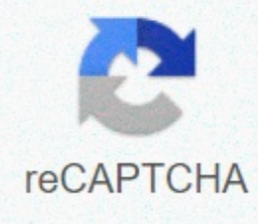




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Madhya Pradesh map

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Madhya Pradesh map

Madhya Pradesh's economy is based on agriculture. The main agricultural region is located in Chambal Velley, Malwa Plateau, Narmada Valley, Rewa Plateau and Chhattisgarh Plains. The main food crops are jowar, wheat and rice, and thick grinders such as Kondo and Kutki. Legumes and peanuts are also grown. Madhya Pradesh is also india's largest soybean producer. Some of the important commercial crops are oil seeds, cotton and sugar cane. Extensive forests are recorded for teak, sal, bamboo and salai, which gives resin used for incense and drugs. Irrigation is carried out by means of canals, tanks and wells. There are 22 large irrigation and energy projects. The seven main river systems in the state offer good potential for hydropower generation. The Chambal Valley project is run jointly with Rajasthan, and other programs include those in Rajghat, Bansagar, Mahanadi Reservoir, Hasdeo Bango and Bargi. The state is also rich in minerals. The largest diamond mine in the country is Viru near Khajuraho. This has a recoverable reserve of 1 million carats. Other minerals include limestone, dolomite, iron ore, manganese ore, copper, carbon, rock phosphate and bauxite. The state is also the only tin ore producer in the country. A wide-ranging programme of sightseeing of gold deposits in raipur and raigarh district was carried out. The main industries in the state are the bhilai smelter, the heavy electrical factory in Bhopal, the aluminum factory in Crank, the paper mills in Hoshangabad and Nepanagar, the alkaloid battery factory in Neemuch and numerous cement plants. There are about 25 textile plants in the state, seven of which are nationalized. Madhya Pradesh also has a strong traditional village handicraft industry. Chanderi and Maheshwari silks are particularly sought after. The tribal population also produces attractive handicrafts. State in central India State in IndiaMadhya PradeshState From top, left to right: Dulhadev Temple in Khajuraho Group of Monuments, Great Stupa of Sanchi, Ancient City of Mandu, Chital Deer in Kanha National Park, Marble Rocks, Bhimbetka Rock Shelters and Kundalpur Jain Emblemetyymology Temples: Madhya (or Central) and Pradesh (or Province or Territory)Hymn: Mera Madhya Pradesh(My Madhya Pradesh) , Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Nimar, Mahakoshal and Gird (Gird region) also includes chambal division)Formation1 November 1956CapitalBhopalLargest cityIndoreDivisions List Bhopal divisionChambal divisionGwalior divisionJabalpur divisionNarmadapuram divisionRewa divisionSa DivisionSa DivisiongarS The Government of Madhya Pradesh • Governor Anandiben Patel (additional fee)[2][3] • Chief MinisterShivraj Singh Chouhan (BJP)[4] • LegislatorUnicameral miejsc • Okręg wyborczy Lok Sabha (29 miejsc) Rajya Sabha (11 miejsc) • High Court Madhya Pradesh High CourtArea • State308,245 km2 (119,014 sq mi)Area usypokojenie 2ndPopulation (2011)[2011][119,014 m kw.] 5] • Stan72,626.809 • Ranga5th • Gęstość240/km2 (610/sq mi) • Urban20,059,666 • Rural52,537,899GDP (2018–19)[6] • Razem₹8,09 lakh crore (110 mld USD) • Na mieszkańca₹90 998 (1300 USD)Strefa czasowaUTC+05:30 (IST)PIN45xxxx-46xxxx-47xxxx-48xxxxISO code91-07xxISO 3166 codeIN-MPPojazydymphdi (2018) 0.606[7] średnia 33rdLiteracy (2011)70.6%[5]Stosunek płci (2011)931 ♀/1000 ♂[8]Język urzędowyHindi[9]Webstiemp.gov.inSymbols of Madhya PradeshEmblem Emblem of Madhy PradeshEm a PradeshSongMera Madhya PradeshDanceMaanch[potrzebne źródło]Ssak BarasinghaBird Indian Paradise FlycatcherFish Mahseer[10]Drzewo papugi kwiatowej[11]Fruit MangoTree Banyan Tree Madhya Pradesh (MP; /中田ōja prəˈðeɪ/, Hindi : [ˈməd̪ʲə prəˈdeːʃ] (listen); central province) is a state in central India. Its capital is Bhopal, and the largest city is Indore, with Jabalpur, Gwalior, Rewa and Ujjain being other major cities. Madhya Pradesh is India's second-largest state at the end of the area and the fifth largest state with more than 75 million inhabitants. It is bordered by the states of Uttar Pradesh in the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the southeast, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west and Rajasthan to the northwest. The area covered by today's Madhya Pradesh includes the area of ancient Avanti Mahajanapada, whose capital Ujjain (also known as Avantika) was established as the main city