

Madhya Pradesh

Formation - 1st Nov 1956

Other Names of MP -

1. Tiger state
2. Soya State
3. Heart of India
4. Central India
5. Home of rivers



Note- Old name of MP is "Madhya Bharat" or Central India, which is also known as "Central Province and Berar" before its formation.

- Foundation day- 1stNov 1956
- Reorganized on - 1stNov 2000
- State symbol- the State Emblem has adopted some features of National Emblem also.

1. Ashoka Chakra - The 24 Stupa outline the emblem. Under the circle "Madhya Pradesh Shasan" & "Satyamev jayate" inscribed with two crops Wheat and Paddy in the centre along with the state tree Banyan. The whole Emblem is surrounded by 24 lotus petals.

2. Elephant

3. Lion

4. Ox

5. Horse

- ❖ State crop- Soybean
- ❖ State flower-White lily
- ❖ State animal- Barasingha or swamp deer
- ❖ State bird - Indian Paradise flycatcher or Dudhraj, Shah Bulbul
- ❖ State tree- Banyan tree
- ❖ State fish- Mahasheer
- ❖ State dance- Macha (Malwa)
- ❖ State game - Mallakhamba

Area of MP- 308352 sq Km.

Geographical location - 21°6 -26°30 northern latitude

74°9-82°48 Eastern longitude

❖ **Singrauli** is the only district of MP through which IST line (82 ½) passes.

MP shares its border with 5 states - Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan

1. Maximum with Uttar Pradesh (13 districts)
2. Minimum with Gujarat (only two districts Jhabua & Alirajpur)

Geographical dimensions of Madhya Pradesh -**From East to West - 870 sq Km****From North to South - 605 sq Km**

- ❖ There is a time difference of 30 minutes between the eastern end & the western end of Madhya Pradesh. **Singrauli** observes sunrise earliest.

Status of MP in India

1. 2nd in area
 2. 5th rank in population
 3. 21st in literacy (including Union territory)
 4. 18th in sex ratio (20th after including union territory)
- ❖ Area of MP is 9.38 % of total area of India and 6% of population of India. Tropic of Cancer passes through 14 district of MP.

Political Scenario

1. Legislative assembly seats - 231 (230+1)
Out of these seats reserved for **SC - 35 seats, ST- 47 seats**
 2. Members of parliament from Madhya Pradesh in Lok Sabha - 29 and in Rajya Sabha - 11 (in Lok Sabha 4 seats are reserved for SC and 6 seats for ST)
 3. **Chairman of Legislative Assembly (Speaker)** - Sitasharan Sharma
 4. **Vice-Chairman** - Rajendra Singh
 5. **Leader of Opposition** - Ajay Singh
 6. Total districts 52 (latest - Niwari, separated from Tikamgarh on 1 Oct 2018)
- Note** - Niwari has 3 tehsil Orcha, Prathvipur and Niwari. The area of Niwari is 1317.45 and it is smallest district of MP
7. Total tehsil - 424
 8. Development block or Janpad Panchayat - 313
 9. Tribal development block - 89
 10. Total city 476
 11. Village - 54,903
 12. Municipal Corporations - 16 (Datia and Bhind are proposed) Jabalpur is first Municipal Corporation which was established in 1864.
 13. Nagar Palika - 98 (first 1907 in Datia)
 14. Nagar Parishad - 294
 15. Gram Panchayat - 23,922
 16. Jila Panchayat - 52
 17. Population - 7,26,26,809 Male - 3.76 Cr, female - 3.50 Cr.
 18. Urban population - 2 crore (27.60% total)
 19. Rural population - 5.25 crore (72.40%)
 20. Working population of MP is 43.50 %

- **District with highest population -** 1. Indore 2. Jabalpur 3. Sagar
- **District with lowest population -** 1. Niwari 2. Harda 3. Umaria
- **District with maximum area-** 1. Chindwada 2. Shivpuri 3. Sagar
- **District with minimum area-** 1. Niwari 2. Datia 3. Bhopal

