CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES - I

VOLUME - VII

HIMACHAL PRADESH

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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)

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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

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New Delhi
2nd of January, 1989

REGIONAL DIVISIONS HIMACHAL PRADESH

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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 Physiographic 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 providing 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 I his 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 territory 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 is 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	Moribund 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 THF 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 Purulıya 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	Purulıya 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 generaliy 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 Peninsular 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

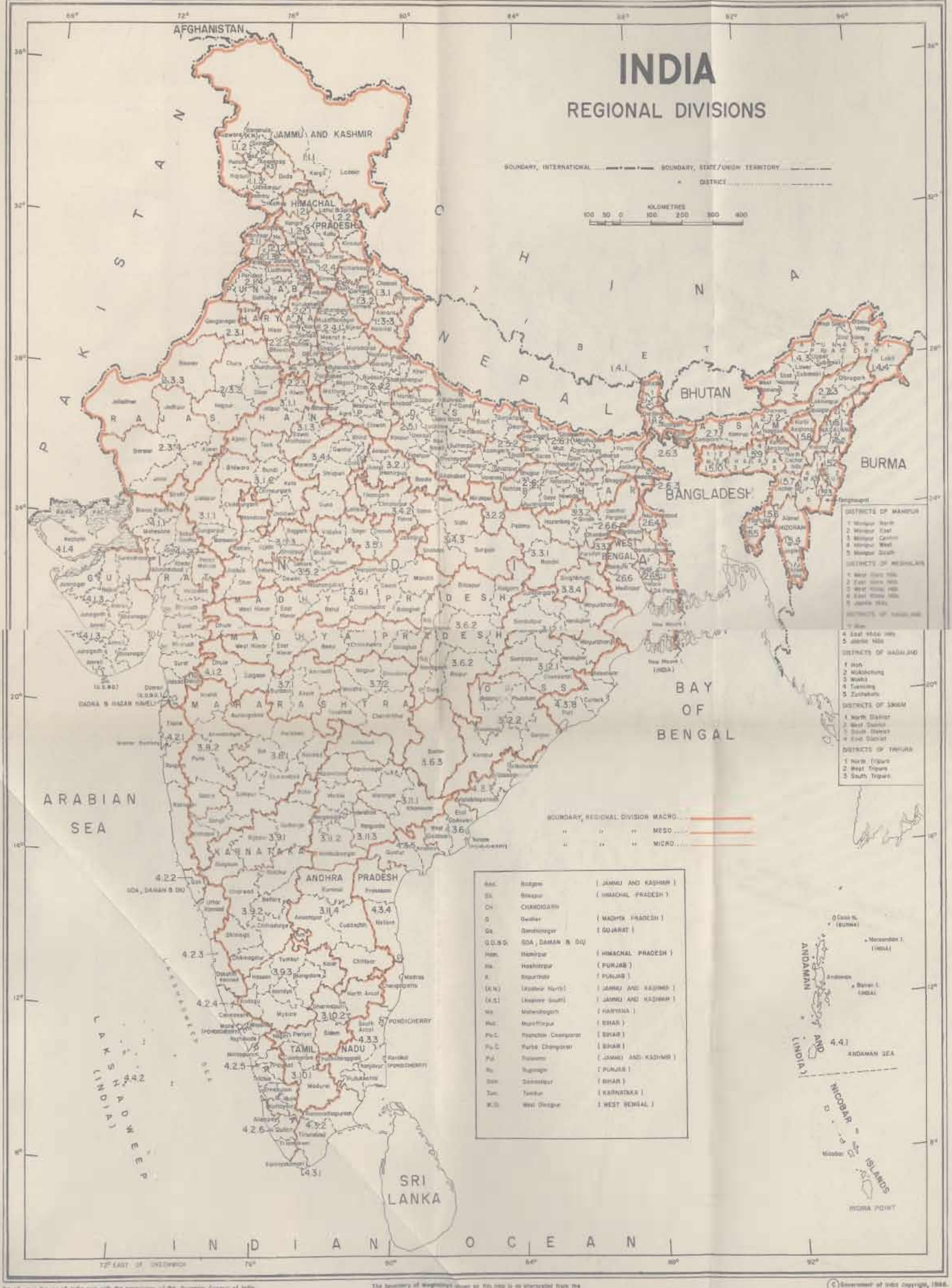
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea vary between themselves in the geographical location as well as in human geography and form two micro regions

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



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.

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PHYSIO- GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA
(REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

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, Naimital	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 Moribund 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 1 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 Purulia Uplands	Purulia	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	Karnataka
			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
HIMACHAL PRADESH

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh came into being as a state on 25th January, 1971, prior to this, it was a Union Territory Now this state has been divided into 12 districts and 73 tahsils/sub-tahsils It is situated between latitude 30°-30 and 33° 15 north and longitude 75°-30 and 79° east According to Surveyor General of India, Himachal Pradesh covers 55,673 km² geographical area On its eastern boundary Tibet (China) border touches it, from north it is surrounded by the state of Jammu and Kashmir, it is enclosed by Punjab from west and from south Haryana and Uttar Pradesh surround it It is a hilly and mountainous region known for the natural loveliness of its mountains, forests, rivers and valleys which are culturally rich Himachal Pradesh was known during early times as *Dev Bhumi* (the land of Gods) Many places, peaks, rivers, lakes, springs and temples became places of pilgrimage because of the sanctity of their origin

State of Himachal Pradesh is given the name of Himachal Pradesh Himalaya (1 2) while dividing the country into 2nd order regions It is a part of the northern mountains, which is the first tier region of the country and is flanked between Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya (1 1) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1 3) Himachal Pradesh Himalaya has further been grouped into 4 sub-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

Physiography of Himachal Pradesh Himalaya is characterised with hilly terrain Areas adjoining Punjab border are comparatively plain which include some parts of Kangra and Una districts and some area of Nalagarh tahsil of Solan district Elevation generally increases from south-west to north-east in Himachal Pradesh The region reflects an intricate mosaic of mountain ranges, hills and valleys The glaciated and snow-caped peaks are the prominent features The Dhaula Dhar range looks in supreme majesty over the Kangra Valley while the Pir Panjal, the Greater Himalaya and the Zaskar ranges, stand guard over Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Kullu and Kinnaur The mountain slopes are rich in forests and meadows The peaceful valleys below are interspersed with numerous streams, fields and houses

Main valleys/basins of the region are

I Chandra Bhaga Valley is a narrow one, situated in northern part of the state between Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range on the northern side and Pir Panjal on the south and is formed by Chandra Bhaga river

II Beas Basin is situated in the centre of the state between Dhaula Dhar and Siwaliks and includes a major part of Kangra district, adjoining parts of Hamirpur district and central part of Mandi district This basin is formed by Beas river

III Satluj Basin formed by river Satluj, is the largest one in the state Kullu Valley of Kullu district, Kiardun Valley of Sirmaur district, Soan Valley of Una district and Kangra Valley of Kangra district are a few others to name in this series Population is concentrated mainly in these valleys as these provide more fertile cultivable land Remaining areas are sparsely populated

The Himachal Pradesh Himalaya region has the unique distinction of providing water to both the Indus and the Ganga basins The main river systems of the region are Chandra-Bhaga, the Ravi, the Beas, the Satluj and the Yamuna The catchment areas of these rivers are fed by snow and rainfall and are protected by vast cover of natural vegetation

The Chandra-Bhaga (Vedic-Asikni), the largest river (in volume of water), is the joint stream of the Chandra and the Bhaga Chandra river originates from Chandra Tal near Baralacha and flows down upto Tandi where Bhaga river joins it and beyond Tandi both the rivers amalgamate into Chandra-Bhaga or Chenab river Bhaga river originates from Suraj Tal, opposite to Baralacha

The Ravi (Vedic 2,000 B C - Parushni, Sanskrit 1,000 B C -Iravati) rises in Bara Bangahal as a joint stream created by the glacier-fed Bhadal and Tant-Giri and escapes from the area through a gorge

The Beas (Vedic-Arjikiya, Sanskrit-Vipasa) rises in Pir Panjal near Rohtang pass and flows for about 256 kilometres in Himachal Pradesh before entering to the plains at Mirthal

The Satluj (Vedic-Sutudri, Sanskrit-Shatadru) has its origin in the distant highlands of Tibet It flows for a distance of 400 kilometres almost parallel to the Indus and then cuts right through both the Zaskar Range and the Greater Himalaya Range, thus forming perhaps the most striking physical feature of the region It crosses the Indo-

Tibetian border near Shipki La The Spiti river joins it at this point from the north, beyond which it flows in south-westerly direction in Himachal Pradesh Spiti river originates from the hills of Kunzam La and flows down in south-east direction and enters Kinnaur district to join the Satluj river

The Yamuna rises in Yamunotri in Uttar Kashi (U P) It's catchment area also falls in Himachal Pradesh The river after flowing in a south-west direction upto Banog turns westwards before it is joined by its principal tributary, the Tons, at Kalsi The Giri and the Bata join the Yamuna upstream and downstream of Paonta, respectively

Malung is a glacial torrent in Lahul & Spiti and flows north-west to join Tsarap Lingti or Tsarap Chu which later joins the Zaskar river flowing into the Indus

Due to variation in elevation climatic conditions are also variable in the state Generally, the climate of this region is distinguished from the Punjab plain by a shorter and less severe hot weather, a somewhat more rainfall, colder and prolonged winter due to snowfall The climatic conditions vary from hot and sub-humid tropical in the south-west to temperate, cold alpine and glacial in the northern and eastern high mountains Frequency of rainfall decreases as we move from west to east and south to north-east Maximum rainfall is received at Dharmsala in Kangra district and minimum in Lahul & Spiti district Temperature also decreases while moving from west to east Maximum temperature is received in some parts of Una adjoining Punjab boundary In winter, areas having higher elevation receive precipitation in kind of snow

The area stretching from Jammu and Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh is one of the most complicated geological regions of the Northern Mountains The region falls into four broad stratigraphical zones

(1) Outer or Sub-Himalayan Zone, also known as Siwalik, consists predominantly of Tertiary formations, extending from north-west to south-east It comprises of great thickness of detrital rocks, clays and conglomerates

(2) Lower Himalayan Zone lies between the 'Main Boundary Thrust' and the 'Central Himalayan Thrust' Most of the part of this zone is composed of granite and other crystalline rocks of unfossiliferous sediments

(3) Higher Himalayan Zone can be recognised only in the eastern part of the region The rocks lack fossils The granitic rocks and granitic-gneisses are well outcropped intermittently within the metamorphics south of Lahul & Spiti and along the Satluj Here, severe tectonics have affected the crystalline rocks and led to the formation of the crystalline Klippen as in the Shimla area

(4) Spiti or Tethys Himalayan Zone covers the Spiti Valley A nearly complete sequence of fossiliferous Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata is laid here The youngest Mesozoic formation are obviously exposed in the central part of the basin The base of the sedimentary column in this region is formed by argillaceous metamorphics, where mica schists, more or less rich in kyanite, staurolite and garnets are predominant The rusty ferruginous slates are a characteristic landmark in this zone

The soils of this region are the result of climatic factors and geomorphic processes aided by geolithology On the whole, the soils are young and thin and any depth in them whatever occurs is in the valleys or on gently inclined hill slopes The map on soils depicts the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index along with the newly arrived sub-order associations of soils characteristics-based on Soil Map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning The soils of Himachal Pradesh Himalaya have been grouped into five major classes and eleven sub-order associations In the Udalfs (20) and Udalfs-Ochrepts (24) associations, the soils vary between high base status soils of humid regions and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions and found mainly in north-eastern parts of Chamba district, southern parts of Lahul and Spiti district, central parts of Kinnaur district, central and eastern parts of Shimla district, southern and eastern parts of Sirmaur district, eastern half of Bilaspur district, southern Mandi and Kullu districts and northern tip of Solan district and adjoining parts of Shimla district

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) the soil associations are recently formed soils having shallow black, brown and alluvial characteristics and mainly found in central parts of the state, covering the eastern parts of Kangra and Hamirpur district, northern half of Mandi district, western and southern Kullu district, northern Shimla district, western Kinnaur district and south-eastern Lahul and Spiti district

In Ochrepts (70), Ochrepts-Orthents (72), Ochrepts-Psamments (73), Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs (74), Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Outcrops-Orthids (76) and Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs (82) associations, the soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial of recent origin Sandy soils (recent), red

loamy, red sandy, alluvial and soils of arid region with some development are also present Mostly these soils associations are found in north-western and south-western parts of the state and also in the south-eastern tip of Kinnaur district. It covers the south-western Chamba district, most of the Kangra, Solan and Hamirpur districts, north-western Mandi district, whole of Una district, western half of Bilaspur district, northern Sirmaur district and south-western Shimla district

The Udolls (89) soils are similar to the Terai soils of humid region and are found in the north-eastern tip of Chamba district and northern parts of Lahul and Spiti district except the north-eastern tip

The 'Glaciers and Snow Cap' (103) soils are found in very high altitudes in the north-western, north-eastern and south-western parts of Lahul and Spiti district, eastern part and western tip of Kinnaur district, northern tip of Shimla district and eastern parts of Kullu district

Himachal Pradesh Himalaya has great diversity of forest growth due to steep variation in elevation, soil, climatic conditions and other physical characters Here we find every type of Himalayan flora from Himalayan meadows and down to tropical scrub and bamboo forests of the low foothills On the basis of composition, the forests can broadly be divided into (a) Coniferous forests like *Chir, Deodar, Kail, Spruce, Silver Fir* and *Chilgoza Pine*, and (b) Broad-leaved forests like *Sal, Ban, Oak, Mohru Oak, Kharsu Oak*, Walnut, Bird cherry, Horse Chestnut, *Semal, Tun, Shisham*

The forests of Himachal Pradesh Himalaya can be classified into nine types as under

(1) Dry Alpine forests are found mainly in Kinnaur, Pangi and Lahul areas Main species are Juniper, Artemesia, Lonicera, Cotoneaster, etc Large Alpine pastures are the main characteristic feature of this forest type and support large flocks of sheep

(2) Moist Alpine Scrub forests are available above the limit of tree growth and consist of evergreen scrub growth forming thick cover in patches broken by grass in between Main species are Salix, Viburnum, etc Herbaceous flora is fairly rich and medicinal herbs like Aconite, *Dhoop* and *Karru* occur in these areas

(3) Sub-Alpine forests met with above 3,500 metres height and below the moist Alpine scrub zone *Kharsu* and *Betula* utlis are the main species High level Blue Pine occurs only in Kinnaur, Pangi and Lahul areas They are used as grazing grounds by the migratory herds of sheep and goats

(4) Himalayan Moist Temperate and Mixed forests cover a large areas between 1,500-3,500 metres height The Moist *Deodar* forests are the valuable timber forests of the region These are mainly found in Chaupal, Shimla, Kotgarh, Kinnaur, Suket, Nachan, Kullu, Seraj, Chamba and Churu areas The mixed Coniferous forests include Pure Spruce, Pure Silver Fir, Silver Fir, Spruce and Spruce-*Deodar* formations These are available above *Deodar* and *Kail* zone between 2,000-3,500 metres height The Moist Temperate Deciduous forests occur between 2,000-3,000 metres height. In moist depressions often along the *Nalas* Horse Chestnut, Bird Cherry, Walnut, Maple and Poplar are the main species *Chilgoza* Pine forests comprise open forests mixed with *Deodar* They are commercially very important as they produce edible and costly nuts

(5) Wet Temperate forests are mainly confined to wet slopes of Dalhousie, Dharmsala, Kangra and Palampur and include various temperate species

(6) Sub - Tropical Pine forests occur between 1,000-2,200 metres height Siwalik *Chir*-Pine and Himalayan *Chir*-Pine are the main species

(7) Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Hill forests are available from Mandi along the Beas river (below 1,200 metres)

(8) Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests occur upto 1,250 metres height in the lower hills, extending in the interior valleys along the rivers *Sal* is the main species

(9) Tropical Thorn forests are available in small areas of Nalagarh and Pachhad

The forests of this region are of great importance for its economy as well as for maintaining the ecological balance of soil, water, fauna and flora

Population of Himachal Pradesh as per 1981 Census is 4,280,818, out of which 2,169,931 are males and 2,110,887 are females, which makes the sex ratio of 973 Density of population in the state is 77 persons per km^2 Density of population is maximum (284) in Hamirpur district while it is minimum (2) in Lahul & Spiti district Density decreases as one moves from west to east Though

Himachal has 47 towns of different size classes but only 7 61 per cent of total population is urban Only one town Shimla has population above 50,000 and is a class II town, while there are 2 class III, 5 class IV, 9 class V and 29 class VI towns (one urban agglomeration and twenty eight towns) Literacy rate in the state is 42 48 per cent In Himachal Pradesh there are 18,721 villages, out of which 16,807 are inhabited and remaining 1,914 are uninhabited There has been a persistent rise in the number of inhabited villages from 6,326 in 1911 to 16,807 in 1981 The increasing population pressure is the main factor leading to this situation As a result, more and more land was put to agricultural uses and cultivators set up their own homesteads around the culturable land, which were later recognised as separate villages The percentage growth of population in the state is quite alarming The figures reveal that the population has increased by 122 93 per cent during 1901-81

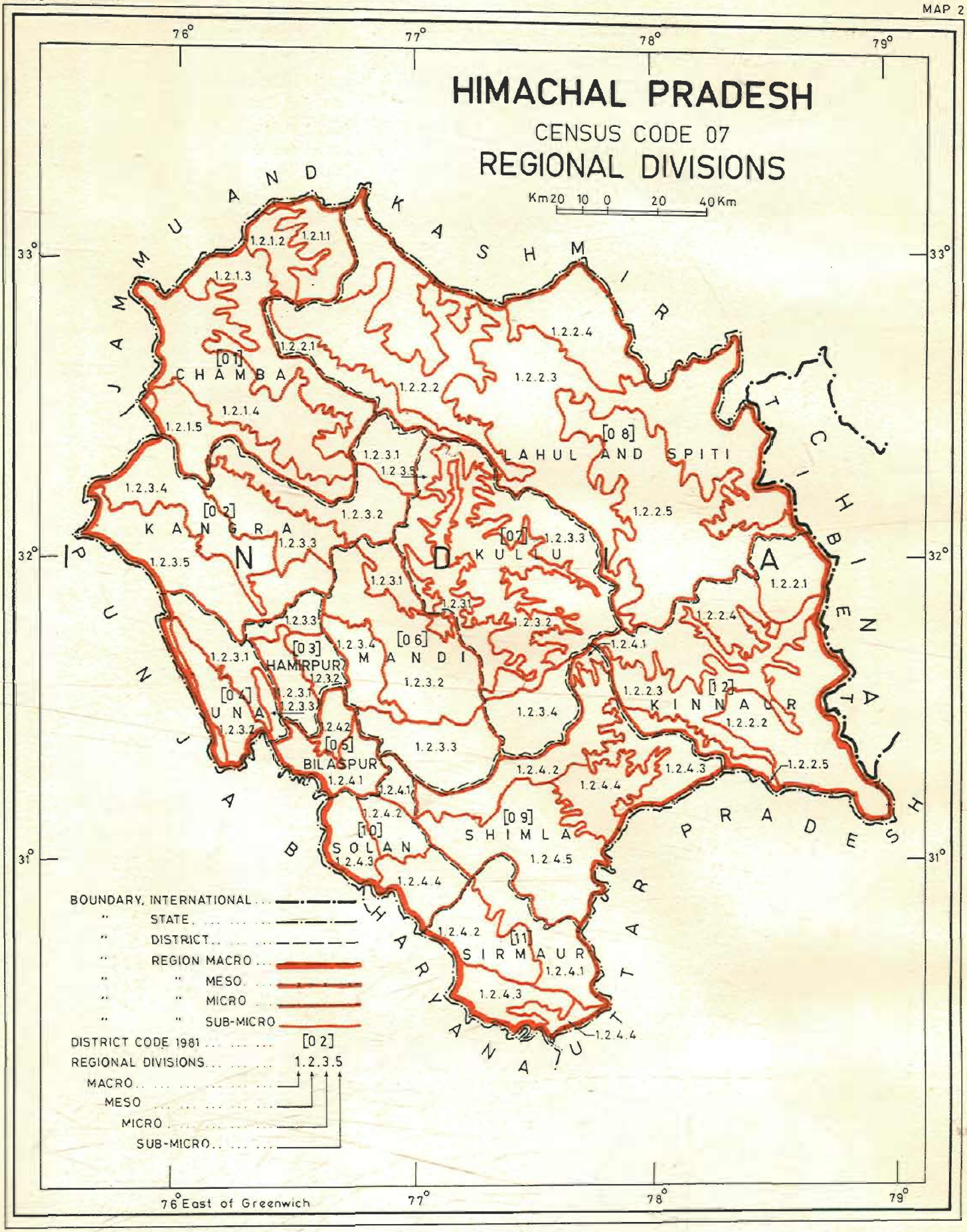
Economy of the state is agrarian and 68 08 per cent of main workers are categorised as cultivators Agriculture is the mainstay of the people 92 39 per cent of the total population of the state resides in rural areas so directly or indirectly is dependent on agriculture for its' livelihood The different topographic and agro-climatic conditions permit the cultivation of a wide variety of crops and fruits ranging from subtropical to cool temperate However, the agriculture, in general, is restricted by hilly terrain, hazards of climate, small and scattered holdings, thin stony soil, limited irrigation and small cultivated land

On the basis of spread of population, climatic conditions, soils, forest cover, geology and physiography four micro regions of Himachal Pradesh have further been grouped into 50 sub-micro regions as follows

1 2 HIMACHAL PRADESH HIMALAYA

MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO	DISTRICT WITH CODE NO	SUB-MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO (FOURTH TIER REGIONS)
1	2	3
1 2 1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba 01	1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya 1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley 1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal 1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin 1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar
1 2 2 Trans Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti 08	1 2 2 1 Pir Panjal 1 2 2 2 Chandra Bhaga Valley 1 2 2 3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range 1 2 2 4 Malung Basin 1 2 2 5 Spiti Basin
	Kinnaur 12	1 2 2 1 Lower Spiti Basin 1 2 2 2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya 1 2 2 3 Satluj Basin 1 2 2 4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya 1 2 2 5 Dhaula Dhar
1 2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra 02	1 2 3 1 Pir Panjal 1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar 1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley 1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik 1 2 3 5 Beas Basin
	Hamirpur 03	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik 1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik 1 2 3 3 Beas Basin
	Una 04	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik 1 2 3 2 Soan Valley 1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin
	Mandi 06	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar 1 2 3 2 Beas Basin 1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin 1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya
	Kullu 07	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley 1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests 1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya 1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin 1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal
1 2 4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur 05	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin 1 2 4 2 Bilaspur Siwalik
	Shimla 09	1 2 4 1 Shimla Greater Himalaya 1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin 1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar 1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin 1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya
	Solan 10	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin 1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya 1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik 1 2 4 4 Solan Forests
	Sirmaur 11	1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region 1 2 4 2 Cis-Giri Region 1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik 1 2 4 4 Kiarduri Valley

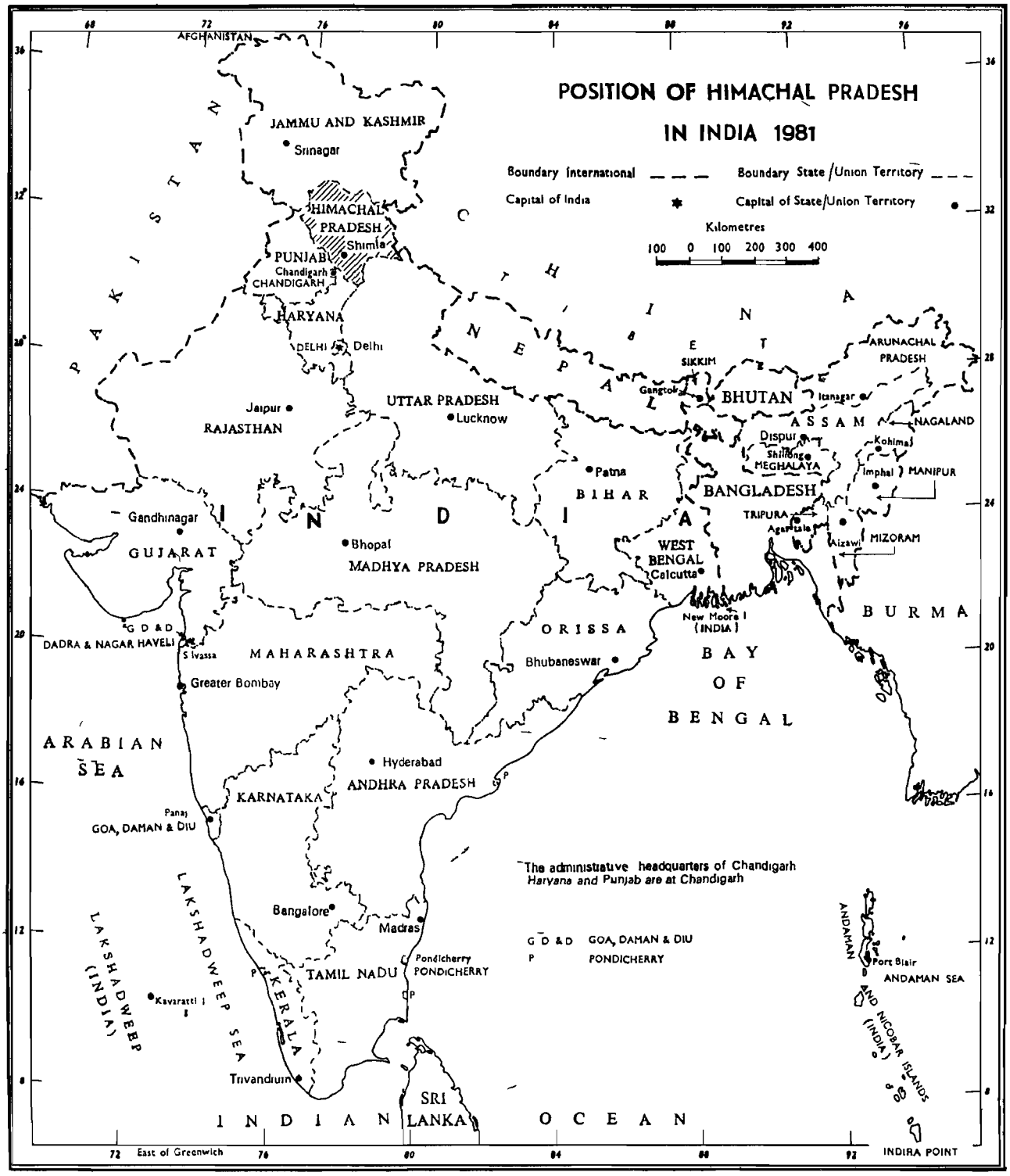
MAP 2


HIMACHAL PRADESH
CENSUS CODE 07
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
[01] CHAMBA
[02] KANGRA
[03] HAMIRPUR
[04] UNA
[05] BILASPUR
[06] MANDI
[07] KULLU
[08] LAHUL AND SPITI
[09] SHIMLA
[10] SOLAN
[11] SIRMAUR
[12] KINNAUR
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" REGION MACRO
" " MESO
" " MICRO
" " SUB-MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 [02]
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.3.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
76° East of Greenwich

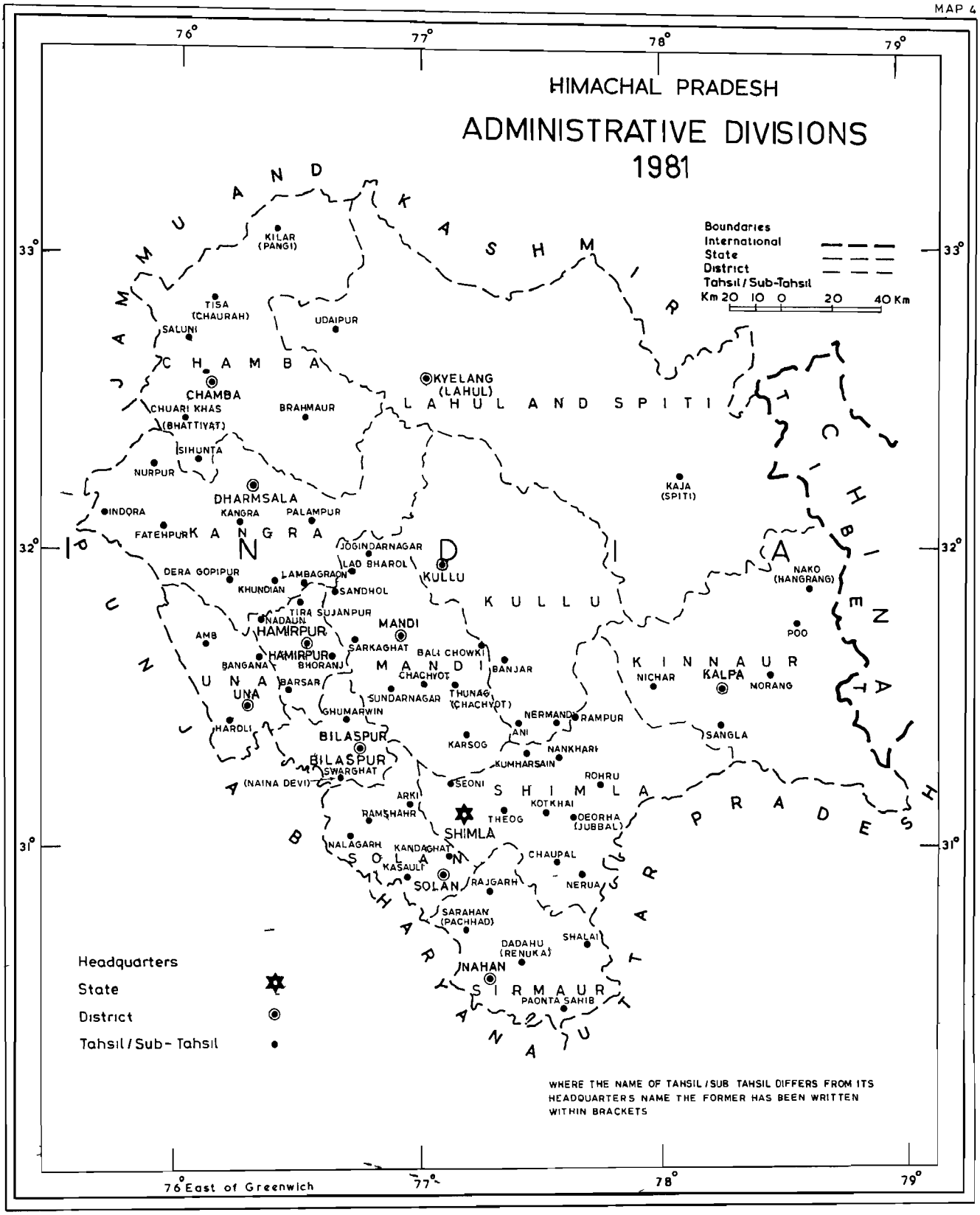
Macro Region with Code No	Meso Region with Code No	Micro Region with Code No	Districts with Code No	Sub-Micro Regions with Code No (Fourth Tier Regions)	Constituents		Area in km²			Population (1981 Census)			Remarks
					Villages	Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Northern Mountains	1 2 Himachal Fradesh Himalaya	1 2 1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba 01	1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya	6	—	155 74	155 74	—	147	147	—	
				1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley	99	—	1167 92	1167 92	—	12 109	12 109	—	
				1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal	147	—	1162 68	1162 68	—	12 961	12 961	—	
				1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin	978	1	2696 66	2694 31	2 35	213 675	199 914	13 761	
				1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar	350	3+	1437 52	1421 11	16 41	72 255	64 722	7 533	
		1 2 2 Trans Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti 08	1 2 2 1 Pir Panjal	8	—	360 61	360 61	—	72	72	—	
				1 2 2 2 Chandra Bhaga Valley	277	—	1478 75	1478 75	—	21 666	21 666		
				1 2 2 3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range	5	—	112 15	112 15		UNINHABITED			
				1 2 2 4 Malung Basin	—	—	UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
				1 2 2 5 Spiti Basin	47	—	15 89	15 89	—	10 362	10 362	—	
			Kinnaur 12	1 2 2 1 Lower Spiti Basin	8	—	11 30	11 30	—	3 394	3 394		
				1 2 2 2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	—	—	UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
				1 2 2 3 Satluj Basin	69	—	179 96	179 96	—	56 153	56 153		
				1 2 2 4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	—	—	UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
				1 2 2 5 Dhaula Dhar	—	—	UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
		1 2 3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra 0_	1 2 3 1 Pir Panjal	5	—	495 73	495 73	—	527	527	—	
				1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar	66	—	988 57	988 57	—	9 322	9 322	—	
				1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley	996	5	875 48	850 95	24 53	363 316	325 961	37 355	
				1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik	1018	2	1277 77	1268 50	9 27	206 129	197 066	9 063	
				1 2 3 5 Beas Basin	1987	1	2122 99	2119 72	3 27	411 464	408 944	2 520	
			Hamirpur 03	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik	594	—	475 18	475 18	—	115 244	115 244	—	
				1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik	593	1	324 85	319 65	5 20	130 282	121 485	8 797	
				1 2 3 3 Beas Basin	465	2	314 39	309 19	5 20	72 225	65 186	7 039	
			Una 04	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik	284	1	643 13	638 04	5 09	97 424	95 088	2 336	
				1 2 3 2 Soan Valley	158	1	735 18	705 21	29 97	194 245	172 075	22 170	
				1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	152		164 60	64 60	—	25 753	25 753	—	
			Mandi 06	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar	267		526 07	526 07		26 890	26 890	—	
				1 2 3 2 Beas Basin	1474	4	1827 54	1808 51	19 03	365 117	317 860	47 257	
				1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	958	-	1055 60	1055 60	—	110 431	110 431	—	
				1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya	647	—	577 66	577 66	—	142 389	142 389	—	
			Kullu 07	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley	109	3	00 18	288 48	11 70	153 831	136 907	16 924	
				1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests	17	—	39 90	39 90		17 352	17 352	—	
				1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya	—	—	UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
				1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin	43	—	152 57	152 57	—	67 551	67 551	—	
				1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal	—		UNMEASURED			UNINHABITED			
		1 2 4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur 05	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin	689	2	857 98	848 68	9 30	147 504	138 823	8 681	
				1 2 4 2 Bilaspur Siwalik	328	1	302 23	299 13	3 10	99 864	96 961	2 903	
			Shimla 09	1 2 4 1 Shimla Greater Himalaya	4	—	1 75	1 75	—	530	530	—	
				1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin	798	1	843 13	835 13	8 00	151 495	148 185	3 310	
				1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar	4	—	27 76	27 76	—	4 120	4 120		
				1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin	253	1	397 53	396 46	1 07	96 967	94 632	2 335	
				1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya	1350	4	1618 05	1592 39	25 66	257 820	183 288	74 532	
			Solan 10	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin	270	—	212 43	212 43	—	27 715	27 715		
				1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya	625	1	416 71	415 26	1 45	62 199	60 568	1 631	
				1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik	556	1	632 37	630 63	1 74	93 205	87 558	5 647	
				1 2 4 4 Solan Forests	1049	5	541 40	527 01	14 39	120 161	94 816	25 345	
			Sirmaur 11	1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region	249	—	921 30	921 30	—	105 250	105 250	—	
				1 2 4 2 Cis Giri Region	450	1	934 28	931 88	2 40	79 518	78 575	943	
				1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik	186	1	231 48	220 92	10 56	61 346	41 257	20 089	
				1 2 4 4 Kiardun Valley	83	1	144 17	141 64	2 53	60 838	55 038	5 800	

+ Includes one agglomeration consisting of two towns

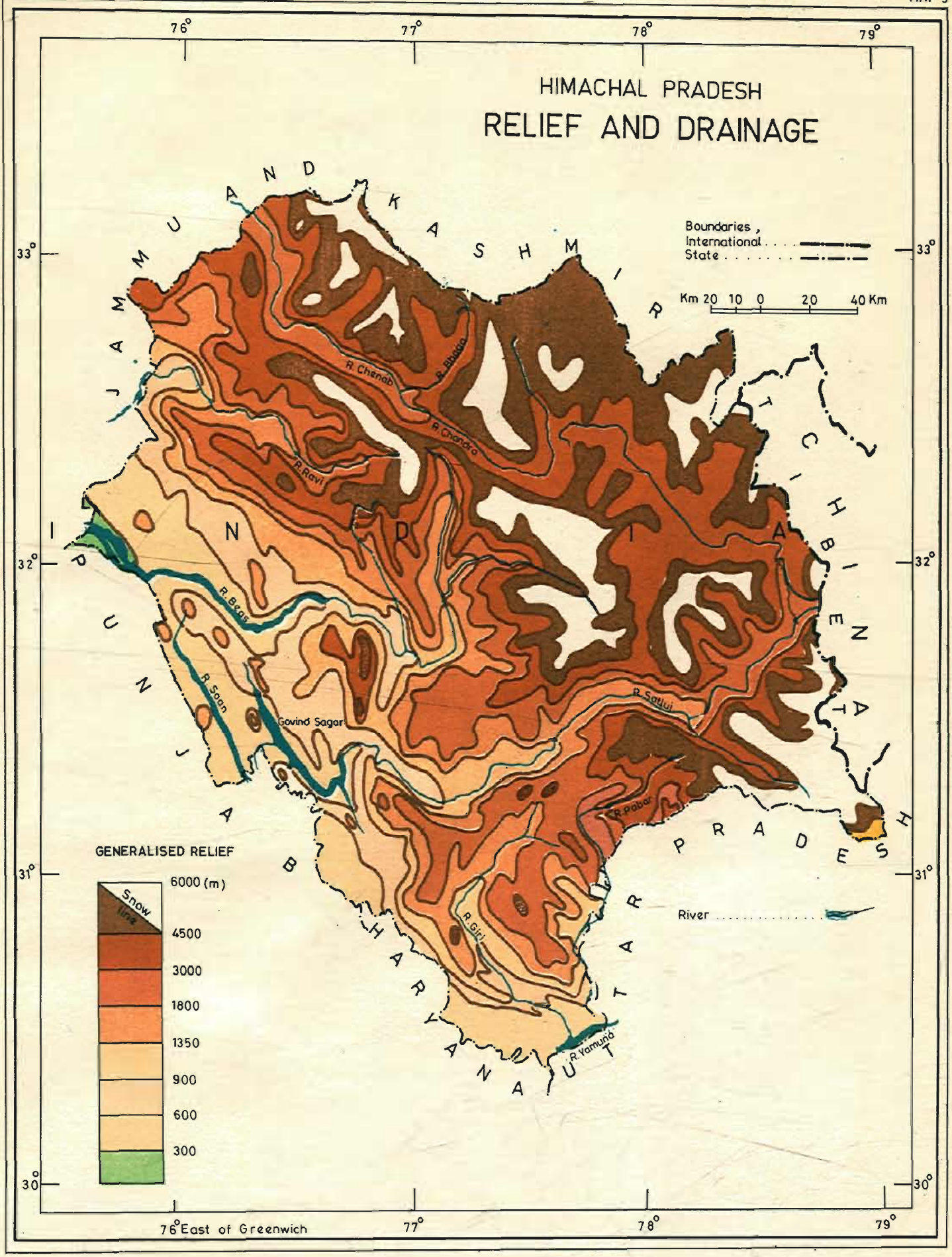
GENERAL MAPS


POSITION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
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
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Kohima
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
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
Greater Bombay
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh
Bangalore
Madras
G D & D GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I
Trivandrum
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich

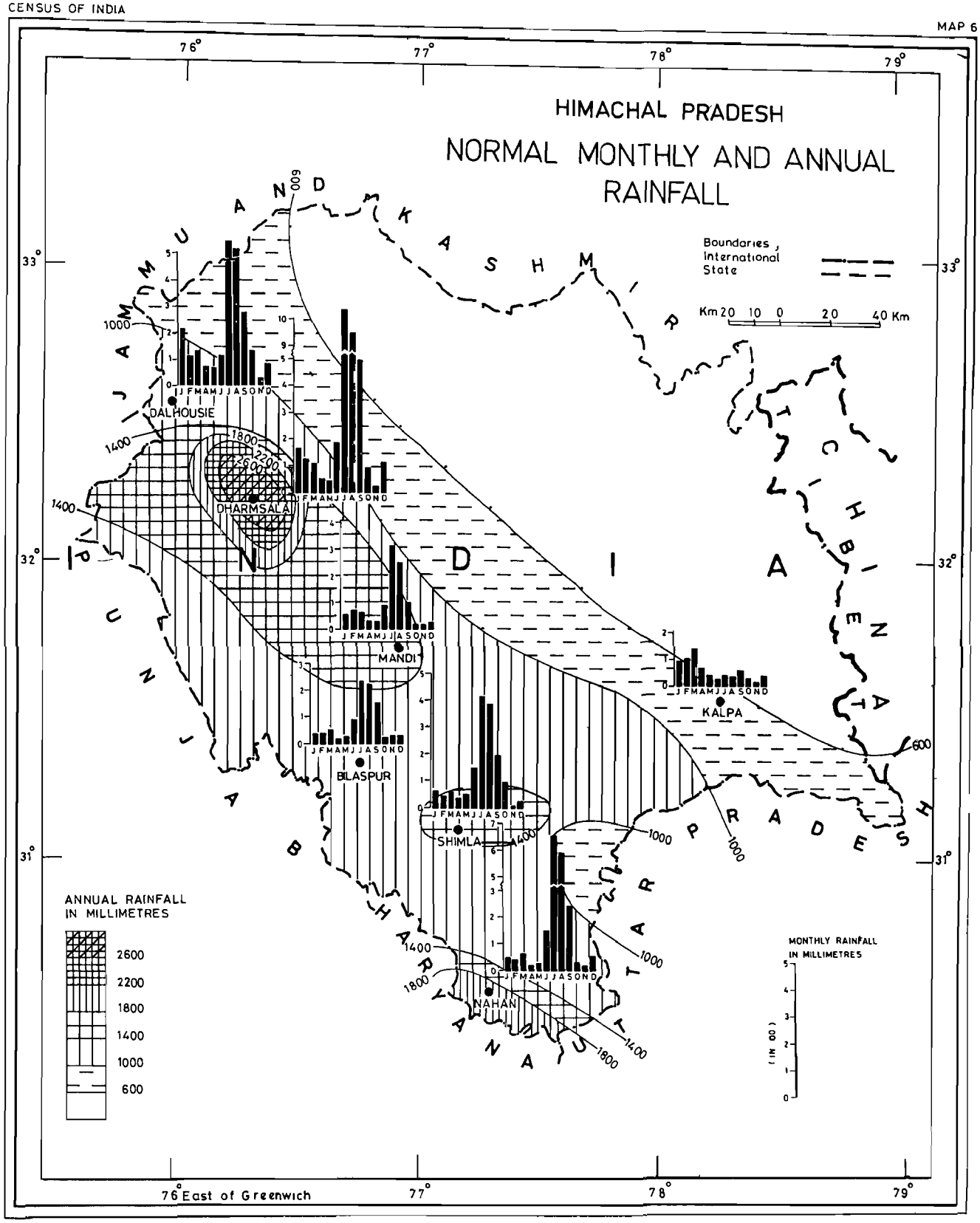
MAP 4


HIMACHAL PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
Boundaries
International
State
District
Tahsil / Sub-Tahsil
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
KILAR (PANGI)
TISA (CHAURAH)
SALUNI
UDAIPUR
CHAMBA
CHUARI KHAS (BHATTIYAT)
BRAHMAUR
SIHUNTA
NURPUR
KYELANG (LAHUL)
LAHUL AND SPITI
KAJA (SPITI)
DHARMSALA
INDORA
KANGRA
PALAMPUR
FATEHPUR
KANGRA
JOGINDARNAGAR
LAD BHAROL
KULLU
DERA GOPIPUR
LAMBAGRAON
KHUNDIAN
SANDHOL
TIRA SUJANPUR
NADAUN
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
AMB
SARKAGHAT
BALI CHOWKI
HAMIRPUR
BANGANA
BHORANJ
MANDI
BANJAR
CHACHYOT
UNA
BARSAR
UNA
SUNDARNAGAR
THUNAG (CHACHYOT)
GHUMARWIN
HARDLI
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
SWARGHAT
(NAINA DEVI)
KARSOG
NERMAND
RAMPUR
ANI
NANKHARI
KUMHARSAIN
SEONI
ROHRU
SHIMLA
ARKI
KOTKHAI
RAMSHAHR
THEOG
DEORHA (JUBBAL)
SHIMLA
NALAGARH
KANDAGHAT
SOLAN
KASAULI
SOLAN
RAJGARH
CHAUPAL
NERUA
SARAHAN (PACHHAD)
SHALAI
DADAHU (RENUKA)
NAHAN
SIRMAUR
PAONTA SAHIB
KINNAUR
NICHAR
KALPA
MORANG
SANGLA
NAKO (HANGRANG)
POO
TIBET
UTTAR PRADESH
Headquarters
State
District
Tahsil / Sub- Tahsil
WHERE THE NAME OF TAHSIL / SUB TAHSIL DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS NAME THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN WITHIN BRACKETS
76° East of Greenwich

