



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
NEW DELHI

the Returned

8 1967

# THE INDIAN GAZETTEERS

# THE INDIAN GAZETTEERS



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NEW DELHI

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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface—P. N. Chopra . . . . .	(iii)
Inaugural Talk—Humayun Kabir . . . . .	(vii)
GAZETTEER AS A MIRROR OF SOCIETY	
1. Dharm Pal . . . . .	1
2. P. C. Roy Chaudhury . . . . .	4
3. K. N. Dutt . . . . .	7
ROLE OF GAZETTEER IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION	
4. C. K. Murthy . . . . .	12
5. A. Ramaswami . . . . .	16
GAZETTEER'S CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL HISTORY	
6. N. K. Sahu . . . . .	20
7. A. Sreedhara Menon . . . . .	24
IMPORTANCE AND UTILITY OF GAZETTEER	
8. B. N. Sri Sathyan . . . . .	28
9. A. K. Banerji . . . . .	33
10. Shrimati E. B. Joshi . . . . .	37
11. P. Setu Madhava Rao . . . . .	39
12. R. K. Trivedi . . . . .	42
13. Maya Ram . . . . .	46
14. I. M. L. Bhatnagar . . . . .	49
15. P. N. Shrivastav . . . . .	53
16. D. S. Kutlahria . . . . .	56
17. H. Bareh . . . . .	59
APPENDICES	
A. Central Gazetteers Unit . . . . .	61
B. Editors of District Gazetteers . . . . .	62
C. Chairmen, State Advisory Boards . . . . .	63
D. List of Revised District Gazetteers . . . . .	64
E. Plan of District Gazetteers . . . . .	71
F. Gazetteer of India: Indian Union . . . . .	74
OUR CONTRIBUTORS . . . . .	75

## PREFACE

• District Gazetteers deserve a much wider publicity than they have received so far. Very few people in the country, even among the intelligentsia, are aware of their utility. To arouse the interest of the people in this project of great national importance, *viz.*, revision of the Gazetteers, I requested the authorities of the All India Radio to arrange a series of talks on their nature, importance and utility. The State Editors were requested to broadcast talks on the District Gazetteers of their respective States, emphasising the local aspects.\* Some of the suggested topics were:—

- (1) The Gazetteer as an index of economic progress;
- (2) The Gazetteer's contribution to regional history;
- (3) The Gazetteer and the Census;
- (4) The role of the Gazetteer in national integration;
- (5) The Gazetteer and the changing pattern of administration; and
- (6) The Gazetteer as a mirror of society.

This brochure contains the text of 13 talks given by the State Editors and a few articles by those who were not able to broadcast their talks. The inaugural talk is by Prof. Humayun Kabir, former Minister, Petroleum and Chemicals. In his thought-provoking speech, Prof. Kabir traces the development of Gazetteer writing in India from the earliest beginnings to our own era, when the entire series is being revised and brought up-to-date. The talks by the State Editors have been grouped under appropriate headings to facilitate reference.

These talks highlight the importance and utility of District Gazetteers. I would like, however, to discuss a few points which have not been touched upon

in this series. The District Gazetteers contain information of great strategic importance. They give details about the location, boundaries, area, population, rivers, water resources, geology and climate of the regions. In short, they contain valuable data on topography. They also provide an exhaustive historical background for a proper understanding of the problems connected with the borders of the country.

The District Gazetteers are a repository of authentic information. Their great importance is clear from the fact that the Prime Minister in his speech in the Lok Sabha (April 28, 1965) quoted from different Gazetteers to corroborate the fact that the Rann of Kutch formed a part of India. The District Gazetteers are indeed a national asset.

