

Madhya Pradesh General Introduction

- Establishment - 1 November 1956

Other names of Madhya Pradesh :-

1. Tiger State (Presently Madhya Pradesh)
2. Soybean State
3. Heart region (Hriday Pradesh)
4. Small India (Laghu Bharat)
5. Central India (Madhya Bharat)
6. Mother of the Rivers (Nadiyo Ka Mayka)



Note - The old name of Madhya Pradesh is Madhya Bharat, which was known as Madhya Prant and Berar.

- Foundation Day - 1 November 1956
- Present Form - 1 November 2000
- State emblem -

1. Ashok Chakra - 24 stupas with wheat and paddy bales (Dhan Ki Baliya), Ashoka pillar with huge banyan tree under which "Satyamev Jayate" and Madhya Pradesh government is written.

- 2. Elephant 3. Lion 4. Bull 5. Horse**

Madhya Pradesh Chief : At a Glance :-

- State Crop - Soybean
- State Flower - White Lily
- State Animal - Barah Singha
- State Bird - Shah Bulbul (Paradise Fly Catcher)
- State Tree - Banyan (Vat Vraksha)
- State fish - Mahaseer
- State Dance - Rai (Bundelkhand)
- State Theater - Mach (Malwa)
- State Game - Malkhamb
- Climate - Tropical temperate monsoon climate

Number of adjoining states of Madhya Pradesh - 5 (Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan)

Area of Madhya Pradesh - 3,08,252 sq. km.

Geographical situation -

- 21°6' to 26°30' Northern latitude
- 74°09' to 82°48' Eastern longitude

Note - Singrauli is the only district of Madhya Pradesh, through which the standard timeline of India ($82\frac{1}{2}^0$) passes.

The border of Madhya Pradesh touches 5 states - Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

1. Most - Uttar Pradesh (13 districts)

2. Lowest - Gujarat (2 districts- Jhabua, Alirajpur)

Expansion of Madhya Pradesh -

- East to West - 870 Sq. Km.
- North to South - 605 Sq. Km.

There is a difference of 30 minutes between the eastern and western points and the first sunrise occurs in Singrauli.

Location of Madhya Pradesh in India

1. Second place in the area.
2. Fifth place in population.
3. 21st in Literacy (on joining Union Territories)
4. 18th in sex ratio (20th place after joining union territories)

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

Cities and Capitals of Madhya Pradesh

Commercial and Sports Capital	-	Indore
Industrial Capital	-	Indore
Tourist City	-	Shivpuri
Tourism Capital	-	Pachmarhi
Manganese Capital	-	Balaghat
Music Capital	-	Satna (Maihar)

Cities of Madhya Pradesh and their names

Wheat Stores (Gehu Ka Bhandar)	-	Malwa
Lime City	-	Katni
Rock painting	-	Bhimbetka
Crafts	-	Khajuraho
Varahamihira's birthplace	-	Ujjain
Birthplace of Mars	-	Ujjain
The stronghold of the rebels (Bagiyo Ka Gadh)	-	Bhind and Morena
Ganjedi's Paradise (Ganjediyo ka gadh)	-	Burhanpur
Golden districts	-	Khandwa & Khandwa
Ganges of Malwa	-	Kshipra
Ganga of Madhya Pradesh	-	Betwa
Bhoj Nagari	-	Dhar
Kashmir of Malwa	-	Kathiawar of Alirajpur

