

An adjunct of Delhi, Daryana practically remained anonymous until the First War of India's independence in 1857. After the British crushed the rebellion, they deprived the Nawabs of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh, the Raja of Ballabgarh and Rao Tula Ram of Rewari in Haryana region, of their territories. These were either merged with British territories or handed over to the rulers of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, making Haryana a part of the Punjab province. With the reorganization of Punjab on 1 November 1956. Haryana was born as a full-fledged state. Strategically located, Haryana is bounded by Uttar Pradesh to the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the North, and Rajasthan in the south. The National Capital of Delhi juts into Haryana. With just 1.37 per cent of the total geographical area and less than two per cent of India's population, Haryana has carved a place of distinction for itself. Whether it is agriculture or industry, canal irrigation or rural electrification, Haryana keeps marching towards modernity. The state enjoys the unique distinction of being among the first to provide electricity, metalled roads and portable drinking water to all its villagers. Ranked among the most prosperous states in India, Haryana has the second highest per capita income in the country, after Goa.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 65 per cent population in Haryana with the second largest contribution to the food bowl of the country. The quantum of foodgrains production, which was nearly 25.92 lakh tonnes at the time of inception of the state is likely to touch 155.5 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 due to crop intensification and increase in production of principal crops. Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley and pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds and potato are the major crops of the state. Under the diversification of crops, more and more area is being brought under cash crops like sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds, vegetable and fruits. Sustainable agriculture is being promoted through the propagation of resources conserving technologies and organic farming. Dhaincha and Moong have also been encouraged to maintain soil fertility.

IRRIGATION

The 1,429-strong network of canals constitutes the bedrock of the irrigation system in Haryana with 6.83 lakh tubewells and pumpsets playing no mean role. 1,92,980 hectare of land is under agriculture in the state. Starting with 20,000 tubewells in 1966, the state had 4.91 lakh

tubewells in March, 2010. The major irrigation projects in the state are Western Yamuna Canal System, Bhakra Canal System, and Gurgaon Canal System. Giving practical shape to the lift irrigation system for the time in India, Haryana has raised water from lower levels to higher and drier slopes through the JLN Canal Project. Haryana is among the beneficiaries of the multipurpose Sutlej-Beas project, sharing benefits with Punjab and Rajasthan.

The Jui, Siwani, Loharu, and Jawahar Lal Nehru lift irrigation schemes have helped carry irrigation water against the gravity to the arid areas. Besides, sprinkler and drip irrigation have been introduced in the highly undulating and sandy tracks of Haryana. The construction work on the Hathni Kund barrage has been completed at the cost of Rs. 192 crore. While Haryana and Uttar Pradesh would get additional water for irrigation purpose from the barrage, it will also help Delhi quench its thirst, to some extent.

With a view to ensuring equitable distribution of water for irrigation and drinking purpose throughout the state, the Irrigation Department has constructed the 109 km Bhakra Main Line-Hansi Branch-Buttana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel at the cost of Rs. 392 crore. It has been designed to take 2,086 cusecs of Ravi-Beas waters, being received through the Bhakra Main Line, to the Yamuna Canal and lift canal commands.

During the monsoon season, the Hansi-Bhutana channel will help grow paddy, and raise the sub-soil water level in the adjoining areas. The construction work on the channel has been completed, except for the part linking it with the Bhakra Main Line. Water in the Hansi-Bhutana Canal can be released after the legal issues are resolved. And efforts are being made to resolve these issues.

With a view to utilizing the surplus waters of the Yamuna during the rainy season, the Dadupru-Shahbad Nalvi Canal project has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 267.27 crore. The construction work is in full swing on the project which will facilitate use of about 590 cusecs of surplus flood waters for irrigation purpose and recharging of the groundwater in 92,532 hectare falling in the districts of Yamuna Nagar, Ambala and Kurukshetra. The length of the canal along with its distribution system, is 185 km. The first phase of the project has already been inaugurated by the Haryana Chief Minister. Besides, the

Shahbad Feeder and Shahbad Distributary have also been made functional.

The state government is setting up four low-height dams namely, Kaushalya Dam, Dargrana Dam, Dewanwala Dam and Chhamla Dam, at an estimated cost of Rs. 180 crore, Rs. 63.69 crore, Rs. 132.7 crore and Rs. 20.41 crore, respectively, on the Ghaggar river and its tributaries to prevent wasteful flow of water and loss to property due to floods. The construction work on Kaushalya Dam is nearing completion. Vigorous efforts are being made to bring the dam to its full height before the onset of the monsoon season to facilitate flow of the surplus waters into the spillway.

POWER

The first state in the country to have achieved hundred per cent rural electrification way back in 1970, Haryana is well on way to becoming power surplus from a power deficit state. The average power availability in 2009-10 was 875 lakh units per day, and the number of consumers 45.6 lakh. The total installed generation capacity available with Haryana is 5801.82 MW. Out of this, the Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited has an installed generation capacity of 3230.5 MW, comprising 1367.8-MW Panipat Thermal Power Station, Panipat; 1200-MW Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project, Hisar; 600 MW Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Project, Hisar; and 62.7-MW WYC Hydro Electric Station, Yamuna Nagar. The balance comes from Haryana's share in the central sector generating stations and from long-term power contracts.

The Haryana Government is well on its way to fulfilling the commitment made to the consumers by adding 5,000 MW generation capacity during the 11th Five-Year Plan. With a view to meeting the growing demand of power in the State, new power projects are being set up.

