



MP-PSC

राज्य सिविल सेवा

मध्य प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

**Additional Topics
According to
New Syllabus (Prelims)**



Following changes have been incorporated in the Latest Syllabus of State Services (Preliminary) Examination Syllabus 2024.

1. Addition of New Topics

Unit	Topics
1	Concepts and Ideas - Ancient Indian Knowledge Tradition, Bharatvarsha, Vedas, Upanishad, Aranyaka, Brahman Granth, Shaddarshan, Smritiyan, Rit Sabha-Samiti, Gantantra(Republic), Varnashrama, Purushartha, Rin Sanskara, Panch Mahayagya/Yagya, Principle of Karma, Bodhisatva, Teerthankar.
5	Good Governance in Madhya Pradesh (Governance System)
6	Current Situation of Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy. Progress in Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh. Self-Reliant/Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh, One District One Product (ODOP). Progress of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Madhya Pradesh. SEBI G-20
10	The Geographical distribution of the Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, Constitutional Provisions Related to Tribes. Major Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) and Tribal Welfare Programs. Tribal Culture of Madhya Pradesh- Customs, Traditions, Special Arts Festivals, Dialects and Literature. Madhya Pradesh Tribals' Contribution to the Freedom Movement of India and Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh, Important Institutes, Museums and Publications related to tribes of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Some topics from the Mains syllabus have been included in the Prelims Syllabus

Unit	Topics
1	India's cultural heritage – Artforms, literature, festivals and events
2	World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh
3	Climate phenomena - EL Nino, La Nina, Southern Oscillation, Western Disturbance, Consequences of Climate Change Natural hazards and disasters in India, Major cyclones in India
4	Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. Major Industries of Madhya Pradesh. Population Growth, Distribution and Density, Urbanisation.
7	Genetic Disease, Sickle Cell Anemia- Cause, Effect, Diagonosis and Program. Health Policy and Programmes, Infectious disease and its Prevention and Health Indicator.
9	Basic Knowledge of Computer

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Good Governance in Madhya Pradesh and Governance System

Good Governance

Meaning :-

- 'Good governance ' is the process of decision making by which decisions are implemented in a fair and transparent manner.
- Good governance can be used in many contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance.

Context of Good Governance

- Srimad Bhagavad Gita- It contains many indications good governance, leadership, piety for duty and self-realization; Which are being re-interpreted in the modern context.
- Kautilya's Arthashastra (2nd-3rd century BC) - In this, the welfare of the people was considered the paramount role of the king.
- Mahatma Gandhi emphasized on **"Swarajya / Ramrajya"** which basically means good governance.
- The image of good governance is clearly enshrined in the Indian Constitution which is built on the foundation of a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic committed to democracy, rule of law and the welfare of the people.
- Goal 16 within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) can be considered directly linked to good governance as it is dedicated to improving governance, inclusion, participation, rights and security.

Definition

- According to Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, "Good governance means ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; strengthening democracy; promoting transparency and efficiency in public administration."
- It also said that "good governance is perhaps the most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development".
- The World Bank set out its definition of good governance in a 1992 report entitled " Governance and Development ".
- According to the World Bank :- Good governance is defined as "the way power is used to manage the economic and social resources of a country for development".

- There are 8 main characteristics of good governance. –
 1. participant,
 2. consensus-oriented,
 3. accountable,
 4. transparent,
 5. responsible,
 6. effective and efficient,
 7. equitable, and
 8. inclusive
- It assures that –
 1. Corruption should be reduced,
 2. The views of minorities should be taken into account and
 3. The voices of the weakest people of the society should be heard in decision making.
- It is also responsive to the present and future needs of the society.



Description of Characteristics of Good Governance

1. Participation :

- People should be able to express their opinions through legitimate immediate organizations or representatives.
- It includes men and women, weaker sections of the society, backward classes, minorities etc.
- Participation also implies freedom of association and expression.

2. The Rule of Law:

- The legal framework must be applied impartially, especially human rights laws.
- Without the rule of law, politics will follow the principle of Matsya Nyaya i.e. the law of the fish which means that the strong will dominate the weak.

3. Consensus Oriented:

- It is a decision-making process that ensures that even if everyone does not achieve exactly what they want, a common minimum can be achieved by all that will not be detrimental to anyone.
- It mediates diverse interests to achieve broad consensus on the best interests of a community.

4. Equality and Inclusivity:

- Good governance assures an equitable society.
- People should have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

5. Effectiveness and Efficiency:

- Processes and institutions must be able to produce outcomes that meet the needs of their community.
- The resources of the community should be used effectively for maximum production.

6. Accountability :

- The aim of good governance is to improve the well-being of the people and this cannot be possible without making the government accountable to the people.
- Government institutions, private sectors and civil society organizations must be held accountable to public and institutional stakeholders.

7. Transparency :

- Information must be accessible to the public and must be understandable and monitorable.
- It also means independent media and access to information.

8. Accountability :

- Institutions and processes must serve all stakeholders in a reasonable time.

Initiative for good governance in India

Right to Information

- As a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), India is under an international obligation to effectively guarantee citizens' Right to Information as per Article 19 of the ICCPR.
- **The RTI Act, 2005** marks a significant change in Indian democracy.
- It provides citizens with greater access to information thereby improving the government's response to community needs.
- Right to Information promotes openness, transparency and accountability in administration by making the government more open to public scrutiny.

e-Administration

- The National e-Governance Plan envisages making all government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable cost.

e-governance

- Provides better programming and services effectively in the era of new emerging information and communication technologies (ICT),
- This opens up new opportunities for rapid social and economic change around the world.
- E-governance has a direct impact on its citizens who receive benefits through direct transactions with the services provided by the government.

Programs launched under e-governance :

- Pro-active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI),
- Digital India Program,
- MCA 21 (To improve speed and certainty in the delivery of services of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs),
- Passport Seva Kendra (PSK),
- Online Income Tax Returns, etc.

'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'

Legal Reform

- The Central Government has abolished around 1,500 obsolete rules and laws with an aim to bring transparency and improve efficiency.
- Reform criminal justice and procedural laws with a focus on pre-institution mediation.
- During the period of the year (January-December, 2023), both Houses of Parliament passed 49 Bills and the President gave his assent to them.
- Three landmark bills related to the criminal justice system, namely, the Indian Penal Code 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872, to ensure victim-centric justice, namely the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, the the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and the the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023, were passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session, 2023.

Ease of Doing Business

- Steps were taken by the government to improve business conditions, including legislation designed to improve the country's business environment and policy ecosystem (such as the Bankruptcy Code, the Goods and Services Tax or GST, and anti-money laundering laws).
- The government has launched 'Make in India' initiative.

Decentralization

- The Centralized Planning Commission was abolished, replaced by a think tank called the 'National Institution for Transforming India' (NITI Aayog), which was based on " **cooperative federalism**, will usher a new era.

