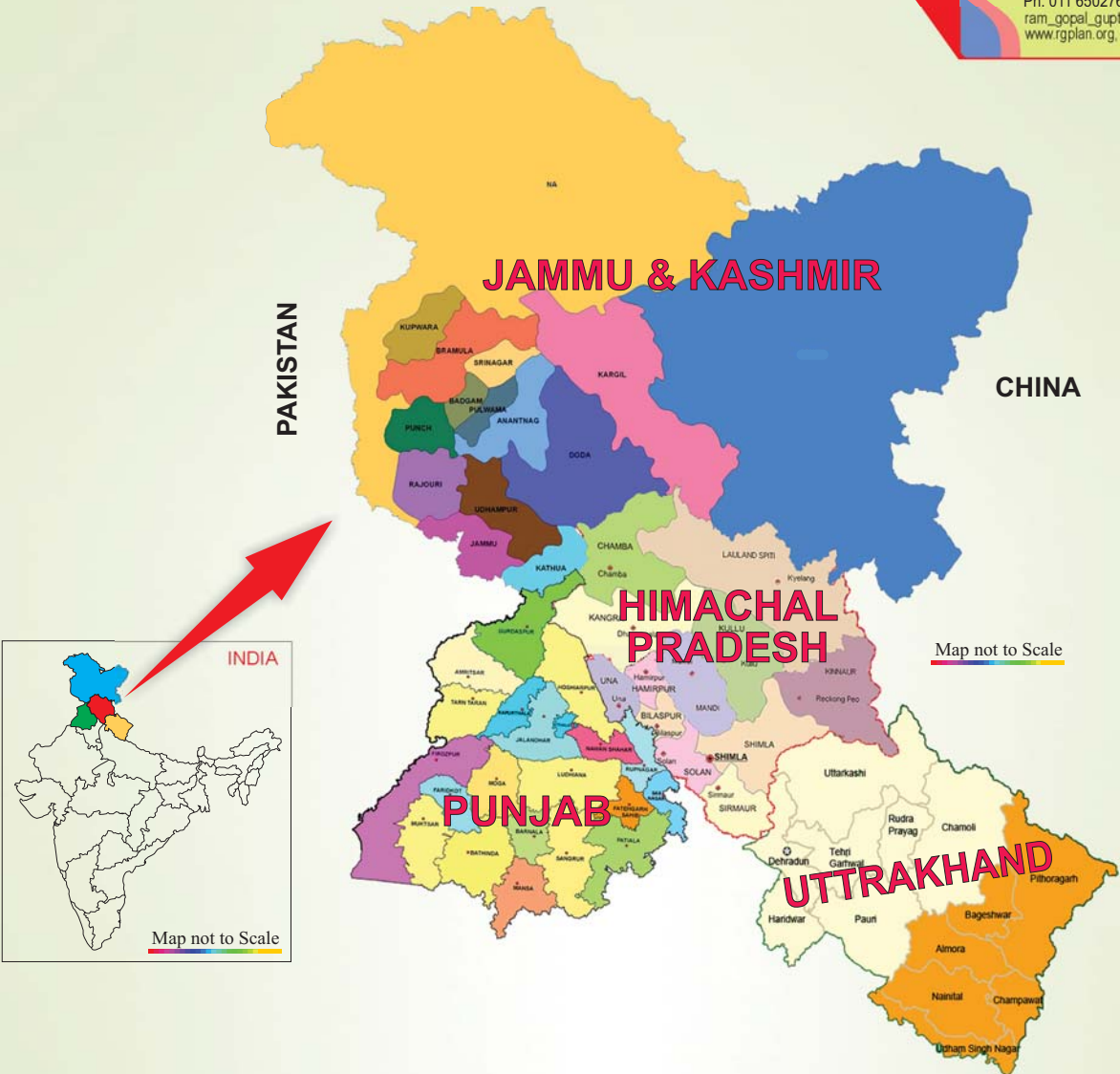


BASICS OF REGIONAL PLAN OF NORTH INDIA



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BASIC STATISTICS

Name of the States	JAMMU & KASHMIR	HIMACHAL PRADESH	PUNJAB	UTTRANCHAL	TOTAL
Population in M	12.54	6.85	27.70	10.11	57.20
Area in sq km	222,000	56,000	50,000	53,000	381,000
No. of Towns	122	59	217	116	514
Literacy in % age	68.74	83.78	76.68	79.63	

1 STUDY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS FOR THE GENERAL LINKAGE OF THE ABOVE REGION

- Physical Infrastructure** - (i) Water & (ii) Drainage
- Circulation Infrastructure** - (i) Expressways, National & State Highways, (ii) Railways, (iii) MRTS, (iv) Waterways, (v) Airways
- Social Infrastructure** - (i) University, (ii) Large Hospital, (iii) Courts, (iv) Police line and Police station, (v) Large parks, playgrounds and Open Spaces and stadiums, (vi) Historical Monuments.
- Economic Infrastructure** - (i) Large commercial centre, (ii) Wholesale markets, (iii) Transports centres, (iv) Large Industrial areas

2 STUDY OF SPECIFIC COMPONENTS

It will done in due course of time.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Introduction

The state of Jammu & Kashmir acceded to India on 26th October 1947 by signing the instrument of accession.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	222,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	SRINAGAR	
Districts	14	22
No. of Towns	75	122
Population	10.14M	12.54M
Decadal Growth Rate	29.43% (1991-01)	23.71% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	100/km ²	124/km ²
Sex Ratio	892	883
Literacy Rate	55.52%	68.74%
Rank in Literacy	32	30
Child Population (0-6)	1.48M	2.00M
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.

(i) Morphology–

The state is transacted by several mountain ranges, all in one general North-West to South-East axis divided by each other by valleys. 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.

(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.



