



MP-PSC

State Civil Service

Mains

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

Paper – 1 (A), Paper – 2 (A), Paper – 3 (A), Paper – 3 (B)

History, Polity, Economy of Madhya Pradesh and Science



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1 CHAPTER

Gardbhill Dynasty



- King Gardbhill of Ujjayini built a kingdom in the 1st century B.C. He ruled and established the Gardbhill dynasty
- Gardabhilas ruled in Ujjain as feudatories of the Andhra Satavahanas.
- Gardbhill is considered to be the father of Vikramaditya, the great ruler of Ujjain
- It is mentioned in the Vishnu Purana and the Vayu Purana that a family of seven Gardabhila rulers was one of the contemporary ruling dynasties.
- According to the Bhavishya Purana of Hinduism, King Vikramaditya's father's name was Gandharvasena
- According to the Bhavishya Purana, Gardbhill's father was Devraj Indra. 2nd century BC Malwa was ruled by King Gandharvasena. Malwa was an independent state at that time.
- Gardbhill's commander's name was Veerabhadra and the minister's name was Vishnudatta.
- Gardbhill's wife's name was Veeramati. They had two sons, Bhartahari and Vikramasena (Vikramaditya).
- Bhartrihari was the eldest son of Gardbhill who had taken sannyasa
- Bhartruhari cave is located in Ujjain, which is the center of faith of Hinduism
- According to Shvetambara belief, the name of Gardbhill comes in place of Gandharva in Malwa or

due to knowing Gardabhi, it became famous as King Gardbhill.

- According to a Jain Janashruti, the credit for inviting the Shakas to India goes to Acharya Kalak II (Jain monk). These Jain masters were residents of Ujjain and fed up with the atrocities of King Gardbhill there, had migrated to the Parthian kingdom of the far west.
- In this context, it is also believed that Gardbhill kidnapped the sister of Kalkacharya II.
- According to Vikarasareni of Merutunga, Gardabhila came to power in 74 BC and was defeated by the Sakas in 61 BC.
- King Nahapana of the Sakas attacked and captured Malwa and his father King Gardabhil died during the war.
- According to another belief, Gardabhil is the name of a king who had authority over Mauryan Bundelkhand.

Vikramaditya

- After Gardbhill (Gandharvasena), Vikramaditya became the king of Ujjayini as his successor who was a great ruler
- After the Shakas ruled Malwa for twenty years, Vikramaditya defeated the Shakas and freed Malwa from the Shakas. Vikramaditya gradually built up a large army to end the supremacy of the 2 Shakas.
- He eventually defeated the Sakas in 56 B.C. Vikram Samvat started.

Literary mention of Emperor Vikramaditya

- Kalidasa mentions Emperor Vikramaditya in a book "Jyotirvidabharanam". He wrote this book in 33 BC.
- Shri Krishna Mishra in his book Jyotishaphala-Ratnamala, (14 A.D.) stated that - "That Vikramarka, the emperor, famous like Manus, who protected me and my relations for seventy years, has given me one crore gold coins which flourish forever with success and prosperity."
- In the third wave of Rajatarangini written by Kalhana
- The mythology of Vikramaditya is narrated according to which Maharaja Vikramaditya established

Matrigupta with his vassal state, the sovereignty of Kashmir, as well as the cabinet of ministers in Kashmir sent a message to his overlord Maharaja Vikramaditya, requesting him to make deputation.

- The most popular Sanskrit story series are two which are related to King Vikramaditya.
 1. Phantom Panchvinshati or Betaal Pachisi ("25 Stories of Vampires") and
 2. Simhasana-dwatrinshika ("32 stories of the throne", also known as throne battisi).

There are many adaptations of these two available in Sanskrit and regional languages.



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2 CHAPTER

Tomar Dynasty



- The original location of the Tomar kings of Gwalior was Tanwar Garh (an area near Morena).
- The Tomar dynasty of Gwalior was established in 1394 AD.
- Founder - Veer Singh Dev
- Veer Singh Dev
- Veer Singh Dev authored the books named 'Veer Singh and Lok'.
- Veer Singh Dev was appointed as the administrator of Gopanchal fort (Gwalior) by Sultan Alauddin Sikandar Shah.
- After Veer Singh Dev, many Tomar rulers held power, but the most famous was Man Singh Tomar.
- Uddharan Dev (1400-1423 AD)
- Ganpati Dev (1423-1425 AD)
- Doongarsinh (1425-1454 AD)
- Kirti Singh (1459-1480 AD)
- Kalyanmal (1480-1486 AD)
- They were known as Bhupamuni.
- They authored the book named Sumelchit.
- Man Singh Tomar (1486-1516 AD)
- Man Singh Tomar was the most valiant king of this dynasty.
- Man Singh had the Maan Mandir, Sas-Bahu temple, and Gujari Mahal built in the Gwalior Fort.
- The major music book Man Kutoohal was authored by Man Singh.
- Many lakes were constructed for irrigation by Man Singh.
- In 1500 AD, Man Singh sent his representative Nihal Singh to the court of Sikandar Lodi.
- In 1517 AD, Ibrahim Lodi attacked Gwalior and won the fort. Man Singh attained martyrdom in this battle.
- Renowned novelist Vrindavan Lal Verma depicted Man Singh and his queen Mrignayani in his novel Mrignayani.
- After the death of Man Singh, his son Vikramaditya ascended the throne, who was the last ruler of the Tomar dynasty.
- Vikramaditya was killed in the First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD).
- Thus, in 125 years, the rule of the Tomar dynasty of Gwalior came to an end.

