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INDIAN STATES TODAY



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*Indian States
Today*

NOVEMBER, 1948

Rs. 3/8

The States whose Crests are reproduced on the cover page are (from left to right)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Indore | 7. Mysore |
| 2. Patiala | 8. Cochin |
| 3. Gwalior | 9. Dholpur |
| 4. Dungarpur | 10. Udaipur |
| 5. Nawanagar | 11. Rewa |
| 6. Bikaner | 12. Kotah |

Artistic considerations, and not size or status of any State, have determined the order in which they appear.

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C. P. & Berar

Bombay

Madras

Saurashtra

Matsya

Rajasthan

Himachal Pradesh

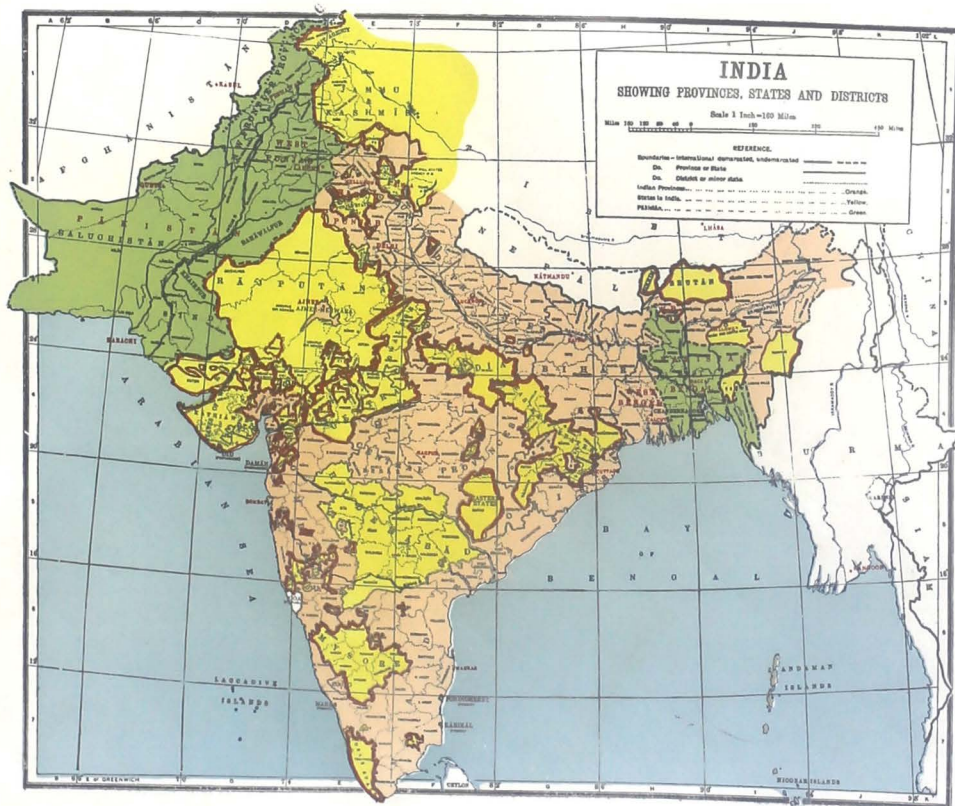
Vindhya Pradesh

Malwa Union

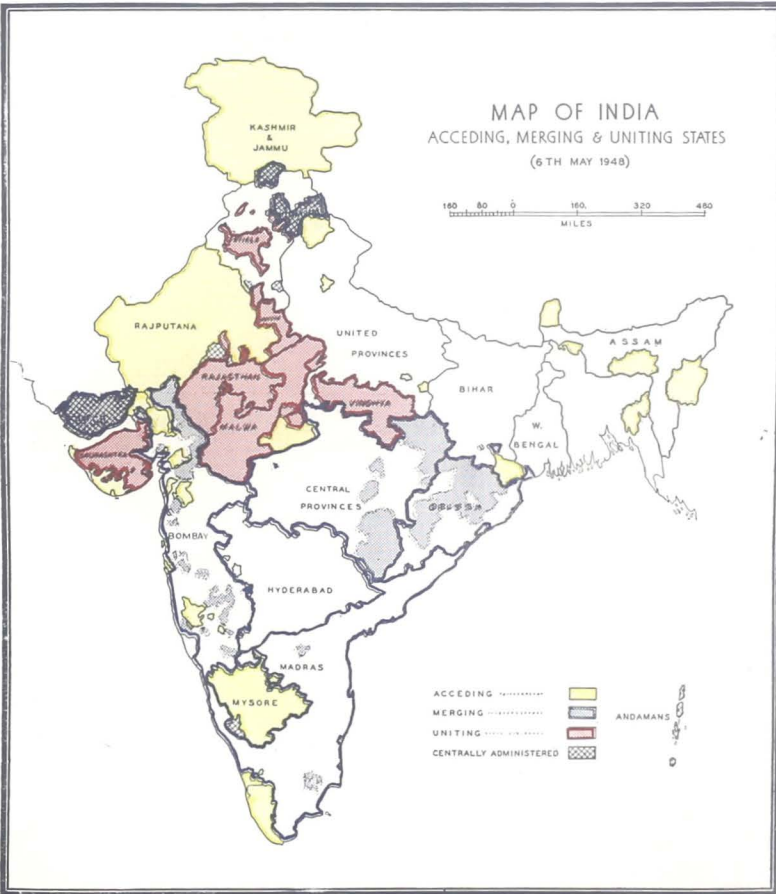
Patiala & E. P. States Union

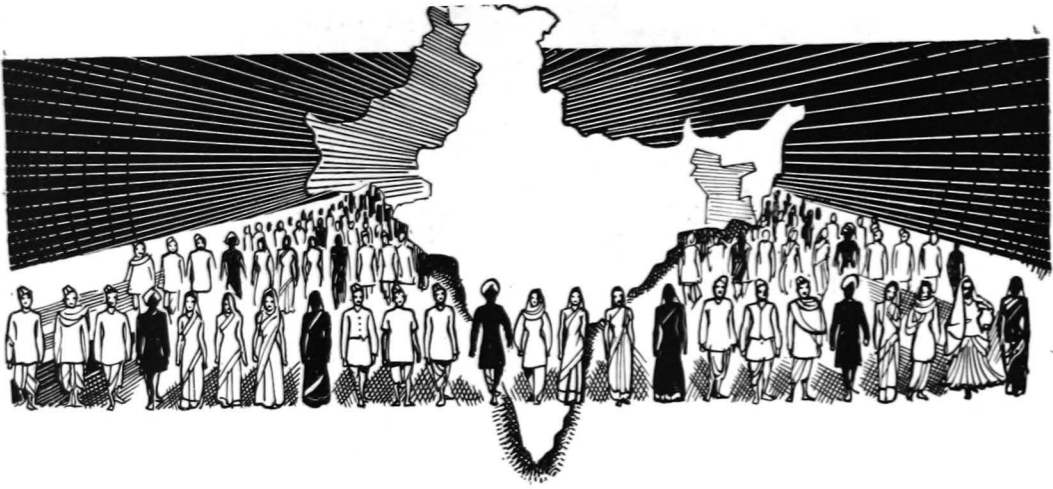
All but one of these maps were prepared specially for this pamphlet by the Administrative Intelligence Room, New Delhi.





MAP OF INDIA ACCEDING, MERGING & UNITING STATES (6TH MAY 1948)





POSITION AND PROBLEMS

"THIS COUNTRY with its institutions is the proud heritage of the people who inhabit it. It is an accident that some live in the States and some in British India, but all alike partake of its culture and character. We are all knit together by bonds of blood and feeling no less than of self-interest. None can segregate us into segments; no impassable barriers can be set up between us. I suggest that it is, therefore, better for us to make laws sitting together as friends than to make treaties as aliens."

—SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

ON an average one out of four Indians lives in the States. A look at the map of India will show the close juxtaposition of the States and Indian territory. Kashmir lies in the extreme north and extends to the Pamirs on one side and to Tibet on the other and touches the Punjab on the Indian side. At the southern tip of the Peninsula are situated Travancore and Cochin. A little above lies Mysore. On the tableland of the Deccan stretches

Hyderabad linking North India with the South. It is bounded by Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces. In the east the disjointed states of what was called the Eastern States Agency are interspersed with Indian territory. In the west there are Baroda and the Kathiawar and Gujerat States, and in the south-west Kolhapur and the Deccan States. Spread over Central India are Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, and the Bun-



Kashmir Snow

delkhand and Baghelkhand States surrounded by Indian territory on all sides. The Sikh States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot and Kapurthala are surrounded by the province of East Punjab. Between the States of Central India and Pakistan are the Rajputana States of Mewar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bikaner and others.

A glance at the map of India will show that, with a few exceptions, such as Travancore, Cochin and the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the island of Cutch, the Indian States are "an almost continuous chain of land-locked territories down the spine of India".*

Independently of India they can have no export or import trade. They are islands within India, and in the nature of things find an all-round co-operation

with India necessary as well as profitable.

They cover an area of 645,000 sq. miles as against the 631,000 sq. miles of the Provinces. It is generally estimated that the States enjoying full powers and the non-jurisdictional *talukas* and *thanas* together number 584. They vary widely in size, population, revenue and level of internal administration. Their population is about 91 million while the population of the Indian Dominion is roughly 318 million. Thus whereas the States occupy 50·5% of Indian territory, their people comprise 23·8% of the Indian population.

The States range from Hyderabad with a population of 16½ million and an annual revenue of 100 million rupees to Bilbari with a population of 27 and an annual revenue of 80 rupees. Of the 283 Kathiawar States, excluding the nine richer States of Bhavanagar, Cutch, Dharangadhra, Gondal, Junagarh, Morvi,

*Prof. K. R. R. Shastri—*Indian States*.

Navangar and Porbandar, 274 States had a total revenue of about 135 lakhs of rupees. This sum had to maintain 274 ruling families and was expected to run 274 separate, semi-independent administrations. The total area of these 283 States is about 32,000 sq. miles and their total population four million. This provides the people of Kathiawar (excluding the larger states) with one separate state for every 25 square miles or every 500 heads of population.

Furthermore, if the revenues of some 171 of these smaller states are added up, they amount to Rs. 650,000 with an average of Rs. 3,813 as the annual revenue for each state. This meagre sum is supposed to meet the expenses of administration and other necessary functions of the state.

Even before India became free, there was a strong feeling in the country that these small states and estates were a relic of feudal days, and ought to be abolished

as separate political entities. In a free India, their separate existence was thought to be politically undesirable and economically impracticable. There was no alternative for these tiny states and estates but to merge with the neighbouring areas.

In 1931, Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India, in a confidential memorandum, urged the Princes to put their houses in order and maintain a certain minimum standard of administration. In 1939, at the Ludhiana Session of the States Peoples' Conference, a resolution was passed recommending the merger of small States with adjacent provinces and the union of other States into one large administrative unit. The resolution runs as follows:

"It is the considered opinion of the Conference that only those States which have a population exceeding two millions of souls or revenue exceeding five million rupees, can maintain the standard of



In Travancore women are hard workers



A Kashmiri smile

administration necessary and suitable for being workable units for the purpose of uniting with the provinces in a scheme of a free and federated India and therefore all States not coming within the above category should be amalgamated, either singly or by groups, with the neighbouring provinces for the purpose of administration with suitable provisions for the reasonable rights and privileges of the rulers concerned, and this Conference, therefore, requests the National Congress to appoint a Committee of Inquiry for the purpose of finding ways and means to facilitate such amalgamation."

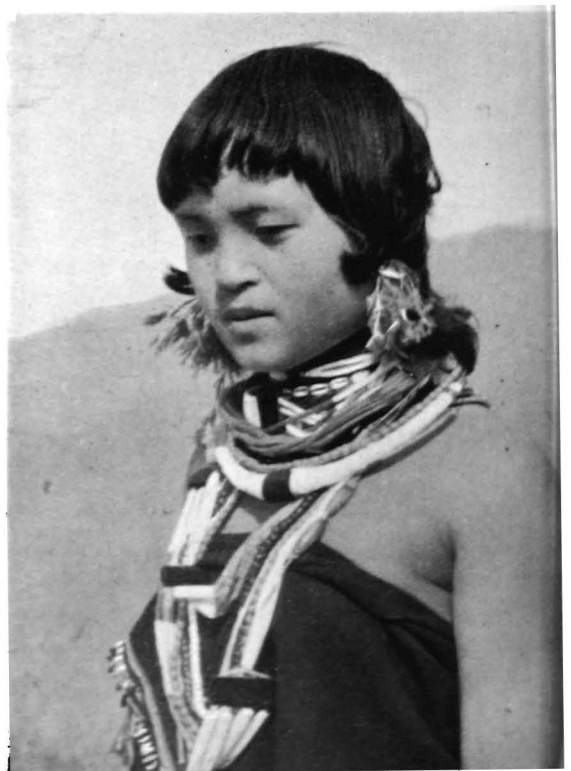
Later still Lord Linlithgow openly exhorted the Princes on the same lines, and pressed the smaller States to pool

their resources so as to discharge their obligations as modern States.

In 1939, the Political Department issued a circular asking all States with an annual revenue of less than two millions to form regional confederations. In reply to this, the Princes submitted a memorandum in which they insisted that grouping of States should be voluntary, and that no conditions or restrictions should be imposed regarding the maintenance of police forces or the administration of justice. They were, above all, keen on maintaining unaltered the rights of the grouped states vis-à-vis each other.

By far the most important development affecting the Princely Order took place in 1946 when a merger scheme was proposed by the Crown Representative,

A shy Naga bride



Court Attendants of Palanpur



Lord Wavell, under which smaller States were to be integrated with the neighbouring bigger ones with which they had geographical, economic and political affinities. The bigger States were apprised of the details of the scheme and so also the units to be attached. These collectively covered an area of over 7,000 sq. miles with a population of over 800,000 and an annual revenue of more than seven million rupees.

The communiqué announcing this said:

“H. E. The Crown Representative has, for a long period, had under intensive review the perplexing political and administrative problems which arise from the existence, in Western India and Gujerat, though they are usually referred to as of literally hundreds of small units which ‘semi-jurisdictional’ or ‘non-jurisdictional’

estates or *talukas*, do actually fall within the category of ‘Indian States’. Owing to the slenderness of their individual resources and general aversion to neighbourly co-operation, there has arisen, in this part of India, geographical, administrative and economic fragmentation on a scale unknown anywhere else in the country. In the great majority of these units the revenue, which often has to be divided among numerous shareholders, barely suffices for the private needs of the *talukdars* and shareholders, and the amenities provided for their subjects under the supervision of the local political authorities are, therefore, sadly circumscribed. In short, the survey of the Crown Representative has fully established that, without some drastic simplification of existing arrangements, any kind of co-ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real progress is impossible.”



*Women vendors
of the Eastern
States*

The communiqué also refers to the discussion of the problem in the period preceding the 1935 Act, and says that the Maharaja of Baroda, to whom many of the small units in Western India and Gujerat were tributary, put forward proposals to bring these tributaries into closer relation with the Baroda State.

Later a fresh approach to the problem was made on a wider basis with a view to affording the other larger states an opportunity of assuming similar responsibilities in respect of units which had geographical, economic and political affinities with them.

The states to which these small units were to be attached were required to admit the inhabitants of attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities, such as secondary and technical education and medical treatment, on the same terms as their own subjects, and to

provide hospitals, schools, roads and other amenities, where these were beyond the capacity of the local resources.

The ultimate test of fitness for the survival of any State, in Lord Wavell's opinion, was the capacity to secure the welfare of its subjects; and he regarded the proposed merger of these small states as a suitable solution. Experience had shown that the units with which he was concerned, not only when unaided, but even when grouped together as *thanas* or under the close supervision of Political Agents, were unable to achieve the conditions of administrative efficiency which alone could justify the perpetuation of any form of hereditary rule.

The assumption of direct responsibility for the necessary reforms, by the Paramount Power, was regarded by the Crown Representative as impracticable because geographical and other factors

precluded the absorption of these areas into British India; and further because the Political Department was neither an administrative organization nor equipped with the requisite machinery and financial resources to look after the administration of these units. Moreover, the areas concerned were so scattered and fragmented as to make it impossible to bring them under unified central control. These difficulties could, in the Crown Representative's opinion, only be overcome by the course on which he had decided, delegation of responsibility to those who were in the best position to discharge it, namely, the bigger States of Western India and Gujerat.

As it happened, this grouping of the

smaller with larger States proved unhappy and unsuccessful. Not that such a plan of mergers and unions was not urgently needed or desired by the people, but the way it was imposed on them proved irksome to both.

In fact the All-India States Peoples' Conference reaffirmed its resolution of 1939 at Udaipur in 1946, and again at Gwalior in 1947, recommending the merger of small States with neighbouring larger ones or with adjacent provinces.

Sardar Patel had thus the support both of the Congress and the States Peoples' Conference for the scheme of mergers which he has put into effect after the transfer of power.



Winnowing
ajra in a
western State



Sardar Patel with Ambassadors and Princes



*End of
Paramountcy*



FROM PARAMOUNTCY TO NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

"I acknowledge the ready and willing help which the Rulers have given me in implementing the policy of integration and democratisation. This involved on their part considerable sacrifice and self-denial. For all this I am most grateful."

—SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

TAKING charge of the States' Department, Sardar Patel reminded the rulers of the Indian States of the lesson of history that it was owing to India's politically fragmented condition and the consequent inability of Indians to make a united stand that the country had succumbed to successive waves of invaders. "Our mutual conflicts", said the Sardar, "and internecine quarrels and jealousy have in the past been the cause of our downfall and of our falling victims to foreign domination a number of times". He emphasized that India could not afford to fall into

those errors and pitfalls again. He maintained that despite the partition of India "a fundamental homogeneity of culture and sentiments, reinforced by the compulsive logic of mutual interest, would continue to govern us. Much more would this be the case with that vast majority of the States which owing to their geographical contiguity and indissoluble ties, economic and cultural, must continue to maintain relations of mutual friendship and co-operation with the rest of India. The safety and preservation of these States, as well as India,



Porbunder has been a ship-building centre for hundreds of years

demand unity and mutual co-operation between the different parts."

It would be most unfair to the States were the Government of India to leave them in the vacuum created by the withdrawal of British power. Speaking in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on December 9, 1947, the Deputy Prime Minister said: "I want again to make it clear that there is no intention on our part to assume paramountcy in any form or shape or to take the place of paramountcy. Paramountcy is dead and gone and nobody laments or mourns it. There is no reason, however, to think that because paramountcy has disappeared, there is going to be no power in India. The Government of India proposes to function as a government and will not leave a vacuum or anarchy in any part of India, whatever happens. That must be understood clearly because it is neither in the interests of the States nor of the States' people, nor of India."

Earlier in a statement on July 5, 1947, Sardar Patel had observed: "Now that the British rule is ending, the demand has been made that the States should regain their independence. In so far as British paramountcy embodied the submission of the States to foreign will, I have every sympathy with this demand, but I do not think it can be their desire to utilize this freedom from domination in a manner which is injurious to the common interest of India or which militates against the ultimate paramountcy of popular interests and welfare or which results in the abandonment of the mutually useful relationship that has developed between British India and the Indian States during the last century. This has been amply demonstrated by the fact that a great majority of the Indian States have already come into the Constituent Assembly. To those who have not done so I say that they should join now. The States have already accepted the basic principles that for

defence, foreign affairs, and communications, they would come into the Indian Union. We ask no more of them than accession on these three subjects in which the common interests of the country are involved. In other matters we would scrupulously respect their autonomous existence."

This policy of Sardar Patel as head of the States Ministry was quite consistent with the avowed attitude of the Congress which had fought for over sixty years for the liberation of India. It was pledged to liberate the Indian States as well as the Indian Provinces. To clarify this attitude Sardar Patel observed: "There appears a great deal of misunderstanding about the attitude of the Congress towards the States. I should like to make it clear that it is not the desire of the Congress to interfere in any manner

whatever with the domestic affairs of the States. They are no enemies of the Princely Order, but, on the other hand, wish them and their people under their aegis all prosperity, contentment and happiness. Nor would it be my policy to conduct the relations of the new department with the States in any manner which savours of the domination of the one over the other. If there would be any domination it would be that of mutual interest and welfare. We have no ulterior motive or selfish interests to serve. Our common objective should be to understand each other's point of view and come to decisions acceptable to all and in the best interests of the country. With this object I propose to explore the possibility of associating with the administration of the new department, a Standing Committee representative of both the States and British India." This



*camel Corps of
Ajmer*



THE HOYSALA TEMPLE IN MYSORE

It was built 900 years ago and has many beautiful patterns of sculpture



*A Jain Festival
in Palanpur.
(The silver chariot is drawn
by caparisoned bullocks)*

was a clear exposition of the policy of the Government towards the States.