The District Gazetteers offer considerable scope for research. As aptly pointed out by the International Documentation Centre, Sweden, "The Indian Gazetteers are the incomparable collection of research material and a necessary source of information for all studies concerning the History and Culture of India". Recently the Quebec Geographical Commission inquired from the Government of India whether any research was being carried out in India in place names, more especially in toponymy. They were informed that the Central Gazetteers Unit and the State Gazetteers Units are doing useful work in this connection for they collect valuable data about the regions and the historical development of important place names. The Documentation Centres of some foreign countries have spent large sums of money on microfilming the entire series—the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the Provincial Gazetteers and the District Gazetteers. The

Chicago University (U.S.A.) is helping in the preparation of a complete index for this collection with cross references and tables for the various editions of the District Gazetteers. The importance of the Indian Gazetteers is thus recognised even in foreign countries.

There is one more point which I would like to stress. The emerging nations of Asia and Africa may like to compile similar series of Gazetteers of their countries and regions. These Gazetteers will give a complete picture of the country--its physical, social, cultural, political and economic aspects. Perhaps some of the United Nations' agencies, such as the UNESCO, may like to help these countries in compiling their Gazetteers.

Besides the text of the talks and articles, this brochure contains a list of the revised Gazetteers published so far, those in press, and those approved for publication. A list of the State Editors of the New Series has also been given.

In addition to the revision of the District Gazetteers, the Government of India have also undertaken the revision of the first four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India. Volume I entitled 'Country and People' has already been published. The remaining three volumes will deal with 'History and Culture'; 'Economic Structure and Activities'; 'Administration and Public Welfare' respectively.

Lastly, I take this opportunity of thanking the authorities of the All India Radio for their co-operation in arranging these talks.

I am grateful to Prof. Humayun Kabir for his invaluable advice and guidance. I am obliged to Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education and Shri Bhakt Darshan, Deputy Minister, for their keen interest in the work. I am particularly obliged to the Secretary, Shri A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S. (who has been associated with the project since its very inception) for his guidance, help and encouragement. I would also like to express my thanks to Shri M. G. Raja Ram, I.A.S., Shri B. P. Bagchi, I.C.S., and Dr. A. M. D'Rozario (Joint Secretaries of the Ministry of Education) for taking interest in the progress of this work. I am thankful to my colleagues, especially to Dr. Dharm Pal, Dr. L. M. Gujral and Shri L. C. Goswami for their help in the editing and publication of this brochure. Shri M. R. Sen Gupta has helped me in the correction of the proofs. My thanks are also due to Shri H. H. Pawar and to Shri R. N. Dwivedi of the Publications Unit of the Ministry of Education for expediting the publication of the brochure.

*March 1, 1966.*

*P. N. Chopra.*



## INAUGURAL TALK

Many of you know that the Government of India, as well as the State Governments, are engaged in revising the Indian Gazetteers. You may naturally ask what are these Gazetteers? A Gazetteer literally means a geographical index or a geographical dictionary. Its scope is however much wider. It presents, within a limited range and in a readable manner, a comprehensive view of a country and its people. It describes the physical features of a region, relates its history and discusses the social, political and economic life of the people inhabiting it. It thus serves as a guide to the administrator, a reference book for the general public and a source of information for the specialist.

Gazetteer literature in India, as elsewhere, began with travellers' accounts. Examples of such literature in India are the accounts of Megasthenese, Fa-Hien, Hiuen Tsang, Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta and others. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* also provides valuable statistical information about India in the Mauryan Age. None of these works can however be strictly regarded as a Gazetteer. The nearest approach to a Gazetteer in the modern sense is Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari*. Sir William Hunter, the Editor of the first two editions of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, stated that he had before him two works as model when he planned the Gazetteers, viz., Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari* and the *Military Survey of Egypt* conducted by the French Government in the first quarter of the 19th Century.

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Talk broadcast on March 3, 1965 from A.I.R., Delhi.

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Gazetteer literature gained in volume and variety during the early British period. Exigencies of administration compelled the British to undertake the preparation of surveys—general, military, revenue and statistical—in different parts of the country under official and semi-official auspices. To these were added the accounts of foreign travellers which were soon followed by regular Gazetteers by private authors. Walter Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* was first published in 1815. Edward Thornton published his Gazetteer in 1844 and both ran into many editions. Till the publication of the first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India in 1881, Thornton's was the best known work on India for both the specialist and the general reader.