14th Finance Commission

- Divisible pool of tax transfers to states increased from 32% to 42% for the years 2015 to 2020.
- It provides more freedom to states to launch schemes based on local factors.

Police Reforms

- Modernization of police forces and implementation of the Model Police Act of 2015.
- Reforms in the system of filing First Information Reports (FIRs), including filing of e-FIRs for minor crimes.
- Zero FIR system through which you can go to any city or police station in the state and lodge your FIR. It does not matter which police station or city the case is in. After the Nirbhaya gang rape case in 2012, the Central Government had decided to implement the system of Zero FIR to stop the increasing serious cases in the country.
- Launch a common nationwide emergency number to meet the emergency safety needs of citizens.

Aspirational District Program

- Aspirational Districts Program (ADP) was launched in January 2018 to transform the lives of people in the underdeveloped areas of the district in a time bound manner.
- The programme, run at NITI Aayog, aims to transform 115 most backward districts with focused interventions in the areas of health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water management, financial inclusion and skill development.

Good Governance in Madhya Pradesh

- Madhya Pradesh has always tried to achieve good governance in the state. Since good governance ensures equality, and well-being of the citizens.
- Even in Madhya Pradesh, good governance is one of the important pillars of governance.
- E-governance has increased accountability, accessibility and transparency in Madhya Pradesh.
- It helps in reducing corruption and delays in government work.
- The government is committed to fully implement the ideal concept of good governance in Madhya Pradesh.
- While taking important decisions, the state government is following the path of good governance and is providing benefits to 8.5 crore people of the state.

Efforts by Madhya Pradesh regarding Good Governance

• Institutional Efforts for Good Governance

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis

- It is a registered institution of Madhya Pradesh Government under Public Service Management Department.
- Through this, the components of self-reliant Madhya Pradesh and the goals of Amritkaal @2047 will be aligned and being converged.
- **Former Name of the Institution** -Bowring and Lady Curzon Medical College and Research Institute- 2007
- **Date of Conversion of Name** - 2014
- **Location**- Bhopal
- **Organization Mission**- To become a world class center for good governance and change management. Promote good governance for a better tomorrow.
- **Organization Mission**-
 - Qualitative research and analysis of policy and development issues.
 - Advising the government on improving service delivery to citizens.
 - Building partnerships with civil society, private sector and academia.
- **Objective** -
 - Analyze government policies to assess their impact.
 - Identify areas in governance for change and improvement for effective program delivery.
 - Establish a bank of innovative practices for application and wide dissemination.
 - To promote best practices in technology and process innovation in the management of government programmes.
 - Facilitating government partnerships with civil society and the private sector and academia.

Chief Minister Young Professionals for Development Program (CMYPDP) 2.0

- Launch in 2021
- Objective- To identify local issues and best practices in different districts of the state.
- At present a total of 52 CM Fellows are working in 52 districts of the state.
- Capacity building has been ensured to the CM departments by NITI Aayog of Government of India and Indian Institute of Management, Indore.

Chief Minister Youth Internship Scheme

- **Started-** in the year 2022
- **Objective-** Under the programme, there will be a maximum of 4,695 interns in 15 institutes in each development block of 52 districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- Internship Period – Will be provided for a maximum period of 6 months.
- Stipend – Rs 8,000/- per month

Madhya Pradesh Good Governance and Development Report

- Release of the first edition of “Madhya Pradesh Good Governance and Development Report (MPSPDR) 2022” – 4 April 2022 (New Delhi)
- The report describes the achievements of Madhya Pradesh in the field of good governance in the last 15 years.

Knowledge Management Portal

- Purpose of the Portal – Developed to showcase the best practices and innovations of various government departments and district administration in the state.
- Part of Madhya Pradesh Self-reliant Roadmap- 2023
- Ensure increase in government transparency.

Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission

- Role- Commission as policy and planning advisor for various government departments and public undertakings of the state.
- In the context of the guidelines of the Central Government, the Commission acts as the nodal institution of the State.
- It works as the implementing agency of the Central Policy Commission in the state.

Following are the major functions performed by the Commission:

Aspirational Development Block Program

- **Starting Year-**2018
- **Objective:** To ensure comprehensive development of aspirational development blocks in the state.
- It attempted to achieve a high standard of development in all 50 development blocks on the basis of 75 indicators covering subjects such as education, health, agriculture, basic infrastructure, skill development and financial inclusion.
- 50 aspirational development blocks were selected on the basis of parameters and combined index determined in the survey of all 313 development blocks of the state in May, 2018.

CM Pragati Portal

- Implementation- Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission (MPSPPC)
- To conduct a high level review of development related projects of various departments in the state.

Other Tasks

- To ensure policy formulation based on factual research on Science and Technology Policy 2022, Madhya Pradesh State Water Policy 2022, Cooperative Policy, etc.
- Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission organizes policy making in various departments like Water Conclave of Water Resources Department, CSO Conference, Global Investment Summit.

Law and Order and Legal and Legislative reforms

- For sustainable development, peace and order in the society is the first demand of good governance, for this it is necessary to strengthen the law and order system.
- Various services are being operated as per the needs of the state citizens like
- DIAL-100 has been integrated with fire brigade and 108 (ambulance).
- Arrangement for development of **e-FIR system**.
- **E-Vivechan App** – For transparency in research and to help investigators
- CCTV has been installed in all the jails of the state.
- E-prison program started in all jails of the state
- Formation of commercial courts and appellate authority to promote free trade under Ease of Doing Business.
- Implementation of Radio over Internet Protocol (RoIP) across the state,
- Modernization and upgradation of cyber forensic lab
- A new feature has been set for children and elderly in emergency services like dial 100, 108 etc.
- To prescribe mandatory review of laws on the advice of the State Law Commission.
- Proposal to develop Enterprise Resource Plan/Human Resource Management System (HRMS) for modernization of all police units of the state.
- Identification of black spots in the context of accidents, implementation of concept of tourism, police, e-court.

Online Process of Question and Answer (Vidhan Sabha Secretariat)

- Through this, it was made simple and convenient for the Honorable Members to ask questions through the online process of question and answer management by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.
- Through this process, Legislative Assembly sessions could be conducted during the Corona period.

Major Reforms in Public Service Delivery

Madhya Pradesh E-District

- **Portal launched** in 2012 under State Mission Mode Project
- Objective of the portal- To ensure application and delivery of citizen services through Public Service Center.
- Under NeGP 2.0, it was implemented for electronic delivery of district/sub-district level services.
- Building a strong system using core e-infrastructure of the state like centralized database, SWAN, SDC, CSC
- By January 2023, 548 services are being provided online through e-district portal and other departmental portals.
- In the year 2018, 'Samadhan Ek Diwas' system was implemented, in which 42 services are provided to the citizens in one day.

