



**COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
REPORT OF MADHYA PRADESH**

YOUTH PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT FORUM

NEW DELHI

JULY 2026

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FOREWORD

Madhya Pradesh occupies a unique position in the Republic of India. Celebrated globally for its rich biodiversity, magnificent heritage, and status as the cultural and geographical 'Heart of India', the state is a vital engine for the nation's food security and natural wealth. The progress of India's centrally located state is inextricably linked to the nation's broader growth narrative. As India progresses towards becoming a developed nation by 2047, the transformation of Madhya Pradesh into a highly industrialized, logistically advanced, and socially empowered state is not merely a regional aspiration. It is a national imperative.

Having experienced the socio-cultural fabric of Madhya Pradesh closely, I have witnessed both its extraordinary strengths and its unique developmental challenges. Madhya Pradesh possesses immense agricultural prowess, vast forest reserves, globally renowned wildlife sanctuaries, a vibrant and diverse tribal heritage, and a profound geographical advantage as a central transit hub. At the same time, the state continues to grapple with systemic challenges such as bridging the rural urban economic divide, ensuring equitable healthcare and education in remote forested regions, transitioning from agricultural abundance to high value agro processing, and the urgent need for rapid industrialization. These challenges require long term thinking, institutional agility, and evidence based policymaking rather than incremental interventions.

The Youth Policy Development (YPD) Forum believes that India's youth have an important role to play in shaping the future of public policy. Across the world, innovative policy ideas increasingly emerge through collaboration between governments, academic institutions, research organisations, industry experts, and young professionals. Inspired by this approach, the YPD Forum has undertaken the preparation of this document titled "Comprehensive Development Framework Report of State of Madhya Pradesh." This report reflects our collective aspiration to contribute constructively to the development of Madhya Pradesh through practical, research driven, and future oriented policy recommendations.

This document has been prepared through the collaborative efforts of researchers, policy analysts, economists, environmental scientists, engineers, students, and professionals associated with the YPD Forum. The recommendations are based on comparative studies of successful global inland economies, examination of national and international best practices, analysis of existing state policies, and a deep understanding of Madhya Pradesh's geographical and socio economic realities. Throughout this exercise, our objective has remained simple. We have sought to identify reforms that are ambitious in vision, realistic in implementation, and capable of generating measurable improvements in economic growth and the quality of life.

The strategic frameworks presented in this report cover the most critical dimensions of state level development. They include governance reforms to improve state capacity and the ease of doing business, massive investments to leverage the state as India's premier logistics and

warehousing hub, accelerating the transition to solar and renewable energy, revitalizing eco tourism and heritage circuits, modernizing agriculture with a focus on food processing industries, empowering tribal communities through targeted skill development and forest rights integration, and a long term economic strategy aimed at making Madhya Pradesh a highly attractive destination for domestic and global investments. Together, these recommendations constitute an integrated roadmap for building a state that is economically self reliant, technologically integrated, environmentally secure, and socially inclusive.

One of the central ideas underlying this report is that Madhya Pradesh should not merely rely on its agricultural laurels or its identity as a transit state. It must evolve into a leading global hub for sustainable manufacturing, green energy, and inland logistics. International regions that are geographically landlocked demonstrate how building robust infrastructure, investing in renewable energy, and driving agro based industrialization can create societies that drive prosperity while providing an exceptional quality of life. Madhya Pradesh possesses similar potential. With visionary leadership, coordinated governance, and sustained public private investment, it can emerge as a premier global centre for green power, advanced manufacturing, and sustainable eco tourism.

This Comprehensive Development Framework is not intended to replace existing government initiatives. Rather, it is offered as a constructive policy resource that can complement ongoing programmes and support future planning for a *Swarnim Madhya Pradesh* (Golden Madhya Pradesh). We hope that policymakers, legislators, administrators, urban planners, academic institutions, civil society organisations, and citizens will find value in the ideas presented here. Many of these recommendations can be adapted, refined, and implemented through collaborative efforts between different levels of government and relevant stakeholders.

As India approaches the centenary of Independence in 2047, Madhya Pradesh has an extraordinary opportunity to redefine its legacy for the 21st century. It can become a state that seamlessly combines its rich tribal and cultural heritage with modern industrial innovation, rapid economic growth with crucial environmental conservation, and central connectivity with deep rooted social empowerment. It is my sincere hope that this document will encourage meaningful discussion, inspire progressive policymaking, and contribute in some measure to the creation of a thriving, resilient, and prosperous Madhya Pradesh for generations to come.

Dheeraj G. N.
Chairman
Youth Policy Development (YPD) Forum
New Delhi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Youth Peace and Development Forum (YPD Forum) expresses its sincere gratitude to all individuals whose dedication, expertise, and commitment made the preparation of The Comprehensive Development Framework Report of the State of Madhya Pradesh possible.

This report forms part of a larger national initiative undertaken through the Council for Comprehensive Development Frameworks (CDF Council), constituted by the YPD Forum to facilitate the fast-track preparation of comprehensive development frameworks for all 28 States of India. The Council represents the Forum's commitment to promoting evidence-based policymaking, strategic planning, and long-term developmental thinking across the nation.

The Forum places on record its deep appreciation to **Dheeraj G. N.**, Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, for his vision, leadership, and initiative in conceptualizing and guiding this ambitious project. The Forum also extends its heartfelt thanks to **Aravind Saj**, Vice Chairman of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, for his constant support and encouragement throughout the execution of this initiative.

Special appreciation is due to **Aman Chauhan**, Resource Person of the Council for Comprehensive Development Frameworks, for his valuable coordination support. The Forum further acknowledges the contributions of **Monish Krishna**, Secretary-General of the Youth Peace and Development Forum, whose administrative leadership, organizational support, and commitment have been instrumental in the successful implementation of the Council's activities.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum also records its appreciation for the dedicated incharges of the Council for Comprehensive Development Frameworks: **Pranav P, Suraj Kumar, Akshit Dehariya, Meeth R, Mihikha Mathur, Rishi Gurug, Vishvesh, Kashinath Rajagopal, Siddhart Singh Solanki, and Tanvi Harivanam**. Their research efforts, intellectual contributions, teamwork, and commitment to public policy and development studies have significantly strengthened the quality and substance of this report.

The Forum acknowledges the commitment, intellectual curiosity, and sense of responsibility demonstrated by each member of the Council. Through research, analysis, discussion, drafting, review, and continuous engagement with developmental issues, these members contributed significantly to the realization of the Council's objectives. Their willingness to dedicate their time and talents to a national developmental initiative reflects a commendable spirit of public service and constructive citizenship.

The Forum also recognizes that the preparation of a comprehensive development framework requires engagement with a wide range of ideas, perspectives, and sources of knowledge. Accordingly, sincere appreciation is extended to all researchers, academicians, policy experts, development practitioners, government publications, statistical agencies, think tanks, and

public institutions whose work provided valuable insights and reference material for this report. Their contributions to the broader body of knowledge on governance, economics, social development, environmental sustainability, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and public policy have enriched the quality and depth of this framework.

The Youth Peace and Development Forum is particularly grateful to the students, young researchers, and volunteers associated with the Forum who continue to demonstrate that youth can play a constructive role in addressing national challenges. Their enthusiasm, creativity, and commitment to public causes embody the ideals upon which the Forum was founded and reaffirm the importance of empowering younger generations to participate actively in nation-building.

The Forum further extends its appreciation to all well-wishers, supporters, advisors, and stakeholders who encouraged this initiative and contributed to its successful completion. Whether through guidance, feedback, consultation, or moral support, their contributions helped strengthen the quality and relevance of this work.

This report represents more than a policy document; it reflects a collective effort to envision a better future. It is the product of shared aspirations, collaborative research, and a common belief that informed planning and constructive dialogue can contribute to meaningful social, economic, and institutional progress. While the recommendations contained herein are intended to support the development of **Madhya Pradesh**, they also form part of a broader national effort to strengthen the foundations of a developed, inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous India.

As India advances towards the centenary of its independence in 2047, the Youth Peace and Development Forum remains committed to fostering research, dialogue, and innovation in support of national development. It is hoped that this report will serve as a useful resource for policymakers, administrators, researchers, civil society organizations, industry leaders, and citizens, and that it will contribute meaningfully to the ongoing pursuit of inclusive growth, good governance, and sustainable development.

With gratitude to all who contributed to this endeavour, the Youth Peace and Development Forum proudly presents this report as a modest contribution towards the shared vision of a stronger **Madhya Pradesh** and a developed India.

Media and Publication Division
Youth Peace and Development Forum

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PREFACE

Madhya Pradesh, meaning "Central Province," was formed in its present shape on November 1, 1956, and reorganised again in 2000 when its southeastern districts were carved out to form Chhattisgarh (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023). What remained is a state of extraordinary internal diversity: the Malwa plateau and its commercial dynamism centred on Indore, the Bundelkhand region with its chronic water stress, the Narmada valley with its irrigation and hydropower potential, the Vindhya and Satpura ranges with the largest tiger population of any Indian state, and the tribal belt of the Nimar and Jhabua regions where scheduled tribes form a majority of the population in several districts.

This Framework has been prepared at a moment when Madhya Pradesh, alongside every other Indian state, must simultaneously manage three transitions. The first is demographic, as the state's population growth rate moderates and the working age cohort expands, creating a limited window to capture a demographic dividend before the age structure shifts again. The second is economic, as agriculture's share of the workforce remains disproportionately large relative to its share of state output, meaning that a large share of the population produces a comparatively small share of value, a mismatch that must be resolved through skilling, industrial diversification, and services growth rather than through agricultural stagnation. The third is ecological, as the state's forest cover, river systems, and groundwater tables come under mounting pressure from mining, urbanisation, and climate variability.

Following the structure of the reference framework prepared for the State of Kerala, this document is organised into twenty one chapters covering state profile, fiscal architecture, economic structure, investment climate, education, health, social justice, infrastructure across transport, energy, water, and urban and rural development, environmental governance, climate resilience, administrative reform, technology enabled service delivery, innovation, agriculture, tourism, cross cutting themes, and a concluding vision roadmap to 2047. Wherever recent data exists, it is cited with its specific reference year, since indicators such as the decennial census, the National Family Health Survey, and national HDI computations do not update annually and the most recent authoritative figure available at the time of writing has been used in each case.

Siddarth Singh Solanki

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Executive Summary

Madhya Pradesh enters this planning period from a position of measurable but uneven progress. On multidimensional poverty, the state recorded one of the sharpest declines of any major state, with its poverty headcount ratio falling from an estimated 36.65% in the National Family Health Survey round of 2015 to 2016 to approximately 20.63% in the 2019 to 2021 round, a reduction of nearly 16 percentage points (United Nations Development Programme, 2023). This places Madhya Pradesh among the fastest improving states nationally on this measure, alongside Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

At the same time, the state's Human Development Index continues to trail the national average. The most recent sub national HDI estimates place Madhya Pradesh in the lower tier of major states, with a value in the region of 0.60, driven primarily by weaker education and health outcomes relative to states such as Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, and consistent with academic research identifying Madhya Pradesh, alongside Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, as part of a persistent lower convergence club on human development over the past three decades (Kumar and Sen, 2024).

Demographically, Madhya Pradesh remains predominantly rural, with roughly 72% of its population enumerated as rural in the 2011 Census, a figure that has almost certainly declined given the pace of urbanisation over the following decade, though a fresh Census figure is not yet available (Registrar General of India, 2011). The state's sex ratio of 931 females per 1,000 males and its scheduled tribe population share of approximately 21%, among the highest of any large Indian state, both carry direct implications for the design of social protection and healthcare programmes.

On fiscal health, Madhya Pradesh was ranked ninth among Indian states in the Fiscal Health Index 2025 released by NITI Aayog, indicating a moderately sound though not top tier fiscal position relative to peers (Gupta, 2025). This Framework treats fiscal sustainability, particularly the management of off-budget borrowing and the quality of capital expenditure, as a precondition for the state's ability to finance its human development and infrastructure ambitions.

The chapters that follow examine each of these dimensions in turn, chapter by chapter, and conclude with a Vision 2047 roadmap that sequences priority actions across the medium term.

Chapter 1: State Profile — Geography, Demography and Society

1.1 Geographic and Ecological Characteristics of the State

Madhya Pradesh is located in central India, bordered by Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Rajasthan to the northwest, Gujarat to the west, Maharashtra to the south, and Chhattisgarh to the east (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023). Following the 2000 reorganisation that created Chhattisgarh, present day Madhya Pradesh covers approximately 308,252 square kilometres, making it the second largest state in India by area after Rajasthan (Census of India, 2011).

The state's physiography is dominated by the Malwa Plateau in the west, the Narmada valley running east to west through the centre of the state, the Vindhya Range along the plateau's southern edge, and the Satpura Range further south, with the Bundelkhand upland occupying the north. The Narmada and Tapti rivers are the state's principal west flowing rivers, while the Chambal, Betwa, Sind, and Ken rivers flow north to join the Yamuna system. This river geography matters directly for irrigation planning, since the west flowing Narmada basin and the north flowing Chambal and Betwa basins have historically received very different levels of dam and canal investment, a disparity this Framework returns to in Chapter 10.

Forest cover remains one of the state's defining ecological assets. Madhya Pradesh has consistently ranked first among Indian states in total forest area, and it is home to the largest tiger population of any state, a status tied closely to its network of tiger reserves including Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, and Satpura (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023). This forest wealth is concentrated disproportionately in the tribal dominated districts of the south and southwest, which creates an inherent tension between conservation objectives and the livelihood needs of forest dependent communities, discussed further in Chapters 7 and 13.

1.2 Administrative Divisions: Districts, Divisions and Sub-State Units

At the time of the 2011 Census, Madhya Pradesh comprised 50 districts (Census of India, 2011); the state has since undergone further district reorganisation and now comprises 55 districts grouped into 10 administrative divisions, namely Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Sagar, Rewa, Shahdol, Narmadapuram, and Chambal (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023). Each division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner, with districts further subdivided into tehsils, of which the 2011 Census recorded 342, and blocks for the purposes of rural development administration.

Below the district level, the state's rural local governance runs through a three tier Panchayati Raj structure of Zila Panchayats, Janpad Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats, while urban areas are governed through Municipal Corporations in the larger cities, Municipal Councils in mid sized towns, and Nagar Panchayats in smaller urban centres. The interaction between these decentralised structures and state level planning is examined in depth in Chapter 12.

1.3 Demographic Structure: Population, Density, Growth and Composition

According to the 2011 Census, the most recent full enumeration available since the 2021 Census was postponed, Madhya Pradesh had a total population of 72,626,809, comprising 37,612,306 males and 35,014,503 females (Registrar General of India, 2011). This represented approximately 6% of India's total population and made Madhya Pradesh the sixth most populous state in the country at that time. Population density stood at 236 persons per square kilometre, considerably below the national average of 382, reflecting the state's large geographical area relative to its population (Registrar General of India, 2011).

The decadal growth rate for 2001 to 2011 was recorded at 20.3%, roughly 2.7 percentage points above the national growth rate of 17.6% for the same period, though this represented a deceleration of about 4 percentage points from the state's own growth rate in the previous decade (Registrar General of India, 2011). Rural population growth of 12.3% during this period was notably slower than urban growth, consistent with the early stages of an urban transition. Given an estimated compound growth trajectory since 2011, the state's population is now widely estimated to be in the range of 87 to 90 million, though this figure should be treated as a projection rather than an enumerated count pending the next Census.

The child sex ratio, a closely watched indicator of gender bias in the state, stood at 918 girls per 1,000 boys aged 0 to 6 in the 2011 Census, and the overall sex ratio stood at 931 females per 1,000 males, below the national figure of 943 (Registrar General of India, 2011). Four districts, Balaghat, Alirajpur, Mandla, and Dindori, all with substantial tribal populations, recorded sex ratios above 1,000, indicating that the state's gender ratio challenge is not uniform but concentrated in specific non tribal and urbanising districts.

1.4 Linguistic, Ethnic, Religious and Cultural Profile

Hindi is the official language of Madhya Pradesh and is spoken, in its standard form or in regional dialects such as Malvi, Nimadi, Bundeli, and Bagheli, by the overwhelming majority of the population (Wikipedia, 2026, drawing on Census of India linguistic data). Urdu is spoken by a significant share of the state's Muslim population, particularly in urban centres.

On religious composition, the 2011 Census recorded Hindus at approximately 90.9% of the population, Muslims at approximately 6.6%, with Jains, Sikhs, Christians, and Buddhists each constituting less than 1% individually (Census of India, 2011, as compiled by Census2011.co.in). Scheduled Castes constituted approximately 15.6% and Scheduled Tribes approximately 21.1% of the state's population, the latter figure among the highest tribal population shares of any large Indian state and concentrated in the Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dindori, Mandla, and Barwani districts (Census of India, 2011).

Culturally, Madhya Pradesh has a strong claim to classical Hindustani music heritage. Gwalior was designated a UNESCO City of Music in 2023, reflecting its status as home to

the Gwalior gharana and its historical association with musicians including Tansen (Wikipedia, 2026). The Maihar and Senia gharanas likewise trace their origins to the state. This cultural inheritance, alongside the state's heritage sites at Khajuraho, Sanchi, and Bhimbetka, forms a significant asset for the tourism and creative economy priorities discussed in Chapter 19.

1.5 Human Development Index: State Ranking and Trend Analysis

National HDI estimates for India as a whole reached 0.644 in the UNDP Human Development Report 2024, placing the country 134th out of 193 nations, up from 0.556 in 2010 (Vajiram and Ravi, 2025, citing UNDP data). Sub national HDI estimates, computed by the Global Data Lab, place Madhya Pradesh among the lower tier of Indian states, with academic literature specifically identifying the state as part of a persistent group of lower performing states on human development alongside Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh across the period from 1990 to 2019 (Kumar and Sen, 2024). This grouping is described in the literature as a lower convergence club, meaning these states have tended to move together at the bottom of the national distribution rather than closing the gap with higher HDI states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

The research identifies human capital investment, infrastructure quality, and the state's own lagged HDI values as the principal determinants of its current position, and finds a strong correlation of 0.74 between HDI and a composite Supporting Conditions Index that captures financial inclusion, credit access, and social expenditure ratios (Kumar and Sen, 2024). This suggests that closing Madhya Pradesh's HDI gap requires simultaneous progress on financial and infrastructural supporting conditions rather than health or education spending alone.

1.6 Poverty, Inequality and Multidimensional Deprivation Indices

Madhya Pradesh's performance on multidimensional poverty represents one of the more significant improvements recorded by any large Indian state over the past decade. The National Multidimensional Poverty Index, jointly developed by NITI Aayog, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, showed the state's MPI value falling substantially between the NFHS-4 round of 2015 to 2016 and the NFHS-5 round of 2019 to 2021, with the proportion of the population classified as multidimensionally poor in Madhya Pradesh recorded at 20.63% in the later round (United Nations Development Programme, 2023). This represented a reduction of 15.94 percentage points, the second largest improvement of any state after Bihar, whose reduction was 18.13 percentage points (United Nations Development Programme, 2023).

This progress reflects gains across the health, education, and standard of living dimensions that jointly comprise the MPI, though it should be read alongside continuing concerns in specific indicators, particularly maternal and child health, discussed in Chapter 6. State health management information system data for 2023 indicated that 86.74% of registered pregnant

women had received four or more antenatal checkups, a considerably more favourable figure than the NFHS-5 estimate of 42.1% for the same indicator, a divergence that points to possible differences in measurement methodology between administrative and survey based data sources that require reconciliation (data cited in the district level MPI analysis prepared for Uttar Pradesh, referencing comparative NFHS-5 findings; UNDP, 2023).

1.7 Intra-State Disparities: Aspirational Districts and Backward Region Identification

Madhya Pradesh has one of the largest contingents of districts under the Government of India's Aspirational Districts Programme, which targets the 112 most underdeveloped districts nationally for focused intervention on health, nutrition, education, agriculture, and basic infrastructure (Vajiram and Ravi, 2025). Within the state, the tribal dominated districts of the southwest, including Jhabua, Alirajpur, Barwani, and Dindori, alongside the historically water stressed Bundelkhand districts of the north such as Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna, and Damoh, consistently register the weakest composite development indicators.

This pattern is consistent with the broader national finding that rural poverty runs at roughly two and a half times the urban rate and that access to schools and hospitals remains markedly uneven between urban and rural areas (Vajiram and Ravi, 2025). Chapter 7 examines the specific welfare architecture directed at scheduled tribe populations in these districts in greater detail.

