U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID SINCE WORLD WAR II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Europe</th>
<th>Near East &amp; Africa</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Germany</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>$ 0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Military Aids by U.S.A.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Republics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Republics</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<th>Billion</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America-20</td>
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MAJOR GROUPINGS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Special Note—The various groups do not vote as units. Latin Americans most often join together. Yugoslavia some times splits with the other communists. The Western Nations often divide on specific issues. The Asian-Africans split on many issues as to whether they are Western allies or Neutralists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Nations-23</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Austria</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Belgium</td>
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<td>4. Canada</td>
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<td>5. Denmark</td>
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<td>6. Finland</td>
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<td>19. Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Union of S. Ceylon</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
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<th>United Arab Republic</th>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian-African-28</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afganistan</td>
<td>Taiwan (Rep. of China)</td>
<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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SOME SIGNIFICANT VOTINGS IN THE UNITED NATIONS


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<th>Abstention</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<th>Abstention</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Asian African</td>
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3. Vote to continue arms talks on the basis of Western Plan, Nov. 14, 1957.

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<th></th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Abstention</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<th>Against</th>
<th>Abstention</th>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
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INDO-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

The Indo-Pakistani relations revolve around three fundamental questions, namely, the Kashmir problem, the problem of canal waters and the border issues. Unfortunately, these three issues practically remain unresolved. Their present position is indicated below.

KASHMIR ISSUE—In accordance with the Security Council's resolution of Dec. 2, 1957, Dr. Frank P. Graham, the U. N. Representative for India and Pakistan visited the sub-continent from Jan. 12 to Feb. 15 for discussions with the two Governments on the Kashmir question. In this report published on April 3, 1958 Dr. Graham gave details of a five point plan for settlement of the Kashmir dispute which he had submitted to the two Governments. This envisaged declarations by India and Pakistan appealing to their peoples to maintain an atmosphere favourable to negotiations and reaffirming the inviolability of the cease-fire line; the evacuation of the Pakistani forces from Kashmir and the stationing of an U.N. force on the Pakistani side of the Kashmir border; the discussions between the U.N. Representative and the two Governments on the possibility of a plebiscite; and a meeting between the two prime ministers at the earliest possible date. These recommendations were accepted by the Pakis-
tani Government in principle, but were rejected by India on the grounds—(a) that they by-passed the question of Pakistan's failure to implement the resolution on August 13, 1948 of the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan and (b) that they would place "the aggressor and the aggressed in the same footing."

INDO-PAKISTAN WATER DISPUTE—The Indo-Pakistan dispute over the sharing of the Indus waters remained unsolved, although the World Bank had been trying through its good offices to bring about a settlement. Several meetings were held between India and Pakistan, but no solution has been reached. Pakistan is opposing to India's building up of the Nangal Dam, contending that it would adversely affect the water supply of the river Sutlej and with the completion of the Bhakra Dam Scheme, it would considerably reduce the water supplies of the Indus river.

The origin of the dispute may be traced to the partition of India in 1947. The area under cultivation in the plains watered by the Indus river system is nearly 26 million acres in India and 39 million acres in Pakistan and this comes in the ratio of 40 : 60. Of this area in India, nearly 18 per cent is irrigated, and of Pakistan 39 million acres, about 51 per cent are irrigated by the Indus water. India uses only 5 per cent of the total inflow of these rivers as against 39 per cent by Pakistan. In undivided India, the number of population was 4.20 crores. Of this, Pakistan has got 2 crores of population and India 2.20 crores. That is, India has got 20 lakh more people than Pakistan. India therefore has to devise some measures for irrigating her land.

The Standstill agreement concluded between India and Pakistan in December 1948 lays down that India would give a continuous supply of water to Pakistan on the basis that existed on the date of partition for the period till March 31, 1948. After March 31, 1948, India would have the right to reduce the supply of water gradually in order to give Pakistan time to devise alternative sources of supply of water for her irrigation purposes. The Standstill agreement has virtually expired and the Government of Pakistan took no effective steps to renew the same. As the agreement lapsed, the Government of India discontinued supply of water to Pakistan from 1st of April 1948 and for this Pakistan was solely responsible. However, pending the discussions between the Governments of the two countries, India resumed the supply of water from 30th April 1948. Finally, an agreement was reached between India and Pakistan on the 4th May 1948 and under the terms of this agreement, India agreed not to withhold suddenly the supply of water to Pakistan. It was also agreed that India would diminish the supply gradually so that Pakistan may get reasonable time to tap alternative sources. But soon after Pakistan tried to avoid this agreement on one pretext or the other.

Pakistan meanwhile wanted to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice. But India did not agree to that. In 1951, Mr. Lilienthal, the former head of the Tennesse Valley Authority stated in an article that "India too must have more water (of the Indus) or starve." In his view, the canal water dispute is not a religious or political one, but a feasible engineering and business problem
which should be settled on an engineering basis with the help of the World Bank.

Then in 1962 the World Bank took up the dispute and lent its good offices in settling it. After prolonged negotiations, the World Bank in February 1954 made the following proposals:

1. The entire flow of Western rivers (the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab) is to be available for the exclusive use of Pakistan except for a small volume of flow for Kashmir.

2. The entire flow of the rivers (the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej) is to be available for exclusive use in India, except that for a specified transitional period when India will have to supply Pakistan its periodical withdrawals from these rivers. This transitional period, which is expected to end in another five years, is to be worked out on the basis of the time required to complete the link canals needed by Pakistan to replace these supplies.

3. Each country is to construct the works located within its territory, the cost of such works being borne by the country benefiting thereby.

4. Although no works are planned for the joint construction by the two countries, some link-canals in Pakistan will be needed to replace supplies from India, and India must bear the cost of such works to the extent of the benefit derived by it therefrom.

Under these proposals, seventy per cent of the water resources of the Indus basin has been allotted to Pakistan. Pakistan's rivers are larger than those of India. The Sutlej does not carry much water in the off-season. Further, India has to bear the cost which Pakistan will incur in constructing the necessary links to make good the loss of supply from India. The cost of such links is estimated to be Rs. 60 crores. Yet India expressed its readiness to accept the Bank's award in the interest of peace between the two countries. But Pakistan did not accept the proposals.

India declares that she has the right to reduce the water supply to Pakistan. But India does not want to stand on legal rights in this matter. Pakistan has been given enough time to make alternative arrangements for her water supply. But she did not do anything in the matter. In December 1958, negotiations were again opened between the two countries under the auspices of the World Bank. But no result has been reached so far. India has made it clear that beyond 1962 she will not supply the Indus water from her share to Pakistan. India has meanwhile diverted a part of the flow of the Sutlej in the newly constructed Nangal Hydel channel.

Pakistan has already built link canals to replace approximately half (five out of ten million acre feet) of water given to her from Indian sources. India is willing to pay for these replacement works which are estimated to cost Rs. 24 crores. Negotiations now hinge on the replacement of the other five million acre feet of water. Pakistan wanted India to pay her more than Rs. 350 crores for dams and canals, according to their plan. It was found that these dams and canals were not strictly necessary for replacement and sought to develop irrigational uses for Pakistan's benefit.

India has now worked out a plan which would cost her almost five
or six times less and yet would be able to fully replace the waters. The idea is to divert some waters of the river Chenab, a river allotted to Pakistan under the World Bank’s proposals, under the Khotang Pass in India and let her waters flow down to Pakistan through the Indian river and canal system. India would guarantee to supply to Pakistan at the order exactly the same amount of water as she diverted from the Chenab. India is also willing to pay for a few other miscellaneous works to fully replace the waters.

The main Pakistani objections to the Indian plan appear to be that she does not wish to remain dependent upon any water passing through India.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER DISPUTES—Indo-Pakistan relations deteriorated in the latter half of 1958. Due to great political changes in Pakistan, the Pakistan Constitution was abrogated by President Mirza, then he in turn was ousted by General Ayub Khan who assumed supreme control of Pakistan administration. General Iskandar Mirza had to resign from the Presidency of Pakistan and left the country for the United Kingdom. With the assumption of power by Ayub Khan, there have been heavy concentrations of Pakistan army along the entire eastern borders of India. Pakistan has been continuing large-scale and heavy firings at Indian border areas thereby killing men and animals.

In order to settle the border disputes, an agreement was reached between Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Pakistan (Mr. Firoz Khan Noon). The agreement on border disputes between the two countries was reached on September 11, 1958. The two Prime Ministers arrived at agreed settlements in regard to most of the border disputes in the eastern region. They also agreed to an exchange of enclaves of the former Cooch Behar State in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India.

They further agreed that, pending settlement of unresolved disputes and demarcation and exchange of territory by mutual agreement, there should be no disturbance of the status quo by force and peaceful conditions must be maintained in the border regions. A joint communiqué was issued embodying the decisions of the Prime Ministers. Some of the border disputes, namely, two regarding the Radcliffe and Bagge awards in the eastern region, and five in the western region, require further consideration. For the permanent settlement of border disputes, the Prime Minister of India declared that he would accept arbitration on the matter, but the Pakistan declined to accept arbitration.

Nine out of the eleven disputes on the eastern border has been settled. A dispute relating to the Feni river had been left over for further consideration. The other unresolved dispute relates to the Kushaira river which was finally settled by the Bagge tribunal, but the award has not been implemented so far. The Pakistan Prime Minister explained that as a result of the agreement to exchange enclaves of the former Cooch Behar State in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India, a total gain of about eleven square miles would be made by Pakistan.

40(a)
In the Western region, the five unresolved disputes relate to the canal headworks at Husainiwala and Suleimanke, certain villages near Lahore and Kasur and the Chad belt in the Rann of Cutch, which was the scene of armed conflict some years ago.

The agreement between the Prime Ministers dealt with the following problems and the lines of settlement to be adopted in each case:

1. Delimitation of boundaries held up because of differences between India and Pakistan over the interpretation of boundaries as fixed by the Radcliffe and Bagge awards, or because of differences over the basis of demarcation.

2. Exchange of territories consequent on demarcation carried out in accordance with the Radcliffe and Bagge awards along certain sectors of the boundary between East Pakistan and West Bengal.

3. Difficulties created by the existence of Indian enclaves (old Cooch Behar State enclaves) in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India.

Agreement was reached on the settlement of the problems of the first type which were holding up demarcation in the following regions:

(i) Hilli;
(ii) Berubari Union No. 12.
(iii) Two chit lands of old Cooch Behar State adjacent to the Radcliffe line.
(iv) Twenty-Parganas district of West Bengal and Khulna and Jessore districts of East Pakistan.
(v) Bholaganj in Assam; and
(vi) Bhagalpur village in Tripura State.

January 15, 1959, was fixed as the date for exchange of territories in certain sectors of East Pakistan-West Bengal boundary, where demarcation had been completed in accordance with the Radcliffe and Bagge awards. The Government of West Bengal was advised to take necessary steps for the exchange of the areas in question by the due date.

No agreement has been reached on differences in interpretation of the Radcliffe and Bagge awards in the case of two areas along the Assam-East Pakistan boundary and on differences in interpretation of the Radcliffe award in case of four areas along the Punjab-West Pakistan boundary. In addition, there was a difference of view regarding the basis of demarcation along the Indian-West Pakistan border in the Cutch Sind region. There are 123 Indian enclaves which are completely surrounded by Indian territory, and 74 Pakistani enclaves similarly completely surrounded by Indian territory. It is not possible for local Governments concerned to have direct access to these territories. As this led to serious difficulties in administering these areas, this problem was settled by an agreement to exchange these enclaves.

There has been a recrudescence of border incidents and case of ill-treatment and harassment of Indian nationals at the border check posts. Incidents of cattle lifting or petty thefts by Pakistani nationals are now common feature of border relations between the two countries.
INDIAN AFFAIRS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—The Government of India have decided to establish an Atomic Energy Commission with the full executive and financial powers, modelled more or less on the lines of the Railway Board, says a resolution published in the Gazette of India on March 15, 1958. Since the establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy in August 1954, research and development in the peaceful uses of atomic energy have made important and rapid strides. A greatly expanded programme is envisaged for the future, in the course of which India should be able to produce all the basic materials required for the utilization of atomic energy, and build a series of atomic power stations which will contribute increasingly to the production of electric power in the country. These developments call for an organization with full authority to plan and implement the various measures on sound technical and economic principles and free from all non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules.