Sex Ratio

MP – **931** per 1000

National – **943** per 1000

Districts with maximum sex ratio -

1. Balaghat (1021) 2. Alirajpur(1011) 3. Mandla (1008) 4. Dindori (1002)

Districts with minimum sex ratio-

1. Bhind 837 2. Morena 840 3. Gwalior 864

Note- 0-6 age group sex ratio is minimum in Morena and highest in Alirajpur

Population Density

236 people per sq km

Highest population density- 1. Bhopal (855) 2. Indore (841) 3. Jabalpur (473)

Lowest population density - 1. Dindori(94) 2. Sheopur (1104) 3. Panna (142)

Literacy Rate

Total -69.32%

Male - 78.7%

Female- 59.2%

Highest Literacy Rate - 1. **Jabalpur** 2. Indore 3. Bhopal

Lowest Literacy Rate - 1. **Alirajpur** (district with lowest literacy rate in India)
2. Jhabua
3. Barwani

Note- highest male literacy rate - Indore

lowest - Alirajpur

highest female literacy rate - Bhopal

lowest - Alirajpur

Education in MP

Numbers of school in MP -

- ❖ Primary - 8,3,412
- ❖ Middle - 28,480
- ❖ Higher secondary - 12,121
- ❖ Primary Education centres- 1,05,600
- ❖ University - 405 approx(not including engineering colleges).

Higher education-

- ❖ Total universities are 18 and 5 are proposed under which 309 government colleges and 483 private colleges and 9 colleges are conducted with the help of government's grant-in-aid.
- ❖ Madhya Pradesh Textbook Corporation was established in 1968 which publish the textbooks for school level.

Population Growth Rate

Population Growth Rate of MP is 20.35%. (India - 17.8 %)

District with maximum population growth -

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Indore (32.9%) | 2. Jhabua | 3. Bhopal |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|

District with minimum population growth-

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Anuppur(12.3%) | 2. Betul | 3. Chindwara |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|

Note - According to Census 2011 -

- a) Birth Rate - 27.9/1000
- b) Mortality Rate 8.3/1000
- c) Infant Mortality Rate 62/1000

MP State Song

“सुख का दाता, सबका साथी शुभ का यही संदेश है।
माँ की गोद, पिता का आश्रय मेरा (अपना) मध्य प्रदेश है।”

Writer - Mahesh Srivastava

Singer - Shaan

Formation of Madhya Pradesh

Before 1956, during the British rule, Madhya Pradesh was known as “**Central Province**” & “**Berar**”. After independence MP was divided into three parts A, B & C. **Part-A (State-A)** was comprised of Central Province and Berar plus Chhattisgarh and Baghelkhand. The western Princely states constituted **Part B (State-B)** or Madhya Bharat. The north Princely states and **Bhopal** are known as Part C (State-C).

State	Capital
State-A	Nagpur
State-B	Gwalior and Indore
State-C	Rewa
Mahakoshal region	Jabalpur

Madhya Pradesh in 1947 -

Formation of MP– Before independence MP was known as Central India or Madhya Prant. Till 1956 its name was Madhya Bharat. It was divided into three parts

- 1) **Part A**– It was originally known as Central Province and Berar consisting of Princely states from Chhattisgarh, Mahakoshal (Jabalpur), Vidarbha (near Nagpur). Its capital was Nagpur. First Chief Minister of this Part was Pt. Ravishankar Shukla.
- 2) **Part B** – It was known as Middle India or Madhya Bharat. It had two capitals-
 1. Indore (for 6 months)
 2. Gwalior (for 6 months)
- 3) **Part C**– It was known as Vindya Kshetra or Vindya Pradesh, consisting of 38 princely states of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Its capital was Rewa.
- 4) **Bhopal**– Bhopal was a part of part C.

Capital– Bhopal, which was a tehsil of Sehore district.

Note– Bhopal district came into existence on 26th of January 1972.