List of Tomar rulers of Gwalior

Ruler's Name	Reign Years
Veer Singh Dev	1375-1400 AD
Uddharan Dev	1400-1402 AD
Viram Dev	1402-1423 AD
Ganpati Dev	1423-1425 AD
Doongarsinh Dev	1425-1459 AD

(Doongara Sinha)	
Kirti Singh Dev	1459-1480 AD
Kalyanmal	1480-1486 AD
Man Singh	1486-1516 AD
Vikramaditya	1516-1523 AD



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3 CHAPTER

Bundelkhand State

Introduction to Ancient Bundelkhand:

- The introduction of the Bundelkhand region can be traced back to the Chedi Janapada in ancient times.
- During the Ramayana period, Shatrughati, the son of Ram's younger brother Shatrughna, ruled over Dasharna, which was Vidisha, and Kushavati (Bilaspur) was their capital.
- Some parts of Vidisha, known as Dasharna at that time, were also part of the present Bundelkhand region.
- During the post-Rigvedic period, the Mauryas ruled over this entire region, followed by the Shungas.
- After the Shungas, the Guptas administered this region. The Dashaavatar Temple near Devgarh, close to Lalitpur, is evidence of this.
- During the Gupta period, rulers from the Maukhari, Kalachuri, and Gurjara-Pratihara dynasties ruled over this region.
- After the Pratiharas, the Chandela dynasty gained dominance in this region, initially as feudatories of the Pratiharas and later as sovereign rulers of the entire region.
- It was during their time that the boundaries of Bundelkhand were defined.
- Therefore, the actual history of the Bundelkhand region begins with the Chandela dynasty.
- Establishment of the Chandela Dynasty:
- At that time, the real power of North India was considered to be in the hands of the ruler who held sway over Kannauj.
- The final victory in the tripartite struggle over Kannauj between the rulers of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was achieved, and Harshavardhana became its ruler.
- However, in the first half of the 9th century, the feudatories of the Pratiharas, the Chandellas, gradually took control of this power. Their progenitor was Nannuk.
- Nannuk established the foundation of the Chandela dynasty in 831 CE.
- From the inscriptions of the Lakshman Temple in Khajuraho, it is known that Nannuk established an independent kingdom.
- After Nannuk, the Chandela rulers expanded the territory of the region under the Pratiharas. But after Harsha, all the rulers established themselves as sovereign rulers under the Chandela dynasty.

- Features of Chandela Period Architecture:

1. Sculpture:

- The significant feature of Chandela-era architecture and sculpture is the sculptures found there.
- These sculptures are divided into five significant categories:
- In the first category are the sculptures of deities such as Vishnu, Shiva, and goddesses. The best example of this category is the Lakshman and Vishwanath temples.
- The second category consists of parshva or peripheral deities located on the outer walls of temples. The best example of this is seen in the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple.
- The third category includes beautiful celestial nymphs or apsaras. These are located on the outer walls, pillars, bracket arms, porches, and half pillars of the mandapas and mahamandapas.
- The fourth category includes animal and bird sculptures, with the most common being the vyala (a lion-like creature), mostly depicted as lions with horns.
- The fifth category includes sculptures of couples, depicted mainly in various sensual poses, symbolizing union.
- There is a special harmony between religion and sensuality observed in the temples.
- Vidhyaprakash categorizes the sculptures in Khajuraho into:
 - Nudes with suggestive erotic signs,
 - Couples or pairs
 - Embracing couples
 - Lovemaking couples
 - Unique signs of lovemaking and
 - Animal coupling, etc.

2. Khajuraho Temples:

- The Chandela rulers are the creators of Khajuraho city. The globally renowned Khajuraho temples are the finest examples of Indian art, characterized by the Nagar style.
- The temples constructed here exhibit significant elements of shape, beauty, and sculptural wealth.

-
- The construction style and architectural design of Shaiv, Vaishnav, and Jain temples are almost the same, characterized by talachand and urdhvachand styles. They are mainly built on raised platforms.
 - They have four main parts: garbhagriha, mandapa, and ardhamandapa.
 - There is an antarala between garbhagriha and ardhamandapa, with a pradakshinapatha located between them.
 - The inner walls of garbhagriha or pradakshinapatha have various sculptures. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple has around 650 sculptures in its pradakshinapatha.
 - The entire interior of the temples is illuminated by the light entering from windows or openings.

- By examining the interior parts of the temples, it is evident that they were built keeping religious rituals and festivals in mind.
- For entering through the only door into the temple, there are high stairs built on the eastern side.
- There is an ornamented torana above the entrance porch, which has a combination of minor sculptures hanging from it, appearing suspended when viewed from outside.
- There is a small rectangular entrance path in the entrance hall, which widens slightly upon entering the mandapa.
- According to Percy Brown, "Perhaps nowhere else in the field of Indian architecture is there such a vivid representation of artistic vision as seen in Khajuraho, which epitomizes the completeness of artistic vision."



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4 CHAPTER

Formation and creation of Madhya Pradesh

Formation and creation of Madhya Pradesh

The formation of states started in 1947 after India's independence. India consisted of 565 unincorporated princely states, which were merged in this process. These princely states were transformed into new states.