The special requirements of atomic energy, the newness of the field, the strategic nature of its activities and its international and political significance have been taken into consideration in setting up the Atomic Energy Commission which replaces the one set up in 1948. The Commission consists of the full time and part time members. The total number of members will not be less than three and not more than seven. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy in the ex-officio Chairman of the Commission. Another full-time member of the Commission will be the Member of Finance and Administration, who will also be ex-officio secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy in financial matters. The Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment will be the third ex-officio full time member in charge of research and development.

The Atomic Energy Commission will be responsible for formulating the policy of the Department of Atomic Energy for the consideration and approval of the Prime Minister and for preparing the budget of the Department of Atomic Energy for each financial year and getting it approved by the Government. The Commission will also be responsible for the implementation of the Government's policy in all matters concerning atomic energy. Within the limits of the budget provision approved by Parliament, the Commission will have the powers of the Government of India, both administrative and financial, for carrying out the work of the Department of Atomic Energy. The Chairman, in his capacity as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy, is responsible under the Prime Minister for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising the Government on matters of atomic policy. All recommendations of the Commission on policy and allied matters is to be put up to the Prime Minister through the Chairman.
The Chairman has the power to override the other members of the Commission, except that the member for Finance and Administration have the right to ask that any financial matter in which he does not agree with the Chairman be referred to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. The member for Finance and Administration exercises the powers of the Government of India in all financial matters concerning the Department of Atomic Energy. No proposal with financial implications is to be sanctioned without his prior concurrence. The Commission will frame its own rules of procedure and will meet at such times and places as may be fixed by the Chairman.

REORGANIZATION OF PLANNING COMMISSION

The Planning Commission has been reorganized in the following way:

1. Creation of new Division to deal with—
   a. Perspective Planning;
   b. Scientific and Technical Man-power;
   c. Statistical Surveys;
   d. International Trade and Development.

2. Strengthening of some of the existing Divisions, particularly those connected with collection of economic and statistical intelligence.

3. Arrangements designed to achieve better co-ordination by grouping of Divisions dealing with allied subjects.

4. In order that the Planning Commission should undertake independent studies various problems, Heads of Divisions should, as far as possible, be full-time officers.

5. There should be no duplication in the Planning Commission of the work that is being done in the Ministries, and fullest co-ordination between the Ministry and the Divisions concerned in the Planning Commission should be established.

6. The Advisers on Programme Administration should be more effectively associated with the work of the Planning Commission. Since the Planning Commission is interested in all programmes, both Central and State, steps should be taken to ensure that the Central Ministries take full advantage of the assistance of advisers.

These proposals have been accepted and are being implemented.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The first report of the University Grants Commission was placed before the Lok Sabha on March 3, 1958. It highlights the important activities of the Commission during the period December 1953 to March 1957. The Report at the same time underlines the problem of higher education in the country. The Commission first came into existence on December 28, 1953, and became a statutory body from November 5, 1956 by an Act of Parliament passed in March 1956.

The Report expresses the hope that before long the Commission's efforts will result in providing at least the minimum conditions necessary to create and maintain high academic standards in an
atmosphere free from anxiety and poiseion. The main functions of the Commission, according to the University Grants Commission Act, are to take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. The following important observations were made in the Report:

Measures have to be taken both to control numbers and to provide for expansion. We have to attempt to secure a right balance between the humanities, the social science, and the natural science and the professional and technological courses. But our primary concern at present is the improvement of standards and facilities. From this viewpoint, consolidation rather than expansion is the need of the day. The average direct expenditure per University student in India today is about Rs. 500 per annum, whereas in the U.K. it exceeds Rs. 5,000. We cannot hope to achieve any marked improvement in our standards if the increase in the number of students constantly and very rapidly overtake the available facilities. What the UGC can do to improve the standards of equipment and education in Universities will depend very largely on the funds available to it and the freedom of option it may enjoy.

At present in India about 2.2 per cent of the University age group students (estimated at 10 per cent of the national population) are on the rolls of Indian Universities, including professional and technical courses, as compared with about 2.5 per cent in the U.K., 7 per cent in Japan and over 16 per cent in the USA. The Commission has appointed a Committee to suggest measures to determine standards of teaching and research in different Universities in India.

In the first year of independence, the University population of India was nearly 2,40,000. In 1951-52, there were over 4,00,000 students in University classes and colleges, excluding medical and technological institutions. According to the latest estimates, this number is in the neighbourhood of 7,50,000. There has been a similar growth in numbers in professional and technical courses, though the increase there has not been quite so steep. The number of University institutions and colleges excluding technical, professional and special colleges, during the same period was 532 in 1946-47, 625 in 1951-52 and 746 in 1956. This has resulted in overcrowding in many of the colleges.

It may not be possible or even desirable to attempt to stop further increases completely. The present rate of increase of about 50,000 students annually on the rolls of University institutions, pursuing courses in arts, science and commerce, will need to be controlled in some measure due to limited resources. There are at present 33 Universities in India which are on the list of the Commission for payment of grants. The Commission has recommended model scales of pay for University teachers, the increased cost of upgrading the salaries of teachers in Central Universities being borne by the Commission, while for the State Universities the Commission is to bear 80 per cent of the increased costs. So far 14 State Universities have accepted the scales of pay recommended by the Commission.
The Commission has also given large grants to Universities for the improvement of laboratories, libraries, classroom accommodation and supply of scientific equipment.

The Second Five Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 27 crore for the development of Universities, and on the basis of this allocation the Commission has drawn up a list of priorities, of which the largest proportion has been allocated for the construction of buildings, including hostels and staff quarters. The Commission is of the view that top priority should be given to the improvement of physical facilities in the Universities.

**RE-APPRaisal OF THE SECOND PLAN**

The latest indications are that the implementation of Part "A" of the Plan might involve a total expenditure of the order of Rs. 4,650 crores as against Rs. 4,500 crores previously envisaged. There will be some shortfalls from the original targets laid down in respect of irrigation and power, while substantial reduction is expected in regard to some industries such as aluminium, structural fabrication, machinery manufacture, ferro-manganese, dyestuffs, etc.

In its resume of the Reappraisal of the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has stated that the implementation of Part A of the Plan might involve a total expenditure of the order of Rs. 4,650 crores as against Rs. 4,500 crores previously envisaged. The estimates of financial resources for the last two years of the Plan were shown at Rs. 1,804 crores and that for the five years at Rs. 4,260 crores. Between the minimum outlay target of Rs. 4,500 crores and the estimated resources, there was thus a gap of Rs. 240 crores. On an overall view, having regard to possible shortfalls in expenditure and changes in estimates under individual heads, the gap in financial resources may thus be of the order of Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 350 crores rather than Rs. 240 crores estimated earlier.

**Food Imports and Plan**: The reappraisal points out that as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,100 crores, the aggregate deficit over the Plan was likely to be about Rs. 1,700 crores. It may be mentioned here that one of the reasons for the increase in the foreign exchange gap is a rise in food imports. In 1956-57, food imports amounted to 2.4 million tons and for 1957-58, they came to 3.7 million tons. They are estimated to exceed 3.5 million tons in 1958-59. The total value of food imports in the first two years of the Second Plan was Rs. 259 crores, of which the amount covered under special agreement was Rs. 173 crores. Outstanding foreign exchange commitments stood at Rs. 990 crores at the end of September 1957 and at Rs. 888 crores at the end of March 1958. Of the latter, Rs. 547 crores were on Government account, Rs. 300 crores on private account and Rs. 41 crores for imports of iron and steel for use by both the public and the private sectors.

The Planning Commission holds that an increase of agricultural production by 2 to 2.5 per cent per annum, so far achieved, is not sufficient to support a large plan of economic development. In terms of production potential, the achievement in 1956-57 is assessed at
1.3 million tons and in 1957-58 at 2.3 million tons. It is expected that in 1958-59 the increase in production potential may be of the order of 8 million tons. Thus, over the years 1955-59, the total increase in production potential may be less than one-half of the revised target of the Plan period.

Shortfall in Power Production: The reduction in the total allocation for irrigatoin and power under the Second Plan from Rs 913 to Rs 832 crores is likely to affect the targets for irrigation as well as power. Having regard to the progress made so far and the funds likely to be available, it is anticipated that in place of the additional irrigation of 12 million acres envisaged in the Plan, large and medium projects are likely to provide additional irrigation of the order of 10.4 million acres. This modified target is still stated to be subject to adequate supplies of steel being made available. The impact of the shortage of foreign exchange on the targets for power is likely to be quite marked. In the Second Plan, the target of additional capacity was proposed at 3.5 million KW of which 2.9 million KW were to be installed in the public sector, 300,000 KW in the private sector and 300,000 KW in industrial plants providing for their own generating capacity.

More expenditure in the public sector: In the Second Plan, the total investment envisaged for large-scale industries in the public and private sectors together was of the order of Rs. 1,094 crores. In the public sector, the amount allocated was Rs. 524 crores in addition to Rs. 60 to 65 crores provided for the National Industrial Development Corporation, of which Rs. 35 crores were to be set apart for new basic and heavy industries. It is now stated that the latest estimates for the principal industrial projects in the public sector are placed at Rs. 882 crores, of which Rs. 15 crores are for schemes in the States.

It is generally expected that on present estimates of foreign exchange resources available, 70 to 75 per cent of the capacity targets mentioned in the Second Plan are likely to be achieved. Substantial shortfall are anticipated in respect of aluminium, ferro-manganese, caustic soda and dyestuffs. The target for cement has been reconsidered in the light of development since the commencement of the Plan. In the field of engineering industries there will be shortfalls in respect of structural fabrication and manufacture of sugar (except sugar industry), but the target for locomotives, wagons and bicycles will be achieved. Due to shortage of foreign exchange the targets for achieving self-sufficiency in several lines of manufacture are likely to suffer.

Investment in Private Sector: As in the public sector, investment requirements of the private sector had to be revised upwards. The Plan had envisaged a total investment of 685 crores for industries in the private sector, of which Rs. 535 crores represented new investment and Rs. 150 crores replacements, with foreign exchange expenditure being estimated at about Rs. 320 crores. The total investment required increased by about Rs. 155 crores and foreign exchange costs by about Rs. 120 crores. It is anticipated that on programmes which have already been initiated, having regard
to the amounts of foreign exchange likely to be available, the investment on new industries over the five year period may be about Rs. 475 crores and on modernisation and replacement programmes about Rs. 100 crores, making a total of Rs. 575 crores as compared to Rs. 685 crores envisaged in the Plan.

On mineral development schemes, the provision now required is Rs. 110 crores in place of Rs. 85.5 crores indicated in the Planning Commission. In regard to transport and communications, the total outlay now proposed for transport and communications is Rs. 1,340 crores in place of 1,385 crores given in the Second Five Year Plan. The additional shipping tonnage likely to be acquired during the Plan for about 1,80,000 GRT as against the initial target of 3,90,000 GRT. A Shipping Development Fund has recently been set-up for financing the acquisition to the extent possible of additional tonnage in the remaining Plan period. The handling capacity of the ports is likely to be increased from 25 million tons to 33 million tons as envisaged in the Plan. The completion of the ports programme will be greatly helped by a loan of Rs. 20.67 crores from the World Bank, and this amount will be spent for the development of Madras and Calcutta ports. Some shortfall in the achievement in the road construction target of 20,000 miles is anticipated since as against Rs. 246 crores allocated in the Plan, the amount likely to be provided is Rs. 219 crores.

DANDAKARANYA DEVELOPMENT

The Government of India have decided to close down the displaced persons camps in West Bengal by July 1959, and roughly 35,000 out of the camp population of 45,000 families in this State are to be taken out to be either rehabilitated or provided with work pending their permanent rehabilitation. These 35,000 people will be rehabilitated in Dandakaranya which is under development. The number of persons in camps is a little under two lakhs, whereas there are thirty lakhs of displaced persons in West Bengal who are not in camps. Some of them are only partially rehabilitated and are anxious to be settled in Dandakaranya. It would therefore be necessary to provide for some of them in Dandakaranya. The first priority however would be for the displaced persons from camps in West Bengal.