1.8 State's Position in National Rankings Across Key Development Indicators

Taken together, the indicators reviewed in this chapter place Madhya Pradesh in a distinctive middle position nationally: a state that has converted rapid gains on absolute poverty reduction into real welfare improvement for a large share of its population, while still trailing the national average on composite human development, and continuing to carry some of the starkest intra state disparities of any large Indian state between its tribal and Bundelkhand districts on one hand and its urbanising commercial corridor around Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur on the other. On fiscal health, the state's ninth place ranking nationally in 2025 provides a moderately stable base from which to finance the interventions proposed in the chapters that follow (Gupta, 2025).

Chapter 2: Fiscal Architecture of the State

2.1 Revenue Framework: Own Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Devolution

Madhya Pradesh's revenue base rests on a structural dependence on transfers from the Union government that is somewhat more pronounced than the all state average. For 2025-26, total revenue receipts were estimated at Rs 2,90,879 crore, of which only 45%, or Rs 1,30,556 crore, was raised through the state's own resources, with the remaining 55% coming from the Centre in the form of tax devolution and grants (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a). Of this central share, devolution alone accounted for 38% of total revenue receipts and grants a further 17%, with devolution for 2025-26 estimated at Rs 1,11,662 crore (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a).

This dependence pattern persisted into the 2026-27 budget. Own tax revenue for 2026-27 was estimated at Rs 1,17,667 crore, an increase of 18% over the revised estimate for 2025-26, and equivalent to 6.4% of GSDP, up from 6% in the revised estimate for 2025-26 and 6.3% as per actuals for 2024-25 (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). Madhya Pradesh's own tax to GSDP ratio has remained persistently below the all state average, which stood at 6.8% of GSDP for 2025-26 across all states, placing Madhya Pradesh among the states, alongside Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Bihar, that rely most heavily on devolution and grants rather than own resource mobilisation, drawing roughly 41% of revenue receipts from tax devolution and 15% from grants in aid (PRS Legislative Research, 2025b).

Grants from the Centre for 2026-27 were estimated at Rs 54,505 crore, a 20% increase over the revised estimate for 2025-26, driven primarily by an anticipated rise in grants for centrally sponsored schemes, estimated at Rs 40,120 crore for 2026-27 compared with Rs 24,967 crore in actuals for 2024-25 (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). The tabling of the Sixteenth Finance Commission report, chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, on February 1, 2026, set the framework governing devolution for the 2026-27 to 2030-31 period, and maintained the states' share in the divisible pool of central taxes at 41%, unchanged from the Fifteenth Finance Commission award (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). The Sixteenth Finance Commission also recommended grants for Madhya Pradesh over this five year period of Rs 16,016 crore for urban local bodies, Rs 32,033 crore for rural local bodies, and Rs 11,697 crore in disaster management grants, alongside a special infrastructure grant of up to Rs 5,000 crore each for wastewater development in Indore and Bhopal (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

2.2 Expenditure Profile: Composition, Quality and Efficiency

Total expenditure, excluding debt repayment, for 2026-27 was estimated at Rs 3,88,923 crore, a 10% increase over the revised estimate for 2025-26, following a 14% increase in the prior year from Rs 3,26,381 crore budgeted for 2024-25 to Rs 3,75,335 crore budgeted for 2025-26 (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a, 2026). Revenue expenditure, covering salaries, pensions, interest payments, grants, and subsidies, was proposed at Rs 3,08,659 crore for

2026-27, an 11% increase over the revised estimate for 2025-26 (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

On sectoral allocation, Madhya Pradesh's spending priorities show a distinctive pattern relative to other major states. The state allocated 13.8% of its 2025-26 expenditure to education, below the all state average of 15% for 2024-25, while health received 6.4% of expenditure, marginally above the 6.2% all state average (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a). Rural development received 4.1% of expenditure in 2025-26, below the 5.1% all state average, and water supply and sanitation received only 1.7% of the 2026-27 budget, below the 2.8% all state average for 2025-26 (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a, 2026). This pattern of below average allocation in rural development and water and sanitation, set against an above average allocation in health, points to a specific rebalancing question this Framework returns to in Chapters 6, 10, and 12.

On expenditure quality, a notable structural strength is that Madhya Pradesh has been among the states with the least variance between budgeted and actual spending, alongside Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, indicating relatively disciplined budget execution compared with states that underspent their estimates by more than 20% (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). At the same time, capital outlay for 2025-26 was 11% lower than budgeted, driven substantially by underspending in water supply and sanitation, Rs 7,469 crore lower than budgeted, and energy, Rs 5,414 crore lower than budgeted, indicating that execution discipline on the revenue side has not been matched on the capital side (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

2.3 Capital Expenditure: Infrastructure Investment and Asset Creation

Capital outlay for 2026-27 was proposed at Rs 78,920 crore, an 8% increase over the revised estimate for 2025-26 (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). This followed a year in which capital outlay underperformed its budget target by 11%, concentrated in the water supply, sanitation, and energy sectors noted above. Given that capital outlay represents the primary channel through which the state creates durable public assets, whether roads, irrigation infrastructure, or power transmission capacity, this pattern of capital underspending relative to revenue account discipline is a recurring theme that this Framework flags as a priority area for public financial management reform, discussed further in section 2.8.

Notable capital commitments named in the 2026-27 budget include the Indore-Pithampur Economic Corridor, being developed at an estimated cost of Rs 2,360 crore, and the Dwarka Scheme for urban infrastructure development, under which the state government proposes to spend Rs 5,000 crore over three years (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

2.4 Fiscal Deficit, Primary Deficit and Debt Sustainability

Madhya Pradesh's fiscal deficit trajectory has consistently exceeded both its own Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act targets and the general glide path recommended by successive Finance Commissions. The fiscal deficit was 3.6% of GSDP in the revised estimate for 2023-24, before widening to 4.1% of GSDP in the 2024-25 budget estimate and a revised estimate of 4.2% of GSDP for that year (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a). For 2025-26, the fiscal deficit was budgeted at 4.7% of GSDP, the highest among the 18 major Indian states tracked by the PRS Legislative Research State of State Finances series, ahead of Andhra Pradesh at 4.4% and Rajasthan at 4.3% (CII, 2026), though the revised estimate for 2025-26 came in lower, at 4.5% of GSDP (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). The 2026-27 budget targets a reduction to 3.9% of GSDP, or Rs 71,458 crore in absolute terms (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

This deficit trajectory sits above the 3% of GSDP ceiling recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission for the 2023-26 period, and above the Union government's standard permitted limit of 3% of GSDP for states in 2025-26, though states have in practice been permitted additional conditional borrowing space linked to power sector reforms (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a, 2025b). Outstanding liabilities stood at 28% of GSDP in the revised estimate for 2023-24 before rising to an estimated 32% of GSDP by the end of 2024-25, a level the Fifteenth Finance Commission's own debt sustainability framework had projected the state would remain close to through 2027-28 (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a). This places Madhya Pradesh's debt to GSDP ratio close to the Fifteenth Finance Commission's own suggested ceiling of 33.7% of GSDP by 2025-26 (NITI Aayog, 2025).

Revenue account performance has remained marginally positive but increasingly thin. The state recorded a revenue surplus of 0.11% of GSDP, or Rs 1,700 crore, in the 2024-25 budget estimate, narrowing to Rs 618 crore, or 0.04% of GSDP, in the 2025-26 budget estimate, and the 2025-26 revised estimate came in 99% below that already thin budgeted figure, at approximately Rs 7 crore (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a, 2026). The 2026-27 budget estimates a similarly marginal revenue surplus of Rs 44 crore. Research from the PRS Legislative Research State of State Finances series notes that Madhya Pradesh's revenue surplus is itself partly a function of specific cash transfer commitments, and that adjusting for spending on such schemes would materially change the state's revenue balance (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). This thinness of the revenue surplus leaves very little fiscal cushion and means that any revenue shock, whether from a shortfall in central grants or a slowdown in state GST collections, would likely convert the revenue account from surplus to deficit.

2.5 State's Borrowings, Guarantees and Off-Budget Liabilities

Beyond on budget borrowing, Madhya Pradesh, like several other major states, has extended guarantees to state owned entities in specific sectors, including food and civil supplies, a pattern shared with Jharkhand's guarantees in the same sector and Chhattisgarh's guarantees to cooperatives (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). These guarantees represent contingent

liabilities that fall outside the state's headline fiscal deficit and debt figures but that the state may be called upon to honour. The Sixteenth Finance Commission has specifically mandated the termination of off budget borrowing routed through state owned entities such power distribution companies, a reform direction that bears directly on Madhya Pradesh's own power sector finances (CII, 2026).

On power sector specific liabilities, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses of power distribution companies nationally increased from 15.5% in 2022-23 to 16.4% in 2023-24, moving further from the 12% to 15% target range set under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). Madhya Pradesh's own discom loss and liability position, discussed further in Chapter 9, is a material contributor to the off budget liability profile that the Sixteenth Finance Commission's reform mandate is intended to address.

2.6 Finance Commission Awards: Allocation and Utilisation

The transition between the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Finance Commission award periods represents a significant structural shift for Madhya Pradesh's medium term fiscal planning. The Fifteenth Finance Commission, chaired by Mr N.K. Singh, governed the period through 2025-26, while the Sixteenth Finance Commission, chaired by Dr Arvind Panagariya and tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026, governs the five year period from 2026-27 to 2030-31 (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a, 2026). Under the new award, the states' share of the divisible pool remains at 41%, and the Sixteenth Finance Commission has discontinued three categories of grant that had been available under the Fifteenth Commission: revenue deficit grants, sector specific grants, and state specific grants (PRS Legislative Research, 2026).

For Madhya Pradesh specifically, this means the state's fiscal planning through 2030-31 must be built around the newly specified urban local body, rural local body, and disaster management grants referenced in section 2.1, rather than the discontinued grant categories, and around the state's own tax effort rather than assuming continuation of revenue deficit grant support. Given that Madhya Pradesh's revenue surplus has already narrowed to near zero, discussed in section 2.4, the discontinuation of revenue deficit grants under the new award places a premium on own tax revenue growth and expenditure discipline over the coming Commission period.

2.7 GST Implementation: Revenue Impact and Compensation Status

State Goods and Services Tax has become the dominant component of Madhya Pradesh's own tax revenue, consistent with the national pattern in which SGST's share of aggregate state own tax revenue was estimated to rise from 42.2% in 2023-24 to 43.57% in 2025-26 across all states (Forum for State Studies, 2025). GST compensation grants, which had cushioned states during the transition period following GST's introduction, have

progressively tapered, and this tapering has been cited as a specific factor constraining revenue receipt growth for states including Madhya Pradesh in 2023-24 and 2024-25, alongside the phasing out of post devolution revenue deficit grants (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). All state own tax revenue as a share of GSDP was estimated to rise from 6.57% in 2023-24 to 6.91% in 2025-26, a trend Madhya Pradesh has broadly tracked, though from a lower base, as noted in section 2.1 (Forum for State Studies, 2025).

2.8 Public Financial Management Reforms and Audit Compliance

The recurring pattern identified across sections 2.2 through 2.5, namely disciplined revenue account execution paired with capital outlay underspending and rising off budget contingent liabilities, points to specific public financial management priorities for Madhya Pradesh. First, the gap between budgeted and actual capital outlay, particularly in water supply, sanitation, and energy, suggests capacity constraints in project preparation and execution at the department level rather than a shortage of budgeted resources, since the funds allocated were not the binding constraint. Second, the state's comparatively low share of committed expenditure, salary, pension, and interest payments, relative to revenue receipts, places it among states such as Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Manipur that spend below the all state average share on committed items in 2025-26, a structural feature that in principle affords more fiscal room for discretionary and capital spending than states such as Kerala, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu, where committed expenditure exceeds 60% of revenue receipts (PRS Legislative Research, 2025c). Realising that potential room depends on closing the capital execution gap described above.

Third, the extension of guarantees to public sector enterprises, and the broader mandate from the Sixteenth Finance Commission to terminate off budget borrowing through such entities, requires the state's Finance Department to bring discom and other public enterprise liabilities fully onto the state's consolidated balance sheet reporting, improving transparency for both the Legislative Assembly and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in reviewing the state's true liability position.

2.9 Centre-State Fiscal Relations: Trends and Themes

Madhya Pradesh's fiscal position illustrates several broader Centre-state dynamics playing out nationally. Aggregate state fiscal deficits rose to about 3.3% of GDP in 2024-25 due to slower revenue receipt growth, driven by declining central grants, and are expected to hold near that level in 2025-26 (CII, 2026). Within this national picture, Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest budgeted fiscal deficit of the 18 major states tracked for 2025-26, and one of the states, alongside Rajasthan, showing year on year deterioration rather than improvement, in contrast to Punjab and West Bengal which recorded notable reductions (CII, 2026). Market borrowings are expected to finance the large majority of the consolidated state fiscal deficit nationally in 2025-26, alongside central loans such as the fifty year interest free Special Assistance Scheme for Capital Investment, which, though counted within the headline fiscal

deficit, reflects policy driven capital expenditure support rather than fiscal distress (CII, 2026).

For Madhya Pradesh, the practical implication is that the state's fiscal space over the Sixteenth Finance Commission period will depend on three interacting factors: the pace at which the state can lift its own tax revenue to GSDP ratio toward, and ideally above, the all state average; the discipline with which it closes the gap between budgeted and executed capital expenditure; and the transparency with which it manages contingent and off budget liabilities in the power and public enterprise sectors. These three levers, rather than reliance on discretionary central grants of the kind now discontinued, form the fiscal foundation on which the human development and infrastructure priorities in the remaining chapters of this Framework must be built.

Chapter 3: Economic Structure, Growth and Sectoral Performance

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product: Trends, Growth Rate and Sectoral Share

Madhya Pradesh has recorded two consecutive years of double digit nominal GSDP growth. According to the Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh 2025-26, tabled in the State Legislative Assembly on February 17, 2026, GSDP at current prices for 2025-26 is estimated at approximately Rs 16,69,750 crore, an increase of 11.14% over Rs 15,02,428 crore in 2024-25 (Drishti IAS, 2026; Goodreturns, 2026). At constant 2011-12 prices, GSDP is estimated at Rs 7,81,911 crore for 2025-26, up from Rs 7,23,724 crore in the prior year, representing real growth of 8.04% (Drishti IAS, 2026). Over a longer horizon, the state's real GSDP grew at an average annual rate of 6.8% between 2012-13 and 2021-22, a rate that NITI Aayog's own macro fiscal assessment characterises as higher than the corresponding national average for that period (NITI Aayog, 2025).

On sectoral composition at current prices, the Economic Survey 2025-26 records the primary sector holding a 43.09% share of Gross State Value Added, the secondary sector 19.79%, and the tertiary sector 37.12% (Lokmat Times, 2026). At constant prices the shares shift somewhat, with the primary sector at 33.54%, the secondary sector at 26.18%, and the tertiary sector at 40.28%, a divergence between current and constant price shares that reflects the relatively lower price growth in agricultural output compared with services (Lokmat Times, 2026). This represents a meaningful diversification from the position recorded in 2020-21, when the primary sector's current price share stood considerably higher at 46.98%, with industry at 19.47% and services at 33.55% (Central Bank of India, 2025), and an even sharper diversification from the position in 2021-22, when official estimates placed agriculture's share of Gross State Value Added at 44.7%, more than double the all state average of 19.7% for that year (NITI Aayog, 2025). The tertiary sector recorded the fastest growth of any sector in 2025-26, at 15.8% at current prices and 12.07% at constant prices, followed by the secondary sector at 9.93% and the primary sector at 7.31% (Lokmat Times, 2026; Drishti IAS, 2026).

The state's own share of India's nominal GDP has followed a U shaped trajectory, standing at 5.0% in 1990-91, falling to 3.7% by 2015-16, and recovering to close to its earlier level at 4.8% by 2021-22 (NITI Aayog, 2025).

3.2 Per Capita Income and Purchasing Power Analysis

Per capita net income in Madhya Pradesh has risen substantially over the past decade and a half, from Rs 38,497 in 2011-12, measured identically at both current and constant prices in that base year, to an estimated Rs 1,69,050 at current prices and Rs 76,971 at constant prices in 2025-26 (Lokmat Times, 2026). This represents more than a fourfold increase in nominal terms over the period, with the Economic Survey 2025-26 reporting year on year growth in per capita income of 19.25% for 2025-26 alone (Subkuz, 2026). Per capita GSDP, a related but distinct measure, stood at Rs 1,56,381 in FY24, having grown at a compound annual growth rate of 10.91% between FY16 and FY24 (IBEF, 2026).

Despite this growth, Madhya Pradesh's nominal per capita income remained approximately 20% below the national per capita income as of 2021-22, according to NITI Aayog's macro fiscal assessment, though the ratio of the state's per capita income to India's national per capita income has been on an improving trend since 2008-09 (NITI Aayog, 2025). This persistent gap, even amid strong recent growth, indicates that Madhya Pradesh's income convergence with the national average remains a multi decade project rather than one likely to be closed within a single planning cycle.

3.3 Primary Sector: Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Agriculture and allied activities remain the largest single component of Madhya Pradesh's economy by value added share, and an even larger share of its workforce, discussed further in section 3.7. Within the primary sector for 2025-26, crops contribute the largest share at 30.17% of GSVA, followed by livestock at 7.22%, mining and quarrying at 2.96%, forestry at 2.13%, and fishing and aquaculture at 0.61% (Lokmat Times, 2026). In absolute terms, the primary sector's value grew from Rs 6,33,532 crore to Rs 6,79,817 crore in 2025-26, a growth rate of 7.31% (Lokmat Times, 2026).

Agricultural output growth has been robust in recent years. Total crop production grew by 7.66% in 2024-25, with foodgrain output rising by 14.68% over the same period, and horticulture production reaching 425.68 lakh metric tonnes across 28.39 lakh hectares (Goodreturns, 2026; Subkuz, 2026). Milk production reached 225.95 lakh tonnes, reflecting the significant contribution of animal husbandry to rural livelihoods across the state (Goodreturns, 2026). Madhya Pradesh has been a recurring recipient of the Krishi Karman Award, a national recognition for high foodgrain productivity growth, reflecting a sustained institutional focus on agricultural output over more than a decade (Central Bank of India, 2025). The state is a leading national producer of wheat, soybean, and pulses, with a growing presence in cash crops including cotton and oilseeds, supported by an extensive irrigation network and generally favourable agro-climatic conditions (IBEF, 2026).

3.4 Secondary Sector: Industry, Manufacturing and Mining

The secondary sector's share of GSVA stood at 19.79% at current prices in 2025-26, comprising construction at 9.22%, manufacturing at 7.22%, and electricity and utility services at 3.35% (Subkuz, 2026). The secondary sector grew by 9.93% in 2025-26, the intermediate growth rate among the three broad sectors (Drishti IAS, 2026). Madhya Pradesh possesses a distinctive mineral resource base, holding the highest reserves of stone, diamond, and copper of any Indian state, alongside notable reserves of coal, coal bed methane, manganese, and dolomite, and remains the only diamond producing state in the country, with diamond production reaching 25,603 thousand tonnes in 2019-20 (IBEF, 2026; Wikipedia, 2026).

The state's pharmaceutical manufacturing base is concentrated in the industrial areas of Dewas, Indore, Pithampur, Mandideep, and Malanpur, home to more than 280 pharmaceutical units (IBEF, 2026; Central Bank of India, 2025). Electronic manufacturing has expanded through two approved clusters comprising 85 companies, supported by a state programme to train 20,000 engineers under the Future Skills Programme (IBEF, 2026). A significant recent addition to the state's textile manufacturing capacity is the PM MITRA textile park in Dhar, inaugurated on September 17, 2025, covering 1,300 acres across more than 80 industrial units and expected to generate approximately 300,000 jobs (IBEF, 2026).

3.5 Tertiary Sector: Trade, Finance, Real Estate and Services

The tertiary sector recorded the highest growth of any broad sector in 2025-26, rising from Rs 5,05,679 crore to Rs 5,85,588 crore, a growth rate of 15.8% at current prices and 12.07% at constant prices (Lokmat Times, 2026). Within the tertiary sector, trade, repair, hotels, and restaurants form the largest component at 10.35% of GSVA, followed by other services at 7.8%, real estate and professional services at 4.98%, public administration at 4.96%, financial services at 3.73%, transport and storage at 2.8%, communication and broadcasting at 1.68%, and railways at 0.82% (Lokmat Times, 2026). This distribution indicates that the tertiary sector's growth is broad based across trade, hospitality, and professional services rather than concentrated in any single subsector.

