

Part-A of the categories of states that were formed in 1947 in M.P. (CP and Berar), Part B included the provinces of Central India and Part C included the states of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

Central Province & Berar (Part-A)

- Madhya Pradesh (CP and Berar) was formed by joining Chhattisgarh and Baghelkhand in Central Provinces and Berar, which have under Part-A.
- Its capital was Nagpur.
- Its first Chief Minister was Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla and Governor was E. Raghavendra Rao.

Central India (Part-B)

- Central India was formed by joining the princely states of the west, which was under Part-B.
- Part-B state (Central India) was formed by merging 26 princely states located in the west of the state of Madhya Pradesh (CP and Berar).
- Its capital was made Gwalior and Indore for 6-6 months.
- The state head was Jiwaji Rao Scindia.
- The deputy state chief was Yashwant Rao Holkar.
- The first Chief Minister was Liladhar Joshi.
- The Chief Minister at the time of 1956 was Takhatmal Jain.

Vindhya Pradesh (Part-C)

- Vindhya Pradesh was formed by integrating the 36 princely states of Vindhya which was under Part B.
- Rewa was made its capital.
- Its first Chief Minister was Shambhunath Shukla.

Bhopal

- Bhopal – Integrated with India on 1 June 1949
- Bhopal was a separate state which was under Part C state.

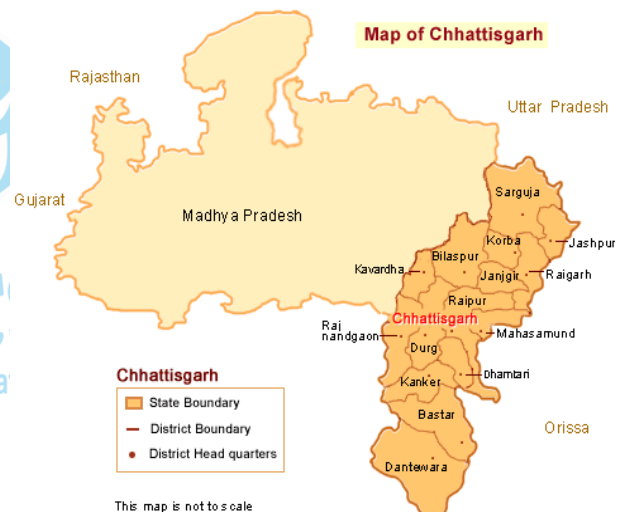
States Reorganization Commission - 1953

- The States Reorganization Commission was established in 29 december 1953.
- Former Supreme Court Judge of India **Fazal Ali** was the chairman of this commission and **Pandit H.N. Kunzru** and **KM. Panikkar** were its member.
- There were fourteen states and five union territories in India under this act. The fourteen states mentioned were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- The five union territories under this was that Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman-Nicobar Islands.
- On the recommendation of the State Reorganization Commission 1953, on November 1, 1956, the new MP was formed.

Recommendation Of The State Reorganization Commission

- Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda were merged into the then Bombay State (Present- Maharashtra).
- Remaining areas of Part A became the part of present MP.
- Except Sunel Tappa of Bhanpura tehsil of Mandsaur district, the remaining part was merged in MP.

- Sironj tehsil of Rajasthan was merged in vidisha district.
- Remaining part of part B is now the part of MP.
- Part-B (Vindhya Pradesh) is the entire part of the present MP.
- Bhopal is now part of the state.
- Bhopal was made the capital of new Madhya Pradesh, which was formerly a tehsil of Sehore district.
- In this way, after the change in the with boundaries, Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956, with 8 divisions and 43 districts.
- On 26 November 1972, Bhopal and Rajnandgaon became two new districts and the number of districts increased to 45.
- On May 25, 1998, 10 new districts were created on the recommendation of the chairmanship of BR Dubey. The total number of districts increased to 55. (Barwani, Katni, Sheopur, Dindori)
- On the recommendation of the Singhdev Committee constituted on June 30, 1998, 6 more districts were created. Thus the number of districts became 61. (Harda, Umariya, Neemuch)
- On 01 November 2000, with the separation of Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, 16 districts went to the new state and again the number of districts became 45.
- In the year 2003, on the recommendation of Bose committee, three districts Burhanpur (from Khandwa), Anuppur (from Shahdol) and Ashoknagar (from Guna) were formed, which increased the number of districts to 48 in the state.
- On 17 May 2008, Alirajpur (from Jhabua) and on 24 May 2008 Singrauli (from Sidhi), were made a district and the number of districts in the state increased to 50.
- On 16 August 2013, a new district named Agar-Malwa was formed by separating it from Shajapur district and the number of districts in the state increased to 51.
- On October 01, 2018 government of M.P. created Niwari District by merging Niwari, Prithvipur and Orcha Tehsil from Tikamgarh.
- On 13th August 2023 **Mauganj** became 53rd district by separating it from Rewa district.
- On 5th October 2023, **Pandurna and Maihar** duly made 54th and 55th district respectively by publication in the Gazette of Madhya Pradesh.
- Present Madhya Pradesh is administratively divided into **10 divisions and 55 districts**.



Newly formed district of Madhya Pradesh

Niwari became the 52nd district of Madhya Pradesh

Niwari district has been separated from Tikamgarh as the 52nd district of the state.

