and public facilities.	✓	
236	Behavioural change and counselling: Develop a co-ordinated phygital programme-ASHA/AWW visits supplemented by technology nudges/videos on health-seeking behaviours.	✓	✓
237	Customised approach for engaging tribal population: Integrate AYUSH practitioners at Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and for VHND counselling in tribal areas.	✓	✓
	Make Healthcare Affordable		

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
238	Minimise Turnaround Time (TAT): Expand PMJAY coverage (hospitals, procedures, drugs), and expedite hospital reimbursement TATs.	✓	✓
239	Drug availability and affordability: Expand Jan Aushadhi network, use centralised procurement systems for bulk purchasing and improve logistics and storage infrastructure.	✓	✓
	Provide high Quality Healthcare Service Delivery		
240	Expansion of tertiary healthcare infrastructure: Develop Medical Colleges, Super Specialty Hospitals in every district and Medicity in metros like Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.	✓	✓
241	Brownfield upgradation: Upgrading existing infrastructure/ facilities to increase the number of secondary/super- speciality facilities and medical colleges.	✓	✓
242	Upskilling and job-aids: Bridge courses for MBBS doctors and nurses; equip front-line workers with tech-enabled job aids to manage diseases/conditions.	✓	✓
243	Human resource: Drive medical staff performance through role-clarity, motivation (monetary, career progression, etc.) and accountability.	✓	
244	Medical education curricula: Upgrade curricula to include digital healthcare delivery (AI in diagnostic, simulation labs) and linkage between climate change and health.	✓	
245	Disbursed care: Increase Number of Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, % of SHCs/PHCs upgraded to Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and Number of CHCs upgraded to FRUs.	✓	
246	Research and Development promotion: Research on Madhya Pradesh specific health challenges through CoEs (Centres of Excellence).	✓	✓
	Be a Digital Health Champion		
247	Tele-health from home: Launch citizen-centric telemedicine and remote consultations to enable access to Ayushman Arogya Mandirs from home.	✓	
248	Digital delivery: Create end-to-end digital healthcare infrastructure – electronic health records, AI in diagnosis, tech-enabled nudges and drug deliveries for NCDs.		✓

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
249	Governance: Complete digitalisation of medical records to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency.		✓

Increase Integration of AYUSH into Mainstream Healthcare

250	OPD Integration of AYUSH: Position AYUSH clinical professionals in primary healthcare roles such as medical officers ANMs, etc.	✓	
251	Standardisation in Treatment Protocol: Standardise treatment protocols to promote evidence-based AYUSH practices.	✓	
252	Research in AYUSH: Implement a hub-and-spoke model for research and knowledge sharing in AYUSH.	✓	✓
253	AYUSH Wellness and Tourism: Position Madhya Pradesh as global AYUSH destination through strategic branding and develop best-in-class wellness parks.	✓	✓

Urban and Rural Infrastructure

Urban Planning

254	Develop New Integrated Township Policy and Town Planning Schemes (TPS) with focus on redensification and redevelopment, with private sector participation with focus on inclusive, green and disaster resilient planning.	✓	
255	Launch new integrated land and building development rules to meet future needs.	✓	
256	Modern urban planning: 15-minute hyper local neighbourhoods for easy access to all amenities.		✓
257	Develop comprehensive development plan for all towns above 50,000 population.	✓	
258	Develop comprehensive development plan for all towns above 25,000 population.		✓
259	GIS-Based Development: AMRUT 2.0 and GIS-Based Plans for Cities by the State Government.	✓	

	Action Areas	2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
260	Regional/ Metropolitan Development Authority to be institutionalised at a regional/ metropolitan level for development of urban agglomerations.	✓	
261	Create new revenue opportunities, efficient government asset monetisation prospects for ULBs.	✓	
262	Use of new technologies: e.g. GIS based Property tax validations, AI based planning, digital maps and AI based identification and prioritisation of land use	✓	

Growth Hubs

263	Phased economic development of the Urban agglomerations prioritised for Phase 1 (2029 - Bhopal and Indore) , Phase 2 (Jabalpur, Satna-Rewa, Sagar, Gwalior) » 2 in 2029 » 4 in 2047	✓	✓
263.1	» Developing commercial infrastructure projects and ecosystem within these Growth-Hubs.		✓
264	Increasing accessibility and upgrading of social infrastructure in target cities.	✓	

