



State Profile of Madhya Pradesh

Prepared by

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Preface

Madhya Pradesh, often referred to as the "Heart of India," is rich in diversity, offering a plethora of opportunities for growth across various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and information technology. Our state is not only a hub of natural resources but also boasts a vibrant cultural tapestry that adds to its attractiveness for investment and tourism.

State profile of Madhya Pradesh is a document prepared to serve as a vital resource that encapsulates the unique socio-economic landscape, cultural heritage, and industrial potential of our state.

In compiling this profile, we aim to provide valuable insights and data that will assist policymakers, entrepreneurs, and stakeholders in making informed decisions. We believe that collaboration and understanding are essential for driving sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life for our citizens.

As we move forward, it is crucial to recognize the challenges that lie ahead and to harness our collective strengths to overcome them. I invite you to explore this profile and join us in our journey to realize the full potential of Madhya Pradesh, fostering progress and prosperity for all.

I appreciate the efforts made by Shri S.K. Rawat, Assistant Director and Ms Anugya Handoo, Sr. Statistical Officer in preparing the State Profile of Madhya Pradesh.

November, 2024

Indore



(Rajeev S.)

Joint Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

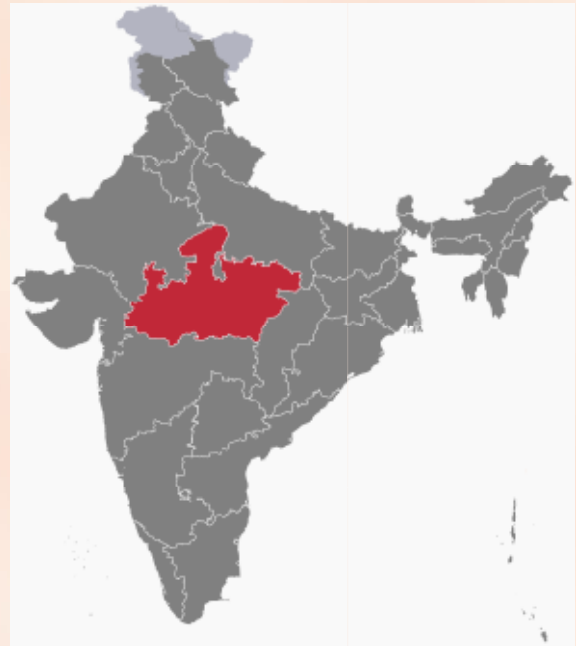
Speaks about the brief summary of each Chapter Contains in the Report.

Chapter 1	An overview of the State	4
Chapter 2	Topography	6
Chapter 3	History	9
Chapter 4	Administrative Set-Up	11
Chapter 5	Economy	15
Chapter6	Infrastructure	17
Chapter7	Educational Institutions	19
Chapter8	Financial Institutions	30
Chapter9	Agriculture Resources and Production	33
Chapter 10	Mineral Resources	43
Chapter 11	Land Use Pattern	46
Chapter 12	Culture	49
Chapter 13	MSME Sector	52
Chapter14	Udyam Registration	54
Chapter 15.	One District One Product	57
Chapter 16.	Initiatives Of State Government	59
Chapter 17	Initiatives Of MoMSME	63
Chapter 18	District-Wise Industry Pattern	66
Chapter 19	Prospective Industry Sectors	74
Chapter20	Way Forward	78
Chapter21	Statistical Profile Of Madhya Pradesh	81
Chapter22	MSME Samadhaan	85
Chapter 23	Details Of District Trade and Industry Centres	87
Chapter 24	Lead District Manager	90
Chapter 25	Important Contact Information	93

CHAPTER 1

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Madhya Pradesh has a diverse and dynamic economy that plays a vital role in India's overall growth. As one of the largest states in India, it contributes significantly to agriculture, industry, and services.



1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture remains the backbone of Madhya Pradesh's economy, employing a substantial portion of the workforce. The state is a leading producer of various crops, including wheat, rice, soybeans, and pulses. The government supports agricultural growth through initiatives like irrigation projects and subsidy schemes, enhancing productivity and farmers' incomes.

1.2 Industry

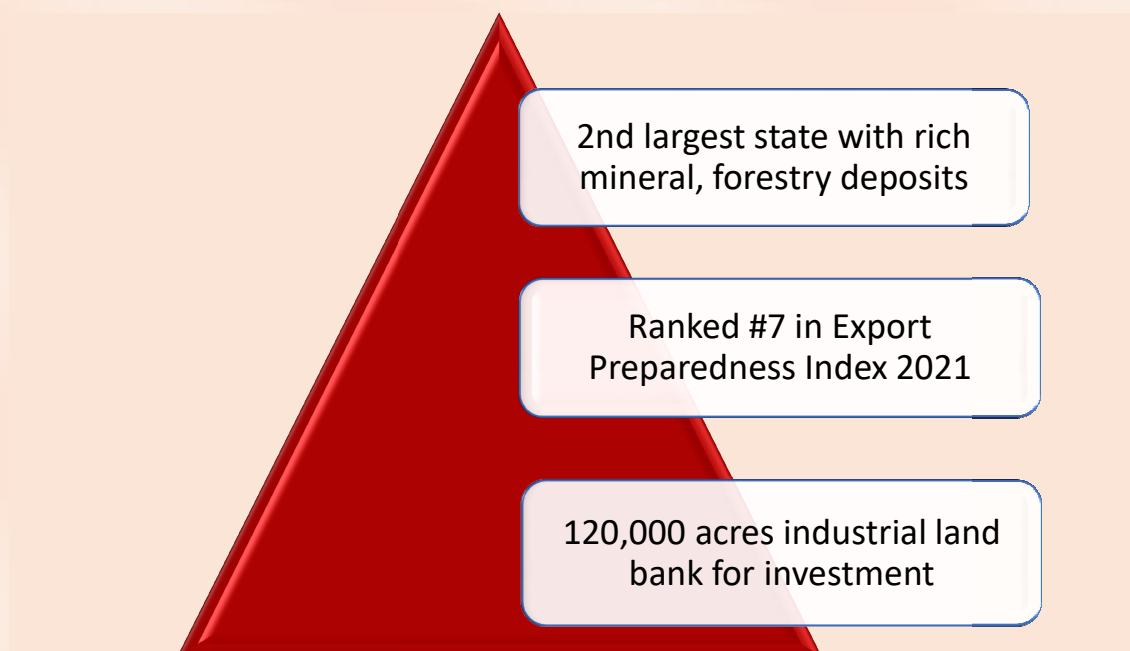
The industrial sector in Madhya Pradesh is growing rapidly, with key industries including textiles, cement, automobile manufacturing, and information technology. The state is home to several industrial parks and clusters that promote micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The government actively encourages investments through policies aimed at improving infrastructure and providing incentives.

1.3 Services

The services sector is also expanding, driven by IT, hospitality, and tourism. Cities like Indore and Bhopal are emerging as hubs for IT and business process outsourcing, contributing to urban employment and economic diversification.

1.4 Economic Growth

Madhya Pradesh has witnessed steady economic growth, supported by various government initiatives aimed at improving the business environment and attracting investments. The state's GDP has shown resilience, with a focus on sustainable development and innovation.



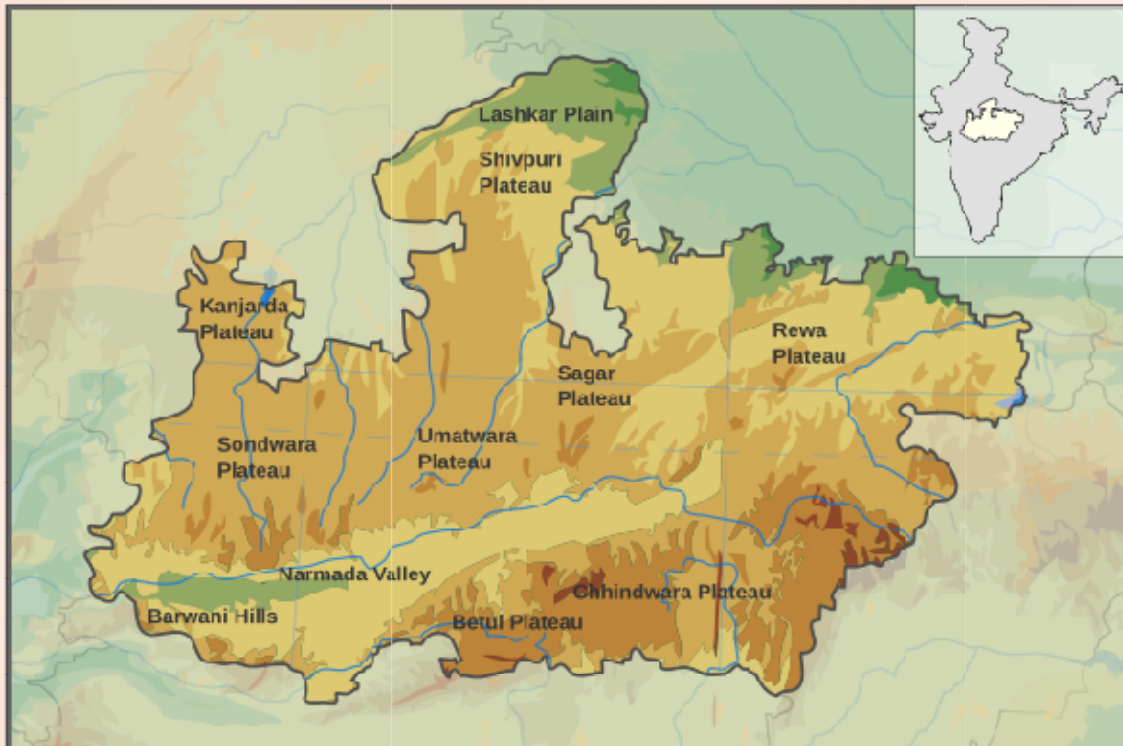
1.5 Conclusion

Overall, Madhya Pradesh's economy is characterized by its agricultural strength, growing industrial base, and expanding service sector. Continued investment in infrastructure and skill development will further enhance its economic prospects and contribute to inclusive growth.

CHAPTER 2

TOPOGRAPHY

Madhya Pradesh, the second-largest state in India by area, boasts a diverse topography that significantly influences its climate, agriculture, and ecosystems. Situated in the heart of the country, its landscape is marked by plateaus, hills, valleys, and extensive river systems.



Physical map of Madhya Pradesh

2.1 Geographic Features

1. Plateaus: The state is predominantly characterized by the Malwa Plateau in the west, which rises to an elevation of 500 to 800 meters above sea level. This plateau is known for its undulating terrain and fertile black soil, making it an important agricultural area, particularly for cotton and soybeans. The plateau's elevated landscape is interspersed with several hills and valleys, contributing to its scenic beauty.

2. Mountain Ranges: To the south of the Malwa Plateau lies the Vindhya Range, which extends in a west-east direction. This range features peaks that average between 600 and 1,000 meters. The Vindhyas are known for their rich biodiversity and are home to several ancient forts and temples. Further south is the Satpura Range, characterized by rugged terrain and dense forests, with the highest peak, Mahadeo Hill, reaching approximately 1,350 meters. Both ranges are crucial for their ecological significance and are important for biodiversity conservation.

3. Rivers: Madhya Pradesh is traversed by several major rivers, most notably the Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa and Sone. The Narmada, one of India's most prominent rivers, flows westward and is famous for its stunning landscapes, such as the marble rocks at Bhedaghat. It serves as a vital water source for irrigation and drinking. The Tapti River runs parallel to the Narmada to the south, while the Sone River, a tributary of the Ganges, flows through the northern part of the state. These rivers are crucial for agriculture, hydroelectric power generation, and transportation.

4. Forests: Forest cover is extensive in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the eastern and southern regions. The state houses significant portions of the Satpura and Vindhya ranges, contributing to its biodiversity. Approximately 31% of the state's area, or

Madhya Pradesh, located in central India, is characterized by a diverse topography that includes plateaus, hills, valleys, and rivers. This region, often referred to as the "Heart of India," exhibits a rich geological history and a variety of landscapes that significantly influence its climate, agriculture, and biodiversity.

2.2 Climate

Madhya Pradesh experiences a tropical wet and dry climate, with distinct seasons: summer (March to June), monsoon (June to September), and winter (October to February). The average temperature ranges from 10°C in winter to 45°C in summer. The state receives an annual rainfall of about 1,000 mm, primarily during the monsoon season, which is vital for agriculture.

2.3 Agriculture and Economy

The varied topography and climatic conditions of Madhya Pradesh contribute to its agricultural diversity. The state is one of India's leading producers of pulses, soybeans, and cotton. The fertile plains in the northern and western regions, combined with the plateau's black soil, support various crops.

2.4 Conclusion

The topography of Madhya Pradesh is not just a physical attribute but a crucial factor influencing the state's economy, ecology, and culture. Its rich geological features, from plateaus and mountain ranges to rivers and forests, provide a unique landscape that supports a diverse range of life and human activity. Understanding this topography is essential for sustainable development and conservation efforts in the region.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORY

Madhya Pradesh, often referred to as the "Heart of India," has a rich and complex history that spans several millennia. This state has witnessed the rise and fall of numerous dynasties, the evolution of diverse cultures, and significant contributions to Indian civilization.

3.1 Ancient Period

The history of Madhya Pradesh dates back to the prehistoric era, with archaeological evidence of human settlements in regions like Bhimbetka, which showcases rock paintings dating back to the Stone Age. The region was part of several ancient kingdoms, including the Maurya and Gupta empires. The Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, who ruled in the 3rd century BCE, is known to have spread Buddhism throughout the region, leaving a significant cultural impact.

3.2 Medieval Period

During the medieval period, Madhya Pradesh was dominated by various regional powers. The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty (c. 6th to 11th century CE) played a crucial role in establishing a cultural and political identity in the region. This was followed by the rise of the Chandela dynasty, known for their architectural marvels, particularly the famous Khajuraho temples, which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Built between 950 and 1050 CE, these temples reflect the rich artistic and cultural heritage of the time.

3.3 Mughal Era

The Mughal Empire, which rose to power in the late 16th century, significantly influenced Madhya Pradesh. Akbar, one of the most illustrious Mughal emperors, incorporated the region into his empire, leading to a

period of prosperity and cultural amalgamation. The city of Mandu, with its stunning fortifications and palaces, flourished during this time. However, with the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century, the region fell into a power struggle between local rulers and the emerging British colonial forces.

3.4 Colonial Period

The British East India Company established control over Madhya Pradesh in the early 19th century. Following the Revolt of 1857, the British formalized their rule, leading to significant administrative changes. The region was divided into several princely states, such as Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, which maintained a degree of autonomy under British suzerainty. The British invested in infrastructure, including railways and roads, which facilitated trade and communication.

3.5 Post-Independence

After India gained independence in 1947, Madhya Pradesh became a state in the newly formed Republic of India. Initially, it included large portions of present-day Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. In 1956, the state was reorganized based on linguistic lines, leading to the creation of the current boundaries of Madhya Pradesh. The capital was established in Bhopal, which has since evolved into a major cultural and political center.

3.6 Modern Era

Today, Madhya Pradesh is known for its rich cultural heritage, historical landmarks, forts and natural beauty. It is home to several national parks, including Kanha and Bandhavgarh, which are critical for wildlife conservation. The state's economy is primarily agrarian, with significant contributions from industries like textiles, agriculture, and tourism.

The state government is divided into several departments, each responsible for specific areas of governance, such as health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure. These departments implement policies and programs aimed at promoting economic development and social welfare.

4.2 Legislative Assembly

Madhya Pradesh has a unicameral legislative system, consisting of a Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) with 230 elected members. Elections are held every five years, and the assembly is responsible for making laws, approving budgets, and discussing policies. The Speaker of the Assembly presides over its sessions, ensuring order and decorum.

4.3 Administrative Divisions

Madhya Pradesh is divided into 10 divisions, which are further subdivided into districts. The divisions serve as administrative regions to facilitate better governance. The divisions are:

1. Bhopal
2. Indore
3. Gwalior
4. Ujjain
5. Sagar
6. Rewa
7. Narmadapuram
8. Jabalpur
9. Chhindwara
10. Shivpuri

Each division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner, who oversees administrative functions and coordinates between various government departments.

4.4 District Administration

Madhya Pradesh has 52 districts, each governed by a District Collector or District Magistrate, an officer from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The Collector is responsible for law and order, revenue collection, and implementation of government schemes at the district level. The district administration also includes various officers responsible for health, education, agriculture, and public works, ensuring that government policies reach the grassroots level.

4.5 Local Self-Government

Local self-governance in Madhya Pradesh is administered through Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block, and district levels. The three-tier system includes:

1. Gram Panchayat (village level)
2. JanpadPanchayat (block level)
3. Zila Panchayat (district level)

These bodies are elected by local residents and are responsible for local development, infrastructure, and public welfare initiatives. This decentralized approach empowers citizens and ensures their participation in governance.

4.6 Urban Administration

In urban areas, local governance is managed by municipal corporations and municipalities. Major cities like Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior have municipal

corporations headed by a Mayor, while smaller towns are managed by municipalities. These bodies focus on urban planning, sanitation, housing, and public services.

4.7 Conclusion

The administrative setup of Madhya Pradesh is designed to ensure effective governance and public service delivery across various levels. With a mix of state and local self-governance, the structure promotes transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. This framework is essential for addressing the diverse challenges faced by the state and fostering sustainable development.

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMY

Madhya Pradesh's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was approximately ₹10.5 lakh crore for the financial year 2021-2022, making a significant contribution of about 3.5% to India's total GDP. The state's economy is characterized by a diverse structure, with the agriculture sector accounting for approximately 27% of the GSDP, driven by major crops like rice, wheat, and soybeans. The industrial sector contributes around 30%, with significant activities in textiles, automobile manufacturing, and food processing. The services sector, accounting for about 43% of GSDP, includes IT, education, and tourism, reflecting a growing trend toward urbanization and modernization.

