

ANDHRA PRADESH

Introduction

Andhra Pradesh came into being on 1st November 1956.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	2.75 lakh sq. km	
Capital	Hyderabad	
Districts	23	23
No. of Towns	210	353
Population	84.66 million	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	14.59%	11.10%
Density of Population	277	308
Sex Ratio	978	992
Literacy Rate	66.64%	67.66%
Child Population (0-6)	10171857	8642686
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	961	943

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Andhra Pradesh is surrounded by Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra in the North, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the South and Karnataka and Maharashtra in the West.

(i) Morphology–

Andhra Pradesh has three physical profiles – i) the Coastal Plain ii) The Penneplain and iii) the Ghats



- (ii) **Water Courses** – the Godavari and its tributaries, Sabari, Murredu, Kinnarasani; Krishna and its tributaries Musi, Hillia, Dindi Hindri; and Penneru and its tributaries Papagni, Punchu are the major river system of the state. Beside these there are a number of small rivers, such as Manjar, Vamsadhara, Navavati, Eluru and Gundiakmma.
- (iii) **Climate** – The state can be broadly divided into three climatic zones: a) arid, b) semi-arid and c) sub-humid. It is principally fed by the south-west monsoon.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – Forests cover 23 percent of the state's area.
- (ii) **Minerals** – It accounts for 93 percent of India's total production of barbytes. Other important minerals found are copper ore, iron ore, manganese, mica, coal and limestones.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 2587 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 8,651 km.to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network-** All the major settlements are well connected to surrounding states with rail network (Fig.5). The length of railway routes in the states is 5,095 km of which 3,381 km is broad gauge (BG) and 1,714 km is metre gauge (MG).
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are four important airports in the state, these are at Hyderabad (international) Tirupati and Vishakhaparnam (both national) and Vijayawada (regional).
- (iv) **Ports** – Major seaports are at Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada and Machilipatnam.
- (v) **Power** – Important power projects are the Upper Sileru, Tungabhadra Dam, Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam, Nizamsagar hydel power schemes and Nellore, Ramagundam and Kothagudam and Vijayawada thermal power stations. In the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh 60 to 80 percent of the households have electricity connections, The exception is Hyderabad district, where 90 percent of the households have electricity connections.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate is 61,11 percent (2001); male 70.85

percent and female 51.17 percent. There were 48,899 Primary Schools in 1997 and Primary School teacher-pupil ratio being 1:53 (1997). In addition there were 8,457 Secondary Schools, 720 Colleges, 113 professional Institutions and 13 Universities in 1993.

(vii) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 60.60 years, male 61.5 and female 63.74 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 2,950 Hospitals; 303 Dispensaries in 1993; in addition there were 1,335 Primary Health Centes in 1997.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the main occupation of about 70 percent of the people in Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) **Industry** – The major industrial centres in the state are in Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Medak, Adilabad, Gunture and Ananthapur.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

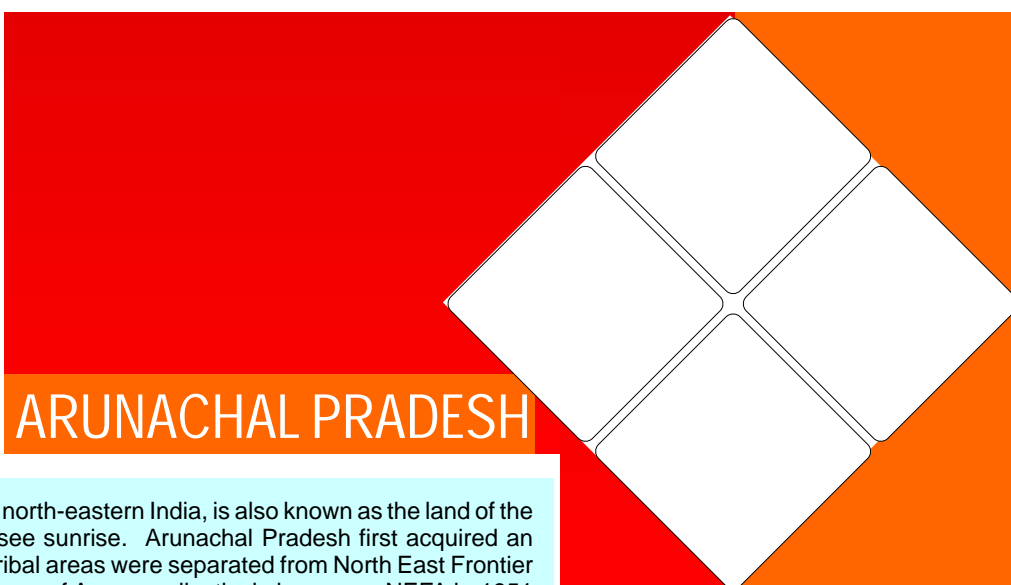
The urban population, which stood at 6.28 million in 1961, increased to 17.89 million in 1981 and 20.50 million in 2001. Thus the share of urban

population to the total population of the state went up from 17.4 percent in 1961 to 27.08 percent in 2001.

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	2
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	5
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	29
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	43
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	46
Total	128

Table - Andhra Pradesh – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India



Introduction

Arunachal Pradesh, the largest state in north-eastern India, is also known as the land of the Sun as it is the first in the country to see sunrise. Arunachal Pradesh first acquired an identity of its own in 1914 when some tribal areas were separated from North East Frontier Tract (NEFT) later attached to tribal areas of Assam collectively known as NEFA in 1951 which was upgraded as Union Territory and renamed Arunachal Pradesh in 1972 – upgraded as full-fledged state on 20 February 1987.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.83 lakh sq. km	
Capital	Itanagar	
Districts	13	16
No. of Towns	17	27
Population	1.38 million	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	2.59 percent per annum	
Density of Population	13 person per sq. km	17 person per sq. km
Urban Population	0.22	3,13,446
Sex Ratio	893	920
Literacy Rate	54.34%	66.95%
Child Population (0-6)	202759	
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	960

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

- (i) **Morphology**
Arunachal Pradesh is entirely mountainous except for a thin strip of flat land adjoining Assam – Sadia Basin. The northern part of the state falls under Great Himalaya.



- (ii) **Water Courses** – The important rivers are Subansiri, Trangpo and Teltu.

(iii) **Climate** – Winters are cold and damp, the range of average minimum temperature being between 0°C and 2°C in the South going down to below freezing point (-7°C) in the north.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – 81.90 percent of the total areas of the state is under forest cover.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The important mineral resources of the state are coal, oil, dolomite and limestone; other minerals include graphites, quartzite, kyanite, mica, iron ore, copper etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network**
368 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 9,898 km. to the network.
- (ii) **Road; Network**
There is single track metre gauge (MG) line between Itanagar and Lakhimpur.
- (iii) **Air-routes**
The important airports of the state are: Daporijo, Pasighat, Tezu and Ziro (all are regional). These are air-linked by the Vayudoor service.

(iv) **Power**
The state has the potential to generate 26,756 MW of hydroelectric power. Requirements of power were met by Hydel power and diesel sets in the state.

(v) **Education**
Literacy rate is 54.74 percent (2001); male 64.07 percent and female 44.24 percent. There were a total of 1,256 Primary Schools in 1997 and in addition there were 139 Secondary Schools, 4 Colleges and 1 University in 1994.

(vi) **Health**
There were 2,950 Hospitals; 303 Dispensaries in the state in 1994. In addition there were 47 Primary Health Centres in 1993

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy**
Agriculture is the mainstay of the people, who, by and large, follow a slash and burn method of shifting cultivation called jhum practised on rain-bed slopes of forest hill and dales. Cultivators constitute 35.33 percent of 72.79 percent of the total number of workers engaged in agriculture and allied sector. Rice is the principal crop.

(ii) **Industry**
The traditional un-organised and Village and Small-scale Industries (SSI) sector lays a vital role in the fulfillment of social and economic objectives, exploitation of available resources, and also offers excellent opportunities. The department of Industries, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, has formed the District Industrial Centres and eight Sub-District Industrial Centres to promote industrial activity and development of SSI, Tiny and village industries. Major industrial centres of the state are Itanagar, Pasighat and Tezu Cottage industry is the main industry of state, of which weaving, basketry and carpet-weaving are important. Small-scale industries comprise saw, rice and oil mills, fruit preservation, soap fabrication, woodworks are also significant. There are 1,957 small scale and 14 medium scale industries in the State (1990-91).

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

More than 20 percent of the state's population is urban in character. It is distributed among 17 towns spread over a mean distance of 127 km. The urbanization level has increased from 12.72 percent in 1991 to 20.35 percent in 2001.

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

AASAM

Introduction

The land whose bewitching picture is conjured by the name 'Assam' is in fact peerless, judged by her exquisite natural beauty, cultural richness and human wealth. Assam has a rich legacy of culture and civilization behind her. Assam including the present Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya became a state of the Union of India after independence in 1947.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) Forests – 30-40 percent of the state is under forest cover. The forests supply sal, cane, bamboo, reed etc. Beside these, the general jungles in the swamps and hills are important for checking soil erosion. The vast swamps and reed jungles provide almost ideal ecological setting for the so-prized one-horn rhino and elephant. The state is also one of the major sources of fresh water fish in its vast and perennial rivers, swamps, marshes and bils.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.78 lakh sq. km	
Capital	Dispur	
Districts	23	27
No. of Towns	125	214
Population	26.65 million	31.16 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	1.69 percent per annum	16.93 decadal growth rate
Density of Population	397 person per sq. km.	
Urban Population	3.43 million	
Sex Ratio	935	954
Literacy Rate	63.25%	73.18%
Rank in Literacy	25	26
Child Population (0-6)	44,98,075	45,11,307
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	965	957

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

(i) Morphology–

Physiographically Assam may be divided into two important physical regions.



(a) **the Plains** – This physiographic unit is mainly the area of Brahmaputra Valley.

(b) **the Hills** – the hills of Assam composed of Rengma hills and Cachar hills.

(ii) **Water Courses** – The river Brahmaputra and its tributaries Kapili, burhi Dhing, Dhanasiri etc. and river Barak form the major water courses of the state, besides a number of small rivers are found in this state.

(iii) **Climate** – The climate is hot and per humid to humid. Annual rainfall ranges from 1,840 mm in Lower Bamputra Valley to as high as 3,528 mm in Cachar hills. Distinct climatic differences are seen between Lower and Upper Brahmaputra Valleys, the former having dependable rainfall for a short period and higher evapotranspiration.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 2,227 km of National Highways passes through the state. In addition state highways and other important roads contribute 1,895 and 22,275 km. respectively to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 2,482 km comprising broad gauge (BG) and metre gauge (MG) lines.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – Six civil airports in the state operate regular air services. Among these four are national airports, these are: Salonibari (Tezpur), Mohanbari (Dibrugarh), Kumbhigram (Sichar) and Rowriah (Jorhat) and one regional airport at lillahari (Lakhimpur) and the only international Airport is Gopinath Bardoli (Guwahati).

- (iv) **Power** – The major power stations in the state are Chandrapur Thermal Project, Namrup Thermal Project and a few Mobile Gas Turbine units with mini hydroelectric projects.
- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 64.28 percent (2001); male 71.93 percent and female 56.03 percent. There were 30,140 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:37 in 1997. In addition there were 3,643 High Schools, 198 Colleges, 26 professional Colleges and 05 universities in 1992.
- (vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 58 years, male 57.34 and female 58.84 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 619 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were 268 Hospitals and 325 Dispensaries in the state in 1993

state. About 74 percent of the workforce is engaged in primary sector. According to recent analysis, Assam's economy is showing signs of improvement. In 2001-02, the economy grew (at 1993-94 constant prices) at 4.5 percent, to fall to 3.4 percent in the next financial year.[49] During 2003-04 and 2004-05, the economy grew (at 1993-94 constant prices) more satisfactorily at 5.5 and 5.3 percent respectively.[49] The advanced estimates placed the growth rate for 2005-06 at above 6 percent.

- (ii) **Industry** – Assam is leading in agro-based industries, tea occupies the important place in it. The average annual growth rate of agriculture, which was only 2.6 percent per annum over 1980s had unfortunately fallen to 1.6 percent in the 1990s. However, the rate of growth presently, is ___%.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Assam is one of the least urbanized states in the country as only 12.72 percent of the population is urban in character. The level of urbanization has increased from 7.33 per cent in 1961 to 12.72 percent in 2001 and the number of UAs/towns has gone up from 54 to 117.

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	1
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	5
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	8
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	21
Total	35

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India



BIHAR



Introduction

Bihar finds mention in the Vedas, Puranas and other epics. It became a separate Province in 1936. On 15 November 2000 the state was further divided into two parts with the southern part – Jharkhand created as a separate State.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011		
Area	94,163 Sq. Km.		Density of Population	1102 persons
Capital	PATNA		Urban Population	8.68 million 11.73 million
Districts	37	38	Sex Ratio	919 916
No. of Towns	130	199	Literacy Rate	47.53% 63.82%
Population	103.80 Million		Child Population (0-6)	18.58 Million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	2.51 person per annum 25.07% during last decade		Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	942 933

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Bihar is surrounded by Nepal in the North, Jharkhand in the South, West Bengal in the East and Uttar Pradesh in the West.

(i) Morphology

Bihar has two distinct physical units:-

(i) The Gangetic Plain

(ii) The Chhotanagpur plateau

(ii) **Water Courses** –, Ganga and its tributaries Burhi Ganga, Kosi and Mahananda, Gandak and Son are the major river system of the state.

(iii) **Climate** – The mean temperature during summer varies from 47°C to 20°C and during winter it varies from 28°C to 4°C. Annual average rainfall is about 1250 mm.