In addition to these general accounts, the preparation of 'District Statistical Accounts' was taken in hand even before the Great Revolt of 1857. It was however in 1867 that Richard Temple took the lead in the compilation of the District Gazetteers of the Central Provinces. A large number of District Manuals and Gazetteers followed in rapid succession, but the efforts of the Provincial Governments were uncoordinated and therefore not fully satisfactory.

The credit for planning the series entitled 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' must go to Sir William Hunter. In 1869 he submitted to the Government of India a plan for the compilation of the Gazetteers which was approved in 1871. The first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in nine volumes in 1881. Fresh material was added and its revised edition was brought out in 1885-87 in 14 volumes. The general article on India received high

praise and was published as a separate volume entitled *The Indian Empire*.

Lord Curzon has been criticised for many of his political acts, but no one can deny his role in encouraging intellectual and cultural activities. It was mainly due to his interest that the Imperial Gazetteer was revised and published in 1907-1909 in 26 volumes. The first four volumes were the revised and enlarged version of 'The Imperial Gazetteer' by William Hunter. The next 20 constituted the Alphabetical Series and the last two the Index and the Atlas. Though produced over 50 years ago, the Gazetteer has continued till today to be the most dependable source of information for administrators, scholars and the public on all matters relating to life in India.

More than half a century has passed since the publication of the revised edition of the Imperial Gazetteer. This period has seen more revolutionary changes than perhaps any comparable period in human history. Old Imperial systems have disappeared. Science and technology have led to economic and social developments that were unimaginable 50 years ago. A new sense of nationalism is sweeping throughout the world. Along with growing nationalism has come growing awareness of international obligations. Against this background of a changing world the whole fabric of Indian life has changed beyond recognition.

India today is free. With political independence has come a new economic and social awakening. Small towns have become thriving cities. New industrial centres have been established in remote regions. Education is spreading throughout the land and

changing traditional beliefs. The national struggle which ultimately led to independence, the industrial developments since the First World War, the enormous expansion of education and the spread of democracy and egalitarian ideals have led to vast changes in the mental and moral attitude of the people.

Our perspective today is much wider than it was half a century ago. We have also much greater information regarding the growth of population and the life and livelihood of the people. This demands radical revisions in our account of the social and political life of the country. Even the chapters on geography written by some of the most competent experts of the time need to be revised and brought up-to-date in the light of the enormous expansion in our knowledge about the physical characteristics of the earth.

The changes mentioned above relate to questions of fact. Perhaps of even greater importance is the question of a new approach. The earlier Indian Gazetteers were written primarily for the use of British administrators. Today, the Gazetteers have to serve an entire people. Under modern Indian conditions, the administrators are not a few hand-picked men of proven ability but millions drawn from every strata of society. In 1869, Hunter had written to the Viceroy of the day, "Nothing, nothing is more costly to a Government than ignorance." This is a truth which applies with even greater force to the civilians of today. Administration 50 years ago was mainly a question of maintaining law and order. Today, it touches every aspect of life and there is a real risk that administrators may lose themselves in the vast expanse of the bureaucratic machinery which has

developed as a result of the ever increasing responsibilities of government.

The need for revising the Gazetteers was widely felt after the achievement of Independence. The credit for taking the first step goes to Bombay which started the work of revision in 1949 and published a volume on Poona in 1954. West Bengal issued District Census Handbooks in 1953 with lengthy introductions furnishing information that is normally included in Gazetteers. Bihar undertook the work in 1952 and published two District Gazetteers on Gaya and Hazaribagh in 1957. Madras began in 1954 and brought out the volume on Tanjore in 1957. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh entered the field in 1953 and 1957 respectively. Since then, most State Governments have set up Units for the revision of the District Gazetteers.