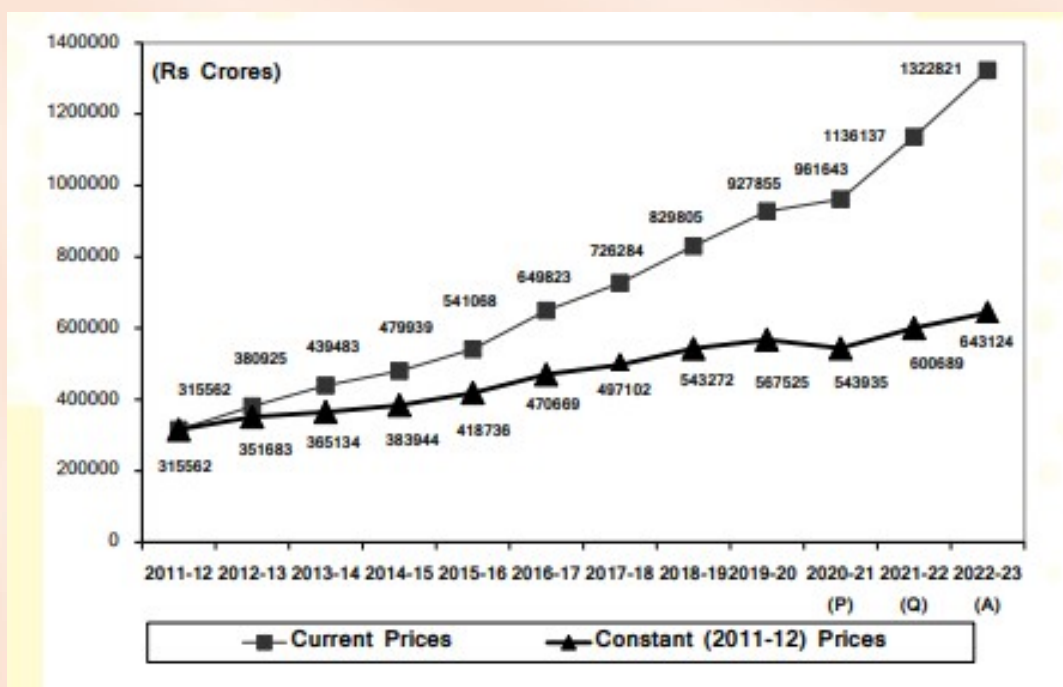


Figure 1.1 : Gross State Domestic Product at current and constant (2011-12) prices

(<https://www.slbmadhyapradesh.in/docs/Economy.pdf>)

In recent years, Madhya Pradesh has demonstrated consistent economic growth, averaging around 7-8% annually. This growth can be attributed to various government initiatives aimed at enhancing

infrastructure, promoting investment, and facilitating the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The state has also focused on improving connectivity through road and rail networks, making it an attractive destination for businesses.

Additionally, Madhya Pradesh has sought to leverage its rich natural resources, including minerals and forests, to foster industrial development while ensuring sustainable practices. The government's emphasis on skill development and entrepreneurship has also played a crucial role in boosting employment opportunities.

Overall, the economic growth trends in Madhya Pradesh indicate a positive trajectory, supported by a diverse economy, strategic initiatives, and a commitment to sustainable development, positioning the state as a vital contributor to India's economic landscape.

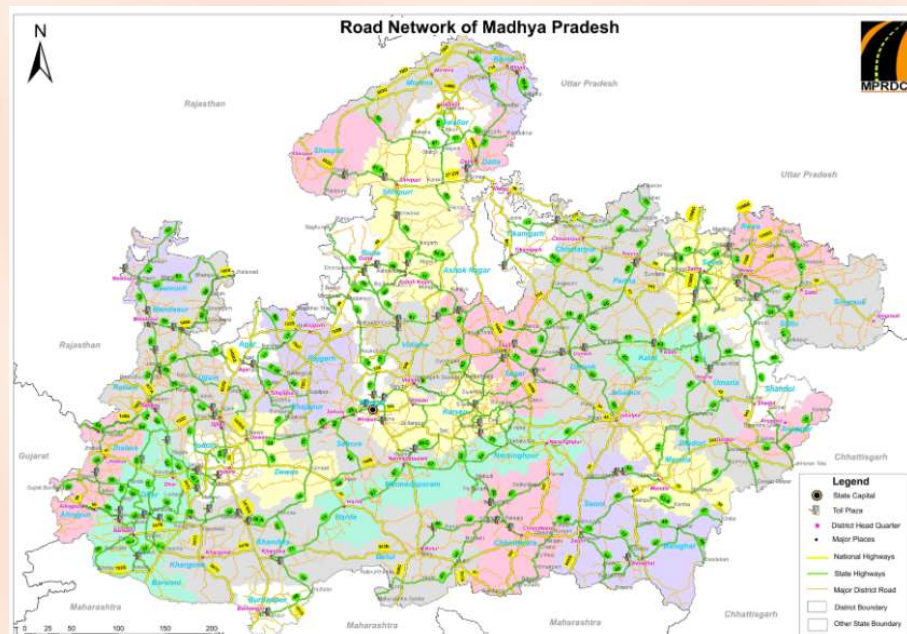
CHAPTER 6

INFRASTRUCTURE

Madhya Pradesh boasts a robust transportation and infrastructure network that plays a crucial role in its economic development. The state's strategic location in central India makes it a vital transit point for goods and services.

6.1 Road Transport

Madhya Pradesh has an extensive road network, covering over 80,000 kilometers, which includes national



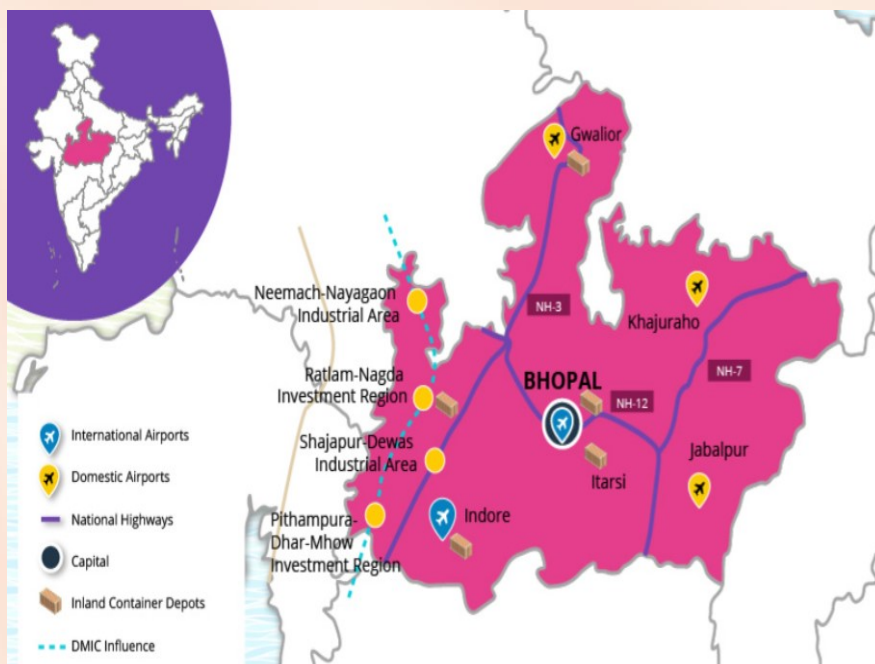
highways, state highways, and rural roads. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is actively working to enhance connectivity through projects like the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway, significantly improving access to major cities.

6.2 Rail Transport

The state is well-connected by rail, with a network that spans more than 3,500 kilometers. Major railway stations, including Bhopal, Indore, and Jabalpur, serve as critical junctions for passenger and freight movement, facilitating trade and commerce.

6.3 Air Transport

Madhya Pradesh is served by several domestic airports, with Bhopal and



Indore being the primary airports. Indore's Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport is the busiest, providing connections to major cities across India.

Plans are underway to enhance airport infrastructure to support increased passenger and cargo traffic.

Commercial Airports (Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur & Khajuraho) along with 20 operational airstrips boosting connectivity

6.4 Urban Infrastructure

In urban areas, initiatives such as the Smart Cities Mission aim to improve infrastructure through sustainable urban planning. Projects focus on enhancing public transport, waste management, and utility services, thereby improving the quality of life for residents.

6.5 Conclusion

Overall, Madhya Pradesh's transportation and infrastructure framework is continuously evolving, with ongoing government initiatives aimed at boosting connectivity, promoting economic growth, and attracting investments in various sectors.

CHAPTER 7

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Madhya Pradesh, the heart of India, has a diverse educational landscape comprising various institutions, including schools, colleges, and universities. The status of these educational institutions reflects both progress and ongoing challenges in the state's quest for quality education.

7.1 School Education

Madhya Pradesh has approximately 1.05 lakh schools, catering to over 1.5 crore students at the primary, middle, and secondary levels. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for primary education stands at around 95%, indicating substantial participation among children aged 6 to 14. However, this enrollment rate drops significantly at the secondary level, highlighting a pressing need for retention strategies, particularly among marginalized groups.

Despite increased enrollment, the quality of education remains a concern. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021 revealed that only about 50% of Class V students could read a Class II level text, pointing to significant gaps in literacy and foundational skills. Additionally, issues such as inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, and lack of learning materials further complicate the educational environment.

7.2 Higher Education

Madhya Pradesh is home to around 1,300 colleges, including government and private institutions, offering various undergraduate and postgraduate programs. These universities contribute to the state's higher

education ecosystem, focusing on diverse fields such as arts, sciences, engineering, and agriculture. However, the overall GER for higher education in Madhya Pradesh is approximately 27%, significantly lower than the national average of around 37%. This disparity underscores the need for enhancing access to quality higher education, particularly in rural areas.

7.3 Technical and Vocational Education

The state has recognized the importance of technical and vocational education (TVET) in enhancing employability. Institutions like the Madhya Pradesh Technical University and various polytechnic colleges offer specialized programs in engineering, management, and applied sciences. However, there is a need for better alignment between the skills taught and industry demands to ensure graduates are job-ready.

7.4 Government Initiatives

To improve the educational landscape, the Madhya Pradesh government has implemented several initiatives:

1. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** A flagship program aimed at universalizing elementary education, focusing on infrastructure improvement and teacher training.
2. **Madhya Pradesh Rajya Open School:** This initiative provides alternative pathways for education, catering to students who cannot attend regular schools.
3. **Skill Development Programs:** Various skill development initiatives target youth, aiming to enhance employability through vocational training.

Total Number of Schools in State (District & Block Wise)

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Sheopur	Sheopur	249	61	2	33	3	8	10	366
	Vijaypur	255	45	3	43	2	9	6	363
	Karahal	188	45	2	23	3	6	9	276
	Total	692	151	7	99	8	23	25	1005
Morena	Morena	281	59	8	44	5	9	7	413
	Porsa	225	38	3	22	1	5	8	302
	Jouna	217	27	4	33	2	5	4	292
	Ambah	201	32	4	25	3	7	3	275
	Sabalgarh	224	18	3	49	5	8	5	312
	Pahargarh	205	23	0	36	4	4	10	282
	Kailaras	184	12	1	40	3	6	5	251
	Total	1537	209	23	249	23	44	42	2127
Bhind	Bhind	173	96	7	19	3	9	4	311
	Raun	82	34	2	24	2	4	3	151
	Mehgaon	270	76	3	36	1	9	11	406
	Lahar	105	74	3	34	0	5	8	229
	Ater	183	102	3	15	2	6	8	319
	Gohad	203	97	5	12	4	4	7	332
	Total	1016	479	23	140	12	37	41	1748
Gwalior	Dabra	205	56	3	45	2	4	6	321
	Bhitarwar	229	48	2	49	2	4	8	342
	Ghatigaon	206	59	6	36	2	4	5	318
	Moren Rural	185	56	1	45	1	5	7	300
	Moren URBAN- 1	39	29	10	3	2	2	0	85

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Gwalior	Moren URBAN- 2	47	28	7	1	3	3	0	80
	Total	911	276	29	179	12	22	26	1455
Datia	Datia	277	85	2	80	4	15	23	486
	Seondha	201	45	2	44	3	9	13	317
	Bhandar	106	44	2	36	1	3	13	205
	Total	584	174	6	160	8	27	49	1008
Shivpuri	Shivpuri	237	46	3	32	2	7	9	336
	Badanwas	180	45	1	42	2	6	15	291
	Pohri	242	52	4	40	1	5	14	358
	Kanraia	210	26	2	44	1	7	9	299
	Kotaras	201	44	2	35	1	3	6	292
	Narwar	188	26	3	43	0	3	12	275
	Khaniyadhana	370	37	3	50	3	2	19	484
	Pidhore	270	33	1	38	2	8	16	368
	Total	1898	309	19	324	12	41	109	2703
Guna	Guna	282	81	4	32	3	8	8	418
	Aron	138	46	3	19	2	2	3	213
	Bamori	197	74	1	25	1	6	4	308
	Chachoda	295	84	2	19	5	3	7	415
	Raghogarh	311	101	1	26	4	6	2	451
	Total	1223	386	11	121	15	25	24	1805
Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	228	67	2	25	6	9	8	345
	Baldwargarh	234	59	5	31	2	6	11	348
	Jatara	227	62	7	21	6	8	8	339
	Palera	212	56	1	29	4	5	14	321

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Tikamgarh	Total	901	244	15	106	18	28	41	1353
Chhatarpur	Badamalohara	202	49	6	29	3	4	8	301
	Buxwaha	68	37	2	17	2	3	5	134
	Bijawar	176	43	2	33	3	8	2	267
	Barigarh/Gaurihar	173	34	2	46	4	3	9	271
	Chhatarpur/Ishenagar	229	55	7	42	6	6	5	350
	Laundi	217	41	1	36	5	3	7	310
	Nowgong	159	44	2	30	9	3	8	255
	Rajnagar	250	37	4	50	8	1	3	353
	Total	1474	340	26	283	40	31	47	2241
Panna	Panna	208	114	6	23	5	7	4	367
	Ajaigarh	174	77	3	30	6	3	4	297
	Gunour	268	93	3	30	6	2	10	412
	Parwal	220	93	4	37	6	4	6	370
	Sahnagar	178	105	1	14	5	1	7	311
	Total	1048	482	17	134	28	17	31	1757
Sagar	Sagar	171	67	7	30	6	21	16	318
	Mailhon	148	29	0	31	3	9	5	225
	Banda	121	39	2	18	4	5	9	198
	Rohi	208	61	1	41	0	17	12	340
	Jasinagar	113	37	1	27	1	2	9	190
	Shahgarh	130	25	2	20	4	4	4	189
	Bina	110	46	5	8	3	5	10	187
	Khurai	120	60	4	9	3	4	5	205
	Deori	144	55	2	18	1	5	6	231

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Sagar	Kesli	106	58	0	21	1	6	6	198
	Rahatgarh	152	49	0	42	3	9	9	264
	Total	1523	526	24	265	29	87	91	2545
Damoh	Damoh	247	66	4	37	7	15	4	380
	Potera	138	27	0	24	1	6	6	202
	Patharia	118	40	0	31	2	10	10	211
	Hatta	132	43	1	26	5	6	6	219
	Tendukheda	128	57	1	25	3	5	5	224
	Jabera	125	56	0	19	2	9	4	215
	Batiyagarh	120	44	2	28	2	4	8	208
	Total	1008	333	8	190	22	55	43	1659
Satna	Amarpatan	185	64	6	7	8	3	2	275
	Majhgan	295	127	12	10	12	5	8	469
	Mailhar	297	71	9	18	7	6	4	412
	Nagod	254	74	7	11	6	2	0	354
	Satna (Sohma)	243	80	16	4	7	2	4	356
	Ram Nagar	194	53	9	6	4	4	0	270
	Unchana	197	52	7	13	4	4	5	282
	Rampur Baghelan	203	101	9	7	7	1	4	332
	Total	1868	622	75	76	55	27	27	2750
Rewa	Rewa	237	85	16	11	10	3	2	364
	Tecnhar	288	69	8	1	3	1	1	371
	Hanumana	247	71	5	5	3	2	2	335
	Gangao	180	79	10	6	8	2	3	288
	Jawa	289	59	8	11	3	1	2	373

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Sagar	Keali	106	58	0	21	1	6	6	198
	Rahatgarh	152	49	0	42	3	9	9	264
	Total	1523	526	24	265	29	87	91	2545
Damoh	Damoh	247	66	4	37	7	15	4	380
	Putana	138	27	0	24	1	6	6	202
	Patharia	118	40	0	31	2	10	10	211
	Hatta	132	43	1	26	5	6	6	219
	Tendukheda	128	57	1	25	3	5	5	224
	Jabera	125	56	0	19	2	9	4	215
	Batiyagarh	120	44	2	28	2	4	8	208
	Total	1008	333	8	190	22	55	43	1659
Satna	Amarpatan	185	64	6	7	8	3	2	275
	Majhgan	295	127	12	10	12	5	8	469
	Mailhar	297	71	9	18	7	6	4	412
	Nagod	254	74	7	11	6	2	0	354
	Satna (Sohawal)	243	80	16	4	7	2	4	356
	Ram Nagar	194	53	9	6	4	4	0	270
	Unchana	197	52	7	13	4	4	5	282
	Rampur Baghelan	203	101	9	7	7	1	4	332
	Total	1868	622	75	76	55	27	27	2750
Rewa	Rewa	237	85	16	11	10	3	2	364
	Teonthar	288	69	8	1	3	1	1	371
	Hanumana	247	71	5	5	3	2	2	335
	Gangeo	180	79	10	6	8	2	3	288
	Jawa	289	59	8	11	3	1	2	373

