

Demography and Census of Madhya Pradesh

Location of Madhya Pradesh in India

- Second place in area
- Fifth place in population
- 21st in literacy (on joining the centrally ruled states)
- 18th in the sex ratio (20th place on joining the centrally governed states)

The total area of Madhya Pradesh is 9.38 percent of the area of India, while it is 5.99 percent of the population. Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Total Districts - 52 (Niwari separated from Tikamgarh as 52nd district was officially agreed on 1 October 2018)

Note - (Newly created Niwari district includes three tehsils Orchha, Prithvipur and Niwari, its area will be 1317.45 sq. Km, it has been created by dividing it from Tikamgarh, it is the smallest district of Madhya Pradesh in terms of area and population.)

- Total Tehsils - 412
- Total block (district panchayat) - 313 (tribal development block 89)
- Total town - 476
- Village - 54,903 of which 52,117 are inhabited villages.
- Municipal Corporation - 16 (Proposed for Datia and Bhind Municipal Corporation)

Note- The first Municipal Corporation was Jabalpur which was formed in 1864.

- Municipalities - 100 (approx). First in 1907 - Datia
- Nagar Panchayat - 264
- Gram Panchayats - 23,012
- Zila Panchayat - 52
- Population - 7,26,26,809
 - ❖ Male - 3.76 crore approx (51.70 percent)
 - ❖ Females - 3.50 crore approx (48.30 percent)
 - ❖ Urban population - 2 crore approx (27.60 percent of total population)
 - ❖ Rural population - 5.25 crore approx (72.40 percent)

The working population is 43.50 percent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Most populous districts :- | 1. Indore | 2. Jabalpur | 3. Sagar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Districts with minimum population :- | 1. Niwari | 2. Harda | 3. Umaria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Largest district in area :- | 1. Chhindwara | 2. Shivpuri | 3. Sagar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smallest district in area :- | 1. Niwari | 2. Datia | 3. Bhopal |

Sex Ratio

- Madhya Pradesh - 931 per 1000
- National Sex Ratio - 943 per 1000

❖ **Districts with highest sex ratio :-**

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

Note - The sex ratio of 4 districts of M.P given above is more than 1000.

❖ **Districts with lowest sex ratio :-**

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Bhind (837) | 2. Morena (840) | 3. Gwalior (864) |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|

Note- In the age group of 0-6 years, the lowest sex ratio is of Morena and the highest is of Alirajpur.

Population density

236 Person Per Sq. Km

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ❖ Highest population density :- | 1. Bhopal (855) | 2. Indore (841) | 3. Jabalpur (473) |
| ❖ Lowest population density :- | 1. Dindori (94) | 2. Sheopur (104) | 3. Panna (142) |

Literacy

- ❖ Total Literacy :- 69.32 percent
- ❖ Male Literacy :- 78.7 percent
- ❖ Female Literacy :- 59.2%

Highest literacy :- 1. Jabalpur 2. Indore 3. Bhopal

Lowest Literacy :- 1. Alirajpur (Least Literacy District of India) 2. Jhabua 3. Barwani

- ❖ Highest male literacy - Indore
- ❖ Lowest - Alirajpur
- ❖ Highest female literacy - Bhopal
- ❖ Lowest - Alirajpur

Number of Schools -

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| ❖ Primary School | - | 83,412 |
| ❖ Secondary School | - | 28,480 |
| ❖ Higher Secondary School | - | 12121 |
| ❖ Primary Education Center | - | 1,05,600 |
| ❖ College | - | 405 approx (Engineering college not included.) |

Higher Education -

- ❑ A total of 18 and 5 universities are proposed, under which 309 government colleges, 483 non-government colleges and 9 colleges are run by state grants.
- ❑ Madhya Pradesh Textbook Corporation was established in 1968 which publishes school level books.