Public Service Center and Sub-Public Service Center

- Part of Madhya Pradesh e-District
- Objective: To be established at the local level as a single window for schemes and services prescribed by the government.
- At present, there is a network of 430 public service centers in Madhya Pradesh.
- The concept of Sub Public Service Center has been developed in villages. By January 2023, 194 Sub Public Service Centers out of total 730 have been started.
- According to MP e-District Portal, around 8.92 crore applications have been successfully resolved till January 2023

Chief Minister Helpline Number (181)

- Established- July, 2014.
- Objective- To provide a centralized grievance redressal system and citizen convenience contact system for the citizens.
- Out of the total complaints registered on this helpline number between the year 2014-2023, 98.80% of the complaints have been resolved.

Chief Minister (CM) Public Service (Service on Call)

- Established in December 2020
- **Objective-** The goal is to provide a channel for citizens to apply for public services from anywhere and at any time.
- **CM Jan Seva** provides services using an exclusive and centralized settlement mechanism integrated with **MP e-District Portal** and **Web GIS Portal**.
- Successful disposal of approximately **99% of applications** received from inception to January 2023.

Chief Minister (CM) Dashboard

- Dashboards have been created by the government to track the progress of various flagship schemes, public service delivery, large infrastructure projects and activities assigned to state departments as well as important subjects.
- By January 2023, around 200 dashboards from 33 departments have been developed.

Self-reliant Madhya Pradesh Portal

- Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023
- Objective- Arrangement for continuous monitoring of departmental activities and achievement of targets within stipulated limits.
- Four main pillars :
 1. Infrastructure,
 2. Good Governance,
 3. Health and Education,
 4. Economy and Employment,
- Eight missions determined under the roadmap in the year 2021-2022:-
 - Mission Earth,
 - Mission Daksh
 - Mission Gramodaya,
 - Mission Jan-Gan,
 - Mission Nagrodaya,
 - Mission Niramay,
 - Mission Bodhi, and
 - Mission Nirman
- This will accelerate development in important areas of development like good governance, employment, education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, revenue, poor welfare, women empowerment and child welfare.

Uses of Good Governance in the Field of Revenue

Objective- To promote transparency through digitalization in revenue related services.

Key Initiatives

Modernization of Land Records

- An electronic data base related to land records has been prepared in the state.

Distribution of Computerized Copies

- Since the distribution of computerized Khasra copies has been made mandatory, there has been a gradual increase in the distribution of computerized copies in the state.

Digitization of land maps

- The work of digitization of 1.37 lakh map sheets provided in all the districts of the state has been completed.

Revenue Department Services by MP Online

- For effective access to citizen services, services related to Revenue Department have been linked to MP Online and Public Service Centers.

Institute for Capacity Building for Good Governance

Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited

- Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Corporation Limited (MPSeDC) has identified the training needs of the employees.
- Establishment of a 245 specific Training Coordination Unit (TCU) for capacity building of government employees.

RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration

- Establishment Year-1966 (Originally as Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Public Administration)
- Change in its name occurred in the year 1975.
- ISO 9001:2008 certification on 23 April 2015 for upcoming 3 years.
- **Objective** - ISO 9001:2008 certification on 23 April 2015 for upcoming 3 years.
- **Work-**
 - To organize training programs for senior and middle level officers of State Government and Government of India.
 - Organization of training programs for elected representatives of local government bodies, NGOs, Public Sector Undertakings
 - Consultant to the State Government in the field of Human Resource Development as an apex training institute.
 - To conduct national and international projects with coordination for training institutions located in the state.
 - The work of establishing various types of academic discussions, discussions and cooperation in the public sector.

Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO)

- **Established** – Year 1981
- **Department** - Urban Development and Environment Department
- **Objective** : Planning and coordination work in the field of environment.

State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

- Established in the year 1987
- Location- Jabalpur
- To analyze and design all training needs of rural development department as well as elected representatives of Panchayat Raj.

Notable achievements of the state in various fields through good governance

Related Areas	Work
Environment Friendly Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Road construction from plastic waste ● Use of approximately 5320 metric tons of plastic waste ● Construction of 10,685 kilometers of roads ● Construction of 1220 km roads in the period from April 2022 to January 2023
Food grain procurement and distribution year 2022-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aadhaar based ration distribution system (AePDS) from October, 2019 ● Service at all 26,284 fair price shops in the state ● Distribution of ration material by installing PoS machine ● Verification of eligible families on the basis of biometrics
One Nation-One Ration Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One Nation-One Ration Card system implemented in the state (National Food Security Act, 2013) ● Benefit of interdistrict portability – about 7.30 lakh families per month beneficiaries by December 2022
Equity and Inclusive Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of Children with Special Needs (CWSN), ● Online orientation and special education training for teachers for enrollment ● Establishment of well-equipped resource room at block level ● 797 hostels to be operated in the state for children of socially and economically deprived groups by December 2022.
Consolidated Scholarship (Portal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The scholarship amount will be deposited directly into the bank account of students studying in classes 1 to 12.

Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 97135 Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi centers operated in the state. ● Health and nutrition services to children up to 6 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers ● Provision of pre-school education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 years ● In January 2022, the state government has launched maternal and child health facilities. ● Under this, 'Adopt an Anganwadi Scheme' was started with the aim of improving public participation.
Decentralization and PESA Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PESA rules to be notified in the state on November 15, 2022, on the occasion of Tribal Pride Day (PESA Act 1996) ● The rules empower Gram Sabhas to take decisions regarding natural resources in Scheduled Areas. ● Benefit of natural resources of scheduled areas along with other rights to the tribal community

E-Governance Initiative of Madhya Pradesh

- **Objective of e-Governance in Madhya Pradesh-** E-governance is the process of providing services using information and communication technology.
- With the implementation of e-governance in Madhya Pradesh administration, the service delivery process has become simpler.
- It enables easy access to government policies and improves transparency in government functioning.
- It helps in improving the efficiency of service delivery. It increases the responsibility and accountability of officials.

Importance of e-governance-

- I. E-governance in MP improves citizen participation in decision making.
- II. E-governance in MP helps in delivering public services in a direct, efficient, effective and convenient manner.
- III. Cost and Time effective
- IV. Citizen oriented Government.