- During the British period, Madhya Pradesh was known as Central Provisions and Berar.
- After the independence of the country in the year 1947, there was no princely state or state named Madhya Pradesh.
- Madhya Pradesh state was formed by combining 3 parts
- After independence, Madhya Pradesh was divided into three parts:

Part	Name	Capital	total princely states	first chief minister
A	Central Province and Berar	Nagpur	15	Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
B	Central india province	Gwalior and Indore	25	Mr. Takhatmal Jain
C	Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal State	Reva	(38 + 1) 39	Shankar Dayal Sharma

1. Part A (Central Provinces and Berar):

- This was a directly British ruled area which was also called Central Provisions.
- Areas of Mahakaushal, Vidarbha and Chhattisgarh were included under this.
- Its capital was Nagpur.
- Its first Chief Minister was Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla who later also became the first Chief Minister of reorganized Madhya Pradesh.
- 15 princely states were included under CP Berar.
- Part A (State A) was created by combining Chhattisgarh and Baghelkhad areas in Central Provinces and Berar.

2. Part B (Central India):

- Part B (State B) was created by merging the western princely states.

- Its capitals were Gwalior and Indore.
- There were 25 princely states under the Central India province, including the princely states of Scindia, Holkar and Pawar dynasty, which were the big princely states of Gwalior, Indore and Dewas respectively.
- Its capital was Gwalior for six months and Indore for six months.

3. Part C (Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal State):

- On March 12, 1948, Vindhya Pradesh was created by merging 38 princely states of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
- Rewa was made its capital.
- The Chief Minister of Part C was Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.
- Bhopal was also kept under Part C, thus there were a total of 39 princely states in Part C.
- Princely states like Rewa, Satna, Panna etc. were included under Part C Vindhya Pradesh.
- At the time of reorganization of Madhya Pradesh, a total of 79 princely states were included. In which 15 princely states were included from CP, 25 from Central India and 39 princely states (38+1) from Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal State.

List of princely states merged into Vindhya Pradesh

Reva	Paldev	Sohawal
Ajaygarh	Panna	Samanthar
Barodh	Kamta	Taraon
Bijawar	Garoli	Bawni
Fatehpur	Suda	jingani
Mehar	Gaurihar	Raka
Nagod	Jasoo	Banka
charkhaari	Kothi	berry
Datia	Khaniyadhana	Alipore
Negavan	Behat	Fatehpur
Pahra	Bijna	sareela
Orchha	Dhurvai	Lugasi

List of princely states merged in Central India

Gwalior	indir
Javra	Dhaar
Dewas (Small)	Dewas (Big)

Barwani	Satmau
kuravai	Ratlam
kathiwada	Kurvai
Alirajpur	jobat
Piploda	Pathari
Madhwar	muhammadgarh
Pathaari	Atwar
Rajgarh	Bhumiya States
Neemakheda	zamania
Khilchipur	

State Reorganization Commission 1953 (Process of formation of Madhya Pradesh):

- Many committees related to the formation of states were formed. In which SK Dhar Committee, JBP Committee (known as Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbai Patel, Pattabi Sita Ramaiya Committee) were formed.
- On 22 December 1953, under the leadership of Fazal Ali, Fazal Ali Commission was formed for the reorganization of the states, which had 3 members – Fazal Ali (Chairman), Hridaynath Kunzru and Sardar K. M. Panikkar.
- A report was submitted by this commission on 30 September 1955 and on the basis of this report, the States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956, under which 14 states and 6 union territories were created.
- New Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956 on the basis of the recommendation of the State Reorganization Commission formed in 1953 under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali. There were a total of 43 districts and 9 divisions in the newly created Madhya Pradesh.

On the basis of the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission 1953, the following changes were made in the boundaries of the state:

- Out of Part A, 8 districts Buldhana, Akola, Amravati Yavatmal, Wardha Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda were merged into the then Mumbai State (Maharashtra), the remaining part of Part A became part of Madhya Pradesh.
- Except Sunel Tappa of Bhanpura tehsil of Mandsaur district, the remaining part was merged into Madhya Pradesh.
- Sironj tehsil of Kota district of Rajasthan was merged with Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh. The remaining part of Part B became part of present Madhya Pradesh.
- The entire part of Part C (Vindhya Pradesh) was merged into Madhya Pradesh.
- Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1 November 1956 with 43 districts and 9 divisions.
- Bhopal was made the capital of new Madhya Pradesh, which was earlier a tehsil of Sehore district.
- On 26 January 1972, two new districts, Bhopal and Rajnandgaon, were created. Thus the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh increased to 45.

- Chambal and Bastar divisions were formed in 1980 and later Hoshangabad was also made a division. Thus, there were 45 districts and 12 divisions in Madhya Pradesh.

District Reorganization Commission 1983

- District Reorganization Commission was formed in 1983 under the chairmanship of BP Dubey.
- On the basis of the recommendation of the District Reorganization Commission, 10 new districts were created on 25 May 1998.

Singh Dev Committee 1998

- After this, on June 30, 1998, 6 new districts were created on the recommendation of Singh Dev Committee.
- Thus, the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh became 61 and the number of divisions became 12.

States Reorganization Bill 2000

- Under the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Bill 2000, a new state Chhattisgarh was established separately from Madhya Pradesh on November 1, 2000.
- Out of 61 districts of undivided Madhya Pradesh, 16 districts of Eastern Madhya Pradesh were included in the newly formed Chhattisgarh state.
- After the formation of Chhattisgarh, 9 divisions and 45 districts were left in divided Madhya Pradesh.