The Dandakaranya area is thinly populated at present and it has tremendous natural resources and great development potential. The Government of India have decided to set-up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. The Corporation will have an authorized working capital of Rs. 10 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 5 crores will be made available to it as and when required from out of the allocations of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the Second Plan period. It will have as its chairman a leading industrialist of Calcutta and will consist of four other industrialists of West Bengal to be selected by the Government in consultation with him, representatives of the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Commerce and Industry, and one representative of the West Bengal Government. The headquarters of the Corporation will be in Calcutta.
INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Of the 32 lakh East Pakistan displaced persons, about 2.5 lakhs are in camps, homes and infirmaries and about 30 lakhs are distributed all over the State in various townships, colonies and concentrations of displaced persons. An appreciable number is settled round about Calcutta. In the past, attempts to rehabilitate these persons have been made in various ways such as settlement on lands, trade loans, vocational and technical training, employment in Government offices and elsewhere and by the creation of employment through the setting up of industries of various types.

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation will set up industries on its own as well as in partnership with private enterprise in areas where displaced persons are settled in large numbers. It may also undertake allied activities, such as running of training and apprenticeship institutions which will be specifically directed towards meeting the requirements of major industrial projects which are going to be set-up either in the public sector or in the private sector.

CHAGLA COMMISSION AND L. I. C. AFFAIRS

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the then Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was appointed in January 1958 as a Commission of Enquiry by the Government of India to enquire into and report transactions of the Life Insurance Corporation of India relating to the purchase of shares in the following companies, namely, Angelo Brothers Ltd., Calcutta; the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, Smith Stainstreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Richardson and Grudas, Ltd., Calcutta; and the Osler Electric Lamp Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta. The Commission of Enquiry was appointed enquire into the LIC purchases of Sri Haridas Mundhra’s shares of these companies. Mr. Mundra was the Director of all those concerns.

Mr. Chagla held in his report that the transactions were made by the LIC as dictated by the Finance Ministry (that is, by its First Secretary, Mr. H. M. Patel) and executed by Mr Kamat, the ex-Chairman of the LIC. Both these officers belong to the ICS cadre. As regards the of the former Finance Minister, Mr. T. T Krishnamachari, the Commission finds that he was responsible, at least constitutionally for the L.I.C. transactions. The Commission came to the conclusion that clearly there was acquiescence on the part of the Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, in the role played by the principal Finance Secretary, Mr. H. M. Patel, in bringing about the transaction of June 24, 1957. It observes: “The lack of repudiation on the part of the Minister would go to support Mr. Patel’s story that the Minister had approved of the transaction in Bombay on June 24.” The Minister is constitutionally responsible for the acts of the Secretary.

The Commission observes: “In my opinion, in any case, it is clear that constitutionally the Minister is responsible for the action taken by his Secretary with regard to this transaction. It is clear that a Minister must take the responsibility for actions done by his subordinates. He cannot take shelter behind them, nor can he disown
their actions. The Minister has complete authority within his own sphere of actions. . . . As a necessary corollary, he must take full responsibility for the actions of his Secretary." The Minister will lay down the broad policy of his department and his subordinates will reflect that policy in their actions. "If any subordinate fails to do so, he may be punished, or dismissed, but however vicariously, the responsibility of his action be assumed by the Ministry."

Following these findings, Mr. Krishnamachari resigned from the Finance Ministership. A further Commission was appointed under chairmanship of Mr. Vivian Bose, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, to enquire about the conduct and responsibility of Mr. Patel and Mr. Kamath. The Vivian Bose Commission found both these officers guilty of misconduct. Accordingly, these officers were charge-sheeted. Their replies along with the charges have been forwarded to the Union Public Services Commission for their consideration and necessary recommendations in the matter.

INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The year 1958 witnessed India's leading role in world affairs. As usual, she pursued a course of neutrality in international affairs, but at the same time, she made her best efforts to secure and maintain peace in international disputes. India opposed military occupation of Lebanon and Jordan by the army of the USA. India demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops in Lebanon and Jordan.

Rejecting a proposal that India should take the lead in forming a "third force" of like-minded countries, Mr. Nehru said that militarily these countries would not be able to make any difference. Even on the moral side, the moral pressure they would be able to exercise, would lessen if they banded together into a third force.

Over India's attitude to Tibet and China, Pandit Nehru said: "There had been internal trouble between Tibet and China. We had some trouble over this matter when Chiang Kai-shek controlled the destinies of China. The world community as well as the Government of India before or after independence had always acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Tibet. We came into the picture not in a particular good way when Colonel Younghusband at the beginning of the century, on behalf of the British power in this country, invaded Tibet and rather forcefully established positions there and gained certain rights for the then Government of India which was really an extension of the British Government.

Whether Tibet was free to act for herself or was functioning under the suzerainty of China, I do not quite understand how India had a right to put their platoons and companies of troops at odd places in Tibet on the plea of protecting their commerce and this and that. That was the position and naturally when we become independent, we did not wish to have any extra-territorial rights in Tibet."

Over the suggested meeting of the heads of Governments to re-
solve the Middle East crisis, in July, 1958 India signified her intention to join it. India replied to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's letter, saying: "We shall gladly offer our services to it (conference) in the cause of peace, if they are needed." Mr. Nehru reiterated India's firm conviction that armed intervention by a foreign power in any country was most undesirable and had urged the USA and Britain to withdraw their forces from the Lebanon and Jordan.

QUEMOY AND MATSU AND THE COMMUNIST CHINA.

India supported China's claim to Quemoy and Matsu as well as to Formosa. At a Press Conference on September 7, 1958, the Prime Minister of India declared that no country could tolerate an island 12 miles from its shores being used as a base for attack on it. India therefore felt that the offshore islands immediately, and later Formosa too, should belong to the People's Republic of China. But this must happen peacefully. This statement was made when China shelled these islands and the U.S.A. opposed it.

The Prime Minister declared that the U.N., which refused to recognise Communist China, was hardly an appropriate agency to solve the current Formosa crisis.

On September 19, 1958, the Steering Committee of the General Assembly rejected an Indian proposal to inscribe on the Assembly's agenda an item on Chinese representation in U.N. It adopted instead an American resolution for applying a "moratorium" procedure, barring any move to oust the Kuomintang Chinese and seat for the Communists, for the duration of the Assembly session.

The Quemoy and Matsu islands have since become the danger points in the conflict between Communist China and the U.S. in the Far East. The first major crisis over them occurred in 1955 when Peiping launched a series of raids and artillery attacks as an apparent prelude to invasion. The U.S. response was the Formosa Resolution of 1955, overwhelmingly passed by both Houses of Congress, which states:

"That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary for the specific purpose of securing Formosa (Taiwan) and the Pescadores (a group of islets off the coasts of Taiwan)."

In July 1958 signs began to accumulate that new trouble was brewing. On July 31, Soviet Premier Khrushchev journeyed to Peiping for a four-day conference with Chinese communist leader Mao-Tse-Tung. In the weeks immediately following the Peiping conference, the evidence pointed to a Mao-Khrushchev decision on new military moves in Taiwan strait. Stepped up communist artillery bombardment of Quemoy culminated on August 23 in the heaviest shelling in the island's history. The attacks produced warning from Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower, but the warnings had no marked effect of communist military activity in the Strait. The last week of July, 1958, began with concentrated effort by the communists to blockade the 100,000 man Quemoy garrison with fields of torpedo boats. The situation has eased a little at the moment.
INDIA AND DISARMAMENT

India and Yugoslavia on 3rd November, 1958 brought to a happy end the three week acrimonious debate on the next question of disarmament in the Political Committee of the General Assembly by securing the Committee's vote turning over the disarmament problem to a Commission made up of all the 81 members of the United Nations. The Indo-Yugoslav compromise resolution, passed on the problem to the 81-member Commission for the next year on an ad hoc basis. Under the resolution, the Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, will call the Commission into session "after consultation with the members. This is expected to be early in 1959.

Under the Indo-Yugoslav resolution, which now have to be endorsed by the Assembly, the 81-member Commission would have to submit to the 11-member Security Council and to the General Assembly "at a special session if necessary, constructive proposals and recommendations in the field of disarmament."

The text of Indo-Yugoslav revised resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly, having regard to the universal desire for the establishment of genuinely peaceful conditions in the world and therefore for taking steps to avoid the destruction that would result from a major armed conflict, reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for seeking a solution of the disarmament problem, expressing its determination that all members of the United Nations should be in a position to contribute to a solution of this problem on a continuing basis:—

1. Decides that the Disarmament Commission shall, for 1959, on an ad hoc basis, be composed of all the members of the United Nations:

2. Transmit to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussion relating to disarmament at the 18th session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convene as appropriate and to submit to the Security Council and the General Assembly at a special session, if necessary, constructive proposals, and recommendations in the field of disarmament.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

The 81-member U. N. General Assembly endorsed on December 10, 1958 by 69 votes to none, with 10 abstentions, its Special Political Committee's resolution appealing to South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan on the treatment of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in the Union.

The Indian representative said that the Government of India felt extremely grateful to the Assembly for the support given to the problem in the past and to those who made up on that day the aggregate of 69 votes. The absence of South Africa was regretted by India, as the presence of South Africa was necessary for the purpose of fulfilling the Charter. India intended to approach the South African Government again, although she had no diplomatic relations with her for negotiations on the problem without any commitment regarding
the juridical position and at the same time with no intention of throwing the U. N. overboard in the matter.

INDIA AND THE CYPRUS ISSUE

During the discussion over the Cyprus problem at the Political Committee of the United Nations, Mr. Krishna Menon, India's representative declared on December 2, 1958, that India thought that Cyprus belonged to the Cypriot people. He reviewed past debates on the Cyprus question in the Committee and said that in 1955 a new factor entered the picture. In that year, three parties emerged, namely, Britain, Greece and Turkey in the Cyprus problem. Formerly, there were two parties—the British and the Greeks.

Britain, he said, had declared there were two basic principles of British policy—doing away with violence, and partnership. With the first of these policies, India was in complete agreement. Everything should be done to bring about peaceful conditions. India referred to the statement by the British delegate that the ideal of partnership was one of which Britain had good reasons to be proud. But partnership, as in the Commonwealth, is not what is involved here.

India declared that she did not want any confusion or doubt thrown on the free character of the Commonwealth association. India regards it as entirely inappropriate to regard the proposed sharing of imperial power between Turkey and Greece as analogous to Commonwealth relations. The British plan, India observed, could not come into effect without two things—Turks and Greece must elect someone to take part in the legislature, and the Governor had to be assisted by two Governments.

Unless the two independent nations desired to be partners, the plan could not come into operation. Mr. Menon said there was the possibility that partition might become inevitable, but it would be wise statesmanship not to lay the foundation for this. It was not a step forward to have independent nations sitting around at a conference without the people who were the main parties in the problem.

On December 5, General Assembly adopted a resolution on Cyprus expressing confidence that continued efforts will be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the U. N. Charter.

INDIA PLEADS FOR CHINA

India has been pleading for giving representation to China (mainland) to the UNO. On September 12, 1958 the Steering Committee of the General Assembly rejected an Indian proposal to inscribe on the Assembly's agenda an item on Chinese representation. It adopted instead an American resolution for applying moratorium procedure, barring any move to oust the Kuomintang Chinese and seat the communists, for the duration of the Assembly session. India said that the Assembly in refusing so far to discuss the China issue had disregarded its Charter obligations, of making itself a centre for harmonising relations, an instrument of peace and of the universal character of the organisation.
HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK

On September 23, the General Assembly endorsed its Steering Committee's rejection of an Indian proposal for full-scale study of Chinese representation in the United Nations. The Assembly also rejected a further amendment of the seven States to delete the Committee's recommendation that a moratorium procedure, barring any move to oust the Kuomintang Chinese and seat the communists, be in force for the duration of the 23rd session.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

It is a long-standing dispute between India and Ceylon over the issue of granting of Ceylonese citizenship rights to Indians domiciled there. The Government of Ceylon is not agreeable to grant such rights to all Indians living and domiciled in that country. Recently Ceylon Government had decided to give citizenship rights to about one and a half lakh of plantation population in all, and that the next step would be to find means of encouraging the gradual return to India of the remaining Indians.

The plantation population in Ceylon of Indian origin must be distinguished from two other categories of persons in Ceylon with whom they are sometimes confused. The first category are those known as Ceylon Tamils. They speak Tamil but they have been Ceylon nationals for hundreds of years and they are part of Ceylon in the same way as any other nationals of Ceylon. Then there are Indian Nationals who have gone to Ceylon for professional or business reasons. India is responsible for these India nationals and India is eager to look after their interests as best as she can.

Hundreds of these Indian nationals, who had been to Ceylon, have returned to India or been sent back to India by the Government of Ceylon. 48,303 persons came back from the beginning of 1954 to the end of 1957. The Government of Ceylon have the right to decide whether, and for how long, they would allow the nationals of India or any other country to remain in Ceylon. These Indian nationals can remain in Ceylon only for the period of the visas given to them by the Government of Ceylon.

