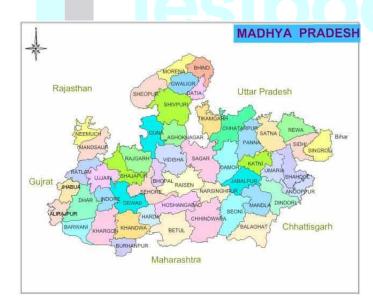




Major Points about Madhya Pradesh - Know Your States in PDF for SSC, Bank Exams

If you study for Railway Group D, SSC CGL, IBPS PO, etc. you will find many questions related to India and its states. Questions on various states of India form a major part of the **General Awareness** section of many **government** & **bank exams**. Our latest GK Notes series – 'Know your States', will help you to learn major facts, global importance, and culture of every state. Elections to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly are scheduled to be held on 28 November 2018 to elect members of the 230 constituencies in Madhya Pradesh. Read the complete article to learn about the History, Economy, Geographical Significance, Flora & Fauna, Important Sites, Tourist Attractions, etc. about Madhya Pradesh. You can also download this article as PDF to keep it handy.











Important Points about Madhya Pradesh in PDF

Madhya Pradesh				
Capital &	Bhopal			
Major Cities	Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Rewa, Panchmarhi			
Districts	51			
Formed On	1 November 1956 In 1956, the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh.			
Official Language	Hindi			
Known as/for	Heart of India The homeland of the Indian poet, Kalidasa One of the largest producers of soybeans in India			
Physical Characteristics	The physiography is characterized by low hills, extensive plateaus, and river valleys as the state of Madhya Pradesh lies over a transitional area between Indo Gangetic plain (North) & the Deccan plateau (South)			
Natural Vegetation	Sub-tropical coniferous			
Major Rivers	The Betwa river originates in the Kumra village in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh and joins the Yamuna in Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh. The Chambal river originates from the Janapav near Mhow			

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	Mountain in the Vindhya Range, and flows northeast through Ujjain,			
	Ratlam, and Mandsau (all in Madhya Pradesh), before entering			
	Rajasthan. It reenters Madhya Pradesh after meandering through			
	parts of Rajasthan and touches Morena and Bhind.			
	The Son river originates in the Maikal Hills and joins Ganga.			
	The Narmada river originates in Amarkantak, the highest peak of			
	the Vindhya Range, it flows westward through Madhya Pradesh			
	including Hoshangabad and Gujarat before finally ending its journey			
	in the Gulf of Khambat.			
	The Tapti (Tapi) river flows from Multai near Betul in Satpura			
	Range to the Gulf of Khambhat.			
Major	Kumbha in Ujjain known as Simhastha, Aalami Tableegi Ijtima, fair			
Regional	of Ramlila, fair of Hira Bhumia, fair of Pir Budhan, fair of Nagaji, fair			
Festivals	of Tejaji			
	Painting - Lok chitrakar, Chitravan, Mandana,			
Major	Sanjhi, Thapa, Pithora			
	Music - Relo, Gooning, Leja, Chait Parah, Dhankul			
Art Forms	Dance - Karma, Jawara, Tertali, Lehangi, Ahiri, Baredi, Gaur Maria,			
	Drum, Matki, Grida, Phulpati			
Industry	Paper milling, cement production, and the manufacture of heavy			
	electrical items, microelectronics, and optical fibers, fertilizer,			
	synthetic fibers, and chemicals, sugar, textiles (cotton, wool, silk,			
	and jute), lumber, flour, and various seed and vegetable oils			









Minerals	Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, limestone, dolomite, copper,	
	fireclay, and kaolin (china clay), diamond	
	The main cultivated areas are found in the Chambal River valley and	
	on the Malwa and Rewa plateaus.	
	The Narmada valley, covered with river-borne alluvium, is another	
Agriculture	fertile region.	
	Major crops are wheat, sorghum (jowar), corn (maize), rice, and	
	pulses (legumes such as peas, beans, or lentils), linseed, sesame,	
	sugarcane, and cotton, as well as various millets	
Geographical	Chanderi Fabric, Leather Toys of Indore, Bagh Prints, Bell Metal	
Indications	Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh, Maheshwar Sarees & Fabrics, Ratlami	
mulcations	Sev	
State Animal	Swamp Deer	
State Bird	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	
State Tree	Banyan Tree	
World	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, Khajuraho Group of Monuments,	
Heritage Sites	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	
Ramsar Sites	Bhoj Wetlands	
Biodiversity		
Hotspots		
Bird		
Sanctuaries		









	Bandhavgarh NP		
	Kanha NP		
	Madhav NP		
	Mandla Plant Fossils NP		
National	Panna NP		
Parks	Pench (Priyadarshini) NP		
	Sanjay NP		
	Satpura NP		
	Van Vihar NP		
	Pachmarhi is a hill station in Madhya Pradesh. It is widely known		
	as Satpura ki Rani ("Queen of Satpura"). It is also a part of the World		
	Network of Biosphere Reserves, based on the UNESCO Man and the		
Biosphere Reserve	Biosphere (MAB) Programm	ne list.	
	Panna Biosphere Reserve includes 3 Protected Areas (i.e., Panna		
	National Park, Gangau & Ken-Gharial sanctuaries)		
	Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is the most		
	dramatic and ecologically diverse landscape in the Chhattisgarh and		
	Madhya Pradesh		
	Bagdara WLS	Orcha WLS	
TAT'I 1100	Bori WLS	Pachmarhi WLS	
	Gandhi Sagar WLS	Kuno WLS	
Wildlife	Ghatigaon WLS	Panna (Gangau) WLS	
Sanctuaries	Karera WLS	Panpatha WLS	
(WLS)	Ken Gharial WLS	Pench WLS	
	Kheoni WLS	Phen WLS	
	Narsighgarh WLS	Ralamandal WLS	







We hope that you have gained sufficient information about Madhya Pradesh. If you know some more points about Madhya Pradesh that we have not added here, then comment below. Also, read about other Indian states here:

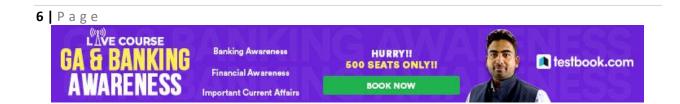
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