EDUCATION

Haryana is shaping into a modern Takshila. Making elementary education available at reachable distance to all children, and opening/bringing a large number of institutes of higher learning, offering global standard education, the state is moving first and forward on the road to becoming a hub of education. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate in Haryana is 67.91 per cent against the India literacy rate 78.49 per cent. The rural population is served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1.06 km; middle schools within a distance of 1.23 km; high schools

within a distance of 1.53 km; and senior secondary schools within a distance of 2.3 km.

The State Government is committed to bringing quality education to students nearer their homes. Today, 13,052 primary schools, 3,476 middle schools, 3,306 high schools, 2,576 senior secondary schools, 654 colleges, 151 polytechnical colleges, 141 engineering colleges, 157 MBA colleges, 54 MCA colleges, 32 B. Pharmacy colleges, 109 industrial training institutions, and eight universities are catering to the needs of the student in every nook and corner of the State. Besides, there are 112 Central Schools and 19 Jawahar Navodaya Schools in the state. The infrastructure created under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the involvement of local self governments under centralized planning, have greatly contributed to better physical and basic facilities.

INDUSTRY

The investment and industry-friendly policies pursued by the state government have made Haryana the cynosure of all investing eyes, and put the state on threshold of industrial revolution. Small wonder, there are more than 1,354 large and medium and 80,000 small-scale units dotting the industrial landscape in the State. Haryana today is the largest producer of passenger cars, tractors, motorcycles, bicycles, refrigerators, scientific instruments, etc. Besides, it is the largest exporter of basmati rice. Panipat handlooms and carpets are known all over world besides its lip-ticking Panchranga Achaar.

Between July 1991 and May 2008, 3,914 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandums (IEMs) were filed. Out of these 2,274 IEMs were implemented with capital investment of Rs. 24,034 crore and generating jobs for 4,02,129 persons. Since the adoption of the new Industrial Policy in 2005, Haryana has received more than 100 proposals for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs), involving an investment of Rs. 2 lakh crore. On implementation, these would generate lakhs of jobs.

HEALTH

The healthcare has been made both affordable and reachable by setting up a state-wide network of district and sub-divisional hospitals. These are being beefed up with staff and equipment and deficiencies in referral services are being removed. The state-wide network of health centres includes 52 hospitals, 94 community

healthcentres, 441 primary health centres, 2,465 sub-centres, 15 district TB Centres, 639 Ayurvedic, Homeopathy & Unani Centres, 16 urban health posts, the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research at Rohtak, and Medical Colleges at Agroha (Hisar) and Mullana (Ambala). Besides, as many as 516 Delivery Huts have been set up to provide delivery services in clean and hygienic environment. Major infrastructural improvements are being made to upgrade the existing health institutions to the Indian Public Health standards.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Releasing the importance of Information Technology in the globalized world, the state government has formulated an IT Policy which provides several incentives for setting up Technology Parks, Cyber Cities, IT corridors and ITES industry in the State. Haryana has emerged as a preferred investment destination for IT industry as well. Out of the total 46 SEZs formally approved for the state, 35 are in the IT sector. Of these, three IT SEZs are in an advanced stage of completion. In addition, the state has okayed 33 proposals for setting up IT/Cyber Parks. The software exports from Haryana now aggregated Rs. 21,000 crore.

The IT Department has taken concrete steps for the creation of the enabling infrastructure for connectivity, State Data Centre and front-end service providers in the form of Community Service Centres. Haryana is the first state to have implemented its State-wide Area Network (SWAN) at the cost of Rs. 102,62 crore for voice, data and video transmission. Vertically, all district headquarters and 126 Sub Divisional/Block/Tehsil headquarters are now covered through the SWAN. A position to use the connectivity services. Steps are being taken to expand the network to bring another 500 offices under the cover.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Fully committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Denitrified Tribes and Backward Classes, the Haryana Government has launched countless number of schemes for their social-economic empowerment. Some of these schemes are:

Mahatama Gandhi Gramis Basti Yojana : Under this scheme, free residential plots of 100 sq yards each are allotted to eligible SCs, BCs (A) and BPL families. **Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jatti Nirmal Basti Yojana :** The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic infrastructure in villages having

more than 50 per cent SC population. Scheme for development of SC Bastis (New proposed Scheme under SCSP); Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme; India Gandhi Priyadarshini Viwah Shagun Yojna; Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes, Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriage, Monetary relief for the victims of atrocities; encouragement award to panchayats; oriented institutes/training programmes.

TRANSPORT

Road and rail transport are the main carriers of passenger traffic in Haryana with aviation too playing a small role. Haryana is one state where all villages are linked with metalled roads. The length of the roads in the state is more than 35,303 km. Haryana Roadways number of buses is 3246.

Then, railways play an important role in carrying both interstate and intra-state passengers. Kalka, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak, Jind, Hisar and Jhakar are important railway stations. There is a railway workshop at Jagadhari. Aviation too plays its role. There are civil aerodromes at Pinjore, Karnal, Hisar, Bhiwani and Narnaul.

TOURIST CENTRES

A pioneer in highway tourism, Haryana has set up a vast network of 43 tourist complexes all over the state. Having 846-roomed accommodation in the various outposts, Haryana Tourism attracts 63 lakh tourists every year. The state government as adopted a multi-pronged strategy to promote tourism. Tourist complexes have been set at strategic points along the highways passing through the state and tourist complexes have been developed around Delhi with the intent of promoting leisure tourism and conference tourism.

