CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES-1
VOLUME-XXVII

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Planning & Supervision
B. K. ROY, M. A., Ph. D.
Deputy Registrar General (Map)

VIJAY S. VERMA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
2-A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi

Maps included in this volume are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified (applicable to India map only).

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (applicable to India map only)

© Government of India Copyright 1988



गृह मंत्री
भारत
नई दिल्ली-११०००१

HOME MINISTER
INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001
Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

Experience has taught us that planning has to be related to the situation in the field in order to better respond to local aspirations and for better utilization of local resources. A lot of planning has, of necessary, to be for larger areas, encompassing an agglomeration of administrative units. Even such macro planning has, in order to be realistic, to be cognisant of the realities at the micro level. Correspondingly, such plans for bigger areas and involving larger outlays have also to be administered from a suitably high threshold of administrative authority and by a wide network of administrative hierarchy.

Nevertheless, there is a whole corpus of activities which can be and are, in fact, better planned, conducted and financed at the lower or local levels. I think the essence of decentralized planning, which for operational convenience is, essentially, District level planning, i.e. planning for the District and its constituent smaller units at those levels, consists of just this : allowing what is best taken care of at the local level to be so taken care of.

But, all planning, from the national to the sub-micro level, does need, as already stated, a careful study of the situation in the field. And this study also calls for a knowledge of the natural regions, demarcated as per the various physiogeographic characteristics, for a proper appreciation of the planning and developmental matrix and for suggesting the appropriate spatial unit for local and higher area planning.

From this point of view, the present study, done by the Indian Census, is extremely useful as it provides a framework, a backdrop and also a ground-plan on which other studies and data-sets can be built. I congratulate Shri Vijay S. Verma, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and their colleagues for this fine and timely series.

(BUTA SINGH)

PREFACE

Regions can be carved out with varying criteria for varying purposes. Basically, however, we could, perhaps, distinguish between natural regions-areas which nature intended to be or marks out as separate, homogeneous units-and human intervention regions-areas which have to be or are treated together for different purposes, with varying degrees of consideration for the natural regions.

Thus, special purpose regions may,or may not coincide with natural regions. Administrative units represent special purpose regions of a kind and their boundaries, too, may or may not be in conformity with those of natural regions.

But there are further elements making for complexity, even confusion : there are regions within regions--there may be fields with different types of soil calling for different types of treatment even within a village--and different natural yardsticks or criteria may not always converge and coalesce to yield natural regions valid from the point of view of each of the criteria considered or used. Thus, ground water availability and soil texture may not necessarily indicate the same delineation; in theory an area may be thickly wooded and, in reality, quite denuded.

And then comes the final heartbreak for the region-delineator : all the factors and manifestations of nature may point in one direction but the perceptions and the aspirations of the people inhabiting that region may desire something else : nature may cry out for afforestation, rather reafforestation; the people may want to have more and more area under a marginally remunerative agriculture.

The question then arises : why then try to carve out natural regions?.How valid and how usable are they going to be?

As in most areas of human endeavour, no one can hope either for totally foolproof delineation or immediate and whole hog adoption thereof for purposes of administration and development planning. And yet, all such exercises, should, I think, be welcome as contributive to the filling out of the complex scenario which serves as the essential backdrop for the formidable task of development planning in India to which a new dimension and fresh urgency have been added by the current, renewed emphasis on local area planning.

This study of ours seeks to take the work of delineation to reaches lower than hitherto attempted, mutating Districts in terms of natural regions, with the village as the constituent unit of each region. One could, of course, go still lower, carving out regions within Blocks, Taluqs or Thanas, may be with hamlets as the constituent units, and by using the appropriate fine-edged criteria for such sub, sub-micro delineation. Obviously, however, such a study will call for a staggered approach and a much deeper acquaintance with the situation on the ground.

Pending this, the present study which covers the whole of India and posits a scheme comprising of four levels of delineation is, I think, not an inconsiderable step forward and we may not be wrong, I hope, in deriving some satisfaction from its accomplishment. The Census of India is so multi-faceted and so prolific in its output that some aspects of its corporate personality can go at times un or under recognized. One such aspect is cartography. Among other things, I hope, the present series will lead to a better appreciation of the scale and variety of our cartographic output.

The work has been done as a Plan scheme so graciously and thoughtfully sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The foundations of the work were laid under the able stewardship of my predecessor Shri P. Padmanabha. It has been my privilege to steer the work to completion through a time-bound programme. Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map), is one of the stalwarts who have made the Indian Census what it is. This project owes a great deal to him and I have a feeling that he, too, is going to cherish this association. This is not to forget the contribution made by a whole band of able and dedicated officers and cartographers of various ranks at the headquarters and in our Directorates. This contribution is being acknowledged separately. Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director of Census Operations, has ensured speedy printing.

We have been extremely fortunate in as much as Hon'ble Shri Buta Singh, Home Minister of India, has always been able to spare time for Census-related matters even though the claimants for his attention have naturally been innumerable. By kindly consenting to contribute a perspicacious Foreword to this series he has deepened the debt of gratitude the organization owes to him. As indicated by him, a follow up project could, perhaps, take care of compiling and presenting data-sets, comprising of demographic and other parameters, in terms of the regions herein presented.

New Delhi
2nd of January, 1989

(VIJAY S. VERMA)
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

REGIONAL DIVISIONS DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Technical staff of the R.G.I. Headquarters and
Directorate of Census Operations,
Gujarat and Maharashtra associated with the Project:

Planning & Supervision	Dr. B.K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map)
Progress & Monitoring	Smt. Minati Ghosh Assistant Registrar General (Map)
Initial drafting & Supervision, in DCO Gujarat	J.K. Patel Deputy Director, DCO Gujarat Mohd. Abbas, Research Officer (Drawing)
Evaluation & Checking of drafts	K.S. Thakur, Research Officer (Map) DCO Maharashtra
Cartographic Supervision and other associated work	Mahesh Ram, Research Officer (Map) P.S. Chhikara, Map Analyst Avtar Singh, Sr. Geographer N.K. Roy, Sr. Drawing Assistant Prem Chand, Geographer Dr. R.C.S. Taragi, Cartographer P.K. Patnaik, Sr. Artist Smt. Inderjeet Kaur, Artist P.K. Mandal, Artist
Initial Analysis of Maps & Cartographic work in DCO Gujarat & Maharashtra	Jagannath, Sr. Geographer, DCO Gujarat D.N. Chaurasia, Sr. Geographer, DCO Maharashtra B.L. Arya, Geographer, DCO Gujarat A. Braganza, Cartographer, DCO Maharashtra K.K. Patel, Artist, DCO Gujarat M.S. Bhatt, Sr. Draftsman, DCO Gujarat
Reprographic Assistance	Vishnu Dayal, Ferro Typer
Secretarial work	Smt. Chittra, Lower Division Clerk
Printing Arrangement and Proof reading	B.P. Jain, Deputy Director H.K. Jhamb, STA (Ptg) Suresh Bhakri, Proof Reader K.C. Kalra, Computer

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	iii
Preface	v

PART-I

Regional Divisions of India – A Cartographic Analysis – General Note	3-6
Brief Characteristics of Regional Divisions	7-12
Regional Divisions of India	15-18

PART-II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	21-24

GENERAL MAPS

Position of Dadra & Nagar Haveli in India, 1981	27
Administrative Divisions of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28
Relief and Drainage	29
Geology	30
Soils	31
Distribution of Population	32
Density of Population, 1981	33
Density of Population, 1981 (by sub-micro regions)	34
Rural Density of Population, 1981	35
Rural Density of Population, 1981 (by sub-micro regions)	36
Urban Density of Population, 1981	37
Urban Density of Population, 1981 (by sub-micro regions)	38

PART-III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICT

(i)	Regional Divisions of Dadra And Nagar Haveli	41-43
(ii)	Data on Regional Divisions of Dadra And Nagar Haveli	44
(iii)	Region-wise village codes of Dadra And Nagar Haveli, 1981	45
(iv)	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Dadra And Nagar Haveli	46

APPENDIX	49-50

PART-I

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA —A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
GENERAL NOTE

The regional spatial patterns, variations of resources, heterogeneous physiogeographic factors and problems in development bring out the necessity for a regional approach to planning. Delineation of physiogeographic regions of a country of sub-continental size like India with an area of 3,287,263 km^2, extending between Latitudes 8°4'28" and 37°17'53" North and longitudes 68°7'53" and 97°24'47" East and having a great range of geographic environment, is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised. For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

Thus, there was a need to delineate micro regions to suit the requirements of micro level regional plans within the frame work of the national plan. To achieve this end, we need micro regions which are valid on physio-geographic considerations and also definable in terms of administrative units and boundaries in order to facilitate plan formulation and plan execution. For carving out such natural regions, the following considerations, inter alia, are to be kept in view:

i) contiguous geographical area,
ii) homogenous administrative machinery capable of formulating and implementing integrated area plans,
iii) reliable statistical data base,
iv) existence of nodal regions; and
v) amenability of the natural boundaries to marginal adjustments so that the former, may, by and large, conform to administrative boundaries at given points of time.

In India, the district is the major universal administrative unit below the state level. The administrative boundaries of the districts usually, however, cut across those of the homogeneous natural regions through some district boundaries do coincide with the natural sub-regional boundaries and most of the districts have nodal regions. In cases of extreme heterogeneity however, we may have to think of adjustments in such district boundaries to suit the sub-regional planning to the extent possible. This kind of adjustment was worked out methodologically by V.L.S.P. Rao and L.S. Bhat for the old Mysore state. Also, at the district level, we have an administrative set up which is competent to formulate and implement sub-regional plans. Moreover, a reliable statistical data base (both Census and non-Census) is available at the district level for the purposes of sub-regional planning.

The Earlier Efforts

In regional planning of one type or the other, the delineation of proper regional boundaries has always remained a rather difficult task. A number of schemes for delineating natural regions in India have been put forward by scholars from time to time during this century.The first attempt was made by T.H. Holdich in 1904. He made a very brief and sweeping generalisation and formed rather broad geographical zones of India on the basis of geological information only. Later, during the 1921-31 decade regional delineations were done mostly from the point of view of geological structure and stratigraphy. During 1922-24, L.D. Stamp produced a more substantive and well known work. Stamp adopted Physiography and structure at the primary level, and climate for the second order regions. He divided the country into 3 primary or macro level regions and 22 sub-regions and designated them as 'natural regions'. Almost simultaneously, but independent of Stamp's work, J.N.L. Baker, following the work on natural regions initiated by Wood, proposed another scheme of natural regions. It was in close agreement with Stamp's regional scheme. Later on, M.B. Pithawala, Kazi S. Ahmad and O.E. Baker also proposed their schemes of regional divisions. O.H.K. Spate gave a more comprehensive treatment to this scheme. He was in general agreement with the schemes proposed by Stamp and Baker. He divided the sub-continent into three paramount macro level regions on the basis of geological structure. The regional scheme proposed by Spate is empirically derived. He divided India into 35 regions of the first order (under the three macro regions excluding the islands), 74 of the second order with 225 sub-divisions.

The traditional divisions of the country into mountains, plateaus and plains, and further regional division as envisaged by Stamp and later on improved by Spate provided a base for the study of regional physical conditions. During 1931-1941 the regional studies so developed could not be elucidated or enlarged mainly due to the politically unstable conditions of the sub-continent. M.W.M. Yeatts in the General Report of Census of India, 1941, proposed a broad division of the country into four regions demarcated according to economic and geog-

raphic principles. However, it was only after 1951 that with the help of more elaborate geological surveys and geographical mapping, by foreign as well as Indian geographers, the work on major natural regions could be reoriented. The 1951 Census of India report gave considerable impetus to the progress of studies of natural regionalisations as for the first time the Census data were interpreted in geographical context in some details. The map of major natural regions of India of 1951 Census was rather sketchy in character. However, it served the purpose well and was laudable for its time considering the resources then available to the Census Organisation. Subsequently, at the time of the 1961 Census, more maps and ideas from foreign as well as Indian geographers were obtained in carving out the natural regions of India for development purposes. S.P. Chatterjee divided India on the basis of physiography and geological structure. A.Mitra, grouped various districts of India into four categories on the basis of their development levels. Late (Miss)P.Sengupta suggested a scheme of Geographical Economic Regions of India which was utilised in the Census of India monograph entitled "Economic Regionalisation of India, Problems and Approaches" and Census of India Atlas of 1961. The basis for this classification was mainly in the works of Spate and Chatterjee as well as in those of the previous scholars referred to above.

However, all these schemes proposed by the various scholars did not provide a base for mapping and for statistical analysis of the Census data at sub-micro level. They did not also provide precise boundaries or relate the regions to administrative boundaries. In case a scheme was based on the district as the basic unit, as was the case with that proposed by Mitra and Sengupta, it did not take into consideration the intra-district details. The subsequent availability of fairly intensive data, specially on the distribution of soils, forests, geological formations, climatic conditions and large number of maps produced by various national and international organisations, encouraged B.K. Roy to revise the then existing frame work of natural regions. A map of India showing Physio-geographic Regions was included in the National Volume of Census Atlas, 1971 wherein three tiers of regional boundaries (Macro.Meso and Micro) have been precisely adjusted with the district boundaries. The important materials consulted for revising the scheme were the maps published by the Geological Survey of India, Chief Soil Survey Office of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the book, 'India - A Regional Geography' edited by R.L. Singh.

