

1. FORMATION OF MADHYA PRADESH

- Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
- At that time, 6 regions were merged – Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal State, Mahakoshal, Chhattisgarh and Bundelkhand.
- On 1 November 2000, Chhattisgarh was separated from Madhya Pradesh and formed a new state.

2. MEANING OF THE NAME

- The state is located in the central part of India.
- That is why it is called 'Madhya Pradesh'.
- 'Madhya' means – middle or central part.

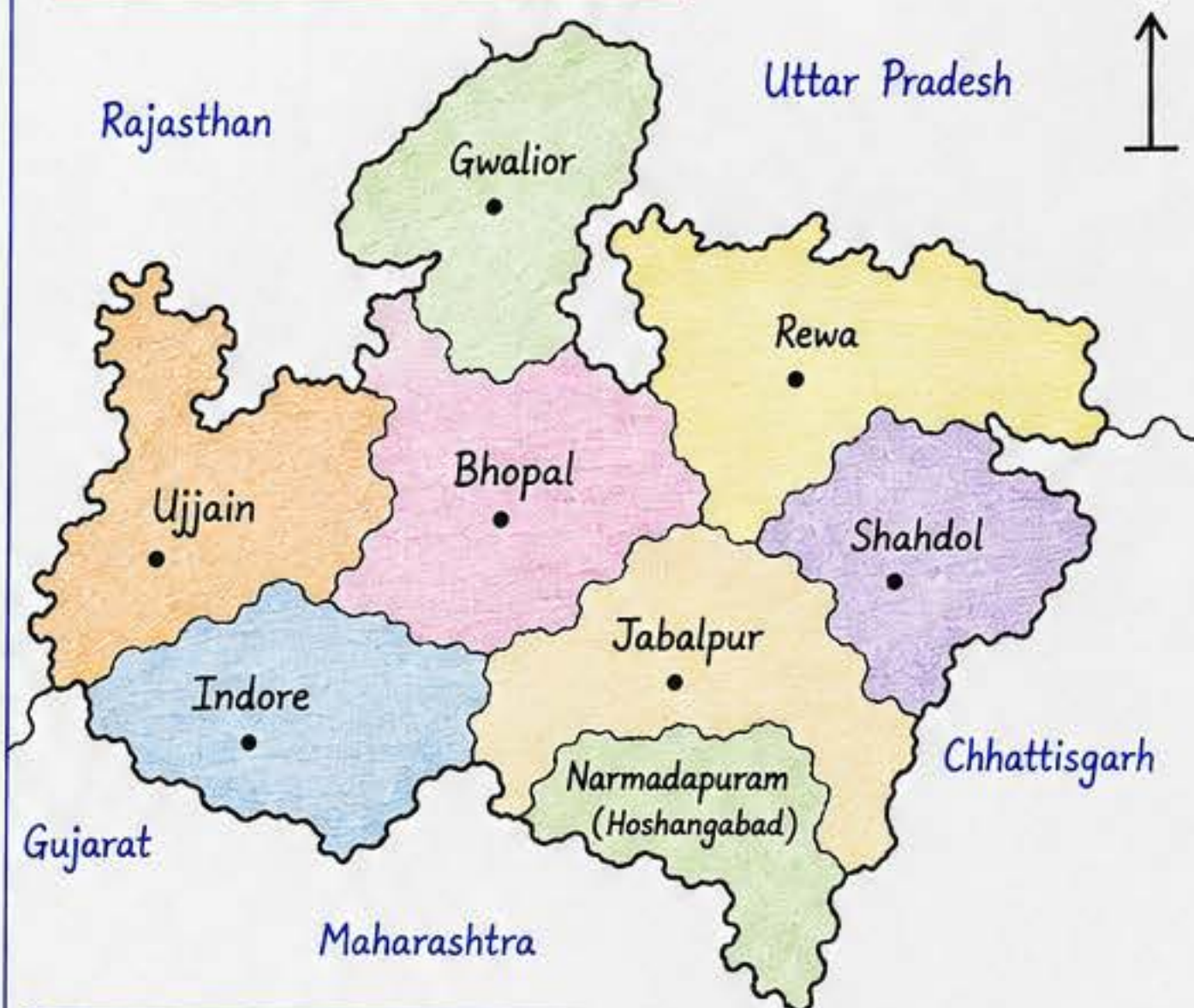
3. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- Located between 21°6' North to 26°50' North latitude.
- Located between 74° East to 82°52' East longitude.
- Total area of the state – 3,08,252 sq. km.
- In terms of area, it is the second largest state of India.

4. BOUNDARIES

North	– Uttar Pradesh
North-West	– Rajasthan
West	– Gujarat
South	– Maharashtra
South-East	– Chhattisgarh
East	– Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh

MADHYA PRADESH
IS SURROUNDED
BY 5 STATES.

5. MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH10 DIVISIONS OF MADHYA PRADESH

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bhopal | 6. Narmadapuram |
| 2. Indore | 7. Rewa |
| 3. Gwalior | 8. Shahdol |
| 4. Ujjain | 9. Sagar |
| 5. Jabalpur | 10. Chambal |

TRICK TO REMEMBER

"Bho-In-Gwa-Ujj-Jab"

"Na-Re-Sha-Sa-Ch"

(Remember in order)

6. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ Capital – Bhopal
- ★ Largest city – Indore
- ★ Official Language – Hindi
- ★ Area – 3,08,252 sq. km.
- ★ Districts – 55 (as of now)

- ★ Divisions – 10
- ★ Formation Day – 1 November
- ★ Nickname – Heart of India
- ★ Tiger State – Yes
- ★ Soybean State – Yes

- ★ State Animal – Barasingha (Swamp Deer)
- ★ State Bird – Dudhraj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)
- ★ State Tree – Banyan Tree
- ★ State Flower – White Lily
- ★ State Sport – Hockey
- ★ Highest Population District – Indore

7. STATE SYMBOLS

Symbol	Name
State Animal	Barasingha (Swamp Deer)
State Bird	Dudhraj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)
State Tree	Banyan Tree
State Flower	White Lily
State Sport	Hockey
State Fish	Mahseer
State River	Narmada (Reva)
State Song	'Vande Mataram' (Part)

8. ADMINISTRATION

- Governor – M. C. Patel (as of now)
- Chief Minister – Dr. Mohan Yadav (as of now)
- High Court – Jabalpur (Benches – Indore, Gwalior)
- Legislative Assembly Seats – 230
- Lok Sabha Seats – 29
- Rajya Sabha Seats – 11

9. IMPORTANT DAYS

- ★ 1 November – Foundation Day
- ★ 26 January – Republic Day
- ★ 15 August – Independence Day
- ★ 14 November – Children's Day
- ★ 2 October – Gandhi Jayanti
- ★ 5 June – Environment Day
- ★ 26 November – Constitution Day

10. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

Q. When was Madhya Pradesh formed ?
Ans. 1 November 1956.

Q. Why is Madhya Pradesh called the Heart of India ?
Ans. Because it is located in the central part of India.

Q. Which new state was formed by separating from Madhya Pradesh on 1 Nov. 2000 ?
Ans. Chhattisgarh.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- The history of Madhya Pradesh is very ancient and rich. People have lived here since the Stone Age.
- Many great kingdoms, dynasties and empires ruled this region.
- This land has been a centre of art, culture, religion, trade and learning.
- Important events of this region played a big role in the history of India.

Remember

MP is a land of heroes, saints, kings and freedom fighters.



3. IMPORTANT FACTS (One Line Facts)

- The earliest human tools were found in Narmada valley.
- Bhimbetka caves (Raisen district) are famous for rock paintings.
- Mahajanapada 'Avanti' had its capital at Ujjain.
- Mauryan Emperor Ashoka visited Sanchi.
- The Gupta period is called the Golden Age.
- Kalidasa, the great poet, belonged to Ujjain.
- Sarnath pillar edict of Ashoka was found in Sanchi.
- Raja Bhoj was a great king of Parmara dynasty.
- Mandu was the capital of Malwa Sultanate.
- Rani Durgavati was a brave queen of Gondwana.
- Tansen, the great musician, was born in Gwalior.
- The freedom struggle in MP was very strong and active.

4. TIME LINE OF IMPORTANT PERIODS

Period	Time (Approx.)	Important Points
Prehistoric Age (Stone Age)	2 lakh BC – 1000 BC	Stone tools, Cave life, Rock paintings
Vedic Age	1500 BC – 600 BC	Aryan culture, Vedic activities
Mahajanapada Period	600 BC – 321 BC	Avanti Mahajanapada, Capital – Ujjain
Mauryan Period	321 BC – 185 BC	Ashoka visited Sanchi
Post Mauryan Period	185 BC – 320 AD	Shung, Kanva, Satavahana etc.
Gupta Period	320 AD – 550 AD	Golden Age, Culture, Science, Literature
Rajput Period	550 AD – 1200 AD	Parmara, Kalachuri, Chandela, Tomar
Delhi Sultanate Period	1200 AD – 1526 AD	Malwa Sultanate, Mandu capital
Mughal Period	1526 AD – 1707 AD	Gwalior under Mughals
Maratha Period	1707 AD – 1818 AD	Holkar, Scindia rule
British Period	1818 AD – 1947 AD	Freedom struggle in MP

6. IMPORTANT PLACES IN HISTORY

- Sanchi (Raisen) – Stupa, Ashoka's Edict
- Bhimbetka (Raisen) – Rock Shelters
- Ujjain – Avanti, Kalidasa, Vikramaditya
- Bhojpur (Raisen) – Bhojeshwar Temple
- Mandu (Dhar) – Malwa Sultanate
- Maheshwar (Khargone) – Holkar Capital
- Gwalior Fort (Gwalior) – Tomar, Mughals
- Dhara (Dhar) – Capital of Raja Bhoj

7. MEMORY TRICKS

- Avanti ki Capital Ujjain – U = Ujjain
- Ashoka went to Sanchi – A = Ashoka
- Raja Bhoj of Dhar – B = Bhoj = Dhar
- Mandu – Malwa Sultanate – M = Mandu
- Rani Durgavati – Brave Queen – D = Durgavati
- Tansen born in Gwalior – T = Tansen = Gwalior

9. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. What is the famous for rock paintings in Madhya Pradesh?
Ans. Bhimbetka caves.
- Q2. Which king of Parmara dynasty was a great scholar and builder?
Ans. Raja Bhoj.
- Q3. Sanchi Stupa was built during which period?
Ans. Mauryan period.
- Q4. Who was the queen of Gondwana?
Ans. Rani Durgavati.
- Q5. Who was the capital of Malwa Sultanate?
Ans. Mandu.

10. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

(A) Easy Level

- The capital of Avanti Mahajanapada was –
A. Sanchi B. Ujjain C. Dhar D. Mandu
- Bhimbetka caves are located in –
A. Raisen B. Dhar C. Gwalior D. Indore
- Raja Bhoj belonged to –
A. Parmara dynasty B. Gupta dynasty
C. Maurya dynasty D. Chalukya dynasty

(B) Moderate Level

- Sanchi Stupa was constructed during the period of –
A. Shunga B. Maurya C. Gupta D. Mughal
- Rani Durgavati fought against –
A. British B. Mughals C. Marathas D. Afghans

(C) MPPSC Level

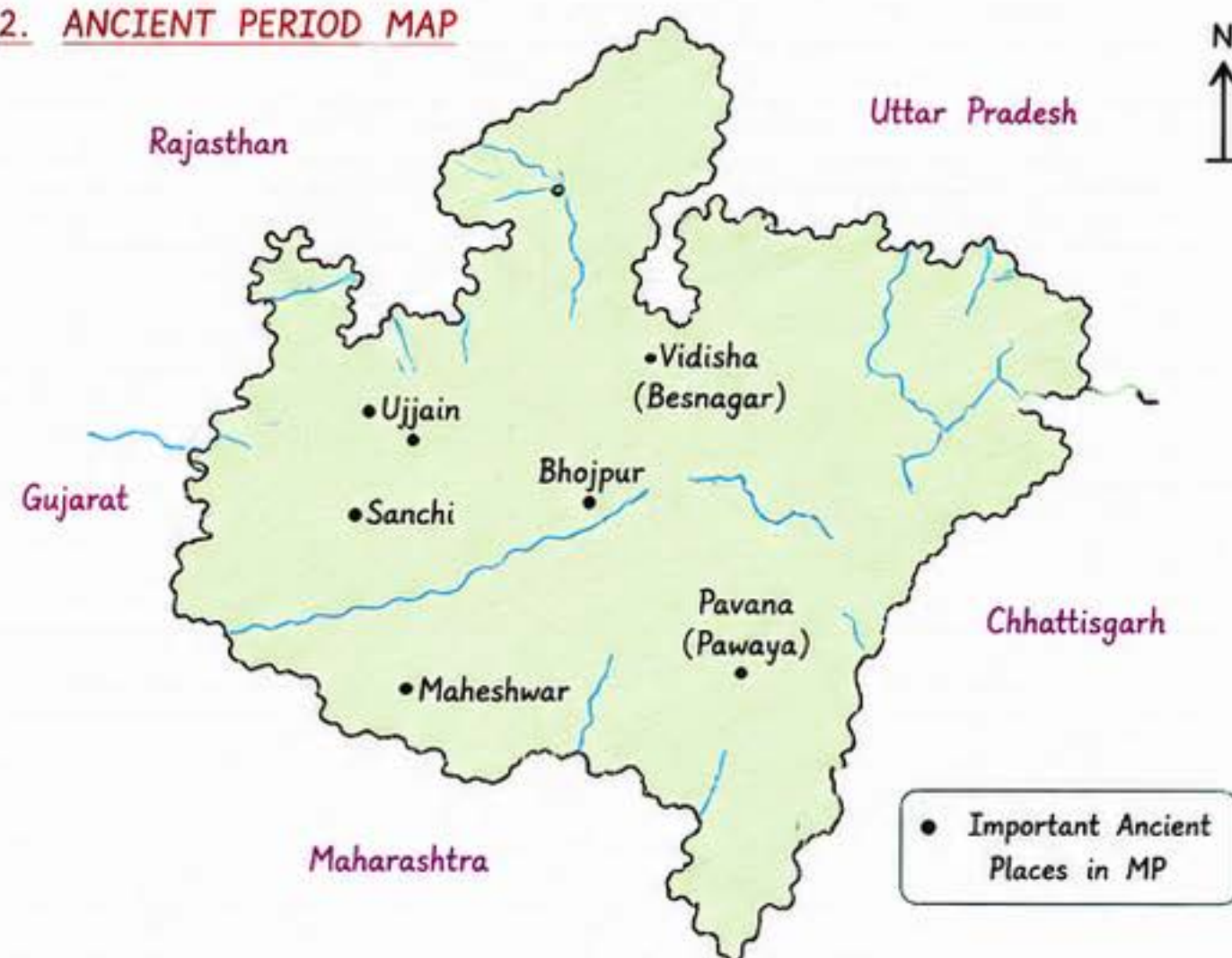
- Which of the following dynasties ruled from Tripuri (Tewar)?
A. Parmara B. Chandel C. Kalachuri D. Tomar
- Mandu was the capital of –
A. Mughal Empire B. Malwa Sultanate
C. Gupta Empire D. Maratha Empire
- The 'Sarnath pillar edict' was found in –
A. Ujjain B. Sanchi C. Bhimbetka D. Gwalior
- Who wrote the book 'Samarangana Sutradhara'?
A. Kalidasa B. Raja Bhoj C. Tansen D. Ashoka
- Who was the founder of Parmara dynasty?
A. Munja B. Bhoj C. Udayaditya D. Krishna I

11. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has a very ancient and rich history.
- ✓ Many kingdoms and dynasties ruled here.
- ✓ MP was a centre of culture, art and learning.
- ✓ Many freedom fighters played a big role.
- ✓ Know Important Places, Dynasties and Events.



2. ANCIENT PERIOD MAP



5. MAJOR DYNASTIES / KINGDOMS OF MP

Dynasty / Kingdom	Period (Approx.)	Important Rulers / Points
Avanti (Mahajanapada)	600 BC – 321 BC	Capital – Ujjain
Maurya	321 BC – 185 BC	Ashoka visited Sanchi
Shunga	185 BC – 73 BC	Pataliputra based
Satavahana	1st Century BC – 2nd Century AD	Rule in Narmada region
Gupta	320 AD – 550 AD	Samudragupta, Chandragupta II
Vakataka	250 AD – 500 AD	Influence in central India
Parmara	9th Century – 1305 AD	Raja Bhoj – Dhar capital
Chandela	950 AD – 1250 AD	Khajuraho temples
Kalachuri (Chedi)	9th Century – 13th Century	Tripuri (Tewar) capital
Tomar	14th Century – 15th Century	Gwalior fort was built
Malwa Sultanate	1401 AD – 1531 AD	Capital – Mandu
Mughal	1526 AD – 1707 AD	Akbar captured Mandu (1561)
Maratha	1707 AD – 1818 AD	Holkar (Indore), Scindia (Gwalior)
British	1818 AD – 1947 AD	Central Provinces, Freedom struggle

8. FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN MP (One Line Facts)

- 1857 Revolt – Many places in MP took part.
- Tantia Tope – played a big role in MP.
- Rani Avantibai Lodhi – from Ramgarh (Mandla).
- Rani Durgavati – fought against Mughals (1564).
- Jungle Satyagraha of 1930 – in Hoshangabad.
- Praja Mandal Movement – against princely states.
- Many revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad, Makhnailal Chaturvedi worked in MP.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- Geography means the study of the Earth.
- It includes land, water, mountains, rivers, climate, soil, natural resources etc.
- Madhya Pradesh is a large state located in the central part of India.
- The diverse physical features make MP rich in resources and biodiversity.
- To understand any state well, we must first know its location, size, boundaries, surface, climate and natural resources.