4 RESOURCES

The soils, rivers, minerals etc. form the chief resource base of the state.

(i) **Soils** – The variety of soils, adequate rainfall, the alluvial soil of Ganga Basin provide opportunities to grow variety of crops, more than 70 percent of the cultivated area has irrigation facility.

(ii) **Minerals** – The Southern portion of the state has several minerals among them of which significant are dolomite, glass sand, mica, quartzite, corundum, salts, bauxite,

china clay etc. Dolomite and Glass are found in Bhabhua district, Mica and Salts are found in Gaya, Nawada and Lakhisarai districts and Corundum is found in Supaul district.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) **Road Network** – Approximately 1,328 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition 2,20 km of state highways and other roads contribute to the network. state highways contribute 8,651 km. to the network.

(ii) **Rail Network**- The length of railway route is 2,900 km in the state.

(iii) **Air-routes** – The important airports are Patna (national airport) and Gaya (regional airport.).

(iv) **Power** – There are three power stations in the state, two thermal power stations at Barauni and Muzaffarpur and one hydel power station at Kosi.

(v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 47.53 percent (2001); male 60.32 percent and female 60.32 percent. There were 53,652 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:58 in 1997. In addition there were 4,096 High Schools, 665 Colleges, 60 professional Colleges and 1 Universities in 1994.

(vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy is 57.60 years, There were 2,209 Primary Health Centres, 268 Hospitals and 325 Dispensaries in the state (in undivided Bihar) in 1995.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of the state. Principal food grain crops of the state are paddy, wheat maize and pulses. Main cash crops are sugarcane, potato,

tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chillies, jute and mesta. Fisheries play an important role in Bihar's economy. It helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising multinational level and foreign exchange.

(ii) **Industry** – The major industrial centres in the state are Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Siwan, Mokama etc. The railway wagon plants of Bharat Wagon Limited at Muzaffarpur and Mokamah, five large cotton spinning mills at Siwan, Pandaul, Bhagalpur, Mokama and Gaya Jute mills at Katihar and Samastipur. The industries of Metal products, Chemical products and pharmaceuticals are located at Barauni, Patna and Muzaffarpur. The industries of food products are situated at Bettiah, Harinagar, Narkatiaganj Rahmatpur, Pandaul and Bhagalpur.

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	—
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	—
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	3
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	15
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	16
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	65
Total	100

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

CHHATISGARH

Introduction

Chhatisgarh is one of the newest states of India. Tribal dominated Chhatisgarh separated from Madhya Pradesh at midnight on 31st October 2000.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1.35 lakh sq. km	
Capital	Raipur	
Districts	16	18
No. of Towns	97	182
Population	25.54 million	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	Decadal population Growth 22.59%	
Density of Population	154 persons per sq. km.	189 persons sq. km
Urban Population	4.18 million*	5936538
Sex Ratio	989	991
Literacy Rate	64.66 percent	71.04
Child Population (0-6)		3,584028
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	975	964

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The new state is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the South, Orissa in the East and Madhya Pradesh in the West.

- (a) **Morphology**—The state is a part of the Deccan Plateau and comprises plateaux and low hills. The state can be broadly divided into three physiographic region as under:-
- Danda Karanya (bastar)plateu
 - Baghelkhand plateau
 - Chhatisgarh plains
- (b) **Water Courses** – the main rivers are Mahanadi and its tributary Khrun, and Indravati.
- (c) **Climate** – The climate of the state is mainly tropical, humid and sub-humid. May is the hottest month

and December and January are the roolest ones. The average annual rainfall is 60 inches.



- (i) **Economy** – Mineral resources are the mainstay of economy of the state. However, Chhatisgarh. Plain has lighter

sandy soil and this land is fed by mighty rivers Mahanadi. Once known as 'rice bowl' of the country, now its agriculture output is far from satisfactory as the farmers of the state have to follow a single crop pattern in the absence of irrigation facilities.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) **Minerals** – Chhatisgarhis very rich in mineral resources such as bauxite, corundum, dolomite, diamond, limestone, iron-ore, alexandrite, china clay, quartz, silica, fire clay, fluorite and coal. The state boasts of a trasure trove in the form of Deebhg diamond mine. Aluminium, iron ore, quartz, Silica wand, Cement etc. minerals are found in Durg, Jashpur, Bastar, Sarguja and Bilaspur districts. Gold is found in bilaspur, jashpur, Danewada and mahasamund disrricts. Dolomite is found in Raipur and Bilaspur districts.
- (ii) **Forests** – The state is rich in forest in forest resources. About 4 pwexwnr od its area s under forest cover.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 715 km (approx) of National Highways pass through the state In addition state highways and other roads contribute to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 900 km (approx) comprising Broad Gauge (double track and single tracks.)

- (iii) **Air-routes** – Raipur is the only national airport in the State. Bilaspur and Jagdalpur are regional airports.
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate is 65.18 percent (2001); male 77.86 percent and female 52.40 percent.
- (v) **Health** – Life Expectancy is 57 years, male 58.83 and female 57.2 years.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Mineral resources are the mainstay of economy of the state. However, Chhatisgarh. Plain has lighter sandy soil and this land is fed by

mighty rivers Mahanadi. Once known as 'rice bowl' of the country, now its agriculture output is far from satisfactory as the farmers of the state have to follow a single crop pattern in the absence of irrigation facilities.

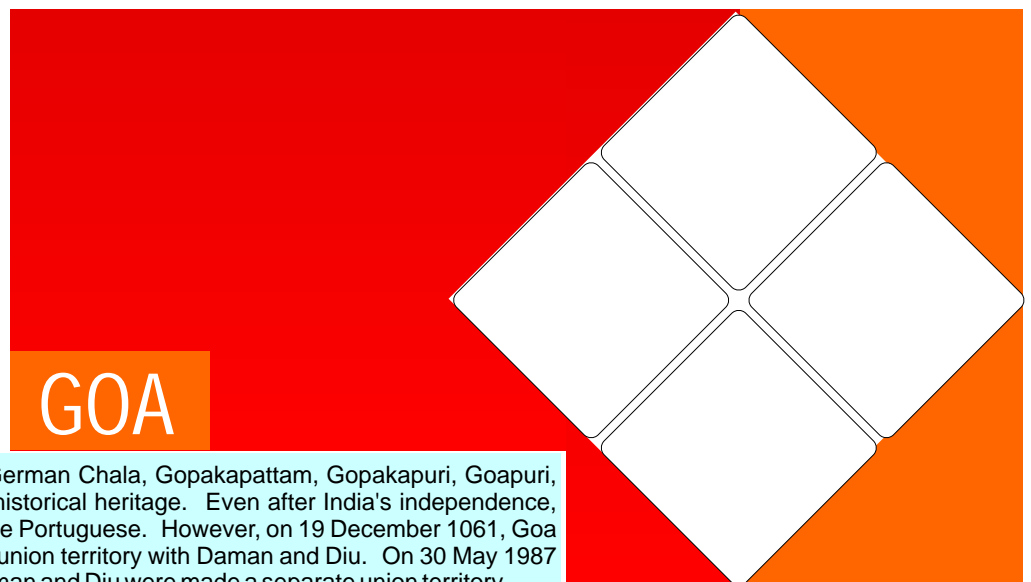
- (ii) **Industry** – The. Prominent industries of the state are Bhilai Steel Plant, one of country's largest plants and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO) Plant at Korba. The industries of Chemical products and pharmaceuticals are located in Raipur, Durg, Chandi, Baloda and Jagdalpur; and the Textile industry is located in Rajnandgaon while non-electrical machinery units are located in Raipur and Bastar.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

20.08 percent of its population is urban in character(201). The growthrate of urban population during the decade 1991-201 was 47.71 percent..

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	2
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	3
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	5
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	20
Total	32

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India



Introduction

Goa, known in the bygone days as German Chala, Gopakapattam, Gopakapuri, Goapuri, Gomantak etc. abounds in a rich historical heritage. Even after India's independence, Goa continued to be in the hands of the Portuguese. However, on 19 December 1061, Goa was liberated and made a composite union territory with Daman and Diu. On 30 May 1987 Goa was conferred statehood and Daman and Diu were made a separate union territory.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.04 Sq. Km.	
Capital	PANAJI	
Districts	2	2
No. of Towns	44	70
Population	1.34 million	1.45 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	2.51 person per annum 25.07% during last decade	
Density of Population	364	394
Sex Ratio	961	968
Literacy Rate	82.01%	87.40%
Rank in Literacy	4	5
Child Population (0-6)	145968	139495
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	938	920

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Goa is bounded by Maharashtra in the North, Karnataka in the South-East, and in the West by the Arabian Sea.

Morphology– Physiographically Goa can be divided into three district regions:

- (i) **The Ghats** – constitutes the area with the continuous range of Sabyadri Hills in the east;
- (ii) **Midlands** – Rolling, undulating uplands lying between the coastal Plains and the Ghats.



(iii) Coastal Plains.

Goa has three physical profiles – i) the Coastal Plain ii) The Peneplain and iii) the Ghats

Water Courses – Mandovi, Zuari, Candeeper, Chaopra, Sal, Sanguem and Talpona etc. rivers from the main water system of the state.

Climate – The climate of Goa is warm and humid with little variation of temperature. The temperature varies from 20°C-33°C. Annual rainfall ranges between 2700-3500 mm.

4 PHYSICAL SETTING

- (i) **Soils**- There are four categories of soils found in Goa – laterite, alluvial, marshy and saline. Laterite soils are spread over 81 percent of the area of the state. These soils though acidic, are well drained and rich in organic matter. Alluvial soils are found in the flood plains of the coastal belt. Marshy soils are found where the water table is high. Saline soils include clay and clay loam.
- (ii) **Water** – Goa has adequate supply of water through a number of perennial rivers as named above.
- (iii) **Forests** – About 30 percent of the area of the state is under forest cover. These are of the evergreen, deciduous and tidal types.
- (iv) **Fisheries** – Goa has about 105 km length of coastline, 250 kms inland waterways and a number of small tanks covering an area of about 100 hectares..
- (v) **Minerals** – Main mineral resources found in Goa include iron, manganese and bauxite;; these minerals are found in both North Goa and South Goa districts. Mining operations in the state are mainly export oriented..

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 224 km of National Highways passes through the state. In addition 232 km of state highways and 815 km of other major road contribute to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**- The Konkan railway and South Central Railway offer the broad gauge links to the national rail network to Goa.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The main airport is Dabolim (international airport).
- (iv) **Ports** – The major seaport is Marmagao along with 5 minor ports.
- (v) **Power** is a major constraint to the development of Goa. It depends for supply totally on the neighbouring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate is 82.32 percent (2001); male 88.88 percent and female 75.51 percent. There were 1,267 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:21 in 2001. In addition there were 3,387 High Schools, 23 Colleges, 11 Professional Colleges and one University in 2001.
- (vii) **Health** – There were 138 Hospitals and 629 Dispensaries in the state in 2001. In addition there were 19 Primary Health Centres in Goa in 2001.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – The economic progress of the state has been quite remarkable with nearly all sectors recording impressive growth. About 40 percent of the workers are engaged in the agriculture sector. Rice is the main food crop; pulses, ragi and other food crops are also grown. The main cash crops are

coconut, cashew nut, areca nut, sugarcane, fruits like pineapple, mango and banana. The state attracts a large number of domestic and foreign tourists and this plays an important role in its economy. Export oriented minerals and fisheries also have a significant role in the economy.

- (ii) **Industry** – Industrial development is a relatively new phenomenon that started with liberation. The state has 6,159 small-scale industries. There are 15 industrial estates in Goa. The major industrial centres are Panaji, Vasco-Da-Gama, Margao, Siroda and Marmagao. The industries of beverage and tobacco products are located in Marmagao; chemical products and pharmaceuticals at Panaji, Margao and Siroda; food products at Panaji, Siroda and Vasco-Da-Gama; and metal products at Margao.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urban population in Goa has increased from 0.32 million in 1981 to 0.67 million in 2001; the percentage of urban population increased from 32.03 percent to 49.77 percent and the number of UAs/towns from 15 to 38 in the same period. This shows a rapid growth of urban population and the increase in the number of towns in the state

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	2
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	2
Total	5

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

GUJARAT

Introduction

Gujarat came into being on 1 May 1960.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1.96 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	Gandhi Nagar	
Districts	25	26
No. of Towns	242	348
Population	50.67 million	60.38 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	22.66%	19.17%
Density of Population	258	308
Sex Ratio	920	918
Literacy Rate	69.14%	79.31%
Child Population (0-6)	75,324,04	74,941,76
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	883	886

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Gujarat is surrounded by the country Pakistan in the North, Rajasthan in the South and North-East, Madhya Pradesh in the East, Maharashtra in the South and South-East. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Gulf of Khambhat in the South and Gulf of Kachch and Arabian Sea in the West.

Morphology–

The state of Gujarat, consisting of major and minor peninsulas, gulfs, islands, ranns, creeks, marshes, hills, plateaus and coastal strips is strewn with alluvium and miliolites. The state comprises three physiographic regions:-



- (i) The peninsula, traditionally known as Saurashtra, is essentially a hilly tract sprinkled with low mountains.
- (ii) Kachchh on the north-east is barren and rocky and contains the famous Rann of Kachchh; the big Rann in the north and the little Ran in the east.
- (iii) The mainland extending from the Rann of Kachchh and the Aravalli Hills to the river Damanganga is on the whole a level plain of alluvial soil.

Water Courses – Important rivers in the state are Narmada and its tributary Orsang, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati and its tributary Hathmati. Beside there are a number of small rivers in the state.