Madhya Pradesh in 1956

A new Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1st November 1956 on the recommendations of State Reorganization Committee formed in 1953 under chairmanship of Justice Fazal Ali with two other members – K.M. Panikkar and Hridayanath Kunjaru. The borders of state were changed as follows –

- ❖ **Part-A** – Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Vardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda were annexed to contemporary Mumbai (Maharashtra state) and the remaining regions of Part-A became the parts of Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ **Part-B** – The Sunel Tappa of Bhanpura tehsil of Mandsaur district was given to Rajasthan and the Sironj tehsil of Kota district of Rajasthan was incorporated with Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh, rest all the area was as it is.

- ❖ **Part-C** –The whole part of Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal was completely merged with Madhya Pradesh.



Bhopal was declared as the capital of new Madhya Pradesh, which was formerly a tehsil of Sehore district. Newly constructed M.P. had 43 districts. Bhopal and Rajnandgaon became two new districts by reorganization of districts on 26 January 1972 and the number of districts increased to 45. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru called Madhya Pradesh as the 'Heart of India'.

On the recommendation of the district reorganization committee, formed in 1983, headed by BR Dubey, 10 new districts were formed in the year 1998 and 6 more districts were formed on the recommendation of the Singhdev committee formed in 1998. Thus the number of districts increased to 61.

Districts formed on the recommendations Dubey Committee –

1. Badwani(from Khargone)
2. Sheopur(from Morena)
3. Katni (from Jabalpur)
4. Dindori(from Mandla)

Out of 10 districts, 6 are in CG while 4 are in MP.

Districts formed on recommendation of Singhdev Committee -

1. Harda (from Hoshangabad)
2. Neemuch (from Mandsaur)
3. Umaria(from Shahdol)

And the remaining districts are in CG

- ❑ On 1st November 2000, Madhya Pradesh was divided (CM- Digvijay Singh). 16 districts were shifted to the new state due to the separation of Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh again came to 45. First CM of Chhattisgarh – Ajeet Jogi.
- ❑ On 15th August 2003, 3 new districts were formed
 - 1) Burhanpur (from Khandwa),
 - 2) Anuppur (from Shahdol) and
 - 3) Ashoknagar (from Guna)

increasing the number of districts in the state to 48.

- ❑ On 17th May 2008, the state government formed- Alirajpur from Jhabua and on 24th May 2008, Singrauli from Sidhi, thus the number of districts in the state increased to 50.
- ❑ On 16th August 2013, the Madhya Pradesh government formed a new district named Agar-Malwa from Shajapur district.
- ❑ On October 1, 2018, the 52nd district was formally separated from Tikamgarh and a new district was constituted as Niwari with this, the total number of districts in Madhya Pradesh became 52.

Note – the district headquarter of Singrauli is in Baidhan.

Proposed Districts -

Maihar (from Satna)

Nagda (from Ujjain)

Bagli (from Dewas)

Chachoda (Guna)

Divisions of Madhya Pradesh

MP has total 10 division (11th Chhindwara but no official notice is issued till date). On 27th August 2007, Hoshangabad division was formed by separating it from Bhopal division. Similarly on 14 June 2008 the Shahdol division was created by adding some districts of Rewa and Jabalpur division.

❖ The Collector work under Divisional Commissioner.

1. Jabalpur is biggest division according to area. It consists of 8 districts –

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Jabalpur | 2. Katni | 3. Balaghat | 4. Mandla |
| 5. Seoni | 6. Dindori | 7. Chhindwara | 8. Narsingpur |

2. Indore division is biggest on the basis of population. It consists of 8 districts –

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Indore | 2. Jhabua | 3. Alirajpur | 4. Badwani |
| 5. Burhanpur | 6. Dhar | 7. Khargone | 8. Khandwa |

3. Ujjain division – 7 districts

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Ujjain | 2. Dewas | 3. Mandso | 4. Neemuch |
| 5. Shajapur | 6. Agarmalva | 7. Ratlam | |