Most of the States themselves were not slow to realize the need for a new and rational relationship between themselves and the Indian Union. They hoped, as did the Indian Union, that a new relationship would obviate the vacuum which otherwise would necessarily arise on the lapse of paramountcy. Even before the transfer of power took place on August 15, 1947, some 400 States, including Mysore, Cochin, Udai-pur, Jaipur, Patiala, Gwalior and Baroda, had realized that they could not and should not exist in the dangerous void

pompously called 'Sovereign Independence'; and, their Rulers had wisely decided to throw in their lot with the Indian Union. They realized also that their ancient and traditional forms of government would have to be radically changed to meet the people's demand which had grown during the last fifteen years into a strong torrent threatening the existence of autocratic rule.

Concluding his statement Sardar Patel said: "We are at a momentous stage in the history of India. By common endeavour we can raise the country to a new greatness while lack of unity will expose us to fresh calamities. I hope the

Indian States will bear in mind that the alternative to co-operation in the general interests is anarchy and chaos which will overwhelm great and small in a common ruin if we are unable to act together in the minimum of common tasks."

It is significant that on the same day (July 5, 1947), the Jam Saheb of Nawangar expressed similar ideas when at a meeting of the Confederacy of Kathiawar States, in Bombay, he said: "We are Indians first and then princes. Verily if India is free, the Princes are free. If India is safe, the Princes are safe. If India is prosperous, the States are prosperous. If India is honoured, every unit is honoured. But if India is threatened, what hope have the States? If India goes under, who survives?"

The Rulers saw that the formula evolved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the accession of the states to India provided just the kind of relief they wanted while allowing them the substance of their ancestral privileges. Free India had been born on August 15, 1947. The

Rulers of the states had the foresight recognize the challenge which this event symbolized. The States People's Movement had grown not only in numbers but also in consciousness. As Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya pointed out in his Presidential Address in 1947 at the Gwalior Session of the All-India States' People's Conference, consciousness raises hopes and hopes inspire action. The people of the states had not only grown conscious of their political rights and of the capabilities under which they suffered but this consciousness had spurred them to action. The Rulers could see that the dawn of freedom for India demanded a radical change in the government of their respective States.

Many factors, mainly the imperial hold on India for a century and a half inevitably divided the country into two fragments, British India and Indian India. This division proved disastrous for tens of millions who, by accident, lived in the Indian States. It was an irony that the backward part of India was called "Indian India". Therefore, it was

Royal stags in a State forest of Central India



freshing to find more and more Rulers realizing that there was nothing derogatory or undignified in national partnership with free India. In fact, some of the rulers frankly admitted that under the shadow of British paramourncy they

had been as good as slaves. The truth is that sovereignty is vested in the ruler to defend the sovereignty of the people and to ensure liberty, justice, peace and progress for the toiling masses who alone make sovereignty possible as the earth



The Rani of Raipur, the Raja of Uthgarh with India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Premier of Orissa (after the signing of the merger agreement by the Orissa States)



makes the majesty of the Himalayas possible. Ultimately it is the people who count.

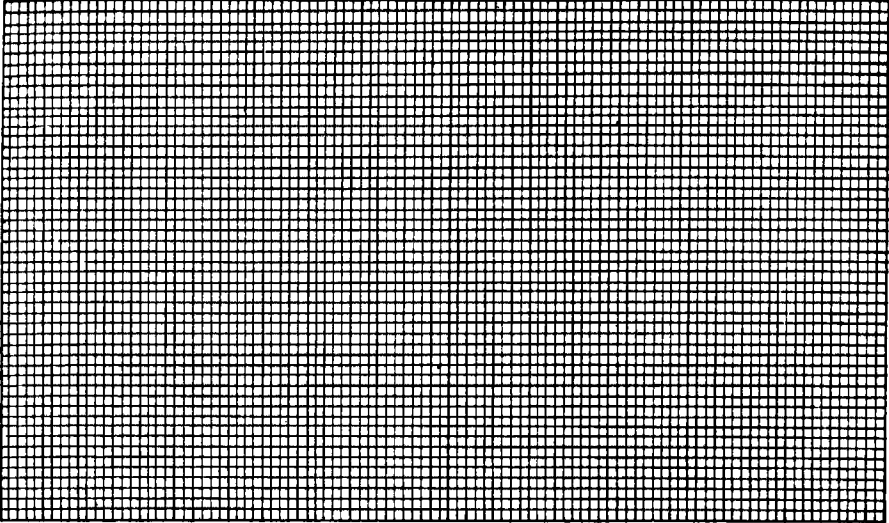
Indeed, the most significant evidence

of the change from foreign paramountcy to national partnership may be seen in the various unions and mergers which have been effected with the full consent of the rulers and the people.

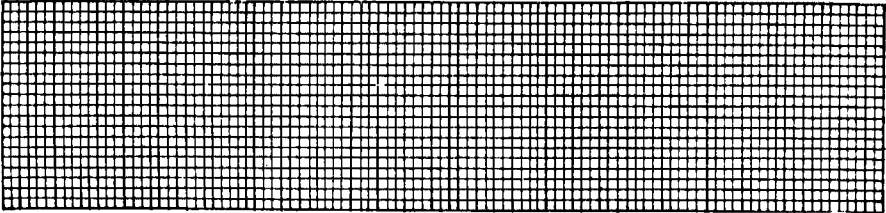


The Governor and Premier of the Central Provinces with Sardar Patel and Mr. V. K. Menon, at the Conference of Chattisgarh Rulers

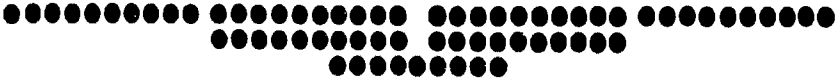
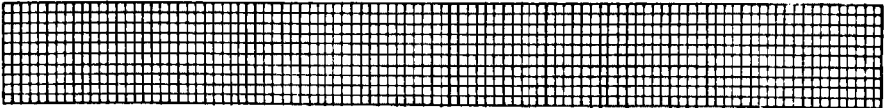
THERE ARE ●●● STATES WITH AN AREA OF OVER 50,000 SQ. MILES.



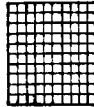
THERE ARE ●●●● STATES WITH AN AREA BETWEEN 10,000 & 50,000 SQ. MILES.



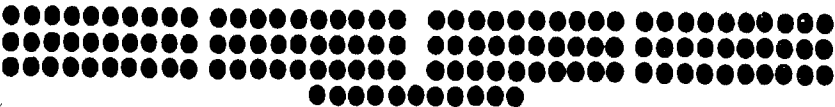
THERE ARE ●●●●●●● STATES WITH AN AREA UNDER 10,000 SQ. MILES.



THERE ARE SIXTY-NINE STATES



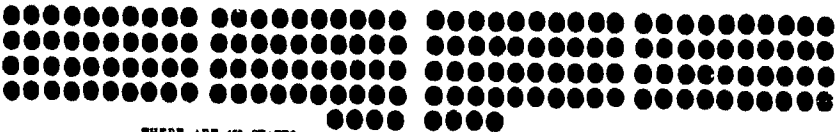
WITH AN AREA UNDER 1,000 SQ. MILES.



THERE ARE 131 STATES



WITH AN AREA UNDER 100 SQ. MILES.



THERE ARE 148 STATES



WITH AN AREA UNDER 10 SQ. MILES.

● = 1 STATE

□ = 10 SQ. MILES



Representatives of the Khasi States' Peoples' Conference meeting Sardar Patel

MERGERS IN PROVINCES

"A historian who looks back will no doubt consider that one of the dominant phases of India's history today is this integration of States into India. What is more important is not this integration externally, but an inner integration, that is, the growth of democratic institutions in the States."

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

It is not a new phenomenon in history nor a phenomenon peculiar to India that there are States of varying sizes and resources. Only a few centuries ago

many small states existed in Europe. There were free cities, duchies, bishoprics, baronies, and tiny principalities. In Central Europe these were grouped

together under the Holy Roman Empire. As conditions changed, the small size of the units became a hindrance to their political and economic progress. The end of the Feudal Age led to the disappearance of the Holy Roman Empire, and to the emergence of the National States in Europe, absorbing smaller units. In India, however, in most of the States feudal conditions still prevail. But these cannot continue any longer, nor is it possible for small units to dis-

charge their functions and obligations properly.

An illustration of the highly precarious situation of these small units was recently afforded by the following incident. On the 28th October, 1947, the Government of India received information from the Orissa Government that the situation in the neighbouring States in general was tense, and that in Nilgiri in particular, there was a general state of lawless-



*The famous
Bhuvaneswar
Temple of
Orissa*



Interior, Thirugogarum Temple, Pudukottai

ness, resulting in systematic looting of property, riots and clashes between various sections of the people. The trouble soon spread to the neighbouring District of Balasore. The situation became so grave that the only property secure in the State was the palace of the Ruler and its immediate precincts which were heavily guarded. The Ruler had the guards recruited from the Eastern States Joint Police Force as the State Police was completely ineffective, being unable and unwilling to suppress the disturbances. The telegraphic and postal services had also ceased to function.

On the 21st October, the District Magistrate of Balasore contacted the Ruler who pleaded that the situation had

gone beyond his control. But because negotiations were going on between the Ruler and the Praja Mandal, the Government of Orissa held their hand in the hope that affairs would be settled satisfactorily. But the situation suddenly took a turn for the worse on November 12, when a serious clash occurred in which fire-arms were used and a number of persons killed. On the same day elsewhere villages were looted and a number of houses burnt down.

It was impossible to wait any longer. In order to save the State and the neighbouring areas in Orissa from anarchy and chaos, it was decided that the Indian Government should intervene and restore law and order in the State. The Government of India, therefore, requested the Orissa Government to ask the District Magistrate of Balasore to proceed to Nilgiri and take over the administration. This was done on November 14, with the consent of the Ruler.

A month later, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel issued a statement on the settlement with the Rulers of Orissa and Chattisgarh States regarding the integration of these States with the neighbouring provinces. "I feel that for a correct appreciation of this important event," said Sardar Patel, "it is necessary for me to explain the background and the policy underlying that settlement. Democratization of the administration, which has long been the keynote of Congress policy towards the States, has become a pressing problem since August 15. The Princes themselves have in many cases begun to realize the spirit of the time, and have been gradually introducing measures in

accord with that spirit. The progress has been in some States slow, in others it has been swift, but everywhere, it has been sure."

He explained the conditions which clearly indicate the need for democratization. "It should be obvious", he said, "to everyone, however, that even democracy and democratic institutions can function efficiently only where the unit to which these are applied can subsist in a fairly autonomous existence. Where, on account of smallness of its size, isolation of its situation, the inseparable link with a neighbouring autonomous territory, be it a Province or a bigger State,

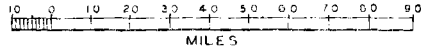
in practically all economic matters of everyday life, the inadequacy of resources to open up its economic potentialities, the backwardness of its people and the sheer incapacity to shoulder a self-contained administration, a State is unable to afford a modern system of government, both democratization and integration are clearly and unmistakably indicated."

In the world of today, where distances are fast shrinking and masses are being gradually brought into contact with areas which have the latest administrative amenities, it is impossible to postpone any further the introduction of measures which would enable the people of the

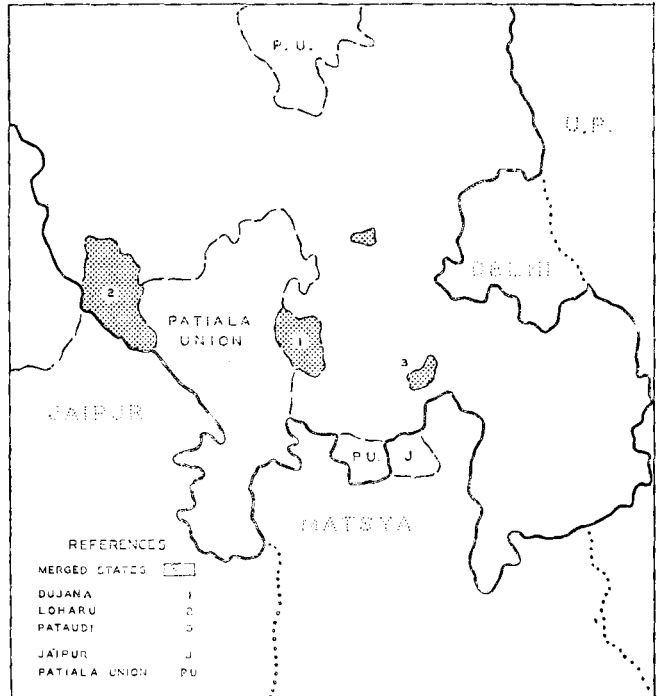
Malabar boats



EAST PUNJAB



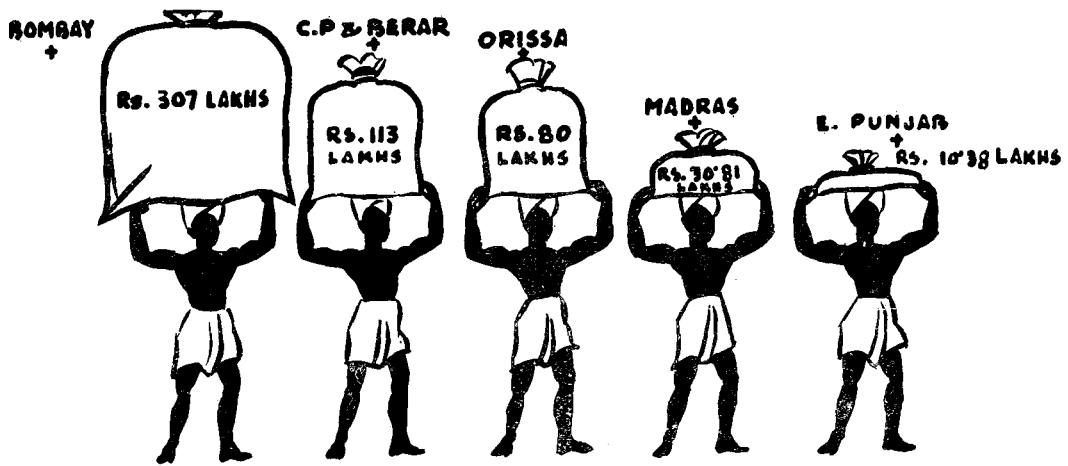
Population	. 370 sq. miles
Total Area	. 80,000
Revenue	. Rs. 103 million



States to enjoy the same amenities of government as the people of the neighbouring areas. Delay leads to discontent. Discontent results in lawlessness. Repression may for a time check the popular urge for reform, but it can never suppress it. "Indeed," said Sardar Patel, "in many of the States with which I had to hold discussions during the last two days, large-scale unrest had already gripped the people; in others, the rumblings of the storm were being heard. In such circumstances, after careful and anxious thought, I came to the conclusion that for smaller States of this type, placed in circumstances which I have described, there was no alternative to integration and democratization. . . . I have always held to the belief that the future of the Princes lies in the service of their people and their country, and not in the continued assertion of their

autocracy. In conformity with these ideas, I felt that, on release from an increasingly onerous and awkward responsibility, but at the same time with their personal position and that of the ruling family safeguarded, they would have opportunities of service which have hitherto been denied to them, and which many of them are genuinely longing for and genuinely anxious to secure, and they would cease to be the targets of continuous bitter attacks and ill will."

Referring to the settlement and paying a tribute to the Rulers in general, Sardar Patel said: "I have no doubt that it is in the best interests of the Rulers, the people and the country at large. I am particularly grateful to the Rulers of the States, who showed a commendable appreciation of the realities of the situation, and a benevolent regard



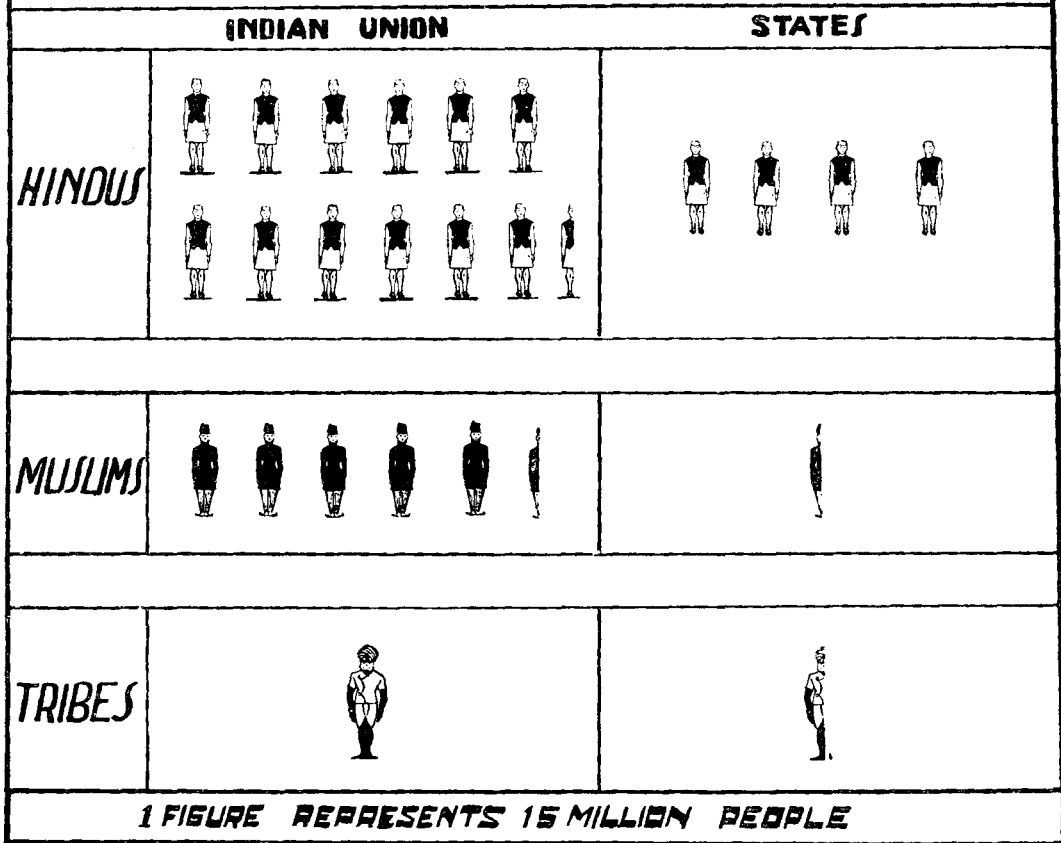
for public good. To all of them, undoubtedly, the decisions they have taken involved considerable sacrifice of powers and fortune. They have accepted this sacrifice cheerfully and voluntarily in the interests of their people and the country at large. I am sure their people will react favourably to this generous response to public interests

“Throughout my discussions with the Rulers, I was careful to emphasize that the solution which we suggested for the difficult problems with which we and they were equally faced, was for them to accept or reject of their own free will. There was no compulsion save that of events and of the circumstances and peculiar problems of their States. I also told them that in offering this solution, we were actuated by nothing but the friendliest disposition towards them, and had nothing but the ultimate good of the princes and their people at heart. I also maintain that their voluntary surrender of most of the powers that they wielded so far, would increase and not reduce the prestige that they have enjoyed and would create, in the hearts of their people, a place of lasting affection and regard which would redound to their glory. I am very glad that they all responded to these sentiments, and would ask the people of these States to play

their own part and to extend to each one of them unfailing cordiality and unstinted goodwill

“By their act of abnegation, these Rulers have purchased in perpetuity their right to claim the devotion of their people. And, indeed, if the people of these States have any grievances in future they can only be against their own representatives and leaders and not against the princes.” Referring to the part to be played by Government, Sardar Patel observed: “I am sure that very soon the Provincial Governments, which would be acting for the Dominion Government in discharging administrative functions in these States, will turn their thought and energies to ameliorating the condition of the people and to devising ways and means of associating representatives of States with the fashioning of administrative measures” He further added: “Let them all realize the stakes involved: some 56,000 sq. miles of territory with a population of about eight million, a gross revenue of about two crores and immense potentialities for the future. It is the indisputable right of the people in these territories to have modern amenities of government which should be the governing consideration in everything that we do for them. It will also be the duty of the people concerned to

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES



help and co-operate wholeheartedly with the respective provincial administrations in this process of unification and amelioration, that they may derive the full benefit of this great achievement."

Twentyfive States merged with Orissa* and fifteen with the Central Provinces. In quick succession fourteen Deccan

*Two of these were later merged with Bihar.

States and two hundred and eighty-nine Gujerat States decided to merge with Bombay. Two South Indian States merged with Madras and three North Indian States with East Punjab.