Map not to Scale

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

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

- 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.
- 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, shawls, 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) in 1981 to 24.88 percent (25.05 lakh) in 2001. The state 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 (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M-4.9M)	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	2
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	–
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	–
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	5
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	4
Total	11

Source -

(1) **India 2000 – A Reference Annual**, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India., (2) **Census of India 2011 Provisional Population**, (3) **States/UTS of India - A Profile** [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDA)]

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	56,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	SHIMLA	
Districts	12	12
No. of Towns	57	59
No. of Villages	20118	20690
Population	6.07M	6.85M
Decadal Growth Rate	17.54% (1991-01)	12.81% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	109/km ²	123/km ²
Sex Ratio	968	974
Literacy Rate	76.48%	83.78%
Rank in Literacy	11	11
Child Population (0-6)	0.79M	0.76M
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, Uttaranchal 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:

The **Outer Himalaya** or the Shivaliks; The **Lesser Himalaya** or the Central Zone and The **Great Himalaya** and **Zaskar** 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 hills and dales, forests, rivers, soils and minerals constitute the chief resources. The physical diversity coupled with fine 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** – Approximately 1186.07km of NH pass through the state. In addition 3,680km of state Highways and 12,692km of other roads contribute to the Network.
- (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



Map not to Scale



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 about 7,732 Primary Schools with teacher-pupil ratio being 1:31 in 1997. In addition there were about 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 (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M-4.9M)	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	–
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	1
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	–
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	6
Total	7

Source - (1) India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India., (2) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (3) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDA)]

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	50,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	CHANDIGARH	
Districts	17	20
No. of Towns	157	217
No. of Villages	12,673	12,581
Population	24.35M	27.70M
Decadal Growth Rate	20.10% (1991-01)	13.73% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	484/km ²	550/km ²
Sex Ratio	876	893
Literacy Rate	69.65%	76.68%
Rank in Literacy	15	21
Child Population (0-6)	3.17M	2.94M
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.

- Morphology**—Physiographically, the state may be divided into two parts:
 - Sub-Shivalak strips and, (ii) Satluj-Ghaggar Plain.
- Water Courses** – Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar are important river systems of the state.
- 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.

4 RESOURCES

Soils, water from the main natural resources of Punjab.

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Road Network** – 988 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways contribute 37,735 km to the network.
- Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 3,676 km in the state.
- Air-routes** – There are four airports in the state, these are Amritsar (international), Chandigarh (national), Ludhiana and Bathinda (Regional).
- 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.

- 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

- 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 food grains are maize, gram and pulses. The major cash crops are cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and potato.
- Industry** – The contribution of Punjab to the industrial development of the country is mainly through its 188,000 small scale industries.

Table - Punjab – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M) and above	2
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	1
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	1
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	10
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	19
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	35
Total	68

Source -
(1) India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India., (2) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (3) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD)]

UTTRANCHAL

Introduction

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

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	53,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	DEHRADUN	
Districts	13	13
No. of Towns	86	116
No. of Villages	16,826	16,793
Population	8.48M	10.11M
Decadal Growth Rate	20.41% (1991-01)	19.17% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	159/km ²	189/km ²
Sex Ratio	962	963
Literacy Rate	71.62%	79.63%
Rank in Literacy	14	17
Child Population (0-6)	1.36M	1.32M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	908	866

3 PHYSICAL SETTING

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

- Morphology**– Utttranchal 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.
- Water Courses** – The important rivers are Ganga and its tributary Mandakini, Yamuna and Ramganga.
- 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.

4 RESOURCES

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

- Forests** – The forest resources of tarai, the bhabar and the Garkhem 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:
 - Subtropical forests;
 - The temperate forests;
 - The moist coniferous forests, and
 - Sub-alpine forests
- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- Air-routes** – There are two airports in the state – Dehradun (national airport) and Nainital (regional airport).
- Power** – A number of hydro-electric power stations are located in the state, these are at Khatima, Dhaliapur, Chibro, Dhakfani, Kalagarh, Chila etc.
- 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.
- 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

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

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 - Utttranchal – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M) and above	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	1
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	2
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	4
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	12
Total	19

Source -

(1) India 2000 – A Reference Annual, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India., (2) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (3) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDA)]