Tourism has been a specific driver of services growth, with the Economic Survey 2025-26 reporting that tourist arrivals reached 13.18 crore for the year, a figure that spans both domestic and religious pilgrimage traffic given the state's prominence as a pilgrimage destination, discussed further in Chapter 19 (Goodreturns, 2026).

3.6 Informal Economy: Size, Significance and Integration Challenges

Although comprehensive state specific informal sector value added estimates are not separately published in the sources reviewed for this chapter, the labour market composition described in section 3.7 provides a strong proxy indicator: the overwhelming concentration of the workforce in agriculture, a sector in which employment is predominantly informal, self employed, or casual in nature, points to a very large informal economy relative to the state's formal manufacturing and services employment base. The state government's own promotion of Self Help Groups and cooperative based livelihood models, discussed further in Chapter 12, reflects an implicit policy recognition that formal wage employment alone will not absorb the state's rural workforce in the near term, making informal and semi formal livelihood support mechanisms a structurally necessary, rather than merely transitional, feature of the state's economy.

3.7 Labour Market: Employment, Unemployment and Workforce Quality

Madhya Pradesh's labour market exhibits a pronounced mismatch between sectoral employment share and sectoral value added share. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey for 2022-23, the working population in the state was concentrated overwhelmingly in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing at 59.8%, followed by Services at 21.9% and Construction at 11.1% (NITI Aayog, 2025). Manufacturing, despite its role in state industrial policy, accounted for only 6.3% of the total workforce share in 2022-23, a figure that has consistently remained below the corresponding national estimate, while Mining and Quarrying and other industrial subsectors employ a very small proportion of workers (NITI Aayog, 2025).

This mismatch, nearly 60% of the workforce engaged in a sector contributing roughly 43% of GSVA at current prices, or just over a third at constant prices, is the central structural challenge underlying the state's per capita income gap discussed in section 3.2. Moving a larger share of the workforce out of low productivity agricultural employment and into manufacturing and services, without displacing rural livelihoods faster than alternative employment can absorb them, is the central labour market policy problem this Framework identifies for the state, discussed further in Chapter 17's treatment of skill development.

3.8 Inflation, Price Stability and Consumer Welfare

Specific state level inflation series for Madhya Pradesh were not comprehensively available in the sources reviewed for this chapter beyond the general observation, drawn from NITI Aayog's macro fiscal assessment, that state level price data is tracked alongside GSDP and sectoral share estimates as part of the state's macroeconomic monitoring framework (NITI Aayog, 2025). Given the prominence of agricultural output in the state economy, price stability for foodgrains and horticultural produce carries disproportionate weight for both producer incomes and consumer welfare in Madhya Pradesh relative to states with a smaller agricultural base, a dynamic the state's Bhavantar Yojana price deficiency payment scheme is specifically designed to address by providing farmers a measure of protection from market price fluctuations (Subkuz, 2026).

3.9 Growth Corridors: Engines of Economic Expansion

Several specific geographic corridors have emerged as the principal engines of the state's recent industrial expansion. The Indore-Pithampur Economic Corridor, referenced in Chapter 2, is being developed as a manufacturing and logistics corridor anchored around the state's largest commercial city. The Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur districts together constitute the top three districts by economic output generation in the state (Wikipedia, 2026). New industrial infrastructure commitments in 2025 and 2026 include a medical device park in Ujjain, industrial parks in Bagrod and Berasia near Bhopal, solar power plants in Sagar, Shajapur, and Ujjain, and the approved Manmad-Indore railway line, an 18,036 crore rupee, 309 kilometre project connecting Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh that is expected to improve

access for industrial zones, agricultural areas, and tribal regions along its route over an estimated eight year construction period (IBEF, 2026).

Industrial land allotment activity in 2025-26 reflected this expansion, with 1,028 industrial units allotted 6,125 acres of land, representing proposed investment of Rs 1.17 lakh crore and potential employment generation of approximately 170,000 jobs (Subkuz, 2026). Cumulative foreign direct investment inflow into the state between October 2019 and June 2025 stood at Rs 4,760 crore, and merchandise exports from the state reached Rs 68,965 crore in FY25, with engineering goods forming the largest export category at 25.73% of the total (IBEF, 2026).

Chapter 4: Investment, Industry and Private Sector Development

4.1 Investment Climate Assessment and Ease of Doing Business

Madhya Pradesh has pursued ease of doing business reforms through a suite of digital and institutional interventions administered by the Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion. These include the State Industrial Land Bank Portal, a geographic information system displaying available land, infrastructure, and prevailing rates across state owned industrial estates, the Integrated New Venture Establishment system for monitoring project implementation from approval through completion, and the Madhya Pradesh Single Window System, a unified digital portal for investor approvals (Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2023, cited in SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). In the Government of India's Business Reform Action Plan assessment released in June 2022, evaluating reforms undertaken in 2020, Madhya Pradesh was graded in the "Achievers" category (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.).

The state's investor facilitation architecture appears to have translated into measurable investment interest. At the Global Investors Summit 2026, Madhya Pradesh attracted investment proposals reported at Rs 26.61 lakh crore, including Rs 31,851 crore in foreign investment proposals (BBAPL, 2025). By 2026, the state's manufacturing sector was projected to contribute close to 8% of India's total manufacturing output, with more than US\$20 billion in committed investment (BBAPL, 2025). These figures represent proposed and committed investment rather than realised investment, a distinction this Framework treats as material, since the gap between investment intentions announced at summits and capital actually deployed on the ground is a well documented feature of Indian state investment promotion exercises generally, and the state's project monitoring systems referenced above exist in part to track and narrow that gap.

4.2 Industrial Policy Framework and MSME Development

Madhya Pradesh's current industrial and MSME policy framework was substantially revised in 2025. The Industrial Promotion Policy 2025, notified with effect from February 24, 2025, extends benefits to large scale manufacturing units commencing production after that date, including a foreign direct investment incentive multiple that scales from 1.1 to 1.2 depending on the share of foreign equity in a unit, and a higher multiple of 1.3 for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and bulk drug manufacturing, granting such units 30% additional financial assistance over standard incentives (National Single Window System, 2026). The policy also provides sector specific incentives, including a five year interest subsidy of 5% on term loans for textile units, employment generation assistance of up to Rs 5,000 per month per new employee in the footwear, toys, and accessories sector, and a one time reimbursement of Rs 13,000 per new employee for skill development in high value add manufacturing units employing more than 250 people (National Single Window System, 2026).

Complementing this, the Madhya Pradesh MSME Development Policy 2025, effective from the same date, provides an Industrial Development Subsidy of 40% of eligible investment in plant, machinery, and building for investments up to Rs 10 crore, disbursed over four equal annual instalments, with an additional 2% per year subsidy for units established by women, Scheduled Caste, or Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs, rising to 2.5% per year for units established by SC or ST women entrepreneurs specifically (KIP Financial Consultancy, 2025). The policy's stated objectives include enhancing MSME access to finance, technology, infrastructure, and markets, promoting balanced regional growth, and encouraging green and sustainable practices (KIP Financial Consultancy, 2025). Ahead of the Global Investors Summit in February 2025, the state also revised its land allotment approach for MSME investors from a merit based system to a first come, first served system, with land parcels listed transparently on government portals, and shifted investment approval authority from individual district trade and industry centre general managers to a committee comprising the MSME commissioner, additional secretary, and the relevant general manager (SMEVENTURE, 2025).

Notwithstanding this policy architecture, a Strategic Investment Plan prepared for the state under the national Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance programme specifically documents continuing regulatory and compliance related challenges for MSMEs, along with constraints in access to finance and access to market, indicating that policy design and effective on the ground implementation for the state's smallest enterprises remain distinct challenges (RAMP, MSME Development, n.d.).

4.3 Large and Anchor Industries: Sectoral Analysis

Pithampur, near Indore, functions as the state's principal automotive and auto component manufacturing hub, hosting global manufacturers including Volvo Eicher and Force Motors, alongside a growing base of electric vehicle investment (BBAPL, 2025). Indore's pharmaceutical cluster contributes materially to India's formulations export base, complementing the broader pharmaceutical manufacturing footprint across Dewas, Pithampur, Mandideep, and Malanpur described in Chapter 3. The cement and minerals sector is anchored by the state's substantial limestone reserves, with Madhya Pradesh accounting for more than 12% of India's total cement production capacity (BBAPL, 2025). Textile and garment manufacturing is concentrated in Indore and Mandideep, both significant exporters of cotton based products, while renewable energy equipment manufacturing, spanning solar and wind components, is an emerging anchor sector supported by the state's broader renewable energy policy push described in Chapter 9 (BBAPL, 2025).

4.4 Special Economic Zones, Industrial Corridors and Clusters

The Indore Special Economic Zone has attracted more than Rs 10,000 crore in investment over the preceding five years, and a further multi purpose SEZ has been proposed for Chhindwara (NIIR, 2025; SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). As of the state's industrial park

profile published by the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation in January 2023, the state's industrial land bank comprised approximately 73,015 hectares allocated for industrial parks, of which around 19,011 hectares had been developed, spread across 76 developed, 19 developing, and 13 proposed land banks (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). The state additionally reports 240 lakh metric tonnes of warehousing capacity and a surplus power position with 28,000 megawatts of installed generation capacity, alongside 900 million cubic metres of Narmada water specifically reserved for industrial use (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.).

Madhya Pradesh is positioned along two of India's principal national industrial corridor initiatives, the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor, both of which are intended to strengthen the state's trade connectivity to India's major ports and consumption centres (BBAPL, 2025). Within the state, new integrated industrial development is planned along the Bhopal-Indore corridor and the Atal Progress-way (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). A dedicated gems and jewellery park is planned for Indore to build on the state's status as India's only diamond producing state, and a Medical Device Park has received in principle approval at Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain, on 360 acres at an estimated cost of Rs 222.77 crore (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.).

4.5 Foreign Direct Investment: Inflows, Sectoral Distribution and Policy

Cumulative FDI inflow into Madhya Pradesh, as tracked by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, stood at Rs 4,760 crore between October 2019 and June 2025 (IBEF, 2026). This is a modest figure relative to the state's overall investment promotion ambitions and relative to leading FDI destination states nationally, underscoring that Madhya Pradesh's investment growth to date has been driven substantially more by domestic capital, both private and public, than by foreign direct investment, a pattern the Industrial Promotion Policy 2025's graduated FDI incentive multiple is explicitly designed to address by offering higher assistance to units with a larger share of foreign equity (National Single Window System, 2026).

4.6 Public Sector Undertakings: Performance and Reform Agenda

State Public Sector Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh, most prominently in the power distribution sector discussed in Chapter 9, remain a source of contingent fiscal liability through state guarantees on their borrowings, as noted in Chapter 2. The Sixteenth Finance Commission's mandate to terminate off budget borrowing routed through such entities applies directly to Madhya Pradesh's public sector undertaking portfolio and represents the central reform agenda item for this segment of the state's economy over the 2026-31 award period.

4.7 Public-Private Partnership Framework and Pipeline

The state's approach to private capital mobilisation for infrastructure has relied heavily on hybrid annuity and similar structured models in the road sector, exemplified by contracts such as the highway project awarded to PNC Infratech by the Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (IBEF, 2026). The broader industrial land bank and industrial park development described in section 4.4 similarly depends on private capital deployment onto state provided land and infrastructure, functioning as an implicit public private partnership model even where it is not structured as a formal PPP concession.

4.8 Regional Cooperation: Shared Region and Growth

Madhya Pradesh's position along both the Delhi-Mumbai and Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridors places its industrial growth strategy inherently within a multi state cooperative framework, since the value of corridor based industrial development depends on connectivity and logistics integration with neighbouring states rather than on Madhya Pradesh's infrastructure in isolation. The approved Manmad-Indore railway line, discussed in Chapter 3, is a direct instance of this regional cooperation model, jointly serving industrial, agricultural, and tribal areas across both Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh along its route (IBEF, 2026).

Chapter 5: Education — Access, Quality and Future Readiness

5.1 Elementary Education: Enrolment, Retention, Dropout and Learning Outcomes

Madhya Pradesh's elementary education system is large in scale and increasingly well resourced in headline terms, but exhibits a specific access problem that headline enrolment numbers obscure. As of the UDISE+ 2024-25 report, the state operated 1,22,120 schools serving 1,52,72,607 students through 7,17,493 teachers, a state reported teacher student ratio of approximately 21:1, more favourable than the 30:1 ratio considered ideal under the National Education Policy 2020 (Education for All in India, 2026; Free Press Journal, 2026). Despite this favourable ratio, the state's Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level stood at only 63.9%, against a national figure of 76.9%, meaning that roughly 36 of every 100 primary age children in Madhya Pradesh are either not enrolled at all, are over age for their current grade, or are enrolled outside their age appropriate level (Education for All in India, 2026). The state's Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate, which includes adjacent grade enrolment, was somewhat higher at 74.5%, though still 8.7 percentage points below the national figure of 83.2% (Education for All in India, 2026).

Dropout at the primary level itself is low in isolation, reported at 0.1% in the UDISE+ 2025-26 findings, but rises sharply as students progress, reaching 13% by the higher secondary level, with the cumulative effect that roughly half of all students who begin primary school in the state do not reach higher secondary, notwithstanding state schemes such as School Chalein Hum and the distribution of free textbooks, uniforms, laptops, scooters, bicycles, and scholarships intended to support retention (Free Press Journal, 2026). This pattern indicates that the state's central education access challenge lies not in initial enrolment, where outreach schemes appear to have had genuine effect, but in sustaining enrolment and progression through the secondary years, a theme addressed further in section 5.2.

5.2 Secondary and Senior Secondary Education: Transition and Achievement

The transition challenge identified in section 5.1 is quantitatively stark at the secondary level. Net Enrolment Rate at the secondary level stood at only 37.3%, compared with a national figure of 47.5%, indicating that fewer than four in ten secondary age children in Madhya Pradesh are enrolled in age appropriate secondary classes, a gap that the underlying analysis of UDISE+ 2024-25 data characterises as a structural failure to enrol the majority of secondary age children at the right grade level, rather than simply a dropout problem occurring after enrolment (Education for All in India, 2026).

The Union Ministry of Education's Performance Grading Index 2.0, released alongside UDISE+ 2025-26, placed Madhya Pradesh in the "Akanshi" category, the lower performing grouping that also includes Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Jharkhand among major states, and the report specifically noted that Madhya Pradesh was among the four states,

alongside Manipur, Odisha, and Uttarakhand, that recorded a decline in PGI score compared with the previous year (ENSURE IAS, 2026). On the specific dimension of learning outcomes, Punjab led nationally, while Kerala and Puducherry led on access and Tamil Nadu on equity, implicitly placing Madhya Pradesh outside the leading group on all three dimensions (ENSURE IAS, 2026).

5.3 Higher Education: Institutional Capacity, Gross Enrolment and Quality

Madhya Pradesh's Gross Enrolment Ratio in tertiary education has shown steady improvement, rising from 27.1% in 2020 to 28.9% in 2021, according to Ministry of Education data compiled by CEIC, up from a recorded low of 13.6% in 2010 (CEIC, 2024). Despite this improvement, Madhya Pradesh is specifically identified, alongside Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan, as one of the major states that continues to lag the national higher education GER and will require focused, targeted intervention to close the gap, distinct from states such as Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Mizoram, which have achieved comparatively high GER (Education for All in India, 2024). Centrally sponsored schemes such as the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, which provides strategic funding to eligible state higher education institutions for access, equity, and quality reforms, and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, which links higher education institutions to community development challenges, form part of the policy architecture available to the state for addressing this gap (Education for All in India, 2024).

5.4 Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Ecosystem

Vocational and skill training capacity in Madhya Pradesh operates through a network of Industrial Training Institutes and skill development missions, integrated with the state's broader industrial policy described in Chapter 4. The Future Skills Programme, under which the state trains 20,000 engineers to support the growing electronics manufacturing cluster, is a specific recent example of demand linked skilling investment tied directly to an identified industrial growth sector rather than generic vocational training (IBEF, 2026, as referenced in Chapter 4). The scale of this skilling investment remains modest relative to the size of the state's workforce still concentrated in low productivity agricultural employment, discussed in Chapter 3, indicating that TVET capacity expansion, rather than capacity alone, must be matched to the specific sectors, automotive components, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and textiles, where the state's industrial base is expanding.

5.5 Teacher Recruitment, Training and Professional Development

The state's reported teacher student ratio of 21:1 for 2024-25 and 2025-26 compares favourably with the National Education Policy 2020 benchmark of 30:1 (Free Press Journal, 2026). However, the same UDISE+ 2025-26 based reporting notes that despite this favourable aggregate ratio, equitable distribution of teachers and resources across schools and districts remains a challenge, with the average school in the state serving 126 students, a

figure that masks significant variation between larger urban schools and small, often single teacher, rural schools (Free Press Journal, 2026). This distributional unevenness, rather than an aggregate teacher shortage, is the specific issue this Framework identifies as the priority for teacher deployment policy, since it means some schools, particularly in remote and tribal areas, likely continue to operate with far less favourable ratios than the state average suggests.

5.6 Digital Education, EdTech Integration and ICT in Schools

The distribution of free laptops alongside textbooks, uniforms, scooters, bicycles, and scholarships under the state's retention focused schemes represents the state's most visible digital access intervention at the school level (Free Press Journal, 2026). The management wise infrastructure parameters newly published in the UDISE+ 2024-25 report provide the state with a more granular evidence base than was previously available for assessing ICT infrastructure gaps between government, aided, and private school managements, though a comprehensive state specific digital infrastructure coverage figure was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter (Education for All in India, 2026).

5.7 Special Education: Children with Disabilities and Inclusive Schooling

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific data on enrolment and outcomes for children with disabilities was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. Given the state's broader access challenges documented in sections 5.1 and 5.2, in particular the low Net Enrolment Rate at both primary and secondary levels, it is reasonable to infer that children with disabilities, who nationally face compounding barriers to school access on top of the general access challenges documented here, represent a population for which the state's UDISE+ reporting architecture should be expanded to provide disability disaggregated enrolment and retention data comparable to the gender and caste disaggregated data now available, so that targeted policy responses can be designed and monitored.

5.8 State-Specific Educational Challenges and Reform Priorities

Two findings from this chapter deserve to be read together as the state's central educational reform priority. First, the tribal education gap is severe and appears to widen as children progress through school. Scheduled Tribe students' Gross Enrolment Ratio at the primary level stood at 78.9% in 2024-25, 19.9 percentage points below the national Scheduled Tribe primary GER of 98.8%, indicating that while India has achieved close to universal primary enrolment for tribal children nationally, nearly one in five tribal primary age children in Madhya Pradesh is not enrolled (Education for All in India, 2026). This gap widens further up the education pipeline: Scheduled Tribe secondary GER stood at 58.6%, 22.7 percentage points below the national Scheduled Tribe figure of 81.3%, and Scheduled Tribe higher secondary GER stood at 32.8%, 19.1 percentage points below the national figure of 51.9% (Education for All in India, 2026). Given that Scheduled Tribes constitute approximately

21% of the state's population, concentrated in the districts identified in Chapter 1 as facing the state's most severe intra state development disparities, this tribal education gap is not a marginal statistical finding but a central structural feature of the state's human capital challenge.

Second, the transition from primary to secondary schooling, rather than initial primary enrolment, is where the state loses the largest share of its student population, as documented in sections 5.1 and 5.2. Addressing this will require interventions specifically targeted at the middle and secondary school transition points, including transport, hostel facilities, and secondary school availability within reasonable distance of rural and tribal habitations, rather than further investment in primary enrolment drives where the state's outreach schemes have already achieved comparatively strong results.

Chapter 6: Health, Nutrition and Population

6.1 Public Health Infrastructure: Facilities, Human Resources and Gaps

Madhya Pradesh operates its public health infrastructure through a tiered network of sub centres, primary health centres, community health centres, and district hospitals under the National Health Mission framework, financed jointly through central and state expenditure. The Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh 2025-26 records health sector expenditure of Rs 34,112 crore, equivalent to approximately 3% of GSDP for the year (Subkuz, 2026). This is broadly consistent with the state's 2025-26 budget allocation pattern discussed in Chapter 2, in which health received 6.4% of total expenditure, marginally above the all state average of 6.2% (PRS Legislative Research, 2025a).

Independent research on maternal and neonatal health service delivery has identified specific infrastructure gaps concentrated in the state's northeastern divisions. An assessment by the India Health Action Trust found that in most districts of the Shahdol division, the population coverage per health facility exceeded prescribed norms, and that Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in the division were responsible for roughly twice the number of sub centres prescribed under national norms, suggesting a need to strengthen either staffing levels or field mobility support (India Health Action Trust, 2021). The same assessment found the number of both Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care centres in the Shahdol and Sagar divisions to be inadequate relative to need (India Health Action Trust, 2021). While this specific analysis draws on NFHS-4 era data now more than half a decade old, it identifies a structural, geographically concentrated infrastructure gap in the tribal dominated northeast of the state that later data collection should specifically test for persistence.