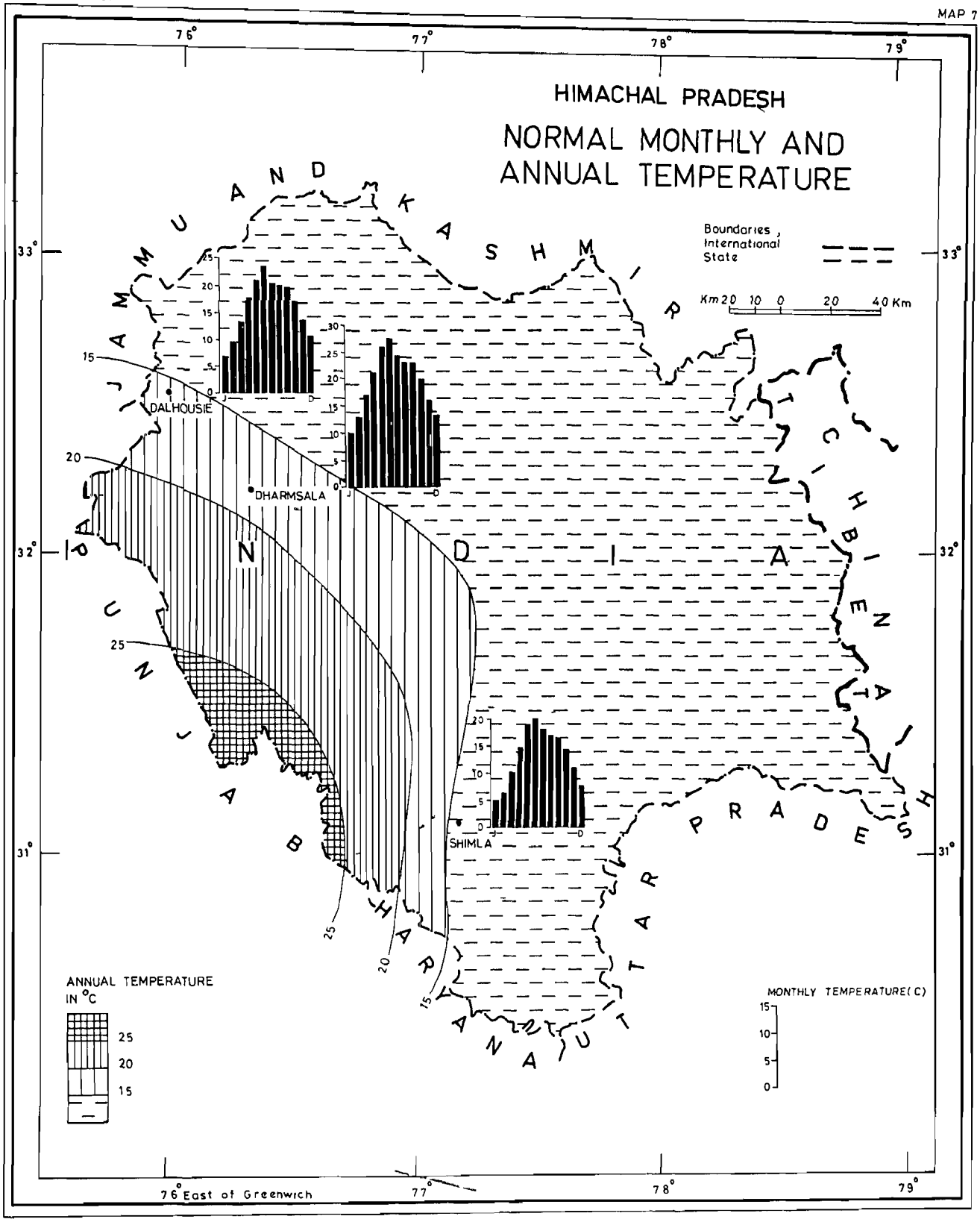
MAP 5


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
INDIA
Boundaries,
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
R. Chenab
R. Bhaddal
R. Chandra
R. Ravi
R. Beas
R. Soan
Govind Sagar
R. Satluj
R. Pabar
R. Giri
R. Yamuna
River
GENERALISED RELIEF
Snow line
6000 (m)
4500
3000
1800
1350
900
600
300
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°

MAP 6

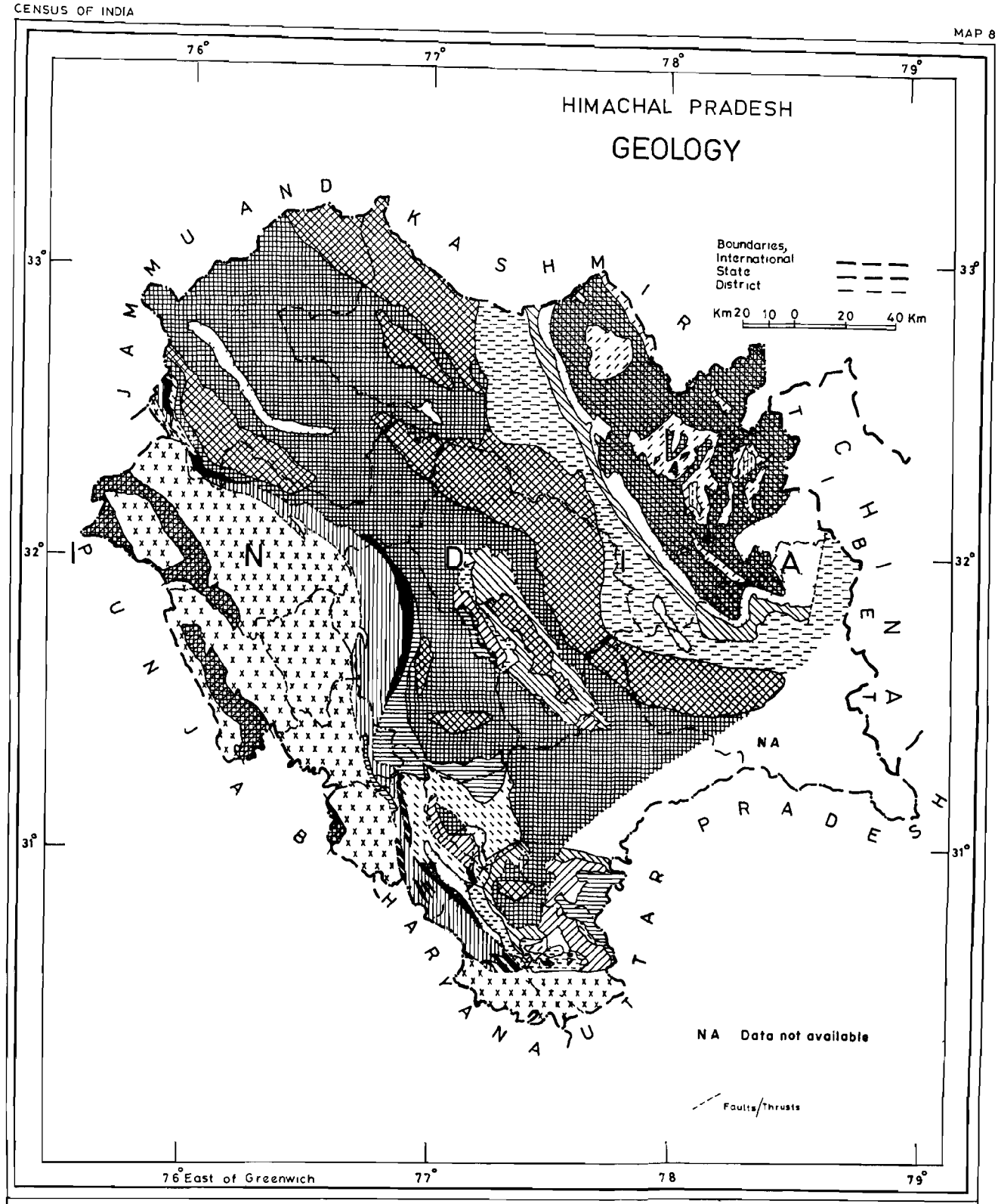

HIMACHAL PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
Boundaries, International, State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
DALHOUSIE
DHARMSALA
MANDI
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
KALPA
NAHAN
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
2600
2200
1800
1400
1000
600
MONTHLY RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
(IN 00)
J F M A M J J A S O N D
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 7


HIMACHAL PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
Boundaries, International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
DALHOUSIE
DHARMSALA
SHIMLA
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN °C
25
20
15
MONTHLY TEMPERATURE(C)
15
10
5
0
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
76° East of Greenwich

CENSUS OF INDIA

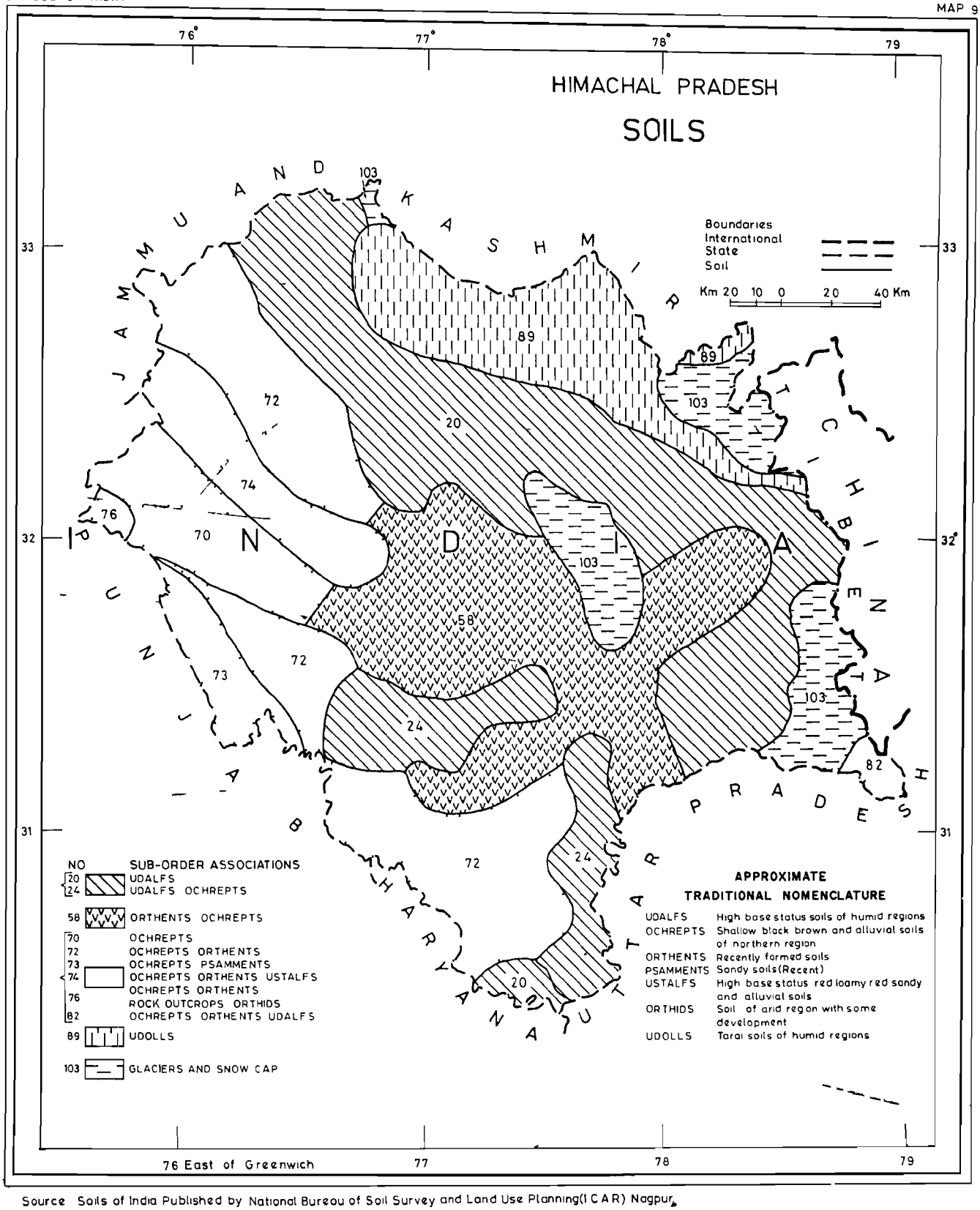
MAP 8



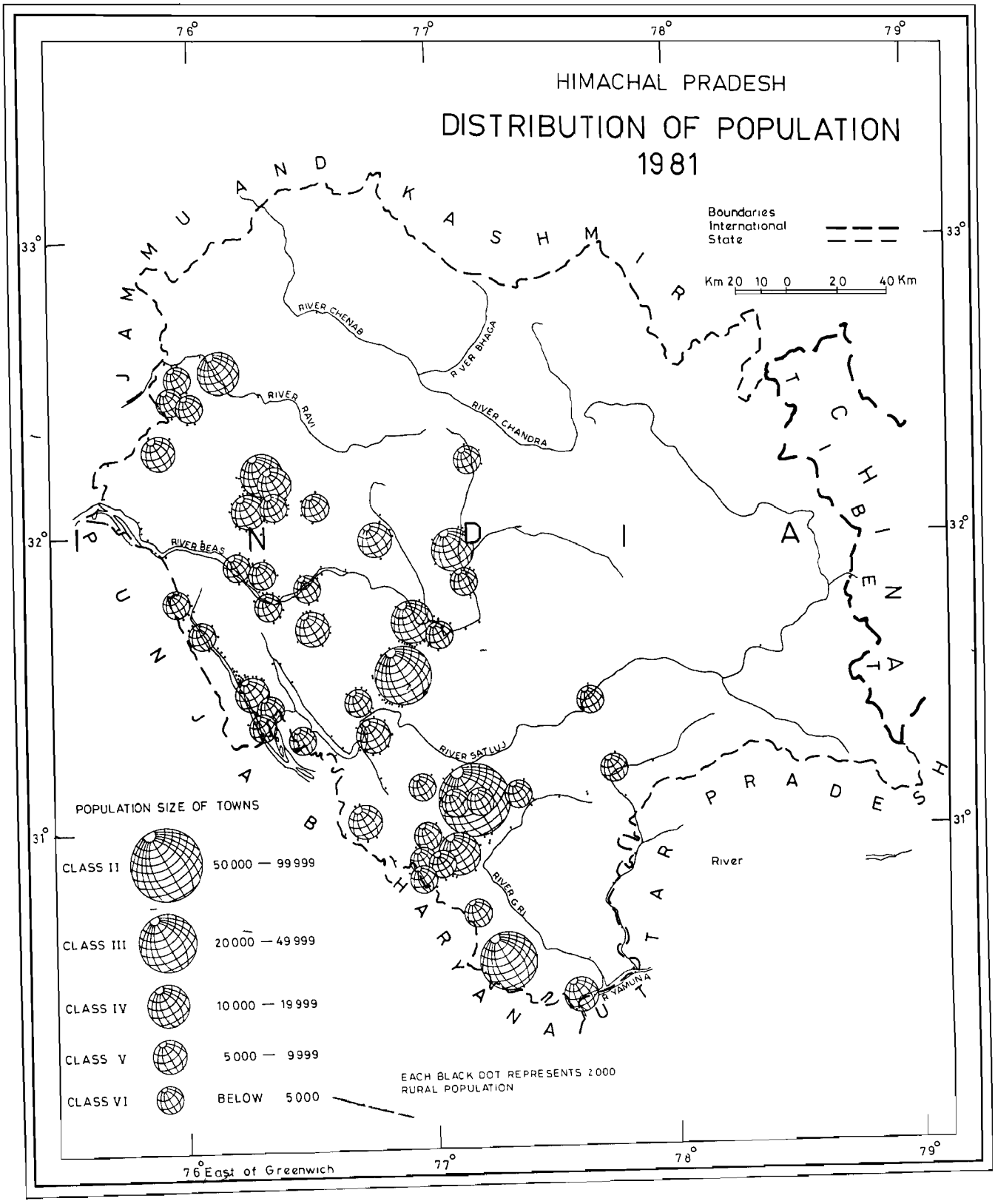
INDEX

Alluvium	RECENT	Pa jal T aps(?)Green Bed of Ma ka an a d Da la Ma d olca cs	CARBONIFEROUS TRIASSIC	T ass c Fo mat o s	TRIASSIC
S wal k	MIO-PLEISTOCENE	K ol Stems	PERMO CARBONIFERDUS	Simla G oup	UPPER PROTERO ZOIC
M ee Se es (Dagsha Kasauli and Dha msala Beds/S rmur Ser es)	OLIGOCENE	Bla Formato Il fra K ol Fo mat o s/ U class f ed Pe mo Ca bo fe o s		Shal Deoba a d Larg Groups	
Subathu Beds	EOCENE	Nagthat G o p M th quartzite Man karan quartz te	DEVONIAN	Jutogh Group/Va kr ta Group/Central G e ss (equ ale ts of Salkhalas)	MIDDLE PROTERO ZOIC
C etaceous Format ons	CRETACEOUS	Mandhal Chandpur G oups Rampur Banja Fo mat o s	CAMBRO-SILURIAN	Delh G oup	
Ju ass c Fo mat o s Tal Se es	JURASSIC	Ha ma ta G up		G a tes (u class f ed)	

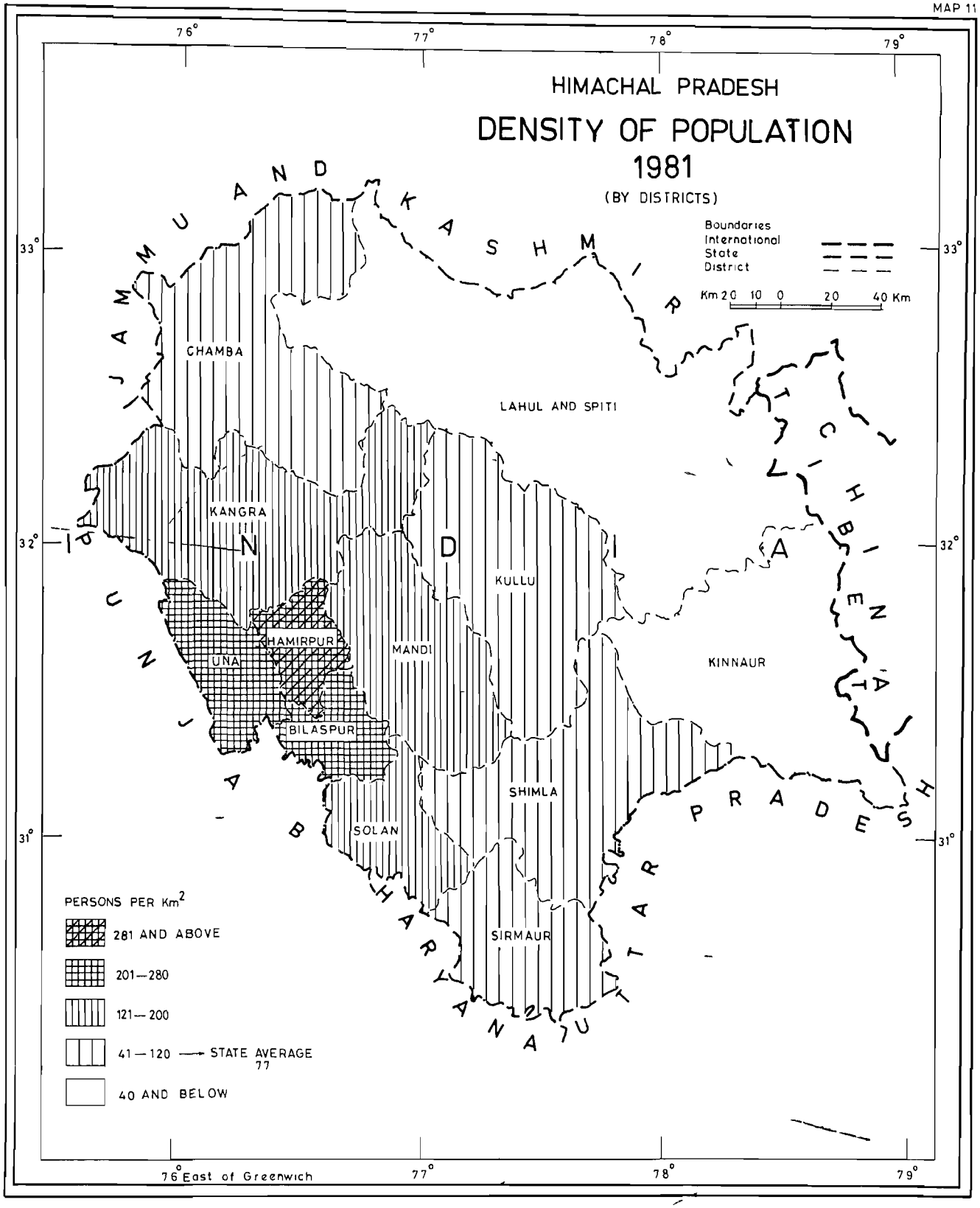
MAP 9



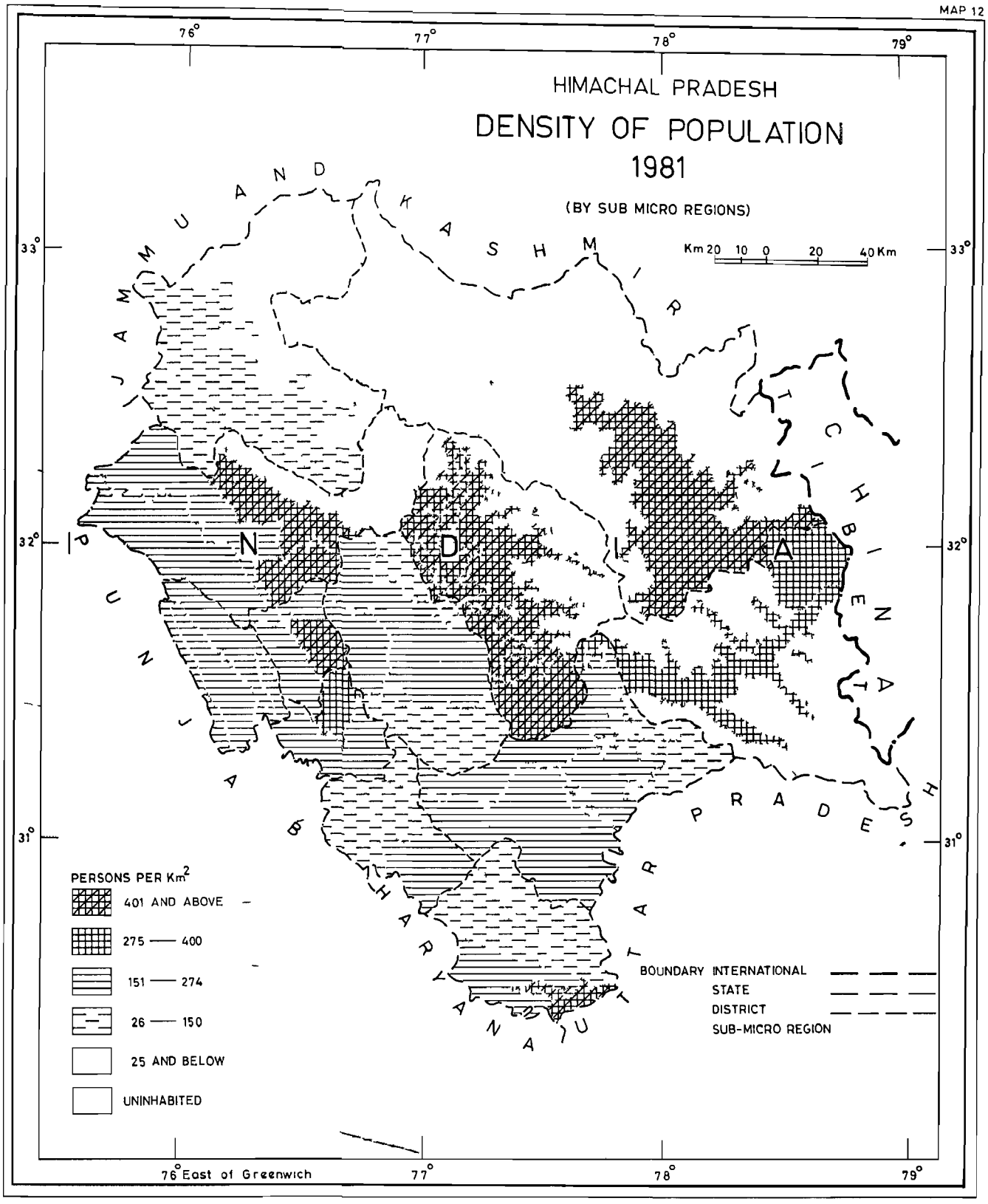
Source Soils of India Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning(I C A R) Nagpur.

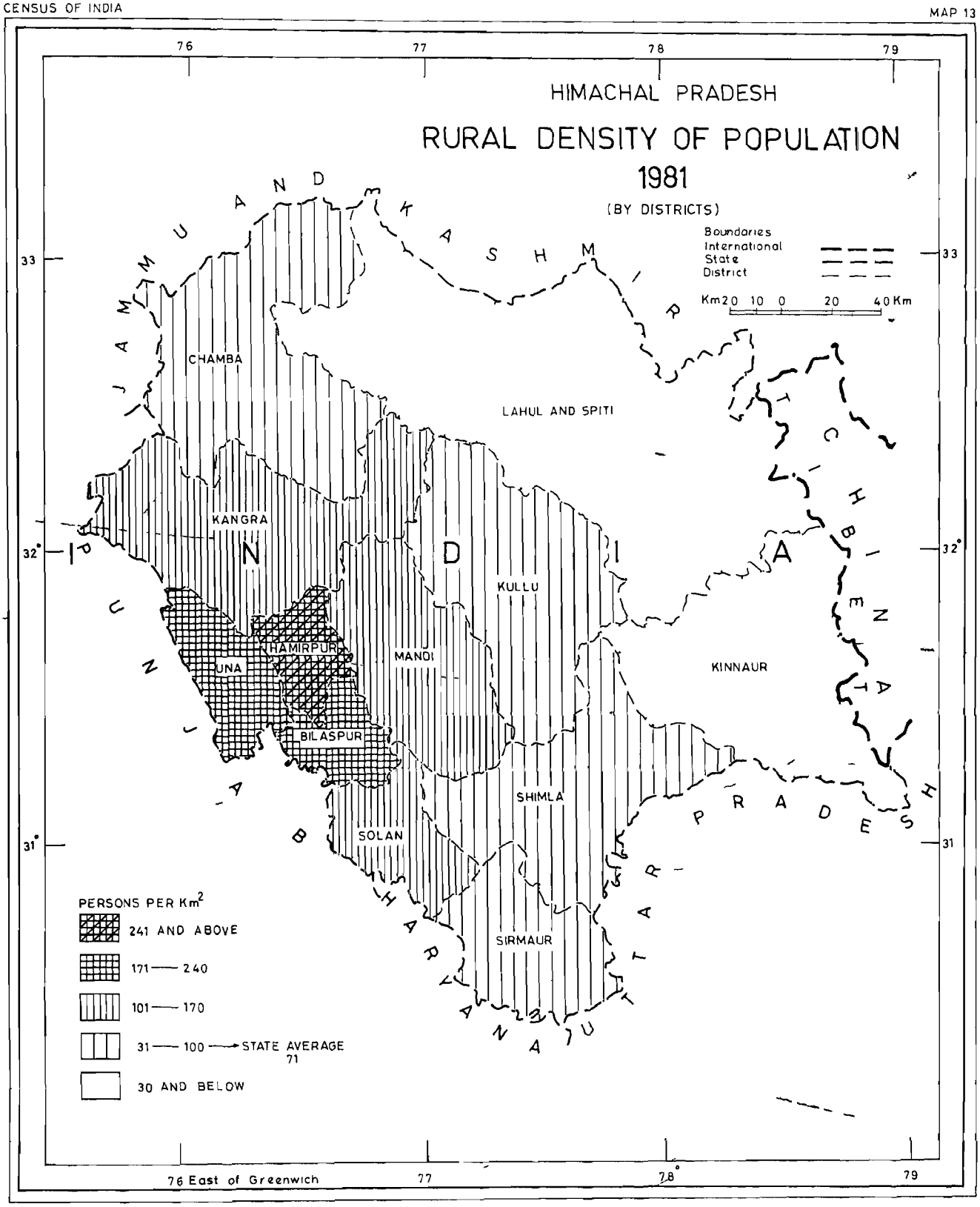

HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
Boundaries
International
State
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
RIVER CHENAB
RIVER BHAGA
RIVER RAVI
RIVER CHANDRA
RIVER BEAS
RIVER SATLUJ
RIVER G.R.
YAMUNA
River
POPULATION SIZE OF TOWNS
CLASS II 50000 — 99999
CLASS III 20000 — 49999
CLASS IV 10000 — 19999
CLASS V 5000 — 9999
CLASS VI BELOW 5000
EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 2000
RURAL POPULATION
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

MAP 11

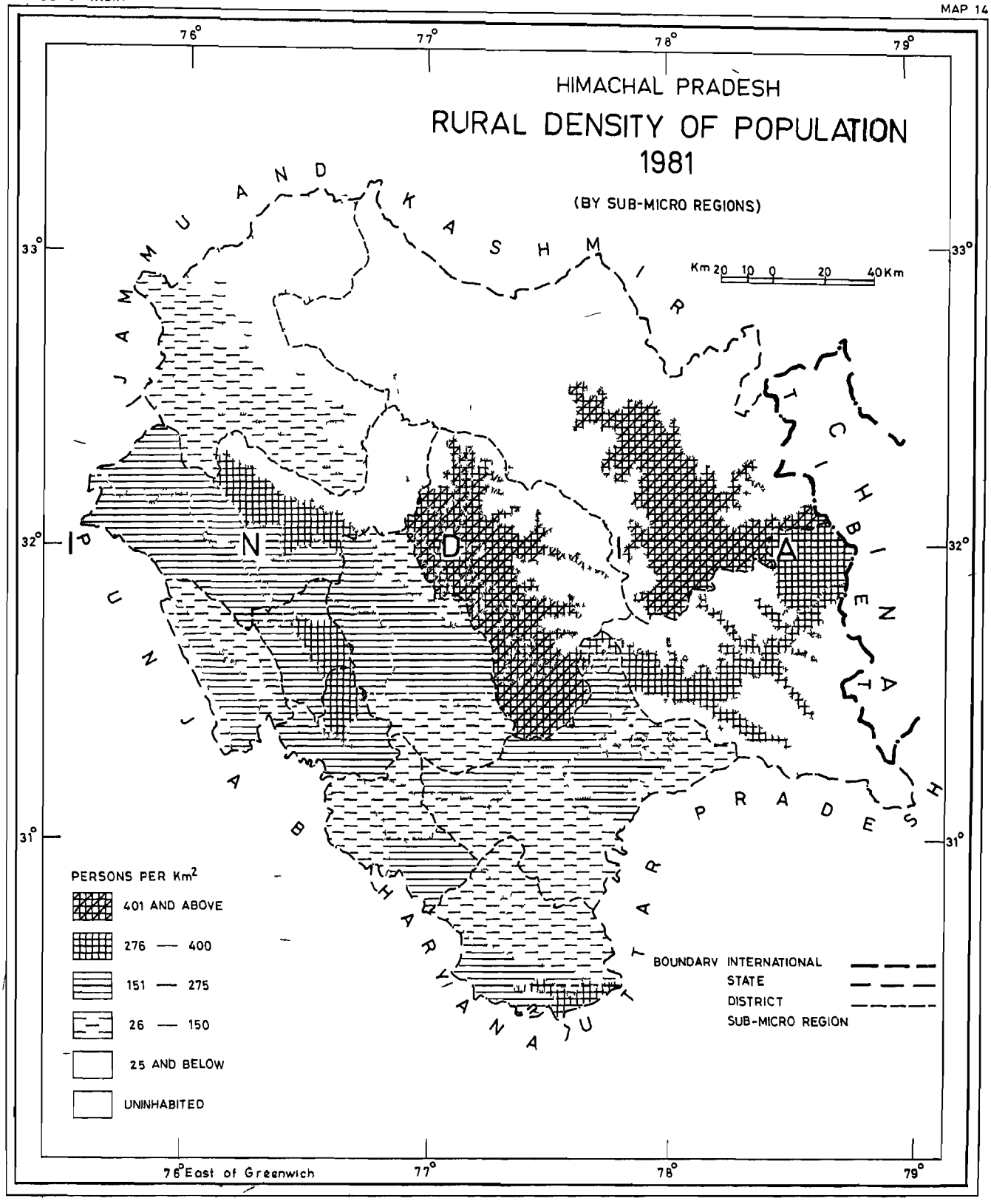

HIMACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY DISTRICTS)
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
UNA
HAMIRPUR
BILASPUR
MANDI
KULLU
KINNAUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
281 AND ABOVE
201—280
121—200
41—120 STATE AVERAGE 77
40 AND BELOW
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°

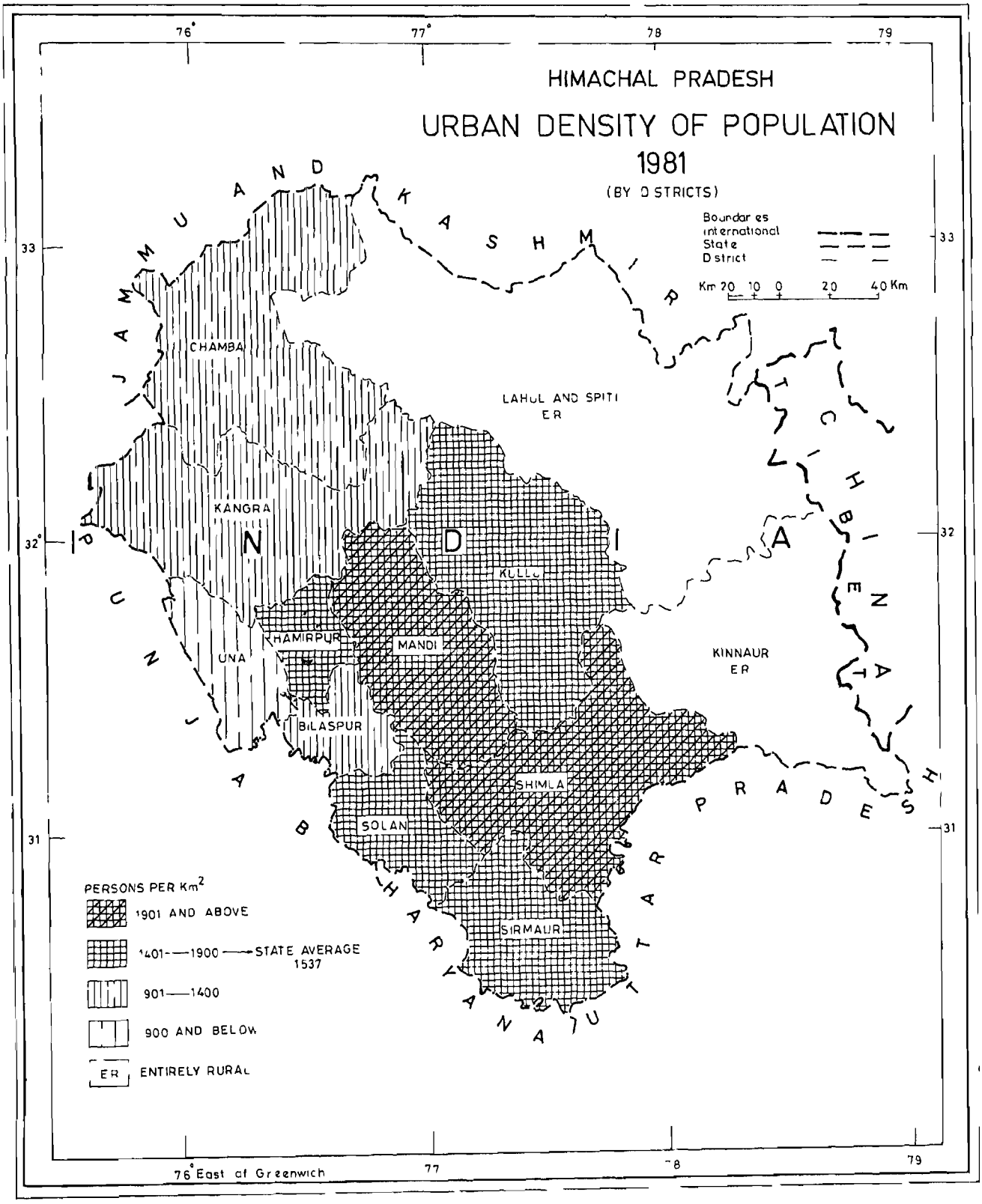
MAP 12


HIMACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY SUB MICRO REGIONS)
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
401 AND ABOVE
275 — 400
151 — 274
26 — 150
25 AND BELOW
UNINHABITED
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY DISTRICTS)
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
KANGRA
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
KINNAUR
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
PERSONS PER Km²
241 AND ABOVE
171 — 240
101 — 170
31 — 100 → STATE AVERAGE 71
30 AND BELOW
76 East of Greenwich
76
77
78
79
33
32°
31°

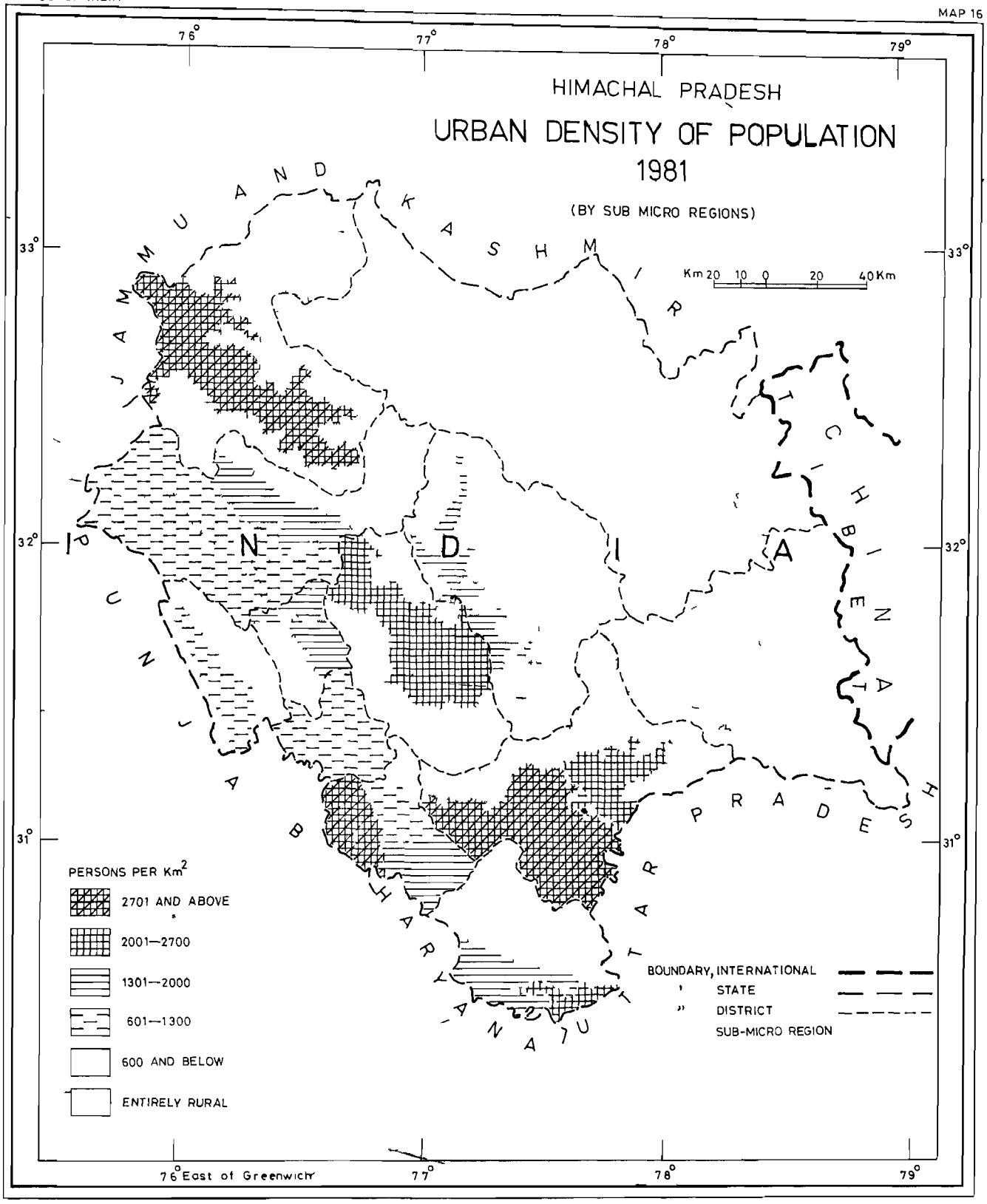
MAP 14


HIMACHAL PRADESH
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTARANCHAL
UTTAR PRADESH
INDIA
PERSONS PER Km²
401 AND ABOVE
276 — 400
151 — 275
26 — 150
25 AND BELOW
UNINHABITED
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
76° East of Greenwich