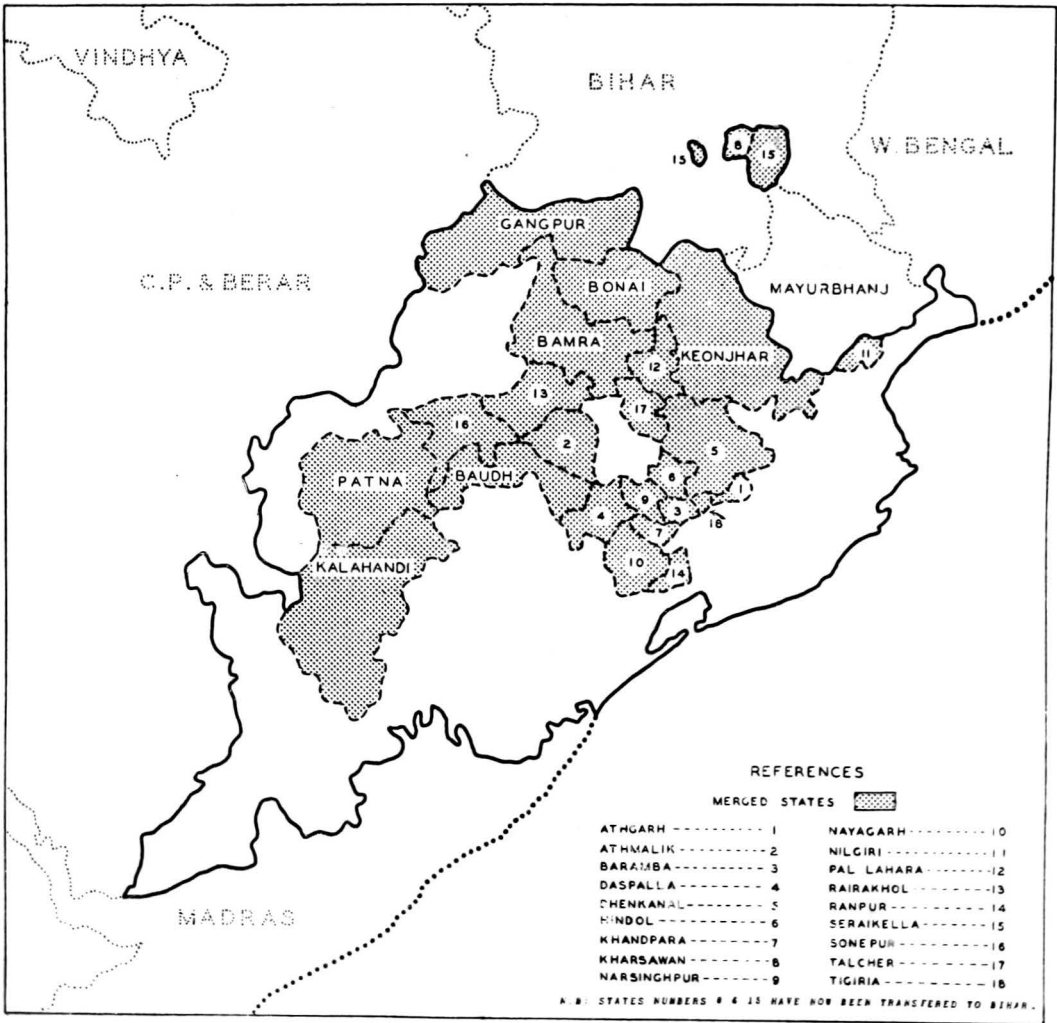
The total area, population and revenue added to the Provinces, as well as the names of merging States, and a brief sketch of the more important ones are given below.



Merging States:	
Total Area	84,774 sq. miles
„ Population	12.018 million
„ Revenue	Rs. 54,184 million



ORISSA



Total Area	. .	24,260 sq. miles
Population	. .	4.254 million
Revenue	. .	Rs. 10.519 ..

ORISSA STATES

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks.
Kharswan and Seraikella } now merged in Bihar.	623 sq. miles	208,000	Rs. 615,000	<p>The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came to the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals, the Thakur of Kharswan and Kanwar of Seraikella were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels.</p>
Patna	2,530 sq. miles	632,220	...	<p>Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern Agency. It has several educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms, as well as an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital.</p> <p>Patna is a very ancient State. Its various monuments bear testimony to its ancient grandeur. In the past this State was the nucleus of the Khoshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. During the Moghul rule as well as during the ascendancy of the Marathas the State maintained its independence. The Rulers of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja.</p>
Athgarh	163 sq. miles	55,498	...	
Athmalik	723 sq. miles	72,765	...	
Baramba	143 sq. miles	52,924	...	

ORISSA STATES—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks.
Daspalla	556 sq. miles	53,833	...	<p>These fifteen States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable tribal groups, each under its own chief or headman. They carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal chiefs and established themselves in their place. The chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to have descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj. Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik, Narsinghpur, Pallahara, Talcher and Tigiria; Nayagarh, according to popular belief, was founded by a Rajput from Rewa, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present House of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is Khôud in origin and is the only known example of the original settlers retaining their rule in spite of many vicissitudes.</p>
Hindol	291 sq. miles	58,505	...	
Khandpara	229 sq. miles	87,341	...	
Narsinghpur	204 sq. miles	48,448	...	
Nayagarh	562 sq. miles	161,409	...	
Nilgiri	263 sq. miles	73,109	...	
Pallahara	450 sq. miles	34,130	...	
Rairakhol	857 sq. miles	38,185	...	
Ranpur	204 sq. miles	51,366	...	
Sonepur	948 sq. miles	248,873	...	
Talcher	388 sq. miles	86,432	...	
Tigiria	46 sq. miles	26,331	...	

C. P. & BERAR



Total Area	. . .	31,749 sq. miles
Population	. . .	2.834 million
Revenue	. . .	Rs. 8.831 ,,

C.P. AND BERAR STATES

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks.
Bastar	13,701 sq. miles	633,888	Rs. 2.4 million	<p>Nearly 11,000 sq. miles are covered with forest, of which about 3,000 sq. miles are reserved, and the cultivated area is about 886,000 acres. The principal exports are rice, rape-seed, tora-oil, cattle, timber, lac, myrobalam and other forest produce. The principal imports are cloth, yarn, salt, kerosene oil and domestic hardware.</p> <p>The State is situated between the Central Provinces on the one hand and Orissa and Madras on the other and was a member of the Eastern State Agency. The late ruler of Bastar was a Rajput lady whose son is the present Maharaja. Her ancestor who founded the State was the brother of the Raja of Warangal. He came to Bastar and established a kingdom there in the 14th century when Warangal was overrun by the Mohammedans. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles, by motorable road, from Vizianagaram in the Madras Presidency.</p>
Surguja	6,055 sq. miles	551,307	Rs. 1,631,034	<p>Surguja is the second largest State in the Eastern States Agency. Most of it is fertile. It has two crop seasons. Its mineral wealth consists of deposits of coal, mica, iron ores, limestone, bauxite and lead. There are well-equipped hospitals for men and women at headquarters and dispensaries in the <i>muffas-sil</i>. The important centres of the State have also telephonic connections.</p> <p>The capital of the State is Ambikapur. The administration of the State is carried on by the Maharaja assisted by a State Council and Diwan. The Maharaja has travelled extensively in Europe and East Africa. He is a keen sportsman.</p>



C.P. AND BERAR STATES—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks.
Chhangbhakar	899 sq. miles	21,266	...	
Chhuikhadan	153 sq. miles	32,731	...	
Kawardh	794 sq. miles	77,284	...	
Khairagarh	931 sq. miles	173,713	...	
Nandgaon	872 sq. miles	202,973	...	
Sakti	137 sq. miles	54,517	...	
Sarangharh	540 sq. miles	140,785	...	
Makrai	151 sq. miles	14,000	...	

GUJERAT STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Balasinor	1,189 sq. miles	61,035	Rs. 400,000	The ruling prince belongs to the Babi family and succeeded to the <i>gaddi</i> in 1945. The ruler of the State received a <i>Sanad</i> in 1890 guaranteeing succession according to Mohammedan Law in the event of failure of his direct heirs. The Nawab was a member of the Chamber of Princes.
Bansda	215 sq. miles	54,754	Rs. 750,000	The ruler of Bansda is a Chalukya Rajput of the Lunar Race. One of the Ruler's ancestors, the illustrious Jaisinh, founded and consolidated a vast kingdom in southern Gujerat, of which the present Bansda is a small part. He was a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.
Baria	857 sq. miles	202,055		The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The Ruler is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujerat for 244 years from their capital at Champaner, bearing the proud title of Pavapatis. The Ruler served in France and Flanders in the First Great War, and in the Afghan War in 1919.
Cambay	492 sq. miles	96,592	Rs. 1,794,524	The founder of the ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-e-Sani Momin Khan I, the last but one of the Mohammedan Governors of Gujerat. He was a member of the former Chamber of Princes.
Chhota-Udepur } Gad Boriad }	894 sq. miles 128 sq. miles	162,177 13,120	Rs. 2,354,677 Rs. 195,661	The ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chowhan Rajput Clan and claims descent from the last Patai Rawal of Pawagadh or Champaner. The State was founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1284. He was a member of the former Chamber of Princes. The State of Gad Boriad was attached to Chhota-Udepur.



FESTIVAL OF POTS
Celebrated during harvest time in Gujerat

GUJERAT STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Dharampur	719 sq. miles	133,326	Rs. 1,500,000	The Rulers of Dharampur claim their descent from the ancient solar line. They are a branch of the Sisodia dynasty. The Ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes.
Jawhar	308 sq. miles	65,126	Rs. 1,000,000	This state is situated to the north of the Thana District of Bombay Presidency, on a plateau above the Konkan plain. The ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes in his own right.
Lunawada	419 sq. miles	105,318	Rs. 900,000	The State has some fertile agricultural areas and forest land yielding good timber. The Ruler of Lunawada belongs to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujerat). He was a member of the former Chamber of Princes.
Rajpipla	1,515 sq. miles	249,032	Rs. 5,200,000	The soil is rich and fertile, specially in the south-eastern areas. Cotton is the most important crop in this State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The State lies on the south of the Narbada. The family of the Ruler is said to derive its origin from Rajputs of the Gohel clan. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by the State Railway. The Ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes.
Sachin	49 sq. miles	26,231	...	The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. In 1784 on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohd. Yaqut Khan became Nawab of Janjira. But the throne was seized by Sidi Jauhar in favour of

GUJERAT STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Sant	390 sq. miles	94,257	Rs. 1,000,962	<p>the Nawab's younger brother. This led to several complications which the ruler decided to avoid. He, therefore, left Janjira to his younger brother. The Nawab intended to go to Tipu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic the East India Company intervened as mediators, and an alliance was signed in 1791 by which the Nawab took the State of Sachin. The present ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes in his own right and a member of the Princes Standing Committee.</p> <p>The ruling family belongs to the Mahipavats branch of Parmar Rajputs. The present ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes. The Kadana State has been absorbed into Sant State.</p>
Idar	1,668 sq. miles	307,798	Rs. 5,050,000	<p>The Ruler is a Rajput.</p> <p>The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into 3 classes. The Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made for maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the Military Sardars who accompanied Anand Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar Dynasty. They took possession of the State in the first quarter of the 18th century and grants of land were made to them by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the class of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate feudatories who were in possession of their <i>Pattas</i> prior to the advent of the present Marwar Dynasty.</p>

GUJERAT STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Radhanpur	1,150 sq. miles	67,691	...	<p>One State, 8 <i>talukas</i> and 2 non-jurisdictional estates with a total area of 124 sq. miles were attached to the Idar State some years ago.</p> <p>Cotton ginning and pressing is the chief industry of the State, which has several factories for the purpose. It has also several important centres of trade. The town of Sankeshwar is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage. Gotarka Dev and Trakod Loti are also important places of pilgrimage for Muslims and Brahmmins respectively.</p> <p>The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. There are several ancient monuments in the State.</p> <p>The present ruler comes from the illustrious Babi family which, since the reign of Humayun, has always been prominent in the annals of Gujerat. The capital is Radhanpur which is a trade centre for northern Gujerat and Cutch.</p> <p>The Ruler is a Rajput of the Rathod Clan. Leaving Idar, his ancestors established their rule in Polo after defeating the Padhiar Rajputs of that place.</p>
Vijaynagar	135 sq. miles	13,942	Rs. 230,596	
Danta	347 sq. miles	31,110	...	Danta is a Chiefship.
Palanpur	1794 sq. miles	315,855	Rs. 2,804,402	<p>The State has trade in cloth, wheat, <i>ghee</i>, wool, hides, castor and rape-seed, sugar and rice.</p> <p>This State is a Muslim State and is situated between the borders of Kathiawar and Western Rajputana. The family of the Nawab Saheb, the ruler of Palanpur, is of Afghan origin, belonging to Lohani stock. The capital city of Palanpur is on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is a junction of the Palanpur State.</p>

GUJERAT STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Sirohi	1988 sq. miles	233,879	...	<p>This is a hilly State within whose borders Mount Abu rears its head 5650 ft. above the earth.</p> <p>The chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chowhan Clan. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425.</p>
Jambughoda	143 sq. miles		...	

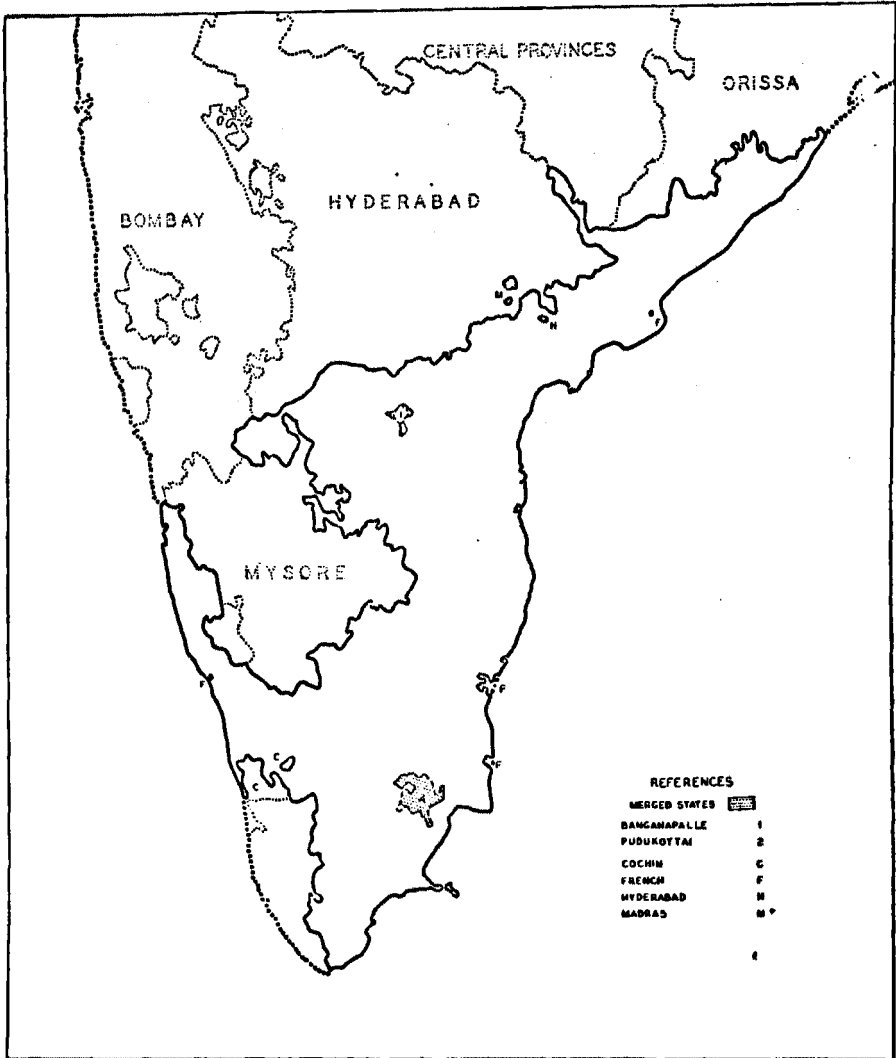
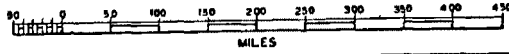
DECCAN STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Sawantwadi	937 sq. miles	252,050	Rs. 134,597	<p>The general aspect of the country is extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. Rice is the principal crop of the State, which is rich in teak also.</p> <p>It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa. The Marathas of the State supply a large number of recruits for the Indian Army as well as immigrant labour for the adjacent districts. The capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sunder Wadi, or Wadi.</p> <p>The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas.</p> <p>Bhor lies in the western Ghats in wild, beautiful and mountainous country. The Raja Saheb became a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940. He was an elected member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes for the year 1946-47.</p>
▶ Mudhol	350 sq. miles	72,447	Rs. 465,112	
Sangli	1,146 sq. miles	293,381	Rs. 2,246,480	
Bhor	910 sq. miles	155,961	Rs. 905,088	
▼ Akalkot	473 sq. miles	103,903	Rs. 685,000	
Aundh	488 sq. miles	88,723	Rs. 548,000	
◊ Jamkhandi	522 sq. miles	126,272	Rs. 864,000	
✓ Jath	972 sq. miles	107,036	Rs. 411,000	
Kurundwad (Senior)	200 sq. miles	52,552	Rs. 296,000	
Kurundwad (Junior)	126 sq. miles	46,609	Rs. 936,000	
Miraj (Sen)	368 sq. miles	109,547	Rs. 377,000	
Miraj (Jun).	194 sq. miles	46,295	Rs. 200,000	

DECCAN STATES MERGED IN BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Pitaltan	591 sq. miles	71,472	Rs. 710,000	
Randurg	166 sq. miles	40,114	Rs. 219,000	
Savanur	70 sq. miles	22,440	Rs. 181,000	
Wadi Estate	12 sq. miles	2,022	Rs. 8,000	

MADRAS



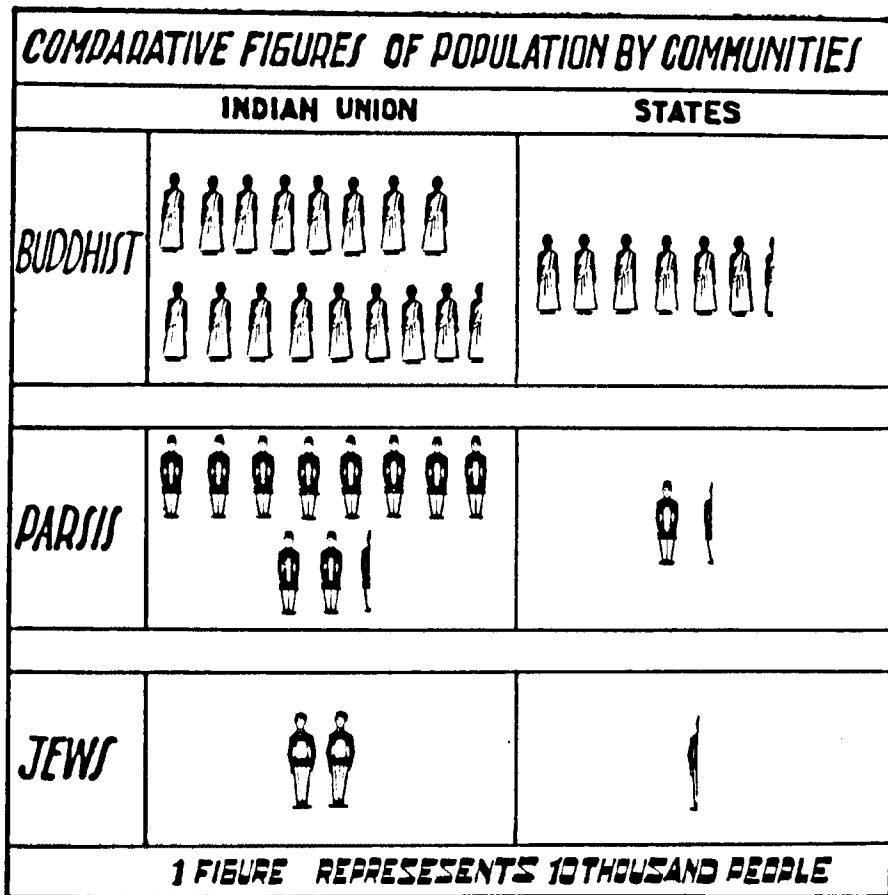
Total Area	. .	1,444 sq. miles
Population	. .	483,000
Revenue	. .	Rs. 3,081 million

MADRAS STATES

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Pudukottai	1,185 sq. miles	438,318	Rs. 2,756 million	<p>The main occupation of the people is agriculture; the principal crops are <i>ragi</i>, rice and pulses. The forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only light timber. The State is well-provided with roads. The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Dhanushkodi, which forms the shortest route. The State is rich in inscriptions, temples and art treasures.</p> <p>The State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. There are evidences of pre-historic settlements all over the State and some villages are mentioned in Tamil works of the early centuries of the Christian era. In early times, a part of the State belonged to the Chola kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Towards the close of the 17th century, the Todaiman chief of Ambukoil obtained possession of modern Pudukottai town and founded the State. The to Ceylon, passes through the State. The State expanded to its present limits in the 18th century.</p>
Bangnapalle	259 sq. miles	45,000	Rs. 325,000	<p>The chief foodgrain is <i>cholam</i>.</p> <p>The State is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The Nizam in 1800 ceded the territory to the Madras Government.</p> <p>The present ruler is Nawab Mir Fazli-e-Ali Khan Bahadur. No army is maintained by the State.</p>

EAST PUNJAB STATES

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Remarks
Loharu	226 sq. miles	27,892	Rs. 196,179	The Nawab succeeded to the <i>gaddi</i> in 1926.
Pataudi	53 sq. miles	21,520	Rs. 426,000	
Dujana	91 sq. miles	3.1 million	Rs. 416,000	



THE NEW UNIONS

"We shall now start on the great voyage of independence with our country integrated and with the Princes and people united in their desire to work for the common good of their great Motherland."