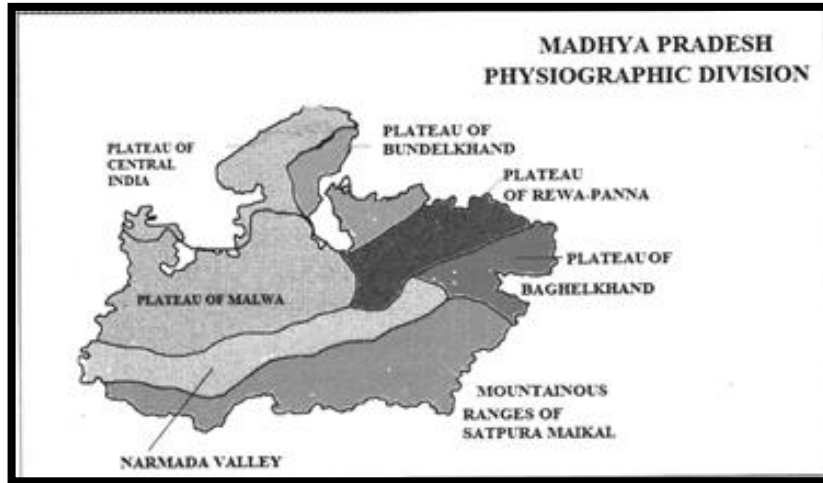
Geographical Division of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is divided into 11 agro-climatic zones. Madhya Pradesh is mainly divided into 3 parts-

1. Madhya Uchh Pradesh

2. Baghelkhand

3. Satpura - Maikal range



Madhya Pradesh is generally divided into 7 geographical regions -

1. Madhya Uchh Pradesh :-

- (a) **Malwa plateau** - It is the largest geographical area of the state, which is spread over about 28.7% area of the state. It is made of Deccan trap and it has a predominance of black soil, which is beneficial for cotton and wheat production. This plateau is situated between Aravalli and Vindhya. Sagar Peak is the highest peak here and Chambal is the main river here.
- (b) **Narmada Son Valley region** - This is the second largest geographical area of the state, which is situated on the banks of Narmada and Son. It is the lowest point of Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) **Rewa Panna Plateau** - This region extends to Rewa, Satna, Panna, Damoh and Sagar districts and is made up of Kadappa and Vindhya rock groups. Limestone and cement predominate in this area.
- (d) **Plateau of Central India** - Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Sheopur etc. districts come under this region.
- (e) **Plateau of Bundelkhand** - Composed of Gneiss and Granite rocks. Which is about 7.7 percent of the state. Part - Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Datia, Pichhore and Kolaras tehsils of Shivpuri, Dabra of Gwalior and Lahar tehsil of Bhind etc. are included in this area. Siddha Baba Peak - 1172 m is the highest mountain peak here.

2. **Satpura mountain range** - Includes 3 parts under it -

- (a) **Western Satpura** - Rajpipla mountain range
- (b) **East Satpura** - Mahadev mountain is situated here. On which Dhupgarh (1350 m), the highest mountain peak of Madhya Pradesh is situated.
- (c) **Maikal Plateau** - Amarkantak is the highest mountain peak here. Here laterite soils predominate.

3. Eastern plateau or plateau of Baghelkhand - Singrauli, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria, Dindori etc. are spread in this parts. It is the smallest (7%) geographical area of the state. Tropic of Cancer divides it in to 2 equal parts.

Rivers of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is also called "Mother of Rivers" (Nadiyo Ka mayka) and most of the rivers of India flow in Madhya Pradesh.

Facts :-

- ❑ Betwa river is called "Ganga of Madhya Pradesh", while Kshipra river is called "Ganga of Malwa".
- ❑ Benganga is the only river whose direction of flow is towards the south.
- ❑ The main rivers flowing towards the west are Narmada and Tapi.
- ❑ Son River is called "Golden River". The direction of its flow is towards the north. It is the only river that joins the Ganges directly.
- ❑ The confluence of the Wardha and Benganga rivers is called "Pranhita".

1. Narmada River :

- ❑ **Other names** - Namodos, MaikalSuta, Somadevi, Shankari etc. It is called Reva in the Shatapatha Brahmana.
- ❑ **Origin** - Originates from Maikal mountain range of Amarkantak in Anuppur district.

It falls into the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat. It is the fifth longest river in India, its total length is 1312 km. and 1077 km in Madhya Pradesh. Along with Madhya Pradesh, it also flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat, it has the maximum number of 41 tributaries.