Remember

Geography tells us where things are, how they are and why they are important.



2. LOCATION MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



3. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is the second largest state in India by area.
- ★ It is called 'Heart of India' because it lies in the central part of India.
- ★ Total area - 3,08,252 sq. km.
- ★ MP shares its boundary with 5 states.
- ★ The Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) passes through MP.
- ★ The highest point is Dhoopgarh (1350 m) in Pachmarhi.
- ★ The lowest point is river Son in Rewa district.
- ★ MP has 10 divisions and 55 districts.
- ★ Bhopal is the capital and Indore is the largest city.

4. AREA AND EXTENT

- Total Area - 3,08,252 sq. km.
- North to South Extent - 805 km (approx.)
- East to West Extent - 1200 km (approx.)
- Rank by Area in India - 2nd
- Percentage of Total Area of India - 9.38%

MP is as big as many countries in the world.



5. BOUNDARIES OF MADHYA PRADESH

Direction	Bounded By
North	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
South	Maharashtra
East	Chhattisgarh
West	Rajasthan and Gujarat
North-East	Uttar Pradesh
South-East	Chhattisgarh
North-West	Rajasthan
South-West	Gujarat and Maharashtra

TRICK TO REMEMBER

"Uttar - North"
 "Maharashtra - South"
 "Chhattisgarh - East"
 "Rajasthan - West"



6. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Feature	Details
Northern Part	Chambal Plains
Central Part	Malwa Plateau
Eastern Part	Baghelkhand Plateau
Southern Part	Narmada-Tapi Valley
Average Elevation	500 m above MSL
Highest Point	Dhoopgarh (1350 m) in Pachmarhi (Hoshangabad)
Lowest Point	Son River in Rewa district (213 m)

7. MAJOR LANDFORMS

- Vindhya Range
- Satpura Range
- Aravalli Hills (in the North-West)
- Maikal Range (in the East)
- Narmada Valley
- Malwa Plateau
- Bundelkhand Region
- Baghelkhand Plateau

8. RIVERS IN MP (Main Rivers)

- Narmada - The lifeline of MP. Flows from West to East.
- Chambal - Flows in the North-West.
- Betwa - Joins Yamuna in UP.
- Son - Flows in the North-East.
- Tawa - Tributary of Narmada.
- Kshipra - Flows near Ujjain.
- Ken - Flows in Panna and Chhatrapur.

9. CLIMATE

- MP has a tropical climate.
- Three main seasons - Summer, Rainy and Winter.
- Summers are hot, winters are cool.
- Average annual rainfall - about 1100 mm.
- Maximum rainfall in the South-West.

10. SOILS IN MP

Soil Type	Found In
Black Soil	Malwa Plateau (Indore, Ujjain, Dewas)
Red Soil	Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Dindori
Alluvial Soil	Narmada, Chambal, Betwa valleys
Laterite Soil	Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori
Mixed Soil	Northern and Central MP

11. NATURAL RESOURCES

- Rich in minerals - Coal, Iron, Manganese, Bauxite, Limestone, Diamond.
- Dense forests - home to many wildlife.
- Water resources - rivers, lakes, dams.
- Fertile soil - good for agriculture.

12. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which river is called the lifeline of MP?
 Ans. Narmada
- Q2. Which is the highest peak of MP?
 Ans. Dhoopgarh (1350 m)
- Q3. MP is located in the central part of India.
 Ans. True
- Q4. Which plateau occupies the largest part of MP?
 Ans. Malwa Plateau

13. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- MP is called the 'Heart of India' because -
 A. It is rich in minerals B. It lies in the central part
 C. It has many rivers D. It is the biggest state
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through MP in -
 A. North B. South C. Central D. West
- Dhoopgarh is located in -
 A. Jabalpur B. Seoni C. Hoshangabad D. Rewa
- Which soil is found in Malwa Plateau?
 A. Red Soil B. Black Soil C. Alluvial Soil D. Laterite Soil
- The Narmada flows in which direction?
 A. East to West B. West to East C. North to South D. South to North

14. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP is the second largest state of India.
- ✓ It was formed on 1 November 1956.
- ✓ Bhopal is the capital and Indore is the largest city.
- ✓ The total area is 3,08,252 sq. km.
- ✓ MP is rich in minerals, forests and rivers.
- ✓ Major rivers - Narmada, Chambal, Betwa, Son, Tawa, Kshipra.
- ✓ Dhoopgarh (1350 m) is the highest point.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- Rivers are the lifeline of any state.
- They provide water for drinking, agriculture, industries, irrigation and electricity.
- Madhya Pradesh has many rivers because it is located on a plateau with highlands and valleys.
- The rivers of MP are divided into two major groups - Narmada Basin and Ganga Basin.

Remember

Narmada is the pride of MP. It flows from West to East.

**2. MAJOR RIVERS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH****3. ONE LINE FACTS**

- Narmada is the lifeline of MP.
- Narmada is the longest river in MP.
- Narmada flows from West to East.
- Chambal joins Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.
- Betwa is a major tributary of Yamuna.
- Ken river also joins Yamuna.
- Tapi is the south flowing river.
- Wainganga joins Godavari.
- Parbati is a tributary of Kali Sindh.
- Banas is a tributary of Chambal.
- MP has more than 30 medium and large rivers.

4. MAJOR RIVERS OF MADHYA PRADESH

River	Origin	Flow Direction	Joins	Length in MP
Narmada	Maikal Range, Amarkantak	West to East	Arabian Sea	1312 km
Tapi (Tapti)	Multai (Betul)	West to East	Arabian Sea	724 km
Chambal	Mhow (Indore)	North to East	Yamuna (UP)	960 km
Betwa	Vindhya Range	North to East	Yamuna (UP)	590 km
Ken	Kaimur Hills	North to East	Yamuna (UP)	427 km
Wainganga	Satpura Range	South to East	Godavari	500 km
Parbati	Vindhya Range	North to East	Kali Sindh	142 km
Banas	Kushalgarh (M.P.)	North to East	Chambal	512 km
Sindh	Kaimur Hills	North to East	Chambal	470 km
Son	Maikal Range	North to East	Ganga (UP)	784 km

5. IMPORTANT DAMS AND PROJECTS

Project / Dam	River	District	Purpose
Indira Sagar Dam	Narmada	Khandwa	Irrigation, Power
Omkareshwar Dam	Narmada	Khandwa	Power Generation
Maheshwar Dam	Narmada	Khargone	Irrigation, Power
Tawa Dam	Tawa (Narmada)	Hoshangabad	Irrigation, Power
Bargi Dam	Narmada	Jabalpur	Irrigation, Power
Bansagar Dam	Son	Shahdol	Irrigation, Power
Gandhi Sagar Dam	Chambal	Mandsaur	Irrigation, Power
Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	Chambal	Neemuch	Irrigation, Power
Yashwant Sagar Dam	Chambal	Neemuch	Irrigation
Kolar Dam	Kolar River	Bhopal	Water Supply

6. NARMADA - THE LIFELINE

- Origin - Maikal Range near Amarkantak.
- Length in MP - 1312 km.
- Flows through a rift valley.
- Passing through districts - Anuppur, Dindori, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Khargone, Barwani, Alirajpur.
- Important for irrigation, power and drinking water.

7. IRRIGATION IN MP (One Line Facts)

- Net irrigated area - About 40% of total cropped area (approx.).
- Major sources - Rivers, Dams, Wells, Tubewells, Tanks.
- Major irrigation projects - MP has more than 50 major irrigation projects.
- Command area development is very important in MP.
- Narmada and Chambal projects cover large areas.
- Lift irrigation projects are also important in MP.

TRICK TO REMEMBER

"Narmada - West to East"

"Chambal - UP"

"Tapi - South"

**8. RIVER BASIN DISTRIBUTION IN MP**

River Basin	Area (Approx.)	Main Rivers
Narmada Basin	57%	Narmada, Tapi, Tawa, Banas (part), Kolar, Dudhi, Ganjal etc.
Ganga Basin	39%	Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son, Sindh, Parbati, Tons etc.
Other Basin	4%	Wainganga (Godavari Basin) (Southern Part)

9. MEDIUM RIVERS OF MP (Examples)

- Kali Sindh
- Parbati
- Banas
- Dhasan
- Kuno
- Kshipra
- Great Banganga
- Parman
- Hiran
- Upper Son

10. IMPORTANCE OF RIVERS

- Provide water for irrigation and drinking.
- Generate hydro electricity.
- Support industries and navigation (limited).
- Help in ground water recharge.
- Maintain ecological balance.
- Support fisheries and tourism.

11. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which river is the lifeline of Madhya Pradesh?
Ans. Narmada
- Q2. Narmada river originates from which place?
Ans. Amarkantak
- Q3. Chambal river joins which river?
Ans. Yamuna
- Q4. Tapi river flows in which direction?
Ans. West to East
- Q5. Wainganga river joins which river?
Ans. Godavari

12. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which is the longest river in MP?
A. Tapi B. Narmada C. Chambal D. Betwa
2. Narmada river originates from -
A. Kaimur Hills B. Maikal Range C. Satpura Range D. Vindhya Range
3. Chambal river joins -
A. Ganga B. Yamuna C. Tapi D. Narmada
4. Which dam is built on Narmada river?
A. Bansagar B. Indira Sagar C. Kolar D. Tawa

13. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- MP has two major river basins - Narmada and Ganga.
- Narmada flows from West to East.
- Chambal, Betwa, Ken - join Yamuna.
- Tapi flows in the southern part.
- Many dams and irrigation projects are built for agriculture and power.
- Rivers are very important for life and development.

**EXAM BOOSTER POINTS**

- Narmada - Lifeline
- Tapi - South Flowing
- Chambal - UP
- MP - Second Largest State

1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Climate means the average condition of weather of a place for a long period.
- ★ The climate of MP is tropical monsoon type.
- ★ It is influenced by its location, altitude, distance from the sea, winds and relief.
- ★ MP has three main seasons - Summer, Rainy and Winter.

Remember

Climate affects agriculture, health, clothing, water resources, and our daily life.

**3. ONE LINE FACTS**

- ★ MP has a tropical monsoon climate.
- ★ June is the hottest month.
- ★ January is the coldest month.
- ★ Average annual rainfall is about 1100 mm.
- ★ Maximum rainfall occurs in July.
- ★ The South-West monsoon brings rain from the Arabian Sea.
- ★ The climate is generally dry except during monsoon.
- ★ Climate varies from place to place due to relief.

4. SEASONS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Season	Period	Main Features
Summer	March - June	Days are hot, nights are comparatively cool. Temperature rises up to 45°C in some places.
Rainy (Monsoon)	June - September	South-West monsoon brings rain. Important for agriculture.
Winter	October - February	Weather is pleasant and cool. Temperature may fall below 5°C in winter.

6. RAINFALL IN MADHYA PRADESH

Particulars	Details
Average Annual Rainfall	About 1100 mm
Maximum Rainfall	More than 2000 mm (in South-East)
Minimum Rainfall	Less than 600 mm (in North-West)
Rainfall Pattern	Most of the rain from June to September
Wettest Place	Amarkantak (Anuppur district)
Driest Place	Guna, Morena (less than 600 mm)

8. MONTH-WISE TEMPERATURE (Average °C)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max. Temp.	25	28	33	37	41	39	32	31	31	33	29	25
Min. Temp.	10	12	16	22	26	26	24	24	23	19	13	10

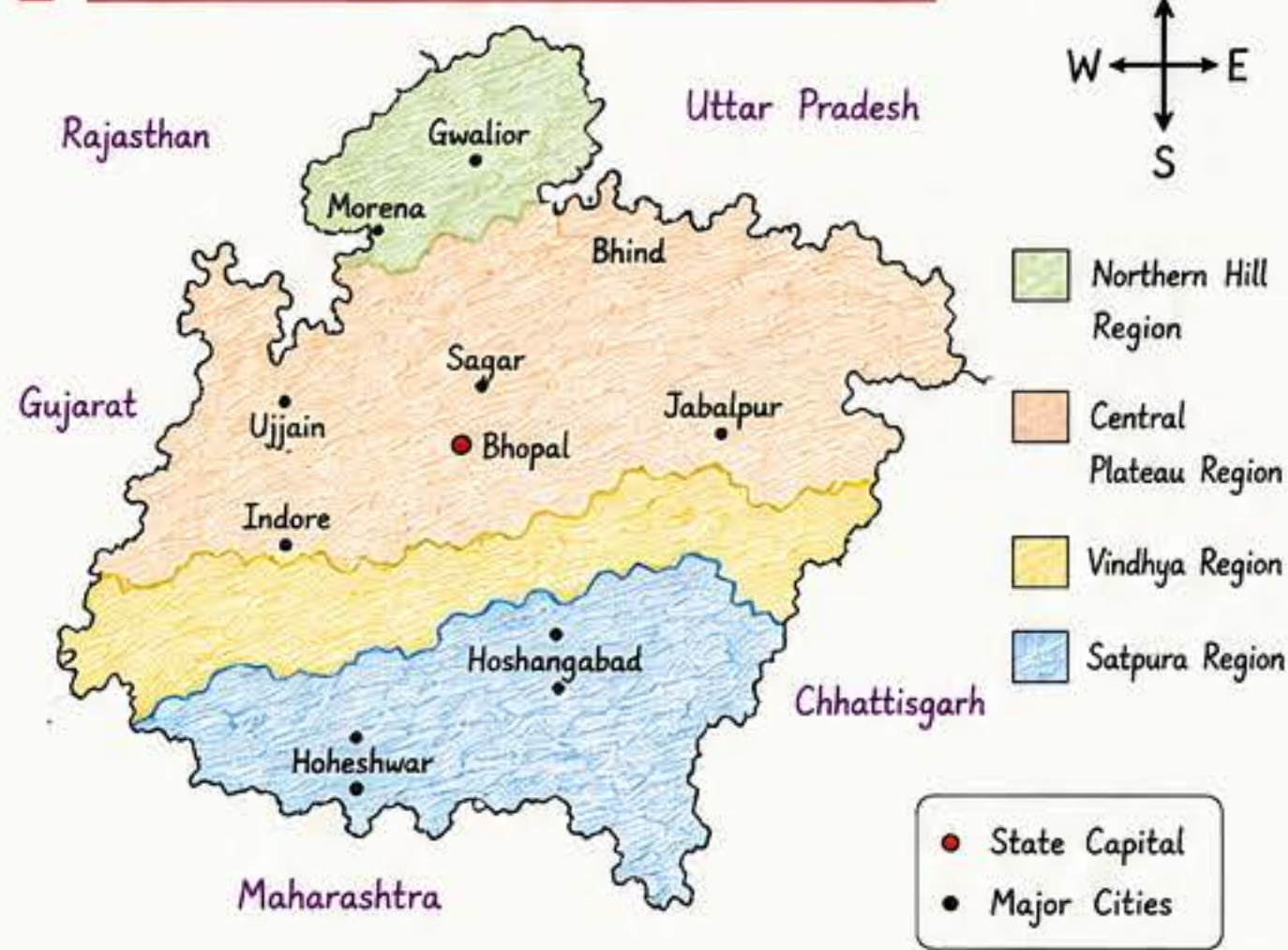
Note - May is the hottest month and January is the coldest month.

10. CLIMATE REGIONS OF MP

Region	Area / Districts	Features
Northern Hill Region	Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, Shivpuri	Comparatively less rainfall, extreme temperature.
Central Plateau Region	Bhopal, Sagar, Damoh, Raisen, Sehore etc.	Moderate rainfall, hot summers, cool winters.
Vindhya Region	Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Umaria, Singrauli	Low rainfall, hot and dry climate.
Satpura Region	Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla	High rainfall, pleasant climate, forests area.

13. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which type of climate is found in Madhya Pradesh?
Ans. Tropical monsoon type.
- Q2. Which is the hottest month in MP?
Ans. May.
- Q3. Maximum rainfall occurs in which month?
Ans. July.
- Q4. Where is the minimum rainfall in MP?
Ans. Guna and Morena.

2. CLIMATE REGIONS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH**5. TEMPERATURE IN MADHYA PRADESH**

Particulars	Summer (Max.)	Winter (Min.)	Annual Average
Average Temperature	35°C - 45°C	5°C - 25°C	25°C - 27°C
Highest Recorded	48.8°C (Khajuraho)	-	-
Lowest Recorded	-	-2°C (Mandla)	-

Note - Temperature decreases from North-West to South-East.

7. FACTORS AFFECTING CLIMATE OF MP

- ★ Central location in India.
- ★ Distance from the sea (far from the sea).
- ★ Altitude and relief (plateau region).
- ★ Winds - South-West monsoon, Western disturbances.
- ★ Forest cover and water bodies.

TRICK TO REMEMBER

"Lo - Se - Wi - Fo"

Lo - Location
Se - Sea Distance
Wi - Winds
Fo - Forest & Relief

**9. MONTH-WISE RAINFALL (Average mm)**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	4	5	8	12	35	180	300	250	120	20	8	5

Note - July is the rainiest month.

11. ADAPTATIONS TO CLIMATE

- ★ In summer - use of light cotton clothes, cool drinks, fans.
- ★ In winter - use of woolen clothes, heaters.
- ★ Houses are built according to climate (thick walls in summer, sloping roofs in heavy rainfall areas).
- ★ Farmers change crops according to season and rainfall.

12. IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE

- ★ MP aid in deciding crops.
- ✓ Affects our health and lifestyle.
- ✓ Important for water resources.
- ✓ Helps in industry and tourism.
- ✓ Important for planning and development.

**14. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)**

- The climate of MP is -
A. Tropical Monsoon B. Desert C. Temperate D. Polar
- The coldest month in MP is -
A. July B. January C. March D. June
- Which factor does NOT affect the climate?
A. Latitude B. Altitude C. Winds D. Soil
- Maximum rainfall occurs in -
A. June B. July C. August D. September

15. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has tropical monsoon climate.
- ✓ Three seasons - Summer, Rainy, Winter.
- ✓ Average annual rainfall - about 1100 mm.
- ✓ Hottest month - May, Coldest - January.
- ✓ July is the rainiest month.
- ✓ Climate varies due to relief and altitude.
- ✓ Important for agriculture and life.

**EXAM BOOSTER POINTS**

- ★ Climate Type - Tropical Monsoon
- ★ Avg. Rainfall - 1100 mm
- ★ Hottest - May
- ★ Coldest - January

1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth's crust. It is formed by the weathering of rocks.
- Soil is very important for agriculture, forests and natural vegetation.
- The type of natural vegetation depends on soil, climate, rainfall and relief.

Remember

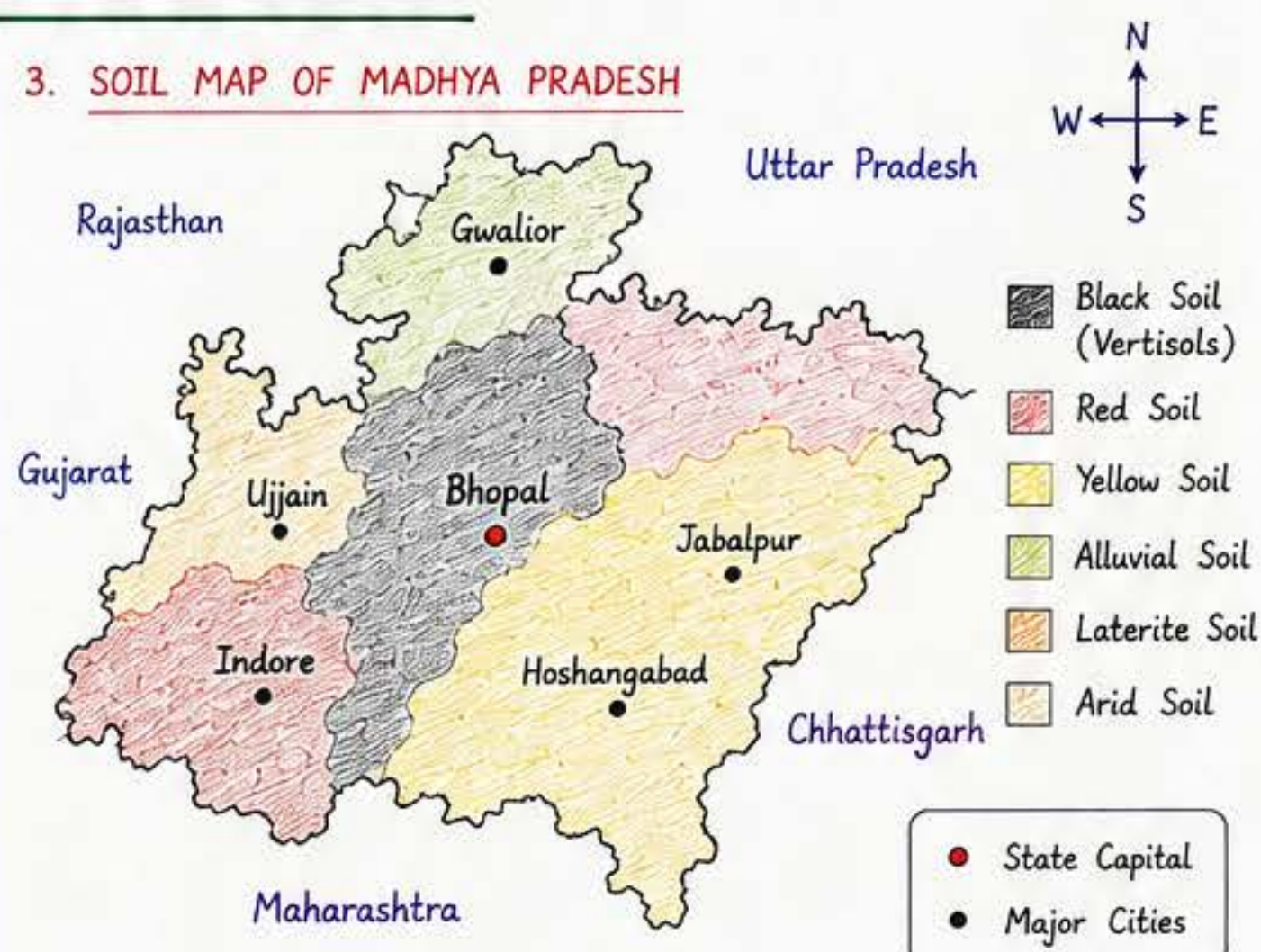
Good soil leads to good crop and good life.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- MP has a variety of soils.
- Black soil is also called 'Regur soil'.
- Soil affects crop production.
- Forest cover in MP is about 31%.
- Teak is the main tree of MP.
- Sal forests are found in the south.
- The major type of soil in MP is Black soil.
- Red and Yellow soil is found in plateau region.

3. SOIL MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. MAJOR TYPES OF SOILS IN MP

Soil Type	Color	Found in	Properties	Suitable Crops
Black Soil (Regur Soil)	Black	Malwa Plateau, Narmada Valley, Bundelkhand	Clayey, moisture retentive, rich in lime and alumina	Cotton, Soybean, Wheat, Jowar, Pulses
Red Soil	Red	Kymore Plateau, Bundelkhand, Rewa region	Porous, less fertile, low in humus	Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Gram
Yellow Soil	Yellow	Vindhya region, Narmada Valley	Loamy, permeable, moderately fertile	Wheat, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds
Alluvial Soil	Light Grey	Narmada, Tapi Valleys	Very fertile, rich in potash	Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Vegetables
Laterite Soil	Reddish Brown	Jhabua, Alirajpur, Betul, Mandla	Acidic, poor in lime and potash	Tea, Coffee, Cashew, Pulses
Arid Soil	Light Brown	Shahdol, Sidhi, Singrauli (part)	Low fertility, sandy	Millet, Pulses, Gram

5. NATURAL VEGETATION IN MP

Type of Vegetation	Found in	Important Trees
Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	Southern MP, Mainly in Satpura region	Teak, Sal, Saja, Tendu, Mahua, Bamboo
Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Central and Northern MP.	Teak, Dhaura, Khair, Babul, Tendu
Thorn Forests (Scrub Forests)	Northern MP, Shahdol, Sidhi	Babul, Khair, Ber, Khejri, Palash
Riverine Forests	Along Rivers and Narmada Valley	Kadamb, Arjun, Jamun, Neem, Peepal

MP has rich forest wealth. Teak is the most valuable tree. Sal forests are found in the southern districts.



6. IMPORTANT FOREST AREAS / NATIONAL PARKS

- Kanha National Park - Mandla, Balaghat
- Bandhavgarh National Park - Umaria
- Pench National Park - Seoni, Chhindwara
- Satpura National Park - Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara
- Sanjay National Park - Sidhi, Singrauli
- Van Vihar National Park - Bhopal



7. SOIL CONSERVATION METHODS

- Afforestation (plant more trees)
- Contour ploughing
- Terrace farming
- Shelter belts
- Crop rotation



TRICK TO REMEMBER SOILS

"B - R - Y - A - L - Ar"

Black - Red - Yellow - Alluvial - Laterite - Arid



8. SOIL DISTRIBUTION (Approx.)

Soil Type	Area (%)
Black Soil	55 %
Red and Yellow Soil	23 %
Alluvial Soil	10 %
Laterite Soil	7 %
Arid Soil	5 %

9. FOREST COVER IN MP

Particulars	Area (%)
Reserved Forest	25.40 %
Protected Forest	3.35 %
Unclassed Forest	2.25 %
Total Forest Cover	31.00 % (Approx.)

10. IMPORTANCE

- Soils support agriculture and food production.
- Forests maintain ecological balance.
- Forests provide timber, fuel, fodder, fruits and medicines.
- They help in soil conservation and increase rainfall.
- Forests are home to wildlife and maintain biodiversity.

11. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which soil is also called 'Regur soil' in MP?
Ans. Black Soil.
- Q2. Which is the main tree of MP?
Ans. Teak.
- Q3. In which soil is cotton mainly grown in MP?
Ans. Black Soil.
- Q4. Which forest type is found in Southern MP?
Ans. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.
- Q5. What is the approximate forest cover of MP?
Ans. About 31%.

12. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- The major soil of Madhya Pradesh is -
A. Alluvial Soil B. Black Soil C. Red Soil D. Laterite Soil
- Regur soil is another name of -
A. Red Soil B. Black Soil C. Yellow Soil D. Arid Soil
- Teak is mainly found in -
A. Northern MP B. Southern MP C. Western MP D. Eastern MP
- Sal forests are found in -
A. Northern MP B. Southern MP C. Central MP D. Western MP
- Which soil is best for rice cultivation?
A. Black Soil B. Alluvial Soil C. Red Soil D. Arid Soil

13. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ Black soil - Cotton, Soybean, Wheat.
- ✓ Red soil - Wheat, Pulses, Gram.
- ✓ Alluvial soil - Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane.
- ✓ Teak is main tree of MP.
- ✓ Forest cover of MP ≈ 31%.
- ✓ Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench are famous National Parks.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- Wildlife means all wild animals, birds, reptiles, plants and their natural habitat.
- Madhya Pradesh is rich in wildlife because of its forests, rivers and natural climate.
- MP is famous as 'Tiger State' of India.

Remember

Save Wildlife,
Save Nature,
Save Future.

**3. ONE LINE FACTS**

- ★ MP has the maximum Tigers in India.
- ★ Kanha National Park is the largest National Park in MP.
- ★ MP has 11 National Parks.
- ★ Bandhavgarh has the highest density of Tigers.
- ★ The state animal of MP is Barasingha.
- ★ Ghariyal Conservation Project is in National Chambal Sanctuary.
- ★ MP has 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 7 Conservation Reserves.

4. NATIONAL PARKS OF MADHYA PRADESH

S.No.	National Park	District	Established	Famous For
1	Kanha National Park	Mandla, Balaghat	1955	Barasingha (Swamp Deer)
2	Bandhavgarh National Park	Umaria, Katni	1968	Royal Bengal Tiger
3	Pench National Park	Seoni, Chhindwara	1975	Tiger, Leopard
4	Satpura National Park	Hoshangabad	1981	Rich Biodiversity
5	Panna National Park	Panna, Chhatarpur	1994	Tiger, Vultures
6	Kuno National Park	Sheopur, Morena	2018	Cheetah (Reintroduction)
7	Sanjay National Park	Sidhi, Singrauli	1981	Tiger, Panther
8	Van Vihar National Park	Bhopal	1979	Boating, Deer Park
9	Madhav National Park	Shivpuri	1958	Chinkara, Nilgai
10	Gugamal National Park	Dhar	1974	Flora and Fauna
11	Ratapani National Park	Raisen	1976	Wildlife, Scenery

7. IMPORTANT WILDLIFE PROJECTS IN MP

- ★ Project Tiger - Started in MP in 1973.
- ★ Project Cheetah - Kuno National Park (2022).
- ★ Van Vihar Project - Bhopal.
- ★ Ghariyal Conservation Project - National Chambal Sanctuary.
- ★ Vulture Conservation Breeding Programme - Panna.

**9. BIRD SPECIES IN MP (Examples)**

- Indian Peafowl
- Kingfisher
- Indian Roller
- Hornbill
- Sarus Crane
- Dudhraj (State Bird)
- Crested Serpent Eagle
- Brahminy Kite
- White Throated Kingfisher

10. REPTILES IN MP

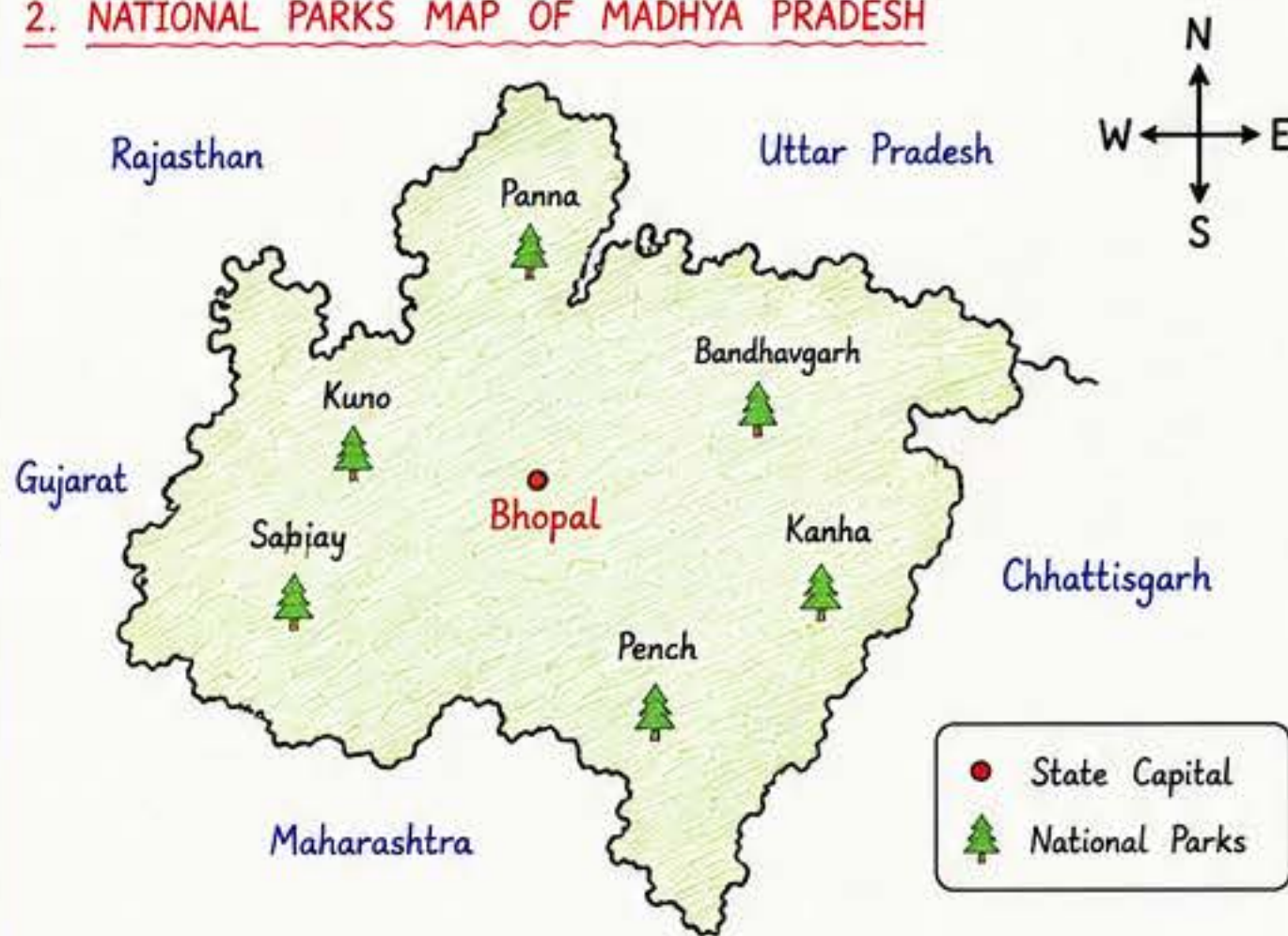
- Mugger Crocodile
- Ghariyal
- Python
- Monitor Lizard
- Cobra

13. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which National Park is known as the largest National Park in MP?
Ans. Kanha National Park
- Q2. In which National Park was Cheetah reintroduced?
Ans. Kuno National Park
- Q3. Which animal is the state animal of MP?
Ans. Barasingha
- Q4. National Chambal Sanctuary is famous for?
Ans. Ghariyal and Dolphins

14. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- MP is famous as -
A. Lion State B. Tiger State C. Elephant State D. Bear State
- The largest National Park in MP is -
A. Bandhavgarh B. Kanha C. Pench D. Satpura
- Kuno National Park is in which district?
A. Sheopur B. Morena C. Indore D. Seoni
- State animal of MP is -
A. Chital B. Sambar C. Barasingha D. Nilgai
- Ghariyal Conservation Project is in -
A. Bori Sanctuary B. Nauradehi Sanctuary
C. National Chambal Sanctuary D. Kanha National Park

2. NATIONAL PARKS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH**5. IMPORTANT WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**

Sanctuary	District	Famous For
National Chambal Sanctuary	Sheopur, Morena, Bhind	Gharial, Dolphins
Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary	Sagar	Leopard, Sloth Bear
Bori Wildlife Sanctuary	Hoshangabad	Bears, Panthers
Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary	Hoshangabad	Biodiversity
Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary	Ratlam	Wild Animals, Birds
Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary	Dewas	Flora and Fauna
Son Ghariyal Sanctuary	Datia	Gharial Conservation
Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary	Dewas	Leopard, Deer

6. STATE ANIMAL, BIRD, TREE AND FLOWER

- State Animal : Barasingha (Swamp Deer)
- State Bird : Dudhraj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)
- State Tree : Banyan Tree
- State Flower : White Lily

**8. MAJOR ANIMALS FOUND IN MP**

- Tiger
- Leopard
- Barasingha
- Chital (Spotted Deer)
- Sambar
- Nilgai
- Chinkara
- Gaur (Indian Bison)
- Wild Boar
- Sloth Bear
- Hyena
- Jackal
- Wolf
- Langur
- Wild Dog

**11. IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE**

- ✓ Maintains ecological balance.
- ✓ Helps in tourism and economy.
- ✓ Protects natural resources.
- ✓ Provides food chain.
- ✓ Important for research and education.