The Present Study

The above work was welcomed by scholars, geographers and planners both in India and abroad. To further refine such delineation and also to get it done on a comprehensive scale, the Government of India sanctioned a plan scheme to the Census Organisation on "Regional Divisions of India - A Cartographic Analysis". It aimed at working out a viable grouping of Census villages and towns on a large scale map keeping in view their physio-geographical characteristics in order to bring out viable homogeneous regions at the sub-micro level within the districts. Broadly, the physio-geographical factors which have been kept in view while undertaking this exercise are (i) Physiography, (ii) Geological structure, (iii) Forest coverage, (iv) Climatic conditions and (v) Soils.These sub-micro regions have been further pulled up on uniform scale to provide a framework for mapping and cartographic evaluation of Census as well as non-Census data to enlarge the scope of the Census Atlases of the country and also to help in the interpretations of population data in terms of sub-micro regions which are physio-geographically homogeneous in character and have similar problems and prospects requiring uniform application of planning strategies for better utilisation of resources and for provinding amenities to the inhabitants. Since each sub-micro region has been clearly defined in so far as its rural and urban constituents are concerned, the demographic characteristics and other statistics can be generated for the past Censuses also to the extent to which village-wise/town-wise data are available. The sub-micro regions have been delineated within the district. In case the boundaries of the district experience any change in future, due to administrative or any other reason, the required scores can be obtained by compilation of data as we know their constituent units. The sub-micro regions of the districts will play an important role in the implementation of the plan at the grass root level within the framework of the state plan which, in turn, is a part of the overall National plan. Agricultural development in India is dependent upon the regional approach because of wide areal spread and the resultant contrasts in cropping patterns arising mainly from the regional variations in physical conditions. Since the landuse pattern should be adopted as per physical conditions of the region, the demarcation of physio-geographic regions will help in the long-term planning for the country. It is hoped that this scheme, the first of its kind in the history of the Census in India, besides enlarging the scope of Census Atlases, would serve as a useful framework for administrators, planners, researchers and other data users.

The Procedure Followed

The procedure for delineation of the sub-micro regions encompassed the following steps and considerations :

Since the aim was to delineate sub-micro regions within

the district, the number of sheets covering the areal spread on standard topographical sheets either on 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 scale, as available, were consulted. These sheets were mosaiced to ascertain the boundary of the district concerned. In case of change in the district boundaries between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the updated map of the district as per 1981 Census was consulted. Similarly Tahsil/Taluk/P.S./C.D. Block/ Circle boundaries were reoriented. As the second step, the villages alongwith their Census location code numbers were marked on the topographical sheets for evaluation of the environs of the group of villages with reference to the physical details. The delineation of sub-micro i.e., the fourth order regions followed. In this exercise physio-geographical details of contours, drainage, spot heights, bench marks, watersheds as well as the distribution of high land and low land (land levels in broader perspective) were examined. This gave further suitable background for the delineation of a group of villages in one viable unit. Simultaneously, names were assigned to particular zones on the basis of major and minor rivers/rivulets, names of mountain ranges, forests or on the consideration of bigger Census villages and popular geographic names of local importance which may be acceptable in view of the regional geographical pattern of the particular region. At times one could feel that the contours or drainage designs are so complex as to complicate geographical thinking for the regions. In such cases, drainage patterns were worked out separately to ascertain their alignment in the formation of sub-micro regions. similarly, due to the complexity of contour lines on topographical maps, profiles were drawn to arrive at a particular conclusion whether the physio-geographical landscape of the area was consistent with reference to valleys or rivulets of the regions at higher altitudes for zoning of the sub-micro regions. This method provided a decision making criterion to streamline the regions.

While operating on the above system, step 3 required the consulting of maps on geology to further streamline the region-forming factors in the delineation of sub-micro areas. Where the micro relief and the micro physiographic elements on such consideration corresponded fully, the viable region in the district gave a precise zoning. Further, the forest spread on the maps helped to reorient the sub-micro regional boundaries. In addition, rainfall (isoh-yetal) maps also helped in the delineation of these boundaries. Thus, all the factors as envisaged in the programme have been synthesised judiciously and to the extent possible to carve out the sub-micro regions within the districts throughout the country.

Code Structure for the Regions and the Scheme of the Contents

The map 'Regional Divisions of India' included in this volume depicts 3 digit codes. The first digit stands for the macro regions, the second digit for the meso regions and the third for the micro regions. The four macro regions have been numbered as : the Northern Mountains (1), the Great Plains (2),the Deccan Plateau (3) and the Coastal Plains and Islands (4). In the 3 digit code 2.1.1 on the map, the first digit (2) stands for the macro region - the Great Plains, second digit (1) for the meso region - the Punjab Plain and the third digit (1) stands for the micro region - Ravi Beas Inter-fluvial Plain. In this frame, 4 macro, 28 meso and 101 micro regions are outlined for the country and the same have been briefly described in the later part. Within this frame of micro regions, sub-micro regions have been delineated within the district under this scheme. These sub-micro regions are given 4th digit code and this 4th digit has been repeated, district-wise, from 1 to the number of sub-micro regions in the district.

After finalization of the sub-micro regions and their code numbers, list of villages and towns were prepared for each sub-micro region and basic data pertaining to area and population were generated. In addition, some physio-cultural characteristics are also highlighted. Part II of this volume incorporates brief description of physio-cultural aspects supplemented by maps and basic data at state level while Part III gives information for each sub-micro region within each district of the state.

It will be seen that the tables included in Parts II and III approach the configuration from the point of view of the administrative unit i.e., State/District/Taluk/P.S./ C.D Block, Village. In other words, these tables give the position of these units with reference to the natural regions in which they fall, as determined at these respective levels. It will be perceived, however, that the same region or a similar region under a different name may be transcending the administrative bounderies of states and districts and there may be a legitimate enquiry seeking the total geographical spread of the same region or similar regions across and beyond such administrative boundaries but in terms of such administrative units. For purposes of planning it is as necessary to know as to what natural regions comprise a state or a district as to know the position from the opposite point of view as to what state and district or segments thereof comprise one region or similar adjoining regions.

To serve this latter purpose, we have added to each state/union territory volume an appendix which presents administrative constituents of similar regions which extend beyond district and state boundaries. In the case of the adjoining state/union territories, this excercise is, naturally, restricted to the limits of region/regions transcending the

boundaries of the concerned state/union terriory to which a particular volume in this series is devoted. For getting fuller details with regard to these "extended areas" in terms of their constituents the reader is invited to refer to the volumes dealing with the concerned states/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

The Northern Mountains corresponding with the Himalayan zone facing the northern frontier of the sub-continent comprise Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Northern West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and part of Assam. The Northern Mountains have been divided primarily according to the geology and forest cover. The relief and drainage however, have also played a dominant role in establishing various sub-divisions within the Himalayan zone. This macro region has been divided into 5 sub-regions (meso) and 24 divisions (micro) on the basis of above mentioned factors.

These sub-regions are :

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

This sub-region covers the entire Jammu and Kashmir and is further divided into following three divisions (micro regions) :

1.1.1	Ladakh
1.1.2	Kashmir Valley
1.1.3	Jammu

In these divisions the relief presents remarkable variations. The grouping of the districts has been made in conformity with the geological structure, elevation and forest cover. Other factors do not play signigicant role in delineating these divisions. However, sub-montane soil (Podsolic) is dominant in the Kashmir Valley and brown hill soil is seen in the southern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Ladakh region is fully predominated by mountain meadow soils as well as glaciers and eternal snow. Forest is mostly alpine type in the northern regions and sub-alpine in the southern regions.

1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya

Himachal Pradesh state entirely falls under this sub-region. It has been further divided into the following 4 divisions:

1.2.1	Northern Himachal Pradesh
1.2.2	Trans-Himalayan Zone
1.2.3	Central Himachal Pradesh
1.2.4	Southern Himachal Pradesh

Geologically, it is almost similar to that of Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya. However, this sub-region is characterised by marked variations in the relief features, mainly on the consideration of micro-relief and little variations in soils.

1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya

This sub-region has been divided into three divisions, viz.

1.3.1	Kumaon Himalaya – North
1.3.2	Western Kumaon Himalaya, Siwalik and Doons
1.3.3	Kumaon Himalaya – East

In these areas, the elevation has been taken as the main basis for classfication. Geology and forest have also been taken into account. The soils are mostly of brown hill type in the sub region with marked differences in the southern Siwalik zone, locally known as 'Tarai' and 'Bhur' soils. The Kumaon Himalaya—North has important peaks like Nanda Devi, Kamet and Badrinath. The Ganga and the Yamuna have their sources in this region. The Western Kumaon Himalaya, Siwalik and Doons cover Dehradun, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal districts and have an elevation of 900 to 1000 m. The Kumaon Himalaya—East which comprises Almora and Nainital districts is marked with some narrow valleys on high altitudes.

1.4 North Eastern Himalaya

This region includes 4 sub-regions extending over Sikkim, Darjiling and 'Duar' areas of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. The Darjiling section of the Himalayan zone rises abruptly from 'Duar' plains of West Bengal. Three high peaks namely, Siwalik Phu (3630 m), Sabargam (3546 m) and Phalut (3596 m)are located in this section of Himalayan zone. Similarly, the loftly range of about 5000 m with intermittent summits are the chief charcteristics of Arunachal Pradesh. Weather is damp and cold and the forests are dense. Annual rainfall ranges between 250 and 350 cm. The drainage is in evolutionary stage and immature. This region has been divided into 4 divisions as below :

1.4.1	Sikkim Himalaya
1.4.2	Darjiling Himalaya including 'Duars'
1.4.3	Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya
1.4.4	Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya

1.5 Eastern Hill Zone

This region represents the eastern section of Himalayan zone extending, over Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram,

Tripura, part of Assam and Meghalaya. This region is interspersed with plains especially in Silchar, North Cachar Hills and adjoining areas. Topographically it is rugged. The slopes are quite steep. Over the Tripura region the topography has interspersed ranges and valleys. Consequently communication is difficult.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya is like a table land. Geologically it is an eastward extension of the massive block of the peninsular region broken by the alluvium of Bengal basin. In its long geological history this region is said to have submerged during Mesozoic and early Tertiary times due to marine transgression which was further uplifted at the time of Himalayan orogenesis.

The region has been divided into 10 divisions as below :

1.5.1	Nagaland Hills
1.5.2	Manipur Hills
1.5.3	Imphal Valley
1.5.4	Hill Zone
1.5.5	Tripura Plain
1.5.6	Tripura Hills
1.5.7	Cachar Plain
1.5.8	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills
1.5.9	Eastern Meghalaya
1.5.10	Western Meghalaya

2. THE GREAT PLAINS

This is the most important zone in view of human concentration and it stretches from Rajasthan via Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Predesh, Bihar, West Bengal to the eastern section of Brahmaputra Valley. It an enclosed vast basin of various small and large rivers separated by 'alluvial divides'.

The western section comprising arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation over 150 m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75 m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in the western zone with the exception of small zone in eastern Jaisalmer district where the elevation is below 75 m. Geologically the whole region is made of alluvium brought by rivers from the Himalayas and this is a gradational plain formed during Pleistocene and Recent geological times. On the basis of drainage, soils and rainfall, the region has been divided into 7 sub-regions and 24 divisions :-

2.1 Punjab Plain

In this plain 4 divisions as listed below have been delineated on the basis of soils and rainfall. Soils are alluvial with variations of 'banger' and 'Khadar'. Agriculturally, this is the most important region.

2.1.1	Ravi—Beas Inter-Fluvial Plain
2.1.2	Hoshiarpur—Chandigarh sub-montane Plain
2.1.3	Beas—Satluj Doab
2.1.4	Punjab Malwa Plain

2.2 Haryana Plain

In this region which also includes Delhi, three divisions have been delineated on the basis of topography and distribution of soils which are sandy and calcareous.

2.2.1	Eastern Haryana Plain
2.2.2	Western Haryana Plain
2.2.3	Southern Haryana Plain

2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain

This meso region received an average rainfall of less than 40 cm. It has been divided into four micro regions mainly on the basis of distribution of rainfall which are:

2.3.1	Ghaggar Plain
2.3.2	Rajasthan Bagar
2.3.3	Extremely Arid Tract
2.3.4	Luni Valley

2.4 Upper Ganga Plain

This is the vast stretch of the Ganga Plain where the rivers are playing important role in carrying out definite influence area of their own. In general, the soil is alluvial but variations have developed on the upland and the low land areas. The upper Ganga Plain has been divided into 2 divisions, viz.

2.4.1	Northern	Upper Ganga Plain
2.4.2	Southern	Upper Ganga Plain

2.5 Middle Ganga Plain

This is the transitional zone between the Upper Ganga Plain and the Lower Ganga Plain and has been divided into two divisions, viz.

2.5.1	Middle Ganga Plain—West
2.5.2	Middle Ganga Plain—East

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

The Characteristics of the landscape in the Ganga

Plain change abruptly in Lower Ganga Plain extending over Bihar and West Bengal due to high rainfall. It has an elevation of below 75 m and has been further divided into following six micro regions :-

2.6.1 North Bihar Plain
2.6.2 South Bihar Plain
2.6.3 Barind Tract
2.6.4 Moriband Delta
2.6.5 Proper Delta
2.6.6 Rarh Plain

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

The Brahmaputra Valley presents typical geographical features. In general, the valley has an elevation of below 75 m. The estern section is more undulating.. Rainfall is very high and river pattern is braided in various sections of the Brahmaputra. The tributaries joining the main river Brahmaputra discharge large amount of water during the monsoon period and hence cause floods in the valley region. It is also covered with luxuriant vegetations throughout. Hence, on these basis this valley has been divided into three divisions with definite characteristics.