Some tributaries - Banjar, Sher, Shakkar, Dudhi, Tawa, Hiran, Barna, Chandrakeshar, Maan, Unti, Hathini etc. The largest tributary of the Narmada is the Tawa River (Hoshangabad). Narmada flows in 15 districts of Madhya Pradesh- Hoshangabad, Maheshwar, Dhar, Omkareshwar, Jabalpur, Badwani, Khargone, Mandla, Mandleshwar, Jhabua are the towns situated on the banks of Narmada. Narmada Drainage Area - 93180 Sq. Km.

The following are the waterfalls formed on the Narmada river -

1. Kapildhara and Dugdhadhara (District - Anuppur)
2. Dhuandhar Falls Bhedaghat (District - Jabalpur)
3. Sahastradhara Falls Maheshwar (District - Khargone)
4. Mandhata Falls (Khandwa)

Note - The temple of Chausathyogini (Jabalpur), Omkareshwar (Khandwa), Maheshwar (Khargone) and Vimleshwar (Gujarat) are located in the main religious places situated on the banks of Narmada.

Major Dams on Narmada River

1. **Indira Sagar Dam, Punasa (Khandwa)** - Power Generation Capacity 1000 MW
2. **Omkareshwar Dam Khandwa** - Power Generation Capacity 520 MW
3. **Maheshwar Dam Khargone** - Power Generation Capacity 400 MW
4. **Sardar Sarovar Dam Naogaon (Gujarat)** - Electricity generation capacity is 1450 MW, of which 57 percent is shared by Madhya Pradesh.

2. Chambal River :

It is the second largest river of Madhya Pradesh, its name in the Puranas is "Dharmavati/Charmavati". It originates from Janapon hill in Mhow tehsil of Indore district and joins Yamuna river near Etawah in Uttar Pradesh through Rajasthan.

Chambal, which joins the Yamuna from the right side, is the largest tributary. Its total length - 965 km. The north-western boundary line of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is determined by

this river. On this river the first multi-purpose river valley project, the Chambal River Valley Project started in 1954, under which the first dam built is Gandhi Sagar Dam (Mandsaur). The power generation capacity of this dam is 115 MW, in which the share of both the states is 50-50 percent.

Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located in Chittor, Rajasthan, its power generation capacity is 172 MW. This dam is sometimes called Rawatbhata Dam. It also forms the border of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, Jawahar Sagar Dam is located in Kota, it has a power generation capacity of 99 MW. Tributaries- Kalisindh, Kshipra, Parvati, Besna etc.

Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated on this river in Mandsaur, which is the first hydroelectric project of Madhya Pradesh.

Waterfalls of Chambal River :-

Chulia Waterfalls - Mhow and Kota are situated on the banks of Chambal. This river flows through the districts of Indore, Dhar, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur etc.

3. Son River :

- ❑ Origin - Amarkantak (Anuppur)
- ❑ Total length- 780 km.
- ❑ Tributary - Johila River (It also originates from Amarkantak.)

The third-largest river of Madhya Pradesh, it is also called Swarn River because gold particles are found in its sand particles. It originates from Amarkantak in the Anuppur district and passes through Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi, Uttar Pradesh, and finally it joins the Ganges by going to a village named Danapur in Patna district of Bihar. It is known for devastating floods. Bansagar Dam has been built on this river in Shahdol, this dam is a joint project of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

4. Tapti River :

The Tapti originates from the Multai village of Betul, passes through Maikal of Satpura, flows parallel to the Narmada and the Tropic of Cancer, passes through Maharashtra and falls into the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat. The major cities situated on its banks are Burhanpur and Surat. Ukai and Kakrapara dams are built in Gujarat on this, 724 km long river. Its tributary is Poorna.