Besides, tourist facilities have been set up at the district headquarters, and in important towns, to cater to the needs of tourists and local people. Some of the important tourist complexes are Surajkund and Baddhkal Lake near Delhi; Sultanpur birds sanctuary (Sultanpur), Sohna and Damdama in Gurgaon; and the ethnic India Rai, Blue Jay (Samalakhya), Skylark (Panipat), Karna Lake and Oasis (Uchana), Parakeet (Pipli), Kingfisher (Ambala), Magpie (Faridabad), Dabchick (Hodal); Shama (Gurgaon); Jungle Babbler (Dharuhera); Gaurriyya (Bahadurgarh); Myna (Rohtak); Blue Bird (Hisar); Red Bishop (Panchkula); and Pinjore Gardens (Pinjore).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area	: 55,673 sq km	Population	: 6077,900 (Census 2001)
Capital	: Shimla	Principal Language	: Hindi and Pahari

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Himachal situated in the heart of the Western Himalaya, identified as "Dev Bhumi" is believed to be the abode of Gods and Goddesses. The entire State is punctuated with stone as well as wood temples. The rich culture and traditions have made Himachal unique in itself. The shadowy valleys, rugged crags, glaciers and gigantic pines and roaring rivers and exquisite flora and fauna compose the symphony that is for ever Himachal.

Himachal Pradesh came into being as a Union Territory in April 1948 as a result of integration of 30 princely states spread over 27,000 sq.km. In 1954, when another "C" class state of Bilaspur merged in Himachal Pradesh, its area increased to 28,241 sq.km. The position remained unchanged till 1966. On reorganisation of the State, the hilly areas of Punjab were merged with the State, increasing its size to 55,673 sq.km. Himachal Pradesh today is quoted as a successful model of not only hill area development but also for having realized development in education, health and social services.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture being the main occupation to the people of Himachal Pradesh has an important role the economy of the state. It provides direct employment to about 69 per cent of the main working population. Income from agriculture and allied sectors accounts for nearly 22.1 per cent of the total State Domestic Product. Out of the total geographical area of 55,673 sq. km., area of operational holding is about 9.79 lakh hectare owned by 9.14 lakh farmers. The marginal and small farmers possess 86.4 per cent of the total land holdings. The cultivated area in the state is only 10.4 per cent. About 80 percent of the area is rain fed and farmers depend on weather gods for rains. The food grain production in 2007-2008 has been 14.40 lakh M.tonnes.

HORTICULTURE

Nature has endowed Himachal Pradesh with a wide range of agro-climatic conditions which have helped the farmers to cultivate large varieties of fruits ranging from temperate to sub-tropical. The main fruits under cultivation are apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot and citrus fruits like mango,

litchi, guava and strawberry. The total area under fruits, which was only 792 hectare in 1950 has increased to 2.23 lakh hectare now. Similarly, the fruit production has also increased from 1200 MT in 1950 to 6.95 lakh tonne in 2007. Horticulture generates gross domestic income of about Rs. 2200 crore annually.

The Horticulture Technology Mission for the integrated development of horticulture is being implemented with a total outlay of Rs. 80 crore during the tenth five-year plan period. This Mission is based on the "end to end approach" taking into account the entire gamut of horticulture development with all backward and forward linkages in a holistic manner. Under this scheme, four centres of excellence are being created in different Agro-Climatic Zones with common facilities like water harvesting, vermicompost, greenhouses, organic farming and farm mechanization.

ROADS

Roads are the lifelines and major means of communication in the predominantly hill State of Himachal Pradesh. Out of its 55,673 sq. km area, 36,700 sq. km is inhabited out of which 16,807 inhabited villages are scattered over slopes of numerous hills ranges and valleys. Realizing the importance of construction of roads for connecting production areas with market centres, Himachal Pradesh Government has decided to connect every panchayat with roads in the next two years. When the Pradesh came into existence in 1948 there were 288 km. of roads. This number has gone up to 33,171 km by 15 August 2010.

HYDRO-POWER GENERATION

Himachal Pradesh has immense hydro-potential in its five river basins. Chenab, Rabi, Beas, Satluj and Yamuna which emanate from the western Himalayas pass through the State. The strategy of development in the power sector comprises expeditious actualisation of the Hydro Electric Potential and introduction of Power sector reforms to bring efficiency in the sector and provide high quality power to the consumers at reasonable rates besides availability of abundant power to industrial and tourism sectors. The total identified potential in the State stands at 23,230 MW which is one fourth of India's total hydro-power potential. Presently out of this 6,480 MW has already been harnessed by various agencies. Projects aggregating to 7,602 MW are under execution. It

is on the cards that the State will have about 11,000 MW actualized potential by the end of 12th Plan.

There is no denying this fact in view of the way the Government has embarked upon an accelerated Power Development Programme. The State of speedily moving towards becoming a "Power State" of the Country. All the census villages in the State have been electrified and now left-out hamlets are being covered.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Industrial development has been given big boost in the State. Pollution free environment, abundant availability of power and rapidly developing infrastructure, peaceful atmosphere, and responsive and transparent administration are some of the added attraction and advantages that the entrepreneurs get in Himachal Pradesh. 349 large and medium and about 33,284 small-scale industrial units with an investment of about Rs. 4,822.54 crore have been set up in the state generating employment for 2 lakh persons. The sector is contributing 17 per cent to the State Domestic Product and the annual turnover on this account is about Rs. 6,000 crore.