Inclusivity

265	Launching a programme with a set of redevelopment initiatives for Samriddh Block / Gram:	✓	
265.1	» Identifying key villages suitable for the Samriddh Gram/ Block programme	✓	
265.2	» Policy for private funding / PPP investments	✓	
265.3	» Creation of a taskforce to monitor their development	✓	

Connectivity

266	Constructing 8 new airports in the state within 2 hour reachability from all locations *(Refer Exhibit-64)* » 2 in 2029 » 6 in 2047	✓	✓
267	Developing 3 MROs in the state » 1 in 2029 » 2 in 2047	✓	✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
268	Developing access-controlled highways between all the major clusters.	✓	
269	Densifying state highways for last mile connectivity.	✓	
270	Comprehensive policy to develop wayside amenities and emergency health services across the state and national highways.	✓	
271	Formation of Rail Infrastructure Development Company in collaboration with Indian Railway	✓	
272	Integrating cluster connectivity with railway plans: Connecting major clusters with high speed regional railway network.		✓

Sustainability and Environment

273	Reach 50% installed Renewable Energy capacity by 2030.	✓	
274	100% smart metering for all power consumers.	✓	
275	Developing urban forests in all towns through both public and private funding.	✓	
276	Achieving high quality air (low AQI)in all towns having population more than 1 Lakh through State Climate Data Lab (SC-3) at state level; Air Quality Cells in 16 municipal units. » AQI below 100 by 2029 » AQI below 50 by 2047	✓	✓
277	Developing reliable and scalable EV charging infrastructure through PPP Mode/ Private Investment.	✓	
278	Use of recycled materials in construction, mining and other industries (e.g., 70% scrap in steel production, 4-6% incentives on purchases of new vehicles with scrapping of an old vehicle).	✓	
279	Conservation and sustainable use/ development of water bodies (rivers, lakes etc.)	✓	
280	Reforms for 100% Fly Ash Utilisation; Focus on stricter governance and incentivise industrial use.	✓	
281	100 percent treatment, reuse and recycle of solid & liquid waste.		✓

Action Areas		2029 SHORT TERM	2047 LONG TERM
282	Establishment of Bio-CNG plants by cleaning 108 dump sites and using Biomass.	✓	
283	Develop new water conservation structures to expand irrigation capacity from 50 lakh hectares to more than 150 lakh hectares by 2047, covering both surface and groundwater irrigation.		✓
284	Increase the irrigated area from 11.54 lakh hectares to 31.19 lakh hectares by 2030 through the initiatives of the Narmada Valley Development Authority.	✓	

Efficient Governance and Citizen Service Delivery

Citizen Services

285	Provide Birth-to-death citizen services via a single portal.	✓	
286	Integrate all emergency helplines under a single number (aligned to National integration plan).	✓	
287	Expand coverage and services of CM helpline 181 to include all relevant citizen services (non-emergency) under a single line.	✓	
288	Expand My MP portal as a participatory governance platform, single portal for all service needs of citizens.	✓	
289	Establish a citizen scoring and rewards system.	✓	

Business Services

290	Enhance Invest Madhya Pradesh programme to improve Ease of doing Business and reduce time to start business (covered in detail in the the Industries and Services actions).	✓	

Safety and Justice

291	Launch comprehensive programme to upgrade policing systems for the future, to cover for emerging threats and needs of the society with focus on road safety, drug menance, cyber crime and disaster mitigation & adaptation.		✓
292	Programme to simplify judicial processes and language used in legal documents / processes.	✓	✓

293	Programme to enhance last-mile access to legal aid services through Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority.	✓	

Technology-enabled and Data-driven Functioning

294	Programme for digitisation/automation of government processes.	✓	✓
295	Programme for digitalisation, integration and analysis of government data and databases.	✓	

Process re-engineering and Departmental Restructuring

296	Process simplification programme to eliminate manual tasks and redundancies.	✓	✓
297	Launch dedicated Government restructuring programme to combine government functions with the aim of improving efficiency and service delivery.	✓	✓