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Mandsaur	Mandsaur	221	55	8	67	6	15	8	380
	Bhangpura	135	28	1	25	2	5	7	203
	Garoth	228	49	5	46	6	5	12	351
	Mailharparh	137	49	7	25	3	4	6	231
	Sitamau	233	48	7	64	2	7	13	374
	Total	954	229	28	227	19	36	46	1539
Ratlam	Ratlam	285	66	7	52	5	20	9	444
	Arot	180	40	1	38	1	11	7	278
	Piploda	121	19	3	30	6	4	5	188
	Bajna	280	53	0	20	4	5	5	367
	Sarlana	219	49	2	14	6	3	1	294
	Jaora	152	51	3	29	4	4	5	248
	Total	1237	278	16	183	26	47	32	1819
Ujjain	Ujjain Rural	99	45	3	29	2	4	3	185
	Khachrod	200	73	7	60	4	11	1	356
	Mahdipur	192	66	2	42	4	8	6	320
	Ghattia	118	36	3	21	2	4	5	189
	Barnagar	149	71	7	24	4	7	5	267
	Tarana	182	63	6	46	1	3	9	310
	Ujjain URBAN	35	24	7	5	4	12	0	87
	Total	975	378	35	227	21	49	29	1714
Shajapur	Shajapur	170	65	8	44	4	7	6	304
	M. Barodiya	137	62	4	28	1	8	5	245
	Kalapipal	82	54	8	26	1	10	3	184
	Shujalpur	124	47	3	35	4	9	4	226

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Shajapur	Total	513	228	23	133	10	34	18	959
Dewas	Dewas	164	85	6	27	1	15	8	305
	Tonkkhurd	68	42	3	15	2	6	3	139
	Sonkatch	150	42	0	38	1	8	8	247
	Bagli	296	59	4	50	3	12	8	432
	Kannod	217	47	2	51	2	10	15	344
	Khatagaon	176	39	2	57	1	11	7	293
	Total	1071	314	17	238	10	62	49	1761
Jhabua	Jhabua	312	24	2	32	6	3	2	381
	Thandla	296	32	5	18	4	0	5	360
	Pottamad	333	66	7	18	3	3	6	436
	Rama	256	36	5	15	5	1	3	321
	Mughnagar	216	32	1	20	8	1	6	284
	Ranapur	256	24	2	20	7	2	1	312
	Total	1669	214	22	123	33	10	23	2094
Dhar	Dhar	85	28	4	15	5	3	3	143
	Badnawar	209	67	2	24	4	11	5	322
	Bagh	284	13	2	38	2	3	4	346
	Sandarpur	290	47	8	21	7	3	5	381
	Manawar	160	32	5	23	3	1	5	229
	Dahi	242	20	2	30	4	1	5	304
	Dharanpuri	150	36	12	12	3	0	6	219
	Gandhwani	314	32	3	27	4	0	5	385
	Kukshi	171	13	5	12	2	1	4	208
	Nalchha	188	52	10	11	2	1	3	267

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Dhar	Nisarapur	96	19	1	10	5	2	4	137
	Tirla	198	25	1	19	2	1	0	246
	Umarban	178	24	3	22	6	3	1	237
	Total	2565	408	58	264	49	30	50	3424
Indore	Indore Rural	105	93	8	14	2	7	3	232
	Indore URBAN- 1	37	33	11	2	4	5	1	93
	Indore URBAN- 2	42	26	9	4	0	7	0	88
	Mhow	107	90	12	14	4	5	7	239
	Depalpur	135	71	2	13	5	8	5	239
	Sanwer	126	72	6	13	2	4	5	228
	Total	552	385	48	60	17	36	21	1119
Khargone	Khargone	136	35	5	39	5	7	6	233
	Sogaon	184	35	2	19	1	2	2	245
	Bhagwanpura	439	62	0	34	2	6	10	553
	Bhikangaoon	259	65	5	29	0	5	8	371
	Jhimiya	364	69	3	14	1	5	2	458
	Gogawa	140	21	4	26	0	5	3	199
	Karanvad	262	39	0	74	1	14	15	405
	Badeaha	341	51	1	80	1	14	14	502
	Maheshwar	247	41	7	52	4	5	8	364
	Total	2372	418	27	367	15	63	68	3330
Barwani	Barwani	240	55	3	24	8	3	2	335
	Rajpur	250	38	3	57	3	5	9	465
	Sondhwa	441	68	6	52	3	4	2	576
	Pati	289	54	0	34	3	4	6	390

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Barwani	Pansamal	249	36	4	13	3	2	5	312
	Niwali	197	45	4	18	2	0	2	268
	Thikri	163	34	5	44	2	5	3	256
	Total	1929	330	25	242	24	23	29	2602
Khargwa	Khargwa	100	28	4	27	4	7	9	179
	Pandhana	179	45	1	38	2	13	10	288
	Baladi	50	10	0	16	1	3	1	81
	Chhargamkhani	98	27	1	29	1	5	12	173
	Harsud	79	23	0	17	4	6	4	133
	Khalwa	174	35	5	34	13	13	3	277
	Purasa	146	42	3	46	4	10	12	263
	Total	826	210	14	207	29	57	51	1394
Rajgarh	Rajgarh	271	87	4	30	3	8	8	411
	Zirapur	188	60	6	14	3	2	1	274
	Narsinggarh	254	97	6	31	4	5	14	411
	Sarangpur	127	83	10	13	3	6	8	250
	Baora	205	81	7	18	3	1	13	328
	Khalchipur	241	72	0	16	5	5	3	342
	Total	1286	480	33	122	21	27	47	2016
Vidisha	Vidisha	193	70	7	25	3	12	6	316
	Baroda	206	85	5	23	7	7	7	340
	Gyandpur	124	52	2	14	1	4	8	205
	Kumai	152	64	0	23	1	5	9	254
	Lalori	157	65	5	21	1	3	4	256
	Nabaran	197	58	3	26	6	5	8	303

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Vidisha	Sironj	202	105	4	18	4	3	6	342
	Total	1231	499	26	150	23	39	48	2016
Bhopal	Barasia	255	108	2	20	4	4	10	403
	Phanda Gramin	136	78	8	7	3	4	7	243
	Phanda URBAN- New City	49	29	18	0	6	4	0	106
	Phanda URBAN- Old City	18	24	20	1	0	2	0	65
	Total	458	239	48	28	13	14	17	817
Sehore	Sehore	218	120	8	28	6	8	8	396
	Ashra	204	123	3	28	8	9	11	386
	Budhani	98	39	12	7	9	8	2	175
	Ichhawar	105	78	2	14	2	6	4	211
	Nasrullaganj	180	49	15	28	10	6	5	293
	Total	805	409	40	105	35	37	30	1461
Raisen	Gairatganj	172	35	2	25	0	6	9	249
	Obadullaganj	219	61	5	30	3	6	5	329
	Sanchi	246	69	6	18	3	5	6	353
	Udaipura	148	47	1	21	2	3	5	227
	Silewani	224	56	2	19	3	7	5	316
	Badi	184	79	3	20	1	5	9	301
	Begamganj	143	56	1	10	3	3	4	220
	Total	1336	403	20	143	15	35	43	1995
Betul	Betul	143	80	5	25	11	11	8	283
	Amia	148	53	9	20	1	5	6	242
	Atthner	99	31	1	22	3	8	2	166
	Total	1344	464	15	177	15	24	16	2144

State Profile- Madhya Pradesh

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Betul	Bhimpur	178	83	3	22	4	5	6	301
	Chicholi	112	36	0	19	2	7	4	180
	Ghoradongri	194	45	3	27	6	2	9	286
	Mulai	93	49	4	11	8	6	3	174
	Prabhat Pattan	90	50	4	15	4	5	6	174
	Shahpur	145	26	3	22	3	4	5	208
	Total	1337	499	35	200	48	57	52	2228
Harda	Harda	133	42	3	33	2	7	12	232
	Timarni	117	46	3	33	3	5	3	210
	Khariya	141	47	0	43	5	8	10	254
	Total	391	135	6	109	10	20	25	696
Narmadapuram	Bankhodi	96	36	2	19	3	0	2	158
	Sohagpur	95	46	2	14	2	4	1	164
	Babal	99	44	3	12	3	3	8	172
	Kotala	114	45	3	17	1	10	5	195
	Hoshangabad	79	37	10	20	7	4	8	165
	Simi Naalva	160	62	3	32	3	8	7	275
	Pipariya	93	47	2	10	3	3	2	160
	Total	736	317	25	124	22	32	33	1299
Katni	Katni	134	54	7	17	1	11	9	233
	Bahoriband	175	55	6	21	3	5	5	270
	Badnara	158	67	0	35	3	13	13	289
	Vijay Raghavgarh	179	54	0	10	2	10	9	264
	Rathi	119	40	3	21	1	9	7	200
	Dheemar Kheda	143	65	2	21	2	11	7	251
	Total	808	335	18	125	12	59	50	1507

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Jabalpur	Total	908	335	18	125	12	59	50	1507
	Shahpura	163	62	3	18	3	4	4	257
	Jabalpur Rural	161	62	11	17	4	4	2	261
	Sihona	94	45	3	17	4	5	1	169
	Kundam	173	51	3	9	5	6	3	250
	Majholi	160	54	5	12	2	3	9	245
	Panagar	127	49	4	12	1	4	11	208
	Jabalpur URBAN- 1	30	20	5	3	4	5	0	67
	Jabalpur URBAN- 2	32	20	1	2	6	3	3	67
	Paran	136	48	3	18	4	1	4	214
	Total	1076	411	38	108	33	35	37	1738
Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	180	51	4	38	2	8	9	292
	Chichli	133	44	3	22	6	5	11	224
	Gobagaon (Shridham)	174	65	7	15	2	2	11	276
	Kanali	132	34	4	22	4	5	4	205
	Sarkheda	114	28	5	15	4	5	5	176
	Chamarpur	179	40	2	27	9	3	11	271
	Total	912	262	25	139	27	28	51	1444
Bhindori	Bhindori	189	60	5	14	4	9	2	283
	Amarpur	141	23	3	7	3	1	4	182
	Shahpura	146	62	1	34	3	11	11	268
	Kanargia	138	30	1	23	3	8	1	204
	Samnapur	138	36	4	5	1	3	1	188
	Bajag	125	31	2	7	5	0	4	174
	Mehandwani	136	38	0	12	2	8	5	201

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Dindori	Total	1013	290	16	102	21	40	28	1500
Mandla	Mandla	205	51	6	15	5	5	6	293
	Nainpur	199	48	5	8	4	5	2	271
	Bichhia	236	69	3	10	7	8	5	338
	Mohgaon	127	24	2	11	3	1	5	173
	Mawal	211	35	1	12	4	2	6	271
	Ghughni	168	40	2	3	3	4	1	221
	Nivas	83	43	3	5	2	4	6	146
	Narayanganj	131	41	2	7	2	4	4	191
	Beejadandi	142	33	1	21	3	6	6	212
	Total	1502	384	25	92	33	30	41	2116
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	146	51	15	13	10	6	5	246
	Hurai	240	72	3	20	3	8	4	350
	Panasia	206	49	12	29	8	6	6	316
	Chourai	152	46	6	15	3	5	6	233
	Mohkhedi	166	44	9	14	5	6	4	248
	Tamla	209	49	7	20	4	7	2	298
	Jumardao	275	87	7	24	10	8	5	416
	Amarswada	129	53	6	19	6	2	4	219
	Bichhua	113	29	2	24	3	9	3	183
	Sausar	107	28	4	18	7	9	4	177
	Pandhurna	141	40	3	35	4	11	8	242
	Total	1884	548	74	231	63	77	51	2928
Seoni	Seoni	266	95	6	30	6	8	12	423
	Ghansore	229	64	5	30	0	9	8	345

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Seoni	Dhanora	99	35	4	7	1	3	2	151
	Barghat	188	48	5	26	2	7	5	281
	Keolari	174	45	2	15	4	6	4	250
	Kurai	166	50	6	10	6	1	2	241
	Chhapara	148	47	0	16	2	8	3	224
	Lakhenadon	251	74	10	25	4	4	7	375
	Total	1521	458	38	159	25	46	43	2290
Balaghat	Balaghat	153	35	8	17	5	7	3	228
	Kimapur	134	41	3	24	2	5	6	215
	Katangi	106	66	3	33	2	6	5	221
	Lanj	164	43	5	16	3	5	6	242
	Khairfari	92	40	3	10	3	4	6	158
	Panaswada	146	42	6	7	5	3	3	212
	Lal Buma	126	39	6	17	5	10	5	208
	Wara Seoni	97	48	6	11	2	3	2	169
	Baihar	158	51	1	8	10	0	1	229
Ashoknagar	Birsa	227	57	4	10	10	2	6	316
	Total	1403	462	45	153	47	45	43	2198
	Ashoknagar	264	65	0	26	1	10	8	374
	Chanderi	148	44	0	22	1	3	11	229
	Hugawali	241	66	3	28	2	4	9	353
Anuppur	Isagarh	151	80	2	18	1	5	13	270
	Total	804	255	5	94	5	22	41	1226
Anuppur	Anuppur	126	40	6	10	5	2	2	191
	Jaitthari	199	73	11	13	9	14	3	322

State Profile- Madhya Pradesh

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Anuppur	Kotma	98	33	1	6	4	5	4	151
	Pushpraj Garh	395	110	10	9	7	9	0	540
	Total	818	256	28	38	25	30	9	1204
Burhanpur	Burhanpur	213	51	13	41	8	17	8	351
	Khaknar	156	47	2	27	6	6	11	255
	Total	369	98	15	68	14	23	19	606
Alirajpur	Alirajpur	289	53	8	10	2	2	5	369
	Jobat	275	30	4	25	2	0	0	336
	Bhabra	207	24	3	13	5	0	2	254
	Katthiwara	285	29	3	16	2	2	4	341
	Udaygarh	273	12	2	33	3	2	3	328
	Sondwa	355	46	4	14	3	4	1	427
	Total	1684	194	24	111	17	10	15	2055
Singrauli	Chitanangi	369	122	10	12	7	9	4	533
	Deosar	331	146	4	7	8	7	10	513
	Wardhan	352	112	13	13	9	3	4	506
	Total	1052	380	27	32	24	19	18	1552
Agar Malwa	Barod	126	38	0	42	2	6	3	217
	Nalhedra	69	42	2	8	1	6	4	132
	Agar	153	43	0	35	2	5	6	244
	Sumer	119	29	2	32	2	4	3	191
	Total	467	152	4	117	7	21	16	784
Niwari	Niwari	151	51	4	15	8	2	9	240
	Prathvipur	223	42	5	26	1	8	5	310
	Total	374	93	9	41	9	10	14	550

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Anuppur	Kotma	98	33	1	6	4	5	4	151
	Pushpraj Garh	395	110	10	9	7	9	0	540
	Total	818	256	28	38	25	30	9	1204
Burhanpur	Burhanpur	213	51	13	41	8	17	8	351
	Khaknar	156	47	2	27	6	6	11	255
	Total	369	98	15	68	14	23	19	606
Alirajpur	Alirajpur	289	53	8	10	2	2	5	369
	Jobat	275	30	4	25	2	0	0	336
	Bhabra	207	24	3	13	5	0	2	254
	Katthiwara	285	29	3	16	2	2	4	341
	Udaygarh	273	12	2	33	3	2	3	328
	Sondwa	355	46	4	14	3	4	1	427
	Total	1684	194	24	111	17	10	15	2055
Singrauli	Chitanangi	369	122	10	12	7	9	4	533
	Deosar	331	146	4	7	8	7	10	513
	Wardhan	352	112	13	13	9	3	4	506
	Total	1052	380	27	32	24	19	18	1552
Agar Malwa	Barod	126	38	0	42	2	6	3	217
	Nalhedra	69	42	2	8	1	6	4	132
	Agar	153	43	0	35	2	5	6	244
	Sumer	119	29	2	32	2	4	3	191
	Total	467	152	4	117	7	21	16	784
Niwari	Niwari	151	51	4	15	8	2	9	240
	Prathvipur	223	42	5	26	1	8	5	310
	Total	374	93	9	41	9	10	14	550

District Name	Block Name	Primary School (PS)	Primary & Middle School	Primary, Middle & High School	Middle School	Middle & High School	H.S School	High School	Total
Total		59083	17352	1407	7457	1225	1805	1881	90210

7.6 Conclusion

The status of educational institutions in Madhya Pradesh reflects a mix of progress and challenges. While enrollment rates have improved and various initiatives have been launched to enhance educational access, significant gaps in quality and infrastructure remain. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, focusing on improving teaching standards, enhancing infrastructure, and ensuring equitable access to education for all. Continued investment in education is vital for the holistic development of the state and its future generations.

CHAPTER 8

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Madhya Pradesh has a diverse range of financial institutions that play a crucial role in supporting the state's economic development and facilitating financial inclusion. These institutions include public sector banks, private banks, cooperative banks, regional rural banks, and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). Here's an overview of the financial landscape in Madhya Pradesh.

8.1 Public Sector Banks

Public sector banks dominate the banking sector in Madhya Pradesh, with major institutions such as the State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), and Bank of Baroda having a significant presence. As of recent data, there are over 4,500 branches of public sector banks in the state, providing essential banking services to a large population. These banks are vital for agricultural financing, small and medium enterprise (SME) support, and government schemes.

8.2 Private Sector Banks

Private banks have also made substantial inroads into Madhya Pradesh's financial sector. Prominent private banks like HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, and Axis Bank have established numerous branches, enhancing competition and service delivery. As of 2022, the number of private bank branches in the state has surpassed 1,000, offering a variety of retail banking products, loans, and investment services.

8.3 Cooperative Banks

Cooperative banks play a significant role in rural financing and agricultural credit. The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (MPSCB) is the apex

cooperative bank in the state, with a network of numerous district cooperative banks and primary agricultural credit societies (PACS). These banks cater primarily to the agricultural sector, providing credit to farmers for various activities such as crop production and livestock rearing. They are crucial for enhancing financial inclusion in rural areas.

8.4 Regional Rural Banks

Madhya Pradesh hosts several Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) aimed at providing credit and banking services to the rural population. The most notable is the Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, which serves multiple districts and focuses on agricultural and rural development. These banks have been instrumental in promoting self-help groups (SHGs) and microfinance, helping women and marginalized communities gain access to financial services.

8.5 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

NBFCs have become an essential part of the financial ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh, providing services such as loans, asset financing, and investment options. They play a crucial role in funding small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and consumer finance. With the rise of digital finance, several NBFCs are leveraging technology to offer faster and more accessible financial solutions.