The lead taken by the State Governments deserved the highest praise but there was a risk that uncoordinated and independent efforts by the different States might lead to results not commensurate with the effort. The Gazetteers are most useful when they follow a uniform pattern so that people from different parts of the country or outside can find out the information they seek without undue waste of time and energy. Accordingly, at a conference of representatives of the State Governments and of the various Ministries of the Government of India held in July, 1955 it was decided that the old 'Indian Empire' volumes were to be revised, rewritten and amplified under the authority of the Central Government, while the State Governments would undertake the revision or new compilation of District Gazetteers according

to necessity. The alphabetical volumes of the series were not to be re-issued, but there would ~~instead~~ be a comprehensive all-India index of the District Gazetteers. The preparation of the State Gazetteers was to be considered after the work on the District Gazetteers was completed. The whole of the Gazetteer work was to be 'planned as a single co-ordinated unit, with a uniformity of form, contents and standard, but providing room for variations and additions to meet local or special needs'.

The revised version of the Imperial Gazetteer of India is entitled "The Gazetteer of India: Indian Union". It will be published in four volumes, viz., Vol. I: "Country and People", Vol. II: "History and Culture", Vol. III: "Economic Structure and Activities", and Vol. IV: "Administration and Public Welfare". Volume I is in the press and will be published shortly\*. It had been originally proposed to publish it by the end of 1960, but since the Gazetteers are revised only after long periods, it was decided to defer publication in order to incorporate the results of the 1961 Decennial Census. A major portion of Volume II has also been written. It is my earnest hope that this will become a standard history of India and recognised as such by scholars throughout the world. We propose to issue later an abridged edition of about 300 pages which would be useful for students. The plans of Volumes III and IV have been drawn up and contributors appointed; a few chapters have already been received.

Now I would like to say a few words about the District Gazetteers. The revision of more than 300

\*Already published.

Gazetteers is a stupendous task, but without a thorough revision of District Gazetteers, the picture painted by the Indian Gazetteers would necessarily remain sketchy and inadequate. I am glad to note that almost all the State Governments and Union Territories have adopted the scheme and taken up the work in earnest. The results achieved so far have been uneven as different State Governments started work at different times. Seventy-two District Gazetteers have been compiled, of which 36 have already been published and the rest are awaiting publication.

Before I conclude, I would repeat that the new Gazetteers are intended to educate not only the administrators but the people in whose hands power ultimately rests. They must be true to facts but at the same time reflect the thoughts, ideals and aspirations of independent India. In a vast country like India, inhabited by people of different languages, customs and creeds, it is essential that members of each community should learn to know and respect the life and culture of other regions and other communities. The Gazetteers must from their very nature provide all with the knowledge of this rich variety. At the same time, they must bring out the basic similarities underlying outer differences. Social, economic and political inequalities have been the chief causes of India's misfortunes in the past. These can be removed only through national planning guided by the principles of secularism, democracy and socialism. The Gazetteers have an important role in educating public opinion and thus strengthening the foundations of our national life.

*Humayun Kabir*

## GAZETTEER AS A MIRROR OF SOCIETY

A Gazetteer as a mirror of society is a fascinating subject of study. As the limpid waters of a lake reflect the changing moods of the sky so a Gazetteer reflects the changing moods of the society. That is why an historical background is essential in a Gazetteer for a proper understanding of the various facets of the society.

The British Editors of the Old Series of District Gazetteers had one great advantage—they could express their ideas in their own language with ease and grace. They could write in a style at once simple, natural and spontaneous. They could present the facts clearly, logically and forcefully. Their narrative flows smoothly like a river. That is why, even after a considerable lapse of time, the old Gazetteers retain their literary flavour and have the freshness of dawn. The Editors of the New Series of District Gazetteers enjoy an equal advantage but of a different type altogether—the bounds of knowledge have been considerably widened and therefore they have ample material at their disposal to sift and present it in a narrative form.

The original sources for a proper study of the social history of a district are many, and vary in range and variety. Of inestimable value are the Census 1961 monographs, which discuss different aspects of society. What a wealth of information do these monographs contain! These are fine vignettes of society. They open up vast vistas of knowledge about the rural and urban society, pulsating with a new life. These pen-portraits of our people, drawn with imaginative insight, are invaluable for a proper study of the social history of a district.

