

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh with an area of 3,08,245 sq.km. is the second largest state in India. It is located in Central India. The state is bound on the north by Uttar Pradesh, the east by Chhattisgarh, the south by Maharashtra and the west by Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Total population of Madhya Pradesh as per 2011 census is 7.27 crore, of which male and female are 3.76 crore and 3.51 crore respectively. The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes constitute a significant portion of the population of the State and constituting 15.54% and 21.04% of the total population respectively.

Hindi is the official language of Madhya Pradesh and it is the widely spoken. Apart from Hindi, the languages of Bundeli, Bagheli, Nimari, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, and Malwi are the commonly spoken regional dialects. There are several other dialects which are spoken.

According to the census of 2011, 90.9% of the state residents followed Hinduism, while others are Muslim (6.6%), Jain (0.8%), Buddhists (0.3%), Christians (0.3%), and Sikhs (0.2%).

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of a large number of the people in the state. Soyabean, Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Gram, Mustard, Tuar etc. are the main crops of the state. The average size of land holding was 1.78 hectare as against the all India average of 1.16 hectare. The share of SF/MF in total holdings was 71.46% as against the national average of 85.01%.

10 major rivers viz. Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Shipra, Tawa, Ken, Sone, Pench etc. originate in the state. The climate of the state is sub-tropical. Alluvial, Medium & Deep Black, Mixed Red & Black are the soil. There are 11 different agro climatic zones in the State.

The state is rich in culture. Four sites namely Khajuraho, Devi Jagadambi temple, Buddhist monuments at Sanchi and the rock shelters of Bhimbetka have been declared World Heritage sites by UNESCO. Other architecturally significant or scenic sites include Orchha, Amarkantak, Bandhavgarh, Chanderi etc.

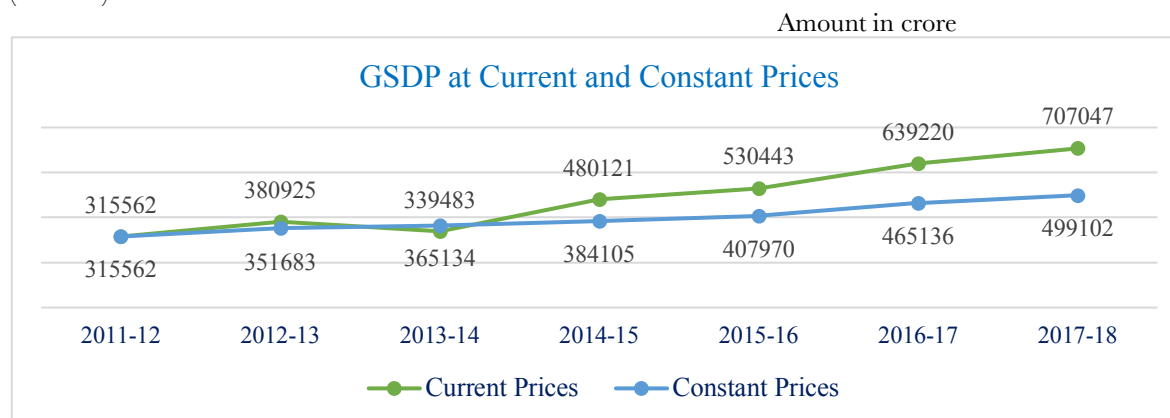


<b>Geographical Features</b>	
Total Population in crore as per Census 2011	7.27
Rural Population (cr.)	5.25
Urban Population (cr.)	2.02
Male (cr.)	3.76
Female (cr.)	3.51
Scheduled Castes (cr.)	1.13
Scheduled Tribes (cr.)	1.53
Sex Ratio	931
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	236
Area(Km <sup>2</sup> )	3,08,245
Literacy	70.6%
<b>Age Group wise population</b>	
Population up to 18 years Cr.	2.90
Adult (18-40 years) Cr.	2.72
Adult above 40 years Cr.	1.65
<b>Administrative Features</b>	
No. of Districts	51
No. of Division	10
No. of Villages	54903
No. of Gram Panchayats	23043
No. of Block/Janpad Panchayats	313
No. of Tehsils	369
<b>Households</b>	
Total no. of Households (cr.)	1.49
Rural Households (cr.)	1.11
<b>Others</b>	
No. of cultivators	98.44
Of the above, Small/Marginal Farmers	63.40
Gross Cropped Area 2015-16 (lakh Hectare)	2.38

## ECONOMY OF MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh is among the fastest growing states in the country. At prevailing rates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Madhya Pradesh for 2016-17 was Rs 6,39,220 crore, which rose to Rs 7,07,047 crore in 2017-18.

GSDP growth at constant prices during the base year 2011-12 was at Rs 3,15,562 crore which has risen to Rs 4,65,136 crore in 2016-17. Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for GSDP was 14.01%.



Source- Economic survey of Madhya Pradesh 2017-18

The state has an agrarian economy. The major crops of Madhya Pradesh are wheat, soybean, gram, sugarcane, rice, maize, cotton, rapeseed, mustard and arhar. Agriculture continues to remain a major source of employment and livelihood in the state. According to Census 2011, 69.8% of total workers, and 85.6% of the total workers in rural areas are dependent on agriculture for livelihood in the State, as compared to 72.3% in rural India. Thus, significant proportion of rural population is dependent directly or indirectly on this sector. Madhya Pradesh is being honoured “**Krishi Karman Award**” for the fifth consecutive year from 2011-12 to 2015-16. The state has recorded 18% agriculture growth during the last five years.

As per economic survey of the state 2017-18, the per capita income has increased to Rs 79,907 in 2017-18 from Rs 73,268 in 2016-17, showing increase of 9.06 per cent in 2017-18 compared to the previous year.

As per the budget estimates of FY 2018-19, the total revenue receipts were estimated at Rs 1,39,115.67 crore which is 10.36% higher than previous year while the total debt on the state

till March 31, 2017 was estimated at Rs 92,320.48 crore.

The number of MSME units established in the State has been increasing consistently since 2012-13. In the year 2012-13, there were 19894 registered Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, which increased to 87071 in the year 2016-17. 363812 employment were made by these enterprises till the year 2016-17.

The state is rich in natural resources. Madhya Pradesh is the sole producer of diamond from Panna. It is also a leading producer of pyrophyllite, copper concentrate, manganese ore, clay and shale. The state is perfectly poised for diversification of agriculture and horticulture crops, strategic promotion of agro-based industries.

Due to wildlife tourism and a number of places of historical and religious significance, the tourism industry of the state is growing.

State Government has put in place, favourable developmental policies and is also improving its infrastructure facilities. It is one of the fast growing economies in the country.