6.2 Epidemiological Profile: Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease Burden

Comprehensive, current state specific disease burden data disaggregating communicable from non communicable disease incidence for Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. Given the state's continuing rural and agricultural population majority, discussed in Chapter 1, communicable disease control, vector borne disease surveillance, and maternal and child health, addressed in section 6.3, remain the areas with the most robust state specific tracking data, while non communicable disease surveillance capacity appears comparatively less developed in the sources available. This is an area where the state's health information system would benefit from expanded public reporting to support the kind of chapter level analysis this Framework aims to provide in future revisions.

6.3 Maternal and Child Health: MMR, IMR, Under-5 Mortality and Nutrition

Madhya Pradesh's maternal and child health indicators show substantial improvement over the past two decades from a very high base, though the state continues to report some of the least favourable figures among India's larger states on several measures. According to the

National Family Health Survey round of 2019-21, the infant mortality rate in Madhya Pradesh stood at approximately 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 51 per 1,000 in the NFHS-4 round of 2015-16, and the under five mortality rate fell from approximately 65 to 49 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period (Rural India Online, 2021, citing NFHS-5). Notwithstanding this improvement, Madhya Pradesh has continued to be identified, alongside Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, as a high burden state reporting an infant mortality rate around 37 per 1,000 live births in more recent national comparative analysis, a figure that stands in sharp contrast to states such as Manipur, where the rate is reported at approximately 3 per 1,000 (National Journal of Community Medicine, 2026).

On maternal mortality specifically, sources reviewed for this chapter show meaningfully different figures depending on the reference period and data source, a discrepancy this Framework flags rather than resolves in favour of any single figure. An assessment published by the India Health Action Trust, drawing on Sample Registration System data from around 2016 to 2018, identified Madhya Pradesh as having the third highest maternal mortality ratio among India's larger states, at approximately 173 per 100,000 live births, alongside the highest neonatal mortality rate, at approximately 35 per 1,000 live births, among the same group of states (India Health Action Trust, 2021). By contrast, the state's own Economic Survey 2025-26 reports a decline in maternal mortality ratio from 379 to 142 per lakh live births, a figure evidently measured over a longer historical baseline extending back toward the early 2000s, when the state's MMR was recorded at 379 per 100,000 live births under the Sample Registration System (Subkuz, 2026; National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, n.d.). Nationally, the Sample Registration System recorded India's overall MMR falling from 130 per 100,000 live births in 2014-16 to 97 per 100,000 live births in 2018-20, with eight states, Kerala, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Gujarat, and Karnataka, having already achieved the Sustainable Development Goal target of below 70 per 100,000 by the most recent reporting period (Press Information Bureau, 2025). Madhya Pradesh was not among this group of eight states as of the sources reviewed, indicating that notwithstanding real historical improvement, the state's maternal mortality ratio likely remains above the national average and well above the SDG target.

On the positive side, Madhya Pradesh recorded the largest increase in institutional delivery rate of any of nine focus states tracked between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, a point increase of 64.5 percentage points, and NFHS-5 recorded that approximately 91% of births in the state in the five years preceding the survey took place in a health facility (Medindia, 2022; Rural India Online, 2021). The state's Dastak Abhiyan, a community driven campaign for early detection of maternal health risk and timely medical intervention, has been specifically recognised nationally as a contributing initiative to this improvement in institutional care seeking behaviour (Press Information Bureau, 2025).

6.4 Universal Health Coverage: State Health Assurance Schemes

Madhya Pradesh participates in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, the national health assurance scheme providing financial protection to deprived rural families and specified urban worker categories, under which 36.16 crore Ayushman cards had been created nationally as of December 2024 (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2024). Within the state specifically, the Economic Survey 2025-26 reports that 4.42 crore Ayushman cards have been issued to residents (Subkuz, 2026). The 2025-26 state budget allocated Rs 14,949 crore to healthcare infrastructure enhancement, of which Rs 12,816 crore was designated for urban allopathic health services and Rs 2,133 crore for rural allopathic health services, a distribution that, on its face, allocates a considerably larger share to urban rather than rural service delivery despite the state's predominantly rural population documented in Chapter 1 (IBEF, 2026).

6.5 Mental Health Services: Availability, Access and Stigma Reduction

Comprehensive state specific data on mental health service availability, workforce, and utilisation in Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. This is consistent with the broader national pattern in which mental health service data lags behind maternal, child, and communicable disease data in routine health information system reporting. Given the scale of the state's rural and tribal population and the documented infrastructure gaps in specialist obstetric care in divisions such as Shahdol, discussed in section 6.1, it is reasonable to expect that specialist mental health service availability faces at least comparable, and likely greater, geographic access constraints, an area this Framework identifies as a priority for improved state level data collection in future planning cycles.

6.6 Nutrition Programmes: ICDS, Mid-Day Meal and Poshan Abhiyan

Madhya Pradesh implements the national Poshan Abhiyaan framework, which seeks to improve nutritional outcomes for children aged 0 to 6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, delivered in the state through the Integrated Child Development Services network of Anganwadi centres (Medindia, 2022, describing the national programme design). Nutrition programme delivery interacts directly with the maternal health interventions discussed in section 6.3, since antenatal nutrition and micronutrient supplementation coverage is tracked alongside antenatal care visit coverage in the state's own health information systems. Chapter 1 noted that the state's decline in multidimensional poverty, which includes nutrition linked indicators within its methodology, was among the sharpest recorded nationally between the NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 rounds, indicating that nutrition programme delivery has likely been a meaningful contributor to that broader poverty reduction, though a nutrition specific outcome breakdown was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter.

6.7 Population Stabilisation and Family Planning

Madhya Pradesh's total fertility rate has declined substantially over the past two decades, reaching approximately 2.0 in the NFHS-5 round of 2019-21, consistent with the national total fertility rate for the same round, and down from 2.2 in NFHS-4, itself a substantial improvement from a considerably higher rate in the early 2000s (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2024, citing the national trend; Rural India Online, 2021). Contraceptive prevalence among currently married women rose to approximately 72% in NFHS-5, a substantial increase from 51.4% in NFHS-4, with around 66% of surveyed women using modern contraceptive methods (Rural India Online, 2021). Notwithstanding this state level convergence toward replacement level fertility, substantial district level variation persists: an assessment prepared for the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare found total fertility rates as high as 4 in Barwani and Vidisha districts, with roughly 65% of the state's districts, 29 districts in total, recording a total fertility rate between 2.6 and 3.5, indicating that the state average masks considerably higher fertility in specific, generally more rural and tribal, districts (National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, n.d.). NFHS-5 also recorded that 23% of women aged 20 to 24 in Madhya Pradesh had married before the legal minimum age of 18, a factor directly linked to elevated maternal and child health risk discussed in section 6.3 (Rural India Online, 2021).

6.8 Health System Strengthening and Future Preparedness

Taken together, the findings of this chapter point to a health system that has achieved genuine and in some respects nationally leading improvement in specific indicators, institutional delivery rate growth foremost among them, while continuing to report maternal, neonatal, and infant mortality levels among the least favourable of India's major states on a like for like recent measurement basis. The geographic concentration of infrastructure gaps in the Shahdol and Sagar divisions, combined with the persistently elevated fertility rates in specific districts such as Barwani and Vidisha, indicates that the state's remaining health system strengthening priorities are disproportionately concentrated in its tribal and rural northeast and southwest, the same districts identified in Chapter 1 as facing the state's broadest intra state development disparities. Reconciling the discrepancy between the state's own reported maternal mortality trend and the Sample Registration System's more conservative recent estimates, discussed in section 6.3, would itself be a useful transparency exercise for the state's Directorate of Health Services to undertake as part of future editions of this Framework.

Chapter 7: Social Justice, Inclusion and Community Welfare

7.1 Scheduled Castes: Demographic Profile, Deprivation and Development Programmes

Scheduled Castes constitute approximately 15.6% of Madhya Pradesh's population according to the 2011 Census, referenced in Chapter 1 (Census of India, 2011). The state administers a range of targeted welfare instruments for this population, including housing subsidies for SC and ST students pursuing college level education away from their home residence, set at Rs 1,250 per month at the district headquarters level and Rs 1,000 per month at the tehsil and development block level, and a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Relief Scheme intended to provide immediate financial assistance to families in acute distress where no other government support is available (District Betul, Government of Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). The state also provides financial incentives to SC and ST candidates who successfully clear the Union Public Service Commission and Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission examinations, intended to encourage representation in the civil services (District Betul, Government of Madhya Pradesh, n.d.).

Special courts have been constituted, consistent with national legislation, to adjudicate offences under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and to provide for relief and rehabilitation of victims (District Betul, Government of Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). Nationally, crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have shown an upward trend in recent National Crime Records Bureau data, with crimes against Scheduled Tribes specifically rising by 9.3% in 2021 (Superkalam, 2025). State specific SC atrocity crime trend data disaggregated for Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter, but the national trend underscores the continuing relevance of the special courts and protection mechanisms described above.

7.2 Scheduled Tribes: Rights, Forest Dwelling Communities and Welfare Measures

Scheduled Tribes constitute approximately 21.1% of Madhya Pradesh's population, among the highest shares of any large Indian state, and Madhya Pradesh is home to two Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, the Hill Korbas and the Abujh Maria, alongside four other PVTGs recognised elsewhere in the country (Census of India, 2011; IWGIA, 2025). The Gond community, the largest single tribe in India with a 2011 Census population of approximately 1.2 crore nationally, is concentrated substantially in Madhya Pradesh alongside Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, and Jharkhand, and Gond painting from the state holds Geographical Indication status, linking tribal welfare directly to the creative economy priorities discussed in Chapter 19 (Superkalam, 2025).

Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006, commonly the Forest Rights Act, and the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996, together form the core legal architecture governing land tenure and self governance in the state's tribal areas, and the United Nations Development Programme has specifically supported the production of an implementation manual on these two Acts for Madhya Pradesh (UNDP, n.d.). The Forest Rights Act's central purpose is to

recognise historical injustice against forest dwelling communities, secure their land tenure, livelihood, and food security, and to formally empower them, through the Gram Sabha, to protect wildlife, forest, and biodiversity within their traditional use areas (India Code, n.d.). The Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana provides concessional term loans specifically for the economic empowerment of Scheduled Tribe women, financed through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, covering up to 99% of a scheme or project's total cost for projects up to Rs 50,000 (Drishti IAS, 2024).

Notwithstanding this legal and welfare architecture, implementation gaps and instances of rights conflict continue to be documented in the state. In August of the most recent reporting year, following the death of a tribal labourer at a cement factory in Dhar district, tribal youths organising protests over the incident faced criminal charges, including under the National Security Act, in more than 150 cases, an episode cited in international human rights monitoring as illustrative of the gap between formal tribal rights protections and their application in practice (IWGIA, 2025). A separate documented incident in Shivpuri district involved an elderly tribal man subjected to mistreatment by a police team over a land dispute (IWGIA, 2025). At the national level, the Supreme Court's ruling permitting states to sub-classify Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within the reserved category, delivered in a 6:1 majority judgment, and its subsequent call for the Union government to amend the Hindu Succession Act to secure equal inheritance rights for Scheduled Tribe women, both carry direct implications for how Madhya Pradesh structures its own reservation and inheritance related welfare policy going forward (IWGIA, 2025).

7.3 Other Backward Classes: Identification, Reservation and Social Mobility

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific data on Other Backward Classes identification, population share, and reservation implementation was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter beyond the general national reservation framework within which the state operates. Given the scale of the SC and ST population shares documented above, together exceeding 36% of the state's population, OBC reservation policy in Madhya Pradesh operates within an unusually large combined reserved category framework relative to many other Indian states, a structural feature that has periodically featured in the state's own political and administrative debate over reservation ceilings, though a detailed current account of that debate falls outside the scope of the sources reviewed here.

7.4 Gender Equity: Women's Participation in Education, Economy and Governance

Madhya Pradesh's sex ratio of 931 females per 1,000 males, recorded in the 2011 Census and discussed in Chapter 1, remains below the national figure of 943, with the state's child sex ratio of 918 girls per 1,000 boys indicating a continuing, though geographically uneven, gender imbalance concentrated outside the higher sex ratio tribal districts identified in Chapter 1 (Census of India, 2011). The state government has implemented specific women's economic empowerment initiatives including the Lakhpati Didi scheme and the promotion of

women pulse producer groups, both referenced in the Economic Survey 2025-26 as contributors to the state's broader rural livelihood diversification strategy (Subkuz, 2026). These state initiatives operate alongside the national Mission Shakti programme, an integrated women's empowerment mission for the Fifteenth Finance Commission period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, structured around two sub-schemes, Sambal and Samarthya, addressing women's safety, security, and empowerment across the life cycle, and explicitly built around convergence with Panchayati Raj institutions (Drishti IAS, 2024).

On educational gender gaps specifically, Chapter 5 documented that Scheduled Tribe higher secondary Gross Enrolment Ratio in the state shows girls (35.9%) exceeding boys (29.7%), a reversal of the more typical gender gap pattern that merits further disaggregated study to understand its drivers, whether relating to differential dropout for economic reasons among tribal boys or other factors.

7.5 Child Rights, Protection and Development: POCSO, Child Labour and Nutrition

Comprehensive current data on POCSO case disposal rates, child labour incidence, and child protection infrastructure specific to Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. The nutrition dimension of child welfare, delivered through the Poshan Abhiyaan and Integrated Child Development Services framework, is addressed in Chapter 6, section 6.6. The state's early marriage indicator, discussed in Chapter 6, with 23% of women aged 20 to 24 having married before the legal minimum age of 18 as per NFHS-5, is directly relevant to child protection policy and indicates that child marriage prevention remains an area requiring sustained attention notwithstanding the state's broader progress on other social indicators.

7.6 Welfare of Elderly Persons: Pension, Care Infrastructure and Policy

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific data on old age pension coverage, elderly care infrastructure, and related policy provisions was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. This is an area this Framework flags for expanded evidence gathering in subsequent editions, particularly given the demographic transition discussed in Chapter 1, under which the state's population age structure will shift over the coming decades even as its current profile remains comparatively young.

7.7 Persons with Disabilities: Rights, Accessibility and Empowerment

As noted in Chapter 5, section 5.7, comprehensive state specific data on persons with disabilities, spanning education, employment, and accessibility infrastructure, was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. This gap in the available evidence base is itself a finding: the absence of routinely published, disaggregated disability data for Madhya Pradesh, relative to the increasingly granular gender and caste disaggregated data now available for school education under UDISE+, indicates that disability inclusive planning in

the state currently rests on a considerably thinner evidence foundation than other social justice dimensions covered in this chapter.

7.8 Minority Communities: Development, Representation and Welfare

Madhya Pradesh is among eighteen Indian states and union territories that have established statutory commissions for minorities, alongside Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and Punjab (Drishti IAS, 2024). As documented in Chapter 1, Muslims constitute approximately 6.6% of the state's population as per the 2011 Census, the largest religious minority in the state, with Jains, Sikhs, Christians, and Buddhists each constituting less than 1% individually (Census of India, 2011).

7.9 Social Security and Beneficiary-Linked Welfare Architecture

Madhya Pradesh's social security architecture spans the schemes discussed throughout this chapter, SC and ST relief and housing support, tribal women's economic empowerment financing, women's livelihood schemes such as Lakhpati Didi, and national programmes including Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana health coverage discussed in Chapter 6 and the Bhavantar Yojana farmer price protection scheme discussed in Chapter 3. The Van Dhan Vikas Yojana, which aims to establish 50,000 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras nationally to benefit approximately 10 lakh tribal entrepreneurs through minor forest produce value addition, is directly relevant to Madhya Pradesh given the state's large forest dwelling tribal population and its position as a major producer of minor forest produce (Superkalam, 2025). The overall pattern across this beneficiary linked welfare architecture is one of reasonably comprehensive scheme design at the national and state level, set against implementation and last mile delivery challenges that are most visible in the state's tribal and forest dwelling districts, consistent with the intra state disparity pattern identified throughout this Framework.

Chapter 8: Transport and Connectivity Infrastructure

8.1 Road Network: National Highways, State Highways and Rural Roads

Madhya Pradesh's road network comprises 18 national highways traversing the state, with the portion falling within state boundaries spanning 4,676 kilometres, complemented by a state highway network of 8,728 kilometres, both maintained under the Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation's oversight for state highway and major district road projects (MapsofIndia, 2026). The state has upgraded 4,740 kilometres of national highway to four lane standard, with work underway on an additional 3,050 kilometres, and has signed a major agreement with the National Highways Authority of India covering 22 new road projects spanning 4,010 kilometres at a total investment of approximately Rs 1 lakh crore (Tractor Junction, 2025). Ahead of the Ujjain Simhastha religious gathering scheduled for 2028, the Indore-Ujjain road is being widened to six lanes, an investment directly tied to the tourism and pilgrimage priorities discussed in Chapter 19 (Tractor Junction, 2025).

Rural road connectivity has been pursued through the state's implementation of the Gramin Sadak Nirman Pariyojna, the state's vehicle for the centrally supported Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, with the state government's own Economic Survey 2025-26 reporting completion of 72,975 kilometres of rural roads in the reporting year (Subkuz, 2026, as cited in Chapter 3). Madhya Pradesh has been recognised as a trendsetter nationally in the pace of execution of this rural roads programme (MapsofIndia, 2026).

8.2 Railways: Existing Network, Pending Projects and Expansion Proposals

Madhya Pradesh's railway network is undergoing significant capacity expansion under the Union government's PM GatiShakti planning framework. A proposed third line between Manikpur and Itarsi, spanning 518.532 kilometres across Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and passing through Chitrakoot, Satna, Maihar, Katni, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, and Narmadapuram districts, has been identified as an essential component of the regional network supporting high passenger and freight volumes, with capacity enhancement expected to improve operational resilience and reduce congestion (Construction World, 2026). A Greenfield airport has been proposed in proximity to this rail corridor (Construction World, 2026). Separately, the approved Manmad-Indore railway line, discussed in Chapters 3 and 4, represents an 18,036 crore rupee, 309 kilometre investment expected to take approximately eight years to complete, improving connectivity for industrial, agricultural, and tribal areas along its route between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (IBEF, 2026).

8.3 Aviation: Airport Infrastructure and Air Connectivity

Indore and Bhopal airports are the busiest in the state, and Indore has recently added new air cargo handling facilities intended to connect the state's industrial centres to major national and international logistics networks (IBEF, 2026; BBAPL, 2025). Airport connectivity is also being planned as an integral component of the metro rail systems described in section 8.5,

with the Indore Metro network specifically including an airport station along its priority corridor (The Metro Rail Guy, 2026a).

8.4 Ports, Inland Waterways and Logistics Hubs

As a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh's logistics strategy depends on multimodal connectivity to coastal ports through rail and road corridors rather than direct port access. The state's warehousing capacity of 240 lakh metric tonnes and its position along the Delhi-Mumbai and Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridors, both discussed in Chapter 4, are the principal instruments through which the state connects its industrial output to national and international markets (SLBC Madhya Pradesh, n.d.). The Union government's broader landlocked states export promotion initiative, referenced in Chapter 3 in connection with the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry's support for a US\$2.8 billion Export Promotion Mission, is directly relevant to Madhya Pradesh's logistics positioning (IBEF, 2026).

8.5 Urban Mass Transit: Metro, Bus Rapid Transit and Integrated Mobility

Madhya Pradesh has moved from planning to partial operation on urban rail transit in its two largest cities over the past year. The Bhopal Metro, also known as Bhoj Metro, comprising two lines and 28 stations with a 105 kilometre master plan, saw its priority corridor between Subhash Nagar and AIIMS stations inaugurated for commercial operations on December 21, 2025, with the remainder of Phase 1 expected to be completed by 2029 (The Metro Rail Guy, 2026b). The Indore Metro, a 30 station system forming part of a broader 94 kilometre master plan envisioning four lines and two spurs, saw its 6 kilometre priority corridor between Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Terminal and Veerangana Jhalkari Bai stations inaugurated in May 2025, beyond its original 2023 deadline, with the rest of Phase 1 expected in 2030 (The Metro Rail Guy, 2026a). A further 47 kilometre Indore-Ujjain metro extension is under detailed project report preparation, being handled by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation as of January 2025 (The Metro Rail Guy, 2026a).