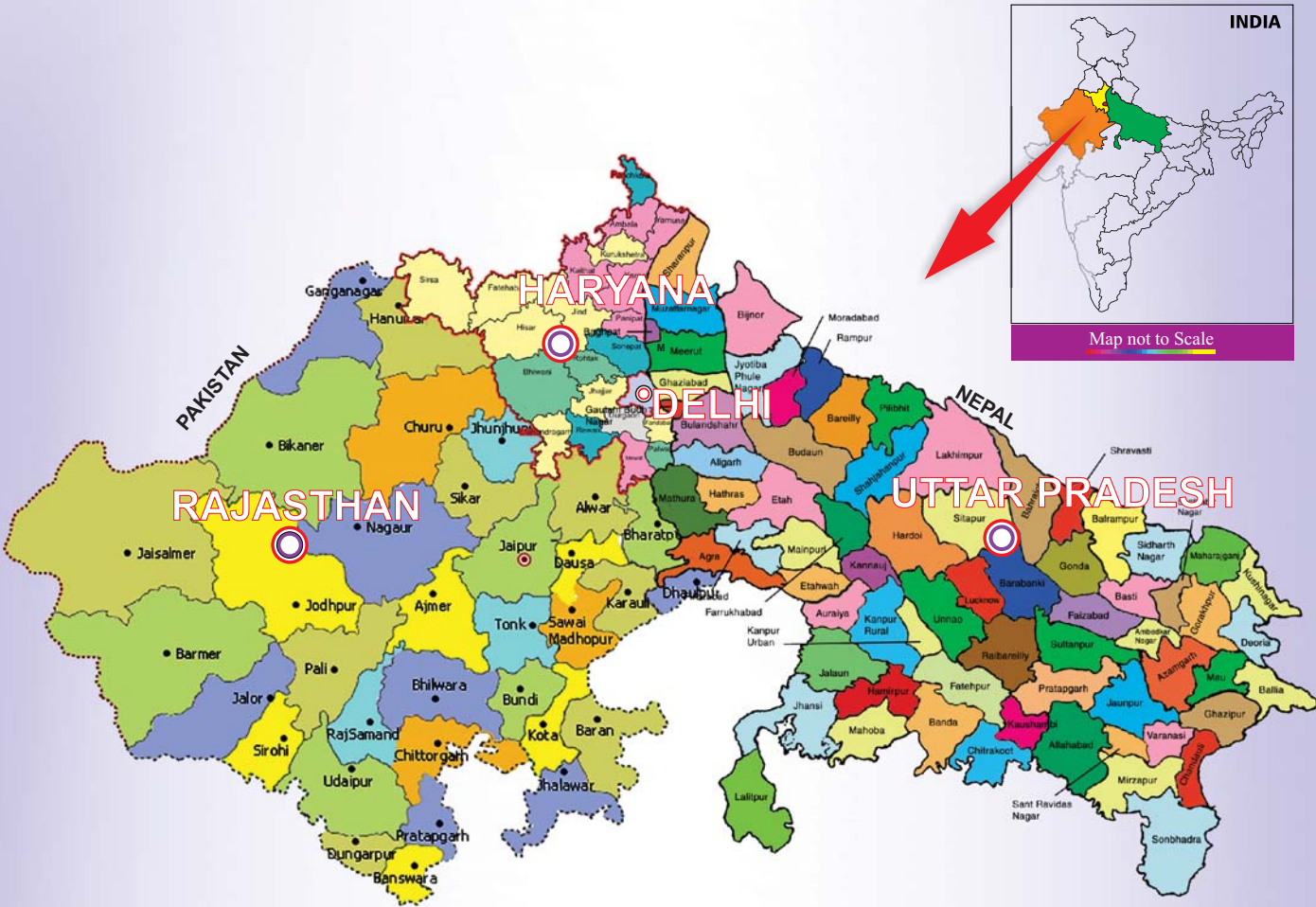
BASICS OF REGIONAL PLAN OF WESTERN, CENTRAL AND NOTHERN PARTS OF INDIA

(Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana)



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BASIC STATISTICS

Name of the States	RAJASTHAN	DELHI	UTTAR PRADESH	HARYANA	TOTAL
Population in M	68.62	16.75	199.58	25.35	310.3
Area in sq km	342,239	1,483	240,928	44,212	628,862
No. of Towns	297	113	915	154	1479
Literacy in % age	67.06	86.34	69.72	76.64	

1

STUDY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS FOR THE GENERAL LINKAGE OF THE ABOVE REGION

- Physical Infrastructure - (i) Water & (ii) Drainage
- Circulation Infrastructure - (i) Expressways, National & State Highways, (ii) Railways, (iii) MRTS, (iv) Waterways, (v) Airways
- Social Infrastructure - (i) University, (ii) Large Hospital, (iii) Courts, (iv) Police line and Police station, (v) Large parks, playgrounds and Open Spaces and stadiums, (vi) Historical Monuments.
- Economic Infrastructure - (i) Large commercial centre, (ii) Wholesale markets, (iii) Transports centres, (iv) Large Industrial areas

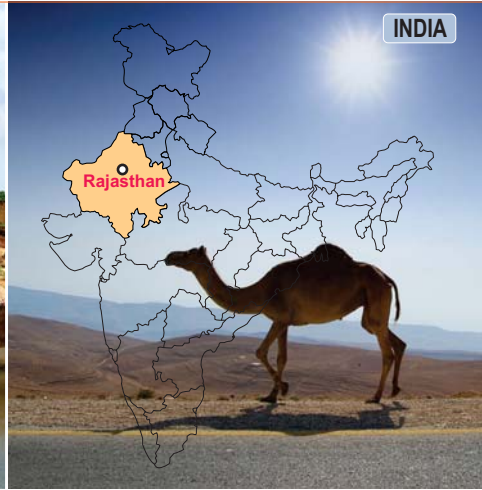
2

STUDY OF SPECIFIC COMPONENTS

It will be done in due course of time.



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 1956 when the States Reorganization Act was promulgated by 1949 and major states like Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined this union making a united state of Greater Rajasthan. In 1956, the present State of Rajasthan formerly came into being with Ajmer state, Abu Road Taluka and Sunel Tappa joining it.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	342,239 Sq. Km.	
Capital	JAIPUR	
Districts	32	33
No. of Towns	222	297
No. of Vilages	41,353	44,672
Population	56.50M	68.62M
Decadal Growth Rate	28.41% (1991-2001)	21.44% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	165/km ²	201/km ²
Sex Ratio	921	926
Literacy Rate	60.41%	67.06%
Rank in Literacy	29	33
Child Population (0-6)	10.65M	10.50M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	909	883

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.

- Morphology** – Physiographically the state may be divided into six regions:- i) Western arid region ii) Semi arid region; iii) Aaravali region; iv) Eastern region; v) South eastern region; and vi) Chambal ravines.
- Water Courses** – Important Rivers in the state are Chambal and its tributary Kali Sindh and Luni
- Climate** – The climate of Rajasthan is characterized by extremely high range of temperatures and aridity although sharing the characteristic monsoonal variation through the year. It is the hottest region of India. Rainfall is very low and highly erratic.

RESOURCES

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

- Rail Network** – The length of railway route is 6,228 km., of which Broad Gauge (BG), 1,195 km.
- Air-routes** – The important airports are Jaipur (international airport), Jodhpur and Udaipur (national airports). Jaisalmer is a regional airport.
- Power** – The state is generating 4,053 mega units of power from its own resources.
- 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 1994.
- Health** – Life Expectancy in the state is 58.8, male 60.32 years, 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.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Economy** – Agriculture is still the mainstay of the economy of the state with about two-third of its population being dependent on it.
- 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

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 (1991). 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.