The plantation population of Indian origin constitutes a third category of Ceylon residents. They are about nine lakhs. They have been in Ceylon as plantation labourers for a long time. Most of them were born there. The so-called Indo-Ceylon problem is the question of citizenship rights for this estate labour which has contributed greatly to Ceylon's prosperity and which according to our views, is entitled to Ceylon citizenship. It is about these persons resident in Ceylon that negotiations have taken place between the Governments of India and Ceylon. An agreement was signed between the two countries in January 1954 and further elaborated in October 1954. Since then, there have been differences of opinion between the two Governments over the interpretation of certain clauses of the Agreement and further discussions have been held from time to time. They wish to be Ceylon citizens as evidenced by the fact that almost all of them applied for Ceylon citizenship.

The Government of Ceylon issues periodical statistics on the progress of registration of these persons as Ceylon citizens. Accor-
ding to the latest figures received, out of a total of 2,37,034 applications covering an estimated 8,29,619 persons, filled by persons of Indian origin for Ceylon citizenship, only 24,509 applications covering 96,923 persons had been accepted until the end of August, 1958. 1,96,063 applications covering 6,96,252 persons had been rejected. 7,397 applications are reported to have been withdrawn and 9,020 applications are still pending.

The persons who have been refused Ceylon citizenship have been rendered "Stateless." They cannot become Indians unless they are registered as such. They could only be registered if they apply for Indian citizenship of their own free will.

India's stand continues to be that these people have, by decades of their residence in Ceylon and their contributions to Ceylon's development, earned the right to continue their way of life in the country of their adoption. Those of them, who wish to become Indian citizens of their own free will, can apply to our High Commissioner in Ceylon for registration and, if they qualify under our citizenship law, our High Commissioner will register them as such. India has made this position clear in all discussions with the Ceylon authorities. There is thus a measure of agreement in the outlook of the two countries.

HAGUE CONVENTION ON CULTURAL PROPERTY

The Government of India have ratified the convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, which was drawn up at the Hague in May 1954. The convention and the protocol have come into force in respect of India with effect from September 16, 1958. The Hague Convention, which met under the auspices of the UNESCO, seeks to improve the provisions of the earlier conventions. It aims at protecting all cultural property in the event of armed conflict. It is based on the faith that cultural property, to whatever nation it might belong, is an integral part of the heritage of humanity.

Under the provisions, signatories to the Convention are required to respect cultural property and protect it from theft and vandalism in their own as well as in occupied territories belonging to another signatory. During peace time, the parties are obliged to develop services and agencies for the protection of cultural property in times of emergency. Military regulations are also to be amended and instruction provided so as to ensure the observance of the convention and to foster among members of the armed forces respect for the culture and cultural property of all peoples.

Cultural property has been defined to include movable or immovable property of importance to the cultural heritage of people, archaeological sites, groups of buildings, books, scientific collections, archives, etc. Museums and libraries are also included in this category.

INDIA'S ACCESSION TO BRUSSELS CONVENTION

India has acceded to the Brussels text of the Convention of the International Union for the protection of Literary and Artistic works, known as the Berne Convention, was announced on September 26, 1958. The Instrument of Accession, signed by the President of India
was deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation on September 12, 1958. The accession took effect from October 21, 1958.

The Berne Convention which was the first international convention on Copyright was adopted at Berne on September 9, 1886, and was completed in Paris in 1896. It was revised subsequently at Berlin in 1908, at Rome in 1928 and again at Brussels in 1948. India has been a member of the Berne Union from its inception. Though a signatory to the Brussels text of 1948, India could not accede thereto as the Indian law on copyright did not conform to the Brussels text fully. The Copyright Act, 1957, which came into force on January 21, 1958 has now enabled India to accede to the Brussels text.

Some of the new features are: cinematographic works are given the same treatment as literary works. The author is given the sole right to make a collection of political speeches and speeches delivered in judicial proceedings.

The minimum term of protection granted by the Convention is the life of the author and fifty years after his death except for cinematographic and photographic works. In the case of a work of joint authorship the term of protection is to be calculated from the date of the death of the last surviving authors. The convention confers the right to make short quotation from newspaper articles and periodicals and to include them in press summaries by appropriate acknowledgement of the source. The author is conceded the exclusive right to authorize the public performance and presentation and broadcasting of his works subject to certain conditions.

Unsettled dispute between Government of the Berne countries are now to be referred to the International Court of Justice.

THE ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

A conference attended by representatives from forty-four countries of Asia and Africa was held in Cairo December 26, 1957 to January 1, 1958. The conference was a non-official one in the sense that the delegates did not represent their respective governments. Nevertheless, it marked a great step towards Asian-African solidarity and understanding. The conference, although non-official in character, was supported by the respective governments. The conference endorsed India's stand on Goa, Indonesia's stand on West Irian and China's stand on Formosa. Another notable event of the conference was the declaration by the representative from the Soviet Union that the Soviet Government was prepared to offer economic aid without any strings to any country in Asia and Africa.

The Bandung principles were endorsed by the conference, holding that these principles provided a basis of solidarity to the peoples of Asia and Africa. The Bandung principles were therefore not a sudden phenomenon. It was the natural result of a moral development which led African and Asian peoples to awaken to deal with problems affecting their existence and to shoulder the responsibilities of their liberation.
Map of India
STATES IN INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH

Capital .. Hyderabad
Principal Language .. Telugu
Population .. 3,12,60,133
Area (sq. m.) .. 105,700
Literacy .. 13.12%
Density of Pop. (per sq. m.) .. 296
Universities .. Osmania, Andhra, Venkateswara

Big Cities:

Vijayawada .. 162,198
Guntur .. 125,255
Visakhapatnam .. 108,042
Hyderabad .. 1,218,243
Warangal .. 133,130
Rajamundry .. 105,276
Kakinada .. 99,951
Eluru .. 87,213
Nellore .. 81,480
Masulipatam .. 77,953
Vizianagram .. 67,104
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 115,041 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 timber. 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 dependable.

Cottage Industries—Andhra Pradesh is well-known for its handicrafts. The silver filigree articles of Karimnagar, the exquisite toys of Nirmal, Kondapalli and Tirupathi, bidriware and himru of Hyderabad, the carpets of Warangal and Eluru, the attractive chrochet 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. Royalasema 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 Sirur Paper Mills and the other is Andhra 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 Caltex Oil Refinery is now situated at Visakhapatnam. Sericulture is a growing industry. The Srisilk Ltd., Surpur, is a pioneer concern producing artificial silk at the rate of about 50,000 yards per day. Andhra Pradesh State is an important tobacco-producing area. Guntur and Kurnool are the centres.
The Pragatikool 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, Bezvada 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 Masulipatnam and the small ports at Kalingapatnam, Bhimunipatnam, Vadarevu, Narasapur and Kandaleru. Ports like Kakinada and Masulipatnam 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, Guddapah, 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>90,483,707</td>
<td>Shillong: 53,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m.)</td>
<td>89,062 (including NEFA)</td>
<td>Gauhati: 43,615</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Languages</td>
<td>Assamese &amp; Bengali</td>
<td>Dibrugarh: 37,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>18.47 p.c.</td>
<td>Silchar: 34,059</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density of Pop.</td>
<td>17 per sq. m.</td>
<td>Nowgong: 28,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Gauhati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This extreme north-eastern frontier State is almost bottlenecked 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, since merged with Assam on 26th January, 1950 to be known as Meghalaya.
With the Khasti State, Assam continues to be governed through the Governor of Assam. Assam occupies a 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 sentry of the Indian Union. This State has the largest number of tribal people of the Union, constituting about 34 p.c. 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 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 averages in different parts of the State vary from about 43 inches in the Nawgong plains 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, rape and mustard and silk are also grown in small quantities.

Forests occupy about 40 p.c of the area of the State but all this area is not permanently dedicated to forestry. Only about 12 p.c 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 Nahorkatiya. 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 big power development known as Umtri 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 Umtri Power House is at a distance of about 19 miles south of Gauhati on the southern slopes of the United Khasi and Jaintia 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 blazing 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 single 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 also abound. Bengal tigers and leopards are there too. The largest single population of elephants, outside possibly Burma is found in Assam. There are in Assam today six wild life sanctuaries, such as (1) Pabha Sanctuary of 20 sq miles known as Milory Buffalo Sanctuary situated in the North Lakhimpur. (2) Sonanuppa 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) Lookhowa Reserve of 26 sq. miles in Nowgong district containing rhinos and a few hog deer. (5) Khasi Range Reserve of 166 sq miles on the south bank of Brahmaputra in Sibsagar and Morigong districts containing largest number of great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. It also contains wild buffalo, swamp deer, barking deer, wild pig, pitrudge, 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, sambar etc. This sanctuary is 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. The
number of people speaking main languages are: Assamese—4,972,493; Bengali—1,719,15'); 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 colour muga yarn, besides being used for fabric, is also used for embroidery work and fishing lines. The creamy colour of Eri fabric is mainly used as wrappers, shawls, and shawlings. 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.

Industry—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 export 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 600-650 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 Nohorkatiya 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 (Dhupiri), 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 Mizoram 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 Mongolid 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 whole of NEFA is divided into the following five administrative divisions, each under a political officer—Sangs 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 caste which have maintained independent and isolated existence over many years. Ethnically these people belong to two main groups—Tibeto-Mongolian and Tho Chinese. All NEFA tribes other than Khamtis and akin belonging to the Tho ethnic group, speak the dialects of the Tibeto-Burmese family tribes. Usually, the tribes of the Tibeto-Burmese group belong to two subgroups—Aka Apor and Kachin. The headquarters of the Agency is Shillong.

The leading tribes are Mopaos, Thangs, Collongs, Op Hum, Monbas, Pali, Bos, Ramo Beks, Loris, 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-monoistic tribal faiths.

**NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA**

*Area—6,236 sq m  Headquarters—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, Sagtam 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 Baccha Nagas and Reppgamas.
WEST BENGAL

Capital ... Calcutta
Population ... 26,302,385
Area (sq m) ... 33,585
Literacy ... 21.02 p.c
Density of Pop ... 770 per sq mi
Language ... Bengali
Universities ... Calcutta, Visva Bharat, Jadavpur

Big Cities
Calcutta (incl suburbs) 33,448.39
Howrah ... 433,630
Kolkata ... 149,817
Bhubaneswar ... 134,916
Kharagpur ... 179,636

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 Cocon bighur was merged with West Bengal on January 1, 1950 and also Chandernagor re, on Octol. 2, 1954.

West Bengal, a truncated and dismembered State as the result of Partition, has emerged in 1946 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 Purba of Bihar 700 sq miles with a total population of 740,000 and Purulia subdivision of Bankura district of Manbhum district of Bihar, excluding Chas and Chhindwara stations, and Purnia police station of Bankura Thana with a total of 2,140 sq miles and population of 1.2 million have come to West Bengal. The area from Purba 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 (78,000 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 hill.

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 banks 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, bary, linseed, mustard, and rape, sugarcane, maize, cotton, tobacco and other crops are also grown here. Of the total cropped area, 89 p.c is utilised for growing rice. After rice, jute is the most important crop and accounts for 10 p.c 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, Burbhum, 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, Uttapara. 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 Purulia district of Mumbhum and a small portion of Purnea, West Bengal gains big processing centres at Jhalsa and Bhatampur, the monopoly of tasar silk around Raghunathpur and jute fields in Purnea. 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 1961.

River Valley Projects.—West Bengal has two principal river valley projects for the improvement of agricultural economy and proved industrialisation. The first is Mayurakshi River Project. The work was begun in 1948. The river Mayurakshi originates from the uplands of Santhal Parganas in Bihar and falls into Bhagirathi after a course of 100 miles. At Massanore in Santhal Parganas, the river flows through a narrow valley—an ideal site for a dam. The turbulent Mayurakshi sprawling over an area of 1,400 sq. miles through the districts of Lrpbhum, Murshidabad, Murdwan and Santhal Pargana, is controlled by a dam at Massanore. The water released by the completed project flows through 900 miles of canals and is expected to irrigate 6,000 acres from June to October and 10,000 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 hundred of electrical power. The Mayurakshi 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 Malathion 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 Bokhoro 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 electric 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, Itai-Assam National Highway, Calcutta-Siliguri National Highway, Siliguri-Gangtok National Highway and Calcutta-Bongaon National Highway. In addition to this, Calcutta’s airport, Dum Dum, is the largest in India. On an average, 1,000 trucks and touch downs total 55 a day with passengers over 700.