Launch of e-governance in MP

- Formation of State Task Force on Information Technology.
Task Force Leadership – Professor Yashpal
- **Announcement of MP Information Technology Policy 1999**
The aim was to bring about a change in the functioning of the government by introducing e-governance in MP administration.
- **Madhya Pradesh Information Technology Department** was established with the aim of creating an information technology driven culture through e-governance in MP.
- **Formation of Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited**
The goal was to promote and implement e-governance in Madhya Pradesh.
 - It provides a single window to access opportunities in IT business in Madhya Pradesh.
 - This attracts various stakeholders in the field of IT to come forward and invest in Madhya Pradesh.
 - **Nodal Agency** - Department of Higher Education
 - **Functioning** – It does the choice filling and admission process in all the colleges of MP
 - **Benefits** – Time saving, cost effective, accessible, transparent, etc.
- **Integrated Treasury Information System**
 - It is an online system for automation, improvement in operations and efficient management of public funds of district treasuries in Madhya Pradesh.
 - **Objective** – To bring more transparency and timeliness in the functioning of treasuries.
 - **Functions** – Verification of DDO by photograph and signature, online payment receipt module and pension module.
 - It has been implemented in the district treasuries and sub-divisional treasuries of the district.
- **E-Registration of Vehicles and E-Driving License**
 - Madhya Pradesh Transport Department has started the process of computerization.
 - The department uses two different software to manage records.
 - Vehicle Registration System software is used for registering private and commercial vehicles.
 - Driving License Registration Software is used for issuing driving license, renewal and issuing duplicate licenses.
- **E-Land Records**
 - **Goal** – To create an online system to automate land records in Madhya Pradesh.

- **Benefits** – Increase in transparency, timely functioning of revenue department, improvement in operation and management of land records etc.
- This includes online Khasra and Khatauni.
- Implementation by Collectorate Office.
- **E-Unemployment Registration**
 - It creates an online registration system portal for unemployed youth of MP.
 - It was started by the employment office.
 - It streamlines the recruitment process and saves time and money for the unemployed youth of Madhya Pradesh.
- **E-scholarship Program**
 - **Beginning** - 2013-14
 - **Goal** – To create a centralized online application system for all types of scholarship programs of Madhya Pradesh Government.
 - **Nodal Agency** – School Education Department of Madhya Pradesh
 - **Benefits** – It saves time for students, efficient target delivery, reduction in cost etc.
- **Online Solution**
 - **Objectives**– Capturing the inputs at a single point. It defines the specified data as per the type of service later it accepts the fee and provides the required service.
 - The single-window system creates an effective interface between the government and the public.
 - Citizens can monitor and track the progress of their applications through the project website.
- **Growing Initial Campaign**
 - **Beginning** - 2000
 - It is an education program designed for students and teachers with the help of computer-aided learning programs.
 - It was started under the District Primary Education Programme.

Major Developments in Madhya Pradesh on Good Governance

- Madhya Pradesh ranks first in Group 'B' in Good Governance Index.
 - On the occasion of Good Governance Day on 25 December 2021, Madhya Pradesh has got the first rank in Group 'B' in the Good Governance Index.
 - In GGI - 2021, the states and union territories have been ranked by dividing them into four categories Group A, Group B, North Eastern and Hill States, Union Territories.

- 58 indicators across 10 sectors have been considered to prepare GGI- 2021.
- In the overall ranking of Good Governance Index, Madhya Pradesh has secured the first rank in Group 'B' with a score of 4.887.
- Compared to the previous index (2019), Madhya Pradesh has increased its score by 0.7 percent. Last time its score was 4.85, which has now increased to 4.89.
- Madhya Pradesh has basically carried out reforms in the public infrastructure and utility sector and social welfare and development sector.
- The Good Governance Index is based on 10 areas, which are as follows-
 1. Agriculture and Allied sectors
 2. Commerce and Industry Sector
 3. Human Resource Development Sector
 4. Public Health Sector
 5. Public Infrastructure and Utility Sector
 6. Economic Governance Area
 7. Social Welfare and Development
 8. Judicial and Public Security
 9. Environmental Sector
 10. Citizen Centric Governance
- **26th National e-Governance Conference, Indore in 2023**
 - Organized by Department of Science and Technology
 - Held at Brilliant Convention Center, Indore
 - At present, due to digital technology and e-governance, industry, governance, guidance of youth, rural facilities and use of infrastructure are ensured.
 - More than one thousand schemes are being run in the state through e-governance and technology.
 - Through technology, the government transferred an amount of Rs 1,000 to the accounts of 1.5 crore women in 60 days without any complaint.
 - Due to the digital revolution, people's health data is now becoming available online through Abha ID.
 - Today, due to technology, we are able to provide online Artificial Intelligence training to 9600 people in rural areas.
 - More than 48 institutions and officials were honored in five categories in the field of e-governance.

Challenges for Good Governance

- **Criminalization of Politics**
 - According to the Association of Democratic Reforms, 43% of the Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha 2019 are facing criminal charges, an increase of 26% compared to 2014.

- The criminalization of the political process and the unholy nexus between politicians, civil servants and business houses is having a detrimental impact on public policy making and governance.
- In such a situation, the political class is losing respect. Therefore, it is necessary to amend Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act 1951 to disqualify a person against whom serious and heinous crimes and criminal charges related to corruption are pending.
- **Corruption**
 - Corruption is a major obstacle to improving the quality of governance. While human greed is clearly the driver of corruption, it is the structural incentives to punish the corrupt and poor enforcement systems that have contributed to the rising graph of corruption in India.
 - India ranked 93rd among 180 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index - 2023 released by Transparency International.
- **Gender Inequality**
 - One way to assess the situation of a country is to study the status of women there. Since women constitute almost 50% of the population, it is unfair that they are not adequately represented in government institutions and other related sectors.
 - Therefore, it is necessary to ensure empowerment of women to ensure good governance.
- **Increasing Incidents of Violence**
 - Resorting to illegal force is considered a law and order problem.
 - But when one looks at it from the perspective of principles of good governance, it becomes clear that peace and order are the first steps to development.
- **Justice Delayed**
 - A citizen has the right to get timely justice, but there are many reasons due to which the common man is not able to get timely justice.
- **Centralization of Administrative System**
 - Governments at lower levels can function efficiently only if they are empowered to do so. This is particularly relevant for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), which currently suffer from inadequate devolution of funds as well as functionaries to carry out their constitutionally assigned functions.
- **Marginalization of Socially and Economically Backward People**
 - The socially and economically backward sections of the society have always been marginalized in the process of development. Although there are constitutional provisions for their upliftment but in practice they are backward in many areas like education, economic welfare etc.
- **Conclusion**
 - Effective functioning of governance is the main concern of every citizen of the country. Citizens are ready to pay for good services provided by the state, provided that it is a transparent, accountable and intelligent governance system and completely free from biases.
 - There is a need to reform our national strategy to give primacy to the Gandhian principle of 'Antyodaya' to restore good governance.
 - Attention should also be given to developing integrity in governance, which will make governance more ethical.
 - The government should continue to work on the ideal of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas which is also the aim of the present government; this will ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