The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Madhya Pradesh coordinates banking services and promotes financial inclusion across the state. Chaired by the RBI's Regional Director, it includes representatives from public and private banks, regional rural banks, and government agencies. The SLBC focuses on implementing government schemes, enhancing credit flow to priority sectors like agriculture and SMEs, and

conducting financial literacy programs. As of recent data, around 40% of net bank credit in the state is directed toward priority sectors. The committee plays a vital role in fostering economic development and empowering underserved populations through banking initiatives.

8.6 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

The state government, in collaboration with various financial institutions, has launched several initiatives to promote financial inclusion. Programs like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) aim to provide banking facilities to the unbanked population. As of 2022, over 1 crore accounts were opened under PMJDY in Madhya Pradesh, significantly increasing access to banking services.

8.8 Conclusion

Madhya Pradesh's financial institutions play a vital role in the state's economic framework, supporting agriculture, small businesses, and overall development. With a mix of public and private banks, cooperative societies, and NBFCs, the state is making strides toward enhancing financial inclusion. Continued efforts to address challenges and promote financial literacy will be essential for maximizing the potential of Madhya Pradesh's financial landscape, ensuring that it supports sustainable economic growth for all citizens.

CHAPTER 9

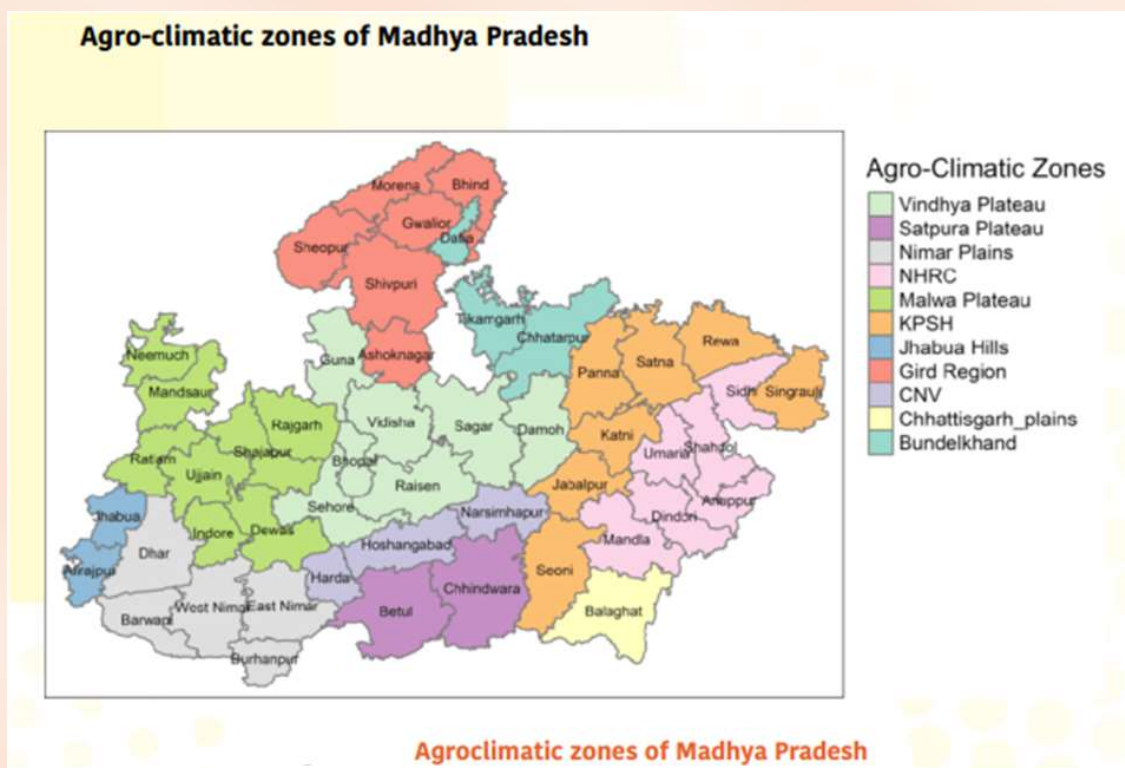
AGRICULTURE RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

Madhya Pradesh is one of the country's top producers of food grains, pulses, and oilseeds in the country. In the past two decades, Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector has experienced rapid growth. In the fiscal year 2022–2023, the primary sector contributed 36.32 percent of the state's Gross Value Added (GVA).

Availability of certified seeds has also been ensured by the Government. Policy initiatives have been taken in all the five key sectors viz. irrigation, power, roads, financing and procurement which support the expansion of agriculture in the state. As a result, the Madhya Pradesh government was awarded the Krishi Karman Award for the 7th time in 2021.

Agriculture and livestock are important contributors to the primary sectors and it should be noted that over the past ten years, the livestock sector's contribution has steadily increased, rising from 2.96 percent in the year 2011–12 to 5.93 percent in the year 2022–23.

The main horticultural crops in state are oranges, mangoes, guavas, bananas, pomegranates, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, chillies, green peas, and coriander. In comparison to the year 2021-22, the growth rates in the primary and agriculture sectors were 5.24 percent and 5.46 percent, respectively in the year 2022–2023. (<https://mpplanningcommission.gov.in>)



Madhya Pradesh has remarkable agricultural diversity due to its wide range of climate and soil types, with each of its 11 agro-climatic zones having unique cropping patterns and inherent challenges. The rice-wheat cropping system is followed in Kymore Plateau & Satpura Hills zone. The Central Narmada Valley & Vindhya Plateau mainly grow wheat, while the Gird Region, Bundelkhand and Satpura Plateau zones follow a wheat-jowar cropping pattern. However, Malwa Plateau, Nimar Plains and Jhabua Hills follows a cotton-jowar cropping pattern.

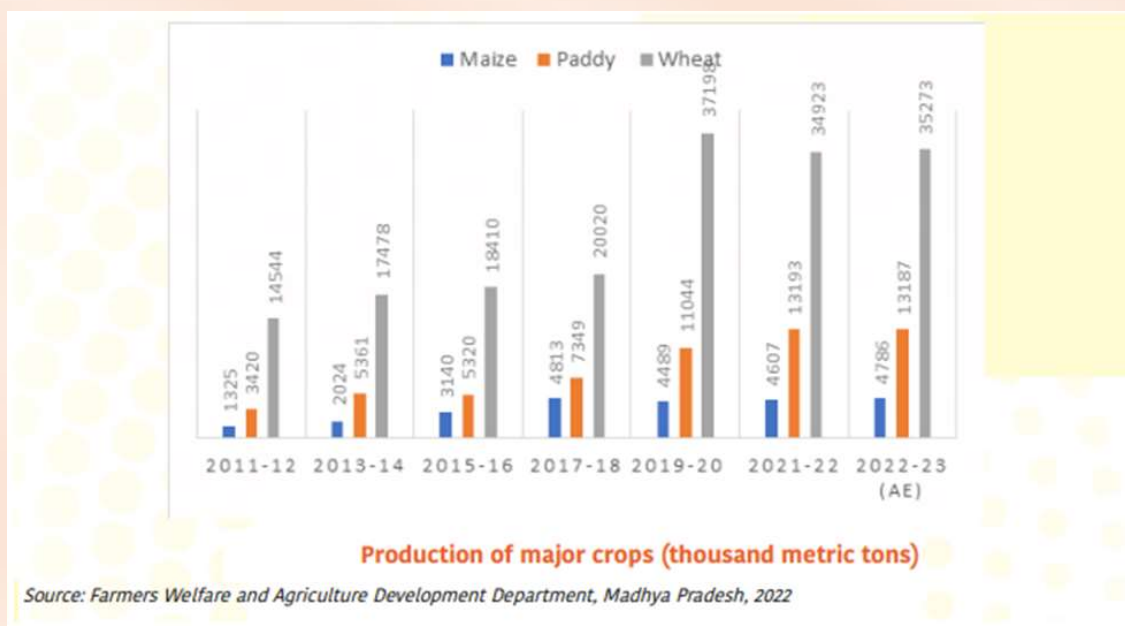
4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 Agricultural production

The crop area has increased by 5.46 percent in the year 2022-23. When compared to 2021-2022, the area under cereals increased by 1.11 percent in the year 2022-23. Production of cereals and oilseeds rose by 2.58 percent and 16.38 percent, respectively while production of pulse increased by 17.04 percent, respectively. Comparing 2022-2023 to the previous year, the production of total crops increased by 4.16 percent. Production of major crops

The state's agricultural output has increased over time. Under cereals, wheat and paddy are the main crops of Madhya

Pradesh. The area covered by paddy in the year 2021-22 increased by 12.00 percent when compared to year 2020-21. Paddy production rose from 12502 thousand metric tons in 45 the year 2020–2021 to 13193 thousand metric tons in the year 2021–2022 which shows an increase of 5.53 percent. The average production of paddy in the last ten years is 80.87 lakh metric tons. Madhya Pradesh produced an average of 36.93 lakh metric tons of maize and 245.89 crore metric tons of wheat over the previous ten years. The production of maize increased from 4430.00 thousand metric tons in the year 2020–21 to 4607 thousand metric tons in the following year, showing a 4.0 percent rise.



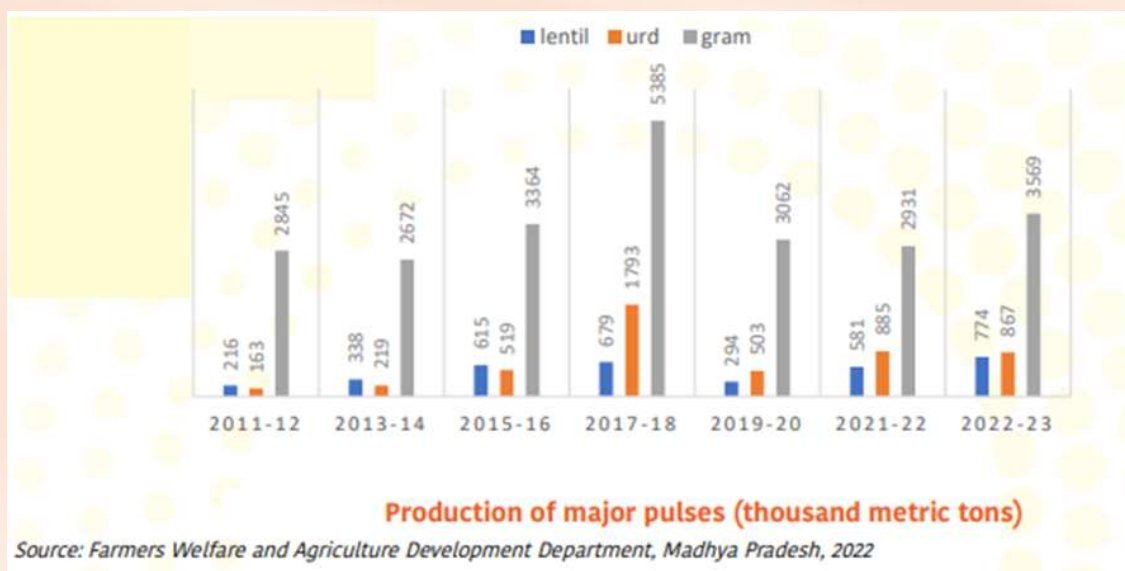
9.1 International Year of Millets – 2023

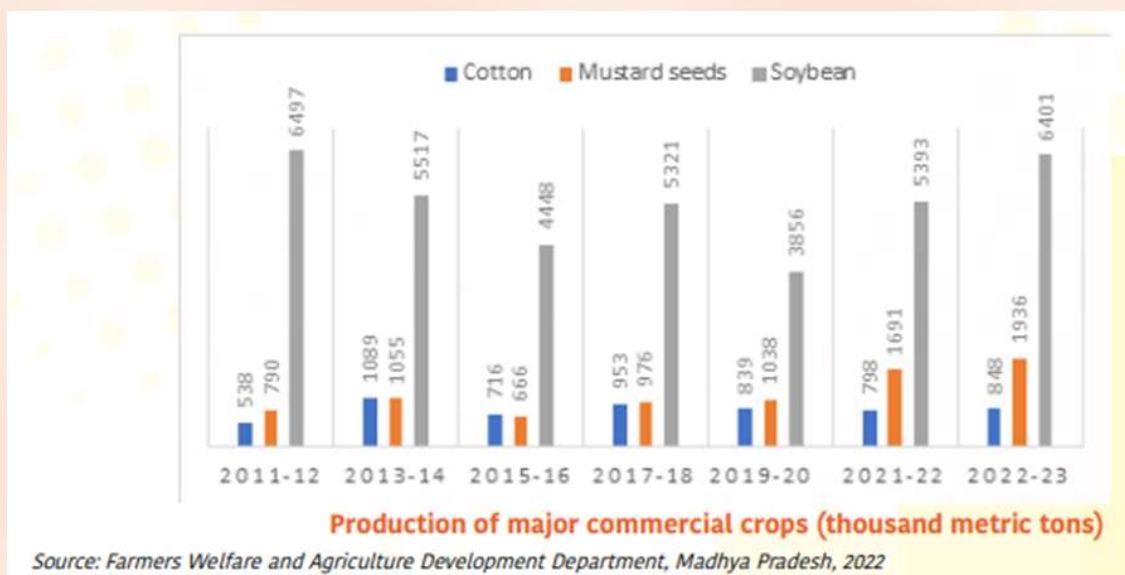
Millets are often referred to as superfoods and their production can be seen as an approach for sustainable agriculture and a healthy world. Efforts are being made to revive the forgotten glory of ‘Miracle Millets’ through the International Year of Millets (IYM) – 2023. Madhya Pradesh is one of the major producers of kodo kutki in India. The government has also launched various schemes and programs to encourage the cultivation of kodo kutki like MP State Millet Mission in 2020 and Mukhya Mantri Kodo-

KutkiKhetiSahayta Yojana, which provides financial assistance to farmers for the purchase of seeds and other inputs. In addition, efforts are being made to improve the market linkage and value chain of kodo kutki, to ensure better prices for the farmers. Mandla is the hub of production of the Kodo and Kutki Millet which has also been identified as the One District One Product (ODOP) under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme launched by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

9.2 Pulses

Major pulse crops grown in Madhya Pradesh are tur (arhar), gram, masoor (lentil) and urad. The graph here depicts that the average production of gram, urad and lentil in the last 10 years was 35.83, 7.35 and 4.78 lakh metric tons. In the past ten years, the average annual growth rate of gram, urad, and lentil is 2.49, 32.9, and 17.76 percent, respectively. Year 2021-2022 had a 97.54 percent growth in urad production over the previous year. The area covered by Arhar grew by 2.74 percent (219 thousand hectares to 225 thousand hectares) in 2022-23 when compared to 2020-21.





9.3 Production of commercial crops

Mustard, soybeans, and cotton are the main commercial crops grown in the state. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of soybean in India. Mustard production increased from 1307 thousand metric tons to 1691 thousand metric tons between the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, showing a jump of 29.38 percent. Soybean production increased by 60 percent, from 3370 thousand metric tons in the years 2020-21 to 5392 thousand metric tons in the year 2021-22. Production of sugarcane increased from 544 thousand metric tons in the previous year of 2020-21 to 651 thousand metric tons in the following year of 2021-22, a 19.67 percent increase. The area under cotton crop decreased from 588 thousand hectares to 560 thousand hectares between the year 2020-21-2021-22. The graph demonstrates that the average annual growth rate of Mustard, Soybean and Cotton in the last 10 years is 10.3, 55.13 & 8.5 percent, respectively.

9.4 Major schemes in agriculture

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN): The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, a centrally sponsored scheme, is one of the

important schemes of the Government of India. Under this scheme, initially only small and marginal farmers who have less than 2ha of land were considered eligible, but later it was extended and implemented for all farmers. Under this scheme, all the farmers are getting Rs. 6,000 per year as minimum income support. This scheme, implemented from December 1, 2018, is proving to be a boon for farmers. The scheme was launched in the 2018 Rabi season. This scheme has proved to be very useful for small farmers. Farmers facing cash crunch just before sowing are getting the facility of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs from this cash.

2. Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojna: Mukhya Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme in Madhya Pradesh is a state-level scheme that provides income support to farmers in the state. In Madhya Pradesh under this scheme, the eligible farmers receive financial assistance of Rs. 4,000 per farmer per year, subject to a maximum of 5 acres per farmer. The assistance is provided in two instalments of Rs. 2,000 each, and it is aimed at helping farmers with their agricultural expenses, including seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs.

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: It is a centrally sponsored scheme and MP has performed well under this scheme. PMFBY is a scheme to provide insurance cover against crop failure and stabilize farmers' income at a low premium rate. It is being implemented in 11 clusters in MP with a provision of Rs 1775.95 crore in 2020-21. In 2021-22, the scheme insured crops of over 90 lakhs farmers. Crop Insurance Week was organized to promote the scheme and link more farmers to it.

4. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The government has a scheme to promote organic farming called Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16. It provides end-to-end support to farmers

from production to certification and marketing. Under the scheme, farmers receive financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per hectare/3 years, out of which 62 percent is provided directly through DBT in kind for inputs such as bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and organic manure.

5. National Agriculture Development Plan: It is a centrally funded programme, and the state has done well from start till the end. NADP/RKVY aims to improve crop productivity and increase returns to farmers. It is implemented in all state districts with a 60:40 cost-sharing between the Central and State Governments. Financial assistance is given for organic vegetable cultivation and horticultural crops. In FY 2022, the first instalment of Rs 4512.00 lakh was received under an allocation of Rs 27576.7 lakh for the financial year 2022-23.

6. National Mission on Agriculture Extension “ ATMA ”: This scheme is launched to recognize and promote innovative farmers in the State in the field of agriculture mechanization & to strengthen the Agriculture Extension System of the state. The Scheme aims to improve agricultural extension services by making them farmer-driven and farmer-accountable. The Extension Reforms Program ATMA was launched by the Government of India in order to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension services. The scheme is now implemented under the name of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology. ATMA Governing Boards and Management Committees have been formed at the district level. As of November 2022, Rs.2482.85 lakhs out of the available Rs.7000.00 lakhs have been spent.

