

Madhya Pradesh Factsheet

- The state was bifurcated into Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, on 1st November, 2000 €

Economy

- Agriculture accounts for 36 per cent of MP's income, and employs over 73 per cent of the workforce, whereas nationally, it contributes 22 per cent of national income and employs 61 per cent of the workforce σ
- The state of Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich mineral wealth. MP is the sole producer of diamond in the country. Madhya Pradesh stands first in the production of Copper Ore, Slate, Pyrophyllite and Diaspore σσ

Rural Distress

- Madhya Pradesh reported 1326 no. of farmers' suicide in 2011 as compared to 3337 in Maharashtra, 2206 in Andhra Pradesh and 2100 in Karnataka ∞
- Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal each had about 50% to 53% farmer households indebted. More than half of the indebted farmer households belonged to the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal ρ
- Wages for rural households under the MGNREGA have increased in Madhya Pradesh from Rs.58 to Rs.100, Maharashtra from Rs.47 to Rs.72 and in Uttar Pradesh from Rs.58 to Rs.100 to name a few states during 2007-10. At the national level, the average wages paid under the MGNREGA have increased from Rs.75 in 2007-08 to Rs.93 in 2009-10 △
- Nearly 33 percent of the cropped area in Madhya Pradesh is irrigated as compared to the national average of 45 percent during 2008-09 △
- The states in which more than half of the area is degraded due to soil erosion are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the North Eastern Hill states △

Poverty

- Percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) stood at 36.7 percent in Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India the head count ratio (HCR) turned out to be 53.5 percent, 48.7 percent, 37.0 percent, 39.1 percent, 37.7 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively \$

- Head count ratio (HCR)¹ in rural Madhya Pradesh (42.0 percent) was higher than that in urban MP (22.9 percent) in 2009-10 \$
- HCR in Madhya Pradesh reduced from 48.6 percent in 2004-05 to 36.7 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10 \$
- Total number of BPL persons in Madhya Pradesh has reduced from 315.7 lakhs in 2004-05 to 261.8 lakhs in 2009-10 \$

Human Development Index (HDI)

- Madhya Pradesh ranked 20th among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-08 \$\$
- The bottom 5 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375) and Jharkhand (0.376) \$\$

Malnutrition

- Average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Madhya Pradesh was 2087 Kcal in rural areas and 2045 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas *
- In the rural sectors of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Jharkhand, more than 25% of households had calorie intake in the “<80” category ((less than 2160 Kcal per consumer unit per day in 2009-10), while in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Karnataka, the proportion of such households was 24-25% *
- In some of the poorer States, protein intake per day per capita was markedly lower in the rural sector than in the urban; examples are Jharkhand (rural: 54g, urban: 62g), Chhattisgarh (rural: 49g, urban: 55g), Bihar (rural: 58g, urban: 62g) and Assam (rural: 55g, urban: 59g). However, in MP protein intake per day per capita was 63 gm in rural areas and 59 gm in urban areas during 2009-10 *
- The prevalence of child malnutrition (as measured by the proportion of underweight children) remains one of the highest in India, being assessed at 59% in Jharkhand as compared to 60% in Madhya Pradesh, 58% for Bihar, 52%

¹ ‘Head count ratio’ means the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states [see: Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination by Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze, Economic and Political Weekly, 7 September, 2002, http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton_dreze_poverty_india.pdf]

in Chhattisgarh, 44% in Orissa, 40% in Assam, and much higher than the all-India average of 46% **

Gender

- Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Madhya Pradesh stood at 930 in 2011 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the sex ratio turned out to be 916, 991, 978, 947, 908 and 940, respectively @
- Child sex ratio (aged 0-6 years) in MP stood at 912 in 2011 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 933, 964, 934, 943, 899 and 914, respectively @@

Basic Amenities

- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 71.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 78.0 percent in Jharkhand, 78.0 percent in Odisha, 75.4 percent in Chhattisgarh, 76.9 percent in Bihar and 53.1 percent at the all India level during 2011 @\$
- Percentage of households having electricity facility as a source of lighting was 67.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 45.8 percent in Jharkhand, 43.0 percent in Odisha, 75.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 16.4 percent in Bihar and 67.2 percent at the all India level during 2011 #
- Percentage of households having access to tap water as a source of drinking was 23.4 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 12.9 percent in Jharkhand, 13.8 percent in Odisha, 20.7 percent in Chhattisgarh, 4.4 percent in Bihar and 43.5 percent at the all India level during 2011 ##
- In 2011, 14.5 percent of households in MP had access to radio/ transistor, 32.1 percent had access to television and 46.0 percent had access to telephone. During the same time, 19.9 percent of households in India had access to radio/ transistor, 47.2 percent had access to television and 63.2 percent had access to telephone &
- In 2011, 39.7 percent of households in MP had access to bicycle, 18.8 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 2.7 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van. During the same time, 44.8 percent of households in India had access to bicycle, 21.0 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 4.7 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van &&