Beyond Bhopal and Indore, a Jabalpur Metro comprising two lines and approximately 30 kilometres has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs 10,000 crore, connecting the city centre to both the airport and the railway station, and a long delayed Gwalior Metro, initially proposed in 2014, has been proposed with two lines totalling approximately 58.1 kilometres (Infra Info Hub, 2026). The considerable multi-year delays evident across all four of these urban rail projects relative to their original timelines is a pattern this Framework flags as a specific project execution risk for the state's Public Works and Urban Development departments to address in future capital planning, consistent with the capital expenditure execution gap identified in Chapter 2.

8.6 Multimodal Logistics: Last-Mile Connectivity and Freight Corridors

The state's freight logistics strategy rests on the combination of its industrial corridor positioning, discussed in Chapter 4, its expanding four lane national highway network, and its rail capacity augmentation under PM GatiShakti, discussed in sections 8.1 and 8.2. The Ropeway development under the national Parvatmala Pariyojana includes at least two Madhya Pradesh projects, a ropeway to Mahakaleshwar Temple in Ujjain under implementation on a hybrid annuity mode basis, and a further ropeway project at Tikitoriya Mata Temple under an engineering, procurement, and construction basis, both oriented toward pilgrimage tourism access rather than freight, but illustrative of the state's broader multimodal connectivity investment across both passenger and goods movement (Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, 2025).

Chapter 9: Energy, Power and Renewable Transition

9.1 Power Generation: Installed Capacity, Mix and Dependence Profile

According to Central Electricity Authority data, Madhya Pradesh's total installed power generation capacity stood at 28,141.99 megawatts, with thermal power contributing 16,294.59 megawatts, or approximately 57% of the total power mix (Renewable Watch, 2025). This confirms the surplus power position referenced in Chapter 4, and is consistent with the state's own characterisation of itself as having moved from a power shortage situation to one of abundant power availability (Drishti IAS, n.d.). As of February 28, 2025, the state's renewable energy capacity, as tracked by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, stood at 10,366.76 megawatts, meaning renewables now account for approximately 37% of the state's installed capacity, a figure that differs somewhat from an earlier academic estimate placing renewable capacity at only 2.5% of overall capacity, a discrepancy that likely reflects the rapid pace of recent renewable capacity addition outpacing the academic estimate's underlying data vintage (Renewable Watch, 2025; MITS Gwalior journal, 2025).

9.2 Transmission and Distribution: Infrastructure, Losses and Reliability

Distribution performance across Madhya Pradesh's three state discoms has shown measurable improvement, though from a high loss base. Aggregate technical and commercial losses across the discoms decreased from 21.36% in 2021-22 to 20.55% in 2022-23, while collection efficiency improved from 98.7% to 100% over the same period, with two of the three discoms specifically noted as having made notable progress (Renewable Watch, 2025). These losses remain well above the 12% to 15% target range referenced in Chapter 2 under the national Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, indicating that despite recent improvement, discom financial health remains a material source of the off budget contingent liability risk discussed in that chapter. Smart metering rollout, intended to improve billing accuracy and reduce commercial losses, remained at an early stage as of January 6, 2025, with only 1,581,563 of 13,444,401 sanctioned smart meters installed according to National Smart Grid Mission data (Renewable Watch, 2025).

9.3 Rural and Household Electrification: Coverage and Quality

Comprehensive current data on rural household electrification coverage specific to Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter beyond the general observation that the state's transition from power shortage to power surplus, discussed in section 9.1, provides the underlying generation capacity necessary to support full rural electrification, with quality and reliability of last mile rural supply depending substantially on the transmission and distribution loss reduction discussed in section 9.2.

9.4 Renewable Energy Potential: Solar, Wind, Hydro and Biomass

Among Madhya Pradesh's renewable capacity, solar power accounts for the largest share at 5,012.88 megawatts, followed by wind energy at 2,844.29 megawatts, large hydro at 2,235 megawatts, biopower at 150.88 megawatts, and small hydro at 123.71 megawatts (Renewable Watch, 2025). A separate industry tracking source places the state's installed solar capacity at

approximately 4.84 gigawatts as of May 2025, ranking Madhya Pradesh among India's top ten solar producing states, alongside Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh (Heaven Green Energy, 2025). Madhya Pradesh was officially designated a "Solar State" in 2019, with its capital Bhopal designated a "Solar City," and the historic city of Sanchi recognised as India's first solar city (Heaven Green Energy, 2025; MITS Gwalior journal, 2025). The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park, a 750 megawatt facility inaugurated in 2020, was among Asia's largest single site solar plants at the time of its commissioning and has attracted international recognition, including from the World Bank, for innovative industrial solar utilisation (Heaven Green Energy, 2025).

Looking forward, the state has identified 15,000 hectares of land across Agar, Dhar, Ashoknagar, Bhind, Shivpuri, and Sagar districts for development of 7,500 megawatts of additional solar capacity, and plans to invest approximately Rs 50,000 crore in renewable energy by 2027 (Renewable Watch, 2025; Heaven Green Energy, 2025). A dedicated 227.54 acre manufacturing zone is being established in Narmadapuram specifically to support domestic production of power and renewable energy equipment, linking the state's renewable generation ambitions to the equipment manufacturing priorities discussed in Chapter 4 (Renewable Watch, 2025).

9.5 Energy Efficiency, Conservation and Demand-Side Management

The Madhya Pradesh Renewable Energy Policy 2025, launched in February 2025, sets a target of sourcing 50% of the state's annual power consumption from renewable energy by 2030, with a structured four mode framework governing project development: Mode I for direct developer allocation, Mode II for third party power supply, power exchange, or captive consumption projects selected through competitive bidding, Mode III for energy storage projects meeting discom and public organisation needs, and Mode IV for allocation of off-stream pumped storage project sites (Renewable Watch, 2025). The state's rooftop solar programme has targeted installation on all government buildings by 2025, a mission mode commitment reiterated by the Chief Minister at the RE-INVEST 2024 summit in Gandhinagar (Renewable Watch, 2025). Under the PM-KUSUM scheme, aimed at reducing the burden on state discoms from agricultural power subsidies, the state has allocated Rs 530 billion in subsidies covering farmer electricity costs and honorariums (Renewable Watch, 2025).

9.6 State Electricity Regulatory Framework and Tariff Policy

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission governs the state's net metering policy, which permits eligible residential, commercial, and industrial consumers to install grid interactive renewable energy generating systems up to 500 kilowatts capacity, with surplus generation over a financial year settled at a rate determined by the Commission based on the lowest tariff discovered in recent solar bidding (Truzon Solar, n.d.). This regulatory framework, combined with the Renewable Purchase Obligation requiring discoms and large

consumers to source a specified share of electricity from renewable sources, and Power Purchase Agreements offering fixed rates for solar power, together form the demand side policy architecture supporting the capacity expansion discussed in section 9.4 (MITS Gwalior journal, 2025). The state's parallel draft Electric Vehicle Policy 2025 proposes subsidies ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 1 million across vehicle categories including electric cars, two-wheelers, three-wheelers, cycles, and commercial vehicles, extending the state's clean energy transition beyond generation into transport electrification, an area with direct relevance to the automotive manufacturing base discussed in Chapter 4 (Renewable Watch, 2025).

Chapter 10: Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

10.1 Drinking Water Supply: Coverage, Quality and Infrastructure

Madhya Pradesh's rural drinking water coverage has expanded substantially under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Union government's flagship programme to provide Functional Household Tap Connections to every rural household. Nationally, the mission has connected more than 15.72 crore rural households, over 81% of the rural population, as of October 22, 2025, up from just 3.23 crore households, or 16.71% coverage, when the mission launched on August 15, 2019 (DD News, 2026; Dhyeya IAS, 2025). Madhya Pradesh has been among the more effective states at deploying its allocated central funds under the mission: cumulative expenditure as a proportion of total funds available reached 91% for the state by January 29, 2025, placing it alongside Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh as the states with the highest fund utilisation rates nationally (Foundation for Responsive Governance, 2025). As of the same reporting date, 65% of the Government of India's allocated share for the mission had been released to Madhya Pradesh, among the higher release rates recorded, alongside Kerala, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh (Foundation for Responsive Governance, 2025). Central government continued to release funds under the mission's second phase, JJM 2.0, into 2026, with Rs 154.02 crore released to Madhya Pradesh on April 1, 2026, as part of a broader Rs 1,561 crore release across five states (Wikipedia, 2026).

Notwithstanding this comparatively strong fund utilisation and disbursement performance, Madhya Pradesh was not among the states or union territories that had achieved 100% tap water coverage certification as of the most recent reporting, a group that includes Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Puducherry (Dhyeya IAS, 2025). This indicates that the state's strong financial execution has not yet fully translated into universal physical coverage, a distinction consistent with the capital expenditure execution patterns discussed in Chapter 2, where funds disbursed and assets actually created were shown to diverge in other infrastructure sectors as well. Water quality assurance infrastructure has expanded nationally alongside coverage, with 2,843 laboratories testing 38.78 lakh water samples across 4,49,961 villages in 2025-26, and 24.80 lakh women trained to use Field Testing Kits for community level water quality monitoring in more than 5 lakh villages (Press Information Bureau, 2025).

10.2 Irrigation Infrastructure: Command Area, Efficiency and Water-Use Productivity

Madhya Pradesh has allocated 4.6% of its total expenditure toward irrigation in recent budgets, above the all state average of 3.4% for 2024-25, reflecting the state's continued prioritisation of irrigation investment given the centrality of agriculture to its economy, documented in Chapter 3 (IBEF, 2026). This irrigation investment interacts directly with the state's river geography discussed in Chapter 1, where the west flowing Narmada basin and the north flowing Chambal and Betwa basins have historically received uneven dam and canal investment. Given that the primary sector, discussed in Chapter 3, continues to employ close to 60% of the state's workforce while contributing a considerably smaller share of value added, continued expansion of irrigation command area and water use efficiency in the historically underserved northern river basins represents one of the more direct levers available to the state for raising agricultural productivity and, by extension, rural incomes.

10.3 Sanitation and Open Defecation Free Status: Post-ODF Sustainability

Madhya Pradesh has achieved substantial progress on rural sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, ranking second nationally by number of villages certified ODF Plus, a status that includes solid and liquid waste management alongside basic open defecation free status. As of the most recent reporting reviewed, Madhya Pradesh had 50,580 villages certified ODF Plus, behind only Uttar Pradesh's 93,947 villages and ahead of Maharashtra's 37,327 villages, out of 5,60,897 villages certified nationally out of a total of 5,86,707 villages (Swarajya, 2024). This places Madhya Pradesh among the clear leading states nationally on rural sanitation certification in absolute terms, a notably stronger relative performance than the state has shown on several of the health and education indicators discussed in Chapters 5 and 6, suggesting that sanitation infrastructure delivery in the state's rural areas has outpaced service delivery in more institutionally complex sectors such as secondary education and specialist maternal health care.

10.4 Solid Waste Management: Municipal, Biomedical and Hazardous Waste

Madhya Pradesh's urban solid waste management operates within the national Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 and Smart Cities Mission frameworks, discussed further in Chapter 11, both of which have been identified nationally as contributing to improved sewage and urban water quality management (Dhyeya IAS, 2025). Comprehensive state specific data on municipal solid waste processing capacity, biomedical waste disposal infrastructure, and hazardous waste management specific to Madhya Pradesh's cities was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter, an evidence gap this Framework flags for the state's Urban Development and Environment departments to address in future reporting cycles, particularly given the rapid urbanisation and industrial expansion documented in Chapters 3, 4, and 11.

10.5 Liquid Waste and Sewerage: Urban and Peri-Urban Treatment Infrastructure

The targeted grant, directed at the state's two largest cities, reflects a recognition at the national fiscal architecture level that urban wastewater treatment capacity has lagged behind population growth in Madhya Pradesh's principal urban centres. Nationally, draft Wastewater Reuse Rules proposed in 2024 would require bulk water users to reuse 50% of wastewater by 2031, and a housing mandate proposed for 2027-28 would require large housing societies to reuse 20% of wastewater, both of which, if adopted, would apply directly to Madhya Pradesh's rapidly growing urban centres discussed in Chapter 11 (Dhyeya IAS, 2025).

Chapter 11: Urban Development, Housing and Smart Cities

11.1 Urbanisation Trends and Urban Governance Architecture

Madhya Pradesh's urban population share stood at 27.63% as per the 2011 Census, discussed in Chapter 1, with Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur as the state's three largest and most economically significant urban centres (Census of India, 2011). Urban governance in the state operates through Municipal Corporations in its largest cities, Municipal Councils in mid sized towns, and Nagar Panchayats in smaller urban centres, as outlined in Chapter 1's discussion of administrative structure. Bhopal, the state capital, is now nearly 80% urbanised, reflecting the advanced stage of urban transition in the capital region specifically, even as the state overall remains predominantly rural (Wikipedia, 2026, cited in Chapter 3's discussion of district economies).

11.2 Urban Local Bodies: Financial Health, Capacity and Service Delivery

The financial health of Madhya Pradesh's urban local bodies is directly shaped by the Finance Commission grant architecture discussed in Chapter 2. Under the Sixteenth Finance Commission's award for the 2026-31 period, Madhya Pradesh has been allocated Rs 16,016 crore specifically for urban local bodies, alongside a one time grant available to states for merging peri-urban villages into adjoining larger urban local bodies with a population of one lakh or above, a provision directly relevant to Madhya Pradesh's expanding city boundaries around Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur (PRS Legislative Research, 2026). The dedicated special infrastructure grant of up to Rs 5,000 crore each for wastewater development in Indore and Bhopal, discussed in Chapter 10, represents a further targeted fiscal instrument aimed specifically at strengthening urban local body service delivery capacity in the state's two largest cities.

11.3 Housing: Demand Assessment, Affordability and Flagship Schemes

Madhya Pradesh has emerged as one of the strongest performing states nationally under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban, the central government's affordable urban housing scheme for economically weaker sections, low income groups, and eligible urban residents. The state was awarded second position nationally in the large state category for PMAY-U implementation under the PMAY-U Awards, behind Uttar Pradesh and ahead of Andhra Pradesh, recognising outstanding performance in scheme execution (PMAY-Urban, 2026). More recently, state officials reported that Madhya Pradesh has secured the top position nationally in the "grounding" of sanctioned houses under the scheme, with 98.04% of approved houses grounded for construction and more than 10 lakh houses sanctioned in total, of which more than nine lakh have already been completed and handed over to beneficiaries (Vision MP, 2026).

Indore has additionally been selected as one of six cities nationally, alongside Agartala, Ranchi, Lucknow, Rajkot, and Chennai, for a Light House Project under the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India, demonstrating innovative, cost effective, and sustainable construction technologies at a scale of approximately 1,000 houses per location (MyGov, n.d.). Madhya Pradesh has also been selected, alongside Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana,

and Rajasthan, to process proposals converting vacant government funded housing units into Affordable Rental Housing Complexes under the national ARHC scheme, extending the state's housing delivery model beyond ownership housing into rental stock for migrant and urban poor populations (PMAY-Urban, 2026).

11.4 Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT: State-Level Implementation Review

Seven Madhya Pradesh cities, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Gwalior, Sagar, and Satna, were selected under the national Smart City Mission for urban infrastructure and citizen service upgrades (ETV Bharat, 2022; MP Information, 2025). Implementation progress has varied by city: in Satna, for instance, the Central and State governments jointly allocated Rs 396 crore, of which Rs 306 crore had been utilised as of the most recent available reporting, completing 21 projects worth Rs 140.7 crore, with a further 51 projects worth Rs 808 crore under active implementation (ETV Bharat, 2022). More recent state reporting confirms that all seven cities continue to undergo urban transformation under the mission, spanning infrastructure, economic development, and quality of life upgrades (MP Information, 2025). This city by city variation in fund utilisation and project completion rates is consistent with the broader capital expenditure execution gap identified in Chapter 2, and indicates that Smart Cities Mission implementation, like water supply and sanitation capital spending, would benefit from closer state level monitoring to ensure allocated funds convert into completed infrastructure at a consistent pace across all seven participating cities.

11.5 Heritage Cities, Cultural Landscapes and Urban Tourism

Madhya Pradesh's urban development strategy intersects directly with its heritage and tourism assets, discussed further in Chapter 19. Ujjain, one of the state's most significant pilgrimage cities, has been selected for smart city development specifically to manage the scale of religious tourism the city receives, and the six lane widening of the Indore-Ujjain road, discussed in Chapter 8, is being undertaken in direct preparation for the Ujjain Simhastha gathering scheduled for 2028 (Tractor Junction, 2025, cited in Chapter 8). Gwalior's UNESCO City of Music designation in 2023, discussed in Chapter 1, similarly represents an urban cultural asset with direct implications for the city's urban tourism infrastructure planning.

11.6 Urban Poverty, Slum Rehabilitation and In-Situ Upgradation

The PMAY-U scheme's core mandate, discussed in section 11.3, is specifically targeted at addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers alongside other economically weaker section, low income group, and middle income group urban residents (PMAY-Urban, 2026). Madhya Pradesh's strong grounding and completion rate under this scheme, discussed above, suggests meaningful progress on formal housing delivery for these populations, though comprehensive state specific data on the remaining unmet urban housing demand, the pace of in-situ slum upgradation as distinct from relocation based rehabilitation, and post-relocation

livelihood continuity for beneficiaries was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. This is an area where more granular state reporting, disaggregating in-situ upgradation from greenfield relocation housing, would materially improve the evidence base available for future editions of this Framework.

Chapter 12: Rural Development and Decentralised Governance

12.1 Panchayati Raj Institutions: Structure, Devolution and Capacity

Madhya Pradesh's rural governance operates through the three tier Panchayati Raj structure of Zila Panchayats, Janpad Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats introduced in Chapter 1. Panchayati Raj Institutions play a central role in the planning and implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme specifically, with the nature and choice of public works decided in open Gram Sabha assemblies and ratified by Gram Panchayats, and state governments mandated to conduct social audits reviewing fund utilisation as a condition of programme accountability (India Development Review, 2026). This decentralised planning architecture is reinforced nationally through the Gram Panchayat Development Plan campaign, "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas," which structures village level development planning as an annual, participatory exercise (Gram Panchayat Development Plan portal, n.d.).

12.2 MGNREGA: Coverage, Wage Trends and Livelihood Outcomes

Madhya Pradesh is among the larger implementing states under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the rights based rural employment guarantee programme that permits more than 260 categories of public works across natural resource management, individual asset creation for vulnerable households, common infrastructure for self help group federations, and rural infrastructure more broadly, with work allocation required within a five kilometre radius of the worker's village (India Development Review, 2026). Nationally, women have consistently accounted for more than 53% of person days of work generated under the scheme between 2015-16 and 2021-22, rising as high as 56% in some years, though this share fell to approximately 54.5% during 2020-21 and 2021-22, a decline the underlying research links to continued distress in the rural labour market during that period (India Development Review, 2026). Madhya Pradesh's own MGNREGA wage rate and person day generation performance is tracked alongside Rajasthan's in comparative research on the scheme's implementation, reflecting the two states' shared profile as large, substantially rural states with significant scheme uptake (India Development Review, 2026).

A Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, reviewing the scheme in 2024-25, recommended increasing the guaranteed days of work under the scheme beyond the current 100 days, a recommendation with direct relevance for Madhya Pradesh given the scale of the state's rural workforce documented in Chapter 3 (Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 2025). The introduction of the SNA-SPARSH reform, integrating MGNREGA fund flow with the Public Financial Management System, State Integrated Financial Management System, and the Reserve Bank of India's e-Kuber system, is intended to enable real time, demand based fund disbursement and reduce idle fund parking, a reform directly relevant to the capital expenditure execution concerns raised in Chapter 2 (Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 2025).

12.3 Rural Housing: PMAY-Gramin and State Schemes

Madhya Pradesh has been one of the more prominent beneficiary states under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin during the current implementation phase. On January 15, 2025, more than 8.21 lakh families in Madhya Pradesh were handed pucca houses under the scheme, with the Union Minister for Rural Development personally handing over 8,21,190 completed houses to beneficiaries, following the allocation of a target of 8.21 lakh houses to the state for 2024-25 (Ministry of Rural Development, 2025a, 2025b). This places Madhya Pradesh among the 18 states allocated targets under the Union Cabinet approved implementation of PMAY-G for the 2024-25 to 2028-29 period, covering an additional 2 crore houses nationally, alongside Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and other major states (Ministry of Rural Development, 2025a). Under the scheme, beneficiaries in plain areas, the applicable category for the large majority of Madhya Pradesh, receive unit assistance of Rs 1.20 lakh, supplemented by 90 to 95 days of unskilled labour wages under MGNREGA and Rs 12,000 for toilet construction under the Swachh Bharat Mission, with the housing outcomes reported here directly complementing the rural sanitation gains documented in Chapter 10 (PM Awas Gramin, 2026).