during the second wave of Indian urbanization in the 6th century BC. Then the region was ruled by the main dynasties of India. The Maratha Empire dominated most of the 18th century. After the Anglo Maratha wars of the 19th century, the region was divided into several princely states under British rule and incorporated into the central provinces and Berar and Central India Agency. After India's independence, the state of Madhya Pradesh was created with Nagpur as its capital: the state included the southern parts of present-day Madhya Pradesh and the northeastern part of present-day Maharashtra. In 1956, the state was reorganized, and parts of it were merged with the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal, forming the new state of Madhya Pradesh, the Marathi-speaking region of Vidarbha was removed and merged with the state of Mumbai. The state was the largest in India in terms of area until 2000, when the southeastern region of Chhattisgarh was designated as a separate state. Madhya Pradesh's economy is India's tenth largest state economy with 8.09 lakh crore (\$110 billion) in gross domestic product and a GDP per capita of 90,000 ♥ (\$1,300). Madhya Pradesh ranks 32nd among Indian states in the human development index. [7] Rich in Resources, Madhya Pradesh has the largest reserves of diamonds and copper in India. More than 30% of its area is under forest cover. Its tourism industry has seen significant growth, and between 2010 and 2011 the state won the National Tourism Awards. [13] In recent years, the country's GDP growth has been above the national average. [14] History Main Article: History of Madhya Pradesh Isolated Remains of Homo erectus found in Hathnora in the Narmada Valley indicates that Madhya Pradesh may have been inhabited in the Middle Pleistocene era. Painted ceramics dating back to the later mesoly period were found in bhimbetka rock shelters. Chalolithic sites belonging to kayathu culture (2100–1800 BC) and Malwa culture (1700–1500 BC) were discovered in the western part of the state. Madhya Pradesh is also the world's ninth most populous subnational being. The city of Ujjain was established as the main center of the region during the second wave of Indian urbanization in the 6th century BC. It served as the capital of the kingdom of Avanti Tejas. Other kingdoms mentioned in ancient epics - Malava, Karusha, Dasarna and Nishada - have also been identified with parts of Madhya Pradesh. Chandragupta Maurya united northern India around 320 BC, establishing the Maurian Empire, which included all modern-day Madhya Pradesh. Ashoka's greatest mauryan rulers brought the region under stronger control. After the fall of the Maurya empire, the region was challenged among the Sakas, Kushanas, Satavahanas, and several local dynasties in the 1st-3rd century CE. Heliodorus, the Greek ambassador to the court of King Shung Bhagabhadra, erected the Heliodorus pillar near Vidisha. Ujjain has become the dominant shopping center of western India since the first century BC, located on trade routes between the Ganges plains and Indian Arabian Sea ports. The Satavahana dynasty of northern Deccan and the Saka dynasty of western Satraps fought for control of Madhya Pradesh in the 1st to the 3rd century P.O. Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni inflicted a crushing defeat on the rulers of Saka and conquered parts of Malwa and Gujarat in the 2nd century BC. Then the region came under the control of the Gupta empire in the IV and 5th centuries, and their southern neighbors, Vakataka's. The rock temples in bagh caves in tehsil Kukshi district of Dhar testify to the presence of the Gupta dynasty in the region, supported by the testimony of badwanis inscription dated to the year 487 CE. Attacks by heftalites or White Huns led to the collapse of the Gupta Empire, which disintegrated into smaller states. King Yasodharman of Malwa defeated the Huns in 528, ending their expansion. Later Harsha (c. 590–647) ruled the northern part of the state. Malwa was ruled by South Indian Rashtrakut dynasty from the end of the 18th century to the 20th century. When The South Indian Emperor Govinda III of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty annexed Malwa, he founded the family of one of his subordinates, who took the name Paramara. During the Middle Ages, the Rajput clans were formed, including Paramaras of Malwa and Bundelkhand chandeliers. Chandellas built majestic Hindu-Jain temples in Khajuraho, which are the culmination of Hindu