Capacity Building

298	Schedule Regular Cadre review and recruitment of specialised talent.	✓	
299	Implement iGOT Karmayogi led training and skilling across all levels of employees within government.	✓	
300	Implement KPI-driven staff evaluations and monitoring.	✓	

Inclusive Development

301	Launch Nari Shakti@Work Programme towards a holistic socio- economic empowerment of women, including education/ skilling, mentorship programs, etc.	✓	
302	Set up gender intentional infrastructure: e.g. childcare centres in industrial zones and IT hubs, women hostels, etc.	✓	
303	Focused programmes for socially underprivileged segments of society (communities/districts).	✓	
304	Establish effective rehabilitation centers for specially abled citizens in all districts.	✓	
305	Provide special teachers for children with disabilities in schools as required.	✓	
306	Remove barriers in accessing common facilities (e.g. PWD friendly infrastructure in hostels)	✓	

Innovative Financing and Investments

Private Investment Attraction & Enablement

307	Launch comprehensive programme for Investor risk management: Entry risk, Operational risk and Exit risk.	✓	

Strengthening Government Revenue

308	Creating new sources of revenue for urban and rural local bodies (e.g., Advertising in public spaces such as metros, buses, emission charges on vehicles in green zones, etc).	✓	
309	Encourage private investment and self-sustaining revenue management for tourist sites and other destinations, with guided tours, food festivals, music and lights shows and developing service infrastructure around the sites.	✓	
310	Encourage all government departments to strengthen own revenue sources and monetise assets: e.g. monetisation of data and non-data assets.	✓	✓

Innovative Financing models

311	Expand use of innovative financing models / structures e.g. Social impact bonds, Green bonds, etc.	✓	
312	Extend Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives beyond the traditional focus on infra projects; 30+ potenital sub-sectors identified in alignment with DEA framework.	✓	

Efficient use of assets and resources

313	Leverage the Infrastructure Investment Trust or Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs) for financing and operating public infrastructure assets.	✓	
314	Leverage SPV model to develop public infrastructure vs. outright sale of asset to create multiplier effect on investment.	✓	
315	Rural re-densification leveraging SVAMITVA schemes.	✓	✓

Goals and Metrics

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Industry			
Industry			
Share in India Industries GVA	3.60%	3.6%+	>5%
Food and Beverage processing	3.80%	>6.5%	>12%
Non-metallic mineral products	5.80%	>6.5%	>8%
Capital Goods	2.20%	>3.5%	>6%
Mining and Metals	1.7%	>2.5%	>4%
Coke & Refined Petroleum products	3.80%	>4%	>5%
Rubber and Plastic	4.10%	>5%	>9%
Textiles and Apparels	4.40%	>6%	>10%
Pharmaceuticals	1.70%	>3%	>7.5%
Auto & Auto-components	1.90%	>3%	>5%
Aerospace and Defence	-	>1%	>3%
Electrical Equipment	4.00%	>6%	>10%
Furniture & wooden products	1.40%	>2%	>3%
Personal care and cosmetics	-	>2%	>4%
Paper and Packaging	1.50%	>2%	>3%
Electronics & Electronic components	0.10%	>1%	>4%
Infrastructure			
No. of Industrial parks	122	160+	250+
Total Industrial area (in acres)	45k	60k	1.2L
No. of high-speed cargo terminals	(4 proposed)	10	20
No. of smart industrial townships	-	2	5-10
No. of common engineering facility centers	(3 proposed)	5	10
No. of MMLPs	-	2	5
No. of Inland Container depots	7	10	15
No. of Gati Shakti Cargo terminals	-	15	20

