



MPPSC

Prelims

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC)

Volume - 5

Economy of India & Madhya Pradesh



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CHAPTER

Economy of Madhya Pradesh: General Introduction

Introduction:

- The economy of Madhya Pradesh, like the economy of India, is a mixed economy.
- More than 60% of Madhya Pradesh's population resides in villages, whose primary occupation is agriculture.
- About 74% of the population in Madhya Pradesh is engaged in agriculture or agriculture-related activities; hence, Madhya Pradesh's economy is considered an agriculture-based economy.
- In Madhya Pradesh, both the public (state) and private sectors operate economic activities, with the main objective of promoting societal welfare as well as the economic development of the state and the country.
- The economy of Madhya Pradesh is underdeveloped or developing in nature, with agriculture and allied sectors being dominant.
- Currently, Madhya Pradesh ranks 10th in the Indian economy.

Indicator	Current	2047-48 Target
Real GSDP Growth Rate	—	8.6% per year
Madhya Pradesh's Share in India's GDP	4.6%	6.0%

Madhya Pradesh's Contribution to India's Economy:

- Currently, with an economy of USD 164.7 billion, the state is moving towards becoming a USD 2.1 trillion economy by 2047.
- Madhya Pradesh's economy reached a size of US\$164.7 billion in 2023-24, reflecting a real growth rate of 6.0% for the year.
- From 2013-14 to 2023-24, the state's average annual real GSDP growth rate was 6.1%, higher than the national average.
- The share of sectors in GVA (2023-24) is: Agriculture 43%, Services 44%, and Industry only 13%.

Macro-Economic Performance:

Madhya Pradesh (up to 2023-24)

- **Real GSDP Growth Rate (CAGR):**
 - ✓ Average 6.1% per year from 2013-14 to 2023-24
 - ✓ Higher than the national average (5.8%)
- **GSDP Ranking (2022-23):**
 - ✓ 10th in India
 - ✓ Contribution to national GDP: 4.6% (10 years ago it was 3.9%)
- **Growth Trends:**
 - ✓ 2018-19: Highest growth rate – 9.3%
 - ✓ 2019-20: Decline – 4.5%
 - ✓ 2020-21 (COVID impact): -4.7% (contraction)
 - ✓ 2021-22: 8.0% (effect of low base)
 - ✓ 2022-23: 6.6%
 - ✓ 2023-24: 6.0%
- **Per Capita Income (2023-24):**
 - ✓ ₹1,01,909 (2019-20) → ₹1,42,565 (2023-24)
 - ✓ Current rank (out of 33 states/UTs): 27th

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

- The Gross State Domestic Product at current prices has reached ₹15,03,395 crore, showing an increase of 11.05% compared to the previous year.
- The Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices stood at ₹7,12,260 crore, reflecting an annual growth of 6.05% compared to the previous year.

GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product), is an important indicator of a state's economic growth. It represents the total value of all goods and services produced by a state over a specific period. GSDP is used to assess the economic condition of a state and reflects its economic progress, development, and prosperity.

Per Capita Income:

	2011-12 (Base Year)	2024-25
At Current Prices	₹38,497	₹1,52,615
At Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	₹38,497	₹70,434

Per Capita Income

- It is a statistical measure of the average income of a country's citizens, calculated by dividing the country's GDP by its population in that year.
- It is used to analyze the development and economic growth of a country.

Gross State Value Added (GSVA):

Sector	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
Primary Sector	44.36%	35.37%
Secondary Sector	19.03%	24.63%
Tertiary Sector	36.61%	40%

- Primary Sector:** In 2024-25, its contribution decreased slightly from 44.55% to 44.36%.
 - The agriculture (crop sector) contribution fell from 31.10% to 30.90%, but at current prices, it increased by 10.8%, while at constant prices, it grew only by 1.6%.
 - The livestock sector contribution rose from 7.42% to 7.45%, with a growth rate of 11.93% (at current prices) and 8.39% (at constant prices).
 - Fisheries and aquaculture saw notable growth, with their contribution increasing from 0.52% to 0.57%. This sector grew at 21.11% (at current prices) and 17.84% (at constant prices), indicating its emerging potential.

- Secondary Sector:** This sector includes manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, other utility services, and construction. In 2024-25, its overall contribution declined from 19.36% to 19.03%.
 - The manufacturing sector contribution decreased from 7.38% to 7.05%, although it recorded a growth of 6.64% (at current prices) and 5.24% (at constant prices).
 - The construction sector saw an increase, with its contribution rising from 8.93% to 9.03%. Its growth rate was 12.69% (at current prices) and 9.76% (at constant prices), reflecting ongoing progress in infrastructure development.
- Tertiary Sector:** The contribution of the services sector increased from 36.09% to 36.61%, indicating its strengthening role in the state economy.
 - The trade, hotel, and restaurant sector contribution rose from 10.09% to 10.37%, with growth of 14.56% (at current prices) and 9.00% (at constant prices).
 - Railways saw significant growth, increasing their contribution from 0.84% to 0.94%, with high growth rates of 23.38% (at current prices) and 20.51% (at constant prices).
 - Financial services also advanced, growing by 12.69% (at current prices) and 4.82% (at constant prices), reflecting improvements in banking and financial institutions.

Gross State Value Added (GSVa) is a measure of a state's economy that represents the total value of all goods and services produced within the state. GSVa is used to measure the economic growth rate of a state and serves as an indicator of the state's economic health. It reflects production, productivity, and economic contribution across various sectors of a state (such as agriculture, industry, and services).