temple architecture in central India. The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty also swayed in northern and western Madhya Pradesh at the time. He also left behind several monuments of architectural value in Gwalior. The southern parts of Madhya Pradesh like Malwa were invaded several times by the South Indian Western Chaluky Empire, which imposed its rule on the Kingdom of Paramara in Malwa. Paramara King Bhoja (c. 1010-1060) was a well-known polymath. The small kingdoms of Gond appeared in the regions of Gondwana and Mahakoshal state. Northern Madhya Pradesh was conquered by the Sultanate of Turkic Delhi in the XIII century. After the fall of the Sultanate of Delhi at the end of the 14th century, independent regional kingdoms reappeared, including the Kingdom of Tomara in Gwalior and the Muslim Sultanate of Malwa, with its capital in Mandu. Sultanate of Malwa was conquered by the Sultanate of Gujarat in 1531. In 1540, most parts of the state fell to Sher Shah Suri and then to the Hindu King Hem. Hemu, who previously served as a general of the Suri Dynasty, operated from Fort Gwalior from 1553 to 1556 and became ruler of Delhi as King Vikramaditya, winning 22 battles continuously from Bengal to Gujrat and defeating Akbar's forces at the Battle of Delhi on October 7, 1556. However, after his formal coronation, he chose Delhi as his capital and left Gwalior. After Hem's defeat by Akbar at the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556, most of Madhya Pradesh came under Mtoou. Gondwana and Mahakoshal remained under the control of the Gond kings, who recognized the superiority of the Mòam, but enjoyed virtual autonomy. Control of the Memes weakened significantly after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. In the years 1720-1760 Marathas took control of most of Madhya Pradesh, resulting in the establishment of semi-autonomous states under the nominal control of the Peshwa of Pune: Holkars of Indore ruled most of Malwa, Pawars ruled Dewas and Dhar, Bhonsles Nagpur dominated the Mahakoshal-Gondwana area, while Scindias Gwalior controlled the northern part of the state. Mahadji Shinde, Ahilyabai Holkar and Yashwantrao Holkar were the most prominent rulers of Maratha in the region. Besides, there were several other small states, including Bhopal, Orchha and Rewa. Bhopal, which paid tribute to both marathom and Nizam of Hyderabad, was founded by Dosta Khan, a former general of the Molian army. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the British took control of the entire region. All sovereign states in the region have become the princely states of British India, managed by the Central Agency. The Mahakoshal region became a British province: the territories of Saugor and Nerbudda. In 1861, the British merged the province of Nagpur with the territories of Saugor and Nerbudda to form the central provinces. During the 1857 uprising in the northern part of the state, led by leaders such as Tatyá Tope, there were rebellions. However, they were crushed by the British and the princes loyal to them. The state has witnessed many anti-British actions and protests during the Indian independence movement. Several prominent leaders were born in Madhya Pradesh, including Chandra Shekhar Azad, B. R. Ambedkar, Shankar Dayal Sharma, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Arjun Singh. After gaining Indian independence, Madhya Pradesh was formed in 1950 from the former British central provinces and Berar and the princely states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, with Nagpur as the capital of the state. The new states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were formed from the Central Indian Agency. In 1956, the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh, while the Marathi-speaking southern region of Vidarbha, which included Nagpur, was ceded to Mumbai state. Jabalpur was elected to the capital of the state, but at the last minute, due to political interference, Bhopal became the capital of the state. In November 2000, under the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, the southeastern part of the state fell apart, forming a new state of Chhattisgarh. Mesomit rock painting, Bhimbetka rock shelters, Unesco World Heritage Site Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho Bateshwar temple complex, Padavli, Morena Chausath Yogini Temple, Mitavli, Morena Sahasra Bahu Temples, Gwalior Fort Teli ka Mandir, Gwalior Fort Shiva Temple in Bhojpur Lakshmi