12. THREATS TO WILDLIFE

- ✗ Deforestation
- ✗ Poaching
- ✗ Habitat destruction
- ✗ Pollution
- ✗ Human interference

15. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has 11 National Parks.
- ✓ Kanha is the largest National Park.
- ✓ Bandhavgarh has the highest density of Tigers.
- ✓ Barasingha is the state animal.
- ✓ Dudhraj is the state bird.
- ✓ MP has 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- ✓ Project Tiger started in MP in 1973.
- ✓ Kuno is famous for Cheetah reintroduction.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Madhya Pradesh.
- ★ More than 70% of the population depends on agriculture.
- ★ MP has fertile soil, suitable climate and adequate water resources for farming.
- ★ The main crops are cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and soybean.

Remember

Good
Agriculture
Better
Future.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ Soybean is the main crop of MP.
- ★ MP is the leading state in soybean production in India.
- ★ Wheat is the main rabi crop.
- ★ Gram is the main pulse crop.
- ★ Cotton is grown in black soil regions.
- ★ Sugarcane is grown in northern part of MP.
- ★ MP ranks first in soybean and wheat production.
- ★ MP is one of the leading states in pulses production.

4. MAJOR CROPS OF MADHYA PRADESH

Crop	Season	Main Areas	Features
Soybean	Kharif (June-Oct.)	Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur	MP ranks first in soybean production.
Wheat	Rabi (Nov.-April)	Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Vidisha, Guna	Main rabi crop of MP.
Rice	Kharif	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Jabalpur	Grown in eastern tribal areas.
Gram (Chana)	Rabi	Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Satna	Main pulse crop.
Maize	Kharif	Jabalpur, Mandla, Betul, Hoshangabad	Used for food, fodder and industry.
Cotton	Kharif	Khandwa, Burhanpur, Khargone, Harda	Grown in black soil regions.
Sugarcane	Annual	Gwalior, Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh	Grown in northern MP.

7. AGRICULTURAL SEASONS IN MP

Season	Period	Crops
Kharif	June - October	Rice, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Jowar
Rabi	November - April	Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Mustard
Zaid	April - June	Watermelon, Vegetables, Fodder



8. AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

- ★ Dependence on monsoon.
- ★ Lack of irrigation in many areas.
- ★ Small size of land holdings.
- ★ Use of traditional methods.
- ★ Soil erosion and low productivity.
- ★ Pests and diseases.

10. LEADING POSITION OF MP IN PRODUCTION (India Rank)

Crop	Rank
Soybean	1st
Wheat	1st
Gram (Chana)	2nd
Masoor	1st
Linseed	1st



11. MAJOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETS (MANDIS)

- Indore Mandi
- Ujjain Mandi
- Dewas Mandi
- Mandsaur Mandi
- Neemuch Mandi
- Harda Mandi
- Khargone Mandi
- Jabalpur Mandi



12. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

- ★ Provides food for people.
- ★ Source of raw materials for industries.
- ★ Provides employment.
- ★ Contributes to state income.
- ★ Helps in overall development of the state.

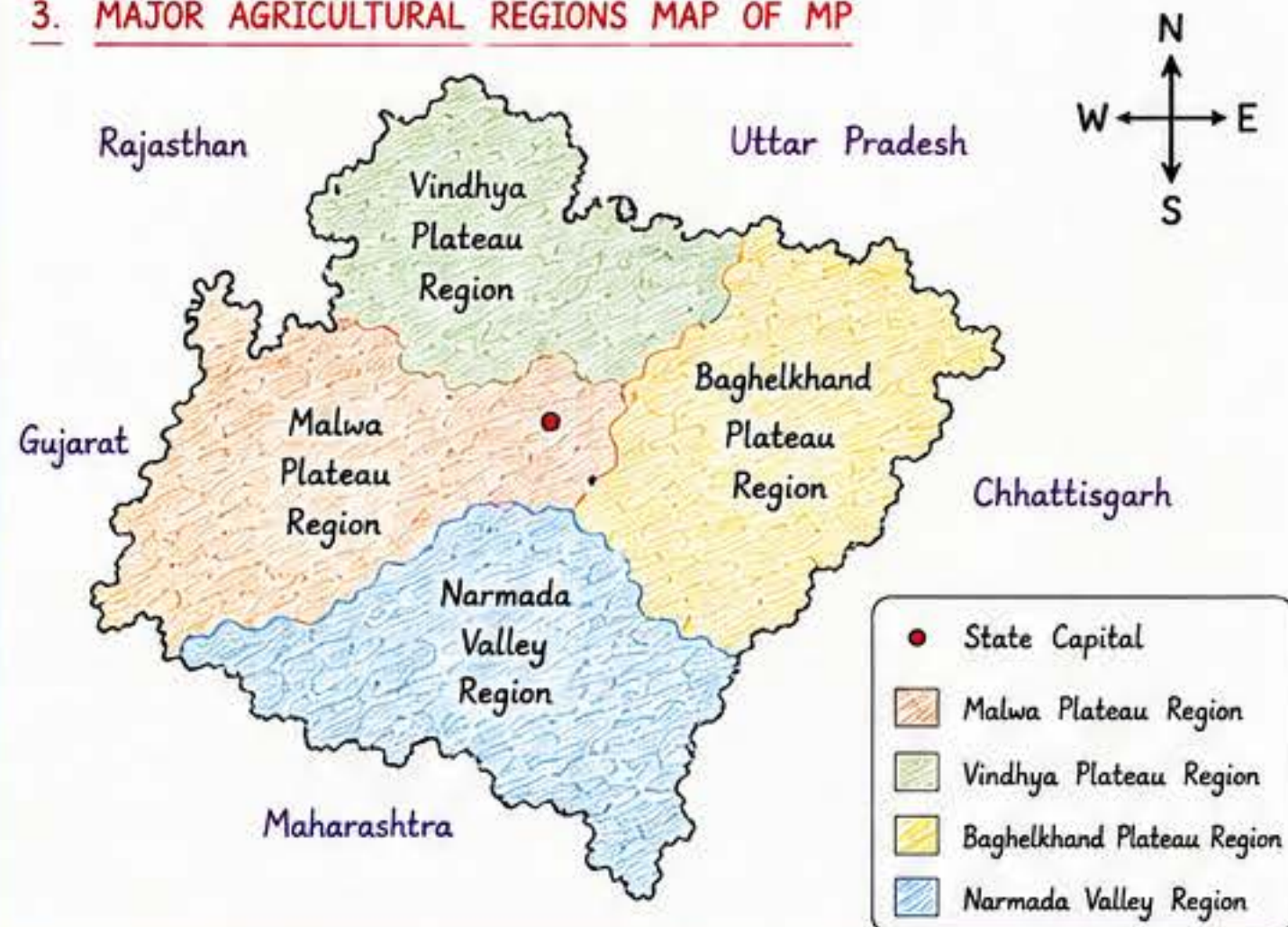


13. IMPORTANCE OF SOYBEAN IN MP

- ★ Called the 'Golden Bean'.
- ★ Main cash crop of MP.
- ★ Used in oil, flour, animal feed.
- ★ Major export crop.
- ★ Increases farmers' income.



3. MAJOR AGRICULTURAL REGIONS MAP OF MP



5. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Project	River	District	Purpose
Indira Sagar Project	Narmada	Khandwa	Irrigation, Power
Omkareshwar Project	Narmada	Khandwa	Irrigation, Power
Maheshwar Project	Narmada	Khargone	Irrigation, Power
Tawa Project	Tawa	Hoshangabad	Irrigation, Power
Bargi Project	Narmada	Jabalpur	Irrigation, Power
Gandhi Sagar Project	Chambal	Mandsaur	Irrigation, Power
Kota Barrage Project	Chambal	Neemuch	Irrigation
Bansagar Project	Son	Shahdol	Irrigation, Power

6. SOIL TYPES AND THEIR USE

Soil Type	Found in	Colour	Suitable Crops
Black Soil (Regur)	Malwa, Narmada Valley	Black	Cotton, Soybean, Wheat
Red Soil	Kymore Plateau, Rewa	Red	Pulses, Oilseeds, Maize
Yellow Soil	Vindhya Region	Yellow	Wheat, Maize, Pulses
Alluvial Soil	Narmada, Chambal Valley	Light Grey	Wheat, Sugarcane, Rice
Laterite Soil	Balaghat, Mandla	Reddish	Tea, Coffee (limited)

9. MEASURES TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE

- ★ Expansion of irrigation facilities.
- ★ Use of high yield varieties.
- ★ Improved seeds and fertilizers.
- ★ Mechanization of farming.
- ★ Crop rotation and multiple cropping.
- ★ Soil conservation.
- ★ Agricultural training to farmers.
- ★ Better storage and marketing facilities.

14. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which crop is known as the 'Golden Bean' in MP?
Ans. Soybean
- Q2. Which is the main rabi crop of MP?
Ans. Wheat
- Q3. MP ranks first in production of which crop?
Ans. Soybean
- Q4. Which soil is suitable for cotton?
Ans. Black Soil (Regur)

15. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. The main crop of MP is -
A. Rice B. Wheat C. Soybean D. Maize
2. MP ranks first in production of -
A. Rice B. Gram C. Soybean D. Cotton
3. Black soil is found in -
A. Vindhya Region B. Malwa Region
C. Narmada Valley D. Rewa Region
4. Which is a rabi crop?
A. Maize B. Rice C. Wheat D. Cotton

16. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ Soybean is the main crop of MP.
- ✓ MP is the leading state in soybean and wheat.
- ✓ Main soils - Black, Red, Yellow, Alluvial, Laterite.
- ✓ Main irrigation projects - Indira Sagar, Tawa, Bargi, Omkareshwar.
- ✓ Major crops - Soybean, Wheat, Gram, Cotton, Rice, Maize.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- Minerals are naturally occurring substances found in the Earth.
- MP is rich in mineral resources.
- Minerals are the base for many industries.
- MP has both metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Remember

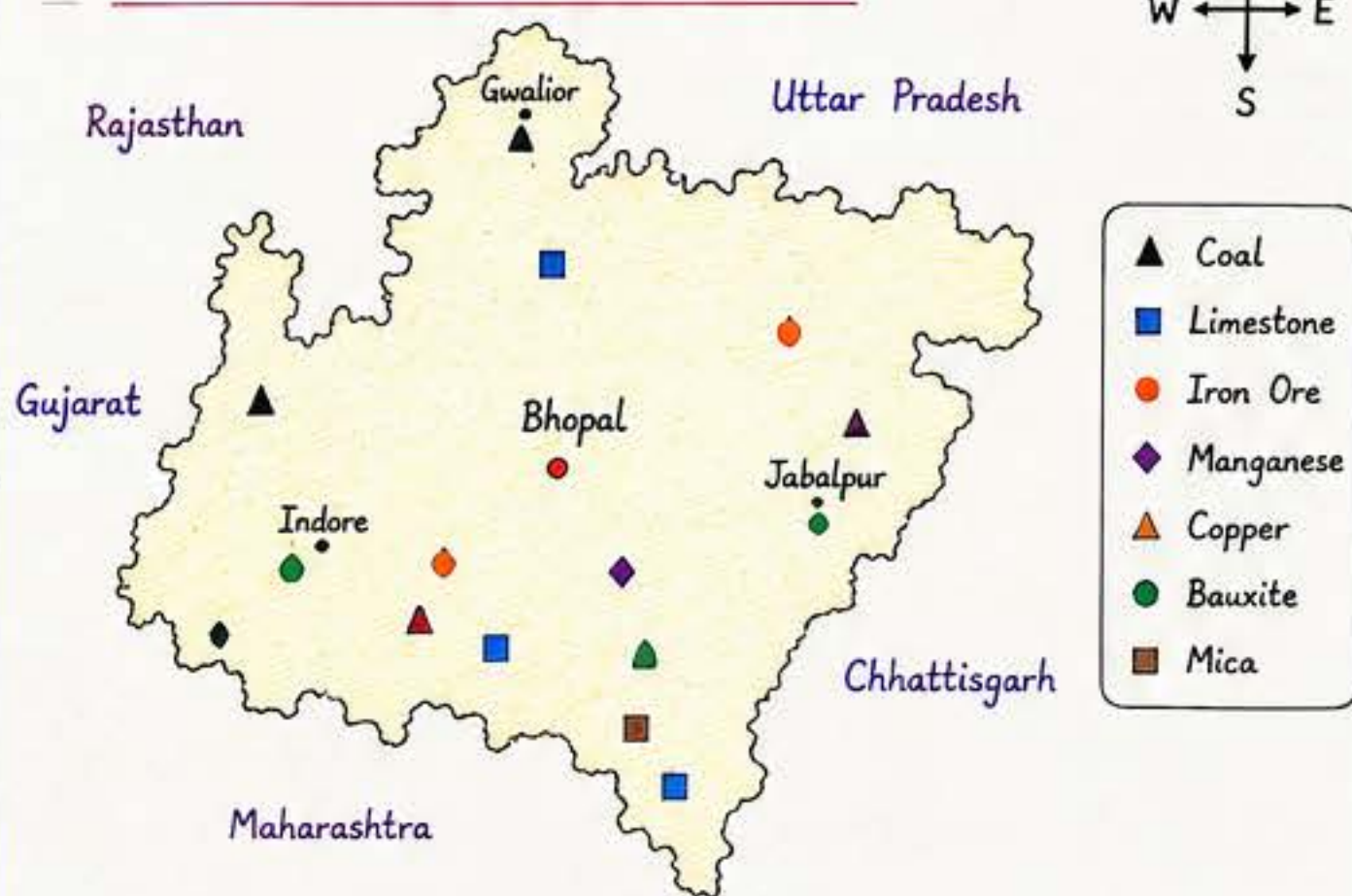
Minerals are the Wealth beneath our feet.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- MP is a mineral rich state.
- Diamond is mined in Panna district.
- Copper is found in Balaghat.
- Mica is found in Koderma region.
- Limestone reserves are abundant in Satna and Rewa.
- Cement industry is well developed in MP.

3. MINERAL MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. MAJOR MINERALS OF MADHYA PRADESH

Mineral	Type	Major Locations	Uses
Coal	Fuel Mineral	Singrauli, Sohagpur	Power generation
Limestone	Non-metallic	Satna, Rewa, Katni, Jabalpur	Cement, Construction
Iron Ore	Metallic	Dalli-Rajhara, Balaghat	Steel industry
Manganese	Metallic	Balaghat, Chhindwara	Alloy steel
Copper	Metallic	Balaghat (Malanjkhand)	Electrical, Utensils
Bauxite	Metallic	Amarkantak, Katni	Aluminium
Mica	Non-metallic	Koderma, Ajabgarh (Katni)	Electrical, Insulation
Dolomite	Non-metallic	Katni, Jabalpur	Refractories, Cement

5. IMPORTANT MINERAL BELTS

Mineral Belt	Districts Covered	Key Minerals
Singrauli Coalfield	Singrauli, Sidhi	Coal
Bundelkhand Belt	Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh	Diamond, Limestone
Malanjkhand Copper Belt	Balaghat	Copper
Koderma Mica Belt	Katni	Mica
Dhar Iron Ore Belt	Dhar, Alirajpur	Iron Ore

Diamond capital of India - Panna (Madhya Pradesh)



6. MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF MP

- Cement Industry
- Textile Industry
- Sugar Industry
- Paper Industry
- Engineering Industry
- Food Processing Industry
- Chemical Industry
- Mineral Based Industries
- Handicraft Industry
- IT and ITES



7. IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

- Bhopal - Engineering, IT, Pharma
- Indore - Textiles, Engineering, Food
- Pithampur - Auto mobiles, Engineering
- Jabalpur - Paper, Cement, Engineering
- Gwalior - Textiles, Engineering
- Ujjain - Textile, Agro based
- Dewas - Chemical, Pharmaceutical
- Satna - Cement, Engineering

8. MINERAL PRODUCTION (India Rank)

Mineral	India Rank
Diamond	1st
Mica (Sheet)	1st
Dolomite	2nd
Limestone	2nd
Coal	3rd
Copper	3rd



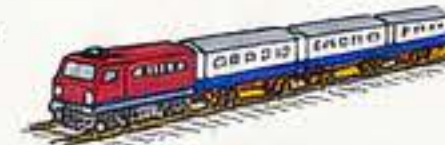
9. ENERGY RESOURCES

- Coal is the main source of energy.
- Important coalfields - Singrauli, Sohagpur.
- Thermal power plants generate electricity.



10. TRANSPORT AND CONNECTIVITY

- MP has good road, rail and air connectivity.
- Industries are well connected to raw material sources.
- Pithampur is a major industrial hub with good connectivity.



11. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which district is known as the Diamond capital of India?
Ans. Panna
- Q2. Which mineral is found in Malanjkhand?
Ans. Copper
- Q3. Where is mica found in MP?
Ans. Koderma (Katni)
- Q4. Which is the main coalfield of MP?
Ans. Singrauli
- Q5. Which industry is well developed in Satna?
Ans. Cement Industry

12. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- Diamond is mined in -
A. Katni B. Panna C. Satna D. Indore
- Malanjkhand is rich in -
A. Iron Ore B. Copper C. Mica D. Bauxite
- Singrauli is famous for -
A. Limestone B. Coal C. Mica D. Iron Ore
- The main use of limestone is in -
A. Jewellery B. Cement C. Electrical D. Fabric
- Koderma mica belt is located in -
A. Jabalpur B. Balaghat C. Katni D. Rewa

13. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP is rich in minerals.
- ✓ Diamond - Panna, Copper - Malanjkhand.
- ✓ Major industries - Cement, Textile, Engineering.
- ✓ MP has good transport connectivity.
- ✓ Minerals are the backbone of industries.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Transport is the lifeline of any state.
- ★ It connects people to people, places to places and markets to resources.
- ★ Madhya Pradesh has a well developed network of roads, railways, waterways and airways.
- ★ It plays a vital role in the economic development of the state.

Remember

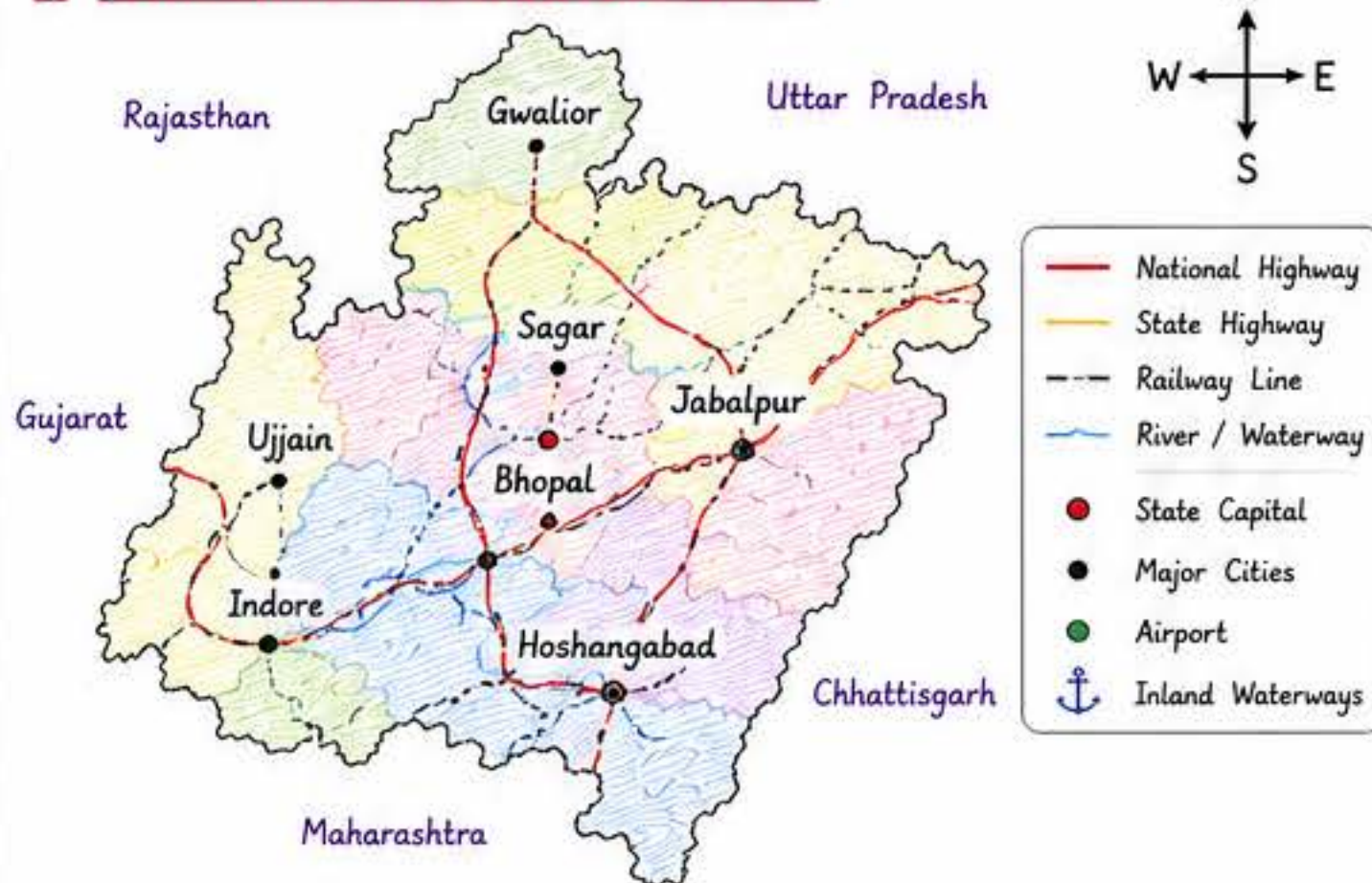
Good Transport system means strong Economy and Better Future.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is located in the heart of India.
- ★ It is a landlocked state.
- ★ MP has a good road network.
- ★ Jabalpur is the center of Indian Railways.
- ★ MP has one Inland Waterways Terminal at Hoshangabad.
- ★ Bhopal and Indore are the major airports.
- ★ Road transport is the most important in MP.

3. TRANSPORT MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. ROAD TRANSPORT IN MP

Road Type	Length (Approx.)	Details
National Highways	~ 6,000 km	MP has many important NHs like NH-46, NH-47, NH-52, NH-59, NH-86, etc.
State Highways	~ 21,000 km	Connect district headquarters to other towns and major roads.
Major District Roads	~ 45,000 km	Connect tehsils, towns and villages.
Rural Roads	~ 1,50,000 km	Provide connectivity to rural areas.

- ★ MP has the second largest road network in India.

5. RAIL TRANSPORT IN MP

Particulars	Details
Headquarter of WCR	Jabalpur
Zones	West Central Railway (WCR)
Division in MP	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kota, Bhusawal
Total Route Length	About 5,300 km (Approx.)
Major Railway Junctions	Jabalpur, Bhopal, Itarsi, Katni, Guna, Kota
Broad Gauge Lines	Most of the network is Broad Gauge
Important Railway Lines	Delhi - Mumbai, Delhi - Chennai, Howrah - Mumbai, Kolkata - Delhi via Jabalpur
Major Railway Workshop	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kota



6. WATER TRANSPORT IN MP

Particulars	Details
Inland Waterways Terminal	Hoshangabad (Narmada River)
National Waterway	NW-97 (Narmada River)
Length in MP	Around 450 km (Hoshangabad to Barwani)
Use	For movement of goods like cement, fly ash, coal, fertilizers, etc.
Advantage	Cheaper and environment friendly.



7. AIR TRANSPORT IN MP

Type	Name	Location
International Airports	Raja Bhoj Airport	Bhopal
	Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport	Indore
	Jabalpur Airport	Jabalpur
Domestic Airports	Gwalior Airport	Gwalior
	Khajuraho Airport	Khajuraho
	Ujjain Airport	Ujjain
	Rewa Airport	Rewa



- ★ Bhopal and Indore are the major air hubs of MP.

8. IMPORTANT NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN MP

NH No.	Route / Stretch	Passes Through
NH-46	Jabalpur - Indore - Ujjain - Surat	Jabalpur, Indore, Ujjain
NH-47	Jabalpur - Bhopal - Kota	Jabalpur, Bhopal
NH-52	Bhopal - Nagpur	Bhopal, Seoni
NH-59	Jhansi - Sagar - Raipur	Sagar
NH-86	Indore - Bhopal - Jhansi	Indore, Bhopal



9. MAJOR RAILWAY JUNCTIONS IN MP

Junction	District	Importance
Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Important railway hub of WCR
Bhopal	Bhopal	Major junction connecting many routes
Itarsi	Hoshangabad	Known as 'Gateway of WCR'
Katni	Katni	Important for freight and passenger traffic
Guna	Guna	Links to Rajasthan and UP
Kota	Mandsaur	Major junction on Delhi - Mumbai route

10. BENEFITS OF TRANSPORT

- ★ Helps in trade and commerce.
- ★ Creates employment opportunities.
- ★ Connects rural areas to markets.
- ★ Promotes industrial development.
- ★ Improves tourism and tourism facilities.
- ★ Essential for national integration.



11. MAJOR TRANSPORT PROJECTS IN MP

- ★ Four laning and widening of National Highways.
- ★ Development of dedicated freight corridors.
- ★ Upgradation of airports in Bhopal and Indore.
- ★ Construction of new roads under PMGSY.
- ★ Development of Inland Waterways on Narmada.



12. CHALLENGES IN TRANSPORT

- ✓ Poor conditions of rural roads.
- ✓ Traffic congestion in cities.
- ✓ Accidents due to over speeding and rash driving.
- ✓ Need for better maintenance of railways.
- ✓ Weather and natural calamities.
- ✓ Need for more inland waterways and air connectivity.



13. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which is the headquarters of West Central Railway?
Ans. Jabalpur
- Q2. Where is the Inland Waterways Terminal in MP?
Ans. Hoshangabad
- Q3. Which airport is known as Raja Bhoj Airport?
Ans. Bhopal
- Q4. Name one National Waterway in MP.
Ans. NW-97 (Narmada River)
- Q5. Name any two major railway junctions in MP.
Ans. Jabalpur and Itarsi

14. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Headquarters of West Central Railway is -
A. Bhopal B. Jabalpur C. Indore D. Gwalior
2. Raja Bhoj Airport is at -
A. Indore B. Bhopal C. Gwalior D. Jabalpur
3. Inland Waterways Terminal is at -
A. Indore B. Jabalpur C. Hoshangabad D. Rewa
4. National Waterway in MP is -
A. NW-1 B. NW-97 C. NW-3 D. NW-5
5. Itarsi is known as -
A. Gateway of MP B. Gateway of WCR
C. Gateway of India D. Heart of MP

15. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP is in the heart of India.
- ✓ Road transport is the most important.
- ✓ Jabalpur is the headquarters of WCR.
- ✓ Hoshangabad is the Inland Waterways Terminal.
- ✓ Bhopal and Indore are major airports.
- ✓ Transport helps in the development of the state.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Government is the system by which a state is ruled and its people are served.
- ★ Madhya Pradesh is a democratic state in India.
- ★ The state government works for the welfare and development of all citizens.
- ★ The Governor is the constitutional head and the Chief Minister is the executive head of the state.

Remember

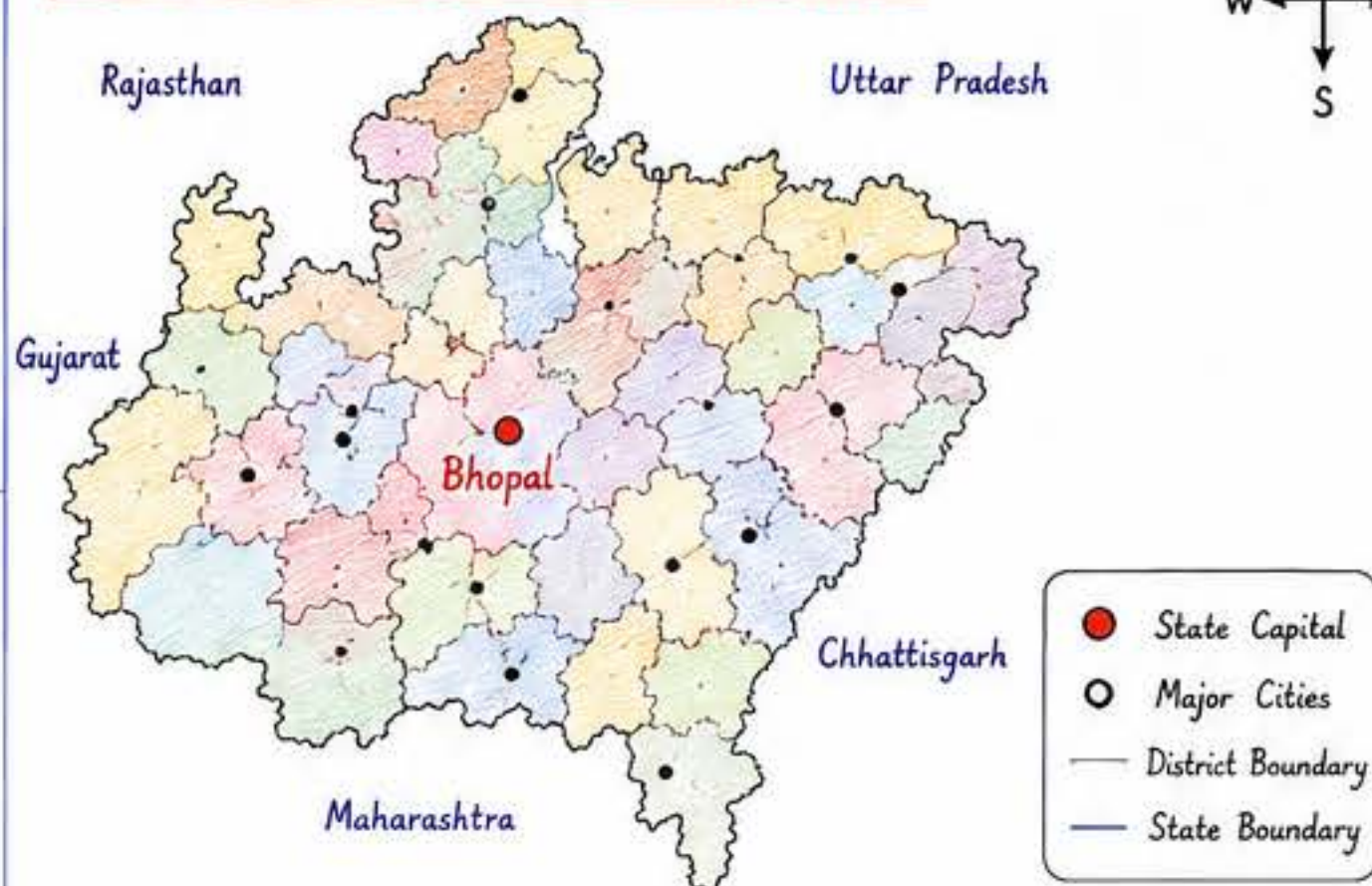
Good Governance means transparency, accountability and service to the people.



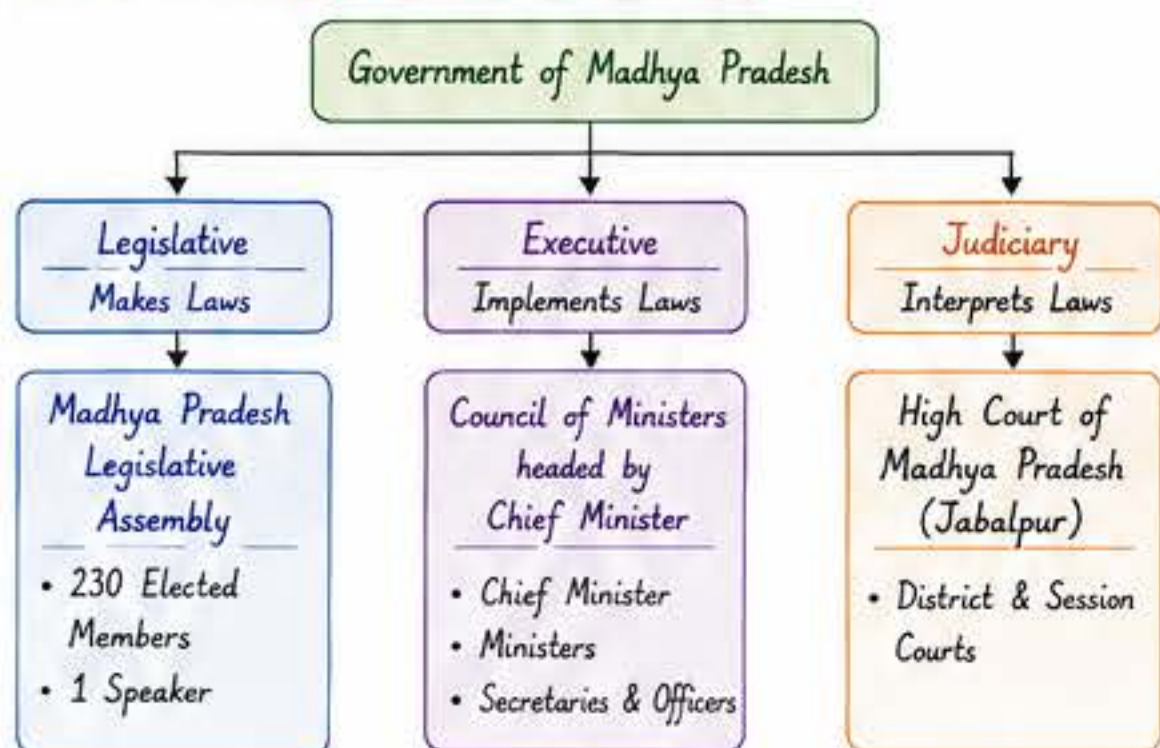
2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP came into existence on 1 November 1956.
- ★ Bhopal is the capital of MP.
- ★ The present Governor of MP is Shri M. C. Patel.
- ★ The present Chief Minister of MP is Dr. Mohan Yadav.
- ★ MP has 55 Districts.
- ★ The official language of MP is Hindi.
- ★ Gram Panchayat is the basic unit of local self government.
- ★ MP Legislative Assembly has 230 members.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT IN MP



5. IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITIES IN MP

Authority	Head / Person	Main Function
Governor	Shri M. C. Patel	Constitutional head of the state. Appointed by President of India.
Chief Minister	Dr. Mohan Yadav	Executive head of the state. Leader of Council of Ministers.
Council of Ministers	Ministers	Helps the Chief Minister in administration.
Legislative Assembly	Speaker - Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Makes laws for the state.
High Court	Chief Justice	Highest judicial authority in the state.
State Election Commission	Chief Election Commissioner	Conducts elections of local bodies.
State Public Service Commission	Chairman	Conducts examinations for recruitment in state services.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF MP



Level	Number	Details
Divisions	10	Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Chambal, Narmadapuram.
Districts	55	Further divided into Tehsils.
Tehsils	~ 314	Revenue administrative units.
Blocks	~ 313	Development administrative units.
Gram Panchayats	~ 23,000+	Basic unit of local self government.
Villages	~ 51,000+	Rural habitations.

7. FUNCTIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

- ★ Law and order and protection of life and property.
- ★ Education, health and social welfare.
- ★ Agriculture, irrigation and rural development.
- ★ Road construction and transport.
- ★ Industries, mining and employment.
- ★ Maintenance of state finances and collection of taxes.



8. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN MP



9. CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Rights

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Duties

- Obey laws of the country
- Respect national symbols
- Protect the environment
- Contribute to the unity and integrity of India



10. GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

- ★ Transparency - Open and honest functioning.
- ★ Accountability - Responsible to people.
- ★ Efficiency - Work done in best possible way.
- ★ Participation - People's involvement.
- ★ Equity - Fairness and equal treatment.
- ★ Rule of Law - Everyone is equal before law.



11. IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS OF MP GOVERNMENT

Department	Main Work
Home Department	Law & order, police, prisons.
Finance Department	State budget, taxes, expenditure.
Education Department	Schools, colleges, literacy.
Health Department	Hospitals, health services.
Panchayat & Rural Dev. Dept.	Rural development, Panchayats.
Public Works Department	Roads, buildings, bridges.
Agriculture Department	Farming, irrigation, soil, seeds.

12. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. When was Madhya Pradesh formed?
Ans. 1 November 1956.
- Q2. Who is the constitutional head of MP?
Ans. Governor.
- Q3. What is the basic unit of Panchayati Raj?
Ans. Gram Panchayat.
- Q4. Where is the High Court of MP located?
Ans. Jabalpur.
- Q5. How many districts are there in MP?
Ans. 55.

13. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. The capital of Madhya Pradesh is -
A. Indore B. Jabalpur C. Bhopal D. Gwalior
2. The Legislature of MP is -
A. Council B. Lok Sabha C. Legislative Assembly D. Rajya Sabha
3. Who is the executive head of MP?
A. Governor B. Chief Minister C. Speaker D. Chief Justice
4. MP was formed on -
A. 15 Aug 1947 B. 26 Jan 1950 C. 1 Nov 1956 D. 1 May 1960
5. High Court of MP is located in -
A. Indore B. Jabalpur C. Bhopal D. Gwalior

14. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP came into existence on 1 November 1956.
- ✓ Bhopal is the capital of MP.
- ✓ There are 55 districts in MP.
- ✓ Legislative Assembly has 230 members.
- ✓ Governor - Constitutional head.
- ✓ Chief Minister - Executive head.
- ✓ Gram Panchayat is the basic unit of local self government.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Culture is the soul of a civilization.
- ★ Madhya Pradesh is a land of rich cultural heritage and traditions.
- ★ It has ancient monuments, temples, festivals, art forms, music, dance, and folk traditions.
- ★ MP is truly the 'Heart of India' in culture and heritage.

Remember

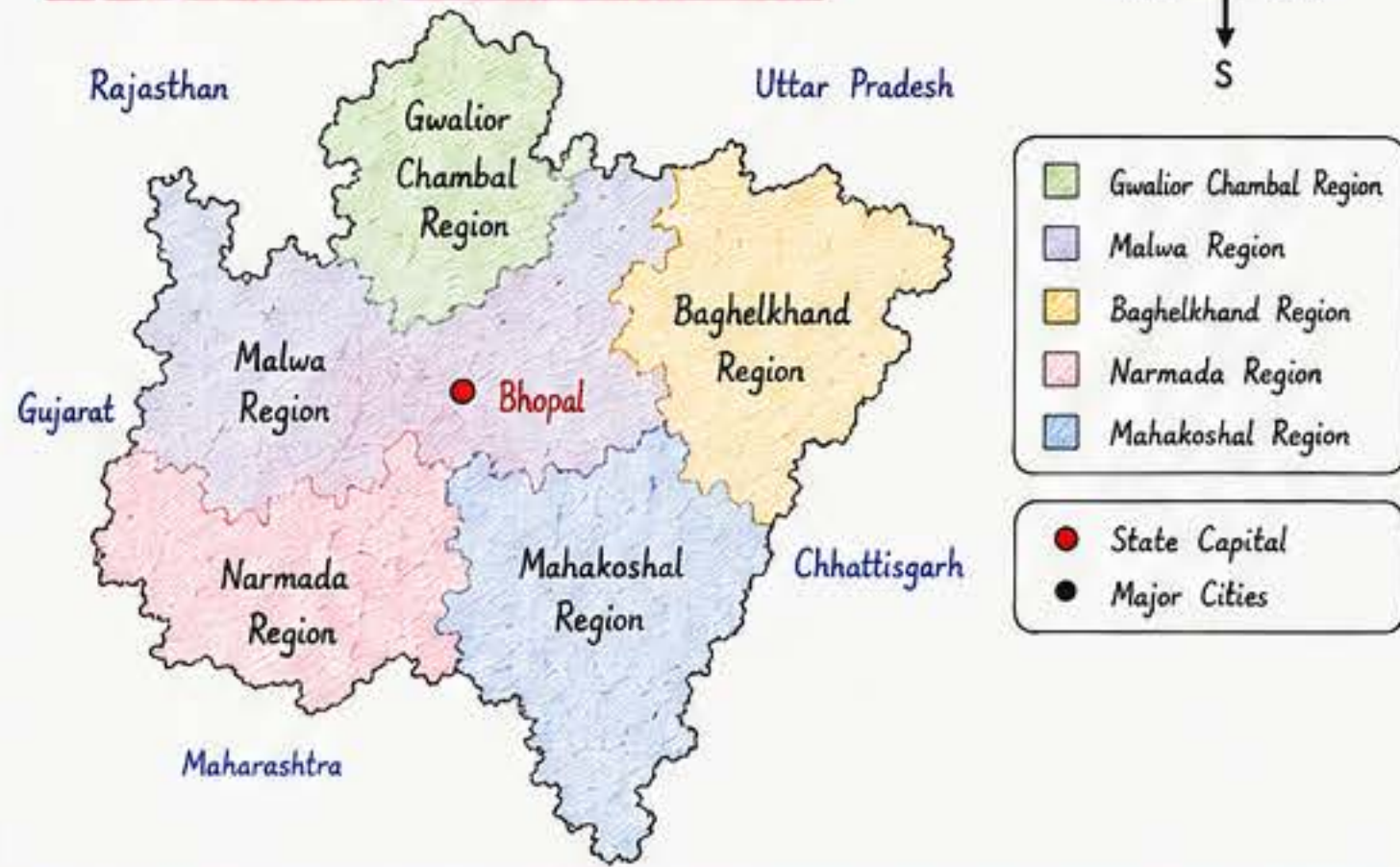
Our Culture
is Our Identity.
Our Heritage
is Our Pride.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is known as the 'Heart of India'.
- ★ Khajuraho temples are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- ★ Sanchi Stupa is a symbol of peace.
- ★ Bhojpur Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- ★ Bhimbetka caves are famous for rock paintings.
- ★ MP has rich tribal culture.
- ★ Tansen, the great musician, was born in MP (Gwalior).

3. CULTURAL REGIONS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. MAJOR HERITAGE SITES IN MP

Site	District	Famous For	Type
Khajuraho Temples	Chhatarpur	Beautiful temples & sculptures	UNESCO Site
Sanchi Stupa	Raisen	Buddhist Stupa built by Ashoka	Buddhist
Bhimbetka Caves	Raisen	Ancient rock paintings	UNESCO Site
Bhojpur Temple	Raisen	Unfinished Shiva temple	Temple
Gwalior Fort	Gwalior	Historic fort	Fort
Orchha Fort & Palaces	Niwari	Beautiful palaces & cenotaphs	Fort
Mandu	Dhar	Historical forts & palaces	Heritage
Udayagiri Caves	Vidisha	Ancient rock cut caves	Historical
Bargi Dam	Jabalpur	Beautiful dam & picnic spot	Modern Heritage

5. MAJOR TEMPLES OF MP

Temple	District	Dedicated To	Special Feature
Mahakaleshwar Temple	Ujjain	Lord Shiva	One of the 12 Jyotirlingas
Omkareshwar Temple	Khandwa	Lord Shiva	Situated on an island
Bhojpur Temple	Raisen	Lord Shiva	Unfinished huge temple
Chausath Yogini Temple	Murwara	Goddess Durga	Oldest temple of 64 Yoginis
Kateshwar Temple	Morena	Lord Shiva	Ancient heritage site

Mahakaleshwar
UjjainOmkareshwar
KhandwaBhojpur Temple
RaisenChausath Yogini Temple
Murwara

6. ART FORMS AND HANDICRAFTS

- ★ Tribal Art (Bhil, Gond, Baiga).
- ★ Bamboo craft, Dhokra art.
- ★ Chanderi & Maheshwari sarees.
- ★ Wood carving, Stone carving.
- ★ Terracotta, Bell metal work.



7. FAMOUS MUSIC AND DANCE FORMS

Music

- ★ Dhrupad - Gwalior Gharana (Tansen's tradition).
- ★ Folk Music - Bhajan, Raai, Alha, Karma.

Dance

- ★ Raai Dance - Folk dance.
- ★ Karma Dance - Tribal dance.
- ★ Mach Dance - Tribal dance.



8. MAJOR FESTIVALS OF MP

Festival	When	Celebrated At	Significance
Maha Shivratri	Feb - Mar	Ujjain	Worship of Lord Shiva
Khajuraho Dance Festival	Feb	Khajuraho	Classical dance festival
Tansen Music Festival	Dec	Gwalior	In memory of Tansen
Bhagoria	Mar - Apr	Tribal Areas	Tribal festival
Hareli	Jul	Tribal Areas	Festival of greenery



9. TRIBAL CULTURE OF MP

- ★ MP has the largest tribal population in India.
- ★ Major tribes: Gond, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Saharia.
- ★ They have unique language, dress, food and traditions.
- ★ Tribal fairs - Bhagoria, Sammakka, Sarhul, Karma.
- ★ Tribal art and dance reflect their close connection with nature.



10. LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

- ★ MP has a rich literary tradition.
- ★ Famous writers - Munshi Premchand (Lamhi village, MP).
- ★ Other writers - Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Harishankar Parsai.
- ★ Main languages - Hindi, Bundeli, Malwi, Bagheli, Nimadi, Gond.



11. IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES OF MP

Personality	Field	From
Tansen	Music	Gwalior
Raja Bhoj	King & Scholar	Dhar
Rani Durgavati	Freedom Fighter	Jabalpur
Indira Gandhi	Politician	Jabalpur
Munshi Premchand	Writer	Lamhi (MP)



12. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas in MP?
Ans. Mahakaleshwar Temple (Ujjain)
- Q2. Khajuraho temples are famous for?
Ans. Temples and sculptures
- Q3. Bhimbetka caves are famous for?
Ans. Rock paintings
- Q4. Tansen belonged to which city in MP?
Ans. Gwalior
- Q5. Name the tribal dance of MP.
Ans. Karma Dance

13. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- The capital of Madhya Pradesh is -
A. Indore B. Gwalior C. Bhopal D. Jabalpur
- Sanchi Stupa is located in -
A. Raisen B. Ujjain C. Dhar D. Sehore
- Khajuraho temples are in -
A. Gwalior B. Chhatarpur C. Indore D. Dewas
- Bhimbetka caves are in -
A. Jabalpur B. Raisen C. Sagar D. Datia
- Tansen was a famous -
A. Poet B. Singer C. Dancer D. Actor

14. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP is the Heart of India.
- ✓ MP has rich culture and heritage.
- ✓ Khajuraho temples are UNESCO site.
- ✓ Sanchi Stupa is a Buddhist monument.
- ✓ Tansen was a great musician of Gwalior.
- ✓ Tribal culture is the strength of MP.
- ✓ Preserve our heritage, preserve our pride.



15. EXAM BOOSTER POINTS

- ★ Learn important heritage sites.
- ★ Remember major temples, festivals, art and dance.
- ★ Know tribal culture and famous personalities.
- ★ Read one-lined facts daily.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Natural resources are gifts of nature which are useful for our survival.
- ★ MP is rich in forest, water, minerals, soil and wildlife.
- ★ These resources help in the economic development of the state.
- ★ We must use them wisely and conserve for the future.

Remember

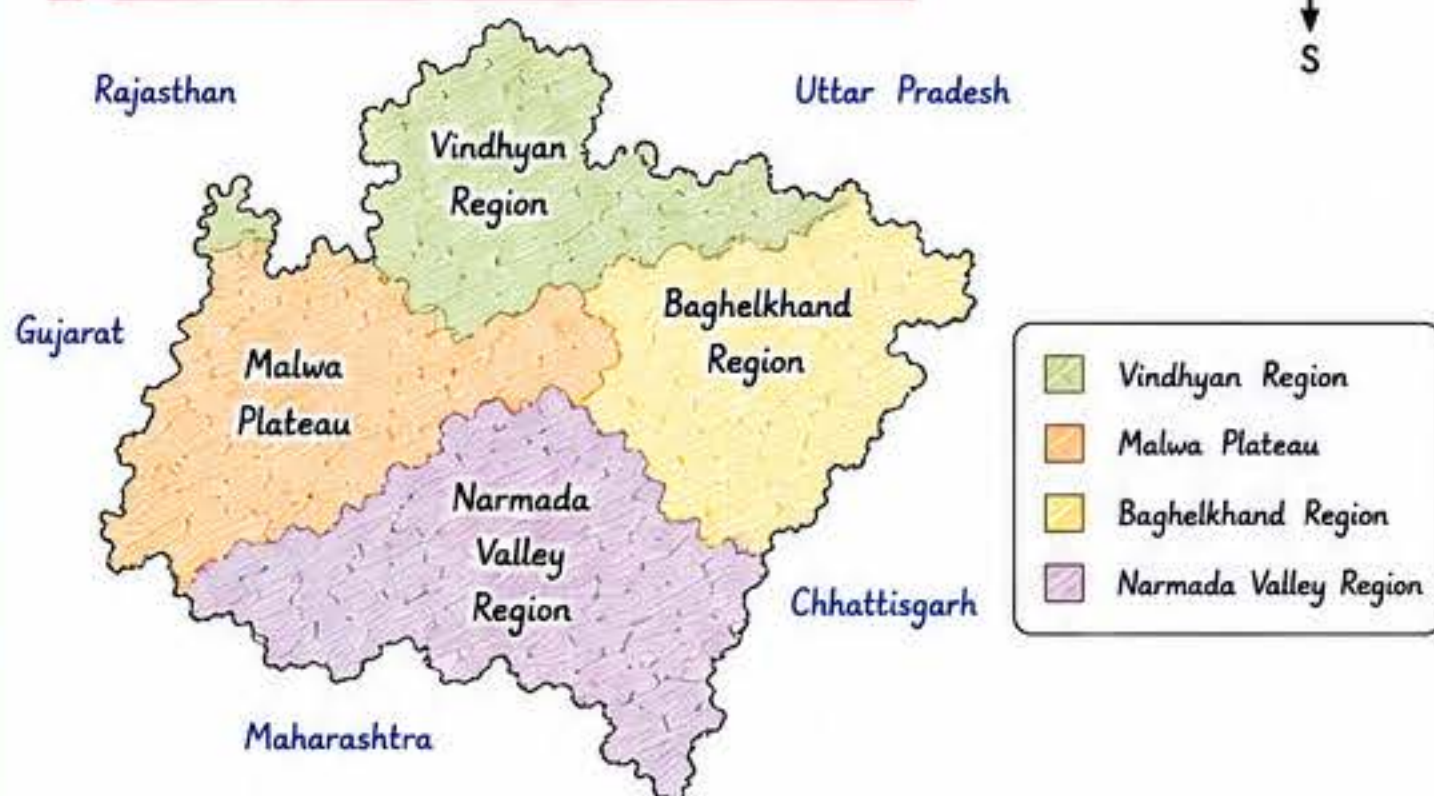
Conserve
Nature,
Conserve
Future.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is called 'Mini India'.
- ★ It has diverse natural resources.
- ★ MP has large forest cover.
- ★ Narmada is the lifeline of MP.
- ★ Diamonds are found in Panna district.
- ★ MP is rich in minerals like coal, limestone, manganese, etc.
- ★ Black soil is called 'Regur soil'.
- ★ MP has many national parks and sanctuaries.
- ★ Forest is the lungs of the Earth.