- **Formation** - October 1, 2018
- **District Headquarter** - Niwari
- **Assembly seats** - Niwari and Prithvipur
- **Tehsils** - Niwari, Prithvipur and Orcha

- **Janpad Panchayats** - Niwari and Prithvipur
- **Block** - Niwari and Prithvipur

Important Facts

- Niwari district share border with Uttar Pradesh on all three sides and Tikamgarh district is in the south.
- Niwari district is a part of Sagar division. Now there are 06 districts in Sagar division.
- The area of Niwari district is 1318 sq. km. Which is the smallest district of Madhya Pradesh in terms of area.
- The population of Niwari district is 4,01,000, which is the lowest among any district in the state. Therefore, it is also the smallest district of Madhya Pradesh in terms of population.
- Its first collector Akshay Kumar Singh and first superintendent of police Mukesh Kumar Srivastava was made.
- 56 Panchayats of Prithvipur Tehsil, 54 Panchayats of Niwari and 17 Panchayats of Orchha have been included under the new district. Thus it is a total of 127 village panchayats.
- Total area of Tikamgarh is 5048 sq. km. from which 1318 sq. km was separated to make Niwari district.
- The formation of Niwari district has had a profound effect on the revenue of Tikamgarh, as the only industrial area of the district has moved to Pratappura Niwari.
- After formation of a district of Niwari, Tikamgarh has also suffered a great loss from the point of view of tourism, because Orchha, the most famous tourist destination of Tikamgarh, has now become a part of Niwari.
- On 5th October 2023, Pandurna and Maihar duly made 54th and 55th district respectively by publication in the Gazette of Madhya Pradesh.

Mauganj became the 53rd district of Madhya Pradesh

Political Introduction

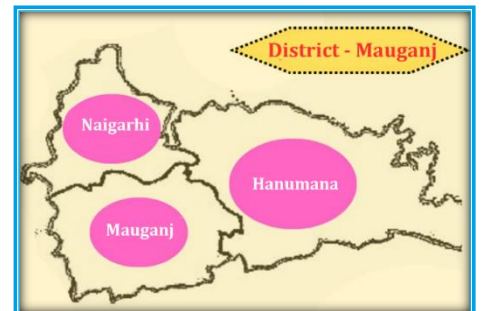
- **Formation** - Date 13 August 2023 (Under Bhurajasva Samhita 1959)
- **District Headquarters** - Mauganj.
- **Division** - from Rewa
- **Tehsil** - Mauganj, Hanumana, Naigadhi.
- **Assembly Constituency** - 2

Geographical Introduction

- **First Collector** - Ajay Srivastava
- **First Superintendent of Police** - Virendra Jain.
- **River** - Selar River
- **Waterfall** - Bahuti Waterfall

Other Facts

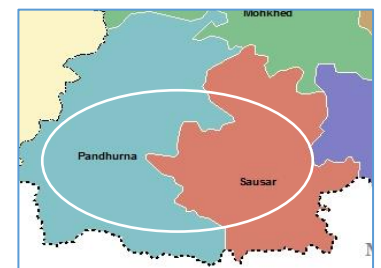
- Mauganj was given the name 'Jigar of Madhya Pradesh' by Dr. Lal Bihari Kushwaha.



Pandhurna' became the 54th district of Madhya Pradesh

Political Introduction

- **Formation** - 5 October 2023
- **District Headquarters** - Pandhurna.
- **Division** - From Chhindwara.
- **Tehsil** - Pandhurna, Saunsar.
- **Other names** - Orange City.



Geographical Introduction

- **Location** - Touches the border of Maharashtra.
- **River** - Jam River.
- **National Highway** - NH 47 is located.
- **Fair** - Gotmar Fair.
- **Temple** - Jamsawali Hanuman Temple

Other Facts

- Hanuman Lok is proposed in Jamsawali.
- Maximum people here speak Marathi language.
- At present there are 12 tehsils left in Chhindwara.

Maihar' became the 55th district of Madhya Pradesh

Political Introduction

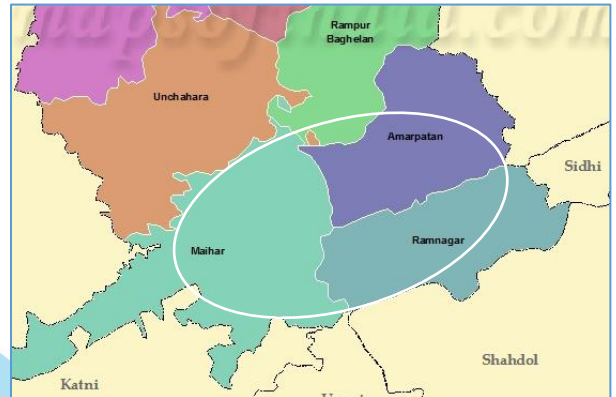
- **Announcement** - 18 March 2020
- **Formation** - 5 October 2023
- **District Headquarters** - Maihar.
- **Division** - from Satna.
- **Tehsil** - Maihar, Amarpatan, Ramnagar.

Geographical Introduction

- **Mountain** - Trikuta Mountain
- **River** - Tamsa River
- **National Highway** - 135
- **Economic Aspect** - Cement factories are located
- **Temple** - Sharda Mata Temple

Other Facts

- Music Capital (Maihar)
- Alha Udal Akhara is located
- Now there are 8 tehsils left in Satna.



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Divisions and Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Division	Districts
Chambal Division (3)	Sheopur, Morena, Bhind
Gwalior Division (5)	Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashoknagar, Datia
Ujjain Division (7)	Ujjain, Dewas, Ratlam, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Mandsaur, Neemuch
Indore Division (8)	Indore, Dhar, Alirajpur, Jhabua, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Burhanpur
Bhopal Division (5)	Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha
Narmadapuram Division (3)	Narmadapuram, Betul, Harda
Sagar Division (6)	Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Niwari
Jabalpur Division (8)	Jabalpur, Katni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Balaghat, Dindori
Rewa Division (4)	Rewa, Singrauli, Sidhi, Satna
Shahdol Division (3)	Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur

Note :-

- 11th division Chhindwara is proposed, in this three districts will be included Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat.
- The name of Hoshangabad division was changed to Narmadapuram.