2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley
2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley
2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley

3. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

The Deccan Plateau represents the whole of South Indian tableland. From the point of view of geology, the whole region is composed of metamorphic rocks of pre-Cambrian age. Considering drainage, elevation, forest cover, soils and rainfall, sub-divisions were delineated. In general, the elevation rises to over 1000 m in the south while it hardly exceeds 500 m in the north. The rivers of this region have mostly reached their base level of erosion which have carved wide valleys in various regions of considerable importance. This regions has been divided into 12 sub-regions and 33 divisions.

3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan

This portion of Rajasthan is marked with intervening valleys where the soils are red, yellow and mixed red-black in character. The regional characteristics of this region are different from those of the arid zone of the Rajasthan (2.3). The annual rain fall here varies from 35 to 45 cm. Besides, the vegetation is partly developed over the hills and slopes which mostly belong to semi-arid type; while the arid plains are infested with thorny scrub and bushy vegetation. This region has further been divided into three divisions:

3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands
3.1.2 Semi—Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan
3.1.3 Banas—Chambal Basin

3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands

Uttar Pradesh Uplands represent well defined zone of Vindhyan System in the south. The average elevation is 500-600 m and slopes towards the plain in the north. The divisions made in this meso region are:

3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands
3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands

Jhansi Uplands are comparatively dry while the Mirzapur Uplands are wet.

3.3. Bihar—West Bengal Uplands

Bihar—West Bengal Uplands region is one of the most interesting regions for the studies in geomorphology and cultural geography. The whole region belongs to the unclassified crystalline rocks. The elevation of the Bihar Highlands known as Chotanagpur Plateau, is in the range of 300-900 m which is often high above 900 m at places in the form of rounded hills. Soils in this region are mainly red and yellow, and red sandy. Red and black soils are predominant in Singhbhum region. The drainage is radial. Forests are dense in Palamu, Ranchi and Hazaribag areas, while it becomes sparse in Puruliya on account of degenerated soils on the uplands. On the basis of elevation and nature of topography the region has been divided into 4 divisions:

3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau
3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau
3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands
3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau

3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

The Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands region has been sub-divided into three divisions. In general, the elevation is between 300-600 m with numerous hills which are thickly forested. The Northern Madhya Pradesh is typically a ravine and derelict land zone on account of erosion by the tributaries of Chambal system. The Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands—East region represents the Vindhyas with well developed scraps. Three divisions made in this mesco region are :

3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands—West
3.4.2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands—Central
3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands—East

3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau

The Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau inherits a complex geology. In general, gneisses-Vindhyans and Gondwanas are fairly represented here. Forest is deciduous and presents large varieties of Sal. Soils are primarily medium black to deep black types. The region has been sub-divided into three divisions:

3.5.1 Sagar Plateau
3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

The region in general represents black soil. Annual rainfall varies between 200-300 cm. The whole region is densely forested in general. According to the elevation, drainage and micro-orographic characteristics the region has been divided into three divisions.

3.6.1 Narmada Region including Flanks of Vindhya and Satpura
3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin
3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

The Northern Maharashtra represents the major soil regions developed over 'Deccan Flows'. In this region average annual rainfall ranges between 40 and 80 cm. The altitudinal characteristics are quite pronounced and hence the delineation of above regions is based on the 'Valleys and Divides' concept of orography of the region. It has been further divided into following two divisions:

3.7.1 Tapti – Purna Valley
3.7.2 Wardha – Penganga– Wainganga Plain

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

This meso region in general, has an altitude ranging between 300 and 900 m and extends over basalts. Some high ranges like Ajanta range, Harischandra range, Mahadeo range and Balaghat range break the monotony and thus form a mosaic of plateau with protruded hills. Annual rainfall in general, varies between 80 and 100 cm except in the central region of Maharashtra Plateau which generally gets less than 80 cm rainfall. Forest cover, in general, is sparse and at places dense which is of dry deciduous type. Consequently two divisions have been made in this region, viz.

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

The Karnataka Plateau is a well defined plateau region of the Deccan over the unclassified crystalline rocks. In general, the northern portion is having an elevation of about 300 m with a westward slope, while the southern portion is high (over 900 m) and slopes towards the southeast. Tungabhadra river cuts it into two regions. Average annual rainfall is around 80 cm in major part of this region. Soils in the northern Karnataka are black, while in the south these are mostly laterite, red sandy and red loamy. Forests are dense only in Malnad bordering Sahyadri where the main elevation reaches 1000 m with heavy rainfall of 150 cm per annum. Three divisions made on the above considerations in the region are :

3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau
3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau
3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

This region is the southern extensions of unclassified crystalline rocks of Cambrian period and is marked with fairly wide valley of Cauvery and its tributaries. In general, the elevation is over 900 m in the west due to southern Sahyadri and Nilgiri Hills. The western and the eastern flanks get an annual rainfall of about 80-200 cm but the central part of the uplands is almost dry. Due to comparatively high rainfall the hilly areas are forested. On the basis of elevation two divisions have been carved out which are: :

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

Andhra Plateau is another well-defined plateau region over the Archaean gneissic rock of Southern India which is drained mostly by Godavari, Krishna and Penner river system. Over the western margins, the soils are mostly medium blalck with intrusion of deep black soils in Krishna valley. The rest of the region is charcterised by red sandy soils. The average annual rainfall is below 80 cm in this region. The region is covered with deciduous forests. On the basis of elevation and other considerations, the region has been divided into four divisions and identified as :

3.11.1 Godavari Depressions
3.11.2 Telengana Plateau
3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain
3.11.4 Rayalaseema

3.12 Orissa Highlands

The Orissa Highlands region is comprised of the north-eastern extension of unclassified crystalline rocks of the Deccan Plateau. Here the topography is rugged and elevation is about 1200 m in Koraput Plateau. The Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers have carved out well defined valleys. Soils of the region are mostly red and sandy interspersed with red and yellow soils in some areas. The western portion of the region consists of deep valleys with spurs. In general, the southern portion is much more dissected and higher than the northern, where the range of elevation is between 300 and 900 m Average annual rainfall of the region is between 200and 300 cm The region has been divided into two well marked divisions according to elevation, viz.

3.12.1	Northern Orissa Highlands
3.12.2	Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)

4. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Geologically the Coastal Plains adjacent to the Penisular regiona re mere 'Shore Facies' of the Deccan Trap. The region has attained a definite regional approach for classification on account of coastal alluvium characteristics hemmed in between the Sahyadri and Arabian sea in the west and the Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bangal in the east. The rainfall varies in the sections which is high (above 300 cm) in the Western Coastal Region and low (100 cm) in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Coastal Plain has been sub-divided into 4 sub-regions and 20 divisions.

4.1 Gujarat Coastal Plain

This region represents almost the whole of Gujarat state. This region is composed of 'Deccan Flows' and coastal Tertiary deposits. Gujarat Plain is drained by Sabarmati and Mahi rivers. Eastern Hilly Region is comprised of Panch Mahals and the Dangs districts. Kathiawar Peninsula is partly rocky having an elevation of above 75 m. Radial drainage is the chief characteristic feature of this zone.

Kachchh Peninsula solely corresponds with Kachchh district. The chief characteristic feature of the region is the sandy plain with isolated rocky hills. All these regions may typically be said as semi-arid while the Kachchh Peninsula is arid. The above mentioned four regions are as follows:

4.1.1	Gujarat Plain
4.1.2	Eastern Hilly Region
4.1.3	Kathiawar Peninsula
4.1.4	Kachchh Peninsula

4.2 Western Coastal Region

The Western Coastal Region lies just bordering the Sahyadri (the Western Ghats). The width of the region is often very narrow in Karnataka Coastal Region which broadens further south in Kerala. Rainfall is quite heavy over 300 cm per annum. Six divisions have been demarcated in this region which cover portions of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Mahe district of Pondicherry and Goa district of Goa, Daman & Diu. The six divisions are :

4.2.1	Maharashtra Littoral
4.2.2	Goa Coast
4.2.3	Karnataka Coast
4.2.4	North Kerala Coast
4.2.5	Central Kerala Coast
4.2.6	South Kerala Coast

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

The Eastern Coastal Region can be distinguished from the Western Coast because the basic geographical factors of these two regions vary to great extent. The 100 cm isohyetal line separates the eastern and western coastal areas at the district level at Kanniyakumari. The Eastern Coastal Region is wide and the soils differ appreciably within this region. The big rivers carve out broader valleys or deltas which give further help in establishing the division in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Eastern Ghats are broken as they do not run as continuous geographical barrier. The region has been divided into 8 divisions viz.

4.3.1	Kanniyakumari Coast
4.3.2	Sandy Littoral
4.3.3	Coromandel Coast
4.3.4	Southern Andhra Coastal Plain
4.3.5	Krishna Delta
4.3.6	Godavari Delta
4.3.7	Northern Andhra Coastal Plain
4.3.8	Mahanadi Delta

4.4 The Islands

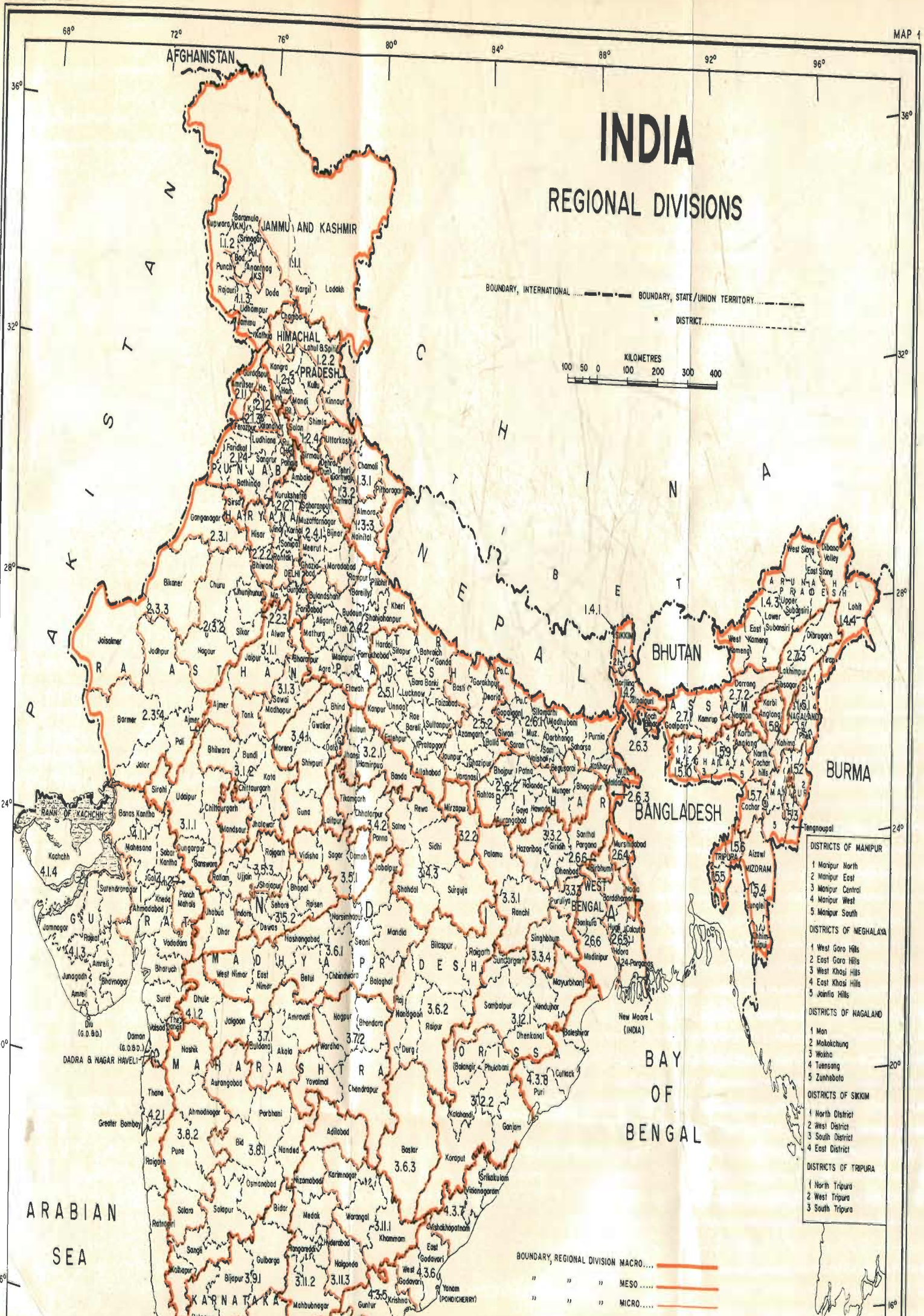
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea vary between themselves in the geographical location as well as in human geography and form two micro regions.