—SARDAR K. M. PANIKKAR

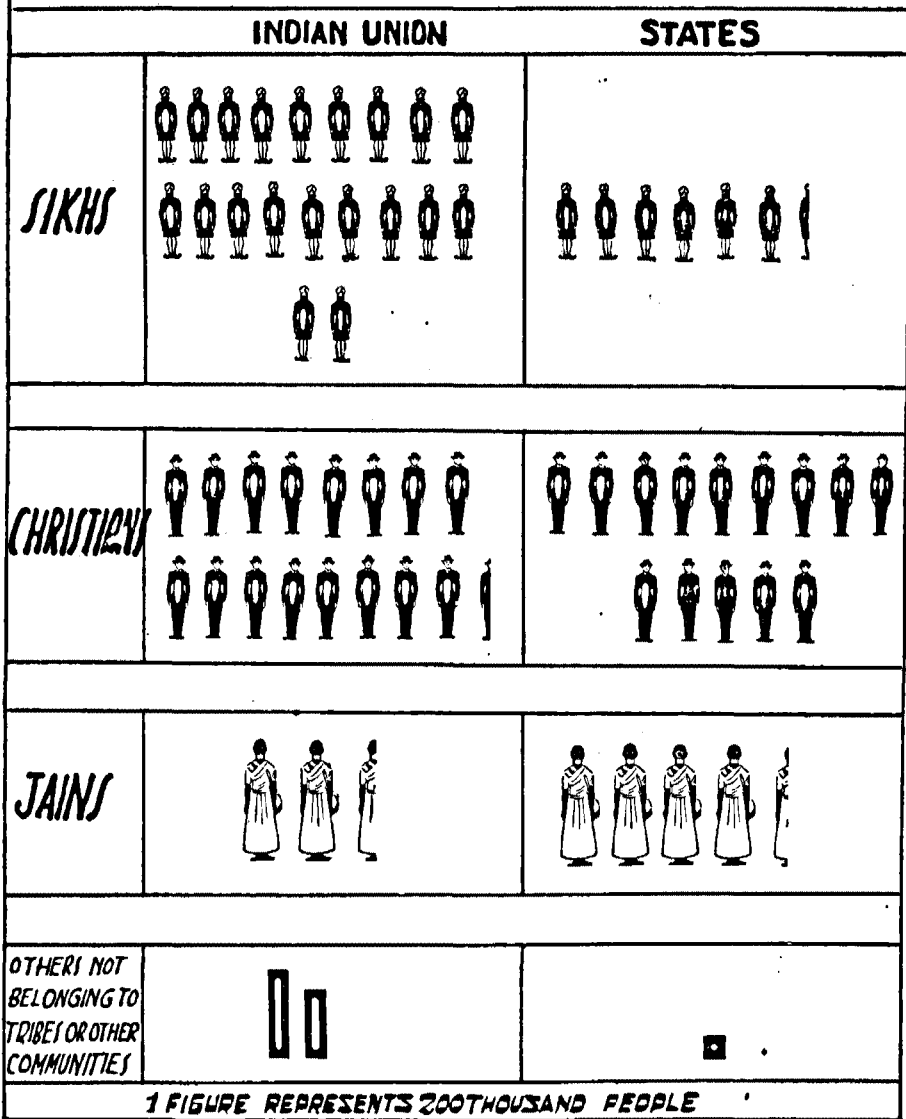
REVOLUTIONARY changes have taken place on the map of India since the lapse of paramountcy. Some States have merged with the neighbouring Provinces; others have joined together to form new unions. With the birth of independence in India, the desire for freedom grew stronger than ever among the people of the States, where the process of democratization had been much slower than in the rest of the country. While the large States were able to repress popular movements for

some time, the smaller ones were unable even to maintain law and order.

The momentous developments which have been taking place in the States bringing them into line with the democratic structure of free India have followed one of the following three lines:

(1) In the larger States the demand for responsible government grew rapidly and was accepted by most rulers. Cochin

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES



led the way and Travancore, Mysore, Kashmir and other important States soon followed in granting responsible government to the people.

(2) In the vast majority of smaller States, public opinion favoured merger with the adjoining provinces having regard to their geographical situation, economic and cultural affinities.

(3) Groups of other States decided to pool their resources by forming new unions in which individual States lost their identity in larger and more self-contained units.

Just as the Eastern States set the commendable example of merger with provinces, the Western Kathiawar States led the way in forming a union of small



*Pandit Nehru inspecting the guard of honour provided by the Mewar Infantry
at Laxmi Palace*

[By Courtesy of K. L. SYED & Co., Palampur.]

States. Kathiawar was a jigsaw puzzle of differing jurisdictions. There were thus 13 salute* States, 107 semi-judicial States and 329 non-judicial States, making a total of 449 units. The administration was complicated by the fact that in many instances its jurisdiction was spread over widely-separated areas. The salute States of Nawanagar, Gondal and Junagarh, for instance, had respectively 9, 18 and 24 separate islands of territory. Taken together, these 449 units divided the map of Kathiawar into some 860 different areas.

Since the jurisdiction changed every few miles, no one was responsible for communications, and, therefore, they were in a deplorable condition. The export and import duties and the octroi

*A salute State is a fully judicial State with a salute of 9 or more guns. It had a seat in its own right in the former Chamber of Princes.

charges levied by the different units rendered internal trade difficult. This encouraged extensive smuggling and black-marketing. The administration of justice and maintenance of law and order were necessarily handicapped. The economic development of the region with its great potentialities was hampered by its political fragmentation.

This confusion was harmful both to the rulers and to the people. The former Political Department attempted to solve the problem in its own way. Smaller units were attached to larger ones, but this attempt proved unsatisfactory. The process of amalgamation came to an end with the lapse of paramountcy.

On January 29, 1948, in a statement on the consolidation of the States, Sardar Patel said : " Since I took charge of the



Sardar Patel
with the Ruler
of Kashmir



A Zebra carriage in Mewar

States Department, the unification of Kathiawar has been one of the major tasks to which I have devoted myself. In the altered circumstances, the Rulers of the Kathiawar States have fully recognised the difficulties in continuing the present system, and I am glad to announce that it has now been possible to work out a scheme, and get the agreement of the States to it, by which the whole of the Kathiawar region will be integrated into a new State of Kathiawar as a single *bloc* of territory. There will be no separate State or *thana* boundary, and the whole area will be served by one Government. I have called you here to explain this, but in the first place, I must pay my tribute to the Rulers for their patriotic co-operation which made this task so easy of achievement."

The new State of Kathiawar is known as the United States of Saurashtra. There is a Presidium of Rulers consisting of five members to be chosen from the rulers of the covenanting States. The Rulers of Nawanager and Bhavnagar, the two most important States

in the region, are members of the Presidium in their own right. One member is elected from amongst themselves by the Rulers of the covenanting non-salute States. The other two members are elected by the members of the Council of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the salute States other than Nawanager and Bhavnagar.

The Council of Rulers elects one member of the Presidium to be the President or the Rajpramukh, and another to be the Vice-President or Uparajpramukh of the Presidium. The first elections have already taken place, and the Jam Sahab of Nawanager, who played a notable part in bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion, has been elected Rajpramukh, with the Maharaja of Bhavnagar* as Uparajpramukh. The term of office of the Rajpramukh and the Uparajpramukh is five years.

*The Maharaja of Bhavnagar has recently been appointed Governor of Madras.



Sardar Patel at
Bhavnagar



Sardar Patel
cogitates
Kathiawar
Union

There will be a Council of Ministers to assist and advise the Rajpramukh.

Besides providing for the summoning of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for the State of Saurashtra, the Covenant makes provision for the privy purse of the princes.

Sardar Patel announced :

“ The Privy Purse of the Rulers has been fixed, and the amount shown against each is contained in schedule I to the Covenant. This Covenant applies only to the Salute States and Non-Salute States. There are, in addition, a number of *talukas* and *thanas* which

are administered by the Government of India through its Regional Commissioner in Kathiawar. I have prepared a separate Instrument for their signatures which we hope to complete by the end of January.”

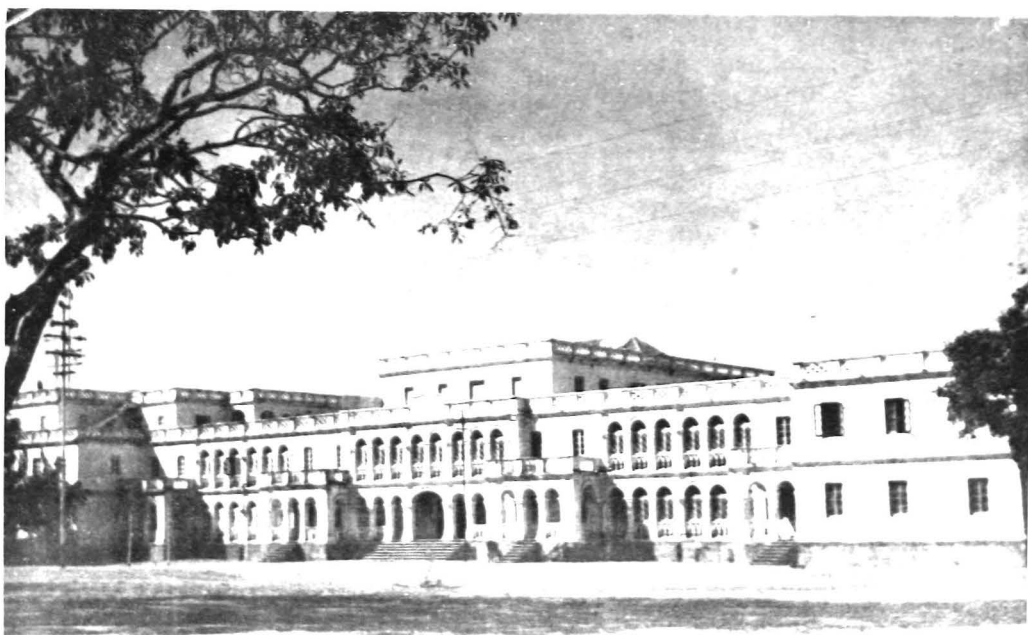
In March 1948, the States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand united to form what is now called Vindhya Pradesh. The Maharaja of Rewa is the Rajpramukh, the Maharaja of Panna the Uparajpramukh. Vindhya Pradesh consists of the thirty-five States and Estates of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand forming a single administrative and political unit.

Throughout March, 1948, the States Ministry was unusually active. The Eastern Rajputana States signed the Covenant of Matsya Union. This United State of Matsya was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gadgil in the absence of the Deputy Prime Minister. In it the four States of Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, and Karauli have merged. The Ruler of Dholpur is Rajpramukh, and the Ruler of Alwar Uparajpramukh. In a message sent on the occasion of the inauguration of the Matsya Union at Bharatpur the Deputy Prime Minister said : "I am gratified to learn that the rulers of Dholpur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli have joined together to form a Union which can reasonably be expected to form a viable unit, and have thus forged one more bond with their people of affection and goodwill. I am sure their sense of public duty and spirit of sacrifice will be fully appreciated by

their people. On behalf of the Government of India, I should like to express our gratefulness to them for their assistance and co-operation in bringing about this beneficent achievement.

"To the people of the new State, I should like to say how much I should have liked to be with them at this hour when new responsibilities and new opportunities are opening up before them. They will now realise what tasks of government lie before them and what heavy obligations devolve on them.

"It is only a great sense of public duty, a willingness to place service before self and people above personalities, indefatigable labour in the public cause, and incorruptible character and pure honesty of purpose that can enable them adequately to discharge their allotted tasks.





*A folk dance of
Porbunder*

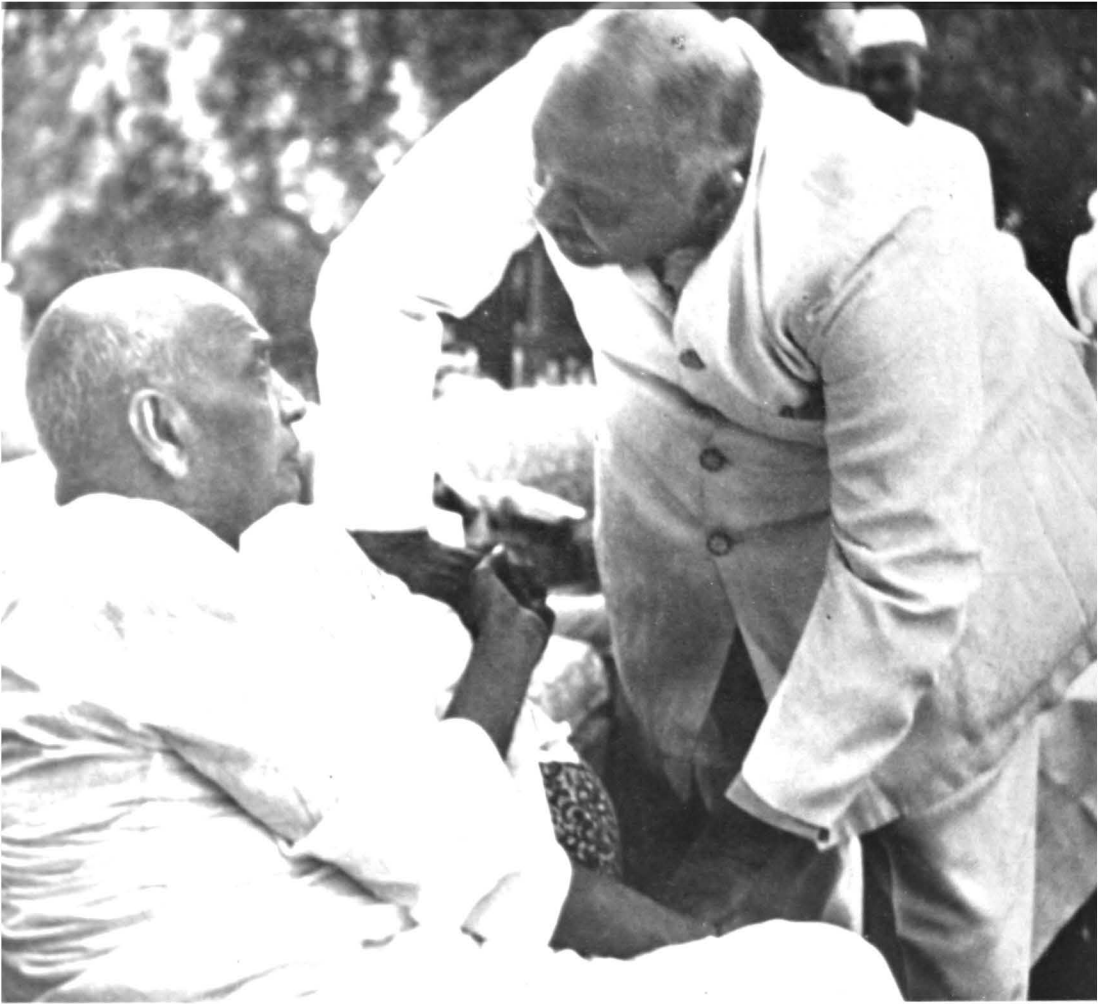
"Any failure in these essentials will expose them not only to public ridicule in their life-time but to the shame of history and the odium of coming generations. I hope and pray that the popular representatives will justify the confidence placed in them by the people and Rulers alike."

History recorded one more important event on **Ram Naumi Day** (18th April, 1948) when the Prime Minister of India inaugurated the Union of Rajasthan States at Udaipur. The Maharanas of Udaipur have been the traditional leaders of Rajasthan and the present Ruler of Udaipur rightly took the lead in the unification of Rajputana—a cluster of ancient Rajput States. The

House of Mewar (Udaipur) is proud of its glorious past. It has always held high the banner of freedom, and His Highness the Maharana in his speech as Rajpramukh very appropriately observed that by taking the lead in the formation of the Rajasthan Union he had performed a *yajna* (sacrifice) as he had agreed to allow the most ancient political organism in India to merge in a United Rajasthan, a State which would preserve the culture and traditions of its inhabitants. The sacrifice of Mewar in building a United Rajasthan was in keeping with the glorious traditions of Maharana Pratap, the bravest son of Rajasthan, for whom no sacrifice was too great for the freedom of the motherland. The Prime Minister swore in the Maharana of Udaipur as the first life



Jamnagar City Lake with the old Fort Lakhota in the middle



The Jam Sahib of Navanagar has a word with Sardar Patel

Rajpramukh of the Union and the Rulers of Kotah, Bundi and Dungarpur as Vice-Presidents.

Twenty-four of the East Punjab Hill States, including Chamba and Suket,

have formed a new centrally administered area to be called Himachal Pradesh. The transfer of the territory of these States to the Dominion of India renders it possible for the Central Government to consolidate into a sizable administrative unit a large number of small hill



Inauguration of the Matsya Union



Main entrance to the famous Bharatpur Fort

States which are incapable of surviving as separate units.

The Government of India intend to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor as soon as practicable, subject to the provisions of the Constitution of India, to administer this unit. For the time being a Chief Commissioner has been appointed. He has an Advisory Council consisting of three Rulers of the East Punjab States and a local legislature with such constitutions, powers and functions as the Government of India may from

time to time specify. The Government of India will thus be able to take effective steps to ensure the development and advancement of Himachal Pradesh, and secure at the same time the association of the people of these areas with their Government.

In the middle of April, another important Union covenant was signed. Gwalior, one of the four biggest States in India, and Indore, growing in industrial importance, joined with 20 smaller states to form the large and promising Union of Madhya Bharat. The Ruler of Gwalior is Rajpramukh and the Ruler of Indore senior Uparajpramukh for life. The capital of this Union will be at Gwalior in the winter, at Indore in the summer. The Rulers of Dhar and Kilchipur have been elected junior Uparajpramukhs to hold office for five years. The Madhya Bharat Union covers a large area.

Soon afterwards seven East Punjab States united to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Patiala, Kapurthala, Jind, Nabha, Malerkotla, Kalsia and Nalagarh signed the Covenant of this Union. The Deputy Prime Minister inaugurated the Union and paid a glowing tribute to the Maharaja of Patiala and to the martial traditions of the Sikhs. The Maharaja of Patiala is Rajpramukh and the Maharaja of Kapurthala Uparajpramukh for life.

In the first week of May, 1948, the Maharao of Cutch entered into an agreement with the Government of India transferring the administration of the State to the Indian Government. Like Himachal Pradesh, Cutch will be

a centrally administered area. Its strategic position makes it necessary for the Central Government to take charge of its administration.

These unions will strengthen the States economically, give them a modern administration and help to preserve their historical and cultural traditions.