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Governance			
Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) rankings	Top Achievers (Top 10)	Top Achievers (Top 3, 2023-24 onwards)	Top Achievers (1st in the BRAP rankings)
Decriminalization of Provisions under State Acts & Rules	131	200+	500+
No. of Business-related services integrated with Single Window System	54	200+	400+
Simplification or reduction of burdensome compliances related to Businesses and Citizens	2,483	4,000+	8,000+
Days required to start a business (from application to consent to establishment)	30	15	5
% of business services digitalized	100%	100%	100%
Innovation led Sustainable & Inclusive growth			
Number of registered MSME units	11.75 L	19.16 L	25.68 L
Employment in MSMEs	62.65 L	82 L	125 L
Credit to MSMEs	0.99 L Cr.	1.68 L Cr.	8.1 L Cr.
No. of Industrial parks (MSMEs)	172	200	400
No. of Industrial clusters (MSMEs)	8	42	100
No. of recognized startups	4,800	10,200	51,840
No. of Incubation centers	71	123	200
Women owned MSMEs	1.76 L	1.99 L	3.11 L
No. of Industrial parks/areas in rural/tribal areas	3	5	20
Employment in rural Industries	54,350	69,366	166,937
Agriculture			
Agriculture			
Yield of Cereals (MT/Ha)	3.2 (2023)	4	4.5
Yield of Pulses (MT/Ha)	0.1 (2023)	0.5	2
Yield of Oilseeds (MT/ha)	1.1 (2023)	1.5	2.5
State rank in total agri exports (%)	14 (2023)	Under 10	Top 5
Share of micro-irrrigation of total India	4.3% (2024)	10%	25%

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Horticulture			
Post harvest loss (%)	22%	28%	5%
Yield of Fruits (MT/Ha)	21.13 (2024)	22.1	30
Yield of Vegetables (MT/Ha)	19.69 (2023)	20.00	29.53
Yield of Spices (MT/Ha)	5.28 (2023)	6.00	7.92
Yield of Horticulture (MT/Ha)	1.8 (2023)	16	22.5
Share of India's total Horticulture exports (%)	2% (2023)	2.50%	3.50%
Fisheries			
Total fish production (000's MT)	342 (2023)	575	1000
Fish seed production (Cr)	214	275	500
Animal Husbandry			
GVA share of dairy and livestock crops in Total India's Agri and allied sector (%)	18.3% (2023)	20%	25%
Share of India's dairy exports (%)	16.26% (2019)	20%	30%
Total milk production (MMT)	16 (2019)	26.62	40.00
Total share of India's Livestock (%)	5.9% (2023)	7%	10%
Productivity Yield (Average milk per cattle - kg/day)	8.5 (2023)	10	12
Share in India's total egg production	2.3% (2023)	5	10
Forest			
Total Bamboo production (NT)	26k	26k	40k
Total production of Mahua flowers (Quintals)	35k	40k	40k
Total production of Tendu leaves (Std Bags)	12.2L	16.5L	16.5L
Total production of Timber (CMT)	Imarti - 2.73L	Imarti - 3L	Imarti – 3L
Services			
Services			
Share in India Services GVA	3.1%	4%+	>5%
Share in India's Services exports	>0.16%	>1%	>3%

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Productivity in Services ($ per capita)	$5.8k	$10k	$50k
Tourism & Hospitality			
Avg. tourist days	2.5	4.5	7
Domestic Tourist Visits	~110 M (2023)	8% CAGR (1.5X)	3% CAGR (3X)
Foreign Tourist Visits	~0.2 M (2022)	15% CAGR (2X)	3% CAGR (4X)
Avg. spend per tourist (constant prices)	4.6k	5.5k	8k
Job creation in tourism sector	9.8k	25k+ (20% CAGR)	50k (3% CAGR)
Youth trained in hospitality & tourism	2.5k	10k	30k
No. of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (permanent list)	35	5	8
No. of UNESCO Creative Cities Network	1	2	4
No. of adventure operators	50+	100+	500+
No. of sites managed by DMOs	-	5	25
No. of modern wayside amenity centers	100	150	500
No. of responsible souvenir centers estd.	2	15	30
Coverage of parks with sustainable disposal systems	2	6	10
No. of community locals engaged in tourism	5k	50k	150k (9% CAGR)
No. of rural tourism villages	100	500	1000
ESZ Master Plan (national parks/sanctuaries)	-	15	27
		(8% CAGR)	(4% CAGR)
IT & IT Enabled Services			
No. # of GCCs in MP	<2 (~1700 in India today)	7	25
		(28% CAGR)	(6% CAGR)
Employment created with GCCs	-	35k	150k
No. of IT parks	107	15	25