5. Betwa River :

It is called the lifeline of Bundelkhand. The ancient name of Betwa is Betravati. It originates from the Kumra village of Raisen and joins the Yamuna near Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh. The major cities on its banks are Besnagar (Vidisha), Bhojpur (Sanchi), and Raisen and it forms the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Betwa is called the Gangas of Madhya Pradesh, because it is the most polluted river of Madhya Pradesh. Rani Laxmibai project is being operated on Betwa in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Its old name is Rajghat Dam and the power plant established on it is known as Matatila.

- ❑ Its length - 380 km.
- ❑ The tributaries are Bina, Dhasan, Sindh.

Note - Samrat Ashok Sagar Dam (Halali Project) has also been built in Vidisha at Betwa.

6. Shipra River :

It originates from Kakra Bardi hill in Indore (Mhow) and joins the Chambal river after covering a distance of 195 km. Tributary-Khan River (on whose banks the city of Indore is

situated). On its bank ancient Mahakaleshwar temple of Ujjain is situated, which is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas. This is where the Kumbh fair is held in 12 years, which is called Simhastha. In the 21st century, Simhastha took place here in 2004 then in 2016.

Note - Kumbh is organized in four cities of India namely Nashik, Haridwar, Prayag (Allahabad) and Ujjain.

7. Tawa River :

It originates from Kalimani Hills (Mahadev Parvat) near Pachmarhi and joins Narmada near Hoshangabad, Tawa Dam has been built on this river in Hoshangabad, from which Tawa Canal emerges. Pachmarhi is situated on the banks of this and the Tawa bridge built on this river is the oldest and longest bridge in Madhya Pradesh, whose length is 1322 m.

8. Banganga River :

It originates from Paraswada hill situated on the border of Balaghat and Seoni and this river flows towards the south and joins the Wardha river of Maharashtra and its meeting place is called Pranahita. Bawanthadi, Pench and Kanha are tributaries of Ben Ganga.

9. Kalisindh River :

Origin - Vindhya mountain. It originates from Bagli Tehsil of Dewas and joins Chambal. Sonkachh is situated on its banks.

10. Sindh River :

It originates from Sinroj tehsil of Vidisha district and joins Chambal via Guna, Datia.

11. Bihad River :

It flows in Rewa district and the Chachai waterfall of Madhya Pradesh is on this river, Keoti and Bahuti waterfalls are also on this river. It is a tributary of Tons.

12. Johila River :

It originates from the Amarkantak hills and is the only river in Madhya Pradesh, which flows along a snake-shaped path and joins the Son River.

13. Parvati River :

After leaving Sehore, touching the boundary of Ashok Nagar, joins Chambal.

14. Pench River :

It originates from the Amarbara hill in Chhindwara and joins the Ben Ganga.

15. Urmil River :

It leaves Chhatarpur and joins Chambal. Urmil Dam (Chhatarpur) is of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

16. Kuwari River :

It originates from Shivpuri and merges into Sindh.

17. Cuno River :

It emerges from the Shivpuri plateau and joins Chambal and around this, efforts are on to settle the Asiatic Babbar lion from Gujarat by creating Palanpur Kuno Sanctuary.

18. Choral River :

It originates from Indore and is known for flash floods.

Waterfalls Of Madhya Pradesh

Waterfall	Place
Padav Waterfall	Panna District (Awlajila)
Rahatgarh Waterfall	Chambal River (Sagar)
Bhalkund Waterfall	Bina River (Sagar)
Jhadidaha Waterfall	Chambal River (Indore)
Dutches Fall	Pachmarhi
Shahastradhara Waterfall	Narmada River (Maheshwar)
Kevti Waterfall	Bihad River (Rewa)
Chachai Waterfall	Bihad River (Rewa)
Bahuti Waterfall	Bihad River (Rewa) Highest-198 M, 650 feet
Shankar - Kho Waterfall	Jamner (Seoni)
Apsara Waterfall	Panchmarhi
Rajat Waterfall	Panchmarhi
Piyawan Waterfall	Rewa
Belohi Waterfall	Rewa
Purwa Waterfall	Rewa
Sankua Waterfall	Sindh River (Sewdha ,Datia)

Waterfalls on the Narmada River

Dhuadhar Waterfall	Bhedaghat (Jabalpur)
Dugdharma Waterfall	Anoopur
Mandhar Waterfall	Omkareshwar
Kapildhara Waterfall	Anoopur
Darhi Waterfall or Dardi	Badwah

Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh ranks seventh in India in terms of net irrigated area.

