# STATES IN INDIA

## ANDHRA PRADESH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Hyderabad</th>
<th><strong>Big Cities:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Language</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3,12,60,133</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m.)</td>
<td>105,700</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>13.12%</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of Pop. (per sq. m.)</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>Osmania, Andhra, Venkateswara</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nellore</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Masulipatam</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Vizianagram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Andhra Pradesh Map](image)
Covering twenty districts in combined Andhra and Telangana, Andhra Pradesh possesses the fertile deltas of the Godavari and the Krishna and the rich Tungabhadra basin of black soils.

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest in area and fourth largest in population in the reorganised States of India. It is spread over an area of 1,05,041 sq. miles and comprising 19 districts. There are 293 towns and cities and 26,450 villages in the State.

Forests—Forests in Andhra occupy 19 per cent of the total area, which is higher than the Union of India (15 per cent). The forests which cover the inaccessible parts of the Eastern Ghats, contain useful species of timbers. There are huge forest areas in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Godavari and Kurnool districts.

River Resources—The State is drained by the Godavari, Krishna and Pennar and their tributaries, and their waters have been harnessed for irrigation to some extent. The Godavari flows for 225 miles through the State before it falls into Bay of Bengal. The remaining two-thirds depends on rain, which is both inadequate and undependable.

Cottage Industries—Andhra Pradesh is well-known for its handicrafts. The silver filigree articles of Karimnagar, the exquisite toys of Nirmal, Kondapalli and Tirupati, bidriware and hmr of Hyderabad, the carpets of Warangal and Eluru, the attractive crocheted lace goods of Narsapur and the excellent handloom textiles are the foremost. Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh have earned world-wide reputation.

Industry—Tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, castor seed, cotton and jute are produced in large quantities; Kothagudem and Tindur are coal centres, while Godavari Delta is expected to yield huge coal deposits. The delta area of Krishna and Godavari contain lignite deposits, while uranium is found in Nellore district. Iron and manganese are strewn over various regions, while the Nellore district abounds in mica mines. Royal palm and Telangana are well known for the mineral wealth including gold and diamond. Andhra Pradesh produces large quantities of tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, castor seed, cotton, jute, hides and skins—all of which are useful for industrial processing and utilisation. Andhra holds the All-India record for tobacco crop and is the leading earner of our foreign exchange.

There are 12 textile mills in Andhra Pradesh, three in Telangana area and nine in the Andhra State. There are two paper mills in Andhra Pradesh, one is Sirpur Paper Mills and the other is Ahdhra Paper Mills at Rajamundry, which is a Government concern. There are ten sugar factories now working in Andhra Pradesh. The factory at Bodhan is one of the biggest sugar mills in Asia. Andhra Pradesh produces large quantities of hides and skins and tanned staff. The only major ship-building yard in India is in Visakhapatnam. The Calcut Oil Refinery is now situated at Visakhapatnam. Sareiculture is a growing industry. The Sirsilk Ltd, Sirpur, a pioneer concern producing artificial silk at the rate of about 50,000 yards per year, is an important tobacco-producing area. Guntur and Kurnool are centres.
The Pragatools Corporation is the only machine tool factory in the State. There is a Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur, which manufactures only crockery and sanitary ware so far. The Allwyn Metal Works is an important industry with capacity to manufacture railway wagons. There are two cement factories, Andhra Cement, Bezwada and Krishna Cement with an installed capacity of 1.89 lakh tons. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd produces nearly 70 tons asbestos sheets per day.

Minerals—The mineral wealth of Andhra Pradesh is improving. Coal, iron ore, manganese and mica are in abundance. Coal output per annum is 1.5 million tons, nearly 4 p.c. of the country’s entire production. After Bihar, Andhra is the largest producer of mica. 95 per cent of India’s barytes is from Andhra. Other minerals are asbestos and chromite. It is the principal supplier of coal to South India, while it contributes half of the output of asbestos in India.

Ports of Andhra—The Andhra State has a long coast-line and a number of ports. Besides the major port of Visakhapatnam, there are minor ports at Kakinada and Masulipatam and the small ports at Kalingapatnam, Bhimumpatam, Vaddanam, Narasapur and Kandaleru. Ports like Kakinada and Masulipatam are favourably situated in having road, rail and canal communications.

Districts of Andhra Pradesh—It consists of 19 districts. The names of the districts are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda.

ASSAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Shillong</th>
<th>Big Towns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>90,43,707</td>
<td>Shillong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m.)</td>
<td>85,062 (including NEFA)</td>
<td>Gauhati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Languages</td>
<td>Assamese &amp; Bengali</td>
<td>Dibrugarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>18.07 p.c.</td>
<td>Silchar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of Pop.</td>
<td>17 per sq. m.</td>
<td>Nowgong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Gauhati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This extreme north-easterly frontier State is almost bottled up between Bhutan and Tibet in the north, Burma on the east and East Pakistan on the west, areas of Manipur in the east and Cooch Bihar and Tripura on the west thrown in, except for a narrow passage bordering along and through Cooch Bihar. The hills that skirt the State are the Garo, the United Khasi-Jaintia, the Mikir, the North Cachar, the Lushai (now officially known as Mizo) and the Naga Hills. The 25 Khasi Hill States were merged with Assam on 26th January, 1950 to be known as Khasi States.
Assam continues to be governed through the Governor of Assam. Assam occupies strategically important position after partition of India. Assam is no longer a mere part of India, but she has become the main frontier, the veritable sentinels of the Indian Union. This State has the largest number of tribal people of the Union, constituting about 34% of the State's population. There are two strategic frontier regions in Assam which are both, though under the Governor of Assam, are excluded from the administrative control of the Assam Government. The one is North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and the other is Naga Hills Tuensang Area. These two regions are ruled by the Governor of Assam as the Agent of the President of India.

Crisp crossed and skirted by hill ranges and forests, with the lower Himalayan ranges overlooking in the north, the territory has an abundant rainfall. Except for the Western Ghats where the average rainfall is about the same, Assam has the highest rainfall in the whole of India. The average in different parts of the State vary from about 43 inches in the Nawong pumns to about 590 inches at Cherrapunji. This makes agriculture and plantation comparatively easy and worthwhile for the people and planters, rice and tea being the most important crops. In tea particularly, she holds about half the acreage of the Indian Union. Sugarcane, cotton, jute, tobacco, rapeseed, and mustard and silk are also grown in small quantities.

Forests occupy about 40% of the area of the State but all this area is not permanently dedicated to forestry. Only about 12% is so reserved, the bulk of the remainder being subjected to shifting cultivation in the hill districts by the tribal people. The forests of Assam have been in recent years sustaining a production of about 200,000 plywood chest annually for tea. The forests also produce very large quantities of bamboo for paper production. Assam is the biggest producer of cane in India. There are
about 70 or more varieties of timber, of which 10 or 12 varieties are now generally used.

Minerals—The distinction of being the only place in India where mineral oil has so far been produced, belongs to Assam. To Digboi is now added the new oilfield at Naharkatiya. There occur other minerals in Assam, the important among them being coal, limestone, sillimanite, ceramic materials, etc.

Hydro-Electric Power—Assam is deficient in power development, but first t b g power development known as Umiam Hydro Electric Project came into operation in 1957 under Colombo Plan with the monetary assistance of Canada, which is expected to produce 7,500 Kilowatt for the purpose of supplying electrical power to the city of Gauhati. The Umiam Power House is at a distance of about 19 miles south of Gauhati on the southern slopes of the United Khasi and Jainti Hills.

Climate—The climate of Assam is marked by coolness and extreme humidity. The heavy and long continued rain keeps the temperature comparatively moderate. Assam enjoys an unusually long and bracing cold weather. The spell of hot weather is very short.

Assam’s fauna—Assam is fortunate in possessing probably the richest fauna of any part of Asia and outside Africa, there is no part of the world with so many varieties of animals, birds, reptiles and insects. The most important animal from the point of view of its rarity and interest is the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros, of which Assam has by far the greatest number. Assam rhino has the distinction of being the largest rhino in existence today. Other animals such as the elephant, wild buffalo, bison, swamp deer, rare birds like hornbill, king cobra, and other kinds of reptiles are also abundant. Bengal tigers and leopards are there too. The largest single population of elephants, outside possibly Burma is found in Assam. These are in Assam today six wild life sanctuaries, such as (1) Lakhimpur, (2) Sonariya Sanctuary of 90 sq miles in Darrang district containing wild elephant, gaur, sambar, bison and rhino (3) Orang Reserve of 24 sq miles in Darrang district on the north bank of Brahmaputra containing some rhinos (4) Lakhowa Reserve of 26 sq. miles in Nowgong district containing rhinos and a few hog deer (5) Kaziranga Reserve of 165 sq miles on the south bank of Brahmaputra in Sibsagar and Margong districts containing largest number of great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. It also contains wild buffalo, swamp deer, barking deer, wild pig, piritiche and many species of water birds (6) Manas or North Kamrup Sanctuary of 105 sq. miles containing buffalo, hog deer, pelicans, wild elephant, gaur, rhino, barking deer, sambir etc. This sanctuary at appropriate seasons, an angler’s paradise, masheer being the principal game fish.

Languages—According to the 1951 census 40 per cent of the people speak Assamese language and about 24 per cent Bengali. The other languages spoken in Assam are Hindi, Oriya, Mundari, Nepali and great variety of languages and dialects known as Tibeto-Burman languages.
number of people speaking main languages are: Assamese—4,972,493; Bengali—1,719,155; Hindi—335,688

Cottage Industries—Second only to agriculture, weaving and sericulture industry are by far the largest and oldest single main, as well as subsidiary, cottage industries in Assam. Among Assam's cottage industries, the most important are sericulture and handloom weaving. About 1-2 million people work in these as a subsidiary occupation.

Assam is famous for her non-mulberry silks of Eri and Muga. She produces 65% of the entire quantity of non-mulberry silk produced in India. The golden yellow muga yarn, besides being used for fabric, is also used for embroidery work and fishing lines. The creamy yellow of Eri fabric is mainly used as wrappers, sattiings, and shirtings. Among other cottage industries are ivory, bamboo, and cane work, bell metal work and bee-keeping.

Agriculture—The economic pattern of Assam is agricultural, out of the total population, an overwhelming majority or 72% depend on agriculture. The main agricultural crops of the State are—rice, rape, mustard, sugarcane, potato, pulses, maize, and oranges. The main cash crops are—tea, jute, cotton and tobacco. Jhum cultivation is carried on in the hill districts. The trees and shrubs on hill slopes selected every year are cut down and burnt, and then crops grown on the bald patches. The area is then abandoned for a number of years so that trees may grow again and fertility recouped.

Industries—The main industry of Assam is tea industry. It occupies not only an important place in the economy of the State and the country but also a valuable item of foreign exchange. There are nearly 965 tea gardens in Assam alone. The production of tea is of the order of 350 to 360 million lb., out of the country's total production of 600 million lb. Assam has made vast stride in jute cultivation. At present, this industry accounts for 34% of the total jute production in the country. The distinction of being the only place where oil is produced in India belongs to Assam. The Digboi field yields about 8% of the country's requirements of crude oil. The new Nahorkatiya field gives much promise to produce about half the country's requirements. Coal is worked in Ledo, Nazira, and Cherrapunji, but the output is not high. The other industries of Assam are match-making, plywood manufacturing, rice and oil milling.

The Districts of Assam (with headquarters in brackets)—Goalpara (Dhubri), Kamrup (Gauhati), Darrang (Tezpur), Nowgong (Nowgong), Sibsagar (Jorhat), Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh), Cachar (Silchar), Garo Hills (Tura), United Khasi Jaintia Hills (Shillong), United Mikir & North Cachar Hills (Diphu) and Mizo Hills District (Aijal).

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY (NEFA)
Consisting of an area of 32,969 square miles, this Agency is situated on the northeast corner of India bordering Burma, China, Tibet and
Bhutan. The population consists of about 600,000 tribesmen divided into some 40 tribal groups of Indo Mongoloid origin.

Constitutionally, it is part of Assam and is administered by the Governor of Assam acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong. But in recognition of its special features, the government of this area is the responsibility of the Central Government. The three of NEFA is divided into the following five administrative divisions, each under a political officer—Siang Frontier Division, Kameng Frontier Division, Lohit Frontier Division, Subansiri Frontier Division, Tirap Frontier Division.

The people are divided into a number of tribes, subtribes and classes which have maintained independent and isolated existence over many years. Ultimately, these people belong to two main groups—Tibeto-Mongoloid and Tibu-Chinese. All NEFA tribes other than Khamis and Akin belonging to the Tibu ethnic group, speak the dialects of the Tibeto-Burman family tribes broadly, the tribes of the Tibeto-Burman group belong to two subgroups—Aka and Abor. The headquarters of the Agency is Shillong.

The leading tribes are Monpas, Tins, Tullongs, Oo Tins, Vonbas, Pala-bos, Ramos, Bohrs, Ioris, Mishis. All these tribes with very rare exception have Councils of Elders which exercise temporal authority. Most of the communities inhabiting the Agency owe allegiance to animistic or quasi-animistic tribal faiths.

NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA

Area—6,236 sq m Headquaters—Kohima

A new centrally administered unit known as Naga Hills Tuensang Area taken out of North-East Frontier Agency, has been formed on 1st December, 1957 to satisfy the demand of the Naga people for their own Nagaland. It is administered by the Ministry of External Affairs. The new area is administered by the President through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent, while the Commissioner is the direct head of the area. This area remains part of Assam. This area is divided into three districts: Naga Hills, Mokokchung and Tuensang. Tuensang has an area of about 2,000 sq miles and a population estimated at slightly about one lakh and a half. The main tribes inhabiting this Division are Chang, Sema, Konyak, Phom, Sagtum who speak different languages and have different social customs. The headquarters is Kohima.