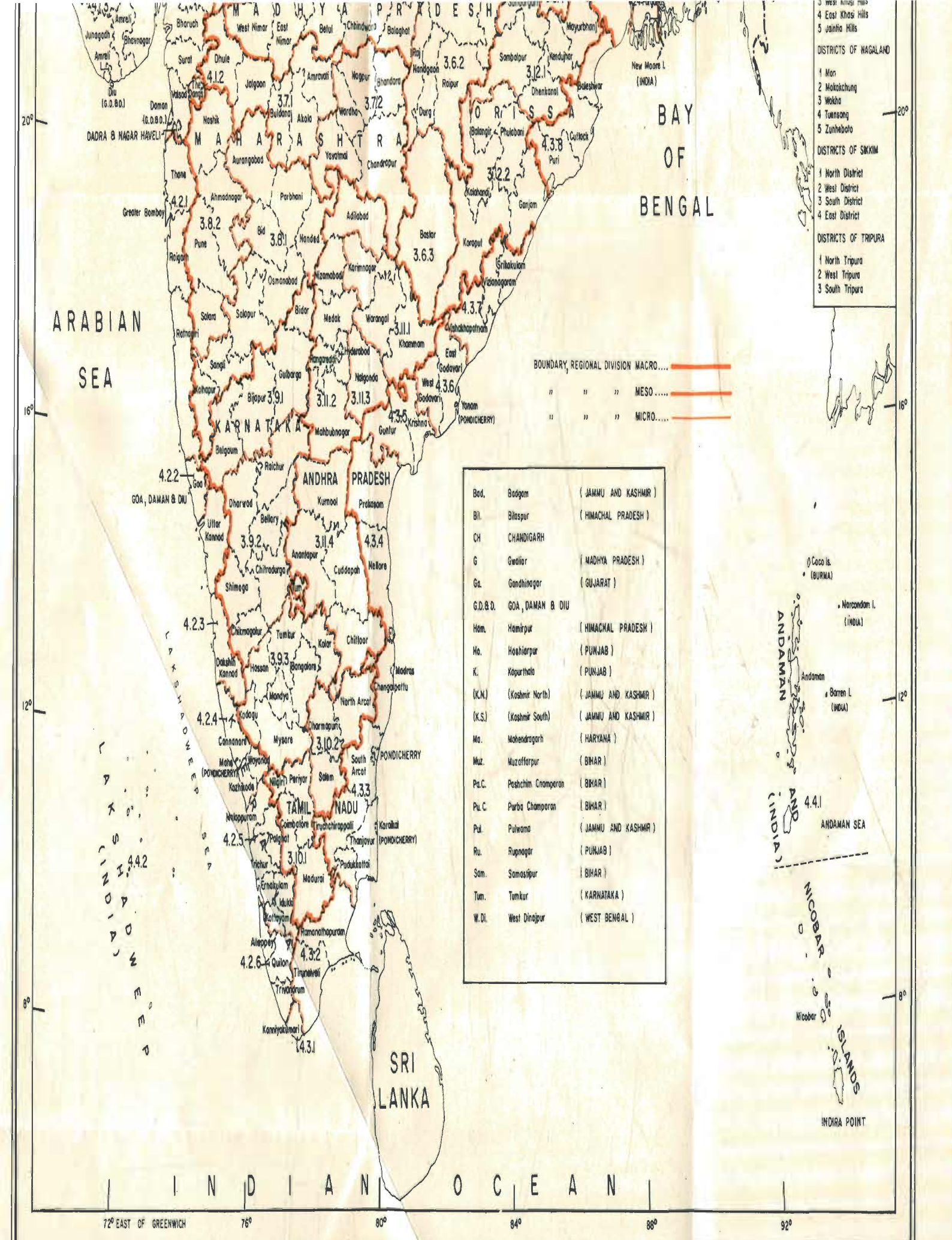
4.4.1 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are composed of more than 300 named and unnamed Islands. Out of them 33 major islands are inhabited, while the remaining islands are uninhabited. Geologically, sandstone and shales of Eocene period predominate. Due to hot and humid climate, soils are lateritic and degenerated with

luxuriant growth of vegetation cover. Coral formation is the chief characteristics of the islands and so the group of islands forms a definite entity of a region on these considerations.

4.4.2 The Lakshadweep—These islands have developed very near to the continental shelf of the Indian coast. The total number of Islands is 27 out of which 10 are inhabited and the remaining 17 are uninhabited.

These two present a particular geographical environment, ecology and cultural zone of India.


INDIA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
DELHI
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
BURMA
BANGLADESH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MEGHALAYA
MIZORAM
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
RANN OF KACHCHH
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Daman (G.D.&D.)
Diu (G.D.&D.)
New Moore I. (INDIA)
Yanam (PONDICHERRY)
DISTRICTS OF MANIPUR
1 Manipur North
2 Manipur East
3 Manipur Central
4 Manipur West
5 Manipur South
DISTRICTS OF MEGHALAYA
1 West Garo Hills
2 East Garo Hills
3 West Khasi Hills
4 East Khasi Hills
5 Jaintia Hills
DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND
1 Mon
2 Mokokchung
3 Wokha
4 Tuensang
5 Zunheboto
DISTRICTS OF SIKKIM
1 North District
2 West District
3 South District
4 East District
DISTRICTS OF TRIPURA
1 North Tripura
2 West Tripura
3 South Tripura
BOUNDARY, REGIONAL DIVISION MACRO
" " " MESO
" " " MICRO



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Area (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

© Government of India copyright, 1986.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA

Regions with Code No. (Macro)	Sub-regions with Code No. (Meso)	Divisions with Code No. (Micro)	Districts	State/ Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Northern Mountains	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	1.1.1. Ladakh	Ladakh & Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir
		1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag (KS), Baramula,(K.N), Pulwama,Badgam, Kupwara & Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
		1.1.3 Jammu	Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri, Punch and Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.2 Trans-Himmalayan Zone	Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Kullu. Una, Hamirpur & Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.4. Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Solan, Shimla, & Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya, Siwalik & Doons	Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Almora, Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District, West District, South District, & East District	Sikkim
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling & Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central & Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central & Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl, Lunglei and Chimtupui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura & West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & Cachar-Hills North	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar-hills	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4	5
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills & Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills & East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Inter-Fluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur, Chandigarh Sub-Montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur & Rupnagar	Chandigarh & Punjab
		2.1.3 Beas Sutluj Doab	Jalandhar and Kapurthala	Punjab
		2.1.4 Punjab Malwa Plain	Bathinda, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Sangrur & Faridkot	Punjab
	2.2 Haryana Plain	2.2.1 Eastern Haryana Plain	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Jind, Karnal, Rohtak and Sonipat	Haryana
		2.2.2 Western Haryana	Hisar, Sirsa & Bhiwani	Haryana
		2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Delhi, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad	Delhi & Haryana
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur & Sikar	Rajasthan
		2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner and Jaiselmer	Rajasthan
		2.3.4 Luni Valley	Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur & Pali	Rajasthan
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Bijnor, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur & Saharanpur.	Uttar Pradesh
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara-Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur & Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Paschim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Begusarai, Katihar, Samastipur, Vaishali, Siwan and Gopalganj.	Bihar
		2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas and Aurangabad	Bihar
		2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar, Maldah & West Dinajpur	West Bengal
		2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshidabad and Nadia	West Bengal
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Bardhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twenty four Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura, Birbhum & Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar & Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi & Udaipur	Rajasthan
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalwar & Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur & Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu and Ranchi	Bihar
		3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad, Hazaribag Giridih & Santhal Pargana	Bihar
		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	West Bengal
		3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	Bihar
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-west	Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-Central	Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-East	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Surguja	Madhya Pradesh
	3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	3.5.1 Sagar Plateau	Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Dewas, Indore, Raisen, Bhopal and Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau	Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.6.1 Narmada Region including flanks of Vindhya Satpura	Balaghat, Betul Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, West Nimar, East Nimar, Mandla, Narsimhapur, Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raj Nandgaon & Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Dhule and Jalgaon	Maharashtra
		3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga Wainganga Plain	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha & Yavatmal	Maharashtra
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Aurangabad, Bid, Kolhapur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Sangli & Solapur	Maharashtra
		3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Pune, and Satara	Maharashtra
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur & Gulbarga	Karnataka
		3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Shimoga, Raichur and Pocket of Tumkur	Karnataka
		3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Bangalore, Kodagu, Hassan,	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
			Kolar, Mandya Mysore and Tumkur	
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	3.10.1 Eastern flanks of Sahyadri	Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Periyar	Tamil Nadu
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem Karimnagar,	Tamil Nadu
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar, Khammam & Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad & Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah & Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Balangir, Ganjam, Phulabani, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa
4. The coastal plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman	Gujarat Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Goa Daman & Diu
		4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	Panch Mahals and the Dangs	Gujarat
		4.1.3 Kathiawar Peninsula	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Diu	Gujarat and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.4 Kachchh Peninsula	Kachchh	Gujarat
	4.2 Western Coastal Region.	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Greater Bombay, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Thane	Maharashtra
		4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad & Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka
		4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Cannanore, Kozhicode, Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala & Pondicherry
		4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast	Ernakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur & Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6 South Coast	Alleppey, Trivandrum & Quilon	Kerala
	4.3. Eastern Coastal Region	4.3.1 Kanniyakumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Ramanathapuram & Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.3 Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu, Madras Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Karaikal and Pondicherry	Pondicherry & Tamil Nadu
		4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore and Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur and Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.6 Godavari Delta	East Godavari, West Godavari and Yanam	Andhra Pradesh & Pondicherry
		4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.8 Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar, Cuttak & Puri	Orissa
	4.4 The Islands	4.4.1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman, Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar
		4.4.2 Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep

PART—II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

OF

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

The union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is located on the western coast of India between 20°-3' and 20°-22' north latitudes and 70°-54' and 73°-14' east longitudes. It is uni-district and uni-taluka territory which is comprised of two separate enclaves (pockets) viz, Dadra with three villages and Nagar Haveli with 68 villages besides one Census town. The union territory is surrounded by Valsad district of Gujarat on the west, north and east and Thane district of Maharashtra state in the south and south-east.

Historically, the territory remained under the portuguese colonial rule from 1783 to 1954. The portuguese occupation in this small territory commenced between 1783 and 1785 and lasted for about 170 years, before it was liberated on 2nd August, 1954 by the local nationalist workers. During the period 1954 to 1962, the administration of the territory was run by the selected village panchayat members. In the year 1962, it was declared a union territory under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 (No. 35 of 1961) and was integrated with the Indian union. Consequently, the free Nagar Haveli administration was succeeded by a formal statutory administration headed by an Administrator.

The geographical area of the union territory is 491.0 km^2 as per the surveyor General, India. Of this total area, of 6.7 Km^2 is urban and the remaining 484. 3 Km^2 is rural. According to the 1981 Census, the territory has a population of 103,676, of which 52,515 are males and 51,161 are females.

There has been rapid growth of population in the union territory during the last few decades. The population of the territory increased from 24,280 in 1900 to 103,676 in 1981. Thus there was a net increase of 79,396 in the last eight decades i.e. 1900-1981. During the first five decades between 1900-1950, when the territory was under the portuguese rule, the growth of population was very slow. In fact, there was a net increase of only 17,252 persons in the total population during this period. However, after the liberation in 1954, when the territory was opened up for the first time, there was a remarkable increase in the population. The population increased by 16,431 from 41,532 in 1950 to 57,963 in 1962. As a result of the implementation of the various developmental activities in the field of education, public health, roads and building construction and industries etc. during the decade of 1962-71, it attracted a large number of in-migrants form the neighbouring states. Thus the territory registered a net increase of 16,207 persons from 57,963 in 1962 to 74,140 in 1971. In the last decade of 1971-81, there has been a sepectacular increase of 29,506 persons (39.78 per cent) from 74,170 in 1971 to 103,676 in 1981. This high increase in the population during this decade may be a attributed partly to the Damanganga irrigation project under construction which has attracted large number of workers from outside.

Of the total population of 103,676 in the 1981 Census as many as 96,762 persons are living in rural areas as against 6,914 in urban areas. In other words 93.33 per cent of the total population of the territory is rural which is distributed in 70 in habited villages. The proportion of urban population comes 6.67 per cent of the total population. This population belongs to single town of Silvassa which is the capital headquarters of the union territory. It may be mentioned here that till the 1971 census, the territory was entirely rural and it is only in the 1981 Census, Silvassa has been given a status of a census town.

The density of population in the union territory works out of 211 persons per km^2, as a whole. The urban density of population is 1,032 persons per km^2 while in rural areas, this ratio is 200 persons per km^2.

According to the 1981 Census, the sex ratio in the union territory is 974 females per 1,000 males. This ratio, in the urban areas, is very low as compared to the rural areas of the territory. Urban sex ratio is 884 females per 1,000 males while rural areas show sex ratio of 981 females. This few sex ratio is partly due to the selected in-migration of workers engaged in the construction of Damanganga irrigation project.

The literacy rate in the union territory is considerably low. The proportion of the literates to the total population is only 26.67 per cent in 1981. The rate of literacy among the males is 36.32 per cent and females literacy rate is 16.78 per cent. The percentage of literacy is comparatively high in urban areas. This proportion comes to 54.17 per cent while in rural areas it is 24.71 per cent of the total rural population. A very low literacy rate in rural areas is probebly due to the fact that majority of rural population is constituted of scheduled tribes, who are socially backward.