7. National Food Security Mission: The National Food Security Mission is a centrally sponsored multipronged scheme. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), was launched in October 2007 to increase the production

of rice, wheat and pulses. In the year 2021-22, Rs. 19944.17 lakh were spent against the available amount of Rs 35530.90 lakh, which benefitted 671757 farmers. Against the available amount of Rs.15063.64 lakh in the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.7432.18 lakh has been spent till the month of November 2022, that has benefitted 175495 farmers.

8. Soil Health Card Scheme: The Soil Health Card scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in February 2015. It provides farmers with information on the nutrient status of their soil and recommendations on how to improve its fertility and health. The scheme has been implemented in a pilot model village program in which one village per development block is selected for soil sample collection and other activities. 57,000 Soil health cards have been distributed in the current financial year.

9. Agricultural mechanization: The promotion of agricultural mechanization programs has increased the availability of farm power in the state from 0.85 kW per hectare in 2007-08 to 2.33 kW in 2019-20, which is higher than India's average of 2.08 kW per hectare. The state aims to further increase farm power availability to 3.25 kW per hectare in the next four years through various activities. The Agricultural Equipment Promotion Action Plan includes demonstration of sowing, weeding, threshing and harvesting equipment. Under the Skill Development and Training Programme, rural unemployed youths of the state are to be provided training to enhance their skills in repair or maintenance of agricultural equipment and machinery.

10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Micro irrigation): It is an centrally sponsored scheme. The Indian government is prioritizing water

conservation and management through the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), which aims to extend irrigation coverage and improve water use efficiency. The scheme has been operational since 2015-16. In 2021-22, a target of 21003 hectares was fulfilled out of 22836 hectares, and Rs. 3838.07 lakhs were spent out of a financial target of Rs. 5208.50 lakhs. In 2022-23, Rs. 699.65 lakh has been spent out of a financial target of Rs. 6666.67 lakhs.

11. Certified seeds of Distribution: Certified seed distribution schemes are programs designed to provide farmers with access to high-quality, disease-free seeds that have been certified as meeting specific quality standards. To improve agricultural productivity in the state, the distribution of quality seeds is being carried out through Beejgram Yojana and other schemes to increase the seed replacement rate. A total of 45.50 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in the year 2021-22. As of November 2022, 22.73 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in Kharif 2022, and 29.08 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed in Rabi 2022-23, with distribution work still ongoing to meet the target of distributing 31.89 lakh quintals of certified seeds.

9.4 Major initiatives of MP

Crop diversification- Agriculture in the state has grown due to improved infrastructure, power supply, and government support. However, the surplus food production poses a challenge, presenting an opportunity to transition to crop diversification, sustainable farming practices, value addition, and exports. To encourage this, a crop diversification scheme has been initiated to promote remunerative crops, market and export-driven varieties, and climate-resilient crops like ragi, barley, coarse grains, kodo-kutki, ramtil, spices, medicinal crops, fruits, and vegetables.

9.5 Technology in Agriculture

The government is extensively using information technology to bring all stakeholders related to agricultural production and marketing on a single platform to increase farmer's income. Remote sensing and emerging technologies like GIS, IoT, Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Block Chain Technology are being emphasized to develop an ecosystem for integrated service delivery and infrastructure in the state. The government is working on technologically integrated platforms under the concept of 'Krishi-Unnati' to provide all services to farmers in one place and develop a data-based decision-making system.

Agri-GIS (Remote Sensing and GIS-based data-based planning and Decision Support System (DSS) Platform)-Techniques like GIS and remote sensing are used for the better assessment of land use, watershed, and crop management in order to promote data-driven planning and monitoring.

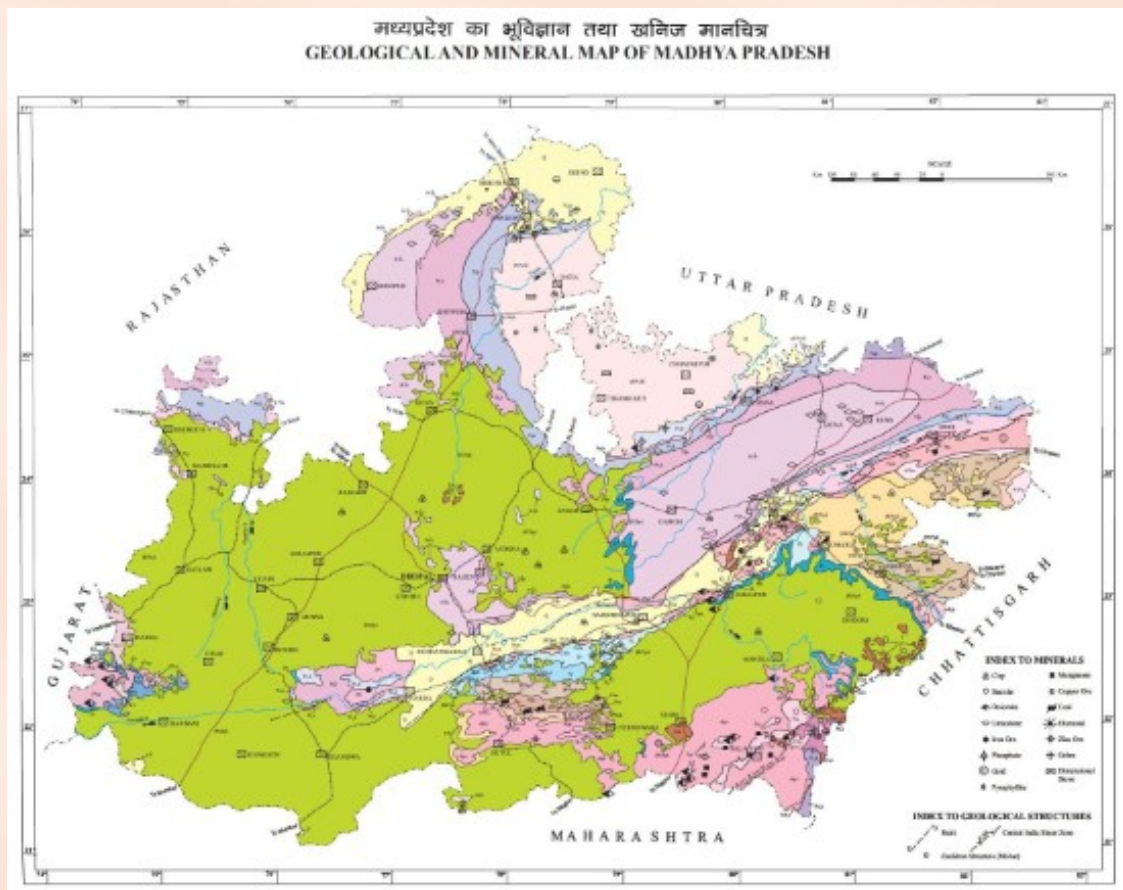
MP Kisan Mobile App – The MP Kisan APP is an integrated mobile platform designed to provide farmers with various land and agriculture-related information and services in one place.

Unique Farmer ID (UFID)- An integrated farmer database has been created by combining various digital databases related to farmers. This is aiding in localized data-driven planning and accurate estimation of crop area and production. In the event of natural disasters, this integration will speed up claim settlement, reduce duplication and delay, and help increase farmers' income by ensuring easy access to relevant information.

CHAPTER 10

MINERAL RESOURCES

Madhya Pradesh is rich in mineral resources, contributing significantly to the state's economy and industrial development. The diverse geology of the region supports a wide array of minerals, ranging from metallic to non-metallic resources. Here's an overview of the key minerals found in Madhya Pradesh.



10.1 Major Minerals

1. Coal: Madhya Pradesh is one of the leading coal-producing states in India. The coal deposits are primarily located in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state, particularly in the districts of Singrauli, Chhindwara, and Katni. The total coal reserve in Madhya Pradesh is estimated to be around

91 billion tonnes, with the major coalfields being the Singrauli Coalfield, which is known for its high-quality coal, used extensively in power generation.

2. Bauxite: The state has significant bauxite reserves, primarily located in the districts of Katni, Balaghat, and Mandla. Bauxite is the primary ore for aluminum production. Madhya Pradesh contributes approximately 15% of India's total bauxite production. The estimated reserve is around 600 million tonnes, making it an essential mineral for the state's industrial base.

3. Limestone: Madhya Pradesh is endowed with extensive limestone deposits, crucial for the cement industry. Major limestone-producing areas include the districts of Satna, Katni, and Jabalpur. The total reserve of limestone in the state is estimated to be over 1.5 billion tonnes. The quality of limestone is suitable for cement manufacturing, and several large cement plants are operational in the region.

4. Iron Ore: The state has significant deposits of iron ore, primarily located in the eastern districts such as Balaghat, Dindori, and Jhabua. The estimated iron ore reserves are around 90 million tonnes, with the ore quality being suitable for steel production.

5. Copper: Madhya Pradesh has substantial copper reserves, primarily found in the Malanjkhand area of Balaghat district. The Malanjkhand copper mine is one of the largest in India, with an estimated reserve of about 90 million tonnes. This mine plays a crucial role in the state's mineral economy.

10.2 Other Minerals

In addition to the major minerals, Madhya Pradesh also has deposits of several other minerals, including:

- Manganese: Found in districts like Balaghat and Jhabua, manganese ore is vital for steel production. The state contributes significantly to the country's manganese output.
- Dolomite: The state has deposits of dolomite, primarily used in the steel and glass industries, found in the districts of Katni and Jabalpur.
- Graphite: Madhya Pradesh has minor deposits of graphite, which are utilized in various industrial applications, particularly in lubricants and batteries.

10.3 Government Initiatives and Challenges

The state government has been proactive in promoting mineral exploration and sustainable mining practices. Various policies have been implemented to encourage private investment in the mining sector.

10.4 Conclusion

The state's diverse mineral deposits, including coal, bauxite, limestone, iron ore, and copper, not only contribute to the local economy but also support various industries across the nation. Sustainable mining practices and effective regulatory frameworks will be essential to maximize the benefits of these resources while minimizing environmental impact. As the demand for minerals continues to grow, Madhya Pradesh is poised to remain a key player in India's mineral sector.

CHAPTER 11

LAND USE PATTERN

Madhya Pradesh, the second-largest state in India, showcases a diverse land use pattern influenced by its geographical features, climate, and socio-economic factors. The state's land use is primarily categorized into agriculture, forest cover, urbanization, and wasteland, each playing a significant role in the state's economy and ecological balance.

11.1 Agricultural Land Use

Agriculture is the backbone of Madhya Pradesh's economy, engaging a substantial portion of the population. Approximately 60% of the total land area, which is around 3.08 lakh square kilometers, is used for agricultural purposes. The state is a leading producer of various crops, including pulses, soybeans, cotton, and wheat. Key agricultural zones include the Malwa Plateau, which is known for its black soil ideal for cotton cultivation, and the Narmada Valley, which supports diverse crops due to its fertile alluvial soil.

The cropping pattern reflects a significant diversity, with a mix of food grains and cash crops. Major crops include:

- Wheat: Grown predominantly in the northern regions, contributing significantly to the state's food security.
- Pulses: Madhya Pradesh is often called the "Pulse Bowl of India," with major production of chickpeas and pigeon peas.
- Soybean: The state is the largest producer of soybeans in India, with extensive cultivation in the western districts.

11.2 Forest Land Use

Madhya Pradesh has substantial forest cover, accounting for approximately 31% of the state's total area, or about 77,000 square

kilometers. The forests are mainly concentrated in the eastern and southern regions and comprise tropical deciduous forests, which are rich in biodiversity. Major forest types include teak, sal, and bamboo, providing essential resources for timber, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products.

The forests play a crucial role in the livelihoods of local communities and are vital for conservation efforts, including wildlife habitats in national parks like Kanha and Bandhavgarh.

11.3 Urbanization and Industrial Land Use

With increasing urbanization, Madhya Pradesh has witnessed significant changes in land use. Major cities like Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior have expanded, leading to a rise in urban land use, which currently accounts for about 2% of the total land area. This growth is characterized by the development of residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

The state government has made efforts to promote industrialization, particularly in the central and western regions. Industrial parks and special economic zones (SEZs) have been established to attract investment and promote manufacturing, further altering the land use pattern.

11.4 Wasteland and Degraded Land

Wasteland, including barren and uncultivated areas, constitutes a significant portion of Madhya Pradesh's land use, estimated at around 15% of the total land area. This includes land affected by soil erosion, salinity, and waterlogging. Efforts are being made to reclaim and rehabilitate these lands through various government initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable land management practices.

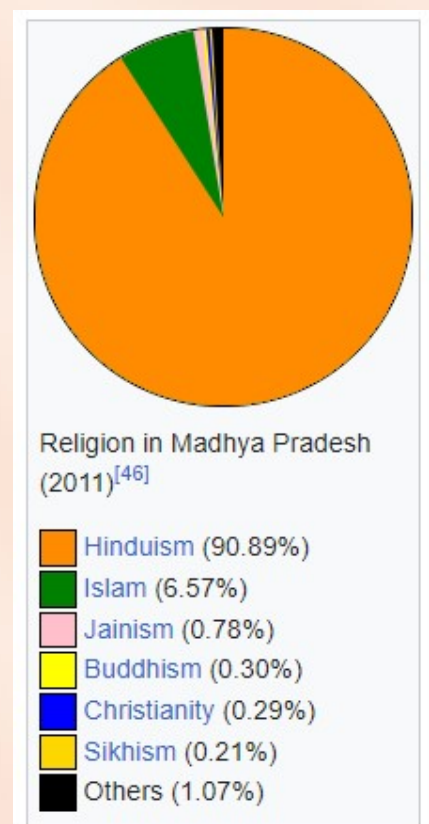
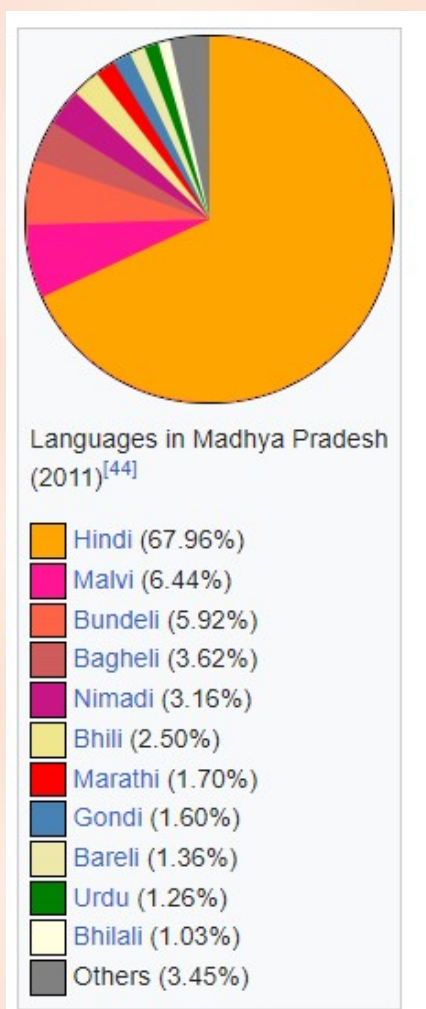
11.5 Conclusion

The land use pattern of Madhya Pradesh reflects a complex interplay of agriculture, forestry, urbanization, and environmental challenges. While agriculture remains the dominant land use, the increasing pressures of urbanization and industrial development necessitate a balanced approach to land management. Sustainable practices are crucial to ensure that the state's natural resources are preserved for future generations while meeting the economic needs of its growing population. Addressing land degradation and promoting effective land use policies will be essential for the holistic development of Madhya Pradesh.

CHAPTER 12

CULTURE

Madhya Pradesh is a vibrant tapestry of culture and heritage, reflecting its rich historical legacy and diverse traditions. Known as the "Heart of India," the state is home to numerous ethnic groups, languages, and customs that contribute to its unique cultural landscape.



12.1 Festivals and Celebrations

The state hosts a variety of festivals that showcase its cultural diversity. Major festivals include Diwali, Eid, Holi, and the tribal festival of Bhagoria, each celebrated with strong belief. These events often feature traditional music, dance, and elaborate rituals that highlight the region's cultural richness.

12.2 Arts and Crafts

Madhya Pradesh is renowned for its handicrafts and artisanal products. The state is famous for its beautiful handloom textiles, intricate wood carvings, and vibrant paintings, particularly the Warli and Gond art forms. Craft fairs and exhibitions often showcase the talent of local artisans.

12.3 Historical Heritage

The state boasts several UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the Khajuraho Group of Monuments, known for their exquisite temple architecture and erotic sculptures, and the Sanchi Stupa, a significant Buddhist site. These historical landmarks reflect the artistic and architectural prowess of ancient Indian civilizations.

12.4 Music and Dance

Madhya Pradesh has a rich musical tradition, with folk music and dance forms like Gaur Dance and Pandavani storytelling. These performances often convey stories from mythology and folklore, keeping the oral traditions alive.

12.5 Geographical Indications

The state of Madhya Pradesh has rich cultural heritage and known for its unique traditional arts, textiles and traditional foods that have evolved over centuries. Geographical Indication (GI) has been an important tool to protect these products legally by way of registration. The list of registered GI from our state are listed below:

- Bagh prints
- Balaghat Chinnor
- Bell metalware of Datia and Tikamgarh
- Chanderi Sarees

- Gond Painting
- Gwalior Handmade Carpet
- Jabalpur Stone Craft
- JhabuaKadaknath Black Chicken Meat
- Leather Toys of Indore
- Maheshwar Saree and Fabric
- Morena Gajax
- Ratlami Sev
- RewaSunderja Mango
- Sharbati Gehu
- Ujjain Batik Print
- Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori
- Waraseoni Handloom Saree and Fabrics
- Nagpur Orange- also shared with other state
- Mahoba Desawari Pan- also shared with other state



12.5 Conclusion

Madhya Pradesh's culture and heritage are deeply intertwined, offering a fascinating glimpse into its past while continuing to evolve. This vibrant cultural mosaic enriches the lives of its people and attracts visitors from around the world.