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Data center installed capacity	<10 MW (India capacity 977 MW)	50 MW (40% CAGR)	-
Nationally reputed AI CoE	-	2	10
No. of AI labs / Incubation centers	-	20	>50
No. of IT SEZs	47	6 (8% CAGR)	15 (4% CAGR)
Warehousing & Logistics			
No. of operational airports	67	11	14
No. of MMLPs	0	2	5
No. of Gati Shakti cargo terminals	-	10	20
Total warehousing capacity (MMT)	407	40	45
% of warehouse capacity utilized	30%	60%	90%+
AVGC-XR and Film Industry			
No. of AVGC-XR companies	150	250	400
% of IPs of the content created	1%	15%+	0.3
Professionals employed in AVGC-XR sector	3k-5k	50k+	200k+
MSME			
No. of service MSMEs	3.83 L	4.33 L	6.76 L
Employment by Mfg., Services, Trading MSMEs	77 L	82 L	110 L (~1% CAGR)
Maintenance and Repair services - Aviation			
No. of MRO facilities	-	1	2
Sports			
No. of stadiums/sports training centers	111	167	250
No. of sports facilities	7 athletic tracks, 18 hockey tracks	12 athletic tracks, 27 hockey tracks	18 athletic tracks, 35+ hockey tracks
No. of players from MP to participate in Olympic Games 2028	5 (2024 Olympic Games Paris)	25+	40+

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Health services			
No. of AYUSH wellness centers	800 (2024)	2000	3000
Ayush Professionals per 10,000 population	8 (2020)	>10	>12
Ayurveda Colleges per Mn population	0.3 (2021)	>0.5	>0.7
Homeopathic colleges per Mn population	0.3 (2021)	>0.5	>0.7
Education services			
No. of foreign universities campuses in MP	-	1	5
No. of colleges in QS Top 200	-	1	5
# of state institutions to be converted into Deemed to be University	-	2	10
% of universities with national/ international accreditation	8% (2022)	0.1	0.2
No. of institutes with NIRF Ranking (100-200)	1	5	15
Urban & Rural Infra			
Urban Planning			
Urbanization %	27.6%	30-35%	50.0%
Revised FAR for high density areas	Indore (1.5)	1.5 in Major cities	2-2.5 for TOD areas
Compact regional planning (15-minute neighbourhoods)	-	1 city	All greenfield mixed-use developments
Growth Hubs			
Mega Clusters (>1Cr population)	-	-	3
Ease of doing business ranking	4th	Top 3	Top 2
Number of start-ups (% of total startup share)	-	Top 10 states	Top 5 states
National e-service Delivery Assessment	6 (in Group B, 2021)	Top 2	1

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Inclusive Development			
Households with tap water connection	66%	80%	100%
% Share of houses that were "pucca houses"	45.00%	80%	100%
Connectivity			
Metro length	-	60 km	300 km
% of trips in the city made by non motorized transport	-	40% in top 3 cities	>50% in top 3 cities
% of EV vehicles (private and public)	-	0.3	>80% of total vehicles
Avg road length per 1000 population	5.03	>6	>7
Share in public transport	-	>30%	>60%
Number of airports	6	8	13
% State's share in National Highway	0.066	10%	>15%
Railway density (Km Per '00 sq.km)	2.99	10	15
Sustainability & Environment			
Renewable energy % of total installed capacity	23%	50%	75%
Muncipal Solid Waste Treated (as a % of generated)	0.8516	90%	100%
Operational Urban Wastewater Treatment Capacity (as a % of total treatment capacity)	0.3555	50%	80%
Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (in %)	65.1	80%	100%
AQI[1]	141	<100	<50
Cleanliness rank[2]	Indore 1 Bhopal 5	3 cities in Top 10	3 cities in Top 10
Ease of Living Ranking (city with highest EOL)	Indore (9th)	2 cities in top 10	4 cities in top 20
Green Cover per person (Sq m/person)	-	8 sqm	12 sqm