Primary Sector:

- Maize, wheat, rice – major crops
- Pulses (lentils, urad, chickpeas) – annual growth rate 18.5% (2022–23)
- Commercial crops: mustard, soybean, cotton
- Agricultural sector growth (2023–24):
 - ✓ MP: 3.0%, India: 0.7%

- Largest producer of pulses and spices
- Second largest producer of cereals and flowers
- Received the Krishi Karman Award consecutively for 7 years – the only state in the country

Secondary Sector:

- Madhya Pradesh is primarily an agriculture-based state. In 2023-24, the industrial sector contributed only about 13% to the state's total production, which is relatively low.
- Number of factories: In 2022-23, a total of 5,058 factories were registered in Madhya Pradesh, accounting for only 2% of India's total factories.
- Decline in growth rate: The factory growth rate was 3% in 2020-21, which declined to 1.0% in 2022-23.

- Industrial production: Although the number of factories increased slowly, the state recorded a remarkable 12.9% increase in real industrial production.

Madhya Pradesh's share in India's total industrial production declined from 3.2% in 2020-21 to 3.0% in 2022-23.

- Investment Trends (GFCF – Gross Fixed Capital Formation): In 2022-23, there was a sharp 42.3% increase, higher than the previous year's 36.2% growth. Despite this, the state's share in national industrial expenditure remained 3.1% in 2022-23.
- Employment Situation: In 2022-23, about 339,000 workers were employed in the industrial sector, which is 2.3% of national industrial employment.

Industrial Sector	Description	Contribution of the State in India
Food Processing Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recorded production of ₹64,132 crore – 28% growth, whereas the previous year had negative growth. ➤ Accounts for 22.7% of the state's total industrial production. ➤ From 2014-15 to 2020-21, India's food processing sector GVA increased from ₹1.34 lakh crore to ₹2.37 lakh crore, with an average annual growth of 9.3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories: 2.8% of total factories ➤ Contribution to national production: 4.9% ➤ Employment share: 2.8%
Textile and Apparel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madhya Pradesh has abundant cotton, silk, and synthetic fibers. ➤ Produces 47% of India's and 24% of the world's organic cotton. ➤ Received investment of over ₹3,500 crore under the PLI scheme – the highest in India. ➤ Major Clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indore – Ready-made Garment and Apparel Cluster ✓ Jabalpur – Garment and Fashion Design Cluster ✓ Gwalior – Ready-made Garment Park ➤ Technical Institutes: NIFT Bhopal, NID Bhopal, IITDM Jabalpur ➤ 2022-23 production: ₹14,765 crore – 22.1% decline; share in state industrial production fell from 7.6% (2021-22) to 5.2% (2022-23). ➤ Investment rose from ₹690 crore (2019-20) to ₹1,940 crore (2022-23), accounting for 10.8% of total industrial investment. ➤ Industrial profit share: 3.9%. ➤ Employment share: 12.4% – second largest after food processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of factories: 1% of India's total textile factories ➤ Production: 2.6% of India's total output ➤ Employment: 1.4% of India's textile workforce

Automobile and Auto Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Major Clusters: Indore, Bhopal, Pithampur, Dewas ➤ NATRAX (Asia's longest high-speed test track) ➤ Production increased from ₹9,280 crore (2019-20) to ₹16,408 crore (2022-23), accounting for 5.8% of total state industrial production. ➤ Net profit: only 4.0% of total industrial profit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories: 2.6% ➤ Production: 2.0% ➤ Employment: 2.0%
Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices & Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pharmaceuticals and medical products are the state's top export category. ➤ Pithampur SEZ – emerging pharmaceutical manufacturing hub. ➤ Indore Biotechnology Park (PPP mode) – enhances regional capacity. ➤ 2023-24: 5th in India's pharmaceutical exports. ➤ Pharma contribution in state exports 2023-24: 23.4%. ➤ Industrial infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Medical Devices Park – Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain ✓ Major pharma clusters – Gwalior, Ujjain, Sagar, Jabalpur, Dewas, Indore ➤ Share in state industrial production: 2.0% ➤ Investment share: 3.3% ➤ Share in industrial profits: 5.9% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories: 2.9% ➤ Production: 1.9% ➤ Employment: 2.4%
Petrochemical and Natural Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accounts for 21.8% of total industrial investment – indicates a strong capital-intensive sector. ➤ Share in total industrial profits: 29.8% – now the most profitable industrial sector of the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories: 2.7% ➤ Production: 2.8% ➤ Employment: 2.7%
Information Technology, ITeS & Electronics Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accounts for 4.3% of total industries. ➤ Contributes 4.1% to total industrial production. ➤ Represents 2.1% of total industrial capital expenditure – still limited investment. ➤ Share in total industrial profits: 4.2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories: 2.2% ➤ Production: 1.8% ➤ Employment: approx. 2%

Investment:

Initiatives by the State Government:

1. Japanese Industrial Township in Pithampur (Indore)
2. Special Industrial Townships for South and East Asian investors
3. **Four investment corridors are being developed:**
 - ✓ Bhopal–Indore
 - ✓ Bhopal–Bina
 - ✓ Jabalpur–Katni–Satna–Singrauli
 - ✓ Morena–Gwalior–Shivpuri–Guna

Ease of Doing Business (BRAP 2022):

- MP has been placed in the "Top Achiever" category

- In BRAP 2020, it was only in the "Achiever" category

Major Investment Proposals (March–December 2024 and January 2025):

- Total proposed investment: ₹3.75 lakh crore+
- In the Regional Industry Conclave of January 2025: ₹32,500 crore
- **Major companies:**
 - ✓ Bajrang Power & Ispat – ₹3,300 crore
 - ✓ Sharda Energy & Minerals – ₹2,500 crore
 - ✓ DDTC Exim (Textile Sector) – ₹1,200 crore

Tertiary sector:

Services Sector

- Share in GVA (2023–24): 44%

- **Sub-sectors:**
 - ✓ Trade, repair, hotels, and restaurants – 23% contribution
 - ✓ Construction sector also makes a significant contribution
- **Real Growth Rate (2023–24):**
 - ✓ MP: 7.4%, India: 7.9%

Export:

State	Share in India's Exports (%)
Haryana	3.5%
Telangana	2.5%
Uttar Pradesh	4.8%
Madhya Pradesh	1.8%

Current Status and Performance:

- Madhya Pradesh has diverse resource potential and a strong production network, yet the state's export performance remains limited relative to its capacity.
- MP's share in India's total exports:
 - ✓ 2014–15: 1.3%
 - ✓ 2023–24: 1.8%

Major Export Items:

- Drugs (Drug formulations)
- Aluminium
- Oil-based animal feed (Oil meals)
- Cotton fabric

Export Preparedness Index (2022):

- MP Ranking: 12th
- Other landlocked states performing better in comparison:
 - ✓ Haryana
 - ✓ Telangana
 - ✓ Uttar Pradesh
 - ✓ Punjab

Renewable Energy Capacity

Energy Capacity and Targets

Type	Capacity (in MW)
Total Renewable Energy Potential Capacity	79,248 MW
Solar Energy Capacity	61,660 MW (8.2% of India's total solar capacity)
Current Installed Capacity	Only 6.9% of total potential capacity

Targets – According to MP Renewable Energy Policy 2022

Year	Renewable Energy Target (in State's Energy Mix)
2027	30%
2030	50%

Tourism Sector – Madhya Pradesh

Positive Trends:

- In 2022, 35.8 million domestic tourists were recorded.
- Number of foreign tourists (2022): approximately 0.2 million.
- Share of MP in national domestic tourism:
 - ✓ **2017: 4.7%**
 - ✓ **2022: only 2%**

All figures are according to the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2022-23 and the industrial scenario of Madhya Pradesh (February 2025), as well as compiled from the Economic Survey 2024-25.

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CHAPTER

Demographics of Madhya Pradesh

History of Census

- The first census was recorded by Lord Mayo in 1872.
- Since 1881, the census has been conducted every ten years.
- Independent India continued this system, and since 1951, seven censuses have been conducted, with the 2011 census being the latest.
- Census Act, 1948
 - ✓ Under the Census Act of India, 1948, a decennial census is conducted every ten years.
 - ✓ The Registrar General of India is responsible for all activities related to the census.
- In India, the census is conducted according to the Census Act, 1948.

Census of Madhya Pradesh – 2011

- The first census of Madhya Pradesh is considered to have been conducted in 1881.
- The 15th census was conducted in 2011.
- Population Control Day in Madhya Pradesh – 11 May
- Total population – 7,26,26,809 (5.99% of India)
 - ✓ Male – 3,76,12,306 (51.70%)
 - ✓ Female – 3,50,14,503 (48.30%)
 - ✓ Urban – 2,00,69,405 (27.06%)
 - ✓ Rural – 5,25,57,404 (72.40%)
- Total Scheduled Castes – 36.70%
 - ✓ Scheduled Castes – 1,13,42,320 (15.60%)
 - ✓ Scheduled Tribes – 1,53,16,784 (21.10%)
- District with the highest population – Indore
- District with the lowest population – Harda
- District with the lowest population – Datia
- District with the smallest area – Harda
- In 2019, the district with the lowest population and area is Niwari.
- Number of districts with a population of over 4 million – 40

- Madhya Pradesh ranks first in India in terms of ST population
- Madhya Pradesh ranks 8th in India in terms of SC population

Census of Madhya Pradesh – 2001 and 2011

Category	Census – 2001	Census – 2011	Decadal Growth Rate 2011 (%)
Total Population	60,348,023	72,626,809	20.3
Male Population	31,443,652	37,612,306	19.6
Female Population	28,904,371	35,014,503	21.1

- Cities with a population of more than 1 lakh – 33 (in 2001, they were 25).
- Cities with a population of more than 10 lakh – 4 (Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior).
- States with a population higher than Madhya Pradesh – 4: (1) Uttar Pradesh (2) Maharashtra (3) Bihar (4) West Bengal.

Population Growth Rate

In 2001, it was 24.3 percent, which declined to 20.30 percent in 2011, i.e., there was a 4% decrease in the population growth rate in the last decade.

- District with the highest decadal population growth in the state – Indore (32.9 percent), followed by Jhabua (30.7 percent).
- Decadal population growth rate – 20.30%
- Annual growth rate – 1.90%
- Growth rate (Rural) – 18.4%
- Growth rate (Urban) – 25.70%

Districts with the Lowest Rural Development Rate		
S. No.	District	Development Rate
1	Mandsaur	10.4
2	Narsinghpur	10.4
3	Jabalpur	10.8
4	Neemuch	11.0
5	Betul	11.5

Districts with the Lowest Urban Development Rate		
S. No.	District	Development Rate
1	Anuppur	6.1
2	Burhanpur	6.9
3	Shahdol	8.3
4	Chhindwara	11.7
5	Panna	15.9

- **District with the highest growth rate** – Indore (32.9%)
- **District with the lowest growth rate** – Anuppur (12.3%)
- **Top 5 districts with the highest growth rate** – Indore (32.90%), Jhabua (30.70%), Bhopal (28.62%), Singrauli (28.05%), and Barwani (27.57%)
- **Top 5 districts with the lowest growth rate** – Anuppur (12.3%), Betul (12.9%), Chhindwara (13.1%), Mandsaur (13.2%), and Balaghat (13.6%)
- In terms of population growth rate, Madhya Pradesh ranks 9th among all states and 13th among all states and union territories.