The State has formulated a new Industrial Policy and Incentive Rules, 2004, which provides attractive packages to the entrepreneurs for setting up Industrial Units in State. 42 industrial areas and 15 Industrial Estates with all basic amenities have been developed in the State.

With a view to providing umbrella support to exiting and new ventures, the State government has set up a State Level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority (SLSWCMA) in Himachal Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to give permission to the entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in the State. This also solves all industry related and inter-departmental issues, monitors and reviews the progress of units already approved and proposed to be set up. This Authority is also focusing its attention on the development of quality infrastructure. Presently 7040 industrial units with an investment of about Rs. 27,380.99 crore envisaging employment to about 3 lakh person have been approved. A proposal is also underway for setting up Special Economic Zone in Kangra, Una and other districts with an estimated cost of Rs. 7,580 crore. The State Government is also giving several attractive incentives including exemptions in excise duty.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has developed an IT Vision-2010 in collaboration with NASSCOM to make Himachal Pradesh an IT destination. Under the IT policy, it has been decided to accord the status of industry to all IT projects including IT related services and educational institutions. As such, all the incentives available for industrial units are also being given to all IT units, and IT related services.

The use of IT in governance is aimed at having SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) government. The State Government official website at <http://himachal.nic.in> is a web portal providing citizen-centric services to the citizens and it has got interfaces for getting inputs from the grass root level. Ist phase of the H.P. State-wide Area Network (HIM SWAN) which has been completed has been connected to Internet. In the Phase-I of HIMSWAN, H.P. Secretariat Local Area Network has been established with a provision to provide LAN connectivity to every third person. In the Phase-II of HIMSWAN all the district headquarters will be connected with state headquarter. Software Technology Park and High Speed Data Connectivity Facility in Shimla has started its activities. All IT units in the State had been given Income Tax holiday up to year 2007. Information Technology Park is proposed to be set up in the State in Solan district.

BIO-TECHNOLOGY

Keeping in view the importance of bio-technology, special emphasis is being laid on exploiting the vast bio-technology potential available in the state. A separate Department of Bio-technology has been set up in the state. State's own bio-technology policy has been formulated. All bio-technological units are entitled for incentives which have been allowed for industrial units. The State Government proposes to set up a Bio-Technology Park in Solan District.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY

Net sown area in the State was 5.83 lakh hectare till 2007. Villages have been provided with the facility of drinking water. Over 15,000 hand pumps have been installed in the State so far. For better reform in water supply and irrigation sector, the State Government has taken up a WASH project with the total cost of Rs. 339 crore for irrigation as well as for drinking water supply schemes with Gesellschaft for Technische Zuoammeuorbeit (GTZ).

FORESTRY

The total geographical area of the state is 55,613 sq km. As per record, the total forest area is 37,033 sq. km. Out of this, 16,376sq.km. area is not fit for tree growth comprising alpine pastures, area under permanent snow, etc. The cultivable recorded forest area is only 20,657 sq. km.

Efforts are being taken to bring maximum area under green cover by implementing State's own projects, Government of India's projects and also through external aided projects. The World Bank has also sanctioned a Rs. 365 crore Integrated Watershed Development Project for the Mid Himalayas. 545 panchayats of 42 developmental blocks in 10 districts would be covered during the next six years. There are 2 National Parks and 32 wildlife sanctuaries in the State. Total area under wildlife sanctuaries is 5562 sq. km; area under National Parks is 1440 sq. km and total area of Protected Area Networks is 7002 sq. km.

EDUCATION

Himachal Pradesh has emerged as the third best State in terms of over-all development and performance. Himachal Pradesh has been adjudged number one State in Primary Education and teacher-student ratio. Himachal Pradesh has witnessed literacy revolution as it is second only to Kerala in literacy. The State has about 17,000 educational institutes, including three Universities, two Medical Colleges, professional and other educational institutions. The literacy percentage of the State according to 2001 Census is 77.13 which is much higher than the national average of 65.38. The State Government's emphasis now is to ensure qualitative improvement in the education besides need based expansion. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan an ambitious project worth Rs. 532 crore is being evolved with the main objective of achieving universalisation of elementary education with the sole aim to spread the light of knowledge to every nook and corner of the State.

TOURISM

Tourism Industry in Himachal Pradesh has been given very high priority and the Government has developed an appropriate infrastructure for its development which includes provision of public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, water supply and civic amenities, etc. The State Government is poised to transform the State into "A Destination for All Seasons and All Reasons". The State Tourism

Development Corporation contributes 10 per cent to the State exchequer. The corporation contributes more than 200 crore per annum by way of Sales tax, luxury tax and passenger tax. In the year-2007, tourist arrivals in the State were 8.3 million.

The State has a rich treasure of places of pilgrimage and of anthropological value. The State has also the pride of being the home to rishis like Vyas, Parashar, Vashitst, Markandy and Lames, etc. Hot water springs, historic forts, natural and man-made lakes, shepherds grazing their flock are sources of immense pleasure and joy to the tourist.

The State Government is aiming at promoting sustainable tourism, encouraging private sector to develop tourism-related infrastructure in the State without disturbing the existing ecology and environment. The main thrust is on employment generation and promoting new concepts of tourism in the State. In order to increase the duration of the stay of the visitors/tourist, special emphasis is being laid on the development of activities based on tourism.