Climate – As the tropic of Cancer passes through the northern border of Gujarat, the state has an intensely hot and cold climate. But the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Khambhat in the west and the

forest-covered hills in the east soften the rigor of climatic extremes.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – The forests supply timber, firewood, bamboos, tendu leaves gums etc. The Gujarat wildlife comprises several species of wild animals and wild birds. Gir forest is known for Asian lions
- (ii) **Minerals** – The chief minerals are limestone, manganese, bauxite, lignite, fireclay, dolomite, glass sand etc. Oil and natural gas are produced in Cambay basin since 1958. Aluminium, Kaolin, Cement & Mortar, Manganese, Gypsum etc. are found in the districts of Kachchh, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Mahesana, Banas Kantha, Bharuch and Panch Mahals.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 1,375 km of National Highways passes through the state. In addition state highways contribute 19,390 km.to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network-** The length of railway route is 5,345 km of which, 1,711 km broad gauge (BG) and 2,713 km in metre gauge (MG).
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The main airport is Ahmedabad (international Airport). The state has nine other airports – Vadodara, Bhavnagar,

Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot (all five are national airports), Keshod, Porbandar, Surat and Kandla (all four are regional airports).

(iv) **Ports** – Gujarat has 40 ports of which Kandla is a major one. Other important ports are Porbandar, Mandavi, Dwarka, Mangrol, Verval, Jagarabad etc.

(v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 69.97 percent in 2001; male 80.50 percent and female 58.60 percent. There were 14,163 Primary Schools in 1997 with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:46 in 1997. In addition there were 5,480 High Schools, 327 Colleges and 77 Professional Colleges and 9 Universities in the state in 1993.

(vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 59.9 years, male 61.5 and female 62.8 years. Infant mortality rate was 62 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 960 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were 2,528 Hospitals; and 7,255 Dispensaries the state in 1993

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy** – Gujarat ranks first in the country in the production of tobacco, cotton and groundnut.

Other important cash crops are Isabgol, cumin sugarcane, mangoes and bananas. Chief food crops are paddy, wheat and bajra.

(ii) **Industry** – Gujarat is recognized as one of the leading industrialized states in the country. There are 1200 large and medium and 1,40,000 small scale industrial units. Principal industries are textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, fertilizers, cement, dairy, sugar, engineering etc. India's largest petrochemicals complex IPCL and Gujarat Oil Refinery are located near Vadodara, which have led to considerable development of petro-chemical industries in the area.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

With a little over 36 percent of its population is living in urban settlements in 2001, the state has emerged as one of the industrialized and consequently urbanized states over the past three

decades.; One of the major factors of rapid growth of urban population has been migration from rural to urban areas as well as from other parts of the country. Gujarat's urbanization has hitherto occurred along two distinct streams: i) industries have induced urban growth along the north-south axis from Ahmedabad through Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts;; and ii) urbanization flowing from increased trading and industrial activities in existing towns such as Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Verval, etc.

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	4
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	19
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	28
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	59
Total	112

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

HARYANA

Introduction

Haryana has a proud history going back to the Vedic age. The state was the home of the legendary Bharata dynasty, which has given the name Bharat to India. Haryana finds a mention in the great epic of Mahabharata; Kurukshetra, the scene of the epic battle between the Kaurvas and the Pandavas is situated in Haryana. The modern state of Haryana came into being on November 1, 1966 as a result of the reorganization of the old Punjab state into to separate states.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011	2001	2011
Area	0.44 lakh sq. km.		Density of Population	1102 persons
Capital	CHANDIGARH		Urban Population	8.68 million
				11.73 million

Districts	19	21	Sex Ratio	861	877
No. of Towns	106	154	Literacy Rate	67.91%	76.64%
No. of Vilages	6,955	6,841	Rank in Literacy	19	22
Population	21,14 million	25.35 million	Child Population (0-6)	33,35,537	3,297,724
Growth Rate	478	573	Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	819	830

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Haryana is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South and South-West. The National Capital Territory of Delhi juts into Haryana and is encompassed by it on three sides.

(i) Morphology –

Physiographically Haryana has four clear cut in its northern, eastern, western and southern regions. The northern region is hilly (Chandigarh Choaland) the eastern region is plain (Kuruksheetra Plain) and the south-western part is dry, sandy and barren (Bhiwani, Bagar and Rewari upland).



(ii) **Water Courses** – the only river, which flows through the state, is Ghaggar. Other water-resources are Saraswati river and a number of canals.

(iii) **Climate** – In Haryana, it is very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. There are two marked seasons of rainfall – the monsoon period, falling from the middle of June and December and the winter rains from December to February.

4 RESOURCES

(i) **Forests** – area in the State is very low (about 3 percent) which is mainly due to plain and level agriculture land available for the purpose of crop production throughout the state, except

some hilly areas in the northern and southern parts of the state.

(ii) **Minerals** – The major minerals found in the state are dolomite, feldspar, coal, sulphur, iron ore, limestone, slate, quartz etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) **Road Network** – 655 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute to the network.

(ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway routes in the state is 1,250 km, which includes broad gauge and metre gauge lines.

(iii) **Air-routes** – Chandigarh (national airport) is the important airport of the state.

(iv) **Power** – The power supply of Haryana forms part of the Northern Grid and it is overseen by the Northern Regional Electricity Board (NREB). It gets power through various central and states level generating stations.

(v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 68.59 percent (2001); male 79.25 percent and female 56.31 percent. There were 5,651 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:48 (1997). In addition there were 2,584 Secondary Schools, 133 Colleges, 34 professional Colleges and 3 Universities in 1993.

(vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 65.60 years, male 63.87 and female 67.39 years. Infant mortality rate was 68 per 1,000 live births (1997). There were 397 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were 79 Hospitals and 217 Dispensaries in the state in 1993.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy** – Haryana is primarily an agricultural state. About 80 percent of its people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The state has witnessed a

phenomenal increase in agriculture output. Haryana is among the top contributors of foodgrains in the central pool. Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley and pulses, Sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds and potato are the major crops of the state.

(ii) **Industry** – While predominantly an agricultural state, Haryana has also developed a sound industrial base. Haryana produces the largest number of tractors in the country. One out of every four bicycles is manufactured here besides around one-third of the country's production of sanitary-wares. Panipat has earned the reputation of being the 'weavers city' of India for its exquisite, hand lifted woolen carpets and colourful handloom products.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

29 percent of the total population of the state live in 106 towns of various sizes (2001). Faridabad (55.63 percent) Panchkula (44.56 percent), Panipat (40.54 percent), and Yamunanagar (40.42 percent) are highly urbanized districts while districts of Mahendergarh, Rewari, Kaithal and Faridabad have low levels of urbanization. Small towns dominate Haryana.

Table - Haryana – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities (3,00,000-4,99,999)	2
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	16
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	6
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	24
Total	48

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Introduction

The present Himachal Pradesh was formed on 15 April 1948. With the reorganization of Punjab on 1 November 1966 certain areas belonging to it were also included in Himachal Pradesh. On 25 January 1971, Himachal Pradesh was made a full fledged state.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.56 Sq. Km.	
Capital	SHIMLA	
Districts	12	12
No. of Towns	57	59
Population	6.07 million	6.85 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	17.54	12.81%
Density of Population	109	123
Sex Ratio	968	974
Literacy Rate	76.48%	83.78%
Rank in Literacy	11	11
Child Population (0-6)	7,93,137	7,63,864
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	896	906

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Himachal Pradesh is situated in the north-west corner of India, right in the lap of the Himalayan ranges. Himachal Pradesh is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Uttranchal in the South-East, Haryana in the South and Punjab in the West; in the East it forms India's boundary with China (Tibet).

- (i) **Morphology**– Himachal Pradesh presents an intricate mosaic of mountain ranges, hills and valleys. The three

physiographic divisions from south to north are:



Fig.-1 Himachal Pradesh – Regional Setting

The **Outer Himalaya** or the Shivaliks; The **Lesser Himalaya** or the Central Zone and The **Great Himalaya** and **Sazkar** or the Northern Zone.

- (ii) **Water Courses** – Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna are the important rivers of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – The southern part of Himachal Pradesh is almost as hot as the plains, summer and a winter with extreme cold and heavy snowfall. Annual rainfall is 1260 mm. Rainfall varies from 552 mm in Lahul and Spiti to about 1,560 mm in Kangra valley

4 RESOURCES

The state has a large and varied physical resource base. Its hil and dales, forests, rivers, soils and minerals constitute the chief resource. The physical diversity coupled with find climate has high economic value for tourist industry.

- (i) **Forests** – Forests occupy about 24 percent of the area. Forests form an important source of income, providing raw material for industries, fodder and nutritious grasses for the livestock and several materials for the needs of the agriculturists and other people.
- (ii) **Soils** – The state has a variety of soils favouring several crops/ Some soil zones are particularly suited to horticulture and production of tea, ginger and potatoes.

- (iii) **Water** – The rivers and streams have plenty of fish. This state has vast potentialities for the generation of hydel power.
- (iv) **Minerals** – The mineral deposits of salt, slates, limestone, dolomite and gypsum are available in commercially exploitable quantities.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – The length of railway routes in the state is 214 km, which includes single-track BG lines.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway routes in the state is 214 km, which includes single-track BG lines
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are three airports in the state – Shimla (national airport), Kullu Valley and Kangra (both regional airports).
- (iv) **Power** – Himachal Pradesh is endowed with enormous hydel potential of 20,000 mw. The state government has taken to selective privatization for its

speedy exploitation. Speedy exploitation of vast hydel potential can make the state financially viable and also meeting yawning deficit in energy availability in northern region. The state has achieved cent percent rural electrification.

- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate was 77.13 percent in 2001; male 86.02 percent and female 68.08 percent. There were 7,732 Primary Schools in 1997 and Primary School teacher-pupil ratio being 1:31 in 1997. In addition there were 1,207 High Schools, 17 Colleges, 3 Universities in 1994.

- (vi) **Health** – Infant mortality rate was 63 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were about 260 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were about 57 Hospitals and about 182 Dispensaries in the state in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Economy – The economy of Himachal Pradesh is predominantly agro-

pastoral. About 3/4th of population is engaged in primary economic activities. Diverse agro-climatic conditions afford excellent opportunities for horticulture and cash crops. The state has a significant place in fruit production in the country. Tourism also provides a main resource in the economy.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Himachal Pradesh is one of the least urbanized (9.79 percent) states in the country. The urbanisation has increased from 7.61 percent in 1981 to 9.79 percent in 2001. Small towns dominate the state.

Table - Himachal Pradesh – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	6
Total	7

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Introduction

The state of Jammu & Kashmir acceded to India on 26th October 1967 for by signing the instrument of accession.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.22 Sq. Km.	
Capital	SRINAGAR	
Districts	14	22
No. of Towns	75	122
Population	10.14	12.54 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	29.43	23.71%
Density of Population	100	124
Sex Ratio	892	883
Literacy Rate	55.52%	68.74%
Rank in Literacy	32	30
Child Population (0-6)	1485803	2088642
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	941	859

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The state lies in the extreme north of the country and is bound in the North by China and Afghanistan, in the East by Tibet, in the South by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and in the West by Pakistan.

Morphology–

Jammu & Kashmir has three physical The state is transacted by several mountain ranges, all in one general North-West to South-East axis divided by each other by vakkets. North to south the state can be broadly divided into several ranges, such as Great Karakoram Range, Trans Himalaya

Range, Great Himalaya Range, Kashmir Himalaya Range, Pirpanjal Range and Shivalak Range.



Fig. -1 Jammu and Kashmir – Regional Setting

- (ii) **Water Courses** – Indus, Jhelum and Chenam rivers form the main river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – There are extreme variations in climate in the state, owing to its location and geography. The temperature in the state varies spatially. Leh is coldest while Jammu is the hottest. Precipitation in the state is both in the form of rain and snow.

4 RESOURCES

The state has potential resources in the form of rich forests, charming landscapes, abundant snow-fed water for power and irrigation.

Forests – 9.20 percent of the geographical area is under forest cover (1999). The major forest produces are pulp and matchwood, firewood, bamboo and cane, gems and resins etc..

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 200 km of National Highs pass through the state. The state has a total of 10,260 km of road network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**- 3,726 km of railway routes pass through the state. The important rail network if Jammu Tawi-Jalandhar single track (BG).
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The major airports are at Srinagar, Jammu (both national airports and Leh(regional airport).
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate in the

state is 54.46 percent (2001), male 65.75 percent and female 41.82 percent. There were 110,483 Primary Schools with a teacher pupil ratio being 1:30 in 1997. In addition there were 1,275 High Schools, 39 Colleges, 19 Professional Colleges and 3 Universities in 1994.

(v) **Health** – There were 335 Primary Health Centre in 1997 in the state. In addition there were 67 hospitals and 610 dispensaries in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy** – The mainstay of economy is agriculture as 80 percent of the population depends on it. Paddy, wheat and maize are the major

crops; barsley, bajra and jawar are also cultivated in some parts..Tourism also plays a significant role in the economy of the state.

(ii) **Industry** – Small scale and cottage industries are the main industry of the state. In cottage industry handicrafts is important, the handicrafts production includes mainly woodcarving, carpets, sheets, embroidery etc. In the small-scale sector, the number of units registered formally is 26,332.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urban population of the state has increased from 21.05 percent (12.60 lakhs) ion 1981 to 24.88 percent (25.05 lakh) in 2001. The state4 has added 98.77 percent in its urban population

during the last two decades. The number of towns has increased from 58 in 1981 to 75 in 2001.

