

## Chapter Twelve

### Indian States



#### Facts about Indian Population (Census – 2011)

- Total population: 1210. 19 million (17.5% of the World population)
- Density of population: 382 persons per sq km
- Sex-ratio: 940/1000
- Child sex-ratio: (0-6 years): 914/1000
- Literacy rate: 74 per cent
- Males literacy rate: 82 per cent
- Females literacy rate: 65 per cent
- Highest literacy rate: Kerala 94%
- Lowest Literacy rate: Bihar 64%
- Most populous state: U.P 199 million
- Second most populous state: Maharashtra (112.4 million)
- Highest density of population : Bihar 1102 persons per sq km
- 2nd highest density of population: West Bengal 1029 persons per sq km
- Percentage growth in 2001-2011: 17.64%

#### 1. Andhra Pradesh

**Area:** 2,75,069 sq km

**Population:** 84.7 million (2011)

**Capital:** Hyderabad

**Languages:** Telugu and Urdu

The state of Andhra Pradesh is bounded by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha in the north, Karnataka in the west and Tamil Nadu in the south, while the eastern boundary is formed by the Bay of Bengal (Fig. 12.1).

**Districts:** 1. Adilabad, 2. Ananthapur, 3. Chittoor, 4. Cuddapah, 5. East Godavari, 6. Guntur, 7. Hyderabad, 8. Karimnagar, 9. Khammam, 10. Krishna, 11. Kurnool, 12. Mahboobnagar, 13. Medak, 14. Nalgonda, 15. Nellore, 16. Nizamabad, 17. Prakasam (Ongole), 18. Rangareddy, 19. Srikakulam, 20. Visakhapatnam, 21. Vizianagram, 22. Warangal, 23. West Godavari.

**Agriculture:** About 62 per cent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Rice is the major food crop and staple food of state. The

main crops include rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, *ragi*, small millets, pulses, castor, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, fodder and vegetables. Forests cover 23% of state's area. Important forest products are teak, eucalyptus, casurina, bamboo and softwood. Andhra Pradesh occupies the first position in respect of agricultural loans from commercial and cooperative banks.

**Irrigation Projects:** Vamsadhara, Godavari Delta System, *Yeleru* Reservoir Project, Pennar Delta System, Pennar River Canal System, Tungbhadra Project, Nizamsagar Project, etc. The power projects include Nagarjunsagar, Srisaillam, Upper Sileru, Lower Sileru, and Tungbhadra Hydel Projects. Ramagundam, Kothagudem, Vijaywada, Muddanur and Simhadri are the thermal power plants.

**Minerals:** Andhra Pradesh has the largest deposits of quality asbestos in the country. Other important minerals found in the state are copper, manganese, mica, coal, diamond, precious stones, and limestone. The Singareni coal mine is one of the largest coal deposits of the country.

**Tourist Centres:** Araku Valley, Bhadrachalam, Charminar, Golconda Fort in Hyderabad, Fort of Warangal, Horsley Hills, Nagarjunsagar, Salarjung, and Thousand Pillar Temple.

## 2. Arunachal Pradesh

**Area:** 83,743 sq km

**Population:** 10,97, 968 (2001)

**Capital:** Itanagar

**Languages:** Aka, Miji, Monpa, Sherdukpen

Arunachal Pradesh, became a full-fledged state on Feb.20, 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). It gained the Union Territory status on 20<sup>th</sup> January and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.

The state of Arunachal Pradesh is bounded by Tibet (China) in the north, Myanmar in the east, Assam and Nagaland in the south and Bhutan in the west (Fig. 12.2).

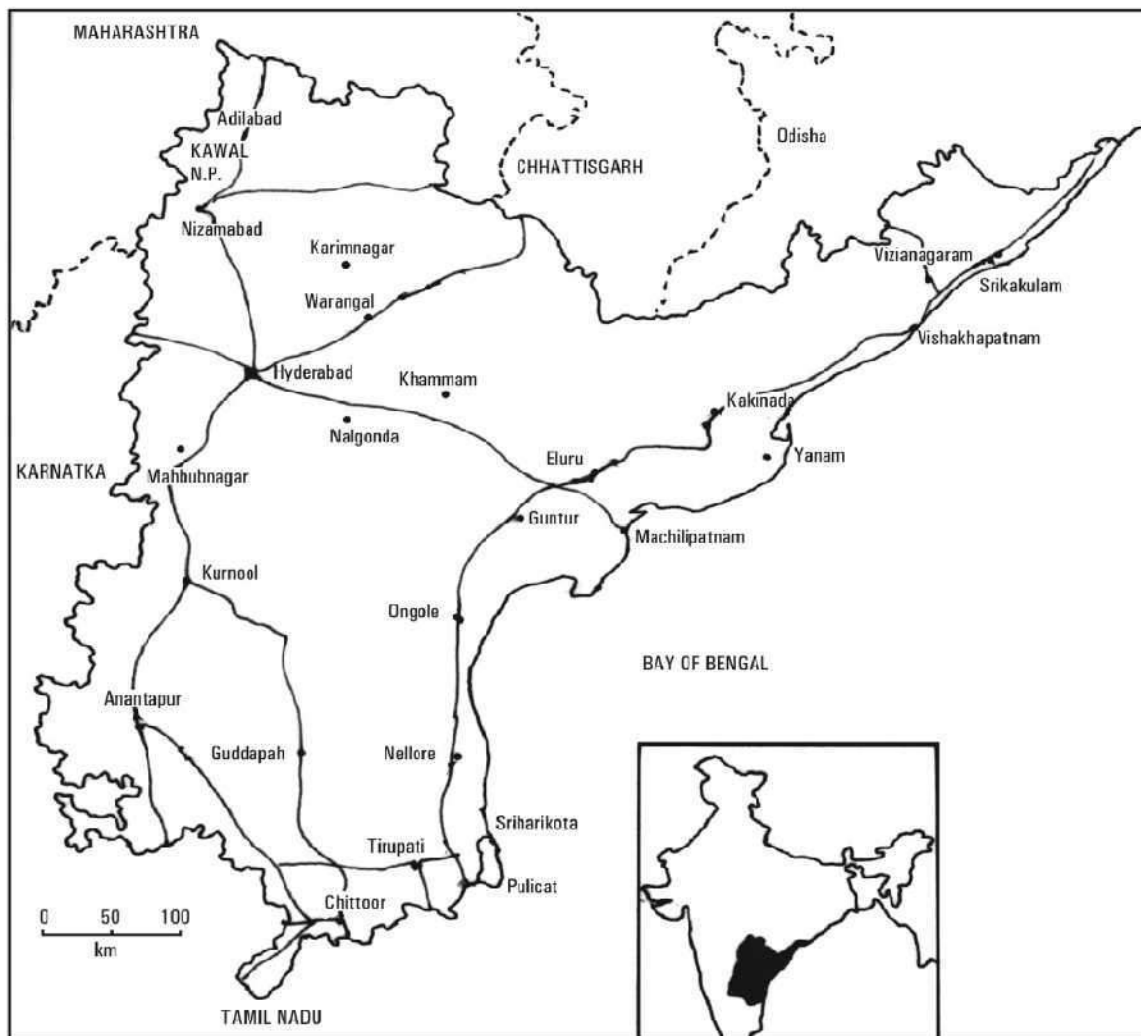


Fig. 12.1 – Andhra & Pradesh

**Tourist Centres:** Araku Valley, Bhadrachalam, Charminar, Golconda Fort in Hyderabad, Fort of Warangal, Horsley Hills, Nagarjunsagar, Salarjung, and Thousand Pillar Temple.

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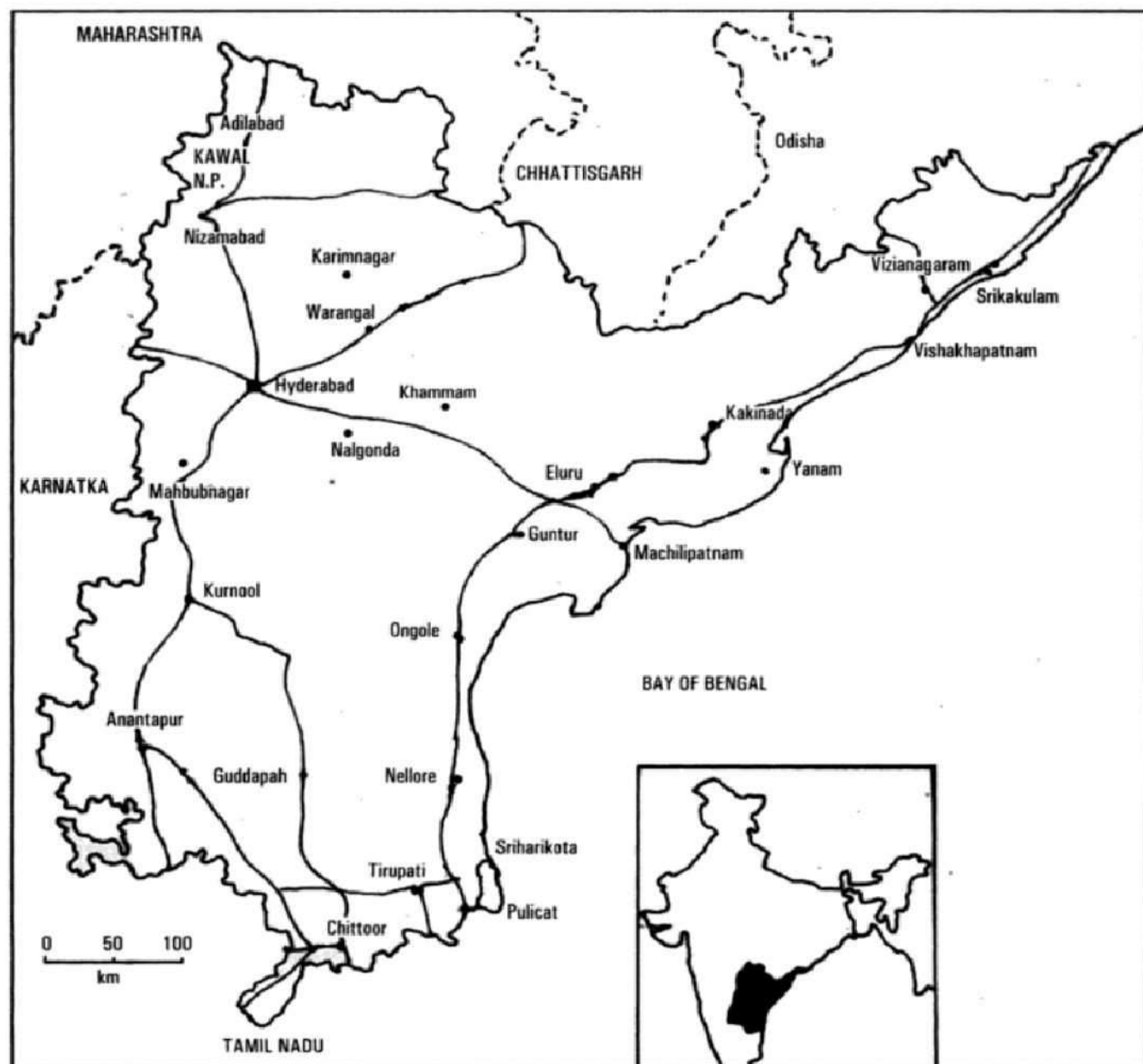
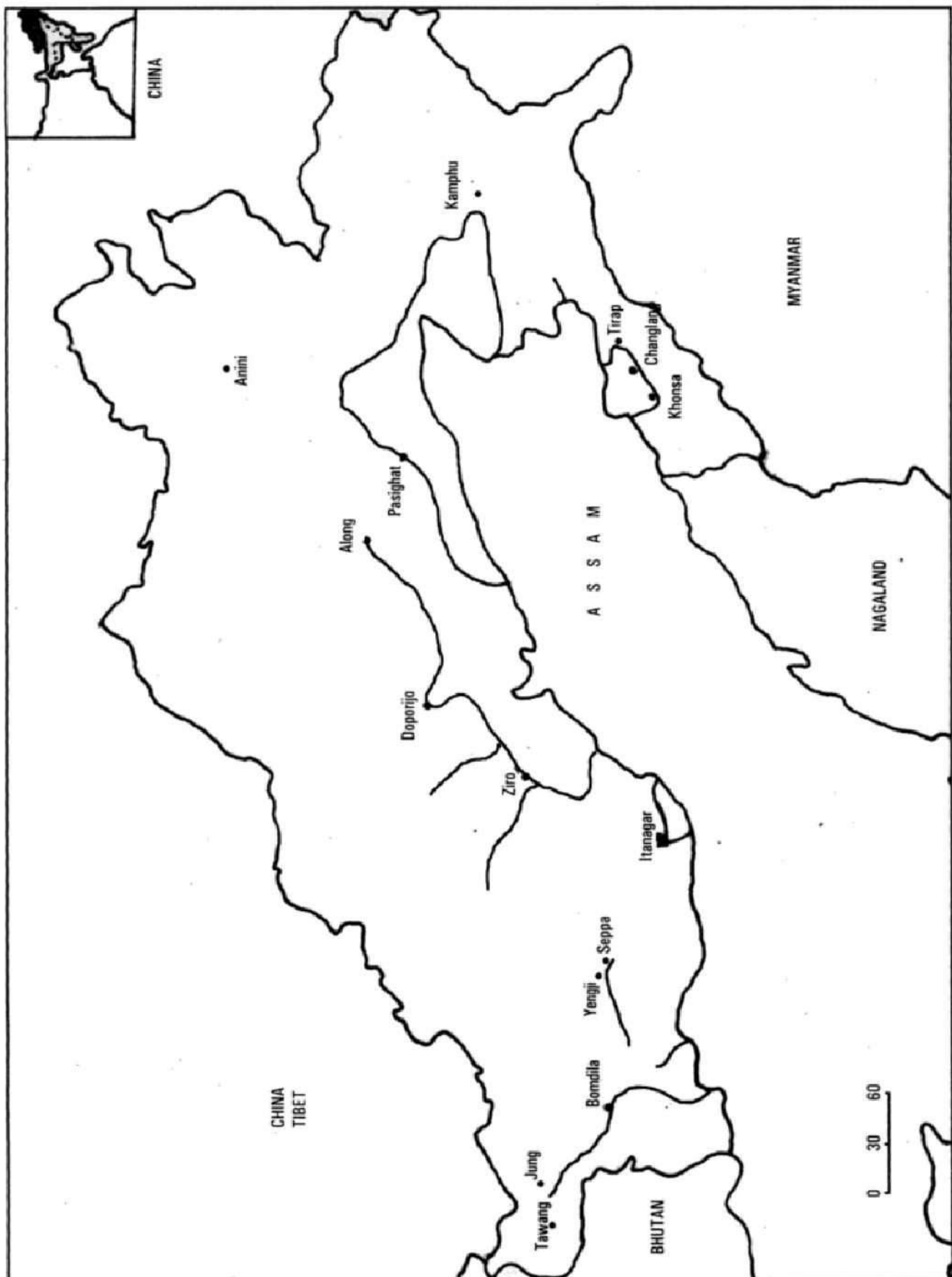


Fig. 12.1 – Andhra Pradesh

*Fig. 12.2 – Arunachal Pradesh*

**Districts:** 1. Changlang, 2. Dibang Valley, 3. East Kamang, 4. East Siang, 5. Lohit, 6. Papum-Pare, 7. Lower Subansiri, 8. Tawang, 9. Tirap, 10. Upper Siang, 11. Upper Subansiri, 12. West Kamang, 13. West Siang.

**Agriculture:** Most of the people of the state are dependent on agriculture. In the hilly and mountainous areas Jhuming is main agricultural system. Encouragement is being given to the cultivation of cash crops like apples, oranges, pineapple, potato, vegetables, and silviculture.

**Minerals:** The important minerals of Arunachal Pradesh include coal, limestone, and building materials.

**Tourist Centres:** The main places of tourist interest include Along, Bomdila, Daporijo-Namdapha, Dirand, Itanagar, Khonsa, Malinithan, Pasighat, Parushuram-Kund, Tapi, Tezu, and Twang.

### 3. Assam

**Area:** 78,438 sq km

**Population:** 2,66, 55, 528 (2001)

**Capital:** Dispur

**Languages:** Assamese and Bengali

The state of Assam is bounded by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh in the north, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Manipur in the east, Mizoram and Tripura in the south, and West Bengal, Bangladesh, and Meghalaya in the south (Fig. 12.3).

**Districts:** 1. Baksa, 2. Barpeta, 3. Bongaigaon, 4. Cachar, 5. Chirang, 6. Darrang, 7. Dhemaji, 8. Dhubri, 9. Dibrugarh, 10. Goalpara, 11. Golaghat, 12. Haikandi, 13. Jorhat, 14. Kamrup-Rural, 15. Karbi-Anglong, 16. Karimganj, 17. Kokrajhar, 18. Lakhimpur, 19. Morigaon, 20. Nagaon, 21. Nalbari, 22. North Cachar Hills, 23. Sibsagar, 24. Sonitpur, 25. Tinsukia, 26. Kamrup Metropolitan, 27. Udalguri.

**Agriculture:** Assam is essentially an agrarian state. The principal crops grown in the state

are rice, jute, tea, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, fodder, vegetables and potato. In addition to these, oranges, banana, apple, pineapple, arecanut, coconut, guava, mango, jackfruit and citrus fruits.

**Minerals:** Crude-oil, natural gas, coal, limestone, refractory clay, etc.

**Industries:** Oil refineries, petrochemicals, fertilizers (Namrup), sugar, silk, paper, plywood, rice and oil-milling, polyester (Kamrup). Assam is well known for agro-based and forest-based industries. The main industries include oil-refineries, petrochemicals, and agricultural machinery. Cottage industries include handloom, sericulture, cane and bamboo articles, carpentry, brass and bell-metal crafts. Assam produces silk varieties of *Endi*, *Muga*, *Tassar*, etc. Muga silk is produced only in Assam in the world.

**Tourist Centres:** There are several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in Assam, among which, the Kaziranga National Park and Manas Tiger Project (National Park) are internationally famous for the horned Rhino and Royal Bengal Tiger respectively. Haflong (health resort), Pobi-Tora and Orang, Majuli (the largest river island in the world), Chandubi lake, Hajo (meeting point of Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam) and Sualkuchi (famous for silk industry) are other tourist centres in the state.

### 4. Bihar

**Area:** 94,163 sq km

**Population:** 103.8 million (2011)

**Capital:** Patna

**Language:** Hindi, Urdu

The state of Bihar is bounded by Nepal in the north, West Bengal in the east, Jharkhand in the south and Uttar Pradesh in the west (Fig. 12.4).

