APPENDIX - G

SURVEY OF PART C STATES AND D TERRITORY OF INDIA

Ajmer

Ajmer is situated in the heart of Rajasthan. It is surrounded on all sides by the districts of Rajasthan: on the north and west by Jodhpur; on the south by Udaipur and on the east by Jaipur district. The history of this area is that it was ceded to the British by the Maharaja of Gwalior after the Ferozepur war, 1818. During the British period it was administered by the Governor-General through the Chief Commissioner. After Independence it was made a Part C State and remained Centrally administered. In 1951 to give effect to public sentiment a legislative assembly consisting of 30 members was provided for it. It was also represented in the House of the People by two members. In Council of States both Ajmer and Coorg were represented by one member. After the reorganization of States this Part C State was merged with the State of Rajasthan.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Prior to Independence the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was

1 Source : Government of Part C States Act (XLIX of 1951) 1951; Third Schedule.
2 See the Representation of the People Act (XLIII of 1950) 1950; The First Schedule.
3 See Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
4 See the States Reorganization Act (37 of 1956) 1956, Sec. 10
also a Chief Commissionership. After Independence it was constituted into Part D territory. The Andaman group consists of 5 large islands, viz. North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang Islands and Rutlang Islands. These islands are known by Great Andamans. The Nicobar Islands are located in the south of the Andamans, 75 miles from the Little Andamans. The total area of all these islands is 3,215 sq. miles. Its population was 33,788 (1941 census). The territory had no legislature. But it was represented in the House of the People by one member. After the reorganization of States, it was converted into a Union Territory.

**Bhopal**

The area of Bhopal before Independence was a Princely State. It is located in Central India. It was bounded on the north and west by Madhya Bharat (now part of Madhya Pradesh); on the south by the Nerbada River; and on the east by Seugar District of Madhya Pradesh. On 30 April 1949 it was ceded to the Government of India by the Nawab of Bhopal. On 1 June 1949 in deference to the wishes of the Nawab it was placed under the control of the Central Government. When the final Constitution was adopted it was made a Part C State. Under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 a Legislative Council was established.

5 See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit.; The First Schedule.
7 Ibid.
Assembly consisting of 30 members was provided for it. The state was returning two members in the House of the People. It was also represented in the Council of States by one member. After the reorganisation of states it was merged with the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Bilaspur

Bilaspur, the Hill State of East Punjab was also a Ruler's State. It was ceded to the Government of India on 15 August 1948. It was placed under Central administration on 12 October 1948 when the Constitution was adopted it continued to be centrally administered as a Part C State. It covered an area of 453 sq. miles with a population of 110,000 (1941 census). The state had representation in each House of Parliament by one member. In 1966, it was merged with the Part C State of Himachal Pradesh.

Coorg

The area of Coorg is situated in the western Ghats surrounded

8 See the Government of Part C States Act, op. cit.; The Third Schedule.
9 See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit.; The First Schedule.
10 See Constitution of India, 1950; The Fourth Schedule.
11 The States Reorganisation Act, op. cit.; Sec. 9
12 See White Paper on Indian States, op. cit., p. 47, para 117
13 Ibid.
14 See The Representation of the People Act, op. cit.; The First Schedule; and Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
15 Vide the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act (32 of 1976) 1976, Sec. 44.
by Karnataka (previously called Mysore) and the Malabar and South Kanara districts of Tamil Nadu (previously known as Madras). It came under the control of the British in 1834, when on the wishes of the inhabitants, the reigning Raja, a cruel tyrant, was deposed. Initially a Resident Commissioner was appointed to administer this area. Subsequently it was placed under the charge of the Governor-General who acted through the Chief Commissioner. During the British period Coorg was the only Chief Commissioner's Province which had Legislative Council. After Independence it was specified a Part C State in the First Schedule of the Constitution. Representation was also given to it in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of the People it was allotted one seat. In the Council of States one seat was allocated both for Ajmer and Coorg. When the Government of Part C States Act was passed the Legislative Council was replaced by Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members. After the reorganization of States, Coorg was merged with the adjoining State of Mysore.

16 The Legislative Council was created by the Government of India by notification No. F-203-22, published in Gazette of India (Extra-Ordinary), Part I, p. 23, dated 3 January 1923.
17 See the Representation of the People Act, 1950, The First Schedule.
18 See the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
19 See the Government of Part C States Act, 1956, The Third Schedule.
20 See the States Reorganization Act, 1956, Sec. 7.
Delhi

Prior to 1911, Delhi was a part of Punjab. In 1911 for retaining the seat of federal government free from provincial jurisdiction Imperial capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi and it became a Chief Commissioner's Province. After Independence on considerations of national capital and the seat of the Central Government it was enumerated as Part C State in the First Schedule of the Constitution. However, it obtained representation in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of the People it was entitled to return four members. After Independence it was entitled to return four members. In the Council of States one seat was allotted to it. At the time of the enactment of Government of Part C States Act, 1951 a Legislative Assembly of 48 members was also provided for Delhi. After the reorganisation of States Delhi was made a Union Territory.

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh was formed a single unit by merging of 21 Hill States of East Punjab. An agreement for its cession was signed by the Chiefs of various States on 8 March 1948.