Table - Jammu & Kashmir – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

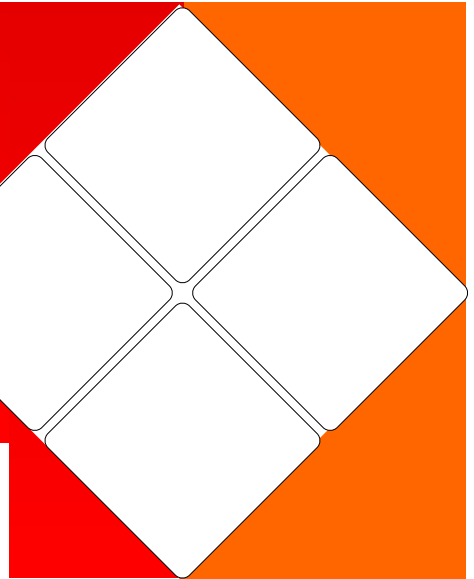
Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	–
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	5
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	4
Total	11

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

Jharkhand



JHARKHAND



Introduction

Jharkhand came into being on 15 November 2000. The term Jharkhand is derived from two different words –'jhar' (a cluster of thick forests) and 'khand' (a tract of land); thus Jharkhand suggests a land mass quilted by forests. It was carved out of the tribal areas of state of Bihar. Jharkhand came to be known as 'the land of the destitutes' comprising all the deprived sections of Indian society. Hence the development Jharkhand means the development of the destitutes of this region.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.76 lakh sq. km	
Capital	Ranchi	
Districts	18	24
No. of Towns	152	228
Population	2,69,45,828	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	2.32 percent per annum	
Density of Population	338 persons per sq. km.	141 persons per sq. km.
Urban Population	22.24%	24.05%
Sex Ratio	941	947
Literacy Rate	34	32
Child Population (0-6)	5237582	
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	943	

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Administratively it is bounded by Bihar in the North, in the South by Orissa, in the East by West Bengal and in the West by Chhatisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

(i) **Morphology**—
Physiographically, the state of



Fig -1 Jharkhand - Regional Setting

Jharkhand falls under one prominent physiography i.e. Chhotanagpur Plateau. However, it can be divided in three physical features namely i) plateau ii) upland and iii) plain

(ii) **Water Courses** – Damodar, Barakar, North Koel, South Koel, Sankha and Subbmarekha rivers from the main river system of the state.

(iii) **Climate** – Moist; sub-humid climate prevail in the state. Annual average rainfall is about 1,400 mm. The summer temperature varies from 20°C to 40°C and the winter temperature varies from 12°C to 28°C.

4 RESOURCES

Minerals – The state is fabulously rich

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 1390 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition State Highways contribute approximately 1500 km to the road network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**- Approximately 1,558 km of railway routes pass through the state.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are two airports in the state – Ranchi (national airport) and Jamshedpur (regional airport).
- (iv) **Power** – In the state there are three thermal power stations and three hydel power stations.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Economy – Mineral resources and its output form the mainstay of economy of the state. According to the Indian bureau of Mines, the State is among the minerally richest zones in India. It contains 32.4 per cent of India's coal, 23.3 percent of iron ore, 33.9 percent of copper and 44.6 percent of mica.

Industry – Iron and steel industry is the backbone of the industrial development in the state. The steel plants are located at Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) and Bokaro. In addition, there are a number of other industries located in the state.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

46.41 lakh (1991) of urban population lived in 77 towns of different class sizes. The urban population has increased to 59.87 lakh (23 percent growth rate) in 2001 and the number of UAs/towns has

also increased to 101. The steel and coal belt of Chhotanagpur is a highly urbanized tract.

Table - **Jharkhand** – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	—
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1

Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	—
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	3
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	15
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	16
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	65
Total	36

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

KARNATAKA

Introduction

After independence the new united Mysore State was created in 1956 and was renamed Karnataka on 1st November 1973.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1.91 a kh sq. km	
Capital	BANGLORE	
Districts	27	30
No. of Towns	270	347
No. of Villages	29406	29340
Population	6.07 million	6.85 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	17.54	12.81%
Density of Population	109	123
Sex Ratio	968	974
Literacy Rate	76.48%	83.78%
Child Population (0-6)	7,93,137	7,63,864
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	896	906

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Karnataka is situated on the western edge of the Deccan plateau. It is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in the East, Goa and the Arabian Sea in the West, Maharashtra in the North and Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the South.

- (i) **Morphology**—Karnataka, criss-crossed by hill ranges and rugged topography. Physiographically, the state can be divided into two broad divisions:- i) the Coastal Lowland and ii) the Plateau –a) the Maland (hilly country) and b) the Maidan.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The Krishna and its tributaries Don, Malparbha, the 4 Kavery (Cauvery) and its tributary Kabani and Tungbhadra are the major river systems in the State. Beside these, there are a number of small rivers, such as Bhima, Banihara, Mullamari, Vedavati, Kalindi, Netravati etc.



- (iii) **Climate** – Three types of climate found in the state are: a) arid climate, b) semi-arid climate and c) per-humid climate. The mean annual rainfall varies from about 400 mm in the eastern parts to more than 4000 mm in the Western Ghats and the coastal belt of the state.

4 RESOURCES

The rivers, soils, forests and minerals form the chief resource base of the state. Though the soil is not fertile everywhere, the irrigation facilities have encouraged wet farming of sugarcane, paddy and market gardening. In the Maland area plantation crops like carrot, coffee etc. are possible owing to heavy rainfall and well-rained soil.

- (i) **Forests** – The area under forests constitutes about 16 percent of the total are. The Maland area (hilly country) is particularly rich in lowest resources and sandalwood is of great economic significance in the state.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The state is rich in mineral resources. Important minerals are high-grade iron ore, copper manganese, chromites, china clay, limestone and magnetite. The state has the distinction of feisites and leading producer of moulding sand and quartzite. The state has rich deposits of granite.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 3728 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 9,829, Major district roads 28,247 km, other District roads 88,154 km.to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**- All major settlements are connected well with surrounding states through the rail network. The length of

railway routes is 3,079 km of which 1,195 km broad gauge (BG) and 1,735 metre gauge (MG).

- (iii) **Air-routes** – The main airports are Bangalore (international airport), Mangalore (national airport). There are four regional airports at Bellary, Hubli, Mysore and Belgaum.
- (iv) **Ports** – Mangalore port is the main seaport of Karnataka.
- (v) **Power** – The state has a thermal power station at Raichur (210 MW) and another diesel unit at Yalahankka (120 MW) near Bangalore. An atomic power plant is being installed (4.70 MW) at Kaiga near Kanwar.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate was 67.04 percent (2001); male 76.29 percent and female 57.45 percent. There were 22,870 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio at 1:35 (1997). In addition there were 2760 High Schools, 180 Colleges, and 89 professional Institutions and 8 Universities in 1994.
- (vii) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 62.7 years, male 61.73 and female 65.36 years. Infant mortality rate was 53 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 1509 Primary Health Centes in the state in 1997. In addition there were 783 Hospitals; and 890 Dispensaries in the state in 1993.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Karnataka is predominantly rural and agrarian. About 70 percent of its population lives in rural areas with 71 percent of working force engaged in agriculture and other allied activities. Major food crops are rice, ragi, jowar, bajra, maize and pulses coffee production.
- (ii) **Industry** – Karnataka is one of the leading industrialized states in India. The major industrial centres in the state are: Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Harihar.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Karnataka is one of the most urbanized states in the country, 33.98 percent of its population are urban in character (2001). During the decade 1971-81, the urban growth rate of Karnataka was at an uncomfortable high of 50.65 percent. In the next decade (1981-91) however, it fell to 29.09 percent. Karnataka's high urban growth during 1971-81 was caused mainly by migration and natural increase by the enlargement of urban areas.

Table - **Karnataka**– Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	4
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	3
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	16
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	17
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	82
Total	123

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

KERALA

Introduction

Kerala came into being on 1 November 1956 under the States Re-organisation Act of 1956. Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar were united to form this state.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.39 lakh sq. km	
Capital	THIRUVANTHAPURAM	
Districts	14	14
No. of Towns	159	520
No. of Villages	1384	1018
Population	31.84 million	33.38 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	9.43%	4.86%
Density of Population	819	859
Sex Ratio	1058	1084
Literacy Rate	90.86%	93.91%
Child Population (0-6)	37,93,146	33,22,247
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	960	959

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

A narrow strip in the West Coast hugging Arabian Sea, the State of Kerala has Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the East.

(i) **Morphology**—Physiographically the state can be divided in three distinct parts from east to west.

- Highlands – the land along the Western Ghats is Highland (height – more than 75 metre above mean sea level);
- Midlands – this is between the highlands and low lands and at an elevation of 7.6 metre to 75 metre. This region is characterized by rolling topography with lateritic soil;
- Lowlands – This forms a strip of land along the seacoast having more or less plain topography with sandy-to-sandy loam coastal alluvium, (height – less

than 7.5 metre above mean sea level.



(ii) **Water Courses** – The general slope of the land of Kerala is from east to west, thus out of 44 rivers 41 are west flowing rivers and 3 are east flowing rivers. The important rivers are Pariyar, Bharathapuzha, Chaliyar, Pamba, Kadalundi and Kallada.

(iii) **Climate** – The state enjoys an equable climate with high temperature almost throughout the year. Its main monthly temperature ranges between 24°C and 31°C. The rainfall is uniformly high, being 280 cm, distributed throughout the year.

4 RESOURCES

Agricultural Land – About 58 percent of the area of the state is net sown area. Owing to historical and climatic reasons the state had developed commercial agriculture more than food crops.

(i) **Forests** – About 28 percent of the geographical area of the state is under forest cover. The important forest products of the state include teak, blackwood, ebony, softwood, rosewood etc.

(ii) **Minerals** – The minerals found in the state are limestone, lignite, kaolin, mica, iron ore, graphite, glass sands etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) **Road Network** – 1,011 kms of National Highways pass through the state. In addition, 2,048 km of state highways and 58,426 km of other roads contribute to the network.

- (ii) **Rail Network**- The length of railway routes in this state is 998 kms, it includes double track BG, single track BG and metre gauge (MG) lines.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are three airports in the state and all these three airports are international. The airports are at Thiruvanthapuram, Kozhikode (Calicut) and Kochi (Cochin).
- (iv) **Ports** – Major seaports are at Kochi (Cochin), Alappuzha and Quilon (Kollam). Besides these there are seaports at Kozhikode, Kasaragod, Azhikod, Kannur, Tellicherry, Badagara, Poonani etc.
- (v) **Power** – Heavy rainfall and a large number of swift flowing rivers provide considerable potential for hydel power generation.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are three airports in the state and all these three airports are international. The airports are at Thiruvanthapuram, Kozhikode (Calicut) and Kochi (Cochin).
- (iv) **Ports** – Major seaports are at Kochi (Cochin), Alappuzha and Quilon (Kollam). Besides these there are seaports at Kozhikode, Kasaragod, Azhikod, Kannur, Tellicherry, Badagara, Poonani etc.
- (v) **Power** – Heavy rainfall and a large number of swift flowing rivers provide considerable potential for hydel power generation.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate is 90.92 percent (2001); male 94.21 percent and female 87.86 percent. There were about 6,725 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:30 in (1997). In addition there were 4,993 High Schools, 546 Colleges, 89 professional Colleges and 14 Universities in 1994.
- (vii) **Health** – Life Expectancy is 73 years (1999). Infant mortality rate was 12 per 1000 live births and there were 956 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were about 2,040 Hospitals and 1,951 Dispensaries in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy in the state; it has a contribution of more than 90 percent in the state's income. About 48 percent of the working population engaged in primary sector. Kerala is a major producer of Coconut, pepper, rubber, cardamom, cocoa, cashew, arecanut, coffee etc. The state contributes a major share of sea fish production. This state is rich in industrial potentialities and infrastructure facilities such as hydro-electric power, rich forests, rare minerals and an efficient system of transport and communications
- (ii) **Industry** – The traditional industries of the state are handloom, coir and handicrafts. Other important industries are rubber, tea, ceramics, electric and electronic appliances, telephone cables, transformers, bricks and tiles, drugs, chemicals, general engineering, forest products etc.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urban population in Kerala has increased from 4.77 million in 1981 to 7.67 million in 1997, an increase of 60.89 percent. The percentage of urban population has increased from 18.74 percent to 26.39 percent in the same period and the number of towns from 106 to 197. Its urban population is dispersed in a large number of small and medium sized towns with less isolation of urban population from rural population. Maximum urban centres are along the main transportation routes with 75 percent along National Highways.

Table - Kerala– Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1
Large Cities (5,00,000 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	3
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	8
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	14
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	35
Total	63

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

MADHYA PRADESH

Introduction

Madhya Pradesh is centrally situated state of the country. It came into being on 1st November 1956. The state has been divided into two parts in October 2000. The former eastern part, comprising 16 districts formed as Chattisgarh State.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	3.08 aakh sq. km	
Capital	BHOPAL	
Districts	45	50
No. of Towns	394	476
No. of Villages	55,393	54,903
Population	60.34 million*	72.59
Growth Rate (1991-01)	24.26%	20.3%
Density of Population	196	236
Sex Ratio	15.96	20.35
Literacy Rate	63.07%	70.63%
Rank in Literacy	24	28
Child Population (0-6)		10.54 Millions
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	932	912

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Madhya Pradesh is surrounded by Rajasthan in the North-West, Uttar Pradesh in the North, Chhatisgarh in the East, Maharashtra in the South and Gujarat in the West.

- (i) **Morphology** – The state is a part of the Deccan plateau and comprises plateaux and low hills. The topography varies from a height of about 150m above mean sea level (MSL) in Chambal valley to 1350m above MSL in Satpura range. The state can be broadly divided into six physiographic regions as under:- Vindya plateau, ii) Malwa plateau iii) Bundelkhand plateau, iv) Narmada valley, v) Satpura Mountain range, vi) Maikal range.