Temple, Orchha Brahma statue of various bości in Amarkantakak. Gwalior Fort, Gwalior Geography Location in India Madhya Pradesh literally means Central Province, and is located in the geographical heart of India, between latitude 21.6°N-26.30 °N and length 74°9'E-82°48'E. The state lies on the Narmada River, which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges; These ranges and Narmada are the traditional borders between north and south of India. The highest point of Madhya Pradesh is Dhupgarh, with a height of 1350 m above sea level.m. The state borders Gujarat, Rajasthan to the northwest, Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the northeast, and Maharashtra to the south. Physical map of madhya Pradesh village Tumen Ashoknagar Climate Madhya Pradesh has subtropical with hot, dry summer (April-June), followed by monsoon rains (July-September) and cool and relatively dry winter. The average rainfall is about 1194 mm. In the south-eastern counties there is the heaviest rainfall, in some places there are up to 2150 mm, and in western and north-western counties – 1000 mm or less. Ecology According to 2011 data, the registered area of the state forest is 94,689 km2(36,560 square miles), which is 30.72% of the geographical area of the state. It accounts for 12.30% of India's forest area. By law, this area is classified as Reserved Forest (65.3%), Protected Forest (32.84%) and Unclassified forest (0.18%). The forest area per capita is 2,400 m2 (0.59 acres) against a national average of 700 m2 (0.17 acres). The forest cover is less dense in the northern and western parts of the state, which include the main urban centers. The variability of climatic conditions and edaphic causes a significant difference in the types of forests of the state. In January 2019, 1.5 million volunteers in the state planted 66 million trees in 12 hours along the Narmada River. [27] The main soil types in the state are black soil, mainly in the Malwa region, Mahakoshal and in the southern Bundelkhand Red and yellow soil, in the region of Baghelkhand Gleba Alluvial, in the northern Madhya Pradesh Laterite soil, in the mountainous areas mixed soil, in the part of Gwalior and Chambal divisions Flora and fauna Main article: Flora and fauna Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh is home to ten National Parks; Bandhavgarh National Park, Kanha National Park, Satpura National Park, Sanjay National Park, Madhav National Park, Van Vihar National Park, Mandla Plant Fossils National Park, Virgo National Park, Pench National Park and Dinosaur National Park, Dhar. There are also many nature reserves including Amarkantak, Bagh Caves, Balaghat, Bori Natural Reserve, Ken Gharial, Ghatigaon, Kuno Palpur, Narwar, Chambal, Kukdeshtar, Narsingharh, Nora Dehi, Pachmarhi, Panpatha, Shikarganj, Patalkot and Tamia. The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve in Satpura, the Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve and Vir amp: 18 Biosphere Reserves in India. Most of them are located in eastern Madhya Pradesh near Jabalpur. Langur monkey (Semnopithecus dussumieri), Orchha Tigress with cubs in Blue Flycatcher Kanha Tiger Reserve Tickell, Bandhavgarh Vultures National Park in nest, Orchha Male nilgais fight, Lakeshwari, Gwalior Kanha district, Bandhavgarh, Pench, Viru and Satpura National Parks are managed as Tiger Project Areas. The National Chambal Sanctuary is managed to protect gharial and mugger, river dolphins, smooth-coated otters and many species of turtles. The sanctuaries of Ken-gharial and Son-gharial are managed to protect Barasingha is a state animal, and dudhraj is a madhya pradesh state bird. Based on the composition, teak forests and halls are important forest formations in the state. Areas with bamboo bearings are widespread. State symbols Madhya Pradesh Title Symbol Image State of Barasingha animals[30][31] (Rucervus duvaucelii) Indian paradise flycatcher (Terpsiphona paradisi) Tree state banyan tree (ficus bengalensis)[33] Mahasheer State Fish (Track Track)[32] Lily Madonna State (Lilium candidum)[34] Narmada Son River, Umaria District, MP, India River Narmada flows through a gorge of marble rocks in Bhedaghat , Jabalpur Shri Ram Ghat on the Shipra River in Ujjain Betwa in ashoknagar district of Madhya Pradesh Narmada is the longest river in Madhya Pradesh. It flows west through the rift valley, with Vindhya ranges sprawling along the north shore and the Satpura range along the south. There are many important multi-state irrigation