Bose Committee 2003

- Due to the demand for new districts from the point of view of regional development, the state government created three new districts on the recommendation of the Bose Committee on August 15, 2003, taking the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh to 48.
 - Burhanpur (from Khandwa)
 - Anuppur (from Shahdol)
 - Ashoknagar (from Guna)

Other new districts of Madhya Pradesh

- In the year 2008, 2 new districts Alirajpur and Singrauli were created, thus increasing the number of districts to 50.
- Shajapur district (from Agarmalwa) was formed in the year 2013.
- On October 1, 2018, Niwari district (52nd district) was formed by separating part of Tikamgarh district, which comes under Sagar division.
- On 15 August 2023, another new district (53rd district) Mauganj (from Rewa) was created.
- Two new districts were created on 5 October 2023.
 - 54th District Padhurna (from Chhindwara)
 - 55th District Maihar (from Satna)
- Thus, present Madhya Pradesh has 10 divisions and 55 districts. Whose total area is 3,08,252 square km.

5 CHAPTER

The Struggle and Contribution of Tribal Leaders in Madhya Pradesh's History

Shankar Shah

Birth - 1787 AD.

Who? - Kings and revolutionaries of Gondwana Empire

Contribution - Conducting activities against the British in the Revolution of 1857

Sacrifice - British blew up from top

- Raja Shankar Shah was the king of Gondwana Empire and belonged to the Gond community.
- Raja Shankar Shah was born in **1787**.
- Raja Shankar Shah was the great grandson of Nizam Shah and the only son of Sumer Shah.
- On December 20, 1817, the British attacked Jabalpur and ended the Bhosale dynasty. On this occasion, Shankar Shah met Brigadier General Hardiman and presented his claim on the state, but his demand was rejected.
- Shankar Shah continued his activities against the British till 1857 AD.
- However, Raja Shankar Shah was very popular among the landlords and the general public.
- The commander of the British 52nd Regiment stationed in Jabalpur was L.J. Clark. He had troubled the small kings and the common people a lot.
- Maharaja Shankar Shah announced a struggle to end Clark's atrocities by taking the public and the landlords together.
- Clark sent his spies to Garhpurba palace of Gondwana kingdom to get news of Shankar Shah's preparations.
- Raja Shankar Shah was a lover of his people, hence he not only welcomed the spies who came to the palace but also requested them to contribute to the freedom struggle.
- The king also put the war plan before those spies. After a British peon named Girdhari Lal Das informed the British about the plan of the king of Gondwana Empire.

Raghunath Shah

Shankar Shah's son and revolutionary

Contribution to father's revolutionary activities

Blasted with cannon along with Raghunath Shah

- Raja Shankar Shah's son's name was Kunwar Raghunath Shah.
- Raghunath Shah had fully supported his father in the war of 1857.

- On September 18, 1857, Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah were mercilessly gunned down by the British.
- A grand statue of Raja Shankar Shah and his son Raghunath Shah is installed in Jabalpur.
- In honor of Raja Shankar Shah, in 2022, the Madhya Pradesh government changed the name of 'Chhindwara University' to 'Raja Shankar Shah University'.

Durgavati

Born in the house of Chandela ruler Salvahan.

Marriage- with Gond ruler Dalpatishah

As a ruler-

Took over the kingdom at the age of 26

Defeated Malwa Governor Bazbahadur

Conflict with Mughal officer Asaf Khan

Death – 1564 AD

Samadhi- Barela (Jabalpur)

- Sangramshah had two sons – Dalpatishah and Chandrashah.
- According to Abul Fazal, in 1542 AD, Dalpatishah was married to Durgavati, daughter of Chandela king Salvahan of Rath and Mahoba.
- According to Smith and Cunningham, Durgavati was the daughter of Kirat Singh.
- Due to the untimely death of Dalpatishah, Durgavati took charge of the state at the age of only 26.
- It is said in Ain-e-Akbari that in the kingdom of Durgavati, the people used to pay taxes in gold, currency and elephants. And Durgavati fought with Afghan Mianna and defeated him. Later, Afghan Mianna got the job of a military officer at Durgavati's place.
- Durgavati also defeated Bajbahadur, the governor of Malwa between 1556-1562.
- Durgavati conquered Singorgarh Fort (Damoh).
- There was a conflict between Durgavati and Mughal officer Abdul Majeed (titled Asaf Khan) in Narai (between Gor and Narmada rivers). In this, Durgavati's soldier Arjundas Bais attained martyrdom. It was during the war that the queen sacrificed her life with a dagger. The queen's mahout was Adhar Singh Baghela. Durgavati died in 1564 in Barhagram (Jabalpur).

- At the time of Durgavati, there were scholars like Mahesh Thakkur, Thegh, Megh and Damodar.
- At the time of Durgavati, Vitthalnath of Vallabh sect had come to Gadha to whom the queen donated 108 grams.
- During the time of Durgavati, Padmanath Bhattacharya composed "Durgavati Prakash/Samayavalok and Veerchampu".
- Durgavati's Samadhi is in Barha (Barela) which was unveiled by Dwarka Prasad Mishra on June 24, 1964.

Bhimaji Nayak (1840 -1860)

Birth – 1840 West Nimar

Contribution – Contribution to tribal conflict in the revolution of 1857

Death - Arrest 2 April 1968 in Andaman Jail

Bhima Nayak was born in 1840 in Panchmohli village of Western Nimar state.