21 See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit., The First Schedule.
22 See the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
23 See the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, op. cit., The Third Schedule.
It was inaugurated a Centrally administered unit on 15 April 1948.\textsuperscript{25} When the Constitution was finally adopted it was also specified a Part C State in the First Schedule. The State was represented in the House of the People by three members.\textsuperscript{26} In the Council of States it was allotted one seat.\textsuperscript{27} The size of the Legislative Assembly which was provided for under the Act of 1951 was 36 members.\textsuperscript{28} After the reorganization of States it was made a Union Territory. Subsequently, it was elevated to a full-fledged State of the Indian Union.\textsuperscript{29}

\textbf{Kutch}

Before the advent of Independence, Kutch was also a Princely State. On 8 May 1948, the Ruler ceded the State to the Dominion of India.\textsuperscript{30} It became Centrally administered unit on 1 June 1948.\textsuperscript{31} This unit has an area of 17,249 sq. miles, of which 8,461 miles was inhabited by a population of little

\textsuperscript{25} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{26} \textit{See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit., The First Schedule.}
\textsuperscript{27} \textit{See the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.}
\textsuperscript{28} \textit{See the Government of Part C States Act, op. cit., The Third Schedule. But after the merger of Bilaspur the composition of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 51. See the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur(New State) Act, op. cit., Sec. 13}
\textsuperscript{29} \textit{See the State of Himachal Pradesh Act(53 of 1970) 1970, Sec. 3}
\textsuperscript{30} \textit{Source: White Paper on Indian States, op. cit., P. 47, para 118}
\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Ibid.}
over half a million. Remaining areas were occupied by what was known as the Rann of Kutch which was covered by water during most part of the year. When the Constitution was adopted it was included in the category of Part C States. It was entitled to return two members in the House of the People and a member in the Council of States. Under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner, provision was made for the creation of Council of Advisers for Kutch. When the States were reorganized it was integrated with the State of Bombay. Currently, it form part of the State of Gujarat.

MANIPUR

Prior to Independence, Manipur was also a Ruler's State. It is located on the border of north-east and was surrounded by the tribal hill areas of Assam; on the east it is bounded by the tribal territories of Burma. The instrument for the transfer of this Princely State to the Dominion of India was signed by the Ruler on 21 September 1949. Its administration was taken over by the Government of India on 15 October

32 Vide the Representation of the People Act, op. cit., The First Schedule, and the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
33 See the Government of Part C States Act, op. cit., Sec. 42
34 See the States Reorganization Act, op. cit., Sec. 8
35 See the Bombay (Reorganization) Act (11 of 1960) 1960, Sec. 3
36 See White Paper on Indian States, op. cit., p. 48, para 121
At the time of the adoption of the Constitution it was specified a Part C State in the First Schedule. The State was also represented in the House of the People by two members. In the Council of States one seat was allotted to both Manipur and Tripura. In 1951 for associating the people with the administration, Council of Advisers was attached to the Administrator. After the reorganisation of States it was made a Union Territory. In 1971 its status was elevated to a full-fledged State.

Tripura

Tripura was another Princely State. It is bounded on the north by Sylhet and Cachar District; on the west by Sylhet, Tipperah and Noakhali Districts; on the south by Chittagong Hill District of Assam. An agreement for the transfer of State to the Dominion of India was signed by the Maharani on 9 September 1949. On 15 October 1949 it was placed under the control of the Chief Commissioner.

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37 Ibid.

38 See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit., The First Schedule.

39 See the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.

40 See the Government of Part C States Act, op. cit., Sec. 42

41 See the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act (81 of 1971) 1971, Sec. 3

42 See White Paper on Indian States, op. cit., p.48, para 120

43 Ibid.
Constitution was adopted it was specified Part C State in the First Schedule. Representation was also given to it in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of the People it was allotted two seats. In Council of States both Manipur and Tripura were represented by one member. Under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 to associate the people with the administration provision was made for constituting the Council of Advisers. When the States were reorganised, it was included in the category of Union territories. While reorganising the north-eastern region Tripura was elevated to a full-fledged State.

Vindhya Pradesh

Vindhya Pradesh formed in April 1948 composed of 35 States known as Bundelkhand and Baghalkhand States. It is situated in the right in the centre of the Indian Union. Initially, the area was placed under the charge of two governments, one functioning for Rews and another for Bundelkhand States. But chronic jealousy between the two groups of States constituted a serious hurdle in the way of uniting them into single

44 See the Representation of the People Act, op. cit., The First Schedule.
45 Source: The Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.
46 See the Government of Part C States Act, op. cit., Sec. 42
47 See the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, op. cit., Sec. 4
Continued dissensions and mutual recriminations among the Ministers and their failure to inspire confidence among the people resulted in a most distressing situation. In consequence, on 26 December 1949, the Rulers of the unit ceded the State to the Dominion of India. On 1 January 1950, Vindhya Pradesh emerged as a Part C State. While converting it into Part C State, it was allotted six seats in the House of the People and four seats in the Council of States. When the Government of Part C States Act was enacted it was provided with a Legislative Assembly consisting of sixty members. After the reorganization of States, Vindhya Pradesh was integrated in the State of Madhya Pradesh.


49 See the Constitution (Amendment of the First and Fourth Schedules) Order (C.O.3), dated 25 January 1950

50 See the Representation of the People Act, *op. cit.*, The First Schedule, and the Constitution of India, 1950; Fourth Schedule.

51 See the Government of Part C States Act, *op. cit.*, The Third Schedule.

52 See the States Reorganization Act, *op. cit.*, Sec. 9