Population growth rate

The population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh is 20.35 percent. (17.8 percent of India)

Districts with highest population growth :- 1. Indore 2. Jhabua 3. Bhopal

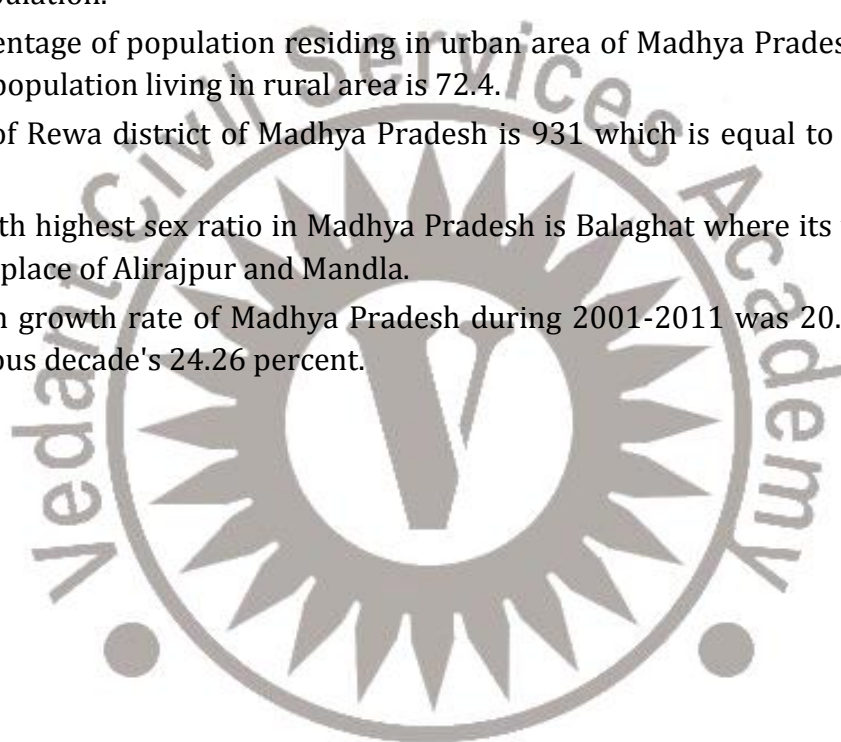
Districts with lowest population growth rate - 1. Anuppur 2. Betul 3. Chhindwara

Some facts :- According to the 2011 report, M.P. in -

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Birth rate - 27.9/1000 | (b) Mortality - 8.3/1000 | (c) Infant mortality - 62/1000 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