2 CHAPTER

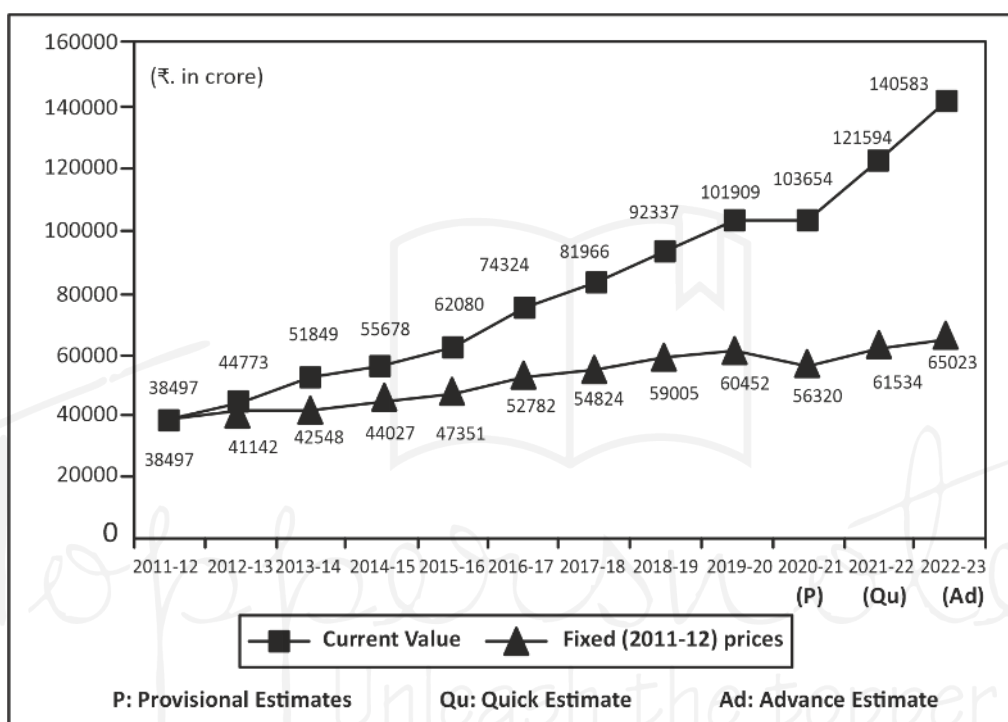
Current Position of Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy

Economic Output

Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey: Statistics	
Growth in GDP of states in % terms at current prices	16.34%
Growth in GDP of states in % terms at constant prices	7.06%
State's GDP expected to increase in 2022-23 (advance)	7.06%

- During the year 2022-23, an increase of 5.24 percent in the primary sector, 5.42 percent and 9.99 percent in the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively has been estimated from the last year.
- Per capita net income increased by 5.67 percent compared to last year.

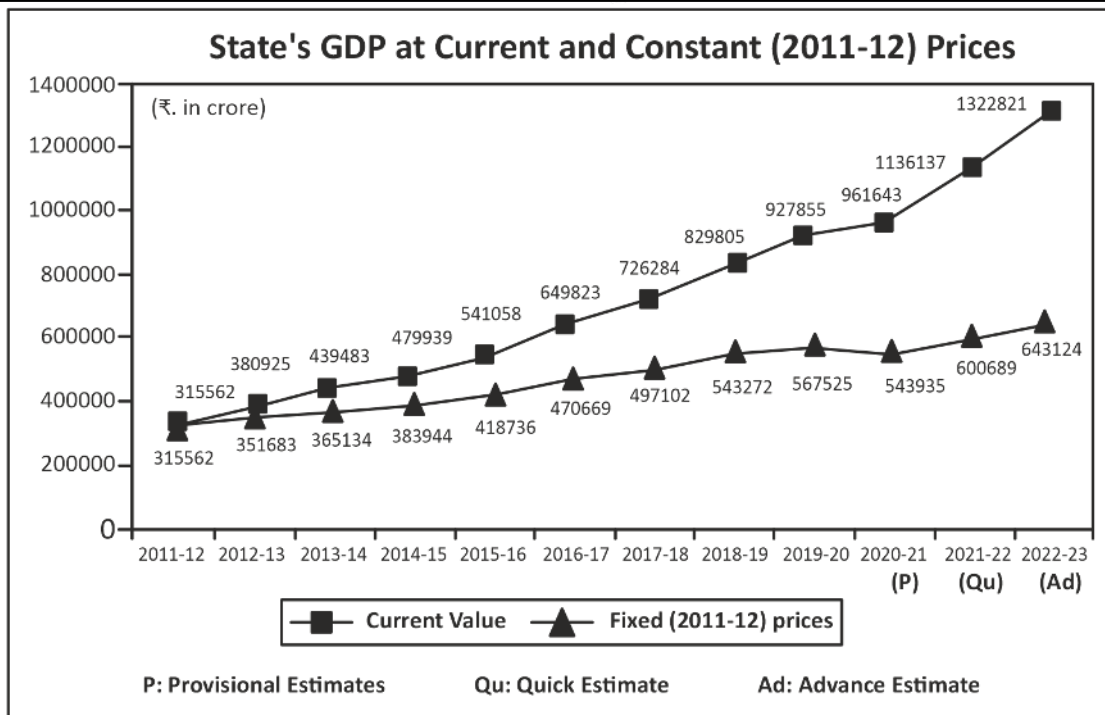
Net income per capita at current and constant prices (2011-12)



Public Finance and Banking Sector

- The revised estimate for the year 2021-22 has estimated a revenue deficit of Rs 5,701.14 crore.
- Revenue receipts in the year 2022-23 (BE) are estimated at Rs 1,95,179.69 crore, which is 13.68 percent more than the previous year.

- The primary deficit is estimated to be Rs 30,344 crore in the year 2022-23.
- The debt-GSDP ratio increased to 29 percent by 2022.



Agriculture and Food Management

- Madhya Pradesh is **the second largest food grain producer in the country.**
- The state is expected to produce 352.7 lakh tonnes of wheat in 2022-23 (advance estimate) compared to 174.8 lakh tonnes in 2013-14.
- In the year 2021-22, wheat procurement was **128.16 lakh metric tonnes.**
- During this period, rice production has increased from 53.6 lakh to 131.8 lakh tonnes.
- In the year 2021-22, 45.86 lakh metric tonnes of paddy has been procured.
- **The net irrigated area in the year 2021-22 is 12881.6 thousand hectares, which is 2.93 percent more than last year's 12515.2 thousand hectares.**

Schemes implemented to promote Horticulture in the State

- **Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme**
 - To provide financial assistance to farmers in case of destruction of any notified crop due to natural calamities and diseases, 45.47 lakh farmers for Rabi crop in the financial year 2021-22 and 96.20 lakh farmers for Kharif have applied for insurance for the year 2022.
 - Crop insurance policies have been distributed to insured farmers in Kharif 2022 under the Meri Niti Mere Haath program.
- **Soil Health Card**
 - The objective of this scheme is to provide soil health cards to the farmers for the use of

balanced fertilizers after testing the soil of their fields.