All the Unions:

Total area	. .	150,400 sq. miles
„ population	. .	23·764 million
„ revenue	. .	280·945 million

Himachal Pradesh and Cutch:

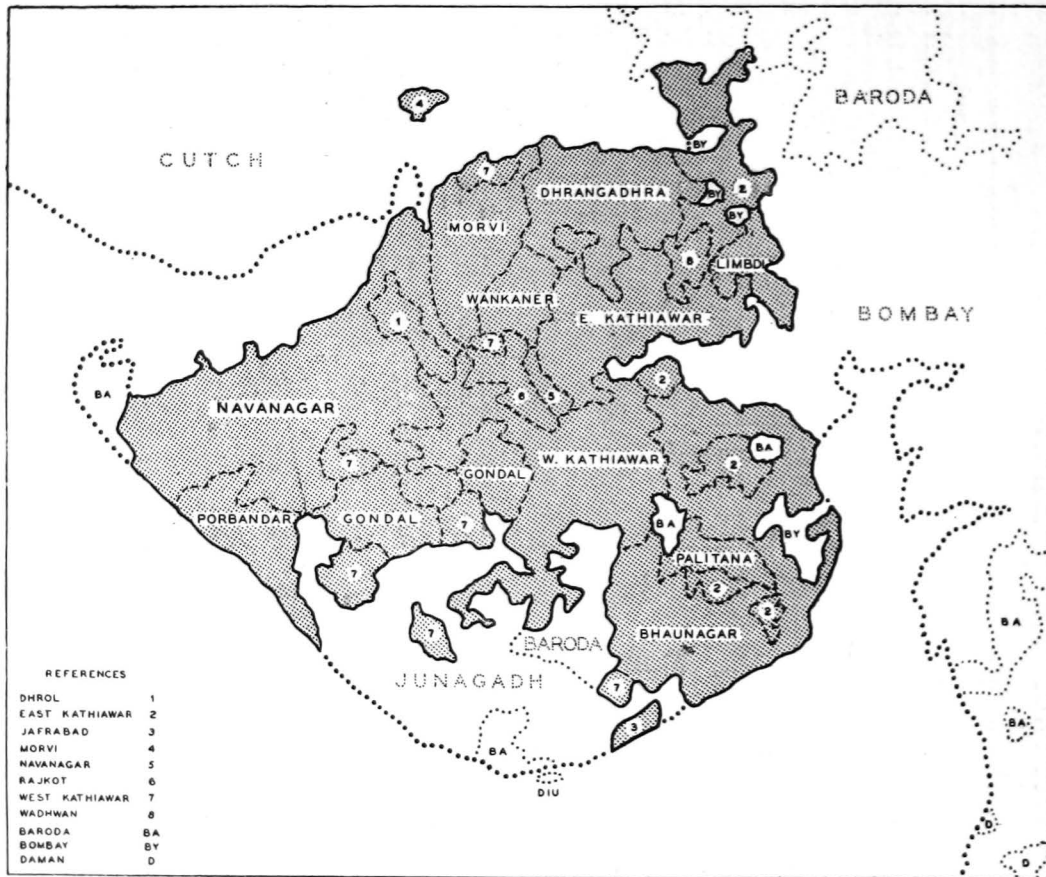
Total area	. . .	19,061 sq. miles
„ population	. .	1·437 million
„ revenue	. . .	16·456 million

Inside the Darbar-I-Am of Bharatpur State. The architecture is of a high quality





SAURASHTRA

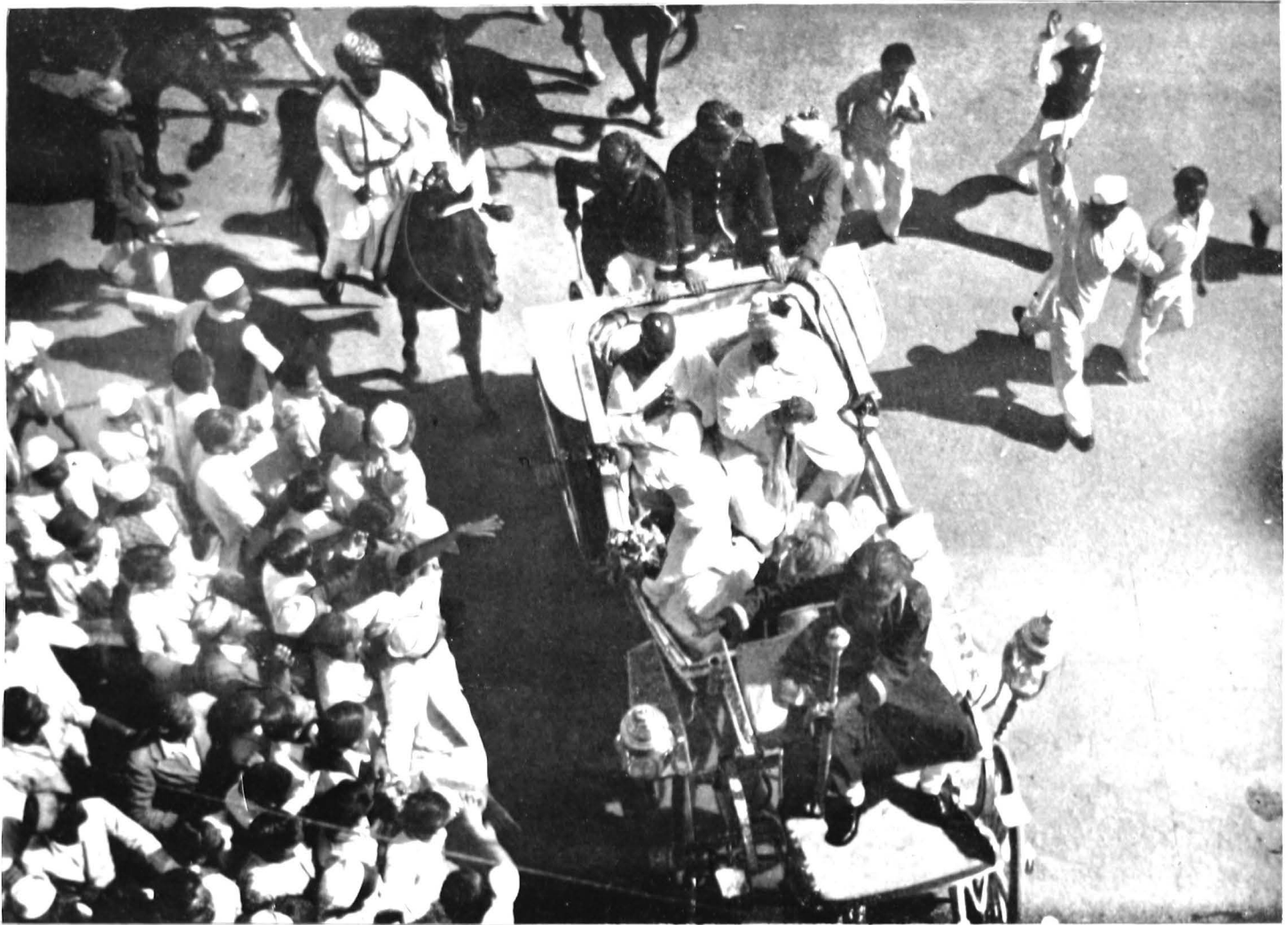


Total Area . . 31,885 sq. miles
 Population . . 3,522 million
 Revenue . . Rs. 80 ,,



THE SAURASHTRA UNION

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Nawanagar	3,791 sq. miles	504,006	Rs. 9.8 million	<p>The principal products are grain, cotton, and oilseed shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State owns a railway which runs through its entire territory connecting the Peninsula with the mainland.</p>	<p>It lies on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas, then established at Ghumli. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing town nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of Bedi, which is a modern port.</p>
Bhavnagar	2,961 sq. miles	618,429	Rs. 8.099 million	<p>The chief products are grain, cotton, sugarcane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper, brass vessels and cloth. The State Railway is 307 miles long.</p>	<p>This state lies on the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260 under Sejakji. From his three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Iathi and Palitan. An alliance was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the Ruler helped to destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar. It has a fine harbour.</p>



India's Deputy Prime Minister driving in State with the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra

THE SAURASHTRA UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Dhrangadhra	1167 sq. miles	100,000	...	<p>The soil is eminently suited to the cultivation of cotton. The principal crops are long staple cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent stones for building and ornamental work are quarried in the hills. Salt of superior quality and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured at Kuda. To utilize these resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra City for the manufacture of soda ash, caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda etc., as by-products of salt.</p> <p>The State owns the railway from Wadhwan junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the Morvi Railway. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate salt traffic.</p>	<p>The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. Being the guardians of the north-eastern marches of Kathiawar, the family had to bear the brunt of successive inroads of Muslims into that peninsula.</p> <p>The capital is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town 75 miles west of Amedabad.</p>



Inauguration of the United State of Kathiawar

THE SAURASHTRA UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Gondal	1024 sq. miles	244,514	...	The chief products are cotton, groundnut and grain, and the chief manufactures are cotton, woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal is a progressive State. It owns the Dhasa Jam Jodhpur Section called the Gondal Railway. There are no export and import duties. Education in Gondal is compulsory. Four million rupees have been spent on irrigation, tanks, water supply & electricity.	The house of Gondal belongs to the line of Jadeja Rajputs. The present ruler was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. The founder of the State, Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Mumbhoji II, the most powerful chief of the House, extended his territories to their present size by conquest, but it was left to the late Maharaja Bhagwant Singhji to develop its resources to the utmost. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the railway between Rajkot and Jetalsar.
Rajkot	282 sq. miles	102,951	Rs. 1,989 million	Grain, cotton and sugarcane are the principal agricultural products. The undulating country is stony but is watered by several streams.	
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	The present ruler of Wankaner was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and was invested with full powers in 1899. He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The State was founded by Sartanji in about 1605.

THE SAURASHTRA UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Porbandar	642 sq. miles	146,648	...	<p>The State has its own railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is exported to many parts of India. Porbandar has a fully equipped laboratory where <i>ghee</i> is graded and given the Government A G - M A R K seals. A cement factory was established in 1912. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the salt works, the spinning and weaving mills, the match works, the hosiery works, engineering works, paint and distemper manufacture etc. A vegetable <i>ghee</i> factory is also being set up. Porbandar has an airport with a commodious hangar, a rest house and other amenities. Porbandar enjoys the proud privilege of being the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi.</p>	<p>The State lies on the western coast of Kathiawar. The capital is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, the Persian Gulf, Africa and important continental ports.</p>

THE SAURASHTRA UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Morvi	822 sq. miles	141,761	...	...	...
Dhol	283 sq. miles	33,617	...	...	...
Jafrahad	53 sq. miles	13,837	...	...	...
Limbdi	334 sq. miles	44,024	...	...	...
Palitana	300 sq. miles	76,432	...	...	...
Wadhwan	242 sq. miles	59,915	...	...	...
Lakhtar	247 sq. miles	26,780	...	...	...
Satla	222 sq. miles	13,352	...	...	...
Chuda	78 sq. miles	13,818	...	...	...
Vala	190 sq. miles	16,197	...	...	...
Jasrah	296 sq. miles	37,679	...	...	...
Amarnagar (Thana Devli)	117 sq. miles	18,748	...	...	...
Vadia	90 sq. miles	16,818	...	...	...
Vitpur	66 sq. miles	8,594	...	...	...
Lathi	48 sq. miles	10,812	...	...	...
Muli	133 sq. miles	10,977	...	...	...
Bajana	183 sq. miles	13,996	...	...	...
Malia	103 sq. miles	10,788	...	...	...
Kotda Sangani	90 sq. miles	12,160	...	...	...
Jetpur	120 sq. miles	35,145	...	...	...
Bilkha	135 sq. miles	31,790	...	...	...
Patdi	39 sq. miles	3,147	...	...	...
Khirasra	47 sq. miles	5,893	...	...	...

MATSYA



Total Area	. .	7,536 sq. miles
Population	. .	1,838 million
Revenue	. .	Rs. 18,306 ..

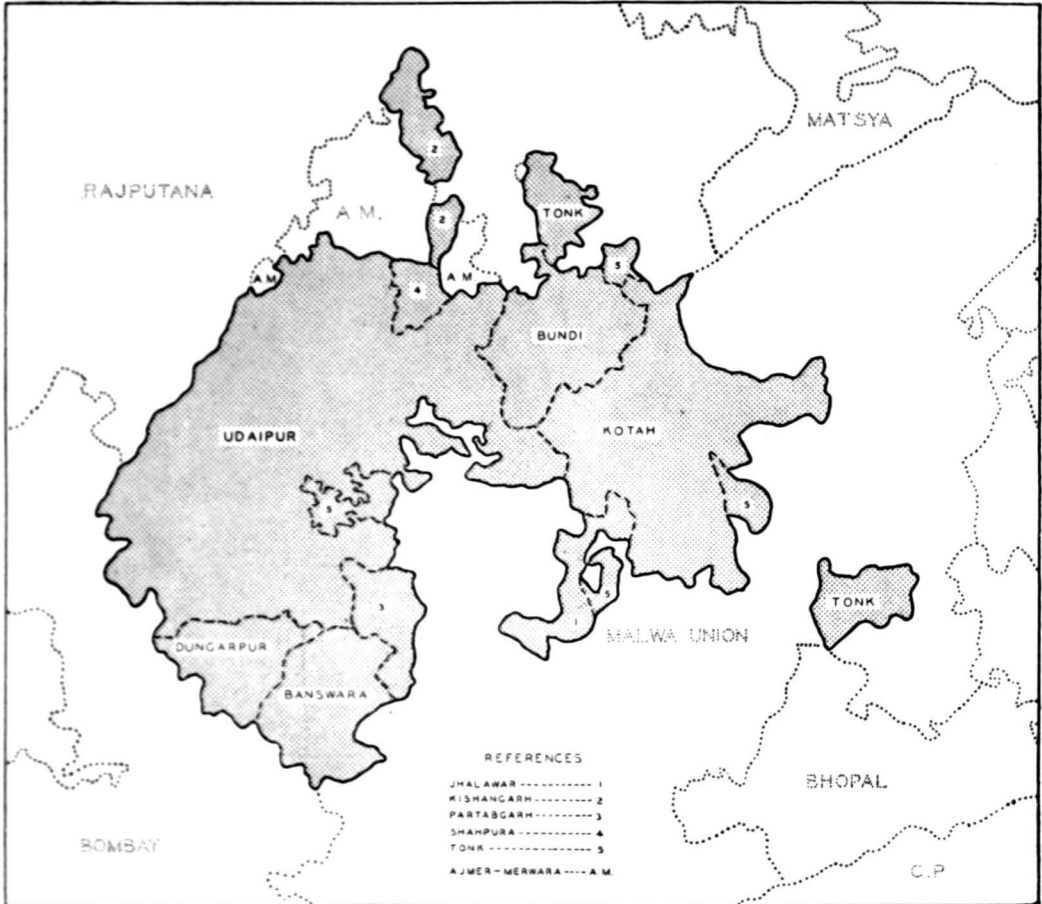
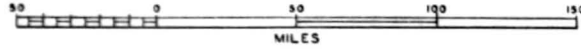
THE UNITED STATES OF MATSYA

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Alwar	5,158 sq. miles	823,055	...	...	<p>The State was founded by Maharao Raja Pratap Singh of Macheri in 1775 with Alwar as capital. Till the beginning of the nineteenth century, it maintained un-defined political relations with the Mughal Court at Delhi. With the decline of the Mughals negotiations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important treaty with the British Government "of offensive and defensive alliance" in 1803.</p>
Bharatpur	1,978 sq. miles	575,625	Rs. 4.707 million		<p>Bharatpur consists of an immense alluvial plain watered by the Wainganga and other monsoon rivers</p> <p>The rulers of Bharatpur are Jais of the Sinsinwar clan which derives its name from the old village of Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana to make an alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake and received five districts as a reward. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government and this resulted in war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance.</p>
Dholpur	1,173 sq. miles	286,901	Rs. 1.678 million	...	<p>The family of the ruling Chief of Dholpur belongs to</p>

THE UNITED STATES OF MATSYA—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Karauli	1,227 sq. miles	1,524 million	...	The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State dividing it from Gwalior.	<p>the Jats of Bamrolia, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior where they sided with the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad, and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Marathas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh, in 1761, took possession of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. The possession of Gohad, however, led to a dispute between the British and the Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to him, and Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh.</p> <p>On the west and south-west it is bounded by Jaipur, on the north by Bharatpur and on the north-east by Dholpur.</p>

RAJASTHAN



Total Area	. . .	29,977 sq. miles
Population	. . .	4,261 million
Revenue	. . .	Rs. 31,667 ..



THE UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Udaipur	13,170 sq. miles	1.926 million	Rs. 12,528,000	At one time Mewar was famous for its copper mines which used to yield a considerable income to the State. Mewar has numerous historical sites and monuments of archaeological interest. Stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found in this region.	Udaipur is the capital of the ancient State of Mewar which was founded about the middle of the 8th century. It lies to the south of Rajputana. The Maharanas of Mewar claim descent from the Suryavanshi line of Raja Ramchandra of Saket. They represent the junior line of the descendants of Guhil and had settled in <i>Sisoda</i> and thus came to be called <i>Sisodias</i> . Mewar occupied the premier position among the states of Rajputana. With the rise of Muslim power, its ancient capital Chittor came under their constant fire and this led to the founding of the city of Udaipur in 1568, situated in a more protected place. With the advent of the Mughals, the offensive against Mewar became more formidable. Nothing, however, could bend the <i>Sisodias</i> led by the famous Rana Pratap.
Dungarpur & Banswara (Bagar)	1,606 sq. miles	258,760	...	Dungarpur has been described as the most beautiful part of Rajputana. It looks its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.	Banswara is the southernmost State of Rajputana. Originally Banswara and Dungarpur together formed a territory known as Bagar which, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until roughly 1529, was held by the <i>Sisodia</i> Rajputs, who were descended from a senior branch of the house of Chittor. About 1529,



Sri Ramamurti reading the speech of the Rajpramukh

[By Courtesy of K. L. SYED & Co., Palanpur]

THE UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Bundi	2,205 sq. miles	249,374	...	Bundi is a mountainous territory.	<p>after the death of Maharawal Udai Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, this territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singh and Frithvi Raj, and the descendants of the two families are now the Ruler of Dungarpur and Banswara respectively. Maharawal Bijai Singh, anxious to rid himself of the supremacy of the Marathas, offered to become a tributary of the British Government. In 1819, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singh.</p> <p>It lies to the west of Gwalior. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara clan of the tribe of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this clan has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with neighbours followed. In the sixteenth century it threw in its lot with the Muslim emperors. Later it was ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaris and came under British protection in 1818.</p>



*India's Prime Minister speaking at the installation of the Maharana of Udaipur
as Rajpramukh of the Rajasthan Union*

THE UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Dungarpur	1,460 sq. miles	274,282	Rs. 2. 04 million	...	Dungarpur represents the <i>gaddi</i> of the eldest branch of the Sisodias. Its separate existence dates from the close of the 12th century. Samant Singh, Rana of Chittor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor fled to Bagar and defeated and slew Chowrasimat, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur in 1179 A.D.
Kishengarh	837 sq. miles	104,127	...	...	Kishengarh is in the centre of Rajputana and consists of two strips of land. The northern is mostly sandy but the southern is flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishengarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishensingh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishengarh in 1611.
Kotah	5,714 sq. miles	777,398	Rs. 5. 02 million	...	Kotah belongs to the Hara branch of the Chauhan Rajputs. The history of their house up to the 17th century is identical with that of the Bundi family, of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625.



*The Maharawal
of Dungarpur
meets India's
Prime Minister*
By Courtesy of
K. L. SYED &
CO., Palanpur!