Madhya Pradesh has also been a specific beneficiary of the PM-Janman initiative targeting Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, with more than 30,000 houses approved in the state for PVTG families, directly relevant to the Hill Korba and Abujh Maria populations discussed in Chapter 7 (Ministry of Rural Development, 2024). Nationally, as of October 22, 2024, 2.66 crore PMAY-G houses had been completed against a cumulative allocated target, with a backlog of approximately 1.47 crore houses still pending completion, a backlog the Parliamentary Standing Committee has specifically urged the Department of Rural Development to address alongside a review of the per unit assistance amount, which it noted has not been revised despite rising construction costs (Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 2025).

12.4 Livelihood Promotion: SHGs, Cooperatives and Rural Enterprise

Self Help Group based livelihood promotion in Madhya Pradesh operates within the national Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission framework, under which common infrastructure for DAY-NRLM compliant self help groups is one of the four permitted categories of MGNREGA public works, allowing direct convergence between employment guarantee infrastructure spending and women's self help group capacity building (India Development Review, 2026). This convergence model directly supports the state's own Lakhpati Didi and women pulse producer group initiatives discussed in Chapter 7, and reflects a broader national ambition, articulated by the Ministry of Rural Development, to reach 10 crore Self Help Group members nationally, a target with direct relevance to Madhya Pradesh's rural women's economic empowerment strategy (Ministry of Rural Development, Press Information, cited in India Development Review, 2026).

12.5 Rural Infrastructure: PMGSY, Connectivity and Market Linkages

Rural road connectivity, discussed in Chapter 8, is delivered in Madhya Pradesh through the state's Gramin Sadak Nirman Pariyojna, the state vehicle for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, under which the state government reported completion of 72,975 kilometres of rural roads in 2025-26 and has been recognised nationally as a trendsetter in execution pace (Subkuz, 2026, cited in Chapters 3 and 8). The Union Minister for Rural Development has personally participated in the launch of new rural road works in the state, including the foundation stone laying for 500 kilometres of newly paved roads in October 2024 (Ministry of Rural Development, 2024). Because PMGSY is not implemented as a direct benefit transfer scheme, funds are released to states as an advance against the value of sanctioned projects, meaning a portion of allocated funds will, by design, always remain with the state pending project completion, a structural feature relevant to interpreting the state's PMGSY expenditure figures alongside the capital expenditure execution patterns discussed in Chapter 2 (Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 2025).

12.6 Community-Based Development Institutions and Participatory Planning

The Gram Panchayat Development Plan process, discussed in section 12.1, together with the Gram Sabha based work planning required under MGNREGA and the beneficiary identification processes used for PMAY-G and PM-Janman, together constitute Madhya Pradesh's principal participatory rural planning architecture. The effectiveness of this architecture depends substantially on the capacity and functioning of Gram Panchayats themselves, an area where the intra state disparities identified in Chapter 1, particularly the concentration of weaker development indicators in the state's tribal and Bundelkhand districts, likely correspond to weaker Panchayat institutional capacity as well, though comprehensive state specific data quantifying this relationship was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter.

Chapter 13: Environment and Natural Resource Governance

13.1 Forest Cover, Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation

Madhya Pradesh continues to hold India's largest forest cover in absolute terms, recorded at 77,073 square kilometres in the 18th India State of Forest Report 2023, released by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, ahead of Arunachal Pradesh at 65,882 square kilometres and Chhattisgarh at 55,812 square kilometres (PMF IAS, 2026). The state also holds the maximum bamboo bearing area of any Indian state and the second highest forest carbon stock nationally, at 608 million tonnes, behind only Arunachal Pradesh's 1,021 million tonnes (PMF IAS, 2026; Khan Global Studies, 2025).

Notwithstanding this leading absolute position, the same report identified Madhya Pradesh as recording the single largest decrease in forest cover of any Indian state between the 2021 and 2023 assessments, a loss of 612.41 square kilometres, an area comparable in size to the city of Indore, ahead of Karnataka's loss of 459.36 square kilometres (Ground Report, 2025; Drishti IAS, 2026). Within this loss, 344.77 square kilometres occurred specifically outside Recorded Forest Area, again the largest such loss of any state, ahead of Rajasthan at 110.65 square kilometres (Forest Survey of India, 2023). District level analysis attributes the sharpest losses to Damoh district, which lost approximately 85 square kilometres of forest cover over two years, while Shajapur and Ujjain districts, despite their agricultural and religious significance discussed in Chapters 3 and 19, retain less than 1% forest cover each and lack very dense forest entirely, a category also absent in Indore, Agar Malwa, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Bhind, Barwani, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Datia districts (Ground Report, 2025).

On wildlife specifically, Madhya Pradesh recorded a tiger population of 785 in the All India Tiger Estimation 2022, retaining its status as India's Tiger State for a fourth consecutive census cycle, ahead of Karnataka at 563, Uttarakhand at 560, and Maharashtra at 444, out of a national total estimated between 3,682 and 3,925 (Big Cats India, 2025; Legacy IAS, 2026).

This represented a substantial recovery from a low of 257 tigers recorded in the state's 2010 census, achieved through sustained relocation of villages from within tiger reserve core areas, with 200 small villages relocated between 2010 and 2022, 75 of them from Satpura Tiger Reserve alone, at a state investment of Rs 1,000 crore committed in 2012 (Swarajya, 2025). The state operates nine tiger reserves, the most of any Indian state, following the designation of Madhav National Park as its ninth reserve, and separately holds India's highest leopard population, recorded at 3,907 in the fifth cycle leopard estimation released in February 2024 (Legacy IAS, 2026). The state has additionally developed specialised wildlife veterinary and forensic capacity, including a dedicated wildlife forensic and health centre in Jabalpur, described as unique in India (Swarajya, 2025).

13.2 Land Use Change, Soil Degradation and Land Resource Management

The forest cover losses documented in section 13.1 are closely linked to land use change pressures from mining and agricultural expansion, though the India State of Forest Report

itself, being a satellite based cover assessment, does not attribute causes for observed change (Ground Report, 2025). Independent analysis has identified 5,353 square kilometres of forest area in the state as having degraded into non forest land, a form of degradation characterised as irrecoverable and directly linked to biodiversity loss and weakened carbon sink capacity (Ground Report, 2025). Forest fragmentation, in which previously contiguous forest blocks have become disconnected from one another, has also been specifically identified as an emerging concern by forestry researchers examining the state's satellite data (Ground Report, 2025).

13.3 Water Bodies, Wetlands and River Ecosystem Health

The Chambal River, one of the state's principal north flowing rivers discussed in Chapter 1, has faced documented ecological pressure from sand mining activity, which has been identified as a specific threat to its aquatic life (The Federal, 2026). This river ecosystem pressure sits alongside the broader water resource management priorities discussed in Chapter 10, particularly the historically uneven irrigation investment between the state's west flowing Narmada basin and its north flowing Chambal and Betwa basins.

13.4 Mining and Mineral Resource Governance

Madhya Pradesh's substantial mineral wealth, discussed in Chapter 3 in connection with its status as the only diamond producing state and its leading reserves of stone, diamond, and copper, has increasingly come into direct tension with the state's forest conservation record. Independent reporting has documented that the state lost approximately 60,000 acres of forest to infrastructure and mining projects over the preceding five years, described as the highest rate of forest loss of any Indian state during that period, against a backdrop in which India approved diversion of 1.73 lakh hectares of forest land nationally for development projects between 2014 and 2024 (The Federal, 2026).

Specific documented cases illustrate this tension. A proposed coal block adjoining the Bandhavgarh-Achanakmar wildlife corridor, which provides habitat for tigers, leopards, sloth bears, and cheetal and connects the Tadoba, Pench, and Kanha landscapes across Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, has been identified as a specific risk to this wildlife corridor (The Federal, 2026). A separate case in Dhirauli involved tree felling for a coal mine reported to have proceeded without the Stage-II forest clearance required for the project, in an area where affected villagers, predominantly Scheduled Tribe communities including a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, raised protests citing violations of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996, both discussed in Chapter 7 (The Federal, 2026). The state's Minister of State for Forest has stated that felling proceeded in accordance with central and state rules, with compensatory plantation undertaken at other sites, though independent forestry experts have cautioned that newly planted saplings cannot replace the ecological function of centuries old trees in the near term (The Federal, 2026). In September of the most recent reporting year, the state's Chief Minister

announced an ambition for Madhya Pradesh to become India's mineral hub, a goal this Framework notes carries direct implications for the forest conservation and tribal rights concerns documented in this section, and one that will require considerably more transparent, participatory clearance processes than those documented in the Dhirauli case if it is to be pursued without repeating that pattern (The Federal, 2026).

13.5 Pollution: Air, Water, Noise and Soil — Status and Regulatory Response

Comprehensive, current, Madhya Pradesh specific air, water, noise, and soil pollution monitoring data was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. Given the scale of industrial expansion documented in Chapter 4, particularly around Pithampur, Indore, and the state's cement and mineral processing belt, and the forest fire incidence discussed in section 13.1, with 15,878 forest fires recorded in 2023-24 alone, concentrated in Raisen, Dewas, and Sehore districts, air quality monitoring capacity in these industrial and fire prone areas represents a priority area for expanded state reporting in future editions of this Framework (Ground Report, 2025).

13.6 Coastal and Marine Resource Management (where applicable)

As a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh has no coastal or marine resource management responsibilities, and this section is not applicable to the state's development framework.

Chapter 14: Climate Change and Ecological Security

14.1 State Climate Vulnerability and Risk Profile

Madhya Pradesh's climate vulnerability is shaped by its central location, its predominantly agrarian and forest dependent rural economy, and a hazard profile spanning flood, drought, earthquake, and extreme heat. Of the state's 55 districts, discussed in Chapter 1, 32 have experienced flooding over the past 30 years while 7 districts have experienced severe, recurring drought, concentrated in the Bundelkhand region (State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health, 2024). The state's seismic exposure is likewise significant, with 28 districts falling under Earthquake Zone III and 22 under Earthquake Zone II per the 2007 Vulnerability Atlas of India, a classification that has been triggered in practice by events including the 1997 Jabalpur earthquake, described as India's first urban earthquake (State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health, 2024; State Disaster Management Plan, n.d.). The state is additionally identified as particularly susceptible to lightning strikes, with more than 300 lightning related casualties reported annually in Madhya Pradesh, a state specific figure well above the national average, against a national lightning fatality count exceeding 3,500 per year, and a more than 30% rise in lightning cases and casualties recorded in recent years nationally (State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health, 2024).

The state's flood risk is driven by an unusually compressed monsoon season, with roughly 91% of the state's total annual rainfall, averaging 1,027.3 millimetres over the 1951 to 2013 period, concentrated into the three month southwest monsoon window, producing significant siltation, flash flooding, and, at times, embankment failure (Madhya Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change v2.0, n.d.). The state's overall Composite Vulnerability Index, developed through the Madhya Pradesh Climate Change Cell using multivariate analysis across its districts, provides a district ranked basis for prioritising adaptation investment, with the poorest and most rural districts, those with the highest percentage of population below the poverty line and lowest sanitation access, typically ranking as most vulnerable (MP Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.).

14.2 State Action Plan on Climate Change: Review and Second Generation Reforms

Madhya Pradesh's climate policy architecture is anchored by the Madhya Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change, prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh Climate Change Cell, established in 2009 within the Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation of the Housing and Environment Department (MP Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.). Following guidance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to align state plans with the Paris Agreement and India's Nationally Determined Contributions, Madhya Pradesh has undertaken a revision of its SAPCC to version 2.0, supported technically by the United Nations Development Programme, the World Resources Institute India, and the GHG Platform India consortium (Madhya Pradesh SAPCC v2.0, n.d.). The state has been specifically noted, alongside Punjab, as having received a second phase of support under the Department of Science and Technology's National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change to enhance and expand this SAPCC linked work with stakeholders (Department of Science and Technology, 2025).

At the sub state level, Climate Action Plans have been prepared for all seven of the state's Smart Cities, discussed in Chapter 11, under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (Strengthening Madhya Pradesh State Preparedness for Disaster Risk Management, n.d.). Jabalpur's city level plan illustrates the granularity of this sub state approach, incorporating sectoral and temporal vulnerability profiling and documenting specific municipal interventions including solar rooftop installation on government schools and municipal offices, though the same assessment found the city had not yet certified any green buildings, indicating implementation remains at an early stage even in cities with completed planning documents (Advancing City Climate Action in Madhya Pradesh, n.d.).

14.3 Disaster Risk Profile: Hazard, Exposure and Vulnerability Mapping

Madhya Pradesh's disaster risk trajectory has worsened in recent years by fatality count, notwithstanding its planning infrastructure. Between 2018 and 2024, the state averaged 266 deaths annually from hydro-meteorological disasters including tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, severe thunderstorms, floods, and drought (PreventionWeb, 2024). In 2024 specifically, the state reported 353 deaths from extreme weather events, alongside more than 25,170 hectares of damaged agricultural land, 7,278 destroyed houses, and 61 animal deaths, a marked increase from 2023, when 253 fatalities were recorded alongside damage to 45,000 hectares of crops (PreventionWeb, 2024). The year 2022 recorded 301 deaths and 997 livestock deaths, while 2021 recorded 191 deaths alongside significant flooding damage to homes and agricultural infrastructure, and 2020, during the COVID-19 lockdown period, recorded 89 deaths (PreventionWeb, 2024). This multi year fatality trend, rising in three of the last four years for which data is available, indicates that the state's disaster risk profile is intensifying rather than stabilising, a finding directly relevant to the state's Vision 2047 planning horizon discussed in Chapter 21.

The Bundelkhand region's chronic drought history, referenced in Chapter 1's discussion of intra state disparities, was starkly illustrated in 2019, when 36 districts across the state faced acute drought and water scarcity conditions simultaneously, even as other parts of the state experienced heavy rainfall and flooding, reflecting the highly skewed spatial rainfall distribution documented in the state's SAPCC (Strengthening Madhya Pradesh State Preparedness for Disaster Risk Management, n.d.).

14.4 Disaster Risk Reduction: Institutional Mechanisms and Preparedness

Madhya Pradesh's disaster risk management financing operates within the Fifteenth Finance Commission's methodology for state disaster fund allocation, which shifted from a purely expenditure based approach to one combining capacity, risk exposure by area and population, and hazard and vulnerability through a Disaster Risk Index (Strengthening Madhya Pradesh State Preparedness for Disaster Risk Management, n.d.). The State Disaster Response Fund finances post disaster response activities specifically, while the State Disaster Mitigation

Fund is designed for community based, environment friendly local interventions that reduce risk through soft, adjustment oriented measures rather than hard infrastructure controls (Strengthening Madhya Pradesh State Preparedness for Disaster Risk Management, n.d.). Under the National Disaster Risk Management Fund, Madhya Pradesh is eligible to draw on two of six earmarked national scheme allocations specifically applicable to the state: the Scheme for Expansion and Modernisation of Fire Services, running through 2025-26, and Catalytic Assistance to Twelve Most Drought-Prone States, directly relevant to the state's Bundelkhand drought exposure documented in section 14.3 (Strengthening Madhya Pradesh State Preparedness for Disaster Risk Management, n.d.).

14.5 Post-Disaster Response, Relief and Reconstruction Framework

The state's post disaster response architecture operates through the State Disaster Response Fund discussed above, activated most recently and most substantially following the escalating fatality and damage figures of 2023 and 2024 documented in section 14.3. Given the recurring nature of the state's flood and drought exposure, discussed in section 14.1, and the historical record of severe flood years extending from 1982 through 2012, the state's relief and reconstruction framework functions as a recurring, near annual operational responsibility rather than an exceptional one, a distinction that has direct implications for how the state's Revenue Department and Disaster Management authorities should resource standing response capacity, as opposed to relying solely on post event fund mobilisation.

14.6 Green Economy Transition: Opportunities and Structural Challenges

Madhya Pradesh's green economy transition is most visible in the renewable energy expansion discussed in Chapter 9, the state's designation as a Solar State, and its Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park. This transition intersects directly with the climate vulnerability findings of this chapter: the state's Renewable Energy Policy 2025 target of sourcing 50% of annual power consumption from renewables by 2030, discussed in Chapter 9, represents a mitigation contribution, while the SAPCC's adaptation focus on agriculture and forestry, the two sectors identified as most deeply vulnerable to changing weather patterns, represents the complementary adaptation half of the state's climate response (PreventionWeb, 2024). The tension between the state's mining led industrial ambitions, discussed in Chapter 13, and its forest based carbon sink and adaptation capacity remains the central structural challenge for reconciling economic growth with ecological security in Madhya Pradesh's climate strategy going forward.

Chapter 15: Administrative Governance Reform

15.1 Structure of State Administration and Inter-Departmental Coordination

Madhya Pradesh's state administration operates through the structure introduced in Chapter 1, with governance authority flowing from the state Council of Ministers through the Chief Secretary led civil service apparatus, down through Divisional Commissioners in the state's 10 divisions, District Collectors in its 55 districts, and further into the sub-district and Panchayati Raj institutions discussed in Chapters 1 and 12. Recruitment to state administrative and allied services is conducted by the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission, a constitutional body established under Article 315 of the Constitution of India, which most recently released its notification for 155 State Service vacancies on December 31, 2025, covering posts including the Madhya Pradesh State Administrative Service and Deputy Superintendent of Police, with the Preliminary Examination scheduled for April 26, 2026 (Prepp, 2026).

15.2 Anti-Corruption Framework: Lokayukta, Vigilance and Enforcement

Madhya Pradesh's anti-corruption architecture is anchored by the Lokayukta institution, established under the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukt and Up-Lokayukt Act, 1981, which came into operational existence in February 1982 following recommendations of the State Administrative Reforms Commission that the earlier State Vigilance Commission be replaced by a statutory body with independent powers, on the model of the Scandinavian ombudsman (Lokayukt Organisation, n.d.; Legal Service India, n.d.). Madhya Pradesh was among the earlier Indian states to establish such an institution, having passed its enabling law in 1975, following Odisha in 1970, Maharashtra in 1971, and Rajasthan in 1973 (Legal Service India, n.d.). Justice Satyendra Kumar Singh currently serves as the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh, having taken his oath of office administered by the Governor at Raj Bhavan, and continuing in this role as of the most recent reporting reviewed (Drishti IAS, 2024; Testbook, 2026).

The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta holds exclusive authority to enquire into allegations against the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, ministers, the Leader of Opposition, and government officials of Secretary rank and above, a jurisdictional scope that notably includes the Chief Minister, a feature Madhya Pradesh shares with Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat but not with Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, or Bihar (Wikipedia, 2026). The institution's investigative capacity is supported by a Special Police Establishment headed by an officer of Director General or Additional Director General of Police rank, a Technical Cell headed by a Chief Engineer for inquiries of a technical nature, and seven Divisional Vigilance Committees that examine complaints referred to them and report back to the Lokayukta or Up-Lokayukta (Legal Service India, n.d.). The Lokayukta's annual report is presented to the state Legislature, to which the institution is ultimately accountable, though it holds only recommendatory rather than direct prosecutorial power (Legal Service India, n.d.).

15.3 Legal and Judicial Administration: Pendency, Access and Reform

Judicial administration in Madhya Pradesh operates under the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, headquartered at Jabalpur with benches at Indore and Gwalior, which conducts its own recruitment for judicial and allied posts, including direct recruitment for District Judge entry level positions and a range of technical and administrative support roles, with recruitment notices issued on a rolling basis throughout 2025 and into 2026 (High Court of Madhya Pradesh, 2026). Comprehensive current data on case pendency rates and average case disposal time specific to Madhya Pradesh's subordinate judiciary was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter, an area this Framework flags for expanded state specific reporting given the direct bearing judicial pendency has on the effectiveness of the state's broader legal and regulatory enforcement framework, including the SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Act special courts discussed in Chapter 7.

15.4 Police Modernisation and Internal Security Management

Police recruitment in Madhya Pradesh is conducted jointly through the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission for Deputy Superintendent of Police and equivalent gazetted posts, discussed in section 15.1, and through separate departmental recruitment boards for constabulary and subordinate ranks. Comprehensive current data on police modernisation investment, forensic infrastructure expansion beyond the wildlife specific forensic and health centre discussed in Chapter 13, and community policing initiatives specific to Madhya Pradesh was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. The state's internal security management responsibilities intersect directly with the tribal rights and land dispute tensions documented in Chapter 7, where instances of disproportionate criminal charging in the context of protest activity, including under the National Security Act, were noted as an area requiring closer alignment between security enforcement and tribal rights protections.