The principal Naga tribes are Angamis, Aos, Semas and Lhotos. After them come Kaccha Nagas and Rengamas.
**WEST BENGAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Capital</strong></th>
<th>Calcutta</th>
<th><strong>Big Cities</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>26,302,385</td>
<td>Calcutta (incl suburbs) 33,448,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area (sq m)</strong></td>
<td>33,385</td>
<td>Howrah                                        433,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy</strong></td>
<td>2102 p.c.</td>
<td>Kolkata                                        149,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density of Pop</strong></td>
<td>778 per sq mi</td>
<td>Bhutan                                         134,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>Kharapuri                                      129,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universities</strong></td>
<td>Calcutta, Visva</td>
<td>Garden Reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bharati, Jadavpur</td>
<td>Puchha                                         104,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burdwan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur. In 1905 the province was divided but in 1911 it was reunited. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was again divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. State of Coora buriar was merged with West Bengal on January 1, 1950 and also Chandernagore, on October 2, 1954.

West Bengal, a truncated and dismembered State as the result of Partition, has emerged in 196 under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, as a somewhat bigger State with an essential link between the two hitherto isolated northern and southern segments. The much desired link between Darjeeling and the rest of the State has been forged from a truce of Bihar 700 sq miles with a total population of 7,80,000 and Purulia subdivision of Manbhum district of Bihar, excluding Chir and Chhundu thanas, and Purnia police station of Barabhum Thana with a total of 2,140 sq miles and population of 1,12,000 have come to West Bengal. The area from Purulia forms part of Darjeeling district, while that of from Manbhum district constitutes a separate district known as Purulia district.

This is one of the most densely populated states of the Indian Union, with 816 persons per sq mile as per 1951 census. The density is highest in Calcutta (7800 people per sq mile) and lowest in Darjeeling district. It has a tropical climate, rainfall averaging from about 69 inches in the plains to above 120 inches in the hills.

Bhagirathi is the only channel left to West Bengal, which receives waters from the Ganga. This channel is of vital importance not only to the State of West Bengal but also to the whole of India, as on its bank stands Calcutta, the largest port of India.

**Agriculture**—In agriculture which gives occupation to the majority of the people, she has the third largest area under rice in the Union, the second in tea and the first in jute, some amount of gram, barley, linseed, mustard, and rape, sugarcane, maize, cotton, tobacco and other crops are also grown here. Of total cropped area, 89% is utilised for growing rice. After rice, jute is the most important crop and accounts for 10% of total cropped area of Bengal. Tea plantations cover an area of 170,764 acres and it lies in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The chief products of the State are rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, sugar, tobacco, jute, silk, tea and coal.
Forest—Forest area of West Bengal is 5,256 sq miles, which lies chiefly in the districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Bihar, 24 Parganas (Sundarbans), Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda and West Dinajpur. The principal products are timber, firewood and charcoal.

Industry—West Bengal leads over all others in the field of industry. Twenty-three per cent of all factories registered in the Indian Union are located in West Bengal. At present West Bengal has 90 jute mills, employing over 310,000 people. The capital invested in the trade is about Rs. 48
crores. Bengal accounts for one-fourth of all India's coal production. There are 32 cotton mills in the State located within 16 miles of Calcutta. West Bengal has also the largest number of paper mills of any State in India. West Bengal has the largest engineering industry in India, representing approximately 15 per cent of the total all India output.

Easily the most important of the new industrial enterprises set up in West Bengal is the motor factory of Hindustan Motors, royalty. The aluminium industry also holds a leading place in West Bengal. Both the rolling mills of the country are located in the State. Indian Aluminium Company's Works at Belur and the Aluminium Corporation's plant in Jaykaynagar near Asansol. With the transfer of Puri district of Mymensingh and a small portion of Purna, West Bengal gains the processing centres at Jhalda and Balarampur, the monopoly of tiger silk around Raghunathpur and jute fields in Purna. The two of the big steel plants in India are located in West Bengal, is also the coke plant of the West Bengal Government. The Durgapur Steel plant, a major industrial project in West Bengal, will be able to produce 7,000 tons of steel by the end of 1960.

River Valley Projects—West Bengal has two principal river valley projects for the improvement of agricultural economy and proved industrialisation. The first is Mayurbhanj Reservoir Project. The work was begun in 1948. The river Mayurbhanj originates from the uplands of Santal Pargana in Bihar and falls into Bhagirathi after a course of 100 miles. At Massanjore in Santal Pargana, the river flows through a narrow valley—an ideal site for a dam. The turbulent Mayurbhanj sprawling over an area of 1,400 sq. miles through the districts of Lalgur, Murshidabad, Luriwab and Santal Pargana, is controlled by a dam at Massanjore. The water released by the completed project flows through 900 miles of canals and is expected to irrigate 60,000 acres from June to October and 170,000 acres from November to May. This will convert a single-crop area of poor yield into a double-crop area of higher yield. Generating plant has been installed for generation of 1,000 kW of electrical power. The Mayurbhanj Dam and three subsidiary barrages and the whole canal system have been completed.

Kangsabati Reservoir Project in the Midnapur Bankura district is a Second Plan Project and a start has already been made. The scheme consists of the construction of two major earth dams, each of the size of the Maithon Dam of the DVC, complementary to each other. The reservoir created by the two dams will ultimately be connected together and the surplus discharge will be passed through a common spillway to be constructed by cutting a saddle in the hills on the left bank.

Another principal river valley project is Damodar Valley Project undertaken jointly by West Bengal and Bihar with the help of the Central Government. This is a multi-purpose project which comprises eight storage chains with hydro-electric stations, two auxiliary plants with an installed capacity of 240,000 kW and an additional thermal power station at Bokhara with an installed capacity of 200,000 kW. The project will ultimately control the flooding of the Damodar which is notorious for its vagaries and
destructiveness. Other important benefits will be irrigation, ample electrical power and chief water transport.

**Cottage Industries**—West Bengal's cottage industry is also considerable, the most important of which is cotton handloom industry. This industry provides employment to the highest number of people in West Bengal. Next in importance is silk industry. Other notable industries of West Bengal are—leather industries, brass and bell-metal industry, ferrous industries, agricultural implements and cutlery, ceramic industry, oil and soap industries, woodworking, fibre industry, fire making, etc. The value of all the cottage industry products, including those of textile industries, is about Rs. 45 crores roughly.

**Communications**—West Bengal has 2,462 miles of metalled and 2,652 miles of unmetalled roads. There are routes of National Highways falling within West Bengal—Calcutta-Delhi National Highway, Calcutta-Bombay-Madras National Highway, Gauhati Assam National Highway, Calcutta-Siliguri National Highway, Siliguri Gauhati National Highway and Calcutta-Bengal National Highway. In addition to this, Calcutta airport, Dum Dum, is the largest in India. On an average, 10,000 take-off and touch-downs total 65 a day with passengers over 700.

**Population**—Regarding population, Hindus form 18% and Muslims 19.85 per cent of the total population. Unlike Londav or Mudho, only one language dominates the state. The number of persons speaking Bengali as their mother tongue are 54.62 per cent of the total population. The number of persons speaking Bengali as a subsidiary language are 14 per cent of the total population. The literacy according to 1951 census of West Bengal is 21.55 per cent—34.7 per cent of the total male population, and 12.7 per cent of the total female population. Percentage of literacy of Calcutta is 31.2. In 1951, there were 114 towns. There are seven cities in West Bengal, each with a population over 100,000 persons. They are Calcutta, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Bhatpara, Kharagpur, Purba, and South Suburbs (Pebra).

**Scheduled Tribes**—In Bengal after the reorganization of State, we have as many as 41 tribes with a total population of 1,517,000, such as Santhals, Oraons, Munda, Koras, Hos Bhuiyas, Bhutias, Chalmas, Hajangs, Lepchas, Asurs, Baigas, Paharis, etc. These people are distributed over different districts in varying numbers, the highest concentration being in Purulia. Midnapur and Jalpaiguri are second and third on the list. Then follow Bankura and Birbhum. The dominant tribe is, of course, the Santhal followed thereby Oraon and the Munda.

**Districts of West Bengal**—There are two Divisions in the State, Burdwan and Presidency Divisions divided into following districts—The districts of the Burdwan Division with headquarters in brackets—Bankura (Bankura), Birbhum (Suri), Burdwan (Burdwan), Hooghly (Chinsura), Howrah (Howrah), Midnapore (Midnapur), Purulia (Purulia). The districts of the Presidency Division with headquarters in brackets—Calcutta, Cooch-Bihar (Cooch-Bihar), Darjeeling (Darjeeling), West Dinajpur.
States in India

(Balurghat), Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri), Malda (English Bazar), Murshidabad (Berhanpur), Nadia (Krishnagore), 24 Parganas (Alipore).

Population of Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (sq. m)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area (sq. m)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burdwan</td>
<td>2,717</td>
<td>2,191,967</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>1,0 x 389</td>
<td>Nadia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankura</td>
<td>2,633</td>
<td>1,319,259</td>
<td>Murshidabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnapore</td>
<td>5,254</td>
<td>3 35,022</td>
<td>D. Dinajpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>1,611,373</td>
<td>Maldai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooghly</td>
<td>1,17</td>
<td>1,014,229</td>
<td>Jalpaiguri</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-Parganas</td>
<td>5,605</td>
<td>4,609,309</td>
<td>Darjeeling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BIHAR

Capital: Patna
Principal: 3'4"7 x 3,778
Language: Hindi
Area (sq. in): 67,113
Density of Pop: 2 1/4 per sq. m
Literacy: 12 15 p
Universities: Bihar, Patna
Big Cities: Patna 283,179

Physical Features and Geography—Bihar lies between 20°40' and 27°30' North latitude and between 82°31' and 98°7' East longitude and is bounded on the north by the territory of Nepal and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, on the east by West Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the State of Orissa and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Bihar is clearly divided into three natural parts, viz., (i) North Bihar, i.e., the portion north of the Ganges, (ii) South Bihar, i.e., the portion south of the Ganges, and (iii) the Chota Nagpur plateau which abounds in hills, mountains and forests, and is inhabited largely by the Adibasis.

Area & Population—The transfer of 3,165 sq miles of Bihar territory to West Bengal in 1956 with a population of 1,419,087, reduces the area of the State from 70,330 sq miles with a population of 49,223,917 to 67,113 sq miles and population of 38,783,778.

Literacy.—The population of literate persons in Bihar is 4,921,634 (1951 census)—41,72,890 males and 7,48,744 females. Thus the percentage of literacy in the States as a whole is 12.3
Agriculture:—Bihar is essentially an agricultural State. Over 82 per cent of its population depend wholly on agriculture; only about 7-8 per cent are engaged in mining and industry.

Bihar is one of the richest and most fertile agricultural tracts in the whole of India, and produces almost every crop cultivated in the plains of India. The chief crops of this area are paddy, sugarcane, maize, wheat, barley, rahar, jute, tobacco, chilly, potato, oilseeds, pea, khesari, etc. Formerly, there was an extensive indigo plantation also, till synthetic indigo monopolised the market. Now indigo has been completely replaced by sugarcane and rabi crops.

South Bihar is not so fertile as North Bihar. The chief crops of this area are paddy, maize, jowar, rahar, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, chilly, peas, mustard, potatoes and other rabi crops.
Forests—The total area of both Government and private protected forests is 1,32,287 sq. miles, i.e., nearly 19 per cent of the area of the State. It is thus still short of about 1 per cent to meet the minimum requirement of the State. Bihar forests are a valuable source of supply of timber, bamboos, grass, lac, gum, resin, tanning materials, Kendu leaves (for bidis), and large variety of medicinal herbs. Their forests contain various kinds of wild life. A National Park is being developed in Hazaribagh.

Minerals—Bihar ranks first among the States of the Indian Union in mineral production. A large number of minerals are found in the State, of which coal, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, and limestone are the most important and make up more than 65 per cent of the total production. All the copper ore, more than half of the coal and mica, and about 40 per cent of the iron ore produced in India come from Bihar. The entire Indian output of bentonite comes from near Jamalpur in Santhal Parganas district. Almost all the kyanite production comes from Kharawan in Singhbhum district. The most important coalfields in Bihar are Jharia, Bokaro, and Kharwara in Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts. Jharia field alone accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the total Indian production. Iron ore deposits occur in South Singhbhum and extend into Orissa. The iron ore is of the highest quality. India has almost a monopoly of mica, which it supplies 80 per cent of the world requirement of mica, out of which Bihar's contribution is 90 per cent. The Bihar mica belt runs through four districts of Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Phulpur. Jharkhand produces copper ore in India comes at present from Singhbhum which has the largest known copper deposits in the country. It is being worked at Manohri and Maubhundu near Ghatsali. Mica ore is on the plateau of Ranchi and Paharpur. Extensive deposits of limestone are found in the district of Saba, Palamau, Hazaribagh District, and Singhbhum. Chini clay occurs mainly in Singhbhum, Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas, and Dhanbad. Bihar is the largest producer of Chini clay in India. Kyanite occurs in Bani in Singhbhum and Manbhum along the upper belt. Bihar is the principal producer of Kyanite in India. Chromite is worked in Singhbhum. Bihar raises about 24 per cent of the value of India's production of chromite. Ample resources of pyrite, which is one of the important sources of sulphur, has been found in the Sisarum subdivision of the Sahabad district. Apatites occur in considerable quantities in Singhbhum.