Population Density

- Madhya Pradesh has a population of 7.26 crore living in an area of 3,08,252 sq. km.
- Population density – 236 persons per sq. km, which is below the national average of 382.
- District with the highest population density – Bhopal (855)

Districts with the Largest Area – 2019		
S. No.	District	Area
1	Chhindwara	11,815
2	Sagar	10,252
3	Shivpuri	10,066
4	Betul	10,043
5	Balaghat	9,229

Districts with the Smallest Area – 2019		
S. No.	District	Area
1	Niwari	1,318
2	Datia	2,691
3	Bhopal	2,772
4	Alirajpur	3,182
5	Burhanpur	3,227

- **District with the lowest population density** – Dindori (94)

- In terms of density, Madhya Pradesh ranks 17th among states and 23rd among all states and union territories in India.
- Morena and Gwalior have a population density above the national average.
- **Top 5 districts with the highest population density** – Bhopal (855), Indore (841), Jabalpur (473), Gwalior (446), Morena (394)
- **Top 5 districts with the lowest population density** – Dindori (94), Sheopur (104), Panna (142), Betul / Raisen (157), Umaria (158)

Urban-Rural Population

- The majority of Madhya Pradesh's population is rural (72.4%).
- The rural population is higher than the national average (68.8%). Compared to the previous decade, the urban population has increased by 25.60%.
- **Total urban population** – 27.6% (26.5% in 2001)
- **Total rural population** – 72.4%
- **Ratio of urban population** – 72:28 (national average 69:31)
- **District with the highest rural population** – Rewa (1.968 million).
- **Top 5 districts with the highest rural percentage** – Dindori (95.40%), Alirajpur (92.2%), Sidhi (91.7%), Jhabua (91.7%), and Seoni (88.1%).
- **Top 5 districts with the lowest rural percentage** – Bhopal (19.1%), Indore (25.9%), Gwalior (37.3%), Jabalpur (41.5%), Ujjain (60.8%).
- Top 3 districts with the highest rural population – Rewa, Dhar, Satna.
- District with the highest urban population – Indore (2.424 million).
- Top 5 districts with the highest urban percentage – Bhopal (80.9%), Indore (74.1%), Gwalior (62.7%), Jabalpur (58.5%), Ujjain (39.2%).
- Top 5 districts with the lowest urban percentage – Dindori (4.6%), Alirajpur (7.8%), Sidhi (8.3%), Jhabua (9.0%), Seoni (11.9%).
- Districts with more than 50% urban population – 4 (Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur).

- Madhya Pradesh's rank in urban population in India – 8th (among states and union territories).
- Districts with the highest population – Indore: 3,276,697; Jabalpur: 2,463,289; Sagar: 2,378,458; Bhopal: 2,371,061; Rewa: 2,365,106.
- Districts with the lowest population – Niwari: 401,000; Agar Malwa: 480,000; Harda: 570,465; Umaria: 644,758; Sheopur: 687,861, etc.

Comparison of Census Data: 2001 and 2011		
Indicator	2011	2001
Population	72,626,809	60,348,023
Population Growth Rate	20.3%	24.34%
Sex Ratio	931	919
Sex Ratio (Urban)	918	898
Sex Ratio (Rural)	936	927
Child Sex Ratio	918	932
Literacy Rate	69.3%	63.7%
Literacy Rate (Male)	78.7%	76.1%
Literacy Rate (Female)	59.2%	50.3%
Population (0–6 years)	10,809,395	10,782,214
Population Density (persons per sq. km)	236	196

Literacy

- In India, Madhya Pradesh ranks 28th in literacy. The district with the highest literacy this time is Jabalpur.
- Total literate population in Madhya Pradesh – 42.85 million (Male – 25.17 million, Female – 17.67 million).

- Overall literacy rate – 69.3% (National – 73%)
- Literacy rate (Male) – 78.7% (National – 80.9%)
- Literacy rate (Female) – 59.2% (National – 64.6%)
- District with highest literacy – Jabalpur (81.1%)
- District with highest male literacy – Indore, Jabalpur (each 87.3%)
- District with highest female literacy – Bhopal (74.8%)
- District with lowest literacy – Alirajpur (36%)
- District with lowest male literacy – Alirajpur (42.0%)
- District with lowest female literacy – Alirajpur (30.3%)
- Rural literacy rate – 63.9% (National average – 67.8%)
- Urban literacy rate – 82.8% (National average – 84.1%)
- Madhya Pradesh's literacy rank in India – 21st (among states), 28th (among states and union territories)
- Total literate persons in 2011 – 42,851,169 (Total), [25,174,328 (Male) and 17,676,841 (Female)]

Child Population in Madhya Pradesh (Age 0–6 Years) – 2011

- Child population as a percentage of total population – 14.5%
- Growth rate – 0.25%
- Highest child sex ratio – Alirajpur (978), Dindori (970), Mandla (970)
- Lowest child sex ratio – Morena (829), Gwalior (840)
- Districts with highest child population – Jhabua (20.7%), Alirajpur (20.3%)

Total Child Population			
Category	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	1,08,09,395	83,25,731	24,83,664
Male Children	56,36,172	43,29,993	13,06,179
Female Children	51,73,223	39,95,738	11,77,485
Child Sex Ratio	918	913	901

- Districts with the lowest child population – Jabalpur (12.0%), Balaghat (12.5%).
- Madhya Pradesh ranks fourth in child population in India (Top three states – UP, Bihar, Maharashtra).
- District with the highest decline in child population – Chhindwara.
- Compared to the previous decade, there has been a decline of 14 in the child sex ratio (932)

Child Population of Madhya Pradesh (0–6 Years) – Census 2001 and 2011

Category	Census 2001	Census 2011	Difference	Growth Rate – 2011
Total	10,809,395	10,752,214	57,181	–
Male	5,636,172	5,579,847	56,325	0.10%
Female	5,173,223	5,202,367	-29,144	-0.56%

Work Participation Rate (population engaged in any occupation)

- According to the 2011 Census, 43.5% of the state’s population is working.
- This is higher than the national average (39.8%). Thus, the dependent population in Madhya Pradesh is 56.5%.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.
- Male WPR (53.6%) is higher than female WPR (32.6%), with the maximum population engaged in the primary sector and the minimum in the secondary sector.