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Education			
Early Childhood and School Education			
Literacy Rate	76.4% (2022-23)	0.85	1
NAS Score	49.5	62.5	76.25
GER (Elementary, secondary, HSS) %	80.2/67/43.9 (2023-24)	90/80/70	100/100/100
Share of students in NSQF (class 9-12)	~12% (2023-24)	0.2	0.4
% of students aged 4-5 who are able to do early learning tasks- ASER	Age 4: 34.2	Age 4: 60	Age 4: 100
% of students aged 4-5 who are able to do early learning tasks- ASER	Age 5: 48.3	Age 5: 70	Age 5: 100
Higher Education			
Tertiary GER	28.9% (2021-22)	0.35	0.5
NAAC Accredited institutions (%)	15% (2023)	>45%	>70%
Institutions in NIRF Top 100	-	2	5
No of institutions in QS top 500	0 (2023)	1	2
No. of startups in HEIs	295	500	1500
Skilling			
% of workforce earning skilled wage	-	0.7	1
Sports & Youth			
No of sports academies	18	20	24
National Sports Rank	4th	3rd	2nd
Health			
Healthcare Outcomes			
Life expectancy	67 (2018)	>70	>84
Infant Mortality Rate	43 (2020)	25	<5
Maternal Mortality Ratio	173 (2020)	<70	<20
Neonatal Mortality Rate	29 (2021)	<12	<10
Children under 5 years who are wasted	19% (2021)	<10%	<5%

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Healthcare Outcomes			
Children under 5 years who are stunted	36% (2021)	<25%	<5%
Children under 5 years who are underweight	33% (2021)	<20%	<5%
Anaemic pregnant Women (15-49 ys)	54% (2021)	30%	<5%
Anaemic children (6-59 Mos)	73% (2021)	50%	<5%
Anaemic Adolescents girls (15-19 ys)	58.1% (2021)	40%	<5%
Orient towards wellness			
TB incidence/ lakh population	209 (2023)	44	~0
HIV incidence/ '000 uninfected	0.02 (2021)	0.01	~0
Sickle cell Anaemia Prevalence	2.3% (2024)	<1%	~0
Dengue/10,000 population	0.8 (2023)	0.06	~0
Round-the-clock high-quality health delivery			
OPD utilization of public facilities in urban areas	23% (2018)	>30%	>50%
IPD utilization of public facilities in urban areas	47% (2018)	>50%	>70%
No. of NQAS certified facilities	<5%	90%	100%
Service delivery for targeted healthcare outcomes			
Institutional Deliveries	90.7% (2021)	100%	100%
Mothers with >= 4 ANC visits	58.0% (2021)	75%	100%
High risk pregnancy identification and management	27% and 85%	100%	100%
High risk infants identification and management	60% (2024)	100%	100%
Orient towards wellness			
Child immunization %	77% (2021)	100%	100%
% of households that received potable water	99% (2024)	100%	100%
Rural HHs with tap water supply (through surface water)	66% (2024)	75%	100%

Metric	MP in 2024	2029	2047
Resource availability for round-the-clock high-quality health delivery			
% Rural PHCs operational 24 x 7	63% (2021)	>80%	100%
Govt. beds per lac population	40 (2022)	80	200
Doctors per lac population	50 (2022)	110	250
Nurses per lac population	187 (2022)	300	>600
Specialists Vacancy	70% (2020)	<30%	~0
MBBS seats / 10,000 Population	5 (23-24)	10	20
No. of medical colleges	14 (2021)	50	>100
Healthcare and Drugs affordability			
Households covered under any insurance	70% (2021)	>90%	100%
%age OOPE (as %age of THE)	43% (2021)	<30%	<5%
Households reporting catastrophic OOPE (%)	15% (2021)	<10%	<3%
No. of Jan Aushadi Kendras	516 (2024)	1600	2000
Digital Health Champion			
% of citizens with ABHA IDs	~50% (2024)	100%	100%
MP as a leader in AYUSH			
Ayush Professionals per 10,000 population	8 (2020)	10	>12
AYUSH Colleges per Mn population	0.6 (2021)	>1.1	>1.7
No. of AYUSH undergraduate seats	700	1000	5000
No. of AYUSH postgraduate seats	187	250	1000
No. of AYUSH wellness centers	800 (2024)	2000	5000
No. of AYUSH pharmacies (Unani and Ayurvedic)	584 (2019)	1200	4000
Governance			
Model for Citizen and Business Services			
EoDB Rank	4 (2019)	Top 3	Top 2
Rank in Good Governance Index (Group B)	1st in 1/10 indicators, 2021	1st in >3/10 indicators	1st in >7/10 indicators
SDG Index Performance Rankings	17	<10	1
National e-service Delivery Assessment Rankings	6 (in Group B, 2021)	Top 2	1st