Aboriginal Tribes of Bihar—Bihar contains the largest tribal population in India, next to Madhya Pradesh. They constitute exactly 10 per cent of the total population and are concentrated in the Ranchi, Singhbhum, and Santhal Parganas districts. They are altogether 29 scheduled tribes. Linguistically these tribes belong to two families of language, viz., the 'Austro' and the Dravidian. Amongst the Scheduled tribes the Oraons, the Sauras and the Mal Pahariyas speak the Dravidian family of language and the rest speak the 'Austro' or the Munda group of language. The most important tribes in this State are the Oraons, Mundas, Santhals, Hos, Kharias and the Paharivas. The important minor tribes are Asurs, Birhors, Pahariyas, Binjhis, Birjias and Korwa.
Industries.—The most important of the major industries situated in Bihar are the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and its satellite industries. In fact, Jamshedpur has grown into a base of heavy metal industries, and may well be called the steel field of India. Bihar produces more than 75 per cent of the total pig iron, and 87 per cent of the total steel produced in India. The iron deposits of Noamundi, Gua and Buda Bane in Singhbhum supply about 51 per cent of the total consumption of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The Tinplate Company of India situated at Jamshedpur, is the only factory in Bihar manufacturing tinplate. The Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. at Jamshedpur are engaged in manufacturing galvanized wires and wire nails, etc. on a large scale. Electric wires and cable are manufactured on modern lines by the Indian Cble Company at Jamshedpur.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory.—The 23 crore giant Fertilizer Factory at Sindri, designed to produce annually 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, is the first major industrial enterprise of the Union Government and is perhaps the biggest fertiliser factory in the 1st. With the completion of Sindri's expansion schemes in 1959, two new nitrogenous fertilizers—ammonium sulphate and urea—will be produced.

TeJco.—Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd (Jamshedpur) manufacture locomotives and other engineering products. TeJco is divided into three divisions: Locomotive, Automobile, and Foundry.

Rohtas Industries situated in the Dilmunagar is today the largest producing centre in the country for cement and pipe and paper boards. The other units of the centre are a sugar factory, chemical factory producing caustic soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, etc., a steel cement factory, a pipe factory, and a power house.

Silk Industry.—A very important cottage industry of Bihar. Mulberry silk worms are reared which produce several varieties of silk. The silk worm rearing is also an important industry in the state. This variety of worms feed on oak leaves and it is cultivated all over Bihar. Besides mulberry, cotton is grown in large quantities as a cash crop. In India, which is produced in the jungles of Chotanagpur.

Cement—Out of thirty cement factories in India, five are located in Bihar. Hume pipes and other cement concrete products are manufactured by the Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd at Jamshedpur and Patna.

Aluminium.—Indian Aluminium Company at Muri (Ranchi) are engaged in manufacturing aluminium powder from bauxite, mined near Lohardaga in Ranchi district.

Lac—Bihar produces 40 per cent of the total production of lac in India.

Tobacco Products.—The annual production of tobacco in Bihar is estimated at over 50,000 tons. A number of tobacco curing factories have, therefore, been working in tobacco producing regions of the State, namely, in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr. At Monghyr is situated a big and the only cigarette manufacturing factory in the State.
Sugar Industry—The sugar industry occupies an important place in the rural economy of the State. About 4 lakh cane-growers and about 16 thousand workers find employment in this industry. After Uttar Pradesh, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India.

The Districts of Bihar—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Palamu, Patna, Purnea, Ranchi, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Sahabad, Singhbhum.

BOMBAY

Capital ........... Bombay
Population ........ 48,265,221
Area (sq. m.) ........ 190,919
Literacy ........... 21·64%
Density of Pop. ......... 253 per sq. m.
Languages ........ Gujarati, Marathi.

Big Cities:

BOMBAY ........ 2,839,270
Ahmedabad ........ 788,333
Poona ........ 480,982

Universities:

Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Baroda, Gujarat, S.N.D.T. Women’s University (Bom.), Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapith (Anand), Marathwada (Aurangabad).

The new Bombay State has been formed by merging States of Kutch and Saurashtra and the Marathi-speaking areas of Hyderabad (commonly known as Marathwada) and Madhya Pradesh (also called Vidarbha) in the old State of Bombay after transfer from that State of the Kannada-speaking areas of the Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara and Dharwar districts which have been added to the State of Mysore and the Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district which has gone to Rajasthan.

The new State of Bombay is bilingual and brings together about 26 million Marathi-speaking and about 16 million Gujarati-speaking people. Apart from this, there is linguistic minority totalling about 7½ million which is roughly 15 per cent of the population, speaking various national languages of our country. More than a million people have Hindi as their mother tongue.

With Bombay as a starting point, the scenery of the new State ranges from the lovely palm-fringed beaches and the craggy cliffs of Saurashtra to the majestic grandeur of the Western Ghats and the steep-sided edges of
the Deccan plateau. In the hinterland of Bombay, the black soil is ideal for cotton growing. The landscape of Saurashtra ranges from the Girnar Hills to the thick forest and desert scrubland. Kutch is a small peninsula in the Arabian Sea. It is mainly an agricultural land. Cattle breeding is the natural occupation of the people. On the South and West are the Gulf of Kutch and Arabian Sea. On the East is the little Rann (desert) and beyond it are the areas of Saurashtra and North Gujarat. On the North is the great Rann bordering the Pakistan territory. The Rann of Kutch is a geographical phenomenon. It is a sheet of water during rains, and yet dry enough to allow one to walk across in the other ocean. The entire coast-line bordering new Bombay State is studded with numerous ports—major, intermediate, and minor. Apart from Bombay, the premier port of the country, and Okha at the northern tip of Saurashtra, the new State will have the recently built port of Kandla in Kutch, the second major port in the West Coast.

A wide diversity exists in the soil and climate of the State from the north to the south, average rainfall in the north being above 30 inches, with about 30 inches in the south, above 100 inches in the middle. Agriculture,
the occupation of the majority of the people, naturally varies. On the whole, Bombay has the largest area of the Union under jowar and bajra, second in cotton and tobacco, third in groundnut and produces considerable quantities of rice, wheat and ragi and small quantities of maize, buller, gram, sugarcane, and oilseeds. The forest tracts of the State, which constitute about 16 p.c. of the area, move along with the Western Ghats, Satpura Hills, and the Vindhyas ranges. While bauxite, manganese and glass sand are the only minerals that are being worked in sufficient quantities, other resources are also known to exist and await prospecting.

Industry and commerce flourish greatly in this immense State, the number of registered factories here being the largest in the Union. In the hinterland of Bombay, the black soil is ideal for cotton growing. Already Bombay State is the centre of cotton textile industry and with the integration of the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas it will be the foremost centre of this industry in the country. The Bombay premier position is the cotton textile industry will now be reinforced by the cotton growing areas of Vidarbha and the entry of textile mills of Surat and Nagpur. As many as 175 out of the country’s total of 291 textile mills will be now within the territory of the new State. Regarding other industries, Bombay leads the rest of the country in Vanaspatti, the cement manufacture of the State has been greatly increased with the addition of Surat cement factories. In power alcohol, the output of Bombay State will come a close second to West Bengal.

Ports: The entire coastline of Bombay is studded with numerous ports — major, minor, one large and minor. Apart from Port Blair, the new State will have the recently built port of Kandla in Kutch, the second major port on the west coast.

Languages: Marathi speaking population is 20 lakhs which is 83 p.c. of the population. Gujarati speaking population is 163 lakhs which is 51 p.c. of the total population.

Major Cottage Industries: Textile (cotton), Jute (wool), gold and silver thread, heddle, running and leather working, carpentry, wood working etc., bamboo and cane work, pottery, bricks, tiles etc., jute, vegetable oils, crafts.

MADHYA PRADESH

Capital .......... Bhopal  Principal Language .......... Hindi
Summer Capital Pachmahi  Cities:
Population .......... 26,071,637
Area (sq. m.) .......... 171,800  Bhopal .......... 102,333
Universities .......... Saugot, Jabalpur,  Gwalior .......... 241,577
                      Vikram
Literacy ........  16.22 p.c.  Ujjain .......... 129,817
Density per sq. m. .... 152  Indore .......... 310,859
Literary ........  9.9 p.s.  Jabalpur .......... 256,998
Forest area .......... 30,741 sq. m.  Sagar .......... 239,933

Madhya Pradesh is true to its name and lies in the centre of India. In fact the geographical centre of India has been located at Sihora near Jabalpur. Girdled by six States, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra, Bombay and Rajasthan, it lays claim to be the heart of India. The State is the second-
biggest in India, after Bombay, with an area of 171,300 sq miles. In respect of population, it takes the fifth place after U P, Bombay, Bihar and Andhra. It is composed of what formerly were Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhyawah Pradesh States together with the 17 Hindu districts of former Madhya Pradesh, Sirsi, sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan excluding the Suniel enclave of Mandsaur district in former Madhya Pradesh.

The economy of the new State is predominantly agricultural and 78 per cent of the population is dependent on it for their livelihood. The State is self-sufficient in food. The State possesses soils of almost every class from rich black cotton soil to the dry red earth. Nearly third of its area is brought under the plough, with major crops like rice, wheat, jowar, maize, bapra, pulses, oilseeds and cotton. The chief food crops are wheat in Malwa, Narmada Valley, Satna, Chhatarpur and Bhopal, rice in Chhindwara, Shahdol, Rewa, Jhund, Dhar and Indore, and Jawar in Bhopal, Sagar, Hoshangabad Nim, Khajuraho, Ujjain, Shujnapur, Mindor and Guna and pulses all over the State. Cash crops include cotton in Malwa and Nimar and sugarcane and oilseeds all over the State.

Forests—Twenty-nine per cent of the State's area is covered by forests. This is the largest forest area in India in proportion to the total area of the State, the second largest next only to Assam. The forests are chiefly sal, dhania tenu, mahua, bamboo, teak, syl, palis, babul sal, mron and harra. The richest products of the best quality teak in India come from these forests. These forests provide valuable raw materials to various industries including a good number of cottage industries like paper, lac, paints and varnishes, bidi, soap, etc.

Minerals—Mineral wealth of the State is immense as well as extensive and the State contains extensive belts of mineral deposits. Key minerals like coal, iron, bauxite, manganese ore, limestone, clay, slate, marble, red and yellow ochres, graphite, mica, copper, etc., which are at present being exploited from about 200 miles, spread over the State. Coal is one of the most important of the minerals of the State. It is available in Surguja, Ragur, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Shahdol, Sidhi, Hoshangabad and Betul districts. At present there are 52 coal mines in the State. The Kobra coal mines which are now being opened up jointly by the Government of India and the State Government, are known to extend over an area of 200 sq miles and are expected to produce 4 million tons of coal annually which will make about 7 per cent of the total coal production of India. The resources of iron ore deposits in the State are estimated at 1580 million tons. They are mainly confined to Durg, Bastar, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur and Hoshangabad districts. With the setting up of a million ton steel plant at Bhusawal, which has started production, the first real recognition of the resources of Madhya Pradesh has begun. Manganese which is vital to the steel industry is found mainly in Balurghat, Chhindwara, Sconi and Jhunia districts. Madhya Pradesh contributes nearly 65 per cent of the total production of the ore in India, which in turn ranks next to Russia. The reserves are estimated at 508 million tons. Large reserves of bauxite, about 200 million tons, occur in the districts of Shahdol, Bilaspur, Mandla, Jabalpur, Ratagarh,
Surguja and Balaghat. Vast tracts of good quality of limestone exist in several parts of the State. The limestone near Katni, Jumna, Satna and Mailan is of high purity. The diamond mines of the Vindya Pradesh produce 90 per cent of India's diamonds. The diamond mines at Panna are shortly to be mechanised on the advice of the Russian experts.

**Industry.**—As for industries, the State can boast of having the first newsprint mill in India costing over Rs. 6 crores and estimated to produce hundred tons a day. Nabi Mills expect to meet one third of the country's newsprint requirements. The biggest cement factory in the country is located at Keg, one of the cotton mills in the State and also 7 sugar mills. The other important industries of the State include staple fibre factory at Naga, textiles and new factory at Gwalior, straw products at Bhorai traw broom mill at Rulm, jute factory at Gwalior, match factory at Gwalior, and other factories at Gwalior.

Put of Madhya Pradesh is a scene well known for traditional village and home craft such as churkhis, lether toys, cloth, silk, and clay toys, petticoats, and other handloom industries, of course, take pride of place with a cut off of their workmanship all over the State.

**Geology & Climate**—The other scene is how it will compare with Madhya Pradesh in terms of diversity of terrain and vegetation. This is reflected in the fact that all over the State, as many as 377 varieties of trees and plants were returned in a single tour of the 15 acre Rupakollu forest in the two districts in the summer months. The other scene is how it will compare with the Munda, Gond, Mori, Mind, Thari and other Dravidian tribes, put in numerous local self help groups for the further development of the area.

**History**—The chief 'Munga' community under forest and sp en throughout the State, however, local in the local dialect mainly among them at Malwa in Malwa and in Narmada Valley. B. J. Khurmi in the former Rewa State and Chittorgarh in Chhatarpur. The aboriginals have their dialects too including Halbi, Gondi etc.

**Culture:**—Cultural profile of Madhya Pradesh is outstanding. The examples are (1) Khatkato temples—the highest watermark of medieval sculpture and architecture (2) the frescoes of Bigh caves (3) Munda—the 'city of w' (4) Gwalior Fort, (5) Great Stupa at Simhu (6) marble rocks near Jhabulpur (7) Ancient city of Ujjain, (8) Panchmarthi—the health and summer resort.