- Total working population: 31,574,133 (43.5%).
- Main workers (of total workers): 22,702,119 (71.9%).
- Main working population (of total population): 31.26%.
- Marginal workers (of total working population): 8,872,014 (28.1%).
- Marginal workers (of total population): 12.2%.
- Non-working population: 41,052,676 (56.52%).
- Growth rate of working population: 12.22%.

Working Population (Category-wise)

- Cultivators/Farmers: 9,844,439 – 13.5% (31.2% of the working population).
- Agricultural labourers: 12,192,267 – 16.7% (38.60% of the working population).
- Workers in small-scale industries: 959,259 – 1.3% (3.00% of the working population).
- Working population engaged in agriculture: 69.8%.

- District with the highest number of cultivators: Rewa.
- District with the lowest number of cultivators: Alirajpur.
- Population engaged in industry, trade, manufacturing, and services: 31.3%.
- Highest work participation rate: Dindori (55.3%).
- Lowest work participation rate: Bhind (30.6%).
- District with the highest number of tenant cultivators: Dhar.
- District with the lowest number of tenant cultivators: Umaria.
- District with the highest number of household industries: Sagar.
- Population below the poverty line: 23,406,000, which is 31.65% of the total population.
- Population below the poverty line in India: 26,973,300 (21.92%).

Sex Ratio in Madhya Pradesh

- In the state, the number of women per 1,000 men in 2011 is 931, which is 12 higher than 919 in 2001.
- This ratio is still lower than the national average (940).
- In the 0–6 age group, the female–male ratio is only 918, which is very low.
- In rural areas, the female–male ratio is 936, while in urban areas it is much lower at 918.
- In 24 districts of the state, the male–female ratio is higher than the national average.
- Districts with a male–female ratio above 1,000 are Balaghat (1021), Alirajpur (1011), Mandla (1008), and Dindori (1002).
- The lowest male–female ratio is in Bhind (837).

- The highest male–female ratio is in Balaghat (1021).
- Rural sex ratio – 936
- Urban sex ratio – 918

Five Districts with the Highest Sex Ratio		
S. No.	District	Sex Ratio
1.	Balaghat	1021
2.	Alirajpur	1011
3.	Mandla	1006
4.	Dindori	1002
5.	Jhabua	990

Census of the State on the Basis of Religion

- The Hindu community accounts for the highest percentage of the population, i.e., 90.88%.
- The Muslim community is the second-largest community, comprising 6.57% of the population.
- In the population of Madhya Pradesh, the Parsi community has the smallest share.

State-wise Census Based on Religion (2011)			
Religion	Population (2011)	Rank in India	Literacy Rate
Hindu	90.88%	4th	62.8%
Muslim	6.57%	21st	70.3%
Jain	0.77%	4th	96.2%
Buddhist	0.30%	10th	74.4%
Christian	0.29%	23rd	85.5%
Sikh	0.20%	–	82.9%
Others	0.29%	–	–

Position of Madhya Pradesh in India and Comparative Study

Position of Madhya Pradesh in India (Census: 2011)	
Category	Rank among States
Population	6th (now 5th)
Growth Rate	9th
Density	17th
Sex Ratio	18th
Literacy	21st
Child Sex Ratio	19th
Scheduled Tribe Population	1st
Scheduled Tribe Percentage	11th
Scheduled Caste Population	8th
Scheduled Caste Percentage	17th
Urban Population	8th
Rural Population	6th

3

CHAPTER

Education in Madhya Pradesh

- Madhya Pradesh is a major state of India, significant in terms of both population and area. Over the years, the state government has made several efforts to improve the education sector under the slogan “Padhega Madhya Pradesh, Badhega Madhya Pradesh” (If Madhya Pradesh Studies, Madhya Pradesh Will Progress).
- In Madhya Pradesh, the literacy rate in 1956 was 10%, which has increased to 69.32% according to the 2011 Census.
- According to the Madhya Pradesh Budget 2025-26, an allocation of ₹43,667 crore has been made for education.

Administrative Structure of Education in Madhya Pradesh:

1. **School Education Department** – Oversees education from primary to higher secondary level (Classes 1–12).
2. **Higher Education Department** – Manages college and university-level education and promotes multidimensional personality development.

3. **Technical Education, Skill Development & Employment Department** – Focuses on technical and vocational education, industrial skill training, and placements.

Financial Progress in the Education Sector (2024–25):

- Budget Increase – 4% increase in the education sector budget.
- Share in Total Budget – Education expenditure accounts for 11.26% of the state’s total expenditure budget.

School Education:

- Implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in Madhya Pradesh was carried out in 2011 under the Madhya Pradesh Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011.
- In 1994, the District Primary Education Programme was initiated.
- Madhya Pradesh ranks fifth in the country in providing quality education and improving education standards.
- In terms of academic achievements of primary classes, Madhya Pradesh also ranks fifth nationwide.

School Type	Minimum Students Required	Radius for Establishment	Age Group
Primary School	40	1 km	6–11 years
Secondary School	12	3 km	11–14 years

- **Secondary Education Board:**
 - ✓ Functions as an autonomous body.
 - ✓ Established: 1965
 - ✓ Headquarters: Bhopal
 - ✓ Divisional Office: Indore
- State Education Institute was established in 1973 in Bhopal.
- Regional office of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is located in Bhopal.
 - ✓ For students preparing for competitive exams, NCERT has developed the Sathi Portal.
 - ✓ For exams like JEE and NEET, NCERT has created a free online self-assessment portal for students.

- As per Primary Education Quality Report 2024, Based on the fulfillment of responsibilities and quality scores, the top 5 districts are: Chhatarpur, Khandwa, Dindori, Chhindwara, and Narsinghpur.
- To prevent students from using drugs and intoxicants, Prahari Clubs will be formed in schools across the state.
- Under the National Education Policy 2020, Mission Ankur 2021 was launched to provide basic education to all students up to Class 3 by 2026–27.