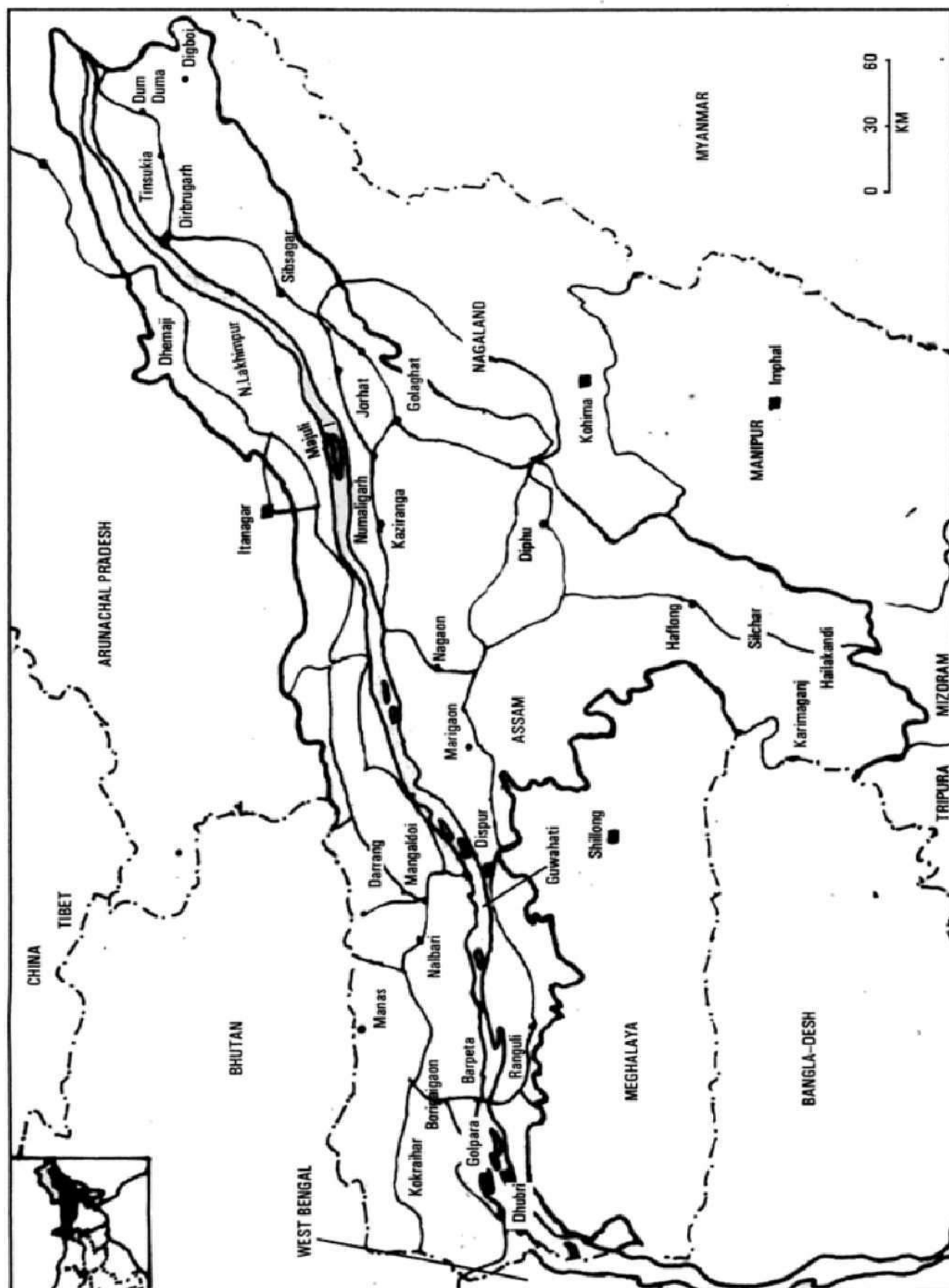


Fig. 12.3 – Assam

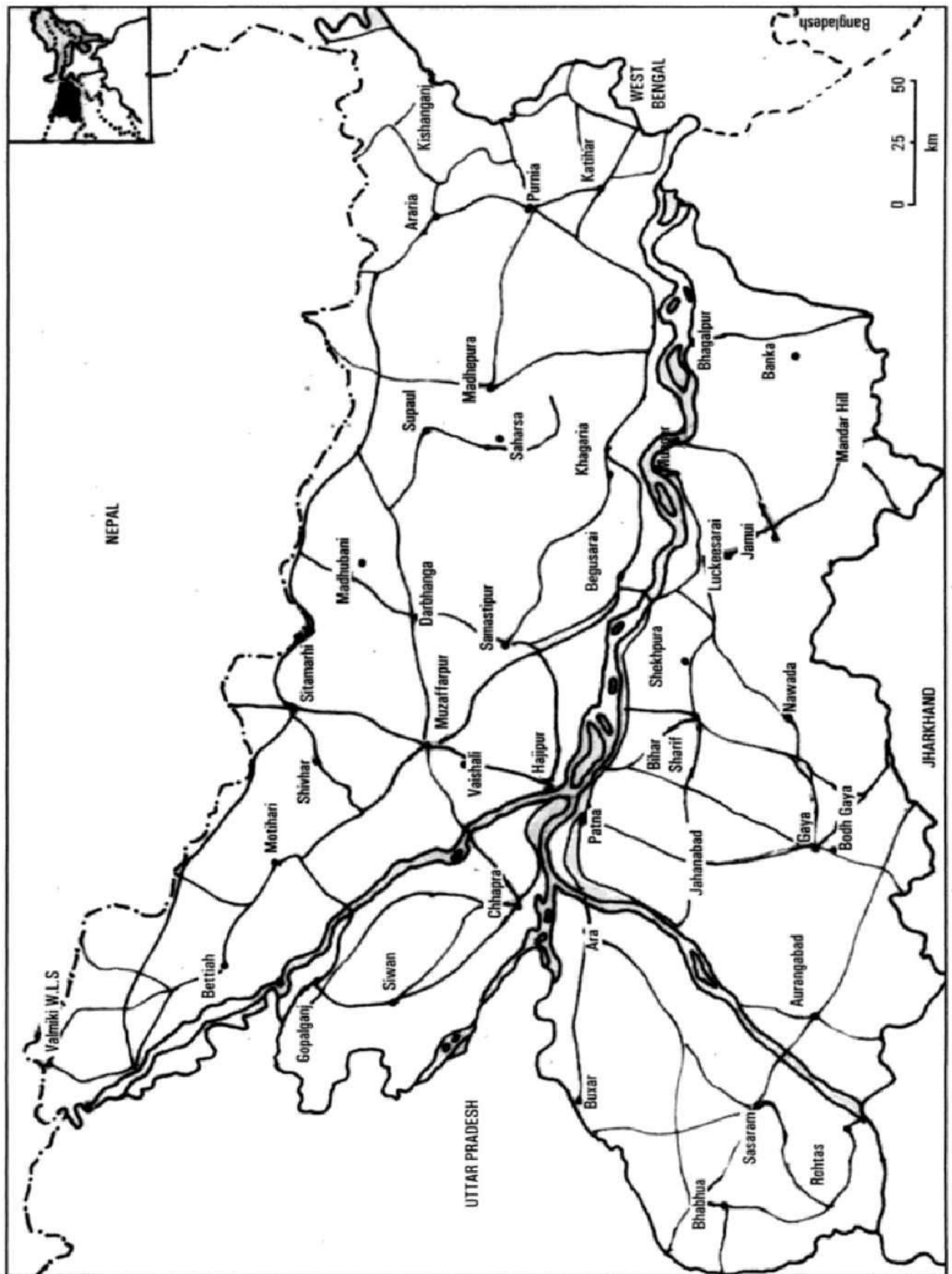


Fig. 12.4 – Bihar



**Districts:** 1. Araria, 2. Arwal, 3. Aurangabad, 4. Banka, 5. Begusarai, 6. Bhabhua, 7. Bhagalpur, 8. Bhojpur, 9. Buxar, 10. Darbhanga, 11. Gaya, 12. Gopalganj, 13. Jahanabad, 14. Jamui, 15. Katihar, 16. Khagaria, 17. Kishanganj, 18. Koshi, 19. Luckeesarai, 20. Madhepura, 21. Madhubani, 22. Munger, 23. Muzaffarpur, 24. Nalanda, 25. Nawada, 26. Patna, 27. Paschami Champaran, 28. Purbi Champaran, 29. Purnea, 30. Rohtas, 31. Samastipur, 32. Saran, 33. Shekhpura, 34. Shivhar, 35. Sitamarhi, 36. Siwan, 37. Supaul, 38. Vaishali.

**Rivers:** The main rivers of Bihar are Ganga, Sone, Poonpoo, Phalgu, Dhadhar, Badua, Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, and Gandak.

**Agriculture:** Over 70 per cent of the total population of Bihar is dependent on agriculture. Its main crops include rice, wheat, maize, pulses, sugarcane, potato, tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chillies, jute and mesta.

**Industries:** Major industries include Railway Wagon Plants of Bharat Wagon Ltd. Muzaffarpur, and Mokamah, Oil refineries and fertilizer at Barauni, pyrites-phosphates at Amjhor, cotton mills at Siwan, Pandaul, Bhagalpur, Mokamah and Gaya. Distilleries at Gopalganj, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Riga (Sitamarhi District), leather goods at Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Barauni, jute mills at Katihar, and Samastipur, medicine plants at Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, etc.

**Tourist Centres:** In Bihar, the important places of tourist interest are Rajgir, Nalanda, Vaishali, Pawapuri (where Lord Mahavira breathed last and attained Nirvan), Bodhi-Gaya, Vikramshila (ruins of Buddhist University of higher learning) Gaya, Patna (ancient of Pataliputra), Sasaram (Tomb of Sher-Shah Suri) and Madhubani (known for Madhubani Paintings), and Barabar Hills (Jehanabad).

## 5. Chhattisgarh

**Area:** 1,36,034 sq km

**Population:** 2,08,95,956 (2001)

**Capital:** Raipur

**Language:** Hindi

The state of Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh as the 26<sup>th</sup> state of India on 1st November, 2000. It is bounded by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the north, Jharkhand and Odisha in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the west (Fig. 12.5). Areawise Chhattisgarh is the ninth largest state and populationwise it is the seventeenth largest state of the country.

**Districts:** 1. Bastar, 2. Bijapur, 3. Bilaspur, 4. Dantewara, 5. Dhamtari, 6. Durg, 7. Janjgir-Champa, 8. Jashpur, 9. Kanker, 10. Kawardha, 11. Korba, 12. Koriam, 13. Raigar, 14. Raipur, 15. Rajnandgaon, 16. Mahasamand, 17. Naraynpur, 18. Sarguja.

**Agriculture:** Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly 80 per cent of the work force in the state. Its only 35 per cent of the geographical area is under cultivation. Rice, maize, wheat, oilseeds, groundnut, pulses and vegetables are the main crops. Horticulture is becoming increasingly important.

**Irrigation:** When the state came into being, the total irrigation capacity was 13.28 lakh hectares which has now increased to about 17 lakh hectares. The major projects completed are Tandula, Kodar and Pairy.

**Minerals:** Chhattisgarh is rich in coal, iron-ore, limestone, bauxite, dolomite, tin ore, gold, graphite, corundum, and diamonds. There are small deposits of gold, graphite, and corundum. It is the only tin producing state in the country.

**Industries:** Chhattisgarh produces about 15 per cent of the steel made in the country. Apart from Bhilai, there are 53 steel projects (sponge iron/pig-iron route) in private sector in different stages of implementation. In addition to these, the state also has 11 ferro-alloy units, steel/cast-iron, engineering and fabrication units. Moreover, there are agro-based and food processing, chemical, plastic, construction material, forest produce based units.



**Tourist Centres:** Situated in the heart of India, Chhattisgarh is endowed with a rich cultural heritage and attractive natural diversity. The state is full of ancient monuments, rare wild species, carved temples, Buddhist sites, Keshkal Valley, Kailash Caves, water falls, rock-paintings and attractive hills and plateaus. The important waterfalls include Chitrakote-Falls (30 m), and Tirathgarh-Falls (32 m) on Indravati and Kanger River respectively. Pali and Kendai waterfall in Korba District are also great attractions for tourists.

## 6. Goa

**Area:** 3,702 sq km

**Population:** 13,47,668 (2001)

**Capital:** Panaji

**Languages:** Konkani, Marathi, Gujarati.

The state of Goa is bounded by Maharashtra and Karnataka in the north, Karnataka in the south and east, while to the west lies the Arabian Sea (Fig. 12.6).

**District:** 1. North Goa (Panaji), 2. South Goa (Margao).

**Agriculture:** Rice is the main crop. Pulses, *ragi*, and oil-seeds are also grown. Main cash crops are coconut, cashewnut, arecanut, sugarcane and fruits (pineapple, mango and banana).

**Irrigation and Power:** With the commissioning of dams like Selaulim, and Anjunem and other minor irrigation projects, the area of irrigation is increasing steadily.

**Minerals and Industries:** The state has 7110 small scale industrial units and 20 industrial estates. Mineral products are ferro-manganese, bauxite, and iron-ore contributing substantially to the economy of the state through exports.

**Tourist Centres:** The important tourist centres of Goa include Anjuna, Baga, Colva, Calangute, Harmal, Miramar, Vagator beaches. Dudhsagar, and Harvalem waterfalls (Mandovi River), and

*Mayem lake* resorts are the other important places of tourist interests. The state has rich wild-life sanctuaries, viz. Bondla, Cotigao, Molem, and Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary at Chorao.

## 7. Gujarat

**Area:** 1,96,024 sq km

**Population:** 5,06,71,017 (2001)

**Capital:** Gandhinagar

**Language:** Gujarati and Hindi

The present state of Gujarat came into being on 1st May, 1960. It is bounded by Pakistan and Rajasthan in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the east and Maharashtra in the south, while the Arabian Sea lies to its south (Fig. 12.7).

**Districts:** 1. Ahmadabad, 2. Amreli, 3. Anand, 4. Banaskantha, 5. Bharuch, 6. Bhavnagar, 7. Dahod, 8. Dang, 9. Gandhinagar, 10. Jamnagar, 11. Junagarh, 12. Kheda, 13. Kachchh, 14. Mehsana, 15. Narmada, 16. Navsari, 17. Panchmahals, 18. Patan, 19. Porbandar, 20. Rajkot, 21. Sabarkantha, 22. Surat, 23. Surendranagar, 24. Tapi, 25. Vadodra, 26. Valsad.

**Agriculture:** Gujarat is one of the main producers of paddy, wheat, *bajra*, oilseeds, *isabgol*, cotton, groundnut, tobacco oilseeds and pulses.

**Irrigation and Power:** The total irrigation potential through surface water as well as ground water has been assessed at 64.88 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarover (Narmada) Project. The total irrigation potential created up to 2007 is worked out 42.26 lakh hectares.

**Industries:** Gujarat has highly diversified industries, having the registered factories about 23,300 (2008). It has industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, textiles, fertilizers, engineering, and electronics.

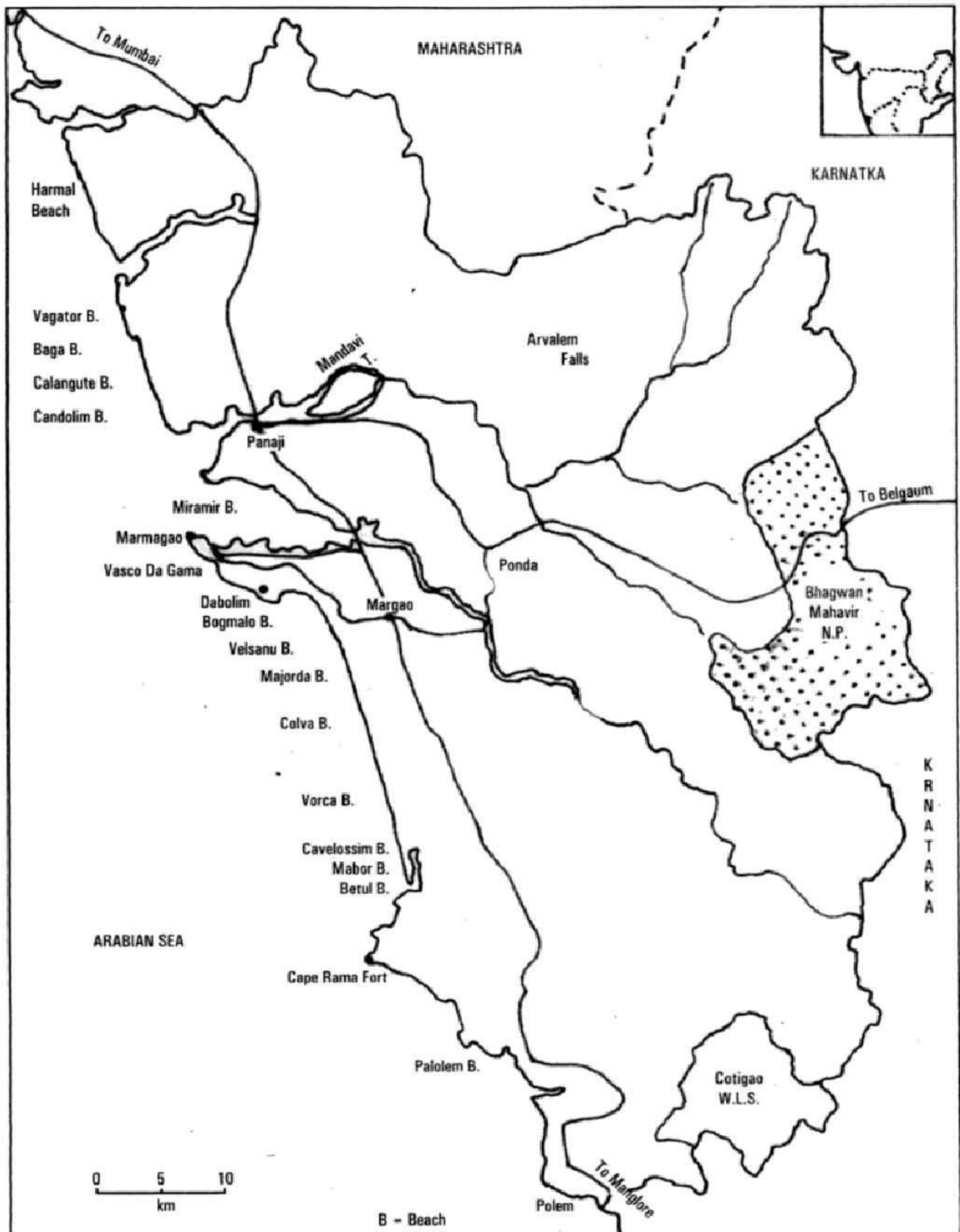


Fig. 12.5 – Chhattishgarh

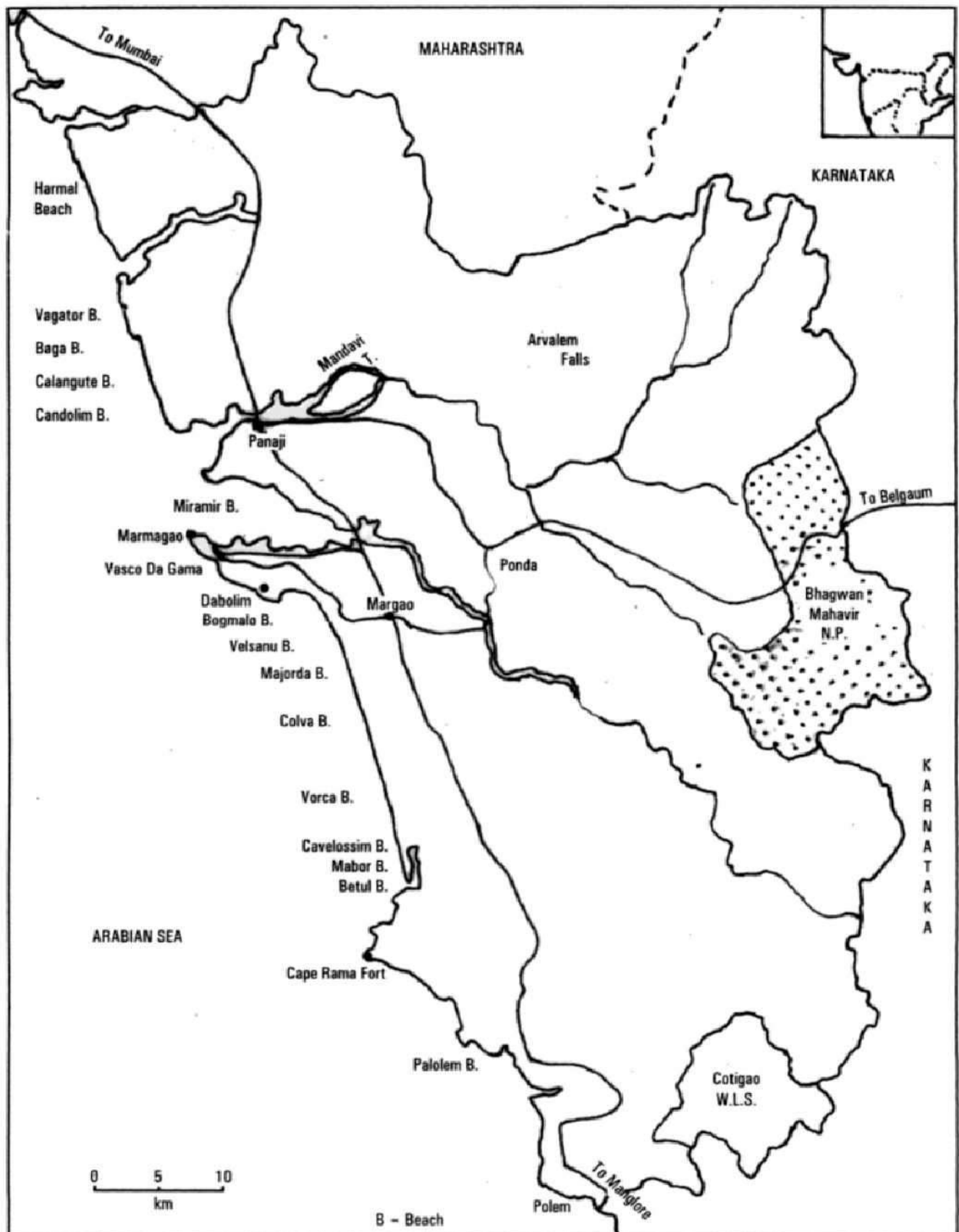


Fig. 12.6 – Goa.