- During the conflict between Bhima Nayak and the British in the Revolution of 1857, the British captured Bhima Nayak's old mother, but Bhima Nayak escaped.
- On April 2, 1868, Bhima Nayak was captured by British soldiers in the dense forest of Satpura and taken prisoner. The British caught him and sent him to Andaman jail. Died there.

Khajya Nayak

Birth - 1830 (Nimar)

Contribution - Duet with Bhima Nayak in the Revolution of 1857

Colonel Oum arrested him

- Khajya Nayak was born in 1830 in a small village of Nimar.
- One day Khajya Nayak was suddenly made a prisoner in the British government on charges of murder and sentenced to 40 years of imprisonment and during the sentence he was put in jail.
- led the revolution of 1857. Did.
- Colonel Outram treacherously captured Khajya and killed him.

Tantya Bhil

Birth - 1842 (West Nimar)

Contribution - Leader in tribal conflict in the revolution of 1857

Death -4 December 1889

Nickname- Indian Robinhood and Tatiya Mama

- Tantya Bhil was born in 1842 in Viri village of West Nimar.

- Tantya raised her voice against the atrocities of the British but the British sentenced her to 1 year and imprisoned her. After serving his sentence for a year, Tantya continued working as a laborer, yet he was falsely accused of theft.
- The British caught Tantya while he was tying Rakhi to his sister Surekha and hanged him on 4 December 1889 .
- He is also addressed as **Tantiya Mama**
- He was also known as **Indian Robin Hood**.

Sardar Ganjan Singh Korku

Birth - Betul (Korku society).

Contribution-Leadership of Ghoda Dongri Nangal Satyagraha of 1930

Contribution in development of tribal consciousness even after independence

- Ganjan Singh Korku was born in a village named Banjaridhal of Betul.
- belonged to Korku tribal society
- On August 22, 1930, he took command of the movement and started Jungle Satyagraha from his village Banjaridhal itself.
- Raku challenged the British hegemony by organizing and leading the Jungle Satyagraha (1930) in Ghoda Dongri (Bai Tul) on the call of Mahatma Gandhi .
- British in A reward of Rs 500 was announced on
- every forest among the Korku tribals .

Badal Bhoi

Tribal freedom fighter

* **Location** – Hindwara

Contribution – Koytor Gondo called for independence in 1923

Collaborators - Sahra Bhoi, Amaru Bhoi etc.

- Badal Bhoi was a prominent tribal freedom fighter among the tribal leaders of Chhindwara.
- In 1923, nationwide freedom movement leader Badal Bhoi along with his comrades joined the freedom struggle.
- Badal Bhoi organized a meeting in Tamia tehsil in 1923.
- Due to the passionate speech and call of Badal Bhoi, the people of Koytor (Gond) tribe joined the freedom struggle.
- Under his leadership, thousands of tribal warriors took up the front. Among these revolutionaries, along with Badal Bhoi, tribal heroes like Sahra Bhoi, Amru Bhoi, Imrat Bhoi, Lotiya Bhoi, Tapru Bhoi and Jhanka Bhoi made immortal sacrifices while fighting for freedom.
- Shri Badal Bhoi State Tribal Museum, Chhindwara (1954) was established in the name of Badal Bhoi to promote and preserve the diverse tribal ethos of Madhya Pradesh.

Pema Falya

International artist of painting by Pichhaura tribe

Imaginative painter

Location – Jhabua

Honors – Shikhar Samman in 1986

Tulsi Award of Madhya Pradesh in 2017

Death – 31 March 2020

- He was an international artist of Pithora painting of Bhili tribe.
- Pema Fatya was a resident of Jhabua district.
- He was an imaginative painter
- Pithora painting is also known as Pithora, which is a special art of Bhil tribe, in which the amazing art of listening to sound and carving it in the form of a figure is demonstrated.

- This art is the only art in India in which listening to specific sound, understanding it and giving picture form through writing etc. are important.
- When G Gopalakrishnan, collector of Jhabua, saw Pema's paintings for the first time, he was impressed by them and sent Pema's painting to the exhibition and it also received two state level awards.
- Pema was awarded the Shikhar Samman by the state government in the year 1986 and in the year 2017, Madhya Pradesh Government Culture Department honored her with the annual Tulsi Samman in the field of tribal folk and traditional arts at the Tribal Museum of Bhopal.
- Death-31 March 2020



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6 CHAPTER

Tribal Agriculture

The livelihood of tribal farmers of Madhya Pradesh depends on agriculture and minor forest produce. These tribal farmers depend on traditional agriculture from tilling the land to harvesting and use their indigenous traditional knowledge, experience and strategies to grow crops successfully in the field of agriculture.

Agricultural practices used by the tribes of Madhya Pradesh

1. Traditional methods of ploughing land

a. Country plough (Desi Hal)

- The country plough is a major and very common wooden tool used for land ploughing.
- It is locally called nagar and is made from the wood of the sal tree and pulled by a pair of native bulls.
- It is used in all types of soils and in all seasons.
- Generally, ploughing is done 3-4 times to make the soil suitable for sowing.

b. Bakhar

- The bakhar is also a wooden tool made from the same sal tree as the native plow, pulled by a pair of oxen.
- It is used for plowing and leveling the field, especially in dry field, while the native plough is used for wetland.
- It is used by farmers to remove fresh sprouted weeds after 2-3 ploughing of the field.

c. Puddling of Field

- More than 80% of farmers on wet land for paddy transplantation.
- In the first stage, the wet or flooded land is ploughed with the help of a native plough, followed by depositing soil and water in the field using bullock-driven datari (local wooden tools).

d. Manurrring

- Farm yard manure (cow dung, cattle fodder residues and kitchen waste) is used as compost for all crops by most tribal farmers.
- This waste is collected daily and dumped at a fixed place in the backyard.
- This dumped material is left in open space for more than a year and spread in the crop field before ploughing and in between the harvest period.