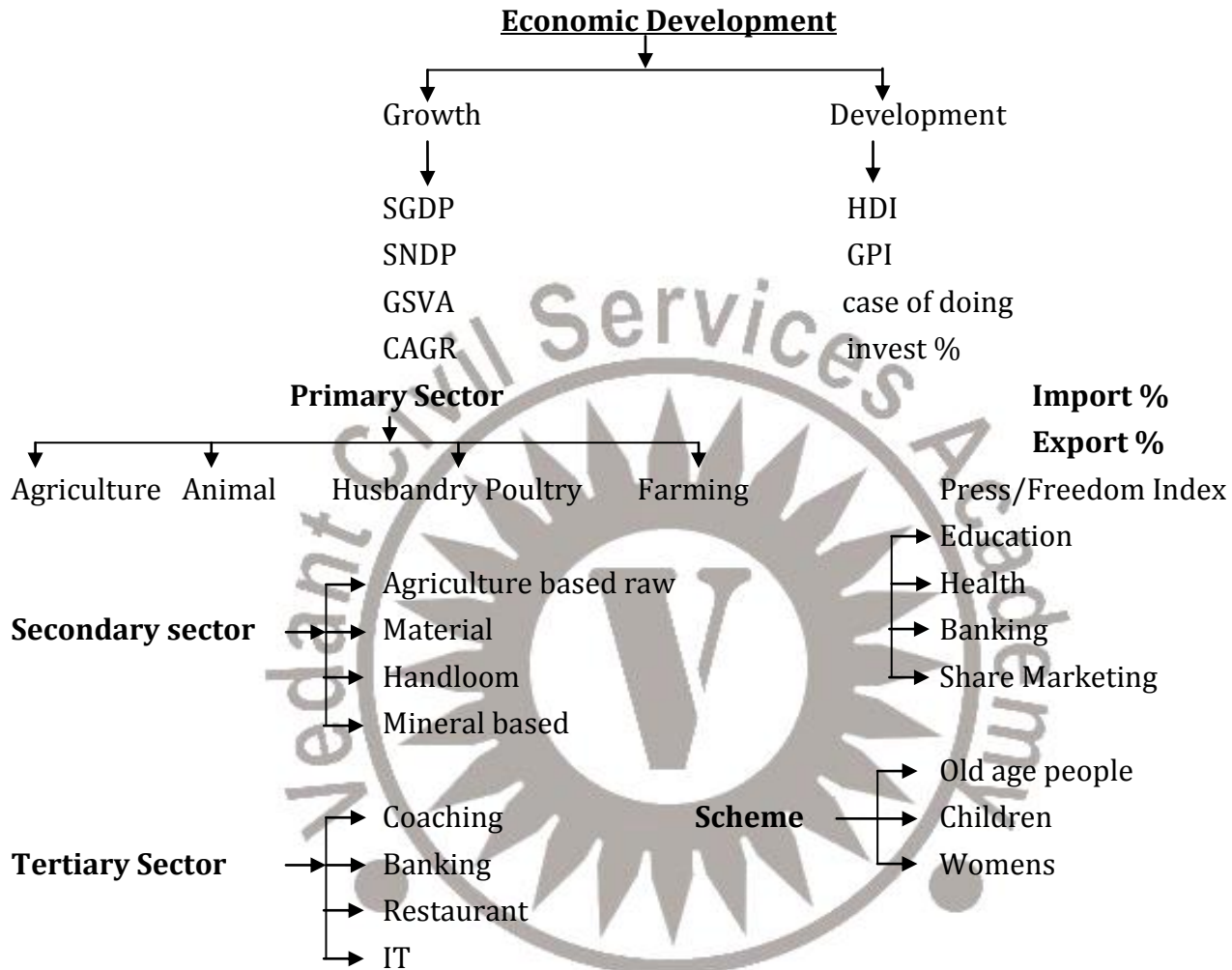
Important facts

- ❑ Census held in 2011 in Madhya Pradesh, this is the sixth census of the state after its establishment in 1956.
- ❑ The final data of the Census of Madhya Pradesh was published on 30 April 2013, according to which the total population of the state is 7 crore 26 lakh 26 thousand 809. This is 5.99 percent of the total population of India.
- ❑ According to the 2011 census, Madhya Pradesh ranks sixth in India on the basis of population but has come down to fifth position after the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.
- ❑ The total number of males in Madhya Pradesh is about 3 crore 76 lakhs, which is 51.7 percent of the total population.
- ❑ The total number of women in Madhya Pradesh is about 3 crore 50 lakhs, which is 48.3 percent of the total population.
- ❑ The total percentage of population residing in urban area of Madhya Pradesh is 27.6, while the percentage of population living in rural area is 72.4.
- ❑ The sex ratio of Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh is 931 which is equal to the sex ratio of the state.
- ❑ The district with highest sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh is Balaghat where its value is 1021. After this comes the place of Alirajpur and Mandla.
- ❑ The population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh during 2001-2011 was 20.3%, which is lower than the previous decade's 24.26 percent.



Economic Development Of Madhya Pradesh

Economic development is a qualitative concept whereas economic growth is a quantitative concept. For example, if a building is constructed then it will be called economic growth and if there is development of furniture, interior etc. in the same building then it will be called economic development.



GDP

1. **SGDP of Madhya Pradesh** - 9.62 lakh crore (\$130 billion) (2019-20)
2. **GDP Rank** - 10th (1st-Maharashtra)
3. **Capita Income on GDP** - Rs 109371 (\$1512/annual) (at current price)
 - at a fixed price
 - Rs.98763/yearly (\$1415/annual)
4. **CAGR of per capita income at current prices** - an increase of 12.48 percent
5. **Per capita income CAGR at constant price** - 12.99 percent
6. **SAGR of State GDP** - 11.7 percent (at current prices)

□ Diamond production for Madhya Pradesh 2019-20 - 25603 thousand tonnes.