**The Districts of Madhya Pradesh**—Balaghat, Baster, Bhendi Bhilsa, Bhund, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur Chhindwara Damoh, Datia, Dewas Dhar, Digw, Gird, Gorna, Hosanghbad, Indore, Jhabulpur, Jabalpur, Mandla, Mandasaur, Morena, Narmah, Narm (Khandwa), Nand (Khargone), Panna, Raigarh, Rapur, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shadol, Shahapur, Shivapuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh and Ujjain.
MADRAS

Capital Madras
Population 2,974,936
Area (sq m) 5014
Principal Language Tamil
Literacy 2181
Density of Pop 59/ per sq m
Universities Madras Anna Mool

Big Cities
Madras 1,416,029
Madura 777
Trichinopoly 21,591

The new state of Madras is bounded on the west and south by the Bay of Bengal and the south of the Peninsula of India; on the north by the states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The state is bounded by the East Godavari River in the east and the Godavari River in the north. The state is divided into three main regions: the Western Ghats in the west, the Coromandel Coast in the east, and the delta region in the south.

Poverty is a major issue in the state. The state has a large population of indigenous and tribal people. The state has a long coastline and several rivers, including the Godavari and the Krishna.

Forests The forests mainly consist of teak and other hardwoods. Forests in Madras State are known for their high biodiversity and are considered to be one of the most important forest reserves in India. While the Western Ghats forest reserve is the largest, other areas in the state also have significant forest cover.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Not less than 61.54% of the people in the state depend on agriculture.

The principal commercial crops of the state are groundnut, cotton, sugarcane, ginseng, coconut, tapioca, and castor. The state is also an important producer of tea and coffee.
order of importance with reference to area. The staple foodcrops of the State are paddy, millets, pulses, onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioca and plantains.

Madras has some basic minerals such as iron ores, bauxite and gypsum. The integrated Neveli Project which aims to utilise hidden lignite wealth of South Arcot is full of bright promise. The important minerals of Madras are mica, gypsum, bauxite, limestone, china clay, magnesite etc.

\[\text{MADRAS}\]

\text{ANDHRA PRADHESH}

\text{PONDICHERY}

\text{BAY OF BENGAL}

\text{MADRAS}

\text{PONICHERY}

\text{12}

\text{CHIDAMBARA}

\text{KOSHERY}

\text{TIRUCHIRAPALLI}

\text{TANJORE}

\text{AMADURAI}

\text{TUTICORIN}

\text{KANYAKUMARI}

\text{CAPE COMORIN}

\text{CEYLON}

\text{FALK STRAIT}

\text{MALAYARAS}

\text{8°}

\text{CAPE COMORIN}

\text{180°}

\text{POWER PROJECT (i) Muchukund Hydro-electric Schemes, (ii) Pykara Electric Scheme, (iii) Mayai Hydro-electric Scheme, (iv) Madras Thermal Scheme, (v) Pivarasam Electric System, (vi) Mettur Hydro-electric Scheme

Principal Irrigation Projects—Lower Bhavani (Comratore and Tiruchirapalli districts), Mettur (Salem and Combatore districts), Anamalai (Chingleput districts), Amaravanat (Combatore district), Sathnur (North and South Arcot).}
Industries—The most important industries of the State are textiles, engineering, sugar, tobacco, matches, oil milling, brick and tiles, cement, lime, potteries, tanning, ginning and pressing. South India is noted for tanning industry. The State exports to the foreign markets hides and skins valued at more than 11 crores of rupees per annum. Other industries, both perennial and seasonal include hosiery, silk mills, woollen mills, foundries, iron and steel mills, tea and coffee, breweries, rice mills, bones and manures, chemicals, oil mills, paints, soaps, paper mills, printing, bricks, and tiles, glass, saw mills, rope works.


Minerals—The existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite (brown coal) in North Arcot district has been found out. Magnesite brucite and iron ores occur in Salem district.

Cultural Heritage—Culture and civilization language and literature, art, sculpture and music have developed in this area as nowhere else in the country. The holy Gopurams and the important sculptures on rock in Tirupur Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram, the exquisite craftsmanship of men of Tirunelveli and the distinct presence of Hindu Raja artists are the cultural heritage of the State. Mahabalipuram, otherwise known as "Seven Pagodas", lies at a distance of nearly 35 miles south of Madras and is remarkable for monolithic temples and rock cut caves which are over 2,000 years old. Tirukalukundram, which literally means the sacred hill of the kites, is situated about 45 miles from Madras. According to a legend, two vultures who were originally two sages come everyday to this temple to take their food here. All the holy places in the Madras State, Rameswaram is prominent. Next in importance is Madurai which contains the temple of Minakshi. Srinagar is nearly 290 miles South of Madras, is renowned for the temple of Ranganath Temple of Tirunelveli contains the famous temple of Brihadeswara.

Music and dance are the two bright gems among South India's numerous fine arts. Carnatic music is one of the oldest of the two systems of classical music in India and is older than the Hindustani music system of the North. Of the four well-defined styles of Indian dancing, the Bharata Natyam of the South is the oldest and the most authoritative art form. It has its roots in the classical tradition of the 'Natya Sastra' of Bharata.
Districts of Madras—Chingleput Combattore, Kanavukamai, Madras, Maving, Nigiris, North Arcot Ramnathapuram, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore Tirucherapalli, Tirunchelvi

ORISSA

Capital .. Phulineswar  City
Population 14,644  46  Cuttack 102,505
Area (sq m) 40,020  Berhampore 62,343
Principal Port Orissa
Literacy 1 30 0 0  19,  49057

Density of Pop 24  1  per sq m  Sambalpur, Puri:

University .. Ulal Udai

The State of Or is situated in the north-west of the Peninsula of India, and is bounded on the north-west by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the states of Madras and Andhra Pradesh, and on the west by the state of Rajasthan. The climate of Orissa is tropical, with the monsoon rains in the northern plains occurring in the central and the south. The area is about 5,69,427 square miles, with the capital in the north-western district of Orissa.

There are several small rivers in Orissa, the principal rivers being the Mahanadi and the Bhorabes. The weather is generally hot and humid, with the monsoon rains in June, which continues till the month of October. The average rainfall in the northern districts is about 61 inches, while in the southern districts it is about 50 inches.

An analysis of the population of Orissa is interesting. One of the total population of 1,14,945,646, the number of males is 72,42,987 and that of females 42,30,654. The density of population per sq mile 424 is against Indian average of 377.

Orissa is a predominantly rural state. It contains only one city and 38 towns, whereas the number of villages is 50,684. Thus the percentage of the urban population is as low as 4.06.

The two outstanding features of the present-day Orissa are the timing at least partially of the most turbulent of the State's river Mahanadi. By
the construction of the Hirakud dam, not only is the annual devastation by floods considerably checked but facilities will be provided to irrigate over 1,40,000 acres by the completion of the delta irrigation project in the Second Plan period. Hirakud will also be the focal point for the industrial development of the State with the Rourkela Steel Plant already coming up and an aluminium factory being erected near the dam site.

**Industries**

As yet the industries of the N'ishan has not been developed. In the past, only pear and grain in small quantities. Hindustan's industry is by far the most advanced. Industry in Orissa The iron and steel industry has also reached a higher order. Filigree and jute industries are the two of the principal roots. Industries of Orissa. Oinumirs of various kinds are made and they possess a high degree of wool. In 1981, 28,000 units of iron were made from the horns. Many rural areas have communications are proverbially backward, with 12,427 miles of roads and 78,916 miles of railways.

**Forest**

There are about 24,000 square miles of forest area, 40% of the State's land surface. The number of species of trees is 5,000. Sal, prasad, teak, iron, wood, gudinar, bhadar, and lulu. Of the minor produce, the most important is the kudzu leaves which are in great demand for the manufacture of baku. The next in importance is the banyan which has helped to start paper mills. Another important item of minor forest produce is Rouwolfa Serpentina which reduces high blood pressure. The other minor important forest produce are lac, etc.

**Minerals**

Extensive deposits of iron ore containing over 60% iron
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occur in the State. Among these, the deposits in the districts of Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are the most important. In addition to these, the recently discovered iron ore deposits in the Cuttack district and Mayurbhanj are also important. Orissa contributes 20 per cent of Indian manganese. The important manganese deposits are distributed in Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. Deposits of chromite occur in the districts of Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Cuttack. Talcher has the largest coalfields in Orissa. Dolomite & limestones occur in large quantities in Gangpur and Sundargarh.

Indian States merged with Orissa—Patna, Athagarh, Athmalik, Khandpara, Raurkhol, Rimpur, Ramra, Daspillia, Hindol, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pallahara, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigris.

Districts of Orissa—Bhubaneswar, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh

PUNJAB

Capital Chandigarh
Area 47,062 sq m.
Population 16,13,18,90
Density of Pop (per sq. m) 343
Literacy 15.23 per cent
Principal Languages Punjabi, Hindi, Towns
University Punjab University

Rohtak, Karnal, Batala, Pampat, Phawani

Bounded on the west by Pakistan on the north by Kashmir, a block of Himachal Pradesh and Tibet and on the east by the river Jumna, the new State stretches far off into the hollow formed by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi on the southeast. Its area is 47,062 square miles lying between 27° and 34° north.

The population of the new State according to 1951 census is 16,134,890. The organized State of Punjab is amongst the densely inhabited areas of India. Its density of population works 343 persons per square mile as against 339 in and 345.3 persons in the former States of Punjab and Punjab respectively.

In the new State of Punjab 66.5 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture.

So far as literacy is concerned, the percentage in the new State works out to be 15.23.

For the more convenient transaction of the business of Government with regard to some specific subjects, the new State has been divided into two
regions—namely, Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking. For each of the regions, there will be a Regional Committee of the State Assembly consisting of the legislators belonging to each region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister. The advice rendered by the Regional Committees in respect of specified subjects will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislatures. In case of difference of opinion, however, reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be final and binding. The Regional Committees will also be empowered to make proposals with regard to "questions of general policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character."
Language Policy—The new Punjab is a bilingual State recognising both Hindi in Devnagri script and Punjabi in Gurumukhi script as the official languages of the State. The official language of each region at the district level and below will be the respective regional language, namely Hindi and Punjabi.

The Hindi region of Punjab embraces the districts of Kangra, Simla, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hisar, Mohindargarh, Kondaghat and Nalagarh tehsils of Patiala, Ambala district (excluding the Ruwar and Chandigarh Assembly Constituencies) and Jind and Narwana tehsils of Sagar district.

The Punjabi region consists of districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Bhatinda, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Kapurtala, Rupar and Chandigarh Assembly Constituencies of Ambala district, Patiala district excluding Kandaghat and Nalgarh tehsils and Sangur district excluding Jind and Narwana tehsils. The Chandigarh capital project will not form part of either of the two regions.

Agriculture—The main occupation of the people is no doubt agriculture, 66.5 p.c. of the people are engaged in it. In the matter of food production, Punjab is the second largest wheat and gram-producing area in the Union, third in barley and maize, fourth in bajra and sugarcane, while it produces considerable quantities of jowar, cotton, rice, raps, mustard and small quantities of tea, tobacco, groundnut and linseed. The production of cotton in Punjab amounts to one-fifth of the total production of the country.

Irrigation—After the partition, the best canal irrigated areas were lost to the West Punjab; vigorous efforts, therefore, had to be made to extend more and more irrigation facilities to fill the gap created by the partition. Besides the multipurpose Bhakra-Nangal and Harike Projects and minor irrigation programme, a large number of other schemes also came to be undertaken during first Five-Year Plan period, such as remodelling and Western Jumna Canal, construction of flood irrigation channels, the extension of irrigation on the Eastern Canal, etc. In Pepsu Dadri Irrigation Scheme, the Narnaul Bund and Bein River Projects are some of the major schemes.

Industries—Among the important industrial centres, Jullundur has already become famous for producing sports goods, while Batala and Ludhiana are well-known for light engineering works and Amritsar for textile goods. Sonepat is well-known for cycle factory which is one of the largest of its kind in the country. The other large scale industries include one woollen mill at Dhariwal, one new cotton spinning mill at Hissar, one sugar factory at Abdullapur, one paper mill at Jamnagar.

Regarding small scale industries, the new State has a large number of medium and small-scale industries which include scientific instruments,
glassware, wooden planks and books, foundry and engineering, retinning, mills, cotton ginning, canning and preservation of foods, etc. In the production of artificial silks, Punjab ranks next to Bombay. There are working at present 35 units in the State.

Regarding cottage industries, manufacture of blankets, khexas, rugs, cycle parts, utensil making, tanning and wood industries, silk spinning and weaving, pottery, shoe making, sewing machine parts, etc., are amongst the principal industries of the new State. There are more than 73,500 handlooms in the new State. In native industry with 80 concerns out of a total of about 951 in India, Bengal occupies the leading position in the whole country. In the production of artificial silk, Punjab ranks next only to Bombay.

Electricty- The main source of electric supply in the State are (1) Uhl River Hydro-Electric Scheme where four sets of 12,000 kw are installed, and (2) The Gangiwal Power House with 5 units of 24,000 kw each, one of which is working, and (3) The Kotla Power House with three units of 2,500 kw each, of which one is working at present, and (4) a number of Government and private thermal electric supply stations at various places. Nine more generating units of 50,000 kw each are scheduled to be installed at the site of the Hiranpur Dam.