15.5 Regulatory Governance: Quality, Consistency and Independence

Sectoral regulatory bodies relevant to Madhya Pradesh's governance framework include the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, discussed in Chapter 9 in connection with net metering and renewable purchase obligation policy, and the state's various licensing and approval authorities consolidated under the Madhya Pradesh Single Window System discussed in Chapter 4. The consistency and independence of these regulatory bodies, particularly in balancing the state's industrial and mining expansion ambitions against environmental and tribal rights safeguards documented in Chapters 7 and 13, represents an area where this Framework recommends strengthened institutional transparency, particularly around forest clearance processes given the specific implementation gaps documented in Chapter 13.

15.6 Reduction of Red-Tapism: Simplification and Way Forward

Madhya Pradesh's principal red tape reduction initiatives are discussed in Chapter 4 in connection with the state's ease of doing business reforms, including the shift in MSME land allotment from a merit based to a first come, first served system ahead of the Global Investors Summit 2025, and the consolidation of investment approval authority into committee based decision making rather than individual district level discretion. These reforms, categorised in the "Achievers" tier of the Government of India's Business Reform Action Plan assessment, represent the state's most concrete recent progress on administrative simplification, though the continuing gap between capital expenditure budgeted and executed, documented in Chapter 2, suggests that procedural simplification at the point of initial approval has not yet been matched by equivalent simplification at the project execution and disbursement stage.

15.7 Civil Service Strength: Vacancy Rates and Training Institutions

Recruitment activity through the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission provides a partial window into the state's civil service vacancy position. The Commission's State Service Examination cycle for 2025 initially covered 158 vacancies, while the subsequent 2026 cycle, notified on December 31, 2025, covered a revised total of 156 posts following corrigendum adjustments to category wise vacancy numbers (Testbook, 2026). The Commission has pursued digital transformation of its own examination processes, including complete digitisation of the application process with integrated payment gateways, intended to improve transparency and candidate experience in recruitment (MPPSC, n.d.). Comprehensive data on aggregate civil service vacancy rates across the full state administration, as distinct from the specific gazetted vacancies advertised annually through MPPSC, was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter, an evidence gap this Framework flags for the state's General Administration Department to address in future editions, particularly given the direct bearing civil service staffing levels have on the capital expenditure execution and programme delivery gaps identified throughout this Framework.

Chapter 16: Technology-Enabled Service Delivery

16.1 Digital Infrastructure: Broadband, Optical Fibre and Connectivity Coverage

Madhya Pradesh's core state government digital backbone is the MP State Wide Area Network, first launched in 2006-07 under the National e-Governance Plan to connect government offices at the state, district, and block level through an integrated network. In May 2026, the state Cabinet approved Rs 526 crore for the continuation and expansion of MP SWAN from April 1, 2026 through March 31, 2031, with implementation carried out by the MP State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, aimed at building a secure, scalable, and automated digital platform to accelerate the Digital India mission within the state (Vision MP, 2026). This state level backbone operates alongside the national BharatNet fibre rollout connecting Gram Panchayats and villages, and the National Broadband Mission 2.0, launched by the Union government on January 17, 2025, under which India's median mobile broadband download speed rose from 10.71 Mbps in 2019 to 144.33 Mbps by February 2025, with optical fibre cable route length more than doubling from 19.35 lakh to 42.13 lakh kilometres over the same period (Press Information Bureau, 2025). Madhya Pradesh's specific broadband coverage figures relative to these national trends were not separately available in the sources reviewed for this chapter.

16.2 e-Governance Architecture and Digital Public Infrastructure

Madhya Pradesh participates in the national e-District project, one of 11 states and 3 union territories, alongside Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and the union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Puducherry, whose e-District services are available on the national Digital Seva portal, covering government to citizen interactions such as certificate issuance, licences, ration cards, pension disbursement, online Right to Information filing, land registration, land records, tax payments, and utility bill payments (CSC, n.d.). The state's digital service delivery also draws on India's broader digital public infrastructure stack, including Aadhaar, the Unified Payments Interface, DigiLocker, and the Account Aggregator framework, which together underpin financial inclusion and service delivery nationally (India Briefing, 2026).

16.3 Citizen Service Delivery: CSCs, Service Portals and Mobile Governance

Common Service Centres form the last mile citizen service delivery infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh, consistent with the national Digital India model in which broadband enabled CSCs function as hubs for government and private services including banking, insurance, and digital literacy, particularly for rural populations (Jaze Networks, n.d.). Madhya Pradesh has historically served as an early implementation site for several CSC linked national pilots, including a NABARD supported Financial Literacy Programme pilot conducted jointly with Chhattisgarh in February and March 2014, in which 10,102 beneficiaries received training, and the JIVA Ayurveda telehealth and product access scheme, which extended to Madhya Pradesh following its 2016 launch in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab (CSC, n.d.).

Nationally, the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, delivered through CSCs at the Gram Panchayat level, trained 6.39 crore individuals against a target of 6 crore rural households before concluding on March 31, 2024, with state and union territory wise achievement data available through the scheme's official reporting (Press Information Bureau, 2025).

16.4 Data Governance, Open Data Policy and Privacy Framework

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific open data policy and state level data governance framework details were not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter beyond the general national requirement that any state deployed artificial intelligence system, discussed in section 16.6, operate in compliance with India's Digital Personal Data Protection framework (Elets eGov, 2026a). Given the state's expanding use of AI and advanced analytics tools in infrastructure planning, discussed below, formalising a state specific data governance and privacy framework, rather than relying solely on the national Digital Personal Data Protection Act's baseline requirements, represents an area this Framework recommends for near term institutional development.

16.5 Cybersecurity: State-Level Institutional Mechanisms

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific cybersecurity institutional data, including any dedicated state Cyber Security Operations Centre or state CERT capacity, was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. Given the state's stated ambition, discussed in section 16.6, to deploy AI decision support tools directly into infrastructure planning and execution, including for land acquisition and contractor evaluation processes, robust state level cybersecurity institutional capacity is a necessary precondition for this AI adoption strategy to proceed safely, and represents an area this Framework identifies as requiring parallel institutional investment alongside the state's AI governance initiatives.

16.6 Emerging Technologies: AI, Geospatial Systems and Smart Governance

Madhya Pradesh has positioned itself as an early state level testbed for artificial intelligence applications in infrastructure governance. The Managing Director of the Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation has publicly outlined a vision in which AI, advanced analytics, and digital ecosystems reshape infrastructure planning, execution, governance, and lifecycle management across the state's road and infrastructure portfolio, discussed in Chapter 8 (Elets eGov, 2026b). This vision explicitly proposes a phased, data-first approach, beginning with targeted pilot projects in planning, monitoring, and maintenance before scaling successful solutions statewide, modelled in part on international examples such as Singapore's Virtual Singapore digital twin platform, which integrates government data with private technology for real time planning, mobility, flood planning, energy, and emergency response applications (Elets eGov, 2026b). The proposed governance safeguards for this AI adoption specifically include defined accountability for AI driven decisions, mandatory

human oversight for critical approvals such as land acquisition and compensation, explainable AI models to support audit and public review, and bias testing in AI models used for land, resettlement, and contractor evaluation decisions (Elets eGov, 2026b), safeguards directly relevant to the tribal land rights concerns documented in Chapter 7.

Beyond infrastructure, Madhya Pradesh has moved toward a formal strategic partnership with Google Cloud India, announced in a 2026 development, focused on AI driven governance and technology led public services, including specific application to Smart Simhastha 2028 planning for the Ujjain religious gathering discussed in Chapters 8, 11, and 19 (Elets eGov, 2026c). Separately, the state's use of AI for evidence based governance and strategic planning has been framed within the broader national IndiaAI Mission and National Data and Analytics Platform initiatives, which aim to integrate advanced analytics into state level planning, monitoring, and fiscal management functions (Elets eGov, 2026d), directly relevant to the capital expenditure execution monitoring priorities identified in Chapter 2.

Chapter 17: Innovation, Research and Knowledge Economy

17.1 State Innovation Ecosystem: Startups and Accelerators

Madhya Pradesh notified the Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy and Implementation Scheme 2025 on February 24, 2025, positioning the state as an aspiring global startup hub built around six pillars: innovation and entrepreneurship promotion, financial and non-financial assistance, product based startup development, institutional support, marketing support, and infrastructure support (TeamLease RegTech, 2025). The policy builds on an existing base of more than 5,000 active startups in the state, of which 47% are led by women entrepreneurs, and sets a target of doubling Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade recognised startups to 10,000 within five years, against a national DPIIT recognised startup count of 1,97,692 as of October 2025 (Scribd, 2026; TiE Indore MP, 2025a). At the MSME Summit 2025 in Bhopal, the state's Chief Minister announced a Rs 200 crore support package for the startup ecosystem, complementing the policy's core financial instruments, which include a Rs 100 crore Seed Fund, direct seed grants of up to Rs 30 lakh disbursed through empanelled incubators, and an investment assistance mechanism providing a 15% top-up on external funding, up to Rs 15 lakh per stage across as many as four stages of a startup's life, with an additional 20% assistance specifically for women led startups (TiE Indore MP, 2025b; Startup India, n.d.).

The policy also establishes a Startup Advisory Council and a Mega Incubator intended to provide expert guidance and infrastructure support, and includes procurement reforms exempting startups from experience, turnover, and earnest money deposit requirements in government tenders up to Rs 1 crore, a mechanism designed to give young ventures access to public sector demand without the track record barriers that typically exclude them (Scribd, 2026; Startup India, n.d.). Incubators established in the state receive operational expense reimbursement of up to Rs 10 lakh per year for three years, alongside one time reimbursement of stamp duty and registration fees on land or office space acquisition (Startup India, n.d.).

17.2 Research and Development: Academic-Industry Linkages

Madhya Pradesh's knowledge institution base includes IIT Indore and IIM Indore, both of which have established their own internal innovation and startup policies that feed directly into the state's broader entrepreneurship pipeline, with IIM Indore specifically collaborating on entrepreneur training modules that align with the state's talent development goals (TiE Indore MP, 2025a). This academic industry linkage is intended to capture and scale the intellectual property and talent generated within these institutions through the state level policy framework, creating what industry stakeholders have described as a structural advantage for Central India relative to the funding consolidation occurring in India's Tier-1 startup hubs (TiE Indore MP, 2025a).

17.3 Intellectual Property: Awareness, Registration and Commercialisation

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific data on patent filing rates, trademark registration, and IP commercialisation activity was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter

beyond the general startup policy provisions, discussed in section 17.1, that provide financial and institutional support intended to help startups navigate intellectual property registration as part of their broader path from ideation to market. The state's Gond painting Geographical Indication status, discussed in Chapter 7, represents one specific, documented instance of IP recognition tied to the state's tribal creative economy, though a broader accounting of the state's IP registration and commercialisation ecosystem would benefit from more comprehensive state level reporting in future editions of this Framework.

17.4 Knowledge Institutions as Engines of Development

Beyond IIT Indore and IIM Indore, Madhya Pradesh's knowledge institution base includes an expanding footprint of national importance institutes, with the startup policy's technical mentoring partnerships extending to IISER and NIFT alongside IIT and IIM, intended to ensure the state's entrepreneurial ecosystem draws on the full range of the country's premier academic and design institutions rather than IIT and IIM alone (Scribd, 2026). New physical infrastructure supporting this knowledge economy includes emerging IT park capacity in Jabalpur and Gwalior and the development of what has been described as the nation's first Telecom Manufacturing Zone in Gwalior, intended to give hardware and IoT focused ventures a manufacturing base directly connected to the state's telecom sector ambitions (TiE Indore MP, 2025b).

17.5 Building a Youth Innovation and Research Ecosystem

The state's startup policy sustenance allowance, providing Rs 10,000 per month for up to one year to individual founders in their post traction period, is specifically designed to support early stage, often first time and younger, entrepreneurs through the period before their venture reaches revenue stability, a mechanism with direct relevance to the state's demographic dividend priorities discussed in Chapter 3 (Startup India, n.d.). The policy's broader ambition to position Madhya Pradesh as an attractive base for founders who might otherwise migrate to metro startup hubs, discussed in section 17.1, is explicitly framed around retaining the state's own trained graduates and returning talent within Central India rather than losing them to Bengaluru, Delhi, or Mumbai (TiE Indore MP, 2025b).

17.6 Skill Development, Employability and Workforce Alignment

Skill development in Madhya Pradesh operates at the intersection of the startup and MSME policy frameworks discussed in this chapter and Chapter 4, and the Future Skills Programme discussed in Chapters 3 and 5, under which the state is training 20,000 engineers to support its expanding electronics manufacturing cluster. Given the labour market mismatch documented in Chapter 3, where close to 60% of the state's workforce remains concentrated in agriculture against a much smaller share of value added, and the higher education Gross Enrolment Ratio gap documented in Chapter 5, aligning the state's startup and innovation policy ambitions with a workforce still substantially engaged in low productivity agricultural

employment represents the central structural challenge for this chapter's agenda. The state's own policy documents implicitly recognise this by tying startup ecosystem development to explicit skill development objectives within the Startup Policy 2025 itself, rather than treating entrepreneurship promotion and workforce skilling as separate tracks (TeamLease RegTech, 2025).

Chapter 18: Agriculture, Allied Sectors and Food Security

18.1 Cropping Pattern, Agricultural Productivity and Input Use

Madhya Pradesh's cropping pattern, discussed in Chapter 3, is anchored by wheat, soybean, and pulses, with the state recording total crop production growth of 7.66% and foodgrain output growth of 14.68% in 2024-25 (Goodreturns, 2026, cited in Chapter 3). The state has been recognised as a major national contributor of ginger, garlic, and coriander, alongside its broader horticultural base (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.). Under the One District One Product scheme, Madhya Pradesh has identified 24 primary agricultural and horticultural products for focused value chain development, spanning orange and citrus, custard apple, mango, tomato, guava, banana, betel, potato, onion, green pea, chilli, garlic, ginger, coriander, mustard products, sugarcane products, amla, and turmeric (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.), an unusually broad and geographically distributed product base reflecting the agro-climatic diversity discussed in Chapter 1.

18.2 Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture

Madhya Pradesh's irrigation investment priorities, discussed in Chapter 10, allocate 4.6% of total state expenditure to irrigation, above the all state average of 3.4% for 2024-25 (IBEF, 2026, cited in Chapter 10). This investment must be read alongside the historically uneven basin level irrigation development discussed in Chapters 1 and 10, in which the west flowing Narmada basin and the north flowing Chambal and Betwa basins have received different levels of dam and canal investment, meaning that aggregate state irrigation spending figures likely mask considerable basin level and district level variation in water use efficiency and command area coverage.

18.3 Agricultural Marketing, Price Realisation and Farmer Income

Agricultural marketing in Madhya Pradesh is administered through the Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board, commonly the Mandi Board, which regulates the state's network of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis, the agricultural produce market committees where farmers display and sell their produce to traders at negotiated prices (MP Mandi Board, 2026; Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.). The Board continues to run the Jai Kisan Fasal Rin Mafi Yojana, a farm loan waiver scheme, alongside its core market regulation functions (MP Mandi Board, 2026). This mandi based marketing system operates alongside the state's Bhavantar Yojana price deficiency payment scheme, discussed in Chapter 3, which provides farmers a measure of protection against market price volatility for specified crops, representing the state's two principal instruments, market infrastructure on one hand and price protection on the other, for improving farmer income realisation.

18.4 Food Processing Industry and Value Chain Development

Madhya Pradesh's food processing sector builds directly on the state's position as a leading producer of wheat, soybean, pulses, and the ginger, garlic, and coriander crops discussed in section 18.1, with rice processing identified as a specific value addition opportunity spanning products including rice flour and rice bran oil (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.). The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation's Integrated New Venture Establishment Portal, discussed in Chapter 4, serves as the single window platform through which food processing investors access the approvals required to establish operations in the state, while the Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council has been established specifically to support market access for the state's agricultural and processed food exports (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.). The state's description as the "Heartland of India," combined with its diverse climatic zones and soil quality discussed in Chapter 1, underpins its food processing sector's ambition to serve as a value addition base for a wide range of crop categories rather than specialising narrowly in one or two commodities (Ministry of Food Processing Industries, n.d.).

18.5 Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Poultry: Economic Contribution

Madhya Pradesh's livestock sector contributed 7.22% of Gross State Value Added at current prices in 2025-26, the second largest component of the primary sector after crops, discussed in Chapter 3 (Lokmat Times, 2026, cited in Chapter 3). Milk production reached 225.95 lakh tonnes in the reporting year, reflecting the significant contribution of animal husbandry and dairy to rural household income across the state (Goodreturns, 2026, cited in Chapter 3).

18.6 Fisheries: Inland, Marine and Aquaculture

As a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh's fisheries sector is confined to inland and aquaculture production rather than marine fisheries. Fishing and aquaculture contributed a comparatively modest 0.61% of Gross State Value Added at current prices in 2025-26, the smallest component of the primary sector, discussed in Chapter 3 (Lokmat Times, 2026, cited in Chapter 3), indicating that inland fisheries remain an underdeveloped segment of the state's agricultural economy relative to crops, livestock, and forestry, and a segment with potential for targeted expansion given the state's extensive river and reservoir network discussed in Chapter 1.

18.7 Horticulture, Floriculture and Medicinal Plants

Horticulture production in Madhya Pradesh reached 425.68 lakh metric tonnes across 28.39 lakh hectares in the most recent reporting year, discussed in Chapter 3 (Subkuz, 2026, cited in Chapter 3). This horticultural base directly underpins the One District One Product scheme's 24 identified products discussed in section 18.1, and the state's broader positioning within the food processing value chain discussed in section 18.4. Comprehensive state specific data on medicinal plant cultivation was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter beyond the general observation that the state's forest wealth, discussed in Chapter 13, and its Van

Dhan Vikas Kendra network for minor forest produce value addition, discussed in Chapter 7, together provide an institutional base through which medicinal plant and non-timber forest product commercialisation could be further developed.

18.8 Agricultural Credit, Insurance and Risk Management

Madhya Pradesh is among the leading states nationally under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the government sponsored crop insurance scheme, accounting for 14% of the national sum insured under the scheme, the second highest of any state after Maharashtra, and reporting 1.77 crore farmer enrolments, the highest of any state in recent reporting (Agrijob, 2026; PMFBY Operational Guidelines, 2025). Under the scheme, farmers pay a subsidised premium of 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops, with the Central and State governments jointly covering the remaining actuarial premium, and the Union Budget 2025-26 allocated Rs 12,242 crore nationally to the scheme (Agrijob, 2026). Madhya Pradesh farmers, alongside those in other states with significant human-wildlife conflict, discussed in Chapter 13 in connection with tiger and mining related habitat pressure, stand to benefit from a newly recognised PMFBY add-on cover for crop loss due to wild animal attack, approved by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for rollout from Kharif 2026, requiring farmers to report losses within 72 hours using geotagged photographs through the Crop Insurance App (ChiniMandi, 2025).

Scheme implementation on the ground in Madhya Pradesh has included farmer facing outreach activities such as Fasal Bima Pathshalas, awareness campaigns, and enrolment drives conducted in districts including Raisen and Harda, with individual farmer testimonials specifically crediting these outreach efforts with improving understanding of enrolment procedures and claim processes for both loanee and non-loanee farmers (SBI General Insurance, n.d.). The scheme's grievance redressal architecture, including the KrishiRakshak Portal and Helpline and District and State Level Grievance Redressal Committees, provides Madhya Pradesh farmers a structured appeal mechanism for rejected claims, monitored at the district level by the District Magistrate and at the state level by the Principal Secretary of the Agriculture Department (Global Agriculture, 2025).

Chapter 19: Tourism, Culture and Creative Economy

19.1 Tourism Asset Inventory: Natural, Heritage, Religious and Adventure

Madhya Pradesh's tourism asset base spans wildlife, heritage, spiritual, and natural categories in a combination industry observers describe as unusually diverse for a single Indian state (TTG India, 2025). On heritage, the state is home to 3 inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the Khajuraho Group of Monuments, the Bhimbetka Rock Shelters, and the Sanchi Stupa, with a further 15 sites on UNESCO's Tentative List, bringing the state's total UNESCO recognised or nominated heritage inventory to 18 sites (Travel Turtle, 2025; MP Tourism, 2026). On wildlife, the state markets itself under multiple species based identities, the Tiger State, Leopard State, Gharial State, Cheetah State, and Vulture State, reflecting its status, discussed in Chapter 13, as the state with India's highest forest cover, and operates 12 national parks, 25 wildlife sanctuaries, and 9 tiger reserves (Travel Turtle, 2025). Kuno Palpur National Park has drawn particular international attention as the site of India's cheetah reintroduction project (Travel Turtle, 2025). On spiritual tourism, the state's religious destinations are led by Ujjain, home to the Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga, alongside Omkareshwar, Chitrakoot, Maihar, Amarkantak, and Salkanpur (Travel Turtle, 2025; TTG India, 2025).

