

existing state of Andhra, where the same language is spoken. The Commission had also recommended the creation of a new Marathi-speaking state of Vidharba; the Government finally decided to include Vidharba in an enlarged bilingual Bombay State with Marathi and Gujarati as the official languages.

With these exceptions, the Government accepted the main recommendations of the Commission, including one proposing the abolition of the distinctions in powers and status between "A" and "B" states. The Governors of the "A" states are now appointed by the central government in the same way the Canadian Government appoints the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces. In the "B" states the former princes of Rajpramukhs, now shorn of their former power but retaining some of their privileges, have been designated as governors. Thus, all states now have governors and equal powers. What were formerly "C" states were stripped of the few powers they had and became centrally-administered territories. With the abolition of the office of Rajpramukhs the last remnant of the princely power and office has disappeared.

The state of Hyderabad has now been dissolved into its linguistic components. A large new State of Madhya Pradesh, occupying the plains, hills and forests of Central India, has welded together the former states of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The states of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay have populations comparable to those of the larger European nations while Bombay and Madhya Pradesh are about one-half the size of Ontario.

Following are the new states:

State	Population	Size	Language
	(estimate for 1956)		
	Millions	Sq. Miles	
Andhra Pradesh	34	110,000	Telugu
Assam	10	89,000	Assamese
Bihar	41	64,000	Hindi
Bombay	51	188,000	Gujerati and Marathi
Kerala	14	15,000	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	28	177,000	Hindi
Madras	32	50,000	Tamil
Mysore	20	33,000	Kannada
Orissa	16	60,000	Oriya
Punjab	17	47,000	Punjabi and Hindi
Rajasthan	17	132,000	Hindi
Uttar Pradesh	67	113,000	Hindi
West Bengal	28	38,000	Bengali
	<u>375</u>	<u>1,116,000</u>	

The six centrally-administered Union Territories are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Delhi; Himachal Pradesh; Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; Manipur; Tripura. The total population of these territories is about 4 million.

Between the central government of the Indian Union and the state governments a further tier of administration has been inserted. The states have been