The chief towns are: Allahabad, Amethi, Banaras, Bhind, Bijnor, Basti, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Gurgaon, Hisar, Hulua, Jullundur, Kangra, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini-Bagh, Petala, Rohatik, Singrauli, Sunna, etc.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Lucknow</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>6,15,712</td>
<td>Allahabad, Cawnpore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq m)</td>
<td>117,423</td>
<td>705,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>16% per cent</td>
<td>Agra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>557 per sq m</td>
<td>Meerut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Meerut Canton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Patiala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moradabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Aligarh, Banaras, Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Kurukshetra</td>
<td>Shahjahanpur</td>
<td>104,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uttar Pradesh, another frontier State along the foothills of the Himalayas, has common borders with Tibet and Nepal in the north, and is
bounded by Bihar in the east, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and in the west and Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the south. The former three princely States of Tehri Garhwal, Rampur and Banaras have been merged in certain areas of Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also been absorbed.

With a dry and extreme climate, her rainfall averages below 40 inches. The deficiencies, however, is partly made up by the Ganges, the Jumna and their canals irrigating the land. Agriculture is not or less profitable. Uttar Pradesh is one of the less watered states of India. The climate on the whole is cooler and drier than that of West Bengal, though in hot weather the heat is fiercer in the plains. Uttar Pradesh is only just within the monsoon region, and rainfall consequently is not so heavy as it is in further east. Compared to the other States in the Union, she thus stands first in her area under wheat, maize, barley, gram, sugar-cane and cotton, second in jute, linseed and rapeseed and mustard besides producing considerable amounts of rice, madder and small quantities of jute cotton groundnut, tea and tobacco. She is besides the only opium producing State in the Union. Her forest areas amount to about 13 per cent of the total and are situated mainly at the foot of the Himalayas. Her mineral resources too have not been known to be very considerable, deposits of copper, slate, glass sand, sandstone and steatite being alone located. She has also one of the best communication systems in the country, so far as it goes, since very ancient times, with the longest railway mileage of all the units of the Union at present.

So far as industry is concerned, this is indeed one of the few industrially advanced territories with some modern and large scale and many old cottage industries. She is particularly noted, however, for producing
about 60 per cent of the total sugar in India and a large amount of leather and footwear, cotton and woollen textiles, paper and chemicals among other things.

The cottage industries in U P occupy an important place in the economic life of its people. All types and varieties of handicrafts or cottage industries exist and produce an immense range of articles both necessaries and luxury. There are brocades and tissue of Banaras, carpets of Mirzapur, prints of Lucknow and Farrukhabad, ornamental brassware of Moradabad and Banaras, carved woodware of Saharanpur, duries of Agra and Batala, glass bangles of Firozabad, gold thread embroidered 'Zardozi' suits of Lucknow, Barelly and Agra chikan work and clay figures of Lucknow, fancy marbleware of Agra, pottery of Khajuraho, moon baskets of Namira, designed furnishing fabrics of Chhipur and borderless saris of Mau are not only known in India but in foreign countries as well.

Medical Colleges—King George's Medical College Lucknow, Sir Ganga Ram Medical College, Agri Ginesh Sankar Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College, Kanpur State Ayrvedic Medical College Lucknow.


RAJASTHAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Jaipur</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area (sq m)</td>
<td>132,098</td>
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<td>Literacy</td>
<td>8.95%</td>
<td>Bikaner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>121 per sq m</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
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<td>Principal Languages</td>
<td>Rajasthan, Hindi</td>
<td>Kotah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alwar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University: Rajasthan (Jaipur)

The integration of Rajasthan came in the following ways. The first step towards integration in Rajasthan was taken on March 17, 1949, with the formation of Matsy—a union of the four States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli. The second step came with the formation of Rajasthan—a union of the nine States of Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kasbengarh, Kotah, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk on March 25, 1949.
to which the State of Udaipur joined on April 18, 1948, thus transforming the union into the United States of Rajasthan. Next, two most important steps were taken in 1949—the first on March 30, 1949 when the four large States of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur joined the United State of Rajasthan, and the second on April 25, 1949, when Matsya also joined and there came into existence the United State of Greater Rajasthan. This Union of Greater Rajasthan was further enlarged by the accession to it of the State of Sirohi on January 25, 1950. The State of Rajasthan thus consisted of 19 old Princely States from January 25, 1950 to October 31, 1956. The final step was taken on November 1, 1956 when the State of Ajmer, the tehsil of Abu and the area of Sural Tungi were integrated with Rajasthan. Rajasthan came into being, with its status raised from that of a Part B State to a full-fledged constituent State of the Indian Union.

Surrounded by Pakistan in the west and northwest, this State has Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Bharat in her east and north-east, Bombay, to her south-west. Rajasthan has a scanty rainfall, its most striking feature being extreme variation and unequal distribution. The discovery of subsoil water in the Luni river in the near-desert zone promises to change the face of the earth in that region. Jowar, bajra, wheat, maize, barley, gram and
the principal crops; certain amounts of cotton, sesame, groundnut and rice being also grown.

Rajasthan occupies a prominent place on the new political map of India. It is the third largest State in the country from the standpoint of area. The State is sparsely populated, the average density being 121 per square mile. The percentage of literacy is as low as 5.

The State is rich in mineral resources. Two of Rajasthan’s rich deposits are high class mica and gypsum. The limestone is spread all over the State. Gypsum is one of the biggest gifts of nature to Rajasthan. In Jaisalmer and Lunkaransar, gypsum is obtained in large quantities and in purest form. One of the important ores available in Rajasthan is bhumia, a sulphate which is not found anywhere in India. Except in Suri district, large resources of sodium sulphate and silt occur at Duldima and Sambhar of Rajasthan’s valuable ores only next to Bihar which together supply mica to the outside world.

The most important industries are the weaving of muslin, dying and printing of cotton clothes. Manufacture of carpets, rugs, and other woollen goods, enamelling, pottery, ivory work, goti khivi (silver and gold laces), lacquers, wooden toys, hand-made paper, paper machines, toys, embroidered shoes. Jaipur is famous for enamelling work.

Irrigation—On March 30, 1955, the excavation of the longest canal system in the world began at Tilwara in Rajasthan. This would be one of the biggest irrigation canals in the world. The Rajasthan canal project comprises a 426-mile long canal and about 500 miles of branches exclusive of distributaries and minor canals. The canal will take off from the Harke Barrage and will carry 18,500 cusecs. The main canal is in two parts: (a) Rajasthan feeder 174.2 miles long and 23.4 miles in Rajasthan, (b) Rajasthan canal 291.6 miles long lying entirely in Rajasthan territory. All other canals of Rajasthan—(1) Ganga Canal opened at the Shipur Headworks, Bikaner. The Ganga Canal takes off from a left bank of the river Sutlej at Hussainwali headworks (near Ferozepur) and joins part of the Sutlej Valley canals. It passes through the Punjab for 74 miles and enters Bikaner territory. (2) The Planning Commission has accepted the estimates of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh Government amounting to Rs. 14,76,000 for the construction of a new feeder from the Agni Canal, which on completion will irrigate at least 15,000 acres annually in Bharatpur, being known as Bharatpur Project. (3) The Chambal Project, a multipurpose scheme is being executed jointly by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It envisages construction of three storage dams and one barrage to trap almost the whole of the normal annual flow of the river. The first of these, Gandhisagar, is under construction.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Capital .... Srinagar
Population 46,10,000
Principal Languages Kashmiri, Urdu and Dogri

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost State of India bordering on the USSR, Srinagar and Peshawar in the north and northeast and Pakistan on the west and south west has an area of 85,821 sq. miles. The altitude in the valley varies from 5000 feet above the sea level. According to estimate of 1951 the total population was 5.8 million.

The country is almost entirely mountainous and it may be geographically divided into three areas: the Chenab and Neelam Valley in the north containing the districts of Ladul and Gilgit in the middle region of the Happy Valley of 1,000 and the lower level areas of Jammu in the south. It has mountains and State covered on its north by snow for about half the year and with rich forests in the valley of the Chenab the Jhelum and the Indus has it rich crops of rice wheat, maize, barley, oil seed cotton tobacco and silk. The State has a large amount of fruits for export, particularly walnuts, almonds, prunes and apples. The mineral resources of the State have been exploited on a large scale, including among them coal, zinc, copper lead lime stone, fuller's earth, linseed, asbestos, as well as gold and upholster. Her silk industry is the highest in the world and equally famed are her shawls, carpets and wooden carvings. Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947. By the new constitutional set up the office of the Maharaja has been eliminated from Kashmir and the Head of the State has been elected for a term of five years to be recognised by the President of India on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Land Reforms—The land reforms in Kashmir are more revolutionary than anywhere in India. A ceiling of 22.75 acres has been imposed on all agricultural land. Some 9,000 landlords owning between them 8,600,000 acres (out of a total cultivated area of 24,00,000) have had to surrender 4-5 lakh acres of surplus land over and above the ceiling. For this, they
have received no compensation. The old and hated levy of food grains from peasants known as muggawa has been abolished since 1951.

Education—Kashmir is the only State in India where education is free at all stages, including the university. No tuition fee is charged in any Government school or college.

Since 1947 Jammu & Kashmir stands practically divided with two-thirds of territory on the Indian side and one-third in the occupation of Pakistan.

The new constitution of Kashmir was passed on Nov 17, 1956, by the Kashmir constituent Assembly which declared that Jammu & Kashmir will be an integral part of India. Based on the Parliamentary system of Government, the Constitution provides a democratic order of society and thus lyes in States plan in line with the aims and objects of the Indian Constitution as a whole.

The land route begins from Jammu, the railway terminus of Northern Railways. The distance from Jammu to Srinagar via Jammu is 77 miles. The trains stop at Jammu by a nicely rounded and terraced plan and then lead through magnificent and picturesque scenery. The Indian Air Lines, operating passenger service between Delhi and Srinagar. The opening of Tindul Tunnel on 3rd December, 1956 was an important event in the history of Kashmir. The physical barrier separating the valleys from the rest of the country has been overcome and a prominent link between Kashmir and the rest of India forged.

The population of Jammu & Kashmir is mainly Muslim, 75% are Muslims and 25% are non-Muslims.

Institute— forty six firms are the biggest single industry in the State. The Kashmir woollens, such as shawls, carpets, umbrellas and gloves are well-known. After the wool, silk industry Kashmir fashions are the first in the world, in one unit production and produce one of the finest qualities of silks. Paper made in silver and wood carving are also prominent industries of the state. Other minor industries are forest products such as timber, herbs, tanning skins and fruits and vegetables.

The mineral found in the State are coal, limestone, bauxite, manganese, copper, bauxite and copper pyrites and marble slate.

Tourist traffic is one of the main sources of income 13th to the State and the people influx 50,000 people visit the place annually.

The District of Jammu & Kashmir Anantnag, Astore, Jammu, Chenani, Jammu, Kathiri, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Ravi, Udampur.

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**MYSORE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Bangalore</th>
<th>Big Cities</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>19411800</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>779,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq m)</td>
<td>749,81</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>244,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>19.29%</td>
<td>Kolar Gold Fields</td>
<td>159,084</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language .. Kannada
Density of Pop. 259 per sq. m.
Universities .. Mysore, Karnataka (Dharwar)

Cities:
Hubli .. 129,600
Mangalore .. 117,083
Bellary .. 70,327
Davangere .. 56,018

The new Mysore State, which came into being on November 1971, consists of 19 districts, roughly covering an area known in our ancient classics as ‘Karnataka.’ Kannada which is derived from the word Karnataka is the regional language of the State. It is not ‘C’narese’ which had its origin on the west coast of India during the early Portuguese contact. The new State is fortunate in getting a fairly long coast-line by the Arabian Sea on the west. A major length of Western Ghats is here and there are the rich plains on the east.
Coorg, which now becomes a district of Mysore, covers an area of
1,560 sq. miles, mainly on the Western Ghats. It is rich in scenic beauty
and natural resources. Coorg’s evergreen forests spread over an area of
317 sq. miles. Coorg’s fauna is also magnificent. It is the habitat for
tigers and elephants, deer and rabbits. Wild life can be seen in its natural
habitat, specially at the Nagerhol game sanctuary exceeding over an area
of 111 sq. miles. Coorg is essentially an agricultural country. Almost all
its hill slopes grow coffee, cardamom, pepper or orange, while almost all
its valleys and plains produce paddy. Coorg’s coffee accounts for one-third
of India’s total production.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of more than three-fourths of
the population.

Physically, the original Mysore divides itself into two regions—the
‘Maiden’ or plain country, comprising roughly the districts of Bangalore,
Tumkur, Chitraldrug, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore, and the ‘Malnad’ or
hill country, comprising the districts of Chickmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga.
Rainfall is heavy in the Malnad tracts, and dense evergreen forests abound
in big games forming their characteristic features. The great part of Maiden
country is cultivated.

Language—Kannada is the principal language and the mother tongue
of 62-2 p.c. of the population. It is the language of administration and of
instruction and is the principal language in all districts except Kolar where
it is second to Telugu. There are about 16 other languages spoken by
minor groups making up a total of 37-8 per cent.

Industries—Some of the main industries of Mysore may be mentioned
here. Sandalwood is one of the most valuable productions of the State
and in fact it holds monopoly in the world market. The Government
Sandalwood Oil Distillery is the biggest of its kind in the world, where
Sandalwood oil is distilled under the most stringent and scientific control.
Other important industries are Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, the
Cement Works at Sahabad and Bhadravarti, Match Works at Shimoga,
Woollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore. Paper manufacturing at
Bhadravati and certain industries of strategic importance, such as,
Hindusthan Aircraft, Hindusthan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics and
Indian Telephone Industries, Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore
Lamp Works.