There are mainly 3 means of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh -

- Irrigation by wells and tube wells - 66.81 percent.**

Of these, the most irrigated area is in Nimar.

- Irrigation by canals and ponds - 20.02 percent**

Most of the irrigation through canals is done in Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Tikamgarh and Hoshangabad, while maximum irrigation is done by ponds in Balaghat and Seoni districts.

- Irrigation by other means - 13.16 percent**

Presently irrigation facility is available on about 45 lakh hectares of land in Madhya Pradesh, which is 37 percent of the total agricultural land of Madhya Pradesh. On average, 2.23 crore

acre feet of groundwater is available in Madhya Pradesh.

- Gwalior is the district with the maximum irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh.
- Highest percentage of irrigated area is from Morena.
- Jhabua is the least irrigated area in the state.
- The lowest irrigated percentage is Dindori.
- The Narmada Control Authority was constituted in 1980.

Major River Valley Projects in Madhya Pradesh

Major Multipurpose Projects of Madhya Pradesh :-

(1) Narmada Valley Project :- Completed Projects under Narmada Valley Project

1. Sardar Sarovar Dam Project
2. Indira Sagar Dam Project
3. Omkareshwar Dam Project
4. Bargi Project (Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project)
5. Tawa Project
6. Mann Project
7. Jobat Project

Unfinished Projects under Narmada Valley Project

8. Maheshwar Project
9. Lowergoi Project
10. Upper Veda Project

(2) Chambal Valley Project (Chambal River) -

1. Gandhi Sagar Scheme
2. Jawahar Sagar Scheme
3. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Scheme

1. Sardar Sarovar Dam Project

- ❖ It is a joint project of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- ❖ It is a multipurpose project situated on the river Narmada.
- ❖ In the year 1946, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel got the study done for the first time for the construction of this dam.
- ❖ The construction work of this dam started on 5th April 1961.
- ❖ On 17 September 2017, Prime Minister Narendra Modi dedicated this Sardar Sarov Dam on his birthday.
- ❖ This concrete built gravity dam is the second largest dam in the world in terms of volume and size.
- ❖ In the first place is America's grant Coolie Dam.
- ❖ Sardar Sarovar Dam is the third largest dam in the world in terms of drainage.
- ❖ The height of this dam is 163 meters and the length is 1210 meters.
- ❖ A total of 30 gates have been made in this dam.
- ❖ Khosla Committee is related to Sardar Sarovar Dam.

- ❖ Mumbai-based engineer Jamdeshji M Wachha had planned the Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- ❖ The foundation stone of which was laid 56 years ago.
- ❖ The foundation of Sardar Sarovar Dam was laid by the first Prime Minister of India, Jawahar Lala Nehru on April 5, 1961.
- ❖ The height of this dam is 163 meters and the length is 1,210 meters. Sardar Sarovar Dam is the second largest dam in the world. America's Grant Coolie is number one.
- ❖ The dam has 30 gates.
- ❖ The weight of each door is 450 tons.
- ❖ It takes an hour to close each door.
- ❖ This will generate 6000 MW of electricity. Madhya Pradesh will get the highest 57% share of electricity. Maharashtra will get 27 percent and Gujarat will get 16 percent electricity. This will quench the thirst of 4 crore people of Rajasthan.
- ❖ This project will benefit 18 lakh hectares of land. Narmada water can irrigate 9,000 villages through canals.