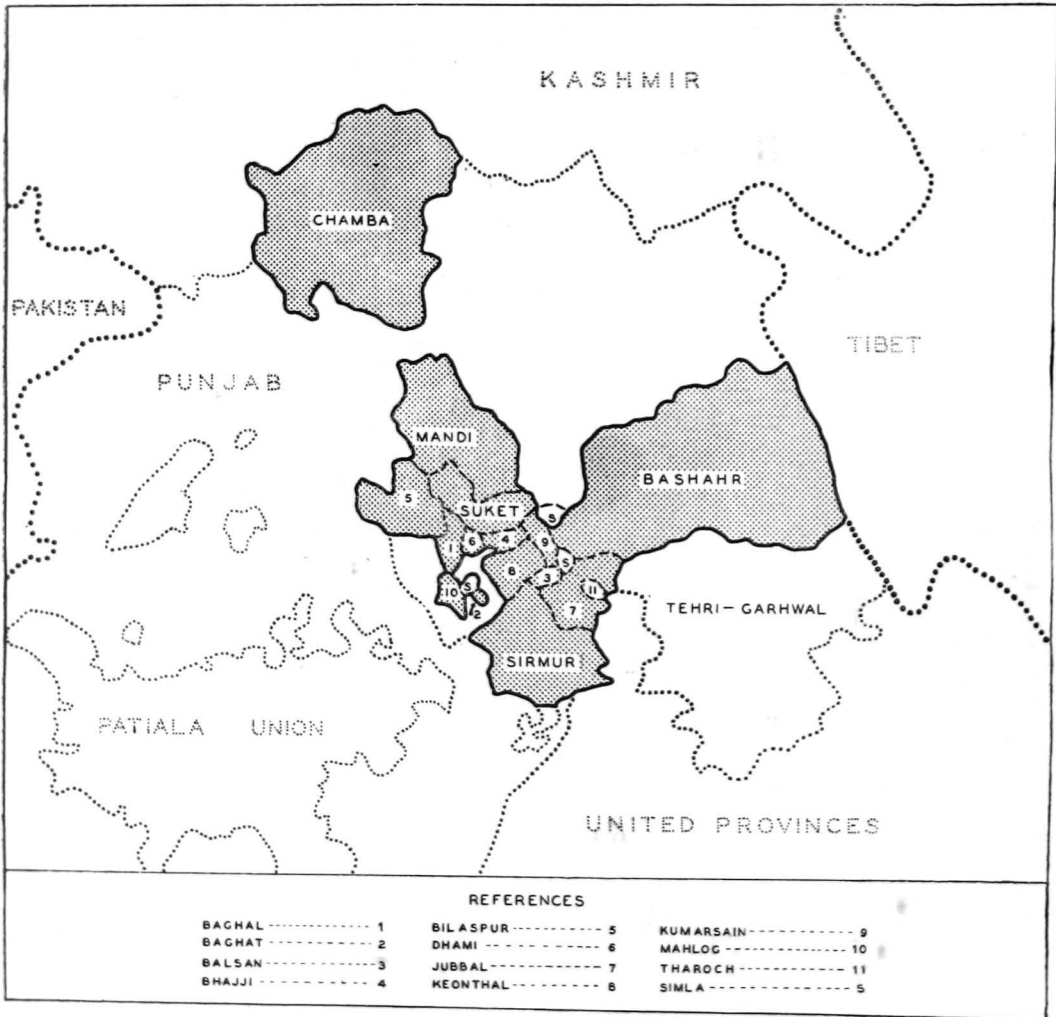
THE UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	<p>Partabgarh is also called "Kanthal". This state was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Kewar. The town of Par.abgarh was founded in 1608 A.D., by Maharawat Partabsingh. In the time of Maharawat Samant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off Holkar by agreeing to pay him Rs. 72,000 (Salim Shahi). The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804. The present ruler succeeded to the <i>gaddi</i> in 1929.</p>
Shahpura	405 sq. miles	61,173	...	...	<p>The ruling family of Shahpura belongs to the Sisodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the <i>Pargana</i> of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan to Maharaja Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur.</p> <p>The Ruler was a member of the former Chamber of Princes in his own right.</p>

THE UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Tonk	2,543 sq. miles	353,687	Rs. 5,000,410	...	<p>The State of Tonk is partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. It consists of six <i>Parganas</i> separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salara-zee clan of the Buncrwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Mohammed Amir Khan Bahadur, a General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State.</p>

HIMACHAL PRADESH



Total Area	. .	10,600 miles
Population	. .	936,000 million
Revenue	. .	Rs. 8.456 ..

THE PROVINCE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Chamba	3,127 sq. miles	168,908	...	<p>Bounded on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the districts of Kangra and Garoaspur, Chamba is shut in on almost every side by lofty hills.</p> <p>The principal crops are rice, maize and millet. There are some valuable forests part of which was leased to the Government in 1864 for 99 years. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathankot branch of the E. P. Railway. Chamba town on the right bank of the Ravi has a number of interesting temples, of which the famous Lakshmi Narayan temple is said to date back to the 10th century.</p> <p>It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions.</p>	<p>Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma in 1080 A.D. and the town of Chamba was built by Sahil Varma about 920 A.D. The State maintained its independence until the Mughal conquest of India.</p> <p>Under the Mughals it became a tributary to the Empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1816. That part of it which is to the west of the Ravi was first handed over to Kashmir. But later it was declared independent of Kashmir.</p>
Mandi	1,130 sq. miles	232,593	...	<p>It lies on the upper reaches of the Bias River which drains nearly the whole of this area. Its eastern boundary is formed by Kulu; on its south is Suket, and on the north-west, Kangra.</p> <p>The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was opened in March, 1932.</p>	<p>It entered into a treaty with the British in 1846.</p> <p>The capital of the State is Mandi City which was founded in 1527.</p>

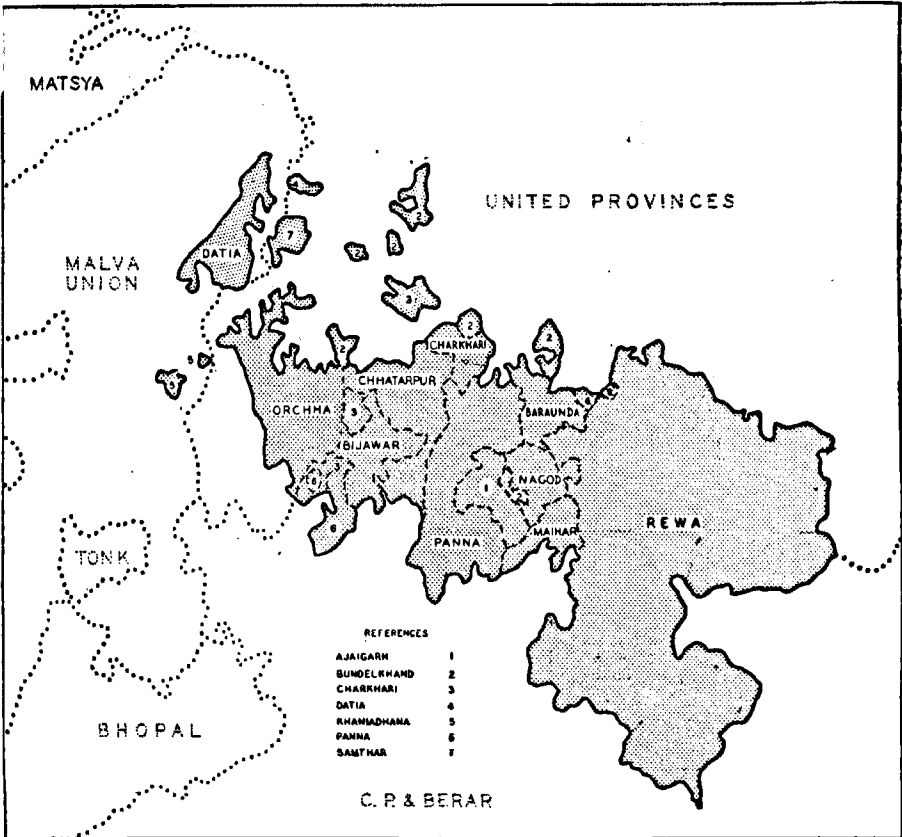
THE PROVINCE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Sirmur	1,091 sq. miles	156,026	...	<p>The principal crops are rice, wheat and millet. About three-fifth of the State is covered with forest and pasture. The State is rich in minerals.</p> <p>There are several temples, and places of historical interest in Mandi City which has trade links with Ladakh and Yarkand.</p> <p>The State has hills and plains with altitudes varying from 1,090 feet to 11,966 feet. The chief crops are wheat, maize, rice, poppy, sugarcane, potatoes, turmeric and chillies. The State is rich in <i>sal</i>, <i>deodar</i> and pine forests. It has an Iron Foundry which was established in 1867 and produces sugarcane crushers which are some of the best available in the market. The State owns large tea estates at Kowlargah and Choherpur in Dehra Dun District. The mineral resources of the State are being prospected. There are large deposits of gypsum, lime and iron pyrites. A scheme is being considered by the State Durbar and the East Punjab Government for the construction of dams on the rivers Tons and Giri to generate hydro-electric power and provide facilities for irrigation.</p>	<p>The capital of the State is Nahar.</p> <p>The Ruling Dynasty is the younger branch of the Jadon Bhatti Ruling House of Jaisalmer. The present Ruler is the direct lineal descendant of the founder of the Dynasty, Maharaja Subhans Prakash.</p>

THE PROVINCE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Bhagal	53 sq. miles	11,022	Rs. 500,000	...	...
Bhaji	94 sq. miles	16,474	Rs. 94,290	...	...
Baghal	120 sq. miles	27,529	Rs. 603,104	...	...
Balsan	57 sq. miles	6,649	...	...	...
Bashahr	3,622 sq. miles	116,305	...	...	...
Bija	5 sq. miles	1,058	Rs. 10,000	...	...
Bilaspur	453 sq. miles	110,336	...	...	...
Darkoti	5 sq. miles	632	...	...	...
Dhani	28 sq. miles	5,114	Rs. 50,000	...	...
Jubbal	274 sq. miles	29,802	...	...	...
Keonthal	186 sq. miles	51,645	...	...	...
Kumarsain	84 sq. miles	13,983	Rs. 109,000	...	...
Kunihar	7 sq. miles	2,399	...	...	...
Kuthar	21 sq. miles	4,970	Rs. 50,000	...	...
Mahlong	49 sq. miles	8,631	...	...	...
Mangal	14 sq. miles	1,325	...	...	...
Sangri	21 sq. miles	3,839	...	...	...
Tharoch	86 sq. miles	5,363	Rs. 60,000	...	...
Suket	392 sq. miles	71,095	...	...	...

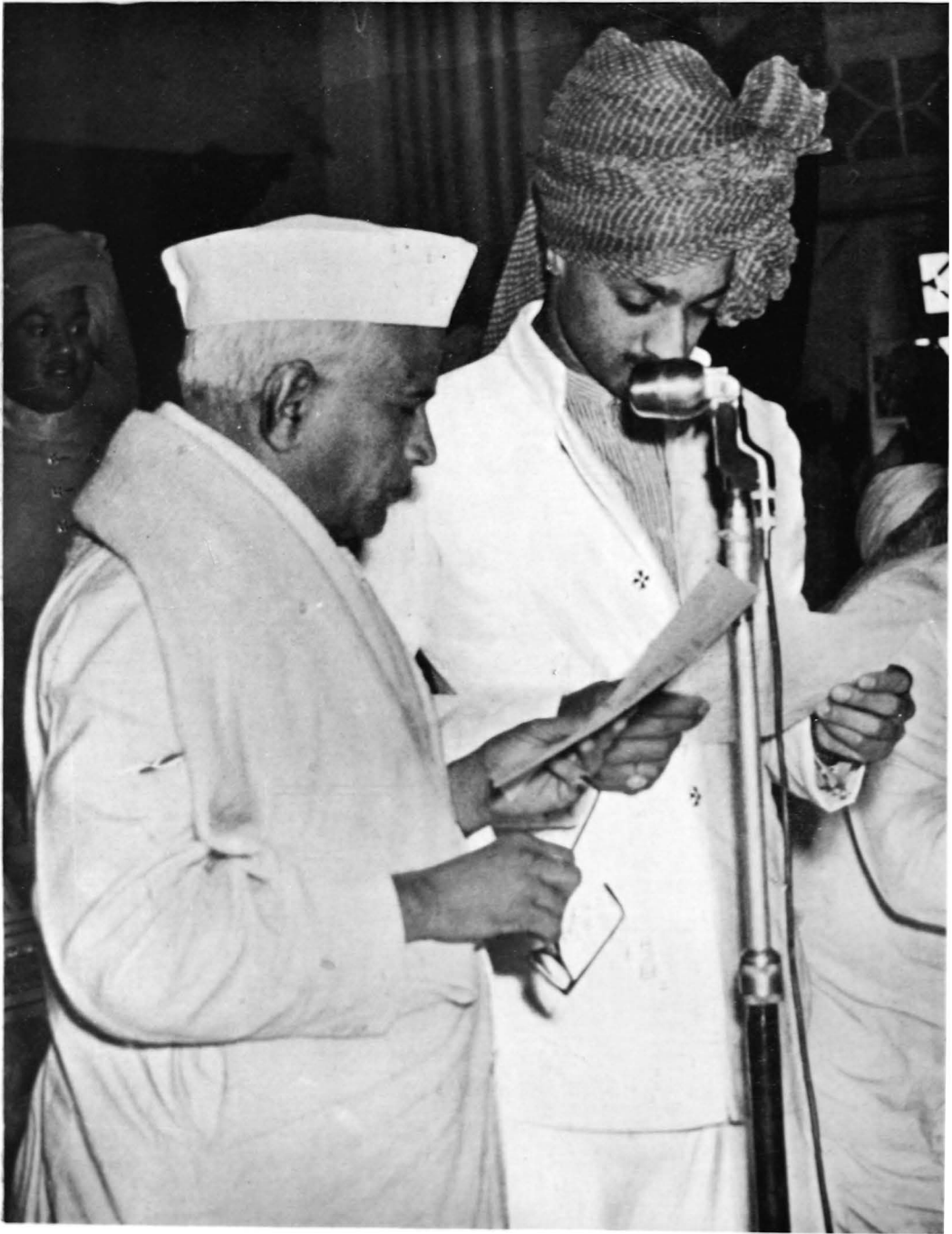
VINDHYA PRADESH



Total Area	. .	24,610 sq. miles
Population	. .	3,569 million
Revenue	. .	Rs. 24,330 ..

THE UNITED STATES OF VINDHYA PRADESH

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Rewa	12,830 sq. miles	1,820 million	...	...	Rewa was the largest State in the former Central India Agency. The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs - descendants of the various Solanki clans which ruled over Gujerat from the tenth to the thirteenth century.
Panna	...	...	...	...	The rulers of Panna are descendants of the Orchha House. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, the Raja of Orchha became the recognized leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhattisai acquired territory east of the Bhasan river and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son Hirdesha who became the first Raja of Panna.
Datia	846 sq. miles	171,072	...	...	Datia was formerly in the Bundelkhand Agency ruled by Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House. The territory was granted by the Chief of Orchha to his son, Bhagwan Rao in 1626; this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors.
Orchha	1,999 sq. miles	363,405	...	...	The rulers of Orchha are Bundela Rajputs claiming to have descended from the Gaharwars of Banaras. Orchha was founded as an



The Ruler of Rewa, Rajpranukh of Vindhya Pradesh, takes the oath of office

THE UNITED STATES OF VINDHYA PRADESH—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
					independent State in 1048 A.D.
					The capital is Tikamgarh, 56 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Railway.
<i>Salute States*</i>					
Ajaigarh	788 sq. miles	96,596	Rs. 762,927	...	...
Baoni	122 sq. miles	25,256	Rs. 408,412	...	...
Baramudha	288 sq. miles	17,306	Rs. 96,790	...	...
Bijawar	980 sq. miles	120,990	Rs. 709,405	...	...
Chhatarpur	1,170 sq. miles	184,720	Rs. 1,104 million	...	...
Charkhari	785 sq. miles	123,594	Rs. 1,045 "	...	...
Maihar	412 sq. miles	79,558	Rs. 520,314	...	...
Nagod	532 sq. miles	87,911	Rs. 505,076	...	...
Santhar	189 sq. miles	38,279	Rs. 467,886	...	...
<i>Non salute States</i>					
Alipura	73 sq. miles	17,735	Rs. 221,589	...	...
Banka Pahari	5 sq. miles	1,241	Rs. 12,430	...	...
Beri	32 sq. miles	5,092	Rs. 51,600	...	...

*The figures quoted here are taken from Appendix II of the Covenant entered into by the Rulers.



THE KANDARIYA TEMPLE

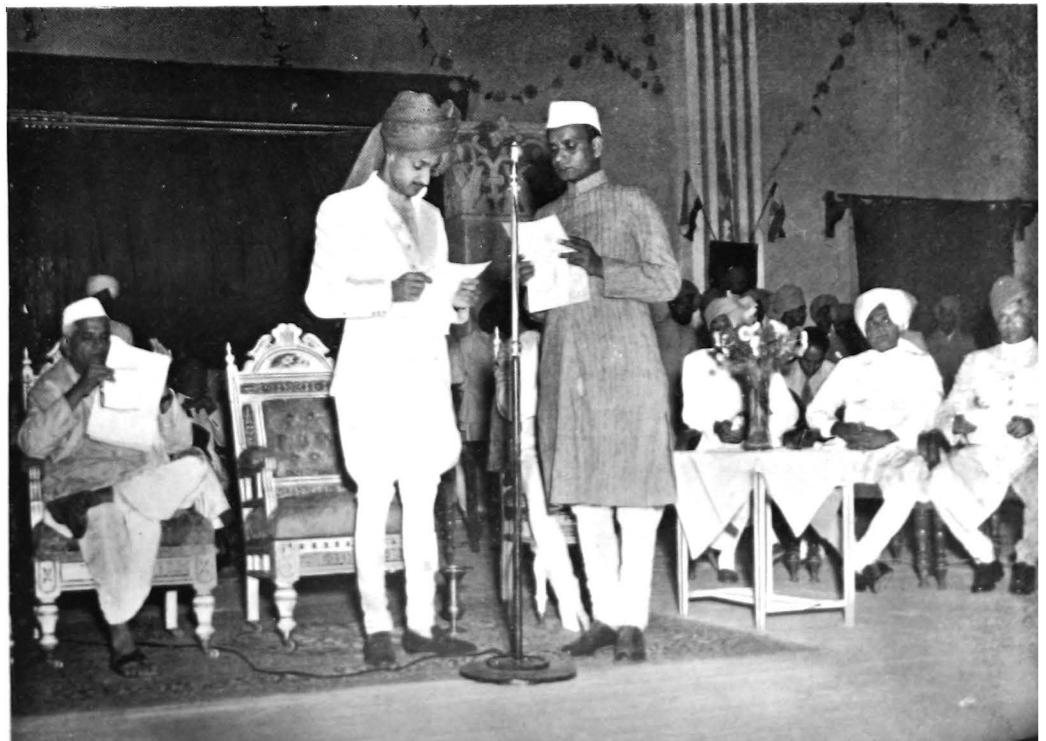
The most famous of the Khajuraho Temples. It is situated to the north of Chausath Jogini. In length it measures 102 ft. excluding the steps in front of the portico; in width 66 ft.; and in height 101 ft. Khajuraho is in Chhattarpur State (Vindhya Pradesh)

THE UNITED STATES OF VINDHYA PRADESH—*Contd.*

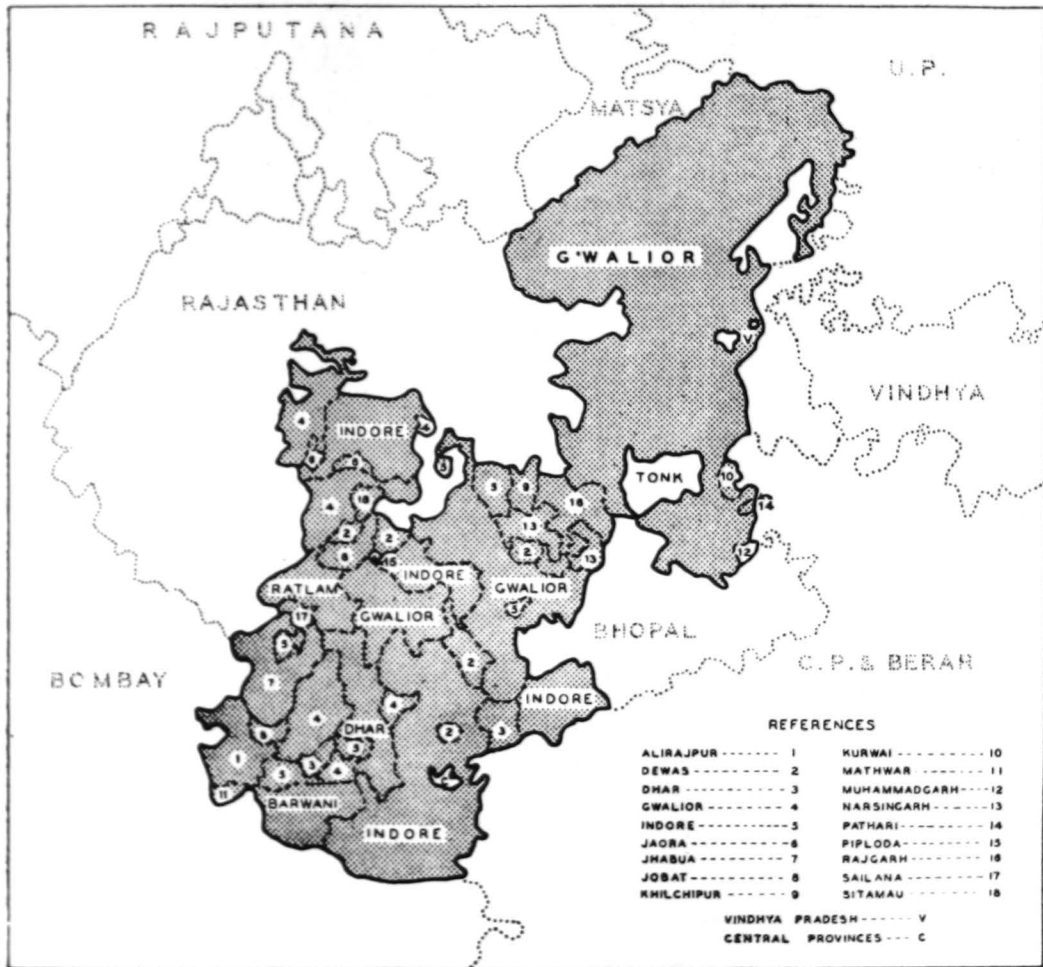
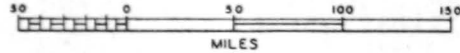
Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Bhaisaunda	32 sq. miles	5,147	Rs. 37,415	...	...
Bihat	16 sq. miles	4,365	Rs. 37,442	...	...
Bijua	7 sq. miles	1,742	Rs. 16,290	...	...
Dhurwai	12 sq. miles	2,423	Rs. 27,140	...	...
Garauli	39 sq. miles	5,827	Rs. 66,865	...	...
Gaurihar	72 sq. miles	10,181	Rs. 100,200	...	...
Jaso	72 sq. miles	8,727	Rs. 57,200	...	...
Jigui	22 sq. miles	4,715	Rs. 39,730	...	...
Kamta Rajaula	13 sq. miles	1,411	Rs. 22,550	...	...
Khaniadhana	101 sq. miles	20,124	Rs. 106,020	...	...
Kothi	165 sq. miles	24,776	Rs. 104,200	...	...
Lugasi	45 sq. miles	7,752	Rs. 67,381	...	...
Maigawan Rebai	12 sq. miles	2,888	Rs. 22,540	...	...
Pahra	27 sq. miles	4,062	Rs. 35,230	...	...
Paldeo (Navagaon)	52 sq. miles	9,820	Rs. 69,250	...	...
Sailla	35 sq. miles	7,250	Rs. 136,515	...	...
Sohawal	251 sq. miles	50,435	Rs. 208,840	...	...
Taraon	26 sq. miles	3,841	Rs. 38,920	...	...
Tori Fatepur	27 sq. miles	6,269	Rs. 46,660	...	...