3. NATURAL REGIONS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. MAJOR FOREST TYPES OF MP

Forest Type	Where Found	Features	Important Trees
Tropical Deciduous Forest	Most parts of MP	Trees shed leaves in dry season	Teak, Sal, Shisham, Bamboo
Tropical Thorn Forest	Western MP (Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh)	Found in dry and rainy areas	Khejri, Babul, Ber, Neem
Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest	Hilly areas and high rainfall areas	Tall trees, dense forest	Teak, Sal, Mahua, Tendu
Montane Forest	Hill areas	Found in mountains and high areas	Pine, Oak, Deodar



5. MAJOR MINERALS OF MP

Mineral	Main Areas	Use
Coal	Singrauli, Sohagpur	Power generation Industries
Diamond	Panna, Chhatarpur	Jewellery, Industry
Limestone	Katni, Satna, Rewa	Cement, Construction
Iron Ore	Dhar, Alirajpur	Steel industry
Manganese	Balaghat, Chhindwara	Steel, Batteries
Bauxite	Amarkantak, Katni	Aluminium industry
Copper	Malanjkhand (Balaghat)	Electrical, Utensils
Mica	Ajabgarh, Katni	Electrical insulation

6. MAJOR SOIL TYPES OF MP

Soil Type	Colour	Where Found	Suitable Crops
Black Soil (Regur)	Black	Malwa Plateau, Narmada Valley	Cotton, Soybean, Wheat
Red Soil	Red	Kymore Plateau, Rewa	Pulses, Oilseeds, Maize
Yellow Soil	Yellow	Vindhya Region	Wheat, Maize, Pulses
Alluvial Soil	Light Grey	Narmada, Chambal Valley	Wheat, Sugarcane, Rice
Laterite Soil	Reddish	Hills of Balaghat, Mandla	Tea, Coffee (limited)

7. MAJOR WATER RESOURCES OF MP

Source	Main Rivers / Areas	Details
Rivers	Narmada, Chambal, Betwa, Tawa, Son, Kshipra	Major rivers of MP
Dams	Indira Sagar, Omkareshwar, Bargi, Gandhi Sagar	For irrigation, power and water supply
Lakes	Upper Lake (Bhopal), Lower Lake (Bhopal)	Important for water supply and tourism
Canals	Narmada Canal, Chambal Canal	Help in irrigation and farming



8. WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS



National Park / Sanctuary	District	Famous For
Kanha National Park	Mandla, Balaghat	Tigers, Barasingha
Bandhavgarh National Park	Umaria	Highest density of Tigers
Pench National Park	Seoni, Chhindwara	Tiger Reserve
Satpura National Park	Hoshangabad	Rich flora and fauna
Panna National Park	Panna, Chhatarpur	Tigers, Vultures
Van Vihar National Park	Bhopal	Zoo and wildlife park

9. MAJOR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

- ★ MP is an important agricultural state.
- ★ Major crops - Wheat, Rice, Soybean, Gram, Maize, Cotton.
- ★ Fertile soil, rivers and canals support agriculture.
- ★ Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for people.



10. IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- ★ Provide food, water, shelter and energy.
- ★ Help in industries and economic development.
- ★ Provide employment opportunities.
- ★ Maintain ecological balance.
- ★ Improve the quality of life.



11. PROBLEMS OF RESOURCE USE

- ★ Deforestation.
- ★ Over exploitation of minerals.
- ★ Water pollution and water shortage.
- ★ Soil erosion and land degradation.
- ★ Loss of wildlife habitat.



12. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

- ★ Plant more trees and stop deforestation.
- ★ Use water wisely and prevent pollution.
- ✓ Use minerals in a planned way.
- ★ Protect wildlife and their habitats.
- ★ Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.



13. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Where are diamonds found in MP? Panna district.
- Q2. Which is the largest national park in MP? Kanha National Park.
- Q3. Which soil is called 'Regur soil'? Black Soil.
- Q4. Name the lifeline of MP. River Narmada.
- Q5. Which mineral is found in Malanjkhand? Copper.

14. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Diamonds are found in -
A. Katni B. Panna C. Dhar D. Rewa
2. Black soil is mainly found in -
A. Vindhya B. Malwa Plateau C. Bundelkhand D. Satpura
3. The lifeline of MP is -
A. Chambal B. Betwa C. Narmada D. Son
4. Manganese is found in -
A. Balaghat B. Satna C. Indore D. Ujjain
5. Kanha National Park is in -
A. Panna B. Umaria C. Mandla D. Seoni

15. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has rich forests, minerals, water, soil and wildlife.
- ✓ Narmada is the lifeline of MP.
- ✓ Diamonds - Panna, Copper - Malanjkhand.
- ✓ Black soil - Malwa Plateau.
- ✓ Conserve resources for better tomorrow.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Economy of MP is based on agriculture, industry, minerals, forest and services.
- ★ MP is a developing state with rich resources and good potential.
- ★ Government is working for balanced development and better living standard of people.

Remember

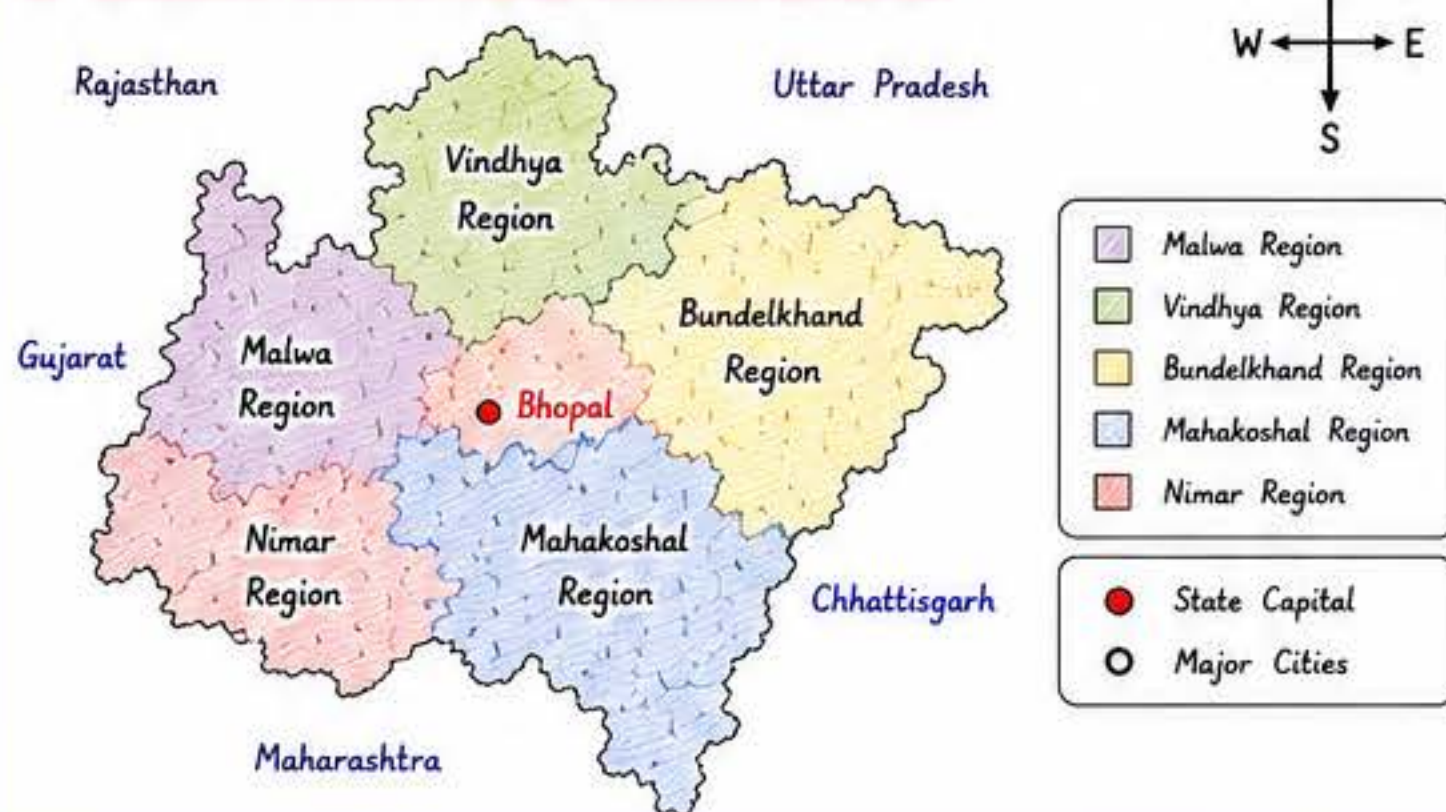
Strong Economy
Builds a
Strong State.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is called 'Grain Bowl of India'.
- ★ Soybean production is the highest in India.
- ★ MP ranks first in Tendu leaves production.
- ★ MP is rich in minerals like diamond, copper, limestone.
- ★ Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur are major economic centers.
- ★ MP has good road and rail network.

3. ECONOMIC REGIONS MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. AGRICULTURE IN MP

Particulars	Details
Agriculture	Main occupation of people.
Major Crops	Wheat, Rice, Soybean, Gram, Maize, Tur, Urad, Sugarcane, Cotton.
Rank	MP is largest producer of Soybean in India.
Irrigation	Rivers, Dams, Canals, Wells, Tube wells.
Soil Types	Black, Red, Yellow, Alluvial, Laterite.



5. INDUSTRIES IN MP

Type	Major Industries	Important Centers
Agro Based	Sugar, Oil, Dal, Flour, Cotton	Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior
Textile	Cotton, Synthetic, Wool	Indore, Dewas, Burhanpur
Chemical	Fertilizer, Pesticide, Dye	Pithampur, Narsinghpur
Engineering	Automobile parts, Machine tools	Pithampur, Bhopal, Jabalpur
Pharmaceutical	Drugs, Medicines	Pithampur, Dewas
Cement	Cement production	Katni, Maihar, Satna
IT & Services	IT parks, BPO, Knowledge services	Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior



6. MINERAL RESOURCES IN MP

Mineral	Major Areas	Use
Diamond	Panna, Chhatarpur	Jewellery, Industry
Copper	Malanjkhand (Balaghat)	Electrical, Utensils
Limestone	Katni, Satna, Rewa	Cement, Construction
Iron Ore	Dhar, Alirajpur	Steel industry
Manganese	Balaghat, Chhindwara	Steel, Batteries
Bauxite	Amarkantak, Katni	Aluminium industry
Mica	Ajabgarh (Katni)	Electrical insulation

7. POWER RESOURCES IN MP

Source	Details	Major Projects
Thermal Power	Coal based power plants	Singaroli, Satpura, Korba
Hydel Power	Water based power plants	Omkareshwar, Bargi, Tawa
Solar Power	Solar energy projects	Rewa, Neemuch, Ratlam
Wind Power	Wind energy projects	Neemuch, Mandsaur
Nuclear Power	Madhya Pradesh Atomic Power Project	Rawatbhata (near MP border)



8. FOREST RESOURCES IN MP

- ★ About 31% area is under forest.
- ★ Major forests - Teak, Sal, Bamboo, Tendu, Mahua.
- ★ Forest products - Tendu leaves, Gum, Lac, Timber, Medicinal plants.
- ★ MP is first in Tendu leaves production.



9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- ★ MP has good road, rail and air connectivity.
- ★ Major roads - NH-46, NH-47, NH-52, NH-59.
- ★ Major rail junctions - Bhopal, Jabalpur, Itarsi, Katni.
- ★ Airports - Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Khajuraho.



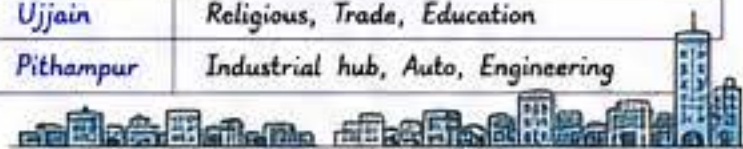
10. TOURISM IN MP

- ★ MP is rich in natural, historical and religious tourism.
- ★ Famous places - Khajuraho, Sanchi, Ujjain, Omkareshwar, Pachmarhi, Bhopal.
- ★ Tourism helps in employment and economic development.



11. MAJOR ECONOMIC CENTERS

City	Economic Importance
Bhopal	Capital, Administration, Industries, Education
Indore	Commercial capital, Textile, Pharma, IT
Jabalpur	Engineering, Defence, Tourism
Gwalior	Textile, Education, Tourism
Ujjain	Religious, Trade, Education
Pithampur	Industrial hub, Auto, Engineering



12. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- ★ Krishi Vikas Yojana for farmers.
- ★ MSME support for small industries.
- ★ Investment promotion in industrial parks.
- ★ Skill development and employment schemes.
- ★ Focus on infrastructure and balanced development.



13. CHALLENGES

- ★ Low irrigation in some areas.
- ★ Industrial backwardness in tribal areas.
- ★ Unemployment and poverty.
- ★ Need for more investment in education and health.
- ★ Environmental conservation.



11. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which crop is called the 'Golden Crop' of MP?
Soybean
- Q2. In which district are diamonds found?
Panna
- Q3. Which is the major industrial area of MP?
Ans. Pithampur
- Q4. Name the largest forest product produced in MP.
Tendu leaves
- Q5. Which city is the commercial capital of MP?
Ans. Indore



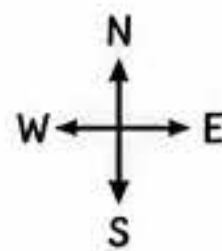
15. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Largest producer of Soybean in India is -
A. MP B. Maharashtra C. Punjab D. Gujarat
2. Diamonds are found in -
A. Rewa B. Panna C. Katni D. Indore
3. Copper is found in -
A. Balaghat B. Seoni C. Guna D. Ujjain
4. Major industrial hub of MP -
A. Gwalior B. Pithampur C. Ujjain D. Satna
5. Tendu leaves are mostly produced in -
A. Malwa B. Vindhya C. Mahakoshal D. Nimar

16. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP economy is based on agriculture, industry, minerals, forest and services.
- ✓ MP is largest producer of Soybean and Tendu leaves.
- ✓ Pithampur is the biggest industrial area.
- ✓ Diamond - Panna, Copper - Malanjkhand.
- ✓ Good transport, power and tourism support economic growth.





1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Madhya Pradesh is a land of rich diversity in people, languages, culture, traditions and festivals.
- ★ People of different communities live together in harmony.
- ★ This diversity makes MP 'Heart of India'.

Remember

Unity in Diversity
is the strength
of
Madhya Pradesh.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is known as 'Mini India'.
- ★ More than 40 major tribes live in MP.
- ★ Many fairs and festivals are celebrated with joy.
- ★ MP has many folk dances, music and art forms.
- ★ Sanchi Stupa is a symbol of peace and harmony.

3. MAJOR CULTURAL REGIONS OF MADHYA PRADESH



- Malwa Region
- Bundelkhand Region
- Nimar Region
- Mahakoshal Region
- Baghelkhand Region

- State Capital
- Major Cities

4. MAJOR TRIBES (Adivasi Communities)

Tribes	Major Areas	Language	Features
Gond	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Seoni	Gondi	Largest tribe, skilled in agriculture and forest work.
Bhils	Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Barwani	Bhili	Good in farming, hunting and folk art.
Baiga	Mandla, Dindori, Seoni	Baigani	Mostly forest dwellers, followers of nature worship.
Korku	Hoshangabad, Betul, Burhanpur	Korku	Known for hard work and simple lifestyle.
Sahariya	Shivpuri, Guna, Bhopal	Sahariya	Primitive tribe, depend on forest produce.



5. LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN MP

Language	Areas of Use
Hindi	Official language, widely spoken.
Bundeli	In Bundelkhand region.
Malwi	In Malwa region.
Bagheli	In Baghelkhand region.
Nimadi	In Nimar region.
Gondi, Bhili, Korku	Tribal languages.



6. MAJOR FESTIVALS OF MP

Festival	Time	Celebrated At	Significance
Khajuraho Dance Festival	Feb	Khajuraho	Classical dance and music.
Tansen Music Festival	Dec	Gwalior	In memory of Tansen.
Bhagoria	Mar - Apr	Tribal Areas	Tribal festival of love and joy.
Maha Shivratri	Feb - Mar	Ujjain, Omkareshwar	Worship of Lord Shiva.
Deepawali	Oct - Nov	Whole MP	Festival of lights.



7. FOLK DANCES OF MP

Folk Dance	Performed By
Rai	Malwa and Bundelkhand
Karma	Tribal areas
Matki	Malwa region
Jawara	Malwa region
Saila	Gond tribe
Lavani	Some tribal communities



8. FOLK MUSIC OF MP

- ★ Folk music reflects the life, nature and culture of people.
- ★ Traditional instruments used are Mandal, Dholak, Bansuri, Algoza, Nagara, Harmonium, Etc.
- ★ Tribal songs are usually about nature, work and festivals.



9. HANDICRAFTS AND ART FORMS

- ★ MP is famous for its tribal art, wood carving, bell metal work, stone carving and terracotta.
- ★ Bamboo craft, Dokra art and Chanderi sarees are famous.
- ★ Tribal paintings - Gond art, Pithora art are world famous.



10. MAJOR RELIGIONS IN MP

Religion	Followers
Hinduism	Majority
Islam	Minority
Christianity	Minority
Jainism	Minority
Sikhism	Minority
Buddhism	Minority



11. MAJOR FAIRS (MELAS)

Fair	Place	Time	Specialty
Bhagoria Mela	Jhabua, Alirajpur	Mar - Apr	Tribal fair of love.
Pachmarhi Mela	Pachmarhi	Dec - Jan	Cultural programs.
Kartik Mela	Datia	Nov	Religious fair.
Narmada Jayanti	Omkareshwar	Feb	Narmada worship.



12. MAJOR LITERARY PERSONALITIES OF MP

Name	Field / Contribution
Tansen	Famous musician of Akbar's court.
Raja Bhoj	Great king, scholar and writer.
Mekhanlal Chaturvedi	Poet, Freedom fighter.
Harishankar Parsai	Famous satirist.
Sharad Joshi	Humorist and writer.



13. IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES

- ★ Khajuraho Temples - Famous for art and sculpture.
- ★ Sanchi Stupa - Symbol of peace and Buddhism.
- ★ Bhopal - City of Lakes and culture.
- ★ Gwalior Fort - Historic and cultural importance.
- ★ Ujjain - Religious and cultural center.



14. IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

- ★ It creates unity and harmony in society.
- ★ Helps in understanding and respecting diversity.
- ★ Preserves our traditions and heritage.
- ★ Makes life beautiful, happy and meaningful.



15. CHALLENGES

- ★ Loss of tribal culture and traditions.
- ★ Modernization is affecting rural culture.
- ★ Need to preserve folk art and languages.
- ★ Unemployment and poverty in tribal areas.



16. SOLUTIONS

- ✓ MP has rich diversity in people, culture, languages.
- ✓ Tribal culture is unique and precious.
- ✓ Fairs, festivals, dances and music show our heritage.
- ✓ We should respect and preserve our traditions.
- ✓ Unity in diversity is the strength of MP.



17. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which festival is celebrated in memory of Tansen?
Ans. Tansen Music Festival.
- Q2. Name the largest tribe in MP.
Ans. Gond.
- Q3. Which dance is famous in Bundelkhand region?
Ans. Rai.
- Q4. Which temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
Ans. Khajuraho Temples.
- Q5. Which is the official language of MP?
Ans. Hindi.

18. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Khajuraho Dance Festival is held at -
A. Bhopal B. Gwalior C. Khajuraho D. Ujjain
2. The largest tribe in MP is -
A. Bhil B. Gond C. Baiga D. Korku
3. Bhagoria Mela is celebrated in -
A. Mandla B. Jhabua C. Rewa D. Gwalior
4. A. Hinduism B. Buddhism C. Islam D. Jainism
5. Official language of MP is -
A. English B. Hindi C. Sanskrit D. Urdu

19. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has rich diversity in people, culture, languages.
- ✓ Tribal culture is unique and precious.
- ✓ Fairs, festivals, dances and music show our heritage.
- ✓ We should respect and preserve our traditions.
- ✓ Unity in diversity is the strength of MP.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Transport and communication are important for the development of a state.
- ★ They connect people, places and markets.
- ★ Madhya Pradesh has a good network of roads, railways, airways and communication systems.

Remember

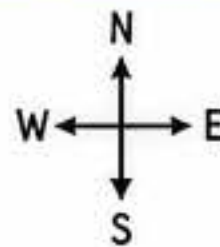
Better Connectivity
Leads to Better
Opportunities.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is the heart of India.
- ★ It connects North, South, East and West India.
- ★ MP has one of the best road networks.
- ★ Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur are major railway junctions.
- ★ Bhopal and Indore have airports with regular flights.
- ★ Communication network is improving in rural areas.

3. TRANSPORT MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



Legend

- National Highways
- State Highways
- +++ Major Railways
- ✈ Airports
- Major Cities

4. ROAD NETWORK OF MP

Type of Road	Length (Approx.)	Details
National Highways	~ 5,500 km	Major NHs: NH-46, NH-47, NH-52, NH-59, NH-719, NH-927A
State Highways	~ 28,000 km	Connect districts and important towns
Major District Roads	~ 90,000 km	Connect villages to towns
Rural Roads (PMGSY)	Many kms	All weather roads to villages

Importance

- Roads are the main mode of transport in MP.
- Buses, trucks, cars and two wheelers are widely used.
- Good roads help in trade, tourism and industries.



5. RAILWAY NETWORK OF MP

Zone	Major Junctions	Important Routes
West Central Railway (WCR)	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kota, Itarsi	Mumbai - Delhi route passes through MP

Features

- MP has a vast and well connected railway network.
- Major junctions: Bhopal, Jabalpur, Itarsi, Gwalior, Kota.
- It connects MP with all major cities of India.
- Freight transport is also very important.



6. AIR TRANSPORT IN MP

Airport	City	Details
Raja Bhoj Airport	Bhopal	Domestic flights to Delhi, Mumbai, Indore, etc.
Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport	Indore	Domestic & some international flights
Jabalpur Airport	Jabalpur	Connecting central India
Gwalior Airport	Gwalior	Domestic flights

Importance

- Air transport is fast and comfortable.



7. WATER TRANSPORT IN MP

River / Waterbody	Details
Narmada	Important river for transport and tourism
Tawa Reservoir	Used for boating and local transport
Dams & Lakes	Help in tourism and local connectivity

Importance

- Used in limited areas.
- Helps in tourism and local transport.



8. COMMUNICATION IN MP

- ★ Telecommunication network is expanding in rural areas.
- ★ Mobile network covers most parts of the state.
- ★ Internet and digital services are growing fast.
- ★ India Post has a wide network of post offices.



9. PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Mode	Details
State Buses	Connect cities, towns and villages
City Buses	Available in Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain
Private Transport	Autos, Taxis, Cabs are widely used
School Buses	Important for students

Importance

- Public transport is affordable and convenient.
- Reduces traffic and pollution.



10. IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- ★ Boosts trade, business and industries.
- ★ Helps in tourism and cultural exchange.
- ★ Creates employment opportunities.
- ★ Connects rural areas with cities.
- ★ Improves education, health and governance services.



11. MAJOR PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES IN MP

- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) - Roads to villages.
- ✓ State Highway expansion and 4-laning projects.
- ✓ Metro Rail project in Indore (under progress).
- ✓ Smart City projects for better connectivity.
- ✓ Digital India - Improving communication & internet services.



12. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Which is the major transport network in MP?
Road Network.
- Q2. Which railway zone covers MP?
Ans. West Central Railway (WCR).
- Q3. Name the airports in MP.
Ans. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior.
- Q4. Which river is important for water transport in MP?
Ans. Narmada River.
- Q5. What is PMGSY?
Ans. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

13. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which NH passes through Indore?
A. NH-46 B. NH-24 C. NH-30 D. NH-9
2. Raja Bhoj Airport is in which city?
A. Bhopal B. Indore C. Jabalpur D. Gwalior
3. Which is the major railway junction in MP?
A. Bhopal B. Jaipur C. Lucknow D. Surat
4. Which scheme provides roads to villages?
A. NHA B. PMGSY C. NRHM D. MNREGA
5. Which river is used for water transport in MP?
A. Ganga B. Narmada C. Yamuna D. Godavari

14. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP has a well developed road network.
- ✓ Major highways: NH-46, NH-47, NH-52, NH-59, NH-719.
- ✓ West Central Railway connects MP to all major parts of India.
- ✓ Airports: Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior.
- ✓ Narmada river is important for water transport and tourism.
- ✓ Communication network is improving rapidly.

15. EXAM BOOSTER POINTS

- ★ Remember major highways, airports and railway junctions.
- ★ Learn the importance of transport and communication.
- ★ Maps and charts are important for exams.
- ★ Write points in short and neat manner.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Good governance is essential for the development and progress of a state.
- ★ Madhya Pradesh has a strong administrative system.
- ★ Government works for welfare, justice and development of all.

2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is the 'Heart of India'.
- ★ MP was formed on 1 November 1956.
- ★ Bhopal is the capital of MP.
- ★ MP is divided into 55 districts.
- ★ The Governor is the constitutional head of MP.
- ★ The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers.

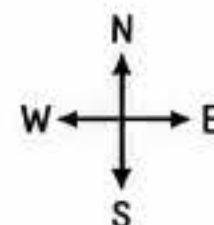
Remember

Good Governance
Ensures
Happy People
and
Strong State.



- ★ Vidhan Sabha has 230 members.
- ★ High Court of MP is in Jabalpur.
- ★ MP Lokayukta was established in 1984.
- ★ State Public Service Commission is in Indore.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



- State Capital
- Division Headquarters
- District Boundary
- Divisions

Divisions of MP

- Bhopal Division
- Indore Division
- Gwalior Division
- Jabalpur Division
- Ujjain Division
- Sagar Division
- Rewa Division
- Chambal Division

4. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF MP

Level	Details
State Level	Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary
Divisional Level	Commissioner - Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Sagar, Rewa, Chambal
District Level	Collector / District Magistrate, SP, Zila Panchayat CEO
Tehsil Level	SDM / Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar
Gram Level	Gram Panchayat, Sarpanch, Panch



Mantralaya, Bhopal

5. PANCHAYATI RAJ IN MP

Level	Body	Head	Elections
State Level	Zila Panchayat	President	Every 5 years
Block Level	Janpad Panchayat	President	Every 5 years
Village Level	Gram Panchayat	Sarpanch	Every 5 years

Features

- It is a 3-tier system of local self government.
- 73rd Constitutional Amendment supports Panchayati Raj.
- It helps in rural development and people's participation.



6. JUDICIARY IN MP

Court	Headquarters
High Court	Jabalpur
Bench	Indore, Gwalior
District Courts	All District Headquarters
Special Courts	Family Court, Consumer Court, CBI Court, etc.



High Court, Jabalpur

7. POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Level	Officer
State Level	Director General of Police (DGP)
Range Level	IG (Inspector General)
District Level	SP (Superintendent of Police)
Sub-Division Level	ASP / DSP
Police Station Level	SHO (Station House Officer)

Features

- Maintains law and order.
- Protects life and property.
- Helps in crime control.



8. IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS

Department	Main Work
Home	Law & Order, Police, Prisons
Revenue	Land records, Relief, Rehabilitation
Education	Schools, Colleges, Literacy
Health	Hospitals, Health services
Public Works	Roads, Buildings, Bridges
Agriculture	Farming, Irrigation, Extension
Energy	Power production & distribution
Tribal Affairs	Welfare of Tribal communities



9. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Function	Details
Land Records	Maintains Khasra, Khatauni, Maps
Land Revenue	Collection of land revenue
Relief Work	Help in natural disasters
Rehabilitation	Land acquisition & compensation
Census	Population data collection
Stamp & Registration	Registration of documents



10. E-GOVERNANCE IN MP

- ★ Digital India - Better Governance.
- ★ Online services for citizens.
- ★ MP Online Portal provides many services.
- ★ Helps in transparency, speed and accountability.



11. FINANCE AND BUDGET

- ★ Budget is prepared every year for the state.
- ★ Revenue is collected from taxes, fees and other sources.
- ★ Expenditure is made on development and welfare programs.



12. MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- ★ Ladli Behna Yojana - For women empowerment.
- ★ Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana - For farmers.
- ★ Jan Aushadhi Kendra - Cheap medicines.
- ★ CM Rise Schools - Quality education.
- ★ Swasthya Seva - Health facilities.
- ★ Employment and Skill Development programs.



13. PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES

Service	Purpose
Ration System	Food security to poor
Pension Schemes	For old, widows, disabled
Health Services	Hospitals, PHCs, Ayushman
Education	Schools, Scholarships
Housing Schemes	Homes for all sections
Drinking Water	Safe water to villages



14. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. How many districts are there in MP?
Ans. 55
- Q2. Where is the High Court of MP located?
Ans. Jabalpur
- Q3. How many members are there in MP Vidhan Sabha?
Ans. 230
- Q4. What is the 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj?
Ans. Zila Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat, Gram Panchayat
- Q5. Who is the constitutional head of MP?
Ans. Governor

15. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Capital of MP is -
A. Indore B. Bhopal C. Gwalior D. Jabalpur
2. High Court of MP is in -
A. Indore B. Bhopal C. Jabalpur D. Gwalior
3. MP was formed on -
A. 1 Jan 1956 B. 1 Nov 1956 C. 1 Nov 1950 D. 26 Jan 1950
4. MP Lokayukta was established in -
A. 1974 B. 1984 C. 1994 D. 2004
5. Number of members in MP Vidhan Sabha -
A. 220 B. 225 C. 230 D. 250

16. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ MP is the Heart of India.
- ✓ It has 55 districts and 8 divisions.
- ✓ Bhopal is the capital of MP.
- ✓ Governor is the constitutional head.
- ✓ Panchayati Raj has 3 levels.
- ✓ High Court is in Jabalpur.
- ✓ E-governance brings transparency.
- ✓ Government works for people's welfare.



17. EXAM BOOSTER POINTS

- ★ Learn administrative structure well.
- ★ Remember divisions and their headquarters.
- ★ Practice maps regularly.
- ★ Focus on schemes and initiatives.



1. INTRODUCTION (Concept)

- ★ Industries are essential for the economic development of a state.
- ★ MP has rich mineral, agricultural and forest resources.
- ★ Industries provide employment, increase income and improve the living standard of people.

Remember

Industry is the
Key to
Economic
Growth.



2. ONE LINE FACTS

- ★ MP is called 'Mini India'.
- ★ MP is rich in minerals.
- ★ MP is a leading producer of soybean.
- ★ MP has many industrial areas.
- ★ Indore is the industrial capital of MP.
- ★ Pithampur is Asia's largest automobile hub.
- ★ MP is known for its cement, textiles and granite.

3. INDUSTRIAL MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



4. MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN MP

Industry	Main Places	Raw Material / Resources	Products	Importance
Cement Industry	Satna, Katni, Maihar, Rewa	Limestone, Gypsum	Cement	Supports construction and infrastructure.
Textile Industry	Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Burhanpur	Cotton, Synthetic Fibre	Cloth, Yarn	Provides large employment opportunities.
Sugar Industry	Sehore, Guna, Vidisha, Agar Malwa	Sugarcane	Sugar, Gur, Molasses	Supports agriculture and rural economy.
Iron & Steel Industry	Bhilai (near), Durg, Mandla	Iron Ore, Coal	Iron, Steel	Important for heavy engineering.
Automobile Industry	Pithampur, Mandideep	Steel, Plastic, Rubber	Cars, Trucks, Auto Components	Pithampur is Asia's largest automobile hub.
Pharmaceutical Industry	Pithampur, Indore, Dewas	Chemicals, Raw Drugs	Medicines, Tablets	Contributes to health and exports.
Agro Based Industry	Indore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara	Soybean, Wheat, Pulses	Edible Oil, Flour, Dal	Adds value to agricultural products.
Forest Based Industry	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat	Timber, Bamboo, Lac	Paper, Furniture, Plywood	Helps in using forest resources wisely.

5. MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

City / Area	Famous For
Indore	Textile, Engineering, Food Processing
Pithampur	Automobile, Pharmaceutical
Bhopal	Electricals, Engineering, Plastics
Jabalpur	Metal, Engineering, Paper
Gwalior	Textile, Handicrafts
Ujjain	Textile, Engineering
Dewas	Pharmaceutical, Chemical
Burhanpur	Textile
Mandla	Timber, Forest Products

Note

Pithampur in Dhar district is one of the biggest industrial areas in Asia.



6. MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES

- ★ Cement – based on limestone.
- ★ Iron & Steel – based on iron ore.
- ★ Aluminium – based on bauxite.
- ★ Manganese – used in steel industry.



7. AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

- ★ Sugar mills – from sugarcane.
- ★ Edible oil mills – from soybean.
- ★ Flour mills – from wheat.
- ★ Pulses processing units.



8. ENERGY BASED INDUSTRIES

- ★ Thermal power plants.
- ★ Hydel power projects.
- ★ Solar and wind energy projects.



9. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

- ★ Handicrafts, Handloom.
- ★ Wooden and bamboo products.
- ★ Pottery, Metal crafts.
- ★ They provide local employment.



10. MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS (MIA) OF MP

Industrial Area	Location	District	Major Industries
Pithampur	Near Indore	Dhar	Automobile, Pharma, Engineering
Mandla	Mandla	Mandla	Timber, Forest Products
Dewas	Dewas	Dewas	Pharma, Chemical
Malajkhand	Balaghat	Balaghat	Forest Based, Engineering
Gwalior	Gwalior	Gwalior	Textile, Handicrafts
Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Engineering, Metal
Neemuch	Neemuch	Neemuch	Agriculture Based

MIA = Area declared by government for industrial development with facilities.

11. CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

- ★ Industries increase income and employment.
- ★ They help in balanced regional development.
- ★ They increase exports and economic growth.
- ★ They improve people's standard of living.



12. MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- ★ MP Industrial Policy – provides incentives and facilities.
- ★ Development of Industrial Parks and Estates.
- ★ Skill development programs.
- ★ Support for MSME (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises).



13. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQ)

- Q1. Name the industrial capital of MP.
Ans. Indore.
- Q2. Which district is famous for cement industry?
Ans. Satna, Katni.
- Q3. Where is Asia's largest automobile hub located?
Ans. Pithampur (Dhar district).
- Q4. Write two agro based industries of MP.
Ans. Sugar industry, Edible oil industry.
- Q5. Which is the mineral based industry of MP?
Ans. Cement, Iron & Steel, Aluminium.



14. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- Industrial capital of MP is –
A. Bhopal B. Indore C. Gwalior D. Jabalpur
- Asia's largest automobile hub is at –
A. Dewas B. Pithampur C. Mandideep D. Ujjain
- Major raw material for cement is –
A. Iron Ore B. Limestone C. Coal D. Bauxite
- MP is the leading producer of –
A. Wheat B. Rice C. Soybean D. Maize
- Forest based industry is important in –
A. Indore B. Mandla C. Gwalior D. Sehore

15. QUICK REVISION NOTES

- ✓ Industries are the backbone of economy.
- ✓ MP has mineral, agricultural and forest resources.
- ✓ Major industries – Cement, Textile, Sugar, Iron & Steel, Automobile, Pharma.
- ✓ Pithampur is Asia's largest automobile hub.
- ✓ Industries provide employment and economic growth.



16. EXAM BOOSTER POINTS

- ★ Learn industrial centers and important industries.
- ★ Remember raw materials and products.
- ★ Write points in short and neat manner.
- ★ Use maps and charts in exams.