2. Cropping Pattern

a. Utera Cropping (Relay Cropping)

- In this cropping pattern, the seeds of the next crop are added to the standing rice crop 2-3 weeks before harvesting to efficiently use the remaining moisture of the field for germination after the rains.
- This practice is done only in the rabi season.
- Lentils, linseed, peas, etc. are grown by the farmers in Utera farming as these crops do not require land preparation.
- Thus, this technology helps farmers in sustainable and efficient use of resources.

b. Mixed cropping

- Mixed cropping is growing two or more crops in the same piece of land during a farming season and this is a common practice among tribal farmers.
- Arhar + Kutki, Arhar + Kodo Rice + Arhar and Maize + Bhindi are popular in the Kharif season.
- Wheat + Gram + Linseed, Masoor + Flaxseed + Mustard, Wheat + Mustard, Gram + Masoor + Linseed are popular combinations during Rabi season.
- Traditional Crops Farmers

Traditional Crops

Farmers here grow traditional crops like maize, arhar, urad, niger, kodo, kutak, mandwa, jowar, peas, gram, lentils, rai, linseed etc. in Kharif and Rabi seasons.

3. Methods of Crop Sowing

a. Broadcasting

- Broadcasting is a very popular practice for sowing all crops.
- In this exercise, the field is ploughed 3-4 times with the help of a country plough or bakhar, then the seeds are scattered in the prepared field.
- The field is ploughed again and the transmitted seeds are covered.
- It is an easy and convenient method of sowing and does not require any technical know-how.
- Most of the farmers adopt this sowing method.

b. Line Sowing

- This is done only by some farmers with the help of nadi, which is a traditional tool used in rowing crops.

- It is an upgraded version of the Desi hal with minor attachments.
 - The wooden funnel on a hollow bamboo pipe is attached to the hal. The pipe opens into the drain which is formed by cutting the soil in half. Two individuals and one pair of oxen are required to sow the crop using nadi. One of them controls the bull and the other controls the seeds perforated in the funnel.
 - Seeds perforated in the funnel pass through bamboo pipes and become installed in the furrows.
- c. Lehi (wet seeding) method of paddy sowing**
- This is the traditional method of growing rice in lowland conditions.
 - In this method, rice seeds are soaked overnight.
 - Then the seeds soaked in water are placed in the shade, covered with a wet jute bag or cotton cloth and incubated for 3 days.
 - After 3 days the seeds germinate and are spread in the already filled field.
- d. Nursery preparation and transplanting**
- Rice is cultivated in lowland by preparing nursery beds and transplanting.
 - 25-30 days old paddy plants are transplanted to a puddle field at the rate of 4-5 plants per hill.
 - Most of the farmers follow this method of rice cultivation.
- 4. Weed Management**
- a. Manual**
- Although manual weeding is a labour intensive weed management method adopted by most farmers, weeding out weeds including roots.
 - The interval between the two weeding operations depends on the presence of weeds.
- b. Puddling**
- This is done in wet soil in the field to prevent percolation and optimum water stand for transplanting rice plants and it is an important practice in paddy transplanting so that weeds can be kept under control.

- c. Biasi**
- BIASI is an important intercultural operation used for weed management directly in paddy sowing.
 - In direct sown paddy, weeds and crops grow together. This operation involves ploughing the rice field by oxen in standing water of 5-10 cm after 30-40 days of sowing.
 - This practice is adopted by a small section of farmers.
- 5. Plant protection**
- a. Use of ash**
- The ash obtained from fuel wood or cow dung is spread on the crop at the fruiting stage of various crops (e.g. mustard, dolichos bean, cabbage) to protect against insects and diseases.
 - This is a very common and very popular zero cost practice used by most farmers.
 - Ash provides protection to plants from various insects.
- b. Early sowing of Rai**
- Rai is a small-seeded mustard crop which is very popular among tribals and is sown in the standing crop of maize in the last week of August and harvested in November.
 - This early crop and harvesting help to avoid the infection of Mahu.
- c. Short duration tur dal**
- Areas that are more prone to frost are not suitable for long duration pigeonpea. To tackle this problem, tribal farmers grow short-duration traditional farming, locally known as Baigahi or Aghani Arhar.
 - This traditional variety of short duration is sown in June-July and harvested before the temperature drops in November and thus the short duration pigeon pea sowing is protected from frost attack.
- 6. Harvesting**
- Harvesting refers to cutting and collecting the crop.
 - The crop is harvested by tribal farmers by using sickle by hand or by pulling the crop. Crops like rice, wheat, tur etc. are harvested with sickles, while crops like lentils and peas are harvested directly when they mature.

7 CHAPTER

State Revenue, Expenditure, Debt and Fiscal Prudence

- Public Finance focuses on revenues, expenditure, fiscal deficit, and public debt.