HIMACHAL PRADESH
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY DISTRICTS)
Boundaries
International
State
District
Km 20 10 0 20 40 Km
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHAMBA
LAHUL AND SPITI
ER
KANGRA
PUNJAB
KULLU
HAMIRPUR
MANDI
UNA
KINNAUR
ER
BILASPUR
SHIMLA
SOLAN
SIRMAUR
UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
1901 AND ABOVE
1401——1900 STATE AVERAGE 1537
901——1400
900 AND BELOW
ER ENTIRELY RURAL
76° East of Greenwich
76°
77°
78
79
33
32°
31

CENSUS OF INDIA

MAP 16



PART III
REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS

DISTRICT CHAMBA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Chamba district forms a part of Northern Himachal Himalaya (1 2 1) and is situated in the north-western part of Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir surrounds it from north and west, Punjab from south-west while Lahul & Spiti district encloses it from east and Kangra district from south

Chamba district covers an area of 6528 km^2 according to Surveyor General of India and contains total population of 311,147 as per 1981 Census Out of the total population, 160,752 are males while 150,395 are females, indicating imbalance in sex ratio This district is sparsely populated and density of population is only 48 persons per km^2 as compared to the state average of 77 persons The concentration of population is confined to river valleys and lower slopes

The entire district is mountainous with quite high altitude ranging mostly between 610 and 6,400 metres above the mean sea level Concentration of population is restricted only up to 3,000 metres Generally, spread of population is thicker on the river banks and lower slopes and it becomes thiner as we move away from the river banks Main rivers of the district are Ravi and Chenab or Chandra Bhaga

The composition of forests varies with the altitude Mainly Himalayan Sub-Tropical Pine forests, Oak forests, *Deodar* forests, Mixed Coniferous forests and Moist Alpine Scrub or grasslands are found Geologically speaking, the district has rocks of generally sand stone, shale, slate, limestone, conglomerates and quartzites

On the basis of physiography, soil, forest cover, climate and geology the district has been further sub-divided into following five sub-micro regions

1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya

This region is comprised of the extreme north-eastern portion of Chamba district which includes eastern half of the Pangi tahsil This region is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir from north, by Lahul & Spiti district from east and south, by Chandra Valley from west This region is very rugged, mountainous and remains under snow cover for most part of the year Saichu *Nala* is one of the main tributary of Chandra Bhaga river Other tributaries like Lujal *Nala*, Mahal *Nala*, Ganotu *Nala* as well as Saichu *Nala* join Chandra Bhaga river from western side Zaskar Range separates this region from Jammu & Kashmir and this range attains maximum elevation of 6,141 metres above mean sea level Passes on the Zaskar Range are located at the elevation of 5,200 to 5,500 metres and have permanent glaciers Due to severe winter and tough terrain, living conditions in this region are very hard so it is almost devoid of population The total area of this region is 155 74 km^2 as per village papers which contains 6 villages Out of these six villages, one village is inhabited in this region having a population of 147 persons as per 1981 Census

This region is quite far away from modern basic facilities like means of transportation and communications, medical, post and telegraph, etc There is only one primary school in this region This Himalayan Range is inaccessible and there is no metalled/unmetalled road in this region Wheat and barley are sown in this region near the villages Udalfs and Udolls types of soils cover this region The geological structure of this region is mostly formed by Granites (unclassified) and Gneiss types

1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley

Chandra Valley is comprised of the area on the both sides of Chandra Bhaga river in Pangi tahsil This valley is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir from north-west and by Lahul & Spiti district from south, while Pir Panjal encloses this valley from west and Greater Himalaya bounds it from north-east and east This valley is formed by Chandra Bhaga river which enters the region from south near Tranpal Dhar and runs towards north The major parts of this valley fall between the elevation of 1,800-3,000 metres above the mean sea level Concentration of population decreases as we move away from the river banks towards Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal

This region is comprised of 99 villages having 12,109 population scattered over an area of 1167 92 km^2 as per village papers Out of 99 villages, 40 villages are uninhabited and there is no urban area in this region The majority of population is tribal and area is inhabited by Gaddis whose main occupation is rearing of sheep and goats, besides carrying agricultural activities on subsistence scale Gaddis shift with their flocks to lower areas of Chamba and Kangra during winter season leaving elderly people to look after their households

In Chandra Valley, the climate is temperate in summer

and semi-ardic in winter The summer is exceedingly mild and pleasant. Due to scanty rainfall, the degree of humidity is very low in the valley Winter in this valley is very severe due to which this valley remains cut off from the outer world from October to March and the people remain confined to their houses This region has Himalayan Dry Temperate forests The main species are Pine and *Deodar* Udalfs type of soils are found in this valley and areas adjoining the river contain clay soils and in higher slope soil cover is shallow Geological structure of this region consists of Jutogh group and Gneiss structure

1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal

Pir Panjal in Chamba district forms a longitudinal mountainous tract stretching from north-west to south-east direction between Ravi Basin in the south and Chandra Valley in the north Jammu and Kashmir encloses this region from north and north-west, Lahul & Spiti from north-east and Kangra district surrounds this region from south - east direction Pir Panjal is a long mountain range and extends beyond Chamba district to northern Kullu district and adjoining area of Lahul & Spiti and Kangra districts

This region is comprised of many Dhars, of which important are Pangi Dhar, Drabala Dhar, Deo Dhar, Saini Dhar, Manimahesh Dhar, etc Elevation in this region is maximum at Bara Kanda in northern Brahmaur tahsil The elevation of this region rarely falls below 3,000 metres above mean sea level

This region is totally rural and includes 147 villages, which are spread over 1162 68 km^2 of area as per village papers and have total population of 12,961 persons as per 1981 Census Out of total 147 villages, 54 have population while remaining 93 villages are uninhabited Population is confined to the lower slopes towards the Ravi Basin Higher elevation of this region are covered with snow and are barren South-western part of this region contains glaciers like Tal and Nikora

Sub-Alpine type of forests grow in this region The important species are Fir and Birch while higher areas are covered with grass meadows Jutogh group of geological formations are found in this region while Udalfs type of soils cover the eastern and northern parts of this region The southern slopes of Pir Panjal contain Ochrepts-Orthents types of soils The means of transport in this region are poor due to tough terrain Sheep rearing is practised in Chaurah and Brahmaur tahsils This region is industrially backward as it does not have any small or large scale industry Manimahesh which is situated 35 kilometres away from Brahmaur attracts thousands of pilgrims every year Here a fair is held every year

1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin

Ravi Basin is the biggest sub-micro region of Chamba district It is situated between Pir Panjal in the north and Dhaula Dhar range in the south covering central Chamba in north-west to south-east direction This region is enclosed by Jammu & Kashmir from western side, by Punjab from south-west and its eastern limit is formed by Kangra district Ravi river is the life belt of Ravi Basin It drains whole of the waters between Pir Panjal and Dhaula Dhar In its upper reaches this river is known as Rauti or Irauti It takes its birth in Bara Bangahal areas of Kangra district and flows through Bara Bansu, Tretha and Chanota to Ulhansa

This region is most populous in Chamba district It has 978 villages and one town As per 1981 Census this region is inhabited by 213,675 persons The areal extent of the region is 2696 66 km^2 according to village papers The urban area of Chamba M C is 2 35 km^2 and is inhabited by 13,761 persons while 2694 31 km^2 area is rural which is inhabited by 199,914 persons

Ravi Basin as a whole is tolerably open and presents many delightful contrasts In the lower areas of the Ravi Basin vegetation is Semi Tropical and at higher elevations trees belonging to Himalayan Temperate and Sub-Alpine types of forests are found The important species are such as Longifolia, *Oak*, Chestnut, *Deodar*, *Kail*, Juniper, Birch, etc

Geological structure of Ravi Basin in the areas adjoining the boundary of Punjab is comprised of Siwalik formations and Murree series while Blaini formations are observed on the banks of Ravi river Major part of the region is comprised of geological formation of Jutogh group Climatic conditions in Ravi Basin vary with the altitude Soils of Ochrepts-Orthents type cover major portion of Ravi Basin However in south-western part of the region, soil is Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs

Ravi Basin is well connected with transport network as compared to other regions of Chamba district. Major roads which pass through this region are State Highway No 33 and 37 The region is entirely dependent upon road transport

1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar

Dhaula Dhar in Chamba district forms southern boundary of the district and separates it from Kangra district Dhaula Dhar in Chamba district includes southern parts of Chamba and Brahmaur tahsils, whole of Sihunta sub-tahsil and a major part of Bhattiyat tahsil except its north-western portion

Dhaula Dhar range in Chamba district forms a mountain barrier with high peaks Hathi Dhar is another range worth mentioning in this region It is a lower hill range which runs parallel to Dhaula Dhar, in its south A narrow tract is formed between Hathi Dhar and Dhaula Dhar range which is plain and fertile

This region covers an area of 1437 52 km^2 as per village papers which is inhabited by 72,255 persons as per 1981 Census Bakloh C B , Chuari Khas N A C and Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration are 3 urban centres located in the western parts of this range The area of these towns is 16 41 km^2 containing total population of 7,533 persons The rural population is 64,722 persons which is distributed over an area of 1421 11 km^2 in 350 villages The tract between Hathi Dhar and Dhaula Dhar is populous while the remaining area is sparsely populated

Chakki *Khad* takes its birth in western part of this region The other *Khads* worth mentioning in this region are Ora *Nala*, Ubharah *Nala*, Balad *Khad*, Bhed *Khad* and Naled *Khad*

Generally, Dhaula Dhar range is considered a Granite body This region is comprised of unclassified Granites, Siwalik, Panjal and Jutogh group of geological structure The soils of this region are Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs in western and Ochrepts-Orthents in eastern parts of the region Snowfall on the main Dhaula Dhar range during winter is very high which starts in the early November and ends late March, while in the lower parts of this region climatic conditions are similar to those prevailing in Kangra and Siwalik Temperature rises rapidly after middle of April Winter comes after prolonged and heavy rainy season This range receives very high rainfall

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT CHAMBA

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15 20 Km

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 300 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS IV AND VI
STATE HIGHWAY SH37
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST R.F.
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.1.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Reod the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

LAHUL AND SPITI DISTRICT

PUNJAB

KANGRA DISTRICT

PANGI

CHAURAH

SALUNI

CHAMBA

BHATTIYAT

BRAHMAUR

SIHUNTA

Dharwas
Jhalwas
Satwas
Sanwal
Sangni
Tikri Khas
Sungani
Suaid
Saluao
Dulaihar
Chaklu
Udaipur
Banikhet
Sanch
Mel
DALHOUSIE
Chari
BAKLOH
CHUARI KHAS
From Pathankot
From Nurpur
Tikri Khas
Podhar
Drombi
Kundi
Lech
Orai
Chanaota Khas
Lamu
Holi
Deol
Gaid
To Dharmsala
To Palampur

1.2.1.1 Greater Himalaya
1.2.1.2 Chandra Valley
1.2.1.3 Pir Panjal
1.2.1.4 Ravi Basin
1.2.1.5 Dhaula Dhar

LUJAL N.
DHEDAN
RIVER CHANDRA BHAGA OR CHENAB
SAI CHUN.
MAKRAN N.
SUIL NALA
CHANJU
TUNDAH N.
BUDHIL N.
RIVER RAVI
SH33
SH37
SH29

SOILS

Km 10 0 10 Km

20 Udalfs
70 Ochrepts
72 Ochrepts-Orthents
74 Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs
89 Udolls

GEOLOGY

Km 10 0 10 Km

Siwalik
Murree Series (Dagshai Kasauli and Dharmsala Beds/Sirmur Series)
Cretaceous Formations
Blaini Formations/Infra-Krol Formations/ Unclassified Permo-Carboniferous
Jutogh Group/Vaikrita Group/Central Gneiss(equivalents of Salkhalas)
Granites(unclassified)
Panjal Traps, Green Beds of Manikaran and Darla-Mandi volcanics

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name CHAMBA | Census Location Code No 01 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population(1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya	6 villages (6 villages of Pangi Tahsil)	—	155 74	155 74	—	147	147	—
2	1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley	99villages (99 villages of Pangi Tahsil)	—	1167 92	1167 92	—	12 109	12 109	—
3	1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal	147 villages (1 village of Pangi Tahsil, 7 villages of Chamba Tahsil 16 villages of Brahmaur Tahsil 123 villages of Chaurah Tahsil)	—	1162 68	1162 68	—	12 961	12 961	—
4	1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin	978 villages (206 villages of Brahmaur Tahsil, 263 villages of Chamba Tahsil 258 villages of Saluni Sub-Tahsil, 62 villages of Bhattiyat Tahsil, 189 villages of Chaurah Tahsil)	1 town (Chamba M C of Chamba Tahsil)	2696 66	2694 31	2 35	213 675	199,914	13 761
5	1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar	350 villages (93 villages of Sihunta Sub-Tahsil, 30 villages of Brahmaur Tahsil, 37 villages of Chamba Tahsil, 190 villages of Bhattiyat Tahsil)	2 towns & 1 Urban Agglomeration (Bakloh C B & Chuari Khas N A C of Bhattiyat Tahsil Urban Agglomeration Comprising of Dalhousie M C & Dalhousie C B of Bhattiyat Tahsil)	1437 52	1421 11	16 41	72 255	64,722	7,533

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name CHAMBA Census Location Code No 01 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya	(1) Pangi Tahsil	63 to 68	6 villages		155 74	
					6 villages	155 74	
2	1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley	(1) Pangi Tahsil	1 to 55 57 to 62 69 to 106	99 villages		1167 92	Code No 63 to 68 are in region 1 2 1 1 Code No 56 is in region No 1 2 1 3
					99 villages	1167 92	
3	1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal	(1) Pangi Tahsil	56	1 village		14 34	
		(2) Chamba Tahsil	134,152 to 154 244 247 254	7 villages		40 49	Code No 135 to 151 155 to 192, 194 to 199, 205, 211 to 217 223 to 243 245 to 246 248 to 253 are in region No 1 2 1 4 Code No 193 200 to 204 206 to 210 218 to 222 are in region No 1 2 1 5
		(3) Brahmaur Tahsil	1 4 8 28 to 30, 60 to 64, 67 to 68, 193 to 194, 232	16 villages		384 37	Code No 2 to 3 5 to 7, 9 to 27 31 to 59, 65 to 66 69 to 139, 143 to 145, 147 to 162, 164 to 170, 175 to 179 182 184 to 192 195 to 200, 204 to 212 219 to 231 are in region No 1 2 1 4

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No 140 to 142, 146, 163, 171 to 174, 180 to 181 183, 201 to 203 213 to 218 are in region No 1 2 1 5
		(4) Chaurah Tahsil	52 to 56, 62 to 66, 72, 78 to 79, 81 85 to 92, 95 to 134, 136, 157, 160 to 179, 196, 227 to 229, 243, 246 to 250, 252, 255 to 256,258 to 259, 262 to 268, 272 to 275, 280, to 283, 290, 293 to 296, 301, 304, 311 to 312	123 villages		723 48	Code No 57 to 61, 67 to 71, 73 to 77, 80, 82 to 84, 93 to 94, 135, 137 to 156, 158 to 159, 180 to 195, 197 to 226, 230 to 242, 244 to 245, 251, 253 to 254, 257, 260 to 261, 269 to 271, 276 to 279, 284 to 289, 291 to 292, 297 to 300, 302 to 303, 305 to 310 are in region No 1 2 1 4
					147 villages	1162 68	
4	1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin	(1) Brahmaur Tahsil	2, 3, 5 to 7, 9 to 27, 31 to 59, 65 to 66, 69 to 139, 143 to 145 147 to 162, 164 to 170, 175 to 179, 182, 184 to 192, 195 to 200, 204 to 212, 219 to 231, 233 to 238, 240 to 243, 245		206 villages	747 01	Code No 4, 18, 28 to 30 60 to 64, 67 to 68, 193 to 194, 232 are in region No 1 2 1 3 Code No 140 to 142, 146, 163, 171 to 174, 180 to 181, 183, 201 to 203, 213 to 218, 239, 244 are in region No 1 2 1 5
		(2) Chamba Tahsil	1 to 48, 50 to 60, 62 to 70, 84 to 89, 91 to 133, 135 to 151,	263 villages + 1 town (Chamba M C)		1003 61 + 2 35	Code No 134, 152 to 154, 244, 247, 254 are in region No 1 2 1 3

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			155 to 192, 194 to 199 205 211 to 217 223 to 243, 245 to 246 248 to 253 255 to 277 280, 283 to 305, 308				Code No 49 61 71 to 83, 193, 200 to 204, 206 to 210, 218 to 222 278 to 279 281 to 282 306 to 307 are in region No 1 2 1 5 Code No 90 is fully included in Chamba M C
		(3) Saluni Sub-Tahsil	1 to 258	258 villages		503 53	
		(4) Bhattiyat Tahsil	1 to 29 41 to 50, 54 to 64 83 94 96 102 to 103 137 to 142 144	62 villages		94 28	Code No 30 to 40 51 to 53, 65 to 82 84 to 93, 95 97 to 101 104 to 136 143 are in region No 1 2 1 5
		(5) Chaurah Tahsil	1 to 51, 57 to 61, 67 to 71 73 to 77 80 82 to 84 93 to 94 135 137 to 156 158 to 159 180 to 195 197 to 226 230 to 242 244 to 245 251 253 to 254, 257, 260 to 261, 269 to 271 276 to 279, 291 to 292, 284 to 289, 297 to 300, 302 to 303 305 to 310	189 villages	978 villages + 1 town	345 88 2696 66	Code No 52 to 56 62 to 66, 72 78 to 79, 81 85 to 92, 95 to 134, 136 157, 160 to 179, 196 227 to 229 243 246 to 250 252 255 to 256 258 to 259 262 to 268 272 to 275 280 to 283, 290 293 to 296 301, 304 311 312 are in region No 1 2 1 3

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Sihunta Sub-Tahsil	1 to 93	93 villages		246 86	
		(2) Brahmaur Tahsil	140 to 142, 146, 163, 171 to 174, 180 to 181, 183, 201 to 203 213 to 218, 239, 244, 246 to 252	30 villages		686 94	Code No 193 to 194, 232 are in region No 1 2 1 3 Code No 143 to 145, 147 to 162 164 to 170, 175 to 179 182, 184 to 192, 195 to 200, 204 to 212, 219 to 231 233 to 238, 240 to 243, 245 are in region No 1 2 1 4
		(3) Chamba Tahsil	49, 61, 71 to 83, 193, 200 to 204, 206 to 210, 218 to 222, 278 to 279, 281 to 282, 306 to 307	37 villages		175 51	Code No 50 to 60, 62 to 70, 84 to 89, 91 to 133, 135 to 151, 155 to 192 194 to 199, 205, 211 to 217, 223 to 243 245 to 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 277, 280, 283 to 305 are in region No 1 2 1 4 Code No 134, 152 to 154, 244, 247, 254 are in region No 1 2 1 3

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(4) Bhattiyat Tahsil	30 to 40, 51 to 53, 65 to 82, 84 to 93, 95, 97 to 101, 104 to 136, 143, 145 to 252	190 Villages + 2 towns + 1 Urban Agglomeration (Bakloh C B Chuarikhas N A C and Dalhousie C B Dalhousie M C)		311 80 + 2 58 + 2 13 7 58 + 4 12	Code No 1 to 29, 41 to 50, 54 to 64, 83, 94 96, 102 + to 103, 137 to 142, 144 are in region No 1 2 1 4
					350 villages + 2 towns + 1 Urban Agglomeration	1437 52	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name CHAMBA Census Location Code No 01 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 1 1 Greater Himalaya	(1) Pangi tahsil	Granites Unclassified and Jutogh group	Udalfs and Udolls	This region is comprised of extreme northeastern part of Chamba district covering more than 1/2 area of Pangi tahsil, bordering Jammu & Kashmir from north, Lahul & Spiti from east and south Chenab valley from west direction This region is very mountainous and rugged resulting in very sparse population It is inhabited only by one village with 147 population Elevation rises upto 6 141 metres This region is characterised by permanent glaciers Higher peaks of the region are covered with snow almost for the whole year Many tributaries of Chenab river originate from this region	
2	1 2 1 2 Chandra Valley	(2) Pangi tahsil	Jutogh group	Udalfs	This is a close valley formed by Chandra Bhaga river or Chenab between Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal range Jammu and Kashmir encloses this valley from north-west and Lahul & Spiti district from south direction Elevation rises steeply as one moves far from the river banks towards Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal Population is confined to the river banks Other main tributaries of the river are Lujal *Nala*, Dhoda *Nala* and Saichu *Nala*	
3	1 2 1 3 Pir Panjal	(1) Pangi tahsil (2) Chamba tashil (3) Brahmaur tahsil (4) Chaurah tahsil	Jutogh group	Udalfs and Ochrepts Orthents	This region is formed by continuous longitudinal belt of many Dhars stretching in a south east to north west direction with highest elevation of 5,857 metres at Bara Kanda in Brahmaur tahsil Main dhars of this region are Pangi, Drabala *Deoshar* Saini and Manimahesh Population as well as vegetation of dense Oak Deodar and Pine are seen on the lower elevations while higher elevations are covered with snow or are barren Tal glacier and Nikora glacier in the south western part of the region are important physical features	
4	1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin	(1) Brahmaur tahsil (2) Chamba tahsil (3) Saluni sub-tahsil (4) Bhattiyat tahsil (5) Chaurah tahsil	Jutogh group, Blaini and Siwalik structure	Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts Orthents Ustalfs	This region is situated between Pir Panjal and Dhaula Dhar range with Ravi river as its life belt and with the help of its tributaries like Siul Saho Tundah and Budhil it drains the whole waters between these two ranges This is most fertile and populous valley in Chamba district Slope rises towards Dhaula Dhar range and Pir Panjal Due to variable elevation many contrasts in terms of vegetation crops sown and climatic conditions are observed in the region	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Sihunta Sub-tahsil (2) Brahmaur tahsil (3) Chamba tahsil (4) Bhattiyat tahsil	Granites (Unclassified) Jutogh group, Siwalik and Panjal Traps	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	Dhaula Dhar range which is constituted of southern parts of Chamba viz , Brahmaur tahsil, complete Sihunta sub-tahsil and Bhattiyat tahsil (except its north-western part) forms boundary between Chamba and Kangra districts Dhaula Dhar is a mountainous barrier with altitude rising very high with passes existing mostly between an elevation of 2,400 metres and 4,600 metres Hathi Dhar range, a lower hill range runs parallel to south of Dhaula Dhar range in this region South-western part of this region is a plain and fertile area with dense population which is formed between Hathi Dhar and Dhaula Dhar range	

DISTRICT LAHUL AND SPITI
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Lahul & Spiti forms a northern part of the Trans-Himalayan Zone (1 2 2) of Himachal Pradesh It is situated in the northern and north-eastern part of the state and makes boundary line between Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir and Tibet (China) in these directions, respectively From north-west and west, this district is surrounded by Chamba and Kangra districts, while districts of Kinnaur and Kullu enclose it from southern direction

District Lahul & Spiti ranks first in terms of area in the state as it has 13835 km^2 area as per Surveyor General of India This district is totally rural and has 32,100 population as per 1981 Census Out of total population, 18,171 are males and 13,929 are females, thus sex ratio comes upto 767 which is lower than the state average of 973 District Lahul & Spiti has lowest density of population in the state i e 2 persons per km^2

Another most important feature of the population in this district is that a major portion is constituted of scheduled tribe population, which makes 74 04 per cent of the total population, while this rate for the state as a whole is only 4 61 per cent This district includes 337 villages out of which 239 are inhabited, remaining 98 villages are devoid of population According to 1981 Census, Lahul & Spiti district has minimum population in Himachal Pradesh

Lahul & Spiti district is characterised with high mountains, snow covered peaks and deep valleys Mainly two valleys of (I) Lahul and (II) Spiti are formed in this district and both these valleys are different to each other in physical character Like Spiti valley which is formed by River Spiti in the southern and south- eastern part of the district is broad and has tough terrain while Lahul valley which is formed by Chandra Bhaga river is narrow Whole water of the district is drained by two main rivers i e Chandra Bhaga and Spiti, with their tributaries

Other main physical feature of the district is the existence of glaciers and the ice caves in the high snowy mountainous ranges Geology of the district has fossil rich rocks Rocks found in the district have been affected by the mountain building process in different phases Soil erosion is the biggest problem of the district Some species like Coniferous, Poplar and Willow are found in the lower elevations Due to high elevation and tough climatic conditions this district does not possess good forests Mainly barley, wheat and some pulses are grown in this district

On the basis of geology, climate, soils, forest cover and physical features, this district has further been sub-divided into following five sub-micro regions

1 2 2 1 Pir Panjal

Pir Panjal in this district forms a narrow tract along the western and south-western parts of this district Pir Panjal in this district covers an area of 360 61 km^2 as per village papers and has 8 villages which belong to Udaipur sub-tahsil Area of Lahul tahsil included in this region does not have any village Out of 8 villages of this region only one village Bharaur is inhabited which has 72 population as per 1981 Census Manali town of Kullu district is the nearest town to this village which is at a distance of 188 kilometres from here

This region is mountainous where elevation rises steeply from the river bed Maximum height is 6,200 metres at Shikar Beh This region is consisted of many Dhars, main among these, are Nepar, Karal, Ladari, Khingar, Jholang and Tut Many perennial streams/rivulets originate in this region and join Chandra Bhaga river Rohtang pass is the most important physical feature of this region which links Lahul & Spiti district with Kullu district

Geology of this region is mainly constituted of Granites (unclassified structure) and Jutogh group Soils are of Udalfs category

1 2 2 2 Chandra Bhaga Valley

This is a narrow valley formed by Chandra and Bhaga rivers and their major tributaries like Miyar and Thirot *Nalas* This valley is surrounded by Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range from north-west, north and east directions, from south-west and south it is enclosed by Pir Panjal and from west Chamba district surrounds it This is the only region in Lahul and Spiti district which is populous and has 21,666 population as per 1981 Census and covers 1,478 75 km^2 area as per village papers Out of total 337 villages of Lahul & Spiti district 277 villages are included in this valley These 277 villages are constituted of 140 villages of Lahul tahsil and 137 villages of Udaipur sub-tahsil

River Chandra takes birth in Chandra Tal near Baralacha and after flowing from north to south in Lahul tahsil it turns in a north-west direction from the south-eastern fringe of this region River Bhaga originates from Suraj Tal Suraj Tal is situated opposite to Baralacha After flowing towards south upto Tandi, it meets with Chandra river and after meeting together these rivers are knwon as Chandra Bhaga or Chenab river

Geological structure of this valley is mainly formed by Jutogh group/ Central Gneiss formations, Granites (unclassified) and Haimanta group There are found deposits of Gypsum and limestone in the valley but due to unfavourable working conditions and high cost of transport, these deposits remained untapped In the areas adjoining the river banks, scattered patches of vegetation are seen like Junipers, Blue Pine, Birch, Willows, Poplar, Spruce and Walnut

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people The people have started the cultivation of seed potatoes Seed potatoes now is the most important cash crop of the valley These seed potatoes are well known all over the country for its quality

Lahul and Spiti district does not possess any industry worth mentioning Only carpet weaving is practised in this valley on a very small scale

Due to tough terrain and severe climatic conditions transport network of this valley is not so developed This valley is connected by bus route from Manali which goes upto Keylong and is called National Highway No 21

1 2 2 3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range

This region includes north-eastern and north-western parts of Udaipur sub-tahsil, eastern half and north-western part of Lahul tahsil and central, eastern and south-western parts of Spiti tahsil This is a vast region and is constituted of about 40 per cent of total area of the district

This region has very high peaks covered with massive snow and glaciers Glaciers like Chandra Tal and Suraj Tal are located in the centre of this region which give origin to Chandra and Bhaga rivers, respectively This range separates Chandra Bhaga Valley from Spiti Basin Besides Chandra and Bhaga rivers, other rivers like Spiti, Lingti, Miyar *Nala*, Thirot *Nala*, Jankari *Nala*, etc are also originated from this range This region also separates Malung Basin from Spiti Basin Chandra Bhaga Valley is connected with Spiti Basin through Kunzam pass In north, Baralacha pass connects Bhaga Valley with Malung Basin Rest of the Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range is inaccessible

This region contains many glaciers Some of those glaciers are Bara and Chotta Shingri glaciers, Gungstang, Kelash and Miyar glaciers

Geological structure of this region is formed by Granites (unclassified), Haimanta group and Triassic formations Soils of this range are categorised as Udalfs, Udolls and Glaciers and Snow Cap soils as per map published by I C A R This region is devoid of any population and vegetation Though this range includes 5 villages of Udaipur sub-tahsil with an area of 112 15 km^2 as per village papers which are located in the extreme north-western part of the sub-tahsil, but these villages are uninhabited

1 2 2 4 Malung Basin

Malung Basin forms an extreme northern part of the district thus includes north-western part of Spiti tahsil and north-eastern fringe of Lahul tahsil This region is enclosed by Jammu and Kashmir from north to east while Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range surrounds it from south to west.

This basin does not possess any population and vegetation Geological structure of this region is mainly formed by Triassic and Jurassic formations Soils of this region are categorised as Udolls

Elevation of this region mostly ranges between 5,000 to 6,000 metres but the minimum elevation found in this region is at 4,750 metres and maximum altitude rises upto 6,157 metres

This basin is connected by unmetalled road through Baralacha pass with Chandra Bhaga Valley Climatic conditions are very severe and terrain is very tough which make the region inaccessible

1 2 2 5 Spiti Basin

This basin is comprised of south-eastern part of Lahul & Spiti district thus includes southern and eastern parts of Spiti tahsil This region includes all the 47 villages of Spiti tahsil and covers 15 89 km^2 area as per village papers and is inhabited by 10,362 population as per 1981 Census Only one village (Kaza) with population of 850, is electrified

Villages in this region are mainly concentrated on the banks of rivers like Pin, Lingti and Spiti

Spiti Basin is surrounded by Kinnaur district from south and east directions while Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range encircles it from the remaining sides While speaking of the physiography of this basin it is observed that this region is more rugged and mountainous Slope rises steeply on the both sides of Spiti and Pin rivers Cultivable land is only confined to the lower slopes where barley and wheat are grown as staple foods Upper slopes are devoid of any vegetation

Spiti river which is the life belt of this basin, originates from the heights of Kunzum La and swallows on its way numerous rivers and rivulets The other famous river joining it, is the Pin river which has its source near Bhabha pass Geology of the basin is formed by mostly Triassic, Jurassic and Permo-Carboniferous formations Soils of this basin are categorised as Udolls, Orthents-Ochrepts and Udalfs types as per the map published by I C A R

Kaza is the most important village of the basin This village is situated on the left bank of Spiti and serves as tahsil headquarters This is the largest village of the basin in terms of number of persons residing Other important villages of the region are Tabo, Kibar and Losar

DISTRICT LAHUL AND SPITI

CENSUS CODE 08

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 Km

VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION ●

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST R.F.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.2.4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

CHAMBA

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

UDAIPUR

LAHUL

DISTRICT

INDIA

SPITI

CHINA TIBET

KULLU DISTRICT

KINNAUR DISTRICT

KANGRA DISTRICT

From Kullu

RIVER CHANDRA BHAGA OR CHENAB

RIVER BHAGA

RIVER SPITI

RIVER LINGTI

RIVER PIN

R.F.

Triloknath

Jahlma

Kyelang

Kibar

Rangarik

Kaja

Taba

1.2.2.1

1.2.2.2

1.2.2.3

1.2.2.4

1.2.2.5

1. 2. 2. 1 Pir Panjal
1. 2. 2. 2 Chandra Bhaga Valley
1. 2. 2. 3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range
1. 2. 2. 4 Malung Basin
1. 2. 2. 5 Spiti Basin

GEOLOGY

Km 20 10 0 20 Km

Jurassic Formations Tal Series

Cretaceous Formations

Granites I (unclassified)

Haimanta Group

Jutogh Group/Vaikrita Group/ Central Gneiss (equivalents of Salkhalas)

Triassic Formations

Nagthat Group, Muth quartzite Manikaran quartzite

Blaini Formations/Infra-Krol Formations/ Unclassified Permo-Carboniferous

SOILS

Km 20 10 0 20 Km

20 Udalfs

58 Orthents-Ochrepts

89 Udolls

103 Glaciers And Snow Cap

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name LAHUL AND SPITI Census Location Code No 08 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km^2			Population(1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 2 1 Pir Panjal	8 villages (8 villages of Udaipur Sub-Tahsil)	—	360 61	360 61	—	72	72	—
2	1 2 2 2 Chandra Bhaga Valley	277 villages (140 villages of Lahul Tahsil, 137 villages of Udaipur Sub-Tashsil)	—	1478 75	1478 75	—	21,666	21,666	—
3	1 2 2 3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range	5 villages (5 villages of Udaipur Sub-Tahsil)	—	112 15	112 15	—		Uninhabited	
4	1 2 2 4 Malung Basin				Unmeasured			Uninhabited	
5	1 2 2 5 Spiti Basin	47 villages (47 villages of Spiti Tahsil)	—	15 89	15 89	—	10 362	10,362	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name LAHUL AND SPITI Census Location Code No 08 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census villages as per 1981	Total No of villages of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1221 Pir Panjal	(1) Lahul Tahsil	Uninhabited	—	—	unmeasured	
		(2) Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	18, 20, 28, 41, 49, 112 to 113, 118	8 villages		360 61	Code No 19, 21 to 27, 29 to 40, 42 to 48, 50 to 67, 69 to 72, 77 to 111 are in region No 1222 Code No 68, 73 to 76 are in region No 1223
					8 villages	360 61	
2	1222 Chandra Bhaga Valley	(1) Lahul Tahsil	1 to 140	140 villages		33 72	
		(2) Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	1 to 17, 19, 21 to 27, 29 to 40, 42 to 48, 50 to 67, 69 to 72, 77 to 111, 114 to 117, 119 to 150	137 villages		1445 03	Code No 18, 20, 28, 41, 49, 112 to 113, 118 are in region No 1221 Code No 68, 73 to 76 are in region 1223
					277 villages	1478 75	
3	1223 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range	(1) Lahul Tahsil	Uninhabited			Unmeasured	
		(2) Spiti Tahsil	"	—	—	"	
		(3) Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	68, 73 to 76	5 villages		112 15	Code No 69 to 72 are in region No 1222
					5 villages	112 15	
4	1224 Malung Basin	(1) Lahul Tahsil	Uninhabited			Unmeasured	
		(2) Spiti Tahsil	"	—	—		
5	1225 Spiti Basin	(1) Spiti Tahsil	1 to 47	47 villages		15 89	
					47 villages	15 89	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name LAHUL AND SPITI Census Location Code No 08 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1221 Pir Panjal	(1) Udaipur sub-tahsil (2) Lahul tahsil	Granites (unclassified structure) and Jutogh group	Udalfs	Pir Panjal in Lahul & Spiti district forms a longitudinal tract towards the south of Chandra Bhaga Valley This region extends on the southern or left bank of River Chandra Bhaga. Chamba, Kangra and Kullu districts enclose this region from south and west directions South-eastern fringe of the region is touched by Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range Southern Udaipur sub-tahsil and south-western part of Lahul tahsil are included in this region Maximum height of this region is attained at Shikar Beh with an altitude of 6,200 metres Rohtang pass is located in this region This region is consisted of many Dhars which give birth to many streams which ultimately merge with Chandra Bhaga river This region is very sparsely populated Villages are concentrated on the northern slope of the region	
2	1222 Chandra Bhaga Valley	(1) Lahul tahsil (2) Udaipur sub-tahsil	Jutogh group/ Central Gneiss ranites (unclassified) and Haimanta group	Udalfs and Udolls	This region is the most populous area of the district as it includes 21,666 persons, out of 32,100 total population of the district This valley is formed by Chandra Bhaga river which is named as such after the confluence of two rivers Chandra and Bhaga which are originated from the Glaciated from Chandra Tal and Suraj Tal, respectively Areas adjoining the river banks have thick concentration of population and contain green patches of vegetation	
3	1223 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range	(1) Udaipur sub-tahsil (2) Lahul tahsil (3) Spiti tahsil	Granites (unclassified), Triassic formations and Haimanta group	Udalfs Udolls and Glaciers and Snow Cap	This region is comprised of a huge tract of the district which is spread over eastern extreme, central and north-western area of this district In this range passes like Baralacha, Kunzam and Pin Parvati, which connect Bhaga Valley with Malung Basin, Chandra Bhaga Valley with Spiti Basin and Bhaga Valley with Kullu, respectively Most of the rivers/ rivulets which form the drainage pattern of the district are originated in this region Main rivers among these rivers are Chandra, Bhaga, Spiti, Pin and Miyar*Nala* This region separates Malung Basin from Spiti Basin and Chandra Bhaga Valley from Spiti Basin This region is characterised with snow covered mountains and does not contain any vegetation or population	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	1224 Malung Basin	(1) Lahul tahsil (2) Spiti tahsil	Triassic and Jurassic formations	Udolls	This basin is quite mountainous and it embraces north-western part of Spiti tahsil and north-eastern extreme of Lahul tahsil Most of the area in this basin is lying between the elevation of 5,000 and 6,000 metres while highest elevation is at 6,157 metres and lowest elevation is at 4,750 metres in this region All these streams/ rivulets are originated from Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range of the district and flow in north-west direction This region has no population/vegetation This basin through Baralacha pass is connected with Spiti Basin.	
5	1225 Spiti Basin	(1) Spiti tahsil	Triassic, Jurassic and Permo-Carboniferous	Orthents-Ochrepts, Udolls and Udalfs	Spiti Basin is formed by Spiti river and its tributaries like Pin and Lingti and embraces area around these rivers in Spiti tahsil All the villages of Spiti tahsil are included in this region Spiti river which flows in north-west to south-east direction almost in the centre of the basin, is the life belt of this region This river is the only river in this district with such direction while all other rivers of the district flow in direction opposite to it This region is rugged and mountainous Slope in the basin rises steeply from the banks of the river/streams Population is confined to these banks as only cultivable land exists here	

DISTRICT KINNAUR
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kinnaur district covers the southern part of Trans Himalayan Zone (1 2 2) Kinnaur district is enclosed by Tibet (China) from east, by Shimla district from west and south-west and by Uttar Pradesh from south, by Lahul & Spiti district from north and Kullu district also touches this district on its north-western fringe This district covers geographical area of 6401 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India which is inhabited by 59,547 population Kinnaur district is entirely rural and does not have any urban centre in it.