Of these monographs particular mention may be made of the surveys of fairs and festivals. Thus the monograph describing the fairs and festivals of Gujarat is informative and well-written. When this series is completed a very valuable contribution will have been made to the study of the social history of districts and States. This additional information incorporated in the District Gazetteers will make them more informative, lively and readable.

## ROLE OF GAZETTEER IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

No compiler of the District Gazetteers can do justice to the objectives set before him if he is not always conscious of the fact that the cultural and economic development of his district or State reflects basically the corresponding development in the country as a whole, howsoever fine the local achievements may have been in any particular direction. I may be pardoned for saying that this is particularly true of the compilers of the Gazetteers in Andhra Pradesh, which has since the dawn of history been the meeting ground of the north and the south and the west and the east.

Dealing with the people of each district, the Gazetteers have to devote some attention to the local castes, languages and religions. The caste system, it is sometimes said, is based on ethnic differences or the professions followed by distinct groups from time immemorial. Some go to the extent of giving the measurements of head and nose and varying shades of colour of different castes as indicative of their ethnic composition. But how meaningless all this is will be evident from examining the prevalent position among the Chenchus, who are perhaps the most primitive and exclusive of the social groups indigenous to this State. Some publications state that they are Malids or Australoids, characterised by their small stature, flat and broad noses, and so on. But even in this extremely exclusive group, individuals of tall or medium stature with narrow noses are by no means uncommon. The degree of ethnical mixture among the more socially developed groups can easily be imagined, even if it is admitted that they started initially with some basic differences in this regard. Speaking of Andhra Pradesh, small or large bands of people have migrated and settled down in this region from different parts of the country since time immemorial. Such movements were generally the result of famines or epidemics, or oppression or persecution of the migrants in their home areas, or merely of their anxiety to improve their economic conditions. And, even in cases where such movements were due to an armed invasion, the invading groups

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Talk broadcast on March 6, 1965 from A.I.R., Hyderabad.

## GAZETTEER'S CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL HISTORY

In the 17th and early 18th Centuries the word 'Gazetteer' conveyed the meaning of a geographical guide-book of important places and people. The scope of the Gazetteer, however, widened in the later part of the 18th and the 19th Centuries, when various types of such literature giving elaborate accounts of social, economic, historical and cultural activities of the people, as well as the physical and natural features of the territory they inhabited, were written in different countries of Europe. It was also during the 19th Century that several Gazetteers were published in India. Not only Gazetteers for the entire country, including British territories and the Native States, were compiled but also regional works such as *A Gazetteer of Southern India*, *The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer*, as well as District Manuals and District Gazetteers were published. The most important publication was the Imperial Gazetteer in 14 volumes, edited by W. W. Hunter. Early in the 20th Century that work was revised and published in 26 volumes. The British civilians such as Nelson Nicholson, Francis Richards, O'Malley and others produced very admirable works—the District Manuals and District Gazetteers. Formerly, the compilation of Gazetteers was considered to be an individual venture either by governmental or private agency, but after Independence this work has been taken up as a national project by the Government of India. The revision of District Gazetteers on a uniform pattern, as well as compilation of the Gazetteers of India are at present in progress.

The District Gazetteer is generally considered to be a handbook of ready reference for the district officers, but in fact, it is neither a handbook nor a guide-book. It deals with all aspects of the district and its people, in as comprehensive a manner as possible and in a lucid narrative form in order to serve the interest not only of the administrators but also of the legislators, teachers, research scholars, social workers and even businessmen. The importance of the District Gazetteer lies in its presentation of authentic accounts of the district, with proper emphasis on their

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Talk broadcast on May 4, 1965 from A.I.R., Cuttack.