**Population**—Regarding population, Hindus form 89.51% and Muslims 19.85% of the total population. Unlike other av or Mina, only one language dominates in the state. The number of persons speaking Bengali as their mother tongue are 84.62% of the total population. The number of persons speaking Bengali as a subsidiary language are 5.4% of the total population. The literacy according to 1951 census of West Bengal is 21.55%—34.7% of the total male population and 12.7% 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 of over 100,000 persons. They are Calcutta, Howrah, Kolkata, Bhatpara, Haragpur, Garden Reach, South Suburbs (Panchi).

**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 Santals, Oraons, Mundas, Koras, Hos Bhuiyas, Bhutis, Chitmas, Hajangs, Lepchas, Asurs, Bengas, 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 Burdwan. The dominant tribe is, of course, the Santal followed by 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.
(Balurghat), Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri), Malda (English Bazar), Murshidabad (Berhampore), 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>Calcutta</td>
<td>28,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>Nadia</td>
<td>1,527</td>
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<td>Bankura</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>Murshidabad</td>
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<td>Midnapore</td>
<td>5,264</td>
<td>W Dinajpur</td>
<td>1,378</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Maldai</td>
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<td>Hooghly</td>
<td>1,717</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-Parganas</td>
<td>5,605</td>
<td>Darjeeling</td>
<td>1,551</td>
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<td>Cooych Bihar</td>
<td>1,311</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Purulia</td>
<td>2,408</td>
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BIHAR

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<th>Capital</th>
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<th>Big Cities</th>
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<td>Principal</td>
<td>38,73,778</td>
<td>Patna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m)</td>
<td>67,113</td>
<td>Gaya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>2/4 per sq m</td>
<td>Bhagalpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>12 15 p</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
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<td>Universities</td>
<td>Bihar, Patna</td>
<td>Darbhanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Muzaffarpur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Features and Geography—Bihar lies between 20°30' and 27°30' North latitude and between 82°31' and 88°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 Ganga, (ii) South Bihar, i.e., the portion south of the Ganga, and (iii) the Chota Nagpur plateau which abounds in hills, mountains and forests, and is inhabited largely by the Adhivas.

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 41,227,947 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, jowar, jute, tobacco, chilly, potato, oil-seeds, 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.
Forces:—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. Bihar 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, marl and limestone are the most important and make up more than 69 per cent of the total production. All the copper ore, more than half of the coal and marl and about 40 per cent of the iron ore produced in India come from Bihar. The entire Indian output of bentonite comes from a coalfield in Santhal Parganas district. Almost all the kyanite production comes from Kharawal in Singhbhum district. The most important coalfields in Bihar are Jharia, Bokaro and Kaimur area in Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts. Jharia field alone accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the total Indian production. Iron ore deposits occur in South Singhbhum and extend in a line. The ore is of the highest quality and has almost a monopoly of metal so it supplies 80 per cent of the world requirement of metal out of which Bihar's contribution is of the order of 60 per cent. The Jharia coal belt is in the south of four districts of Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Phulsi. Jharkhand is the production of copper ore in India comes at present from Singhbhum which has the largest known copper deposits in the country. It is being worked at Mosunomi and Meubhundu near Ghatsidri. Iron ore occurs on the plateau of Ranchi and Pillanu. Extensive deposits of limestone are found in the districts of Sahibganj, Pasham, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Singhbhum. Chini clay occurs mainly in Singhbhum, Bhojpur, Santhal Pargana and Dhanbad. Bihar is the largest producer of Chini clay in India. Kyanite occurs in Bari in Singhbhum and Manbhum along the copper belt. Bihar is the principal producer of Kyanite in India. Chromite is worked in Singhbhum. Bihar rises 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 Sisarwa subdivision of the Sahabah 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 Saura 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, Sos, Kharia and the Paharivas. The important minor tribes are Asurs, Birhors, Pahariyas, Binjha, Birjia 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 Sh held of India. Bihar produces more than 78 per cent of the total pig iron, and 87 per cent of the total steel produced in India. The iron deposits of Nohmundi, Gua and Buda Ben 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 tinplates. 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 cables are manufactured on modern lines by the Indian Cable Company at Jamshedpur.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory.—The 23,000 ton fertilizer factory at Sindri, designed to produce annually 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, is the first major industrial enterprise of the Union Government and is perhaps the biggest fertilizer factory in the East. With the completion of Sindri’s expansion schemes in 1950, two new nitrogenous fertilizers anhydrous sulphate nitrate (140,000 tons per year) and urea (24,000 tons per year) will be produced.

Telco.—Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd (Jamshedpur) manufacture locomotives and other engineering products. Telco is divided into three divisions: Locomotives, Automobiles, and Foundries.

Rohtas Industries situated in the Dalmianagar is today the largest producing centre in the country for cement and pipes and paper boards. The other units of the centre are a sugar factory, chemical factory producing caustic soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, etc., at the 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 a variety of silk. Fri silk worm rearing is also an important industry in the state. This variety of worms feed on oil-seeds castor seed and it is cultivated all over Bihar. Besides mulberry and castor, Bihar produce the largest quantity of tasar silk in India, which is produced in the jungles of Chatanagpur.

Cement.—Out of the 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.—The 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 10 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, Palamau, Patna, Purnea, Ranchi, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Sahabad, Singhbhum.

BOMBAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Bombay</th>
<th>Sholapur</th>
<th>266,500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>48,265,221</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>223,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m.)</td>
<td>190,919</td>
<td>Baroda</td>
<td>211,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>21-64%</td>
<td>Kolhapur</td>
<td>136,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of Pop.</td>
<td>253 per sq. m.</td>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>449,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Gujarati, Marathi</td>
<td>Bhavnagar</td>
<td>137,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Cities:</td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>Jamnagar</td>
<td>132,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>2,839,270</td>
<td></td>
<td>104,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>788,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona</td>
<td>480,982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 7¼ 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 creeks 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 season. 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, barley, 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 Vindhyā 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 modern 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 in the industry will now be reinforced by the addition of cotton growing areas of Vidarbha and the entry of textile mills of Sambhur and Nagpur. As many as 173 out of the country's total of 291 textile mills will be now within the territory of the new State. Regarding other industries, Bombay lends the rest of the country in Vanaspata, the cement manufacture of the State has been greatly increased with the addition of Sambhur 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, minor in 43, and minor. Apart from Poona port and Okha at the northern tip of Surat, the new State will have the recently built port of Kundli in Kutch, the second minor port on the west coast.

Languages. Marathi speaking population is 2.0 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 (woven), gold and silver thread, hosiery, running and leather working, carpentry, wood working etc., bamboo and cane work, pottery, bricks, tiles etc., gur, vegetable oils, crafts.

MADHYA PRADESH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Bhopal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer Capital</td>
<td>Pachmahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>26,071,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (sq. m.)</td>
<td>171,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>Saugar, Jabalpur, Vikram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>16.22 p.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. m.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary</td>
<td>9.9 p.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area</td>
<td>30,741 sq. m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Language**: Hindi

**Cities**:
- Bhopal: 102,333
- Gwalior: 241,577
- Ujjain: 129,817
- Indore: 310,859
- Jabalpur: 256,998
- Saugar: 239,993

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 Vindhya Pradesh States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh, Siroj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan excluding the Sunel 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, bajra, pulses, oilseeds and cotton. The chief food crops are wheat in Malwa, Narmada Valley, Satna, Chhindwara and Bhopal, rice in Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Rewa, Jilin, Dhur and Indore and Jawai in Bhopal, Sugar, Honsangabad Nim, Khogone Ujjan, Shajapur, Mandsaur 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, dhauro, teak, mithua, bamboo, teak, sal, pulp, bibul and hara. The sugarcane 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 vast and 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 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 Surujbal, Rujur, Balsapir, Chhindwara, Shahdol, Sudhi, 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 Bhusu 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, Seoni and Jhujua 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 50.8 million tons. Large reserves of bauxite, about 200 million tons, occur in the districts of Shahdol, Balsapir, Mandla, Jabalpur, Raigarh,
Surguja and Balaghat. Vast tracts of good quality of limestone exist in several parts of the State. The limestone near Katni, Jukeli, Sarna and Mathar is of high purity. The diamond mines of the Vindhy 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.

**Industries**—As for industries, the State can boast of having the first newspaper mill in India. Costing over Rs. 6 crores and estimated to produce hundred tons a day, Nepali Mills expect to meet one-third of the country's newspaper requirements. The biggest cement factory in the country is located at Kegrode in this State. Here are 70 cotton mills in the State and also 7 sugar mills. The other important industries of the State include a staple fibre factory at Nagda, textile machinery factory at Gwalior, sugar products at Bhore, drawing board mill at Rithim, jute factory at Gwalior, match factory at Gwalior, cotton factories at Gwalior, etc.

Put of Vindhy Pradesh is well known for traditional village and hameer craft such as chapper, legh, chutney, car, and chay, toys, pottery, etc. In every industry, of course, there is pride of place with a city of its own in all over the State.

**Geography**—Leicestershire or Sisun Pradesh will compare with Madhya Pradesh in the variety of climatic conditions. This is reflected in the state of the soil and all over the State there are as many as 377 native varieties of plants were returned to nature at the 15 seer Agricultural Research Station, which is divided into two divisions—just behind the settlers from out of the zone being the indigenous Adil Shah. The other comprises a mixture of all social trends from the earth which first the list of the numerous tribes. And the latter, 12 percent of the population comprise the Mundas, Gond, Mar, Mund, Thar, etc., and other Dravidian tribes, put in into numerous localities throughout the further jun care to see.

Hindi is the chief language commonly used throughout the State. There is, however, not in the total district mainly among them are Malwa in Malwa, Narmada in Narmada, Umaria in Umaria, etc., in the Narmada valley. Bhandh Khurd in the former Rewa State and Chattris in Chhatarpur. The aboriginals have their dialects too, including Halbi, Gondi, etc.

**Culture**—Cultural heritage of Madhya Pradesh is outstanding. The examples are (1) Khajuraho temples—the highest water mark of medieval sculpture and architecture (2) the frescoes of Bhopal caves (3) Mandu—the city of (4) Gwalior Fort (5) Great Stupa at Sarnath (6) marble rocks near Jhalpur (7) Ancient city of Ujjain (8) Panchmarhi—the health and summer resort.

The Districts of Madhya Pradesh—Balaghat, Bhopal, Betul, Bhilai, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur Chhindwara Damoh, Datia, Dewas Dhar, Drug, Gird, Goona, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jhalpur, Jhabua, Mandla, Mandasaur, Morena, Narmadapur, Nimar (Khandwa), Nimar (Kharangol), Panna, Raigarh, Rapur, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Shadol, Shajapur, Shivapuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh and Ujjain.
STATES IN INDIA

MADRAS

Capital Madras  Salem  202,335
Population 2,974,936  Coimbatore  197,735
Area (sq m) 5014  Villure  106,024
Principal Language Tamil  Tt nil  100,680
Literacy 2181  Ttu 311  98,866
Density of Pop 39/ per sq m  Kumbhikomum  91,643
Universities Madras  Anam  Tiruchirapalli  73,476
milk  Tirupur  73,308
Big Cities

Midras  1,416,072  N gee  1  69,084
Midura  6171  Cuddalore  57,576
Tiruchirapalli  2189

The new State of Madras is bounded on the north by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the island of Ceylon, on the south by the Malabar coast of the Arabian Sea and on the west by the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Mannar. Its area is 133,058 square miles with a population of 25,616,000. The capital is Madras.

Poverty is the prevailing condition of the State. The State has only one river, the Cauvery, which is already utilised to the last drop. Other smaller rivers have been harnessed.

Forests The forests mainly consist of teak, sandal wood, and eucalyptus. Forests in Madras State are distributed almost uniformly throughout the State. The forest areas contain valuable and useful wood in which India holds a world monopoly. The timber used in shipbuilding is obtained from the forests of Madras State. The forests are the most important forest product of Madras. Sandal wood is the most important forest product of Madras. The forests are well stocked with valuable timber and nearly 50 per cent of the forest area is under cultivation.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Not less than 62.54 per cent of the people in the State depend on agriculture.