projects in development, including Godavari River Basin Irrigation Projects. The regions of Madhya Pradesh are divided into the following agro-climatic zones: Kaimur Plateau and Satpura Hills Vindhyan Plateau (Hills) Narmada Valley Wainganga Gird Valley (Gwalior) The Region Bundelkhand Region Satpura Plateau (Hills) Malwa Plateau Nimar Plateau Jhabua Hills Administration Madhya Pradesh is administratively divided into 10 divisions and a further 52 districts. [35] Bhopal Division Chambal Division Gwalior Division Indore Division Jabalpur Division Narmadapuram Division Rewa Division Sagor Division Shahdol Division Ujjain Division Cities Main Article: List of Cities in Madhya Pradesh by Population Demographics Population Increase In Table Of ± 195118,615,000-196123,218,00024.7%197130,017,0 0029.3%198138,169,00027.2%199148,566,00027.2%200160,348,00024.3%201172,597,56520.3%Source:Census of India[37] Madhya Pradesh's population consists of many ethnic groups and tribes, castes and communities , including indigenous tribal and relatively newer migrants from other countries. Planned castes and planned tribes make up a significant portion of the state's population. The main tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh are Gond, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Bhadia (or Bhariya), Halba, Kaul, Mariya, Malto and Sahariya. Dhar, Jhabua, and Mandla districts have more than 50 percent of the tribal population. In the districts of Khargone, Chhindwara, Seoni, Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol, 30-50 percent of the population comes from tribes. According to the 2011 census, The Adivasi population in Madhya Pradesh was 15.34 million, representing 21.1% of the total population. There were 46 recognized planned tribes, and three of them were identified as Special Primitive Tribal Groups in the state. Due to its diverse linguistic, cultural and geographical environment and its particular complications, madhya Pradesh's diverse tribal world has been largely cut off from mainstream development. Madhya Pradesh ranks very low on the Human Development Index 0.375 (2011), which is below the national average. [39] According to the India State Hunger Index (2008) compiled by the International Food Policy Research Institute, the situation of malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh was very alarming, receiving an assessment of the severity between Ethiopia and Chad. [40] The ranks of the state is also the worst performer in India when it comes to female foeticides. [41] Gross domestic product per capita (nominal GDP) is the fourth lowest in the country See also: Tribal in Madhya Pradesh Children in Raisen district, Bhil Tribe of Shepherds in Chambal young farmer in Umaria district Young women Baiga Languages This article requires additional quotes for verification. Help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Uns out-of-commissioned materials may be challenged and removed. Find sources in Madhya Pradesh News - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (April 2018) (Learn how and when to delete this message template) Languages in Madhya Pradesh (2011) [43] Hindi (67.98%) Malvi (6.45%) Bundeli (5.92%) Bagheli (3.63%) Nimadi (3.16%) Bhili (2.5%) Marathi (1.7%) Gondi (1.57%) Pauri Bareli (1.36%) Urdu (1.26%) Bhilali (1.04%) Other (3.43%) The official language of the state shall be Hindi. In addition, Marathi is used by a significant population, because the state was home to several important and prestigious states of Maratha. The state actually has the highest concentration of Marathi people outside Maharashtra. Several regional variants are spoken, which the government considers to be Hindi dialects, and linguists as distinct but related

languages. Among these dialects are Malvi in Malwa, Nimadi in Nimar, Bundeli in Bundelkhand and Bagheli in Bagelkhand and southeast, and Rajasthan in the area near Rajasthan. Each of these languages has its own dialects. Other languages include Bhillodi (Bhill), Gondi, Korku, Kalto (Nahali) and Nihali (Nahali), all spoken by Adivasis. The following languages are taught in schools in Madhya Pradesh as part of the tri-yeman formula:[44] Religion in Madhya Pradesh (2011)[45] Hinduism (90.89%) Islam (6.57%) Djinnism (0.78%) Buddhism (0.29%) Christianity (0.29%) Sikhism (0.20%) Other (1.07%) According to the 2011 census, 90.89% of OP residents followed Hinduism, while others were Muslims (6.57%), Jain (0.78%), Buddhists (0.29%), Christians (0.29%) and Sikhs (0.20%).