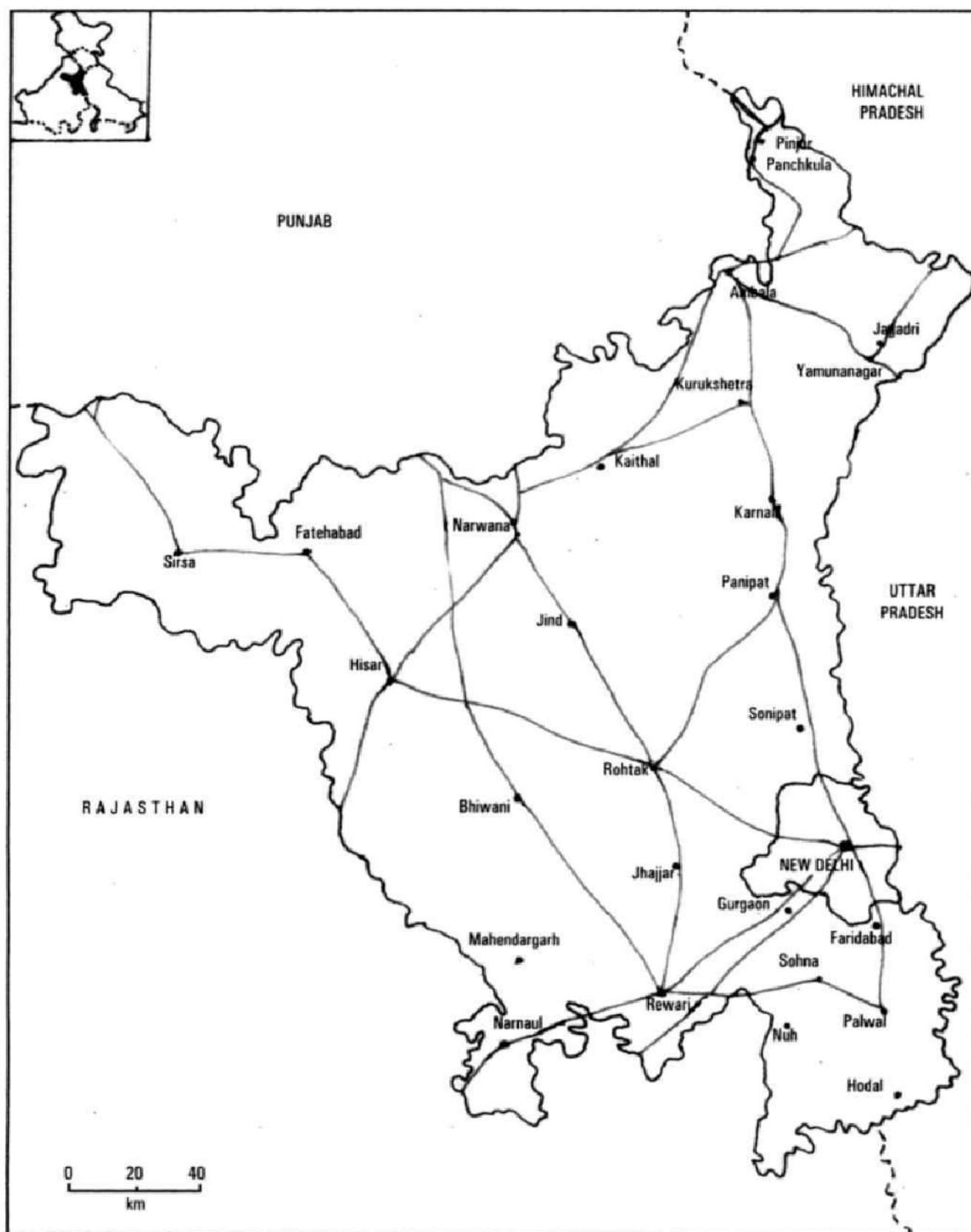


Fig. 12.9 – Haryana

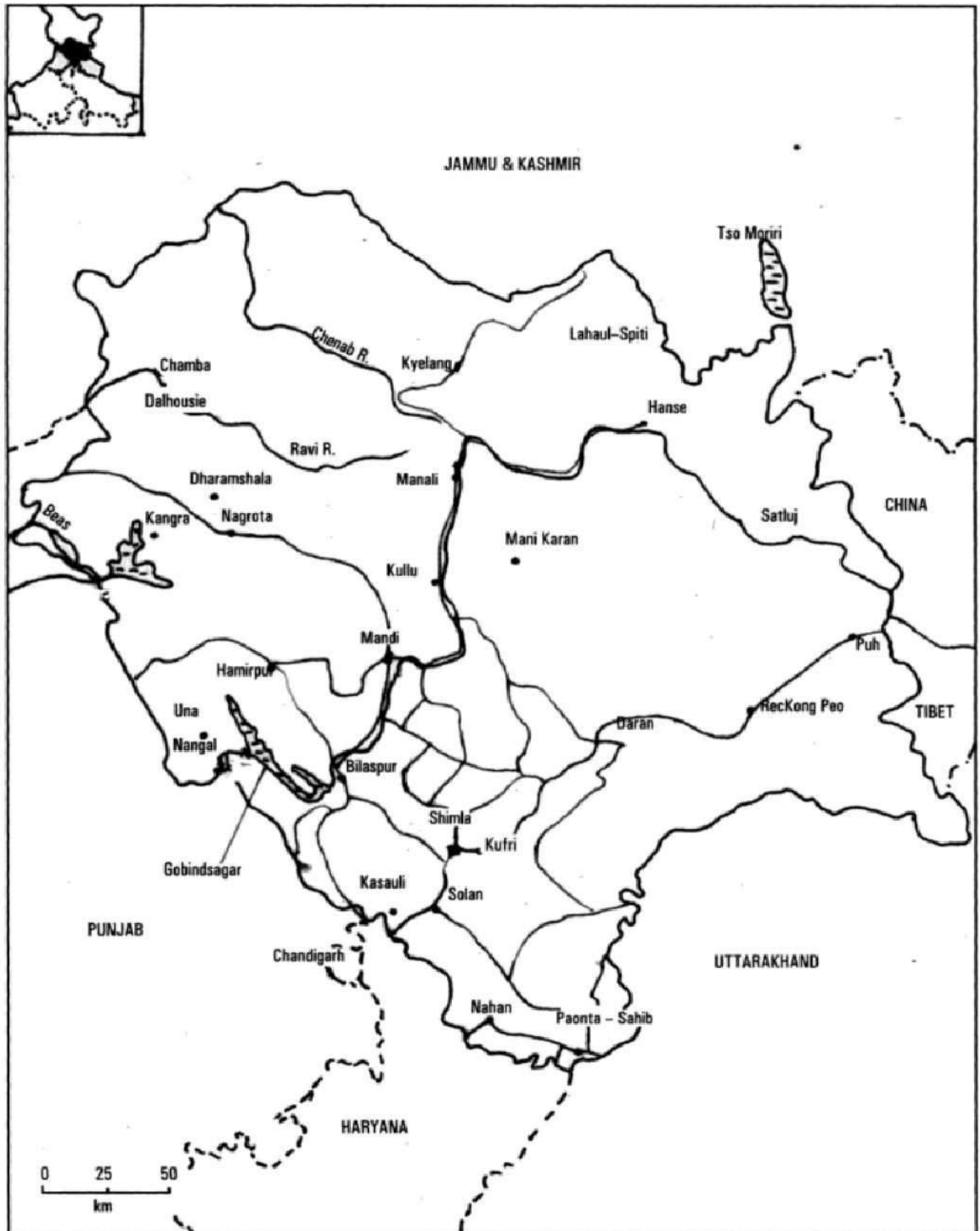


Fig. 12.10 – Himachal Pradesh



Tawi (Jammu) are the main rivers of the Jammu and Kashmir state. The Dul-Hasti, Baghliar, and Salal (Chenab River), Upper Sindh Project (a tributary of Jhelum), and Uri Barrage are the main hydel projects of the state. Dal, Wular, Pangong Tso, Spanggur Tso, and Tso Moriri are the main lakes of the state.

**Agriculture:** About 80 per cent of the total population of the state is dependent on agriculture. Paddy, wheat, maize and oilseeds are the major crops. Barley, *bajra*, *jowar* and saffron are cultivated in some parts. Gram is grown in Laddakh. The area under orchards is 242 lakh hectares. The state produces fruit worth Rs. 2000 crore annually including export of walnuts worth Rs. 120 crore. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been declared as Agro-Export Zone. Its main fruits include apples, peaches, plums, cherries, strawberries, *Zeera*, saffron, apricots, almond, walnut, mango, guava, litchi and floriculture (tulips and roses). Coal is found at Junglegali and Kalakot (Jammu Division). Other minerals include copper, lead, zinc, nickel, manganese, gold, gypsum, sapphire and topaz.

**Industry:** Kashmir is famous for its delicate handicrafts. There are numerous small scale and cottage industries engaged in carpet and shawl making, embroidery, silver, copper ware, carving on walnut, decorative pieces and painting.

**Tourist Centres:** Kashmir Valley is described as the paradise on Earth. Chashmashahi Springs, Dachigam (National Park), Dal Lake, Gulmarg, Shalimar Bagh, Jawahar Tunnel, Mughal Gardens, Nishat-Bagh, Sonmarg, Verinag, Yusmarg, Amarnath shrine in Kashmir and Leh are great attractions for tourists. Vaishnodevi shrine and Patnitop near Jammu and Buddhist monasteries in Ladakh are also the important destinations for tourists. Ladakh festival on 15<sup>th</sup> September and Sindhu Darshan in June are popular events.

## 11. Jharkhand

Area: 79,714 sq km

Population: 32,966,238 (2011)

Capital: Ranchi

Languages: Hindi and Santhali

The state of Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2000 as the 28<sup>th</sup> state. It is bounded by Bihar in the north, West Bengal in the east, Odisha in the south and Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the west (Fig. 13.11).

**Districts:** 1. Bokaro, 2. Chatra, 3. Deograh, 4. Dhanbad, 5. Dumka, 6. Garhwa, 7. Giridih, 8. Godda, 9. Gumla, 10. Hazaribagh, 11. Jamtara, 12. Khunti, 13. Kodarma, 14. Latehar, 15. Lohardaga, 16. Pakur, 17. Palamau, 18. Paschami Singhbhum, 19. Purbi-Singhbhum, 20. Ramgarh, 21. Ranchi, 22. Sahibganj, 23. Sarai Kela, 24. Simdega.

**Agriculture:** Agriculture and allied activities are the major source of Jharkhand's economy. The total cultivated land is only 38 lakh hectares.

**Industry Centres:** Being situated in the Chhotanagpur Plateau, the state is known for valuable metallic, nonmetallic and coal resources. Some of the important industries located in the state are Bokaro Steel Plant in the public sector, Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in Jamshedpur in the private sector. Other important industries are Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (Jamshedpur), Bharat Coking Limited (Dhanbad), Khilari Cement Factory (Palamau), Hindustan Copper Limited (Mussabani), and Hindalco Bauxite (Lohardaga), etc.

**Tourist Centres:** There are many scenic attractions in the state. *Lodh Waterfalls* (Budh River-near Ranchi), Chachro Crocodile Breeding Centre-Koderma (Tilaya Dam), Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary (Jamshedpur), Betla National Park, Chandrapur Bird Sanctuary.



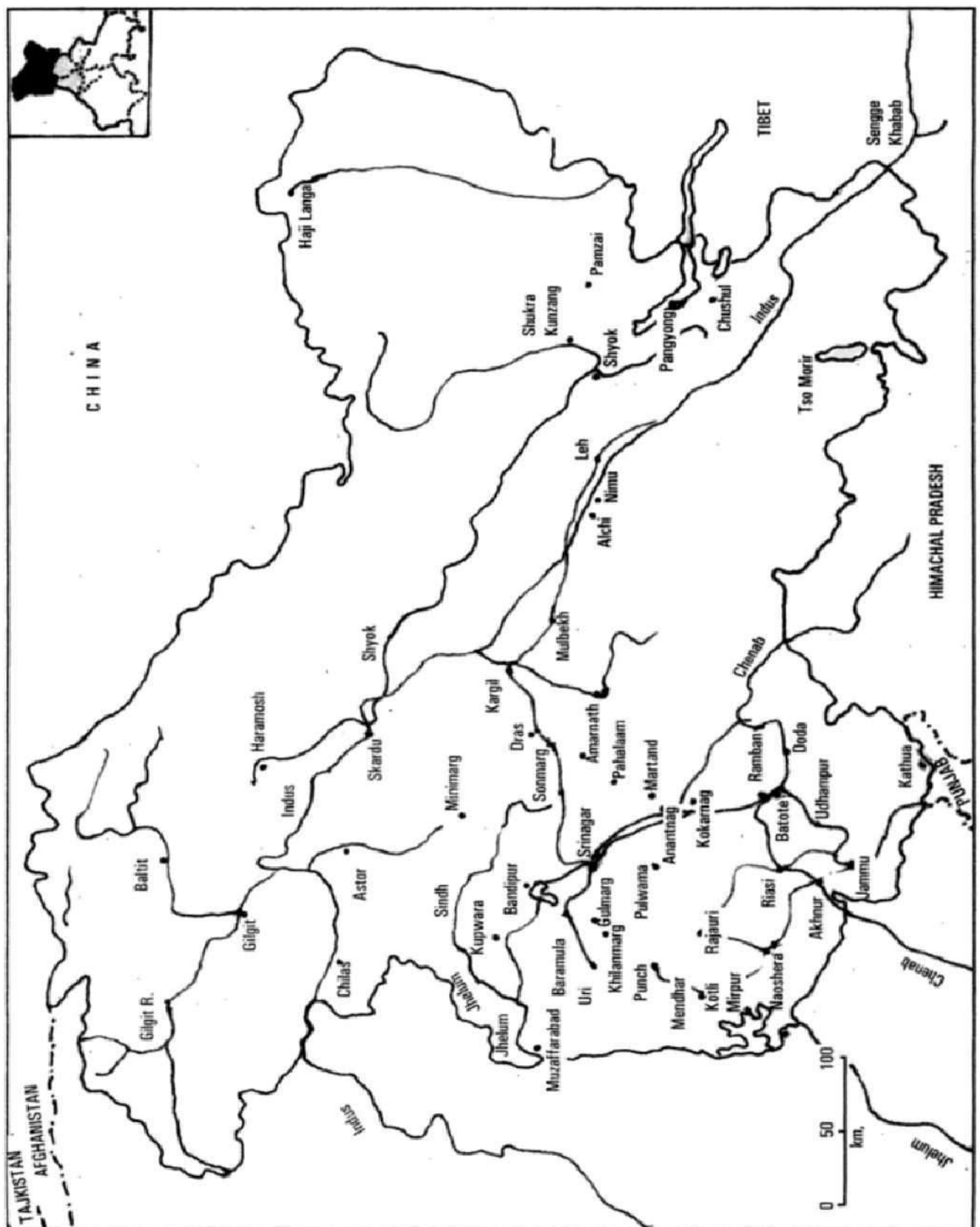


Fig. 12.11 – Jammu &amp; Kashmir

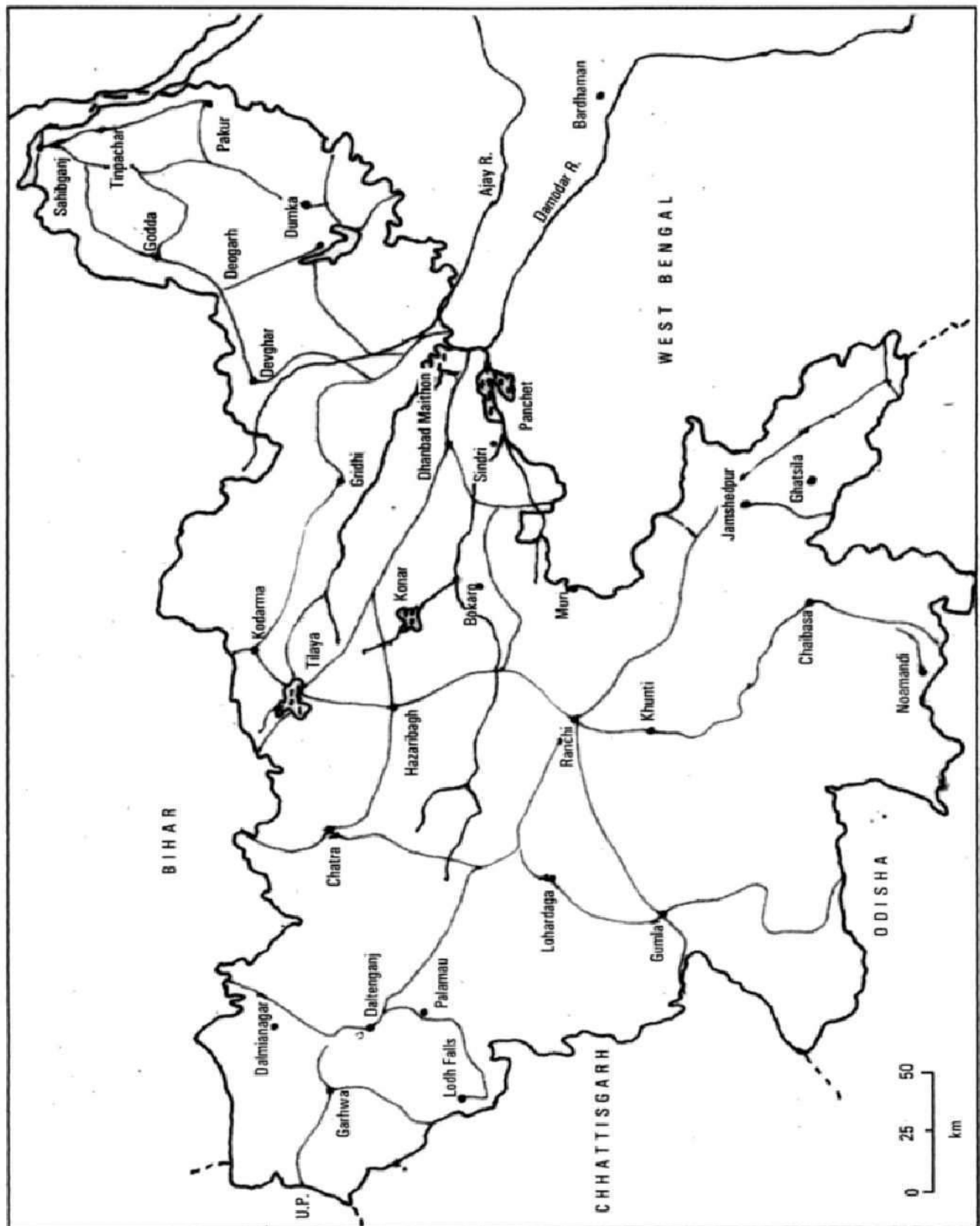


Fig. 12.12 – Jharkhand

**Tourist Centres:** Kerala has emerged as one of the most important acclaimed tourist destinations in the country. Beaches, warm weather, back-waters, hill stations, waterfalls, wild-life, Ayurveda treatment year round festivals and diverse flora and fauna make Kerala a unique destination for tourists.

**Industry:** The main industries of Kerala include handloom, cashew, coir, and handicrafts. Other important industries include rubber, tea, ceramics, electric and electronic appliances, telephone cables, transformers, bricks, tiles, drugs and chemicals, general engineering, plywood and veneers, *beedi* and cigar, soaps, oils, fertilizers, *khadi* and village industry products. There are a number of manufacturing units for the production of precision instruments, machine tools, petroleum products, paints, pulp, paper, newsprint, glass and non-ferrous metals. The principal export products are cashewnut, tea, coffee, spices, lemon, grass-oil, sea-foods, rose-wood and coir. The state has an abundance of important minerals like ilmenite, rutile, monazite, zircon, sillimanite, clay and quartz sand.

#### 14. Madhya Pradesh

**Area:** 3,08,000 sq km

**Population:** 6,03,85,118 (2001)

**Capital:** Bhopal

**Languages:** Hindi, Urdu

The state of Madhya Pradesh is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the north, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh in the east, Maharashtra in the south and Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west (Fig. 12.15).

**Districts:** 1. Ashoknagar, 2. Anupnagar, 3. Barwani, 4. Balaghat, 5. Betul, 6. Bhind, 7. Bhopal, 8. Burhanpur, 9. Chhatarpur, 10. Chindwara, 11. Damoh, 12. Datia, 13. Dewas, 14. Dhar, 15. Dindori, 16. East Nimar, 17. Guna, 18. Gwalior, 19. Harda, 20. Hoshingabad, 21. Indore, 22. Jabalpur, 23. Jhabua, 24. Katni, 25. Mandla, 26. Mandsaur, 27. Morena, 28. Narsinghpur, 29. Neemuch, 30. Panna, 31.

Raisen, 32. Rajgarh, 33. Ratlam, 34. Rewa, 35. Sagar, 36. Satna, 37. Sehore, 38. Seoni, 39. Shahdol, 40. Shajapur, 41. Sheopur, 42. Shivpuri, 43. Sidhi, 44. Tikamgarh, 45. Ujjain, 46. Umaria, 47. Vidisha, 48. West Nimar.

**Agriculture:** About 75 per cent of the total working force of Madhya Pradesh is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Wheat, rice, pulses, soybean, maize, millets, and cotton are the main crops. The National Horticulture Mission has been implemented in 20 districts of the state. A separate Horticulture and Food Processing Department has been set up the net area irrigated under irrigation was over 6 million hectares in the year 2009-2010 of the total cultivated area.

**Industries:** Madhya Pradesh is a mineral rich state. The main minerals are coal, dolomite, limestone, bauxite, copper, diamond and precious stones. Madhya Pradesh has entered the era of high-tech industries like electronics, telecommunications, automobiles, and information technology. The state produce optical fibre for telecommunication needs. A large number of automobile industries have been established at Pithampur near Indore. The main industries in the public sector in the state are Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Bhopal, paper mill at Hoshingabad, bank notes at Dewas, news print factory at Neapanagar and alkaloid factory at Neemuch. The state is famous for its traditional handicrafts and handloom cloth manufactured in Chanderi, and Maheshwar.

**Tourist Centres:** The important tourist centres of Madhya Pradesh include Amarkantak, Bandhavgarh National Park, Bhimbetika, Bhopal, Chenderi, Dhunwadhar Falls, Indore, Kanha National Park, Sanchi, Panchmarhi, and Ujjain.