The principal commercial crops of the State are groundnut, cotton, sugarcane, ginjelly, coconut, tapioca, and castor arranged in a descending order of importance.

The industries include the manufacture of textiles, clothing, and the production of tobacco, sugar, 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 utilize hidden igneous wealth of South Arcot is full of bright promise. The important minerals of Madras are mica, gypsum, bauxite, limestone, chert clay, magnesite etc.

**MADRAS**


**Principal Irrigation Projects**—Lower Bhavani (Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts), Mettur (Salem and Coimbatore districts), Aranar (Chingleput districts), Amaravati (Coimbatore 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, bone and manures, chemicals, oil mills, paints, soap, paper mills, printing blocks 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, bauxite, and iron ores occur in Salem district.

Cultural Heritage—Culture and civilisation, 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 Tanjore Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram, the exquisite craftsmanship of the temples of Tanjore and the dravidian capitals of Chola dynasty artists are the cultural heritage of the State. Mahabalipuram, otherwise known as “Seven Pagodas”, lies at a distance of nearly 15 miles south of Madras and is remarkable for monolithic temples and rock-cut caves which are over 2,500 years old, Tirukkalukundram, 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 selves came every day 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. Tirunangam is nearly 290 miles south of Madras, is renowned for the temple of Ranganadh. Tanjore contains the famous temple of Brihadiswara.

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 ‘Natyasastra’ of Bharata.
ORISSA

Capital ... Phulineswar
Population 14,641,46
Area (sq m) . 60,70
Principal I.p u r e Orissa
Literacy .. 15 0 0
density of Pop 27 per sq m
University .. U t a l J i jpur

The State of Orissa with a population of 14,641,46 is bounded on the southwest by the Pahad and the east by the southernlimits, respectively. From the Madhya Pradesh on the north and west, and the west of the Jhalor in the north and east. The whole area is a semiarid, with the tropical zonel th and the Central Plateau in the north and the central part of the State. There are 12 principal rivers. The

State is divided into District Roads connecting the places of interest in the State.

The cold winter lasts from November to February. The hot weather begins in March and continues with the setting in of the rains in June, which continues till the month of October. The maximum rainfall in the northern districts is about 61 inches whereas in the southern districts it is about 50 inches.

An analysis of the population of Orissa is interesting. Out of the total population of 11,645,146 the number of males is 7,422,899 and that of females 4,222,247. The density of population per square mile is 343 as against the Indian average of 317.

Orissa is predominantly a rural State. It contains only one city and 38 towns whereas the number of villages is 50,081. Thus the percentage of the urban population is as low as 4.06.

The two outstanding features of the present day Orissa are the tunling 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.

**ORISSA**

**Industries**

As far as the industries of the State are concerned, it is not a backward region in terms of industrial activity. The iron and steel industry has also reached higher order. Fertilizer and hosiery industries are the two of the principal textile industries of Orissa. Over 100 types of fabrics are made from the banyan, mango, and other plants. The communication is proverbially backward, with 12 to 13 miles of roads and 300 miles of rail lines.

**Forest**

Forests occupy about 24,000 sq miles, representing 40% of the State's land surface. The number of species of the forest is as follows—sal, pin, tul, eigh, teak, sandal, sandalwood, and teak. Of the minor produce, the most important is the kendu leaves, which are in great demand for the manufacture of bidis. The next in importance is the banyan, which has helped to start paper mills. Another important of minor forest produce is Roupola, a hard wood which reduces high blood pressure. The other minor important forest produce are lac, etc.

**Minerals**

Extensive deposits of iron ore containing over 60% iron...
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, Kalingar 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, Rairakhol, Rimpur, Bamra, Daspilli, Hindol, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nalguri, Pallahara, Sonapur, Talcher and Tighra.

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

**PUNJAB**

**Capital**

Chandigarh

**Area**

47,062 sq m.

**Population**

16,13,18,00

**Density of Pop (per sq. m)**

343

**Literacy**

15.23 per cent

**Principal Languages**

Punjabi, Hindi

**University**

Punjab

**Cities**

Amritsar 648,358

Patiala 87,969

Jullundar 325,747

Ludhiana 153,797

Ambala Cantt 94,043

**Towns**

Rohtak, Karnal, Batala, Pampa, Phiwami

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 150 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 335 7 and 345 3 persons in the former States of Punjab and Pepsu 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 recognizing 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, Mohindorgarh, Konaghat and Nalgarh tehsils of Patiala, Ambala district (excluding the Rojgar and Chandigarh Assembly Constituencies) and Jind and Narwana tehsils of Sangrur 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, rabe, 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 Hisar, one sugar factory at Abdullapur, one paper mill at Jarnagar.

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, rerolling 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, 'khaddar', rugs, cycle parts, utensil making, tanning and wood industries, silk spinning and weaving, potteries, 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 hostile industry with 853 concerns out of a total of about 951 in India. Bengal occupies the leading position in the whole country. In the production of artificial silks, Punjab ranks next only to Bombay.

Electicity - The main source of electric supply in the State is (1) Uth River Hydro-Electric Scheme where four sets of 12,000 kw each, including one standby, are installed, (2) The Gangiwal Power House with 3 units of 24,000 kw each, out of which at present two are working, (3) The Kota Power House with three units of 2,900 kw out 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 Nadi Dam.

The Districts Amethi, Amarpali, Bareilly, Budaun, Chitrakoot, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Gurgon, Hisar, Dehura, Jalaun, Karauli, Kapurthala, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Mathura, Naini, Meerut, Noida, Rohilkhand, Sonipat, Singhpur, Sonla.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Lucknow</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Area (sq km)</td>
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<td>Literacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density of Pop</td>
<td>557 per sq m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Aligarh, Banaras, Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Kurukshestra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>705,383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aligarh</td>
<td>498,961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rampur</td>
<td>326,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorakhpur</td>
<td>233,183</td>
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<td>Mathura</td>
<td>223,183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shahjahanpur</td>
<td>105,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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 province States of Tehri Garhwal, Banaras and Banaras have been merged into some areas of Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also been absorbed.

With a dry and extreme climate her rainfall averages below 40 in her. The deficiency is met up by the Ganges, the Irrigation and their cultivations taking the site occupied by agriculture in the 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 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, barley, dates, sugarcane, and cotton, second in pulses, maize and rapeseed, and mustard besides producing considerable amounts of rice, jute, and small quantities of jute, cotton, groundnut, tea, and tobacco. She is besides the only opium producing State in the Union. Her forest areas are yet amount to about 13 per cent of the total and are situated mainly at the foot of the Himalayas. Her mineral resources have not been known to be very considerable, deposits of copper, slate, glass sand, sandstone and sand being alone located. She is 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 luxuries. Embroidered batik, brocades and tissue of Banaras, carpets of Muzzafarnagar, prints of Lucknow and Furrukkhabad, ornamental brassware of Moradabad, and Banaras, carved woodware of Siharanpur, durries of Agra and Bareilly, glass bangles of Firozabad, gold thread embroidered 'zardosi' suits of Lucknow Bareilly and Agra chikan article and clay figures of Lucknow, fancy marbleware of Agra, pottery of Khurja, moon baskets of Naini, designed furnishing fabrics of Chitrakoot and borderless sarees of Mau are not only known in India but in foreign countries as well.

Medical Colleges—King George's Medical College Lucknow, Sri Ram Naidu Medical College, Agri. Ginesh Sunkir Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College, Kanpur State Ayurvedic Medical College Lucknow


RAJASTHAN

| Capital | Jaipur |
| Population | 15,970,774 |
| Area (sq m) | 132,098 |
| Literacy | 89.5% |
| Density of Pop | 121 per sq m |
| Principal Languages | Rajasthani, Hindi, Alwar |

The integration of Rajastan came in the following ways. The first step towards integration in Rajastan was taken on March 17, 1940, with the formation of Matsya—a union of the four States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli. The second step came with the formation of Rajastan—a union of the nine States of Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk on March 25, 1940.
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 taluk of Abu and the area of Suniel Tuppi 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 north-west, 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 sub-soil 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, sesameum, 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 7.5.

The State is rich in mineral resources. Two of Rajasthan’s rich deposits are high class masonry and gypsum. The limestone is spread all over the State. Gypsum is one of the biggest gifts of nature to Rajasthan. In Jaisalmer and Lunkarans, gypsum is obtained in large quantities and in purest form. One of the important ores available in Rajasthan is bhumiorum sulphur which is not found anywhere in India. Except in Silum district, large resources of sodium sulphate and salt occur at Didwana and Bambher of Rajasthan’s valuable ores only next to Bihār which together supply mica to the outside world.

The most important industries are the weaving of muslin, dying and printing of cotton cloths, manufacture of carpets, rugs and other woollen goods, enamelling, pottery, ivory work, gold and silver laces, lacquers, wooden toys, handmade paper, paper machines, toys, embroidered shoes. Jaipur is famous for enamelling work.

Instruction—On March 30, 1958, 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. The canal will take off from the Harie Barrage and will carry 18,500 cubic feet. The main canal is in two parts: (a) Rajasthan feeder 134.2 miles long and 3.4 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 Shpur Headwork, Bikaner. The Ganga Canal takes off from the left bank of the river Sutlej at Hussainwali headworks (near Ferovipur) and forms part of the Sutlej Valley canals. It passes through the Punjab for 74 miles and enters Bikaner territory. (2) The Planning Commission has sanctioned 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 18,000 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  Area (sq m) 85,861
Population 46,10,000  Principal Languages Kashmiri, Urdu
University  Jammu & Kashmir and Dogri

Jammu and Kashmir, the northernmost State of India, bordering on
the USSR, Sinkiang and Tibet in the north and northeast and
Pakistan on the west and south, has an area of 85,861 sq miles.
The altitude in the valleys varies from 5000 feet above the sea level.
According to estimate of 1950 the total population was 5 million.

The country is almost entirely mountainous and it may be geogra-
pherically divided into three areas: Liechin and sub Tibet in tracts in the
north containing the districts of Jhelum and Gilgit the middle
region of the Happy Valley of Jammu and the southern areas of
Jammu in the south. This mountainous State is ruled by snow for about half the year and with the rich forests in the valleys,
of the Chenab the Jhelum and the Indus it could grow rice wheat,
must, barley, oil seed cotton clover and sugar. The State has a
large amount of fruits for export primarily without almonds, pears and
apples. The mineral resources of the State is yet unequaled are large
indeed, including among them coal, zinc, copper lead lime, fuller's
Earth, bitumen, asbestos as well as gold and upholstered silk.
Silk industry is the biggest 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 new
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 State Legislative Assembly. He holds
office during the pleasure of the President.

Land Reform—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 8,00,000
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 mangawa has been abolished since 1933.

Education—Kashmir is the only state in India where education is free at all stages, including the university. No tuition fees are 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, 1950, by the Kashmir Constituent Assembly which declared that Jammu & Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of India. Based on the Parliamentary system of Government, the Constitution provides a democratic order of society and thus like all States is 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 Pathankot to Srinagar via Jammu is 277 miles. The railway line from Jammu is by a newly re-built and re-graded track and the railway line passes through mountainous and picturesque scenery. The Indian Railways are operating passenger service between Delhi and Srinagar. The opening of the line from Pathankot to Jammu on 22nd December, 1956 was an important event in the history of Kashmir. The physical barrier separating the valley from the rest of the country has been overcome and a railway line links Jammu to Kashmir and the rest of India.

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

Industries—Weaving is the main industry in the State. The Kashmir woollens such as shawls, carpets, umbrellas and phulkas are world famous. After the cotton, the silk industry Kashmir silk is the line in the world. India unit production and produce one of the finest qualities silks. Paper mill, silver wires and wood carving are also prominent industries of the State. Other minor industries are forest products such as timber, herbs, tur and skins, fruits and vegetables.

The mineral found in the State are coal, limestone, bauxite, granite, copper, chromite, and gypsum marble slate.

Tourist traffic is one of the main source of income to the State and the people attract 40,000 people visit the place annually.

The District of Jammu & Kashmir Anantnag, Anni, Astoria, Jammu, Udhampur, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Reasi, Udampur.