Fig. - 1 Madhya Pradesh – Regional Setting

- (ii) **Water Courses** – Chambal, Narmada, Tapi and Sone rivers from the river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – Average rainfall in the different regions of the state ranges from 45 to 90 cm. Summer temperature varies from 48°C to 22°C and Winter temperature from 23°C to 4°C.

4 RESOURCES

The natural resources of the state are fertile soils, forests, minerals and water.

- (i) **Forests** – The state has fertile, well drained land with one of the richest soil cover. It has a year round growing season and adequate rainfall. The state is growing a variety of crops with the aid of supplemented ground water and surface water resources.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The state has significant natural resources like iron ore, manganese, coal, limestone etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

Road Network – approximately 1,585 km. of National Highways pass through the state. In addition the state highways contribute approximately 9,735 km.

- (i) **Rail Network** – Approximately 4,865 km. of railway routes pass through the state. It includes broad gauge and meter gauge lines.
- (ii) **Air-routes** – The important airports of the state are at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Khajuraho (all national airports).
- (iii) **Education** – Literacy rate was 64.08 percent in 2001, male 76.60 percent and female 50.28 percent. There were 78,694 Primary Schools and primary school teacher-pupil ratio being 1:43 in 1997.

- (iv) **Health** – Life expectancy rate is 57 years. Infant mortality rate was 94 per 1000 live hirths in 1997.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of state. The Malwa region abounds in rich black cotton soil, the low-lying areas of Gwalior, Bundelkhand have lighter sandy soils, while Narmada Valley is formed of rich alluvial deposits. Principal crops are rice, wheat and pulses.
- (ii) **Industry** – Madhya Pradesh has entered the area of high-tech industries such as electronics, telecommunications, petrochemicals, food processing and motor vehicles etc. It is the first state in the country, which has started production of optical fiber to cater to the needs of telecommunications. The state is also famous for its traditional handicrafts and handloom.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Rural urban growth has been observed during the last two decades 1981-01 in the state. The number of UAs/Towns has increased from 253 to 1981 to 368 in 2001.

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	3
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	1
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	2
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	20
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	26
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	89
Total	141

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

MAHARASHTRA

Introduction

The state of Maharashtra is the outcome of the linguistic re-organisation of the States, effected on 1 May 1960.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	3.077 lakh sq. km	
Capital	MUMBAI	
Districts	35	35
No. of Towns	378	535
No. of Villages	43711	43663
Population	112.7 million	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	21.06	15.99
Density of Population	315 person per sq. km	365 persons per sq. km
Sex Ratio	922	925
Literacy Rate	64.66 percent	71.04
Rank in Literacy	76.88	82.91
Child Population (0-6)	13.67	12.84
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	913	883

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The state of Maharashtra is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, Gujarat in the North-west, Madhya Pradesh in the North Chhatisgarh in the East, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa in the South.

- (i) **Morphology**—Physiographically the state may be divided into three distinct divisions; -i) the coastal strip (the Konkan), ii) the Sahyadri (the Western Ghat) and iii) the Deccan Plateau Krishna, Nhima, Wainganga and Wardha from the main river system of the state.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The rivers Tapi, Godavari, Krishna, Bhima, Wainganga and Wardha form the main river system of the State. Bhima is a tributary of Krishna while Wardha and Wainganga

- (iii) **Climate** – The major portion of the state enjoys semi-arid climate. The rainfall varies considerably: the areas west of the Sahyadris receive heavy rains with an annual average of



200cm. The area which lie in the rain shadow of the Sahyadri get rainfall of around 75 cm annually and in some areas less than 50 cm. The summer temperature varies from 22°C to 39°C and the winter temperature varies from 12°C to 34°C

- (i) **Forests** – 15.17 percent of its total geographical area is under forest cover. The major forest products are pulp and matchwood, firewood, bamboo, cane, fodder, glass, gums and resins etc. The forests of the state support several industries by providing raw material of paper, paperboard etc.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The important minerals of the state are coal, manganese, limestone, bauxite, iron ore, mica, barites etc.

4 RESOURCES

Soils, forests, minerals and power form the main physical resources of the state.

- (i) **Soils**- Major part of the state is covered by black soil, which is very useful for cotton cultivation as well as wheat and sugarcane.
- (ii) **Forests** – 15.17 percent of its total geographical area is under forest cover. The major forest products are pulp and matchwood, firewood, bamboo, cane, fodder, glass, gums and resins etc. The forests of the state support several industries by providing raw material of paper, paperboard etc.

- (iii) **Minerals** – The important minerals of the state are coal, manganese, limestone, bauxite, iron ore, mica, barites etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 2,959 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition there are 31,230 km of state highways, 38,975 km of major district roads and 1,51,289 km of other roads contribute to the road network system of the state.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – A total of 5,422 km of railway routes pass through the state, of which 3,345 km is broad gauge (BG) line and 1,053 km is narrow gauge (NG) line.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – In Maharashtra there are four main airports – Mumbai (international airport) Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad (all three are national airports). In addition there are four regional airports, at Nashik, Nanded, Akola, Latur and Kolhapur.
- (iv) **Ports** – Major seaports are at Mumbai, Nhava Sheva. In addition there are 48 minor seaports in the state.
- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 77.27 percent (2001), male 86.27 percent and female 67.51 percent. There were 65,338 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:37 in 2000. In addition there were 14,918 High Schools, 871 Colleges, 507 Professional Colleges and 16 Universities in 2000.
- (vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy rate is 66.7 years, male 65.3 years and female 68.3 years. Infant mortality rate was 48 per 1,000 live births in 1999. There were 1,788 Primary Health Centres, 9,1725 Sub-centres in 2001. In addition there were 396 Government Hospitals and 11 Government Dispensaries in 2001.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture and industries form an important element of economy of the state. Maharashtra is India's industrial and economic backbone and provides opportunities galore to enterprising entrepreneurs. In

1991 about 61.14 percent of the people in the state depended on agriculture. The principal foodgrains are wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and pulses; and cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco. The impact of irrigation is considerable as seen in the changes to land use and cropping pattern.

- (ii) **Industry** – The state accounts for 23 percent of the country's industrial output. Maharashtra enjoys a premier position in the petro-chemical sector as reflected by the three gas plants in operation, namely MGCC by India Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited at Nagothane in Raigar district. NOCIL in Thane district and OSWAL, Agro at Chambur in Mumbai.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urban population increased from 38.73% in 1991 to 42.40% in 2001 in the state. The number of UAs/Towns have increased from 276 in 1981 to 290 in 1991 to 312 in 2001.

Table - Maharashtra– Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	3
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	4
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	8
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	18
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	39
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	126
Total	199

Source - India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

MANIPUR

Introduction

Manipur attained full-fledged statehood on 21 January 1972 with the passing of the 1971 Northeastern Region (Reorganisation) Act.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.22 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	IMPHAL	
Districts	9	9
No. of Towns	33	51
No. of Villages	2391	2588
Population	2.29 million	2.72 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	24.86	18.65
Density of Population	103	122
Urban Population	8,22,132 lakh sq. km	
Sex Ratio	974	987
Literacy Rate	79.85%	
Rank in Literacy	16	22
Child Population (0-6)	3,26,366	3,53,237
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	957	934

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Manipur is surrounded by Nagaland in the North, Myanmar in the East and South-East, Mizoram in the South-West and Assam in the West.

(i) **Morphology**—Manipur is a state of hills, nine tenth of its hilly area make an oval rim enclosing the imphal valley. Physiographically Manipur can be divided into:

- i) Manipur Valley Region, ii) Manipur Hill Region (a) Western Hills and (b) Eastern Hills.

Lohtak Lake in Bishupur district of Manipur Valley is the biggest fresh water lake in North Eastern India.



ii) **Water Courses** – Barak, Irang and Imphal rivers form the main water system of the state.

(iii) **Climate** – The state enjoys a typical monsoon climate with variants, ranging from tropical to temperate conditions. The rapid changes in topography result in climate changes within short distance. The foothills, plains, sheltered valleys and the ranges are marked with climatic contrasts. The maximum temperature in summer season is 35°C and minimum is 24°C while in winter maximum is 27°C and minimum is 13°C.

4 RESOURCES

(i) **Forests** – 77.86 percent of the total geographical area of the state is under forest cover. Manipur is the abode of Shiroy Lily, the paradise flower that is not found elsewhere in the world. It is also the home of the brow-antlered deer, one of the rarest species in the world. The major forests produce are pulp and match-wood, fire-wood, bamboo and cane etc.

(ii) **Soils** – The soil is quite suitable for cultivation of various crops and fruits like oranges, grapes and mangoes. The wide stretches of alluvial soil in the Imphal valley are quite fertile.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) **Road Network** – 2587 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state

- highways contribute 8,651 km .to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**– 434 km of National highways pass through the state. In addition, 880 km of state highways and 5,689 km of other roads contribute to the network.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The only airport in the state is Imphal (national airport)
- (iv) **Power** – Important power projects in the state are i) Leimakhon hydel-power project (having two sets of 100 kw and 56 kw capacities) and ii) Laktak hydel power project.
- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate in the state was 68.87 percent in 2001 of which, male 77.90 percent and female 59.70 percent. There were 2,548 Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio being 1:18 in 1997. In addition there were 497 High Schools, 50 Colleges and one University (1994.)
- (vi) **Health** – Infant Mortality Rate was 30 per 1000 live births in 1997. In addition there were 72 Primary Health Centres in 1997.

Table - MANIPUR–
Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	4
Total	5

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** –The main source of income in the state is agriculture and allied activities. This is the livelihood of the majority of the people, the important crops are rice and maize etc.
- (ii) **Industry** – Manipur is industrially backward primarily due to its locational disadvantage. Large units including a steel re-rolling mill, plywood factory, bamboo chipping, spinning mills, cycle cooperation, cement plant, flour mill and vanaspati mill are the significant in the state. Beside these the centre for Electronic Development and Technology and Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology has been established by the Central Government at Imphal.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Manipur is one of the urbanized states in the North-Eastern region. 23.88 percent of its population was urban in 2001.

MEGHALAYA

Introduction

Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state through Assam Reorganization (Meghalaya) Act on April 2nd 1970 and thus an of Meghalaya was created. Full fledged State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21 January 1972.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.22 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	SHILLONG	
Districts	7	7
No. of Towns	16	22
No. of Villages	6026	6839
Population		2.96 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	30.65 %	27.82%
Density of Population	103	132
Urban Population	19.58%	20.08% of Total Population
Sex Ratio	972	986
Literacy Rate	62.43%	75.48%
Rank in Literacy	27	24
Child Population (0-6)	4,67,979	5,55,822
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	973	970

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The state is surrounded by Assam in the North and the East and Bangladesh in the South and the West.

- (i) **Morphology**—Meghalaya is a table land comprising the Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Krishnai, Ranga, Jadukala, Borpati etc. rivers from the major river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – The climate of central and eastern Meghalaya is conducive, whereas in the western Meghalaya, except for the winter, it becomes oppressive as a result of high temperature, heavy rainfall rendering the atmosphere exceedingly steamy. Mousinram near Cherrapunji (in Khasi Hills)



is one of the rainiest spots (12,033 mm) in the world.

4 RESOURCES

Forests, rivers, wildlife, soils, minerals form the basis of physical resources in the state.

- (i) **Forests** – 69.70 percent of the total geographical area is under forest cover in the state. The principal timber species are taek,

titachap, gomari, bola, pine, birch and makrisal. Principal forest products are timber, bamboo read, cane, medical herbs and plants, cinnamon and thatch grass, Azaleas and rhododendrons grow wild in the forests of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and many kinds of beautiful orchids are found in the woods.

- (ii) **Wild Life**—The state is rich in wild life. There are elephants, tigers, bears, wild bears, leopards, golden cats, leopard cats and jungle cats, deer of various kinds bin torongs, slow loris, monkeys of different types – flying squirrels and giant squirrels. There are also many rare and interesting birds including the hornbills, partridges, pheasants, teals, snipes, geese ducks and lquails. This state has two National Parks namely the Nihreh National Park and the Balpakram National Park and two wild life sanctuaries, namely the Nonkghyttem Wildlife Sanctuary and Siju Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (iii) **Minerals** – Mineral wealth of the state includes coal, silimanite, limestone, dolomite, free-clay, feldspar, quarts and grass sand.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 462 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition there are 982 km of state highways and 4,153 km of other roads which contribute to the transport system in the state.

- (ii) **Rail Network** – There is no railway network in the state.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – Shillong (regional airport) is the only airport in the state.
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate in the state was 63.31 percent, male 66.10 percent and female 60.41 percent in 2001. There were 4,235 Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio being 1:38 in 1997. In addition there were 420 High Schools, 26 Colleges and one university in 1994.
- (v) **Health** – Infant Mortality rate was 54 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 81 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were 9 Hospitals and 21 Dispensaries in 1994.

Table - Meghalaya – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	1
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	2
Total	4

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy in the state as 85 percent of the population depend on agriculture. The topography physical features and land conditions are prevailing in the state provide extremely limited scope for extensive cultivation. Rice and maize are the major food crops of the state.
Industry – Industry does not play any significant role in the development of the state. However, cement factory and a number of small scale industries exist here..

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

There has been a steady increase in urban population. The percentage of urban population has increased marginally from 18.69 percent in 1991 to 19.83 percent in 2001.

MIZORAM

Introduction

With the implementation of North-Eastern Reorganization Act in 1971, Mizoram became a Union Territory and as a sequel to the signing of the historic memorandum of settlement between the Government of India and the Mizo National Front in 1988, Mizoram became the 23rd state of Indian Union on 20 February 1987.