[45] Bagh Print Culture Traditional hand-block crafts in Bagh. A man playing the flute in Orchha, with a white tilak on his forehead and sacred saffron-colored clothes. Sudarshan Pattnaik sand sculpture in Bandrabhan near Hoshangabad Four sites in Madhya Pradesh are a UNESCO World Heritage Site: Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986), including Devi Jagadambi Temple, Khajuraho, Buddhist monuments in Sanchi (1989) and Bhimbetka Rock Shelters (2003). Other architecturally significant or picturesque places are Ajaigarh, Amarkantak, Asirgarh, Bandhavgarh, Bawangaja, Bhopal, Vidisha, Chanderi, Chitrakuta, Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Nemavar, Jabalpur, Burhanpur, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar, Mandu, Omkareshwar, Orchha, Pachmarhi, Shivpuri, Sonagiri, Mandla and Ujjain. Madhya Pradesh is famous for classical and folk music. Some of the noted hindustani classical music in Madhya Pradesh include Gharana Maihar, Gwalior gharana and Senia gharana. Two of India's most famous medieval singers, Tansen and Baiju Bawra, were born near Gwalior in today's Madhya Pradesh. The well-known exponents Dhrupad Aminuddin Dagar (Indore), Gundecha Brothers (Ujjain) and Uday Bhawalkar (Ujjain) were also born in today's Madhya Pradesh. Renowned singer kumar Gandharva spent his life in Dewas. The birthplaces of famous playback singers Kishore Kumar (Khandwa) and Lata Mangeshkar (Indore) and singer-songwriter Aadesh Shrivastava (Jabalpur) are also in MP. Faga, Bhartahari, Sanja geet, Bhopa, Kalbelia, Bhat/Bhand/Charan, Vasdeva, Videsia, Kalgi Turra, Nirgunia, Alha, Pandwani Gayan and Garba Garbi Govalan. The main folk dances of the MP are Rai, Karma, Saila, Mother, Mother, Badhai, Baredi, Naurata, Ahiri and Bhagoria. [48] Economy Main Article: Madhya Pradesh Matang's economy was fully developed and produced by Vehicle Factory Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh's gross domestic product of the state (nominal GDP) in 2013-14 was ₹4,509 billion (about US\$72,726,000,000). Between 2013 and 2014, per capita was \$871.45, the sixth lowest in the country. [49] Between 1999 and 2008, the annual growth rate of the state was very low: 3.5%. [50] Subsequently, the country's GDP growth rate improved significantly and increased to 8% between 2010 and 2011 and 12% between 2011 and 2012. Madhya Pradesh is also famous for its honey production in the Morena district. The state has an agricultural economy. The main crops of Madhya Pradesh are wheat, soybeans, gram, sugar cane, rice, corn, cotton, rapeseed, mustard and arhar. [52] Small forest products (MFP), such as tendu leaves used for beedi roller, sal seeds, tectowice seeds and lactation, also contribute to the rural economy of the state. Female wheat harvester, Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh has 5 Special Economic Zones (EZs): 3 IT/ITeS (Indore, Gwalior), 1 mineral-based (Jabalpur) and 1 agricultural-based (Jabalpur). In October 2011, 14 proposed SZ were granted approval, 10 of which were based on IT/ITeS. Indore is the state's main commercial hub. Due to the central location of the state, many consumer goods companies have established production bases in MP. [52] The state has the largest reserves of diamonds and copper in India. Other major mineral reserves include coal, coal seam methane, manganese and dolomite. Madhya Pradesh has six weapons factories, four of which are located in Jabalpur (Vehicle Factory, Grey Iron Foundry, Trolley Gun Factory, Khamaria Weapons Factory) and one each in Katni and Itarsi. The factories are run by the Ordnance Factories Board and produce various products for the Indian armed forces. Madhya Pradesh won 10 National Award for excellence in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural 2005 Guarantee Act The state's tourism industry is growing, driven by wildlife tourism and many places of historical and religious importance. Sanchi and Khajuraho are visited by external tourists. In addition to the main cities, Bhedaghat, Jabalpur, Bhimbetka, Bhojpur, Maheshwar, Mandu, Orchha, Pachmarhi, Kanha, Amarkantak and Ujjain, Temple of Tumen Vindhyavasini ancient temple. This southern district of Ashok Nagar is located in Tuman (Tumvn). Infrastructure Energy Power Generation in MP (30 November 2020)[53] Power Capacity (MW) Thermal 16,387.09 Renewable 5180.78 Hydro 3,223.66 Nuclear 273.0 The state has a total installed generation capacity of 24950.60 MW as of November 30, 2020. Madhya Pradesh Electric Board is