Kinnaur district is consisted of a series of mountains and precipitous ravines descending rapidly into the bed of Satluj river The face of the country presents high hills and low dales with rapid and rushing streams and streamlets and is marked by precipitous sky high mountains with their peaks usually covered with perpetual snow Satluj is the principal river in the district It rises in the Himalaya and has plentiful and perennial sources of water It enters Kinnaur district from Tibet (China) border in the east by a pass and leaves the district in west and enters Shimla district Main tributaries of Satluj river which join it in Kinnaur are Sorang *Khad*, Wangar *Khad*, Ropa *Khad* and Spiti river from the right bank and Tagla *Khad*, Tidong *Gad* and Baspa river from the left bank Spiti river joins Satluj river at an elevation of 8,494 feet above mean sea level According to I C A R soils of Kinnaur district are of various types, in the central belt which is constituted of low area falling along the banks of Satluj river has Udalfs soils Eastern, south-eastern and extreme north-western part has Glaciers and Snow Cap, while Western Himalayan part of this district has Orthents-Ochrepts soil cover Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs types of soils are also available in the south-eastern tip of the district

Huge areas of unclassified Granites and Haimanta group are observed in this district While small tracts of Blaini formation, Infra-Krol formation/unclassified Permo-Carboniferous, Jutogh group, Nagthat group, Muth Quartz-ite and Manikaran Quartzite of geological structure are also prevailing in Kinnaur district

The variance of climate is as varied in Kinnaur district as the areas One experiences change, from the heat of the tropical zone almost to the freezing temperature of winter As far as rainfall is concerned, it is observed that rainfall decreases progressively while one moves west to east In eastern parts of the district there is no rainfall during the monsoons May and October months in this district have very low relative humidity and are the drought months

On the basis of physiography, climate, geology and soils, Kinnaur district has further been divided into five sub-micro regions as follows

1 2 2 1 Lower Spiti Basin

Lower Spiti Basin is comprised of northern extreme of the district and it includes complete Hangrang sub-tahsil This region is enclosed by Lahul & Spiti district from north and north-west, from east by Tibet (China) and from west and south it is enclosed by Poo tahsil of Kinnaur district Area of this basin as per village papers is 11 30 km^2 It includes only 8 villages which are inhabited by 3,394 persons, out of which 1,747 are males and remaining 1,647 are females Most populous village of this region is Chango with 978 residents which is situated on the left bank of Spiti river Nako the headquarters of Hangrang sub-tahsil ranks second in terms of population It has 529 population as per 1981 Census

All the villages of this region are situated on the banks of Spiti river Spiti river is the life belt of this basin It enters the district as well as the region from north-west direction and forms boundary between Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts untill it takes a turn towards south near Sumdo and after flowing in a zig-zag manner almost in the centre of sub-tahsil Hangrang from north to south direction, it ultimately joins Satluj river on its right bank

This Spiti river is also known as Lee Many small streams/rivulets also join it in this region

This basin is very rugged and mountainous Elevation rises steeply from the Spiti river bed This region consists of very lofty peaks covered with perpetual snow Highest peak in this region is Leo Pargial with 22,280 feet elevation, it is followed by another peak which has elevation of 21,680 feet above mean sea level, it is situated on Tibet (China) border In western part of this region highest peak is Thinga (Thanga) with an elevation of 16,431 feet followed by second highest peak is Hendong with an altitude of 16,227 feet in western part

According to I C A R soils of Lower Spiti Basin are

categorised as Udalfs Geological structure of this region contains Permo-Carboniferous series, Haimanta group and Triassic series formations Soils of this region are unfavourable for agricultural practices Barley, wheat, *Phapra*, *Ogla* and *Chinaare* grown in small quantities near the villages Villages are confined to the river banks Rampur town of Shimla district is the nearest town to this basin

Because of tough terrain and difficult climatic conditions, there is no motorable road in this region There is only one high school at Leo village in this region Medical facilities are provided by dispensaries and primary health sub-centres

91 31 per cent of total population in this region is comprised of scheduled tribes population. Due to severity of climate, growth rate of population is lowest in this region in Kinnaur district

1 2 2 2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya

This region is comprised of eastern and south-eastern parts of Kinnaur district thus includes huge parts of Morang and Sangla tahsils and some areas of adjoining Poo and Kalpa tahsils This region has no population at all

Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya is comprised of lofty and snow covered peaks From these peaks several tributaries of Satluj river originate Main among them are Baspa, Tidong, Gyamthing *Gad*, etc Height in this region rises steeply from Satluj river Zaskar Range lies in the east of this region Highest point in this region is Kinner Kailash with an elevation of 21,240 feet above mean sea level

This region is characterised with perpetual snow covered peaks, so it has no road, at all Soils of Alpine Humus and Mountain Skeletal category are seen in this region As per the map published by I C A R , soils of this region are categorised as Glaciers and Snow Cap, Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs, etc Geological structure of this region is unclassified Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya is having higher elevation as compared to the Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya This region has no vegetation and climatic conditions are unfavourable for human as well as animal inhabitance This area is very dry and it does not receive rainfall during monsoons

1 2 2 3 Satluj Basin

Satluj Basin in Kinnaur district is constituted of central parts of Kinnaur district It covers areas around Satluj river and thus includes central parts of Poo, Morang and Nichar tahsils and almost 50 per cent area of Kalpa tahsil (excepting its north-western and southern extremes) and area along Baspa river in Sangla tahsil This region is the most populous area in the whole district It covers an area of 179 96 km^2 and is inhabited by 56,153 persons 69 villages out of a total of 77 villages of Kinnaur district are included in Satluj Basin

Satluj river after entering this district in north-east from Tibet (China) border, is the life belt of this basin It leaves the district in west near Chauhra and enters Shimla district Major tributaries are Spiti, Baspa and Tidong while minor tributaries are Wangar, Darbang, Sorang, Tirung, Tangla, Ropa, etc

Satluj Basin has tremendous hydel power potential, much of which is still untapped Two small hydel stations had ben set up at Rutki in Sangla and Pangi *Nala* These cater the local requirements Industrially, this region is poor It has few saw mills which cater the need of wooden crates for packing of apples Two centres of Shawls, *Gudmas* and *Namdas* manufacturing have been opened at Spillo and Nichar

Population in this region is only confined to the banks of Satluj river and its tributaries Green patches of vegetation are observed on the lower elevations, while higher altitudes are rugged and have tough terrain Some of the villages which hold important position in this basin are-Nichar, Kalpa, Sangla, Bhabha, Morang, Poo, etc Kalpa is the district headquarters which presents a magnificent view beset by the ever inspiring mount Kinner Kailash, the abode of Shiva at the height of 21,240 feet Most populous village in the basin is Bhabha with 3,371 population as per 1981 Census

Geological structure of the basin is constituted of Haimanta group, Nagthat group, Muth Quartzite, Manikaran Quartzite and Granites (unclassified) formations Udalfs, Orthents-Ochrepts and Glaciers and Snow Cap soils are seen in this basin Climate in summer is fairly warm at lower elevations while winters are rigorous

Baspa river which is the main tributary of Satluj joins it from left bank near Karcham The valley formed by this river in Sangla tahsil is also known as Baspa valley On the left bank of Baspa the slopes rise gradually These slopes are thickly wooded with cedar trees, while on its right bank, broad flat lands at the base are providing a picturesque view and suddenly summiting into the pinicle of the famous Kinner Kailash ranges

In the Satluj Basin, mainly local millets are grown and for cereals it has to import from outside the district This basin has a distinct place in the State for its quality apples and temperate fruits In this basin scattered vegetation having species like *Chir*, Pine, Cedars are found These forests have valuable timber and is source of considerable revenue

Transport network of the basin is formed by roads Most important road which passes through this region is National Highway No 22 Other tahsil/sub-tahsil headquarters are also joined with roads Due to tough terrain it is very difficult to provide transportation to the far off villages of the district

1 2 2 4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya

Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya is constituted of the north-western part of Kinnaur district It covers mountainous parts of Nichar, Kalpa, Poo and Morang tahsils which fall on the right bank of Satluj river This region has very high mountains with snow covered peaks, which have steep slopes towards Satluj river This region is devoid of any population due to its tough terrain and climatic conditions Area covered by this region has not been measured

Perennial rivers like Ropa *Gad* and Wangar *Gad* originate from this region Other tributaries of Satluj river which join it from its right side except Spiti river, are originated from this region Wangar river is an important source of hydel power potential

Geological structure of Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya is comprised of mainly Granites (unclassified), Permo-Carboniferous and Haimanta group formations This region has Orthents-Ochrepts, Glaciers and Snow Cap and Udalfs soil cover Climate of this region in winter is very cold and during summer also the temperature does not rise very high Upper areas of the mountains remain snow covered all the time These peaks receive snowfall during winter Rainfall is received by monsoons The intensity of rainfall decreases as one moves west to east direction These mountains are lesser in height than the mountains which are in Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya.

This region is surrounded by Lahul & Spiti district from north, Kullu district surrounds it from north-west, Shimla district touches its boundary in the west, from south this region is enclosed by Satluj Basin and from east this region is enclosed by Lower Spiti Basin

As this region has lofty mountains, so it does not have any transportation facilities at all

1 2 2 5 Dhaula Dhar

Dhaula Dhar in Kinnaur district is constituted of the south-western part of the district It forms a longitudinal belt along the boundary line between Kinnaur and Shimla and Uttar Pradesh on its south This region is comprised of southern part of Nichar tahsil and south-western part of Sangla tahsil This region is also comprised of mountainous chain of high altitudes Highest elevation in this region is at 19,190 feet above the mean sea level Dhaula Dhar in its western half runs parallel to Satluj river and its eastern half runs parallel to Baspa river which is one of the main tributaries of Satluj river

Geological structure of Dhaula Dhar in Kinnaur district is formed by Jutogh group formations It has Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts cover of soil

Dhaula Dhar range in Kinnaur district gives origin to some streams/rivulets which join Baspa river, main among these rivulets are - Zupkia *Gad* and Rukti *Gad* Dulong *Gad* also takes birth from this range which is itself a tributary of Satluj river Climatic conditions in this region are very tough, peaks of the mountains are covered with snow for most of the time in a year Terrain is very rugged Due to tough climatic conditions and terrain prevailing in this region, it does not contain any population

Another main physical feature of this region is the passes which exist there, some of these passes are Shathal, Sharangchu, Shusarangu, Nalgan, Lami, Kimilay and Boarasu which are all on the southern boundary of this region

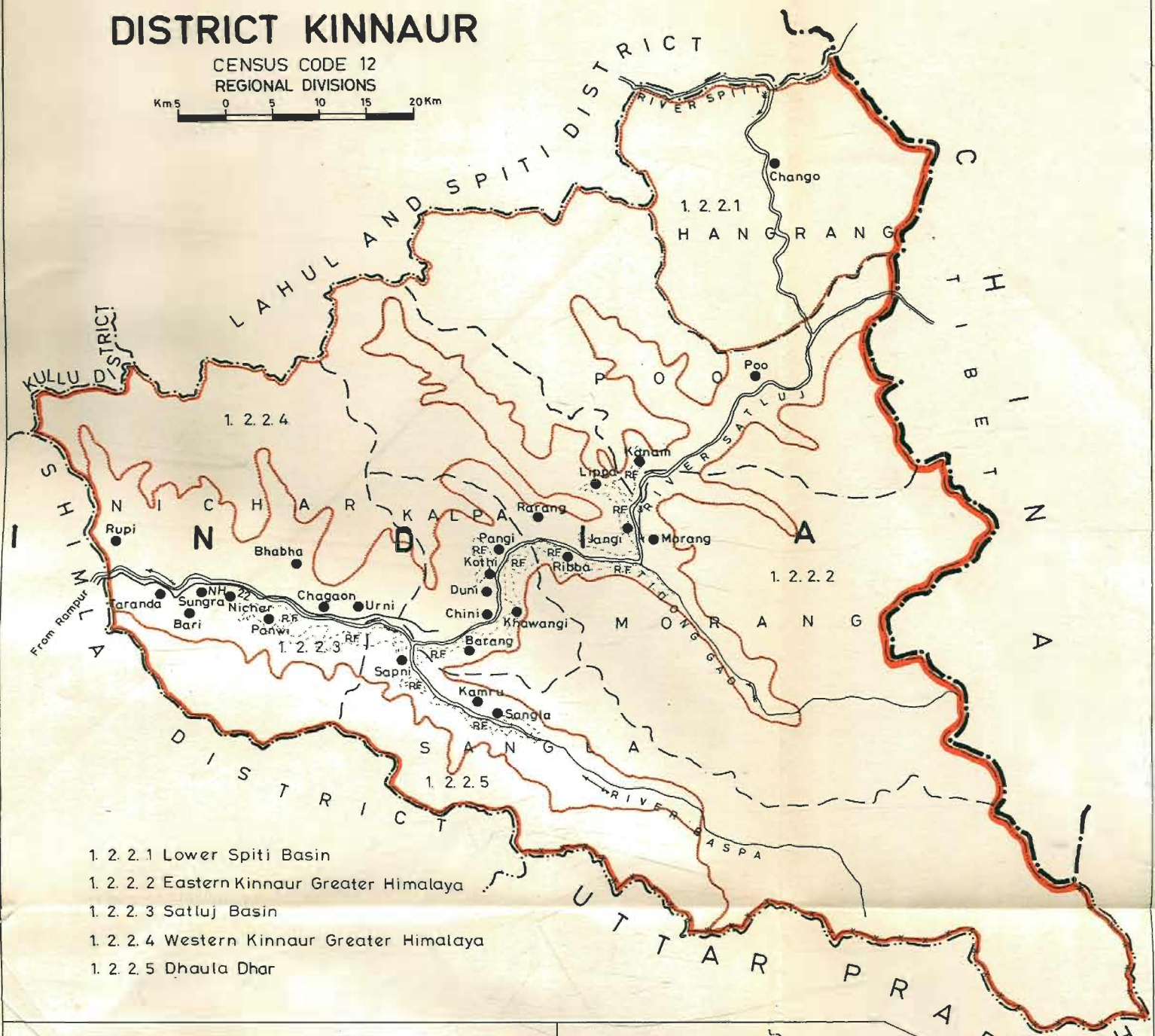
HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT KINNAUR

CENSUS CODE 12

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

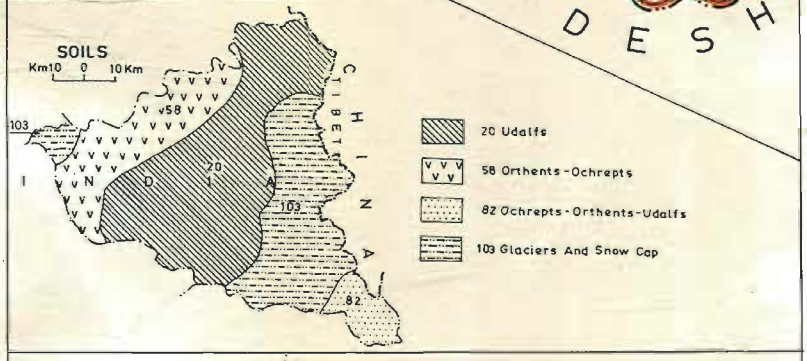
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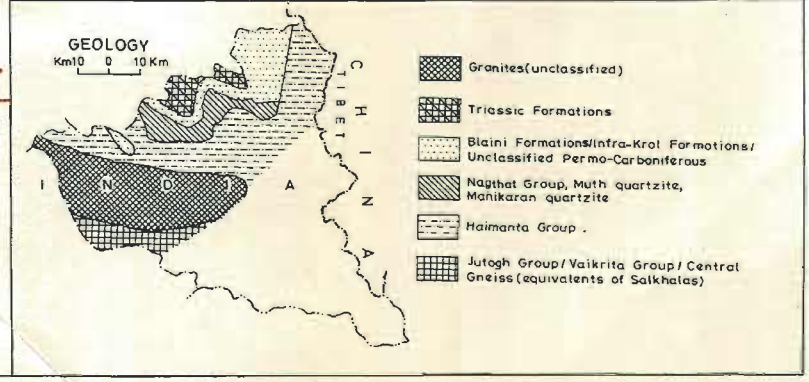


1. 2. 2. 1 Lower Spiti Basin
1. 2. 2. 2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya
1. 2. 2. 3 Satluj Basin
1. 2. 2. 4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya
1. 2. 2. 5 Dhaula Dhar

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL / SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 800 AND ABOVE POPULATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH22
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST R.F
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1. 2. 2. 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]





DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name KINNAUR Census Location Code No 12 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1221 Lower Spiti Basin	8 villages of Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	—	11 30	11 30	—	3,394	3,394	—
2	1222 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	Uninhabited	—	Unmeasured			Uninhabited		
3	1223 Satluj Basin	69 villages (22 villages of Nichar Tahsil, 12 villages of Kalpa Tahsil, 11 villages of Sangla Tahsil, 12 villages of Morang Tahsil, 12 villages of Poo Tahsil)	—	179 96	179 96	—	56,153	56,153	—
4	1224 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	Uninhabited	—	Unmeasured			Uninhabited		
5	1225 Dhaula Dhar	Uninhabited	—	Unmeasured			Uninhabited		

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : KINNAUR Census Location Code No. 12 State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division No. and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1.2.2.1 Lower Spiti Basin	(1) Hangrang Sub-tahsil	Permo-Carboniferous series, Haimanta group and Triassic series	Udalfs	Lower Spiti Basin is constituted of extreme northern part of Kinnaur district, thus it includes complete Hangrang sub-tahsil. Spiti river which is flowing from north to south in the centre of the region, is the life belt of this basin. It serves as a main tributary of Satluj and joins it a few kilometres south of this region in Poo tahsil at Khab. This Basin is very rugged, the slope rises steeply from the bed of Spiti river. The highest elevation in this region is at Leo Pargial at 22,280 feet. Population is confined to the banks of Spiti river.	
2.	1.2.2.2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	(1) Poo tahsil (2) Morang tahsil (3) Kalpa tahsil (4) Sangla tahsil	Unclassified geological structure	Glaciers and Snow Cap and Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs	This region is comprised of lofty and snow covered peaks which give origin to several tributaries of Satluj. Main among them are Baspa, Tidong and Gyamthing *Gad*. Height rises steeply from the bed of Satluj river. Zaskar range lies in the east of the region. Highest point in this region is at Kinner Kailash, at an elevation of 21,240 feet. This region is very mountainous and does not contain any habitation. These mountains are higher in altitude than the Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya.	
3.	1.2.2.3 Satluj Basin	(1) Nichar tahsil (2) Kalpa tahsil (3) Morang tahsil (4) Poo tahsil (5) Sangla tahsil	Haimanta group, Nagthat group, Muth Quartzite, Manikaran Quartzite and Granites (unclassified) formations	Udalfs, Orthents-Ochrepts and Glaciers and Snow Cap	Satluj river with the help of its tributaries like Tidong, Baspa, Gyamthing and Hojis *Gad* on its left bank and Wangar *Gad*, Kushang *Gad*, Ropa *Gad* and Thatti *Gad* on its right bank form this region. This is the most populous region in Kinnaur district. Population is confined to the river banks between the elevation of 7,000 feet and 10,000 feet and patches of vegetation occur on the lower elevations. Remaining area does not contain any vegetation and habitation. This region has tremendous hydel power potential, much of which is still untapped. Spiti river, the most important tributary of Satluj joins it in this region in Poo tahsil at Khab.	
4.	1.2.2.4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya	(1) Nichar tahsil (2) Kalpa tahsil (3) Morang tahsil (4) Poo tahsil	Granites (unclassified), Permo-Carboniferous and Haimanta group formations	Orthents-Ochrepts, Udalfs and Glaciers and Snow Cap	This region is also constituted of high mountains with snow covered peaks and steep slopes towards Satluj river. Perennial rivers like Ropa *Gad* and Wangar *Gad* are originated in this region. Wangar *Gad* is the main source of hydel power potential. Due to its tough terrain and severe climatic conditions this region is devoid of any vegetation and population.	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	1 2 2 5 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Nichar tahsil (2) Sangla tahsil	Geology is formed by Jutogh group formations	Udalfs-Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is constituted of south-western part of Kinnaur district, and this range separates Kinnaur district from Shimla district Height in this region rises up to 19,190 feet This region originates some streams/rivulets which join Baspa river Main among them are- Zupkia *Gad* and Rukti *Gad* Dulong *Gad* which is a tributary of Satluj river also takes birth in Dhaula Dhar range This range contains many passes It has tough terrain and severe climatic conditions and is uninhabited Peaks of the mountains in this range remain snow covered for most of the time in a year	

DISTRICT KANGRA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kangra district forms a north-western part of the Central Himachal Pradesh (1 2 3) This district in the state is the largest one in terms of population It has 990,758 total population, out of which 941,820 is rural, and remaining 48,938 is urban population, which is spread over 8 towns of the district This district ranks 4th in the state in terms of area as it covers an area of 5,739 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India

Kangra district is surrounded from north by Chamba district, from west by Punjab, from south it is surrounded by Una, Hamirpur and Mandi districts Eastern boundary of this district is formed by Kullu district while its north-eastern boundary is touched by Lahul & Spiti district

This district has plain and fertile areas touching Punjab border and boundary of Hamirpur and Una districts Remaining area is hilly North-eastern part of the district which is formed of Palampur tahsil has more tough terrain and is hilly and mountainous

This district has Dharmsala town which receives maximum annual rainfall in the state This district receive sufficient annual rainfall, most of which is received in the period from July to September During winter precipitation in terms of snowfall is received on the higher peaks of the district. Soils of the district are mainly Ochrepts as categorised by I C A R , which are shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region Only in north-eastern extreme of this region Udalfs soils are found which are high base status soils of humid regions Geological structure of the district is formed mainly of Alluvium, Siwalik, Murree series, Jutogh group and Granites (unclassified)

Scattered patches of forests are seen on the slopes of hills lying mostly in the central part of the district Main roads which pass through the district are State Highway No 21, 23 and 24 Population in the district is mainly confined to the plain areas and river banks Drainage pattern of the district is mainly formed by Beas river

On the basis of geology, soils, forests, climatic conditions and physiography this district has further been divided into 5 sub- micro regions as follows

1 2.3 1 Pir Panjal

This region is constituted of north-eastern extreme of Kangra district From north this region is enclosed by Lahul & Spiti district, from west by Chamba district, from east by Kullu district and from south by Dhaula Dhar This is the smallest sub-micro region in the district. It includes five villages of Palampur tahsil which are concentrated towards the boundary of adjoining Dhaula Dhar As per village papers this region has an area of 495 73 km^2 and is inhabited by 527 persons

Ravi river takes origin in this region and flows from east to west in the centre of the region Laluni *Nadi* drains the waters of this region and meets Ravi river on its right bank In the western part of this region green patches of forests with mainly Pine vegetation are observed This region covers most rugged part of Kangra district Glaciers like Shah, Sili, Laluni, Bhadal, Karu, Tantagari and Raighar are the main physical feature in this region Soils of the region are categorised as Udalfs according to I C A R Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of unclassified Granites formations while western part has a small tract of Jutogh group formation This area does not contain any road metalled or unmetalled

1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar

This region forms a longitudinal tract running in north-west to south-east direction which includes northern and north-eastern parts of Kangra tahsil and north-western and central parts of Palampur tahsil Kangra Valley touches this region from south-west, from north-east Pir Panjal surrounds it, Kullu district forms its eastern boundary, Mandi district touches this region from south-east and Chamba district encloses this region from north-west direction

This region has 66 villages, out of which 11 villages belong to Kangra tahsil and 55 villages are from Palampur tahsil This region is inhabited by 9,322 population and covers an area of 988 57 km^2 as per village papers This region does not contain any urban area Several rivers which play major part in the drainage pattern of the district, originate in this

region namely Barhi, Bhated, Baner, Neogal, Luni, Thangar and Uhl

Terrain of this region is very tough This region is comprised of the southern slope of Dhauia Dhar range and areas of Chotta and Bara Bangahal in the east Pine forests are seen in the Bangahal areas while in the remaining areas species like *Oak* and *Deodar* are found

Soils of Udalfs, Orthents-Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents are found in the region Geological structure in eastern and central parts of the region is constituted of Murree series and Jutogh group formations while remaining areas have Granites (unclassified) structure Transport network in this region is formed mainly by foot paths It has only one metalled road, which passes in the centre of this region from south to north-east direction connects Palampur with Chamba district

1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley

Kangra Valley is constituted of relatively plain area of the district stretching in north-west to south-east direction From north-east it is enclosed by Dhaula Dhar, from west by Chamba district and Kangra Siwalik surrounds it from south-west and in south Beas Basin touches it from south-east Mandi district encloses this region Out of total 4,072 villages of Kangra district 996 villages are included in this region, of which 476 villages belong to Kangra tahsil and 520 villages are from Palampur tahsil Five towns out of total 8 towns of the district are also situated in this valley This valley covers 875 48 km^2 area as per village papers, of which 850 95km^2 area is rural This valley is inhabited by 363,316 population, of which 325,961 is rural population and remaining 37,355 persons are residing in 5 urban centres of the region

Important rivers of this region are Bhated, Gaj, Manahi, Baner, Neogal and Luni which originate in Dhaula Dhar and flow towards south direction and join ultimately Beas river Soils are fertile and are categorised as Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs These soils result in sowing of two crops viz , *Ravi* and *Kharif* in a year Tea is the cash crop of this region This valley is densely populated

Siwalik group and Murree series formation make the geological structure of this valley North-western part of this region have protected forests with mixed vegetation, mainly Pine Dharmsala which receives maximum rainfall in the state is located in north- western part of this valley This valley has good transportation network which is mainly formed by roads, while a railway tract also passes in the southern part of the valley and connects Jogindarnagar of Mandi district with Pathankot via Baijnath and Kangra Important roads which pass through this region are State Highway No 21, 12 and 24

1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik

Kangra Siwalik spreads over north-western and central part of the district Chakki *Khad* in north-west direction forms the boundary of this region and separates it from Punjab From north Chamba district encloses this region From south and south-east Beas Basin surrounds it, while from east and north-east this region touches Kangra Valley

Jawalamukhi hills in this region have highest elevation of 1,134 metres Hathi Dhar range forms boundary line between this region and Chamba district in north Physiography of this region is characterised by hills of small heights, making the terrain undulating Chakki *Khad* provides fertile soil for extensive agriculture in the north-western part of the region Other rivers/streams which play an important part are Dehar *Khad*, Baner *Khad*, Jabbar *Khad*, Kauli *Khad* and Bangaga *Khad* All these are originated from Dhaula Dhar and join Beas river at last

Geology of this region is mainly constituted of Siwalik and Alluvium formations Soils of Ochrepts category prevail in this region as per Map published by I C A R Reserved and protected forests are scattered in Nurpur tahsil, western Kangra tahsil and Jawalamukhi Siwalik Around Chakki *Khad* dominant specie is Bamboo in forests while in remaining areas main specie is Pine Forests in Jawalamukhi hills are dense

Transport network of this region is formed mainly by roads Important roads which pass through this region are State Highway No 23 and 24 A Narrow gauge railway line also passes through this region This region includes 1,018 villages and 2 towns It has 206,129 population, out of which 197,066 is rural and remaining 9,063 is urban as per 1981 Census As per village papers this region covers an area of 1277 77 km^2 out of which 1268 50 km^2 area is rural and remaining 9 27 km^2, area is urban

1 2 3 5 Beas Basin

Beas Basin is constituted of western and southern part of Kangra district and covers complete Lambagraon, Indora and Fatehpur sub-tahsils, southern extreme of Palampur tahsil, south-eastern extreme of Nurpur tahsil, Dera Gopipur tahsil except its north-eastern extreme and about 95 per cent area of Khundian sub-tahsil This region is enclosed by Binno *Khad* from east where it touches Mandi district, by Kangra Valley and Kangra Siwalik from north, from south by Una and Hamirpur districts and by Punjab from west

Beas river which is the life belt of this basin enters Kangra district near Sandhol Main tributaries of Beas river which join it in this region are Gaj, Dehar Tall, Neogal, Baner, Banganga, etc

This basin is relatively plain and elevation in this region varies from 360 to 1,223 metres Due to prevailance of fertile soils and required irrigational facilities extensive agricultural practices result in yield of two crops in a year Potato is the main cash crop of the region Soils of this region are categorised as Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Outcrops-Orthids Geology of the region has Alluvium and Siwalik formations Pine forests are scattered in Dera Gopipur tahsil in small extensions

This region is densely populated where, out of a total of 990,758 population of the district, 411,464 persons are residing Out of which 408,944 is rural and remaining 2,520 population is urban which is concentrated in one town (Dera Gopipur) of the region 1,987 villages are included in this region According to village papers this region covers 2122 99 km^2 area, out of which 2119 72 km^2 is rural area and remaining 3 27 km^2 area is urban Transport network of this region is mainly formed by metalled/unmetalled roads Important roads which pass through this region are State Highway No 23 and 21 While National Highway No I-A also passes through this region in extreme north-western part of Indora sub-tahsil A Broad gauge railway line also runs parallel to this National Highway in this region

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT KANGRA

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15 20 Km



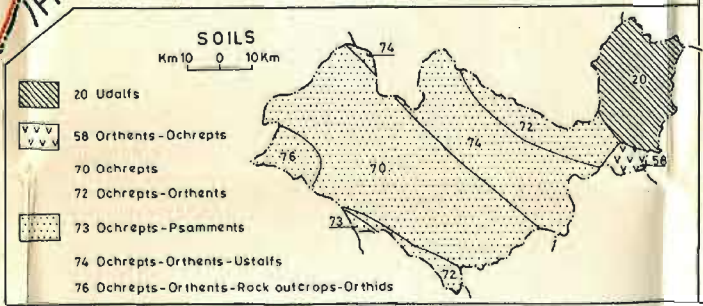
BOUNDARY, STATE	
,, DISTRICT	
,, TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL	
VILLAGE HAVING 1500 AND ABOVE POPULATION	
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS IV, V AND VI	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 1-A
STATE HIGHWAY	SH24
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE	RS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, NARROW GAUGE	RS
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST	RF
REGIONAL DIVISIONS	1.2.3.3
MACRO	
MESO	
MICRO	
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY	

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

1.2.3.1 Pir Panjal
1.2.3.2 Dhaula Dhar
1.2.3.3 Kangra Valley
1.2.3.4 Kangra Siwalik
1.2.3.5 Beas Basin

SOILS

Km 10 0 10 Km



GEOLOGY

Km 10 0 10 Km



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name KANGRA Census Location Code No 02 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 3 1 Pir Panjal	5 villages (5 villages of Palampur Tahsil)	—	495 73	495 73	—	527	527	—
2	1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar	66 villages (11 villages of Kangra Tahsil 55 villages of Palampur Tahsil)	—	988 57	988 57	—	9,322	9 322	—
3	1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley	996 villages (476 villages of Kangra Tahsil, 520 villages of Palampur Tahsil)	5 towns (Kangra M C , Dharmsala M C Yol C B and Nagrota N A C of Kangra Tahsil Palampur M C , of Palampur Tahsil)	875 48	850 95	24 53	363,316	325 961	37 355
4	1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik	1018 villages (487 villages of Nurpur Tahsil, 59 villages of Palampur Tahsil, 9 villages of Khundian Sub-Tahsil, 413 villages of Kangra Tahsil 50 villages of Dera Gopipur Tahsil)	2 towns (Nurpur M C of Nurpur Tahsil, Jawalamukhi N A C of Dera Gopipur Tahsil)	1277 77	1268 50	9 27	206 129	197 066	9 063

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	1 2 3 5 Beas Basin	1987 villages (860 villages of Dera Gopipur Tahsil 110 villages of Indora Sub Tahsil 289 villages of Fatehpur Sub Tahsil 290 villages of Lambagraon Sub Tahsil 38 villages of Nurpur Tahsil 160 villages of Palampur Tahsil 240 villages of Khundian Sub Tahsil)	1 town (Dera Gopipur of Dera Gopi pur Tahsil)	2122 99	2119 72	3 27	411 464	408 944	2 520

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name KANGRA Census location Code No 02 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 3 1 Pir Panjal	(1) Palampur Tahsil	790 to 794	5 villages		495 73	
					5 villages	495 73	
2	1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Kangra Tahsil	1,15, 20 21, 24 28, 369 to 371 496 to 497	11 villages		258 90	2 to 14 16 to 19 22 to 23 25 to 27, 29 to 99, 101 117 to 137 260 to 261 263, 266 to 276 278 to 362 364 to 368 372 to 442 445 to 492 are in region No 1 2 3 3 Code No 493 to 495 are included in Yol C B Code No 100 102 to 116 138 to 259, 262 264 to 265 277 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 443 to 444 are included in Kangra M C
		(2) Palampur Tahsil	1,22,73,223, 628, 660 to 663 743 to 744 751 to 789, 795 to 799	55 villages		729 67	Code No 2 to 21 23 to 72, 74 to 107 175 to 176 178 180 to 222 224 to 288 290 to 291 293 to 356, 460 482 484 to 531 540 547 549, 553 to 555 559 to 622 624 to 659 664 to 707, 710 to 742 745 to 750 are in region No 1 2 3 3

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No 108 to 135 146 to 174 177 179 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 136 to 145 289 292 357 to 459 461 to 481 483 532 to 539 541 to 546 548 550 to 552 556 to 558 708 to 709 are in region No 1 2 3 5 Code No 790 to794 are in region
					66 villages	988 57	No 1 2 3 1
3	1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley	(1) Kangra Tahsil	2 to 14, 16 to 19, 22 to 23 25 to 27 29 to 99 101 117 to 137 260 to 261 263 266 to 276 278 to 362 364 to 368 372 to 442 445 to 492 498 to 551 587 to 648 650, 652 to 656 658 to 666 669 to 670 682 687 to 691	476 villages + 4 towns (Kangra M C Yol C B Nagrota N A C & Dharmsala M C)		405 96 + 1 12 + 10 96 + 1 15 + 10 63	Code No 1 15 20 to 21 24 28 369 to 371 496 to 497 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 100 102 to 116 138 to 259, 262 264 265 277 552 to 586 667 668 671 to 681 683 686 649 651 657 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 363 is included in Dharmsala M C Code No 443 to 444 are included in Kangra M C Code No 493 to 495 are in Yol C B Code No 604 is included in Nagrota N A C

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(2) Palampur Tahsil	2 to 21 23 to 72, 74 to 107 175 to 176 178 180 to 222 224 to 288 290 291 293 to 356 460 482 484 to 531 540 547 549 to 553 555 559 to 622 624 to 659 664 to 707 710 to 742 745 to 750	520 villages + 1 town (Palampur M C)		444 99 + 0 67	Code No 1 22 73 223 623 660 to 663 743 to 744 751 to 789 795 to 799 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 108 to 135 146 to 174 177 179 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 136 to 145 289 292 357 to 459 461 to 481 483 532 to 539 541 to 546 548 550 to 552 556 to 558 708 to709 are in region No 1 2 3 5 Code No 790 to 794 are in region No 1 2 3 1
					996 Villages + 5 towns	875 48	
4	1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik	(1) Nurpur Tahsil	1 to 252 254 256 258 to 260 269, 293 to 294 298 to 304 306 to 525	487 villages + 1 town Nurpur M C)		729 38 + 4 75	Code No 253 255 257 261 to 268 270 to 292 295 to 297 305 are in region No 1 2 3 5
		(2) Palampur Tahsil	108 to 135 146 to 174 177 179	59 villages		53 31	Code No 136 to 145 are in region No 1 2 3 5 Code No 175 176 178 are in region No 1 2 3 3

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(3) Khundian Sub-tahsil	4, 15 16 122, 128 129, 131, 189, 194	9 villages		16 45	Code No 1 to 3 5 to 14 17 to 121 123 to 127, 130, 132 to 188 190 to 193 are in region No 1 2 3 5
		(4) Kangra Tahsil	100, 102 to 116 138 to 259 262 264 265 277, 552 to 586 649 651 657 667, 668, 671 to 681, 683 to 686, 692 to 907	413 villages		390 35	Code No 369 to 371 496, 497 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 101, 117 to 137, 260, 261 263, 266 to 276, 278 to 362, 364 to 368, 372 to 442 445 to 492, 498 to 551 587 to 648, 650 652 to 656, 658 to 666 669, 670 682 687 to 691 are in region No 1 2 3 3 Code No 493 to 495 are included in Vol C B Code No 443 to 444 are included in Kangra M C Code No 363 is included in Dharmsala M C
		(5) Dera Gopipur Tahsil	4 9 to 11, 18, 20, 21 24 to 30 32 to 40, 252 to 265 720, 755, 757, 759 760 764 to 766, 780,	50 villages + 1 town (Jawalamukhi N A C)		79 01 + 4 52	Code No 1 to 3 5 to 8, 12 to 17, 19, 22, 23 31, 41 to 251, 266 to 364 366 to 719, 721 to 754

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		862	784 786 844			758 761 to	756, 763 767 to 774 776 to 777 781 to 783 785 787 789 to 843 845 to 861, 863 to 915 are in region No 1 2 3 5 Code No 365 is included in Dera Gopipur N A C Code No 775 778 779 788 are included in Jawalamukhi N A C
					1018 villages + 2 towns	1277 77	
5	1 2 3 5 Beas Basin	(1) Dera Gopipur Tahsil	1 to 3 5 to 8 12 to 17 19 22 to 23 31 41 to 251 266 to 364 366 to 719 721 to 754 756 758 761 to 763 767 to 774 776 to 777 781 to 783 785, 787 789 to 843 845 to 861 863 to 915	860 villages + 1 town (Dera Gopipur N A C)		868 09 + 3 27	Code No 4 9 to 11 18 20 to 21 24 to 30, 32 to 40 252 to 265 720 755, 757 759 to 760 764 to 766 780, 784 786 844 862 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 364 is included in Dera Gopipur N A C Code No 775, 778 to 779 788 are included in Jawalamukhi N A C

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(2) Indora Sub-Tahsil	1 to 110	110 villages		295 79	
		(3) Fatehpur Sub-Tahsil	1 to 289	289 villages		396 81	
		(4) Lamba-graon Sub-Tahsil	1 to 290	290 villages		246 43	
		(5) Nurpur Tahsil	253, 255, 257, 261 to 268, 270 to 292, 295 to 297, 305	38 villages		45 30	Code No 1 to 254, 256, 258 to 260, 269, 293 to 294, 298 to 304 are in region No 1 2 3 4
		(6) Palampur Tahsil	136 to 145, 289, 292, 357 to 459, 461 to 481, 483, 532 to 539, 541 to 546, 548, 550 to 552, 556 to 558, 708 to 709	160 villages		94 43	Code No 1,22, 73, 223, 628, 660 to 663, 743 to 744, 751 to 789, 795 to 799 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 790 to 794 are in region No 1 2 3 1 Code No 2 to 21, 23 to 72, 74 to 107 175 to 176, 178, 180 to 222, 224 to 288, 290 to 291, 293 to 356, 460, 482, 484 to 531, 540, 547, 549, 553 to 555, 559 to 622 624 to 659, 664 to 704 710 to 742, 745 to 750 are in region No 1 2 3 3 Code No 108 to 135, 146 to 174, 177, 179 are in region No 1 2 3 4

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(7) Khundian Sub-tahsil	1 to 3, 5 to 14, 17 to 121 123 to 127, 130, 132 to 188, 190 to 193, 195 to 249	240 villages		172 87	Code No 4, 15 to 16, 122, 128 to 129, 131, 189, 194 are in region No 1 2 3 4
					1987 villages + 1 town	2122 99	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name Kangra Census Location Code No 02 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 3 1 Pir Panjal	(1) Palampur tahsil	Jutogh group and Granites (unclassified)	Udalfs	This region is formed of north-easter extreme of Palampur tahsil and is surrounded by Lahul & Spiti district from north, by Kullu district from east and from west by Chamba district, while from south by Dhaula Dhar Ravi river originates from this region This is the most rugged area of Kangra district Glaciers like Shah, Sili Lalumi, Bhadal, Karu, Tantagari and Raighar are the main physical features of this region This region is very thinly populated	
2	1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Kangra tahsil (2) Palampur tahsil	Murree series, Jutogh group and Granites (unclassified)	Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Ochrepts and Udalfs	The area is comprised of forested area of Palampur and Kangra tahsils and covers southern slope of Dhaula Dhar Range and areas of Bara and Chotta Bangahal All the rivers which drain the waters of Kangra district originate in this region Elevation increases from north-west to south-east.	
3	1.2.3 3 Kangra Valley	(1) Kangra tahsil (2) Palampur tahsil	Siwalik group and Murree series	Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	Kangra Valley is comprised of Kangra and Palampur tahsils and stretches in north-west to south-east direction It is the most fertile area in the district and provides sufficient culturable land This region is densely populated Two crops in a year are sown in this valley Out of 8 towns of the district, 5 towns are concentrated in this region	
4	1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik	(1) Nurpur tahsil (2) Kangra tahsil (3) Dera Gopipur tahsil (4) Khundian sub- tahsil (5) Palampur tahsil	Siwalik and Alluvium	Ochrepts	This region is constituted of north-western and central parts of Kangra district and is comprised of hills of small heights resulting in undulating surface Elevation in this region varies between 406 to 1,134 metres From north Chamba district encloses this region From south and south-east Beas Basin surrounds it, while from east and north-east this region touches Kangra Valley and from north-west by Punjab Two towns and 1,018 villages are also included in this region	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	1 2 3 5 Beas Basin	(1) Indora sub-tahsil (2) Fatehpur sub-tahsil (3) Nurpur tahsil (4) Dera Gopipur tahsil (5) Khundian sub-tahsil (6) Lambagraon sub-tahsil (7) Palampur tahsil	Alluvium and Siwalik	Ochrepts, and Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Out-crops-Orthids	Beas Basin in Kangra district is formed by southern and south-western part of the district From south it is enclosed by Una and Hamirpur districts, from west by Punjab, from north by Kangra Siwalik and Kangra Valley and from east by Mandi district Beas river enters in this region from Mandi district near Sandhol and leaves the region in north-west and enters Punjab Elevation varies between 360 to 1 223 metres Soil is very fertile and irrigational facilities are available, so extensive agricultural practices exist Potato is the main cash crop	

DISTRICT HAMIRPUR
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Hamirpur district constitutes a part of Central Himachal Pradesh (1 2 3) and lies predominantly in Outer Himalaya or Siwalik Zone Hamirpur is separated from Kangra by Beas river in north, Bakar and Sir *Khads* from Mandi in east while Una falls in west and Bilaspur district lies in the south of this district

The geographical area according to Surveyor General of India is 1118 km^2 and population of this district as per 1981 Census is 317,751 persons This district is most populous and density of population comes to 284 persons per km^2 Out of this total population 147,841 are males and 169,910 females, resulting in high value of sex ratio This district falls in humid sub- tropical zone and mean annual rainfall varies between 1 000-1,400 mm

The soil in general is brown and varies in texture from loamy sand to clay loam

This district has been divided into three sub-micro regions on the basis of physiography, soils, climate, geology and vegetation as detailed below

1 2.3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik

This region constitutes western Hamirpur excluding the northern parts of Nadaun sub-tahsil which forms part of Beas Basin This region embraces the whole of Barsar tahsil except north-eastern corner, southern Nadaun sub-tahsil, small pocket of south-western Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil, south-western portion of Hamirpur tahsil and a small portion of Bhoranj sub-tahsil Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik is contiguous to Bilaspur Siwalik and Sukar *Khad* forms divide line between these regions while Una Siwalik falls to the west of it and their segments together form continuous Siwalik Range Beas Basin falls north of this region while Jajiar-Jakh Dhar separates it from Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik The elevation of this region generally varies between 400 and 1,100 metres above the mean sea level The main hill ranges in this region are Chaukukhi Dhar, Sola Singhi Dhar and Jajiar-Jakh Dhar Chaumukhi and Sola Singhi Dhars fall on the western parts of this region Chaukukhi Dhar enters in the district from Kangra side and attains height of above 1,100 metres on boundary between Una and Hamirpur districts while Sola Singhi Dhar enters in southern parts of this region from Una side These Dhars run from north-west to south-east direction Sola Singhi Dhar terminates on the bank of Satluj river Jajiar- Jakh Dhar also runs parallel to Chaumukhi and Sola Singhi Dhars on the eastern boundary of this region in south-easterly direction Western slopes of this Dhar fall in this region while eastern slopes of Jajiar-Jakh Dhar fall in Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik The configuration of region between Man *Khad* and Kunah *Khad* is generally plain while in southern portion, it is undulating Valleys of Man, Kunah and Sukar *Khads* are flat, fertile and contain thick concentration of population This region is drained by Man, Kunah and Sukar *Khads* First two Khads flow in northerly direction and join the Beas river in north while Sukar *Khad* drains southern parts of the region and joins Satluj river outside of the district

The geology of the region pertains to Siwalik structure The Siwalik comprises conglomerates, firable-miscaceous sand stone, silt stone and clay stone The recent deposit includes alluvial fans and terraces of sand, silt, clay rock fragment and boulder beds

Soils of this region is predominantly Ochrepts-Orthents These soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent origin The texture of soils varies from loamy sand to clay sand The slopes of Chaumukhi, Sola Singhi and Jajiar-Jakh Dhars are thickly covered with forests The main species of these Dhars comprise *Chir* forests Thin vegetation in valleys is due to heavy pressure of population This region is well connected by roads State Highway No 21 and 22 pass through this region

According to village papers, the area of this region is 475 18 km^2 and is entirely rural The total number of villages in this region is 594 having total population of 115,244 persons The valleys of *Khads* in this region have dense concentration of villages

1 2.3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik

This region embraces south and eastern Hamirpur covering Bhoranj sub-tahsil and major parts of Hamirpur tahsil except south- western, north-eastern parts and a small portion of Barsar tahsil Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik is in continuation of Bilaspur Siwalik which falls in south and Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik determines its Western limit while Tira Sujanpur sub- tahsil of Beas Basin forms the northern boundary of the region Eastern boundary of the region is delineated by Mandi Lesser Himalaya.

The Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik is undulating and contains fertile valleys between the streams The elevation of this region generally varies between 400 and 1,250 metres The prominent hill in this region is Jajiar-Jakh Dhar which enters district from northern side in continuation of Kali Dhar and runs in south- easterly direction The western boundary of this region passes through the eastern slopes of this Dhar and Town of Hamirpur is also situated on this slope In western parts of the region height is relatively less but in east and north-eastern areas of the region configuration generally varies between 600 and 1,250 metres above the mean sea level Wah Devi Dhar attains maximum height in this region Sir *Khad* takes its origin in this range on the boundary of Hamirpur and Mandi districts Valley of Sir *Khad* is flat and fertile which provides strong base for the concentration of population Sir, Sukar, Kunah and Bakar *Khads* take their birth in this region Kunah and Bakar *Khads* flow towards northerly direction while Sir and Sukar Khads drain towards south and join Satluj river outside of the district

Eastern slopes of Jajiar-Jakh Dhar are thickly covered with *Chir* forests while in other parts of the region vegetation is scattered and is of scrub types Geological structure of region is Siwalik as described in above region In addition to Siwalik structure, Murree series exist in the vicinity of Jahu area which falls in south-eastern part of the region The soil cover of the region in south and western part is Ochrepts-Orthents which is shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region In north- eastern areas soil is Orthents-Ochrepts which is formed recently The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical The most of rain fall is received during the monsoon period

The area of region according to the village papers is 324 85 km^2 Of this area, 5 20 km^2 are a belongs to Hamirpur M C while remaining area of 319 65 km^2 pertains to rural area The total population of Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik is 130,282 persons which is distributed over 593 villages and one urban area of the region This region has more dense concentration of population as compared to other sub-micro regions of the district

1 2.3 3 Beas Basin

Beas Basin is formed by northern Hamirpur district, embracing northern Nadaun sub-tahsil and whole of Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil except south-western part and north-eastern fringe of Hamirpur tahsil .The northern boundary of this basin is formed by Beas river which flows from east to westerly direction and separates it from Kangra district In east Bakar *Khad* makes its boundary and separates it from Mandi district while in south it is bounded by Hamirpur Siwalik and Kangra district falls in the west of the region Beas Basin is long in east-west and narrow in width Mostly, the configuration of this basin varies between 400 and 1,100 metres above the mean sea level Jakh Dhar rises in this basin near Nadaun and runs south-east direction North-eastern and eastern part of this region is more rugged and contain broken hills Chabutra hills in this basin have the same dip and strike as Jakh Dhar and these hills continue even beyond the Beas river In eastern portion of the region height of these broken hills rises beyond 1,300 metres Man, Kunah, Pung, Mahli and Bakar *Khads* traverse this basin and all of these drain into Beas river The valleys of Man, Kunah and Pung *Khads* are relatively flat and contain dense concentration of villages *Chir* forests are found in western parts of the basin while in eastern area the proportion of *Chir* forests is reduced and scrubs of miscellaneous broad leaved species are found which have been classified as Dry Mixed Deciduous forests

The geological formations of this region pertain to Siwalik series Mostly soil cover of the basin is Ochrepts and Orthents-Ochrepts which is shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and is of recent origin This region is well connected with metalled/unmetalled roads with other parts of the state

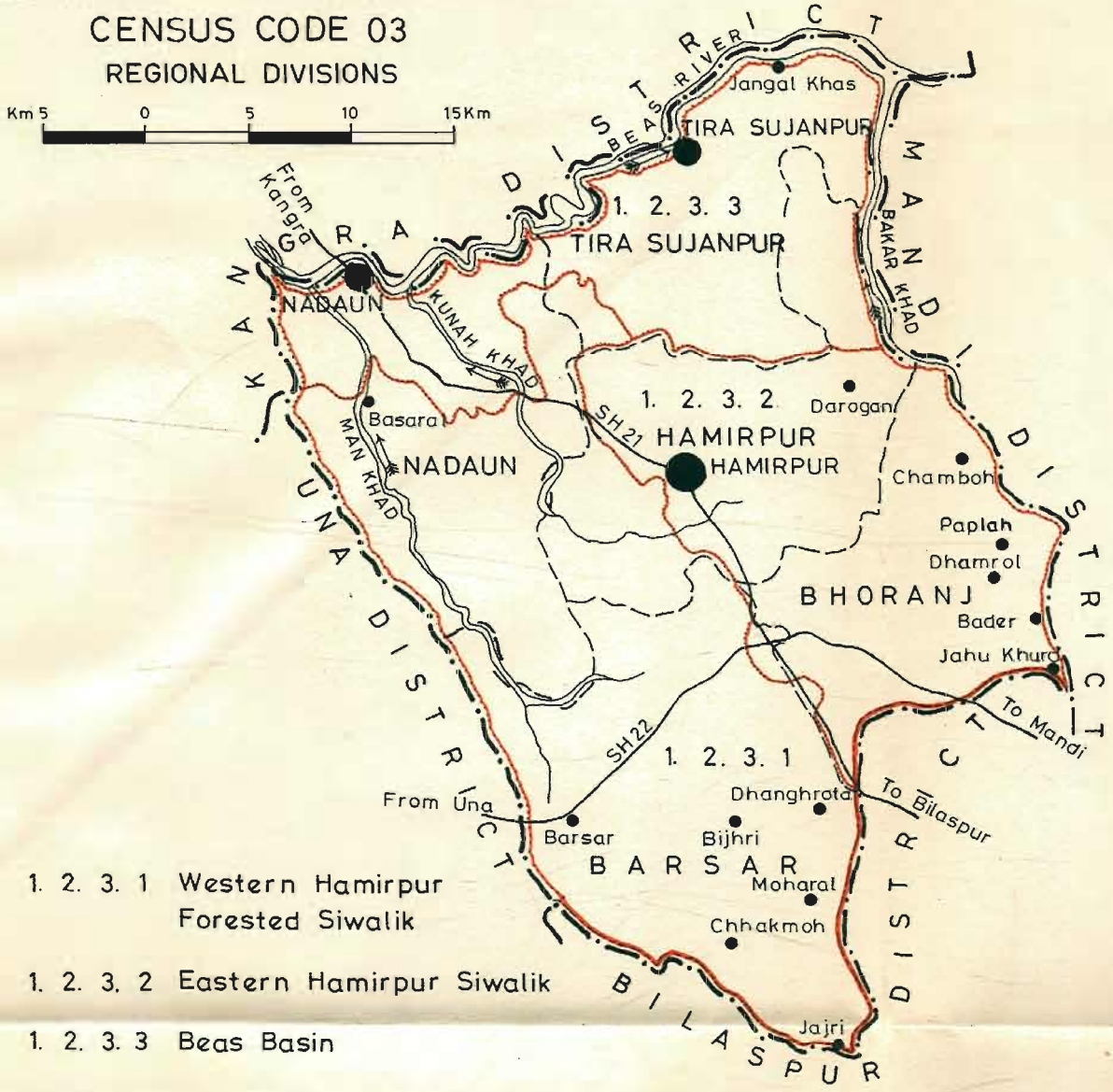
The area of this region is 314 39 km^2 as per village papers Out of the total area, 5 20 km^2 pertains to urban areas of Nadaun and Tira Sujanpur which are located on the bank of Beas river Rural area of the Beas Basin is 309 19 km^2, comprising 465 villages The total population of the basin is 72,225 according to 1981 Census Of this population, 65,186 is distributed in rural areas while 7,039 persons belong to urban areas of Nadaun and Tira Sujanpur The western and central parts of this basin are heavily populated while distribution of population in eastern portion is sparse due to rugged topography

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT HAMIRPUR

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

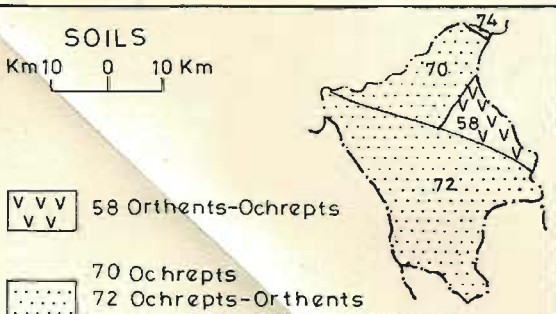


1. 2. 3. 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik

1. 2. 3. 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik

1. 2. 3. 3 Beas Basin

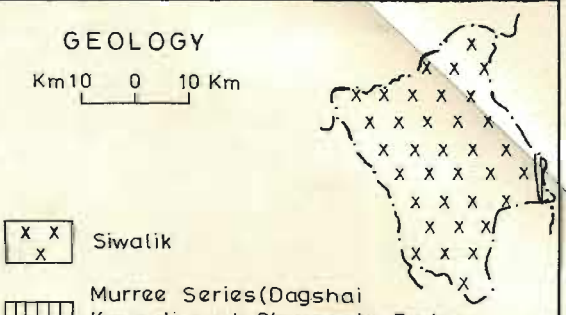
SOILS



58 Orthents-Ochrepts

70 Ochrepts
72 Ochrepts-Orthents
74 Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs

GEOLOGY



Siwalik

Murree Series(Dagshai Kasauli and Dharmsala Beds/ Sirmur Series)

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS V AND VI

STATE HIGHWAY SH 22

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RIVER AND KHAD

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1. 2. 3. 2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name HAMIRPUR Census Location Code No 03 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik	594 villages (193 villages of Nadaun Sub-Tahsil, 4 villages of Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil, 72 villages of Hamirpur Tahsil, 324 villages of Barsar Tahsil, 1 village of Bhoranj Sub-Tahsil)	—	475 18	475 18	—	115,244	115,244	—
2	1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik	593 villages (256 villages of Hamirpur Tahsil 22 villages of Barsar Tahsil 315 villages of Bhoranj Sub-Tahsil)	1 town (Hamirpur M C of Hamirpur Tahsil)	324 85	319 65	5 20	130 282	121,485	8,797
3	1 2 3 3 Beas Basin	465 villages (238 villages of Nadaun Sub-Tahsil, 201 villages of Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil, 26 villages of Hamirpur Tahsil)	2 towns (Nadaun N A C of Nadaun Sub-Tahsil, Tira Sujanpur N A C of Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil)	314 39	309 19	5 20	72,225	65,186	7,039

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name HAMIRPUR | Census Location Code No 03 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik	(1) Nadaun Sub-Tahsil	28, 35, 38 to 45, 47 to 98, 158, 160, 236 to 239, 242 to 244, 247 to 248, 253 to 254 276 to 277, 280, 283 to 286, 293 to 294, 296, 299 to 300, 302 to 303, 310, 316, 328 to 335, 338 to 431	193 villages		151 33	Code No 29 to 34, 36 to 37, 46, 99 to 157, 159, 161 to 235, 249 to 252, 255 to 275, 278 to 279, 281 to 282, 287 to 292, 295, 297 to 298, 301, 304 to 309, 311 to 315, 317 to 327, 336 to 337 are in region No 1 2.3 3
		(2) Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil	167 to 170	4 villages		2 65	
		(3) Hamirpur Tahsil	1 to 71, 87	72 villages		50 44	Code No 72 to 86 are in region No 1 2.3 2
		(4) Barsar Tahsil	1 to 191, 194, 210, 216 to 346	324 villages		269 06	Code No 192 to 193, 195 to 209, 211 to 215 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(5) Bhoranj Sub-Tahsil	143	1 village		1 70	
					594 villages	475 18	
2	1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik	(1) Hamirpur Tahsil	72 to 86, 88 to 205, 232 to 354	256 villages + 1 town (Hamirpur M C)		134 47 + 5 20	Code No 355 to 367 are included in Hamirpur M C Code No 87 is in region No 1 2.3 1 Code No 206 to 231 are in region No 1 2 3 3
		(2) Barsar Tahsil	192 to 193, 195 to 209, 211 to 215	22 villages		8 86	Code No 194, 210 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(3) Bhoranj Sub-Tahsil	1 to 142, 144 to 316	315 villages		176 32	Code No 143 is in region No 1 2 3 1
					593 villages + 1 town	324 85	

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	1 2 3 3 Beas Basin	(1) Nadaun Sub-Tahsil	1 to 27, 29 to 34, 36 to 37, 46, 99 to 157, 159, 161 to 235, 240 to 241, 245 to 246, 249 to 252, 255 to 275, 278 to 279, 281 to 282, 287 to 292, 295, 297 to 298, 301, 304 to 309, 311 to 315, 317 to 327, 336 to 337	238 villages + 1 town (Nadaun N A C)		94 97 + 2 20	Code No 432 to 435 are included in Nadaun N A C Code No 28, 35 38 to 45 47 to 98, 158, 160, 236 to 239, 242 to 244 247 to 248 253 to 254, 276 to 277, 280 283 to 286, 293 to 294 296 299 to 300 302 to 303, 310, 316, 328 to 335 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(2) Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil	1 to 166, 171 to 205	201 villages + 1 town (Tira Sujanpur N A C)		177 26 + 3 00	Code No 206 to 208 are included in Tira Sujanpur N A C Code No 167 to 170 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(3) Hamirpur Tahsil	206 to 231	26 villages		36 96	
					465 villages + 2 towns	314 39	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name HAMIRPUR Census Location Code No 03 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik	(1) Barsar tahsil (2) Nadaun sub-tahsil (3) Hamirpur tahsil (4) Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil (5) Bhoranj sub-tahsil	Siwalik	Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is comprised of whole of western Hamirpur district except northern Nadaun sub-tahsil The altitude of this region varies generally between 400 and 1,100 metres above the mean sea level Prominent hills in Western Hamirpur Siwalik are Chaumukhi, Sola Singhi and Jajiar-Jakh Dhars which traverse whole of the region north-west to south-easterly direction Main drainage lines of these Siwalik range are Man, Kunah *Khads* which drain in to Beas river and Sukar *Khad* flow southwards and merge into Satluj river The valleys of these *Khads* are fertile and provide strong base for dense concentration of population The hills are covers with fairly dense *Chir* forests while valleys contain thin vegetation The area of region is 475 18 km^2 contains 594 villages with total population of 115,244 persons	
2	1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik	(1) Bhoranj sub-tahsil (2) Hamirpur tahsil (3) Barsar tahsil	Siwalik structure and Murree series	Ochrepts-Orthents and Orthents-Ochrepts	Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik is comprised of eastern Hamirpur except Tira Sujanpur sub tahsil and north-east corner of Hamirpur tahsil Eastern Siwalik is separated from west by eastern slopes of Jajiar-Jakh Dhar The elevation of this range varies between 900-1,350 metres North-eastern part of Eastern Siwalik is higher than southern and western Main hill range in this range is Jajiar-Jakh Dhar which traverses in south-easterly direction This region is drained by Kunah, Bakar, Sir and Sukar *Khads* First two *Khads* flow towards Beas in north and Sir and Sukar *Khads* drain into Satluj in south Slopes of Jajiar-Jakh Dhar are thickly covered with *Chir* forests while southern and eastern parts are dry and contain scattered vegetation This region is densely populated and area of region is 324 85 km^2 having 130,282 persons	
3	1 2 3 3 Beas Basin	(1) Nadaun sub-tahsil (2) Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil (3) Hamirpur tahsil	Siwalik	Ochrepts and Orthents-Ochrepts	Beas Basin is formed by northern Nadaun sub-tahsil, Tira Sujanpur sub-tahsil and north-eastern Hamirpur tahsil This basin is bounded by Siwalik in south, Kangra in west and Mandi in east while Beas forms its northern limit Jakh Dhar rises in this basin near Nadaun and moves south-east North-eastern and eastern part of this basin is rugged and contains broken hills, the height of which rises beyond 1,300 metres Man, Kunah, Pung, Mahli and Bakar *Khads* drain this region and merge with Beas in north Western hills contain *Chir* forests while eastern is covered with dense Deciduous forests The area of region is 314 39 km^2 and have 465 villages and two urban areas The population of basin is 72,225 persons, western and central parts of basin are densely populated while eastern area is sparsely populated	

DISTRICT UNA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Una district falls in the western part of Central Himachal Pradesh (1 2 3) and it is bounded by Punjab in west and south, Kangra in north and north-east, Hamirpur in east while Bilaspur district falls to the south-east of this district

Total population of this district is 317,422 persons according to 1981 Census According to Surveyor General of India, its geographical area is 1540 km^2 The density of population comes to 206persons per km^2 which is very high as compared to state average of 77 persons per km^2 Out of the total population of 317, 422 persons, rural population is 292, 916 which is scattered over 552 inhabited villages while 24,506 persons belong to five urban centres of the district.

This district forms a part of micro-region named as Central Himachal Pradesh and has further been sub-divided into following three sub-micro regions on the basis of physiography, soils, geological structure, forests and climate

1 2.3 1 Una Siwalik

Major part of Una district is covered by Siwalik hills which is also known as Himalayan foothill zone These hills spread on the all sides of Soan Valley which lies in the centre of Una district stretching from north-west to south-east direction Una Siwalik covers the western parts of Haroli sub-tahsil, northern and eastern parts of Amb tahsil and Bangana tahsil except Lunkhar Valley of this tahsil The general trend of these hills is north-west to south-east In western Una the Siwalik hills are low The elevation of these small hills declines towards Soan river as well as towards Punjab Plains The numerous non- perennial streams drain these hills and ultimately meet Soan river in central Una In northern and eastern parts of Una district, Siwalik hills vary in elevation between 380 metres and more than 1,000 metres Important in this part of district is Sola Singhi or Jaswan range which commences near Talwara and enters the district in north where it attains height of 1,018 metres and its ridge forms boundary of Kangra and Una districts As this range moves southwards, it increases in height as well as in width Dhionsar Dhar, the height of which rises to 973 metres is another hill in this region which runs north-west to south-east direction in western parts of Bangana tahsil and it extends upto Satluj river In eastern parts of Bangana tahsil, Chaumukhi Dhar which runs parallel to Lunkhar *Khad* forms boundary between Hamirpur and Una districts This range attains the height of 915 metres Between these Dhars, valley of Lunkhar which is comparatively flat and fertile, exists

Sola Singhi, Dhionsar and Chaumukhi Dhars are covered with thick reserved forests Amongst the important species are *Chir*, *Khair*, Bamboo, Euclyptus and Mulberry However, in western Una Siwalik vegetation is scattered and is of scrub type Main species are *Kikar*, *Khair* and *Shisham*

Una Siwalik receives considerable high rainfall and the annual rainfall varies between 1,000-1,400 mm

The geological structure of this region is Siwalik, Siwalik structure comprises of conglomerates, friable sandstone and silt stone Seasonal and non-seasonal streams have caused heavey denudation in these hills The soil cover of this region consists of Ochrepts-Orthents as well as Ochrepts-Psamments These soils are shallow, brownish and black in colour Recent deposits constitute gravel beds, alluvial fans and river terraces

As per village papers, the area of Una Siwalik comes to 643 13 km^2 Out of this total area, urban area is 509 km^2 while remaining area is rural The total population of this region is 97,424 persons according to 1981 Census, distributed over 284 villages and one town of Daulatpur N A C Western Una Siwalik has only a few villages which are concentrated in northern and southern parts of these hills However, eastern and northern Siwalik hills contain dense concentration of villages on the undulating slopes of valleys formed by the streams which originate from these hills The main roads which pass through the region are Hoshiarpur to Dera and Una to Bangana with many link roads

1 2.3 2 Soan Valley

Soan Valley lies on the both sides of Soan river It extends from near Daulatpur in the north-west to south upto Punjab boundary This valley is wider in south while it becomes narrower in northern portion To be precise, its areal extent spreads over whole of Una tahsil except south-eastern fringe, eastern parts of Haroli sub-tahsil, central and southern parts of Amb tahsil and some parts of Bagana tahsil This valley is formed by Soan river as well as by its tributaries which meet Soan from left and right sides Soan river which is basically a seasonal, flows right across the valley and confluence with Satluj river in south The seasonal and non-

seasonal tributaries of Soan have deposited clay, sand and pebbles Soan Valley is plain with small low lying hillocks

The slope of this valley contain pockets of forested land and vegetation is sparse and scattered due to the thick concentration of population This valley receives considerable high rainfall which varies between 1,000-1,400 mm

The geological structure of this valley is Alluvium The alluvium occupies vast stretch of this valley The alluvium contains sand, silt and clay in varying proportions In pheripheral areas of this valley, geology pertains to Siwalik structure Basically, soil of this valley is alluvial which is thicker in central parts of valley This alluvial soil is generally mixed with sand According to I C A R , the soils of this valley has been categorised as Ochrepts-Psamments, alluvial soil of recent origin

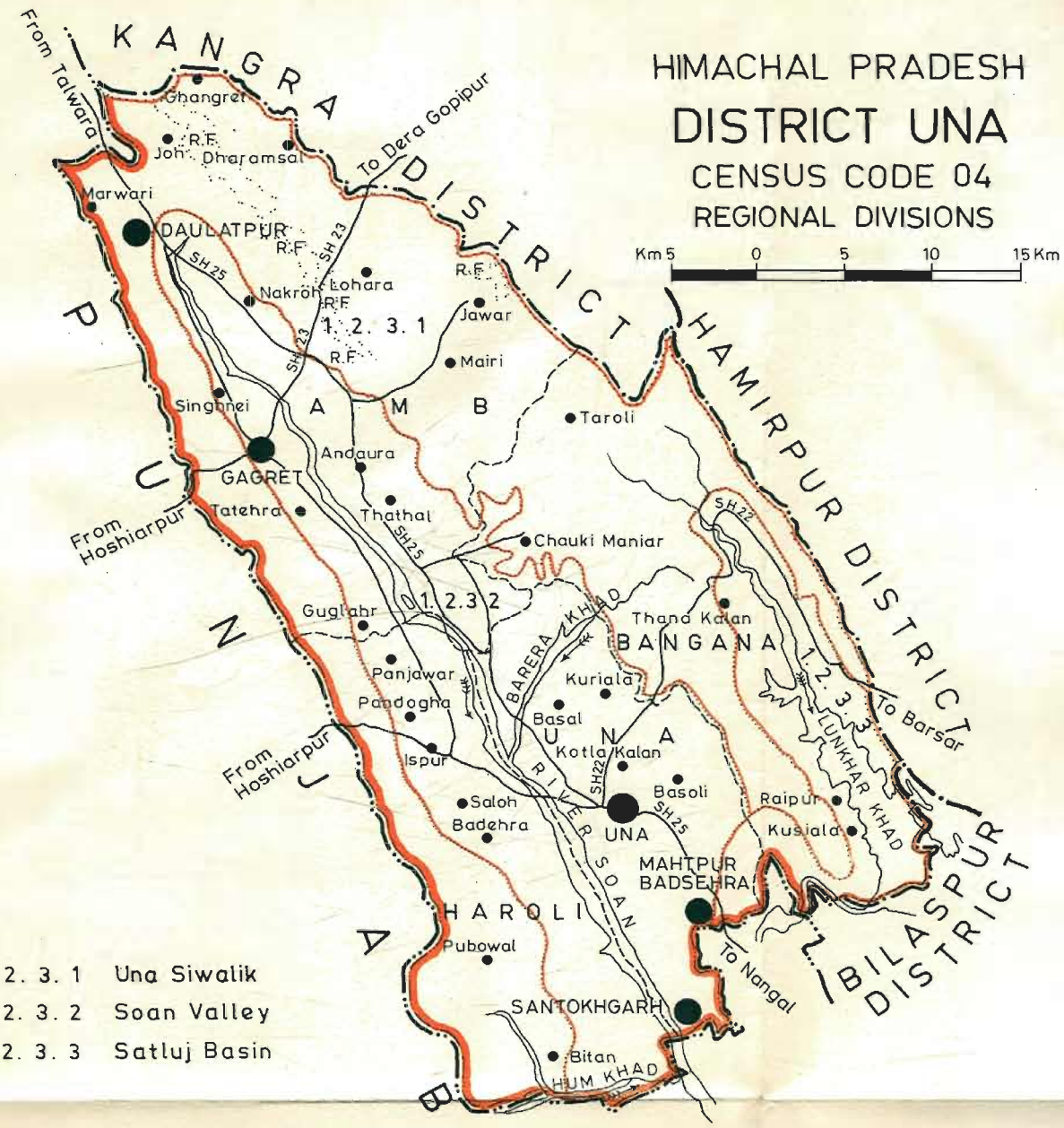
The total area of this valley is 735 18 km^2 according to village papers, which comprises of 705 21 km^2 rural and 29 97 km^2 urban area This valley is thickly populated and contains a population of 194,245 persons distributed over 158 villages and four urban centres This valley has well developed means of transportation and State Highway No 25 passes through the centre of this valley where numerous roads cross it from west to east.

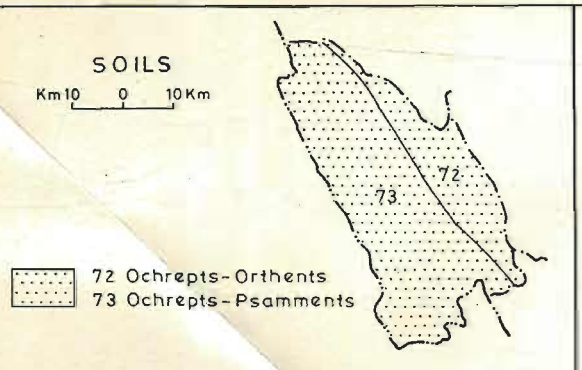
1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin

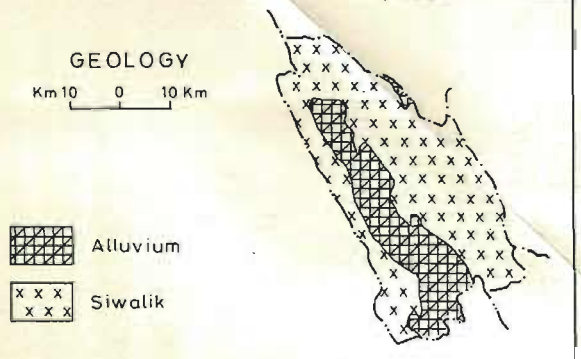
Satluj Basin in this district is comprised of Lunkhar valley which is formed by Lunkhar *Khad*, a tributary of Satluj river This *Khad* flows in north-west to south-east direction and submerges in Govind Sagar Administratively speaking, this basin falls in central and southern parts of Bangana tahsil besides embracing south-eastern fringe of Una tahsil This basin is engulfed by Dhionsar Dhar in west and Chaumukhi Dhar in east while Govind Sagar falls in the south The areas adjoining to Lunkhar *Khad* is plain and fertile

The eastern and western slopes of this basin are covered with thick vegetation while lower part of this basin is covered with dense concentration of villages The geology of this basin mainly pertains to Siwalik structure and Alluvium while soils cover is Ochrepts-Orthents with alluvium of recent formations

The area of Satluj Basin is 164 60 km^2 according to village papers The total population of this region is 25,753 persons and have 152 villages This region does not have any urban area The main road which passes through this region is Una-Barsar road







BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS V AND VI
STATE HIGHWAY SH25
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST R.F.
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1. 2. 3. 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name UNA | Census Location Code No 04 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik	284 villages (113 villages of Amb Tahsil, 10 villages of Haroli Sub-Tahsil, 161 villages of Bangana Tahsil)	1 town (Daulatpur N C A of Amb Tahsil)	643 13	638 04	5 09	97,424	95,088	2,336
2	1 2 3 2 Soan Valley	158 villages (63 villages of Amb Tahsil, 3 villages of Bangana Tahsil, 23 villages of Haroli Sub-Tahsil, 69 villages of Una Tahsil)	4 towns (Mahtpur Badsehra N A C, Una M C & Santo-khgarh N A C of Una Tahsil, Gagret N A C of Amb Tahsil)	735 18	705 21	29 97	194,245	172,075	22,170
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	152 villages (147 villages of Bangana Tahsil, 5 villages of Una Tahsil)	—	164 60	164 60		25,753	25,753	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name UNA | Census Location Code No 04 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik	(1) Amb Tahsil	1 to 5, 7, 11, 19, 54, 67, 69, 73 to 119 121 to 137, 139 to 140, 144 to 179	113 villages + 1 town (Daulatpur N A C)		285 17 + 5 09	Code No 6 18 are inclued in Daulatpur N A C Code No 8 to 10, 12 to 16, 20 to 53, 55 to 66 68 70 to 72, 120, 138, 141 to 143 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 17 is included in Gagret N A C
		(2) Haroli Sub-Tahsil	13, 18 to 26	10 villages		98 30	Code No 14 to 17 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(3) Bangana Tahsil	4 to 56, 69 to 75, 78, 80 to 83, 85 to 130, 132 to 138, 143, 149 to 165, 190, 222 to 223, 238 to 239, 241 to 243 245 to 248 250 257 274 to 276, 278 to 280, 283 to 287	161 villages		254 57	Code No 57 to 68, 76 to 77, 79, 84, 131, 139 to 142, 144 to 148, 166 to 189, 191 to 221 224 to 237, 240 244, 249, 251 to 256, 258 to 273, 277, 281 to 282 are in region No 1 2 3 3
					284 villages + 1 town	643 13	
2	1 2 3 2 Soan Valley	(1) Amb Tahsil	8 to 10, 12 to 16, 20 to 53, 55 to 66, 68, 70 to 72, 120, 138, 141 to 143	63 villages + 1 town (Gagret N A C)		288 83 + 18 37	Code No 17 is included in Gagret N A C Code No 18 is included in Daulatpur N A C Code No 11 19, 54, 67, 69, 73 to 119 121 to 137, 139 to 140 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(2) Bangana Tahsil	1 to 3	3 villages		8 32	

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(3) Haroli Sub-Tahsil	1 to 12, 14 to 17 27 to 33	23 villages		205 25	Code No 13 18 to 26 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(4) Una Tahsil	1 to 36, 38 to 52, 57 to 65, 68, 70 to 77	69 villages + 3 towns (Mahtpur Badsehra N A C , Una M C & Santokhgarh N A C)		202 81 + 3 80 + 4 97 + 2 83	Code No 37 is included in Una M C Code No 67 is included in Mahtpur Badsehra N A C Code No 69 is included in Santokhgarh N A C Code No 53 to 56, 66 are in region No 1 2 3 3
					158 villages + 4 towns	735 18	
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	'1) Bangana Tahsil	57 to 68 76 to 77, 79, 84, 131, 139 to 142 144 to 148 166 to 189, 191 to 221, 224 to 237, 240, 244, 249, 251 to 256, 258 to 273, 277, 281 to 282, 288 to 311	147 villages		149 65	Code No 69 to 75 78, 80 to 83, 85 to 130 132 to 138, 143, 149 to 165, 190 222 to 223 238 to 239, 241 to 243 245 to 248, 250, 257, 274 to 276, 278 to 280, 283 to 287 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(2) Una Tahsil	53 to 56, 66	5 villages		14 95	Code No 57 to 65 are in region No 1 2 3 2
					152 Villages	164 60	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name UNA Census Location Code No 04 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik	(1) Haroli sub-tahsil (2) Amb tahsil (3) Bangana tahsil	Siwalik	Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Psamments	Una Siwalik is comprised of western, northern and eastern Una district embracing western Haroli sub-tahsil, north and eastern Amb tahsil and Bangana tahsil except Lunkhar valley Western and eastern Una Siwalik is separated by Soan Valley Western Una Siwalik has low lying hills, the maximum height rises above 600 metres These hills decline in elevation towards Punjab plains and Soan Valley The trend of these hills is north-west to south-east Numerous seasonal and non-seasonal streams drain these hills which meet Soan river Prominent ranges in eastern Una are Sola Singhi Dhionsar and Chaumukhi Dhars These hills are covered with thick vegetation	
2	1 2 3 2 Soan Valley	(1) Amb tahsil (2) Una tahsil (3) Haroli sub-tahsil (4) Bangana tahsil	Alluvium and Siwalik	Ochrepts-Psamments	Soan Valley lies on the both sides of Soan river and is bounded by Una Siwalik on all sides except southern parts of valley where it meets Punjab plains The elevation of this valley gene rally varies between 300-600 metres and is criss-crossed by many seasonal streams which have played major role in the formation of valley Soan river flows in the centre of valley which submerges in Satluj in the south This valley is almost flat and most fertile area of Una district	
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	(1) Bangana tahsil (2) Una tahsil	Alluvium and Siwalik	Ochrepts-Orthents	Satluj basin in this district constitutes the valley of Lunkhar *Khad* in central and southern Bangana tahsil and south-eastern corner of Una tahsil This Satluj Basin falls between Chaumukhi Dhar in east and Dhionsar Dhar in north-west while Sola Singhi Dhar falls in northern parts of this basin Area adjoining the Lunkhar *Khad* is plain while eastern and western portion of this basin is slopy Lunkhar *Khad* meets Satluj river in south	

DISTRICT MANDI
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Mandi district falls in the central portion of Central Himachal Pradesh (1 2 3) It covers an area of 3950 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India Mandi district is surrounded by Kullu district from east, by Kangra district from north and north-west, by Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts from west and by Solan and Shimla districts from south

Mandi district is mostly hilly with many Dhars viz , Dhaula Dhar, Ghoghar Dhar, Sikandra Dhar and Vairkot Dhar, Balh valley in Mandi and Sundarnagar tahsils and Chauntra valley in Jogindarnagar tahsil are fertile valleys Main river is Beas which flows from east to north-west direction and Uhl river is the main tributary which joins it from north and other rivers which join it from south are Luni and Rina, Babhar, Son, Rameli, Suketi, Jiuni, Janjehli, Tirthan and Hansa Satluj river which forms its southern boundary and separates it from Solan and Shimla districts is another major river in this district

The total population of district is 644,827 persons according to 1981 Census Of this population 597,570 is rural while urban population is 47,257 persons living in 4 towns viz , Mandi M C, Sundarnagar M C , Pandoh U A and Jogindarnagar U A Density of population is 163 persons per km^2 which is relatively high as compared to the state average of 77 persons per km^2

The district is mountainous and its climate is temperate In upper areas, the climate remains cold throughout the year Areas of Badar, Chuhar, Seraj and Sonar usually experience sufficient snowfall during winter which often comes down to 1,300 metres altitude Forests in the district are dense, distributed on higher slopes of Dhaula Dhar, Beas and Satluj Basins *Deodar* and *Chir* forests are found above 1,650 metres of elevation, below these heights *Oak*, Bamboo and bush type forests are found

Geologically speaking Mandi district have rock formations of Sub- Himalayan series, comprised of tertiary rocks Soil of the district is brown hill soil and sub-mountain soil Agro-climatic conditions in Mandi district are quite suitable for tropical and sub tropical fruits farming

Mandi district on the basis of geology, physiography, soil, climate and forest cover has been sub-divided further into four sub-micro regions as follows

1 2.3 1 Dhaula Dhar

Dhaula Dhar extends in north and north-eastern Mandi and runs in continuation of Dhaula Dhar of Kangra district in north-west to south-east direction passing through north-eastern Jogindarnagar tahsil and north-eastern Mandi tahsil This region is surrounded by Kangra district from north, by Kullu from east, by Beas Basin from west, south and south-east The terrain of this region is very hilly and mountainous and have many high peaks with elevation ranging up to 2,997 metres Ghoghar Dhar which forms part of Dhaula Dhar is another important range in this region attaining highest altitude of 1,987 metres It enters the district near Harabagh and runs parallel to Uhl river Chuhar valley falls in this region which is formed by Uhl river and runs in north-west to south-east direction This valley is most inaccessible and lacks in means of transportation and communications The western slopes of this valley are steep while in eastern parts of valley gradient rises gradually These high altitude peaks remain under snow cover for the most parts of the year Uhl river bifurcates Dhaula Dhar region in almost two parts and the whole of water of this range is drained by this river This river merges in Beas river to the south of Pandoh in Mandi tahsil

This region is totally rural and includes 267 villages, out of which 81 villages are uninhabited The remaining 186 villages are inhabited by 26,890 persons Area of this region as per village papers is 526 07 km^2 Villages are concentrated mostly on the lower slopes of Chuhar valley and along the State Highway No 24 which passes through the Ghoghar Dhar while upper reaches are very sparsely populated This region as a whole is thinly populated as compared to the remaining areas of Mandi district

Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of Jutogh group and Panjal traps consisting of Green beds of Manikaran and Darla-Mandi volcanics Areas around Gumma overlying Krol rocks are represented by a series of limestone beds which are known as Gumma Limestone They are thinly bedded and show slaty layers at the base

Soils in this region are non-calcic brown hill soils classified as Orthents -Ochrepts Forests are scattered throughout the region On it's higher slopes,species of mixed vegetation prevail in this region Slopes of Chuhar valley are densely covered with the forests of Pine

Sub-temperate climatic conditions exist in this region as it is a mountainous track Higher reaches of the region receive sufficient snowfall every year during winter and remain cut off from the other parts of district Lower areas are comparatively hot, in other words climatic condition varies according to the altitude of the places

1 2 3 2 Beas Basin

Beas Basin is the biggest sub-micro region in Mandi district stretching in a north-west to south-east direction in the central part of the district with Beas river flowing in the centre of the basin This basin is bounded by Kullu district from east, by Dhaula Dhar from north and north-east, by Kangra and Hamirpur district from north-west, by Mandi Lesser Himalaya from west and by Satluj Basin from south Beas Basin embraces western half of Jogindarnagar tahsil, whole of Lad Bharol, Sandhol and Bali Chowki sub-tahsils, Mandi tahsil except north-eastern corner and western peripherial areas, northern extreme of Sundarnagar tahsil, north-eastern part of Sarkaghat and almost whole of Chachyot tahsil and sub-tahsil excepting their southern parts

The areas of this basin comes to 1827 54 km^2 according to village papers Of this area, 19 03 km^2 pertains to 4 towns of the district viz , Mandi M C , Pandoh U A , Jogindarnagar U A and Sundarnagar M C which are situated in this region The total rural area of the basin is 1808 51 km^2 This basin is most populous and contains dense concentration of population on valleys and undulating slopes which have been formed by Beas river and its numerous tributaris Total population of Beas Basin is 135,117 persons Out of this total population 317,860 persons belong to rural areas and is distributed over 1,474 villages Urban population of the basin is 47,257

Beas river after forming boundary between Mandi and Kullu districts in east, enters the district at the confluence point of Sainj river with Beas near Largi village At this confluence point the river runs in to south-west direction upto Pandoh, then it turns towards north-west direction until it enters Kangra district Main tributaries of Beas river which join it from north are Uhl river and Rana *Khad*, while Arnodi, Kasani, Suketi and Bakhli *Khads* join it from the south

In this basin most of the area is hilly except valleys of Balh and Chauntra Balh valley is formed by Suketi river, a tributary of Beas, in south-western part of the basin This valley starts from Sundarnagar town and terminates south of Mandi town and extend in north to south direction Balh valley is wide and engulfed by hills from western and eastern side

This valley is broad and open in south and becomes narrow towards north Balh valley is very fertile and level resulting in dense concentration of population

Chauntra-Jogindarnagar valley is situated at the foot of Dhaula Dhar and in continuation of Kangra Valley in northern part of the basin This valley has been formed by Rana *Khad* and other *Khads* which originate from western Dhaula Dhar range This area is fertile and quite populous Main feature of this valley is greatly sloping hills which provide suitable conditions for growing black and green tea which is main cash crop of this area The surroundings of this valley are charming with snow clan mountains and *Chir* forests Highest point in this basin is at an altitude of 3,359 metres above mean sea level at Shikari Devi peak in southern part of the region in Chachyot tahsil The hills of this basin particularly in south-eastern and north-eastern portion are most suitably for horticulture which have developed in big way in Chachyot and Bali Chowki areas

This basin has also important places and lakes from religious point of view such as Prashar lake situated at 36 kms north-west from Mandi town and Kamrunag lake which is located in Chachyot tahsil

Forests play an important part in the economy of this region Higher reaches of this region have forests of reserved and protected categorised with main species as *Chir* and *Kail* while lower areas have mixed vegetation of bamboo or scrub species In the Chachyot and Bali Chowki area the forests are quite thick and of great commercial significance

In higher areas the climatic conditions are temperate In winter, these areas receive snowfall almost every year where weather remains cold throughout the year While lower elevations are comparatively hot during the summer Months of July and August receive heaviest rainfall in Beas Basin

Geologically, this area has Jutogh group structure, Murree series, Panjal traps, unclassified Granites and Siwalik formations Soils of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts types are prevailing in this basin

Beas Basin has good transport and communication network Roads are the main means of transportation Main roads which pass through this region are National Highway No 21, State Highway No 13,19,22 and 24 Narrow gauge railway line also joins Jogindarnagar with Pathankot. All the tahsil/sub-tahsil headquarters are joined with roads

1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin

Satluj Basin is comprised of the southern Mandi district, which includes Sundarnagar tahsil (except northern portion), southern Chachyot tahsil and sub- tahsil and whole of Karsog tahsil Satluj river which is the life belt of the basin forms southern boundary of Mandi district Kullu district falls on east of this basin Beas Basin and Mandi Lesser Himalaya enclose this region from north while Bilaspur district bounds it from the west

Satluj river in this region enters near Firnu village and traverse along the district boundary upto Dehar where it leaves district It drains almost whole waters of the region and other streams which join it from northern side are, Khadel, bhagmati, Bantrehr, Siman, Behna, Kotlu, Bogre, Bahlu and Siun Western part of the region which is constituted of Sundarnagar tahsil is rugged and hilly, here the elevation ranges upto 2,360 metres above mean sea level Eastern parts of the basin are covered with forests of Pine In north-eastern part of basin the maximum altitude rises to 3,124 metres above mean sea level Central and eastern parts of basin embracing Karsog and southern Chachyot tahsil and sub-tahsil provide suitable climatic and physical conditions for horticulture

Satluj Basin is entirely rural which includes 958 villages The total area is 1055 60 km^2 according to village papers and contains a population of 110,431 persons Population in this region is scattered thinly all over the areas

Transport network in this region is formed by National Highway No 21 which passes through its north-western part and State Highway No 13 which joins Sundarnagar town with Shimla passes through Karsog Besides these roads this basin has been well connected with other metalled roads for the transportation of forests produce, fruits and other horticulture products Climatic condition in eastern half which cover Karsog tahsil of Satluj Basin are quite favourable for tropical and sub-tropical fruits and economy of these areas is based on horticulture However, western parts of this basin are rugged and less fertile

Soils of Orthents-Ochrepts prevail in south-eastern part of Satluj Basin while remaining areas in this region are having Udalfs-Ochrepts type of soil In other words Sub-Mountain soil predominantly occurs in Karsog which are rich in organic carbon, poor in availability of phosphorus and medium in potash contents Geological structure of Satluj Basin is formed by Jutogh group and Shali-Deoban formations In Satluj Basin hottest places during summer months are Tattapani and Dehar Temperature varies with altitude and lower areas are warm while high altitude areas are cooler in summer During winter, climate is extreme cold in upper areas of Karsog and Chachyot. Satluj Basin receive sufficient rainfall

1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya

Mandi Lesser Himalaya is extended in western part of Mandi district covering Sarkaghat tahsil (excepting north-eastern extreme), a long and narrow tract of Mandi tahsil stretching north to south which adjoins Sarkaghat and a small belt of Sundarnagar extending in west to east in northern part of this tahsil Beas Basin encloses this region from north and east, Satluj Basin from south while Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts cover it from west side