The union territory is predominantly inhabited by tribal population. The percentage of tribal population to the total population is 78.82 per cent in the 1981 Census. The scheduled castes on the other hand accounts for only 1.97 per cent of the total population. In rural areas, the proportion of scheduled tribes to total rural population is 81.57 per cent whereas this proportion in urban population is 40.29 per cent. The scheduled caste population is

comparatively high in urban areas being 3.23 per cent than the rural areas being only 1.88 per cent.

Main workers constitute 40.81 per cent of the total population in the union territory. The proportion of marginal workers to the total population comes 8.11 per cent in the territory. The work participation rate of females is low as compared to the males. The percentage of male main workers to total male population is 55.11 per cent whereas female main workers constitute 26.14 per cent of the total females. Cultivators form over whelming majority of the working force in the territory. Of the total main workers, cultivators constitute 61.78 per cent and share of agricultural labourers comes 10.85 per cent. The proportion of main workers in household industry to total main workers is 0.80 per cent while the percentage of other main workers is 26.57 per cent.

The general topography of the union territory is hilly and undulating except in the central-western and north-western parts. Physio-graphically, the territory can be divided into two parts viz. i) The hilly tract which covers the major portion of the territory in the eastern and north-eastern parts (ii). The plain which occupies the central western and north-western parts. The plains have height below 76 m above the mean sea level and endowed with rich fertile soils. The hilly tracts which forms a part of Sahyadri hills of Western Ghats are characterised by steep slopes and have heights varying between 76 m to about 348 m. The maximum height rises to 361 m near village shindhoni in the extreme east of the union territory.

The terrain is intersected by numbers of small seasonal streams. Damanganga is the main river flowing through the union territory. The river Dawan and Vag originate from the Sahyadri hills in Nashik district of Maharashtra state and after conjugating together, combined river is known as Damanganga which flows through the territory in a north-western direction and falls in the Arabian sea at Daman town. The river Sakartond with its tributary Dongarkhadi joins. The river Damanganga on its left bank in the extreme western part of the union territory. Damanganga is seasonal river which swells during the monsoon.

Geologically, the entire union territory is composed of Deccan Trap. These deccan trappean rocks are hard, compact and massive. These rocks constitute good quality building stones, road metal and railway ballast.

The soils of the union territory are mainely classified as *Orthents-Tropepts* (61). In the north-east, they are categorised as *Usterts-Ochrepts* (100).

The climate, in general, is moderate and healthy though it is hot in summer. Rainfall is received from the south-west monsoon which starts in June and lasts up to September. The average annual rainfall is 2250 mm.

Forestry is an important economic activity in the union territory. The area under forests is about 43.0 per cent of the total geographical areas and is spread over 58 villages. The forests are Government owned and are declared as reserve forests. Teak and Khair are the predominant species

The entire union territory constitutes a part of micro region 4.1.1. Gujarat plains. Since Dadra and Nagar Haveli is not contiguous and it is comprised of two pockets separated from each other by some distance. The pocket of Dadra comprising three villages viz. Dadra, Demani and Tighra is located inside Valsad district of Gujarat state. Therefore, keeping in view, the location of this pocket and physical similarity to the adjoining areas, this pocket of Dadra has been considered in the sub-micro region (4.1.1.2) of Valsad district. Similarly, Meghval village (L.C.No. 209) of Dharampur taluka in Valsad district of Gujarat state is situated in the interior part of Nagar Haveli. This villages of Valsad district has been considered in Nagar Haveli for the purpose of regional divisions of the union territory.

On the basis of physiography, soils, geology, climate and natural vegetation, the union territory has been divided into two sub-micro regions, a brief account of these region are given in Part III. Volume.

Micro Region with code No.	District with Code No.	Sub-micro Region with Code No.
4.1.1. Gujarat plains	01. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	i) 4.1.1.1. Daman Ganga Plains
		ii) 5.1.1.2 Western Ghat

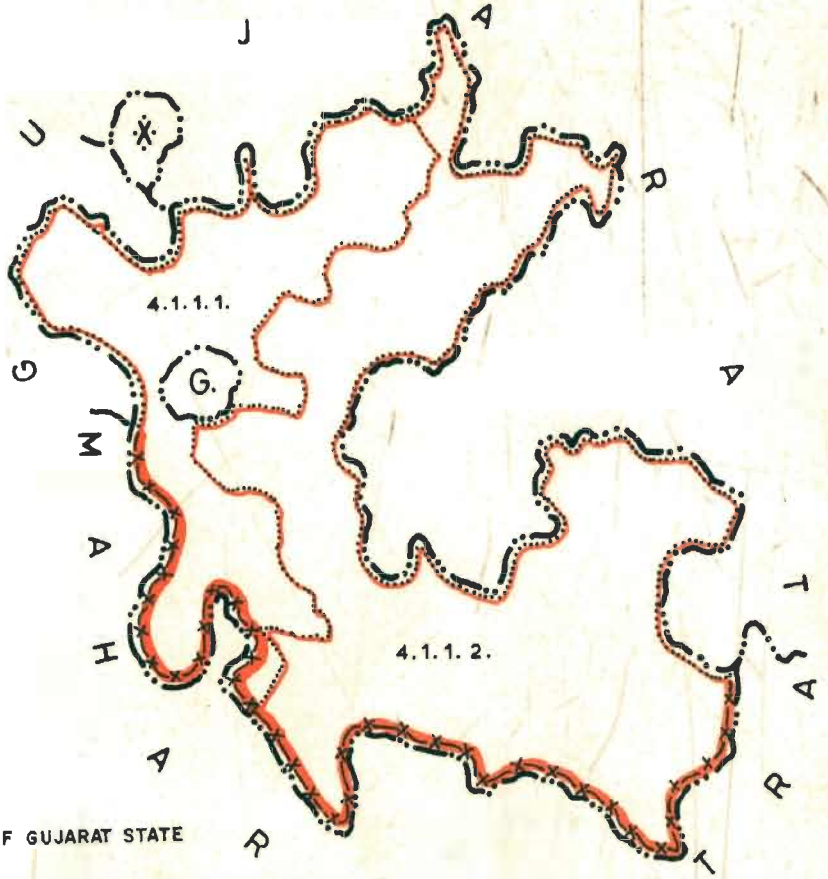
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....



G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

REGIONAL DIVISION

MACRO

MESO

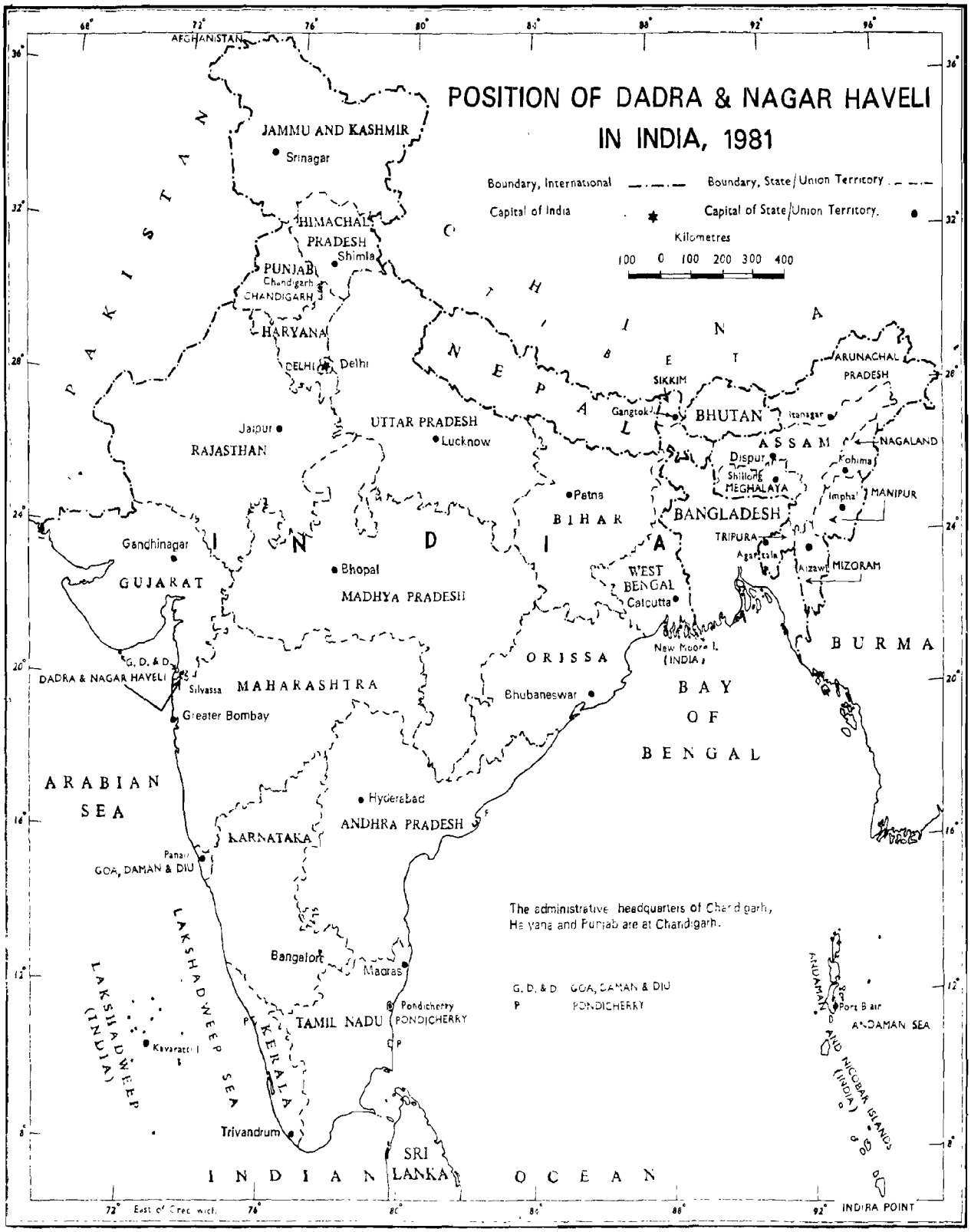
MICRO

SUB MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

4.1.1.1.

Macro Region with Code No.	Meso Region with Code No.	Micro Regions with Code No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-Micro Regions with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)	Constituents		Area in km²			Population (1981 Census)		
					Villages	Towns/U.A.	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coastal Plains & Islands	Gujarat Region	Gujarat Plains	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1.1.1 Damanganga Plain	22	1	162.1	155.4	6.7	47,603	40,689	6,914
4	4.1	4.1.1	01	4.1.1.2 Western Ghats	47	-	326.3	326.3	-	54,524	54,524	-

GENERAL MAPS


POSITION OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
G. D. & D GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
East of Greenwich
INDIRA POINT

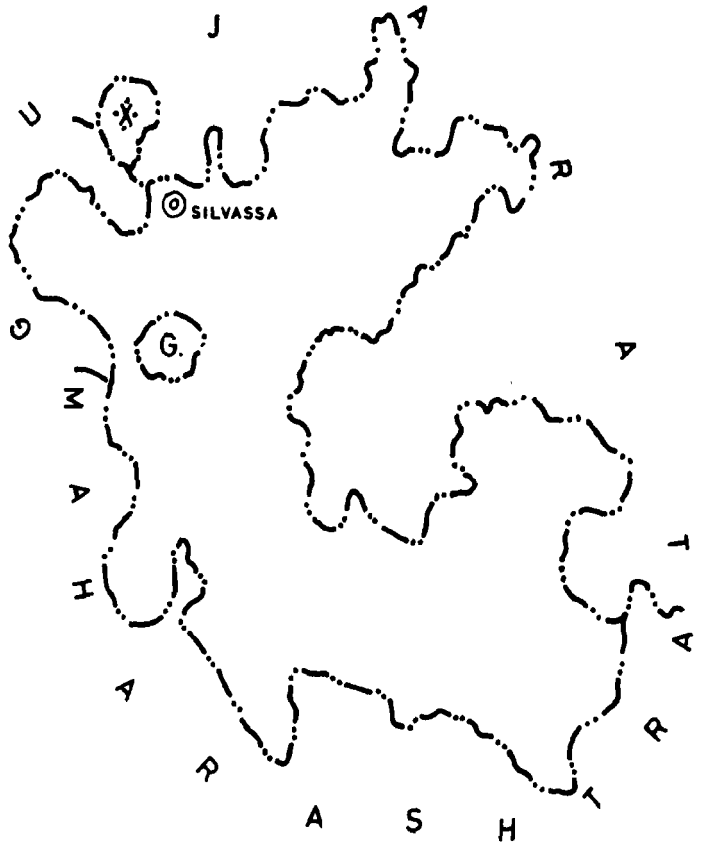
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....