Table - Rajasthan – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	1
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	3
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	2
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	14
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	26
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	90
Total	136

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDAs)]

Rajasthan Map



Map not to Scale

NCT OF DELHI

Introduction

Delhi was declared a Union Territory in 1956. The UT was renamed as National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) on February 1, 1992.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	1,483 Sq. Km.	
Capital	DELHI	
Districts	9	9
No. of Towns	62	113
No. of Vilages	165	112
Population	13.85M	16.75M
Decadal Growth Rate	47.02% (1991-2001)	20.96% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	9,340/km ²	11,297/km ²
Sex Ratio	821	866
Literacy Rate	81.67%	86.34%
Rank in Literacy	6	9
Child Population (0-6)	2.01M	1.97M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	868	866

PHYSICAL SETTING

The NCT of Delhi (NCTD) is situated in between the lower Himalayan range and the Aravalis in the heart of the Indian sub-continent. It is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the East and Haryana in the West, North and South. The major part of the territory lies on the western side of river Yamuna; only some villages and urban areas of Shahdara lie on the eastern side of the river.

- Morphology** – Physiographically, the NCTD can be divided into three segments:
 - the Yamuna Floodplain;
 - The Ridge and
 - The Plains
- Water Courses** – The river Yamuna passes through the NCTD. 17 rivulets bring water from the Shabi river to the west into Yamuna through the NCTD.
- Climate** – The area enjoys semi-arid type of climate with three well-defined seasons namely summer, monsoon and winter. Most of the rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon period between July and September. The rainfall is highly erratic in time and space. The average annual rainfall over NCTD is 611 mm. The mean and maximum temperatures are 18.7°C and 30.5°C respectively. During the hottest months of May and June temperature commonly exceeds 40°C.

RESOURCES

- Soil** – The soils of Delhi are mainly alluvial in nature. The soils are described as: 'Khadar' (low lying strip along the river Yamuna) – a fertile silty loam. 'Bangar' (old alluvial) in north western portion of Delhi – fertile soils of high moisture holding capacity 'Dadar' tract (of low lying areas) mainly saline and alkaline with low fertile (west of Yamuna); and 'Kohi' tract (hilly) – sandy loam which are less fertile.

- Forests** – 5.9 percent of Delhi was under forest cover in 1999. A large portion of the reserved forest of the territory is located in the Ridge. The permanent vegetation of this ridge is mostly of thorny trees species and a few shrub species.
- Minerals** – The mineral wealth of Delhi is very limited. Apart from building materials (sand/ stones/ gravel) and china clay, Delhi does not possess any other mineral of economic importance.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Road Network** – 361 km of National Highways pass through the U.T. Five National Highways converge on Delhi viz. NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-24. The National Highways are four lane divided up to Panipat, on NH-1, Ballabgarh on NH-2, Gurgaon on NH-8, Bahadurgarh on NH-10 and Ghaziabad on NH-24.
- Rail Network** – The rail network in NCTD consists primarily of Broad Gauge, and Meter Gauge is being phased out. A total of eight radial corridors with five railway lines converge at Delhi.
- Air-routes** – Indira Gandhi international Airport at Palam is India's major airport for international and domestic transport of passengers and goods. It is under expansion through a second runway.
- Power** – Power in the NCTD is supplied by 1) Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) through its local generation, 2) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) through Badarpur Thermal Power Point and 3) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) through Northern Grid. DVB supplies bulk power to NDMC and Delhi Cantonment for further transmission and distribution in their areas.
- Education** – In Delhi, literacy rate was 81.82 percent (2001), male 87.37 percent and female 75.00 percent. Educational facilities are very good in Delhi, including higher education. In 1998 in the NCTD, there were 2,480 Primary Schools, 1,789 Middle Schools, 1,554 High Schools, 78 Colleges, 7 Universities and 45 Public Libraries. Besides these there were professional institutions, 4 Medical, 3 Management and 54 ITI / Polytechnics.
- Health** – NCTD has very good medical facilities. In 1998, there were 86 Hospitals 201 Primary and Family Health Centers, 637 Allopathic Dispensaries, 100 Homeopathy Dispensaries and 131 Ayurvedic Dispensaries. The All

India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) A PREMIER MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF India, is located in the NCTD.

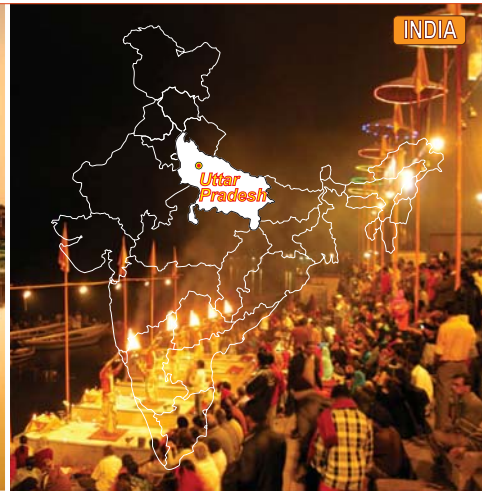


ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Economy** – Services, industry and trade and commerce are the main economic activities of the NCT of Delhi. In 1991, the service sector was the most dominant sector, providing employment to the highest number of persons (32.52%), followed by industry (24.63%), and trade and commerce (23.90%). Transport, storage and communication provided 8.30 percent, construction 7.8 percent and agriculture & allied activities 2.84 percent. The main crops cultivated in Delhi are wheat, bajra, jowar and maize. Over the decades the total cropped area has been declining from 76,230 ha in 1991 to 48,917 ha in 1998 due to increased urbanization that engulfs fertile agriculture land. Market gardens for fruits, vegetable and flowers are flourishing activity.
- Industry** – There has been a phenomenal growth of industries in Delhi in the last 2-3 decades and this has contributed to the character of the NCTD being steadily transformed from a historical capital to a commercial and industrial centre. There are about 20 industrial Estates developed by DDA and 8 by the Industries Department of the State Government. The NCTD has emerged as one of the biggest centres of small scales industries in the country. These manufacture a wide variety of items like televisions, tape recorders, light engineering goods, machines, automobile parts, razor blades, sport goods, bicycles, plastic and PVC goods, footwear, textiles, medicines, hosiery, leather goods, soft drinks etc.
- Urbanization Trends** – NCTD has witnessed a phenomenal population growth during the past few decades. Urban population forms a large part of NCTD's population, the share of urban population to total population declined from 92.73 percent in 1981 to 89.93 percent in 1991, and then increased sharply to 93.01 percent in 2001.