Khajuraho	The country's first Helicopter Pilot Training School.
Khargone	The third Sainik School of Madhya Pradesh.
Rewa	The first Sainik School of Madhya Pradesh.
Malanpur (Bhind)	The second Sainik School of Madhya Pradesh.
Khajuraho	The first Water School of Madhya Pradesh and the third in the world. This school is being established by the Parmarth Samaj Seva Sansthan.
Dindori	The first Residential Sanskrit School of Madhya Pradesh.
Ratlam	The second Residential Sanskrit School of Madhya Pradesh.

Sehore	Ranked first in Madhya Pradesh in the creation of smart classrooms in government schools.
Sehore	The only Residential Sports School of Madhya Pradesh.
Mhow (Indrore)	Infantry School.
Jabalpur	The first Farmers' School.
Jabalpur	The Army's Ordnance School.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

Announcement: 29 July 2020

Chairperson: Dr. K. Kasturirangan

First Revision: After 34 years (Previous Policy: 1986)

Objective: To make education inclusive, flexible, multidisciplinary, and skill-oriented.

Changes in School Education

Stage	Class	Years of Education	Age Group	Description
Foundational	Balvatika + Classes 1–2	5	3–8 years	Play-based education
Preparatory	Classes 3–5	3	8–11 years	Activity-based education
Middle	Classes 6–8	3	11–14 years	Subject-based education
Secondary	Classes 9–12	4	14–18 years	Multidisciplinary and flexible education

6 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will be spent on education.

Other Key Points:

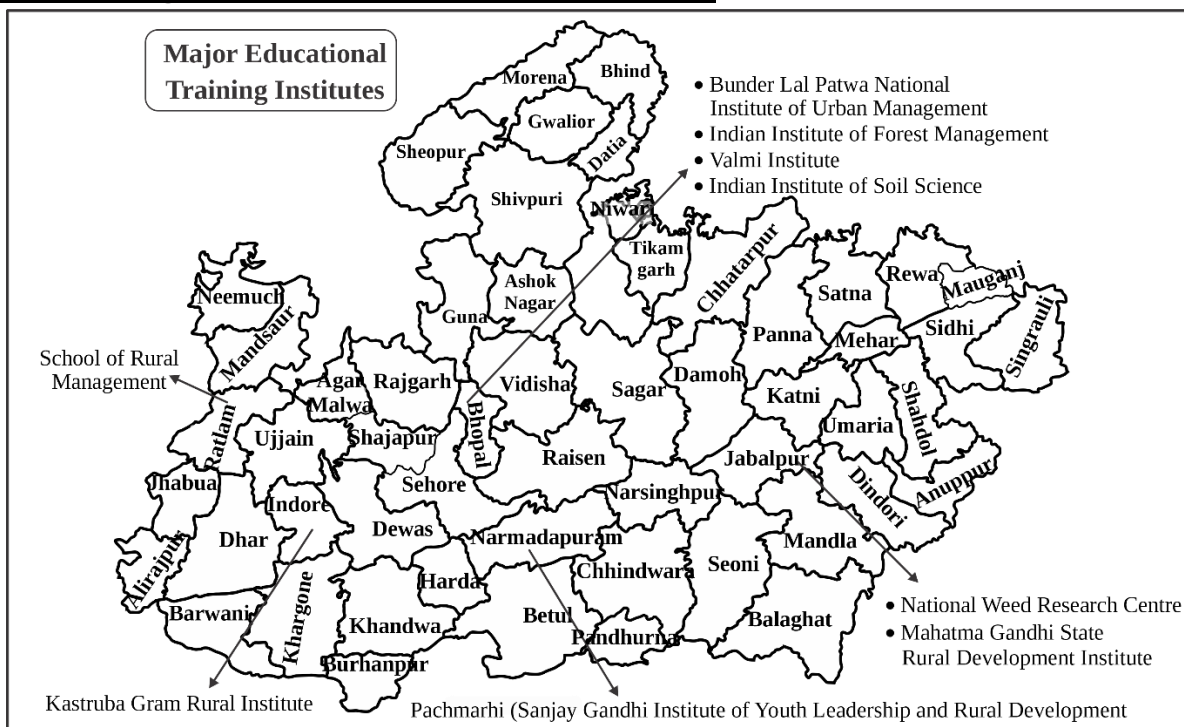
- Skill education and internships from Class 6
- Primary education in mother tongue/local language (up to Class 5)

STEAM Initiative

- On the lines of South Korea, the STEAM approach will be implemented for students of government schools in Madhya Pradesh.
 1. S - Science
 2. T - Technology
 3. E - Engineering
 4. A - Arts
 5. M - Mathematics
- Madhya Pradesh will be the first state in India to implement the STEAM curriculum.

- Under STEAM, teachers from the USA and South Korea will train students of Madhya Pradesh.
- Board examinations to be made easier and assessment-based.
- Introduction of coding from Class 6.
- Establishment of the National Assessment Centre (PARAKH).
- Teacher Education and Training:
 - ✓ By 2030, a 4-year integrated B.Ed. will be mandatory for all teachers.
 - ✓ Recruitment and evaluation of teachers to be made transparent.
 - ✓ Integration of teacher training institutions.

Major Training Institutions Related to Education



Madhya Pradesh CM Rise School Scheme:

- Launched: Year 2021
- Objective: To develop government schools into high-quality, modern educational institutions.
- **Features:**
 - ✓ Infrastructure – Modern buildings, smart classrooms, laboratories, sports complexes, libraries
 - ✓ Facilities – Bus services for students, security arrangements, toilets, healthcare services
 - ✓ Level of Education – Classes 1 to 12 (Integrated school system)
- **Key Points:**
 - ✓ Joint support from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the State Government.
 - ✓ Implemented under the School Education Department and the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
 - ✓ Special ethical and academic training programs for teachers.
- **Progress:**
 - ✓ Construction of the building of the first CM Rise School in the state has been completed at Gulana, Shajapur district.
 - ✓ A total of 370 CM Rise Schools have started operations across the state.
 - ✓ Schools operated by the School Education Department – 274
 - ✓ Schools operated by the Tribal Welfare Department – 94

Drone School:

Madhya Pradesh's first Drone School will be started in Gwalior district.