Metric	MP in 2024	2029 →	2047
Model for Citizen and Business Services			
E-procurement – Digital processing of tenders (%)	-	100%	100%
Citizen Grievance Resolution	30 days (Current)	10 days	5 days
Contractor Performance Monitoring systems implementation	No system (Current)	Contractor rating system in place	Real-time tracking with rewards and penalties
Billing Process Streamlining	<Not tracked>	100% automated billing systems	Transparent, error-free, and automated
HR process Digitization – (% of processes digitized)	<Not tracked>	0.8	1
Inclusive Development (Women)			
Female Labour Force Participation % (FLFR)	47.5%	55.0%	70.0%
Inclusive Development (Welfare Groups)			
Literacy Rate% of vulnerable sections	52.5% disabled, 50.6% for STs	>80% (for all sections)	100% (for all sections)
PDS: Warehouse Capacity Utilisation	36%	60%	90%

Sanchi Stupa

The vision of a Sampann, Sukhad and Sanskritik Madhya Pradesh can only be realised through innovation, sustained collaboration, and unwavering commitment from every stakeholder including government, businesses, civil society and citizens alike.”

EPILOGUE

As we bring this roadmap for Madhya Pradesh@2047 to its culmination, the path ahead shines with collective aspiration, focused strategy, and inspired purpose. With 315 clearly identified action areas covering both immediate priorities and transformative long-term initiatives, our shared ambition is to elevate the state’s economy to a targeted Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of ₹250 lakh crore by 2047.

The journey ahead will be anchored in next-generation governance. Sustainable industrial acceleration, advanced agricultural transformation, expansion of the service sector through digital innovation, and the creation of resilient socio-economic infrastructure will form the foundation for this transition.

Digital initiatives encompassing digital public infrastructure, fintech, health-tech, ed-tech, agri-tech, artificial intelligence applications, and smart service delivery will not only open new avenues of growth but also institutionalize data-driven governance, evidence-based policymaking, and citizen-centric service delivery. A whole-of-government approach, unified under a single interface for citizens and businesses, will further strengthen efficiency, transparency, and trust.

Harnessing human capital and leveraging the immense demographic potential of the state will be central to sustaining inclusive growth. At the same time, Madhya Pradesh will continue to draw strength from its rich history, vibrant cultural traditions, and proud heritage—celebrating its identity while embracing modernity.

The vision of a Sampann, Sukhad, and Sanskritik Madhya Pradesh can only be realized through innovation, sustained collaboration, and unwavering commitment from every stakeholder including government, businesses, civil society, and citizens alike. We extend our sincere gratitude to the people of the state, public representatives, government officials, and all partners whose active participation and valuable insights have enriched the preparation of this vision document.

This is a living document that will continue to evolve in response to the changing needs, aspirations, and circumstances of the state, ensuring its continued relevance for generations to come. Active participation and constructive feedback from all stakeholders will play a vital role in shaping its implementation.

By working collectively across economic, social, cultural, and governance domains, we can transform this vision into lasting prosperity, enhanced quality of life, and enduring cultural vibrancy. Let us move forward with optimism, responsibility, and determination to build a Madhya Pradesh that stands as a model of ease, opportunity, excellence and as a shining beacon of inclusive progress by 2047.

Rishi Garg
Chief Executive Officer,
M.P. Rajya Niti Aayog

Notes

समृद्ध
मध्यप्रदेश
@2047

MADHYA PRADESH RAJYA NITI AAYOG (MPRNA)

First Floor, C-Wing, Vindhyachal Bhawan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462004 India