*Above: Mr. N. V. Gadgil inaugurating the Union of Vindhya Pradesh.
The Ruler of Rewa is to the right
Below: The Prime Minister of Vindhya Pradesh taking the oath of office*



MALWA UNION



Total Area	. .	46,273 sq. miles
Population	. .	7.150 million
Revenue	. .	Rs. 77.642 ..

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Gwalior	26,008 sq. miles	4.006 million	Rs. 3853.05 million	<p>The State has its own postal system, a light railway and an up-to-date aerodrome.</p> <p>It has three degree colleges, two in the capital, including one for women, and one at Ujjain; two intermediate colleges, and high schools in most districts. The public school for boys in the Fort is well known.</p> <p>Gwalior is famous for its potteries. It has crops of wheat, maize, gram, oilseed and pulses. It produces cement and sandstone. It has one of the largest <i>ghee</i> markets in India. Precious stones, such as opals, emeralds and sapphires are found in the State. The famous red earth used for colouring pots is also mined here</p>	<p>The founder of the House of Scindia was Ranoji Scindia, who held the rank of "Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj". In 1726, Chhatrapati Shahu granted deeds to Paur, Holkar and Scindia empowering them to levy <i>Chauth</i> and <i>Sardesh Mukhi</i> and retain half the levy for troops. In 1736, Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi, where Malhar Rao and Baji Rao distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji founded his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia Dominion. During the time of Mahaji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia, Gwalior played an important part in the history of India. Despite partial reverses, which Mahaji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai in 1782, Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was recognized by the British as an independent Sovereign. In 1790, his power was firmly established in Delhi, but the very next year he died.</p>



The Ruler of Gwalior, Rajpramukh of the Union of Madhya Bharat, discusses a point with Mr. V. P. Menon

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Indore	998 sq. miles	1.513 million		<p>The capital of the State, Indore City, is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswati Rivers, 1830 ft. above sea level. It is an important industrial centre. There are in Indore three colleges, and eleven high schools, including two for girls. There is a famous public school for boys run on English public school lines. Primary education for all children and education for girls up to the Matriculation are entirely free. Compulsory primary education has been introduced in Indore City and Namawar District. The State also maintains a Sanskrit College and an Arts and Music College. There is an Institute of Plant Industry which conducts research on cotton and other crops.</p> <p>Indore is a very important textile centre in India. It has nine spinning and weaving mills and the loomage of the textile mills compares favourably with other large Indian Provinces. It is also an important distributing market for cloth and other commodities in Central India and Rajputana. <i>Saris</i> woven by skilled handloom weavers of Maheshwar are famous throughout India. Indore has a number of factories and mills for the</p>	<p>The founder of the ruling house, Malhar Rao, was born in 1693. By the time the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges. As he had no children, his mother, Maharani Ahalva Bai succeeded him. When Maharaja Yashwant Rao became Dictator of Poona, he declared the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5, he waged a protracted war with the British which ended in a treaty that recognized the independence of Holkar State with all its territories. Later he was defeated by the British and entered into a new treaty with them in 1818 which regulated the relations between the Paramount Power and the Maharaja Holkar.</p>



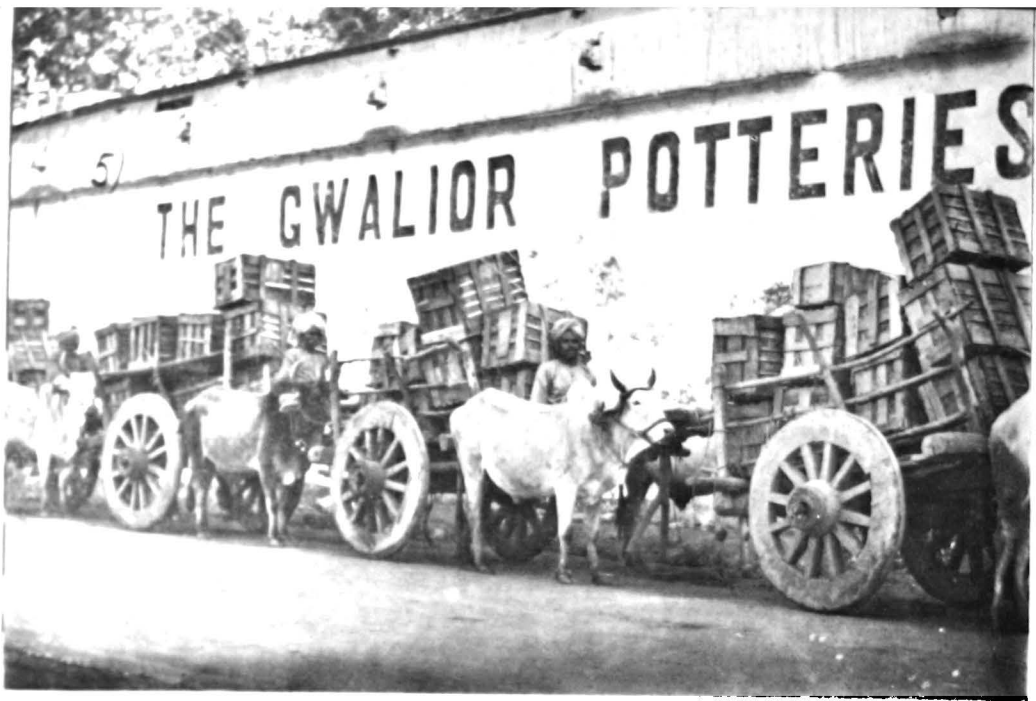
Boys learning a useful trade at the Maharashtra Public School of Indore



The Dax College, Indore

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
				production of glassware, sugar, oil, hosiery and other commodities. The chief crops are maize and millet. Cottage industries have made great progress.	
Jaora	601 sq. miles	116,953	Rs. 1.05 million	The soil is the richest in Malwa. It is excellent for wheat, cotton and poppy.	It is the only Treaty State in the former Malwa Political Agency. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan from Tajik Khel in Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafur Khan who became the Ruler of the State about 1808.
Ratlam	687 sq. miles	126,117	...	...	Ratlam is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Political Agency. It was founded in 1652 by Raja Rattan Singh of Jodhpur. The Ruler of Ratlam is the recognized head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision.
Dewas (Senior)	449 sq. miles	89,352	Rs. 1.05 million	...	...
Dewas (Junior)	419 sq. miles	85,669	Rs. 2 million	...	...



Gwalior is famous for its Potteries



The craftsmen at work

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Alirajpur	849 sq. miles	112,754	...	...	It was founded by Anand Dev Rathor about 1440 A.D. In 1818 an agreement was negotiated with the Dhar Darbar, under which customs duties were made over by Alirajpur to Dhar in lieu of tribute. When British power was established in Malwa, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British a sum of Rs. 10,000 in Hali currency. Thus Alirajpur ceased to be under the supremacy of Dhar. In 1911 the Ruler was granted the hereditary title of Raja.
Barwani	1,189 sq. miles	176,666	...	..	The rulers of the State of Barwani are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock in the 14th century. The State was once quite large, but was gradually reduced by Maratha incursions.
Dhar	1,798 sq. miles	258,210	...	...	The State takes its name from the historic capital city. The present rulers claim descent from the Parmar Rajputs. In the early part of the last century, the State suffered severely at the hands of the neighbouring States, and was saved from destruction only by the courage and talent of Maina Bai. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under

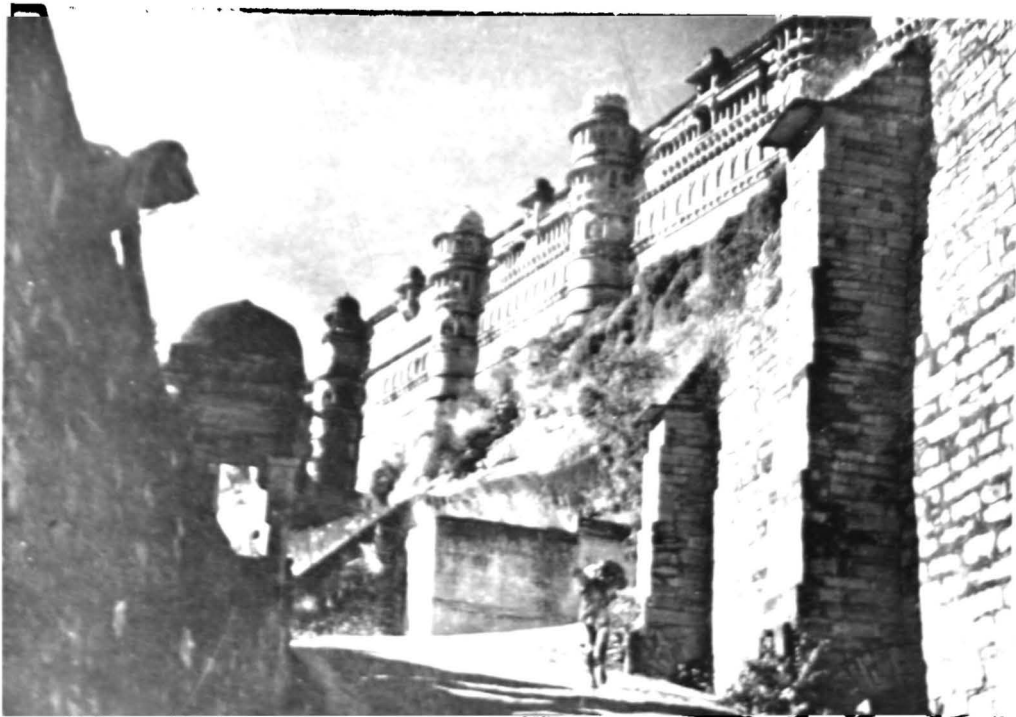


Gwalior Lancers

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION—Contd.

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Jhabua	1,265 sq. miles	178,327	...	...	British protection, and several districts which had been lost were restored to it. The rulers of Jhabua are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur and have been established in Malwa for about three centuries. In 1871, an exchange of districts was effected between Jhabua and Indore; Thandla remained with Jhabua and Petlawad went to Indore.
Narsingarh	...	...	...	..	In the 14th century the Umats, a branch of the Parmar clan of Rajputs, made their way into Malwa under Sarangsen who subsequently acquired land between the Sind and the Parbati rivers and obtained the title of Rawat. In 1681 a division of territory was effected between the Rawat, Mohan Singh, and his Dewan whose name was Parasram. It was this Parasram who became the founder of the separate state of Narsingarh. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the ruler in May 1872.

*A resident of
Gwalior*

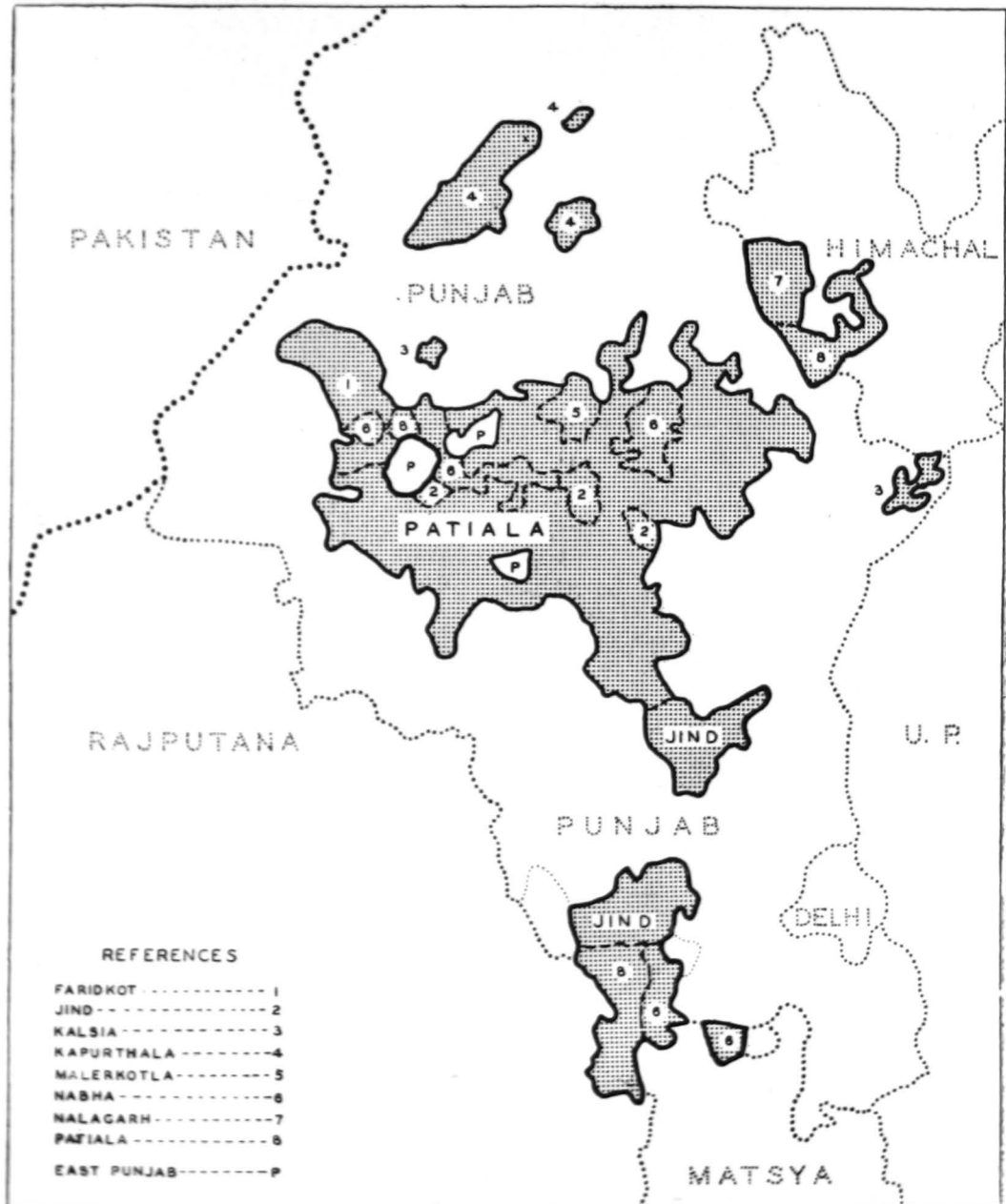


*The Fortress
Gwalior*

THE MADHYA BHARAT UNION—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Rajgadh	926 sq. miles	148,609	...	...	...
Sitamau	191 sq. miles	33,461	...	...	...
Jobat	131 sq. miles	20,945	...	...	...
Kathwara	68 sq. miles	6,689	...	...	...
Kurwai	142 sq. miles	29,544	...	...	...
Mathwar	138 sq. miles	3,889	...	...	...
Mohammad-gadh	45 sq. miles	2,888	...	...	...
Pathari	30 sq. miles	4,171	...	...	...
Piploda	66 sq. miles	11,578	...	...	...

PATIALA & E.P. STATES UNION



THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Patiala	5,942 sq. miles	193,259	Rs. 2,894 million	<p>The State comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and some territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, rape seed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the land is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jamuna Canal distributaries. It has valuable forests. It is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda and Narnaul.</p> <p>The State has 138 miles of broad gauge railway line consisting of two sections, one from Rajpura to Bhatinda and the other from Sirhind to Rupar. The E. P. Railway, the E. I. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railways traverse Patiala.</p> <p>The State maintains a first grade college for boys and a second grade college for girls at Patiala, and one for boys at Bhatinda, one of the more prosperous cities in the State. Primary education is free for boys and girls up to the tenth class.</p> <p>The State maintains its own army.</p>	<p>Patiala is the premier State of East Punjab and is the largest of the Phulkian States. The ruling families of the Phulkian States trace their origin to Jaisal, the Bhatti Rajput Chief who founded Jaisalmer, one of the States of Rajputana. The first independent ruler of the State was Ala Singh who was created a Raja by Ahmed Shah Durrani, after the battle of Panipat in 1761. The immediate ancestors of the first ruler had, for two or three generations, been employed as Deputy Governors by the Mughal Governors of Sirhind and had in this way acquired great local influence. The State lands are scattered and interspersed with small states and even single villages that belong to other states and British districts.</p> <p>The Ruler was a member of the Standing Committee of the former Chamber of Princes and was later made pro-Chancellor of the Chamber. He is a keen sportsman and is the President of the All-India Olympic Association and the Southern Punjab Cricket Association.</p>



Mr. J. P. Menon seems keenly interested in the signature of the Rules of Patiala

THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Kapurthala	645 sq. miles	378, 380	...	<p>The chief crops are wheat, gram, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloth. Phagwara is another important town which has a modern sugar factory, grain markets and factories for the manufacture of agricultural implements and metal utensils. The main line of the East Punjab Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozpur passes through the capital.</p> <p>A new industrial town, seven miles from Kapurthala, called Jagat Nagar, has grown up on the main East Punjab Railway. One of the largest sugar factories in Northern India and an up-to-date distillery are situated in this region.</p> <p>The State maintains its own army.</p> <p>Primary education is free throughout the State. The Randhir College at Kapurthala and Ramgarhia College at Phagwara are degree colleges.</p>	<p>It consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions in the Cis-Sutlej area and also in the Bari Doab. The village of Ahlu in the Bari Doab region was the original home of the ruling family, which takes its name 'Ahluwallia' from it. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a <i>jagir</i> in perpetuity. The ruler owns estates in Oudh also which at present yield an annual income of more than Rs. 2 million to the State. The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajputs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, distinguished member of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population is Sikh.</p>



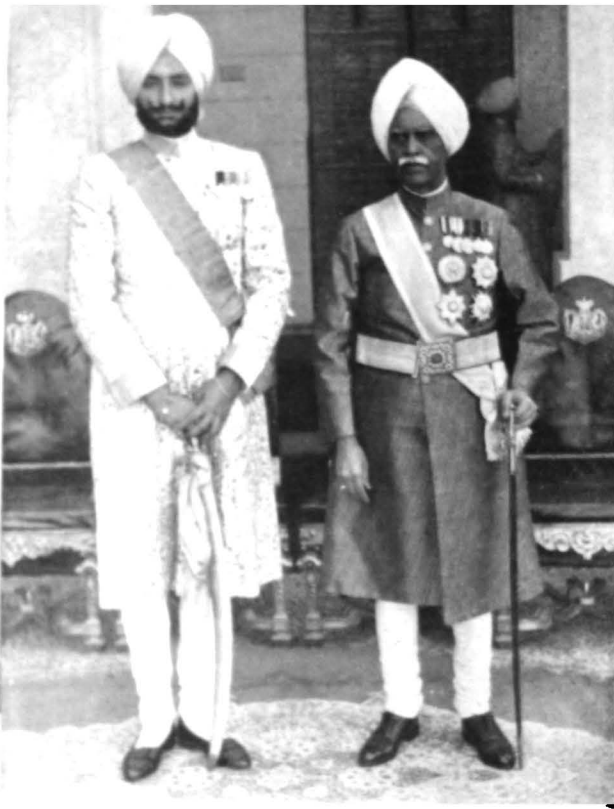
Women Athletes march past at the Patiala Olympic Games

The Maharaja of Patiala inspecting the recruits of the Patiala Forces



THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Nabha	947 sq. miles	340,044	...	The main line and three branch lines of the East Punjab Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway cross the Nizamats of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind canal. The chief products are gram, <i>bajra</i> , sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley. To facilitate trade, the Durbar has opened grain markets and banks near the principal railway lines within the State. The chief industries are the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton, carpets and tinsel borders for <i>saris</i> . There are one or two ginning factories and five cotton steam presses.	It is one of the three Phulkian States. It became a separate State in 1763. It consists of two distinct parts. The main portion, comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and districts, holds the city of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amlah; the second portion forms the Nizamats of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab and the border of Rajputana; this Nizamats of Bawal was subsequently added to the territory of Nabha. The present ruler was invested with full powers in 1941.
Jind	1,299 sq. miles	361,812	...	...	Jind is one of the Phulkian States. The history of Jind dates from 1763 when Raja Gajpat Singh, the great grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. The capital of the State is Sangru.