HEADQUARTERS: UT/DISTRICT/TALUKA ◎



G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

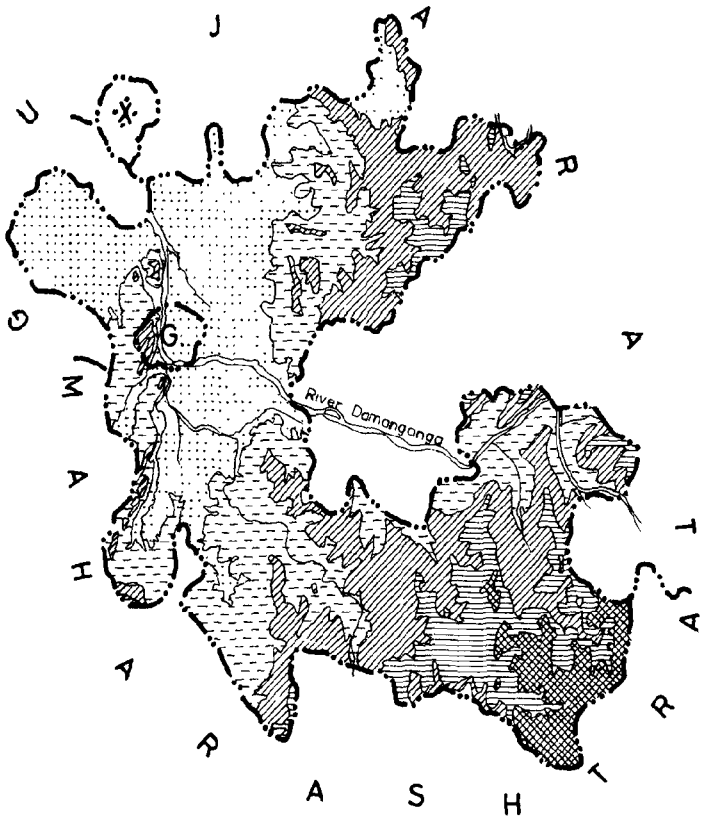
PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....



G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

RIVER

GENERALISED RELIEF

300 (m)

200

100

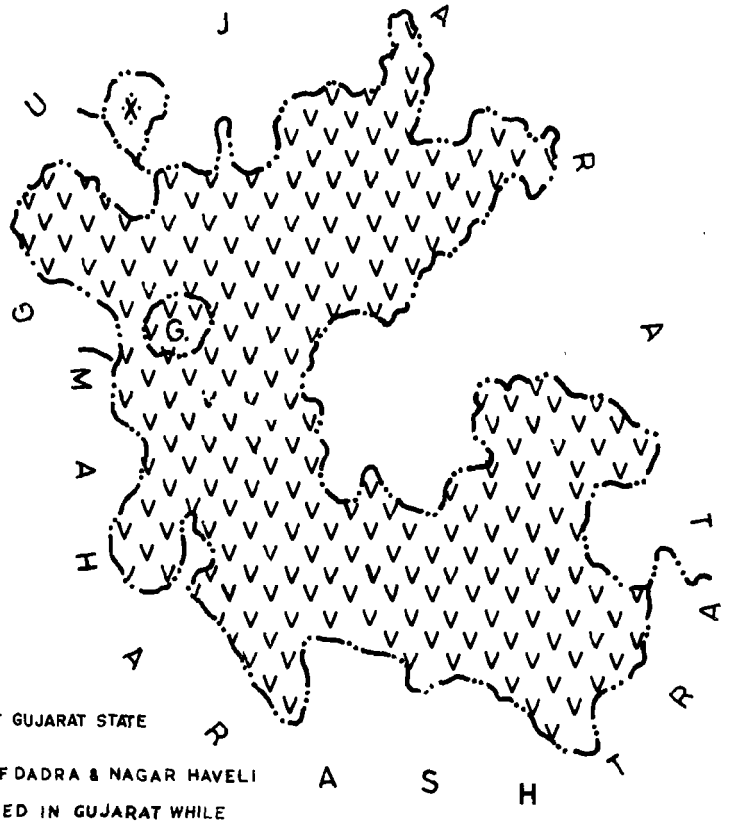
60

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

GEOLOGY

Kms 5 0 5 10 Kms.

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....

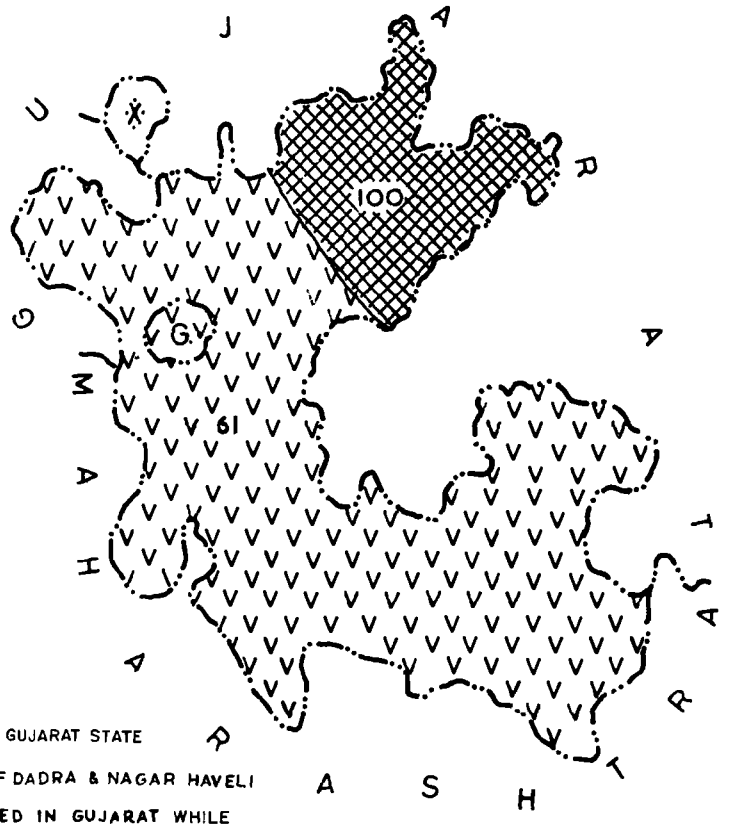


DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

SOILS

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....



G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS

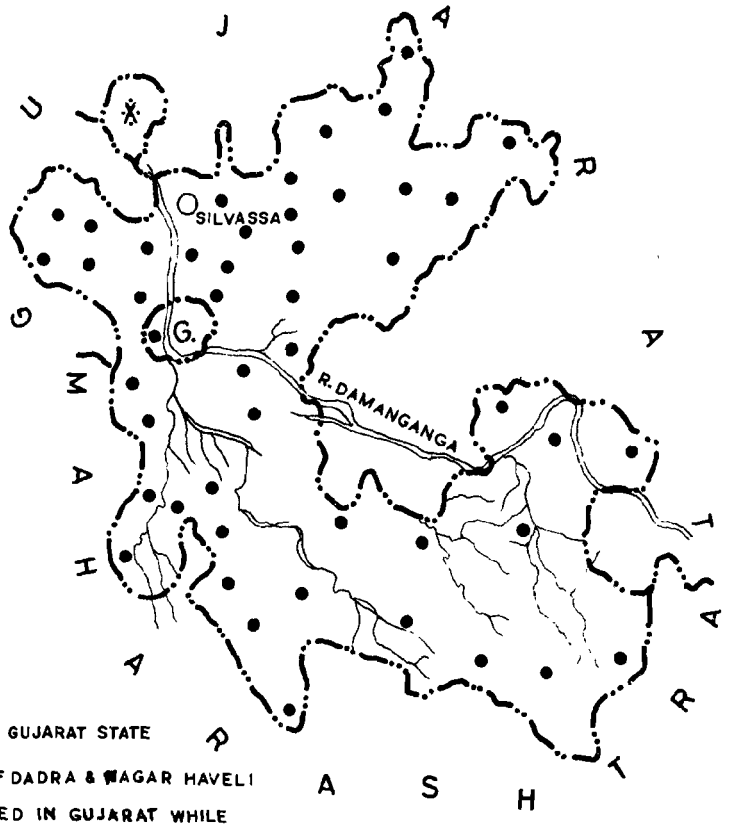
100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....



G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

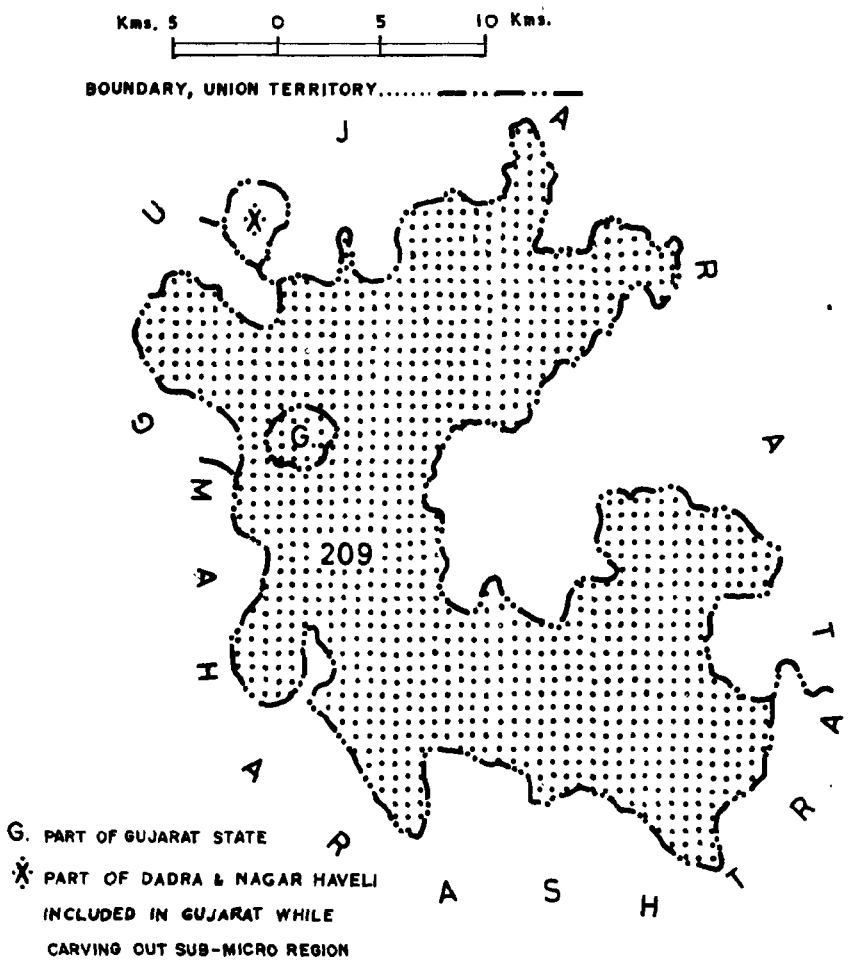
RIVER/STREAM.....

○ URBAN POPULATION (6,914 PERSONS)

● RURAL POPULATION (EACH DOT REPRESENTS 2,000 PERSONS)

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

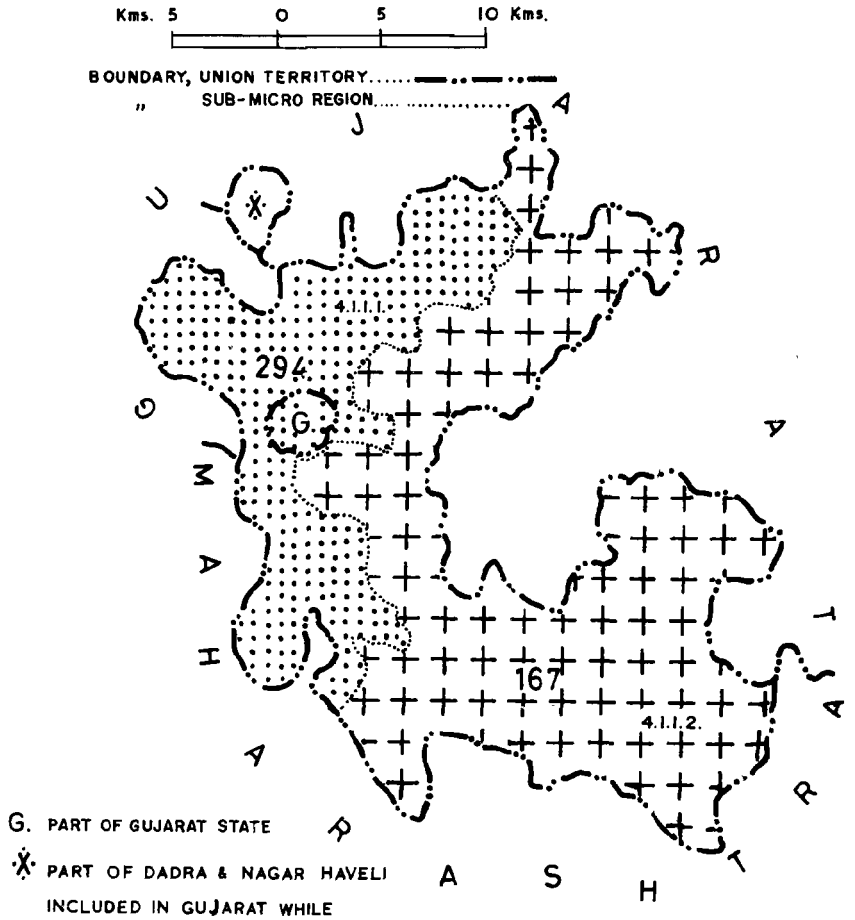
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