Apart from Gwalior, Drone Schools will also be launched in other districts of Madhya Pradesh such as Satna, Jabalpur, Bhopal, and Indore.

Higher Education:

- The Government of Madhya Pradesh aims to provide “quality, inclusive, and employment-oriented higher education.”
- Higher education in the state is primarily administered through the Department of Higher Education, State Universities, and the Directorate of College Education.
- In 1973, the Government of Madhya Pradesh enacted the Madhya Pradesh Universities Act.
- In 2009, the University Regulatory Commission was established, with its headquarters located in Bhopal.
- Structure of Higher Education Institutions in Madhya Pradesh:
 1. Institutions operated under the Department of Higher Education, Madhya Pradesh:
 - a. State Universities – 18
 - b. State Open University – 1
 - c. Private Universities – 54
 - d. Other Institutions (Special Category) – 5
 - e. Government Colleges – 571

2. National and Central Institutions (Institutions of National Importance):
- Institutions of National Importance (IIT, NIT, AIIMS, etc.) – 10
 - Central Universities – 3
 - Deemed Government Universities – 2
 - Deemed Government-Aided Universities – 1

- In Madhya Pradesh, 55 colleges have been granted the status of PM Colleges.
- Incubation Centers will be established in the universities located in seven districts: Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sagar, Ujjain, and Satna.

Amarkantak (Anuppur)	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University was established in 2008 for research on tribal communities and has been granted the status of a Central University.
Sagar	Rani Avantibai Lodhi University
Khargone	Kranti Surya Tantya Bhil University
Guna	Krantiveer Tatyapa Tope University
Indore	The only Dental College of Madhya Pradesh
Indore	Cancer Medical College and Research Centre
Shivpuri	The first girls' physical training school of the state
Bhopal	The country's first Anti-Terrorism Training School
Mhow (Indore)	Telecommunication Engineering Sainik School
Ujjain	India's first Design University is to be established

Indore	The only city in India where both IIM and IIT are established
Mandideep (Raisen)	Establishment of the first private IT Park
Jabalpur	State Cancer Institute
Bhopal and Indore	The state's first Cooperative University
Khandwa	The first Tribal Medical College of the state
Sehore	The country's first National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation
Pachmarhi	Army School of Education and Training Centre
Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh's first Unani Medical College (Saifia Hamidia Tibbiya Unani College)
Indore	The only Government Nursing College of Madhya Pradesh
Bhopal (1973)	Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Grants Commission
Gwalior	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

- Prof. Vishal Rai and Prof. R. Mahalakshmi of Madhya Pradesh have been honored with the prestigious National Science Award 2024 and the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Young Scientists for their unprecedented contributions in the field of chemical and biological sciences.
- The Jawaharlal Nehru School operated by BHEL is the first school in the state to receive the ISO 9001:2000 certification.
- Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya is the first university in Madhya Pradesh to offer vocational degree programs.

Major Universities of Madhya Pradesh

Name of the University	Location	Year of Establishment	Important Points
Barkatullah University	Bhopal	1970	A major multidisciplinary university of the state; earlier known as "Bhopal University".
Rani Durgavati University	Jabalpur	1956	A major center of higher education in the Mahakaushal region.
Awadhesh Pratap Singh University	Rewa	1968	A leading university of the Vindhya region; well known for its Environment and Science faculties.
Devi Ahilya University	Indore	1964	A prestigious university of Madhya Pradesh; accredited with A+ grade by NAAC .
Vikram University	Ujjain	1957	A carrier of ancient educational traditions; famous for studies in Sanskrit and Philosophy.

Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (RGPV)	Bhopal	1998	A center of technical education; all engineering colleges of Madhya Pradesh are affiliated to it.
Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication	Bhopal	1991	A leading institution in journalism, mass communication, and digital media studies.
Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University	Bhopal	1991	A pioneer in distance education; suitable for working professionals. It is the second largest open university in the country .
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi University	Bhopal	2011	Dedicated to the Hindi language and Indian knowledge traditions.
Simhashta University (Proposed)	Ujjain	—	Planned to be developed as a center for religious education and culture.
Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University	Sagar	1946	Granted the status of a Central University on 15 January 2009 .
Pandit Shambhunath Shukla University	Shahdol	2017	—
Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya University	Chitrakoot, Satna	1991	—
Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural College	Jabalpur	1964	—
Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Agricultural College	Gwalior	—	—

Major Creative Centers of Madhya Pradesh



Technical Education in Madhya Pradesh:

To transform the youth of the state into a skilled human resource by providing employment-oriented, industry-aligned, and modern technical education. The Department of Technical Education works toward this objective through Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (RGPV), Polytechnic Institutes, and ITIs.

Important Points:

- Global Skill Park was established as a technical training institute in July 2019 at the Govindpura Industrial Area, Bhopal, with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Singapore.
- Dewas is the first district in Madhya Pradesh where computer programming training is being provided under the National Education Policy (NEP).

- The country's first research-based IIT satellite campus is being established in Ujjain.
- A Photonics (Light Science) Museum has been constructed at the Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore.
- Madhya Pradesh is the first state in India to introduce Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a subject in schools.
- A Mining Engineering College has been established in Singrauli with the collaboration of HCL and NTPC.
- **Knowledge and Life Science Corridor:**
 - ✓ Under this initiative, five cities of Madhya Pradesh have been included.
 - ✓ It aims to develop new centers for research, skill development, and industry.
 - ✓ The five districts included are Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal, Dewas, and Malanpur.
- The state's first Drone School has been started at Madhav Institute of Technology and Science (MITS), Gwalior.