For the promotion and development of the State from the tourism point of view, the Government is focusing on the following areas : (1) History related tourism, (2) Identification of new areas/tourist destinations and promotion of village tourism. (3) Improvement of infrastructure, (4) Pilgrimage tourism. (5) Tribal tourism. (6) Eco-tourism. (7) Health tourism. (8) Promotion of adventure tourism. (9) Wildlife tourism. (10) Cultural tourism.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area	: *2,22,236 sq km	Population	: 1,01,43,700 (2001 Census)
Capital	: Srinagar (Summer)	Principal Languages	: Urdu, Dogri, Kashmiri, Jammu (Winter) Pahari, Pujnaji, Ladakhi, Balti, Gojri and Dadri

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

According to the most popular legend that is also recorded in Rajtarangani and Nilmat Purana, two most authoritative books, Kashmir was once a large lake and it was Kashyap Rishi who drained off the water, making it a beautiful abode. But geologists have their own theory, which says that geographical changes made way for the outflow of water by subsidence of the mountain at Khadianayar, Baramulla and thus emerged the Valley of Kashmir, the paradise on earth. Ashoka introduced Buddhism to Kashmir in the 3rd century B.C. which was later strengthened by

Kanishka. Huns got the control of the valley in the early 6th century. The Valley regained freedom in 530 AD but soon came under the rule of the Ujjain empire. After decline of the Vikramaditya dynasty, the valley had its own rulers. There was a synthesis of Hindu and Buddhist cultures. Lalitaditya (697-738 AD) extended his rule up to Bengal in the east, Konkan in the south, Turkistan in the north-west and Tibet in the north-east. Considered as the most famous Hindu ruler, he was known for constructing beautiful buildings. Islam came to Kashmir during 13th and 14th centuries AD. Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70) was the most famous Muslim ruler, who came to Kashmir when the Hindu king Sinha Dev fled before the Tatar invasion. Later Chaks overran Haider Shah Son of Zain-ul-Abidin. They continued to rule till 1586 when Akbar conquered Kashmir. In 1752, Kashmir passed on from the feeble control of the Mughal emperor of the time, to Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan. The Valley was ruled by the Pathans for 67 years.

Name of Jammu figures in the Mahabharata. Recent finds of Harappan remains and artifacts of Mauryan, Kushan and Gupta periods at Akhnoor have added new dimensions to its ancient character. The land of Jammu was divided into 22 hill principalities. Raja Maldev, one of the Dogra rulers, conquered many territories to consolidate his kingdom. Raja Ranjit Dev ruled over Jammu from 1733 to 1782. His successors were weak and thus Maharaja Ranjit Singh annexed the territory of Punjab. He later handed over Jammu to Raja Gulab Singh, a scion of the old Dogra ruling family, who had grown powerful among Ranjit Singh's governors and had annexed when Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession in favour of the Indian Union on 26 October 1947.

Jammu and Kashmir State is situated between 32°15' and 37°-05' north latitude and 72°-35' and 83°-20' longitude East. Geographically, the State can be divided into four zones. First, the mountainous and semi mountainous plain commonly known as Kandi belt, the second, hills including Shivalaik ranges, the third mountains of Kashmir Valley and Pir Panchal range and the fourth is Tibetan tract of Ladakh and Kargil. Geographically and culturally the state has three distinct regions-Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Roads : The State is connected to the rest of the country through just one highway (NH 1A) 400 km stretch (approx) maintained by Border Roads Organization (BRO) of India. As Railway network of

the State is in infancy stage, this has rendered the State totally dependent on road connectivity which provides links to the remote areas of the State. The Jammu-Srinagar National Highway (NH1A) is considered to be the most expensive road for maintenance in the world.

Out of 9933 Habitations only 2735 habitations are yet to be connected. A total length of 18961 km of roads is being maintained by PWD. Out of this 9901 km is black topped, 4710 km metalled, 1257 km shingled, 2941 km fair-weather and 152 km is Jeepable. The road length maintained by the State PWD was 14858 km (12209) km surgaced and 2749 km un-surfaced during 2002-03.

Road length maintained by Public Works Department ending March 2009 stood at 18961 km in J&K State. PWD road length per hundred sq. kms of area for the State gives the value of 18.70 km. However, (PWD) road length per lakh of population gives better picture of 154.34km. Number of vehicles per 100km of road length for the State stands 3525 vehicles for roads maintained by PWD during the year 2008-09. the number of vehicles has grown upto 6.68 lakh in 2008-09 from 3.64 lakh in 2001-02 showing an exponential growth rate 8.00 percent per annum during the period. The road length at the end of the 2008-09 maintained by PWD is 18,961 kms whereas the total public and private vehicular fleet of the State is 6,68,427 vehicles. The number of registered per lakh of people is 5,342.

At the end of March 2009 road length maintained by all the departments in the State was 40,818 km, of which 24,608 kms were surfaced and remaining 16,210 km un-surfaced. The road density (road length per 100 sq. km of area) of the State thus works out to be 40.26 km against the National Average of 104.6 km. With this road density, J&K is among the States with lowest road density in the country, thus hampering opening up of the economy and adversely affecting delivery of public services to the people. Moreover, there are huge inter-district variations in the rural road density.