- In the year 2022-23, under the Adarsh Gram Programme, 57,301 lakh soil health cards have been distributed to the farmers after selecting one Adarsh village development block wise, collecting soil samples from cultivable Khasra and analyzing them.

Industry, Energy and Transportation Sectors

Industry

- **The size of the secondary sector is expected to grow by 5.42 per cent from 2021-22 (Q) to 2022-23 (A).**

Energy

- As a result of continuous efforts being made by the State Government to increase the availability of electricity, the State has achieved an electricity surplus in the year 2017-18.
- The total power supply in the financial year 2021-22 was 82,976 million units, of which 1,679 million units were generated from Indira Sagar Project, 970 million units from Sardar Sarovar Project.

Transportation

- At constant prices (2021-22), the transport sector (including warehousing) of the state economy has grown by 27.08 percent in the year 2020-21 (P) and by 14.15 percent in the year 2021-22 (P).

Service and Social Sector

Education

- According to the 2011 census, the literacy of the country and the state is 73.0 and 69.3 percent respectively.
- Enrollment in government primary and government secondary schools in the state in 2021-22 stood at 73.21 lakh and 42 lakh respectively.

Girl Empowerment Program for Adolescent Girls

- **Gaon Ki Beti- (Village's Daughter)**
 - The state government has planned to provide high level education to rural girls through the 'Gaon Ki Beti' scheme.
 - In 2022-23, Rs. 23.27 thousand girl students will be benefited out of the scheme. An amount of Rs 1163.49 lakh has been spent upon the scheme.
- **CM Rise Scheme**
 - **Operation of 274 schools of the department has been started as CM Rise Schools.**
 - Out of which KG classes have been started in 66 schools.
 - **There has been increased interest from patrons in these schools, which have seen a 9 percent increase in enrollment compared to last year.**
 - So far, the concept design of 232 schools has been finalized under the infrastructure expansion in CM Rise Schools.
- **Health**
 - In accordance with the National Health Policy, 2002, health services in the state have been strengthened by accepting the national objective of health for all.

Scale	Result
Decrease in Infant Mortality Rate	From 46 per thousand live births to 43 per thousand live births
Birth Rate per thousand people	24.1
Death Rate per thousand people	6.5

Planning in Administrative Area

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural)**
 - Houses have to be provided to all homeless families.
 - 5.6 lakh houses have been constructed in the year 2021-22 and 6.20 lakh houses have been constructed in the year 2022-23.
- **Rural Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana**
 - Under this scheme, employment is provided through self-employment program and skill training and employment.
 - The main objective of this scheme is to generate employment and alleviate poverty in rural areas.

Social Security and Justice

Chief Minister Girls Guardian Pension Scheme

- From April 2019, under this scheme, couples in which one of the spouses is 60 years of age or more and who have only surviving daughters, no surviving sons and the beneficiaries are not income tax payers, will be given a pension of Rs 600 per month.

Smart City Mission

- Under the Smart City Scheme, the state has got second place in the country in the ISAC 2020 Award and also Madhya Pradesh has received 11 awards in various categories.
- **Indore is at first place and Bhopal is at sixth place in the ranking released for smart city scheme.**
- Under the Smart City Mission, start-up incubation centers have been established in Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Ujjain for the development of entrepreneurship among the youth.
- **In the current ranking of 100 cities selected by the Government of India under the Mission, Bhopal is at first place and Indore is at fifth place.**

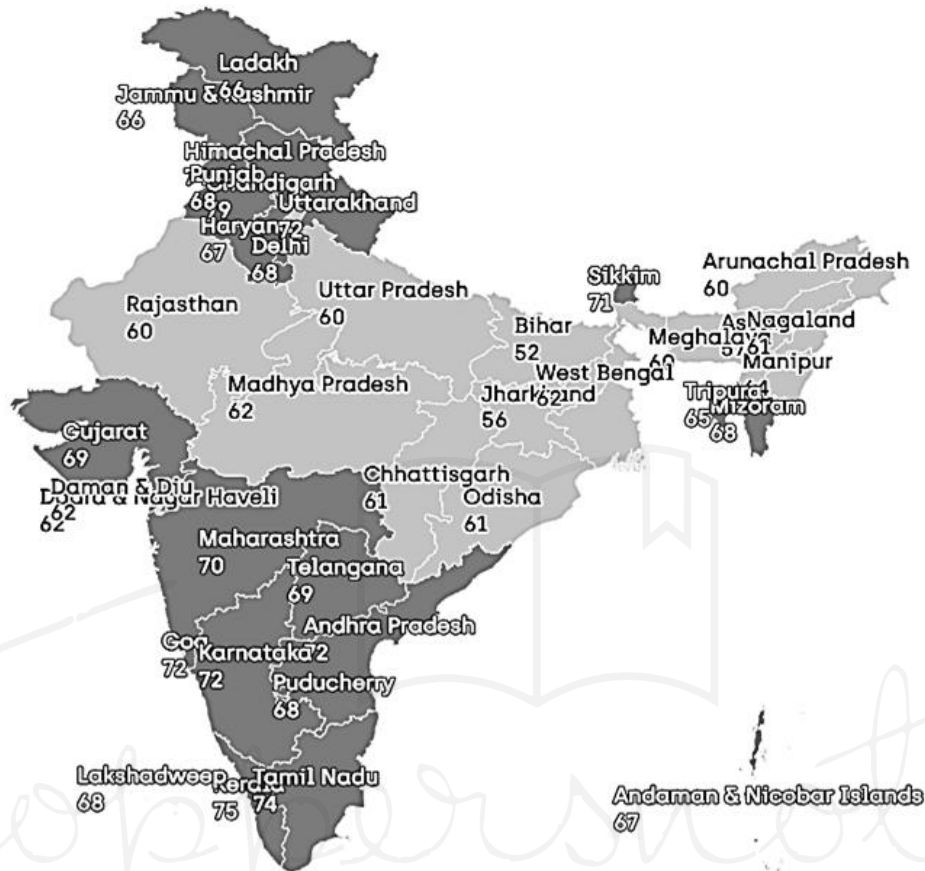
Clean India Mission

- **The state has secured first place in the Swachh Survekshan of the year 2022.**
- Apart from this, 98 cities of the state have also been successful in achieving star rating.