#### 15. Maharashtra

**Area:** 3,07,713 sq km

**Population:** 112.4 million (2011)

**Capital:** Mumbai

**Languages:** Marathi, Hindi, Konkani

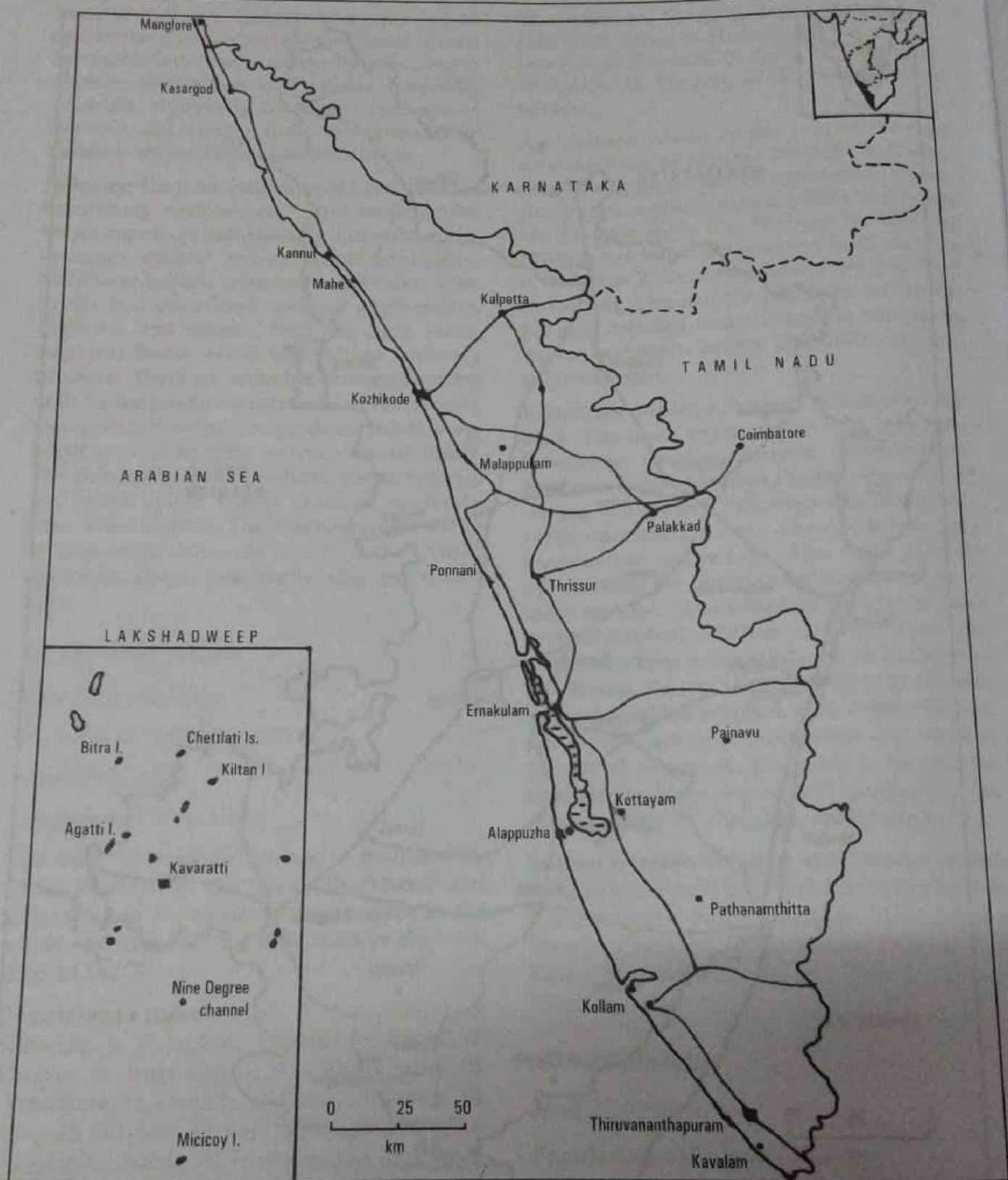


Fig. 13.13 – Kerala

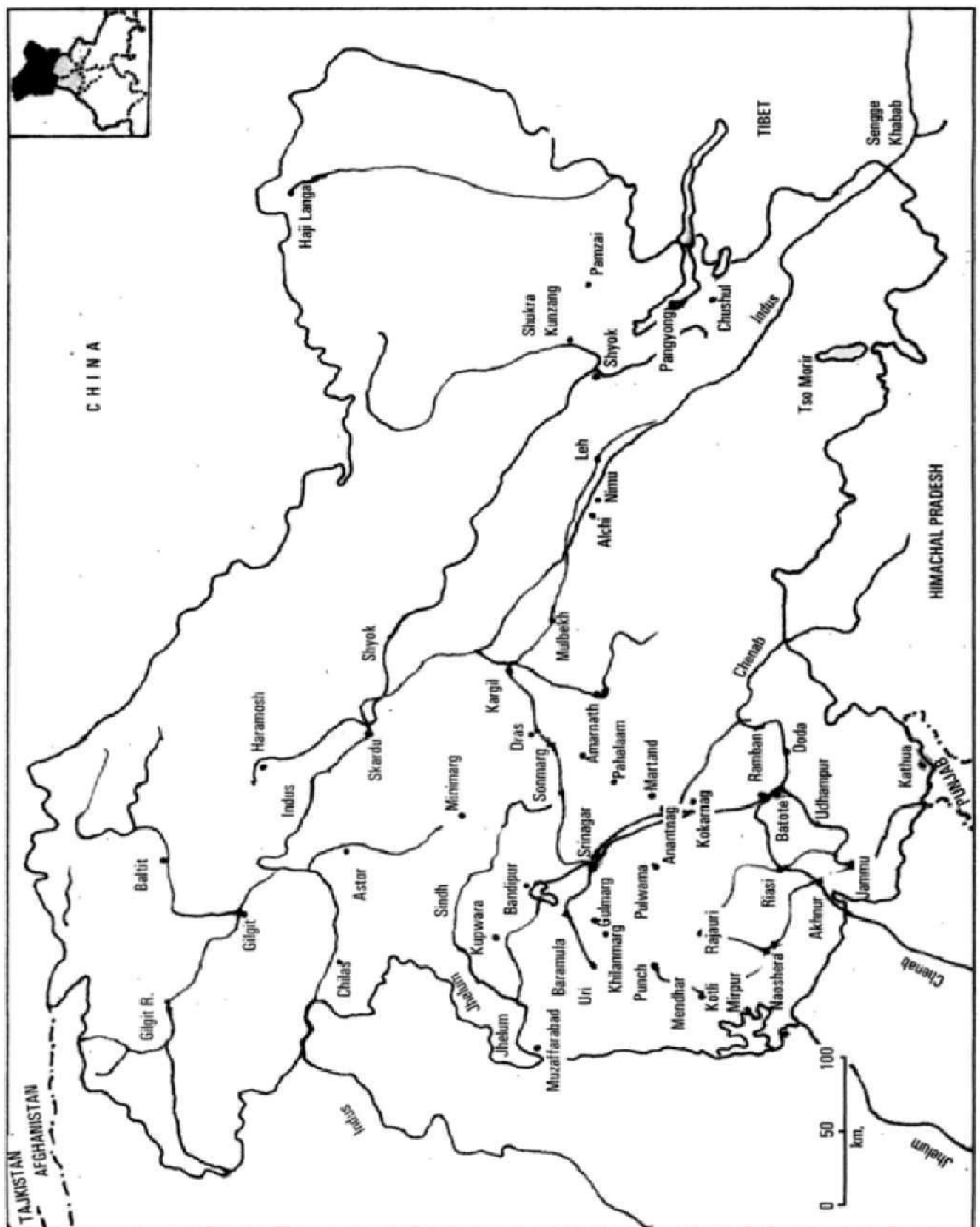


Fig. 12.11 – Jammu &amp; Kashmir



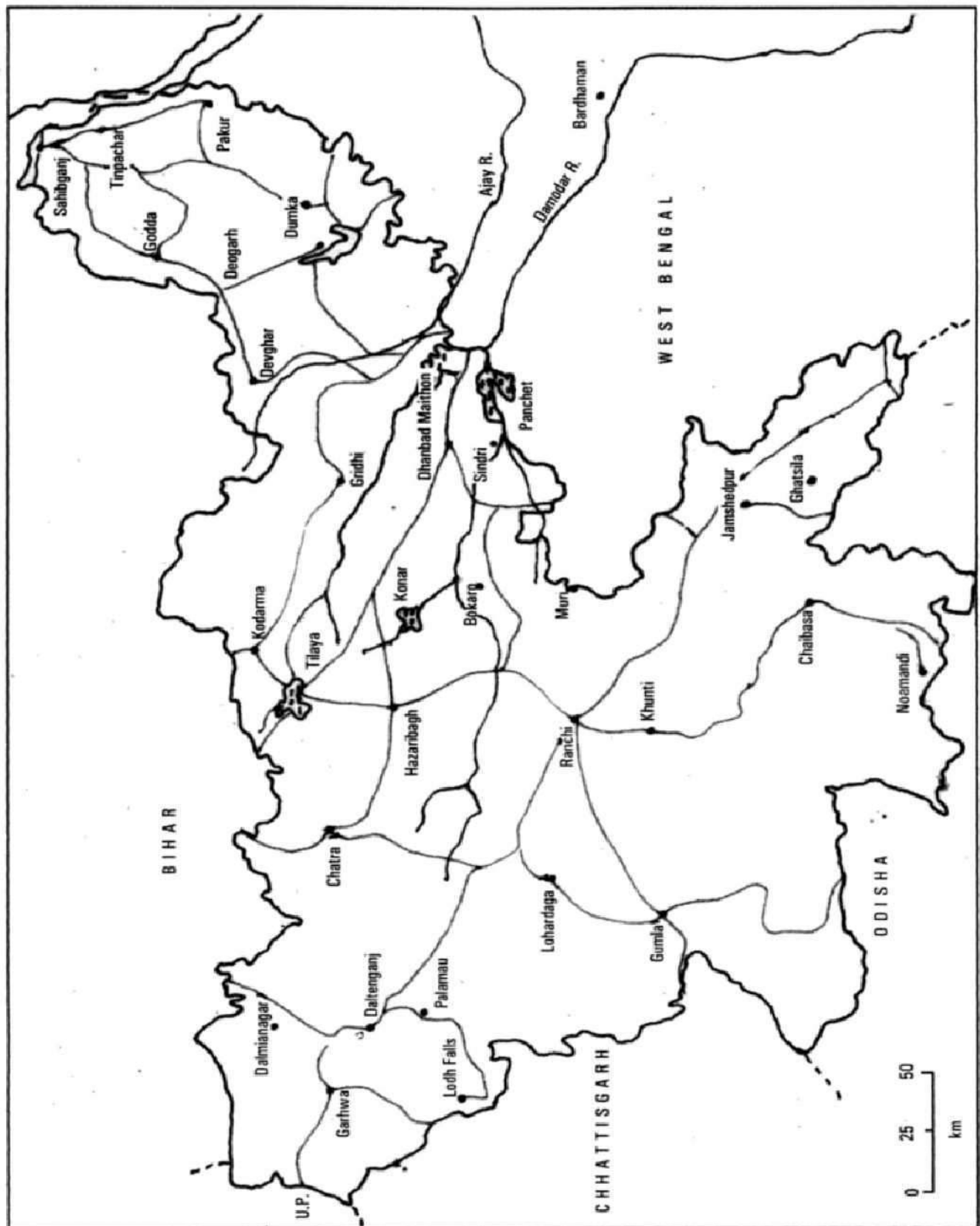


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**Industry:** The main industries of Kerala include handloom, cashew, coir, and handicrafts. Other important industries include rubber, tea, ceramics, electric and electronic appliances, telephone cables, transformers, bricks, tiles, drugs and chemicals, general engineering, plywood and veneers, *beedi* and cigar, soaps, oils, fertilizers, *khadi* and village industry products. There are a number of manufacturing units for the production of precision instruments, machine tools, petroleum products, paints, pulp, paper, newsprint, glass and non-ferrous metals. The principal export products are cashewnut, tea, coffee, spices, lemon, grass-oil, sea-foods, rose-wood and coir. The state has an abundance of important minerals like ilmenite, rutile, monazite, zircon, sillimanite, clay and quartz sand.

#### 14. Madhya Pradesh

**Area:** 3,08,000 sq km

**Population:** 6,03,85,118 (2001)

**Capital:** Bhopal

**Languages:** Hindi, Urdu

The state of Madhya Pradesh is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the north, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh in the east, Maharashtra in the south and Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west (Fig. 12.15).

**Districts:** 1. Ashoknagar, 2. Anupnagar, 3. Barwani, 4. Balaghat, 5. Betul, 6. Bhind, 7. Bhopal, 8. Burhanpur, 9. Chhatarpur, 10. Chindwara, 11. Damoh, 12. Datia, 13. Dewas, 14. Dhar, 15. Dindori, 16. East Nimar, 17. Guna, 18. Gwalior, 19. Harda, 20. Hoshingabad, 21. Indore, 22. Jabalpur, 23. Jhabua, 24. Katni, 25. Mandla, 26. Mandsaur, 27. Morena, 28. Narsinghpur, 29. Neemuch, 30. Panna, 31.

Raisen, 32. Rajgarh, 33. Ratlam, 34. Rewa, 35. Sagar, 36. Satna, 37. Sehore, 38. Seoni, 39. Shahdol, 40. Shajapur, 41. Sheopur, 42. Shivpuri, 43. Sidhi, 44. Tikamgarh, 45. Ujjain, 46. Umaria, 47. Vidisha, 48. West Nimar.

**Agriculture:** About 75 per cent of the total working force of Madhya Pradesh is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Wheat, rice, pulses, soybean, maize, millets, and cotton are the main crops. The National Horticulture Mission has been implemented in 20 districts of the state. A separate Horticulture and Food Processing Department has been set up the net area irrigated under irrigation was over 6 million hectares in the year 2009-2010 of the total cultivated area.

**Industries:** Madhya Pradesh is a mineral rich state. The main minerals are coal, dolomite, limestone, bauxite, copper, diamond and precious stones. Madhya Pradesh has entered the era of high-tech industries like electronics, telecommunications, automobiles, and information technology. The state produce optical fibre for telecommunication needs. A large number of automobile industries have been established at Pithampur near Indore. The main industries in the public sector in the state are Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Bhopal, paper mill at Hoshingabad, bank notes at Dewas, news print factory at Neapanagar and alkaloid factory at Neemuch. The state is famous for its traditional handicrafts and handloom cloth manufactured in Chanderi, and Maheshwar.

**Tourist Centres:** The important tourist centres of Madhya Pradesh include Amarkantak, Bandhavgarh National Park, Bhimbetika, Bhopal, Chenderi, Dhunwadhar Falls, Indore, Kanha National Park, Sanchi, Panchmarhi, and Ujjain.

#### 15. Maharashtra

**Area:** 3,07,713 sq km

**Population:** 112.4 million (2011)

**Capital:** Mumbai

**Languages:** Marathi, Hindi, Konkani

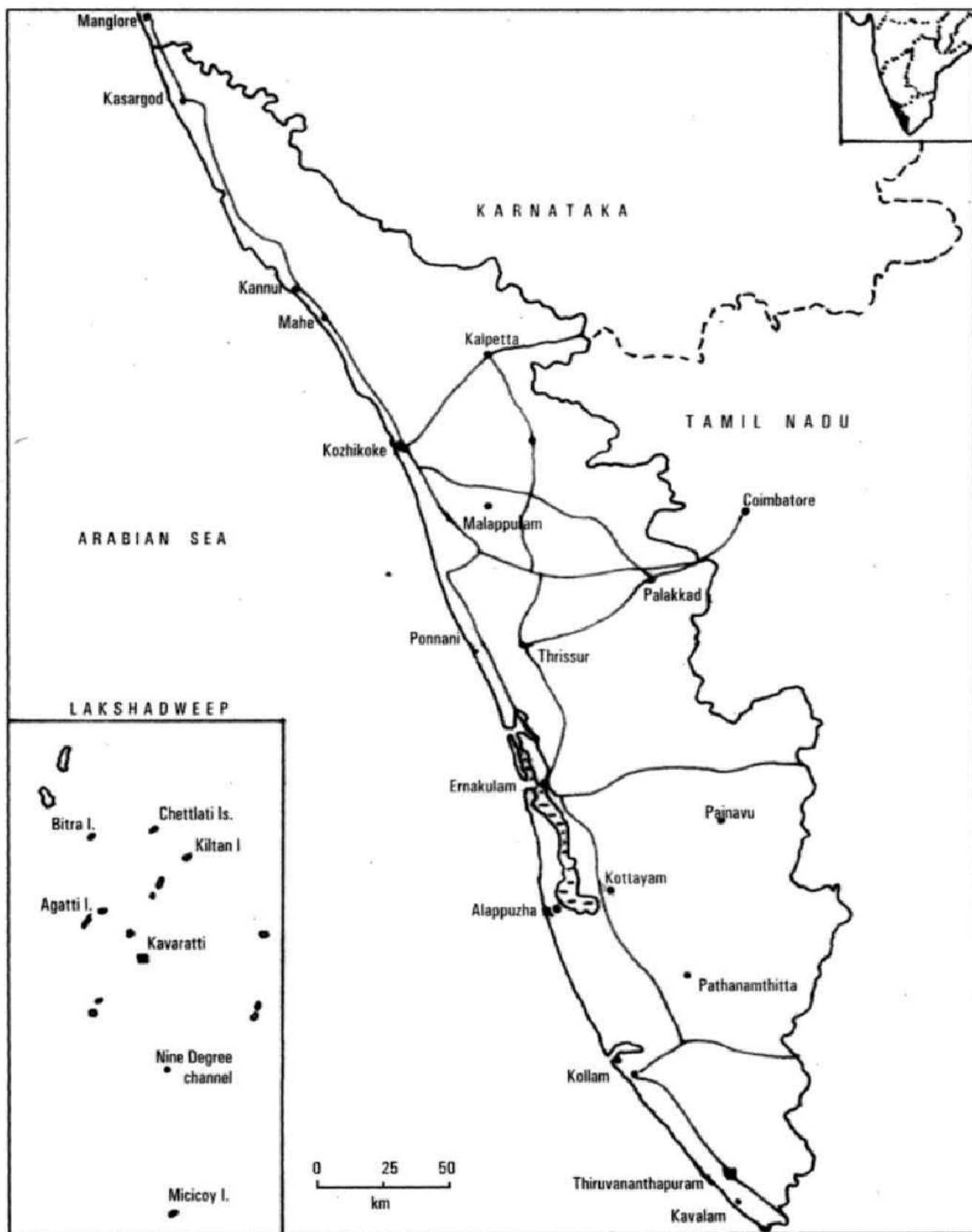


Fig. 12.14 – Kerala

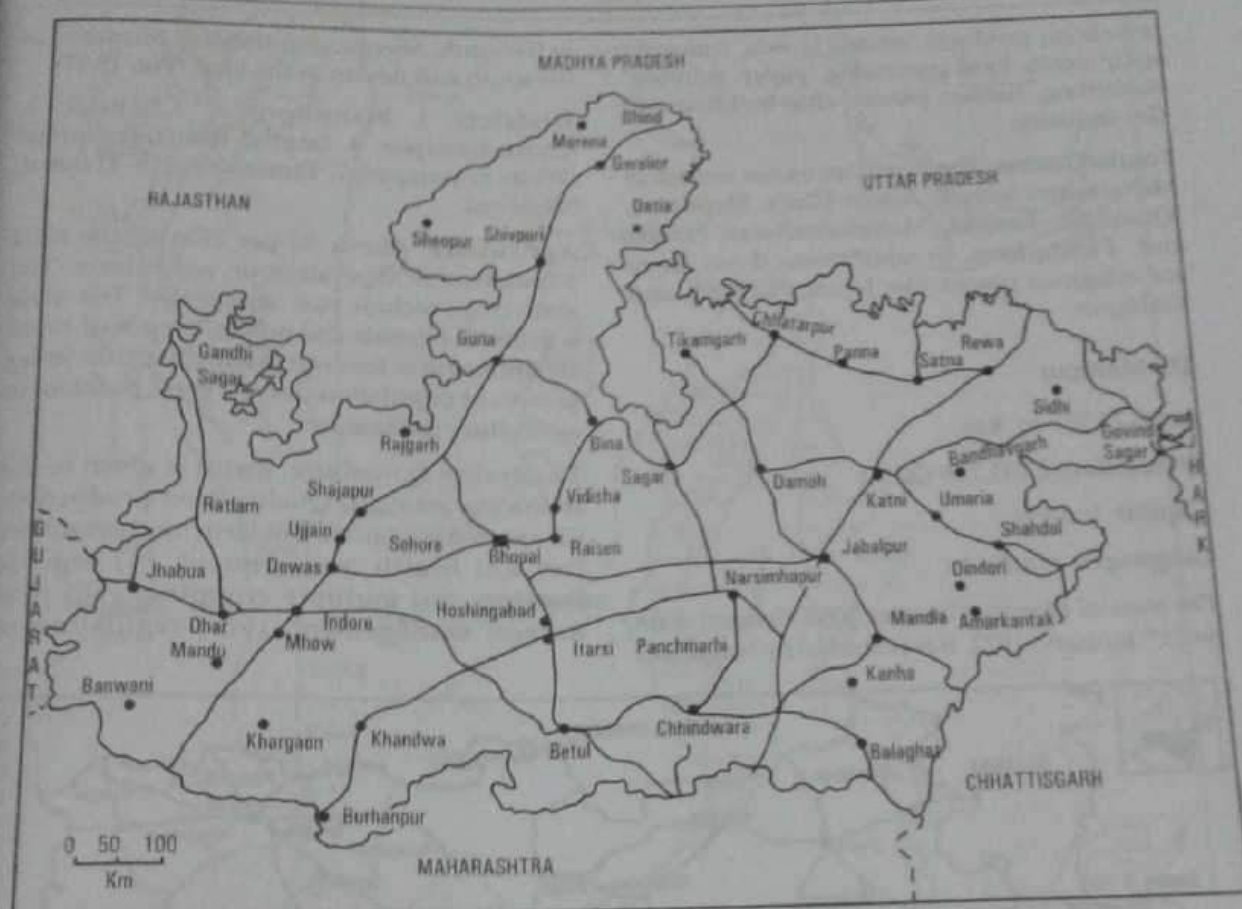


Fig. 13.14 – Madhya Pradesh

The state of Maharashtra is bounded by Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in the north, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh in the east, Karnataka and Goa in the south, while to the west lies the Arabian Sea (Fig. 13.15).