## IMPORTANCE AND UTILITY OF GAZETTEER

A new era of far-reaching consequence has dawned in India. The democratic set-up has brought about among the people a wide awareness and has stimulated aspirations and urges of an unprecedented kind. Social values have undergone a tremendous change. The functions of the State are no longer confined to a limited range of subjects. Fresh possibilities of development, touching various aspects of life, have opened up. All these changes all over the country have to be explained in their correct perspective and interpreted properly so that the people's co-operation in the task of building up a nation may be forthcoming. It is in this context that the re-oriented Gazetteers of the districts, of the States of the Union, and of the country as a whole play a prominent part.

Since the first appearance of Gazetteers in Europe over two centuries ago, the conception and scope, the lines of treatment and presentation of the material have changed radically. In the past, in India at least, the Gazetteers were intended chiefly to meet the requirements of the colonial administration. It was natural that the British administrators lacked a sense of responsibility to the people. The following observation of Sir William Hunter, who held a pre-eminent position in working out the plan for the publication of Gazetteers in the later part of the last century and who set the model for later publications as well, is revealing:—

“My conception of the work is that in return for a couple of days' reading, the account should give a new Collector a comprehensive and at the same time a distinct idea of the district, he had been sent to administer.”

It is noteworthy that even in those early days, the District Gazetteers were designed on more or less a common pattern. They furnished a topographical survey in general, as also departmental statistical accounts, and described contemporary administrative arrangements and governmental problems faced in the past. They had a directory of principal places. There was, of course, an over-emphasis on the differences between the

# APPENDICES

## A. GAZETTEERS UNIT (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

EDITOR (India Gazetteer)  
*Dr. K. Gopalachari*

EDITOR (District Gazetteers)  
*Dr. P. N. Chopra*

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Dr. Dharm Pal

Dr. L. M. Gujral

Dr. (Miss) N. Sengupta

Dr. Jagdish Raj

Shri L. C. Goswami

Shri D. L. Kaka

### SECTION OFFICER

Shri L. S. Gupta

## B. EDITORS (DISTRICT GAZETTEERS)

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Assam	Shri K. N. Dutt, M.A., B.L.
Bihar	Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhury, M.A., B.L.
Gujarat	Shri M. R. Palande, M.A. Shri R. K. Trivedi, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., I.A.S.
Kerala	Shri A. Sreedhara Menon, M.A.
Madhya Pradesh	Shri V. S. Krishnan, M.A. (OXON). Shri P. N. Shrivastav, M.A., LL.B.
Madras	Shri B. S. Baliga, B. A. (HONS.), PH.D. (LONDON). Shri A. Ramaswami, M.A., M.Litt., PH.D. (LONDON).
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Orissa	Shri N. Senapati, I.C.S. (RETD.). Shri N. K. Sahu, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
Punjab	Shri I. M. L. Bhatnagar, M.A.
Rajasthan	Shri D. C. Joseph, I.A.S. Shri B. N. Dhoundiyal, M.A., I.A.S. Shri Maya Ram, B.A., LL.B.
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1. BHAGALPUR DISTRICT GAZETTEER, edited by Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhury. Pp. 731 with 23 illustrations and maps. Patna, 1962. Rexine bound. Price Rs. 15.
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## ORISSA

35. KORAPUT DISTRICT GAZETTEER, edited by Shri Nilamani Senapati and Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu. Pp. 511 with 12 illustrations and maps. Cuttack, 1966. Cloth bound.

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**MANIPUR**

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Pre-history and Archaeology; Ancient period; Medieval period; Modern period.

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Population; Language; Religion and caste; Social life.

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Land reclamation and utilisation; Irrigation; Agriculture, including horticulture; animal husbandry and fisheries; Forestry; State assistance to agriculture; Floods, famines and droughts.

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Old time industries; Industries and manufactures; Industrial potential and plans for future development; Labour and employers' organisations; Welfare of industrial labour.

## CHAPTER VI—*Banking, Trade and Commerce*

History of indigenous banking; General credit facilities; General and life insurance; Stock Exchanges; State assistance to industrial development; Currency and coinage; Trade centres; Co-operation in wholesale and retail trade; State trading; Merchant and consumer associations and labour organisations; Weights and measures.