Sikandra Dhar is the most prominent physical feature of this region which runs almost in the centre of the region in south-west to north-east direction with highest elevation of 2,031 metres above the mean sea level This range can be divided into two sub-range, Kamlah range and Lindi Dhar Another important Dhar is Vairkot. This range starts near Rewalsar and extends to Sundarnagar Some of the offshoots of this Dhar joins Sinkandra Dhar The highest altitude of this Dhar is at 1,935 metres above the mean sea level South-eastern part of the region, which is formed by Sundarnagar tahsil is also hilly and elevation in this area rises to 2,014 metres above the mean sea level South-western portion of this region adjoining to Sir *Khad* is relatively level and fertile whereas eastern and northern Lesser Himalayan zone is hilly, rugged and constitutes many peaks

Mandi Lesser Himalaya is entirely rural and contains 647 villages which are inhabited by 142,389 persons According to village papers the area of Lesser Himalayan zone is 577 66 km^2, Out of 647 villages of this region, 35 villages are uninhabited

Important rivers/*Khads* of the region are Bakar, Sir, Arnodi, Alsed and Ratti Ratti *Khad* separates Lesser Himalaya zone from Beas Basin in Mandi tahsil while Bakar and Sir *Khads* separate it from Hamirpur district Bakar *Khad* flows in south to north direction and ultimately meets Beas river Sir *Khad* flows from north to south Another stream i e Alsed *Khad* originates from southern part of this region which joins Satluj river few kilometres south of this region Arnodi *Khad* which originates in this region flows south to north also joins Beas river

Transport network of the region is mainly formed by roads Major roads which pass through this region are State Highway No 19, 21 and 22 State Highway No 22 passes in

the southern part of Sarkaghat tahsil from east to west direction and joins Mandi-Hamirpur The other State Highway No 19 passes through Sarkaghat. There are some other metalled/ unmetalled roads which serve important link in the region

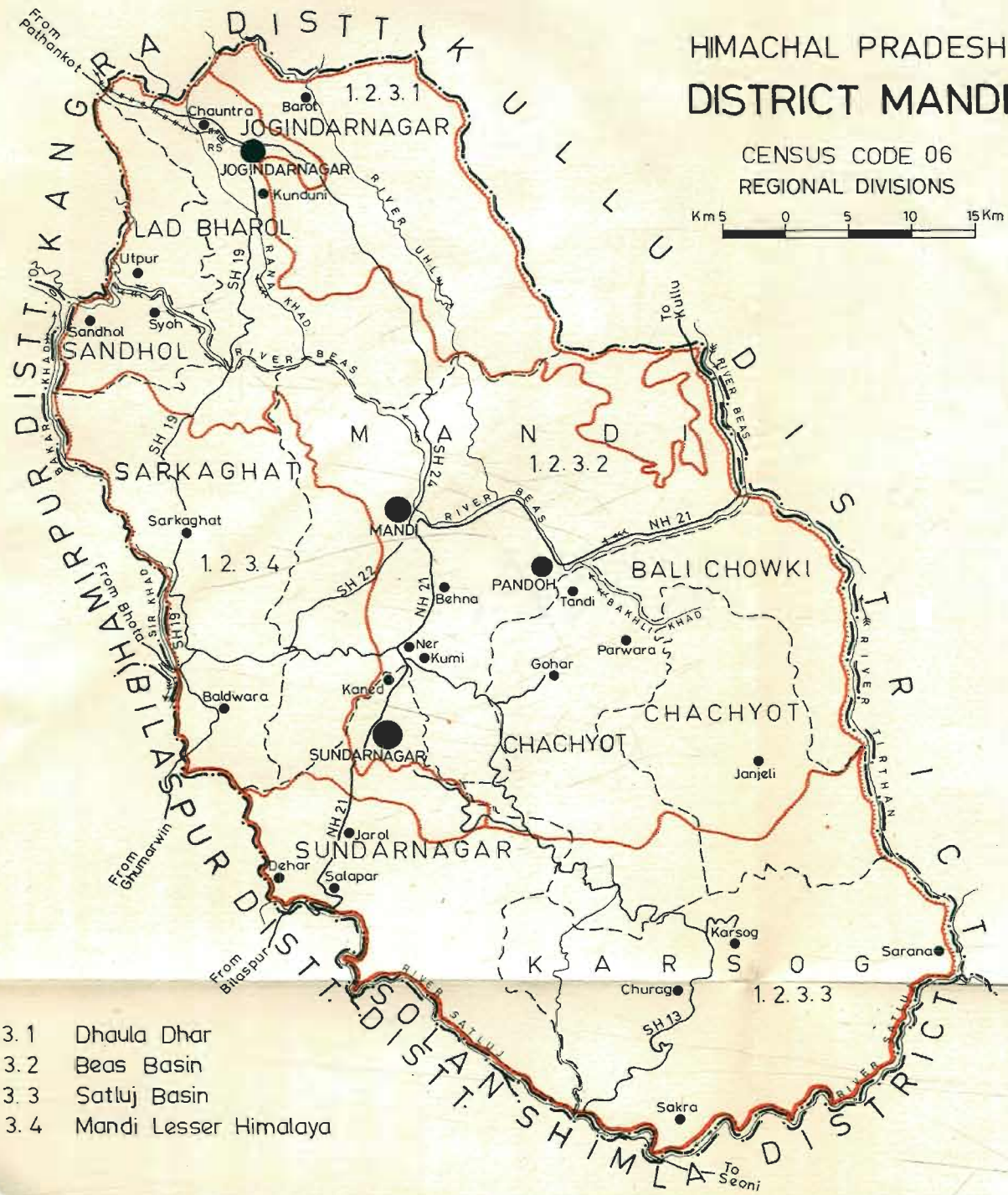
Geological structure of the region is mainly comprised of Murree series formation Small tracts of Siwalik structure are observed in the areas adjoining Hamirpur district. In south-eastern part of this region, geological structure is comprised of Shali-Deoban formations Generally Orthents-Ochrepts type of soils are found in the region Only extreme northern part of the region have Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs type of soils

Forests of mixed vegetation are seen on the northern slopes of Sikandra Dhar Remaining area is rugged and does not contain dense forest cover

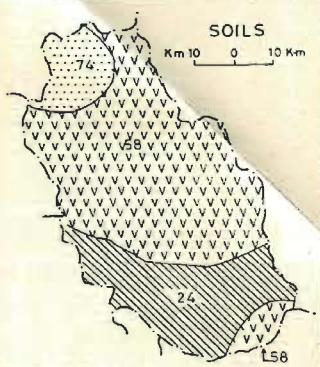
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DISTRICT MANDI

CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

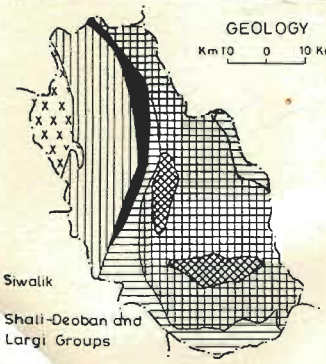
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1.2.3.1 Dhaula Dhar
1.2.3.2 Beas Basin
1.2.3.3 Satluj Basin
1.2.3.4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya



24 Udalfs - Ochrepts
58 Orthents-Ochrepts
74 Ochrepts- Orthents-Ustalfs



Siwalik
Shali-Deoban and Largi Groups
Granites (unclassified)
Murree Series (Dagshai Kasauli and Dharmsala Beds/Sirmur Series)
Jutogh Group/ Vaikrita Group/Central Gneiss (equivalents of Salkhalas)
Panjal Traps, Green Beds of Manikaran and Darla-Mandi volcanics
Shali-Deoban and Largi Groups

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 700 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS III, IV, V AND VI
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 21
STATE HIGHWAY SH 13
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, NARROW GAUGE RS
RIVER AND KHAD
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.3.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name MANDI Census Location Code No 06 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar	267 villages (69 villages of Mandi Tahsil, 198 villages of Jogindar-nagar Tahsil)	—	526 07	526 07	—	26,890	26,890	—
2	1 2 3 2 Beas Basin	1474 villages (95 villages of Sandhol Sub-Tahsil, of 144 villages of Lad Bharol Sub-Tahsil, 156 villages of Bali Chowki Sub-Tahsil, 36 villages of Sarkaghat Tahsil, 29 villages of Sundarnagar Tahsil, 376 villages of Mandi Tahsil, 258 villages of Jogindar-nagar Tahsil, 166 villages of Chachyot Tahsil, 214 villages of Chachyot Sub-Tahsil)	4 towns (Jogindar-nagar U A Jogindar-nagar Tahsil, Sundarnagar M C of Sundar-nagar Tahsil, Mandi M C Pandoh U A of Mandi Tahsil)	1827 54	1808 51	19 03	365,117	317 860	47,257
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	958 villages (599 villages of Karsog Tahsil 92 villages of Chachyot Tahsil, 94 villages of Chachyot Sub-Tahsil, 173 villages of Sundarnagar Tahsil)	—	1055 60	1055 60	—	110,431	110,431	—

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya	647 villages (446 villages of Sarkaghat Tahsil, 113 villages of Mandi Tahsil, 88 villages of Sundarnagar Tahsil)	-	577 66	577 66	-	142,389	142,389	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name MANDI Census Location Code No 06 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Mandi Tahsil	268 to 269 296 to 299, 302 to 304, 306, 308 to 335 340 to 344, 350 to 354, 360, 373 to 374, 376 to 380, 382, 384 to 392, 406 to 408	69 villages		126 29	Code No 270 to 295, 300 to 301, 305, 307, 336 to 339, 345 to 349, 355 to 359, 361 to 372, 375 381 383 393 to 405 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(2) Jogindar-nagar Tahsil	21 to 22, 24 to 43, 93 139 to 145 194 241, 285 to 290 353, 355 to 357, 409to 431, 466 to 485, 492, 494 to 601	198 villages		399 78	Code No 23, 44 to 52 75 to 82, 84 to 92, 94 to 104 127 to 138 146 to 153 156 185 to 193, 195 to 202, 232 to 240 242 to 251, 253 273, 275 to 284, 291 to 299, 320 to 352, 354 358 to 408 432 to 465, 490 to 491, 493 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 83 is included in Jogindarnagar U A Code No 53 to 74 105 to 126 154 to 155, 157 to 184, 203 to 231, 252, 254 to 272, 274, 300 to 319 are not assigned to this Tahsil but appear in Lad Bharol Sub-Tahsil
					267 villages	526 07	
2	1 2 3 2 Beas Basin	(1) Sandhol Sub-Tahsil	1 to 95	95 villages		99 75	
		(2) Lad Bharol Sub-Tahsil	53 to 74, 105 to 126 154 to 155, 157 to 184,	144 villages		94 12	75 to 104 127 to 153 156 185 to 202, 232 to 251,

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			203 to 231, 252, 254 to 272, 274, 300 to 319				253, 273, 275 to 299 are not assigned to this Tahsil but appear in Jogindar-nagar Tahsil
		(3) Bali Chowki Sub-Tahsil	360 to 381, 394 to 527	156 villages		203 69	Code No 382 to 393 are not assigned to this Tahsil but appear in Chachyot Tahsil
		(4) Sarkaghat Tahsil	26, 124, 128 to 161	36 villages		41 93	Code No 27 to 123, 125 to 127 are in region No 1 2 3 4
		(5) Sundar-nagar Tahsil	4 to 22, 27 to 34, 36 to 37	29 villages + 1 town (Sundar-nagarM C)		36 88 + 11 46	Code No 23 to 26, 35 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 291 to 300 are included in Sundar-nagar M C
		(6) Mandi Tahsil	1 to 5, 7 to 50, 52 to 53, 55 to 71, 173, 179 to 182, 184 to 192, 194 to 200, 203 to 267, 270 to 295, 300 to 301, 305, 307, 336 to 339, 345 to 349, 355 to 359, 361 to 372, 375, 381, 383, 393 to 405, 409 to 558	376 villages + 2 towns (Mandi M C & Pandoh U A)		548 91 + 4 36 + 0 58	Code No 6, 51, 54, 72 to 172, 174 to 178, 183, 193, 201 to 202 are in region No 1 2 3 4 Code No 268 to 269, 296 to 299, 302 to 304, 306, 308 to 335, 340 to 344, 350 to 354, 360, 373 to 374, 376 to 380, 382, 384 to 392, 406 to 408 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(7) Jogindar-nagar Tahsil	1 to 20, 23, 44 to 52, 75 to 82, 84 to 92, 94 to 104, 127 to 138, 146 to 153, 156, 185 to 193, 195 to 202, 232 to 240, 242 to 251, 253, 273, 275 to 284, 291 to 299, 320 to 352, 354, 358 to 408, 432 to 465, 490 to 491, 493	258 villages + 1 town (Jogindar-nagar U A)		278 47 + 2 63	Code No 21 to 22, 24 to 43, 53 to 74, 93, 105 to 126, 139 to 145, 154 to 155, 157 to 184, 194, 203 to 231, 241, 252, 254 to 272, 274, 285 to 290, 300 to 319, 353, 355 to 357, 409 to 431, 466 to 489, 492 are in region No 1 2 3 1 Code No 83 is included in Jogindarnagar U A

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(8) Chachyot Tahsil	237 to 287, 382 to 393, 528 to 604, 631, 641 to 650, 682 to 695, 698	166 villages		252 01	Code No 288 to 359 are not assigned to this Tahsil but appear in Chachyot,Sub-Tahsil Code No 360 to 381, 394 to 527 are not assigned to this Tahsil but appear in Bali Chowki, Sub-Tahsil Code No 605 to 630, 632 to 640, 651 to 681, 696 to 697 are in region No 1 2 3 3
		(9) Chachyot Sub-Tahsil	1 to 121, 125 to 131, 133, 135 to 141, 144, 154, 199, 202, 230 to 231, 288 to 359	214 villages		252 75	Code No 122 to 124, 132, 134, 142 to 143, 145 to 153, 155 to 198 200 to 201, 203 to 229, 232 to 236 are in region No 1 2 3 3 Code No 237 to 287 are not assigned to this Sub-tahsil
					1474 villages + 4 towns	1827 54	
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	(1) Karsog Tahsil	1 to 599	599 villages		588 11	
		(2) Chachyot Tahsil	605 to 630, 632 to 640, 651 to 681, 696 to 697, 699 to 722	92 villages		75 63	Code No 631, 641 to 650, 682 to 695, 698 are in region No 1 2.3 2
		(3) Chachyot Sub-Tahsil	122 to 124, 132, 134, 142 to 143, 145 to 153, 155 to 198, 200 to 201, 203 to 229, 232 to 236	94 villages		76 50	Code No 125 to 131, 133 135 to 141, 144, 154, 199, 202, 230 to 231 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(4) Sundarnagar Tahsil	100 to 110, 112 to 115, 117 to 147, 155 to 160, 162, 171 to 290	173 villages		315 36	Code No 111, 116, 148 to 154, 161, 163 to 170 are in region No 1 2 3 4
					958 villages	1055 60	

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya	(1) Sarkaghat Tahsil	1 to 25 27 to 123, 125 to 127 162 to 482	446 villages		350 74	Code No 26, 124, 128 to 161 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(2) Mandi Tahsil	6, 51, 54, 72 to 172, 174 to 178, 183, 193, 201 to 202	113 villages		152 63	Code No 1 to 5, 7 to 50, 52 to 53, 55 to 71, 173 179 to 182, 184 to 192 194 to 200 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(3) Sundarnagar Tahsil	1 to 3 23 to 26, 35, 38 to 99, 111, 116, 148 to 154, 161, 163 to 170	88 villages		74 29	Code No 4 to 22 27 to 34, 36 to 37 are in region No 1 2 3 2 Code No 100 to110, 112 to 115 117 to 147, 155 to 160 162 are in region No 1 2 3 3
					647 villages	577 66	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name MANDI | Census Location Code No 06 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Mandi tahsil (2) Jogindar-nagar tahsil	Jutogh group and Panjal traps	Non-calcic Brown hill soils and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is constituted of north and north-eastern parts of Mandi district It covers north-eastern parts of Jogindarnagar tahsil and a small hilly tract of Mandi tahsil which is north-eastern part of Mandi tahsil This region is very hilly and mountainous with high peaks ranging upto 2 997 metres in elevation Ghoghar Dhar is main feature with highest altitude of 1 987 metres Uhl river which is the main tributary of Beas river forms the drainage pattern of this region Mixed vegetation is found in the forested areas	
2	1 2 3 2 Beas Basin	(1) Lad Bharol sub-tahsil (2) Sandhol sub-tahsil (3) Jogindarnagar tahsil (4) Sārkaghat tahsil (5) Mandi tahsil (6) Sundarnagar tahsil (7) Bali Chowki sub-tahsil (8) Chachyot sub-Tahsil (9) Chachyot Tahsil	Jutogh group, Murree series, Panjal traps and Granites (unclassified)	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts	This is the biggest sub-micro region in Mandi district stretching in a longitudinal tract from north-west to south-east This region is also hilly and rugged besides two valleys that of Balh and Chauntra. Only these two areas are plain and fertile, thus the thickly populated Remaining areas carry comparatively thin population Beas river which is the life belt of the basin, runs from south-east to north-west It drains whole waters of the basin with the help of its tributaries Some of them are Uhl, Rana, Suketi and Bakhli Hilly areas of this region which are mostly in its eastern parts have forests of mixed vegetation All towns of Mandi district are included in Beas Basin Generally slope rises steeply on the both sides of Beas river	
3	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin	(1) Sundar-nagar tahsil (2) Chachyot sub-tahsil (3) Chachyot tahsil (4) Karsog tahsil	Jutogh group Shali-Deoban Largi groups	Udalfs Ochrepts and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is comprised of southern part of Mandi district which is bounded by Bilaspur district from west, by Solan and Shimla districts from south, by Kullu from east It includes complete Karsog tahsil, southern parts of Chachyot tahsil and sub-tahsil and southern and central parts of Sundarnagar tahsil Satluj river flows on the souther boundary of the region Western half of this region is rugged and hilly with highest elevation of 2,360 metres, while eastern half is covered with Pine forests Highest point in Satluj Basin region is at 3,124 metres in north eastern part Satluj river with its tributaries like Khadel Bhagmati, Bantrehr, Siwan, Beha, Kotlu, Bogia, Bahlu, Siun, etc drains whole waters of the region Flow of Satluj is very fast in this region	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya	(1) Sarkaghat tahsil (2) Sundarnagar tahsil (3) Mandi tahsil	Mainly Murree Series, some tracts of Siwalik and Shali-Deoban	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region covers western part of Mandhi district thus includes complete Sarkaghat tahsil except its north-eastern part, adjoining long tract of Mandi tahsil and a small area of Sundarnagar tahsil This region from west is bounded by Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts, from north and east by Beas Basin and Satluj Basin enclose it from south Sikandra Dhar is main physical feature of the region which has been divided into two sub-ranges, Kamlah range and Lini Dhar range Another range is Vairkot which starts near Rewalsar and extends to Suket Whole of this region is rugged and hilly	

DISTRICT KULLU
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kullu district forms the eastern part of Central Himachal Pradesh (1 2 3) This district constitutes the central part of Himachal Pradesh It is surrounded by Lahul & Spiti district from north and east, by Shimla and Kinnaur districts from south and south-east direction, by Kangra and Mandi districts from west and south-west.

It covers geographical area of 5,503 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India Kullu district is inhabited by 238,734 persons, out of this population, 16,924 persons are residing in 3 urban centres of the district namely Manali, Kullu and Bhuntar Remaining 221,810 population is categorised as rural Kullu district includes 169 villages, and all these villages are inhabited Density of population in this district is 43 persons per km^2 while the state average is 77

The main rivers of the district are Satluj and Beas Beas river rises in the extreme northern part of this district in the Pir Panjals near Rohtang pass at a height of over 3,900 metres above the mean sea level, after that it flows southwards for about 120 kilometres till it reaches Larjee, then it turns towards west and enters Mandi district Main tributary which joins Beas river in Kullu district on its left bank is Parbati river (which receive the waters of Nalana *Nal* and Tos *Nal*)

From right side Sarwari *Khad* joins Beas river near Kullu town Other main river of the district is Satluj which forms the southern boundary of the district and separates it from Shimla district Satluj river which originates in Mansarover touches Kullu district in Nermand tahsil opposite to Rampur tahsil of Shimla district Satluj river in this district receives the water of Kurpan, Jalar, Kuni, Samun, Kaju, Ani and Beha *Khads* All these streams originate in Jalori range

Climate of Kullu district is cool and dry Snowfall is generally received during the period from December to January on the higher reaches Most parts of the district are cut off from the district headquarters since the mountains passes are closed Kullu district receives moderate rainfall most of which is received during the month of July, August and December-January

Forests occupy prominent position in the economy of the district Extensive tracts of forests exist throughout the district which are thickly wooded Kullu forests resemble those in the adjacent parts of Kangra and Mandi districts Mainly Pine and *oak* vegetation is found in this district

Kullu district forms a transitional zone between the Lesser Himalaya and the Greater Himalaya, thus presents a typical rugged mountainous terrain with moderate to high relief Altitude vary mostly between 1,300 metres to over 6,000 metres above mean sea level High reaches are covered with snow peaks and glaciers Geological structure of the district is mainly comprised of Middle Proterozoic, Granites (unclassified) Rampur-Banjar formations, Jutogh group, Vaikrita group and Manikaran group formations Udalfs, Udalfs-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts, Ochrepts and Glaciers and Snow Cap soils are found in this district

Economy of the district is basically agrarian and about 79 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities Some people in the district are also engaged in horticulture due to its suitable agro-climatic conditions Stone fruits, citrus and temperate fruits are grown in the district For the cultivation of apples and pears, Kullu ranks first in India Kullu district is famous for its places of historical and tourist interest It has a number of places which are suitable for hiking and mountaineering, rest and relaxation Religious places like Manikaran and Vashist are very famous in the district

On the basis of soil cover, forests, physiography and climatic conditions Kullu district has further been sub-divided into 5 sub-micro regions as follows

1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley

Kullu Valley mainly spreads on the both sides of Beas river in Kullu district and also on the both banks of Parbati river on its lower parts Kullu Valley in Kullu district covers 300 18 km^2 area as per village papers Out of this, 11 70 km^2 area is constituted of urban area as this valley covers three urban centres namely Bhuntar, Kullu and Manali and remaining area i e 288 48 km^2 is rural Kullu Valley is inhabited by 153,831 persons Out of this total population, 16,924 is urban and remaining 136,907 population is rural Out of 169 villages of Kullu district, 109 villages are included in this Kullu Valley Population is concentrated on the banks of Beas river and its tributaries like Sarwari *Khad*, Hurla *Nal*, Sainj *Khad*, Parbati river and Tirthan river

Beas river falls in the centre of Kullu Valley It starts near Rahla in north and flows towards southern direction upto Aut in Kullu tahsil where Tirthan river meets it from south Kullu Valley which is mainly formed by Beas river, is narrow

in north and becomes more wider in the central part and southern portion of Kullu tahsil Area adjoining Beas river is fertile and flat Slope rises gradually upto 2,000 metres Most of the valley area falls below 2,000 metres while the parts of Kullu Valley which is in Banjar tahsil is undulating

Entire Kullu Valley is famous for beautiful scenery which has few parallels in the country This valley is also known as silver valley in winter when the snow shines on In spring when all the fruit trees are laden with fruits the valley appears more attractive Every season has its own charms During winter the snow clad peaks look very beautiful, while during the rainy season these mountains are overcasted with clouds and look very charming During the spring season blossoming of multi coloured flowers adds more beauty to this valley This valley is also known as valley of Gods as it has numerous temples

Geologically speaking this region is mainly comprised of Middle Proterozoic structure The northern extreme of the valley contains Granites (unclassified) South-eastern parts of the valley have Rampur-Banjar structure of geology According to I C A R , the soils of Kullu Valley are categorised as Orthents- Ochrepts Only in the extreme northern part of the valley soils are of Udalfs category

The economy of the valley is agrarian Mainly maize, barley, wheat and paddy are grown Orchards of apple are seen in the valley and produce good quality fruits Other fruits like plum, walnut and pears are also gorwn in the valley as suitable agro-climatic conditions prevail in this region

Higher peaks/slopes of the valley are covered with vegetation, mainly *Deodars* The valley does not have any large or medium scale industry, only small units of shawl making, carpet weaving, hosiery, knitting and poola making are concentrated in Kullu Valley Multi coloured caps and shawls of these units are very famous Transport network of the valley is formed by roads only Major roads which pass through this region are-National Highway No 21 and State Highway No 11 which connects Rampur of Shimla district with Banjar and touches the National Highway No 21 at Aut National Highway No 21 passes through this region almost in the centre in a south to north direction

1 2.3 2 Kullu Forests

Kullu forests from the region around Kullu Valley which spreads in Banjar and Kullu tahsils Most part of these forests extends between the altitude of 2,000 metres to 4,000 metres above mean sea level This region covers 39 90 km^2 area as per village papers This region spreads over rural area and does not contain any urban area Seventeen villages are included in this region which are inhabited by 17,352 persons Out of these 17 villages, 7 villages are of Banjar tahsil and remaining, 10 villages of Kullu tahsil Most populous village of this region is Manikaran with 2,724 population, which is situated on the right bank of Parbati river at a distance of 43 kilometres from Kullu town at an elevation of 1,850 metres and is famous for its hot water springs

This region is densely covered with protected forests Thickness of forests is more on the higher elevation while it decreases with the altitude The dense cover of forests in this region works as a check against soil erosion Several rivulets/ streams are originated in this region from the higher elevations, all of them ultimately merge with Beas river These forests have species like *Deodar*, *Kail*, *Chir* and Walnut, Horse Chestnut and Oak These forests play an important part to improve the economy of the district as these forests provide timber,medicinal herbs, resin and turpentine, wood for pencil making, dyes, firewoods, etc

Geology of this region is mainly constituted of Jutogh group, Granites and Vaikrita group mainly, while in south and central parts geological formations of Manikaran group are also found According to the classification of soil by I C A R , Kullu Forests in its northern part are covered with Udalfs soils while south eastern and eastern parts of the region are covered with Orthents-Ochrepts type of soils Terrain of this region is rugged and undulating

State Highway No 11 and some metalled/unmetalled roads pass through this region In this region very small land is available for agricultural practices where maize, rice and wheat are being cultivated Climate of this region is cool and dry During winter the higher elevations receive snowfall

1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya

This region is comprised of the crest of Greater Himalaya which passes through north and eastern Kullu district. The Kullu Greater Himalaya attains maximum height of 6,632 metres at the boundary line between Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts This region from north to east is surrounded by Lahul & Spiti district, Kinnaur district forms its south-eastern boundary while Shimla district and Satluj Basin enclose this region from southern direction This region adjoins the Kullu Forests from west It includes parts of Kullu tahsil (eastern half), and northern, eastern and south-eastern parts of Banjar tahsil It covers a huge area as a whole but it does not contain any population

One of the major physical feature prevailing in this region is the existence of passes Some of the main passes are- Parbati pass at the height of 5,379 metres and Hamtah Jot pass at the height of 4,270 metres North and north-eastern parts of this region are covered with glaciers, important among them are- Parbati glacier, Dudhon glacier, Sara glacier The main geological structure of the region is Granites (unclassified) and Haimanta group and major soils are of Glaciers and Snow Cap and Udalfs types

Climatic conditions are unfavourable as the climate in this region remains cool and dry This region is very mountainous and rugged and also have so many Dhars in it. Some of these Dhars are- Ali Ratani Dhar, Sirikand Dhar, Dharing Dhar, Ghodi Dhar, etc

1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin

Satluj Basin in Kullu district forms its southern part as it includes complete Ani and Nermand tahsils Shimla district surrounds Satluj Basin from south and east while Mandi district forms its western boundary On its north are Kullu Forests and Kullu Greater Himalaya This region is entirely rural and include 43 villages, out of which 16 villages belong to Ani tahsil and remaining 27 villages belong to Nermand tahsil As per 1981 Census this region has 67,551 population It covers an area of 152 57 km^2 as per village papers Satluj Basin in Kullu district is separated from Kullu Forests by Jalori and Sirikand Dhars which run along the northern tahsil boundaries of Ani and Nermand from west to north-east direction Jalori Dhar attains maximum height of 3,644 metres Satluj river runs along the southern boundary of this region in a north-east to south-west direction and separates Kullu district from Shimla district The whole water of this region is drained by the rivulets which originate in the Jalori and Sirikand Dhars and ultimately merge in Satluj river These rivulets *Khads* which serve as tributaries of Satluj in this region are Kurpan, Ani and Beha and all these *Khads* flow from north to south direction

Western parts of this region are mainly comprised of Jutogh group, Vaikrita group and Gneiss formations of geological structure while in eastern part of the region geology is consisted of Manikaran quartzite formations According to the map published by I C A R , western part of the region has Udalfs- Ochrepts soil cover while soils prevailing in the eastern parts are categorised as Orthents-Ochrepts

Transport network of the region is formed by roads State Highway No 11 is the main road which passes through this region, remaining transport pattern is formed by some other metalled/unmetalled motorable roads Rampur town of Shimla district is the nearest urban centre to this region and it is connected by roads with this town

1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal

Pir Panjal in Kullu district lies in its extreme northern and north-western parts Slope in this region is very steep One of the major physical feature of this region is Rohtang pass which is situated in northern part of Kullu tahsil with an altitude of 3,888 metres above the mean sea level

Beas river, which is one of the principal rivers, rises from the Pir Panjal from Beas Rishi near Rohtang Jot and flows towards south Maximum altitude in this region is at 4,990 metres above the mean sea level at the boundary line between Kullu and Kangra districts in the west This region is surrounded by Kangra district from the west, Lahul & Spiti district encloses it from the northern and eastern side while Kullu Forests separate it from the remaining Kullu district This region is characterised with high snow covered mountains, glaciers and passes This region has tough and rugged terrain and is uninhabited

Geological structure of the region is mainly formed by Granites (unclassified) formations and it has Udalfs soil cover as per the map published by I C A R The only motorable road which passes through this region is National Highway No 21 which connects Kullu district with Lahul and Spiti district Rohtang pass in this region is a place which is of tourist interest

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT KULLU

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15 20 Km



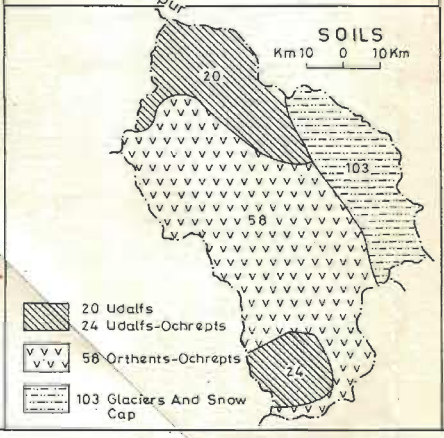
1. 2. 3. 1 Kullu Valley
1. 2. 3. 2 Kullu Forests
1. 2. 3. 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya
1. 2. 3. 4 Satluj Basin
1. 2. 3. 5 Pir Panjal

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS IV AND VI
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 21
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST — R.F.
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1. 2. 3. 4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

SOILS

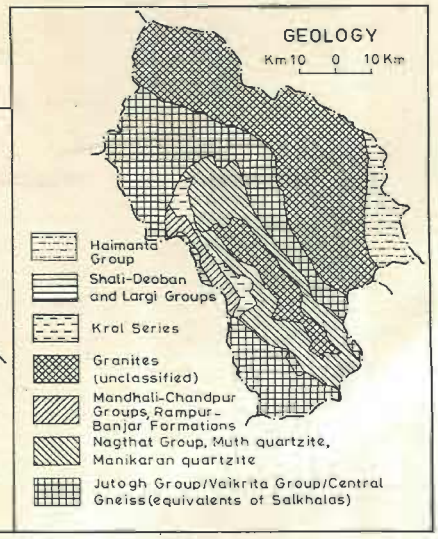
Km 10 0 10 Km



20 Udalfs
24 Udalfs-Ochrepts
58 Orthents-Ochrepts
103 Glaciers And Snow Cap

GEOLOGY

Km 10 0 10 Km



Haimanta Group
Shali-Deoban and Largi Groups
Krol Series
Granites (unclassified)
Mandhali-Chandpur Groups, Rampur-Banjar Formations
Nagthat Group, Muth quartzite, Manikaran quartzite
Jutogh Group/Vaikrita Group/Central Gneiss (equivalents of Salkhalas)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name KULLU | Census Location Code No 07 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley	109 villages (34 villages of Banjar Tahsil, 75 villages of Kullu Tahsil)	3 towns (Bhuntar N A C, Kullu M C & Manali N A C of Kullu Tahsil)	300 18	288 48	11 70	153 831	136 907	16,924
2	1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests	17 villages (7 villages of Banjar Tahsil 10 villages of Kullu Tahsil)	—	39 90	39 90	—	17,352	17 352	—
3	1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya	Uninhabited	—	Unmeasured			Uninhabited		
4	1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin	43 villages (16 villages of Anu Tahsil, 27 villages of Nermand Tahsil)	—	152 57	152 57	—	67 551	67 551	—
5	1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal	Uninhabited	—	Unmeasured			Uninhabited		

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name KULLU Census Location Code No 07 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley	(1) Banjar Tahsil	1 to 14, 16 to 17, 20 to 31, 34 to 35, 38 to 41	34 villages		75 70	Code No 15 18 to 19, 32 to 33, 36 to 37 are in region No 1 2 3 2
		(2) Kullu Tahsil	1 to 4, 7 to 13, 15 to 17, 19 to 55, 57 to 59, 61 to 63, 66 to 75, 77 to 84	75 villages + 3 towns (Bhuntar N A C Kullu M C & Manali N A C)		212 78 + 11 70	Code No 5 to 6, 14, 18, 60, 64 to 65, 76 are in region 1 2 3 2 Code No 56 is included in Kullu M C
					109 villages + 3 towns	300 18	
2	1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests	(1) Banjar Tahsil	15, 18 to 19, 32 to 33, 36 to 37	7 villages		11 83	Code No 16 to 17, 20 to 31, 34 to 35 are in region No 1 2 3 1
		(2) Kullu Tahsil	5 to 6, 14, 18, 60, 64 to 65, 76, 85 to 86	10 villages		28 07	Code No 7 to 13, 15 to 17, 19 to 55, 57 to 59, 61 to 63, 66 to 75, 77 to 84 are in region No 1 2 3 1
					17 villages	39 90	
3	1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya	(1) Kullu Tahsil (2) Banjar Tahsil	Uninhabited	—		Unmeasured	
					—	—	
4	1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin	(1) Ani Tahsil	1 to 16	16 villages		70 67	
		(2) Nermand Tahsil	1 to 27	27 villages		81 90	
					43 villages	152 57	
5	1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal	(1) Kullu Tahsil	Uninhabited	—		Unmeasured	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name KULLU Census Location Code No 07 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley	(1) Kullu tahsil (2) Banjar tahsil	Mainly Proterozoic rocks small tracts of Rampur-Banjar structure and Granites	Mainly Orthents-Ochrepts and Udalfs	Kullu Valley is formed by the areas on the banks of Beas river and on the banks of Parbati river in its lower parts Whole waters of the valley is drained by Beas Parbati Sainj Tirthan, Sarwari, Habla *Nal*, etc This region in Kullu district is comparatively plain, fertile and most populous All of the three urban centres of the district are located in this region Slope in the valley rises gradually as one moves away from the river banks Most of the area in the valley is below 2 000 metres elevation Pleasant climatic conditions prevailing in the valley made it a region of tourist interest Higher peaks have *Deodar* vegetation	
2	1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests	(1) Banjar tahsil (2) Kullu tahsil	Mainly Jutogh group and Vaikrita group structure and small patches of Manikaran group and Granites	Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is formed by the area surrounding Kullu Valley in the district Most parts of this region fall between the altitude of 2 000 metres to 4 000 metres Kullu Forests are covered with dense protected forests with species like *Chir Deodar Kail* Walnut and *Oak* Several tributaries of Beas river drain the waters of this region This region is thinly populated These forests play important role to supplement the economy of the district	
3	1 2 3 3 Kullu Greater Himalaya	(1) Kullu tahsil (2) Banjar tahsil	Granites (unclassified) structure and Haimanta group	Mainly Glaciers and Snow Cap and Udalfs	Kullu Greater Himalaya forms eastern and north-eastern part of Kullu district and separates Kullu district from Lahul & Spiti district from east and north-east direction This region is hilly and mountainous This region is characterised with several Dhars passes and glaciers Maximum altitude in this region is 6 632 metres at the boundary line between Lahul & Spiti and Kullu districts in north-east direction of Parbati glacier which is situated at an elevation of 5 379 metres	
4	1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin	(1) Ani tahsil (2) Nermand tahsil	Manikaran Quartzite structure and Jutogh group Vaikrita group/ Central Gneiss group of geological formations	Orthents Ochrepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts	Satluj Basin is embracing the southern part of Kullu district by including its two tahsils completely These tahsils are Ani and Nermand Satluj Basin separates the remaining Kullu district from Shimla district in the south and east From west, this basin is enclosed by Mandi district Jalori Dhar and Sirikand Dhar run along the northern boundary of these both tahsils in a west to north-east direction Jalori Dhar has maximum elevation of 3 644 metres Satluj river runs along the southern boundary of the region This river is fed by several streams/rivulets which originate in the Jalori and Sirikand Dhars in the north Most of the area in the region is hilly	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	1 2 3 5 Pir Panjal	(1) Kullu tahsil	Granites (unclassified)	Udalfs	Pir Panjal forms the extreme northern and north-western part of Kullu district Physiography of this region is characterised by high mountains with steep slopes Beas river is originated in this region from Beas Rishi which is situated near Rohtang pass Rohtang pass is located at an elevation of 3,888 metres, which is one of the most important features of the district Altitude in this region rises up to 4,990 metres, which is situated on the boundary line between Kullu and Kangra districts	

DISTRICT BILASPUR
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bilaspur district forms the north-western part of the Southern Himachal Pradesh (1 2 4) This district is surrounded by the districts of Una, Hamirpur and Mandi from north-west, north, north-east and east, respectively, while Solan district falls in south and in south-east and Punjab in south-west of this district This district is predominantly situated in the Basin of Satluj river The highest altitude in the district is at Bahadurpur Dhar which attains height of 1,879 metres above mean sea level It has 8 main Dhars i e Naina Devi Dhar, Kot Dhar, Tuin Dhar, Bandla Dhar, Jhanjhiar Dhar, Rattanpur Dhar, Bahadurpur Dhar and Sariun Dhar

Geology of this district is mainly comprised of younger strata representing the Tertiary and Quarternary rocks It is consisted of Siwalik, Shali-Deoban and Largi groups and Murree series Only in the eastern portion older rocks belonging to earlier period are found which have thrust contact with Tertiary formations Mainly alluvium with sand beds and boulders, older alluvium with gravel terraces and sand beds are most dominant in this district

This district has total area of 1167 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India and is inhabited by 247,368 persons, out of which 11,584 persons are living in three towns viz , Naina Devi, Bilaspur and Ghumarwin with a total urban area of 12 40 km^2 On the basis of physiography, forest cover, geology, soils and climate, Bilaspur district has been further subdivided into following two sub-micro regions

1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin

This basin is formed by Satluj river which flows almost in the centre of Bilaspur district It enters the region near Kasol in north-east and leaves the district near Naila in south-west, after traversing a course of about 90 kilometres This region covers southern part of Bilaspur district embracing whole Naina Devi sub-tahsil and Bilaspur Sadar tahsil and south-western, southern tip and south-eastern fringe of Ghumarwin tahsil The south-western and southern boundary is formed by Punjab state and Solan district, respectively, while on eastern and north-eastern sides fall Solan and Mandi districts, respectively It is bounded by Una and Hamirpur districts in north-west. It covers 857 98 km^2 of area as per village papers and is inhabited by 147,504 persons according to 1981 Census This region includes two towns i e Naina Devi and Bilaspur, covering an area of 9 30 km^2 which is inhabited by 8,681 persons This region has 689 villages, out of which only 617 are inhabited More than two third of the total area of the district is covered by this region

This region has many low hills and deep valleys Some of the main Dhars which fall in this region are Naina Devi ki Dhar Kotki Dhar, Bahadurpur Dhar, Rattanpur Dhar, Tuin Dhar, Bandla Dhar, Chhabiawan Dhar and Sariun Dhar Ali *Khad* forms another valley known as Jukhala valley which is lying between Bandla Dhar and Chhabiawan Dhar Tuin Dhar and Sariun Dhar also run parallel to each other in the north-west of Satluj river Satluj river is joined by many tributaries in this region, Sukar *Khad* joins it from north while Ali *Khad* and Gambhar *Khad* join it from south Areas adjoining banks of rivers/*Khads* are plain and contain alluvium soil thus is quite fertile

Upper reaches of the Dhars have thick forest cover, mainly Pine is dominant while Bamboo forests and scrub jungles are found at lower slopes of the Dhars Naina Devi ki Dhar is thickly forested This region is well connected with transportation network National Highway No 21 and State Highway No 11 and 12 pass through this region

Sand deposits are found throughout alongwith the Basin of Satluj river Traces of iron, lignite, pyrite, gypsum, limestone and slate have been found in this region On the basis of local raw material, A C C has established a cement factory at Gagal with 18,000 metric tones of capacity per day

The economy of the region is based on agricultural activities and livestock rearing Due to lack of irrigational facilities bulk of land is under dry farming Ginger in Namhol area is the main cash crop of the region

Geologically, this region is comprised of Siwalik, Murree series formations and Upper Proterozoic structure which belong to younger strata Eastern parts of Bilaspur Sadar tahsil has geological structure of earlier period Soils in western part are Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts- Psamments while in east it is Udalfs-Ochrepts

1 2 4 2 Bilaspur Siwalik

Bilaspur Siwalik is comprised of northern and central portion of Ghumarwin tahsil It is enclosed by Satluj Basin

from south, by Hamirpur district from west and north and by Mandi district from east This region is comparatively less hilly and have fertile valleys Sir *Khad* in this region flows almost in the centre from north-east to south-west direction This *Khad* originates from Wah Devi on the border of Hamirpur and Mandi districts and traverses whole Siwalik region before joining Sukar *Khad* which ultimately joins Satluj river near Serimatla a few kilometres downwards Bilaspur Tuin Dhar with maximum height of 1,239 metres separates this region from Mandi district in north-east and lower ridge of Tuin Dhar forms its eastern boundary Sukar *Khad* flowing from north to south forms the boundary line between Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts Between Sir *Khad* and Sukar *Khad*, Jhanjiar Dhar with maximum height of 1,098 metres lies in the centre of this region in a north-east to south-west direction This Dhar has many small ridges on the both sides and it is bifurcated into two parts by Sir *Khad*

Sukar *Khad* and Sir *Khad* have formed fertile valleys in the region Scattered forests of dense Pine are found in this region Jhanjiar Dhar contains thick concentration of *Chir* forests Siwalik and Murree series of geological structure is found in this region The soils of this region are humid, clay and sandy, black and brown in colour

This region covers an area of 302 23 km^2 as per village papers and is inhabited by 99,864 persons This region has one town- Ghumarwin and 328 villages Ghumarwin town covers an area of 3 10 km^2 and contains the population of 2,903 persons only, while remaining 96,961 population is distributed over 328 villages The villages are densely concentrated in the valley areas of Sir *Khad* and Sukar *Khad* Out of 328 villages included in this region seven villages are uninhabited