Table: Major Fiscal Indicators

(Rupees in Crore)

Head	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
				(RE)	(BE)
Revenue Deficit	(-) 8814	2800	18356	5701	3736
Fiscal Deficit	21616	32969	49869	43287	52511
Primary Deficit	8920	18753	33951	23246	30344
As % of GSDP*					
Fiscal Deficit	2.60	3.51	5.11	4.18	4.56
Revenue Deficit	(-) 1.06	0.30	1.88	0.55	0.32
Percentage of Interest Payment to Revenue Receipt	8.44	9.63	10.87	11.67	11.36

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of MP

(- Surplus, + Deficit)

(RE) = Revised Estimate (BE) = Budget Estimate

- The state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at current prices) for 2022-23 is estimated at Rs 11,51,049 crore. This is an increase of 11.1% from the revised estimate of GSDP for 2021-22 (Rs 10,36,048 crore). GSDP in 2021-22 is estimated to grow at 12.9% over the previous year (at current prices).
- Expenditure (except loan repayments) in 2022-23 is estimated at Rs 2,47,715 crore, 14% higher than the revised estimate for 2021-22 (Rs 2,17,813 crore). Additionally, a loan of Rs 24,114 crore will be repaid by the state in 2022-23. Expenditure (except debt repayment) in 2021-22 is estimated to be 0.3% higher than the budget estimate.
- Receipts (except borrowings) for 2022-23 are estimated at Rs 1,95,204 crore. This is an increase of 12% compared to the revised estimate for 2021-22 (Rs 1,74,526 crore). Receipts (except borrowings) in 2021-22 are estimated to be 5% higher than the budget estimate (Rs 1,66,185 crore).
- Fiscal deficit for 2022-23 is targeted at Rs 52,511 crore (4.56% of GSDP). As per the revised estimates in 2021-22, fiscal deficit is expected to be 4.18% of GSDP which is lower than the budget estimate of 4.50% of GSDP.
- The revenue deficit for 2022-23 is estimated at Rs 3,736 crore which is 0.32% of GSDP. The state is estimated to have a revenue deficit of 0.55% of GSDP in 2021-22, compared to a revenue deficit of 0.73% of GSDP projected at the budget level.

Policy Specifications

- Welfare:** The state will increase dearness allowance from 20% to 31% for government employees.
- Medical Education:** The existing 2,350 MBBS seats in the state will be increased to 3,250. Apart from this, 22 new medical colleges will be started in the state.
- Electric Mobility:** The state government has announced that it will install a total of 2017 EV charging stations in Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore.

Budgetary Estimations for 2022-23

- An expenditure (except loan repayment) has been targeted at Rs 2,47,715 crore in 2022-23. This is 14% more than the revised estimate for 2021-22 (Rs 2,17,813 crore). This expenditure is proposed to be met through receipts (excluding borrowings) of Rs 1,95,204 crore and net borrowing of Rs 51,829 crore. Receipts (except borrowings) are expected to be 12% higher in 2022-23 compared to the revised estimate for 2021-22. Receipts in 2021-22 are estimated to be 5% higher than the budget estimate.
- The state is projected to have a revenue deficit of Rs 3,736 crore in 2022-23, which is 0.32% of its GSDP. In comparison, the state expects a revenue deficit of Rs 5,701 crore (0.55% of GSDP) in 2021-22.

- Fiscal deficit in 2022-23 is estimated at 4.56% of GSDP, which is higher than the limit of 4% of GSDP allowed by the Central Government as per Union Budget 2022-23 (of which 0.5% will be relaxed on power sector

reforms). The state has estimated fiscal deficit of 4.18% of GSDP in 2021-22, which is below the limit of 4.5% of GSDP allowed by the Central Government (of which 0.5% is relaxed for power sector reforms).

Budget 2022-23 - Key figures (in Rs crore)

Items	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Budgeted	2021-22 Revised	% change from BE 2021-22 to RE 2021-22	2022-23 Budgeted	% change from RE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23
Total Expenditure	2,09,076	2,34,918	2,32,642	-1%	2,71,830	17%
(-) Repayment of debt	12,757	17,794	14,829	-17%	24,114	63%
Net Expenditure (E)	1,96,319	2,17,123	2,17,813	0%	2,47,715	14%
Total Receipts	2,11,620	2,33,443	2,29,437	-2%	2,71,148	18%
(-) Borrowings	65,171	67,258	54,911	-18%	75,943	38%
Net Receipts (R)	1,46,450	1,66,185	1,74,526	5%	1,95,204	12%
Fiscal Deficit (E-R)	49,870	50,938	43,287	-15%	52,511	21%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	5.44%	4.50%	4.18%	4.56%		
Revenue Balance*	-18,356	-8,293	-5,701	-31%	-3,736	-34%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	-2.00%	-0.73%	-0.55%	-0.32%		
Primary Deficit	33,952	29,995	23,246	-23%	30,345	31%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	3.70%	2.65%	2.24%	2.64%		

Note: *Negative sign indicates a deficit, positive sign indicates a surplus. BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates.