2. Indira Sagar Dam Project

- ❖ This is a multipurpose project.
- ❖ This dam is located on the Narmada river at Narmadanagar in Khandwa district.
- ❖ Its foundation stone was laid on 23 October 1983.
- ❖ The length of this dam is 653 meters and the height is 92 meters.
- ❖ There are 29 major, 135 medium and more than 3 thousand small projects in this project.
- ❖ Indira Sagar Dam is also known as Gosikhurd Project.
- ❖ 1450 MW power will be generated from this project, of which 57 percent will be received by Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ It supplies water to three projects Omkareshwar, Maheshwar and Sardar Sarovar Dam in the state.

3. Omkareshwar Project

- ❖ Omkareshwar Project is located 40 km downstream of Indira Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ In this project, a concrete dam with a length of 949 meters and a maximum height of 73 meters is built on river Narmada near Mandhata village in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ The Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur has ordered to maintain the Omkareshwar reservoir at the reservoir level of 189 meters.

4. Bargi Project (Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project)

- ❖ Bargi Dam is a huge dam built on the Narmada River, this dam is located near Jabalpur. The work of this dam started in 1974 and was completed in 1990. It is a multipurpose dam and its reservoir has also given a boost to the fisheries industry and tourism.
- ❖ It is a 825 meter long masonry dam combined with a 5357 meter long earthen dam.
- ❖ Irrigation is being done in 2,19,800 hectares of land of Jabalpur and Narsinghpur districts through the Left Bank Canal Scheme of the project. The reservoir is also supplying 170 million cubic meters of drinking water.
- ❖ 90 MW hydropower is also being generated from Bargi dam and 10 MW power is also being generated from left and right bank canal.

- ❖ The estimated cost of Bargi project is Rs.566.34 crore and the estimated cost of Bargi diversion is Rs.1,10,103 crore based on 1982 price level.

5. Tawa Project

- ❖ The Tawa Project is a dam built on the Tawa River, a tributary of the Narmada.
- ❖ It is located in the Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh, this dam is 58 meters high and 1815 meters long.
- ❖ The maximum height of the dam is 58 meters from the deepest surface of the foundation.
- ❖ The construction work of this dam and canal has been completed in the year 1978, its storage capacity is 1993 million cubic meters. Its annual estimated irrigation potential is 3,32,720 hectares.

6. Maan Project

- ❖ Maan Project is built on river Mann, a tributary of Narmada.
- ❖ This project is located at a distance of 2 km from Jirabad village
- ❖ It is situated at a distance of 22 km from Manavar city.
- ❖ This dam is a composite gravity dam 53 meters high and 643 meters long.
- ❖ Right and left canal projects are also working in this project and through this 15000 hectare area are being irrigated.

7. Jobat Project

- ❖ The Jobat project is built on the Hathni river, a tributary of the Narmada.
- ❖ It is a 38.60 m and 462.50 long composite gravity dam.
- ❖ It is located in Vaskal village of Kukshi Tehsil.
- ❖ Irrigation is being done in 9848 hectare area of 24 villages of Kukshi tehsil through this project.
- ❖ The converted estimated cost of this project is Rs.230.61 crore. The storage capacity of this dam is 77.84 million cusecs.

8. Maheshwar Hydroelectric Project

- ❖ Maheshwar Hydroelectric Project is located on the main Narmada river near Mandleshwar in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh, about 40km downstream from Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project.
- ❖ Under this project, it is proposed to build a 35 meter high and 10475 meter long concrete dam.
- ❖ Proposed to build a surface hydropower plant on the right bank with a total installed power capacity of 400 MW (10 units of 40 MW power capacity).

9. Lovargoi Project

- ❖ This project is proposed on Goi river, a tributary of Narmada near village Pachpula in Rajpur Tehsil of Barwani district.
- ❖ The estimated cost of the project is Rs.360.37 crores.
- ❖ The project will create 13760 hectare irrigation potential.
- ❖ A 5.71 km long tunnel will also be constructed in the canal system of this project.

10. Aparbeda Project

- ❖ This project is proposed on river Beda, a tributary of Narmada, near village Naimit in Jhirnya tehsil of Khargone district.