**MYSORE**

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<tr>
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<td>Area (sq km)</td>
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**Big Cities**

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<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>779,977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>244,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolar Gold Fields</td>
<td>159,084</td>
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</table>
The new Mysore State, which came into being on November 1956, 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 1,566 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 577 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 ‘Maidan’ or plain country, comprising roughly the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, 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 Maidan 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 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 Lal Bagh, 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 Ramnath-wann, at Guanganipura. The city of Mysore with its palaces, Chamundi Hills, Krishnarajaswamy which is the second biggest artificial lake in the world, Brindavan Gardens, is also an important place of show. The Mysore State possesses many beautiful temples such as, Chennakeshava Temple at Belur, Chowdeswara Temple at Halebid, Nandi Hill containing some picturesque Hindu temples, Vanaswada Shivala, the longest standing temple of Asia. Bijapur, the ancient capital of the famous Adil Shahi kings, possesses many buildings of historical and archaeological interest. Chief among them is Gol Gumbuz, the museum of Mudomud Adil Shah. The dome of the Gumbuz is considered largest in the world, being 2000 feet larger than the great cupola of the Pantheon. Bijapur district also contains caves at Pidam.

Cotton Industries—Mum cottage industry are—leather tanning and ornamental work brass work pottery weaving, carpetry, cotton industry, sandal wood and ivory mili works, mat weaving having hindu style papers, rattan industry. The cottage industries of Coorg are beekeeping.

Irrigation and Power Projects—The following are the projects under execution—Bhadra Reservoir Project, Tunga Ancient Project, Nugu Reservoir Project, Ambigola Reservoir Project and Sharavathy Valley Hydroelectric Project. Bhadra Reservoir Project is to construct a dam across the Bhadra river near the Nalkari valley in Chickmagalur district. Tunga Ancient Project is to construct a masonry or a flow anicut 120 ft long across the Tunga river about seven miles from Shimoga. Nugu Reservoir Project is to construct a dam 1440 ft high across the Nugu river. Ambigola Project is to construct a dam 50 ft high across Satlur Hall in Shimoga district. Sharavathy Valley Project is a hydro-electric project to construct a dam across Sharavathy river for the development of 72 lakhs kw at the final stage.

Districts of Mysore—Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmangalur Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanara, Kolamba, Mysores, Raichur, Shimoga, South Kanara, Tumkur,

Kerala

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Trivandrum</th>
<th>Big Cities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>13,549,118</td>
<td>Kollamode</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area (sq m)</td>
<td>14,937</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>50.37</td>
<td>Alleppey</td>
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158,724

186,931

116,287
In the reorganized map of south India Kerala State occupies a strategic position. Nestling amidst the blue waters of the Arabian Sea and the tall ranges of Western Ghats, it is a thinly populated coastal territory from Kollam 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 135 miles. Kerala is the smallest of the 14 States in the country. It is representing the Malayalam-speaking areas of the country and contains some of the territories of the previous State of Travancore-Cochin except for four taluks of the Travancore district and a part of Sreekovil taluk of Ooty district. It includes Malabar district (without Kannur and Malapuram districts) and the Kasaragod taluk of South Canara (except Ambedkar Islands) from Madras State.

Area & Population—Kerala has an area of about 14,000 square miles. The State has a population of about 136 lakhs i.e., 3.9% 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 foremost among the Indian States in literacy and educational advancement. The literacy of the State is worked out at 50.3% of the total population. According to the last census the per cent of literacy in Travancore-Cochin is 53.7%. The percentage of literate for males being 64.47 and that of females being 43.73. In Malabar area literacy is at lower level 36.31 per cent.

Agriculture—The chief agricultural products of the State are rice, tapioca, coconut, arecanut, oilseeds, pepper, sugarcane, 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 coastal line enables the State to maintain a flourishing fishing industry.

Forests—The State of Kerala is rich in forest wealth. About 30,520 square miles of the Kerala area are reserve forests. The forests of Kerala are noted for their resources of timber including teak, mahogany, rosewood, and blackwood and varieties of soft wood. Nearly 400 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 highly valued 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, tiles,
States in India

Oil, textiles, ceramics, fertilizers, chemicals, sugar, cement, rayon, glass, matches, monazite, ilmenite, rare earths, shrik 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, bee keeping, pottery etc.

Major Irrigation Works—There are at present eight major irrigation works costing about 1,447 lakhs and catering to the need of 2,81 lakhs acres of paddy fields. These are (1) Malampuzha Project (2) Walayar Reservoir Project (3) Mangalam Reservoir Project (4) Pechur Scheme (5) Chelakkundi (first stage) Scheme (6) Vazhakulam Scheme (7) Kuttanad Scheme (8) Neyyar Scheme

Tourist Attractions: Charmingly set between the Western Ghats and the blue waters of the Arabian sea, bejeweled with sylvan splendour of a monsoon Kerala is a lovely country with its sparkling streams and shimmering backwaters and the natural beauty of its dim crowned country sites

Over 2,000 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 Mattanur Palace contain examples of the major arts and architecture. Sculpture, wood carving and mural painting up in the hills, on the shores of the Laccadive like is the Royal Cane Sanctuary, where wild life can be seen in its natural habitat

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

Delhi

Capital
Population
Area (sq. m.)
Literacy
University

Principal
Language
Density of Pop
E.I.C. Cities

Delhi
1,411
513
52.44
. Delhi

Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

3,044 per sq m.

Delhi

91-0

New Delhi

7,641

Delhi, the imperial city under many a dynasty in the past centuries, with its surrounding districts was constituted as 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 capital city of New Delhi nearby. New Delhi is a city Delhi is a city and Delhi is a State. This smallest State of the Union has an area of 513 sq miles with a population of 1,744,072 in 1951. Placed 700 ft above sea level and the focal point of all railways, she lies in a dry 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 chemicals among other things.

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

Under the State Reorganisation Act, the President has constituted an Advisory Council for 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 Public at large, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, and the Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Committee, and the Religious Association. Besides, there are two Advisory Boards to advise the Commissioner in regard to industrial matters and public relation.

Industry—The principal industries include cotton, silk, wool, pottery, flour, meat, fish, vegetable, oil, and silk, etc.

The Delhi Municipal Act, 1957, has been passed by the Parliament on December 17, 1957, as a part of the reorganisation of the Union Territory of Delhi. This Act establishes a municipal corporation for Delhi excluding the New Delhi (including the Diplomatic Enclave) and provides for an unified and integrated civil administration for the urban areas and rural areas. The Delhi Development Authority will carry out the civil survey of a master plan for Delhi and shall promote and secure the development of Delhi according to Plan.

PONDICHERRY

Area 1,169 sq. km Capital Pondicherry
Population 317,850
Principal Language French & Tamil

Following in 1954 with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories known as the French Establishments in India. This Territory is still the French colony 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 six 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 1949, India and France agreed on a referendum to decide the future of the Settlements. Various municipal communes declared themselves in favour of reunion but conditions caused by certain refractory elements visited the possibility of having a free and impartial referendum.

In April 1951, a team of neutral observers appointed by the French themselves confirmed 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 no end of the plebiscite business.

Prolonged negotiations between India and France were resolved in no agreeable settlement over the question of political union provided for in the French Constitution with regard to cession of territories. The freedom movement had by then gained momentum in March 1954. All French Indian councils and all mayors of communes unanimously demanded merger of the Settlements with India without a referendum.

Another claim was made by India to reach agreement for peaceful transfer of the Settlements. India mission to Paris to reach a settlement in June 1951 how over the question of transfer of control over police during the interim period a ter. 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 townsmen of Municipal Communes and the Representative Assembly was convened at Kuzoor 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 on 1 January 1957 by both 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

Capital
Population
Principal
Languages

Simla
11,494,406

Hindi & Pahari

Area (sq m) 10,922

Literacy 771 p.c.

Density of Pop. 102 per sq m.

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 1,149,406. Biggest of the merging States was Mandi. It was inaugurated on 15th April, 1948. On July 16, 1944, State of Bilaspur was merged with the Himachal Pradesh under the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur Act of 1933. Bilaspur has an area of 430 sq miles and a population of 126,000. Heavily wooded and assured of high rainfall, Himachal Pradesh has 11 districts, one to the west of Punjab bounded by the UP 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 90 p.c. 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. 35 p.c. 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-
rights 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 lakh cubic ft per annum. Potatoes is the chief cash crop. The State has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, especially seed potatoes for the plains of India. The territory it present produces 2,200 tons of seed potatoes, which supply 2 pc of India’s total demand. By the end of second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of seed potatoes to 12,600 tons per year.

The lower elevations grow in abundance sub tropical fruits and in the mid-hill elevations where winter conditions prevail, stone fruits like peaches, plums, prunes and pomegranates thrive. In the higher elevations of about 6,000 feet variety of fruits like melons, apples and cherries grow. The delicious apple in Himachal Pradesh is famous all over India. The cultivar of dry fruits like raisins, cashews and walnuts, is being undertaken in the Chail area covering an area of three fruit trees and 140 tons sorted in 1959 (for temperate fruit), Dhaulat Kuan (for sub tropical fruit) and Chail (for dry fruit).

Cattle, sheep and goats rearing is a major occupation industry in the Pradesh. The wool production is so great that the people living in the higher regions of Himachal Pradesh get a steady source of income as vast majority of population though in the wool is high. At present 1 lb of wool are produced annually in Himachal Pradesh. The average wool production per sheep is very being only one lb against 15 lb in Australia.

Historically, Himachal Pradesh State was founded by Rupmati Jenu. He grew in the 19th and 20th centuries and prepared the Himachal for use and preservation of their culture and traditions. This cultural tradition brought from Kumaon, which contributed to the creation of Kumaon Hard of Art, which marked a pivotal phase of Indian painting that flourished between 1560 and 1850.

The newly formed State with the merger of Bilaspur is provided with a Territorial Council with 61 members.

The names of Indian States that compose Himachal Pradesh are Chamba, Solan, Sikki in Kulu, Dharm, Pithamuru, Lahaul Vihli, Baja, Patnit, Dhani, Jullah, Kangra, Kumaon, Kunhi, Kuthar, Malih, Sangri, Thorthi and Mundi. The tribunaries are Dalath, Dharn, Ghund, Khunet, Kotw Midian, Riwervich and Theor.

The districts of Himachal Pradesh—Chamba, Mandi, Solan, Manali and Bilaspur.

MANIPUR

**Capital**—Imphal

**Population**—577,635

**Area (sq. m.)**—8,629

**Literacy**—11.41 pc

**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 5,77,639. 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 dancers. 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, Tugnopol and Ukul; (2) Manipur Plains District consisting of Jiribum, Sadar, Thonbal.

TRIPURA

Capital Agartala
Population 639,029
Area (sq m) 4072
Literacy 15.52%
Density of Pop 159 per sq m.

Principal Language Bengali

Tripura, an ancient hilly State lying to the south-west of Assam and protruding into East Pakistan, has an area of 4,072 sq miles with a population of 639,029 according to 1951 census. Very rich in her forest resources, her agricultural product includes rice, jute, tea, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Besides handwoven cotton goods of unique designs, the State has at present very few industries. Her only means of communication now with the Union are by air 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 Kukis, 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, Dharmangan, Kailasagar, Kamalpur, Khawai, Sabroom, Sonamara, Udaipur.
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Capital: Kozhikode
Area: 42 sq mi.
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 9° and 12° North lat. With effect from 1st November, 1955, 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, Kildani, Kavarathi, Agathi and Andrott lie in the Laccadive Group and Ariy, Kudlumath, Kiltan Chetlah and Billa 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 Chetlah the northernmost; they are within 50 miles of the nearest island and up to 250 miles off the Malabar and South Kanara coast.

The Laccadive Islands were ruled by the Cannanore Rajas till 1875, subject to payment of assessment to the British. Between 1875 and 1908 the islands were under attachment and were practically governed by the British. In 1904 the protectorate sovereignty of the ruling family was also surrendered to the British. The Amindivi Islands were under the British right from the fall of Srinagarapatnam in 1799 till the appointed day, i.e., 11th May, 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 representatives, designated 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%
Density of Pop.: 10 p.c sq. m.
Area (sq m): 3,215

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal 170 miles from Cap Negrais in Burma, 720 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 Andamans. There are some 84 islands, 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 miles long and, at the widest, 37 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 padawak or Andaman red wood, gunjan, also well-known and is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood. Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories. India has over 210 islands—about 1,500 sq miles are estimated to contain forests other than in groves. Of the 4 million cubic feet of timber annually harvested from these forests nearly half is carried in log for fuel 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 sawmills in the islands.