located in Jabalpur. The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar project is a photovoltaic solar park spread over an area of 1,590 acres (6.4 km2) in the Gurh district of Madhya Pradesh's Rewa district. In December 2019, the project was put into operation with a capacity of 750 MW. The Singrauli region at the eastern end of Madhya Pradesh is the main enclave of the country's energy producer. The region has huge reserves of coal mines that are dug up by Northern Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, which is used in local power plants NTPC, Sasan Power and Hindalco. The area has more than 10000 MW of power installed for energy production. Transport Road network Madhya Pradesh[52] Road length (in km) National Highways 5,027 State Highways 10,429 Main County Roads 19,241 Buses and trains cover most of Madhya Pradesh. The 99,043 km road network comprises 20 national motorways. The 4,948-kilometre rail network crosses the state, and Jabalpur serves as the headquarters of the West Central Railway Zone of the Indian Railways. Central Rail and Western Rail also cover parts of the state. Most of western Madhya Pradesh is under the Ratlam Rail Division of Western Railways, including cities such as Indore, Ujjain, Mandasaur, Khandwa, Neemuch and Bairagarh in Bhopal. The state has a total of 20 major railway hubs. The main interstate bus terminals are located in Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. More than 2000 buses are held daily from these four cities. Intra-local transit systems consist mainly of buses, private cars and taxis. The state has no coastline. Most of the maritime trade takes place through The Port of Kandla and Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva) in neighboring countries, which are well connected to mp road and rail networks. Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport in Indore is the busiest airport in Madhya Pradesh. Raja Bhoj International Airport in Bhopal, Dumna Airport in Jabalpur, Gwalior Airport and Khajuraho Airport also have regular commercial passenger services. In addition, small airstriers are in Chhindwara, Sagar, Neemuch, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Ujjain, Khandwa, Rewa, Guna and Satna. Other State has 52 county hospitals, 333 health centers, 1,155 primary care centers and 8,860 subseas. [56] [57] Urban infrastructure has improved significantly over the last decade. 22 projects worth more than \$500 million were sanctioned as part of jawaharlal Nehru's National Urban Renewal Mission for the development of Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain. [52] Seven cities of Madhya Pradesh Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Satna, Ujjain and Sagar were selected as part of the Smart Cities mission.[58][59] Media Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, The Indian Observer, Nava Bharat, Deshbandhu, Nai Duniya, Rajasthan Patrika, Raj Express and Dainik Dabang Dunia are leading Hindi newspapers. Other local newspapers are published in cities. The English-language Times of India, Hindustan Times, Hitavada, Central Chronicle and Free Press have editions of Bhopal from Hitavada is also in Jabalpur. The Sindhi journal, or Challenge (now also in Hindi) is published with Bhopal being the only Sindhi newspaper in the state. Government and politics Main articles: Government of Madhya Pradesh and Legislative Assembly Madhya Pradesh See also: List of Chief Ministers Madhya Pradesh and list of Governors Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh has a 230-member legislative assembly. The state also sends 40 members of India's parliament: 29 are elected to Lok Sabha (lower house) and 11 to Rajy Sabha (upper house). The constitutional head of state is the governor, appointed by the President of India. Executive powers lie with the chief minister, who is the elected leader of state legislation. In December 2018, Lalji Tandon is the current governor and shivraj Singh Chouhan of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the chief minister. The dominant political parties in the state are the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress. Unlike many neighbouring countries, small or regional parties have not had much success in state elections. In the November 2018 state election, INC became the largest party with 114 seats, defeating the BJP, which won 109 seats. Bahujan Samaj Party is the third main party in the state legislation, with 2 seats, while others won 5 seats. Administration