The Raipramukh and Up Raipramukh of the Patiala and East Punjab States' Union

The Patiala State People demonstrate a Punjabi folk-dance called Bhangra



A brave son of Patiala

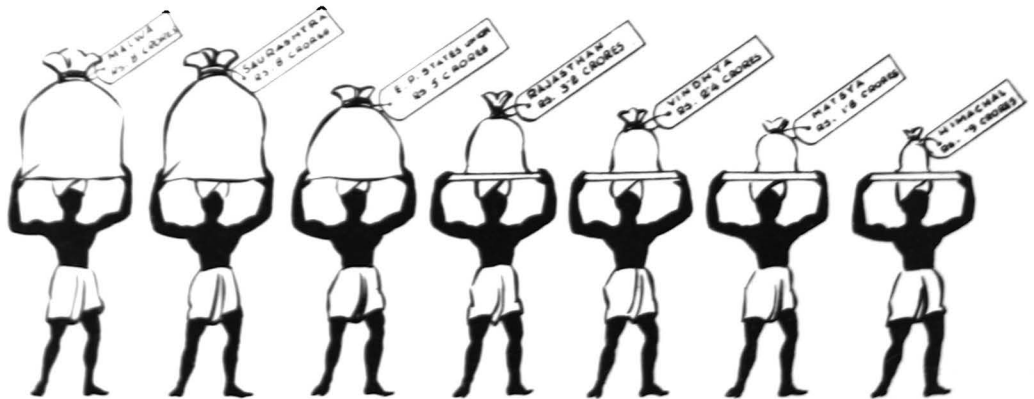
THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—*Contd.*

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Faridkot	637 sq. miles	199,283	...	...	<p>The rulers belong to the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Brar. The Faridkot State was founded in the middle of the 17th century.</p> <p>The capital, Faridkot, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda section of the East Punjab Railway.</p>
Malerkotla	165 sq. miles	88,109	...	<p>Malerkotla lies in the Cis-Sutlej area in the South East Punjab. It consists of a plain, unbroken by hills or streams, which is bounded on the north by a strip of the Ludhiana district, on the east and south, by Patiala territory, on the west by Nabha.</p> <p>The chief products are cotton, sugar, aniseed, mustard, <i>ajwain</i>, <i>methi</i>, tobacco and wheat. Wells are the chief means of irrigation.</p>	<p>Sadaruddin Khan, the ancestor of the Malerkotla Sherwani Afghans, came to India from Ghazni. He settled in Malerkotla which later became the capital of the State. He acquired the surrounding territory and later enlarged it by conquest and grants from the Delhi emperors. As the Mughal empire began to decline, the rulers of Malerkotla gradually became independent. The rulers were engaged in constant feuds with the adjacent Sikh States.</p> <p>The Nawab was a member of the former Chamber of Princes in his own right.</p>
Kalsia	102 sq. miles	67,398	Rs. 518,000	...	...
Nalagath	276 sq. miles	52,737	Rs. 260,000	...	...

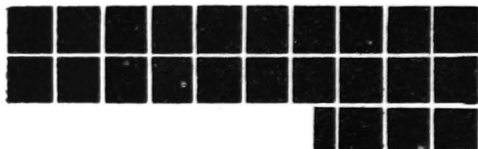


*Faridkot
Lancers*

Comparative revenues of the Unions



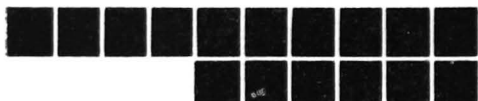
MALWA



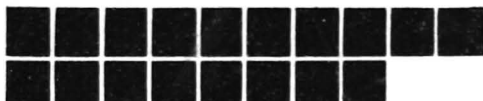
BULGARIA



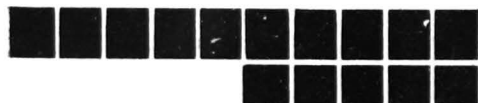
SAURASHTRA



HUNGARY



RAJASTHAN



EIRE



VINDHYA



DENMARK



HIMACHAL



SWITZERLAND



E.P. STATE UNION



BRITISH HONDURAS



MATSYA



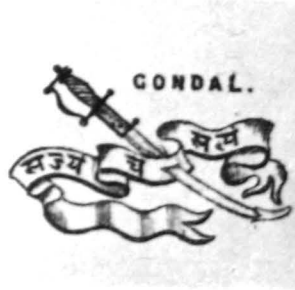
FIJI ISLANDS



 = 2,000 SQ. MILES



The Mahavao of Cutch



CUTCH

Name	Area	Population	Revenue	Special features	Remarks
Cutch	8,219 sq. miles	500,800	Rs. 8,884 million	<p>There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. The State is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone and has a fair supply of iron and lignite. Cutch is noted for its embroidery and silver-work, and cotton manufactures are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried on by sea and the country-craft traffic mainly centres round Mandvi and Tuna. The State possesses the modern port of Kandia, which is a natural harbour.</p>	<p>The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, Pakistan, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and on the south-west by the Indian ocean. The capital is Bhuj. Owing to its isolated position, the special characteristics of its people, their distinctive dialect and strong feeling of personal loyalty to the ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more elements of a distinct national entity than any other State in Western India and thus could not be merged in Saurashtra.</p> <p>The earliest historic notices of the State are by Greek writers.</p> <p>Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the thirteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'Children of Jada'. A non-tributary State, its treaty with the British dates from 1815.</p>



Cattle of Poladia, Cutch

CONSOLIDATION

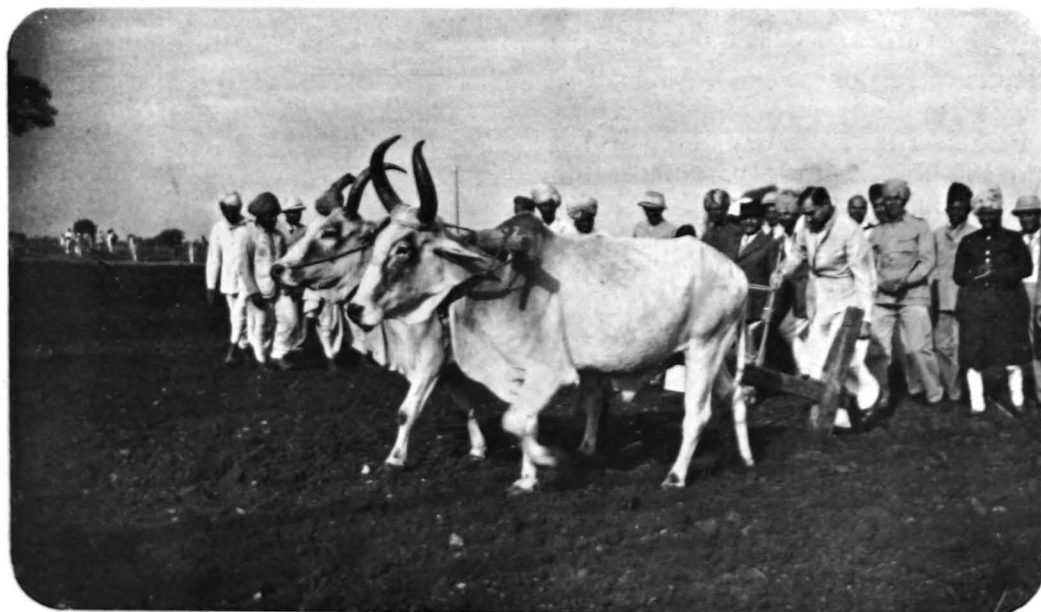
"THANKS to that far-sighted statesman, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member-in-Charge of the States Department, a scheme was produced which appeared to me to be equally in the interests of the States as of the Dominion of India."

—LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

In the first week of March, 1948, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in announcing the setting up of a popular Government in Kashmir with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as Premier, paid the country's grateful tribute to Sardar Patel. He said that the biggest movement today was that of integration. It was most commendable that, under the influence of the Deputy Prime Minister, many Indian States were merging with neighbouring Provinces, or

uniting with other States to form larger units. The House loudly cheered as the Prime Minister referred to the "grand achievement of Sardar Patel, the bloodless revolution, consolidation and democratization of Indian States". The historians of the future will undoubtedly assess this process of integration as a great triumph of statesmanship of which India might well be proud.

Twenty years ago, the authors of the



The Ruler of Jhalawar demonstrates the dignity of manual labour



*Sri Raghavendra Hospital,
Bundi*

Butler Committee Report looked upon the problem of the Indian States as one of holding together 'British' India and 'Indian' India. They admitted that "geographically India is one and indivisible", but they maintained that "politically there are two Indias, British India, governed by the Crown according to the statutes of Parliament and enactments of the Indian Legislature, and the Indian States under the suzerainty of the Crown and still for the most part under the personal rule of the Princes". The pro-

blem of the States, as the Congress saw it, was to bring about a consciousness among all political parties in India that all Indians, whether resident in British India or the Indian States, belonged to India and were heirs to one common heritage and owed loyalty to the common motherland.

The Congress saw clearly that there were two factors which kept the Indian States artificially separated from the rest of India. First, the Indian States had

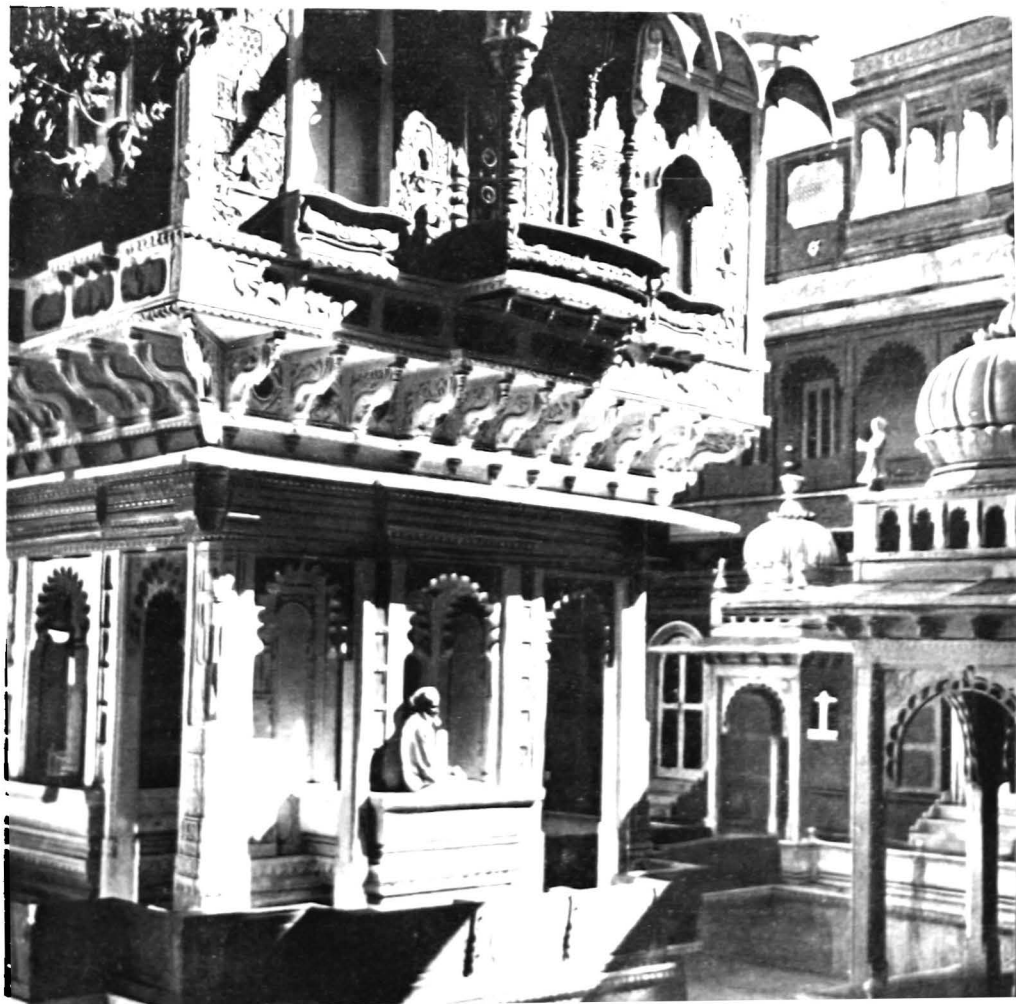


not been formally annexed by the British Government as the Provinces had been. Secondly, the States maintained the traditional monarchical form of Government while the Provinces were ruled by British governors.

Thus the Congress, through its own activities and those of the States People's Conference, enabled the people of India to realize that the pink patches representing the Provinces and the yellow patches representing the States on the map did not alter the fact that the territories of the Indian States were inter-

woven with those of the Provinces. Even where the map showed solid patches of yellow or pink there were pink enclaves in the yellow and yellow enclaves in the pink. The main communications essential to the welfare of the whole country passed through the Indian States. The Provinces and States were interrelated by economic interests. Strong ties of culture, race and sentiment bound the people of the States and of the Provinces together.

It came to be realized that the existence of innumerable small units led to



*An old palace
at Dungarpur*



A Temple in Jhalawar

wastage and inefficiency. These units, spending large sums of money on Government institutions, failed to maintain efficient standards of administration or to provide efficient services. As Sardar Patel has pointed out on several occasions, the integration of these small units will now enable them to pool their resources for the provision of adequate administrative services over reasonably large areas for the general benefit of the people. The united resources will also provide adequate social services and modern amenities to the people of the larger groups which were previously beyond the resources of the separate units. Any kind of co-ordinated development, the opening of economic potentialities or

any form of real progress was scarcely possible in the fragmented and scattered condition of the States. But now the integration of States makes this co-ordinated development possible. Besides, in the new set-up there can be no room for any feudal conventions, such as special privileges of the upper classes, immunity from taxation, judicial and quasi-judicial privileges and trade monopolies.

Besides, the integration of the States has brought about the complete transformation of their inner structure. On the lapse of British Paramountcy there were only a few States which had representative institutions that often camouflaged autocratic rule. Nearly every State has now announced its intention to grant full responsible Government and in most of them power has already been transferred to the people.

How was this "bloodless revolution, consolidation and democratization of Indian States" brought about?

By producing an Instrument of Accession which disarmed suspicion in all quarters, the whole problem was reduced to a reasonable and practicable minimum. This by itself would not have been



enough. There were other factors at work —psychological and historical. When Sardar Patel appealed to the Indian Princes he appealed not only as an Indian but also as a Congressman. He was known to the people of the States as their champion and friend. They knew that he was a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who always told the Princes that they must be the first servants of their people if they desired to uphold their princely prerogatives. The Rulers also knew that Sardar Patel, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, believed that the Princes need not be removed. They were capable of adapting themselves to the new conditions and securing a place of honour in the constitution of a free and democratic India. The Rulers felt that Sardar Patel, and, through him, the Indian Government, were the only guardians of their legitimate interests, rights and privileges.

Further, Sardar Patel succeeded because he was able to hold the balance between the Rulers and the ruled and assure them both that he would not sacrifice the interests of either. He clearly saw the trend of the times. The gulf was widening between the Rulers and the ruled. He helped the Rulers to see the threat. He offered to mediate in good time in every case and save the situation before it was too late, without sacrificing the interests of the people or of the Princes.

In a statement at the end of January 1948, Sardar Patel said: "Nobody could have visualised this transformation in the country six months ago. Mr. Menon will



A Himachal bride



A bride from Chamba State

tell you that a very senior officer of the Political Department told him just before the transfer of power that he was wasting his time over Accession and Standstill Agreement, and that not one State will accept the Accession as proposed by the newly formed Ministry of States. Those officers are still alive and must be wondering how the changes that have occurred since they left have really been brought about.

“While I give plenty of credit to the people for this bloodless revolution in nearly one-third of the country, I have nothing but praise for the manner in which the Rulers have co-operated with us and with the people in bringing about this development. None is more conscious than myself that all this could not have been achieved but for their willing co-operation and their intense patriotism, which was latent but which has just blossomed forth in all its fullness with the acquisition of independence by the country.”

The freedom of India was one of the factors which made success possible. Indians were no longer vassals to a foreign power. How could the people of the States be vassals to any power? Could their brothers be slaves while those in the rest of India were free? The States' people were resolved to be free, and they were willing to pay the price of freedom. They were assured that the price they paid would not be wasted. They had seen that after three score years and more, their kith and kin had won their freedom in what was called “British India”.

Sardar Patel was realistic enough to

recognize that the Rulers wanted their privileges and privy purses, and that the ruled wanted their rights and civil liberties. He reconciled their interests in such a manner that both the Rulers and the ruled obtained the substance of what they wanted and were prepared to compromise where necessary. Let us not forget what Mahatma Gandhi said: "I would like the States to grant autonomy to their subjects and would like the Princes to regard themselves as, and be in fact, trustees for the people over whom they rule, drawing for themselves only a small and definite percentage of the income. Therefore, the only way in which the Princes can live in a free India is for them now to recognize the time spirit, bow to it, and act accordingly."

The process of consolidation has reduced the number of States from five hundred and eighty-four to thirty. Among these thirty there are a number of major States which have acceded to the Indian Union but are unaffected by the movement for mergence. The Government of India has assured them that they will be treated as separate units. "In regard to them, the Government of India's policy is clear and unequivocal. There is no desire on our part, in any way, to compel or coerce them into merger or integration. If they wish to remain as separate autonomous units, we would have no objection, but if the Ruler and the people of any of these States desire to merge with the neighbouring Province or form a union with the neigh-



A woodcutter of Chamba

bouring States on a voluntary basis, obviously the Government of India cannot say 'No.'” *

Now that the consolidation of the States is a fact, the new Unions and enlarged Provinces, as well as the major States which have neither merged nor united, must justify the hopes implicit in this process. The Government of the new integrated units, as well as those of

the older ones, must now help their people to outgrow narrow local affiliations and take their place as citizens of the larger units and of the country of which all the units are an integral part. The success of the integration of States will be measured in terms of the integration of the political consciousness of the people and the emergence of a national outlook which sets loyalty to the nation above everything else.

*Extract from a statement made on behalf of the Government of India in the Indian Parliament on March 18, 1948.



A Himachal peasant



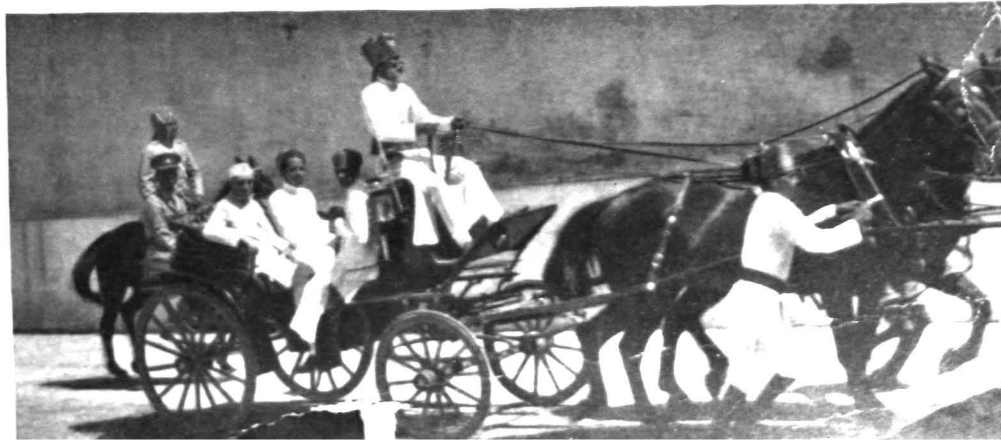
Kashmir Women's Militia ready to fight for freedom



A Kashmir view

*Pt. Jawaharlal
Nehru accom-
panied by the
heir apparent
of U d a i p u r
driving in state
to the Durbar
Hall to inaugu-
rate the Rajas-
than Union*

[By Courtesy of
K. I. SYED &
Co., Palanpur.]





INDIAN STATES
TODAY