- (iii) **Climate** – The climate of the state exhibits a strong season rhythm, the year being divisible into four characteristic seasons, winter, pre-monsoon, monsoon and retreating monsoon. In the higher areas the climate is pleasant, generally cool in summer and not very cold in winter. In March-April violent storms from the north-west sweep over the hills. Annual rainfall varies from a minimum of 100 cm to a maximum of 300 cm.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.21 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	AIZAWL	
Districts	8	8
No. of Towns	22	23
No. of Villages	817	830
Population		1.09 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	28.82 %	22.78%
Density of Population	42	52
Urban Population	0.04%	561977
Sex Ratio	935	975
Literacy Rate	88.80%	91.58%
Rank in Literacy	2	3
Child Population (0-6)	143734	165536
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	971

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Mizoram is surrounded by Myanmar in the East and South; Bangladesh and Tripura in the West; Assam and Manipur in the North.

- (i) **Morphology** – Mizoram is characterized by rugged and dissected mountainous terrain forming pointed hills and steep slopes, intercepted by deep ravines with a number of gullies and nullas, Mizo Hills dominate the state.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Sonai, Tuivaw, Cutur, Tuliapui, Phairang, Mengpui Lui etc. rivers form the main river system of the state.



4 RESOURCES

Soils and forests form the main physical resources of the state. Some play a major role for the development of agriculture-horticulture is also gaining importance.

Forests – 86.99 percent of total geographical area of the state is under forest cover.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 571 km of National Highway pass through the state in addition 3,202 kms of other roads contribute to the road network in the state
- (ii) **Rail Network** - Rail link has been established at Bhairabi with Silchar, it is a narrow gauge (NG) line.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – Aizwal is the only airport (national airport) of the state

(iv) **Education** – Literacy rate was 88.49 percent, male 90.69 percent and female 86.13 percent in 2001. There were 279 High Schools 12 Colleges in 1994. In addition there were 1,263 Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio being 1:23 in 1997.

(v) **Health** – Infant Mortality rate was 19 per 1,000 live births in 1997. There were 17 Hospitals and 18 Dispensaries in 1994. In addition there were 39 Primary Health Centres in 1997

Table - **Mizoram** – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	2
Total	3

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Economy** – The economy of Mizoram is undergoing a radical transformation with increasing focus on urbanization. The lifestyle of the people has changed with higher standard of living and increasing urbanization. However 60 percent of all the people are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. The main pattern of agriculture followed is Jhum or shifting cultivation.

(ii) **Industry** – The state is a Notified Backward Area and is categorized under “No industry District”. For the development of industries in the state the Mizoram government framed the industrial policy of Mizoram in 1989. In policy resolution, priority industries have been identified. There are agro and forest based industries, followed by handloom and handicrafts, electronics, consumer industries etc.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The growth of urban population is spectacular. The percentage of urban population almost doubled, from 24.67 percent in 1981 to 49.50 percent in 2001. There were only 6 towns in 1981, which increased to 22 in 1991; however, it is still 22 in 2001.

NAGALAND

Introduction

At the time of independence of India, the centrally administered area (by the Governor or Assam) known as Naga Hills Tuensang Area (NHTA) was renamed as Nagaland and given the status of state of Indian Union, which was formally inaugurated on 1 December 1963.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.17 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	KOHIMA	
Districts	8	11
No. of Towns	9	26
No. of Villages	1317	1428
Population	1.99 million	1.98 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	64.53%	-0.47 decadal growth
Density of Population	120	119
Sex Ratio	900	931
Literacy Rate	66.59%	80.11%
Rank in Literacy	20	15
Child Population (0-6)	289678	285981
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	944

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Nagaland is surrounded by Assam in the West and in the North-West by Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar in the East by Manipur in the South.

- (i) **Morphology** – The state is tightly packed with north-south aligned ranges defined by narrow and parallel valleys. Among the ranges the Barail Range and Naga Hills are important.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Diyung, Dikhu and Zungki rivers form the main river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – Winter (December to February), pre-monsoon (March and April), Monsoon (May to September) and retreating monsoon (October and November) are the four

characteristic seasons of the state. Summer temperature lies between 18°C to 29°C and winter from 11°C to 14°C. The monsoon period lasting for about five months from May to September, is the longest session.



4 RESOURCES

Soils, forest, water and minerals form the base for main physical resources of the state.

- (i) **Soils** – Ferruginous red soils occupy the major part of the state and are poor in lime, potash, iron oxide and phosphorous content. The main characteristics of the soil group are light texture and porous and friable structure.
- (ii) **Minerals** – Limestone, lignite and coal are the minerals of economic value in the state.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 50 kms of National Highways pass through the state. The total road length of the state is 14,933 kms.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – Only 8 km of railway line exists in the state as the Guwahati-Dibrugarh single tract broad gauge (BG) line passes through Dimapur.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The only airport in Nagaland is at Dimapur (national airport).
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate is 67.11 percent male 71.77 percent and female 61.92 percent (2001). There were 518 High Schools, 14 Colleges in the state in 1991. In addition there were 1,414 Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio was 1:20 in 1997.
- (v) **Health** – Infant mortality rate was 7 per 2,000 live births in the state

in 1996. There were 31 Hospitals and 16 Dispensaries in the state in 1994. In addition there were 33 Primary Health Centres in the state in 1997.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – The mainstay of economy of the state is agriculture as 90 percent of the population is engaged in the sector. Rice is an important food grain of the state. Jhum cultivation is practiced in the state.
- (ii) **Industry** – The process of industrialization of the state is in its initial stage. Only a few medium scale, small scale and cottage industries are located here. Among the industries, sugar mill at Dimapur, Pulp and Paper Mill at Tluli, Plywood factories at Tizil are important. Besides these a mechanized brick plant and a TV assembly unit at Dimapur are significant. Handloom and handicrafts are important cottage industries of the state.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

In Nagaland the percentage of the urban population to the total has marginally risen to 17.74 percent in 2001 from 17.21 percent in 1991. That means the process of urbanization in the state during the decade from 1991 to 2001 has been almost stagnant.

Table - NAGALAND – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	2
Total	3

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

ORISSA

Introduction

Orissa was made a separate province in 1936. After independence, princely states in and around Orissa surrendered their sovereignty to the Government of India. By the States Merger (Governor's provinces) Order 1949, princely states of Orissa were completely merged with the State of Orissa in August 1949.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1.56 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	BHUBANESWAR	
Districts	30	30
No. of Towns	138	223
No. of Villages	51,349	51,313
Population	41.94 million*	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	1.40 percent per annum Decade Growth 13.97%	
Density of Population	236 persons per sq. km	269 persons per sq. km.
Sex Ratio	972	978
Literacy Rate	63.08 %	73.45 percent
Life Expectancy	58 years (1992)	
Child Population (0-6)	5,035,650	
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	953	934

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Orissa is situated in the South-eastern section of the Indian peninsula, slightly arched by placid blue water of the Bay of Bengal in the North, Chattisgarh in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South.

- (i) **Morphology** – Physiographically, Orissa is a composite state consisting hill tracts and a coastal belt of alluvial soil. The hill tracts covering more than 79 percent of the state, may be divided into three district sub regions:- i) the Northern Plateau ii) The Central Table and iii) Eastern Ghats.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The rivers, Mahanadi and its tributaries Ong, Suktel, Bagh Maipura and its tributary Salandi form the major river system in the state. Beside

these there are a number of small rivers, such as, Vansadhara, Lant Rushikulya, Indra, Nagavali and Indravati are important.

- (iii) **Climate** – Orissa lies in the sub-tropical belt of medium pressure.



Fig. - 1 Orissa – Regional Setting

A major part of the state receives the rainfall from Bay of Bengal branch while the southern part of the state receives the rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon. The state is also affected by cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal which cross the coast of Orissa and cause heavy rainfall in the coastal areas. Summer temperature ranges between 49°C to 27°C and winter from 16°C to 5°C.

4 RESOURCES

The principal physical resource base of the state comprises soil, minerals, forests and water.

- (i) **Soils** – The variety of soils, specially the rich deltaic alluvial soil found in the eastern part of Ganjam district and in the coastal region and adequate rainfall provide opportunities to grow diverse crops.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The mineral resources of Orissa are rich and extensive, the important ones being iron ore, coal, manganese, chromites, dolomite, fire clay and china clay, graphite, kyanite bauxite, copper lead, asbestos and mica.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 1,624 kms of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 2,860 km to the network.

- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of the railway routes in the states is 2001 km of which, 1,858 km is broad gauge (BG)
- (iii) **Air-routes** – The main airport is Bhubaneswar (national), beside it there are 17 aerodromes in the state.
- (iv) **Ports** – The major seaport is Paradeep, others are Gopalpur and Bahabalpur.
- (v) **Power** – The main sources of energy of the state are hydro electricity and thermal electricity. Hirakund, Upperkolab, Machkhund, Balimel, etc. are the major hydel projects. The IB Thermal unit (1) Power Station has been commissioned with a capacity of 130 mw.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate is 63.61 percent (2001); male 75.95 percent and female 50.97 percent. There were 42,104 Primary Schools, 11,766 Middle Schools, 5808 Secondary Schools and 883 colleges in the state in 1995.
- (vii) **Health** – Life Expectancy is 56.2 years, infant mortality rate was 96 per 1,000 live births in 1997. There was a total of 430 Hospitals, and 1,244 Dispensaries in 1993 in the state. In addition there were 1,056 Primary Health Centres in the state in 1997.

industries of sponge-iron, pig iron, ferro alloys and steel, iv) electronics, v) seed products and food processing and food processing vi) tea, coffee, rubber, cashew nuts and spices processing industries vii) synthetic fiber and textile industries viii) plastic and ix) industries related to power production.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urbanization process in Orissa started from post-independence period; urban population has increased from 0.59 million in 1951 to 5.50 million in 2001. The level of urbanization, though much below the national level has shown an increasing trend over the decades: 11.97 percent in 1981 to 14.97 percent in 2001.

Table - Orissa – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	1
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	5
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	14
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	33
Total	55

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – The agricultural sector absorbs about 60 percent of the total workforce of the state and contributes more than 50 percent of the state's domestic product. Paddy continues to be the principal crop of the state. Sugarcane is the main cash crop. Other significant crops are soyabean, oilseeds and pulses.
- (ii) **Industry** – The main industries of the state are leather, ferro alloys, electronics, iron industries. Pace of industrial progress has quickened in recent years. State government declared a new industrial policy in the year 1992. Government is giving more emphasis for the promotion of the following industries:-
 - i) Leather, ii) gemstone and granite cutting, iii) ancillary

PUNJAB

Introduction

Ancient Punjab formed part of the vast Indo-Iranian region. It saw the rise and fall of various powers. The reorganized Punjab came into being in 1966, with the separation of Haryana.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.50 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	CHANDIGARAH	
Districts	17	20
No. of Towns	157	217
No. of Villages	12,673	12,581
Population	24.35 million	27.70 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	20.10%	20.10%
Density of Population	484	550
Sex Ratio	876	893
Literacy Rate	69.65 %	76.68%
Rank in Literacy	15	21
Child Population (0-6)	3171829	2941570
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	798	846

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Punjab is surrounded by Pakistan in the West, Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Himachal Pradesh in North and North East, Haryana in the South and South-East and Rajasthan in the South.

- (i) **Morphology**—Physiographically, the state may be divided into two parts:
 - i) Sub-Shivalak strips and ii) Satluj-Ghaggar Plain.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar are important river systems of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – Punjab enjoys a semi-arid monsoon type of climate. Owing to long distance from the seas the state fails to get full benefit from monsoon currents. It is characterized by a deficiency of rainfall over its greater part.



Fig. - 1 Punjab – Regional Setting

4 RESOURCES

Soils, water from the main natural resources of Punjab pass through the state.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 988 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 37,735 km to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 3,676 km in the state.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are four airports in the state, these are Amritsar (international), Chandigarh (national), Ludhiana and Bathinda.
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate is 69.95 percent, male 75.53 percent and female 63.55 percent (2001). There were 12,509 Primary Schools, 2,126 High Schools, Colleges and 3 Universities in the state in 1994. The primary school with teacher-pupil ratio was 1:41 in 1997.
- (v) **Health** – Life Expectancy is 70 years (1996). There were 484 Primary Health Centres in the State in 1997. In addition there were 220 Hospitals, 1462 Dispensaries in the state in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the state. About 83.5 percent of the total geographical area of the state is under cultivation. 75 percent of population is engaged in agriculture. The state has a surplus in food grains especially

wheat and rice. Other main foodgrains are maize, gram and pulses. The major cash crops are cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and potato.

- (ii) **Industry** – The contribution of Punjab to the industrial development of the country is mainly through its 1.88 lakh small scale industries..

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The urban population which stood at 6.28 million in 1961, increased to 17.99 million in 1991 and 20.50 million in 201. Thus the share of urban population To Whom It May Concern: the total population of the state went up from 17.4 percent in 1961 to 27.08 percent in 2001.