Education

- In 2011, 2.2 percent of children (aged 6-14) are out of school in Madhya Pradesh as compared to 3.0 percent in Bihar and 3.3 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 65.7 percent children in Madhya Pradesh in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 59.7 percent in Bihar and 72.1 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 63.9 percent children in Madhya Pradesh in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 62.5 percent in Bihar and 73.8 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 44.2 percent children in Madhya Pradesh in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 52.1 percent in Bihar and 57.5 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 30.1 percent children in Madhya Pradesh in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 48.4 percent in Bihar and 46.5 percent at the all India level α
- Literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh improved from 63.74% at 2001 to 70.63% now. The male literacy has increased from 76.06% in 2001 to 80.53% in 2011. The female literacy has jumped up to 60.02% from 50.29% in 2001 ¥

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

- Initially in Madhya Pradesh (1995) under the MDMS dry rations or *dalia* was provided. In MP cooked meal started in schools in the year 2004-05 μ
- Almost universal coverage of the MDMS could be found in Madhya Pradesh μ
- 18.55 percent of MDMS beneficiaries in MP are SCs, 21.25 percent are STs and 43.11 are OBCs μ
- Members of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) rarely attend the PTA meetings in MP μ
- Percentage of beneficiaries reporting inadequate food served was 6.51 percent in MP μ
- In majority of the sample selected schools in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, main source of water in the schools was hand pumps μ

- Most of the sample schools in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have attributed an increase in retention rates to cooked midday meal scheme μ

PESA

- In 1996, the Parliament passed the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, with the political class acknowledging the dire need to protect the rights and resources of the communities in Schedule V areas, by recognizing and upholding their right to self-governance. The law, according to Dileep Singh Bhuria, the Chairman of the committee that worked on it, could 'mark the beginning of a new era in the history of tribal people...' π
- PESA recognized the gram sabha (a habitation was the natural unit of the community, and its adult members constitute the gram sabha, as against the elected gram panchayat) to be pre-eminent. PESA constructs tribal self-governance around certain key features. PESA recognizes a habitation to be a natural unit of the community, whose adult members constitute the gram sabha. π
- States have varyingly adopted PESA provisions in their state panchayat acts with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh having undertaken the most work on this. Barring Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, most state legislations have given the bulk of the powers to the gram panchayat, and not the gram sabha. This runs contrary to Section 4 (n) of PESA. π
- Madhya Pradesh has proceeded with accepting the provisions of PESA unequivocally as constitutional provisions. Accordingly, the management of natural resources, under section 129c (iii) of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat and Gram Swaraj Act, is envisaged to be 'in accordance with its tradition and in harmony with the provisions of the constitution.' π
- The Madhya Pradesh PESA Act has provision for Section 4(i) under which Gram Sabha is consulted before land acquisition in the Scheduled Areas for development projects π
- The Madhya Pradesh PESA Act has provision for Section 4 (k) under which recommendations of the Panchayat is made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals by auction π
- The 'Madhya Pradesh Laghu Van Upaj (Gram Sabha Ko Swamitwa Ka Sandan) Vidheyak 2000' submitted by the Forest Department. of MP is under revision to include issues like 'Ownership of Minor Forest Produce', 'Jurisdictional Issues; etc. π

- Under the Section 4(j), the MP Act has assigned functions to the Gram Sabha to plan, own and manage minor water bodies situated within its territorial jurisdiction
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Sources:

€ Madhya Pradesh Economy, <http://www.mp.gov.in/finance/ulb6e.pdf>

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σσ MP Geology and Mining, <http://geologyandmining.mp.gov.in/functions.htm>

∞ National Crime Records Bureau 2011, <http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-ADSI2011/table-2.11.pdf>

ρ Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers Indebtedness of Farmer Households NSS 59th Round (January–December 2003), <http://www.im4change.org/law-justice/disaster-relief-15.html?pgno=2>

△ State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12, <http://agricoop.nic.in/SIA111213312.pdf>

\$ Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, Planning Commission March 2012, http://planningcommission.gov.in/news/press_pov1903.pdf

\$\$ India Human Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion, prepared by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol, http://www.im4change.org/docs/340IHDR_Summary.pdf

* Nutrition Intake in India, NSS 66th round, July 2009-June 2010, http://www.im4change.org/docs/692Nutrition%20nss_rep_540.pdf

** A New State: Emergence, Features and Challenges, The World Bank <http://www.im4change.org/docs/753summary.pdf>

@ Census 2011, http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/table_1.pdf

@@ Census 2011, http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/s13_sex_ratio.pdf

@\$ Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Latrine.pdf>

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α Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2011, <http://pratham.org/images/Aser-2011-report.pdf>

¥ Census 2011,

http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/mp/07Literacy.pdf

μ Performance Evaluation of Cooked Mid Day Meal (2010), Planning Commission, http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/peo_cmdm.pdf

π PESA, Left-Wing Extremism and Governance: Concerns and Challenges in India's Tribal Districts by Ajay Dandekar & Chitragada Choudhury, IRMA, <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/dte/userfiles/images/PESAchapter.pdf>