**District:** 1. Ahmednagar, 2. Akola, 3. Amravati, 4. Aurangabad, 5. Bhandara, 6. Beed, 7. Buldhana, 8. Chandrapur, 9. Dhule, 10. Gadchiroli, 11. Gondia, 12. Hingoli, 13. Jalgaon, 14. Jalna, 15. Kolhapur, 16. Latur, Mumbai City, 17. Mumbai-suburb, 18. Nagpur, 19. Nanded, 20. Nasik, 21. Nandubar, 22. Osmanabad, 23. Prabhani, 24. Pune, 25. Raigad, 26. Ratnagiri, 27. Sangli, 28. Satara, 29. Sindhudurg, 30. Solapur, 31. Thane, 32. Wardha, 33. Washim, 34. Yavatmal.

**Agriculture:** About 65 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The main crops of Maharashtra are rice, jowar, maize, cotton, wheat, *Tur* (pigeon-pea), *Urad* (black-gram), gram, soybean, sugarcane, oilseeds, groundnut, sunflower, turmeric, vegetables, fruits (mango, banana, orange, grape, papaya and cashewnut, etc.).

**Industry:** Mumbai the financial capital of the country, is located in Maharashtra. The main urban sprawl of Mumbai is between the Thane Creek and the Arabian Sea (Fig. 13.16). The main industries of Maharashtra include cotton textile, automobiles, jeeps, electric machinery,

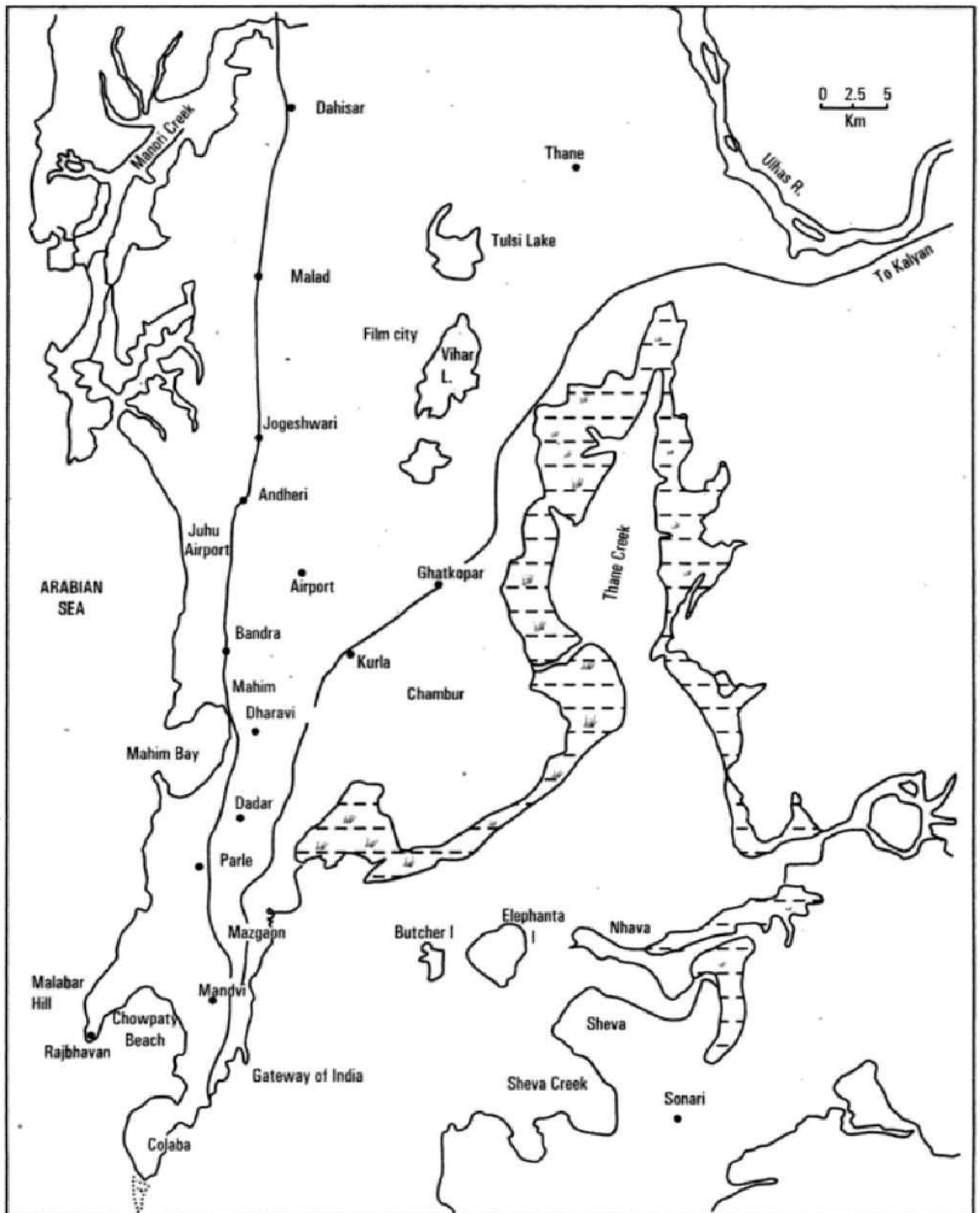


Fig. 12.17 – Greater Mumbai

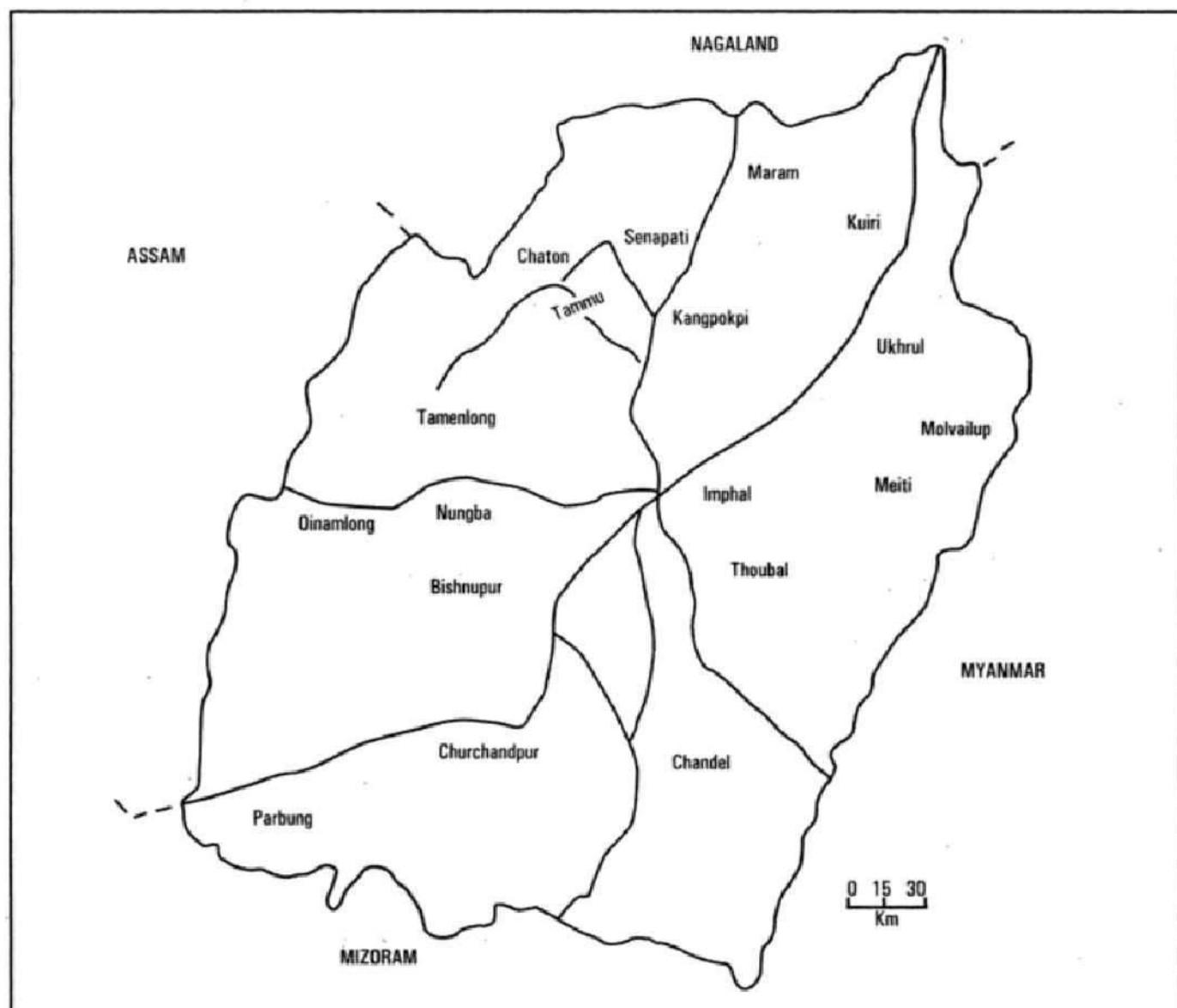


FIG 12.18 – Manipur

management, (viii) regulation of markets, (ix) research and development in biotechnology, (x) application of information technology, (xi) transfer of technology: (a) establishment of Farms Field School in each district, and (b) extension management.

**Irrigation:** The main irrigation and hydel projects in Manipur are Loktak Hydro-Electric Project, Kopili Hydro-Electric Project, Khnadong Hydro-Electric Project, Doyang HE Project, Kathalguri and Ramachandranagar Projects, Thoubal Project, Sinsoda Multipurpose Project, Khuga Multipurpose Project, and Dolaithabi Barrage.

#### Tourist Centres:

The main tourist places are Loktak Lake, Kaibul Lamjao National Park, and Siroy Hills.

### 17. Meghalaya

**Area:** 22,429 sq km

**Population:** 23,18, 822 (2001)

**Capital:** Shillong

**Languages:** Khasi and Garo

The state of Meghalaya is bounded by Assam in the north and east, and Bangladesh in the south and west (Fig. 12.19).



**Districts:** 1. East Garo Hills, 2. East Khasi Hills, 3. Jaintia Hills, 4. Ri-Bhoi (Nongpoh), 5. South Garo Hills, 6. West Garo Hills, 7. West Khasi Hills.

**Agriculture:** Meghalaya is essentially an agricultural state in which about 80 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture. Rice, maize, pulses, oilseeds, potato, ginger, turmeric, black-pepper, arecanut, tapioca, sunflower, jute and mesta are the main crops. The state has a vast potential for the development of horticulture (pine-apple, jackfruit, plums, pears, peach, tea, coffee and cashewnut). In the hilly parts, Jhuming is practiced by the tribal farmers. This type of agriculture is detrimental to the environment and ecology.

**Tourist Centres:** Elephant Falls, Chirrapunji, Mawsynram, Bada-Pani are the important tourist places. The only airport in the state is Umroi, about 35 km from Shillong.

## 18. Mizoram

**Area:** 21,081 sq km

**Population:** 8,91,058 (2001)

**Capital:** Aizawl

**Languages:** Mizo and English

The state of Mizoram was created as the 23<sup>rd</sup> state of India in February, 1987. It is bounded by Assam and Manipur in the north, Myanmar in the east, and Bangladesh and Tripura in the west (Fig. 12.20).

**Districts:** 1. Aizawl, 2. Champai, 3. Chhimtuipui (Shiha), 4. Kolasib, 5. Lawngtlai, 6. Lunglei, 7. Mamit, 8. Serchip.

**Agriculture:** About 80 per cent of the people of Mizoram is engaged in agriculture. *Jhuming* (shifting cultivation) is the main agricultural typology. Apart from rice and maize, Mizoram is known for pineapple, banana, oranges, grapes, papaya, ginger, turmeric, black-pepper, chillies, and vegetables.

**Irrigation:** The main irrigation and hydro-electric projects include Kolodyne, Tuirial HEP, Tuipanglui and Kau-Tlabung project.

**Industries:** The entire Mizoram is Notified Backward Area. The New Industrial Policy announced in 2000, identified the thrust areas like electronics, information technology, bamboo and timber based products.

**Tourist Centres:** The main tourist attractions include Aizawl, Vantawng Waterfalls, and Champai (a beautiful resort near Myanmar border).

## 19. Nagaland

**Area:** 16,579 sq km

**Population:** 19,88,636 (2001)

**Capital:** Kohima

**Languages:** Angami, Ao, Chang, Konyak, Lotha.

Nagaland, the 16<sup>th</sup> state of India was established on 1st December, 1963. It is bounded by Assam in the west and north, Myanmar in the east and Manipur in the south (Fig. 12.21).

**Districts:** 1. Dimapur, 2. Mokokchung, 3. Phek, 4. Wokha, 5. Kohima, 6. Mon, 7. Tuensang, 8. Zunheboto.

**Agriculture:** About 70 per cent of the population of Nagaland is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The major agricultural land use is slash and burn (*Jhuming*).

**Industry:** The process of industrialisation is in the infancy stage. Nagaland has bricks making factory at Dimapur. Handloom and handicrafts are the important cottage industries. An industrial centre has emerged at Ganeshnagar near Dimapur District.

**Tourists Centres:** Intanki and Puliebadze in Kohima District, Fakim in Tuensang District, and Rangapahar in Dimapur District.