Railways : Because of the difficult terrain Railway network has not developed as in other parts of the country. At present Jammu is the Rail head of the State and the line has been extended upto District Udhampur only (90 kms). The work on Udhampur-Qazigund rail line is under progress and intra rail link between Quzigund to Baramulla is complete. However the railway traffic has been thrown open from Baramulla to Quzigund.

Aviation : There are three major airports in the state providing aerial transport among three regions of the State and the country. Out of the three Srinagar airport has been upgraded as international airport named as Sheikh-ul-Alam Airport, while the facilities at Jammu and Leh airports are also being upgraded. One more airport at Kargil headquarters is connected by Dakota service.

Commissioning of Sheikh-ul-Alam International Airport at Srinagar has opened the new vistas for enhancing connectivity at International level which will in turn facilitate international tourism, promote international trade especially export which will provide a big push to the economy and generate avenues of better employment.

Agriculture : Agriculture constitutes an important sector of the state economy as around 70% of the population of J&K derive greater part of their income directly or indirectly from this sector. Economy of J&K continues to be predominantly agrarian as 49% of the total working force with 42% as cultivators and 7% as agriculture labourers depend directly on agriculture for their livelihood. Apart from direct impact of agriculture growth on generation of rural employment and incomes, its significant secondary linkages with development of rural non-farm sectors are more crucial. Trade in agricultural outputs and inputs and services required by it and processing of its products open up additional and more significant avenues for labour absorption. Agriculture in the state besides has a significant contribution in the export of rare agriculture produce like saffron, honey and basmati and remains an important source of raw material demanded by many industries. Looking at the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the state economy it has been estimated that 27% of GSDP (2009-10) accrue from it. The individual share of agriculture has been estimated in the range of 8-9% for 2009-10 (advance estimates).

Irrigation : Irrigation is an essential input of agriculture and is practised in all parts of the world where rainfall does not provide enough ground moisture. In areas of irregular rainfall, irrigation is used during dry spells to ensure harvests and to increase crop yields. A major constraint to the development of agriculture in J&K is the fact that only 50% of the ultimate irrigation potential of the state has been harnessed. The ultimate irrigation potential in J&K has been assessed at 1358

thousand hectare, irrigation and 1108 thousand hectare through minor irrigation.

The net area sown in the state during 2008-09 was 739 thousand hectare whereas the gross area sown (total area sown under different crops) was 1137 thousand hectare. The mode of irrigating the crop mainly used is the canals. About 92 per cent of the net area irrigated is irrigated through canals, while tanks, tube wells and other means are also used.

Horticulture : Jammu & Kashmir is well known for its horticulture produce both in India and abroad. The state offers good scope for cultivation of all types of horticulture crops covering a variety of temperate fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, almonds, cherry and sub-tropical fruits like mango, guava, citrus, litchi etc. Apart from this, well-known spices like saffron and zeera are cultivated in some parts of the state. Horticulture is emerging as a fast growing sector in the state. Its importance is visualised by its contribution to the state's economy which is estimated to be 7-8%. Almost 45% economic returns in agriculture sector is accounted for by horticulture produce. Five lakh familiars comprising 30 lakh people are involved in horticulture trade.

The horticulture department has reported that an area of 3.07 lakh hectare was under horticulture during the year 2008-09 showing an increase of 3.91% over the previous year's area figures. In the area figures highest share of 43.22% is claimed by apple followed by 27.76% walnut.

The production of fruit for the year 2008-09 was reported to be 16.91 lakh tonne registering an increase of 3.36% over the fruit production figures for 2007-08. out of total fruit production for 2008-09, 15.30 lakh tonne constituting 90.46% are fresh fruit and the remaining 9.54% are dry fruit. In the fruit production figures share of apple accounts for 78.80% and walnut with 8.82% share is the next major fruit.

Floriculture : Floriculture sector has been identified as the most focused segment of horticulture. There is much more income to farmers from flower cultivation due to growing demand for flowers in domestic and foreign markets. To promote this segment floriculture nurseries have been developed where ornamental and medicinal plants are produced, besides the seed multiplication programmes of flower seeds. The Directorate of Floriculture produces more than 40 lakh seedlings of different kinds of flowers and

ornamental plants not only for its own requirement but also sells the seedlings to the flower lovers on cash payment and earns revenue of Rs. 8 lakh on the account per annum.

One of the landmark achievements of floriculture department has been the establishment of Tulip Garden, first of its kind, at Siraj Bagh, Srinagar. Situated on the foothills of the mighty Zabarwan mountains the garden has the distinction of being Asia's largest Tulip garden. The garden remains in full bloom for one month (last week of March to last week of April). The garden witnesses highest inflow of tourists which includes film making companies for shooting song sequences in this beautiful garden. During 2007-08, Rs. 30 lakh accrued to the state through sale of entry tickets.

Forests : The state has 20230 sq km under forest area constituting about 19.95% of total geographical area of 101387 sq km on this side of actual line of control. Out of this, area under reserved forest is 2551 sq km which accounts for 12.61% of total forest area, protected forest forms 87.21% with an area of 17643 sq km and the remaining 36 sq km (0.18%) are unclassified. Looking to division-wise distribution of forest cover 8128 sq km are in Kashmir valley, 12066 sq km in Jammu division and 36 sq km in Ladakh region constituting 50.97%, 45.89% and 0.06% respectively of the geographical area. Per capita forest area accounts for 0.17 hectare as compared to 0.07 hectare at the national level.