4. Sagar division – 6 districts

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Sagar | 2. Damoh | 3. Tikamgarh |
| 4. Chattarpur | 5. Panna | 6. Niwadi |

5. Bhopal division – 5 districts –

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Rajgarh | 2. Bhopal | 3. Vidisa |
| 4. Sehore | 5. Raisen | |

6. Gwalior division – 5 districts

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|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Shivpuri | 2. Gwalior | 3. Guna |
| 4. Ashoknagar | 5. Datia | |

7. Rewa division – 4 districts

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Rewa | 2. Satna | 3. Sidhi | 4. Singrauli |
|---------|----------|----------|--------------|

8. Chambal division – 3 districts

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Bhind | 2. Morena | 3. Sheopur |
|----------|-----------|------------|

Note –Its headquarter is in Gwalior. It is the smallest division in area.

9. Hoshangabad (Narmdapuram) division – 3 districts

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|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1.Hoshngabad | 2.Harda | 3.Betul |
|--------------|---------|---------|

10. Shahdol division - It is the smallest division in population.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Shahdol | 2. Umaria | 3. Anuppur |
|------------|-----------|------------|

Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly

The state of Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956 by incorporating the Legislative Assemblies of Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Bharat Sangh, Mahakaushal and Bhopal state in Madhya Pradesh and Berar. After integrating all these assemblies, they were invited for meetings in Minto Hall of Bhopal and from then till 1996, only Minto Hall became the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as Old Vidhan Sabha. Minto Hall has been renamed as Kushabhai Thackeray Hall in November 2021.

Minto Hall :- The construction of Minto Bhawan was started in 1909 by Sultan Jahan Begum in the name of Viceroy Lord Minto. It was completely completed in 24 years and at that time 5 lakh rupees were spent in making it. The principal architect of this building was an Englishman A. C. Raben. Mainly it was used as a guest house but later it was used as Nawab's army headquarters, economic advisor, office, police headquarters and hotel.

Hamidia College was established here in 1946 and till 1956 it was used as a college but on 1 November 1956 it was established as Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Bhawan.

Indira Gandhi Assembly Building :- The new assembly of Madhya Pradesh is known as Indira Gandhi Vidhan Sabha Bhawan. Its foundation stone was laid on 14 March 1981 by Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar while it was completed in 1996 which was inaugurated by President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma on 3 August 1996.

54 crores was spent on the construction of the assembly located on Arera Hills. It is completely circular and initially it had a seating arrangement of 366 members but at present its capacity is 250 members, it is divided into 6 sectors. It also has a library in which the Gandhi Nehru Room is located.

Formation of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956 on the recommendation of the Fazal Ali Commission, but this commission had proposed Jabalpur as the capital due to its central position. Although Jawaharlal Nehru suggested Bhopal for this. Therefore, Bhopal was made the capital due to having many offices. Madhya Pradesh has been formed by merging the Legislative Assemblies of Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat Sangh and Bhopal.

Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly :- Vindhya Pradesh was formed on 4 April 1948. Initially it was part of part 'c' and the first Rajpramukh here was Raja Martand Singh. In 1952, elections were held for 60 members of the Legislative Assembly.

First Chief Minister - Shambhunath Shukla

Speaker of the Assembly - Shri Sivananda

This assembly was located in Rewa city and its tenure lasted for about four and a half years.

Bhopal Assembly :- Prior to 1952 there was a commissary system of governance and it was run by a Chief Commissioner. In 1949 it was included in Part 'C' and in 1962 this 30-member assembly was constituted.

First Chief Minister - Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Speaker of the Assembly - Mr. Sultan Mohammad Khan

Tenure - Four and a half years

Middle Assembly (MadhyaVidhansabha) :- Madhya Bharat Union was formed on 18 May 1948 by merging 26 princely states of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa. The first Rajpramukh of this was Jivajirao Scindia. This assembly was located in Gwalior and had 99 members. It was a part of Part 'B' under the Indian Union. The first assembly of 1952 had a total of 99 members.