Bolder stones are found on commercial scale in Ghumarwin This region is well connected with the surrounding areas with metalled/unmetalled roads The main roads are State Highway No 19 and 21 which pass through Ghumarwin town in this region and connect it with other parts of the state

HIMACHAL PRADESH

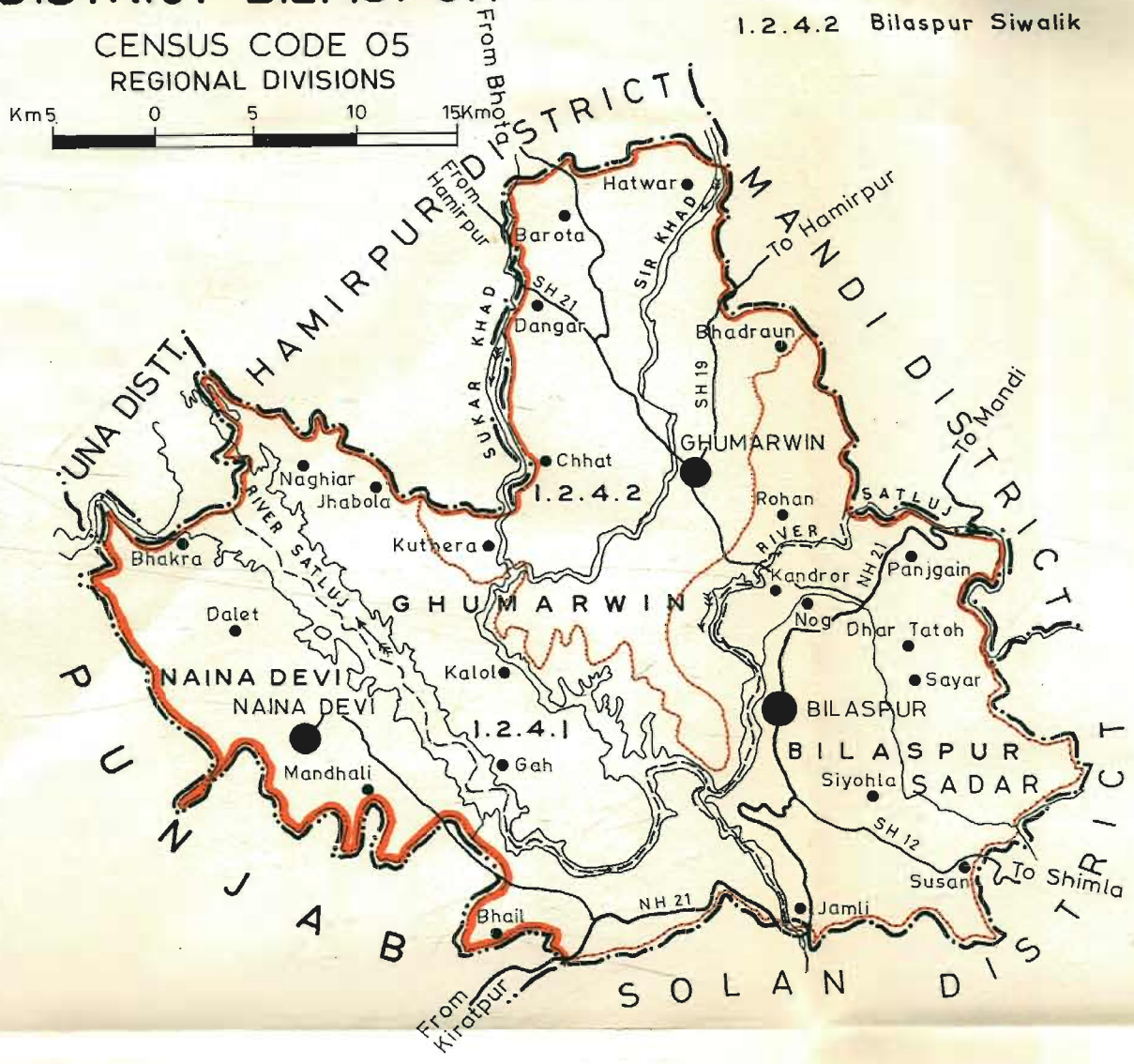
DISTRICT BILASPUR

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

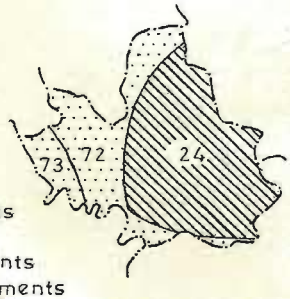
1.2.4.1 Satluj Basin

1.2.4.2 Bilaspur Siwalik



SOILS

Km 10 0 10 Km



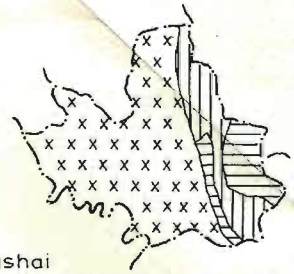
24 Udalfs–Ochrepts

72 Ochrepts–Orthents

73 Ochrepts–Psamments

GEOLOGY

Km 10 0 10 Km



Siwalik

Shali-Deoban and Largi Groups

Murree Series (Dagshai Kasauli and Dharmsala Beds/Sirmur Series)

BOUNDARY, STATE

" DISTRICT

" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS V AND VI

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 21

STATE HIGHWAY SH 21

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RIVER AND KHAD

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1. 2. 4. 2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name BILASPUR | Census Location Code No 05 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin	689 villages (139 villages of Naina Devi Sub-Tahsil 282 villages of Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil, 268 villages of Ghumarwin Tahsil)	2 towns (Naina Devi N A C of Sub-Tahsil Bilaspur M C of Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil)	857 98	848 68	9 30	147,504	138,823	8,681
2	1 2 4 2 Bilaspur Siwalik	328 villages (328 villages of Ghumarwin Tahsil)	1 town (Ghumarwin N A C of Ghumarwin Tahsil)	302 23	299 13	3 10	99 864	96,961	2 903

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name BILASPUR Census Location Code No 05 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1241 Satluj Basin	(1) Naina Sub-Tahsil Devi	1 to 98, 166 to 206	139 villages + 1 town (Naina Devi N A C)		265 56 + 0 40	Code No 99 to 165 are not assigned to this Tahsil
		(2) Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	1 to 122, 124 to 165, 207 to 324	282 villages + 1 town Bilaspur M C		276 28 + 8 90	Code No 123 is included in Bilaspur M C Code No 166 to 206 are not assigned to this Tahsil
		(3) Ghumarwin Tahsil	1 to 46, 56 to 150 152 to 153, 158 to 160 363 to 365, 385 to 387, 389 to 390, 442 to 443, 449, 454, 456 to 497, 500, to 508,510, 518 to 521, 534 to 538, 542 to 546, 548, 552 to 576, 581 to 589, 592 to 600	268 villages		306 84	Code No 47 to 55, 151 154 to 157, 161 to 348 350, 354 to 362, 366 to 384, 388, 391 to 441, 444 to 448 450 to 453, 455, 498 to 499, 509, 511 to 517, 522 to 533, 539 to 541, 547, 549 to 551, 577 to 580, 590 to 591 are in region No 1242
					689 villages + 2 towns	857 98	
2	1242 Bilaspur Siwalik	(1) Ghumarwin Tahsil	47 to 55, 151, 154 to 157, 161 to 348, 350, 354 to 362, 366 to 384, 388, 391 to 441, 444 to 448, 450 to 453, 455, 498 to 499, 509, 511 to 517, 522 to 533, 539 to 541, 547, 549 to 551, 577 to 580, 590 to591	328 villages + 1 town (Ghumarwin N A C)		299 13 + 3 10	Code No 349, 351 to 353 are included in Ghumarwin N A C Code No 56 to 150 152 to 153, 158 to 160, 363 to 365, 385 to 387, 389 to 390, 442 to 443, 449, 454, 456 to 497, 500 to 508 510, 518 to 521 534 to 538, 542 to 546, 548, 552 to 576, 581 to 589 are in region No 1241
					328 villages + 1 town	302 23	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name BILASPUR Census Location Code No 05 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1241 Satluj Basin	(1) Bilaspur Sadar tahsil (2) Naina Devi sub-tahsil (3) Ghumarwin tahsil	Siwalik, Murree series formations and Upper Proterozoic structure (Shali-Deoban and Largi groups)	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Psamments and Udalfs-Ochrepts	This region includes the whole Bilaspur Sadar tahsil, Naina Devi sub-tahsil and southern, south-eastern fringe and south-western portion of Ghumarwin tahsil Satluj river, which flows in this region is the life belt of the region. This region has many Dhars and deep valleys Mostly the Dhars run parallel and thus form deep valleys Areas adjoining river/Khad banks are plain and fertile while upper reaches of the Dhars are thickly forested This region is very populous	
2	1242 Bilaspur Siwalik	(1) Ghumarwin tahsil	Siwalik and Murree series	Ochrepts-Orthents and Udalfs-Ochrepts	This region includes Ghumarwin tahsil is northern and central portion It is situated in north of Satluj Basin in Bilaspur district main feature of the physiography of this region is Jhanjiar Dhar which lies in the centre of the region in north-east to south-west direction It is bifurcated into two parts by Sir *Khad*. Tiun Dhar which lies in the north-east of the region is another important feature Sir *Khad* and Sukar *Khad* are most important rivers in the drainage system of the region	

DISTRICT SHIMLA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Shimla district forms a part of Southern Himachal Pradesh (1 2 4) It is enclosed by Kinnaur district from north-east, by Kullu and Mandi districts from north-west, by Solan and Sirmaur districts from south-west and by Uttar Pradesh from south-east.

Total geographical area covered by the district according to the Surveyor General of India is 5131 km^2 Total population of the district is 510,932, out of this population 80,177 is urban residing in 6 towns of the district while remaining 430,755 population is rural The density of population is 100 which is higher than the state average of 77 persons per km^2

Important rivers of Shimla district are Satluj, Giri and Pabar These three main rivers with the help of other small tributaries like Nogli *Khad*, Andhra *Khad*, Dogra *Khad*, Shalai *Khad* and Kiyar ki *Khad* drain the waters of the district. Another river, Ashni which originates in Shimla tahsil, is also draining the waters of western parts of the district

The soil texture in Shimla district varies from light sandy to heavy clay In the deep valleys and basins it is generally sandy and sandy loam Type of soil and climatic conditions are the main factors responsible for thee proper development of agriculture Various types of cereals, off season vegetables, stone fruits and other cash crops are grown in the district

Topography of Shimla district is characterised by high mountains, deep valleys and river basins River basins are mainly form by Satluj and Pabar rivers It has many high peaks like Jakhoo in Shimla town, Siah near Chail, Chur Dhar in Chaupal tahsil, Chansil Dhar in Jubbal tahsil, Hattoo in Kumharsain sub-tahsil and Shali in Seoni tahsil Mostly the terrain is tough The prevailence of interlocking spurs, narrow and steep sloped valleys with high peaks and thick forests mainly of *Deodar* and *Kail* throughout the district, adds youthfulness to its topography On the whole the soils of Shimla district are young and thin, however these get heavier, comparatively acidic with the increase of altitude Geological structure of Shimla district is mainly comprised of Metamorphosed Himalayan system which presents formations of Shali series (Krols), Permo-Carboniferous, Devonian formations and Simla group

On the basis of physiography, geology, soil cover, forest cover and climatic conditions Shimla district further has been sub- divided into five sub-micro regions as follows

1 2 4 1 Shimla Greater Himalaya

This region is formed by the extreme northern portion of Rampur tahsil This region is very hilly and has tough terrain This region is surrounded by Kullu district from north-west, Kinnaur district encloses this region from north-east and Satluj Basin encloses it from south Sirikand Dhar is the major physical feature of the region which has highest elevation of 5,672 metres above the mean sea level

Due to tough terrain, spread of population is very thin in this region It includes only four villages covering 1 75 km^2 area. All these four villages are inhabited and have 530 total population Nearest town to this region is Rampur In small tracts of agricultural land which are located around these villages mainly wheat, maize and Barley are grown in small quantities

Sechi *Gad* and Sugh *Gad* originate in this region which ultimately merge with Satluj river in Satluj Basin

Geological structure of Shimla Greater Himalaya is comprised of Jutogh group and Granites (unclassified) formations Soils of this region as per the map published by I C A R , are of Orthents-Ochrepts and Glaciers and Snow Cap

Means of transportation in this region are only footpaths as the terrain is very tough and no road has yet been penetrated into this region Most parts of the region are inaccessible due to high and snow covered mountain peaks and severe climatic conditions

1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin

Satluj Basin is constituted of north-western parts of Shimla district (except its extreme north) It forms a longitudinal tract stretching in north-east to south-west direction Satluj Basin includes vast area of Rampur tahsil spreading on the both sides of Satluj river, complete Seoni tahsil and Nankhari sub-tahsil, northern parts of Shimla and Theog tahsils and Kumharsain sub-tahsil This is the second biggest sub-micro region in Shimla district as it covers 843 13 km^2 area as per village papers, out of which, 835 13 km^2 area is rural and remaining 8 00 km^2 area is urban as one town i e

Rampur M C is included in this region which is inhabited by 3,310 persons 148,185 population is rural, thus total population of the region comes to 151,495 as per 1981 Census 798 villages are included in this region

Satluj Basin is surrounded by Kinnaur district from north-east direction, Mandi and Kullu districts enclose this region from north, Solan district forms its western boundary Shimla Lesser Himalaya, Pabar Basin and Dhaula Dhar enclose it from south and south-east Life belt of this basin is Satluj river which enters the region from Kinnaur district near Phagia in north-east direction of the basin Satluj river with the help of tributaries like Nauti *Khad* and Nogli *Khad* drains the waters of the region

Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of Jutogh group, Shali-Deoban and Largi group and Simla group formations Soils of this basin are categorised as Orthents-Ochrepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts as per the map published by I C A R

There are a number of suspension bridges over Satluj river at Rampur, Luri, Seoni and Tattapani This river is also crossed by Jhulas (Rope ways) and by using animals inflated skins at a number of convenient points, where the flow of water is normal and steady The discharge of water in this river remains uninterrupted throughout the year, as it is fed by so many *Khads*/streams/*Nalas* and most of them are snowfed and perennial

Satluj Basin is characterised with deep gorges Slope rises steeply from the river banks Mostly population is confined to the areas adjacent to the river banks

Main activity of people in this region is agriculture and horticulture Mainly wheat, maize and barley are grown and many delicious varieties of apples are produced Due to the prevailance of apple orchards and their rich output, the economy of the region has been uplifted Besides apples, other fruits like pears, peaches, apricots, plums, walnuts, almonds, citrus, mangoes and cherry are also grown Climatic conditions vary from hot in the lower elevations to quite cold in the higher altitude This basin receives less rainfall as compared to other parts of Shimla district Higher reaches receive snowfall during winter

1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar

Dhaula Dhar in Shimla district includes its extreme eastern parts thus covers eastern Rohru tahsil, adjoining small tracts of Jubbal tahsil and eastern and southern parts of Rampur tahsil

Dhaula Dhar region includes only four villages One village belongs to Jubbal tahsil which is uninhabited and remaining three villages belonging to Rohru tahsil are populated Total population comes upto 4,120 as per 1981 Census As per village papers total area of the region is only 27 76 km^2 The villages included in this region are situated on the banks of Rupin *Gad* in south-eastern part of Rohru tahsil

Topography of this region is very tough This Region is characterised by high mountains and deep gorges Gang Dhar separates this region from Kinnaur district from east and north-east direction with highest elevation of 5,240 metres above the mean sea level Highest elevation is attained by Dhaula Dhar range in east Its elevation rises upto 17,240 feet above the mean sea level

Pabar river originates in the east of this region and flows in a south-west direction Other rivers/streams which form the drainage system of the region are Rupin *Gad*, Nargani *Gad*, etc In small tracts which are suitable for cultivation, wheat, *Ogla* and *Chabru* are grown Scattered vegetation of mainly Pine is observed on higher slopes Slopes rises steeply from the river banks in this region

Geological structure of Dhaula Dhar in Shimla district is mainly comprised of Jutogh group formations Spread of mainly Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts soils are observed in this region Due to tough terrain and severe climatic conditions no motorable unmetalled/metalled road exists

1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin

Pabar Basin is formed by the catchment area of Pabar river and its tributaries like Andhra *Khad* and Dogra *Khad* This region embraces central and western parts of Rohru tahsil (except its western extreme) and northern and central parts of Jubbal tahsil This region covers 397 53 km^2 area as per village papers Out of this, 396 46 km^2 area is rural and remaining 1 07 km^2 area is urban which is under Rohru N A C This basin includes 253 villages, 166 of which belong to Rohru tahsil and remaining 87 villages, are from Jubbal tahsil Pabar Basin is inhabited by 96,967 total population, out of which 94,632 persons are residing in rural areas and remaining 2,335 persons are residing in urban area

Pabar river which is the life belt of the basin enters in the region in north-east direction near Janglikh in Rohru tahsil Up to Rohru town, the river flows in east to south-west direction then it takes a turn in south-east direction and enters Jubbal tahsil In Jubbal tahsil it flows almost in the centre of this basin and leaves the district as well as the region somewhere is south of reserved forest Kulu and enters Uttar Pradesh Tributaries namely Andhra *Khad*, Dogra *Khad*, Biskalti *Nala* and Salanti *Gad* join this river on its right bank, while from left bank Peja *Khad*, Ranmi *Khad* and Jakhi *Khad* merge in it in this basin Most of the rivers/streams which serve as tributaries of Pabar river are perennial

The terrain of Pabar Basin is undulating, but river banks are comparatively plain Population is mainly concentrated on the river banks Chansil Dhar with highest elevation of 3,912 metres above the mean sea level is one of the major topographical features of the region This Dhar lies in the southern part of the basin

Reserved forests of mainly Pine vegetation, are found in this region on higher slopes These forests are mainly concentrated in north-western parts of the region Geological structure of the region is mainly comprised of Jutogh group formations Soils of the basin are categorised as Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts as per the map published by I C A R

Transport network of Pabar Basin is formed by roads Main road which passes through this region is State Highway No 10 which connects Jubbal and Rohru with western parts of Shimla district Mainstay of the population in this region is agriculture Pabar river provides good facilities for irrigational purposes Irrigation is done mainly through *Kuhls* Rice, wheat and maize are grown in this basin

1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya

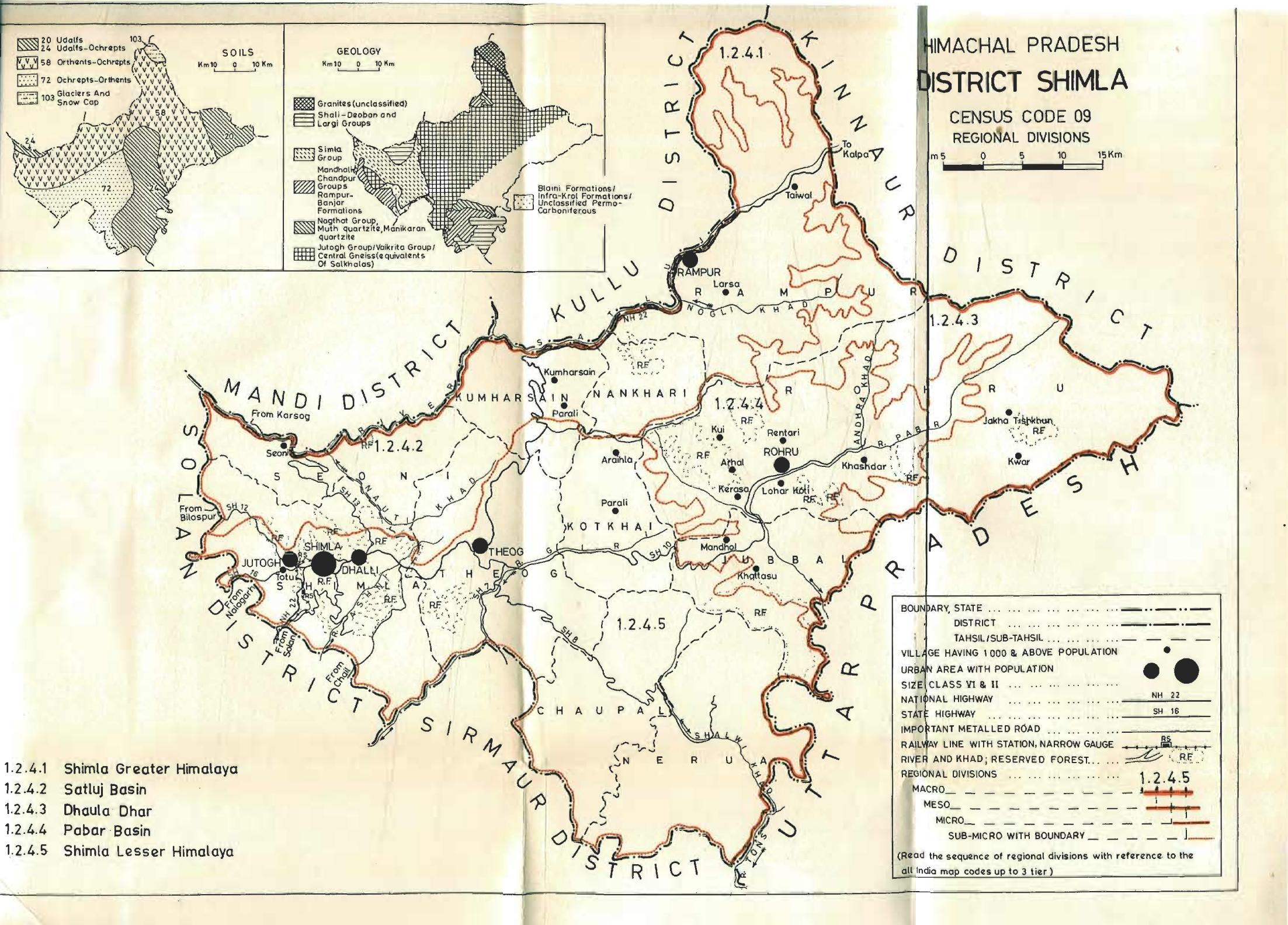
This region is the largest region of Shimla district It is constituted of complete Kotkhai and Chaupal tahsils, Nerua sub-tahsil, Theog tahsil (except its north-western part), southern and south-western parts of Jubbal tahsil, extreme western portion of Rohru tahsil southern parts of Kumharsain sub-tahsil and a major portions of Shimla tahsil (except its northern part) Shimla Lesser Himalaya covers 1618 05 km^2 of area which is inhabited by 257,820 persons This region also includes four urban centres, out of a total of six towns of Shimla district These four urban centres are Theog, Shimla, Dhalli and Jutogh and are concentrated in the northern part of this region These four towns cover 25 66 km^2 area and have 74,532 population as per 1981 Census Remaining 183,288 persons are inhabited over rural area of 1592 39 km^2 Out of 2,409 villages of Shimla district, 1,350 villages fall in this region

Whole waters of this region is drained by Ashni river, Shaluri *Khad*, Giri river and its tributaries Giri river is the most important river of this region It takes its birth in north-eastern part of the region and flows towards west, almost in the centre of Theog tahsil where Kiyar ki *Khad* joins it from the right bank Ashni river drains waters of the western part of the region It flows in a north-east to south-west direction almost in the centre of Shimla tahsil Southern half of this region is drained by Shaluri *Khad* This *Khad* flows in a north-west to south-east direction and merges ultimately with Tons river in the south

Geological structure of Shimla Lesser Himalaya is mainly comprised of Jutogh group, Simla group, Shali- Deoban and Largi group formations Soils of this region are categorised as Udalfs-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Orthents-Ochrepts Whole of this region is undulating Maximum altitude in this region is attained at Chur Dhar, which separates Shimla district and this region in south-west from Sirmaur district Other peaks which are important in this region are Jakhoo in Shimla town and Siah near Chail

Shimla town in this region is the most important place It is the largest town of the state and serves as the State Capital This town is situated on National Highway No 22 It is a famous hill station and attracts a large number of tourists throughout the year

Transport network of the region is formed by railway line (Narrow gauge) and roads The only railway line which passes through this region connects Shimla with Kalka Most important road which passes through this reagion is National Highway No 22 and other important roads are State Highway No 7,8,10,12,13 and 16



1.2.4.1 Shimla Greater Himalaya
1.2.4.2 Satluj Basin
1.2.4.3 Dhaula Dhar
1.2.4.4 Pabar Basin
1.2.4.5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name SHIMLA | Census Location Code No 09 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 4 1 Shimla Greater Himalaya	4 villages (4 villages of Rampur Tahsil)	—	1 75	1 75	—	530	530	—
2	1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin	798 villages (233 villages of Seoni Tahsil, 60 villages of Nankhari Sub-Tahsil, 148 villages of Kumharsain Sub-Tahsil, 186 villages of Shimla Tahsil 56 villages of Theog Tahsil, 115 villages of Rampur Tahsil)	1 town (Rampur M C of Rampur Tahsil	843 13	835 13	8 00	151,495	148,185	3,310
3	1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar	4 villages (3 villages of Rohru Tahsil 1 village of Jubbal Tahsil)	—	27 76	27 76	—	4,120	4,120	—
4	1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin	253 villages (87 villages of Jubbal Tahsil, 166 villages of Rohru Tahsil)	1 town (Rohru N A C of Tahsil)	397 53	396 46	1 07	96,967	94,632	2,335

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	1 2.4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya	1350 villages (191 villages of Kotkhai Tahsil 129 villages of Chaupal Tahsil, 198 villages of Nerua Sub-Tahsil, 379 villages of Theog Tahsil, 418 villages of Shimla Tahsil, 10 villages of Jubbal Tahsil, 25 villages of Kumharsain Sub-Tahsil	4 towns (Theog M C of Theog Tahsil, Shimla M Corp Jutogh C B Dhalli N A C of Shimla Tahsil)	1618 05	1592 39	25 66	257,820	183,288	74,532

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name SHIMLA | Census Location Code No 09 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 4 1 Shimla Greater Himalaya	(1) Rampur tahsil	1 to 4	4 villages		1 75	
					4 villages	1 75	
2	1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin	(1) Seoni Tahsil	1 to 233	233 villages		240 38	
		(2) Nankhari Sub-Tah	1 to 60	60 villages		56 34	
		(3) Kumharsain Sub-Tah	1 to 38, 43 to 52 74 to 173	148 villages		189 75	Code No 39 to 42 53 to 73 are in region No 1 2 4 5
		(4) Shimla Tahsil	1 to 55 57 to 66 68, 77 to 80, 141 to 163 166, 167 175 to 177 261 to 286, 302, 303, 334 to 336, 339 to 394, 397	186 villages		118 71	Code No 218 223 to 249 are included in Shimla M Corp Code No 222 included in Jutogh Cantt Code No 56, 67, 69 to 76, 81 to 140, 164, 165 168 to 174 178 to 217, 219 to 221 250 to 260, 287 to 301, 304 to 333, 337 338, 395, 396 are in region No 1 2 4 5
		(5) Theog Tahsil	1 to 34, 39 41 to 42 91 93 to 96 238 246 to 257, 263	56 villages		100 86	Code No 209 to 212 218 are included in Theog MC , code No 35 to 38, 40, 43 to 90 92, 97 to 208 213 to 217, 219 to 237 239 to 245 258 to 262 are in region No 1 2 4 5
		(6) Rampur Tahsil	5 to 63, 66 to 121	115 villages + one town (Rampur M C)		129 09 + 8 00	Code No 64 & 65 are included in Rampur MC , code No 1 to 4 are in region No 1 2 4 1

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Rampur Tahsil	Uninhabited	—	—	Unmeasured	
		(2) Rohru Tahsil	167 to 169	3 villages		10 24	Code No 1 to 166 are in region No 1 2 4 4
		(3)Jubbal Tahsil	63	1 village		17 52	Code No 1 to 44 46 to 62 are in region No 1 2 4 4
							Code No 45 is in region No 1 2 4 5
					4 villages	27 76	
4	1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin	(1) Jubbal Tahsil	1 to 44, 46 to 62, 64 to 89	87 villages		185 62	Code No 45 is in region No 1 2 4 5 Code No 63 is in region No 1 2 4 3
		(2) Rohru Tahsil	1 to 166	166 villages + 1 town (Rohru N A C)		210 84 + 1 07	
					253 Villages + 1 town	397 53	
5	1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya	(1) Kotkhai Tahsil	1 to 191	191 villages		203 10	
		(2) Chaupal Tahsil	1 to 129	129 villages		178 21	
		(3) Nerua Sub-Tahsil	1 to 198	198 villages		404 21	
		(4) Theog Tahsil	35 to 38 40, 43 to 90, 92 97 to 208, 213 to 217, 219 to 237, 239 to 245, 258 to 262 264 to 440	379 villages + 1 town (Theog M C)		371 35 + 4 00	Code No 1 to 34, 39, 41,42, 91, 93 to 96, 238, 246 to 257, 263 are in region No 1 2 4 2 Code No 209 212 218 are included in Theog M C

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(5) Shimla Tahsil	56, 67, 69 to 76, 81 to 140, 164 to 165, 168 to 174, 178 to 217, 219 to 221, 250 to 260, 287 to 301, 304 to 333, 337 to 338, 395 to396, 398 to 633	418 villages + 3 towns (Shimla M Corp , Jutogh (C B) & Dhalli N A C)	+	352 42 19 55 1 41 0 70	Code No 1 to 55, 57 to 66, 68, 77 to 80, 141 to 163, 166, 167, 175 to 177, 261 to 286, 302, 303, 334 to 336, 339 to 394, 397 are in region No 1 2 4 2 Code No 218, 223 to 249 are included in Shimla M Corp Code No 222 is included in Jutogh C.B
		(6) Jubbal Tahsil	45, 90 to 98	10 villages		41 60	Code No 1 to 44, 46 to 62 are in region No 1 2 4 4 Code No 63 is in region No 1 2 4 3 Code No 64 to 89 are in region No 1 2 4 4
		(7) Kumharsain Sub-Tahsil	39 to 42, 53 to 73	25 villages		41 50	Code No 1 to 38, 43 to 52 are in region No 1 2 4 2
					1350 villages + 4 towns	1618 05	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name SHIMLA Census Location Code No 09 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1241 Shimla Greater Himalaya	(1) Rampur tahsil	Jutogh group and Granites (unclassified)	Mainly Orthents-Ochrepts and Glaciers and Snow Cap	Shimla Greater Himalaya in Shimla district is formed by extreme northern parts of Rampur tahsil This region from north-west direction is separated by Sirikand Dhar from Kullu district with highest elevation of 5,672 metres in the north This region is very rugged and mountainous and spread of population is very thin Elevation in this region increases as one moves towards north	
2	1242 Satluj Basin	(1) Seoni tahsil (2) Nankhari sub- tahsil (3) Kumharsain sub-tahsil (4) Shimla tahsil tahsil (6) Rampur tahsil	Jutogh group, Shali-Deoban and Largi groups and Simla	Orthents-Ochrepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts	Satluj Basin in Shimla district forms a longitudinal tract in the north-eastern part of Shimla district. Satluj Basin is surrounded by Kinnaur district from north-east direction Mandi and Kullu districts enclose this region from north and Solan district forms its western boundary Shimla Lesser Himalaya, Pabar Basin and Dhaula Dhar enclose it from south and south-east Satluj river enters the region in north-east near Phagia and flows towards west. Satluj is the life belt of the basin Its main tributaries in the basin are Nogli *Khad* and Nauti *Khad* Population is mainly concentrated along the river banks Deep gorges are seen frequetly in Satluj Basin	
3	1243 Dhaula Dhar	(1) Rampur tahsil (2) Rohru tahsil (3) Jubbal tahsil	Jutogh group	Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts	Dhaula Dhar in Shimla district embraces its eastern part and includes eastern half of Rohru tahsil adjoining small tract of Jubbal tahsil and eastern and southern parts of Rampur tahsil Gang Dhar with highest elevation of 5,240 metres forms boundary line between this region and Kinnaur district in the north-east Maximum altitude of Dhaula Dhar is at 17,260 feet in the east This region is criss-crossed with deep gorges and high mountains Higher elevations have Pine forests Pabar is the important river of the region	
4	1244 Pabar Basin	(1) Jubbal tahsil (2) Rohru tahsil	Jutogh group	Udalfs and Orthents-Ochrepts	Pabar Basin in Shimla district includes western half of Rohru tahsil and central and northern parts of Jubbal tahsil Pabar river is the life belt of this basin It enters the region from north-east near Janglikh and flows towards south-west upto Rohru then it traverses towards south and enters Jubbal tahsil and leaves the region in south and enters Uttar Pradesh Other *Khads*/streams which meet Pabar river in this basin are Dogra *Gad*, Andhra *Khad* and Nargani *Gad* Population	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					is mainly confined to the river banks On higher slopes forests of mixed vegetation are seen Chansil Dhar which lies in the southern part of the basin with highest elevation of 3 912 metres is one of the major physical feature of the basin	
5	1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya	(1) Kotkhai tahsil (2) Chaupal tahsil (3) Nerua sub-tahsil (4) Theog tahsil (5) Shimla tahsil (6) Kumharsain sub-tahsil (7) Jubbal tahsil	Jutogh group, Simla group Shali-Deoban and Largi groups	Udalfs-Ochrepts, Ochrepts Orthents and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is formed by southern, western and central parts of Shimla district It embraces more than 50 per cent area of the district as per village papers and more than 50 per cent of the total population of the district is concentrated in this region Giri, Ashni, Shalwi, Sainj and Kiyar rivers are the important rivers of the region Highest elevation of the region is at Chur Dhar which separates Shimla district from Sirmaur district in south-west Forests of mixed vegetation, mainly Pine are scattered all over the region This region includes four urban centres out of six towns of the district	

DISTRICT SOLAN
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Solan district forms the western part of Southern Himachal Pradesh (1 2 4) Solan district is bounded by Punjab from west, by state of Haryana and Sirmaur district from south, by Shimla district from east and by Bilaspur and Mandi districts from north Solan district covers an area of 1936 km^2 as per Surveyor General of India Solan district has 2,500 villages, out of which 143 are uninhabited Seven towns of the district are inhabited by 32,623 persons while remaining 270,657 persons are rural as total population of Solan comes to 303,280

Solan district as a whole is mountainous except three valleys-Saproon Valley in Solan tahsil, Doon Valley in Nalagarh tahsil and Kunihar Valley in Arki tahsil Doon and Kunihar Valleys are smaller in size

Solan district is the catchment area of three important rivers namely Satluj, Yamuna and Ghaghar Main tributary of Yamuna is Ashni, and those of Satluj river are Kiar ka *Nala*, Gambhar river, Dabar *Khad* and Kuther *Nadi* while tributary of Ghaghar river is Kaushlaya Sirsa *Nadi* is main stream in Nalagarh area which has its source in the hills above Kalka and runs north-west along the base of the Siwalik eventually joining Satluj river at Avankot in Ropar district

In Solan district scrub forests at lower elevations and *Chir*, *Deodar*, *Oak* and *Kail* are found on the higher elevations

Geological structure of Shali-Deoban, Simla group, Siwalik group and Murree series are mainly prevailing in Solan district Small tracts of Subathu, Blaini and Alluvium structure are also available Soil depth is generally shallow in Solan district except the areas having vegetative cover

Climate of the district is mostly sub tropical in the lower areas and moist temperate in upper reaches Rain is received both in rainy and winter seasons Precipitation in the form of snow is received during January and February months on the higher areas, sometimes the snow comes down to the lower areas in peak winter months

Solan district is well connected with network of motorable roads National Highway No 22 and a Narrow gauge railway line Shimla- Kalka also passes through Solan district.

On the basis of physiography, forests, soil cover, geology and climatic conditions Solan district has further been sub-divided into 4 sub-micro regions as follows

1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin

This region is comprised of northern and eastern parts of Arki tahsil thus includes north-eastern extreme of Solan district Satluj river forms its northern boundary and separates Solan district from Mandi district Shimla district surrounds this region from east and Bilaspur district encloses it from west direction and Solan Lesser Himalaya lies on its south Satluj river while flowing in south-east to north-west direction along the northern boundary is a life belt of this region

Satluj Basin as per village papers covers an area of 212 43 km^2 and includes 270 villages This region is entirely rural Out of these 270 villages, 14 villages are uninhabited and remaining 256 villages are having population of 27,715 Spread of population is thin in the northern parts of the region while southern portion is thickly populated Areas having tough terrain are sparsely populated and areas which are less rugged contain thick population cover

Devi Dhar range is the main physical feature of this region It runs parallel to Satluj river with highest elevation at Banaula Slope of Devi Dhar range rises steeply from the bed of Satluj river, while slope is gentle on it's southern side Eastern portion of this region contains fairly dense forests of Pine Waters of the Satluj Basin is drained by several small streams and rivulets which are originated in Devi Dhar range

Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of Shali- Deoban and Largi groups except it's southern extreme which contains Simla group Soils of Satluj Basin are of non-calcic brown hill category As per National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use planning (ICAR), the soils of this region are categorised as areas with Udalfs-Ochrepts and Orthents-Ochrepts types of soils State Highway No 12 - Bilaspur-Shimla is the major road which forms the transport network of this region It passes through this region in it's southern half There are also some other metalled as well as unmetalled roads in this region which form the part and parcel of the transport network of the region Nearest urban centre to this region is Arki Places which have prominent position in the region from demographic point of view are Darlaghat, Dhundhan, Kanswala, Navgaon, Kandor, Ghiana and Kolka

1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya

Solan Lesser Himalaya is formed by central parts of Solan district thus includes southern and western parts of Arki tahsil, eastern half of Ramshahr sub- tahsil, northern extreme of Kasauli, Solan and Kandaghat tahsils Bilaspur district and Satluj Basin enclose this region from north, Shimla district encloses it from east, Solan forests bound it from south and Nalagarh Siwalik bounds it from west. As a whole Solan Lesser Himalaya covers an area of 416 71 km^2 area as per village papers This region has 625 villages and one town of Arki Urban area of 1 45 km^2 is inhabited by 1,631 persons Remaining 415 26 km^2 area is rural and carries 60,568 population thus raising the number of total population of the region to 62,199

Although whole of this region is criss-crossed with hills but Bari Dhar is one of the major physical feature of this region It runs almost in the centre of this region in south to north direction In northern part of Solan Lesser Himalaya, one can observe an increase in the altitude as one moves towards Satluj Basin while in the southern part of the region, elevation rises as one moves away from the banks of Gambhar river

Gambhar is the main river of this region It drains almost whole water of this region with its main tributaries, namely Kohal from left side and Rao *Khad* from the right bank Other tributaries of Gambhar river in this region are Kuni and Kuthar Gambhar river is a rainfed river

Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of Simla group and Murree series formations and small tracts of Subathu beds are also observed Solan Lesser Himalaya mainly has cover of brown Hill soils on it A belt of forests comprised of Pine and mixed vegetation, is lying in the centre of this region running in a south to north direction Land on the river banks is flat and fertile Mainly maize, rice and wheat crops are sown

Transport network in this region is formed by some metalled/unmetalled motorable roads Most important road which passes through this region is State Highway No 16

1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik

Nalagarh Siwalik covers the western portion of Solan district, thus includes complete Nalagarh tahsil This region is surrounded by Bilaspur district from north, by Punjab from west, by Haryana from south and by Solan Lesser Himalaya and Solan Forests from east This region covers an area of 632 37 km^2 as per village papers

Nalagarh Siwalik includes 402 villages of Nalagarh tahsil, 132 villages of Ramshahr sub-tahsil and 22 villages of Kasauli tahsil, thus making the number of total villages included in this region to 556 Out of these 556 villages, 41 are uninhabited This region has 93,205 persons Out of which 5,647 reside in urban centre viz , Nalagarh M C which has 1 74 km^2 area Remaining 87,558 persons are inhabited in 515 villages Population in this region has uniform spread, river banks have comparatively thick concentration of population

Though whole of the Solan district is hilly and mountainous but the Nalagarh Siwalik area of the district is comprised of mountains of lower elevations Elevation in Nalagarh Siwalik actually rises towards east and north-east direction Sirsa *Nadi* is the important stream of this region Doon valley is another important physical feature of this region which is comprised of the tract stretching parallel to Sirsa *Nadi* on its right bank This valley is most fertile and populous in this region

Nalagarh Siwalik, as per map published by I C A R Nagpur, has Ochrepts-Orthents type of soils In the Doon Valley the soil is quite fertile and it is most populous area of the region Geological structure of this region is mainly comprised of Siwalik formations and Alluvium

Transport network of this region is formed by motorable metalled/unmetalled roads Most important road which passes through this region is State Highway No 15 which joins Nalagarh with Pinjore It runs almost parallel to Sirsa *Nadi* Remaining roads which form the transport network of the region are mostly unmetalled Nalagarh is the only town in this region It also serves tahsil headquarters of Nalagarh tahsil Ramshahr where headquarters of Ramshahr sub-tahsil are located is also an important place Other important villages in this region are Kishanpura, Bhatian, Theda and Thana Areas falling in the south of Sirsa *Nadi* is covered with reserved forests (Mixed Deciduous forests)

1 2 4 4 Solan Forests

Solan Forests include a major portion of Solan and Kandaghat tahsils (excepting their northern extremes) and a large area of Kasauli tahsil excepting its western and northern portions This region is surrounded by Shimla district from north-east, by Sirmaur district from south- east, by Haryana from south-west, while Solan Lesser Himalaya encloses it from north and Nalagarh Siwalik surrounds this region from

north-west direction Solan Forests cover an area of 541 40 km^2 as per village papers

This region includes 1,049 villages and 5 towns viz , Solan M C , Sabathu C B , Dagshai C B , Kasauli C B and Parwanoo N A C Out of 32,623 urban population of Solan district, 25,345 urban population is concentrated in this region These five urban centres cover 14 39 km^2 area This region is inhabited by 120,161 total population and out of this total population 94,816 is rural which is spread over 1,012 villages 37 villages which are included in this region are uninhabited

This region is constituted of many hill ranges which generally run in north-west to south-east direction Out of 5 towns included in this region three towns viz , Kasauli, Dagshai and Sabathu are situated at hill tops Highest point in this region is at an elevation of 1,999 metres above mean sea level, at a hill top which is situated in immediate south of Kandaghat. Flat land is available only on the river banks while remaining area is mountainous and rugged and has forest cover

Main rivers which form the drainage pattern of this region are Gambhar and Ashni Both these rivers are originated in this region The whole water of this region is drained by these two rivers with the help of their tributaries Other streams are Patta *Khad*, Baja ki *Khad* and Surajpur Chose Giri river forms the southern boundary of Kandaghat tahsil