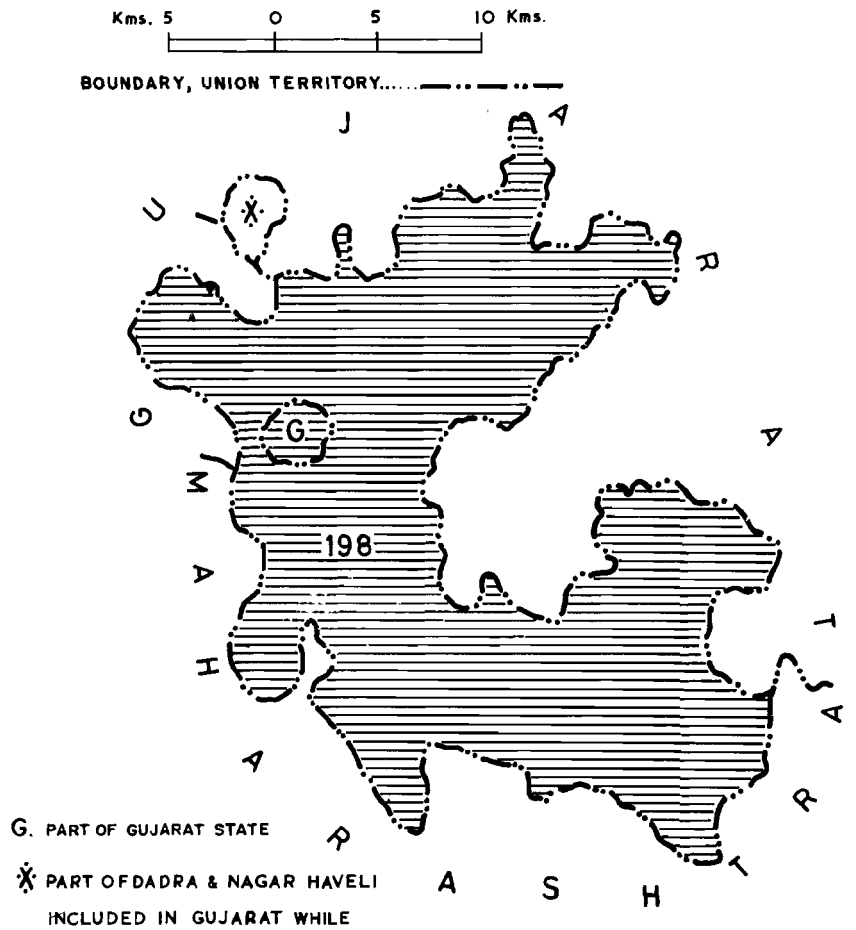
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

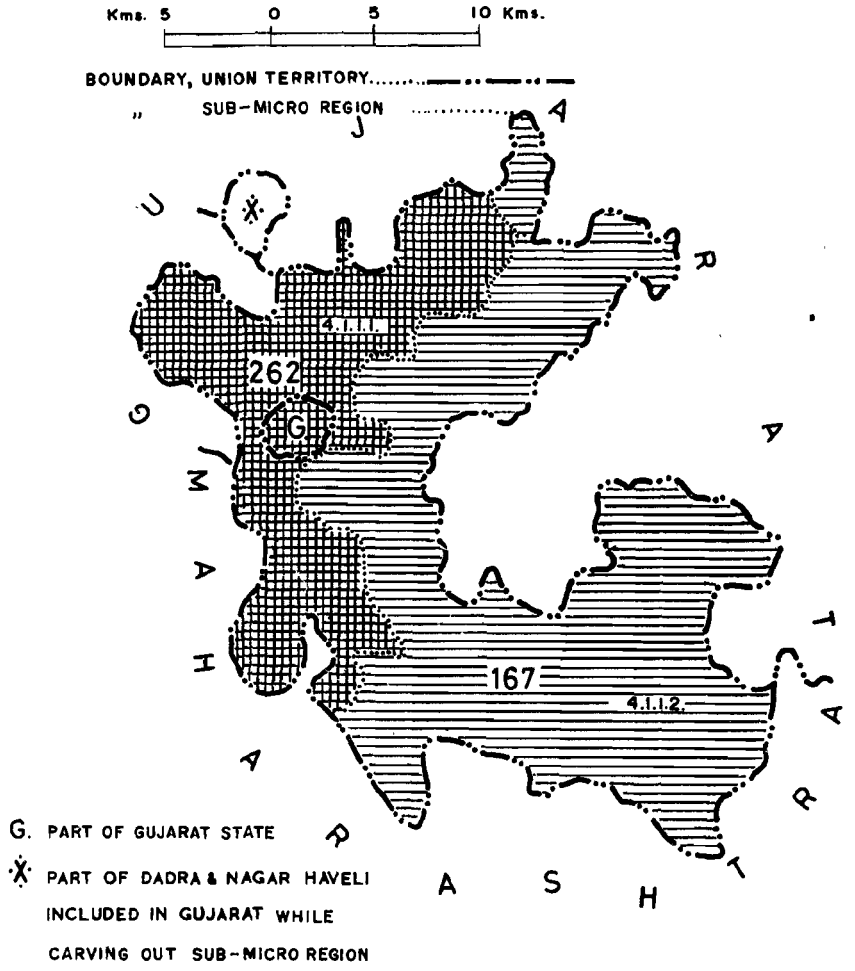
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

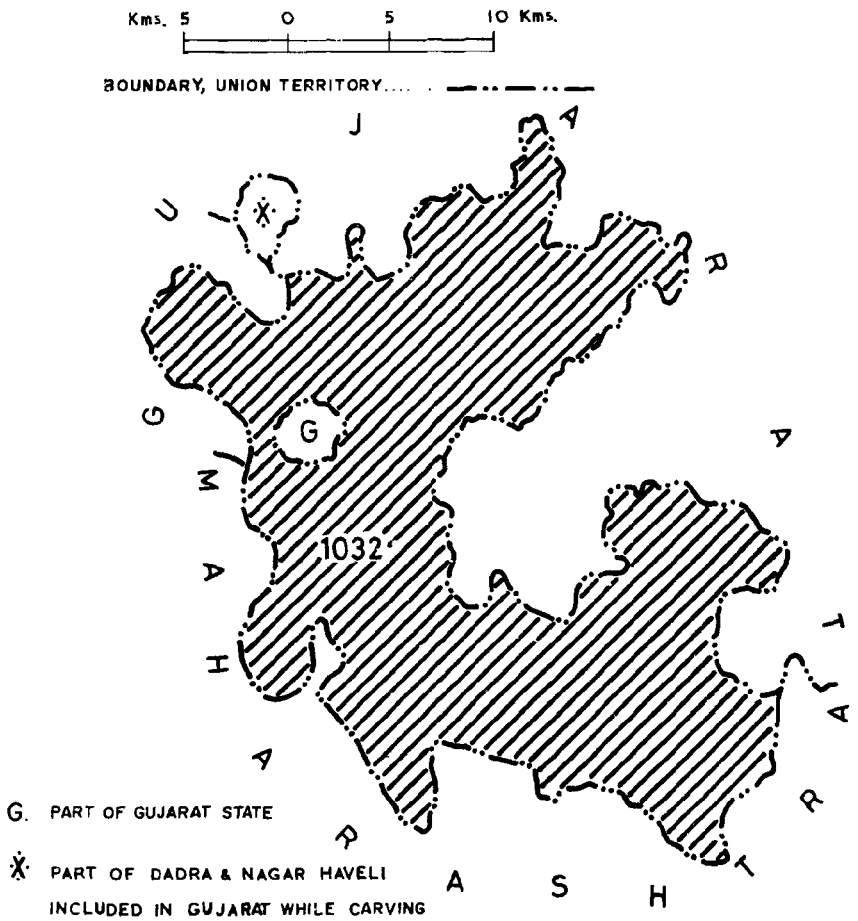
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

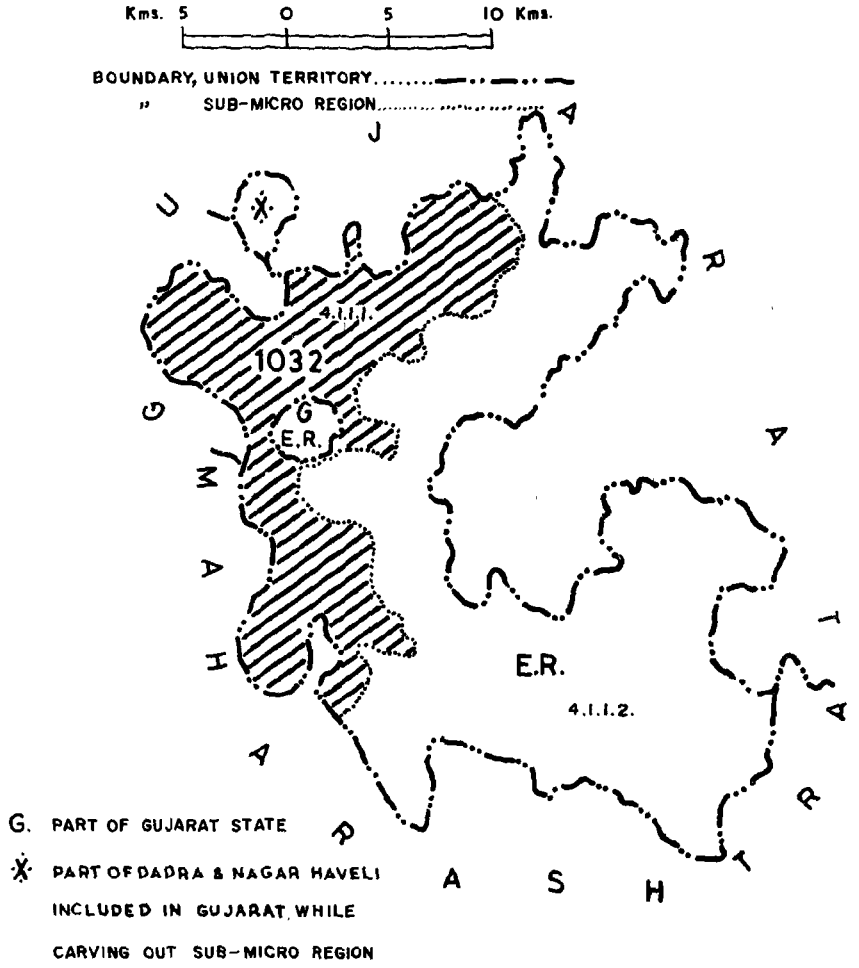
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



PART—III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

OF

DISTRICT

DISTRICT REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Dadra and Nagar Haveli is uni-district and uni-taluka union territory which forms a part of micro region 4.1.1. Gujarat plains on the western coast of India. This uni-district territory is comprised of two pockets namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The pocket of Dadra consisting three villages (L.C. No. 1 to 3) lies inside the territory of Valsad district of Gujarat state and is situated to the north-west of Nagar Haveli at a distance of a few kilometres from the main territory. Dadra pocket contains a population of 3,126 persons and is distributed over an area of 6.86 Km^2. In view of its isolated location from the main territory as well as its similarity in physio-geographic characteristics to the adjoing areas of Valsad district, this area has been included in Valsad plains of Gujarat state to keep the concept of contiguity and homogeneity intact in carving out further sub-divisions of territory on the basis of geographical conditions.

As a result of this transfer of Dadra pocket to Valsad plains of Gujarat state, Nagar Haveli is left with 68 villages and one census town of Silvassa in addition to Meghval Village (L.C. No. 209) of Dharampur taluka of Valsad district. This village is located in north-western parts of Nagar Haveli. The area of this village is 6.49 Km^2 and has a population of 1,577 persons according to the 1981 Census.

The total population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district is 102.127 excluding the population of Dadra pocket. It also includes the population of one village of Dharampur taluka of Valsad district. Population is distributed in 69 villages and one urban centre of Silvassa. The urban population is 6,914 and rural population is 95,213 as per the 1981 census. The total geographical area of Nagar Haveli is 488.4 Km^2 as per revenue records. This total area is comprised of 481.7 Km^2 rural and 6.7 Km^2 urban area.

The density of population of Nagar Haveli comes 209 persons per Km^2 as a whole. The rural density of population is 198 persons per Km^2 which is very low as compared to the urban density of 1,032 persons per Km^2.

On the basis of physiography, soils, geology, climate and vegetation cover, District of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (excluding Dadra) is divided into two sub-micro regions as detailed below :-

4.1.1.1. Damanganga Plain :- This region is situated in the western and north-western parts of the territory. It is bounded by Gujarat state to the north and north-west, Maharashtra state to the south and south-west while Western Ghat (4.1.1.2.) sub-micro region forms its eastern limit. This region covers 22 villages (21 villages of Dadra of Nagar Haveli and one of Dharampur taluka of Valsad district) and one census town of Silvassa. The elevation of this plain is below 76 m above the mean sea level and is drained by Damanganga which flows in northern direction within the region. Dongarkhadi river also flows in south-western part of region before merging in Damanganga near village Meghval. This region is almost flat and contains fertile soils which have been deposited by Damanganga and its tributaries. The region gradually descends towards west and north-west.

Geologically, the entire region consists of Deccan Trap. Soils of the region are mainly classified as *Orthents-Tropepts (61)* which are recently formed soils, and shallow black brown and alluvial soils of southern region. In a small patch in extreme north-east, the soils are classified as *Usterts-Ochrepts* (100) which are deep black soils, and shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern region.

This region has reserve forests in its south-western portion while the vegetation cover is scatterly distributed in other parts of this plain.

Damanganga plain region cover an area of 162.1 Km^2 out of which 155.4 Km^2 (95.87 per cent) is rural and 6.7 Km^2 (4.13 per cent) is urban. As per the 1981 Census, the region has a population of 47,603 of which 40,689 (85.48 per cent) is rural and 6,914 (14.52 per cent) is urban which belongs to Silvassa town located in this region. The density of population is 294 persons per Km^2 which is very high as compared to average density of the district (209 persons per Km^2). The rural density of population of this region comes 262 persons per Km^2 while in urban areas, this value is 1,032 persons per Km^2. This region is thickly populated in the union territory.