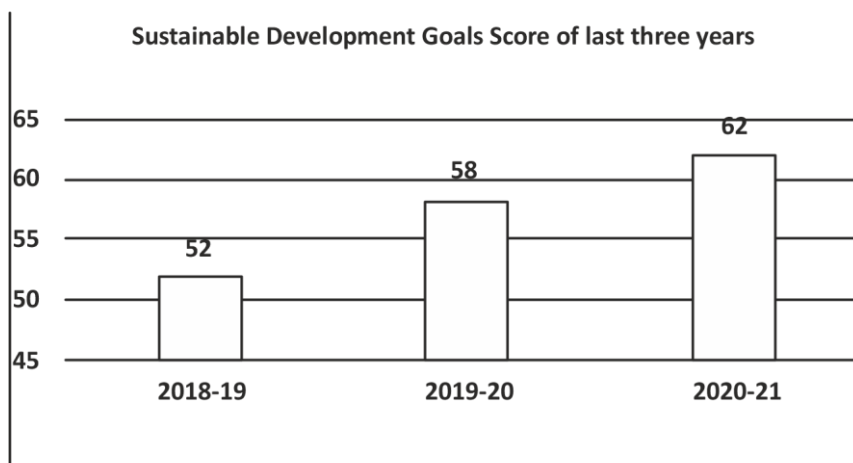
3 CHAPTER

Madhya Pradesh's Progress in Sustainable Development Goals

- In 2020-21, NITI Aayog released an analysis report on the performance of states in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- This report evaluates the progress of all States and Union Territories of India based on the 17 goals outlined by the United Nations.



- An analysis of the year-wise status of various indices of SDGs reveals a gradual improvement in the social and economic conditions of Madhya Pradesh.
- Over the past three years, between 2018-19 and 2020-21, Madhya Pradesh has progressed by 10 points in sustainable development indices.
- Consequently, Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the top-performing state in the western region.



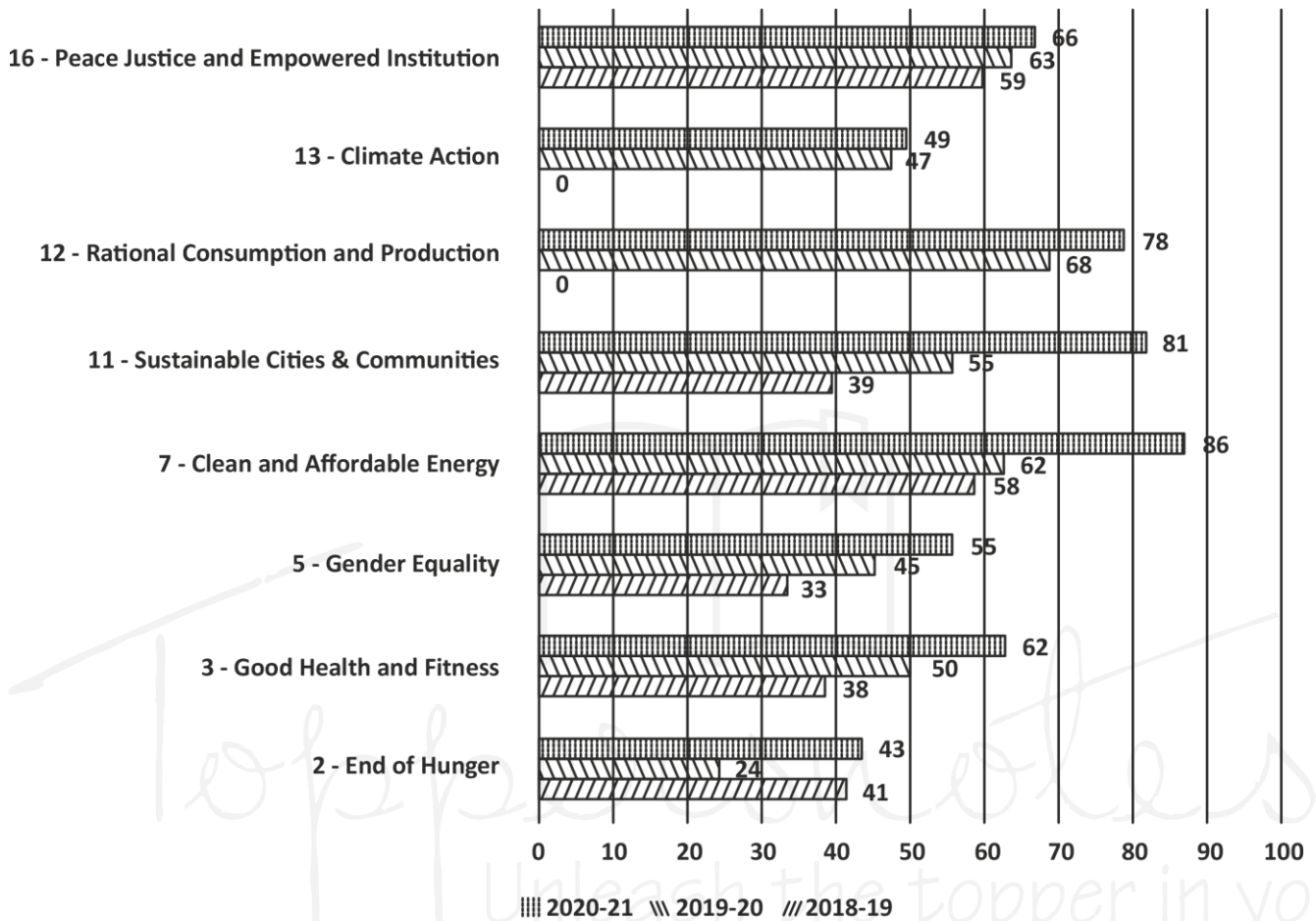
Source- SDG India Index Report 2020-21; NITI Aayog, Government of India

Progress towards SDGs in Madhya Pradesh

- Madhya Pradesh has demonstrated positive advancements and progress in a total of 8 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the three-year period from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

- These goals include SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, and SDG 16.
- The progress in these goals highlights the favorable changes occurring within the social structure of Madhya Pradesh.

Figure - 8.7: Sustainable Development Goals: Positive change in the state situation



Source- SDG India Index Report 2020: NITI Aayog

No poverty (SDG1)

- Madhya Pradesh has made significant progress in reducing poverty rates over the past decade.
- Several government programs aimed at providing a social safety net and promoting entrepreneurship have contributed to this progress.
- **Achievements**
 - **Ayushman Bharat: ' Niramayam ' Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)**
 - The Madhya Pradesh government has distributed Ayushman cards to 3.50 crore eligible beneficiaries across the state.
 - A total of 494 government and 540 private hospitals have been enlisted under the scheme.

- As of January 2023, a sum of Rs 996.75 crore has been disbursed to the empaneled hospitals under this scheme.
- Notably, 3,22,746 individuals have benefited from the scheme so far.
- **Self Help Groups**
 - 43 lakh 47 thousand women have been mobilized through 3,87,785 women self-help groups in the state.
 - These self-help groups are federated by 36,269 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1,275 Cluster Level Organizations (CLFs).
 - Approximately, 18 lakh 3 thousand self-help group member families are engaged in agriculture and livestock-based livelihood activities.