## 20. Odisha

**Area:** 1,55,707 sq km

**Population:** 36,804,660 (2001)

**Capital:** Bhubaneswar

**Language:** Oriya



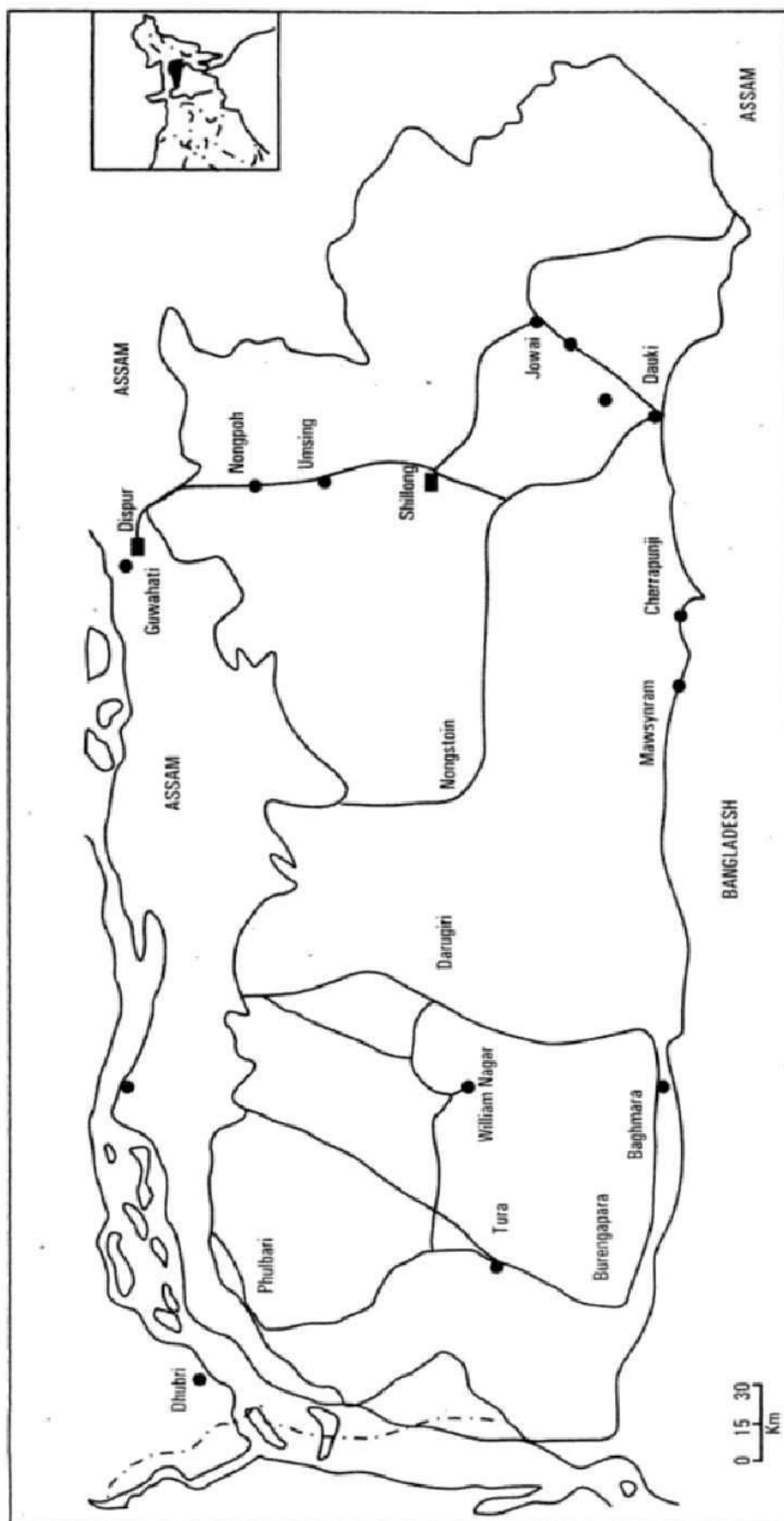


Fig. 12.19 – Meghalaya

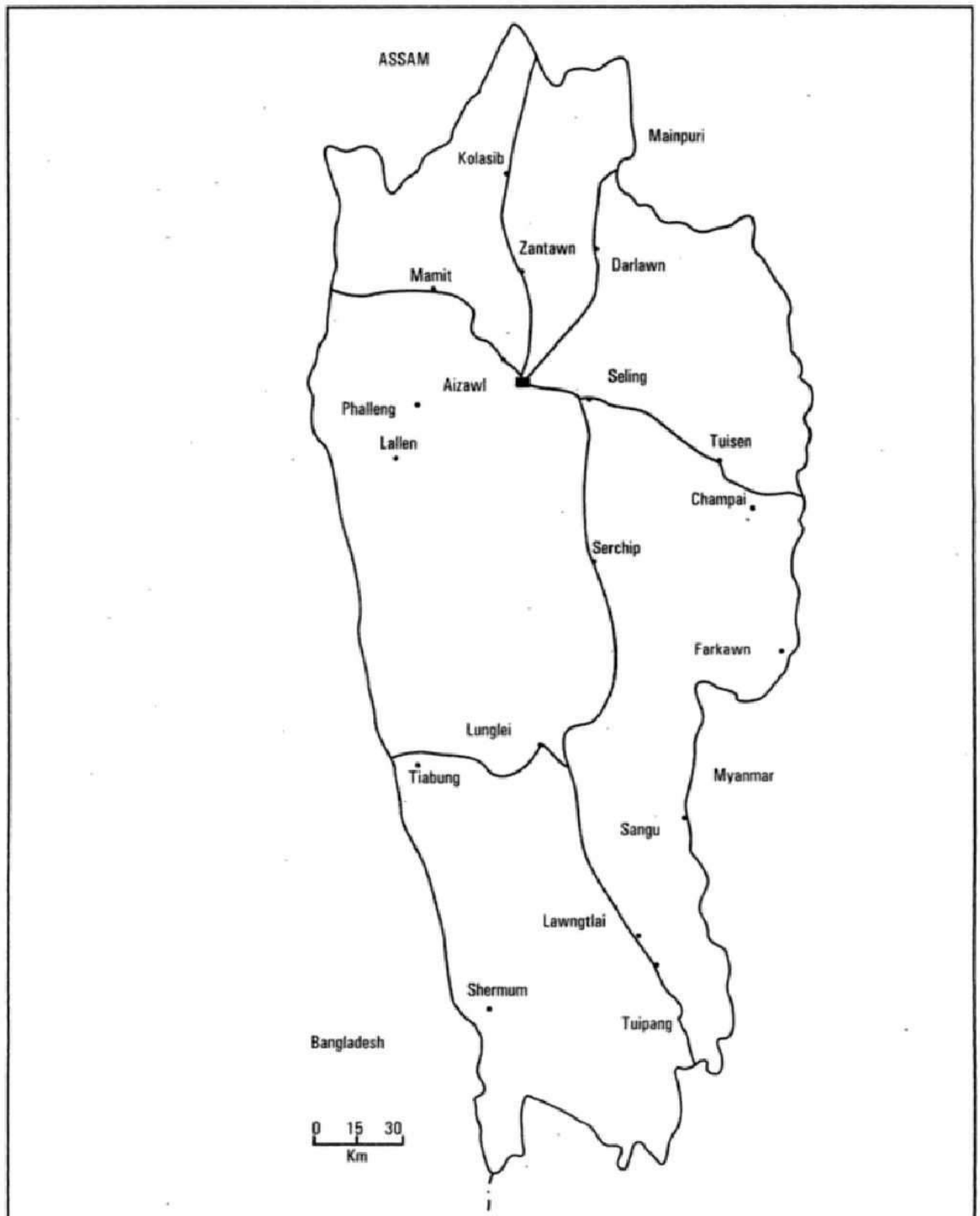


Fig. 12.20 – Mizoram

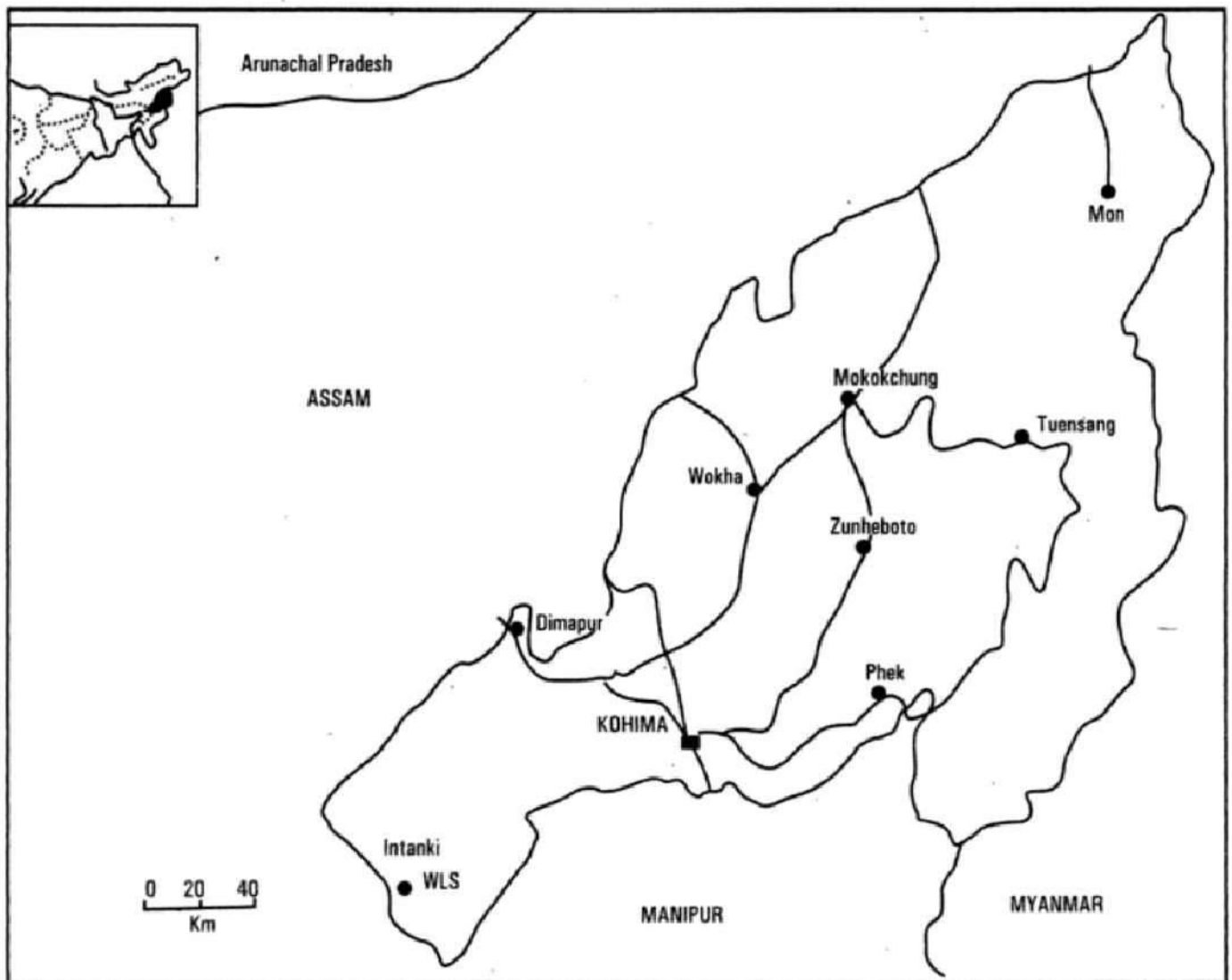


Fig. 12.21 – Nagaland

Odisha was known as Kalinga in ancient days. Odisha was made into a separate province on 1st April, 1936 and became a state in January, 1949. The state of Odisha is bounded by Jharkhand and West Bengal in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the south and east (Fig. 12.22).

**Districts:** 1. Angul, 2. Balesore, 3. Bargarh, 4. Bhadrak, 5. Bolangir, 6. Boudh, 7. Cuttack, 8. Deograh, 9. Dhenkanal, 10. Gajapati, 11. Ganjam, 12. Jagatsinghpur, 13. Jaipur, 14. Jarsuguda, 15. Kalahandi, 16. Kandhamal, 17. Kendrapara, 18. Keonjhar, 19. Khurda, 20. Koraput, 21.

Malkangiri, 22. Mayurbhanj, 23. Nawapara, 24. Nawarangpur, 25. Nayagarh, 26. Puri, 27. Rayagada, 28. Sambalpur, 29. Sonepur, 30. Sundergarh.

**Agriculture:** It engages 65 per cent of the work force, contributing about 26 per cent of the net domestic product. Rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables are the main crops.

**Ports:** Among the eleven major ports in the country, Paradeep is the only port belonging to Odisha. Megaport Dharma has also been commenced. Gopalpur is going to be an all weather port for which work has already started.

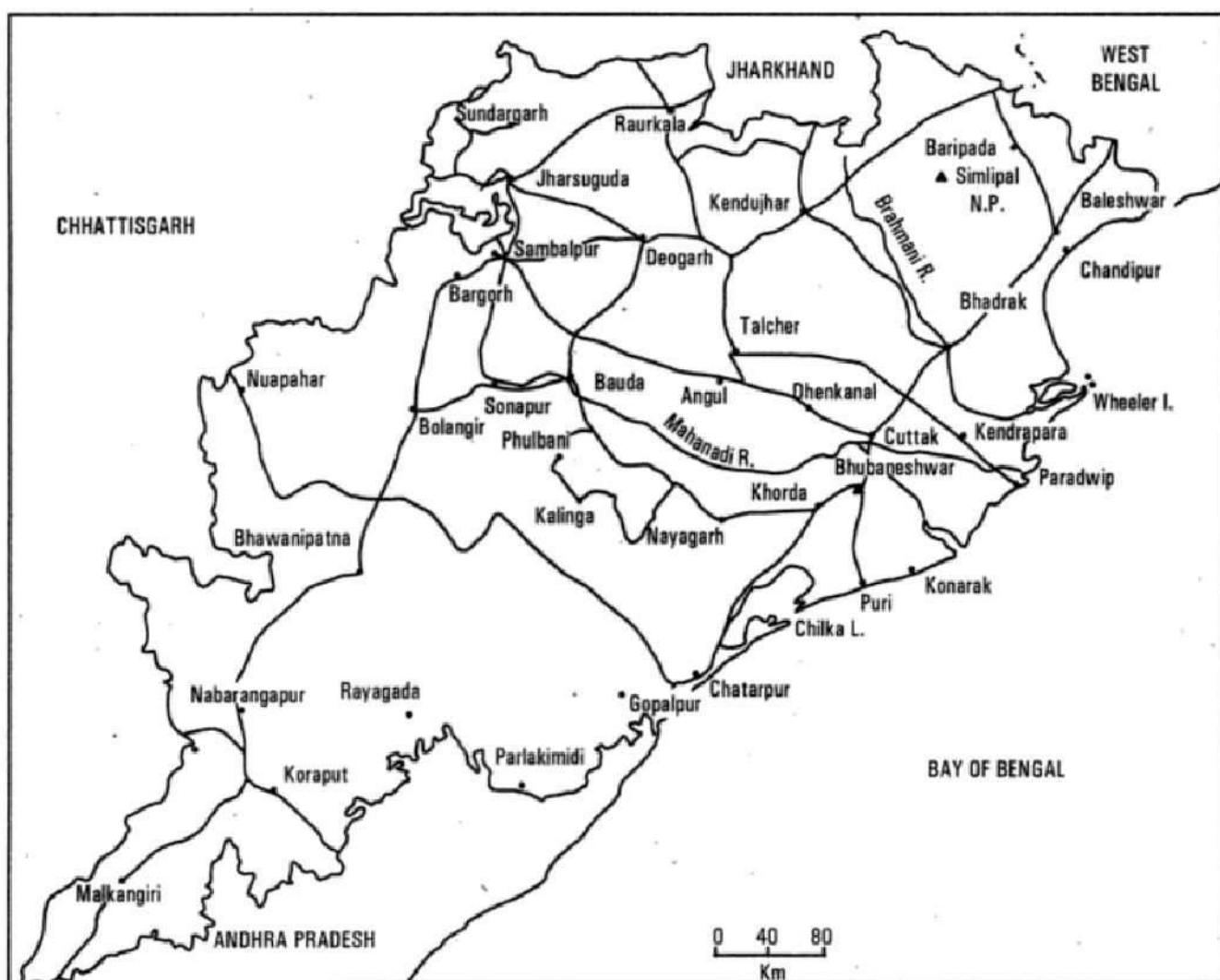


Fig. 12.22 – Odisha

## 20. Punjab

**Area:** 50,362 sq km

**Population:** 2,43,58, 999 (2001)

**Capital:** Chandigarh

**Languages:** Punjabi and Hindi

The state of Punjab is bounded by Pakistan in the west, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in the north, Rajasthan, and Haryana in the south and east (Fig. 12.23).

**Districts:** 1. Amritsar, 2. Barnala, 3. Bhatinda, 4. Faridkot, 5. Fatehgarh, 6. Firozpur, 7. Gurdaspur, 8. Hoshiarpur, 9. Jalandhar, 10. Kapurthala, 11. Ludhiana, 12. Mansa, 13. Moga,

14. Muktsar, 15. Patiala, 16. Roopnagar, 17. Sangrur, 18. Tarn Taran, 19. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali), 20. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr).

**Agriculture:** The state has 84% of its total geographical area under cultivation. Its cropping intensity is around 189%. Having 1.5 per cent of the total area of the country, Punjab produces 20 per cent of wheat, 11 per cent of rice and 13 per cent of cotton of the country. It is known as the 'Food Basket and granary of India.' The state of Punjab has been awarded the 'National Productivity Award for Agriculture, consecutively from 1991-92 to 1998-99, 2001-02 and 2003-04.

**Irrigation:** Ranjit Sagar Dam is a multi-purpose river valley project which has been constructed 8 km upstream of Madhopur Head Works at the Ravi River. Among the other important projects are Bhakra Nangal, Harike Barrage, and Pong Dam at Beas.

**Industries:** Punjab is known for the production of bicycles, sewing machines, machine-tools, auto-parts, electrical goods, sports goods, surgical instruments, leather goods, hosiery, knitwear, nuts and bolts, textile, railway compartments, sugar, and vegetable oils.

The state has a large number of places of tourist interest. For example, the Golden Temple, Jalianwala Bagh, Anandpur Sahib, and Bhakra Dam.

## 22. Rajasthan

**Area:** 3,42,239 sq km

**Population:** 68,621,012 (2011)

**Capital:** Jaipur

**Languages:** Hindi and Rajasthani

The state of Rajasthan is bounded by Pakistan in the west, Punjab and Haryana in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the east and Gujarat in the south (Fig. 13.23).

**Districts:** 1. Ajmer, 2. Alwar, 3. Banswara, 4. Baran, 5. Barmer, 6. Bharatpur, 7. Bhilwara, 8. Bikaner, 9. Bundi, 10. Chittaurgarh, 11. Churu, 12. Dausa, 13. Dhaulpur, 14. Dungarpur, 15. Ganganagar, 16. Hanumangarh, 17. Jaipur, 18. Jaisalmer, 19. Jalore, 20. Jhalwar, 21. Jhunjhnu, 22. Jodhpur, 23. Karauli, 24. Kota, 25. Nagaur, 26. Pali, 27. Pratapgarh, 28. Rajsamand, 29. Sawai Madhopur, 30. Sikar, 31. Sirohi, 32. Tonk, 33. Udaipur.

**Agriculture:** The main crops of Rajasthan are *bajra*, *jowar*, millet, rice, wheat, barley, gram, pulses, oilseeds, mustard, cotton, vegetables, red-chillies, cumin-seeds, *methi*, tobacco, and citrus fruits (mangoes, oranges, lemon, malta).

**Irrigation:** The irrigation projects include Kota Barrage, and Rana Pratap Sagar and Gandhi

Sagar in Chambal Valley, Indira Gandhi Canal (Command area about 1.5 lakh hectare).

**Minerals:** Rajasthan has rich deposits of copper, zinc, lead, silver, mica, marble, emerald, granite, gypsum, asbestos, feldspar and building stones.

**Industry:** The important industries of Rajasthan include textiles, sugar, cement, glass, sodium plants, oxygen, vegetable dyes, pesticides, zinc, fertilizers, railway wagons, ball-bearings, water and electricity metres, sulphuric acid, television sets, synthetic yarn and insulating bricks. Besides precious and semi-precious stones, caustic soda, calcium carbide, nylon and tyres, etc. are the other important industrial units. The main industrial centres of Rajasthan include Zinc Smelter at Devari (Udaipur), Khetri-Nagar (Jhunjhnu), Precision Instruments Factory (Kota).

**Tourist Centres:** The important cities and places of tourist interest are Ajmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Chittaurgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Kota, Udaipur, Mt. Abu, Pali and Udaipur.

## 23. Sikkim

**Area:** 7,096 sq km

**Population:** 607,688 (2011)

**Capital:** Gangtok

**Languages:** Lepcha, Bhutia, and Nepalis

Sikkim is a small state, bounded by vast stretches of Tibetan Plateaux in the north, the Chumbi Valley of Tibet and the Kingdom of Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west and West Bengal in the south. The world's third highest mountain, Kangchendzong lies in Sikkim (Fig. 13.24).

**Districts:** 1. East Gangtok, 2. South Namchi, 3. North Mangan, 4. West Gyalshing.

**Agriculture:** Sikkim is essentially an agrarian country. More than 64 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture. Maize, rice, wheat, potato, large cardamom, ginger and oranges are the main crops.





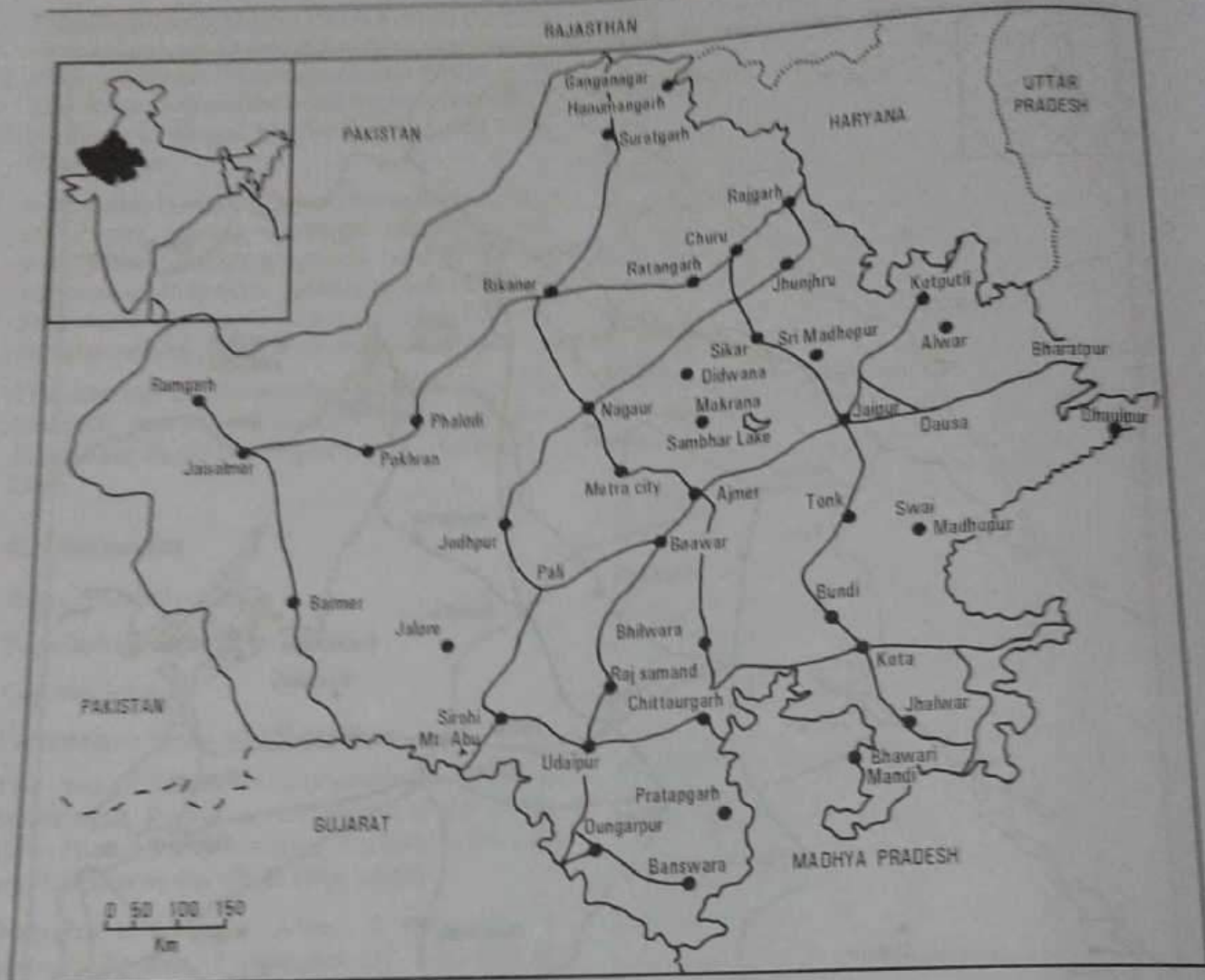


Fig. 13.23 – Rajasthan

**Tourist Centres:** Sikkim is famous for its lush green vegetation, forest, scenic valleys, majestic mountains, range of rich and magnificent cultural heritage and peace loving people who provide a safe haven for tourists.

**Industry:** The main industries of Sikkim include bamboo-craft, woodwork, spinning, carpet and rugs making, weaving, jewels, metal-work, silver-ware, and woodwork.

**Power Projects:** Tista and Rangit hydro-electric projects are important.

## 24. Tamil Nadu

**Area:** 1,30,058 sq km

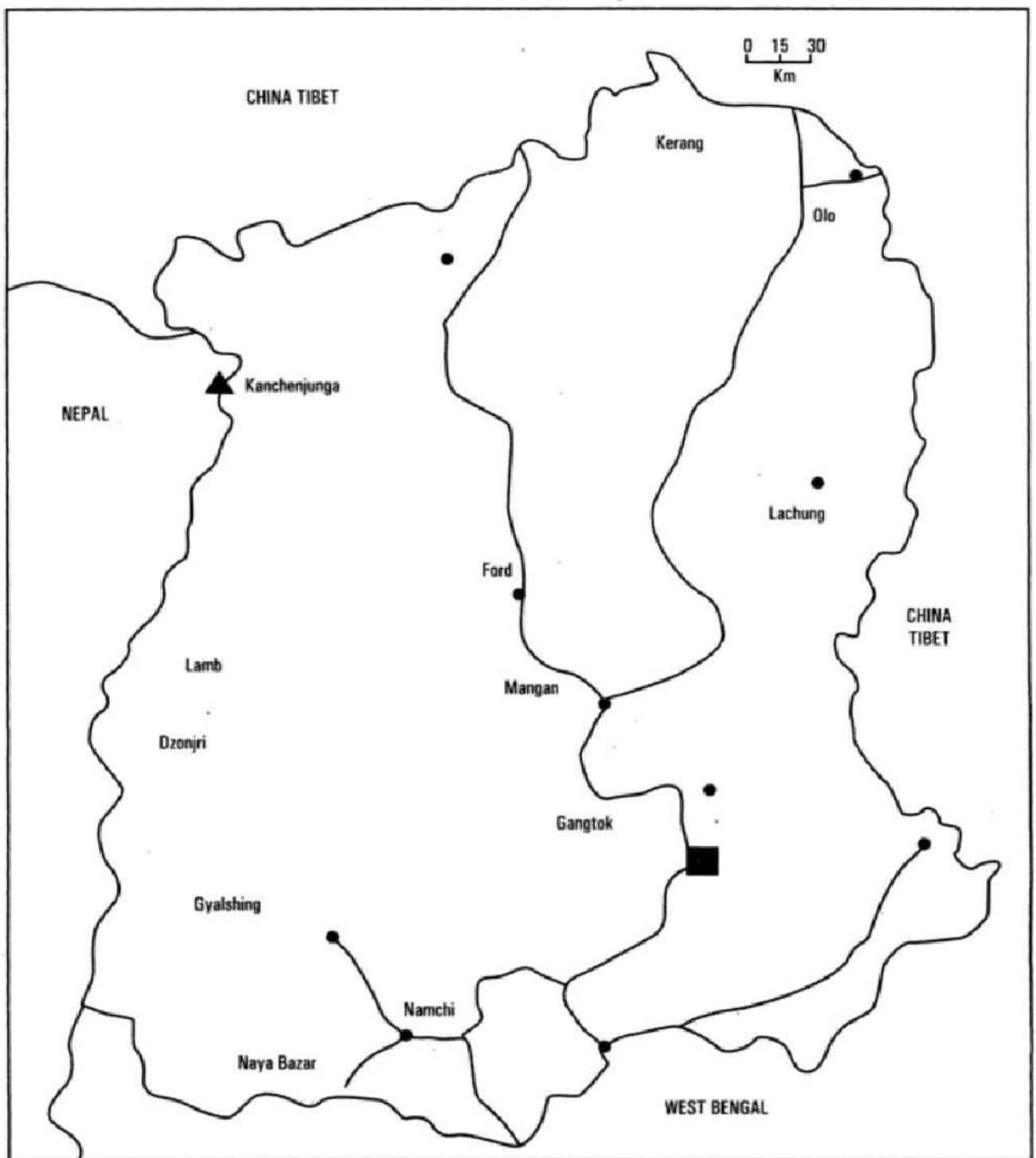
**Population:** 72,138,958 (2011)

**Capital:** Chennai

**Languages:** Tamil

The state of Tamil Nadu is bounded by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the north, Kerala in the west, while to the east and south lies the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean (Fig. 13.25).