CHAPTER 13**MSME SECTOR**

Madhya Pradesh has a vibrant micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) sector, which plays a crucial role in the state's economic development and employment generation. Here's an overview of the MSME landscape in Madhya Pradesh:

<u>Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in M.P.</u>			
S. No.	Year	Registered MSME (in lakhs)	Employment (in lakhs)
1	2019-20	2.88	9.94
2	2020-21	1.87	14.99
3	2021-22	2.46	14.08
4	2022-23	3.54	18.33
5	2023-24	4.57	22.77

Source: MPMSME Portal

13.1 Importance of MSME

1. **Economic Contribution:** The MSME sector significantly contributes to the state's GDP, accounting for a substantial share of industrial output. It serves as a backbone for various industries, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture.
2. **Employment Generation:** MSMEs are a vital source of employment, providing jobs to millions of people across urban and rural areas.
3. **Promotion of Entrepreneurship:** The sector encourages entrepreneurship and innovation, providing opportunities for individuals to start their businesses, thereby fostering a culture of self-employment.



Source: MPMSME Portal

13.2 Key Features

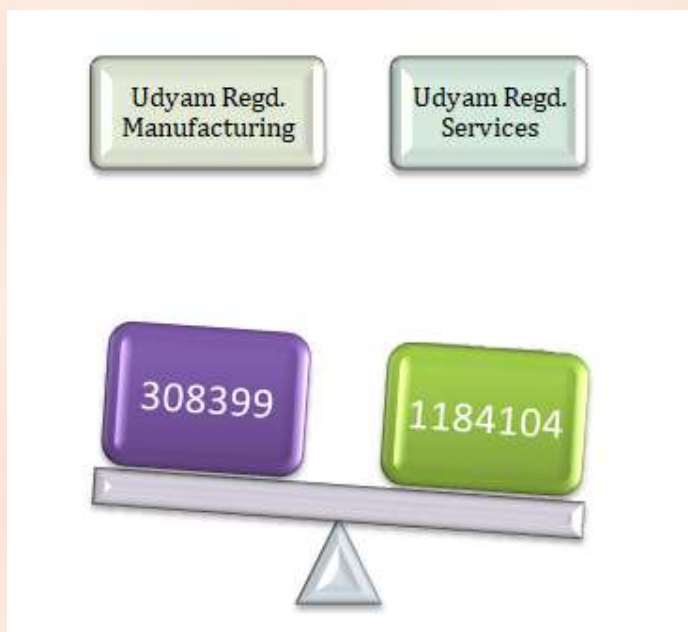
1. **Diverse Industries:** The MSME sector in Madhya Pradesh encompasses a wide range of industries, including textiles, food processing, engineering, chemicals, and handicrafts. Notable districts for MSMEs include Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Gwalior.
2. **Support from Government:** The state government has implemented various policies and programs to promote the growth of MSMEs. Initiatives like the Madhya Pradesh MSME Development Policy offer incentives, subsidies, and financial assistance to entrepreneurs.
3. **Financial Assistance:** MSMEs can access funding through several channels, including the Madhya Pradesh State Finance Corporation (MPSFC) and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Additionally, the MSME Development and Facilitation Office provides support for obtaining loans and credit.

CHAPTER 14**UDYAM REGISTRATION**

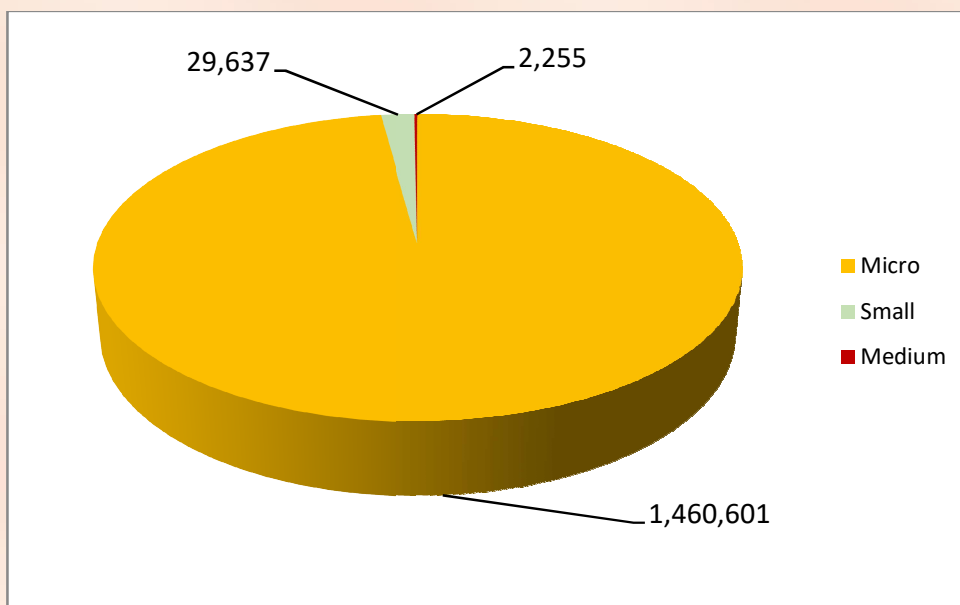
As of the latest available data, Udyam Registration has witnessed significant uptake in Madhya Pradesh, reflecting the state's growing entrepreneurial spirit and commitment to promoting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Since the launch of the Udyam Registration portal in 2020, thousands of businesses have registered, enabling them to access various government schemes and support mechanisms.

14.1 Registration Statistics

By 07.11.24, Madhya Pradesh has recorded over 14,92,493 Udyam registrations.



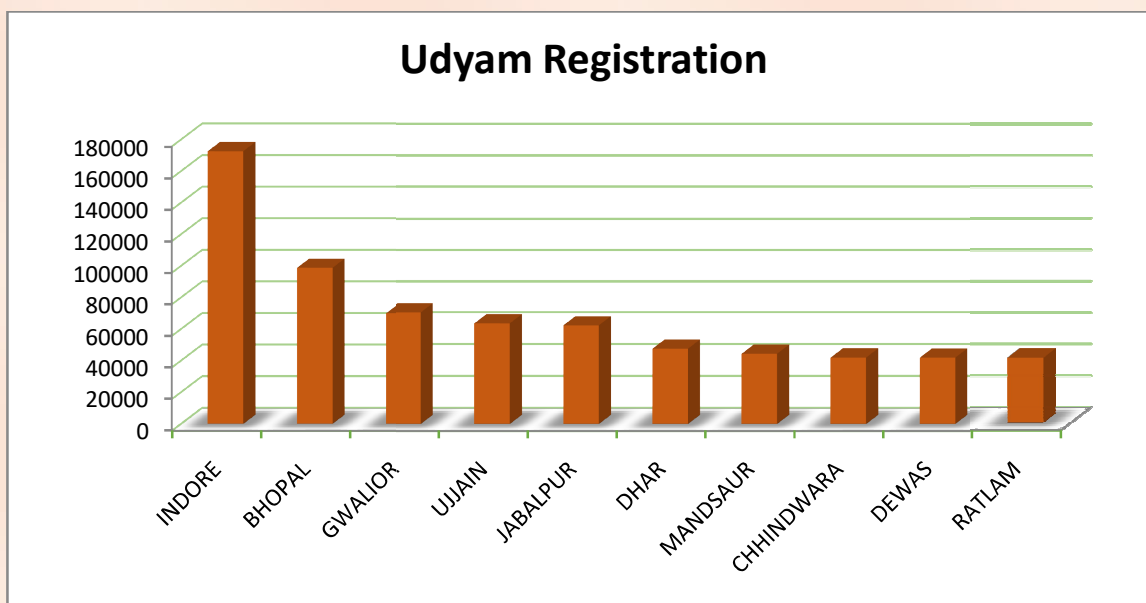
Source: Udyam Registration Portal



Source: Udyam Registration Portal

This growth indicates a robust interest among entrepreneurs in formalizing their businesses to benefit from government incentives. The majority of registered enterprises fall under the micro and small categories, with a notable representation in sectors such as manufacturing, services, and trade.

Top 10 districts with highest Udyam Registration:



District wise Total Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh

14.2 Government Initiatives

The state government has actively promoted Udyam Registration through workshops, awareness campaigns, and outreach programs, ensuring that entrepreneurs understand the benefits and the registration process. This has resulted in increased participation from rural and semi-urban areas, contributing to balanced economic development across the state.

14.3 Benefits Realized

Registered businesses are gaining access to financial assistance, subsidies, and skill development programs, facilitates easier access to bank loans and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

14.4 Conclusion

Overall, Udyam Registration in Madhya Pradesh is a vital step toward empowering local entrepreneurs, fostering economic development, and strengthening the MSME sector, which plays a crucial role in the state's economy.

CHAPTER 15

ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT



The ODOP initiative is a testament to our commitment to harnessing the unique strengths and potential of each district in Madhya Pradesh.

The scheme adopts the One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme will provide the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure.

S.No.	District	ODOP Product
1	AGAR MALWA	ORANGE
2	ALIRAJPUR	MAHUA
3	ANUPPUR	KODU KUTKI
4	ASHOKNAGAR	CHANDERI HANDLOOM
5	BALAGHAT	CHINNOR RICE
6	BARWANI	GINGER
7	BETUL	TEAK
8	BHIND	MUSTARD
9	BHOPAL	ZARI ZARDOZI
10	BURHANPUR	BANANA
11	CHHATARPUR	WOODEN FURNITURE
12	CHHINDWARA	ORANGE
13	DAMOH	CHICKPEA
14	DATIA	JAGGERY
15	DEWAS	BAMBOO
16	DHAR	BAGH PRINT
17	DINDORI	KODU KUTKI
18	GUNA	CORIANDER
19	GWALIOR	SANDSTONE TILES
20	HARDA	BAMBOO
21	INDORE	POTATO
22	JABALPUR	GREENPEAS
23	JHABUA	KADAKNATH CHICKEN
24	KATNI	KATNI STONE
25	KHANDWA	ONION
26	KHARGONE	CHILLIKODU
27	MANDLA	KUTKI
28	MANDSAUR	GARLIC

S.No.	District	ODOP Product
29	MORENA	MUSTARD
30	NARMADAPURAM	TOURISM
31	NARSINGHPUR	PIGEON PEA/TOOR D
32	NEEMUCH	CORIANDER
33	NIWARI	GINGER
34	PANNA	AMLA
35	RAISEN	BASMATI RICE
36	RAJGARH	ORANGE
37	RATLAM	RATLAMI NAMKEEN
38	REWA	BAMBOO
39	SAGAR	FARM EQUIPMENT
40	SATNA	TOMATO
41	SEHORE	WOODEN TOYS
42	SEONI	CUSTARD APPLE
43	SHAHDOL	TURMERIC
44	SHAJAPUR	ONION
45	SHEOPUR	GUAVA
46	SHIVPURI	CLOTH JACKET
47	SIDHI	CARPET/PANj DARI
48	SINGRAULI	KODU KUTKI
49	TIKAMGARH	GINGER
50	UJJAIN	BATIK PRINT
51	UMARIA	MAHUA
52	VIDISHA	FARM EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER 16

INITIATIVES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Various policies and initiatives of the State Government may be seen below:

❧ **MP MSME Development Policy 2021**

Development Policy for the MSMEs of Madhya Pradesh

<https://mpmsme.gov.in:8080/mpmsmecms/Uploaded%20Documents/Documents/MP%20MSME%20Incentives%20Scheme%202021%20Booklet%20new.pdf>

❧ **MP Film Tourism Policy 2020**

To make MP as the first choice for shooting films, develop as a hub for film making, create employment opportunities and encourage investment in the state in the film sector.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2020-11/FILM%20TOURISM%20POLICY%20MP.pdf>

❧ **MP Startup Policy 2022**

Policy to provide assistance to incubation centres and startups of MP.

<https://mpmsme.gov.in/website/startup-policy-guidelines-&-order>

❧ **Madhya Pradesh Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy 2019 (Draft)**

The policy seeks to put in place measures that address the key hurdles to EV adoption

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-12/MPEVDPolicy2019.pdf>

❧ **Madhya Pradesh Agribusiness and Food Processing Policy 2012**

The policy is aimed at attracting investment and innovation in the sector

[http://www.mpakvnindore.com/state_policies/Food%20policy%202012%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.mpakvnindore.com/state_policies/Food%20policy%202012%20(English).pdf)

☞ **Madhya Pradesh Real Estate Policy, 2019**

A seamlessly regulated and functional real estate sector is a potential game-changer for realizing the dream of building towns and cities of the future.

[https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-12/MP%20Real Estate Policy.pdf](https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-12/MP%20Real%20Estate%20Policy.pdf)

☞ **MP Investment Region Development and Management Act 2013**

This Act will provide for planning, operation and development of investment, implementation of investment and management of schemes in MP.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-10/MP%20Investment%20Region%20Act%202013.pdf>

☞ **Madhya Pradesh BPO/BPM Policy 2014**

This policy aims to develop Business Process Outsourcing(BPO)/Business Process Management (BPM) as a vibrant industry for inclusive growth in the state.

https://static.investindia.gov.in/BPO_BPM%20Policy%202014-19.pdf

☞ **Madhya Pradesh Defence Production Investment Promotion Policy**

Madhya Pradesh has become the first state to formulate such a policy in the country.

<http://www.mpindustry.gov.in/upload/files/915754917217.pdf>

❧ **Industrial Promotion Policy, 2014**

The state has gained a significant position in the country based on investment and economic growth.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-02/IPP%20December%202018.pdf>

❧ **MP Investment Region Rules 2016**

Madhya Pradesh offers vast untapped opportunities.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2019-10/MP%20Investment%20Region%20Rules%202016.pdf>

❧ **Madhya Pradesh IT, ITeS& ESDM Investment Promotion Policy 2016**

This policy aims to develop this sector as a vibrant industry for inclusive growth and creating employment opportunities for people in the State.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/IT%2C%20ITeS%20%26%20ESDM%20Investment%20Promotion%20Policy%202016.pdf>

❧ **Madhya Pradesh Tourism Policy**

To promote such balanced and sustainable tourism which enables socio-economic development and establishes Madhya Pradesh as a destination that provides a complete tourism experience.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/Tourism%20Policy%202016.pdf>

❧ **Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Investment Promotion Scheme, 2016**

The objective of this scheme is to promote Establishment of Multi and Super Speciality Hospitals and Medical Colleges to available high quality of treatment through skilled manpower.

<https://static.investindia.gov.in/Health%20Sector%20Investment%20Promotion%20Scheme%202016.pdf>

❧ **Financial Assistance for Industrial Area developed on Private land**

<https://mpmsme.gov.in:8080/mpmsmecms/Uploaded%20Document/Documents/Assistance%20Pvt%20IA%20order.pdf>

❧ **Coal distribution procedure & policy**

<https://mpmsme.gov.in:8080/mpmsmecms/Uploaded%20Document/Documents/Coal%20distribution%20procedure%20&%20policy%20amendments.pdf>

Source: <https://www.mpmsme.gov.in/website/policies>

CHAPTER 17

INITIATIVES OF MoMSME

Schemes implemented by M/o MSME & its organisations:

▽ Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Apply on: <https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal/pmegphome>

▽ Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)

For detailed guidelines please visit <https://www.cgtmse.in>

▽ Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme

Apply on: <https://cluster.dcmsme.gov.in>

▽ Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme

Apply through the websites of MSME-DFOs, MSME-TC and other Implementing Agencies under ESDP scheme. The scheme link - <http://dcmsme.gov.in/Enterprise&skillDevelopment.htm> and <http://msmedi.dcmsme.gov.in>

▽ Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme

Organizations wishing to apply for assistance for creation or strengthening of infrastructure may send their applications to the Director/Deputy Secretary (EDI), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110 011.

▽ Coir Vikas Yojana

The details of the Schemes are available in the Coir Board Website <http://coirboard.gov.in>

▽ Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme

Apply on: https://my.msme.gov.in/mymsme/reg/COM_Matu.aspx

▽ International Cooperation (IC) Scheme

https://ic.msme.gov.in/IC_APP/IC_Welcome.aspx

▽ National SC-ST Hub Scheme

<https://www.scsthub.in/>

▽ A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

Apply On: <https://aspire.msme.gov.in/ASPIRE/AFHome.aspx>

▽ Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

Apply on: <http://www.kviconline.gov.in>

▽ Promotion of MSME in NER and SIKKIM

The State Government, desirous of availing financial assistance under the scheme would formulate a proposal and identify an agency preferably Department of Industries & Commerce or any State Govt. organization engaged in promotion of MSMEs to implement the project. Then the proposal may be uploaded on the scheme portal www.ner-promotion.msme.gov.in for approval process

▽ PM Vishwakarma - Enabling Artisans and Craftspeople to Build Enterprises

For detailed information, visit: <https://pmvishwakarma.gov.in/>

▽ Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions - A Component of Infrastructure Development & Capacity Building scheme

Online application can be filled at [http://dcmsme.gov.in/CLCS TUS Scheme/Tool Room Tech Institutions /Scheme Guidelines.aspx](http://dcmsme.gov.in/CLCS_TUS_Scheme/Tool_Room_Tech_Institutions/Scheme_Guidelines.aspx) or different concerned Tool Room & Technical institutions website

▽ MSME Champions Scheme

1). MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification

Eligible MSMEs shall apply through online portal www.zed.msme.gov.in

2). MSME- Innovative (Incubation, IPR and Design)

The eligible applicants may apply at the MIS portal (<https://innovative.msme.gov.in>).

3). MSME Competitive (Lean) Scheme

Eligible MSMEs shall apply through online portal (<https://lean.msme.gov.in/>).

▽ Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund

<https://www.nvcfl.co.in/>

▽ Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)

A separate RAMP portal will be developed shortly, with all guidelines etc.

CHAPTER 18

DISTRICT-WISE INDUSTRY PATTERN

Here's a district-wise overview of industry patterns for all 55 districts in Madhya Pradesh, highlighting key sectors and industrial activities:

1. Agar Malwa

- Industries : Agriculture-based, food processing.

2. Alirajpur

- Industries : Handicrafts, tribal art.

3. Anuppur

- Industries : Mining, agriculture.

4. Ashok Nagar

- Industries : Agriculture, small-scale manufacturing.

5. Balaghat

- Industries : Mining, forestry products.