- Additionally, assistance has been provided to 6 lakh 19 thousand families in non-agriculture based income-generating activities.
- **Didi Cafe**
 - A new initiative has been launched by the state where self-help group members are operating a restaurant named "Didi Cafe".
 - These cafes are run exclusively by women self-help groups, aiming to generate income for these groups.
 - Presently, there are 134 livelihood Didi Cafes established as part of this initiative.
- **Availability of electricity in homes**
 - The state has successfully achieved the target of providing electricity access to 100% of the household population through the Saubhagya scheme.
- **Pratibha Kiran Scheme**
 - Under the scheme, selected students receive Rs 500 per month (for a maximum of 10 months) for undergraduate courses.
 - Moreover, girl students pursuing medical or technical education receive Rs 750 per month for a period of 10 months.
 - Apart from this, students also get benefits of other schemes.

Zero Hunger (SDG 2)

- Efforts to enhance food security and alleviate hunger continue to progress in the state.
- Initiatives aimed at boosting agricultural productivity and offering nutritional assistance to vulnerable communities have shown positive outcomes.
- Key initiatives undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh government in this regard encompass the streamlining of the public distribution system, provision of mid-day meals in schools, and distribution of nutritious food and iron tablets to children, women, and teenage girls through Anganwadi Centres.
- **Achievement of the state**
 - The state's SDG-2 index score increased from 41 in 2018-19 to 43 in 2020-21.
 - Madhya Pradesh has been honored with the prestigious Krishi Karman Award seven times.
 - **Milk Production**
 - Madhya Pradesh is the third largest milk producing state in the country.
 - Milk production during the year 2019- 20 and 2020-21 was 171.09 lakh tonnes and 179.99 lakh tonnes respectively, marking a consistent 5 percent annual growth.

- Per capita availability of milk for the year 2020-21 is approximately 591 grams per person per day.
- **Millet Mission**
 - Millets like jowar, bajra, kodo-kutki etc. have many health benefits.
 - They are resilient to climate change and require relatively less water.
 - Madhya Pradesh is one of the major producers of Kodo Kutki in India.
 - Mandla is the center of production of Kodo and Kutki millet that has been designated as One District One Product (ODOP) under the Prime Minister's Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme.
- **Producer of Food Grains**
 - Madhya Pradesh is the second largest producer of food grains in the country.
 - Wheat production is estimated to be 352.7 lakh tonnes in 2022-23 (advance estimate), which was 174.8 lakh tonnes in 2013-14.

Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3)

- Madhya Pradesh is actively working to enhance its healthcare infrastructure and improve access to quality healthcare services.
- This effort involves establishing new medical facilities and implementing health insurance schemes.
- **Achievements of the State**
 - In SDG Target 3, Madhya Pradesh has transitioned from the aspirant category to the demonstrator/performer state in the year 2018-19, achieving 62 points in the year 2020-21.
 - **Ladli Laxmi Yojana**
 - The Ladli Laxmi Yojana, implemented since 2007, has played a crucial role in rapidly improving the state's sex ratio.
 - Positive changes related to women in society have been observed between 2005-06 and 2019-21.
 - According to the NFHS-5 survey, the sex ratio at birth has improved to 956 compared to 927 in NFHS-4.
 - **Ladli Behna Yojana**
 - Established in March, 2023
 - Aim: To enrich the lives of women.
 - Focuses on health and nutrition of women and children and economic self-reliance of women.
 - Under this, initially women will be given Rs 1000 per month which will later be increased to Rs 3000.

- **Strengthening NAC services for pregnant women**
 - The 'Anmol App' has been updated to facilitate ANC (Antenatal Care) services for pregnant women.
 - A new app called 'MP Anmol' has been developed to track high-risk pregnant women
 - Through this, it is ensured that each pregnant woman receives at least one checkup by either a doctor or a community health officer.
 - The state has registered 10.61 lakh pregnant women from April 2022 to November 2022.
 - As part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat initiative, Madhya Pradesh is dedicated to achieving 100% antenatal check-ups.
- **AYUSH-Health and Wellness Center**
 - The Central Government announced plans on January 30, 2019, to establish 1250 AYUSH Health and Wellness Centers (AYUSH-HWCs) nationwide under the National AYUSH Mission.
 - In Madhya Pradesh, approval has been granted to develop 362 HWCs out of the 562 approved centers by the year 2021-22.
 - Objectives of AYUSH-HWC
 - ✓ reducing the burden of disease and treatment costs,
 - ✓ Empowering people to 'self-care'
 - ✓ Establishing a holistic model based on AYUSH principles and practice to provide informed choices to those in need.

Quality Education (SDG 4)

- The state has made substantial investments in education, focusing on improving school infrastructure, teacher training and enrollment rates.
- However, challenges persist, particularly concerning the quality of education and dropout rates.
- **Achievement of the state**
 - **Infrastructure for Quality Education "CM Rise School" Yojana**
 - **Year :** 2022
 - **Objective:** To improve the quality of education
 - Under this scheme, 9,200 schools will be upgraded with modern infrastructure.
 - The project will be executed in three phases, with 370 schools set to be developed in the first phase.

- Rs 1,500 crore was allocated for the financial year 2021-22
- **Laptop distribution to meritorious students**
 - More than 91 thousand laptops were distributed to meritorious students
 - Each student receives Rs 25,000 for this.
- **Free Textbook Distribution**
 - Free NCERT books for Science, Mathematics, and Commerce subjects are distributed to all children enrolled in government schools from classes 1 to 12.
- **Free Uniform Distribution**
 - Uniforms are distributed to all children enrolled in government schools from classes 1 to 8. Each child receives 2 sets, and the cost per child for the two sets is Rs 600.

Gender Equality (SDG 5)

- Gender equality remains a priority, with efforts focused on promoting women's empowerment, reducing gender-based violence, and increasing women's participation in the workforce.
- **Achievement of the state-**
 - The state has registered a growth of 22 points in the last three years.
 - In 2018-19, the state scored 33 on the SDG index that rose to 55 in 2020-21.
 - **Gender Budget**
 - The Gender Budget is considered a significant stride toward safeguarding women's rights within the state's social framework and implementing them on the ground.
 - The process of gender budget started with some departments in the year 2007-08 but now it has expanded to encompass 33 departments reflecting a broader commitment to gender equality and inclusivity.
 - **Increasing participation of women in MNREGA**
 - The proportion of working days created for women rose from 36.54% in 2018-19 to 41.69% in 2022-23.
 - **Women's participation in governance**
 - To ensure women empowerment, the state has decided to provide 50% reservation for women in local bodies.
 - In the local body elections of 2022, there was a substantial rise in the number of women representatives, totaling 197,782 out of a total of 395,564 positions.