Forests—The forests cover an area of 60,91,953 acres. Sandal tree
is a state monopoly yielding the largest share of forest revenue. Bamboo
abounds in large forests and is one of the most valuable products. In
Mysore, North Kanara district is rich in forest wealth. The slope of
Western Ghats are clothed with evergreen vegetation with very heavy
forests. Good timber-yielding trees and bamboos are found in abundance.
Coorg, the land of honey, coffee and orange, is rich in forest wealth. The
all-pervading forests yield different varieties of timber-yielding trees. South
Kanara is essentially a forest district.

Tourists’ Paradise—From many points of view, the State is a tourists’
paradise, with lovely cities, enriched by shrines and marvels of sculpture.
Travel is easy and pleasing. The climate is salubrious. Communications by road as well as by railway are well maintained throughout the State.

Of all show places in Mysore, the Jog Falls take the pride of place. The Jog Falls are formed by the river Sharavati falling into a mighty chasm about half a mile wide and 850 ft deep. They are four in number. The places of interest at Bangalore are Lalbagh, Indian Institute of Science, Raman Research Institute, Mental Hospital, innumerable industrial undertakings owned and managed by the National Government, Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, Temple of Ranganath-Wann, at Melagiri. The city of Mysore with its palaces, Chamundi Hills, Krishnarajaswaram which is the second biggest artificial lake in the world, Brindabun garden, is also an important place of show. The Mysore State possesses many beautiful temples such as, Chennakeshava Temple at Belur, Hoysala Temple at Halebid, Nandi Hill containing some picturesque Hindu shrines, Channakeshava Temple, the longest standing temple of Asia. Byapur, the ancient capital of the famous Adil Shahi kings possesses many buildings of historical and archaeological interest. Chief among them is Col. Gumla the museum of Mudden Adil Shah. The dour of the Gumbaz is considered largest in the world, being 2000 feet longer than the great cupola of the Pantheon. Bijapur district also contains caves at Bidar.

Cotton Industry—Mann is the principal crop. Jute and ornamental work, brass work, pottery, weaving, carpentry, con industry, sandal wood, and ivory inlay works, mat weaving, hand-made paper, rattan industry. The cottage industries of Coorg are kept up.

Irrigation and Power Projects—The following are the projects under execution: Bhadra Reservoir Project, Tunga Ancient Project, Nugu Reservoir Project, Ambolga Reservoir Project, and Sharavathi Valley Hydro-electric Project. Bhadra Reservoir Project is to construct a dam across Bhadra river near Iddar valley in Chickmangalur district. Tunga Ancient Project is to construct a masonry or a flow joint 120 ft long across the Tunga river, about seven miles from Shimoga. Nugu Reservoir Project is to construct a Dam 1,440 ft high across Nugu river. Ambolga Project is to construct a dam 57 ft high across Silur Hills in Shimoga district. Sharavathi Valley Project is a hydro-electric project to construct a dam across Sharavathi river for the development of 77 lakh kw at the final stage.

Districts of Mysore: Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikamaglur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanara, Kolli, Madgaon, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, South Kanara, Tumkur.

KERALA

Capital: Trivandrum
Population: 13,549,118
Area (sq m): 14,937
Literacy: 50.37

Big Cities:
- Kochi: 158,724
- Trivandrum: 186,931
- Alleppey: 116,287
In the reorganised map of south India Kerala State occupies a strategic position. Nestling amidst the blue waters of the Arabian Sea and the tall ranges of the Western Ghats, it is a thinly populated coastal territory from Kanyakumari in the north to Trivandrum in the south. It is bounded on the east by the Western Ghats and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The distance from south to north is little over 400 miles and maximum breadth east to west is 125 miles. Kerala is the mildest of the 14 States in the Union, most of it representing the Malayalam speaking area of the country. It consists of the territories of the previous State of Travancore-Cochin except for four taluks of the Trivandrum district and one of Trivandrum taluk of Quilon district. It takes over Malabar district (without Kerala and Minicoy Islands) and the Kollam taluk of South Travancore (except Amindivi Islands) from Madras State.

Area & Population—Kerala has an area of about 14,937 square miles. The State has a population of about 135 lakhs i.e., 3.8 per cent of the total population of India; the density of population being higher than that of any other State in India. There are 907 persons per sq mile of the total population, 13.1% is urban and 86.9% rural.

Literacy and Education—Kerala stands first among the Indian States in literacy and educational advancement. The literacy of the State is worked out at 50.37 per cent of the total population. According to the last census, the percentage of literacy in Travancore-Cochin is 53.7%; the percentage of literacy for male being 64.47 and that of female is 43.73. In Malabar area, literacy is at a lower level, i.e., 31 per cent.

Agriculture—The chief agricultural products of the State are rice, tapioca, coconut are nut oilseeds, pepper, cashews, areca, rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom, etc. The State is famous for its hill products. The chief articles of export among agricultural crops which contribute to a large share of India's foreign exchange earnings are cashew kernels, rubber, pepper, tea, cardamom, and other spices. The long coastline enables the State to maintain a flourishing fishing industry.

Forests—The State of Kerala is rich in forest wealth. About 3,052 sq miles of the Kerala area are reserve forests. The forest of Kerala are noted for their resources of timber in hard teak, rosewood, and blackwood and varieties of soft wood. Nearly 600 species of timber are grown in the forests.

Mineral Wealth—Next to Bihar, Kerala possesses the widest variety of economic mineral products among the Indian States. Some of the minerals occur in much greater abundance in this region than in Bihar. The beach sands of Kerala contain the most valuable and strategic mineral monazite, besides zircon, sillimanite, etc. The extensive white clay deposits
of Kerala contribute to the flourishing industry and abundant resources of mica, graphite, limestone, quartz sand, lignite and a host of other minerals of commercial importance mark out this region as rich field of commercial importance.

**Industries** - The abundance of natural resources, the availability of cheap electric power and the existence of numerous rivers and waterways have contributed to the industrial advancement of Kerala. Most of the major industrial concerns are either owned or sponsored by Government. The Government owns seven industrial concerns and have substantial shares in more than 40 concerns. Other factory industries are rubber, tea, etc.
States in India

Oil, textiles, ceramics, fertilizers, chemicals, sugar, cement, rayon, glass, matches, monazite, ilmenite, rare earths, shark liver oil etc.

Cottage Industries—Among the cottage industries, cotton spinning and handloom weaving are the most important ones. Other industries are the village oil industry, ivory carving, furniture making, bell metal brass and copper ware, leather goods, mat making, rattan work, beekeeping, pottery etc.

Major Irrigation Works—There are at present eight major irrigation works costing about 1,447 lakhs and covering an area of 2,81 lakhs acres of irrigated fields. These are: (1) Malampuzha Project (2) Walayar Reservoir Project (3) Mangalam Reservoir Project (4) Pechi Scheme (5) Halakundi (first stage) Scheme (6) Tazham Scheme (7) Kuttanad Scheme (8) Neyar Scheme.

Tourist Attractions: Chummally set between the Western Ghats and the blue waters of the Arabian sea, bedecked with sylvan splendour of a monsoon Kerala is a lovely country with its sparkling streams and shimmering salt waters and the natural beauty of a palm-crowned country sites.

Over 7,000 ancient temples and a large number of churches and mosques exist side by side. Kerala offers a variety of specimens of ancient art and architecture. The Padmanabhapuram Palace and the Munnar Hill Palace contain examples of the major arts and architecture; sculpture, wood carving and mural painting. Up in the hills, on the shores of the Vembanad Lake is the Royal Game Sanctuary, where wild life can be seen in its natural habitat.

Districts of Kerala—Alleppey Cannanore Kottayam Kollam, Palghat, Quilon Trichur, Trivandrum

Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Delhi</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,471,977</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m)</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>3,044 per sq m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Delhi, the imperial city under many a dynasty in the past centuries, with its surrounding districts was constituted as a separate administrative unit for the seat of the Central Government of India in 1911. The seat of the Government was shifted since then to the new city of New Delhi nearby New Delhi. New Delhi is the capital and Delhi is a State. This smallest State of the Union has an area of 713 square miles with a population of 1,744,072 in 1951. Placed 700 ft above sea level and the focal point of all railways, she has in this territory and an extreme climate. An enclave of territory in Punjab bordering on U.P., her average rainfall is about 26 inches. For her small area, she produces a considerable amount
of gram, wheat, bajra, jowar, barley and some amount of sugarcane, rape and mustard and tobacco. It has cottage industries like jewellery, brass and copper wares, ivory work, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery, famed of yore. In recent times modern factories have been set up for the production of cotton tiles, and chairs among other things.

Under the Constitution of India, Delhi is a Union Territory. The Centre exercises control over the Union through a Chief Commissioner appointed by it.

Under the State Reorganisation Act, the President has constituted an Advisory Council to Delhi which is a Union Territory. The Council is associated with the Minister of Home Affairs who is responsible for the administration of the Union Territory. The Council consists of all members of the Parliament representing Delhi, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, the Chief Minister of the Delhi Municipal Committee, and the Senior Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Besides, there are two Advisory Boards to advise the Commissioner in regard to industrial matters and public utilities.

Industries—The main industries are cotton mills, handloom, pottery, flour mills, jute, leather goods, and tanning vegetable oil, etc.

The Delhi Municipal Act, 1957 has been passed by the Parliament on December 17, 1957 as a part of the implementation of the plan for the reorganisation of States. This Act establishes a municipal corporation for Delhi excluding Cantonment area and some parts of New Delhi (including the Diplomatic Enclave) and provides for a unified and integrated civil administration for the urban as well as rural areas. The Delhi Development Act has also been passed in 1957. Under this Act, the Delhi Development Authority will carry out the civil survey and prepare a master plan for Delhi and shall promote and secure the developments of Delhi according to Plan.

**PONDICHERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>16 q. n</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Pondicherry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>317,135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>French &amp; Tamil</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foll wing an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories then known as the French Establishments in India. This treaty is yet to be ratified by the French Government. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner and an advisory body of 14 elected Councillors.

History of the Merger Movement—With the achievement of Indian freedom, the popular urge in the French Settlements for freedom from foreign rule became more pronounced. On Indian Independence Day, the
citizens of French India at a public meeting unanimously declared themselves in favour of reunion with India.

As early as June 1948, India and France agreed on a referendum to decide the future of the 5 territories. Various municipal commun declared themselves in favour of reunion but conditions caused by certain refractory elements vitiated the possibility of having a fair and impartial referendum.

In April 1951 a team of neutral observers appointed by the French themselves confirmed and noted the serious difficulties which prevented free popular consultation. Prime Minister Nehru declared in October 1952 that in view of the violence prevailing in the Settlements, there was an end of the plebiscite business.

Prolonged negotiation between India and France resulted in no agreeable solution over the question of political constitution provided for in the French Constitution with regard to cession of territories. The freedom movement had then gained momentum and in March 1954 all French Indien councilors and mayors of communes unanimously demanded merger of the Settlements with India without a referendum.

Another chart was made by India to reach agreement for peaceful transfer of the Settlements to India. Mission to Paris to negotiate settlement in June 1954 on the question of transfer of control over police during the Interim period 1 year, fresh negotiations were however, started, which resulted in the joint declaration by India and France on October 13, 1954.

In pursuance of that declaration the Congress of elected members of Municipal Commune and the Representative Assembly was convened at Kozhikode to get popular verdict in favour of merger with the Indian Union, which passed a resolution by overwhelming majority for the merger with India. On November 1, 1954, the de facto transfer of French Settlements in India with the Indian Union came into force following an agreement between the Government of India and France. The treaty of cession was signed in Delhi on the 28th May, 1956 and it ratified by the Governments, the de jure transfer will take place.

The first general elections after de facto transfer were held on universal adult franchise for the 39 seats in the State Representative Assembly and 200 seats in the 16 municipal councils.

The State is directly administered by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner nominated by them. There is an advisory body consisting of six elected Councillors, roughly corresponding to Cabinet Ministers in the other States of India.

The State of Pondicherry consists of—

1. On the Coromandel Coast—(a) Pondicherry together with adjoining territory divided into 8 communes, (b) Karikal and dependent districts divided into 6 communes.

2. On the Andhra Coast—(a) Yanam with dependent villages.

3. On the Kerala Coast—Mahe and adjoining territory.
Himachal Pradesh, which was created on April 15, 1948, comprises of former 21 Hill States and their 9 tributaries nesting in the foothills of the Himalayas between Kashmir in the west and Uttar Pradesh in the east.

It has an area of 10,922 sq miles with a population of 1,01,0466. Biggest of the merging States was Mandi. It was inaugurated on 17th April, 1948. On July 1954 State of Pilaspur was merged with the Himachal Pradesh under the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur Act of 1933. Bilaspur has an area of 450 sq miles and a population of 1,26,000. Heavily wooded and assured of high rainfall, Himachal Pradesh has two blocks, one to the west of Punjab bounded by the U.P. on the west and at the foot of the Himalayas and the other to the north of Punjab and bounded by Jammu and Kashmir. Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 80% of the population. The average holding of a family of five is not more than three acres. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, ragi, gram and sugarcane and potato are its principal crops; tea of small quantities being also grown. About 35% of the land is under forests. Forests, which occupy about 35 per cent of the total area of the Pradesh, play a vital role in the economy of the people. They provide employment to nearly 5 lacs of the population directly or indirectly, be-
right being the material source of income to the administration. This State's forests contain the largest quantities of coniferous timber in northern India and they are the main source of revenue in the State. The average output of timber is about 34 lakhs cubic feet per annum. Potato is the chief cash crop. The State has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, specially seed potatoes for the plains of India. The territory it present produces 2,200 tons of seed potatoes, which supply 2% of India's total demand. By the end of Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of seed potato to 12,600 tons per annum.