Table - Punjab – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	2
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	1
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	1
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	10
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	19
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	35
Total	68

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

RAJASTHAN

Introduction

Rajasthan was known as Rajputana or the home of Rajputs, a martial community who ruled over this area for centuries. The process of uniting scattered states commenced after independence from 1948 to 1958 when the States Reorganization Act was promulgated in 1949 and minor states like Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined the union making a united state of Rajasthan. In 1958, the present State of Rajasthan formerly came into being with Ajmer state, Abu Road Taluka and Sunel Tappa joined it.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	3.42 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	JAIPUR	
Districts	32	33
No. of Towns	222	297
No. of Villages	41,353	44,672
Population	56.50 million	68.62 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	28.41%	21.44%
Density of Population	165	201
Sex Ratio	921	926
Literacy Rate	60.41 %	67.06%
Rank in Literacy	29	33
Child Population (0-6)	10,651,002	10,504,914
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	909	883

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Rajasthan is surrounded by Pakistan in the West, Punjab in the North, Haryana in the North-East, Uttar Pradesh in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the South and South-East and Gujarat in the South.

- (i) **Morphology** – Physiographically the state may be divided into six regions:- i) Western arid region ii) Semi arid region; Aaravali region; iv) Eastern region; v) South eastern region; and vi) Chambal ravines.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Important Rivers in the state are Chambal and its tributary Kali Sindh and Luni



- (iii) **Climate** – The climate of Rajasthan is characterized by extremely high range of temperatures and aridity although sharing the characteristic monsoonal various through the year. It

is the highest region of India. Rainfall is very low and highly erratic.

4 RESOURCES

- (i) **Soils** – The variety of soil and adequate rainfall in the south-eastern part provides opportunities to grow diverse crops. Soil is intrinsically fertile, but suffers from lack of moisture. If adequate provision of irrigation is made, large part of the region can be turned into good pasture fields and fertile at cultivated fields.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The state is endowed with a rich variety of minerals like lead, zinc, mica, copper, iron ore, soapstone, beryl, emerald, gypsum and building stone.
- (iii) **Forests** – Forests cover 9.22 percent area of state. Luxuriant forests, though in pockets, concentrated in Mt.Abu, Mewar, Merwara and Alwar hills are important sources of timber, firewood, fuel coal, katha, bamboos, tendu leaves etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

Road Network – Approximately 2,200 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state Highways and other roads contribute 1,21,933 km to the network.

- (i) **Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 6,228 km., of which Broad Gauge (BG), 1,195 km., Metre Gauge (MG).
- (ii) **Air-routes** – The important airports are Jaipur (international

airport), Jodhpur and Udaipur (national airports). Jaisalmer is a regional airport.

- (iii) **Power** – The state is generating 4,053 mega units of power from its own resources.
- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate is 61.03 percent in 2001; male 76.50 percent and female 44.34 percent. There were 33,801 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:49 in 1997. In addition there were 4,367 High Schools, 207 Colleges, 67 professional colleges and 6 Universities in the state in 1993.
- (v) **Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 58.8 male 60.32 and female 61.36 years. Infant mortality rate was 85 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 1,616 Primary Health Centres, 218 Hospitals and 1,462 Dispensaries in the state in 1993.

Table - Rajasthan – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	3
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	2
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	14
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	26
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	90
Total	136

Source - *India 2000 - A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is still the mainstay of the economy of the state with about two-third of its population being dependent on it.
- (ii) **Industry** – Major industries are textiles, and woolen goods, sugar, cement, glass, sodium plants, oxygen and acetylene, zinc, railway wagons, television sets, synthetic yarn, caustic soda, calcium carbide, nylon and semi precious stones, spirit wine etc

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The share of urban population in total population was 23.38 percent in 2001, which was an increase from 21.04 percent in 1981 and 22.88 percent in 1991. The urbanization in Rajasthan is lower as compared to the country average of 25.72 percent (1981). A significant feature in urban development of the state has been that during the pre-independence period most of the towns were administrative centres established by the rulers as capitals. After independence, various developmental activities have influenced urban growth. But the pattern of urbanization in the state is not uniform and rational, because of widely varying topographical factors.

SIKKIM

Introduction

Sikkim, a small mountain state in the eastern Himalayas, became a state of the Indian Union under the Constitution (Thirty-eight) amendment act, 1975.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	00.71 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	GANGTOK	
Districts	4	4
No. of Towns	9	9
No. of Villages	452	452
Population	5,40,851	60,7,688
Growth Rate (1991-01)	33.06% per annum	12.36 decadal growth rate
Density of Population	76	86
Sex Ratio	875	899
Literacy Rate	68.81 %	82.20%
Rank in Literacy	17	13
Child Population (0-6)	78195	61077
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	963	944

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Sikkim is surrounded by three countries on three sides – China in the North, Nepal in the West, Bhutan the East and West Bengal in the South.

- (i) **Morphology** – Physiographically Sikkim has mountainous topography of Himalaya Mountain, north to south it can be categorized as i) Great Himalaya, ii) Sikkim Himalaya and iii) Eastern Himalaya
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Tista and Rangit form the major river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – Due to variations in the attitudes, the climate of Sikkim is extremely varied. Rainfall varies from 200 cm to 400 cm. with intensity of rain from drizzling shower in lower altitude to torrential rains in higher altitude.

Nearly two-third of the total area in the state remains snow covered throughout the year and is practically devoid of any human habitation.



4 RESOURCES

Forests and soils form the natural resource base in this state. Agriculture is the mainstay of economy.

- (i) **Forests** – 43.94 percent of the total area is under forest cover. The major forest products are pulp and match-wood, firewood, bamboo and cane, fodder and grass etc. Sikkim has several hundred of different kind of orchids and is frequently referred to as a botanist's paradise.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – NH 31A is the only National Highway, which is linking Gangtok with Siliguri, a length of 25 KM. A total of 1,114 kms of surfaced road exist in the state.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – There is no railway network in this state. The nearest railway station is Siliguri.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There is no airport in this state, however, there is a provision for helicopter service between Bagdogra (W.Bengal) and Gangtok.
- (iv) **Power** – Hydel power projects are the main source of power in the state/ 200 kw micro hydel scheme at Lachung and 4 mw Mayongchi Hydel Projects in North District and 8 mw Upper Rongnichu Hydel Project in East District, Rangit Hydel Project and Teesta Hydel Project are important.

- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate is 69.68 percent male 76.73 percent and female 61.46 percent (2001). There were 341 Primary with teacher pupil ratio being 1:15 in 1997. In addition there were about 82 High Schools and 2 colleges in 1994.
- (vi) **Health** – Infant mortality rate was 51 per 1000 live births in the state in 1997. There were 24 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition there were 5 Hospitals and 144 Dispensaries in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – The mainstay of economy in the state is Agriculture. Maize, rice, wheat, potato, large cardamom, ginger and orange are main crops. This state enjoys the largest and highest production of cardamom in India. Emphasis has been given for development of commercial and horticulture crops, floriculture is also being promoted.
- (ii) **Industry** – Industrial development is very poor in the state. Terni Tea Estate, the only tea estate in the state has earned great reputation, both in domestic as well as foreign markets for its superior quality tea. A number of industrial units have sprung up in the state. They produce fruit jam and juice, bakery products, beer, matches, washing scrap, plastic goods, wristwatches, leather goods, electric cables and barbed wires.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

The state is one of the least urbanized states of India; only 11.10 percent of its total population lived in urban areas in 2001. Number of towns has increased from one in 1961 to nine in 2001. Most of the towns are very small and located in the southern part of the state

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

TAMIL NADU

Introduction

The erstwhile Madras state was reorganized and Tamil Nadu, was formed on 14 January 1969.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1.30 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	CHENNAI	
Districts	30	32
No. of Towns	832	1097
No. of Villages	16317	15979
Population	62.40 million	72.13 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	11.72%	15.60%
Density of Population	480	555
Sex Ratio	987	995
Literacy Rate	73.45%	80.33%
Rank in Literacy	12	14
Child Population (0-6)	72,35,160	68,94,821
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	942	946

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Tamil Nadu is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the North, Kerala in the West, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian ocean in the South.

- (i) **M o r p h o l o g y** – Physiographically, the state of Tamil Nadu can be broadly divided into three divisions:- i) Southern Plateau, ii) Nilgiri Hills and iii) Plains – East Coast.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Kaveri (Cauvery) is the most important river of the state, among the others Palar, Ponnaiyar, Vallar, Valgal and Chittar river and their tributaries form the major river system of the state
- (iii) **Climate** – The climate is tropical, summers are not too hot nor winters so cold. The summer temperature varies from 18°C to



Fig. - 1 Tamil Nadu – Regional Setting

43°C and winter temperature varies from 13°C to 27°C. Rainfall is fairly widespread throughout the year.

4 RESOURCES

Soils, forests, minerals and water constitute the principal resources base of the state.

- (i) **Soils** – The state abounds in alluvium. Red soils, black soils, and laterites are also found as transported soils. Alluvial soils, mostly found in river valleys, deltaic tracts and along the coastal area, are rich and fertile.
- (ii) **Forests** – Geographically 13.13 percent of the total area is under forest cover. Rainfall in the state is the major determining factor in the growth of natural vegetation. Both in the Nilgiris and South Sahyadri Hills, the vegetative cover is very thick with monsoon forests prevailing almost all over. Major forest products are timber, sandalwood, pulpwood and fuelwood. Minor products are bamboo, eucalyptus, rubber, tea (green leaves) cashew, honey, ivory etc.
- (iii) **Minerals** – The important minerals of this state are limestone, magnetite, mica, feldspar, gold. Salt, bauxite, iron ore, lignite and gypsum.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 2,002 km of National Highways pass through the state. The total length of road in the state is 0.17 million km.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – 1.77 lakh of railway routes passes through

the state, which includes double track BG, single track BG and single track MG lines.

- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are four major airports in the state, these are Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore (all three are international airports) and Madurai (national airport).
- (iv) **Ports** – The major seaports are at Chennai and Tuticorin; beside these there are inor seaports at Cuddalore, Rameshwaram and Nagapattinam.
- (v) **Power** – In Tamil Nadu there were 29 Hydro stations, four thermal stations, four windmills and one gas turbine in 1994. There was one atomic power plant of Kalapakkam in Changai Anna district commissioned in 1983.
- (vi) **Education** – Literacy rate was 73.47 percent (2001); male 82.33 percent and female 64.55 percent. There were 30,619 Primary Schoos with teacher pupil ratio being 1:40 in 1997. In addition there were 5,368 High Schools, 207 Colleges and 13 Universities in 1994.
- (vii) **Health** –Life expectancy is 66 years. Infant mortality was 53 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were 1436 Primary Health Centers in 1997. There were 408 Hospitals and 512 Dispensaries in 1994.

its ancillaries, bicycle, cement, sugar, iron steel, railway wagons and coaches.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Tamil Nadu, which was the second highest urbanized state in the country, next to Maharashtra, as per 1981 census, has been relegated to the third place with 43.86 percent of urban population after Goa (49.77) and Mizoram (49.50) as per 2001 census. 27.24 million people are living in 832 towns (2001).

Table – Tamil Nadu, Major urban settlements 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	2
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	2
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	5
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	29
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	43
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	46
Total	128

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the state as 70 per cent of the working population is engaged in this sector. Major food crops are rice, jowar, ragi, bajra, maize and pulses. Important commercial crops are sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, sesame, sunflower, castor, chillies, banana, mango, coffee, tea, rubber, cashew, and coconut. Tamil Nadu occupies a premier position in the production and executive application of bio-fertilizer, viz. rhizobium, a z o s p y r i l l u , phosphobacterium etc.
- (ii) **Industry** – Major industries of cotton textiles, chemical fertilizers, paper and its products, printing and allied industries, diesel engines, automobiles and

TRIPURA

Introduction

Tripura attained the status of a full fledged state in 1972.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.105 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	AGARTALA	
Districts	4	14
No. of Towns	23	42
No. of Villages	870	875
Population	3.19 million	3.67 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	16.03%	14.75 decadal growth
Density of Population	305	350
Sex Ratio	948	961
Literacy Rate	73.19%	87.75%
Rank in Literacy	13	4
Child Population (0-6)	4,36,446	444,055
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	966	953

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Tripura is surrounded by the country Bangladesh on all four sides, except for a narrow neck in the northwest, where it borders with the states of Assam and Mizoram.

- (i) **Morphology** – Tripura represents a low-lying plain pierced by a series of long-drawn sharp spurs projecting from the Lushai or Mizo Hills. The area is virtually a part of the Surma valley, built up by the detritus materials.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Gumti, Manu and Deo form the major river system of the state.
- (iii) **Climate** – The state enjoys a typical monsoonal climate with variation from tropical to temperate conditions. The rapid changes in topography result in changes within short distances. The foot-hill plains, sheltering



valleys and the ranges are marked with climatic constraints. In summer temperature varies from 24°C to 35°C and in winter it varies from 13°C to 27°C.

4 RESOURCES

Soils, forests, water and minerals form the base of physical resources of the state.

- (i) **Soils** – The soil is quite suitable for cultivation of various crops. Rice is the most predominant cereal. A new cash crop has been introduced. Oilseeds and cotton also gets satisfactory yields.
- (ii) **Forests** – 54.79 percent of the total geographical area of the state is under forest cover. The variations in altitude, latitude, climate and soil have given rise to a diversity of forests types, ranging from tropical evergreen to temperate evergreens and the coniferous. The major forest products include pulps and match-wood, fire-wood, bamboo's cane, fodder and grass.
- (iii) **Minerals** – Minerals are not important from the economic point of view. However, a few minerals are found for local use such as clay, lignite, limestone etc.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 150 km of National Highways pass through the state. The total of the road in the state is 14,069 km.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of the railway line is only 45 km. Kumar Ghat of North Tripura district is connected with Silchar of Assam, by a single-track metre gauge (MG) line.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – Agartala is the only airport (national airport) of the state.