## CHAPTER VII—*Communications*

Old time trade routes and modes of conveyance; Road transport; Rail-roads; Waterways, ferries and bridges; Transport by air; Other means of transport; Travel and tourist facilities; Posts and telegraphs and telephones; Radio and wireless stations; Organisations of owners and employees in the field of transport and communications.

## CHAPTER VIII—*Miscellaneous Occupations*

Public administration; Learned professions; Domestic and personal service.

## CHAPTER IX—*Economic Trends*

Livelihood pattern and general level of prices and wages and standard of living; General level of employment in different occupations; National Planning and Community Development.

CHAPTER X—*General Administration*CHAPTER XI—*Revenue Administration*

Land revenue administration; Land reforms; Administration of other sources of revenue.

CHAPTER XII—*Law and Order and Justice*

Incidence of crime; Organisation of the police force; Jails and lock-ups; Organisation of civil and criminal courts; Nature and number of cases handled; Legal profession and Bar Associations.

CHAPTER XIII—*Other Departments*

Public Works Department; Agricultural Department; Veterinary Department; Forest Department; Industries Department; Co-operative Department.

CHAPTER XIV—*Local Self-Government*

History of local self-government; Municipal Corporations; Town Planning and public health; District and Local Boards; Other local self-governing bodies.

CHAPTER XV—*Education and Culture*

Historical background; Literacy and educational standards; General education; Professional and technical schools and colleges; Schools for the cultivation of fine arts; Oriental schools and colleges; Education for the handicapped; Adult literacy and social education; cultural, literary and scientific societies; Cultural, literary and scientific periodicals; Libraries, museums and botanical and zoological gardens.

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Survey of public health and medical facilities in early times; Vital statistics; Diseases; Public Hospitals and dispensaries; Private hospitals and nursing homes; Medical and public health research centres; Sanitation.

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Labour welfare; Prohibition; Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes; Charitable Endowments.

CHAPTER XVIII—*Public Life & Voluntary Social Service Organisations*

Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures; Political parties and organisations; Newspapers; Voluntary social service organisations.

CHAPTER XIX—*Places of Interest*

Places of historical and tourist interest; Pilgrim centres; Commercial and Trading centres; Other important places.

APPENDIX: *Principal Tables*

Area and population, urban and rural; Population according to language; Population according to religion, and scheduled castes and tribes; Temperature, rainfall and humidity; Irrigated and non-irrigated areas, and areas under principal crops; Land revenue demand at successive settlements; Public receipts and expenditure in respect of the Union and the State Governments; Public receipts and expenditure in respect of local self-governing bodies; Literacy and Education: Number of literates and number of scholars at different stages in schools and colleges; Livelihood pattern; List of fairs; Livestock population; List of dak bungalows, rest houses, including circuit houses and inspection bungalows.

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## F. GAZETTEER OF INDIA: INDIAN UNION

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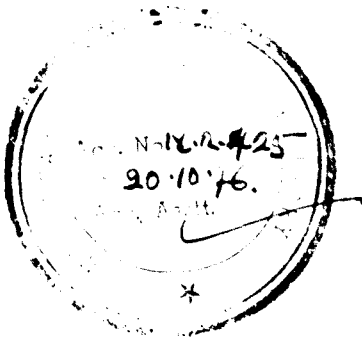
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*Volume I has been published and is priced Rs. 22.50. Copies can be had from the Business Manager, Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Old Secretariat, Delhi-6.*

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

1. BANERJI, A. K., M.A., I.A.S., State Editor, West Bengal District Gazetteers. Publications: *Rupamati Nagari, Chokher Aloy Dekhechilem, Bankurar Mandir* (all in Bengali).
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15. ROY CHAUDHURY, P. C., M.A., B.L., State Editor, Bihar District Gazetteers. Publications: *1857 in Bihar, Jainism in Bihar, Inside Bihar, Gandhiji's First Struggle in India, Temples and Legends of Bihar, Folk Tales of Bihar* (in press).
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