The lower elevations grow in abundance sub tropical fruits and in the mid-hill elevations where winter conditions are milder stone fruits like peaches, plums, prunes and pomegranates thrive. In the higher elevations of about 600 feet a variety of juicy red apples and cherries grow. The delicious apple of Harial Pahal is famous all over India. The cultivation of dry fruits like raisins, grapes, and walnuts, is being undertaken in the Chamoli district in the north. There are three fruit forests situated in the Malana (for temperate fruit), Dhaul Kuan (for sub tropical fruit) and Chamoli (for dry fruits).

Cattle, sheep and goats are important in the industry in the Pradeshs. The wool contains such water that the people living in the higher regions of Kumaon and Pahari provide an industry source of income to a vast majority of population though wood in the wool is low. At the rate of 19 lb of wool are produced annually in Himachal Pradesh. The average wool production per sheep is 10 lb being only one lb is against 15 lb in Australia.

Historically, H imachal Pradesh State was founded by Rupinder Singh, grandnephew of Raja Hirdwar Singh of Sirsa, who sought the Himadri people to preserve their culture and freedom. The cultural tradition brought from Rishikesh has contributed to the creation of Kumaon School of Art, which marked a period of Indian painting that flourished between 1750 and 1850.

The newly formed State with the merger of Bilaspur is provided with a Territorial Council with 11 members.

The names of Indian State that compose H imachal Pradesh are Chambal, Surat, Tikamgarh, Pali, Bilaspur, Buchh, Bhuj, Bute, Dard, Dhami, Jhabal, Kaman, Kumaun, Khotan, Kathu, Mahabharat, Mangal, Suhag, Thar, and Mandi. The suburbs are Dulath, Dharch, Dhund, Khun, Koli, Midhan, Rawal, and Theor.

The districts of Himachal Pradesh—Chamba, Mandi, Surat, Manas and Bilaspur

MANIPUR

Capital—Imphal
Population—577,635
Area (sq. m.)—8,629

Literacy—11.41 p.c.
Density of Pop.—67 per sq m.
Manipur is a small State lying in the east on the Indo-Burma border, with an area of about 8,629 sq. miles and a population of 3,776,035. The whole of the State is made up of two distinct regions—the Central Valley covering an area of 700 sq. miles and the surrounding hill region comprising the rest of the area.

A princely State until 1949, Manipur was integrated with the Indian Union when it came under the administration of the Centre. After that it became a Part 'C' State and later with the passing of S. R. Act, it became a Union Territory.

Under the Reorganisation of States Act of 1956, the President has constituted Manipur Territorial Council from 15th August, 1957, which is associated with the Chief Commissioner of Manipur in the discharge of his administrative functions. It consists of 30 elected and two nominated members.

Manipur has a very slender link with India. The only communication with the rest of India with the railhead at Dimapur and the Imphal-Calcutta Air Service, both of which are liable to interruptions specially during the monsoons.

Agriculture is certainly the most important economic occupation of the Manipur people. But it does not engage all the people all the year round. Accordingly, there has been certain long established industries in Manipur, such as handlooms, sericulture and various other handicrafts. Handloom industry is the largest single cottage industry in Manipur. Every woman is weaver irrespective of caste and creed and every house has a weaving unit. This industry provides direct or indirect part-time employment to nearly three lakhs of people, i.e., 50 p.c. of the population of the territory.

The sericulture industry is also one of the oldest cottage industries of this territory. Besides handloom and sericulture, there are also various other small industries run on a cottage scale. These small-scale industries are carpentry, blacksmithy, brick-making, bell-metal works, leather works, bamboo and cane works, etc.

The Central valley of Manipur is inhabited by Meiteis, Manipur Mussalmans, Lois and various other smaller communities including tribes who have migrated from other areas more recently and settled there. The hill area of over 7,900 sq. miles is inhabited by Nagas and Kukis and other hill tribes. The people generally bear traits of Mongolian features. The State adjoins areas inhabited by people of the Mongolian stock. There is a so-called belt of unadministered area between India and Burma beyond certain portion of the Indian border.
Manipur is also well-known to everyone in connection with the justly famous Manipur dances. Dances form an inseparable item of the social life of the common Mentei who has given dance and music a dominant place in life.

The following are Subdivisions of Manipur—(1) Hills district consisting of Churachandpur, Mao, Tamenlong, Tcugnopal and Ukul; (2) Manipur Plains District consisting of Jiribum, Sadar, Thonbal.

**Tripura**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Agartala</th>
<th>Area (sq m)</th>
<th>40,922</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>639,029</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>15.52%</td>
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<td>Principal</td>
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<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>159 per sq m.</td>
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Tripura, an ancient hilly State lying to the south west of Assam and protruding into East Pakistan, has an area of 4,092 sq miles with a population of 639,029 according to 1951 census. Very rich in her forest resources, also mineral resources, her agricultural product includes rice, jute, tea, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Besides handwoven cotton goods of unique designs the State is at present very few industries. Her only means of communication with the Union are by road and through a newly constructed road through Assam.

Tripura’s frontier with Pakistan runs to about 720 miles on the north west, west, south and south east. Its opening with India runs to about 180 miles.

There are many aboriginal tribes in Tripura, among whom may be mentioned Chakmas, Riang, Tipras, Kukus, Mags, etc.

A Territorial Council of Tripura has been inaugurated from the 15th August, 1957. It consists of 30 elected members and two nominated members.

**Divisions of Tripura**—Agartala, Amarpur, Belonia, Bharmanagar, Kailasapur, Kamalpur, Khowai, Sabroom, Sonamura, Udaipur.
LACCIADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Capital: Kozhikode
Area: 42 sq m.
Population: 21,035
Literacy: 15.23 p.c.
Density of Pop.: 501 per sq m.

With the reorganisation of States, the Government of India have taken over the administration of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, a small group of coral islands in the Arabian sea, lying between the latitudes of 8° and 12° North lat. With effect from 1st November, 1954, it is a Union Territory under an Administrator with temporary Headquarters at Kozhikode.

There are ten inhabited islands out of a total number of 19 islands: Minicoy, Kadam, Agathi, Ahipool, Ahipool, Agathi and Androth lie in the Laccadive Group and Ahipool Kadam, Kictan Chetthath and Bita in the Amindivi Group. Before the reorganisation, the Laccadives and Minicoy islands were part of Malabar District and the Amindivi Islands of the South Kanara District, forming part of the composite state of Madras. The islands lie from North to South, Minicoy being the southernmost and Chetthath the northernmost; they are within 50-50 miles SWY from the nearest island and 173 to 250 miles off Malabar and South Kanara coast.

The Laccadive Islands were ruled by the Cannanore Rajas till 1875, subject to pay rent of assessment to the British. Between 1875 and 1908 the islands were under attachment and were practically governed by the British. In 1905 the British sovereignty of the ruling family was also surrendered to the British. The Amindivi Islands were under the British right from the fall of Srirangapatnam in 1799 till the Appointed Day, i.e., 11.1.1956, for purposes of administration the Laccadive islands were under the administrative control of the Collector of Malabar whereas the Amindivi islands were under the control of the Collector of South Kanara. The islands have been constituted as a Union Territory with effect from 1-11-1955. These Islands are now administered by the Central Government, through their representative, designed as Administrator, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, who is for the time being stationed at Kozhikode. The total area of the islands is 42 sq miles and population 21,035 according to 1951 census.

The abundance of coconut trees constitute at once the adornment as well as the wealth of the island. The islands offer little scope for paddy cultivation and the main item of agricultural development consists of increasing coconut yield. The main occupations of the island are fishing and copra industries.

The inhabitants of these islands are Muslims to a man. Originally Hindus, the Malabar and South Kanara islanders appear to have been converted into Muhammadanism some time in the 14th century. In appearance and dress, the islanders, except those of Minicoy, are indistinguishable from the Moplahs of Malabar and in customs and manners almost the same.
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Capital . Port Blair  
Population . 0,71  
Literacy . 25.77 p.c.  
Density of Pop. . 10 per sq. m.  
Area (sq. m.) . 3,215

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal 170 miles from Cap-
Negrais in Burma, 750 from Calcutta, and 70 from Madras. Five large
islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andamans and to
the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 04 islets, the two
principal groups being the Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands.
The total area is 3,215 sq miles. The Great Andaman group is about 21'
long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded,
contains many valuable trees, both hard wood and soft wood. The best
known of the hard woods is the padauk or Andaman red wood, gujan
also well known and is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood.
Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories. Spread over
210 islands—about 1,500 sq miles are estimated to contain forests other
than an improve. Of the 4 million cubic feet of timber annually harvested
from these forests nearly half is carried in log for to feed the plywood
match wood and packing case industries and to meet the demand of Indian
Railways for coach building. The balance is utilized by the saw mills in
the islands.

The islands possess a number of harbours and wharfs in horgos, notably
Port Blair in the south, philanthropist and Barington in the middle and Port
Cornwallis in the north. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the home of
a large variety of peoples, of whom the aboriginal inhabitants of the Anda-
mans are one. These small Negrito people are very ancient. They have
cultural similarities with Samans of Malaya and Betsi of the Philippines.
They are a pigmy race. These aborigins may be classified into the follow-
ing major groups—(1) Andamanese who inhabit the coastline of Middle
Andaman and North Andaman; (2) Ogres of Little Andaman; (3) Huaya
of middle and south Andaman and Sentinelesse of North Sentinel Isl.
The inhabitants of Nicobar Islands can be classified into two main groups:
viz., the Nicobarese and Shom Pens. From the anthropological point the
Nicobarese have a marked resemblance with the Indo-Chinese race. Un-
like Andamanese, the Nicobarese are a well-developed, good humourous
lively race. The total population of the Andaman Islands (excluding the
aborigins) is 30,971 according to 1951 census. Coconut, coffee and rubber
are great sources of income. The islands are slowly being made self
sufficient in paddy and rice, and now grow approximately half their
annual requirements. No proper survey of the mineral resources of these
islands has yet been undertaken.
From 1858 to March 1942 the islands were used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for convicts serving life sentences and long terms. The islands were occupied by the Japanese forces on the 23rd of March, 1942 and reoccupied by the Allies on 8th October, 1945. On reoccupation the penal settlement was abolished.

The Nicobar Islands are situated to the south of the Andamans. The Nicobin group is a cluster of seven large and twelve small islands lying south of the Andamans between 9° 10' and 9° 70' latitude and 94° east longitude. The total area of the islands is 123.81 square miles and is unevenly distributed. Only seven of the islands are of considerable size. The seven islands, north to south, are Car Nicobar, Terci, Kunotra, Nancowry, Little Nicobar, and Car Nicobar Island. Among the islands, Nancowry and Kunotra are known as Nancowry Harbour. The coconut is the main food and important in their diet and their cultivation accounts for large income.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been constituted into a Union Territory with the effect of 1st November 1956 and are administered by the Central Government through the Chief Commissioner. An Advisory Council consisting of five members nominated by the Central Government is associated with the Chief Commissioner. A member has been nominated in the Lok Sabha from these Islands.

STATES WITH SPECIAL RELATION WITH INDIA — PROTECTORATES

**Sikkim**

- **Capital:** Gangtok
- **Area:** 44 sq m
- **Population:** 13,77,725

Sikkim is located on the south by India, on the west by Nepal on the north and east by Tibet and on the east by Bhutan. Most of Sikkim is in the Himalayas, and in the boundaries with Nepal lies Kunthum, River. Rivers include Ithi flowing through deep valleys and intersect the country. The country has an area of 2,744 sq miles, its extreme length from north to south being 73 miles and its extreme width 22 miles. Its population is 137,725 according to 1951 census consisting of people partly of Tibetan origin partly Lepcha tribesmen and partly of Nepalese immigrants. Buddhism is the religion of the ruling family.

Rhododendrons are one of the glories of Sikkim. There are as many as 40 species of them. There are about 500 different kinds of orchids in Sikkim.

Sikkim had long been treated as an Indian State, but with a special position in view of its geographical situation. Political
relation between India and Sikkim is dated from 1817 and until the transfer of power in August 1947, they were regulated by a treaty signed in 1861.

A new treaty between India and Sikkim has been signed on 24th December, 1950, by which Sikkim continues to be the protectorate of India. India has therefore special responsibility in respect of the States finances, external relations and communications. By it, all previous agreements between British Government and Sikkim were cancelled. The Government of India is responsible for the defence and territorial integrity of Sikkim. It has the right to take such measures as it consents necessary for the defence of Sikkim or the security of India in particular, and the Government of India has the right to send troops anywhere within Sikkim. Government of Sikkim shall not import any arms, ammunition or other warlike materials without the previous consent of the Indian Government. The external relations of Sikkim are conducted only by the Government of India and Sikkim shall have no relations with any foreign power. Government of India have the exclusive right of constructing, maintaining and regulating railways, aerodromes, posts, telegraphs, telephones, wireless in Sikkim. Indian nationals within Sikkim are subject to the laws of Sikkim and subjects of Sikkim within India are subject to the laws of Indian Government of India agreed to pay Rs. 1 Lakh annually to Sikkim.

Sikkim's first legislative body known is Sikkim State Council came into being on the 7th August 1953.

Mahawaya Sri Tashi Namgyal
India's Political Officer Appasaheb B. Pant

BHUTAN

Capital

Punakha

Area (q m)

18,000

Bhutan is a small landlocked semi-independent State lying on the south east slopes of the Himalayas, bordered on the south and west by the Union of India extending for about 160 miles east and west along southern slopes of the Himalayas, bordered on the west north and east by Tibet and on the south by Bengal Assam. Its maximum breadth is 60 miles. Its area is 18,000 square miles. The importance of Bhutan to India's defence, occupying as it does strategic place on the north eastern border alongside Nepal and Sikkim, is obvious, especially with Tibet completely falling under the control of Communist China.