At the constant prices of the base year 2011-12, the GDP of Madhya Pradesh is estimated to decrease by 3.37 percent in the year 2020-21 (advance) as compared to the financial

year 2019-20 (accelerated) while in the year 2019-20 (accelerated) An increase of 9.63 per cent was registered as compared to 2018-19 (Provisional).

The gross domestic product of the state at the base year (2011-12) at constant prices was Rs 315562 crore. Which is estimated to increase to Rs.580406 crores and Rs.560845 crores from the year 2019-20 (quick) and 2020-21 (advance), which are 83.93 and 77.73 percent more than the base year respectively.

Per capita net income at prevailing and constant (2011-12) prices :- On the basis of constant prices (year 2011-12) per capita net income was Rs 62236 in the year 2019-20 (accelerated) which has come down to Rs 58425 in the year 2020-21 (advance). Which shows a decrease of 6.12 percent as compared to the previous year. On the basis of prevailing prices, the net per capita income of the state (year 2019-20) has come down from Rs 103288 to 98418 in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 4.71 percent.

Savings and Appropriation :-

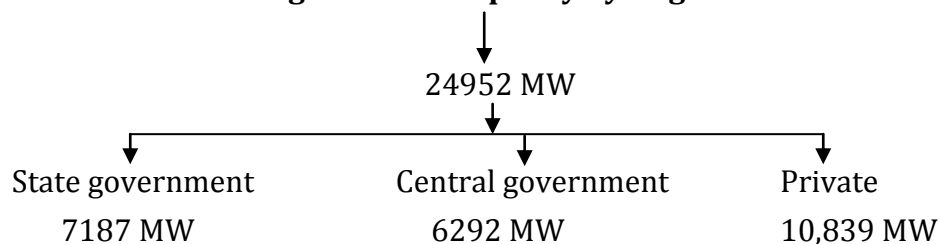
- ❑ There has been a steady increase in the number of branches of the total banks in the state.
- ❑ As of September 2020, the credit deposit ratio in the state is 73.99 percent, which is more than the national standard of 60 percent.
- ❑ There has been an increase of 7.08 percent in advances given to the small scale sector during the same period. The share of advance given directly for agriculture out of advance in agriculture sector in the year 2020-21 till September, 2020 has been 75.29 percent.

Kisan Credit Card :- As per the instructions of the Government of India, all the banks are issuing Rupee Kisan cards to the farmers of the state to ensure that the farmers of the state get their credit facilities easily, who have distributed 62.15 lakh Kisan Credit Cards till the month of September 2020.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme :- A provision of Rs 799.00 crore has been made in the financial year 2020-21 to provide financial assistance to the farmers on the destruction of any notified crop due to natural calamities and diseases. Against which an amount of Rs.620.83 crore has been spent. In this scheme, a demand of Rs. 2212.00 crores and Rs. 700.00 crores for re-appropriation has been made from the government.

Soil Health Card :- The objective of this scheme is to provide soil health sheets to the farmers of the state for the use of balanced fertilizers after testing the soil of their cultivation. So that farmers can get more yield. In the financial year 2019-20, under the Model Village Program, a model village has been selected and after analysis, 1.01 lakh farmers have been distributed soil health cards after collecting soil samples from the cultivable meadows of the farmers.