6. Barwani

- Industries : Agriculture, textiles.

7. Bhopal

- Industries : IT, education, manufacturing.

8. Burhanpur

- Industries : Agriculture, textiles.

9. Chhindwara

- Industries : Coal mining, agriculture.

10. Damoh

- Industries : Agriculture, small-scale industries.

11. Datia

- Industries : Handicrafts, agriculture.

12. Dewas

- Industries : Automobile components, engineering.

13. Dhar

- Industries : Handloom, textiles, agriculture.

14. Dindori

- Industries : Agriculture, forest products.

15. Guna

- Industries : Agriculture, textiles.

16. Gwalior

- Industries : Handicrafts, textiles, engineering.

17. Harda

- Industries : Agriculture, food processing.

18. Bhind

- Industries : Milk food, Confectionery, Tyre.

19. Indore

- Industries : IT, textiles, manufacturing, automobile.

20. Jabalpur

- Industries : Steel, defense, engineering.

21. Jhabua

- Industries : Handicrafts, tribal products.

22. Katni

- Industries : Cement, marble, agriculture.

23. Khandwa

- Industries : Agricultural processing, textiles.

24. Khargone

- Industries : Agro-based, textiles.

25. Mandsaur

- Industries : Sugar, Spinning mill, Cotton spin factory.

26. Mandla

- Industries : Wood- based industries, tourism.

27. Morena

- Industries : Agriculture, small-scale industries.

28. Narmadapuram

- Industries : Agriculture, forestry products.

29. Narsinghpur

- Industries : Agriculture, food processing.

30. Neemuch

- Industries : Agriculture, textiles.

31. Raisen

- Industries : Agriculture.

32. Panna

- Industries : Mining (diamond), agriculture.

33. Rajgarh

- Industries : Agriculture, small-scale industries.

34. Ratlam

- Industries : Food processing, textiles.

35. Rewa

- Industries : Agriculture, power generation.

36. Sagar

- Industries : Agriculture, food processing.

37. Satna

- Industries : Cement, agriculture.

38. Sehore

- Industries : Agriculture, food processing.

39. Sheopur

- Industries : Wooden based, Handicrafts.

40. Shahdol

- Industries : Mining, agriculture.

41. Shajapur

- Industries : Textiles, agriculture.

42. Sidhi

- Industries: Agriculture, forest products.

43. Singrauli

- Industries: Energy (coal), mining.

44. Tikamgarh

- Industries: Agriculture, handicrafts.

45. Ujjain

- Industries: Handicrafts, tourism.

46. Umaria

- Industries: Mining, agriculture.

47. Vidisha

- Industries: Agriculture, small-scale industries.

48. Shivpuri

- Industries:Woolen, Handicrafts.

49. Betul

- Industries: Agriculture, timber processing.

50. Chhatarpur

- Industries: Agriculture, handicrafts.

51. Niwari

- Industries: Agriculture, Stone- based industries

52. Seoni

- Industries: Forest-based industries, agriculture.

53. Maihar

- Industries: Cement industry, agriculture.

54. Mauganj

- Industries:Tourism, agriculture.

55. Pandhurna

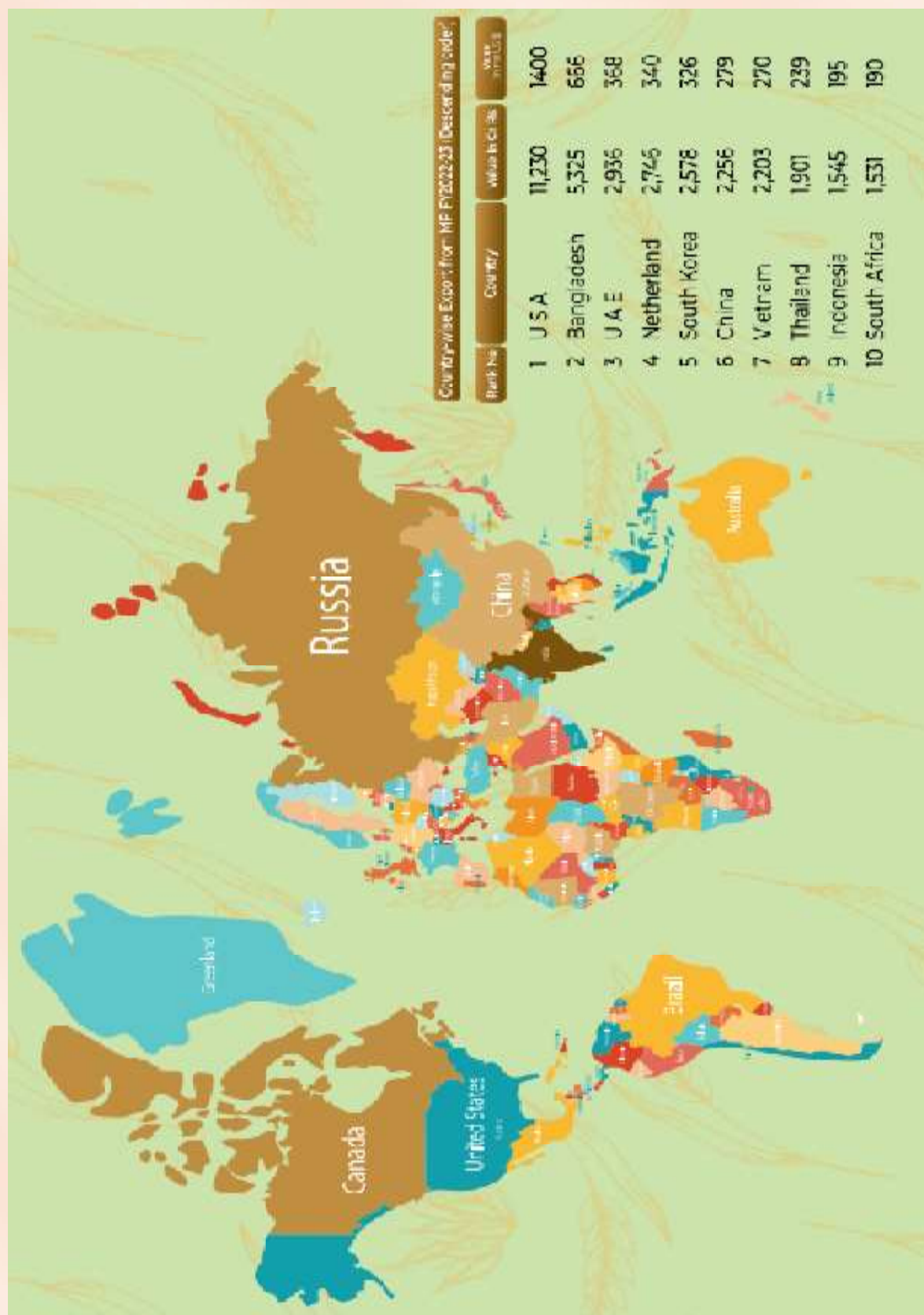
- Industries:Cotton ginning & Processing.

18.1 Special Economic Zones

There are six operational SEZs in the state of Madhya Pradesh:

There are six operational SEZs in the State of Madhya Pradesh		
S.N.	Name of the SEZ	Name of the Developer
1.	Indore SEZ, Pithampur	Multi Product SEZ MPIDC Ltd.
2.	Crystal IT Park SEZ	MPIDC Ltd.
3.	Impetus Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. SEZ	Impetus Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Infosys Ltd. SEZ	Infosys Ltd.
5.	TCS Ltd. SEZ	TCS Ltd.
6.	Yash Technologies Pvt. Ltd. SEZ	Yash Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

18.2 Exports from Madhya Pradesh:



Position of Exports:

Year	Value (in Cr. Rs.)	Value (in Mn. US \$)
2022-23	65878	8218
2021-22	58407	7835
2020-21	47959	6477
2019-20	44639	5318

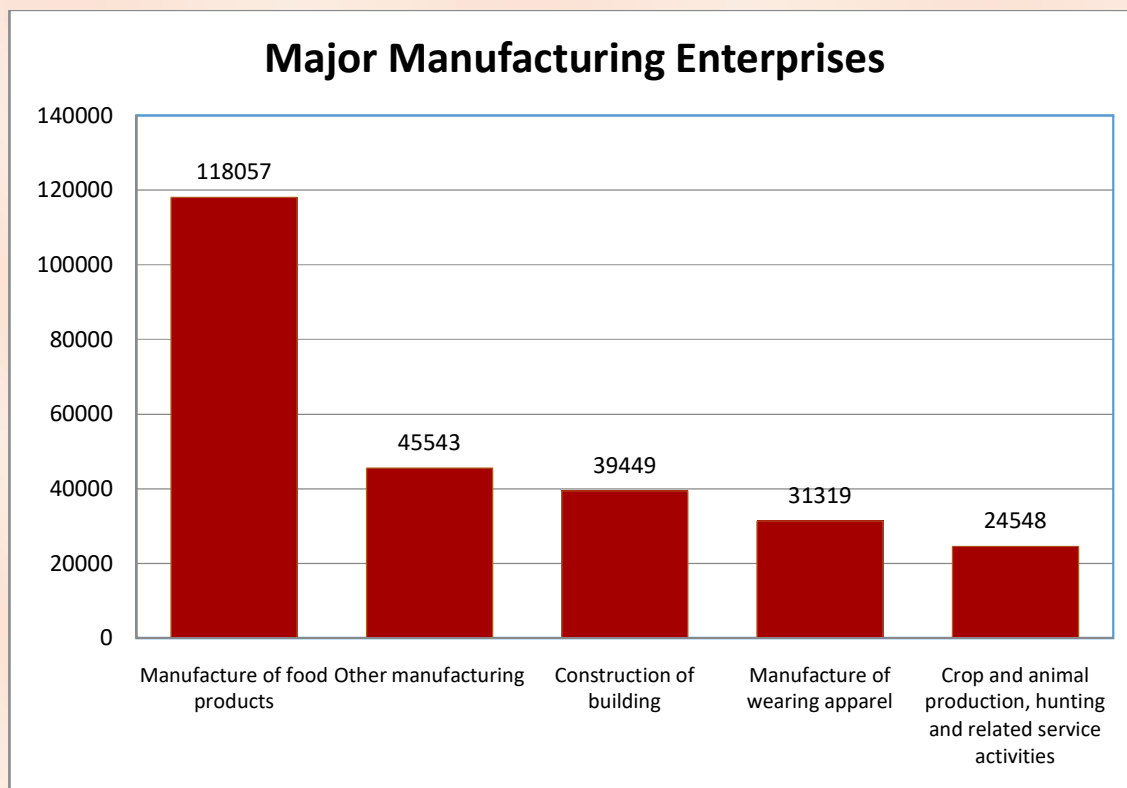
18.3 Conclusion

Madhya Pradesh's districts showcase a rich diversity of industries that reflect local resources, cultural practices, and economic activities. The state government continues to promote industrial development through policies aimed at enhancing infrastructure and encouraging entrepreneurship across various sectors.

CHAPTER 19

PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRY SECTORS

Madhya Pradesh offers a variety of prospective sectors for industrial growth, leveraging its resources, strategic location, and government support. According to Udyam Registration Portal, the trends of various sectors can be noticed here:



19.1 Potential sectors

Here are some of the key sectors with significant potential:

1. Agriculture and Food Processing

- Overview: With a strong agricultural base, Madhya Pradesh is a leading producer of crops like wheat, pulses, and soybeans.

- Prospects: Food processing, packaging, and cold storage facilities can enhance value addition and reduce wastage, attracting investment and creating jobs.

2. Textiles and Handicrafts

- Overview: The state has a rich tradition of textiles and handicrafts, particularly in regions like Indore and Bhopal.

- Prospects: Opportunities exist in garment manufacturing, handloom products, and traditional crafts, supported by government initiatives to promote local artisans.

3. Information Technology (IT) and IT-Enabled Services

- Overview: With a growing urban population and improving infrastructure, the IT sector is gaining momentum.

- Prospects: Establishing IT parks and incubators can attract startups and established firms, fostering innovation and job creation.

4. Automobile and Auto Components

- Overview: The proximity to major automobile hubs and availability of skilled labor positions Madhya Pradesh as a favorable location for the auto industry.

- Prospects: Manufacturing of vehicles and auto components, including electric vehicles, presents significant growth potential.

5. Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology

- Overview: The state has a burgeoning pharmaceutical industry, with several established companies and research institutions.

- Prospects: Investment in biotechnology and research & development can drive innovation in drug development and healthcare solutions.

6. Renewable Energy

- Overview: Madhya Pradesh is rich in solar and wind resources, making it an ideal location for renewable energy projects.
- Prospects: Investment in solar parks, wind farms, and bioenergy can enhance energy security and contribute to sustainable development.

7. Mining and Mineral Processing

- Overview: The state has abundant mineral resources, including coal, bauxite, limestone, and iron ore.
- Prospects: Value-added industries in mineral processing and metallurgy can leverage these resources to create jobs and drive economic growth.

8. Tourism and Hospitality

- Overview: With rich cultural heritage and natural attractions, Madhya Pradesh has immense potential in tourism.
- Prospects: Investment in hotels, resorts, and travel services can enhance the tourism sector, creating employment opportunities.

9. Construction and Real Estate

- Overview: Rapid urbanization and infrastructure development present opportunities in the construction sector.
- Prospects: Housing, commercial spaces, and infrastructure projects can drive growth, supported by government initiatives in urban development.

10. Electronics and Electrical Equipment

- Overview: The demand for electronics and electrical goods is on the rise due to increasing consumption.

- Prospects: Manufacturing units for consumer electronics, electrical components, and renewable energy equipment can tap into this growing market.

19.2 Conclusion

Madhya Pradesh's diverse industrial landscape, supported by government policies and initiatives, presents numerous opportunities across various sectors. By leveraging its natural resources, skilled workforce, and strategic location, the state can attract investment and drive sustainable economic growth in these prospective industries.

CHAPTER 20

WAY FORWARD

The way forward for industry in Madhya Pradesh involves a multifaceted approach aimed at enhancing competitiveness, sustainability, and inclusivity. Here are key strategies to drive industrial growth in the state:

1. Infrastructure Development

- **Transportation:** Improve road, rail, and air connectivity to facilitate efficient movement of goods and services.
- **Industrial Parks:** Establish specialized industrial parks and clusters for key sectors, providing necessary infrastructure and amenities.

2. Skill Development and Training

- **Workforce Enhancement:** Implement targeted skill development programs to equip the workforce with relevant skills, focusing on emerging industries like IT, renewable energy, and manufacturing.
- **Partnerships with Educational Institutions:** Collaborate with universities and technical institutes to create curricula aligned with industry needs.

3. Promotion of MSMEs

- **Financial Support:** Enhance access to credit for micro, small, and medium enterprises through government schemes, financial institutions, and venture capital.
- **Capacity Building:** Provide training and support services to help MSMEs adopt modern technologies and improve operational efficiencies.

4. Encouragement of Innovation and R&D

- Research and Development: Foster a culture of innovation by supporting research and development initiatives in collaboration with educational and research institutions.

- Incubation Centers: Establish innovation hubs and incubation centers to nurture startups and promote entrepreneurship.

5. Focus on Sustainable Practices

- Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy projects to meet energy needs sustainably and reduce carbon footprint.

- Waste Management: Encourage industries to adopt sustainable waste management practices and circular economy principles.

6. Streamlining Regulatory Processes

- Single Window Clearance: Implement a streamlined, single-window clearance system to facilitate quick approvals and reduce bureaucratic hurdles for new projects.

- Ease of Doing Business: Continuously improve the regulatory environment to enhance the ease of doing business and attract investment.

7. Market Access and Export Promotion

- Export Incentives: Provide incentives and support for industries to explore international markets, enhancing the state's export capabilities.

- Trade Fairs and Exhibitions: Organize and participate in trade fairs and exhibitions to promote local industries and attract investment.

8. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

- Collaboration: Foster partnerships between the government and private sector to leverage resources and expertise in infrastructure and service delivery.

- Investment in Key Sectors: Encourage private investment in high-potential sectors such as tourism, IT, and renewable energy.

9. Sector-Specific Policies

- Tailored Incentives: Develop sector-specific policies and incentives to attract investment in key industries like textiles, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.
- Support for Emerging Industries: Identify and support emerging industries with high growth potential, such as electric vehicles and biotechnology.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Performance Metrics: Establish key performance indicators to monitor industrial growth and assess the effectiveness of policies and initiatives.
- Feedback Mechanisms: Implement mechanisms for regular feedback from industry stakeholders to adapt policies and address challenges proactively.

20.1 Conclusion

By focusing on these strategic areas, Madhya Pradesh can create a conducive environment for industrial growth, fostering innovation, creating jobs, and enhancing the overall economic landscape. A collaborative approach involving government, industry, and academia will be crucial for achieving sustainable industrial development in the state.

21. STATISTICAL PROFILE OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Geography

- Area: Approximately 308,350 square kilometers
- Location: Central India, bordered by Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan.

2. Demographics

- Population: Approximately 80 million (2021 Census)
- Density: About 236 persons per square kilometer
- Urban Population: Approximately 30% (around 24 million)
- Rural Population: Approximately 70% (around 56 million)
- Languages: Hindi (official), along with several regional languages including Urdu, Bundeli, and Malwi.

3. Economy

- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP): Approximately ₹10.5 lakh crore (2021-2022)
- Per Capita Income: About ₹1,30,000 (2021-2022)
- Major Sectors:
 - Agriculture: Contributes around 27% to GSDP
 - Industry: Contributes around 30% to GSDP
 - Services: Contributes around 43% to GSDP
- Major Crops: Rice, wheat, soybeans, pulses, and cotton.

4. Industry

- Key Industries: Textiles, automobile, cement, and food processing.

5. Infrastructure

- Road Network: Approximately 1,20,000 kilometers of roads
- Rail Network: Major railway routes connect key cities
- Airports: Major airports in Bhopal, Indore, and Jabalpur.

6. Education

- Literacy Rate: Approximately 70.6% (2021 Census)
- Schools: Over 1.5 lakh primary and secondary schools
- Higher Education Institutions: Numerous universities and colleges across various disciplines.