UTTAR PRADESH



Introduction

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	240,928 Sq. Km.	
Capital	LUCKNOW	
Districts	70	71
No. of Towns	704	915
No. of Vilages	107,452	106,704
Population	166.19M	199.58M
Decadal Growth Rate	25.85% (1991-2001)	20.09% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	690/km ²	828/km ²
Sex Ratio	898	908
Literacy Rate	56.27%	69.72%
Rank in Literacy	31	29
Child Population (0-6)	31.62M	29.72M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	916	899

PHYSICAL SETTING

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

- 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.
- Water Courses** – The important rivers of the state are Ganga and its tributaries Ramganga and Gomti, Yamuna and its tributaries Betwa, Ken and Tons, Ghaghara and its tributaries Sarda, Rapti and Little Gandhak.

RESOURCES

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

- 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.
- Water** - The river 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.
- Forests** – As only five percent of total geographical area, the forests cover is not significant in the state. The most deciduous forest of tarai region, i.e. the northern most part of the state) is used to develop forest-based industries on a large as well as small scale.
- Minerals** – There are no mineral resources of major consequence except coal and iron ore in Sonbhadra

district., Besides this, limestone, mica, glass sand, iron, silica sand are found in the state.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Road Network**-2,474 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition 7,864 km of state highways, and other roads contribute to the network
- Rail Network** – The length of railway routes in the state is 8,830 km 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
- 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
- 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 Matatila and Obra. Thermal power stations are located at Obra, Rihand, Panki, Parichha, Harduaganj, Anpara Tanda etc. Nuclear power station is located in Narora
- 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

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Economy** – Uttar Pradesh has basically an agrarian economy (agriculture accounting for 54% of the State Domestic Product. This 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 bowl'. Among food crops wheat, rice, gram, maize and barley are important in the state. However, opportunities in the agriculture sector are fast shrinking.
- Industry** – Until recently the organized industrial sector of the state was confined to agro-based industries However, of late, electricity generation, railway equipment, electrical machinery, basic industrial chemicals etc. have come up

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. Concurrent 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

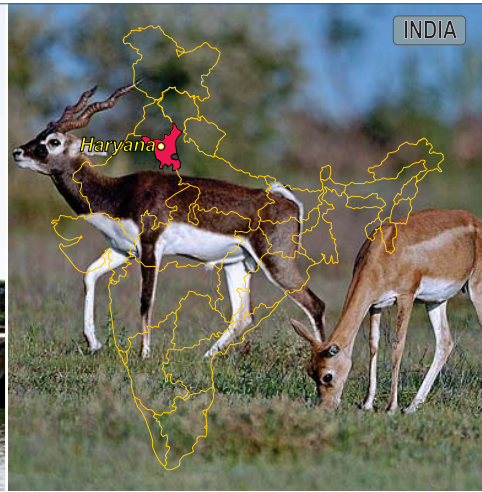
Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M-4.9M)	3
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	5
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	5
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	26
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	41
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	117
Total	197

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (3) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD&A)]

UTTAR PRADESH Map



Map not to Scale



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 two separate states.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	44,212 Sq. Km.	
Capital	CHANDIGARH	
Districts	19	21
No. of Towns	106	154
No. of Vilages	6,955	6,841
Population	21.14M	25.35M
Decadal Growth Rate	28.43% (1991-2001)	19.90% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	478/km ²	573/km ²
Urban Population	6.11M	11.73M
Sex Ratio	861	877
Literacy Rate	67.91%	76.64%
Rank in Literacy	19	22
Child Population (0-6)	3.33M	3.29M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	819	830

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 destination Haryana has four clear cut in its northern, eastern, western and southern regions. The northern region is hilly (Chandigarh Chotaland) the eastern region is plain (Kurukshetra 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-courses 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.



Map not to Scale

RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – Forest 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – 655 km 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 routes in the state is 1,250 km, which includes broad gauge and meter 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.

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 food grains 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.

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 Fatehabad 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 (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M-4.9M)	1
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	2
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	16
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	6
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	24
Total	49

Source - (1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDAs)]

BASICS OF REGIONAL PLAN OF EASTERN INDIA



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BASIC STATISTICS

Name of the States	BIHAR	JHARKHAND	WEST BENGAL	SIKKIM	TOTAL
Population in M	103.80	32.96	91.34	0.60	228.70
Area in sq km	94,163	79,714	88,752	7,096	269,725
No. of Towns	199	228	909	9	1345
Literacy in % age	63.82	67.63	77.08	82.20	

1

STUDY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS FOR THE GENERAL LINKAGE OF THE ABOVE REGION

- Physical Infrastructure** - (i) Water & (ii) Drainage
- Circulation Infrastructure** - (i) Expressways, National & State Highways, (ii) Railways, (iii) MRTS, (iv) Waterways, (v) Airways
- Social Infrastructure** - (i) University, (ii) Large Hospital, (iii) Courts, (iv) Police line and Police station, (v) Large parks, playgrounds and Open Spaces and stadiums, (vi) Historical Monuments.
- Economic Infrastructure** - (i) Large commercial centre, (ii) Wholesale markets, (iii) Transports centres, (iv) Large Industrial areas

2

STUDY OF SPECIFIC COMPONENTS

It will be done in due course of time.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	94,163 Sq. Km.	
Capital	PATNA	
Districts	37	38
No. of Towns	130	199
Population	82.99M	103.80M
Decadal Growth Rate	28.62% (1991-2001)	25.07% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	881/km ²	1,102/km ²
Sex Ratio	919	916
Literacy Rate	47.00%	63.82%
Child Population (0-6)	16.80M	18.58M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	942	933

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.