Major Technical Institutions of Madhya Pradesh

Name of Institution	Location	Year of Establishment	Key Features
IIT Indore	Indore	2009	A premier technical institution of India, excellence in research, presence in global rankings
IIFM Bhopal (Indian Institute of Forest Management)	Bhopal	1982	Specialized institute for training in forest management and environmental management
IIITDM Jabalpur (Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing)	Jabalpur	2005	Specialized technical education institute in design and manufacturing
SGSITS (Shri Govindram Seksaria Institute of Technology and Science)	Indore	1952	One of the oldest and most prestigious engineering institutions of Central India
SATI Vidisha (Samrat Ashok Technological Institute)	Vidisha	1960	Operated by the State Government and Maharaja Vidisha Education Committee
RGPV Bhopal (Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya)	Bhopal	1998	Technical university of Madhya Pradesh; all engineering colleges of the state are affiliated to it
UIT-RGPV (University Institute of Technology, RGPV)	Bhopal	2002	Major government engineering institution located within the RGPV campus
MITS Gwalior (Madhav Institute of Technology and Science)	Gwalior	1957	AICTE-approved institution, leading in research

JEC Jabalpur (Jabalpur Engineering College)	Jabalpur	1947	Oldest engineering college of Madhya Pradesh, established before independence
LNCT Bhopal (Lakshmi Narain College of Technology)	Bhopal	1994	Leading private technical institution with a strong placement record

Major Medical Education in Madhya Pradesh:

- The Department of Medical Education, Madhya Pradesh is responsible for the operation and regulation of MBBS, BDS, Nursing, AYUSH, and Super Specialty courses.
- To improve the health and lifestyle of the citizens of the state, medical education was established in Madhya Pradesh in 1981 under the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare.
- At present, the state has the following educational institutions: 14 Government Medical Colleges, 12 Private Medical Colleges, 1 Government Dental College (Indore), 14 Private Dental Colleges, 39 Government Nursing Colleges, 485 Private Nursing Colleges, 19 Government GNM Colleges, 22 Government ANM Colleges & 75 Private ANM Colleges
- According to the Economic Survey 2023–24, Madhya Pradesh is currently operating 14 Government Medical Colleges with a total of 2,275 MBBS seats and 1,262 postgraduate seats.
- The Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, established in 2011 at Jabalpur, will be named after Maharshi Sushruta (the pioneer of surgery).
- A Medicity will be established in Ujjain. The Medicity campus will include a medical college along with comprehensive medical facilities.
- ISRO – Medical Education Network
 - ✓ Under medical education, coordination has been carried out to display ISRO-broadcasted programs at functional telemedicine centers.
 - ✓ In this program, 7 functional telemedicine centers out of 16 telemedicine centers established in Madhya Pradesh participated.

- Under Phase I and Phase II of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 8 new medical colleges have started in Vidisha, Datia, Khandwa, Ratlam, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Chhindwara, and Satna.
- Under Phase III of the Health Security Scheme, approval has been granted for the construction of six new medical colleges in Rajgarh, Mandla, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Sheopur, and Singrauli.
- With the support of the Government of India, Super Specialty Hospitals have been established in Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, and Rewa.
- A Tertiary Cancer Care Centre is being established at Gwalior Medical College, and a State Cancer Institute is being set up at Jabalpur Medical College.
- A Regional Institute of Respiratory Diseases and a Centre of Excellence in Orthopedics will be established at Bhopal Medical College.
- A Bone Marrow Transplant and Research Unit has been approved in Jabalpur.
- State Health Support Centers are being developed in the medical colleges of Indore and Jabalpur.
- The state's first Scientific Psychology Laboratory will be established in Bhopal.
- Madhya Pradesh is the first state in India where MBBS students will be taught in the Hindi language.
- Madhya Pradesh has become the first state in the country to implement knowledge sharing in medical colleges.
- Establishment of the Department of Science and Technology in Madhya Pradesh – 1981.
- On 11 May 2023, the Madhya Pradesh Medical Education Admission Corporation Act, 2018 was amended by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- In 1961, Madhya Pradesh's first Dental Medical College was established in Indore.

Medical Colleges (Allopathic)		
Gajra Raja Medical College	1946	Gwalior
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College	1948	Indore
Gandhi Medical College	1955	Bhopal
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College	1955	Jabalpur
Shyam Shah Medical College	1963	Rewa
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Medical College	—	Vidisha
Government Medical College	2009	Sagar

Ayurvedic Colleges		
Ayurveda College	1916	Gwalior
Ayurveda College	1958	Burhanpur
Government Dhanvantari Ayurveda College	1958	Ujjain
Ayurveda College	1971	Jabalpur
Government Ashtang Ayurveda College	1972	Indore
Ayurveda College	1975	Rewa
Pandit Khushilal Sharma Government Ayurveda Medical College	1995	Bhopal

Other Important Institutions			
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	2009	Indore	The first Director of IIT was Prof. Pradeep Mathur. Current Director – Suhas Joshi. IIT Indore is the only IIT in Madhya Pradesh.
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	1996	Indore	Current Director – Himanshu Rai.
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	2012	Bhopal	—
Rustam Ji Armed Police Training College	1980	Indore	In 1988, it was granted the status of a Police Training College.
Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management	1997	Gwalior	—
Institute of Higher Education Excellence	1995–96	Bhopal	—
Indian Institute of Forest Management	1982	Bhopal	—
B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Social Sciences	1988	Mhow, Indore	Granted the status of a university in 2016.
Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	1957	Gwalior	The first physical training institute of the state is located in Gwalior.
Pandit Kunjeelal Dubey National Parliamentary Academy	1998	Bhopal	Objective: To provide knowledge of parliamentary systems and procedures.