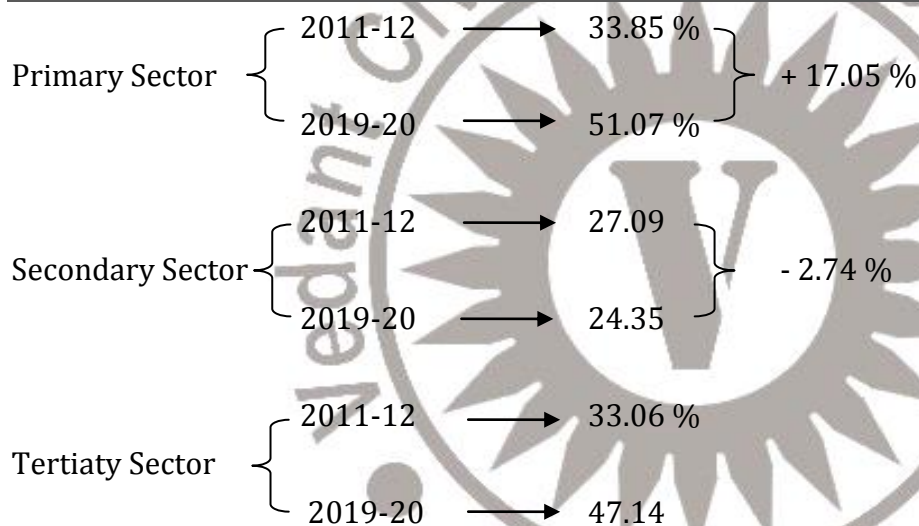
Power generation capacity by August 2020



- ❑ **Solar power capacity (2019) - 1882 MW (7.5 percent)**

Note -

1. By the end of 2020, 2000 MW solar parks should be established in Bundelkhand and Chambal region.
2. Madhya Pradesh's merchant export (trade export) stood at \$5.32 billion till 2020.
3. Total FDI of Madhya Pradesh for 2019-20 - \$172 million
4. Total PPP Projects in M.P - 187
Whereas total PPP project in India - 1824
5. Total in SEZ - 5
In India - 238
6. The length of National Highway in M.P as on March 2019 is 8772 km, while in India 132449 km.
7. As of July 2019, there were total 8 airports in M.P while India had 129 airports.
8. M.P has more than 44 million internet subscribers.

Distribution of GSDVA (Gross state value addition) (2019-20)**Export Percentage of Major Commodities (2018-19)**

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. Commodities related to drug manufacturing | - | 22 percent |
| 2. AC, Fridge etc. | - | 5 percent |
| 3. Oil Mills | - | 6 percent |
| 4. Aluminum Products | - | 7 percent |
| 5. Cotton yarn | - | 6 percent |

Length of roads

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| ☐ National Highway | - | 8772 Kms. |
| ☐ State Route | - | 11389 Kms. |
| ☐ District Roads | - | 22129 Kms. |
| ☐ Rural Roads | - | 23395 Kms. |

Railway

- Total Rail Line Length - 4954 Km
- Total No. of Trains - 425 Km
- Habibganj station was made the first airport link hub station (of Madhya Pradesh)
- Headquarter of Madhya Pradesh Railway - Jabalpur (West Central Railway)
- Apart from West Central Railway, Central Railway and Western Railway also provide services for the state.

Airport

- Airports operating in Madhya Pradesh - 5
 1. Jabalpur
 2. Bhopal
 3. Indore
 4. Gwalior
 5. Khajuraho.
- Indore and Bhopal have the status of business airport.(with reference to Madhya Pradesh)
- Highest passenger traffic was seen at Indore Airport in 2019-20.
- In the year 2019-20, there was movement at the airport 22,935 times.
- Highest cargo airport in 2019-20 - Indore
- Khajuraho is in the first place in terms of tourism.

Power generation in Madhya Pradesh

1. Thermal power generation - 65.26 percent
2. Hydropower generation - 13.23 percent
3. Renewable Energy - 20.40 percent
4. Nuclear power - 1.11 percent

Health in Madhya Pradesh (2016)

1. Male Life Expectancy - 64.5 Years
2. Female Life Expectancy - 65.3 Years

Major IT companies

1. Crystal IT Park - Indore
2. Infosys - Indore
3. Infotech - Indore
4. TCS - Indore
5. Indore CEZ - Dhar

Major Crops and Horticulture of Madhya Pradesh

First place of Madhya Pradesh :-

1. Maharashtra is the first in onion production while Madhya Pradesh is second. (2019-20) Karnataka - 3rd
2. Andhra Pradesh (11.66 percent) ranks second in tomato production while Madhya Pradesh (13.91 percent) ranks first.
3. In potato production, Uttar Pradesh (27.43 percent) ranks first while Madhya Pradesh (6.66 percent) is at fifth place.