BIHAR Map



Map not to Scale

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 the significant are dolomite, glass sand, mica, quartzite, corundum, salts, bauxite, china clay etc. Dolomite and Glass sand are found in Bhabhua district, Mica and Salts are found in Gaya, Nawada and Lakhisarai districts and Corundum is found in Supaul district.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- (i) **Road Network** – Approximately 1,328 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition 2,200 km of state highways and other roads contribute 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 12 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.

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 of 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.

Table - Bihar – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	1
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	3
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	15
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	16
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	65
Total	100

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDAs)]

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 meant the development of the destitutes of this region.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	79,714 Sq. Km.	
Capital	RANCHI	
Districts	18	24
No. of Towns	152	228
Population	26.94M	32.96M
Decadal Growth Rate	23.36% (1991-2001)	22.34% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	338/km ²	414/km ²
Sex Ratio	941	947
Literacy Rate	53.56%	67.63%
Literacy Rank	34	32
Child Population (0-6)	4.95M	5.23M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	965	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 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 to dry sub-humid 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 in mineral resources such as iron ore, coal, mica, limestone, graphite, asbestos, bauxite, copper etc.

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

(i) **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.

(ii) **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 (29 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 (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	2
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	1
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	1
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	6
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	6
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	20
Total	36

JHARKHAND
Map



Map not to Scale



Map not to Scale

Source -

(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD.A)]

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	88,752 Sq. Km.	
Capital	KOLKATA	
Districts	18	19
No. of Towns	378	909
No. of Villages	40,782	40,203
Population	80.17M	91.34M
Decadal Growth Rate	17.77% (1991-2001)	13.93% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	903/km ²	1,029/km ²
Sex Ratio	934	947
Literacy Rate	68.64%	77.08%
Literacy Rank	18	20
Child Population (0-6)	11.41M	10.11M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	960	950

PHYSICAL SETTING

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

- 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.
- Water Courses** – Ganga and its tributary Mahananda; Bhagirathi, (Hugli) and its tributaries Damodar, Dwarkeshwar, Silai, Mayurakshi, Rupnarayan and Jalangi; Tista, Kasai and Sabarnarekha form the major river system of the state.
- 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.

RESOURCES

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

- Fertile land** – The state is endowed with vast stretch of flat 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.
- 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Road Network** – Approximately 1,365 km of National Highways pass through the state. In addition state highways, and other roads contribute 56,254 km to the network.
- Rail Network** – The length of railway routes is 3,825 km, which includes Broad Gauge (BG) and Meter Gauge (MG) railway tracks.
- Ports** – The major seaports are at Kolkata and Haldia.
- 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.
- 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.
- Health** – Life Expectancy rate in the state is 65.5 years of which male 64.54 years and female 67.20 years, infant mortality rate was 55 per 1000 live births in 1997. There were about 1,556 Primary Health Centres in 1997. In addition, there were about 399 Hospitals and 551 dispensaries in 1997.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy 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.
- 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, Howrah, Durgapur, Raniganj, Asansol, Burnpur, Kalyan 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 engineering, aluminium, ceramics, leather, footwear, bicycle, jute, cotton, textiles, tea, paper, glass etc.

URBANISATION TRENDS

In 2011, 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 2011. 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 (5M and above)	1
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	1
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	2
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	23
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	16
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	43
Total	86

WEST BENGAL MAP



Map not to Scale



Map not to Scale

Source - (1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDA)]



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	7,096 Sq. Km.	
Capital	GANGTOK	
Districts	4	4
No. of Towns	9	9
No. of Villages	452	452
Population	0.54M	0.60M
Decadal Growth Rate	33.06% (1991-2001)	12.36% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	76/km ²	86/km ²
Sex Ratio	875	889
Literacy Rate	68.81%	82.20%
Literacy Rank	17	13
Child Population (0-6)	0.07M	0.06M
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 in 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 states 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 school 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 area 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 soaps, 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

SIKKIM



Map not to Scale



Map not to Scale

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDIA)]

BASICS OF REGIONAL PLAN OF NORTH EAST INDIA



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BASIC STATISTICS

Name of the States	AASAM	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	MEGHALAYA	NAGALAND	TOTAL
Population in M	31.16	1.38	2.96	1.98	37.48
Area in sq km	78,000	83,743	22,429	17,000	201,172
No. of Towns	214	27	22	26	289
Literacy in % age	73.18	66.95	75.48	80.11	