Bhutan did not belong to the category of Indian States in the old sense of the term. Bhutan is a protectorate State, in respect of foreign relations, of the Government of India. Before the conclusion of the new treaty between the Governments of India and Bhutan, which was signed at Darjeeling on August 8, 1949, the main instruments governing India's relations with Bhutan were the Sushila Treaty of 1865 and the Treaty of 1910, between the former Government of India and the Government of Bhutan. Under the treaty of 1949, the Government of India undertook to exercise no interferences in internal administration of Bhutan. On their part, the Government of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the advice of
the Government of India in regard to their external relations. The Government of India is to pay to Bhutan annually a sum of rupees five lakhs. Government of India also returned to Bhutan Government about 32 sq. miles of territory known as Dwangri. The treaty provides among other things, that Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of India whatever arms, ammunition, warlike materials, or stores may be required for Bhutan. This arrangement will hold good so long Government of Bhutan is friendly to India and there is no danger to India for such imports. Bhutan also agreed that there should be no export of arms and ammunition across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals. The treaty also provides for extradition.

As for the administration of the country, the ruler is absolute. There is no appeal, no court of law. There is no political party. The country is divided into nine provinces and each province is under the administrative control of a Penlop who resembles the feudal zamindars of India. It is through these nine Penlops and their chief secretaries that the Maharaja rules the country.

People of Bhutan are closely allied to those of Tibet and speak Tibetan dialect similar to that spoken in nearby Sikkim. Anthropologically they are closely allied to Mongoloid tribes of Sikkim viz. Gurung. Ras and Limbus Bhutia are Buddhists.

Rul.11111 The Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk

STATES BORDERING INDIA

Nepal

Capitol Kuthindu Aarea (sq m) 54,343
Population (1955) 8,600,000

Nepal is a landlocked country between India and Tibet. It is situated on the north-east frontier of India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, in the east by Sikkim, on the south by Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, on the west by Kumaon from which it is separated by a river. In area it is 54,43 sq. miles, stretching 500 miles between Tibet and India. Its width is about 150 miles. Nepal consists physically of two distinct territoires (1) the Tarai or strip of level cultivated forest lying along the southern border and (2) the great mountainous tract stretching northwards to Tibet. Along the northern frontier and many of the highest peaks of the Himalayan range, such as Mount Everest (9,028 ft), Makalu (27,70 ft), Kanchanjunga (21,528 ft), Manaslu (25,816 ft) and numerous peaks varying from 20,000 to 24,100 feet. The Valley of Nepal, with an area of 20,000 sq. m, is in the east this is the only densely populated area and has the cities of Katmandu, Patan and Lumbini.

Nepal has three divisions, it is the only Hindu Independent State of the world, it contains Mount Everest, the highest measured mountain in the world. It produces the toughest fighting men in the world—the Gorkhas. The Tribhuvan Rajpath, the 73-mile highway across three massive Himalayan
ranges, which provides, for the first time, a heavy traffic-taking road-link between the Nepalese capital and the southern plains of the Himalayan capital, has been built by the India Government. This road ultimately connects the Indian border station of Raxaul with Kathmandu. The road was opened in 1956 and it was formally handed over to Nepal in 1957. Nepal’s two short railroads which connect with lines in India do not reach the valley, which is served by a suspended rope cable.

The Himalayan Kingdom is a self-sufficient country as far as food is concerned. It is claimed that the world’s best rice is produced in this country. Some of the surplus agricultural products are sent to India and other countries. Among its mineral resources are gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores, but the mining of these underground resources is still undeveloped.

The races occupying Nepal are of mixed Mongol origin. To the north in the higher mountain valleys, dwell the Bhutias or Lhobans to the west the Gurung, and Murmas. The Gorkhas or Gurkhas and Newars occupy the central plains, Kumaon, Limbus and Lepchas the eastern hills. There are also Brahmins and Chhatis in the hills. There are also lesser tribes in the ten and various districts known as Khumbas, Thais, Manjus, etc., but generally classed together as Avals or dwellers in the districts. The Gorkhas or Gurkhas are the descendants of the Hindus and Bhutias who were driven out of India by the Muslims and took refuge in the western hilly lands where they ultimately became dominant and intermarried with the other races. The Phous, Newars, Limbus, Kumaun and Lepchas are all Buddhists, but their religion has come up with Hinduism that it is now hardly recognizable. Manjus and Gorkhas are Hindus.

The ruling power was for a long time the hereditary Rana. Though theoretically the king was supreme ruler, but real power was vested in the Prime Minister, who was also head of the Army. This distribution by in which the hereditary puky was always in the hands of the people and this union came to an end in 1700 when Rana rose against the Rana rule and established a democratic form of Government. The administrative structure was reorganized in accordance with a proclamation made by the King on February 18, 1951. The introduction of the elections marked the end of the hereditary rule of the Ranas which was in existence from 1567. The present Government of Nepal has been carried on by the King with the help of Minister. A Constituent Assembly would be set up to draw a permanent constitution.

In December 1951, Nepal was formally admitted to the United Nations.

Two treaties—one treaty of peace and friendship and another treaty of trade and commerce—have been signed between the Government of India and Nepal on July 31, 1950. In the first treaty, we agree mutually to acknowledge and respect the complete so existence, territorial independence of each other. India and Nepal will inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with a neighboring State likely to impair their relations.
Two Governments agreed to appoint Consul-Generals. Government of Nepal shall be free to import from and through India arms, ammunitions, or warlike materials and equipment necessary for the security of Nepal. Both Governments agreed to grant on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature. In economic matters, each Government guarantees national treatment to the citizens of the other in it.

**TIBET**

*Area (sq m) : c 470,000  Capital : Lhasa*

The Tibet is bordered by China on the north and east, by Bhutan, Nepal and India on the south and by India on the west. The country, almost completely surrounded by mountain ranges is a nearly highland plateau averaging 15,000 ft high. Tibet is perhaps at altitudes elevation than any other country in the world. The only river that flows through Tibet is the Tsangpo (Parbati) which follows an easterly course through south Tibet. In the Tsangpo valley are nearly all the large permanent settlements, including Lhasa, Shigatse and Gyantse. Most areas of Tibet are suitable only to grazing Yaks, which can withstand the intense cold, are the principal domestic animals and there are also large herds of goats and sheep. Sufficient roads provide the only commercial routes within Tibet and they are limited to Tsangpo area. The goods for foreign trade are carried by pack trains over difficult mountain passes. The inhabitants of Central and North Tibet are nomadic.

Many of the country's dwellers in the cities are Lamaist monks, who comprise is much is one sixth of the country's male population. The chief figures of Lamaism are the Dalai Lama and Tashi (or Pinchen) Lama are at least the nominal heads of the Tibetan Government. There are several executive bodies and an appointed assembly in Tsangpou. In general, the administration is equally divided between Lama and officials. After adopting Buddhism from India in the 8th century A.D., Tibet except for minor reliefs isolated itself from the rest of the world and even to the present few people have succeeded in visiting the forbidden land.

China conquered Tibet in 1904 and its first claimed sovereignty—often merely nominal. This was disputed by Great Britain which in 1904 dispatched to Lhasa Sir Ernest Younghusband who secured valuable trading rights. Incurred by the British Tibet declared independence in 1913. In 1913 a Tripartite Conference was held in Sikkim between the Chinese, Tibetans and the British to settle their mutual relations, but at the last moment the Chinese withdrew from the Conference and the British and Tibetans signed a treaty which settled the relations between the two countries.
From 1918 to 1933 there were constant friction and fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans which kept the relation between two countries always confused. In 1918 the Tibetans almost completely cleared the country of Chinese troops. With the death of 13th Dalai Lama in 1933, the country was being ruled by regent 14th Dalai Lama as the present occupant assumed charge of the country in September 1939. In 1932 the Panchen Lama (second important lama, also known as 13th John) had to flee to China due to quarrel with Dalai Lama where he died in 1957. A new incarnation found out as Panchen Lama is not accepted by Dalai Lama. This divided the country into two Communist Government in China now tried to establish firm hold on Tibet and took up the cause of Panchen Lama and invaded the country on the pretext of liberating Tibet in 1959. The Communist Government of China has greatly consolidated their position and Tibet is now practically a province of China.

Relations with India — All the previous treaties governing the relations between India and Tibet were scrapped and a new treaty was signed between India and the Potala’s Republic of China on 2nd April 1954. In the text of the treaty the following five basic principles are contained—mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual respect and peaceful coexistence. The treaty is as follows — (1) China not establish trade relations with Yatung, Gyantse and Kangding; (2) Government of India may establish trade relations at Yatung, Gyangze and Guge; (3) Government of China agrees to specify the current and future trade with the government of India agrees to trade within the limits and in India including places like (a) Kangding (b) Siling (c) Delhi to China; (d) custom and practice (e) Pilgrims from India may visit Kailash and Mount Kailash in Tibet region and pilgrims from Tibet may visit Lumbini, Sarnath, Gaya and Sanchi in India. Pilgrims customarily visit Lumbini may continue to do so in accordance with usual custom.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Area (sq m) 1537 1,604,448 4,000
Population (1951) 1,375,409 (P 1,129,165)

The Portuguese settlements in India are the following — 1. Goa in the South of India. Goa lies 200 miles to the south of Mumbai; Daman in the offical of the Gulf of Cambay and about 110 miles to the north of B gastric Diu in the Saurashtra Peninsula about 25 miles by sea from Baroda. Diu is a small island separated from the mainland by a narrow stretch of sea. The enclaves of Dabua and Nagar Asen near the port of Daman are under the control of Goa. The people of Goa speak Marathi and Konkani, the latter being a dialect of Marathi, which is spoken along the West Coast of India. The language of Daman and Diu is Gujarati.
The agriculture is the main occupation and rice, cocoomons, cashu-nuts, betel-nuts and fruit account for a sizable portion of the income of the settlements.

The head of the administration in the settlements is the Governor-General appointed by the Portuguese Government in Lisbon. Damin and Diu each had a Governor. The Governor-General is assisted by a Council of thirteen, of whom eight are nominated. The function of the Council is purely advisory. Since August 19, 195, a Legislative Council composed of 23 members, of whom eleven are elected, five nominated by the Governor-General, and seven by public bodies and associations, have been added by the administrative structure.

Mandovi is the chief port and is open to ocean-going vessels of every size from all parts of the world.

The people of the Portuguese settlement have started for merger movement with India. Severe repressive measures have been adopted by the Portuguese Government against the nationalist movement, which is being suppressed by all means.

PAKISTAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Karachi</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>75,342,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq m)</td>
<td>364,737</td>
<td>Pop per sq m</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pakistan, which means Holyland, is a member of the British Commonwealth, one of the two independent countries into which the former Empire of India was divided in 1947. It consists of two separate parts—Western Pakistan and Eastern Pakistan separated by about 1,100 miles of India territory.

The West Pakistan Province now comprise Sind (excluding Karachi), Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan States Union, Bihawalpur, Mirpur Khyber, and Frontier States. Karachi is a centrally administered city. The West Pakistan Province is split into ten "Commissioners Divisions"—Peshawar, Derawal Khan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Hyderabad, Quetta, and Kohat Divisions.

High Court: A High Court provided for in the One Unit Act, passed by the Constituent Assembly in September 1955, has been established. The High Court replaces the High Court of Lahore, Chief Court of Sind, and Judicial Commissioners' Courts in NWFP and Baluchistan.

The other unit consists of East Bengal which is two-thirds of the former province of Bengal, together with a small area formerly in Assam (Sylhet).

Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Federal Republic on March 23, 1956. Some of the salient features of the Constitution are as follows—The Pakistan Constitution enjoins the State to take steps to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the Holy Koran and
Sunnah. The Directive Principles of State Policy lay down that the State shall endeavour, as regards the Muslims of Pakistan to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Koran and Sunnah."

On October 1958, President Iskander Mirza proclaimed Martial Law in Pakistan, annulled the Constitution, dismissed the Cabinet dissolved the Parliament and banned political parties. The President appointed Ayub Khan, the Chief of the Pakistan Army as the General to administer the country. However in the last week of October, General Ayub Khan proclaimed himself as the dictator of Pakistan. He dismissed the President Iskander Mirza and took over the Presidency.

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN

(*total population—1000's*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (sq m)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Persons per sq mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>364,37</td>
<td>7,53,42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baluchistan</td>
<td>54,456</td>
<td>2,22</td>
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<td>Baluchistan States</td>
<td>73,516</td>
<td>5,52</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Bengal</td>
<td>54,501</td>
<td>4,70,67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Capital, Karachi</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1,12</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWFP</td>
<td>13,560</td>
<td>37,39</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWFP (Frontier Regions)</td>
<td>23,60</td>
<td>75,47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>62,745</td>
<td>1,8,28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>70,397</td>
<td>4,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharapur State</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>2,20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CENTRAL CABINET

*Prime Minister*—General M. A. Ayub Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator, also Defence & Kashmir Affairs

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Mohd. Qaim Khan

*Minister of Defence*—Lt. Gen. S. M. Sabir

*Minister of Health & Social Welfare*—Capt. W. A. Malik

*Minister of Finance*—M. Shoukat Ali

*Minister of Food & Agriculture*—Gen. S. M. M. Saeed

*Minister of Industries, Works, Irrigation & Power*—M. Shoukat Ali

*Minister of Communications*—Abul Kasim Khan

*Minister of Education, Information & Broadcasting*—Hussain Ahmad Khan

*Minister of Public Works*—Abul Kasim Khan

*Minister of Commerce*—M. Shoukat Ali

*Minister of Law*—Mohd. Ibrahim.