7. Healthcare

- Public Health Facilities: Approximately 5,000 health centers and hospitals
- Health Indicators:
 - Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Approximately 45 per 1,000 live births
 - Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Approximately 173 per 100,000 live births

8. Tourism

- Major Tourist Attractions: Khajuraho Temples, Sanchi Stupa, Bandhavgarh and Kanha National Parks.
- Annual Visitors: Approximately 1.5 crore domestic and international tourists.

9. Environment

- Forested Area: Approximately 31% of the total land area

- National Parks: Notable parks include Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, and Panna.

10. Cultural Diversity

- Tribal Population: Approximately 21% of the total population, with significant tribal communities like Gond, Bhil, and Santhal.

11. District- wise Udyam Registration Status: (as on 07.11.24)

S No.	District Name	Udyam Regd. (Manufacturing)	Udyam Regd. (Services)
1.	AGAR MALWA	2877	13005
2.	ALIRAJPUR	1205	4839
3.	ANUPPUR	1311	7422
4.	ASHOKNAGAR	2320	9495
5.	BALAGHAT	4822	22206
6.	BARWANI	3656	16723
7.	BETUL	4806	20955
8.	BHIND	3951	12522
9.	BHOPAL	19218	79583
10.	BURHANPUR	4520	11405
11.	CHHATARPUR	4162	17296
12.	CHHINDWARA	6667	35056
13.	DAMOH	2472	12214
14.	DATIA	2449	8786
15.	DEWAS	8472	33171
16.	DHAR	9589	37674
17.	DINDORI	1287	5372
18.	EAST NIMAR	3598	18200
19.	GUNA	5132	21241
20.	GWALIOR	16790	53246
21.	HARDA	2103	9386
22.	HOSHANGABAD	4330	18878
23.	INDORE	44432	128263
24.	JABALPUR	13372	48575

State Profile- Madhya Pradesh

25.	JHABUA	2917	10705
26.	KATNI	3935	16556
27.	KHARGONE	7054	28042
28.	MAIHAR	102	615
29.	MANDLA	2074	10711
30.	MANDSAUR	9108	34966
31.	MAUGANJ	120	558
32.	MORENA	5986	19168
33.	NARSINGHPUR	4211	14542
34.	NEEMUCH	4774	19365
35.	NIWARI	616	2209
36.	PANDHURNA	96	526
37.	PANNA	1903	8209
38.	RAISEN	3972	18563
39.	RAJGARH	8059	33175
40.	RATLAM	8705	32742
41.	REWA	6179	27546
42.	SAGAR	8006	30857
43.	SATNA	5780	24821
44.	SEHORE	7630	26115
45.	SEONI	3482	16734
46.	SHAHDOL	2587	11949
47.	SHAJAPUR	5487	21880
48.	SHEOPUR	1215	3833
49.	SHIVPURI	4950	16253
50.	SIDHI	1909	9492
51.	SINGRAULI	2237	12159
52.	TIKAMGARH	2262	8533
53.	UJJAIN	13465	49709
54.	UMARIA	794	5451
55.	VIDISHA	5243	22607
Total:-		308,399	1,184,104

CHAPTER 22

MSME SAMADHAAN

Delayed Payments to Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 contains provisions of Delayed Payment to Micro and Small Enterprise (MSEs) (Section 15- 24). State Governments to establish Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Council (MSEFC) for settlement of disputes on getting references/filing on Delayed payments. (Section 20 and 21)

Nature of assistance

MSEFC of the State after examining the case filed by MSE unit will issue directions to the buyer unit for payment of due amount along with interest as per the provisions under the MSMED Act 2006.

Who can apply

Any Micro or small enterprise having valid Udyam Registration can apply.

MSME Samadhaan Portal - Ease of filing application under MSEFC, an Initiative from Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India

Link:

<https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/COM MSEFC EntLogin.aspx>

Ministry of MSME has taken an initiative for filing online application by the supplier MSE unit against the buyer of goods/services before the concerned MSEFC of his/her State/UT. These will be viewed by MSEFC Council for their actions. These will be also visible to Concerned Central Ministries, Departments, CPSEs, State Government, etc for pro-active actions.

MSEFC Madhya Pradesh

Address:- 4th floor, Directorate of Industries, Vindhyachal Bhawan Bhopal

State:- MADHYA PRADESH

PinCode:- 462004

Email Id:- mp-msefc@mp.gov.in

Phone No:- 2558744

<https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/docs/Industry.pdf>

CHAPTER 23**DISTRICT TRADE AND INDUSTRY CENTRES**

SNo.	District/City	STD Code	Office No.	Email
1	Bhopal	0755	2551015	gmibho@mp.nic.in
2	Sehore	07562	226021	gmiseh@mp.nic.in
3	Raisen	07482	222265	gmirai@mp.nic.in
4	Mandideep	07480	232141	gmimandideep@mp.gov.in
5	Rajgarh	07372	255024	gmiraj@mp.nic.in
6	Vidisha	07592	250829	gmivid@mp.gov.in
7	Betul	07141	234326	gmibet@mp.nic.in
8	Narmadapuram	07574	251964	gmihos@mp.nic.in
9	Harda	07577	223325	gmihar@mp.gov.in
10	Gwalior	0751	2341795	gmigwa@mp.nic.in
11	Shivpuri	07492	233516	gmishi@mp.nic.in
12	Ashoknagar	07543	223381	gmiashoknagar@mp.gov.in
13	Guna	07542	252629	gmigun@mp.nic.in
14	Datia	07522	237469	gmidat@mp.nic.in
15	Morena	07532	224398	gmimor@mp.nic.in
16	Bhind	07534	230588	gmibhi@mp.nic.in
17	Malanpur	07539	283043	gmimalbhi-mp@mp.nic.in
18	Sheopur	07530	220015	gmishe@mp.gov.in
19	Indore	0731	2422087	gmiind@mp.nic.in
20	Dhar	07292	222713	gmidha@mp.nic.in
21	Pithampur	07292	252366	gmi-pithampur@mp.gov.in
22	Jhabua	07392	243659	gmijha@mp.nic.in
23	Alirajpur	07394	233152	gmi-aliraj@mp.gov.in

24	Khandwa	07325	253191	gmikhd@mp.nic.in
25	Burhanpur	07325	245191	gmibur@mp.gov.in
26	Khargone	07282	231252	gmikhr@mp.nic.in
27	Badwani	07290	224511	gmibar@mp.nic.in
28	Ujjain	0734	2519616	gmiujj@mp.nic.in
29	Neemuch	07423	2294439	gminee-mp@mp.nic.in
30	Dewas	07272	254903	gmidew@mp.nic.in,
31	Ratlam	07412	270435	gmirat@mp.nic.in,
32	Shajapur	07364	229613	gmishj@mp.nic.in
33	Agarmalwa			gmiaga@mp.gov.in
34	Mandsaur	07422	223142	gmimas@mp.nic.in
35	Jabalpur	0761	4030794	gmijab@mp.nic.in
36	Narsingpur	07792	230356	gminar@mp.nic.in,
37	Chhindwara	07162	243412	gmichi@mp.nic.in
38	Seoni	07692	220660	gmiseo@mp.nic.in
39	Mandla	07642	250787	gmimal@mp.nic.in
40	Dindori	07644	234569	gmidin@mp.nic.in
41	Balaghat	07632	241074	gmibal@mp.nic.in
42	Katni	07622	224603	gmikat@mp.nic.in
43	Rewa	07662	258840	gmirew@mp.nic.in
44	Shahdol	07652	245236	gmishd@mp.nic.in
45	Sidhi	07822	252266	gmisid@mp.nic.in
46	Satna	07672	223276	gmisat@mp.nic.in
47	Umaria	07653	223097	gmiuma@mp.nic.in
48	Anuppur	07659	222911	gmianuppur@mp.gov.in

49	Singrauli	07805	234066	gmisin@mp.gov.in
50	Sagar	07582	236675	gmisag@mp.nic.in
51	Damoh	07812	222714	gmidam-mp@mp.nic.in
52	Panna	07732	252080	gmipan@mp.gov.in
53	Chhatarpur	07682	248238	gmicha@mp.gov.in
54	Tikamgarh	07683	242446	gmitik@mp.nic.in
55	Niwari	07680		gminiw@mp.gov.in

Source: <https://www.mpmsme.gov.in/website/contact>

CHAPTER 24

LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER

LEAD-DISTRICT	LEAD-BANK	LDM-NAME	EMAIL-ID
Agar-Malwa	Bank of India	Mr. Santosh Kumar Verma	Ujjain.LDMOAgarMalwa@bankofindia.co.in
Alirajpur	Bank of Baroda	Mr. Rajesh Haswani	ldm.alirajpur@bankofbaroda.co.in
Anuppur	Central Bank of India	Mr. Ajit Nambiar	ldmannu@centralbank.co.in
AshokNagar	State Bank of India	Mr. Harish Kumar Marmat	leadbankashoknagar@sbi.co.in
Balaghat	Central Bank of India	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar	ldmbalag@centralbank.co.in
Barwani	Bank of India	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Farkya	sanjay.farkya@bankofindia.co.in
Betul	Central Bank of India	Mr. Ashutosh Singh	ldmbetul@centralbank.co.in
Bhind	Central Bank of India	Mr. Pratap Singh	ldmbhin@centralbank.co.in
Bhopal	Bank of India	Mr. Rajgopal K Iyengar	Bhopal.LDO@bankofindia.co.in
Burhanpur	Bank of India	Mr. Arun Kumar Ekka	LDO.Burhanpur@bankofindia.co.in
Chhatarpur	State Bank of India	Mr. Phool Singh Rajput	leadbankchhatarpur@sbi.co.in
Chhindwara	Central Bank of India	Mr. Hukum Chand	ldmchhiro@centralbank.co.in
Damoh	State Bank of India	Mr. Narendra Soni	leadbankdamoh@sbi.co.in
Datia	Punjab National Bank	Mr. Veerendra Pal	ldmdatia@pnb.co.in
Dewas	Bank of India	Mr. Ahasan Ahmad	Ujjain.LDMODewas@bankofindia.co.in
Dhar	Bank of India	Mr. Balram BherudasBairagi	Balram.Bairagi@bankofindia.co.in
Dindori	Central Bank of India	Mr. Ravi Shankar	ldmdind@centralbank.co.in
East Nimar	Bank of India	Mr. Narendra Gohiya	LDO.Khandwa@bankofindia.co.in
Guna	State Bank of India	Mr. Praveen Gujare	leadbankguna@sbi.co.in

Gwalior	Central Bank of India	Mr. Brajbhan Singh Bhadauriya	ldmgwal@centralbank.co.in
Harda	State Bank of India	Mr. Rahul Bajaj	leadbankharda@sbi.co.in
Hoshangabad	Central Bank of India	Mr. Ramesh Vagheliya	ldmhosh@centralbank.co.in
Indore	Bank of India	Mr. Sunil Kumar Dhaka	Indore.Leadbank@bankofindia.co.in
Jabalpur	Central Bank of India	Mr. Vivek Kumar	ldmjaba@centralbank.co.in
Jhabua	Bank of Baroda	Mr. Rajesh Kuma	ldm.jhabua@bankofbaroda.co.in
Katni	State Bank of India	Mr. UdamBanra	leadbankkatni@sbi.co.in
Khargone	Bank of India	Mr. Sumersingh Solanki	Sumersingh.Solanki@bankofindia.co.in
Mandla	Central Bank of India	Mr. Sujay Kumar	ldmmand@centralbank.co.in
Mandsaur	Central Bank of India	Mr. Sanjay Modi	ldmmands@centralbank.co.in
Morena	Central Bank of India	Mr. N K Mangal	ldmmore@centralbank.co.in
Narsinghpur	Central Bank of India	Mr. Jaydev Vishwas	ldmnari@centralbank.co.in
Neemuch	State Bank of India	Mr. Satyendra Kumar Sharma	leadbankneemuch@sbi.co.in
Niwadi	State Bank of India	Mr. S.P.Samadhiya	leadbankniwari@sbi.co.in
Panna	State Bank of India	Mr. Pramod Kumar Mehta	leadbankpanna@sbi.co.in, sbileadbankpanna@gmail.com
Raisen	Central Bank of India	Mr. H. S. Soni	ldmrais@centralbank.co.in
Rajgarh	Bank of India	Mr. Nandkishore Ramchandra Patidar	Ujjain.LDORajgarh@bankofindia.co.in
Ratlam	Central Bank of India	Mr. Dilip Sethiya	ldmratl@centralbank.co.in
Rewa	Union Bank of India	Mr. Sanjay Nigam	ldmrewa@unionbankofindia.com
Sagar	Central Bank of India	Mr. Chetendra Singh	ldmsaga@centralbank.co.in
Satna		Mr. A P Singh	ldm.satna@gmail.com

Sehore	Bank of India	Mr. Hariram PhoolchandJhavr e	LDO.Sehore@bankofindia.co.in
Seoni	Central Bank of India	Mr. Anil Kumar	ldmseoni@centralbank.co.in
Shahdol	Central Bank of India	Mr. S C Majhi	ldmshah@centralbank.co.in
Shajapur	Bank of India	Mr. Lalit Kumar Acharya	Ujjain.LDMOShajapur@bankofindia.co.in
Sheopurkalan	State Bank of India	Mr. Sudhir Kumar Gupta	leadbanksheopur@sbi.co.in
Shivpuri	State Bank of India	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Jain	leadbankshivpuri@sbi.co.in
Sidhi	Union Bank of India	Mr. Jagmohan	ldmsidhi@gmail.com
Singrauli	Union Bank of India	Mr. Nitin Patel	ldmsingrauli@unionbankofindia.com, ldmsingrauli@gmail.com
Tikamgarh	State Bank of India	Mr. Rjesh Kumar Dohre	leadbanktikamgarh@sbi.co.in
Ujjain	Bank of India	Mr. Sandeep Kumar Agarwal	Ujjain.LDMO@bankofindia.co.in
Umariya	State Bank of India	Mr. Tarun Kumar Singh	leadbankkumaria@sbi.co.in
Vidisha	State Bank of India	Mr. Chandra Shekhar	leadbankvidisha@sbi.co.in

Source: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/>

CHAPTER 25**IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION**

Name of the Office	Address	Contact Details
OFFICE of DC-MSME	A-Wing 7th Floor, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110108	PABX No-011-23063800 https://www.dcmsme.gov.in/
Directorate of Industries	4th Floor, Vindhyachal Bhawan, Bhopal- 462004	dirinds@nic.in
MSME-DFO, Indore	10, Industrial Estate, Polo Ground, Indore -452 003	0731-2420723 dcdi-indore@dcmsme.gov.in www.msmeindore.nic.in
Branch MSME-DFO, Gwalior	7, Indl. Estate, Tansen Road, Gwalior -474004.	0751/2422590 dcdigwl.msme@gov.in
Branch MSME-DFO, Rewa	Udyog vihar, Chorhatta, Rewa -486001	07662/220948 brdcdi-reva@dcmsme.gov.in
MSME-TS, Bhopal	Shed No. W. 47e, Indl. Area Govindpura, Bhopal-462023	0755-2586075 dcts-bhopal@dcmsme.gov.in
MSME Technology Centre, Bhopal	Plot No. 259/2,261,267/2/1, Industrial Area Special Education	0755-3501078 msmetcbhopal@gmail.com https://www.msmetcbhopal.org/

	Zone, Acharpura, Bhopal- 462038.	
Indo German Tool Room, Indore	Plot no.291-B, 302- A, Sector-E, Industrial Area, Sanwer Road, Indore- 452015	0731- 4210700,4210704,4210707, gm@igtr-indore.com, patogm@igtr-indore.com
District trade and Industries Center, Indore	Chandrashekhar Vyas Rd, Pologround Industrial Estate, Malti Vanaspati, Indore- 452015	0731- 2422087, 2421474 gmiind@mp.nic.in
Khadi and Village Industries Commission	B-3/4, Office Complex Gautam Nagar Bhopal- 462023	0755-258364929 kvicbhopal@gmail.co.in
NSIC LIMITED, BRANCH- Bhopal	OFFICE 110, Malviya Nagar, Ist Floor, Bhopal Pincode - 462003	Ph - 0755 - 0755- 4295152 0755-2992944 Fax - 0755-2553183 bobpl@nsic.co.in
NSIC LTD., Indore	10, Pologround Industrial Estate, Indore Pincode - 452015	0731 - 2424408 - 2424409 - 2422248 boindore@nsic.co.in
Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development	AVN Towers 192 Zone-1, M.P Nagar	0755 - 2575618, 2571830 md@mpidc.co.in info@mpsidc.com

Corporation Limited	Bhopal - 462011	
MP Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam Ltd.	First Floor, Atulya IT Park, Khandwa Road, Indore Pin : 452010	0731-2972623, 0731-2974363 indoreakvn@gmail.com
Regional Directorate of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	4th Floor, Gas Relief & Rehabilitation ITI Building, Govindpura, Bhopal - 462023	0755-2988998 rdsde-mp-msde@gov.in rdsdemadhyapradesh.dgt.gov.in
NABARD	E-5, Arera Colony, Bittan Market, Bhopal - 462016.	0755-2464775 8008007770 bhopal@nabard.org https://www.nabard.org/default.aspx
Small Industries Development Bank of India	Ground Floor, 20 A/R, M.P. Nagar, Zone-II Bhopal	0755-4228700 Cmohan@sidbi.in https://www.sidbi.in/
CEDMAP	Centre For Entrepreneurship Development 16-A, Arera Hills, Bhopal- 462011	0755 - 4000918-4000922 info.cedmap@gmail.com https://cedmapindia.mp.gov.in/
ODOP	M.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited	+91-755-257-7145 info@mptradeportal.org https://www.mptradeportal.org

	21, Arera Hills,	rg/ODOP
MPIDC's Land Bank	Bhopal, 462011	+91-755-2559979, 2559971 https://invest.mp.gov.in/land-bank/
DGFT, Bhopal	3 rd Floor, Nirman Sadan, 52-A, Arera Hills, Bhopal-402011	0755-2553323 0755-2553303 dgftbpl@mp.nic.in

Thank you