- (iv) **Education** – Literacy rate was 73.66 percent, male 81.47 percent and female 65.41 percent in 2001. There were 480 High Schools, 20 Colleges and one University in 1994. In addition there were 2,045 Primary Schools with the teacher-pupil ratio being 1:39 in 1997.
- (v) **Health** – Infant mortality rate was 51 per 1,000 live births in 1997. There were 26 Hospitals and 474 Dispensaries in 1994. In addition there were 56 Primary Health Centres in 1997.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the state. The principal crops are paddy, wheat, jute, mesta, sugarcane, potato and oilseeds. Forest products also play an important role in the economy as 55 percent of its area is under forest cover.
- (ii) **Industry** – The Tea industry is the major industry of the state. Besides it, jute mill, handloom weaving industries etc. are significant, however less in number. Secirulture industry is also developing fast and a number of gas-based industries are developing in the state.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Tripura is one of the less urbanized states of the North East Region. As per 2001 census, 17.02 percent of the population are urban in character. The number of towns has been almost doubles from 1981 to 2001.

Table - Tripura – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	–
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	1
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	6
Total	7

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

UTTAR PRADESH

Introduction

The state known as United Provinces, was renamed as Uttar Pradesh in 1950.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	2.38 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	LUCKNOW	
Districts	70	71
No. of Towns	704	915
No. of Villages	107452	106704
Population	166.19 million	199.58 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	25.85%	20.09%
Density of Population	690	828
Sex Ratio	898	908
Literacy Rate	56.27%	69.72%
Rank in Literacy	31	29
Child Population (0-6)	31624628	29728235
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	916	899

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Nepal and Uttaranchal in the North, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in the West, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the South and Bihar and Jharkhand in the East.

- (i) **Morphology** – Physiographically the state of Uttar Pradesh may be divided into two major regions:- i) the Ganga Plain ii) the Southern Hills and Plateau; and a small portion of U.P. Himalaya falls in the northern most part of the district Saharanpur.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The important rivers of the state are Ganga and its tributaries Ramganga and Gomti, Yamuna and its tributaries Betwa, Ken and Tons, Ghaghar and its tributaries Sarada, Rapti and Little Gandhak.



- (iii) **Climate** – The state can be broadly divided into three climatic zones: a) arid, b) semi-arid and c) sub-humid. It is principally fed by the south-west monsoon.

4 RESOURCES

Soil, water, forests and minerals form the base of natural resources of the state.

- (i) **Soil**- Uttar Pradesh has a large variety of soils, which have zonal

characteristics depending upon their origin from the parent rocks, topographic relief, climate, vegetation and natural weathering processes in operation. The broad soil groups are:- a) Tarai Soils; b) Alluvial Soils (covering the entire Ganga Plain), c) Black soils (d) Red Soils.

- (ii) **Water** - The near Ganga and its tributaries Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghara and a number of small rivers serve as the important physical resources; and this, together with alluvial soils serve as the best ingredients for better development of agriculture.
- (iii) **Forests** – As only five percent of total geographical area, the forests cover is not significant in the state. The most deciduous forest of trarai region, i.e. the northern most part of the state) is used to develop tourist-based industries on a large as well as small scale.
- (iv) **Minerals** – There are no mineral resources of major consequence except coal and iron ore in Somdharma district., Besides this, limestone, mica, glass sand, iron, silica sand are found in the state.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network**-2,474 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition 7,854 km of state highways, other roads contribute to the network

- (ii) **Rail Network** – The length of railway routes in the state is 8,830 of which 5,588 km is broad gauge (double track and single track BG) and 3,240 km of metre gauge (MG) passes through it
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are five major airports in the state – Lucknow, Varanasi (both international), Agra (national), Allahabad and Kanpur (both regional). There are 8 aerodromes in the state at Lalitpur, Rae Bareilly, Bareilly, Ghazipur, Jhansi Hindon (Ghaziabad), Saharanpur and an airport is proposed in Greater Noida
- (iv) **Power** – Uttar Pradesh has some of the oldest powerhouses to supply electricity throughout the state. There are hydel, thermal and nuclear power stations in the state. The hydel power stations are located at Matatia and Obra. Thermal power stations are located at Obra, Riband. Panki, Parichha, Haduaganj, Anparaq, k Tanda etc. Nuclear power station is located in Narora
- (v) **Education**:-Literacy rate was 40.71 percent in 1991, male 55.35 percent and female 42.98 percent. There were about 81,591 Primary Schools and primary school teacher-pupil ratio being 1:59 in the state in 1997. In addition there were about 5000 high Schools 860 Colleges, 19 Universities in the state in 1994

of the economy to non-agricultural sector is being noticed However, of late, electricity generation, railway equipment, electrical machinery, basic industrial chemicals etc. have come up

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Growth of the urban population in the state has been quite rapid during 1971-81 and 1981-91. In the decade 1971-81, the growth was about 60.62 percent and in the decade 1981-91 it was 38.97 percent. In both these decades, the growth was higher than that of all India level. Concerned with this urban population growth, the number of urban settlements in the state has increased from 293 in 1971 to 659 in 1981 (undivided U.P.) to 633 in 1991 (divided U.P.) The increase in the number of towns since 1981 has brought about significant changes in the proportion of population in each size class of towns. There are five major towns known as the "KAVAL" towns, namely Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow, which may be regarded as regional centres. Besides these a number of other industrial and project towns are growing as nuclei of future urban growth.

Table - *Uttar Pradesh – Major Urban Settlements, 2001*

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	3
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	5
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	5
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	26
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	41
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	117
Total	197

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Uttar Pradesh has basically an agrarian economy (agriculture account for 54% of the State Domestic Product. The state is the largest producer of food grains and oilseeds in the country. It leads all states in the production of wheat, maize, barley, gram, sugarcane and potatoes. The state is India's 'sugarcane belt'. Among food crops wheat, rice, gram, maize and barley are important in the state. However, opportunities in the agriculture sector are fast shrinking.
- (ii) **Industry** – Until recently the organized industrial sector of the state was confined to agro-based industries shift and diversification

UTTRANCHAL

Introduction

One of the newest states of India, Uttranchal separated from Uttar Pradesh at midnight of November 9, 2000.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.53 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	DEHRADUN	
Districts	13	13
No. of Towns	86	116
No. of Villages	16826	16793
Population	8.48 million	10.11 million
Growth Rate (1991-01)	20.41%	19.17%
Density of Population	159	189
Sex Ratio	962	963
Literacy Rate	71.62%	79.63%
Rank in Literacy	14	17
Child Population (0-6)	1360032	1328844
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	908	866

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Uttranchal is surrounded by China in the North. Nepal is in the East, Himachal Pradesh in the West and Uttar Pradesh in the South.

- (i) **Morphology** – Uttranchal is a hilly state, with maximum portion of its area falling under U.P; Himalaya, only a little portion of the southern edge falls under Upper Ganga Plain.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The important rivers are Ganga and its tributary Mandakini, Yamuna and Ramganga.
- (iii) **Climate** – The state has a temperate climate. Summer temperature varies from 20°C to 35°C and winter from 2°C to 16°C. Average rainfall is 60 cm.



Uttranchal is very rich in water, forest and tourism resources. A little amount of minerals are also found in the state.

- (i) **Forests** – The forest resources of tarai, the bhabar and the Garhwal Himalaya can be used to develop forest based industries on large scale as well as small scale. Four main types of forests

have been found in the state:

- i) Subtropical forests;
 - ii) The temperate forests;
 - iii) The moist coniferous forests, and
 - iv) Sub-alpine forests
- (ii) **Minerals** – There is no significant amount of minerals found in the state, however, what little amount of minerals found have an impact on the local industries. The important minerals are: - iron ore, limestone, lead and silver, graphite, copper and gypsum.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – There is no National highway passing through the state. There are state highways and other major roads connecting the settlements with rest of the country.
- (ii) **Rail Network** – A small portion of the state is served by railway. Dehradun, Haridwar and Rishikesh are connected with single-track BG lines. However, a double track BG line passes through Roorkee in Haridwar district. In addition Kathgodam, Ramnagar, Tanakpur and Kotdwari are connected by single track PG lines.
- (iii) **Air-routes** – There are two airports in the state – Dehradun (national airport) and Nainital (regional airport).
- (iv) **Power** – A number of hydro-electric power stations are located in the state, these are at

Khatima, Dhalipur, Chibro, Dhakfani, Kalagarh, Chila etc.

- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate was 72.28 percent in 2001, male 72.28 percent in 2001, male 84.01 percent and female 60.26 percent. There were about 1,007 High Schools, 21 colleges and 1 University in the state in 1994. In addition, there were 9,502 Primary Schools in 1997.
- (vi) **Health** There were about 511 Primary Health Centres in the state in 1997. In addition there were about 35 Hospitals and 250 Dispensaries in the state in 1994.

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – The mainstay of the new state is the income tourism (both from general public to hill stations and from pilgrims, forest wealth and rich water resources.
- (ii) **Industry** – There is no significant industrial development in this state. The major industrial centres/complexes are at Dehradun, Roorkee, Almora, Bhimtal, Kashipur, Rudrapur.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

Growth of urban population in the state was 35.09 percent during the decade 1981-91, 1634 lakh i.e ; 23.17 percent of the population were urban in 1991 dwelling in 71 towns.

Table - *Uttanchal* – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	–
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	–
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	1
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	2
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	4
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	12
Total	19

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

WEST BENGAL

Introduction

West Bengal was formed out of the former Bengal Presidency after the partition of India in 1947 and with the merger of native settlements ended in final reorganization in 1956 when some Bengali speaking areas of neighboring states were transferred to West Bengal.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	0.89 lakh sq. km.	
Capital	KOLKATA	
Districts	18	19
No. of Towns	378	909
No. of Villages	40,782	40,203
Population	91.34 million*	
Growth Rate (1991-01)	1.39 percent per annum	Decade Growth 13.93%
Density of Population	903	1029
Sex Ratio	934	947
Literacy Rate	68.64%	77.08
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	960	950

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

West Bengal is surrounded by Sikkim and Bhutan in the North, Assam and Bangladesh in the East, the Bay of Bengal in the South and Nepal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa in the West.

- (i) **Physiography** – Physiographically the state can be divided into three regions:- a) Eastern Himalayan Region comprising of three Districts of Darjeeling, Koch Bihar and Jalpaiguri; b) Lower Gangetic Plain comprising fourteen districts of the state and c) Eastern Plateau of Purulia district.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – Ganga and its tributary Mahananda; Bhagirathi, (Hugli) and its tributaries Damodar, Dwarkeshwar, Silai, Mayurakshi, Rupparayan and

Jalangi; Tista, Kasai and Sabarnarekha form the major river system of the state.



- (iii) **Climate** – Its climate is predominantly tropical monsoonal varying according to topography. The annual rainfall varies between 200 and 280 millimetres and temperature vary

between 24°C to 45°C in summer and 7°C to 20°C in winter.

4 RESOURCES

Fertile land, rivers, forests, fish, minerals, etc. form the base of resources in the state.

- (i) **Fertile land** – The state is endowed with vast stretch of lands of fertile soil whose fertility is often revived through frequent siltations and which naturally become the most potent resource of the state. The soils, in association with climate and surface features, have contributed to the development of an agricultural landscape dominated by rice-jute culture. The perennial rivers are potential resources for irrigation.
- (ii) **Minerals** – The huge reserves of basic industrial minerals, i.e. coal and china clay form significant resource base of the state. Beside these iron ore, limestone, Kaolin are found in the state.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 1,365 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition 7,854 km of state highways, other roads contribute to the network.
- (ii) **Rail Network**– The length of railway routes is 3,825 km, which includes Broad Gauge (BG) and Meter Gauge (MG) railway tracks.

- (iii) **Ports** –The major seaports are Kolkata and Haldia.
- (iv) **Power** – Power supply in the state is provided by West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited, West Bengal State Electricity Board, Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation and Durgapur Project Limited.
- (v) **Education** – Literacy rate was 69.22 percent in 2001, male 77.58 percent and female 60.22 percent. There were 51,021 – Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio being 1:57 in 1997. In addition there were 6,007 High schools, 326 colleges, 65 professional colleges and 9 Universities in 1994.
- (vi) **Health** – Life Expectancy rate in the state is 65.5 years of which male 64.54 years and female 67.20 years, infant mortality was 55 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were about 1,556 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition, there were about 299 Hospitals and 551 dispensaries in 1997.

7 URBANISATION TRENDS

In 201, 28.03 percent of the population of the state were as urban in character. There was significant increase of urban population since 1901, from 12.20 percent to 28.03 percent in 201. However there was a decline in the growth rate from 31.73 percent in 1971-81 to 20.20 percent in 1991-2001..

Table - *West Bengal – Major Urban Settlements, 2001*

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (50,00,000)	1
Metros (10,0,000 & above)	1
Large Cities (5,00,00 -9,99,999)	–
Medium Cities 3,00,000-4,99,999)	2
Small Cities (1,00,000-2,99,999)	23
Large Towns 50,000-99,999	16
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	43
Total	86

Source - *India 2000 – A Reference Annual*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

6 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of working persons of the state, nearly 3/4th of working persons are engaged in the primary sector. The state occupies leading position among the principal rice growing states of India. The State accounted for 54 percent of the country's jute production (1992). The important food crops are rice, pulse, wheat and cash crops, Jute, oilseeds, potatoes, tobacco etc.
- (ii) **Industry** – West Bengal is one of the major industrial states in the country. Within the state major industrial centres of the state are at Kolkata, Haora, Durgapur, Raniganj, Asansol, Burnpur, Kalyani Naihati, Haldia, Bauria etc. Besides alloy steel plants at Durgapur, there are two more steel plants, one at Durgapur and other at Burnpur and three mini steel plants. Major industries among others include footwear, bicycle, jute, cotton, textiles, tea, paper, glass etc.