A village on the average has an area of 7.06 Km^2 and a population of 1,850. It implies that villages in this region are smaller in area but bigger in population size. Out of 22 villages, one village falls in each population range of below 250 and 200-499 respectively. 16 villages are in the population range of 500-1999, while 2 villages come under the each range of 2000-4999 and 5000-9999 respectively. In general, about two third villages of this region are of medium size (500-1999).

4.1.1.2 Western Ghats:- This region covers the major area of the union territory and extends from north to south in eastern portion. It is surrounded by Gujarat state

to the north and east, Maharashtra state to the south and Damanganga plain (4.1.1.1) to the west. It includes 47 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and is entirely rural. Out of these villages, one village is uninhabited. These hills are characterised by steep slopes and have heights varying between 76 m to about 348 m. This region slopes towards north-west and declines in height gradually towards Damanganga plain. The maximum height is attained near Shindhoni village in the south-eastern part of region where the peak rises to 361 m above the mean sea level. This region is highly dissected by the large number of seasonal streams. Damanganga is important river which flows north-western direction.

Geologically, the entire region is comprised of Deccan Trap. These deccan trappean rocks are hard, compact and massive. The soils of the region are mainly classified as *Orthents-Tropepts* (61) and are recently formed shallow black brown and alluvial soils of southern region. In the extreme north the soils are mainly classified as *Usterts-Ochrepts* (100). Which are deep black soils.

The region is endowed with rich forests and these are spread over the all 47 villages in the region. The forests are of reserve type owned by the Government. Teak and Khair forests are predominant in these hills and are of great commercial significance.

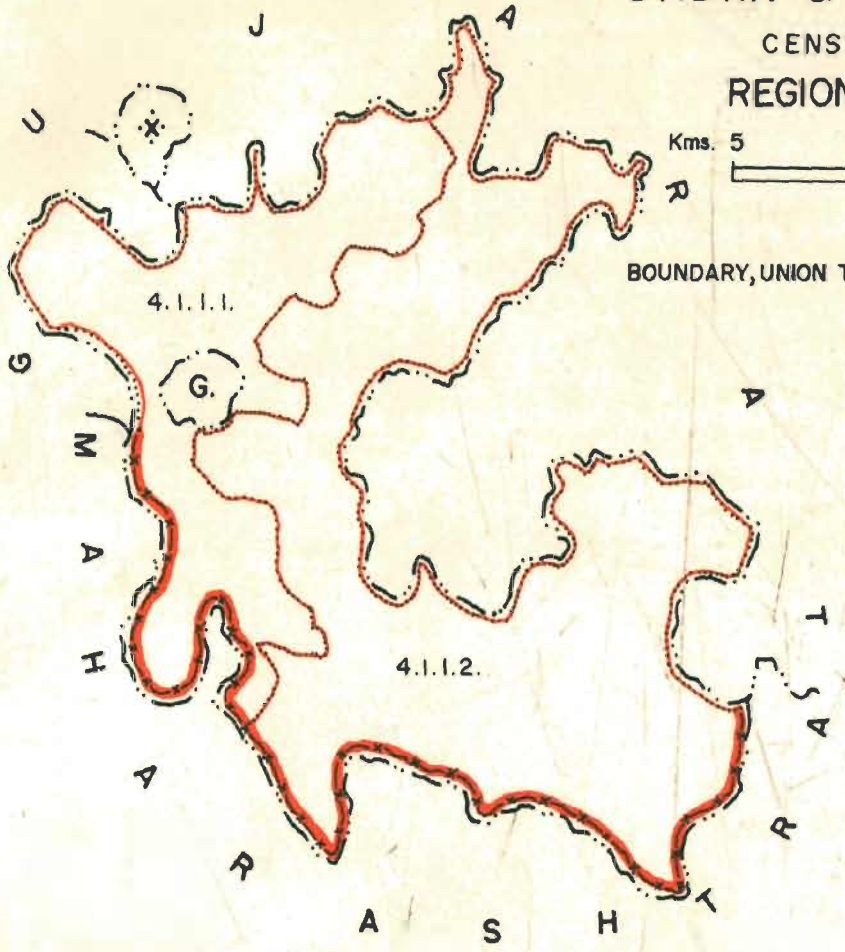
Western Ghats region has an area of 326.3 Km^2 which in entirely rural. As per the 1981 Census, the population of the region is 54,524 and is distributed in 46 villages while one village is uninhabited. This region is mainly inhabited by the tribal population and distribution of population is sparse as cultivable land is limited and available in patches due to rugged terrain of the region. The density of population in this region works out to 167 persons per Km^2 which is considerably low as compared to the district average of 209 persons per Km^2.

A village on the average has an area of 7.09 Km^2 and a population of 1185. Out of 46 inhabited villages, 14 villages have a population between 200–499; 26 are in the range of 500–1199 persons ; 5 are in the population range of 2000–4999 and one village falls in the range of 5000–9999 persons. In other words, the majority of villages are of medium size in terms of population.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.

BOUNDARY, UNION TERRITORY.....

4.1.1.1. DAMANGANGA PLAIN

4.1.1.2. WESTERN GHATS

⁂ PART OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI INCLUDED IN GUJARAT WHILE CARVING OUT SUB-MICRO REGION

G. PART OF GUJARAT STATE

REGIONAL DIVISION ——— 4.1.1.1.

MACRO ———

MESO ———

MICRO ———

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY ———

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

GEOLOGY

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.



DECCAN TRAPS

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

SOILS

Kms. 5 0 5 10 Kms.



61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS

100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name Dadra & Nagar Haveli Census Location Code No. 01 U.T. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in Region	Area in km² in Region			Population in Region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra Nagar Haveli	4.1.1.1 Damanganga Plain	22 21 villages of Dadra & Nagar Haveli & One village of Taluka, Dharampur, District Valsad	1 Silvasa (C.T.) of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	162.1	155.4	6.7	47,603	40,689	6,914
	4.1.1.2 Western Ghats	47 47 Villages of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	326.3	326.3	–	54,524	54,524	–
G.Total	2	69	1	488.4	481.7	6.7	102,127	95,213	6,914

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES 1981

District Name Dadra & Nagar Haveli Census Location Code No. 01 U.T. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Taluka	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Taluka	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Sq.km.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	4.1.1.1 Damanganga Plain	(1) Dadra Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	4,5,11 to 19, 24 to 26, 31 to 35, 57, 71	21	22		Code No. 1, 2 & 3 of D & NH are included in Tal. Pardi, Dist. Valsad Code No. 6 to 10, 20 to 23, 27 to 30, 36 to 56, 58 to 70 are in division No. 4.1.1.2
		Silvassa (Urban)	–	1 Town			–
		(2) Dharampur Distt. Valsad	209	1	–		Code No. 209 of Dharampur taluka, Distt. Valsad is included in this region viz. 4.1.1.1
	G.Total	–	–	–	22 Villages + 1 Town	155.4 + 6.7 162.1	
II	4.1.1.2 Western Ghats	(1) Dadra Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	6 to 10, 20 to 23, 27 to 30, 36 to 56, 58 to 70	47	–	326.3	Code No. 4,5, 11 to 19, 24 to 26, 31 to 35, 57, 71 are in division No. 4.1.1.1 Code No. 1,2 & 3 of D & NH are included in taluka Pardi, Distt. Valsad.
	Total for division No. 4.1.1.2	–	–	–	47 Villages	326.3	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name Dadra and Nagar Haveli Census Location Code No. 01 U.T. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Region Number and Name	Name of Administrative Units	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	4.1.1.1 Damanganga Plain	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Dharampur taluka (Valsad district)	Geologically, the entire region is comprised of Deccan Trap	Orthents-Tropapts (61) Usterts-Ochrepts (100)	The region is located in the western and north-western parts of the union territory. This region includes 21 villages, one town, (Silvassa) of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and one village of Dharampur taluka of Valsad district. The region is spread over an area of 162.1 km^2 with a population of 47,603. It is a plain area with an altitute of below 76 m from mean sea level. Damanganga river is the main river and it flows almost towards north within the region. The region has patches of limited forest cover. Transport and communication are not well developed. No. National Highway, state Highway or railway line passes through the region. Silvassa town is well connected by the metalled roads within the region as well as outside the territory. Villages in general are medium at large size.
2.	4.1.1.2 Western Ghats	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Geologically, the entire region is comprised of Deccan Trap	Orthents-Tropapts (61) Usterts-Ochrepts (100)	Located in the eastern part of Nagar Haveli. This region includes 47 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The region is spread over an area of 326.3 km^2 with a population of 54,524. This is hilly terrain and is characterised by steep slopes. In general, the average height of the region varies between 76 and 348 metres from the mean sea level. The maximum height of the region is notified, 360 metres near village Shindhoni in the extreme eastern part. The terrain is intersected by a number of streams. The region has a good forest cover which spreads over all the 47 villages of the region. Transport and communications are not well developed. There is no National or State Highway or railway that passes through the region. However, the region is connected with union territory's headquarters as well as with adjoining areas by metalled roads. The region is entirely rural. The region is mostly inhabited by tribal population. Villages, in general, are medium to small in size.

APPENDIX

Showing administrative constituents by districts with reference to the Sub-micro regions in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.) and other States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No & Name	State	Micro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Gujarat	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1.1.1 Daman Ganga Plain
				Valsad	4.1.1.2 Middle Valsad Plain
			WESTERN GHATS/SAHYADRI HILLS		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Dhule	3.7.1.4 Western Ghats
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau		3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Kolhapur	3.8.1.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Sangli	3.8.1.1 Sangli Sahyadri Hills
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with protruded Hills	Satara	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Pune	3.8.2.1 Sangli Sahyadri Hills
				Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Nashik	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Nashik	3.8.2.2 Satmala Hill Range
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum	3.9.1.3 Gokak - Saundatti Hills
				Belgaum	3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests
			3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Shimoga	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract
				Dharwad	3.9.2.2 Kalghetgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.2 Kudermukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt
				Shimoga	3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills
				Dharwad	3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky knobs
				Shimoga	3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract
				Shimoga	3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)
			3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Kodagu	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats
				Kodagu	3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region
				Kodagu	3.9.3.3 Yedavanand-Nalkeri Forest Belt
				Hassan	3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Periyar	3.10.1. 1 Talamalai-Burgur Forested Hills
				Coimbatore	3.10.1. 1 Coimbatore Forested Hills
				Nilgiri	3.10.1. 2 Mudumalai Forested Hills
				Madurai	3.10.1. 2 Kodaikanal Forested Hills
				Nilgiri	3 Sigur Forested Hills
				Nilgiri	3.10.1. 5 Kunda Forested Hills
				Coimbatore	3.10.1. 5 Anaimalai Forested Hills
				Madurai	3.10.1. 6 Cardamom-Varushanad Forested Hills
The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Gujarat	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1.1.2 Western Ghats
				Valsad	4.1.1.3 Western Ghats
				Surat	4.1.1.6 Kalakakra Hills
			4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	The Dangs	4.1.2.1 Lower Dangs
				The Dangs	4.1.2.2 Upper Dangs

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.2	Western Coastal Region	Maharashtra	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Thane	4.2.1.2 Konkan Hills
				Greater Bombay	4.2.1.2 Kanheri-Konkan Hills
				Raigarh	4.2.1.2 Konkan Forested Hills
				Raigarh	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				Ratnagiri	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				Thane	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				Thane	4.2.1.8 Jayshet Hills
				Thane	4.2.1.1 Tungar Hills
				Thane	4.2.1.1 2 Konkan Forested Hills
				Thane	
				Thane	
		Goa, Daman & Diu	4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	4.2.2.3 Sahyadri Hills
		Karnataka	4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)
				Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests
				Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)
				Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone
				Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract
		Kerala	4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Wayanad	4.2.4.1 Wayanad Forested Hills
				Kozhikode	4.2.4.3 Kozhikode Forested Hills
				Cannanore	4.2.4.5 Kannoth Forested Hills
			4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast	Idukki	4.2.5.1 Anamalai Forested Hills
				Idukki	4.2.5.2 Marayur Forested Hills
				Palghat	4.2.5.2 Mannarghat-Balghat Forested Hills
				Palghat	4.2.5.3 Palghat Gap
				Ernakulam	4.2.5.3 Malayattur Forested Hills
				Idukki	4.2.5.3 Cardamom Hills
				Kottayam	4.2.5.4 Ranni Forested Hills
				Trichur	4.2.5.4 Kodasseri Forested Hills
				Palghat	4.2.5.4 Chittur Forested Hills
				Malappuram	4.2.5.4 Nilambur Forested Hills
				Idukki	4.2.5.5 Thekkadi Forested Hills
			4.2.6 South Coast	Trivandrum	4.2.6.3 Panmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills
				Quilon	4.2.6.4 Pamba-Kakki Forested Hills
				Quilon	4.2.6.5 Kulathupuzha Forested Hills
4.3	Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.1 Kanniyakumari Coast	Kanniya-kumari	4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari Forested Hills
			4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli Forested Hills
				Ramanatha-puram	4.3.2.1 Srivilliputtur Forested Hills