- 4. First place of Madhya Pradesh -**
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Gram | 2. Garlic | 3. Tomato |
| 4. Soyabean | 5. Pulses | 6. Oilseeds |

Madhya Pradesh's second place - 1. Guava 2. Pea 3. Maize 4. Onion

Madhya Pradesh's third place - 1. Coriander 2. Mustard 3. Mirchi 4. Milk

1. **Primary Sector** - Total contribution to GDP is 45 percent while 62 percent of employment is involved in this.
2. **Secondary Sector** - Contribution of 20 percent to the total SGDP while 5 percent of labor is employed.
3. **Tertiary sector** - contributes 35 percent to the total SGDP while 33 percent of the employment.

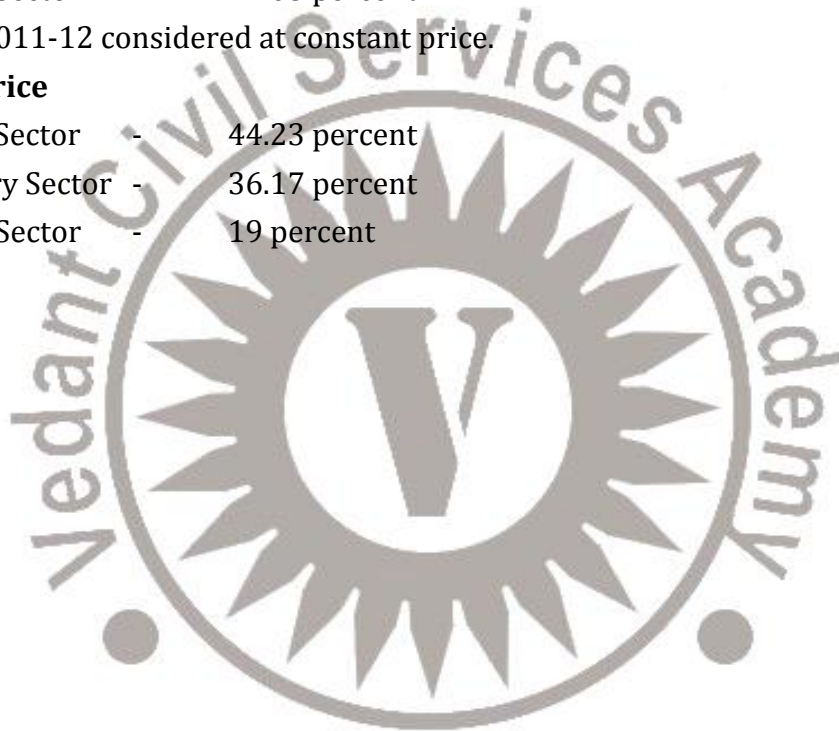
Contribution to GDP at Constant Price (2019-20)

1. Primary Sector - 34.90 percent
2. Secondary Sector - 24.7 percent
3. Tertiary Sector - 41.03 percent

Note - Base year 2011-12 considered at constant price.

GDP at current price

1. Primary Sector - 44.23 percent
2. Secondary Sector - 36.17 percent
3. Tertiary Sector - 19 percent



Industries in Madhya Pradesh

The first industrial policy of M.P was announced in 1972. New Industrial Policy has been announced in 2010. At present the new Industrial Policy of 2014 is in force.

Some Industrial Institutes :-

1. M.P State Industries Corporation - Established - 1961 Headquarters - Bhopal
2. M.P Industrial Development Corporation - Establishment - 1965 Headquarters - Bhopal
3. M.P Finance Corporation - Established - 1955 Headquarters - Indore
4. Madhya Pradesh Small Industries Corporation - Established - 1969 Headquarters - Bhopal
5. Madhya Pradesh Textiles - Industry Rules - Establishment - 1972 Headquarters - Bhopal

6 industrial centers of M.P have been recognized by the Central Government as Industrial Center (Region) -

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Pithampur - District - Dhar | 2. Meghnagar - District - Jhabua |
| 3. Purena - District - Panna | 4. Maneri - District - Mandla |
| 5. Peelu Khedi - District - Rajgarh | 6. Malpur - District - Bhind |

Note - Apart from this, Mandideep located in Raisen district is also a major industrial center of M.P.