Forest area reveals 90.68% under coniferous with 5.32% Deodar, 9.02% Chir, 9.73% Kail, 16.81% Fir and 49.80% others. 9.32% forest cover is claimed by non-commercial reserves.

Industry : In order to achieve a self sustaining economy with continued higher levels of investment, rapid rate of increase on income and employment there is no option but to go for industrialization.

To usher in new era of industrialization comprehensive industrial policy came into being in 2004 to be lasted till 2015 under which planned incentives are being taken to raise J&K which is predominantly known as consumer State for most of its requirements to a level of self sufficiency and in the near future to a producer State The incentives provided in the policy are ahead to other States of the country.

The incentives under the State Industrial Policy are available to the industrial units subject

to fulfillment of the conditions of 90% local employment. During the year 2008-09 incentives of different kinds amounting to Rs. 74.05 crore have been provided to 215 Industrial units of the state.

Tourism : Jammu & Kashmir is an important Tourist destination and has been a place of attraction for tourist since centuries. The lush green forests, sweet springs, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine scenery and pleasant climate of Kashmir valley- the paradise on earth-has remained an internationally acclaimed tourist destination whereas Jammu region- the land of temples-is attracting a large number of pilgrim tourists and the important destination has been a much sought-after destination especially for the foreign Tourists and is famous for adventure tourism.

Tourist inflow to J&K has continuously been increasing steadily from 69,12,00 in 2004 to 77,18,175 in 2008, which indicates an increase of 11.66%. The percentage increase in respect of the pilgrim visitors to Amarnath Ji has been to the extent of 24.51%, Mata Vaishno Devi Ji by 7.80%, domestic tourists by 58.79% and foreign tourist by 34.15% for the same period. During 2009, 5.73 lakh tourists visited J&K. In the perspective of overall tourist inflow to all the three regions of the state the percentage has increased during the years 1988 to 2008 by 172.19%. it may be in place to mention here that flow of foreign tourists has certainly diverted to Ladakh region because of turmoil which erupted in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in late 1980s and the prevailing security scenario.

Tourism generates employment, through it is difficult to measure or calculate the employment generation as these jobs are scattered across many sectors and can not be identified without a proper survey. The government is contemplating to conduct the survey to ascertain the employment generation under tourism sector. Further 65th round of NSS which envisages to cover the subject of Domestic Tourism has been taken up by the NSSO in all the states and UTs as well which would provide data for devising suitable policies for upgrading Tourism sector.

The department of Tourism has initiated steps in many ways of attract more and more tourists by way of providing and creating various types of facilities and tourism infrastructure particularly in the field on adventure tourism.

Festivals : the fairs and festivals are a reflection of divers cultural and social heritage of the state. All Hindu, Muslim or Sikh fairs and festivals are celebrated with full vigour and enthusiasm regardless of the religion. Like all parts of India, Jammu & Kashmir also celebrates Diwali (Hindu festival, famous for fireworks, crackers and sweets), Holi (Hindu festival, famous for colours and sweets), Eid (Besides other religious festivals Muslims observe Eid-ul-Fitre and Eid-ul-Azha, Milad-un-Nabi (SAW) and Muharam).

Makar Sankranti (known as Pongal in south India and Lohri in Punjab)-This is celebrated on January 13 of every year, to welcome the spring. People bathe in the holy rivers and perform hawans and Yagnas (Hindu worship activities) in the temples. In the rural areas, boys visit newly-wedded couples to ask gifts. You will also be able to see the traditional "Chajja", a dance which is performed by young boys to the drum-beats, decorated coloured paper and flowers.

Baisakhi (celebrated on April 13 or 14)- Considered an auspicious occasion for marriages, the festival of Baisakhi is basically the harvest festival of northern India. The name of the festival is derived from the month of the Hindu/Vikram calendar i.e. "Vaishakh".

JHARKHAND

Area	: 79,714 sq km	Population	: 2,69,09,428
Capital	: Ranchi	Principal Language	: Hindi

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Jharkhand which came into being on 15 November 2000 as the 28th State of the Union is the home of the tribals who had dreamed of separate state for a long time. According to legend, Raja Jai Singh Deo of Orissa had declared himself the ruler of Jharkhand in the 13th century. It largely comprises forest tracks of Chhotanagpur plateau and Santha Pargana and has distinct cultural traditions. In post-impelled the government to establish the Jharkhand Mukti Morch started a regular agitation which impelled the government to establish the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council in 1995 and finally a full-fledged State.

Jharkhand is bounded by West Bengal in the east, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the west, Bihar in the north and Orissa in the south.

AGRICULTURE

The State has an area of 79,714 sq km of which 18,423 sq km is forest land. Agriculture and allied

activities are the major source of Jharkhand's economy. The total cultivable land is only 38 lakh hectare.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Damodar, Maurakshi, Harakar, North Koyel, South Koyel, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Kharkai, and Ajay are major water resources in the State. The net sown area is 1.8 million hectare of which 8 per cent is irrigated.

The installed capacity of power in Jharkhand is 2,590 MW. This included 420 MW (Tenughat Thermal Power Station), 840 MW (Damodar Vally Corporation Thermal/Hydel Project). The prospect of capacity addition in both the thermal and hydel sectors of various power stations is 4,736 MW. This includes 686 MW hydel generation.

INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

Some of Jharkhand's major industries 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 (TELCO), Timken India Limited (Jamshedpur), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad), Khilari Cement Factory (Palamu), Indian Aluminum (Muri), ACC cement (Chaibasa), Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi), Usha Martin, Usha Beltron, Uranium Corporation (I) Limited (Jadugora), Hindustan Copper Limited (Mussabani), Tin Plate Company of India Limited (Jamshedpur), Indian Explosive Limited (Gomia), Hindalco Bauxite (Lohadaga), etc.

The State is rich in mineral resources. The important available minerals are coal, iron ore, lime stone, copper ore, bauxite, pyrite, china clay, kyanite, fine clay, dolomite, graphite, bentonite, soap stone, quartz sand and silica sand. The nascent state of Jharkhand has the enormous potential for exploitation of coal, mica and other minerals particularly in Singhbhum, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Koderma and Dhanbad.

TRANSPORT

Roads : The total length of roads in the State is 4,311 km. This included 1,500 km national highways and 2,711 km state highways.

Railways : The state has a well-developed railway system. Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur are some of the major railway stations.

Aviation : Ranchi is connected with Delhi, Patna and Mumbai, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Giridih,

Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Noamundi have air strips.

TOURIST CENTRES

There are scenic attraction in the state, namely, Ichagarh Bird Sanctuary, Udhava Bird Sanctuary-Sahibganj (Pathara Lake), Chachro Crocodile Breeding Centre-Koderma (Tilaya Dam), Chandrapura Bird Sanctuary, Jawaharlal Nehru Zoological Garden (Bokaro), Tenughat Bird Sanctuary, Dalma Wild Life Sanctuary (Jamshedpur), Tata Steel Zoological Park (Jamshedpur), Palkote Wild Life Sanctuary (Gumla), Bhagwan Birsa Zoological Gardens (Ranchi), Birsa Deer Sanctuary (Kalmati Ranchi), Belta National Park (Palamau), Ranchi Aquarium (Ranchi), Hazaribagh National Park, Tatoloi hot water stream (Dumka) and Saranda Forest.

Apart from the above, Jharkhand has some famous temples like, Jharkhand Dham, Lagnta Baba Temple/Majar, Bindhvasini Temple, Masanjore Dam, etc.

Names of the districts : Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamau, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Giridih, Kodarma, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Pakur and Sahebganj.

KARNATAKA

Area	: 1,91,791 sq kms	Population	: 5,28,50,562
Capital	: Bangalore	Principal Language	: Kannada

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Karnataka has a recorded history of more than 2,000 years. Apart from its subjection to the rule of Nandas, Mauryas and the Satavahanas, Karnataka came to have indigenous dynasties like the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Gangas from the middle of the 4th century AD. The world renowned Gomateshwara monolith at Shravanabelagola was installed by a Ganga minister Chavundaraya. The colossal rock cut image of Sri Gometeshwara in the most magnificent among all Jaina works of art. Numerous visitors arrive at Sharavanbelagola to gaze at this and other monuments. The Chalukyas of Badami (500-735 AD) reigned over a wider area, from the Narmada to the Kaveri from the days of Pulikeshi II (609-642 AD) who even defeated the mighty Harshavardhana of Kajauj. This dynasty created fine, everlasting and the most beautiful monuments at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal, both structural and rock-cut. Aihole has been one of

the cradles of temple architecture in the country. The Rashtrakutas (753-973 AD) of Malkhed who succeeded them heaped tributes on the rulers of Kanauj Successively in the so-called 'Age of Imperial Kanauj'. Kannada literature developed during this period. Outstanding Jain scholars of India lived in their court. The Chalukyas of Kalyana (973 to 1189 AD) and their feudatories, the Hoysalas of Halebidu built exquisite temples, encouraged literature and literature and various fine arts. Noted jurist Vijnaneshwara (work: Mitakshara) lived at Kalyana. The great religious leader Basaveshwara was a minister at Kalyana. Vijaynagar empire (1336-1646) patronized and fostered indigenous traditions and encouraged arts, religion and literature in Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil. Overseas trade flourished. The Bahamani Sultans (Capital: Gulbarga, later Bidar) and the Bijapur Adilshahis raised fine Indo-Saracenic buildings and encouraged Urdu and Persian literature. Adcent of the Portuguese resulted in the introduction of new crops (Tobacco, Maize, Chilliers, Groundnut, Potato, etc.). After the fall of the Peshwa (1818) and Tipu (1799), Karnataka came under British rule. Christian missionaries introduced English education and printing during the 19th century. Revolution in transport, emerged. Mysore dynasty initiated and helped indutrialisation and cultural growth.

Freedom Movement was followed by the movement for the unification of Karnataka. After Independence, the Mysore State was created in 1953, wherein all the Kannada dominant areas under different dispensations were unified and the enlarge Mysore State carved in 1956 and was renamed Karnataka in 1973.

Karnataka State is situated between 11°31' and 18°14' north latitudes and 74°12' and 78°10'.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

The Forest department manages about 20.15% of the geographical area of the State. Forests have been classified as reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified forests, Villages forests, and private forests. There are 5 National Parks and 23 Wildlife sanctuaries. To overcome shortage of fuel wood, fodder and timber, degraded forests and waste lands are being developed. Emphasis is also being laid on the conservation, protection schemes such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant are being implemented with the Central assistance. The concept of Joint Forest Planning and Management applied to the 2 externally aided projects viz.,