1

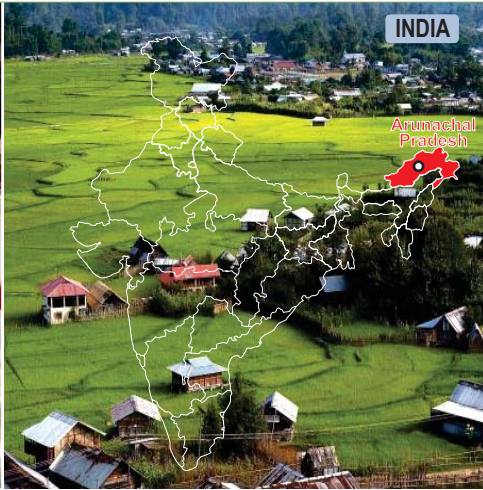
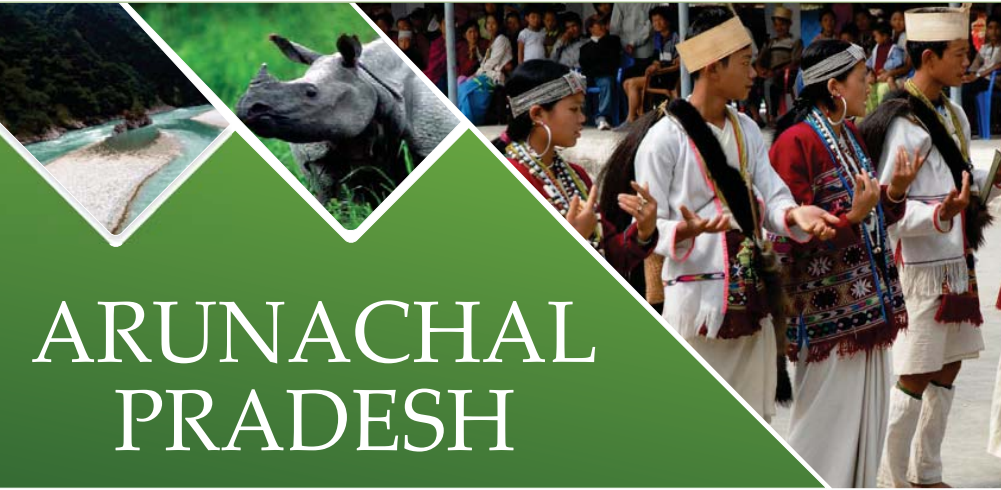
STUDY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS FOR THE GENERAL LINKAGE OF THE ABOVE REGION

- Physical Infrastructure** - (i) Water & (ii) Drainage
- Circulation Infrastructure** - (i) Expressways, National & State Highways, (ii) Railways, (iii) MRTS, (iv) Waterways, (v) Airways
- Social Infrastructure** - (i) University, (ii) Large Hospital, (iii) Courts, (iv) Police line and Police station, (v) Large parks, playgrounds and Open Spaces and stadiums, (vi) Historical Monuments.
- Economic Infrastructure** - (i) Large commercial centre, (ii) Wholesale markets, (iii) Transports centres, (iv) Large Industrial areas

2

STUDY OF SPECIFIC COMPONENTS

It will done in due course of time.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	83,743 Sq. Km.	
Capital	ITANAGAR	
Districts	13	16
No. of Towns	17	27
Population	1.09M	1.38M
Decadal Growth Rate	27.00% (1991-2001)	25.92% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	13/km ²	17/km ²
Sex Ratio	893	920
Literacy Rate	54.34%	66.95%
Child Population (0-6)	0.20M	0.20M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	960

PHYSICAL SETTING

The state is surrounded on three sides by the international border with Bhutan in the West, China in the North, Mayanmar in the East, Assam and Nagaland in the South.

- (i) **Morphology**
Arunachal Pradesh is entirely mountainous except for a thin strip of flat land adjoining Assam is Sadia Basin. The northern part of the state falls under Great Himalaya and the southern part falls under Lesser Himalaya.
- (ii) **Water Courses** – The important rivers are Subansiri, Tsangpo, Adzon and Tellu.
- (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.

RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – 81.90 percent of the total areas of the state is under forest cover. The important economic plantations are tea and pineapple.
- (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.

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) **Rail 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 Centers in 1993.

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 hills and dales. Cultivators constitute 35.33 percent of the total population and they represent 72.79 percent of the total number of workers engaged in agriculture and allied sector. Rice is the principal crop.
- (ii) **Industry**
Major industrial centres of the state, of which weaving, basketry and carpet-making are important. Small-scale industries comprise saw, rice and oil mills, fruit preservation, soap fabrication, woodworks are also significant. Three are 1,957 small scale and 14 medium scale industries in the state (1990-1991). There are 25 sericulture centres.

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.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Map



Map not to Scale

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTs of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD)]



ASSAM



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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	78,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	DISPUR	
Districts	23	27
No. of Towns	125	214
Population	26.65M	31.16M
Decadal Growth Rate	18.92% (1991-2001)	16.93% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	340/km ²	397/km ²
Sex Ratio	935	954
Literacy Rate	63.25%	73.18%
Literacy Rank	25	26
Child Population (0-6)	4.49M	4.51M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	965	957

PHYSICAL SETTING

Assam is surrounded by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh in the North, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram in the South, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur in the East and West Bengal and parts of Bangladesh.

- (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. 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.

RESOURCES

- (i) **Forests** – 30-40 percent of the state is under forest cover. The forests supply sal, cane, bamboo, reed etc. Besides these, the general jungles in the swamps and bils 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.

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 km 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 Rowrah (Jorhat) and one regional airport at Ilahari (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

years and female 58.84 years. Infant mortality rate was 76 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.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- (i) **Economy** – Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the state. About 74 percent of the workforce is engaged in primary sector (1991). Principal food crop is rice; cash crops are jute, tea, cotton, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato etc. Major horticulture items are orange and other citrus fruits, banana, jackfruit etc, which are grown on a smaller scale.
- (ii) **Industry** – Assam is leading in agro-based industries, tea occupies the important place in it. Assam leads the country's tea producing states both in terms of quality and labour force. The Major industrial centres are Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Namrup, Silchar, Bongaigaon, Tezpur, Nagaon, Margharita, Digboi, Numaligarh, Jagoiroad etc. The industries of Beverage and Tobacco products, Chemical Products, Textile, Paper products, etc. are important.

URBANISATION TRENDS

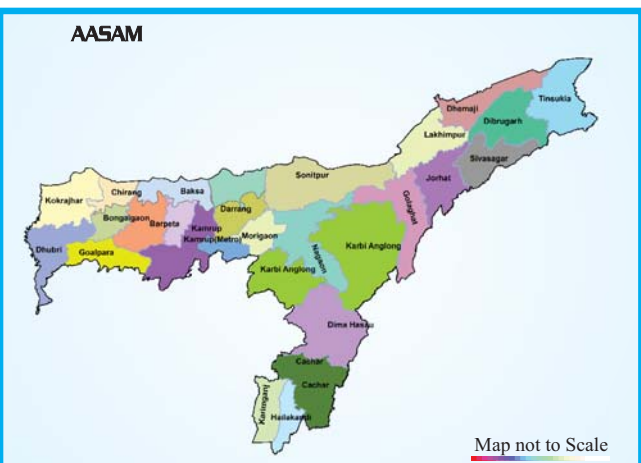
Assam is one of the least urbanized states in the country as only 12.72 percent of the population is urban in character. The level of urbanization has increased from 7.33 per cent in 1961 to 12.72 percent in 2001 and the number of UAs/towns has gone up from 54 to 117.