*Fig. 12.25 – Sikkim*

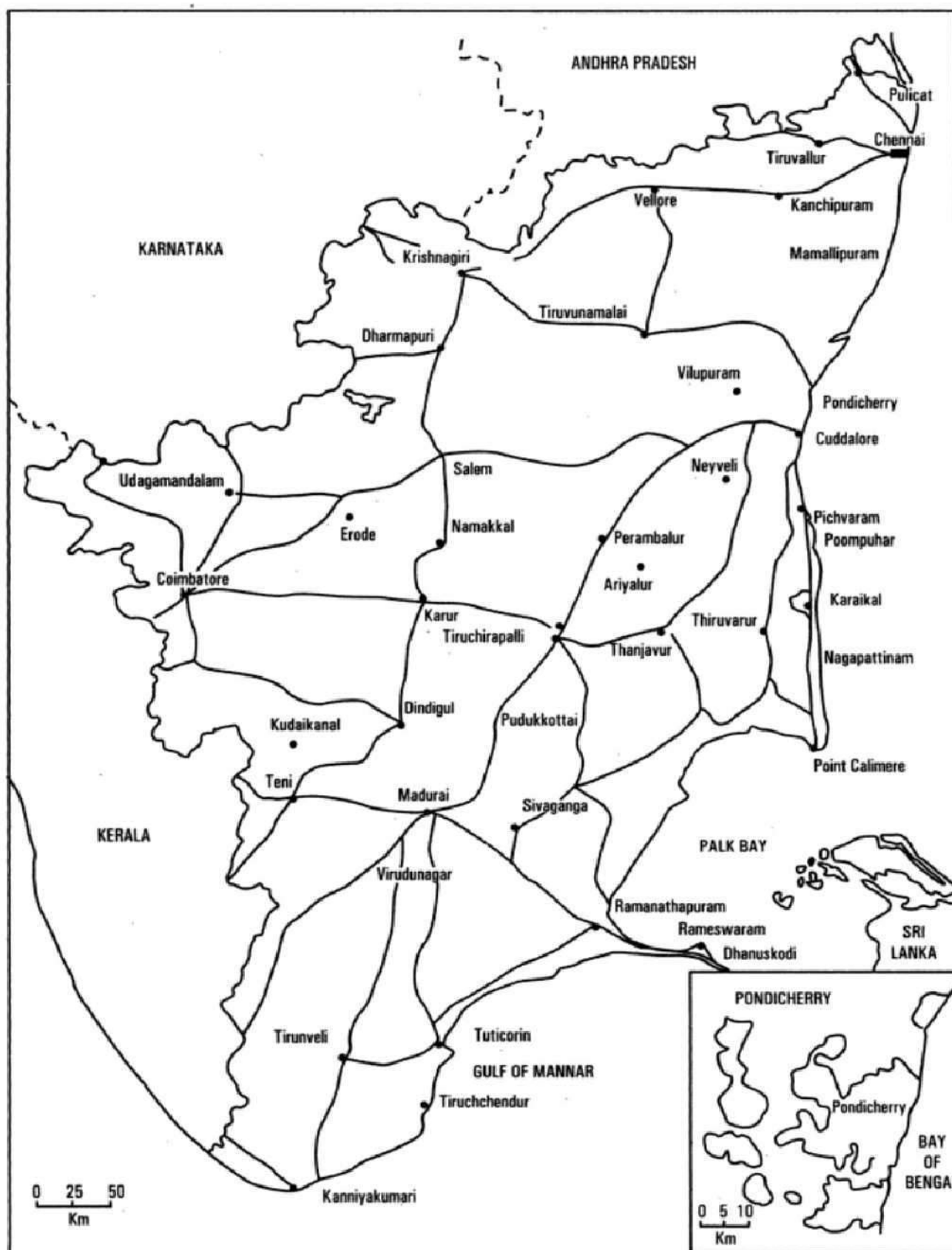


Fig. 12.26 – Tamil Nadu



Fig. 13.27 - Uttarakhand

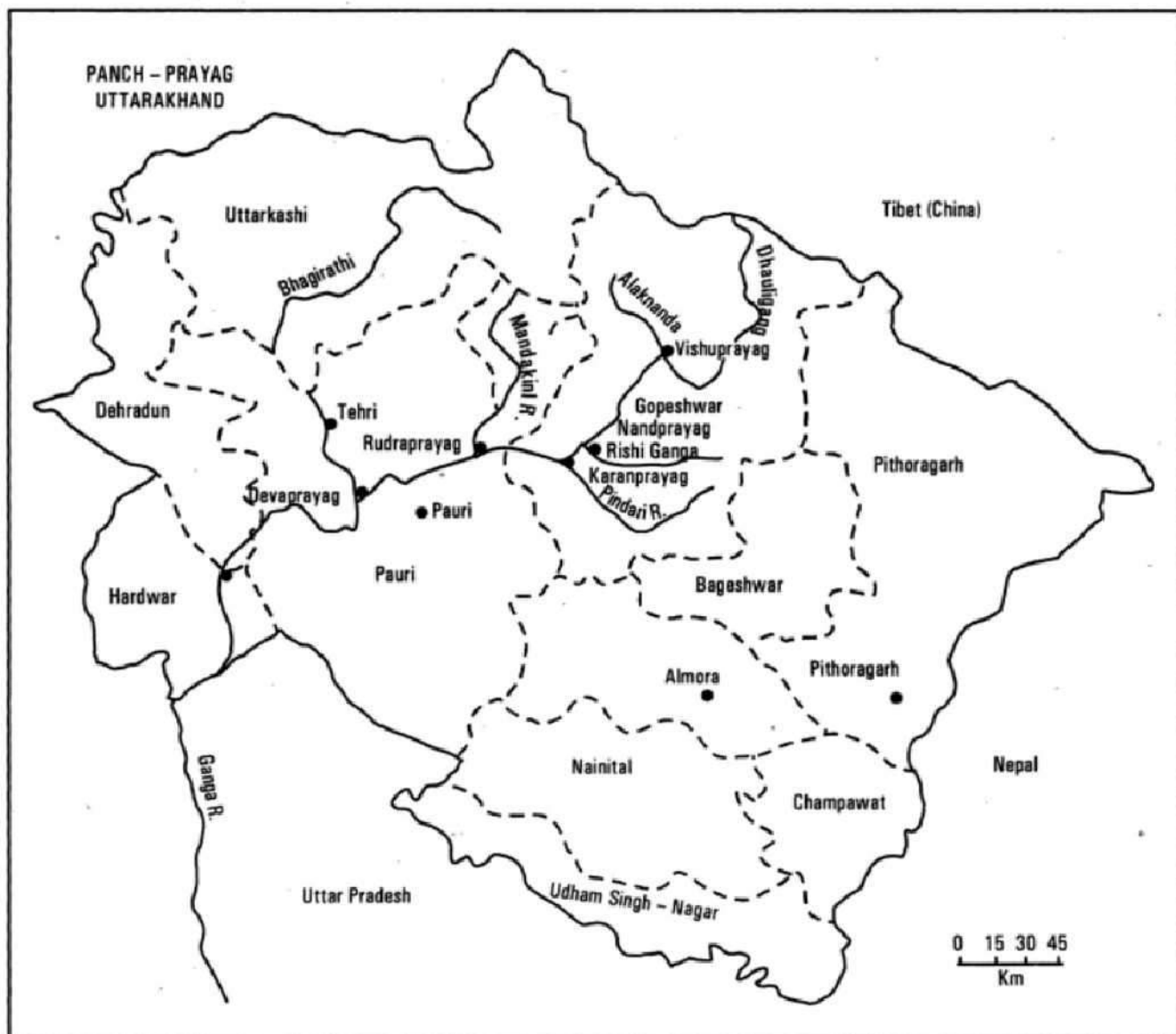


Fig. 12.29 – Uttarakhand Holy Places

- (iv) *Rudra-Prayag* at the confluence of Alaknanda and Mandakni.
- (iv) *Dev-Prayag* at the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi.

**Agriculture:** About 90 per cent of the population of Uttarakhand depends on agriculture.

The main minerals of the state are limestone, marble, phosphate, dolomite, magnesite, copper, and gypsum.

**Tourist Centres:** Auli, Badrinath, Bageshwar, Bhimtal, Chakrata, Dehra Dun, Gangotri, Hardwar, Hemkund, Kausani, Kedarnath,

Milam Glacier, Lansdown, Mussoorie, Nainital, Nanakmattha, Pindari Glacier, Rishikesh, Roop Kund, Ranikhet, Valley of Flowers and Yamunotri are the important tourist places in Uttarakhand. Kailash Mt. and Mansarover Yatra can be performed through Pithoragarh (Kumaun region).

## 26. Uttar Pradesh

**Area:** 2,40,928 sq km

**Population:** 199.6 million (2011)

**Capital:** Lucknow

**Languages:** Hindi and Urdu

The state of Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Nepal in the north, Bihar and Jharkhand in the east, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh in the south, and Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in the west (Fig. 12.30).

**Districts:** 1. Agra, 2. Aligarh, 3. Allahabad, 4. Ambedkarnagar, 5. Azamgarh, 6. Baghpat, 7. Bahraich, 8. Ballia, 9. Balrampur, 10. Banda, 11. Barabanki, 12. Bareilly, 13. Basti, 14. Bijnore, 15. Budaun, 16. Etah, 17. Chandauli, 18. Chitrakoot, 19. Deoria, 20. Etah, 21. Etawah, 22. Faizabad, 23. Farrukhabad, 24. Fatehpur, 25. Firozabad, 26. Gautam Budh Nagar, 27. Ghaziabad, 28. Ghazipur, 29. Gonda, 30. Gorakhpur, 31. Hamirpur, 32. Hardoi, 33. Hathras, 34. Jalaun, 35. Jaunpur, 36. Jhansi, 37. Jyotiba Phule Nagar, 38. Kannauj, 39. Kanpur (City), 40. Kanpur (Dehat), 41. Kanshi Ram Nagar, 42. Kaushambi, 43. Kushinagar (Padrauna), 44. Lakhimpur-Kheri, 45. Lalitpur, 46. Lucknow, 47. Maharajganj, 48. Mahoba, 49. Mainpuri, 50. Mathura, 51. Mau, 52. Meerut, 53. Mirzapur, 54. Moradabad, 55. Muzaffarnagar, 56. Orai, 57. Pilibhit, 58. Pratapgarh, 59. Rai Bareilly, 60. Rampur, 61. Saharanpur, 62. Sant Kabir Nagar, 63. Shahjahanpur, 64. Shravasti, 65. Siddharth Nagar, 66. Sitapur, 67. Sonbhadra, 68. Sant Ravi Das Nagar, 69. Sultanpur, 70. Unnao, 71. Varanasi.

**Agriculture:** About 67 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture. The main crops include rice, wheat, maize, pulses, millets, oilseeds, sugarcane, and small millets.

**Minerals:** Limestone, magnesite, coal, rock-phosphate, dolomite, silica, sand are the main minerals.

**Tourist Centres:** The main tourist centres of Uttar Pradesh are Agra, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut, Prayag, Sarnath, and Varanasi.

## 27. West Bengal

**Area:** 88,752, sq km

**Population:** 8,01,76,197 (2001)

**Capital:** Kolkata

**Language:** Bengali

The state of West Bengal is bounded by Sikkim and Bhutan in the north, Assam and Bangladesh in the east, Nepal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha in the west. To the south lies the Bay of Bengal (Fig. 12.31).

**Districts:** 1. Bankura, 2. Bardhaman, 3. Birbhum, 4. Coochbehar, 5. Dakshin Dinajpur, 6. Darjeeling, 7. Hooghly, 8. Howrah (Haora), 9. Jalpaiguri, 10. Kolkata, 11. Malda, 12. Murshidabad, 13. Nadia, 14. North 24 Parganas, 15. Paschim Medinipur, 16. Purba Medinipur, 17. Purulia, 18. South 24 Parganas, 19. Uttar Dinajpur.

**Agriculture:** About 75 per cent of the total population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture.

**Power and Irrigation:** The major irrigation projects, namely, Tista Barrage Project and Subarnrekha Barrage Project are currently in operation in the state.

**Industry:** The main industrial centres are Kulti, Burnpur, Durgapur and numerous towns in the Hooghly Valley industrial region. The main industries include jute products, gunny bags, cotton textiles, iron and steel, machinery, electric goods, fertilizers and chemical products.

**Tourist Centres:** Some of the important places of tourist interest are Asansol, Chittranjan, Darjeeling, Durgapur, Haora (Howrah), Murshidabad, Shanti Niketan and Titagarh. The hill station of Darjeeling can be reached by train from New Jalpaiguri Railway Station (Fig. 12.32).





Fig. 12.30 – Uttar Pradesh

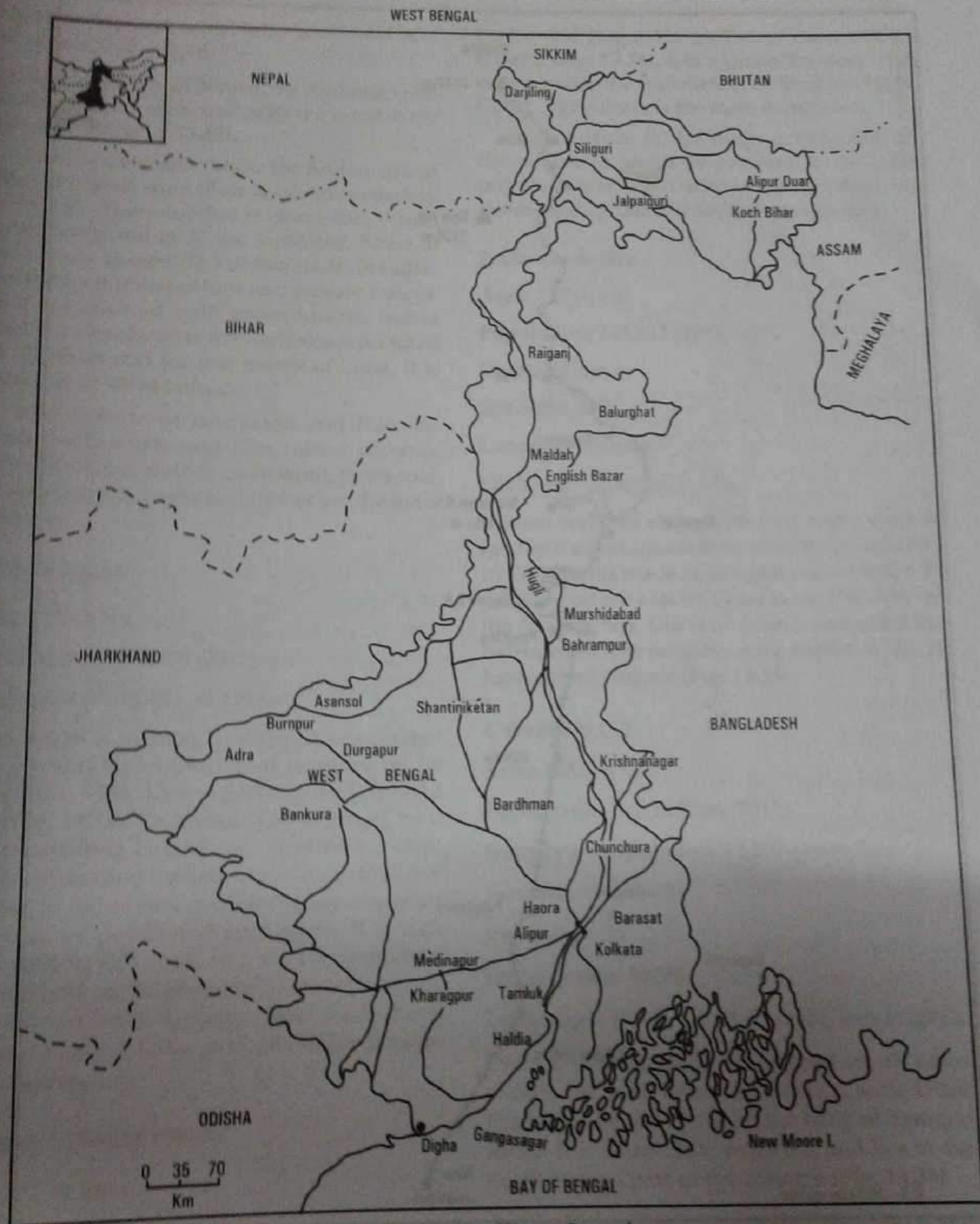


Fig.13.30 - West - Bengal

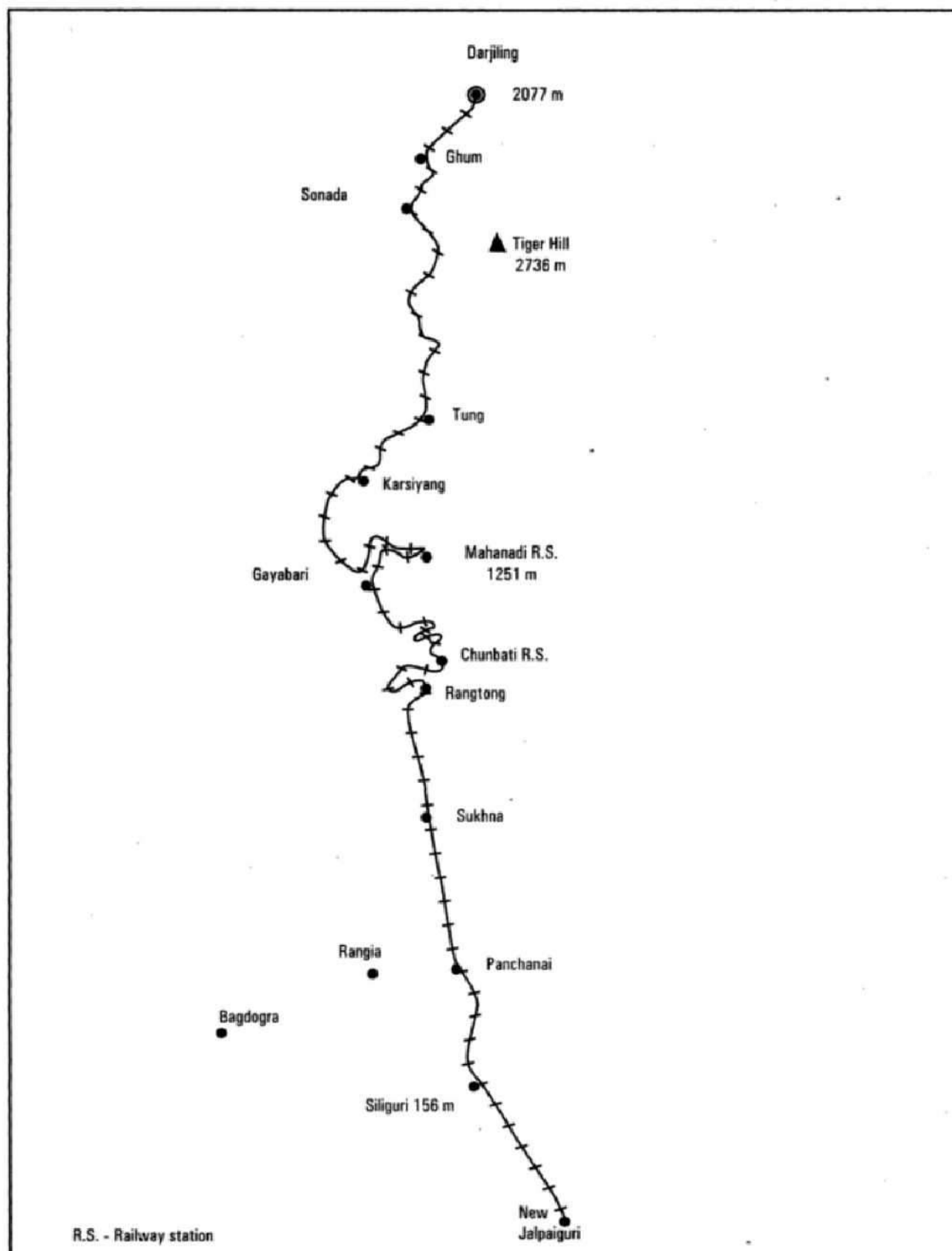


Fig. 12.32 – Darjeeling Himalayan Railway



**Timbers:** The most valuable timbers found here are *padauk*, and *gurjan*.

Located in the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are bounded by the water of the Indian Ocean (Fig. 13.32).

Having a volcanic origin, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a chain of islands in the Bay of Bengal. Their number is about 556. Which permanently out of 37 are inhabited. None of the islands exceed 32 kilometers in breadth. There are a number of hills and narrow valleys. They are covered with green forests. Indira Point (La Henching) is the southern-most tip of the Nicobars and for that matter of India. It is located at 6° 45' N latitude.