Bina Refinery - It has been set up with the help of Oman.

Similarly, a petrochemical branch of Mathura Refinery is established at Morena.

BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.)-

- ❖ Establishment - 1964, Piplani (Bhopal) It has been established with the help of Britain.
- ❖ Headquarters - New Delhi

Paper Industry :-

1. National News Paper Mill (1948-49) - Nepanagar (Burhanpur)
2. Security Paper Mill - Hoshangabad (1964-68). Note paper is made for printing.
3. Oriental Paper Mill - Amlai (Shahdol)
4. Bank Note Press - Dewas (1975), notes of 5 and above are printed.
5. Beedi Industry - Jabalpur and Sagar
6. Factory for making catechu from Kher - Shivpuri and Banmore (Morena)
7. Matchbox Manufacturing Factory - Gwalior
8. Factory to make Sheed Lac from Raw Lac - Umaria
9. Chip Board and Optical Board Manufacturing Factory - Itarsi

Public Undertakings under the Central Government

1. **Govt. Post & Telegraph Workshop (Jabalpur)** - It was established in 1943-44. Here the equipments of telephone, postal department and telegraph etc. are made.
2. **Gun Garage Factory (Jabalpur)** - From small guns used in the army to light machine guns are made here. It was established in 1943.
3. **Heavy Vehicle Factory** - Jabalpur. Establishment - 1955
4. **Govt. Ordinance factory** - It was established in 1943-44 at Khamaria, Jabalpur. Here light guns and ammunition used in the army are made, it has two other branches -

1. Govt. Ordinance Factory - Itarsi, Established - 1943
2. Govt. Ordinance Factory - Katni
5. **Railway Coach Factory (Bhopal)** - It was established in 1975-76. Rail coaches are repaired here. Railway Engine Factory is in Indore. Railway sleeper factory is at Budhni, Sehore and Railway spring factory is at Sithauli, Gwalior.
6. **Security Paper Mill (Hoshangabad)** - Establishment - 1967, here paper used for note making and other government work is made.
7. **Currency Printing Press** - Dewas
8. **Alkaloid Factory (Neemuch)** - Here morphine and cocaine etc. are manufactured from opium.
9. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited** - Bhopal
10. **Gray Iron Factory** - Jabalpur
11. **Note Printing Press (Dewas)** - Established 1975, here 20 Rs. To Rs 1000 notes are printed.
12. **Cotton Seed Solvent Extension Plant (Ujjain)** - It is used to extract oil from cotton seeds and groundnut.

Joint Venture of Central and State Government

1. M.P Agro Fertilizer	-	Itarsi
2. Nutritional Diet Plant	-	Dhar
3. Fruit Promotion Unit	-	Bhopal
4. M.P LAMP LIMITED	-	Vidisha
5. M.P Electrical Limited	-	Bhopal

State Public Sector Industries

1. Umbrella Industry	-	Mhow
2. Brush and Sports Industries	-	Indore
3. Cycle Industries	-	Guna
4. Watch Factory	-	Betul
5. Gelatin Factory	-	Jabalpur
6. Agricultural Equipment Factory	-	Khandwa

Note -

- The country's first optical fiber factory has been set up in Mandideep, Raisen with the help of Japan.
- The only diesel engine factory of the state is in Indore.

Industries run by the Government of Madhya Pradesh

1. Alcohol Plant	-	Dewas, here spirit and alcohol are made.
2. Clothing Plant	-	Ujjain, here dyeing-printing takes place.
3. Timber Treatment Plant	-	Indore
4. Umbrella Industry	-	Mhow
5. Engineering Work, Tissue Paper	-	Indore
6. Tata Leather Factory	-	Dewas
7. Agriculture Undertaking Factory	-	Khandwa