Table - AASAM – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	1
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	–
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	5
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	8
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	21
Total	35

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTs of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD)]

AASAM



Map not to Scale

MEGHALAYA

Introduction

Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state within the State of Assam on **2 April 1970**. The full-fledged State of Meghalaya came into existence on **21 January 1972**. Meghalaya is predominantly inhabited by the Khasis, the jaintias and the Garos.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	22,429 Sq. Km.	
Capital	SHILONG	
Districts	7	7
No. of Towns	16	22
No. of Villages	6,026	6,839
Population	2.31M	2.96M
Decadal Growth Rate	30.65% (1991-2001)	27.82% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	103/km ²	132/km ²
Sex Ratio	972	986
Literacy Rate	62.56%	75.48%
Literacy Rank	27	24
Child Population (0-6)	0.46M	0.55M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	973	970

PHYSICAL SETTING

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

- Morphology** – Meghalaya is a table land comprising the Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills.
- Water Courses** – Krishnai, Ranga, Jadukala, Borpati etc. rivers form the major river system of the state.
- 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. Mausinram near Cherrapunji (in Khasi Hills) is one of the rainiest spots (12,033 mm) in the world.

RESOURCES

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

- Forests** – 69.70 percent of the total geographical area is under forest cover in the state. The principal timber species are teak, titachap, gomari, bola, pine, birch and makrisal. Principal forest products are timber, bamboo reed, 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.
- 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, binturongs, 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 quails. This state has two National Parks namely the Nirek National Park and the Balpakram National Park and two wild life sanctuaries,

MEGHALAYA MAP



Map not to Scale

namely the Nonkghytem Wildlife Sanctuary and Siju Wildlife Sanctuary.

- Minerals** – Mineral wealth of the state includes coal, silimanite, limestone, dolomite, fire-clay, feldspar, quarts and grass sand.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 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.
- Rail Network** – There is no railway network in the state.
- Air-routes** – Shillong (regional airport) is the only airport in the state.
- 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.
- 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.

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMDA)]

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 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.

URBANISATION TRENDS

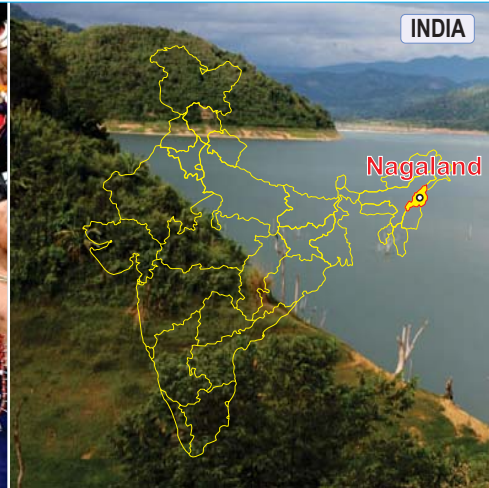
There has been a steady increase in urban population. The percentage of urban population has increased marginally from 18.69 percent in 1991 to 19.83 percent in 2001.

Table - Meghalaya – Major Urban Settlements, 2001

Types of Cities / Towns (Population Size)	No. of UAs/ Towns
Mega (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M - 4.9M)	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	–
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	1
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	1
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	2
Total	4



NAGALAND



Introduction

After independence, the territory was made a centrally administered area in **1957**, administered by the Governor of Assam. It was known as the Naga Hills Tuensang Area. Nagaland was given the status of State of the Indian Union, which was formally inaugurated on **1 December 1963**.

GENERAL INFORMATION

	2001	2011
Area	17,000 Sq. Km.	
Capital	KOHIMA	
Districts	8	11
No. of Towns	9	26
No. of Villages	1317	1428
Population	1.99M	1.98M
Decadal Growth Rate	64.53% (1991-2001)	-0.47% (2001-2011)
Density of Population	120/km ²	119/km ²
Sex Ratio	900	931
Literacy Rate	66.59%	80.11%
Literacy Rank	20	15
Child Population (0-6)	0.28M	0.28M
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	944

PHYSICAL SETTING

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

- 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.
- Water Courses** – Diyuang, Dikhu and Zungki rivers form the main river system of the state.
- 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.

RESOURCES

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

- 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.
- Minerals** – Limestone, lignite and coal are the minerals of economic value in the state.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Road Network** – 50 kms of National Highways pass through the state. The total road length of the state is 14,933 kms.
- Rail Network** – Only 8 km of railway line exists in the state as the Guwahati-Dibrugarh single track broad gauge (BG) line passes through Dimapur.
- Air-routes** – The only airport in Nagaland is at Dimapur (national airport).
- 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 1994. In addition there were 1,414 Primary Schools with teacher pupil ratio was 1:20 in 1997.

- Health** – Infant mortality rate was 7 per 1,000 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.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 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 practised in the state.
- 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 Tizi 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.

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 (5M and above)	–
Metros (1M and above)	–
Large Cities (0.5M-0.99M)	–
Medium Cities (0.3M-0.49M)	–
Small Cities (0.1M-0.29M)	1
Large Towns (50,000-99,999)	1
Medium Towns (20,000-49,999)	4
Total	6

NAGALAND MAP



Map not to Scale

Source -
(1) Census of India 2011 Provisional Population, (2) States/UTS of India - A Profile [Association of Urban Management & Development & Authorities (AMD)]