See also: List of cities in Madhya Pradesh by population of Madhya Pradesh state consists of 52 districts, which are grouped into 10 divisions. In 2013, the state has 52 jila (county) panchayats, 376 tehsil, 313 janpad panchayats/blocks, and 23,043 gram (village) panchayats. Municipalities in the state include 16 Nagar Nigams, 100 Nagar Stakes and 264 Nagar Panchayats. [60] Education See also: List of engineering universities in Madhya Pradesh Rajiv Gandhi Technical University's main gate IIM Indore's aerial see St. Aloysius Senior Secondary School, Jabalpur, founded in 1868 is one of the oldest schools in India According to the 2011 census, Madhya Pradesh had a literacy rate of 70.60%. According to data from 2009 to 2010, the state had 105,592 elementary schools, 6,352 high schools and 5,161 secondary schools. The state has 208 engineering and architectural universities, 208 management institutes and 12 medical universities. [52] The state is home to some of India's leading educational and research institutions, including IIT Indore, IIM Indore, AIIMS Bhopal, NIT Bhopal, IIITDM Jabalpur, IIITM Gwalior, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IIITM Gwalior), Indian Institute of Education and Research (IISER) Bhopal, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) Bhopal, National Institute of Law University (NLIU) Bhopal Jabalpur Engineering College , Dharmashastra National Law University, Jabalpur. There are 500-degree colleges that are affiliated with one of the state's universities. Specialized universities include Rajiv Gandhi Technical University, Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University and Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University. General universities are Awadhesh Pratap Singh University (Rewa), Barkatullah University (Bhopal), Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (Indore), Rani Durgavati University (Jabalpur), Vikram University (Ujjain), Jiwaji University (Gwalior), PhD. Hari Singh Gour University (Sagar), Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (Amarkantak, Anuppur), Makhantal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication (Bhopal). The Professional Examination Commission was initiated as a Pre Medical Test Board by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1970. After a year in 1981, the Pre Engineering Board was formed. Then, in 1982, the two boards were merged and named Madhya Pradesh Professional Examination Board (M.P.P.E.B.). Tourism Main article: Tourism in Madhya Pradesh Sports Performing Mallakhamba In 2013, the state govt announced Mallakhamba as a state sport. Cricket, Kabaddi, hockey, football, basketball, volleyball, cycling, swimming, badminton and table tennis are popular sports in the state. Traditional games such as kho kho, gilli danda, sitoliya, kanche and langdi are popular in rural areas. Snooker, a cue sport widely regarded as invented in Jabalpur by British Army officers, is popular in many English-speaking countries and the Commonwealth, with top professional players achieving multimillion-dollar career earnings from the game. Holkar Stadium in Indore. Cricket is the most popular sport in Madhya Pradesh. There are three international cricket stadiums in the state - Nehru Stadium (Indore), Roop Singh Stadium (Gwalior) and Holkar (Indore). Madhya Pradesh's cricket team's best performance in the Ranji Trophy was from 1998 to 1999, when the Chandrakant Pandit-led team finished as runner-up. His predecessor, indore cricket team Holkar, won the Ranji Trophy four times. Aishbagh Stadium in Bhopal is home to World Series Hockey team Bhopal Badshahs. The state also has a football team that participates in the Santosh Trophy. MP United FC is an Indian football team that played in the First Division. On 6 December 2017, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan announced that players from that state would receive government medal-winning tasks at international events. See also The Outline of Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare Districts Madhya Pradesh List of Forts in Madhya Pradesh List of People with Madhya Pradesh References ^ MP: State Song to be sung along with the national anthem. Outlook. 12 October 2010 Accessed March 21, 2020. ^ Governor of Uttar Pradesh Anandiben Patel received an additional fee for Madhya Pradesh. Indian. ↑ Welcome to Facebook. governor.mp.gov.in. Accessed August 14, 2020. ^ Noronha, Rahul (March 23, 2020). 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