The climate of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is hot and humid. Rice, rubber, coconut, coffee, cinchona, chillies, cashewnut, pineapple, mango, papaya, herbs and timber are the main products.

## 2. Chandigarh

**Area:** 114 sq km

**Population:** 1,054,686 (2011)

**Languages:** Punjabi and Hindi

Chandigarh is a Union Territory. It was created into a centrally administered territory on 1st November, 1966. Chandigarh is a well planned city (Fig. 13.33). Its layout was prepared by a French architect, Le Corbusier. It is the capital of both Haryana and Punjab. Chandigarh has over 3000 small industries, manufacturing a number of consumer goods and appliances. It is well connected by rail, road, and air. The important tourist places are Bougainville, Capital Complex, Museum and Art Gallery, Deer Park, Rock Garden, Sukhna Lake, and Dr. Zakir Husain Rose Garden.

## 3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

**Area:** 491 sq km

**Population:** 342,853 (2011)

**Capital:** Silvassa

**Languages:** Gujarati and Hindi

Dadra and Nagar Haveli lies to the south of Gujarat (Fig. 13.34). It is a Union Territory and comes under the jurisdiction of Mumbai High Court. Agriculture is the main occupation.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people as about 80 per cent of the total population is tribal who are dependent on forests and agriculture for their sustenance.

## 3. Daman & Diu

**Area:** 112 sq km

**Population:** 242,911 (2011)

**Capital:** Daman

**Sex-ratio:** 618

**Language:** Gujarati

**Districts:** 1. Daman, 2. Diu.

Daman and Diu along with Goa was a colony held by the Portuguese even after Independence. In 1961, it was made an integral part of India. It is bound on the east by Gujarat, on the west by the Arabian Sea. Diu is an island connected by two bridges. The neighbouring district of Diu is Junagarh of Gujarat (Fig. 13.35).

## 4. Delhi, N.C.T.

**Area:** 1483 sq km

**Population:** 16.8 million (2011)

**Density of population:** 11,297 per sq km

**Sex-ratio:** 866/1000

**Capital:** Delhi

**Liferacy rate:** 86.3%

**Languages:** Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, and English

Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh. The old city is on the bank of Yamuna River. It is about 3000 years old and lies in the north-central part of the country (Fig. 13.36).

**Agriculture:** The main agricultural products include wheat, *bajra*, gram, maize, oilseeds, vegetables, flowers, dairy, poultry and orchards.

**Power:** The power demand of Delhi is much more than the power being generated at Rajghat Power House, Indraprastha Station, and gas-turbine including Badarpur Thermal Power Stations. The remaining power is being drawn from the Northern Grid.

**Industry:** The main industries of Delhi include steel casting, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, paints, varnishes, television sets, radios, transistors, electrical appliances, scientific instruments, readymade-garments, and vegetable-oil. The cottage industries include ivory work, gold and silver embroidery, brass and copper-wares.

**Tourist Centres:** Qutab Minar, Humayun's Tomb, Jama-Masjid, Lal-Qila (Red Fort), Jantar Mantar, Gandhi Samadhi (Raj Ghat), Gurudwara Sisganj, Shanti Vana, Vijai Ghat. Rashtrapati Bhavan, Mughal gardens, (open for public in the month of February and March), Parliament House, Central Secretariat, Birla Mandir, India Gate, Teen Murti Bhavan and Lotus Temple.

#### 6. Lakshadweep

**Area:** 32 sq km

**Population:** 64,429 (2011)

**Capital:** Kavaratti

**Language:** Malayalam

Lakshadweep, a group of islands consist of 12 atolls. There are 36 reef-islands, out of which only 11 islands are inhabited. These islands lie about 280 to 480 km off the Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea (**Fig. 13.37**). Fishing, coir-matting, copra-processing, fish preservation and cultivation of coconuts are the main occupations. Tourism is a good source of income to the

people. Its capital, Kavaratti is only about one to two metres above the sea level.

Coconut and vegetables are the main crops. The coconuts of Lakshadweep are the highest oil content nuts in the world (72 per cent). Tourism is developing into an important industry. The important tourist places are Agatti, Bangaram, Kalpeni, Kadmat, and Minicoy, etc.

#### 7. Puducherry

**Area:** 479 sq km

**Population:** 1,244,464 (2011)

**Capital:** Karaikal

**Sex-ratio:** 1038/1000

**Languages:** Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, French

**Districts:** 1. Karaikal, 2. Mahe, 3. Puducherry, 4. Yanam

Formerly known as Pondicherry, it was under the French rule for 138 years and merged with the Indian Union on 1st November, 1954. It is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the three sides by Tamil Nadu. About 150 km south of Puducherry on the east coast lies Karaikal. Mahe is situated on the Malabar coast on the Western Ghats surrounded by Kerala. Yanam is situated adjoining the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

**Agriculture:** Ninety per cent of the Puducherry's cultivated area is irrigated. Rice is the staple food crop. Other crops include ragi, bajra, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and root crops.

**Industry:** Cotton textile, sugar, paper, spirits, beer, soap, and medicines are the main industries.



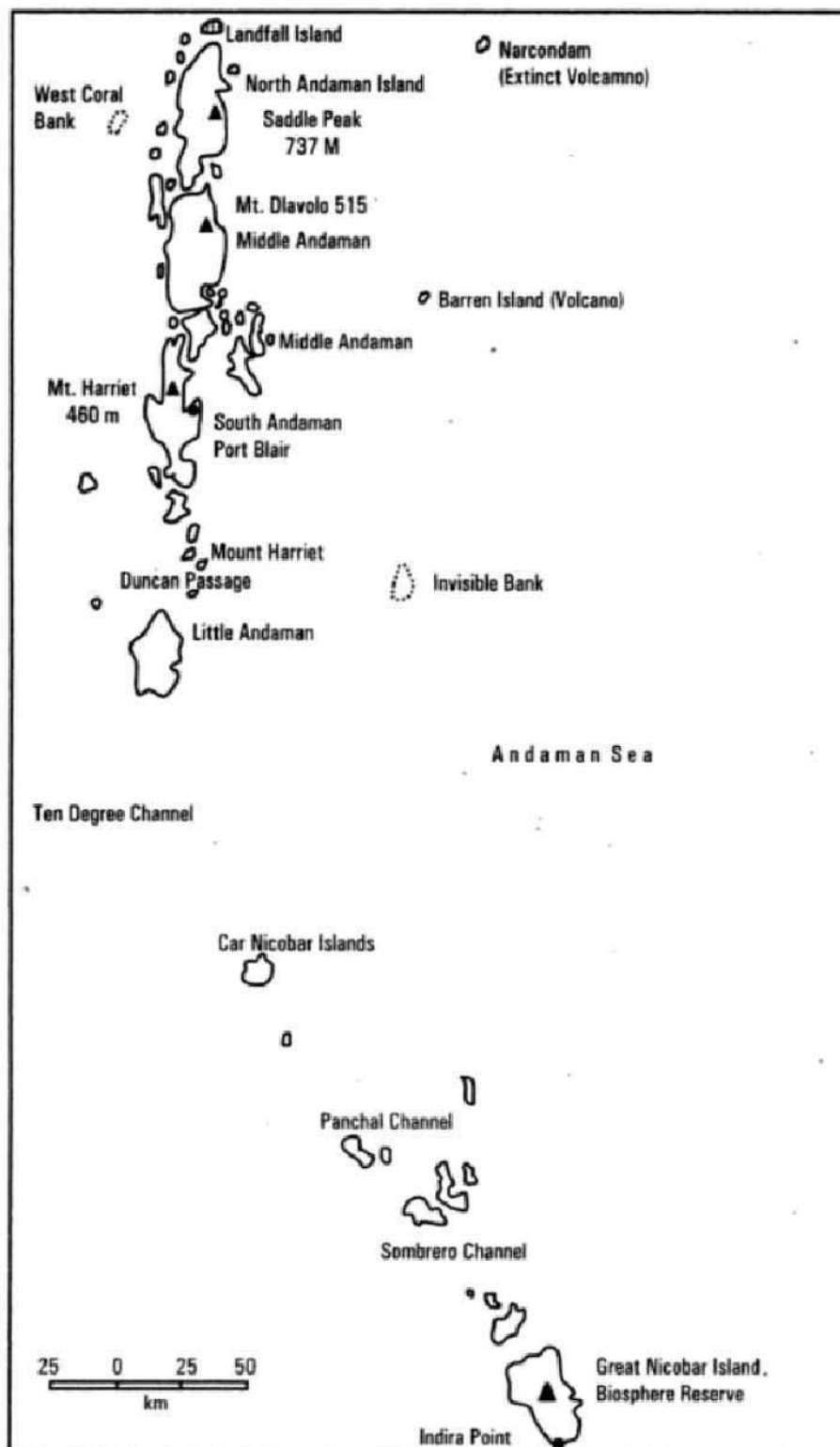


Fig. 12.33 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands

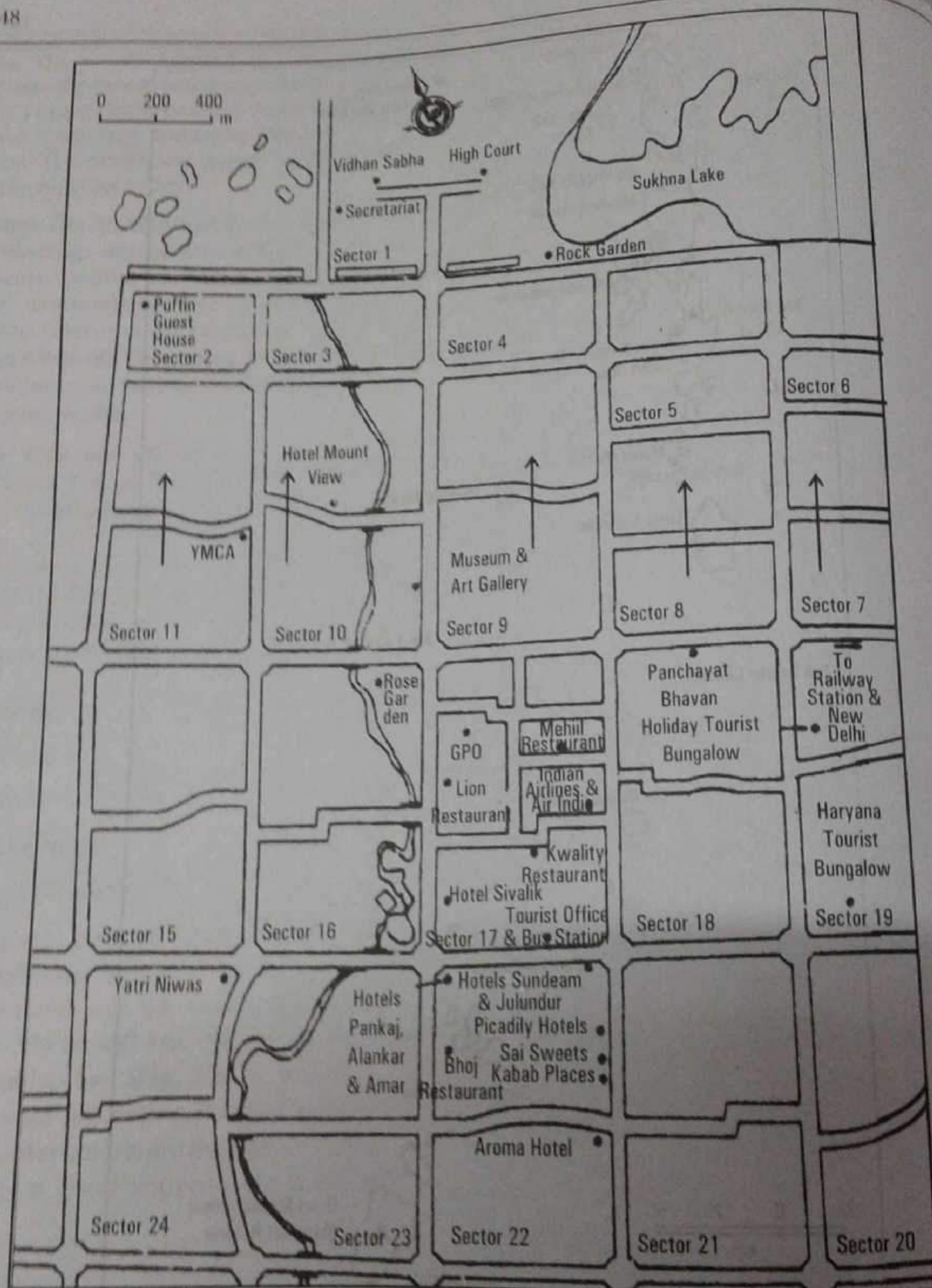


Fig. 13.33 – Chandigarh

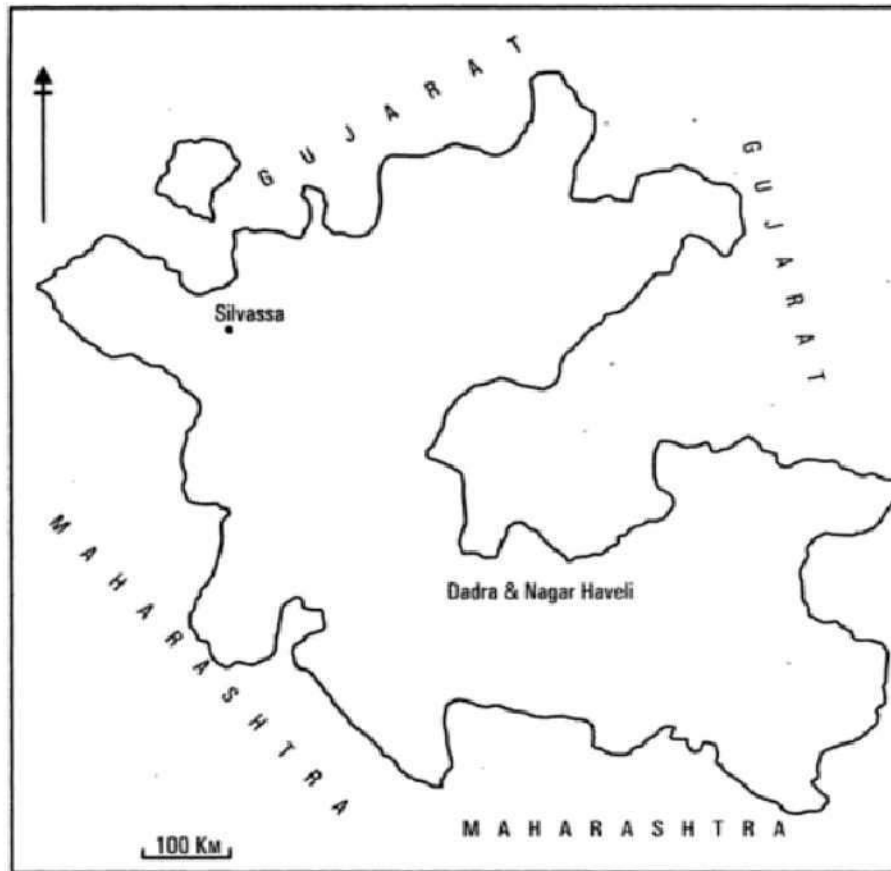


Fig. 12.35 – Dadra & Nagar Haveli

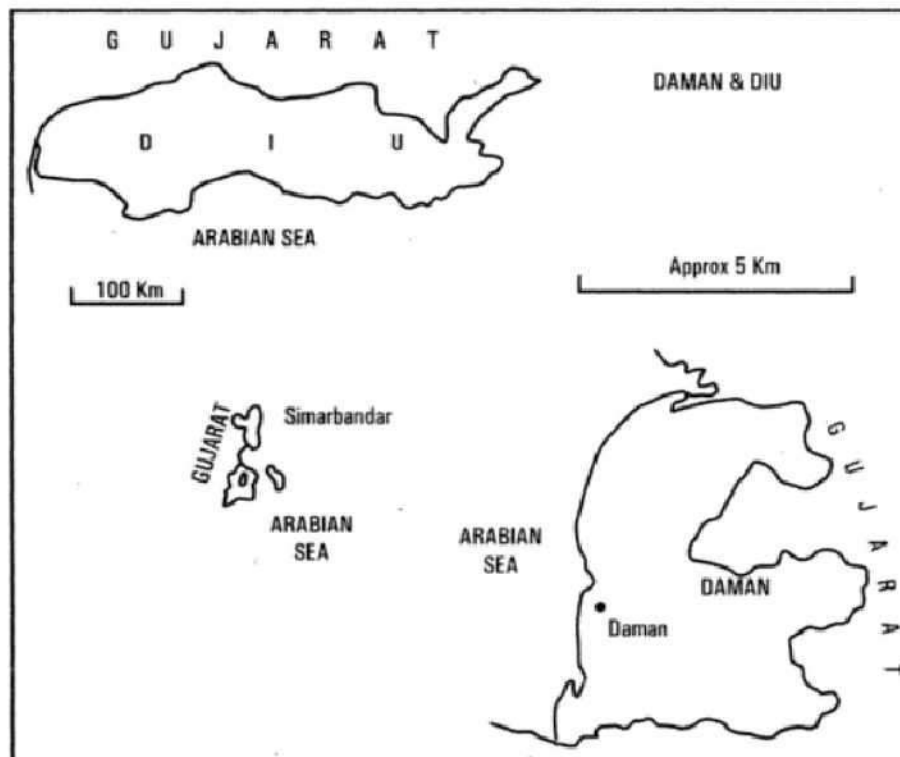


Fig. 12.36 – Daman & Diu

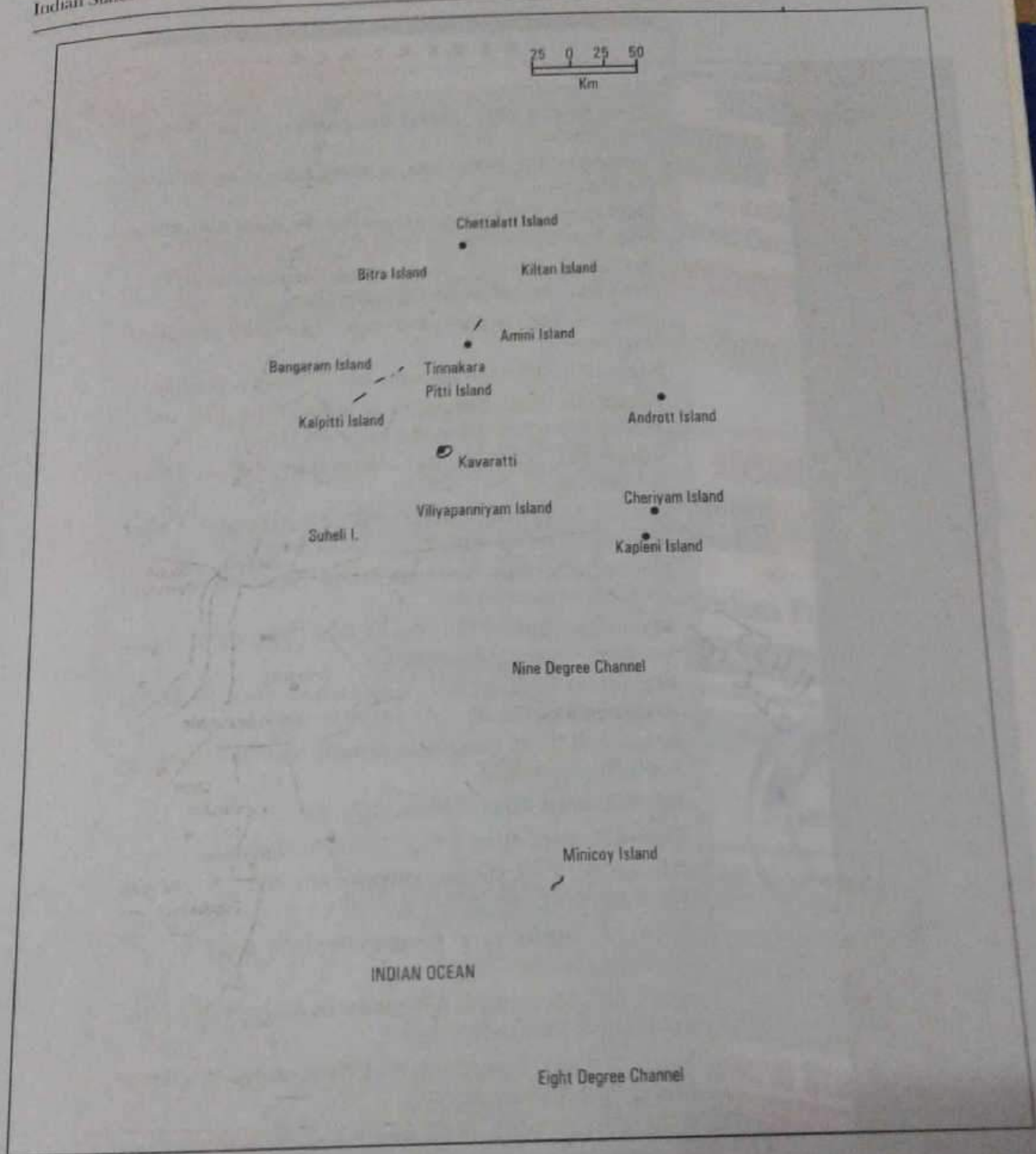


Fig. 13.37 – Lakshadweep



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ISBN-13: 978-0-07-067972-6  
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