The islands possess a number of harbours and one in horace, notably Port Blair in the south, Elphinstone and Bonington in the middle, and Port Cornwallis in the north. Andamans and Nicobars Islands are the home of a large variety of peoples, of whom the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andamans are one. These small Negrito people are very ancient. They have cultural similarities with Samans of Malaya and Betti of the Philippines. They are a pigmy race. These aborigines may be classified into the following major groups—(1) Andamanese who inhabit the coast line of Midill Andaman and North Andaman (2) Onges of Little Andamans (3) Jawa of middle and south Andamans and Sentinelese of North Sentinel Island. The inhabitants of Nicobar Islands can be classified into two main groups, viz., the Nicobarese and Shom Pens. From the ethnological point the Nicobarese have a marked resemblance with the Indo-Chinese race. Unlike Andamanese, the Nicobarese are well-developed, good hunters, and livest race. The total population of the Andaman Islands (excluding the aborigines) 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 Nicobari group is a cluster of seven large and twelve small islands lying south of the Andamans between 9° 40' and 9° 70' latitude and 94° east longitude. The total area of the islands is 73 sq. miles and is unevenly distributed. Only seven of the nineteen islands are of considerable size. The seven islands, north to south, are Car Nicobar, Prodikel, Dabang, Dhan, Kana, and Mayes. The landlocked harbor between the islands of Kanandal and Mayes is known as Mayes Harbour. The diet consists of fish, rice, and tapioca. They have been cultivated for a long time in the current century.

The Andamans 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 of his has been nominated in the Lok Sabha from these Islands.

STATES WITH SPECIAL RELATION WITH INDIA — PROTECTORATES

Sikkim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Gangtok</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>44,811</td>
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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 large Kanchenjunga. Rivers include 1st flowing through deep valleys and intersect the country. The country has an area of 7744 sq. miles, its extreme length from north to south being 73 miles and its extreme width 22 miles. Its population is 127,725 according to 1951 census consisting of people partly of Tibetan origin, partly of 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 11th December, 1950, by which Sikkim continues to be the protectorate of India. India has therefore special responsibility in respect of the State's finances, external relations and communications. By it, all previous treaties between British Government and Sikkim were cancelled. The Government of India is responsible for the defence and internal integrity of Sikkim. It has the right to take such measures as it considers necessary for the defence of Sikkim or the security of India in particular. The Government of India has the right to withdraw troops nowhere within Sikkim. Government of Sikkim shall not impose any tax, in customs or other warehouses without the previous consent of the Government of India. The territorial relations of Sikkim are conducted and regulated only by the Government of India and Sikkim shall have no contacts with any foreign power. Government of India have the exclusive right of constructing, maintaining and regulating railways, roads, telegraph lines, telephones, wireless in Sikkim. No nation is within Sikkim are subject to the laws of Sikkim and subjects of Sikkim within India are subject to the laws of Government of India agreed to pay Rs. 1 lakh annually to Sikkim.

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

Mahapragya Shri Tashi Namgyal
India's Political Officer Appasaheb L. Pant

BHUTAN

Capital Puno
Area (sq. m) 18,090

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 156 miles east and west along southern slopes of the Himalayas, bordered on the west, north and east by Tibet and on the north by Bangladesh. Its maximum breadth is 50 miles. Its area is 18,090 square miles. The importance of Bhutan is India's defence, occupying a strategic place on the main eastern border alongside Nepal and Sikkim, is obvious, particularly 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 9, 1949, the main instruments governing India's relations with Bhutan were the Szechula Treaty of 1865, amended by 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 individual. 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 Mongolian tribes of Sikkim & Gurung. Rais and Limbus Bhutaneses are Buddhists.

Rul. — II 11 The Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk

STATES BORDERING INDIA

NEPAL

Capitul. Kathmandu Area (sq m). 54,341
Population (1955). 8,630,000

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 territories, (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 stand many of the highest peaks of the Himalayan range, such as Mount Everest (29,029 ft), Njmbulu (27,400 ft), Kangchendzunga (27,500 ft), Himalugiri (6,440 ft), Gaurishanker (22,000 ft) and numerous peaks rising from 20,000 to 24,000 feet. The Valley of Nepal with an area of 220 sq. m is in the east. This is the only densely populated area and has cities of Katmandu, Phatgaon and Patan. Nepal has three dialects, 1. 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 75-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 in food concerned. It is claimed that the world's best rice is produced in this country. Some of the surplus agricultural products are for sale in 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 mountains and valleys, dwell the Bhutias or Tibetans, to the west the Gurungs, and Magars. The Murmis, Garwhals, and Newars occupy the central parts. The Tamangs, Limbus, and Lepchas are the eastern. There are also Brahmins and Chhetris in the hills. There are also lesser tribes in the Terai and other numerous districts known as Khumis, Tharus, Manjis, etc., but generally classed together as Auls or dwellers in the districts. The Gorkhas, or Gorkhas, are the descendants of the Buddhists who were driven out of India by the Muslims and took up residence in the western hilly lands where they ultimately became dominant and intermarried with the other races. The Phuyas, Newars, Limbus, Keris, and Lepchas are all Buddhists, but their religion has merged up with Hinduism that it is now hardly recognizable. Muslims and Gurungs are Hindus.

The ruling power was for a long time the hereditary Rana. Though theoretically the king was supreme ruler, real power was vested in the Prime Minister who was also head of the Assembly. This domination by the hereditary hereditary party was always resented by the people and this unrest came to a head in 1950 when a movement arose against the Rana rule and established democratic form of Government. The administrative structure was reorganised in accordance with a constitution made by the King on February 18, 1951. The introduction of the changes marked the end of the hereditary rule of the Rana whose duration came to an end from 1867. The present Government of Nepal has been credited to the King with the help of Minister. A Constituent Assembly would be set up to draw a permanent constitution.

In December 1952, Nepal was formally admitted to the United Nations. Two treaties—one treaty of peace and friendship and one treaty of trade and commerce—have been signed between the Government of India and Nepal on July 31, 1950. In the first treaty, the two countries mutually acknowledged and respect the complete sovereignty, territorial independence of each other. India and Nepal will inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with a neighbouring 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, ammunition, 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_

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 largely a plateau averaging c. 15,000 ft high. Tibet is perhaps at a higher elevation than any other country in the world. The only important river is the Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) which follows an easterly course through south Tibet. In the Tsangpo valley are nearly all the permanent settlements, including Lhasa, Shigatse and Gyantse. Most areas of Tibet are suitable only to grazing Yaks, which can withstand the intense cold. The principal domestic animals and there are also large herds of goats and sheep. Saffed roads provide the only commercial routes within Tibet and they are limited to the 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 Lamast monks, who may comprise as much as one-sixth of the country's male population. The chief figures of Lamasism are the Druk Lima and Tashi (or Pinchen) Lamas, who are the nominal heads of the Tibetan Government. There are several executive bodies and an appointed assembly in Lhasa. In general, the administration is equally divided between Lamas and laymen. After adopting Buddhism from India in the 8th century A.D., Tibet except for minor relapses isolated itself from the rest of the world and even to the present few people have succeeded in entering the forbidden land.

China camped on Tibet in 1793 and there claimed suzerainty - often merely nominal. This was disputed by Great Britain which in 1904 dispatched to Lhasa Sir Francis Younghusband who secured valuable trading rights. Informed by the British Tibet declared independence in 1913. In 1913 a Tripartite Conference was held in India 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 1916 the Tibetans almost completely cleared the country of Chinese troops. With the death of 13th Dula Lima in 1924, the country was being ruled by regent 14th Dula Lima, the present occupant assumed charge of the country in September 1939. In 1932 the Panchen Lama (second important Lama, also known as 12th Lima) had to flee to China due to quarrel with 14th Lima where he died in 1937. A new incarnation found out as Panchen Lima is not accepted by Dula Lima. This divided the country into two parts. Communist Government in China now tried to establish its firm hold on Tibet and took up the cause of Panchen Lima and invaded the country on the pretext of liberation Tibet in 1959. Th Communist Government of China has greatly consolidated their position and Tibet is now practically part 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 People's Republic of China on 21st April 1954 in the text of the agreement the following principles are contained:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference for each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The agreement is as follows:

- (a) China and Tibet will establish trade between them. Dula Calcutta and Kumbhong.
- (b) Government of India will establish trade relations at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gurik. Government of China agrees to specify.
- (a) Yatung (b) Gyantse and (c) Phuentsholing. The government of India agrees that trade will be carried out in places like (a) Phuentsholing (b) Siliguri (c) Calcutta to custom practice.
- (a) Pilgrims from India may visit Kumbhong and Minsumu in Tibet region and pilgrims from Tibet may visit I m in Sarnath, Gaya, and Sanchi in India. Pilgrims customarily visit I m in accordance with usual custom.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Area (sq m) 1537
Population (1951) 37,511

The Portuguese settlements in India are the following: (a) Dan, (b) Goa, (c) Goa lies 200 miles to the south of Mandvi and Diuma in the Gulf of Cambay and about 110 miles to the north of Diuma and Goa in the Surat River. This about 75 miles by sea from Diuma which forms the part of the Duman have been taken over by the Government of India and they have set up their own administration.

The people of Goa speak Marathi and Konkani; the latter is a dialect of Marathi, which is spoken along the West Coast of India. The language of Duman and Goa is Gujarati.
The agriculture is the main occupation and rice, coconut, cashu-nuts, betel nuts and fruit account for sizeable 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. Daman and Diu each have a Governor. The Governor-General is assisted by a Council of thirteen, of whom seven are nominated. The function of the Council is purely advisory. Since August 1955, 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 to the administrative structure.

Moi nugu 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

Capital : Karachi
Area (sq m) : 364,737
Population : 75,042,000
Pop per sq m : 208

Pakistan which means Holvland, 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, Bahawalpur, Mirpur Khyber and Frontier States. Karachi is a centrally administered area. The West Pakistan Province is split into ten Commissions' Divisions. The ten Commissioners' Divisions are—Peshawar, Dera Ismail 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 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 Mutual 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
(tot al population—1000's)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (sq m)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Person per sq mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>364,737</td>
<td>7,5342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baluchistan</td>
<td>54,456</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Bengal</td>
<td>73,916</td>
<td>5,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Capital, Karachi</td>
<td>54,501</td>
<td>1,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWP (Frontier Regions)</td>
<td>53,600</td>
<td>1,378</td>
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<td>Punjab</td>
<td>58,745</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baluchistan States</td>
<td>58,471</td>
<td>18,93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>50,497</td>
<td>4,08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khairpur State</td>
<td>6,956</td>
<td>2,20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CENTRAL CABINET

Prime Minister—General Mohlk Ayub Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator, also Defence & Kashmir Affairs

Manzoor Kadar—Foreign Affairs

Lt Gen Mohl. Asim Khan—Rehabilitation

Lt Gen W A Burki—Health & Social Welfare

F M Khan—Communications

Habibur Rahman—Education, Information and Broadcasting

Lt Gen K M Sheikh—Interior

Abul Khasan Khan—Industries, Works, Irrigation & Power

Hafizur Rahman—Food & Agriculture.

Zulfiqar Bhutto—Commerce.

M Shouk—Finance.

Dr. Mohl Ibrahim—Law.
INDIAN DIRECTORY

Government of India

President of India .. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Vice President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru

Central Ministry

CABINET MINISTERS

Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, & Department of Atomic Energy

Govind Ballabh Pant Home Affairs
Morarji Rangabhadra Devi Finance
Jagjivan Ram Railways
Gulzarilal Nanda Labour Employment and Planning
Lal Bahadur Shastri Commerce and Industry
Sardar Swaran Singh Steel, Mines and Fuel
K. C. Reddy Works, Housing and Supply
Ajit Prasad Jain Food and Agriculture
V. K. Krishna Menon Defence
Sadashiv Kamath Patel Transport and Communications
Asoke Kumar Sen Law
Hafiz Mohammed Iqbal Irrigation and Power

MINISTERS OF STATE

Satya Narayan Sinha Parliamentary Affairs
Dr. B. V. Keshu Information & Broadcasting
D. P. Kannarkai Health
Dr. Punyabao S. Deshmukh Agriculture
Keshava Deva Malaviya Mines & Oil
Mehro Chund Khanna Rehabilitation
Nityanand Kimungo Commerce and Industry
raj Bahadur Import & Communications
Balwant Nigesh Datar Home Affairs
Manubhai Shah Commerce & Industry
Suresh Kumar Dey Community Development and Cooperation

M. H. Lal Sundar .. Education
Namayen Kabir .. Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs
Gopala Reddy .. Revenue & Civil Expenditure