Sources: Madhya Pradesh Budget Documents 2022-23; Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey 2021-22;

Expenditure in 2022-23

- Revenue expenditure in 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 1,98,916 crore, which is an increase of 12% over the revised estimate of 2021-22 (Rs 1,77,398 crore). This expenditure includes the payment of salaries, pensions, interest, and subsidies. In 2021-22, as per the revised estimates, revenue expenditure is estimated to be 3% higher than the budget estimate.
- Capital outlay in 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 45,686 crore, which is an increase of 23% over the revised

estimate of 2021-22 (Rs 37,089 crore). Capital outlay comprises expenditure towards creation of assets. This includes expenditure on building schools, hospitals, and roads and bridges. Note that the state estimates Rs 6,500 crore on account of the long-term loan for capital outlay from the central government. This is an increase of 456% from the amount received in 2021-22 (Rs 1,167 crore). In 2021-22, capital outlay by the state is estimated to be 9% lower than the budget estimate.

Expenditure Budget 2022-23 (in Rs crore)

Items	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Budgeted	2021-22 Revised	% change from BE 2021-22 to RE 2021-22	2022-23 Budgeted	% change from RE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23
Revenue Expenditure	1,64,733	1,72,971	1,77,398	3%	1,98,916	12%
Capital Outlay	30,356	40,667	37,089	-9%	45,686	23%
Loans given by the state	1,230	2,985	2,826	-5%	3,114	10%
Net Expenditure	1,96,319	2,17,123	2,17,813	0.3%	2,47,715	14%

Note: The Net Expenditure includes Rs 500 crore allocation from the contingency fund in 2021-22 BE and RE.

Sources: Madhya Pradesh Budget Documents 2022-23; PRS.

Commodity Expenditure

- Committed expenditure of a state typically includes expenditure on payment of salaries, pensions, and interest. Allocation of a large portion of the budget towards committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility to decide on other expenditure priorities such as developmental schemes and capital outlay.

- In 2022-23, Madhya Pradesh is estimated to spend Rs 95,627 crore on committed expenditure items, which is 49% of its revenue receipts. This comprises spending on salaries (28% of revenue receipts), pension (10%), and interest payments (11%).
- Committed expenditure in 2022-23 is estimated to increase by 16% over the revised estimate of 2021-22. Spending on pension is estimated to increase by 18% and spending on salaries and interest is estimated to increase by 19% and 11%, respectively.

Committed Expenditure in 2022-23 (in Rs crore)

Committed Expenditure	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Budgeted	2021-22 Revised	% change from BE 2021-22 to RE 2021-22	2022-23 Budgeted	% change from RE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23
Salaries	39,366	49,717	45,650	-8%	54,101	19%
Pension	14,671	16,913	16,451	-3%	19,360	18%
Interest	15,918	20,943	20,041	-4%	22,166	11%
Committed Expenditure	69,955	87,573	82,142	-6%	95,627	16%

Sources: Madhya Pradesh Budget Documents 2022-23; PRS.

Receipts in 2022-23

- Total revenue receipts for 2022-23 are estimated to be Rs 1,95,180 crore, an increase of 14% over the revised estimate of 2021-22. Of this, Rs 86,478 crore (44%) will be raised by the state through its own resources (tax and non-tax revenue), and Rs 1,08,702 crore (56%) will come from the centre. Resources from the centre will be in the form of state's share in central taxes (33% of revenue receipts) and grants (23% of revenue receipts).
- Devolution: In 2022-23, the state estimates to receive Rs 64,107 crore in the form of share in central taxes, an increase of 10% over the revised estimates of 2021-22.

- State's own tax revenue: In 2022-23, total own tax revenue of the state is estimated to be Rs 72,860 crore, an increase of 13% over the revised estimate of 2021-22. State's own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to rise from 5.9% of GSDP in 2020-21 (as per actuals) to 6.3% of GSDP in 2022-23 (as per budget estimate). In 2021-22, own tax as percentage of GSDP has been revised to 6.2% of GSDP as compared to the budget estimate of 5.7% of GSDP.
- State's non-tax revenue: In 2022-23, the state is estimated to earn Rs 13,618 crore in the form of state's own non-tax revenue, a 12% increase over the revised estimates of 2021-22. In 2021-22, state's own non-tax revenue is estimated to register an increase of 3% over the budget estimates.

Break-up of the state government's receipts (in Rs crore)

Items	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Budgeted	2021-22 Revised	% change from BE 2021-22 to RE 2021-22	2022-23 Budgeted	% change from RE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23
State's Own Tax	54,484	64,914	64,297	-1%	72,860	13%
State's Own Non-Tax	9,902	11,742	12,126	3%	13,618	12%
Share in Central Taxes	46,889	52,247	58,378	12%	64,107	10%
Grants from Centre	35,102	35,775	36,896	3%	44,595	21%
Revenue Receipts	1,46,377	1,64,677	1,71,697	4%	1,95,180	14%
Non-debt Capital Receipts	73	1,508	2,829	88%	24	-99%
Net Receipts	1,46,450	1,66,185	1,74,526	5%	1,95,204	12%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates.

Sources: Madhya Pradesh Budget Documents 2022-23; PRS.

State's Tax Revenue

Tax Revenue

(Rs. in Crore)

Own Tax Revenue	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Year CAGR (%)	Year 2022-23 (BE)	Growth % (Year 2021-22 to Year 2022-23)
Land Revenue	383	562	503	767	25.95	1240	61.74
Stamp and Registration	5277	5568	6816	7400	11.92	8200	10.81
State Excise Duty	9542	10829	9526	10340	2.71	13,255	28.19
Sales Tax	9903	11257	13296	16154	17.72	16968	5.04
SGST	19750	20447	17257	21600	3.03	25000	15.74