Geological structure of Solan Forests is mainly comprised of Murree series, Simla group and Blaini formations Small tracts of Subathu beds and Alluvium are also prevailing in this region As per the map published by I C A R Nagpur, this region contains Ochrepts-Orthents type of soil Soils of this region also can be broadly categorised as brown hill soils and podzolic soils

This region covers scrub forests on lower elevations and *Chir*, *Deodar*, *Oak* and *Kail* at higher elevations In scrub forests, the proportion of Bamboo, *Khair* and a few other economically important broad leaved species is relatively low Among Conifers, *Chir* is the most predominant Resin extraction from *Chir* is very common The terrain and moist temperate climatic conditions of this region are favourable for growing stone fruits and off season varieties of vegetables

Solan district ranks first in the state when we speak of it's industrial development At Solan Mohan Meakin Brewery is located, which is well reputed for manufacturing of Indian liquor and beverages

Parwanoo industrial town is famous for manufacturing of different parts of tractors, automobile bearing, filters, wrist watches, match boxes, etc HPMC has installed an automatic processing plant at Parwanoo which is one of the biggest in Asia Another processing plant has also been installed at Jabli which is located on the National Highway No 22 (Kalka-Shimla) At Chambaghat concentration of electronic units is observed

Transport network of this region is formed by roads and railway line Most important road which passes through this region is National Highway No 22 Other important roads are State Highway No 2,6 and some other metalled/unmetalled roads A Narrow gauge railway line which joins Kalka with Shimla also passes through this region forming a tract almost parallel to the National Highway No 22

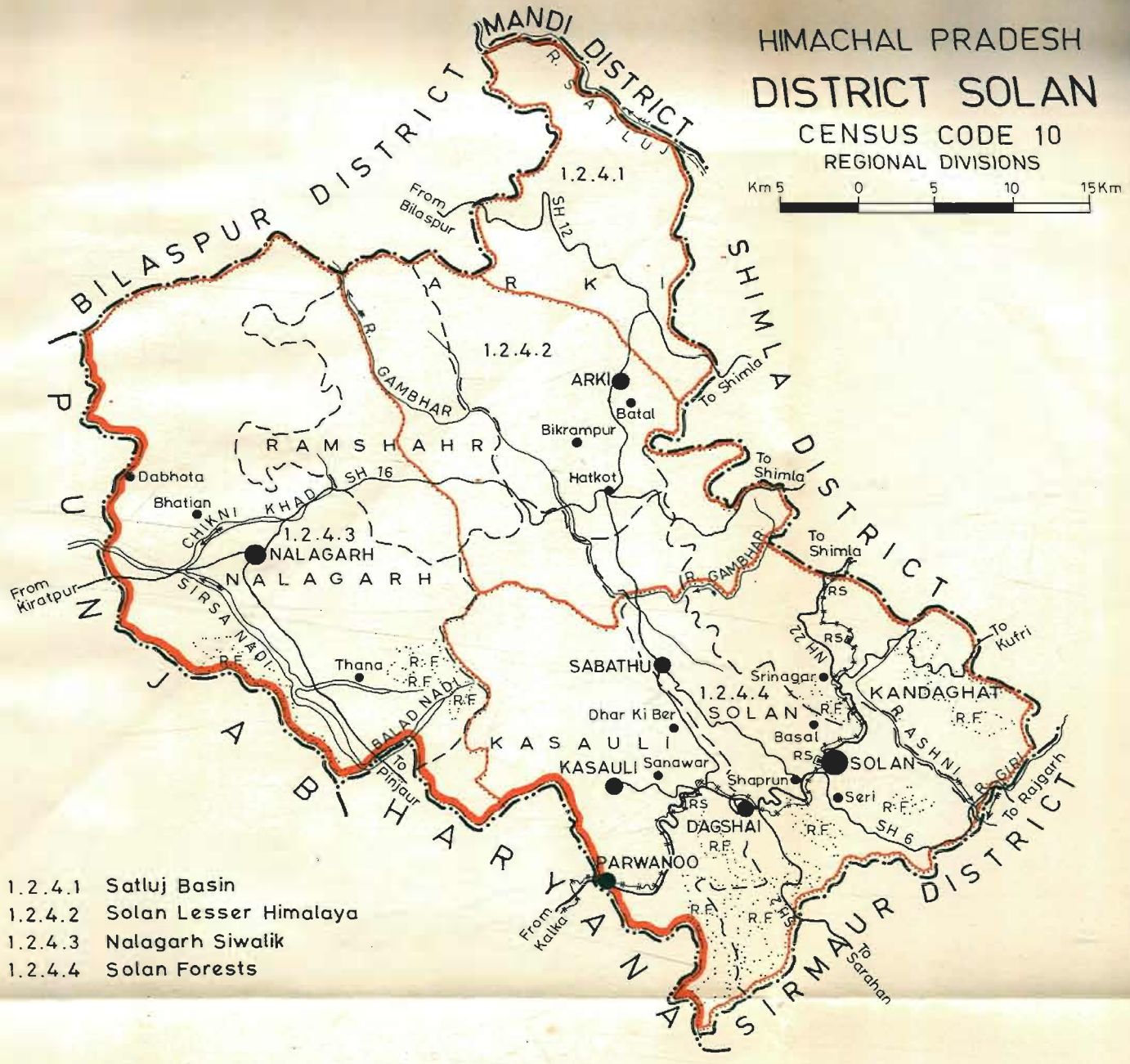
HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT SOLAN

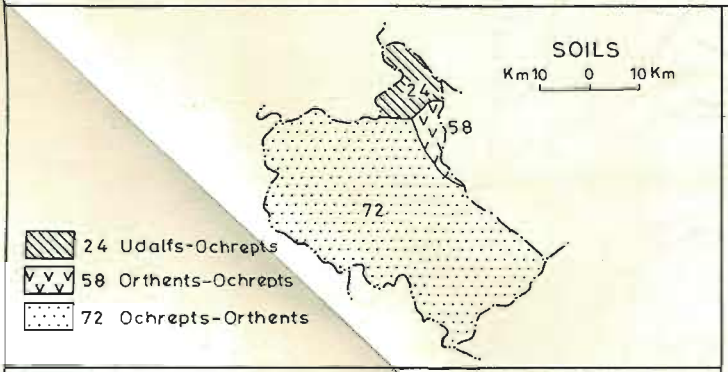
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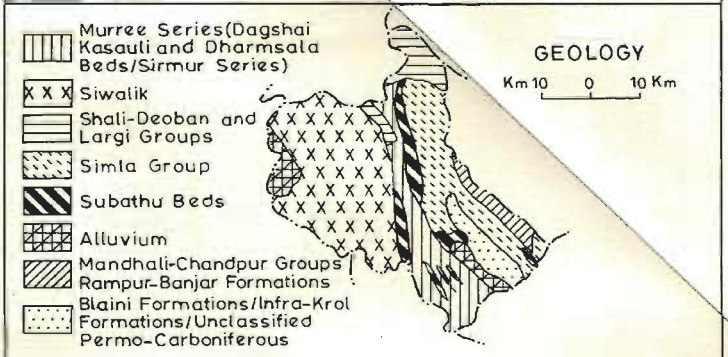
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15Km



1.2.4.1 Satluj Basin
1.2.4.2 Solan Lesser Himalaya
1.2.4.3 Nalagarh Siwalik
1.2.4.4 Solan Forests





BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE
CLASS IV, V & VI
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 22
STATE HIGHWAY SH 16
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, NARROW GAUGE RS
RIVER AND KHAD; RESERVED FOREST R.F.
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.4.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

(Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name SOLAN | Census Location Code No 10 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin	270 villages (270 villages of ArkiTahsil)	—	212 43	212 43	—	27,715	27,715	—
2	1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya	625 villages (242 villages of Arki Tahsil, 134 villages of Ramshahr Sub-Tahsil, 95 villages of Kasauli Tahsil, 66 villages of Solan Tahsil, 88 villages of Kandaghat Tahsil)	1 town (Arki N A C of Arki Tahsil)	416 71	415 26	1 45	62,199	60,568	1,631
3	1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik	556 villages (402 villages of Nalagarh Tahsil, 132 villages of Ramshahr Sub-Tahsil, 22 villages of Kasuali Tahsil)	1 town Nalagarh (M C of Nalagarh Tahsil)	632 37	630 63	1 74	93,205	87,558	5,647
4	1 2 4 4 Solan Forests	1049 villages (464 villages of Kasauli Tahsil, 412 villages of Solan Tahsil, 173 villages of Kandaghat Tahsil)	5 towns (Kasauli C B & Parwanoo N A C of Kasauli Tahsil, Solan M C , Sabathu C B & Dagshai C B of Solan Tahsil)	541 40	527 01	14 39	120 161	94,816	25,345

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name SOLAN | Census Location Code No 10 | State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location Code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin	(1) Arki Tahsil	1 to 69, 71 to 80 265 272 to 412, 414, 416 to 460 462 to 464	270 villages		212 43	Code No 70, 81 to 264, 266 to 271, 413, 415, 461 are in region No 1 2 4 2
					270 villages	212 43	
2	1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya ~	(1) Arki Tahsil	70, 81 to 264, 266 to 271, 413 415, 461, 465 to 477, 479 to 513	242 villages + 1 town (Arki N A C)		180 45 + 1 45	Code No 71 to 80, 265 272 to 412, 414, 416 to 460, 462 to 464 are in region No 1 2 4 1 Code No 478 is included in Arki N A C
		(2) Ramshahr Sub-Tahsil	48 to 140, 226 to 266	134 villages		99 09	Code No 141 to 225 are in region No 1 2 4 3
		(3) Kasauli Tahsil	1 to 20, 23 to 43, 47 to 48, 51 to 52, 134, 149 to 153, 157 to 195, 197 to 201	95 villages		52 85	Code No 21 to 22, 44 to 46, 49 to 50, 53 to 133, 135 to 148, 154 to 156, 196 are in region No 1 2 4 4
		(4) Solan Tahsil	1 to 66	66 villages		28 62	
		(5) Kandaghat Tahsil	1 to 88	88 villages		54 25	
					625 villages + 1 town	416 71	
3	1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik	(1) Nalagarh Tahsil	1 to 173, 175 to 403	402 villages + 1 town (Nalagarh M C)		498 97 + 1 74	Code No 174 is included in Nalagarh M C
		(2) Ramshahr Sub-Tahsil	1 to 47, 141 to 225	132 villages		105 70	Code No 48 to 140 are in region No 1 2 4 2
		(3) Kasauli Tahsil	302 to 323	22 villages		25 96	
					556 villages + 1 town	632 37	

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location Code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	1 2 4 4 Solan Forests	(1) Kasauli Tahsil	21 to 22, 44 to 46, 49 to 50 53 to 133, 135 to 148, 154 to 156, 196, 202 to 301, 324 to 398, 400 to 582	464 villages + 2 towns (Kasauli C B & Parwanoo N-A C)		208 70 + 2 61 + 2 94	Code No 23 to 43, 47 to 48, 51 to 52, 134, 149 to 153, 157 to 195, 197 to 201 are in region No 1 2 4 2 Code No 302 to 323 are in region No 1 2 4 3 Code No 399 is included in Kasauli C.B
		(2) Solan Tahsil	67 to 105, 107 to 178, 185 to 221, 223 to 486	412 villages + 3 towns (Solan M C , Sabathu C B & Dagshai C B		171 36 + 3 13 + 2 40 + 3 31	Code No 106, 179 to 184 are included in Solan M C Code No 222 is included in Dagshai C B
		(3) Kandaghat Tahsil	89 to 261	173 villages		146 95	
					1049 villages + 5 towns	541 40	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name SOLAN Census Location Code No 10 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1241 Satluj Basin	(1) Arki tahsil	Shali-Deoban and Largi groups and Simla group	Udalfs-Ochrepts and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is comprised of northern extreme of Solan district It covers northern and eastern parts of Arki tahsil Satluj river which is draining waters of this region separates Solan district from Mandi district in the north, so Mandi district surrounds this region from north, Shimla district encloses it from east, Bilaspur district from west and Solan Lesser Himalaya surrounds it from south Highest point in this region is at Banaula which is situated in Devi Dhar range which runs parallel to Satluj river Northern part of this region is very rugged and is thinly populated while southern part of this region is less rugged and contains thick spread of population	
2	1242 Solan Lesser Himalaya	(1) Arki tahsil (2) Ramshahr sub-tahsil (3) Kasauli tahsil (4) Solan tahsil (5) Kandaghat Tahsil	Simla group and Murree series formations and Subathu beds	Ochrepts-Orthents and Orthents-Ochrepts	This region is formed by central part of Solan district It covers western and southern parts of Arki tahsil, eastern half of Ramshahr sub-tahsil, and northern extremes of Solan, Kasauli and Kandaghat tahsils Bilaspur district and Satluj Basin enclose this region from north and Shimla district from east, Solan Forests bound it from south and Nalagarh Siwalik bounds it from west Gambhar river which flows almost in the centre of the region in south-east to north-west direction drains the whole water of this region with its tributaries like Kohal, Kuni, Rao and Kuthar Bari Dhar range is the main physical feature of the region	
3	1243 Nalagarh Siwalik	(1) Nalagarh tahsil (2) Ramshahr sub-tahsil (3) Kasauli tahsil	Siwalik and Alluvium	Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is comprised of western part of Solan district and includes complete Nalagarh tahsil, adjoining western half of Ramshahr sub-tahsil and western part of Kasauli tahsil It is enclosed by Bilaspur district from north, by Punjab from west, by Haryana from south and by Solan Lesser Himalaya and Solan Forests from east Elevation rises in this region gradually towards north-east and east This region in the district is comprised of comparatively smaller hills Sirsa *Nadi* is main river in this region South of this river another hill range which is forested, is running from north-west to south-east direction Doon Valley which is situated parallel to Sirsa *Nadi* which is fertile and populous	

Sl No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	1244 Solan Forests	(1) Kasauli tahsil (2) Solan tahsil (3) Kandaghat tahsil	Simla group, Murree series and Blaini formations and Subathu beds	Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is formed by southern and south-eastern parts of Solan district and includes major parts of Kandaghat, Solan and Kasauli tahsils except their northern extremes and western extreme of Kasauli tahsil This region is surrounded by Haryana from south-west, by Sirmaur district from south-east, by Shimla district from north-east and Solan Lesser Himalaya and Nalagarh Siwalik enclose this region from north and north-west, respectively Highest point in this region is at 1,999 metres above the mean sea level This region is very mountainous Flat land is seen only along the river banks Main rivers are Ashni and Gambhar This region has forest cover with scrub vegetation on lower elevations and *Chir*, *Deodar* and *Kail* at higher altitudes Five towns out of total 7 towns of Solan district fall in this region	

DISTRICT SIRMAUR
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Sirmaur district forms a part of the Southern Himachal Pradesh (1 2 4) in the southern parts of the state This district is predominantly mountainous with deep valleys between the ranges of multiple elevations containing thick concentration of forests except the Kiardun Valley

The total population of the district is 306,952 persons according to 1981 Census distributed over the area of 2825 km^2 according to Surveyor General of India The density of population on the whole comes to 109 persons per km^2 as compared to the state average of 77 persons per km^2 The four sub-micro regions as detailed below have been delineated on the basis of physiography, soil, geology, climate and forests

1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region

This region lies in the north, north-eastern and eastern parts of Sirmaur district, covering the mountainous and rugged parts of Rajgarh, Renuka and Paonta Sahib tahsils and the whole of Shalai tahsil The boundary of this region is formed by Shimla district in west, north and north-east and Tons river forms its eastern limit, while to the south and south-west of this region falls Kiardun Valley, Sirmaur Siwalik and Cis Giri Region, respectively

This region is comprised of lofty mountains like Chur-Chandni- Ki Dhar which attains maximum height of 3,394 metres above the mean sea level From this lofty mountain, two ranges-one runs in north-west direction called the Taproli-Hadol Dhar and other which runs in south-east direction is called Nehra Dhar Juni Dhar and Shalai Dhar lie in the centre of Shalai tahsil Nehra valley lies between Shalai Dhar and Kamru Dhar This vallev is narrow and is formed by Nera *Nadi* which flows from west to east direction, forming the boundary of Shalai and Paonta Sahib tahsils Another narrow valley in this region is Tons which runs from north to south direction and ultimately merges with Yamuna river in the south This valley forms the eastern boundary of this region

Since the topography of this region is most rugged and undulating, so it contains dense concentration of forests varying with the elevation The high altitude forests consist of *Oak*, Fir, Spruce and Blue Pine Apart from this, there are *Deodar* forests mixed with *Kail* and Pine forests Lower altitude areas contain Bamboo forests The vegetation cover along the valleys of rivers/streams is thin The forests of this region are of great commercial significance

The greater parts of this region contains geological structure of Jutogh groups, Mandhali-Chandpur groups, Rampur-Banjar formations and Manikaran Quartzite Shali-Deoban and Largi groups of structure is found in eastern Shalai tahsil predominantly in Tons valley Chur-Chandni-ki-Dhar contains Granites (unclassified) structure In the eastern parts of this region soil is Udalfs- Ochrepts which is humid, shallow, black and brown in colour In western portion of this region soil is Ochrepts-Orthents which is of recent origin This region has considerable high rain fall and it varies between 1,000 to 1,400 mm The soil and climatic conditions of this region are most suitable for horticulture and ginger cultivation

The area of this region is 921 30 km^2 according to village papers and contains 249 villages while no urbanisation has taken place in this region due to the difficult terrain and lack of means of transportation State Highway Nos 3, 6 and 7 connect this region with other parts of the district/state The total population of this region is 105,250 persons according to 1981 Census The villages are mainly concentrated along the river/stream valleys where agriculturable land is available

1 2 4 2 Cis-Giri Region

This region is mainly constituted of catchment areas of Giri river which almost flows in the centre of region from north-west to south-east direction It comprises of whole of Pachhad tahsil, south and south-western parts of Rajgarh tahsil, southern, central and western parts of Renuka tahsil This region is bounded by Solan district in north-west, Haryana in south-west, Nahan and Paonta Sahib tahsils in south while northern and eastern limit of this region is marked by Upper Sirmaur Forested Region

Upper valleys of Giri and Jalal rivers, which meet at Dadahu fall in this region, provide ample space for human settlement on their undulating slopes The slope rises steeply as we move far away from the rivers The slopes in upper courses of rivers are more steeper than the lower courses The main hills in this region are Sain Dhar and Dharathi Dhar Sain Dhar lies to the south-west of Giri and runs in north-west to south-east direction almost parallel to Giri river Dharathi Dhar almost follows the same direction and falls on the boundary of Pachhad tahsil Jalal river flows between these two ranges

South-western part of this region contains thick cover of vegetation while in other parts, it is scattered The forests of this region are mainly of *Chir* and scrub types

The Geology of this region pertains mainly to Murree series, Blaini formations and Krol series Soil of Cis-Giri Region is predominantly Ochrepts-Orthents, which is shallow black and brown in higher slopes and a little thicker in lower level These soils are of recent origin

The total area of Cis-Giri Region is 934 28 km^2 according to village papers The total population of this region is 79,518 persons according to 1981 Census Of this total population , 943 persons reside in the urban area of Sarahan while the remaining population is scattered over 450 villages of the region The concentration of villages is very thick in the valleys of Giri and Jalal rivers

1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik

Sirmaur Siwalik falls in southern parts of Sirmaur district, embracing the whole Nahan tahsil and south-western parts of Paonta Sahib tahsil excluding the Kiardun Valley Northern boundary of this region is formed by Cis-Giri Region and Upper Sirmaur Forested Region In west and south, it is bounded by Haryana, while eastern limit is marked by Kiardun Valley

Sirmaur Siwalik starts rising gradually from southern Nahan and attains maximum height near Nahan However, in Paonta Sahib tahsil these hills attain maximum height in the south of Giri river Markanda valley is important in this region which is formed by Markanda river Bata and Markanda rivers originate from this regions

Siwalik hills are covered with dense forests In Nahan tahsil *Chir* forests are in abundant which have been extensively exploited for manufacturing of Resin and Turpentine In addition to *Chir* forests, areas adjoining to Kiardun Valley contain thick cover of *Sal* forests The forests of this region are of a great significance to the economy of this region

The geological structure of this region is mainly Siwalik and contains huge reserves of limestone Soil is Udalfs in eastern portion which has been categorised as high base status soils of humid regions In western Siwalik areas, the soils are Ochrepts- Orthents

The total area of this region is 231 48 km^2 as per village papers Of this, rural area comes to 220 92 km^2 while 10 56 km^2 pertains to urban area This region consists of total population of 61,346 persons distributed over 186 villages and one urban area of Nahan M C The villages are thickly concentrated to the south of Giri and Jalal rivers In addition to these areas, Markanda valley also contains dense concentration of villages State Highway No 2 passes through the centre of this region

1 2 4 4 Kiardun Valley

Kiardun Valley is located in southern parts of Paonta Sahib tahsil and is surrounded by Sirmaur Siwalik on north-west and south-west by Haryana on south, by Yamuna river on east and by Upper Sirmaur Forested Region on north This valley is mainly formed by Bata river Giri river and Yamuna river have their own valleys in this region Its shape is almost like triangle, wider in the middle and narrow in the corners Kiardun Valley is smooth, flat and most fertile This area has been intensively utilised for raising the crops

Kiardun Valley contains pockets of *Sal* forests Rainfal is considerably high in this region The geology of this regior is mainly comprised of Siwalik formations and contains thicl alluvium soil of brown and black colour Its soils are Udalf and Udalfs-Ochrepts types

The total area of this valley is 144 17 km^2 according to village papers with a total population of 60,838 persons Out of total population, 5,800 persons belong to urban area of Paonta Sahib M C (only town in the region) and remaining population is distributed over 83 villages of the valley

1.2.4.1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region
1.2.4.2 Cis-Giri Region
1.2.4.3 Sirmaur Siwalik
1.2.4.4 Kiardun Valley

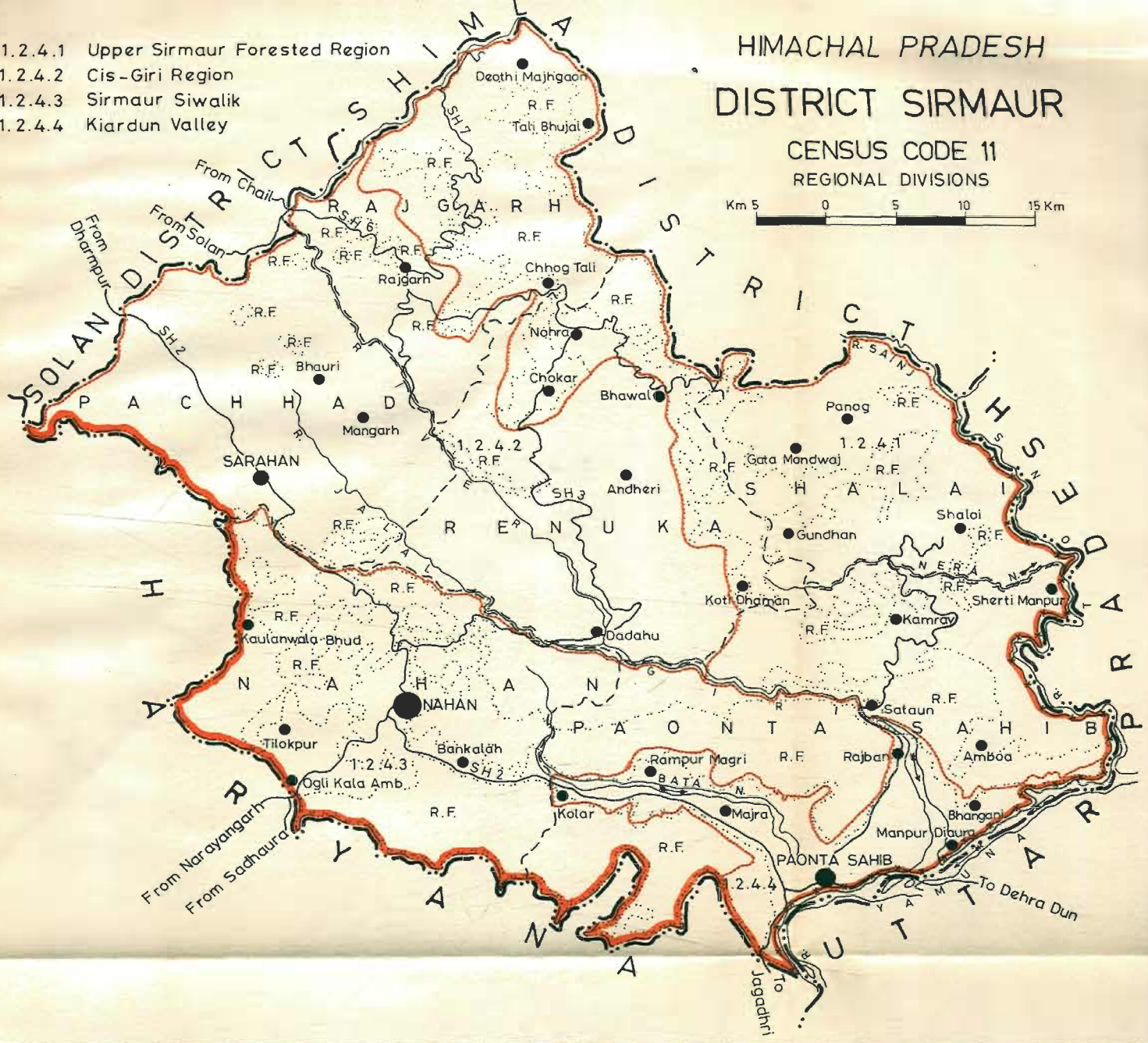
HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT SIRMAUR

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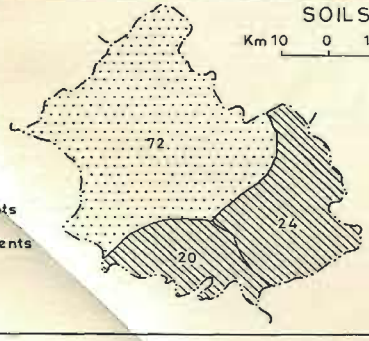
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Km 5 0 5 10 15 Km



SOILS

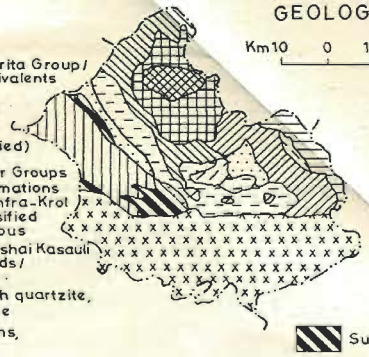
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20 Udalfs
24 Udalfs-Ochrepts
72 Ochrepts-Orthents

GEOLOGY

Km 10 0 10 Km



- Siwalik
- Krol Series
- Jutogh Group/Vaikrita Group/Central Gneiss(equivalents of Salkhalas)
- Shali-Deoban and Largi Groups
- Granites (unclassified)
- Mandhali-Chandpur Groups Rampur-Banjar Formations Blaini Formations/Infra-Krol Formations/Unclassified Permo-Carboniferous
- Murree Series(Dagshai Kasauli and Dharmsala Beds/Sirmur Series)
- Nagthat Group, Muth quartzite, Manikaran quartzite
- Jurassic Formations, Tal Series
- Simla Group
- Subathu Beds
- Alluvium

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS III, V AND VI
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 2
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD, RESERVED FOREST — R.F
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.2.4.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

(Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name SIRMAUR Census Location Code No 11 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Region No and Name	No of villages in each Region as evolved	No of towns in each Region	Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region	249 villages (86 villages of Rajgarh Tahsil, 32 villages of Renuka Tahsil, 65 villages of Shalai Tahsil, 66 villages of Paonta Sahib Tahsil)	—	921 30	921 30	—	105,250	105,250	—
2	1 2 4 2 Cis-Giri Region	450 villages (54 villages of Rajgarh Tahsil, 135 villages of Renuka Tahsil, 261 villages of Pachhad Tahsil)	1 town (Sarahan town of Pachhad Tahsil)	934 28	931 88	2 40	79,518	78,575	943
3	1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik	186 villages (149 villages of Nahan Tahsil, 37 villages of Paonta Sahib Tahsil)	1 town (Nahan M C of Nahan Tahsil)	231 48	220 92	10 56	61 346	41,257	20,089
4	1 2 4 4 Kiardum Valley	83 villages (83 villages of Paonta Sahib Tahsil)	1 town (Paonta Sahib M C of Paonta Sahib Tahsil)	144 17	141 64	2 53	60,838	55,038	5,800

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name SIRMAUR Census Location Code No 11 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Total No of villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region	(1) Rajgarh Tahsil	1 to 58,62 to 63, 66 to 69, 100 to 108 110 to 120, 138, 140	86 villages		253 91	Code No 59 to 61, 64 to 65, 70 to 99, 109, 121 to 137, 139 are in region No 1 2 4 2
		(2) Renuka Tahsil	3 to 6, 9, 102, 104 to 110, 113 to 117, 120 to 122, 130 to 131, 138, 141, 161 to 167	32 villages		155 77	Code No 7 to 8, 10 to 101 103, 111 to 112, 118 to 119, 123 to 129, 132 to 137, 139 to 140, 142 to 160 are in region No 1 2 4 2
		(3) Shalai Tahsil	1 to 65	65 villages		322 89	
		(4) Paonta Sahib Tahsil	74 to 139	66 villages		188 73	
					249 villages	921 30	
2	1 2 4 2 Cis-Giri Region	(1) Rajgarh Tahsil	59 to 61, 64 to 65, 70 to 99, 109 121 to 137, 139	54 villages		138 58	Code No 62 to 63, 66 to 69, 100 to 108, 110 to 120, 138 are in region No 1 2 4 1
		(2) Renuka Tahsil	1 to 2, 7 to 8, 10 to 101, 103, 111 to 112, 118 to 119, 123 to 129, 132 to 137, 139 to 140, 142 to 160	135 villages		385 78	Code No 3 to 6, 9, 102, 104 to 110, 113 to 117, 120 to 122, 130 to 131, 138, 141 are in region No 1 2 4 1
		(3) Pachhad Tahsil	1 to 261	261 villages + 1 town (Sarahan N A C)		407 52 + 2 40	
					450 villages + 1 town	934 28	

Sl No	Division No & Name	Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Location code No of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No of villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
				of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik	(1) Nahan Tahsil	1 to 51 53 to 150	149 villages + 1 town (Nahan M C)		180 79 + 10 56 +	Code No 52, 151 to 152 are fully included in Nahan M C
		(2) Paonta Sahib Tahsil	1 to 12, 22 to 28 56 to 73	37 villages		40 13	Code No 13 to 21, 29 to 55 are in region No 1 2 4 4
					186 villages + 1 town	231 48	
4	1 2 4 4 Kiardun Valley	(1) Paonta Sahib Tahsil	13 to 21 29 to 55, 140 to 183, 185 to 187	83 villages + 1 town (Paonta Sahib M C)		141 64 + 2 53	Code No 22 to 28 56 to 73 are in region No 1 2 4 3 Code No 74 to 139 are in region No 1 2 4 1 Code No 184 is included in Paonta Sahib M C
					83 villages + 1 town	144 17	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name SIRMAUR Census Location Code No 11 State HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No	Division No and Name	Tahsil/sub-tahsil	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1241 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region	(1) Rajgarh tahsil (2) Renuka tahsil (3) Shalai tahsil (4) Paonta Sahib tahsil	Jutogh group, Shali-Deoban and Largi groups, Mandhali-Chandpur groups and Granites (unclassified)	Ochrepts-Orthents and Udalfs-Ochrepts	This region constitutes north, north-eastern and eastern Sirmaur district embracing parts of Rajgarh, Renuka, Paonta Sahib tahsils and the whole of Shalai tahsil Chur-Chandni-ki-Dhar lies in the north-east of this region which attains maximum height of 3,394 metres above the mean sea level Dhars Juni and Shalai lie in the centre of Shalai tahsil and attains maximum height of 2,548 metres Shalai area is drained by Bhangal and Nera *Nadis*, which are tributaries of Tons river These Dhars are thickly covered with forests and villages are concentrated in the valley of these streams	
2	1242 Cis-Giri Region	(1) Rajgarh tahsil (2) Renuka tahsil (3) Pachhad tahsil	Murree series, Blaini formations and Krol series	Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is formed by south and south-western parts of Rajgarh tahsil and southern, central and western parts of Renuka tahsil and whole of Pachhad tahsil Giri river passes through the middle of the region from North- west to southeast direction East of Giri river height rises to 2,278 metres while in west of river maximum elevation is 1,956 metres South-western portion of this region is covered with dense forests Area adjoining to Giri and Jalal rivers have thick concentration of villages where arable land is available for human settlement.	
3	1243 Sirmaur Siwalik	(1) Nahan tahsil (2) Paonta Sahib tahsil	Siwalik	Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	Sirmaur Siwalik is formed by Nahan tahsil and south-western parts of Paonta Sahib excluding Kiardun Valley Dharathi Dhar which falls in northern parts of this region and south of Jalal and Giri rivers, runs in west-east direction It attains maximum height of 1,344 metres above the mean sea level This region is thickly covered with forests of commercial value, viz , *Sal* and *Chir*	
4	1244 Kiardun Valley	(1) Paonta Sahib tahsil	Siwalik	Udalfs and Udalfs-Ochrepts	Kiardun Valley is open and wide which is located in southern parts of Paonta Sahib tahsil It is mainly formed by Bata river which flows from west to east and it merges with Yamuna river near Paonta Sahib This valley forms almost a trianguler shape It lies below 500 metres contour and is bounded by dense forests on all sides This valley is thickly covered with villages and contains fertile soil Bata, Giri and Yamuna rivers provide irrigation facilitie to this valley	

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICT WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ADJOINING STATES OF JAMMU & KASHMIR, PUNJAB, HARYANA, UTTAR PRADESH AND UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH

MacroRegion with Code No & Name	Meso Region with Code No & Name	State/U T	Micro Region with Code No & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			SIWALIK		
1 The Northern Mountains	1 1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1 1 3 Jammu	Jammu	1 1 3 1 Jammu Siwalik West
				Kathua	1 1 3 2 Kathua Siwalik
				Jammu	1 1 3 3 Jammu Siwalik East
				Rajauri	1 1 3 4 Rajauri Siwalik
				Udhampur	1 1 3 5 Siwalik Forested Range
					1 1 3 6 Siwalik Foot Hills East
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Una	1 2 3 1 Una Siwalik
				Hamirpur	1 2 3 1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik
					1 2 3 2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik
				Kangra	1 2 3 4 Kangra Siwalik
			1 2 4 South Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1 2 4 2 Bilaspur Siwalik
				Solan	1 2 4 3 Nalagarh Siwalik
				Sirmaur	1 2 4 3 Sirmaur Siwalik
				Solan	1 2 4 4 Solan Forests
	1 3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1 3 1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Pithoragarh	1 3 1 7 Siwalik
			1 3 2 Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons	Dehra Dun	1 3 2 5 Siwalik
				Garhwal	1 3 2 5 Siwalik
			1 3 3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Nainital	1 3 3 3 Nainital Siwalik
2 The Great Plains	2 1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2 1 1 Ravi-Beas Interfluvial Plain	Gurdaspur	2 1 1 1 Gurdaspur Siwalik
		Chandigarh	2 1 2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-Montane Plain	Chandigarh	2 1 2 1 Chandigarh Siwalik
				Rupnagar	2 1 2 2 Rupnagar Siwalik
		Punjab		Hoshiarpur	2 1 2 3 Hoshiarpur Siwalik
	2 2 Haryana Plain	Haryana	2 2 1 Eastern Haryana	Ambala	2 2 1 1 Kalka Siwalik
	2 4 Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2 4 1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Saharanpur	2 4 1 6 Saharanpur Siwalik

Macro Region with Code No & Name	Meso Region with Code No & Name	State/U T	Micro Region with Code No & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			LESSER HIMALAYA		
3 The Northern Mountains	1 1 Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	1 1 3 Jammu	Udhampur	1 1 3 4 Udhampur Lesser Himalaya
				Doda	1 1 3 5 Doda Lesser Himalaya
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1 2 3 2 Kullu Forests
			1 2 4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	1 2 3 4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya
				Sirmaur	1 2 4 1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region
				Solan	1 2 4 2 Solan Lesser Himalaya
				Sirmaur	1 2 4 2 Cis Giri Region
				Shimla	1 2 4 5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya.
	1 3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1 3 1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Uttar Kashi	1 3 1 3 Lesser Himalaya-West
				"	1 3 1 6 Lesser Himalaya-East
				Chamoli	1 3 1 6 Lesser Himalaya
				Pithoragarh	1 3 1 6 Lesser Himalaya
			1 3 2 Western Kumaon Himalaya, Siwalik & Doons	Tehri-Garhwal	1 3 2 2 Lesser Himalaya-West
				Garhwal	1 3 2 3 Lesser Himalaya
				Dehra Dun	1 3 2 3 Mussoorie Hills
				Tehri-Garhwal	1 3 2 4 Lesser Himalaya-East
			1 3 3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Nainital	1 3 3 2 Lesser Himalaya
				Almora	1 3 3 4 Lesser Himalaya
			DHAULA DHAR RANGE (LESSER HIMALAYA)		
	1 1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1 1 3 Jammu	Kathua	1 1 3 1 Dhaula Dhar
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1 2 1 5 Dhaula Dhar
			1 2 2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur	1 2 2 5 Dhaula Dhar
			1 2 3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	1 2 3 1 Dhaula Dhar
				Kangra	1 2 3 2 Dhaula Dhar
			1 2 4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1 2 4 3 Dhaula Dhar
	1 3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1 3 1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Uttar Kashi	1 3 1 1 Dhaula Dhar

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No. & Name	State/U.T.	Micro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			PIR PANJAL (LESSER HIMALAYA)		
	1.1.2 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmir Valley	Anantnag	1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal.
				Badgam	1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal.
				Pulwama	1.1.2.3 Pir Panjal.
				Baramula	1.1.2.4 Pir Panjal.
			1.1.3 Jammu	Udhampur	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal.
				Rajauri	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal.
				Punch	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal.
				"	1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range.
				Udhampur	1.1.3.2 Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range.
				Rajauri	1.1.3.2 Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range.
				Doda	1.1.3.3 Pir Panjal West.
				"	1.1.3.4 Pir Panjal East.
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.3 Pir Panjal.
			1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.1 Pir Panjal.
			1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1.2.3.1 Pir Panjal.
				Kullu	1.2.3.5 Pir Panjal.
			GREATER HIMALAYA		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.1 Ladakh	Kargil	1.1.1.3 Zaskar Range.
				"	1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya.
				"	1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains.
				Ladakh	1.1.1.11 Zaskar Range.
				"	1.1.1.13 Greater Himalaya.
			1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya.
				Pulwama	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests.
				Srinagar	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests.
				Baramula	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests.
				Kupwara	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests.

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No. & Name	State/U.T.	Micro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Srinagar	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests.
				Baramula	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests.
				Kupwara	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests.
			1.1.3 Jammu	Doda	1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya.
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.1 Greater Himalaya.
			1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur	1.2.2.2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater
				Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range.
				Kinnaur	1.2.2.4 Western Kinnaur Greater
			1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1.2.3.3 Kullu Greater Himalaya.
			1.2.4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.2.4.1 Shimla Greater Himalaya.
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh North	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Pithoragarh	1.3.1.1 Zaskar Range.
				Chamoli	1.3.1.1 Zaskar Range.
				"	1.3.1.2 Greater Himalaya.
				Pithoragarh	1.3.1.2 Greater Himalaya.
				Uttar Kashi	1.3.1.7 Greater Himalaya.
			1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons.	Tehri-Garhwal	1.3.2.5 Greater Himalaya.
			1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Almora	1.3.3.1 Greater Himalaya
			CHENAB BASIN		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Doda	1.1.3.2 Chenab-Marau Valley.
				Jammu	1.1.3.2 Chenab-Tawi Plain.
				Udhampur	1.1.3.3 Chenab Valley.
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.2 Chandra Valley.
			1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone.	Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.2 Chandra Bhaga Valley.

Macro Region with Code No & Name	Meso Region with Code No & Name	State/U T	Micro Region with Code No & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RAVI BASIN		
	1 1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1 1 3 Jammu	Kathua	1 1 3 4 Ravi Basin
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1 2 1 4 Ravi Basin
2 The Great Plains	2 1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2 1 1 Ravi Beas Inter fluvial Plains	Gurdaspur	2 1 1 3 Ravi Flood Plain
				Amritsar	2 1 1 4 Ravi Flood Plain
			SATLUJ BEAS BASIN		
1 The Northern Mountains	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur	1 2 2 3 Satluj Basin
			1 2 3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1 2 3 1 Kullu Valley
				Mandi	1 2 3 2 Beas Basin
				Una	1 2 3 2 Soan Valley
				"	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin
				Hamirpur	1 2 3 3 Beas Basin
				Kangra	1 2 3 3 Kangra Valley
				Mandi	1 2 3 3 Satluj Basin
				Kullu	1 2 3 4 Satluj Basin
				Kangra	1 2 3 5 Beas Basin
			1 2 4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin
				Bilaspur	1 2 4 1 Satluj Basin
				Shimla	1 2 4 2 Satluj Basin
2 The Great Plains	2 1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2 1 1 Ravi Beas Inter-fluvial Plain	Amritsar	2 1 1 1 Satluj-Beas Flood Plain
				Gurdaspur	2 1 1 5 Beas Flood Plain
			2 1 2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-Mountain Plain	Hoshiarpur	2 1 2 1 Beas Flood Plain
				Rupnagar	2 1 2 1 Upper Satluj Basin
				Hoshiarpur	2 1 2 4 Satluj Khadar
			2 1 3 Beas Satluj Doab	Kapurthala	2 1 3 1 Beas Flood Plain
				Jallandhar	2 1 3 3 Satluj Khadar
			2 1 4 Punjab-Malwa Plain	Ludhiana	2 1 4 1 Satluj Khadar
				Firozpur	2 1 4 1 Satluj Khadar

Macro Region with Code No & Name	Meso Region with Code No & Name	State/U T	Micro Region with Code No & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			SPITI BASIN		
1 The Northern Mountains	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur Lahul & Spiti	1 2 2 1 Lower Spiti Basin 1 2 2 5 Spiti Basin
			MALUNO BASIN		
	1 1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1 1 1 Ladakh	Kargil " Ladakh	1 1 1 4 Zaskar Valley 1 1 1 6 Singhu-Suru Valley 1 1 1 12 Zaskar Valley
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti	1 2 2 4 Malung Basin
			PABAR BASIN		
	1 3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1 3 1 Kumaon Himalaya North 1.3 2 Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons	Shimla Uttar Kashi Dehra Dun	1 2 4 4 Pabar Basin 1 3 1 2 Tons Basin 1 3 2 1 Tons Basin
			DOON VALLEY		
	1 2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 4 Southern Himachal	Sirmaur	1 2 4 4 Kiardun Valley