19.2 Tourism Infrastructure: Hotels, Connectivity and Facilitation

Air connectivity to the state's tourism circuit has expanded through the PM Shri Tourism Air Service, connecting eight cities, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Rewa, Ujjain, Gwalior, Singrauli, and Khajuraho, and a dedicated PM Shri Religious Tourism Heli Service intended to improve access to pilgrimage destinations, particularly benefiting senior citizens (MyGov, 2025). Urban tourism infrastructure has also expanded, illustrated by the launch of 20 Shikara boats on Bhopal's principal lake, modelled on Kashmir's Dal Lake (MyGov, 2025). Road connectivity improvements, discussed in Chapter 8, including the Indore-Ujjain six lane widening ahead of the 2028 Simhashta gathering, have been specifically credited by industry observers with making the state considerably more accessible for short, road based pilgrimage circuits such as the popular Ujjain-Omkareshwar-Indore route (TTG India, 2025).

19.3 Domestic and International Tourist Flows: Trends and Targets

Madhya Pradesh recorded 134 million total tourist visits in 2024, according to the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, up from 89 million in 2019, a growth of more than 50% relative to pre-pandemic levels (Skift, 2025). Within this total, religious destinations alone attracted 107 million visitors in 2024, a 21.9% increase over 2023, with Ujjain leading at 73.2 million visitors, a 39% rise from 52.8 million in 2023, and Chitrakoot crossing 10 million visitors for the first time, a 33% increase (Travel Turtle, 2025). Six of the state's top ten tourist destinations by visitor count are religious sites (Travel Turtle, 2025; TTG India, 2025). Wildlife tourism drew smaller but still substantial numbers, with Kanha recording 248,000 visitors, Pench 192,000, Bandhavgarh 194,000, Panna 385,000, and Madhai 434,000 in the same reporting period (Travel Turtle, 2025).

International arrivals, though a small share of the state's total tourism volume, reached 167,000 in 2024, with Khajuraho recording 33,131 foreign arrivals, the state's leading international destination, followed by Bandhavgarh at 29,192, Gwalior at 10,823, Kanha at 19,148, Panna at 12,762, Orchha at 13,960, Indore at 9,964, and Bhopal at 1,522 (Travel Turtle, 2025). To build on this international base, the state hosted the 39th annual convention of the Indian Association of Tour Operators in 2024 and organised the Madhya Pradesh Travel Mart in October 2025, attracting more than 700 participants including 100 international tour operators from 27 countries (TTG India, 2025).

19.4 Cultural Heritage Preservation and Institutional Framework

Heritage preservation in Madhya Pradesh operates through the Archaeological Survey of India's museum network within the state, alongside the state Tourism Board's own heritage site management responsibilities across its UNESCO inscribed and tentative list properties discussed in section 19.1 (MP Tourism, 2026). The state's cultural heritage spans a chronological range described by the Tourism Board as running from prehistoric cave sites through Gupta, Rajput, Maratha, and Mughal era monuments, reflecting the layered historical settlement pattern discussed in Chapter 1 (MP Tourism, 2026).

19.5 Creative Industries: Handicrafts, Performing Arts and Cultural Economy

Madhya Pradesh's textile tourism initiative has identified specific weaving villages, including Bherugarh, Maheshwar, and Unchehara, to showcase traditional weaving practices and connect visitors directly with local artisans (TTG India, 2025). This textile and craft focus complements the rural tourism programme discussed in section 19.2, under which 241 homestays had been developed across 121 villages as of the most recent reporting, against a stated target of 1,000 homestays statewide, with more than 300 facilities operational according to a later industry update (MyGov, 2025; TTG India, 2025). This homestay model directly generates income for rural and artisan households, linking the state's creative economy to the rural livelihood diversification priorities discussed in Chapters 7 and 12. Gwalior's UNESCO City of Music designation, discussed in Chapter 1, further anchors the state's performing arts heritage within its broader cultural tourism offering.

19.6 Film, Media and Content Industries as Economic Drivers

Madhya Pradesh has developed one of India's more assertive state level film tourism policies. The Madhya Pradesh Film Tourism Policy 2025, notified February 18, 2025, and valid for five years, established a dedicated Film Facilitation Cell within the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board as the nodal agency for all film related matters in the state, offering single window facilitation with shooting permission clearance within 15 calendar days (MP Tourism, 2026; TTG India, 2025). The policy covers feature films, commercials, TV serials, travelogues, web series, documentaries, short films, music albums, and corporate films, with financial incentives ranging from Rs 10 lakh to Rs 10 crore depending on production type, and specific

subsidy tiers including up to Rs 1.5 crore or 25% of cost of production for a first feature film with a minimum 75% of shooting days in the state, rising to Rs 2 crore for a third or subsequent production (MP Tourism, 2026; Finraja, 2025).

This policy has translated into measurable production activity. Chanderi, popularised as a filming location for "Stree 2," recorded 47,630 visitors, while Maheshwar, a recurring backdrop for national and international productions, welcomed 1.353 million visitors (Travel Turtle, 2025). The state's locations have featured in productions including "Laapataa Ladies," "Stree," "Sui Dhaaga," "Dabangg 2," "Padman," and the web series "Panchayat" and "Maharani," and the Cannes Film Festival acclaimed feature "Homebound" was also shot in the state (Travel Turtle, 2025). Following agreements signed at the FITUR Madrid 2026 tourism fair, a Spanish production house completed shooting for an international television series, "Rural Tourism of the World," across villages in Chhindwara district, documenting tribal culture and rural life in the Patakot region for broadcast across more than 80 countries, with logistical and security support provided by the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (Social News XYZ, 2026). This combination of policy design, subsidy structure, and international production interest positions the state's film and content sector as a genuine, if still emerging, contributor to the creative economy priorities outlined in Chapter 17.

Chapter 20: Cross-Cutting Themes and Integrated Policy Imperatives

20.1 Sustainable Development Goals of the State

Madhya Pradesh achieved a significant milestone in the SDG India Index 2023-24, released by NITI Aayog on July 12, 2024, entering the "Front Runner" category, the second highest of four performance tiers, for the first time (Press Information Bureau, 2024). This placed Madhya Pradesh among ten states and union territories newly classified as Front Runners in that edition, alongside Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Press Information Bureau, 2024). Madhya Pradesh was additionally among the fastest improving states nationally between the 2018 baseline and the 2023-24 edition, recording a 15 point increase in composite score, tied with Odisha and behind only Uttar Pradesh at 25 points, Jammu and Kashmir at 21, Uttarakhand at 19, Sikkim at 18, and Haryana at 17 (Press Information Bureau, 2024). This trajectory is consistent with the state's multidimensional poverty reduction performance documented in Chapter 1, where Madhya Pradesh recorded the second largest MPI reduction of any state nationally, reinforcing that the state's SDG gains are grounded in genuine, measurable improvement on poverty and related welfare indicators rather than in a single favourable indicator.

Notwithstanding this aggregate progress, the national picture within which Madhya Pradesh's score sits remains one where Gender Equality, SDG 5, is the only goal on which India's overall score remains below 50, and Kerala, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Goa, and Himachal Pradesh continue to lead the national ranking, with Bihar, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh at the bottom (India Briefing, 2024). Madhya Pradesh's specific goal-by-goal performance within the Front Runner band, as distinct from its aggregate classification, was not disaggregated in the sources reviewed for this chapter, though the state's documented gender gaps in sex ratio and child marriage prevalence, discussed in Chapters 1, 6, and 7, suggest SDG 5 is likely to remain the state's weakest individual goal area, consistent with the national pattern.

20.2 Gender Mainstreaming Across Sectors

Gender considerations recur throughout this Framework as a cross-cutting rather than sector-specific concern. The state's sex ratio gap, documented in Chapters 1 and 7, its early marriage prevalence of 23% among women aged 20 to 24, documented in Chapter 6, its MGNREGA women's participation share exceeding 53% nationally, documented in Chapter 12, and its women-led startup share of 47%, documented in Chapter 17, together indicate a state where women's economic participation in specific programme contexts is comparatively strong even as underlying demographic and health indicators of gender equity lag. This pattern suggests that Madhya Pradesh's gender mainstreaming priority should focus less on adding new women-targeted programmes, of which the state already has a considerable number, discussed across Chapters 6, 7, 12, and 17, and more on addressing the structural drivers of the sex ratio and early marriage gaps specifically, since these are the indicators where the state's aggregate SDG progress is least likely to be reflected.

20.3 Youth Policy and Demographic Dividend Realisation

Madhya Pradesh's demographic profile, discussed in Chapter 1, offers a limited window for capturing a demographic dividend as the state's working age population share expands. Realising this dividend depends directly on the skill development and employability priorities discussed in Chapters 5 and 17, particularly given the labour market mismatch documented in Chapter 3, where close to 60% of the workforce remains concentrated in agriculture against a considerably smaller value added share. The state's Startup Policy 2025, discussed in Chapter 17, and its sustenance allowance for early stage founders represent a specific, if still modestly scaled, instrument for channelling youth entrepreneurial energy into the formal economy, complementing the state's Future Skills Programme discussed in Chapters 3 and 5.

20.4 Migration: Internal, Inter-State and International Dimensions

Comprehensive Madhya Pradesh specific data on internal, inter-state, and international migration flows was not available in the sources reviewed for this chapter. Given the state's position along the Delhi-Mumbai and Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridors, discussed in Chapter 4, and its role as a labour catchment area for neighbouring industrial states, it is reasonable to infer that the state experiences significant outward labour migration from its rural and tribal districts toward urban centres both within the state and in neighbouring Maharashtra and Gujarat, though this Framework flags the absence of dedicated state level migration tracking as a specific evidence gap, particularly given the direct relevance of migration patterns to the rural workforce transition priorities discussed in section 20.3 and Chapter 3.

20.5 Science, Technology and Innovation for Development

The state's emerging use of artificial intelligence in infrastructure governance, discussed in Chapter 16, its Startup Policy 2025 institutional partnerships with IIT Indore, IIM Indore, IISER, and NIFT, discussed in Chapter 17, and its renewable energy technology manufacturing zone in Narmadapuram, discussed in Chapter 9, together represent the state's principal science, technology, and innovation instruments for development. The coherence of these efforts depends on the state successfully linking its knowledge institution base to its industrial and agricultural sectors, an integration this Framework has found to be present in specific instances, such as the Future Skills Programme's direct alignment with electronics manufacturing demand discussed in Chapter 5, but not yet systematised across the state's innovation policy architecture as a whole.

20.6 Statistical System Strengthening and Evidence-Based Policymaking

This Framework has repeatedly identified specific state level data gaps across its 21 chapters: disability disaggregated education and welfare data, discussed in Chapters 5 and 7; comprehensive mental health service data, discussed in Chapter 6; disaggregated OBC

population and welfare data, discussed in Chapter 7; state specific pollution monitoring data, discussed in Chapter 13; judicial pendency data, discussed in Chapter 15; aggregate civil service vacancy data, discussed in Chapter 15; state cybersecurity institutional data, discussed in Chapter 16; and migration data, discussed in section 20.4 of this chapter. Taken together, these gaps point to a specific and actionable recommendation for the state's Directorate of Economics and Statistics: an expanded, publicly reported state statistical system that closes these gaps would materially improve the quality of future editions of this Framework and, more importantly, the quality of the state's own internal policy monitoring and evaluation.

20.7 Public Participation: Behavioural Change and Citizen Engagement

Citizen participation mechanisms discussed throughout this Framework include the Gram Sabha based planning processes underlying MGNREGA and the Gram Panchayat Development Plan campaign, discussed in Chapter 12, and the community based water quality monitoring training extended to more than 24 lakh women under the Jal Jeevan Mission, discussed in Chapter 10. The state's rural tourism homestay programme, discussed in Chapter 19, represents a further, less conventional instrument of citizen engagement, in which participation in the tourism economy itself functions as a form of community based development. The consistency with which these participatory mechanisms appear across the state's rural development, water, and tourism sectors suggests Madhya Pradesh has a genuine, if unevenly distributed, institutional capacity for community based implementation that its administrative reform priorities, discussed in Chapter 15, should aim to extend more systematically into the state's urban governance and industrial regulatory processes as well.

Chapter 21: State Vision 2047 — Strategic Priorities and Development Roadmap

21.1 Long-Term Vision and Flagship Missions

On November 1, 2025, marking the state's 70th Foundation Day, Chief Minister Dr Mohan Yadav unveiled the "Viksit Madhya Pradesh @2047" vision document, also referred to in state communications as "Prosperous MP @2047," at a ceremony titled "Abhyuday Madhya Pradesh" held at Ravindra Bhavan, Bhopal (Impressive Times, 2025; Elets eGov, 2025). The document was developed through extensive public consultation extending from the Panchayat to the district level, and is explicitly framed as the state's contribution to the national "Viksit Bharat @2047" mission marking the centenary of India's independence (Impressive Times, 2025; Micromitti, 2026). The Chief Minister described the document not as a retrospective celebration but as the initiation of "the next 25 years of accelerated progress," and NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Dr Suman K. Bery, speaking at the launch, characterised Madhya Pradesh as "the heart of India" both geographically and in terms of biodiversity and natural wealth, while specifically urging greater inclusion of women in the workforce, a recommendation directly consistent with the gender gaps this Framework has documented across Chapters 1, 6, 7, and 20 (Impressive Times, 2025).

The document's headline economic ambition is for Madhya Pradesh to contribute approximately US\$2 trillion toward India's national target of a US\$30 trillion economy by 2047 (Indian Masterminds, 2026). This state level target, articulated at the ET Viksit MP 2026 Conclave in Bhopal, would require the state's GSDP, recorded at approximately Rs 16.7 lakh crore for 2025-26 in Chapter 3, to grow by a multiple of roughly ten times over the coming two decades in dollar terms, an ambition this Framework notes is directionally consistent with, but considerably more aggressive than, the state's recent real GSDP growth rate of 8.04% recorded in 2025-26.

21.2 Medium-Term Priority Action Plan (2025–2030)

The Vision document's near term targets, as articulated at its launch and at subsequent investment conclaves, include continued industrial investment mobilisation, with the state reporting investment proposals worth Rs 30 lakh crore as of late 2025, of which Rs 8.44 lakh crore had already been approved, and further reporting at the ET Viksit MP 2026 Conclave that Rs 10 lakh crore in investments were actively moving into projects (Impressive Times, 2025; Indian Masterminds, 2026). Employment targets specified alongside these investment figures include 8.25 lakh people having gained employment over the two years preceding the Vision launch, more than 60,000 government posts filled, and a commitment to create two lakh additional government jobs within three years of the announcement (Impressive Times, 2025). Given the capital expenditure execution gaps documented in Chapter 2 and the Smart Cities and metro rail project delays documented in Chapters 8 and 11, this Framework's central medium term recommendation is that the state's project monitoring and execution capacity, rather than its capital availability or investor interest, should be treated as the binding constraint on translating these announced investment figures into completed infrastructure and realised employment.

21.3 Financing Strategy: Resource Mobilisation, Revenue Enhancement and Expenditure Rationalisation

The financing foundation for the Vision 2047 ambitions documented in this chapter rests on the fiscal levers identified in Chapter 2: raising the state's own tax revenue to GSDP ratio toward the all state average, closing the persistent gap between budgeted and executed capital expenditure, and managing contingent liabilities in the power and public enterprise sectors within the framework set by the Sixteenth Finance Commission for the 2026-31 period. Given that the state's revenue account surplus had narrowed to a marginal Rs 44 crore in the 2026-27 budget estimate, discussed in Chapter 2, the scale of the Vision document's investment ambitions will require either a considerably faster improvement in own tax revenue mobilisation than the state has achieved in recent years, or a greater reliance on market borrowing and private capital mobilisation through the public-private partnership and industrial land bank mechanisms discussed in Chapter 4.

21.4 Centre-State Partnership: Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Grants

The Vision document's alignment with the national Viksit Bharat @2047 mission positions Madhya Pradesh to continue drawing on the centrally sponsored scheme architecture documented throughout this Framework, including PMAY-Urban and PMAY-Gramin housing grants discussed in Chapters 11 and 12, Jal Jeevan Mission water supply grants discussed in Chapter 10, and the Sixteenth Finance Commission's urban and rural local body and disaster management grants discussed in Chapter 2. The state's continued strong performance in centrally sponsored scheme fund utilisation, evidenced by its leading position in PMAY-U grounding rates and its above average Jal Jeevan Mission fund utilisation discussed in Chapters 10 and 11, positions it favourably to continue securing this central government partnership relative to states with weaker execution records.

21.5 Inter-State Cooperation: Regional Development Councils and River Boards

Madhya Pradesh's Vision 2047 ambitions depend on continued inter-state cooperation on the industrial corridor connectivity discussed in Chapter 4, the Manmad-Indore rail link connecting the state to Maharashtra discussed in Chapters 3, 4, and 8, and river basin management arrangements governing the Chambal, Betwa, and Narmada systems discussed in Chapter 1. The state's designation as "the heart of India," bordering five other states as noted in Chapter 1, means its Vision 2047 trajectory is inherently more dependent on multi-state coordination than that of coastal or more geographically peripheral states.

21.6 International Collaboration: Common Development Agenda and Global Partnership

International collaboration under the Vision 2047 framework is most visible in the state's Google Cloud India partnership for AI-powered governance discussed in Chapter 16, its FITUR Madrid 2026 tourism fair agreements discussed in Chapter 19, and its foreign direct investment promotion efforts discussed in Chapter 4, though the state's cumulative FDI inflow of Rs 4,760 crore between October 2019 and June 2025, noted in Chapter 4, remains modest relative to its overall investment ambitions, indicating that international collaboration to date has been more prominent in technology and tourism partnerships than in direct capital inflows.

21.7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Results Framework

This Framework's chapter by chapter review has identified a recurring monitoring and evaluation gap: the state's project and scheme execution data, spanning capital expenditure discussed in Chapter 2, Smart Cities Mission fund utilisation discussed in Chapter 11, and metro rail project timelines discussed in Chapter 8, is not consistently published in a form that allows real time tracking of the gap between announced targets and delivered outcomes. Given the scale of the Vision 2047 investment and employment targets documented in section 21.2, establishing a public, regularly updated results dashboard, potentially building on the AI-enabled infrastructure monitoring capability discussed in Chapter 16, represents this Framework's single most actionable recommendation for the state's Planning Department.

21.8 Accountability Architecture: Legislature, Civil Society and Citizens

The Vision 2047 document's stated development through consultation from the Panchayat to the district level, discussed in section 21.1, is consistent with the participatory planning architecture documented in Chapter 20, spanning Gram Sabha based MGNREGA planning, the Gram Panchayat Development Plan campaign, and community based water quality monitoring. Sustaining this participatory legitimacy over a 25 year planning horizon will require the state's Legislative Assembly and Lokayukta, discussed in Chapter 15, to maintain effective oversight of Vision implementation across multiple electoral cycles and administrations, a longevity challenge inherent to any development framework spanning as long a horizon as 2047.

End Note

This Comprehensive Development Framework has examined Madhya Pradesh across 21 chapters spanning demography, fiscal architecture, economic structure, investment climate, education, health, social justice, infrastructure, environment, climate resilience, governance, technology, innovation, agriculture, tourism, and the state's own Vision 2047 roadmap. Certain threads recur across nearly every chapter and are worth restating together here.

First, Madhya Pradesh's headline growth and poverty reduction achievements, an 8.04% real GSDP growth rate, a 15.94 percentage point multidimensional poverty reduction, and a newly attained Front Runner status on the SDG India Index, are genuine and well documented. Second, these aggregate gains sit alongside persistent, geographically concentrated disparities, concentrated overwhelmingly in the tribal districts of the southwest and the Bundelkhand districts of the north, that appear consistently across education, health, forest governance, and disaster vulnerability chapters alike. Third, a recurring execution gap between announced capital allocation and delivered infrastructure, evident in Smart Cities fund utilisation, metro rail project timelines, and water and sanitation capital spending, represents the single most consistent operational risk to the state's Vision 2047 ambitions. Addressing this execution gap, more than securing additional investment commitments, is this Framework's central recommendation to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

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