- First Chief Minister – Shri Liladhar Joshi
- Governor – Takhatmal Jain
- Speaker of legislature Assembly – Achyut Patwardhan

Central Provinces Legislative Assembly :- It was located in Nagpur and in 1956 it was included in the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh by combining Mahakaushal of Part 'A' and the area of Chhattisgarh. The Legislative Assembly was constituted here in 1952.

First Chief Minister - Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla

Governor - E. Raghavendra Rao

Therefore, all these assemblies were integrated on the recommendation of the State Reorganization Commission and in the year 1957, the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly was formed. At that time there were a total of 288 members in the Legislative Assembly. This number was increased to 296 in 1976 and to 320 in 1999. The state of Chhattisgarh was formed on 1 November 2000, reducing the number of seats to 230.

Speaker of the Assembly

- Speaker and Protem Speaker of the first assembly - Kashiprasad Pandey
- First Speaker of the Legislative Assembly - Kunjilal Dubey
- Pro tem speaker of 15th assembly - Deepak Saxena

1. Kunjilal Dubey :- Kunjilal Dubey, a resident of Narsinghpur in Madhya Pradesh is also called the law man of Madhya Pradesh. He also received the Padma Bhushan award in 1964. He was the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha till 1956-75, 1957-62, 1962-67, that is, he was the Speaker for the longest time.

2. Kashiprasad Pandey (1967-72) :- Under his chairmanship, the first Panchayati Raj Committee was formed in Madhya Pradesh and on his advice, Panchayati Raj was adopted in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Tejlal Tembre - 1972-72

4. Gulsher Ahmed - 1972-77

5. Mukund Newalkar - 1977-80

6. Yakshadutt Sharma (1980-83) :- The first president against whom no-confidence motion was brought.

7. Ramkishore Shukla - 1984-85
8. Rajendra Prasad Shukla - 1985-90
9. Brijmohan Mishra - 1990-93
10. Srinivas Tiwari - 1990-99
11. Ishwardas Rohani - 2003-2009 and 2009-2013 (while on death post)
12. Sitaram Sharma - 2014-2019
13. Narmada Prasad Prajapati - 2019-21
14. Girish Gautam - 2021 – Present

Leader of the Opposition

It is not a constitutional post and usually one of the opposition parties which has got more than 1/10 of the seats in the House, its leader is made the Leader of the Opposition. The post of Leader of Opposition in Madhya Pradesh was there since 1956, but in the first two Legislative Assemblies, no party got more than 1/10 seats except the Congress, so the recognition of the Leader of the Opposition is considered from the Third Assembly. Although the first two were also leaders of the opposition.

Leader of opposition -

1. Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar
2. Chandrapratap Tiwari (1956-62)
3. Virendra Kumar Saklecha (1962-67) first recognized, first Deputy Chief Minister
Virendra Kumar Saklecha (1967-72)
4. Shyamacharan Shukla (1967-72) (Chief Minister)
Dwarka Prasad Mishra (1967-72) (Chief Minister)
Basant Sadashiv Pradhan (1967-72)
5. Kailash Joshi (1972-77) (Chief Minister)
6. Arjun Singh (1977-80) (Chief Minister)
7. Sunderlal Patwa (1980-85) (Chief Minister)
8. Kailash Joshi (1985-90) (Chief Minister)
9. Shyamacharan Shukla (1990-93) (Chief Minister)
10. Vikram Verma (1993-98)
11. Dr. Gaurishankar Shejwar (1998-2002)
12. Smt. Jamuna Devi (2003-2008) First Woman Leader of the Opposition
13. Smt. Jamuna Devi (2008-10)
14. Ajay Singh (2010-13)
15. Satyadev Katare (2013-18)
16. Ajay Singh (2018)
17. Gopal Bhargava (2019-21)
18. Shri Kamal Nath (2021-present)

Deputy Speaker of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly

First - Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate