CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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KARNATAKA

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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.

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गृह मंत्री
भारत
नई दिल्ली-११०००१

HOME MINISTER
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NEW DELHI-110001
Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

(BUTA SINGH)

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2nd of January, 1989

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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 Physio-geographic Regions was included in the National Volume of Census Atlas, 1971 wherein three tiers of regional boundaries (Macro,Meso and Micro) have been precisely adjusted with the district boundaries. The important materials consulted for revising the scheme were the maps published by the Geological Survey of India, Chief Soil Survey Office of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the book, 'India - A Regional Geography' edited by R.L. Singh.

The Present Study

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

The Procedure Followed

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

Since the aim was to delineate sub-micro regions within

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

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

Code Structure for the Regions and the Scheme of the Contents

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

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

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

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

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

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are :

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

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

1.1.1	Ladakh
1.1.2	Kashmir Valley
1.1.3	Jammu

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

1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

1.4 North Eastern Himalaya

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

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

1.5 Eastern Hill Zone

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

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

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

The region has been divided into 10 divisions as below :

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

2. THE GREAT PLAINS

This is the most important zone in view of human concentration and it stretches from Rajasthan via Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Predesh, Bihar, West Bengal to the eastern section of Brahmaputra Valley. It 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 Moriband Delta
2.6.5 Proper Delta
2.6.6 Rarh Plain

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

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

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

3. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

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

3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan

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

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

3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands

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

3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands
3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands

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

3.3. Bihar—West Bengal Uplands

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

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

3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau

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

3.5.1 Sagar Plateau
3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

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

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

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

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

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

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

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

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

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

4. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

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

4.1 Gujarat Coastal Plain

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

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

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

4.2 Western Coastal Region

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

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

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

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

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

4.4 The Islands

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

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

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

4.4.2 The Lakshadweep—These islands have developed

very near to the
total number of
and the remaini

These tw
environment, e

ed upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve
tical 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, Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District, West District, South District, & East District	Sikkim
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling & Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central & Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central & Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl, Lunglei and Chimtupui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura & West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & Cachar-Hills North	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar-hills	Meghalaya

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

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

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

PART - II
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
OF
KARNATAKA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF KARNATAKA

The state of Karnataka with its territorial content as it exists now was formed on 1st November 1956 under the States' Reorganisation Act. However, it was known as Mysore state until 1st November, 1973. It is located in the western part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India and lies between N 11°35' and 18° 30' N latitudes and E 74°5' and 78° 35' E longitudes. The state is bounded by Maharashtra state and the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the north and north-west; by Arabian Sea in the west; by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by the state of Andhara Pradesh in the east.

According to the 1981 Census, Karnataka state with an area of 191,791 Km^2 has a population of 37,135,714 persons. It is the eighth largest state both in terms of area and population among the states and union territories of the Indian Union. The State has been divided into 4 divisions, 19 districts and 175 taluks for administrative purposes. The boundaries of the districts and taluks into which the state is divided and as existed at the Census reference date of 1st March 1981, are shown in the map 'Administrative Divisions 1981'.

Physiographically, Karnataka state forms part of two well defined macro regions of Indian Union; the Deccan Plateau and the Coastal Plains and Islands. On the considerations of regional physiographic characteristics the state has been divided into following four micro regions.

3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau covering the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga.

3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau covering the districts of Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Raichur and Shimoga.

3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau covering the districts of Bangalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur.

4.2.3 Karnataka Coast covering the districts of Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad.

The Northern Karnataka Plateau, which comprises the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga is largely composed of Deccan Trap. It represents a monotonous treeless extensive plateau landscape with a general elevation of 300 to 600 metres from the mean sea level. However, the river plains of the Krishna, the Bhima, the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha with the intervening watersheds, the steplike landscapes, lateritic scarpments, residual hills and ridges break the monotony of this extensive plateau. Its general slope is towards east. The region is largely covered with rich black cotton soils which are known to be retentive of moisture.

The Central Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Raichur and Shimoga. It represents the transitional surface between the Northern Karnataka Plateau of Deccan Trap and the Southern Karnataka Plateau with relatively higher surface. By and large, this region represents the area of Tungabhadra basin. The general elevation varies between 450 and 700 metres. However, this transitional ground is broken by several sets of parallel ridges mainly made up of Dharwar system of rocks. The height of such residual hills is around 900 metres. The general slope of the region is towards east. Tungabhadra is the main river. Vedavati (Hagari), Varada, Kumudvati, Chikka Hagari and Benni Halla are other important streams of the region. In general, soils are mixed red, shallow black, brown and alluvial. On the basis of its local physio-geographic variations the region can be sub-divided into smaller units.

The Southern Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bangalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur and largely represents the core of old Mysore state. Physiographically, it largely covers the area of Cauvery river basin lying in Karnataka. It is bounded by 600 metre contour and is characterised by a higher degree of slope. In the west and south it is enclosed by the ranges of Western Ghats and the northern part is an interrupted but clearly identifiable high plateau which, by and large, forms the watershed between Cauvery and Tungabhadra river systems. In the east the valleys of Cauvery and its tributaries open out to form undulating plains. The general elevation of the region ranges from 600 to 900 metres. However, residual heights of 1500-1750 metres are found in Biligirirangan range of Kollegal and Brahmagiri Ghats of Kodagu. Cauvery is the main river of the region. It takes its birth at a place called Talakaveri in Brahmagiri range of Kodagu district.

The Karnataka Coastal Region, which extends between the Western Ghats edge of the Karnataka Plateau in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west, covers the Dakshin Kannad and Uttar kannad districts of the state. This region of

western coast is traversed by several ridges and spurs of Western Ghats. It has a difficult terrain full of rivers, creeks, peaks and ranges of hills. The coastal region consists of two broad physical units, the plains and the Western Ghats. The coastal plains represent a narrow stretch of estuarine and marine plains rarely exceeding 30 Kms in width and at certain places the crests of adjoining Western Ghats reach the sea as close as 13 Kms near Karwar in Uttar Kannad. However, in south the lowland is somewhat wider with a maximum width of 70 Kms near Mangalore in Netravati valley. The average height is generally 75 metres from the mean sea level. To the east of coastal plains the general elevation increases abruptly and this abrupt rise at the eastern flanks forms the Western Ghats. The nothern parts of the Ghats, which lie in Uttar Kannad district are of lower elevation (450-600 metres) as compared to southern parts (900-1500 metres) spread over Dakshin Kannad district. The soils of the coastal region are mostly laterite, but alluvial soils are also found in the stretches of coastal plains.

In the Karnataka state geological formations from the Archaean to the recent are found all together. The larger parts of the southern Karnataka are composed of a vast complex of gneisses of different types and ages. The highly metamorphosed and schistose Pre-Cambrians known as Dharwar system form long and narrow belts of various dimensions generally extending north to south in central parts of the state. They consist of a set of altered meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. The granite belt, known as closepet granite, also forms a striking feature on the geological map of Karnataka. It is generally found in a north-south elongated strip in the central part of the state. The Kaladgi series, which comprise sedimentary rocks such as limestone, shale and quartzite are distributed in the parts of Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The well known Deccan Trap of the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages is also widely distributed over the extensive Northern Karnataka Plateau. The best development of laterite in the state is seen in southern half of Bidar district. They also occur in a belt along the junction of coastal plain and the Western Ghats. A few cappings of laterite are found over the Deccan Trap in Belgaum district and also in the Southern Karnataka Plateau. Recent deposits and alluvium are mostly confined in the coastal plain and in thin strips along the rivers.

Karnataka has climates ranging from the very moist rainy monsoon climate in the coastal and Western Ghats region to the semi-arid climate of the interior central and northern plateau regions. The climate in the state is determined largely by geographic location with respect to the sea and monsoon winds, and physiography. The most important feature of the physiography of the State is the Western Ghats which acts as a climatic divide between the coastal and adjoining hilly regions with heavy rainfall in the west, and the comparatively low rainfall and draught prone areas in the east.

The state receives its rainfall from south-west monsoon as well as from the retreating monsoon. However, major portion of its precipitation comes from the south-west monsoon which sets in about the end of May or in early June and it stretches with some intervals till the end of September. The retreating monsoon starts in October and usually ceases by the end of December. The most important features emerging from the rainfall map are the striking variations in the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the state. The highest normal annual rainfall is recorded at Karwar (3129.8mm) in the coastal area, while the lowest rainfall is experienced in Bellary (518mm) region in the eastern part of the state. The coastal region and areas in the windward side of Western Ghats experience very high rainfall exceeding 2000 millimetres because moisture laden south-west monsoon is forced to rise here steeply by Western Ghats resulting into very heavy precipitation in this region. From this region of high rainfall, it continues to decline towards east and noth-eastern parts of the state. To the east of Western Ghats normal annual rainfall ranges between 1000 and 2000 millimetres. In southern plateau the annual rainfall varies between 800 and 1000 millimetres, while in central and northern plateau it generally ranges between 500 and 1000 millimetres. The striking variations in rainfall pattern of coastal region, Northern Karnataka Plateau, Central Karnataka Plateau, and Southern Karnataka plateau have a clear effect on agricultural practices, e.g. raising of crops like rice and coconut in coastal region; rice, ragi and sugarcane in Southern Karnataka Plateau; jowar, rice, ragi and cotton in Central Karnataka Plateau and jowar, groundnut, wheat, bajra, cotton and gram in the Northern Karnataka Plateau. Hence it is concentration and intensity of rainfall, the weekly rainfall occurences and variability and evapo-transpiration that determine rainfall effectiveness which has also been taken into account for making sub-divisions.

It may be observed from the map showing normal monthly and annual temperature that the State also presents significant regional variations in the normal annual temperature which are largely attributable to variation in configuration and oceanic influence of Arabian Sea. The highest normal annual temperature of 27°C and more is recorded in two zones, one extending over Mangalore Coast and the other in north-eastern part of the state covering larger parts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary districts. In the Central Karnataka Plateau the normal annual temperature generally ranges between 25°C and 27°C. The

Southern Karnataka Plateau largely represents a zone of 23-25°C normal annual temperature. The normal annual temperature is generally low in the southern parts of Western Ghats hilly area. This area records the normal annual temperature of 23°C and below. The relationship between rainfall, temperature and farming should be studied by employing water balance technique keeping sub-micro regions into account as they represent homogeneity in their physiogeographic conditons.

The rainfall and the types of soils are the main determining factros of vegetation types in plain while in the hilly areas temperature, altitude and slope are additional influencing factors. Karnataka state has a variety of forests ranging from ever green forests to scrub and thorn forests. The evergreen forests are found in a north-south running belt on windward side of the Western Ghats where annual rainfall exceeds 2500 millimetres. The semi-ever green forests are largely spread in a compact hilly zone extending over the parts of Uttar Kannad and Belgaum districts where annual rainfall varies between 1500 and 2500 millimetres. The ever green and semi-ever green forests are the richest types of forests occuring in the state. The moist deciduous forests are spread over the leeward side of the Western Ghats covering the parts of Mysore, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Uttar Kannad and Belgaum districts. In the Southern Karnataka Plateau where annual rainfall is around 900 millimetres, the dry deciduous vegetation is found and the soils in these areas are generally of red soils group. The scrub and thorny vegetations are found in central and northern plateau regions of the state where annual rainfall is around 600 millimetres.

The map on soils also support the sub-divisions as made in the case of Karnataka. There are wide variations in the physical set up of Karnataka which have influenced the soil formation over the years and thus have given rise to several soil types. According to National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning the soils of the state have been grouped into eight major classes and twenty one sub-order associations. The *Ustalfs* (7), *Ustalfs-Orthents* (8), *Ustalfs-Tropepts* (12), *Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops* (15) and *Ustalfs-Udalfs-Tropepts* (16) soils associations largely extend over southern and central plateau regions. The soils of these units have mainly high base status and are red in colour with varying texture of loams, sands and alluvium. The soil unit called as *Udalfs* (20) is occuring in a small tip in Raichur district along the eastern boundary of the state. Due to various geologic and climatic characteristics the soils developed in a small elongated belt in the south-western part of Kodagu district are *Fluvents-Tropepts* (43). In general, these are under developed shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent origin. The soils of *Orthents-Udalfs* (52), *Orthents-Rock Outcrops* (60) and *Orthents-Tropepts* (61) associations are recently formed soils which have developed on highly undulating terrain composed of complex geological formations. These soils generally occur in two zones in the state, one extending over Dakshin Kannad district in south-western Karnataka and the other extending over parts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts in northern plateau region. The *Tropepts* (66), *Tropepts-Aquepts* (67) and *Tropepts-Orthents-Aqualfs* (69) soils largely occur in Upper Vedavati Basin, Badami-Kushtagi Upland and Upper Varada Basin. These soils usually develop on gently undulating landscape. The brown hill soils classified as *Humults* (90) are found on a small hilly tract in Uttar Kannad district along the boundary of Goa. These soils are infertile and are found on highly eroded hill slopes and foot hills. The *Usterts* (92), *Usterts-Ustalfs* (94), *Usterts-Tropepts* (95), *Usterts-Fluvents* (96), *Usterts-Orthents* (97) and *Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts* (99) soil sub-order associations are found in a very large area of central and northern Karnataka. These soils are generally black soils. Depending on the nature of parent material, climatic factors and other local conditions these soils greatly differ in their properties from place to place. The soils of hilly and thickly forested Western Ghats are grouped under *Rock-Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropetpts* (101) sub-associations which generally represent bare rock outcrops and high base status soils of humid regions.

The state economy being pre-dominantly agricultural, the factors explaining the distributional pattern of rural population relate mostly to the productivity of soil. A glance at the map showing distribution of population reveals that the distribution of population in the state is quite uneven. The higher concentration of population is noticed in the coastal region, Tungabhadra Valley, Krishna-Ghat-Prabha irrigated tracts and south-eastern parts of the Southern Karnataka Plateau. The coastal plains are thickly populated because of the importance of marine fisheries, agro-based rural industries as also the higher degree of urbanisation. The higher concentration of population in south-eastern parts may be attributed to agricultural prosperity of the Cauvery Valley region and higher degree of urbanisation and industrialisation in and around the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Thick distribution in Tugabhadra Valley of Central Karnataka Plateau and Krishna-Ghatprabha irrigated tracts of Northern Karnataka plateau is also mainly attributable to agricultural prosperity of these areas. The areas of moderate concentration of population are generally found in Northern and Central Karnataka Plateau regions. In the western Ghats including the Malnad region and some other sub-micro regions of the interior plateau the concentration of population is quite sparse becuase of their hilly forested or

dissected rocky terrain, inhospitable climatic conditions and poor quality of soils. The concentration of population in each sub-micro region is furnished alongwith the map on Regional Divisions which also explains about the constituents in each sub-micro region and its area. The density of population for Karnataka as a whole is 194 persons per km^2 as against 216 for India in the 1981 Census. As the density of population is influenced by various factors such as productivity of soils, climate, topography, industrial development, urbanisation, irrigational facilities and other factors of the economic development of the area, accordingly the density is strikingly uneven in the state as is clear from the map. Maps on rural density and urban density (by Taluks) also reflect the agricultural and industrial development of the areas and their capacity to support the population. Extensive area of Western Ghats, some parts of Southern and Central Karnataka Plateaux and larger tracts of Northern Karnataka Plateau which are characterised by hilly or stony undulating landscape, humid or semi-arid climate, inferior soils, lack of irrigational facilities and industrial development are the regions of low density of population. It reflects that these areas require extra planning emphasis. To talk more realistically, we must speak of the land and its regions, of the richness of land and of the distribution of population in relation to regional capacities. Among the districts, the density of population is 618 in Bangalore, 286 in Mandya, 282 in Dakshin Kannad, 232 in Kolar, 222 in Belgaum, 217 in Mysore, 214 in Dharwad and 199 in Hassan. In remaining 11 districts the density is less than the state average and it varies between 187 in Tumkur and 104 in Uttar Kannad district. Even in the districts the density varies within the district. It also supports the subdivisions of districts based on physio-geographical factors and carving out the sub-micro regions based on homogeneity. The density is the highest in Bangalore Plateau of Southern Karnataka Plateau which is the industrial hub of the state and the density is the lowest in the Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad) where forested hilly terrain and inhospitable humid climate are responsible for quite sparse population. Maps on density (Total, rural and urban) by sub-micro regions clearly reflect the economic health of the area, its capacity to support the population and pin point the areas where extra planning emphasis is required. There is also a wealth of conflicting opinions with detail expositions of the region, methods of finding, defining, mapping and describing the region, all of which perhaps can not be reconciled into one philosophy.

There are 101 scheduled castes in Karnataka as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 adopted for the 1981 Census. According to the 1981 Census, total numerical strength of these scheduled castes is 5,595,353 accounting for 15.07 per cent of the total population of Karnataka. The proportion of scheduled caste population living in rural and urban areas is 78.08 and 21.92 per cent respectively. It reveals that they are mainly confined to rural areas by residence. Like the general population, they are unevenly distributed in the state. Bangalore district claims for 14.16 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the state, closely followed by Kolar (8.42 per cent), Mysore (8.21 per cent), Gulbarga (8.14 per cent), Bijapur (6.48 per cent), Tumkur (5.97 per cent), Chitradurga (5.76 per cent), Belgaum (5.59 per cent) and Dharwad (5.39 per cent). In remaining ten districts the percentage of scheduled castes to total scheduled caste population of the State, varies from 0.87 in Kodagu district to 4.82 in Raichur district. Among the taluks, the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population is the highest (34.15 per cent) in Bangarapet taluk of Kolar district and the lowest (3.74 per cent) in Karwar taluk of Uttar Kannad district. By and large, this proportion is higher in the eastern parts of the state and almost the entire western half of the state is an area of low proportion of scheduled caste population.

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. The literacy rate in the Karnataka state when worked out to the total general population inclusive of population in age group 0-4, is 38.46 per cent. As in other parts of the country there is a big gap in the literacy rates of male and female population in the state. The percentage of literates among males is 48.81 as against 27.71 per cent among females. Literacy rates in rural and urban areas of the state also differ considerably. In urban areas percentage of literates is 56.71 whereas in rural areas corresponding ratio is as low as 31.05 per cent. Many factors contribute to this situation of unequal rates of literacy in rural and urban areas. Looking at the regional pattern of literacy among districts of the state, we see that literacy rates are not uniform among the districts. The highest literacy rate of the order of 53.47 per cent is claimed by Dakshin Kannad district. The second highest rate (51.32 per cent) occurs in Bangalore district. The higher rate of literacy in Bangalore district is mainly due to the concentration of educational, administrative and industrial establishments in the Bangalore urban agglomeration. The districts of Kodagu (50.15 per cent), Uttar Kannad (48.35 per cent), Shimoga (44.44 per cent), Chikmagalur (43.50 per cent) and Dharwad (42.36 per cent) have also recorded fairly higher rates of literacy. In remaining 12 districts literacy rates vary from 24.72 per cent in Raichur district to 38.25 per cent in Chitradurga district. A variety of factors such as external influences, cultural patterns, socio-economic conditions and accessibility of educational institutions have been responsible for the existing regional pattern of literacy in the state.

Of the total population of the state in 1981 as many as 13,650,458 persons have been recorded as main

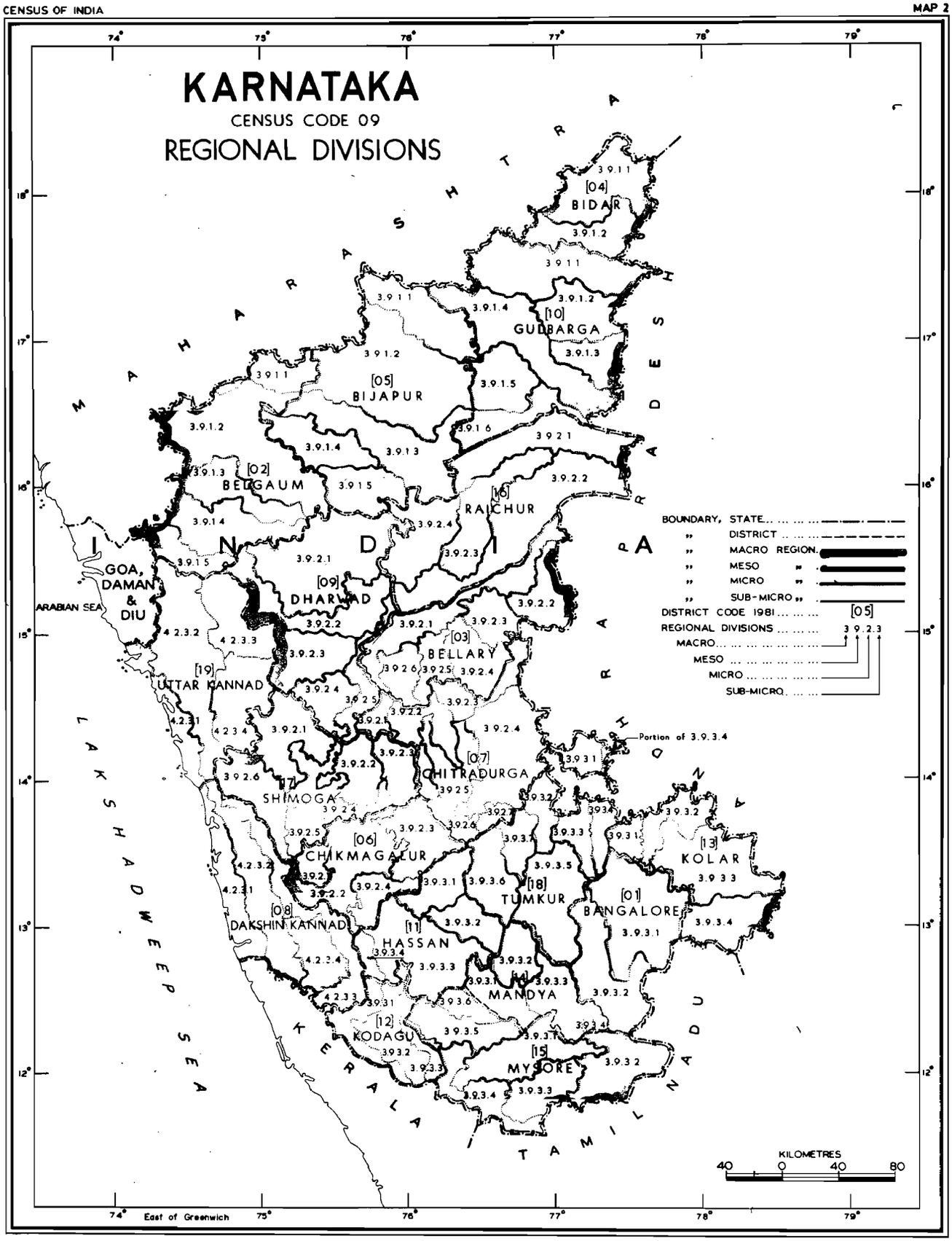
workers which constitute 36.76 per cent of the total population. Marginal workers account for 3.48 per cent and the rest 59.76 per cent population have been reported as non-workers in the state. The proportion of main workers is relatively higher in eastern, central and south-western parts of Karnataka. The proportion of male main workers to total male population in the state is 53.90 per cent, of which 23.08 per cent are cultivators, 10.25 per cent agricultural labourers, 1.77 per cent household industry workers and 18.80 per cent other workers. The proportion of female main workers to total female population in the state as a whole works out to 18.95 per cent, of which 4.69 per cent are cultivators, 9.42 per cent agricultural labourers, 1.23 per cent household industry workers and 3.61 per cent other workers.

Within the broad framwork of a physiogeographic regional plan for different regions of the state, the framework of an area development plan at the district level should illustrate two things, one is a landuse plan and other one is of the proposed integration of villages around some important settlements as the focal points. This should convey the nature of services and amenties needed by the people in the focal point and its surrounding villages. The regional planning takes note of the two-way process in which the national plan ought to be formulated i.e., translating the national plan downwards through different ladders of the administrative hierarchy and simultaneous aggregation upwards. We have delineated the sub-micro regins within the districts as there are great variations in their physiogeographic factors from area to area. These regions are listed in the following table.

MESO REGIONS WITH CODE NO.	MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO. NO.	DISTRICT WITH CODE	SUB-MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO.(FOURTH TIER REGIONS)
1	2	3	4
3.9 Karnataka Plateau	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum 02	3.9.1.1 Athni Upland 3.9.1.2 Krishna Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract 3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills 3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin 3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests
		Bidar 04	3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin 3.9.1.2 Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract
		Bijapur 05	3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley 3.9.1.2 Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland 3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley 3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract 3.9.1.5 Badami Hills
		Gulbarga 10	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops 3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin 3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland 3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley 3.9.1.5 Shorapur-Shahpur Upland 3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley
	3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary 03	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley 3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin 3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands 3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands 3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley 3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands

1	2	3	4
		Chikmagalur 06	3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract 3.9.2.2 Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone 3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin 3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt
		Chitradurga 07	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabadra Valley 3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau 3.9.2.3 Jagalur-Molakalmuru Upland 3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin 3.9.2.5 Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills 3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin 3.9.2.7 Kanchipura Scrubby Upland
		Dharwad 09	3.9.2.1 Dharwad-Gadag Plateau 3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills 3.9.2.3 Varada Basin 3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs 3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
		Raichur 16	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley 3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley 3.9.2.3 Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland 3.9.2.4 Kushtagi-Yelbarga Plateau
		Shimoga 17	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region 3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley 3.9.2.3 Channagiri Plateau 3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills 3.9.2.5 Tirathahalli Rolling Tract 3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)
	3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau'	Bangalore 01	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau 3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region
		Hassan 11	3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands 3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau 3.9.3.3 Cauvery-Hemavati Basin 3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats
		Kodagu 12	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats 3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region 3.9.3.3 Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forest Belt
		Kolar 13	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin 3.9.3.2 Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands 3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands 3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Tract
		Mandya 14	3.9.3.1 Cauvery-Hemavati Valley 3.9.3.2 Nagamangala Plateau 3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin 3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract

1		2	3	4
			Mysore 15	3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley 3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region 3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau 3.9.3.4 Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Up land 3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau 3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley
			Tumkur 18	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands 3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi Basin 3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills 3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin 3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau 3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau 3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland
4.2	Western Coastal Region	4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Dakshin Kannad 08	4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast 4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain 4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad) 4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone
			Uttar Kannad 19	4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar Coast 4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad) 4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests 4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract

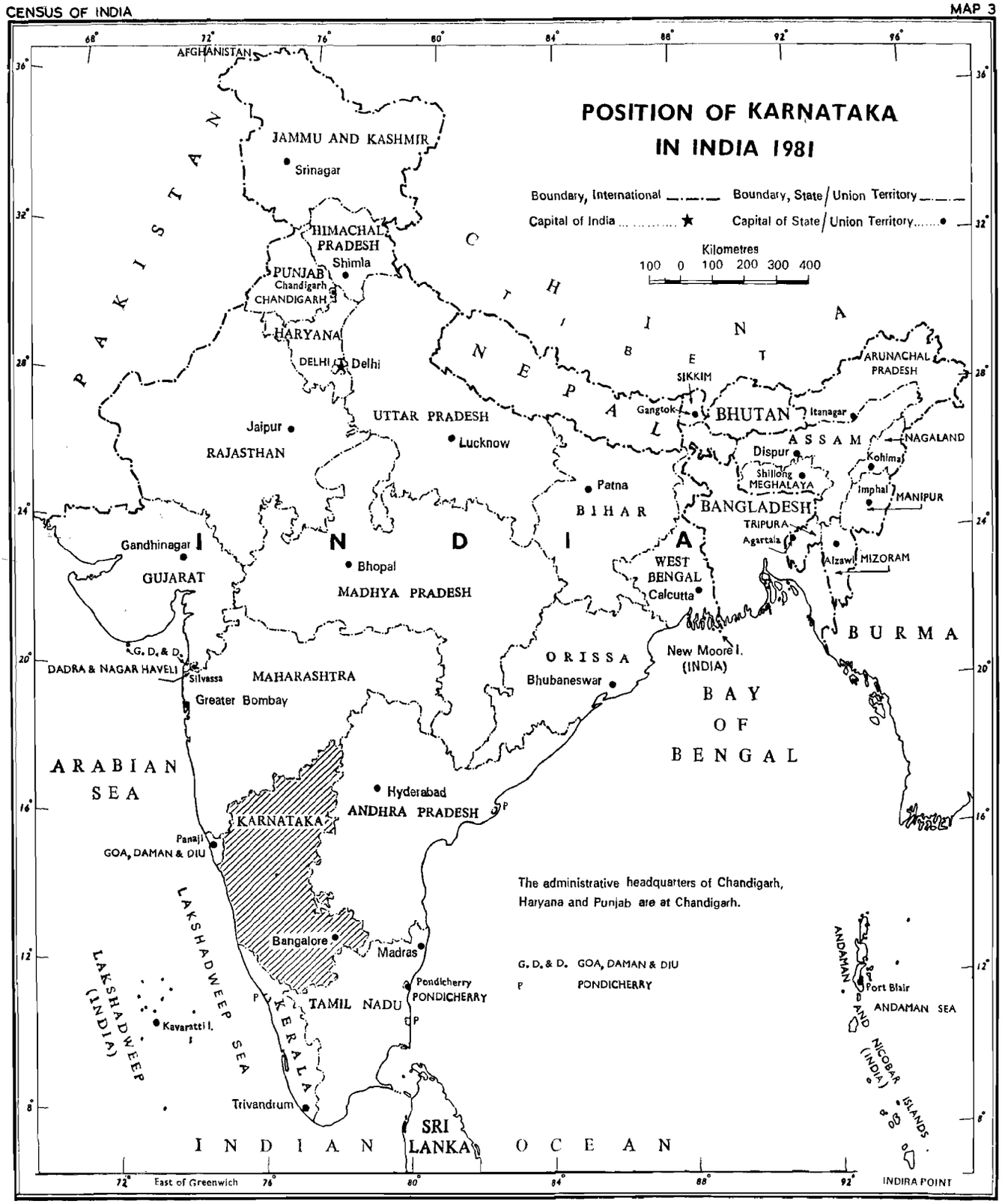

KARNATAKA
CENSUS CODE 09
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
[04] BIDAR
[10] GULBARGA
[05] BIJAPUR
[02] BELGAUM
[16] RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
[09] DHARWAD
[03] BELLARY
[19] UTTAR KANNAD
[07] CHITRADURGA
[17] SHIMOGA
[06] CHIKMAGALUR
[13] KOLAR
[18] TUMKUR
[01] BANGALORE
[08] DAKSHIN KANNAD
[11] HASSAN
[14] MANDYA
[12] KODAGU
[15] MYSORE
Portion of 3.9.3.4
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 [05]
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.2.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

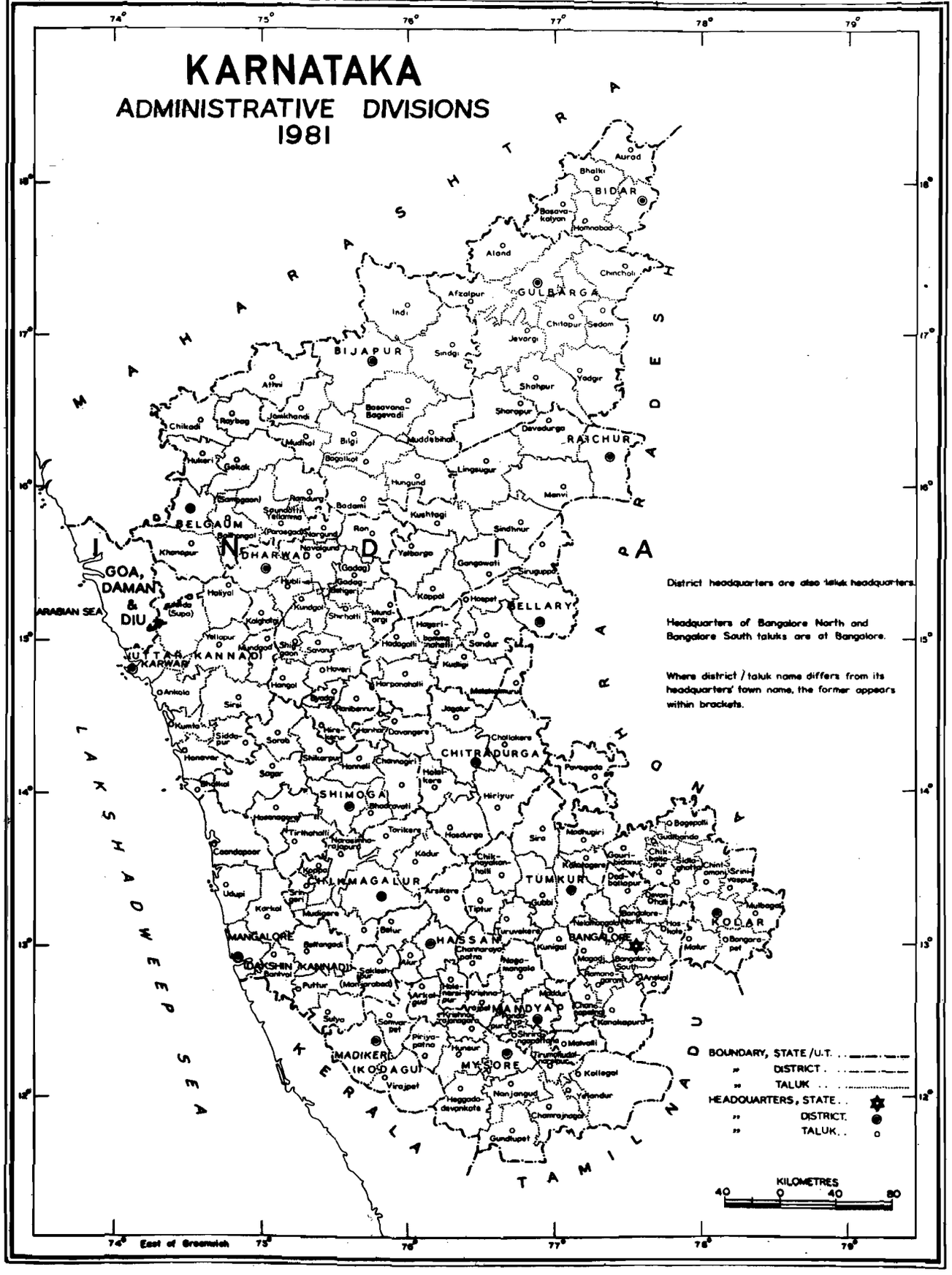
MACRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO.	MESO REGIONS WITH CODE NO.	MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO.	DISTRICTS WITH CODE NO.	SUB-MICRO REGIONS WITH CODE NO. (FOURTH TIER REGIONS)	CONSTITUENTS		AREA IN Km²			POPULATION 1981 CENSUS		
					VILL-AGES	TOWNS/ U.A.	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3 THE DECCAN PLATEAU	3.9 KARNATAKA PLATEAU	3.9.1 NORTHERN KARNATAKA PLATEAU	BELGAUM 02	3.9.1.1 ATHNI UPLAND	551	1399.0	1394.7	4.3	204,505	176.956	27,549	
				3.9.1.2 KRISHNA-GHATPRABHA IRRIGATED TRACT	463	9	5975.2	5925.4	49.8	1,388,321	1,196,782	191,539
				3.9.1.3 GOKAK-SAUNDATTI HILLS	186	3	1973.5	1957.8	15.7	356,417	282,082	74,335
				3.9.1.4 MALPRABHA BASIN	329	4 TOWNS & 1 U.A.	2645.9	2517.6	128.3	932,553	560,490	372,063
				3.9.1.5 KHANAPUR FORES	145	1	1467.3	1462.2	5.1	98,644	92,712	5,932
			BIDAR 04	3.9.1.1 MANJRA-KARANJA BASIN	396	4	3279.6	3243.0	36.6	628,926	489,974	138,952
				3.9.1.2 HOMNABAD-KAMTHANA LATERITIC TRACT	224	2	2179.3	2172.5	6.8	366,765	328,301	38,464
			BIJAPUR 05	3.9.1.1 LOWER BHIMA VALLEY	150	2	2490.7	2411.7	79.0	276,831	243,253	33,578
				3.9.1.2 BIJAPUR-BASAVANA BAGEVADI UPLAND	308	3	6416.4	6238.3	178.1	776,697	595,550	181,147
				3.9.1.3 UPPER KRISHNA VALLEY	462	4	4274.1	4261.6	12.5	597,279	489,793	107,486
				3.9.1.4 GHATPRABHA IRRIGATED TRACT	171	6	2178.5	2134.7	43.8	463,267	275,421	187,846
				3.9.1.5 BADAMI HILLS	190	4	1772.6	1765.6	7.0	287,708	219,137	68,571
			GULBARGA 10	3.9.1.1 ALAND-CHINCHOLI TRACT OF TRAPPEAN OUTCROPS	365	3	4315.3	4274.1	41.2	709,283	451,089	258,194
				3.9.1.2 KAGNA BASIN	184	6	2200.2	2149.1	50.5	312,499	209,603	102,896
				3.9.1.3 GURMATKAL SCRUBBY UPLAND	146	1	1721.4	1719.1	2.3	210,693	199,077	11,616
				3.9.1.4 LOWER BHIMA VALLEY	344	3	4477.0	4458.2	18.8	449,197	389,747	59,450
				3.9.1.5 SHORAPUR-SHAHPUR UPLAND	191	2	1972.1	1962.6	9.5	251,237	207,661	43,576
				3.9.1.6 MIDDLE KRISHNA VALLEY	156	—	1487.8	1487.8	—	147,734	147,374	—
		3.9.2 CENTRAL KARNATAKA PLATEAU	BELLARY 03	3.9.2.1 MIDDLE TUNGABHADRA VALLEY	202	5 TOWNS & 1 U.A.	2902.3	2660.8	241.5	540,868	329,105	211,763
				3.9.2.2 LOWER VEDAVATI (HAGARI) BASIN	117	1	1817.1	1751.2	65.9	389,991	188,412	201,579
				3.9.2.3 SANDUR HIGHLANDS	872	1212.2	1188.7	23.5	129,966	107,882	22,084	
				3.9.2.4 KUDLIGI SCRUBBY UPLANDS	104	1	1893.0	1860.8	32.2	168,159	154,178	13,981
				3.9.2.5 CHIKKA HAGARI VILLEY	561	1038.4	1003.2	35.2	137,245	121,800	15,445	
				3.9.2.6 HARPANAHALLI SCRUBBY UPLAND	481	993.9	953.0	40.9	122,996	95,688	27,308	
			CHIKMAGALUR 06	3.9.2.1 SRINGERI-KOPPA ROOLING HUMID TRACT	114	2	745.2	742.7	2.5	101,884	92,853	9,031
				3.9.2.2 KUDREMUKH-BABABUDAN FORESTED HILLY ZONE	268	2	3343.8	3296.0	47.8	216,651	202,577	14,074
				3.9.2.3 UPPER VEDAVATI BASIN	486	4	1995.4	1988.4	7.0	357,849	288,740	69,109
				3.9.2.4 CHIKMAGALUR-MUDIGERE ROLLING HUMID BELT	245	2	1078.7	1068.5	10.2	235,385	167,720	67,665
			CHITRADURGA 07	3.9.2.1 MIDDLE TUNGABHADRA VALLEY	119	1	677.4	669.6	7.8	222,080	169,746	52,334
				3.9.2.2 DAVANGERE PLATEAU	398	2	2039.5	2018.8	20.7	576,439	375,176	201,263
				3.9.2.3 JAGALUR-MOLAKALMURU UPLAND	207	2	1406.8	1404.2	2.6	143,973	126,176	17,183
				3.9.2.4 MIDDLE VEDAVATI (HAGARI) BASIN	344	2	3956.2	3948.0	8.2	452,143	401,949	50,194
				3.9.2.5 CHITRADURGA-HOSDURGA HILL	214	3	1450.7	1433.7	17.0	245,725	148,956	96,769
				3.9.2.6 UPPER VEDAVATI(HAGARI) BASIN	153	—	750.4	750.4	—	108,006	108,006	—
				3.9.2.7 KANCHIPURA SCRUBBY UPLAND	47	—	512.6	512.6	—	29,133	29,133	—
			DHARWAD 09	3.9.2.1 DHARWAD-GADAG PLATEAU	353	11	5501.4	4916.6	584.8	1,426,233	630,915	795,318
				3.9.2.2 KALGHATGI-LAKSHMESHWAR RESIDUAL HILLS	338	3	3415.4	3377.6	37.8	488,111	438,606	49,505
				3.9.2.3 VARADA BASIN	320	4	2139.1	2067.3	71.8	470,876	377,381	93,495

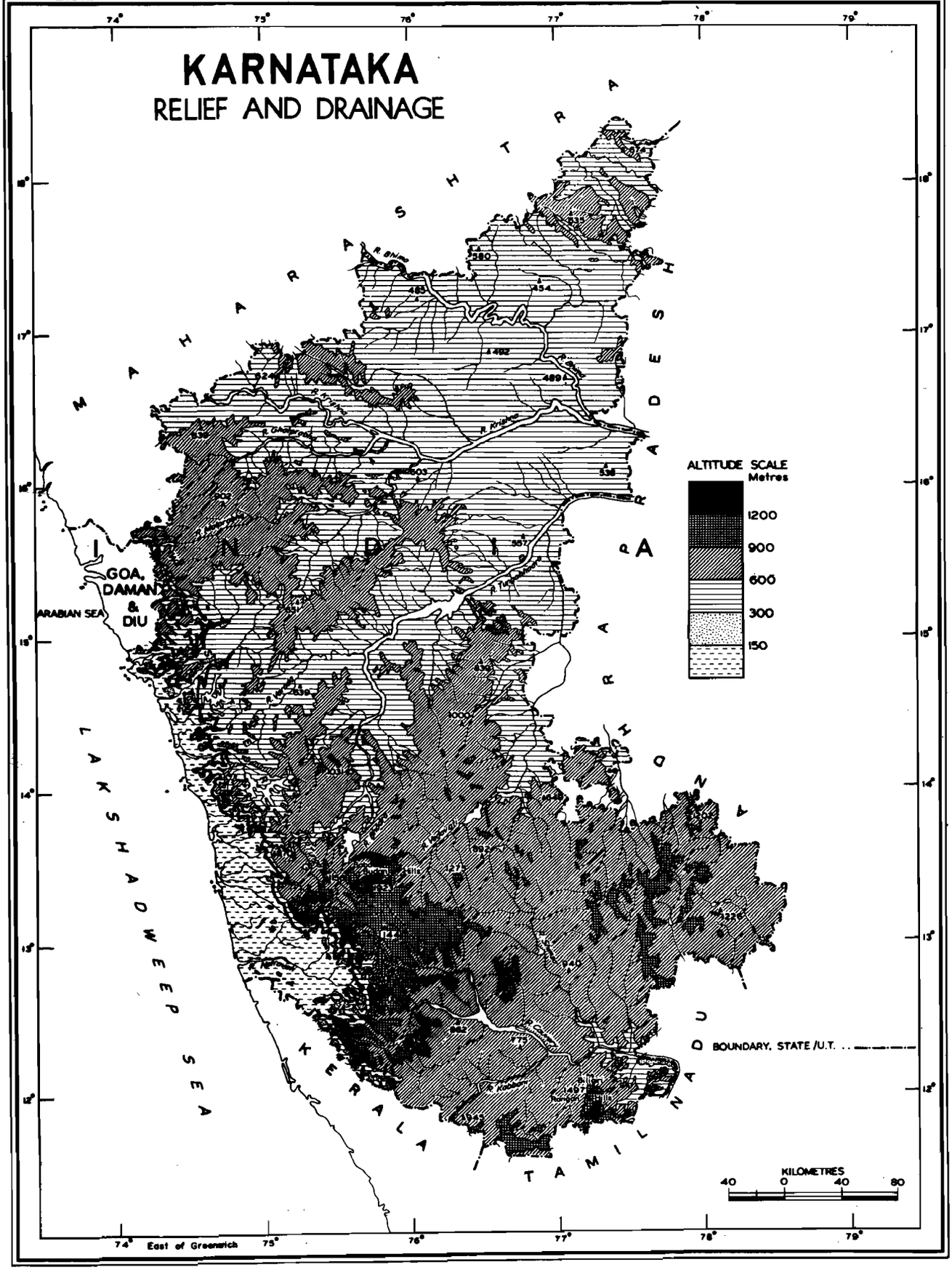
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.9.2.4 BYADGI-HIREKERUR ROCKY KNOBS	211	3	1464.2	1445.1	19.1	348,436	2 62,113	86,323
				3.9.2.5 MIDDLE TUNGABHADRA VALLEY	140	1	1255.9	1213.8	42.1	211,831	198,214	13,617
			RAICHUR	3.9.2.1 MIDDLE KRISHNA VALLEY	347	4	3057.7	3014.8	42.9	421,729	258,192	163,537
			16	3.9.2.2 MIDDLE TUNGABHADRA VALLEY	565	5	5586.4	5561.3	25.1	871,316	721,915	149,401
				3.9.2.3 ARKERA-MUDGAL-KANAKGIRI UPLAND	310	1	2731.2	2723.7	7.5	221,342	209,884	11,458
				3.9.2.4 KUSHTAGI-YELBARGA PLATEAU	291	2	2570.7	2558.2	12.5	269,435	250,103	19,332
			SHIMOGA	3.9.2.1 SAGAR-SORAB-SHIKARPUR ROLLING HUMID REGION	644	4	2750.1	2720.0	30.1	404,983	329,646	75,337
			17	3.9.2.2 UPPER TUNGABHADRA VALLEY	402	3 TOWN &1 U.A.	1700.3	1658.9	41.4	668,402	367,402	301.000
				3.9.2.3 CHANNAGIRI PLATEAU	261	1	1290.1	1288.9	1.2	245,991	234,122	11,869
				3.9.2.4 SHIMOGA FORESTED HILLS	275	1	1802.0	1801.2	0.8	125,740	120,777	4,963
				3.9.2.5 TIRTHAHALLI ROLLING TRACT	197	1	844.5	838.6	5.9	104,890	92,716	12,174
				3.9.2.6 WESTERN GHATS (SHIMOGA)	200	2	2152.0	2091.1	60.9	106,725	85,888	20,837
		3.9.3 SOUTHERN KARNATAKA PLATEAU	BANGALORE 01	3.9.3.1 BANGALORE PLATEAU	1856	6 TOWNS & 1 U.A.	4633.0	4228.1	404.9	4,146,945	1,096,243	3,050,702
				3.9.3.2 CAUVERY FORESTED REGION	794	4	3457.0	3437.2	19.8	800,236	657,722	142,514
			HASSAN	3.9.3.1 ARSIKERE UPLANDS	430	2	1443.8	1437.6	6.2	271,631	239,679	31,952
			11	3.9.3.2 GANDASI-HIRISAVE PLATEAU	426	—	1216.1	1216.1	—	222,883	222,883	—
				3.9.3.3 CAUVERY-HEMAVATI BASIN	1660	10	3681.8	3641.2	40.6	841,892	675,372	166,520
				3.9.3.4 MANJARABAD GHATS	54	—	501.4	501.4	—	20,608	20,608	—
			KODAGU	3.9.3.1 PATTI-BRAHMAGIRI GHATS	38	—	1606.5	1606.5	—	54,256	54,256	—
			12	3.9.3.2 SOMVARPET-VIRAJPET ROLLING HUMID REGION	205	8	1751.2	1725.7	25.5	339,193	278,988	60,205
				3.9.3.3 YEDAVANAD-NALKERI FOREST BELT	53	2	736.6	722.3	14.3	68,439	56,981	11,458
			KOLAR	3.9.3.1 UPPER PENNER BASIN	197	2	738.5	724.1	14.4	192,169	167,551	24,618
			13	3.9.3.2 GUDIBANDA-BAGEPALLI HIGHLANDS	428	2	1593.1	1590.2	2.9	207,975	193,633	14,342
				3.9.3.3 SIDLAGHATTA-SRINIVASPUR UPLANDS	1626	4	3743.1	3725.2	17.9	796,262	682,035	114,227
				3.9.3.4 KOLAR-BANGARAPET RUGGED TRACT	1074	4TOWNS & 1 U.A.	2164.7	2096.5	68.2	709,086	434,442	274,644
			MANDYA	3.9.3.1 CAUVERY-HEMAVATI VALLEY	474	4	1454.0	1427.6	26.4	394,056	342,708	51,348
			14	3.9.3.2 NAGAMANGALA PLATEAU	447	3	1313.0	1303.5	9.5	205,969	186,489	19,480
				3.9.3.3 SHIMSHA BASIN	540	4	2034.3	2009.2	25.1	802,950	653,753	149,197
				3.9.3.4 CAUVERY FORESTED TRACT	18	—	171.0	171.0	—	11,549	11,549	—
			MYSORE	3.9.3.1 KABBANI-CAUVERY VALLEY	477	5	2309.8	2272.3	37.5	727,945	625,335	102,610
			15	3.9.3.2 CAUVERY FORESTED REGION	98	—	2727.3	2727.3	—	168,067	168,067	—
				3.9.3.3 GUNDLUPET-CHAMRAJNAGAR PLATEAU	342	3	1853.5	1839.8	13.7	487,102	420,005	67,097
				3.9.3.4 HEGGADADEVANKOTE-BANDIPUR FORESTED UPLAND	287	1	2434.1	2432.9	1.2	164,363	158,210	6,153
				3.9.3.5 MYSORE-PIRIYAPATNA PLATEAU	408	2 TOWNS &1 U.A.	1656.6	1560.9	95.7	825,068	308,221	516,847
				3.9.3.6 CAUVERY VALLEY	229	1	805.1	796.5	8.6	227,369	208,509	18,860
			TUMKUR	3.9.3.1 PAVAGADA UPLANDS	109	2	924.0	916.5	7.5	144,805	122,862	21,943
			18	3.9.3.2 SUVARNAMUKHI BASIN	177	1	1117.2	1111.3	5.9	185,222	157,557	27,665

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.9.3.3 MADHUGIRI HILLS	339	2	1100.5	1094.9	5.6	190,661	164,494	26,167
				3.9.3.4 UPPER PENNER BASIN	324	—	1319.2	1319.2	—	213,379	213,379	—
				3.9.3.5 TUMKUR-KUNIGAL PLATEAU	999	3	2888.4	2865.8	22.6	728,735	590,322	138,413
				3.9.3.6 TIPTUR-TURUVEKERE PLATEAU	580	4	2021.3	2009.8	11.5	423,200	365,104	58,096
				3.9.3.7 CHIKNAYAKANHALLI-SIRA SCRUBBY UPLAND	200	—	1224.5	1224.5	—	91,852	91,852	—
4.THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS	4.2 WESTERN COASTAL REGION	4.2.3 KARNATAKA COAST	DAKSHIN KANNAD 08	4.2.3.1 COONDAPOOR-MANGALORE COAST	215	9 TOWNS & 1 U.A.	1399.8	1213.2	186.6	1,173,895	708,184	465,711
				4.2.3.2 BAINDURU-BANTVAL PLAIN	242	5	3147.7	2971.2	176.5	783,315	683,475	99,840
				4.2.3.3 WESTERN GHATS(DAKSHIN KANNAD)	60	1	2331.3	2314.2	17.1	145,992	135,598	10,394
				4.2.3.4 BELTANGADI DISSECTED ZONE	118	1	1469.2	1460.3	8.9	273,522	267,854	5,668
			UTTAR KANNAD 19	4.2.3.1 KARWAR-HONAVAR COAST	284	5	1252.9	1201.5	51.4	494,386	370,849	123,537
				4.2.3.2 WESTERN GHATS(UTTAR KANNAD)	361	2	4913.2	4911.0	2.2	140,526	127,870	12,656
				4.2.3.3 YELLAPUR-DANDELI FORESTS	211	4	1814.7	1724.1	90.6	197,893	112,489	85,404
				4.2.3.4 SIRSI-SIDDAPUR DISSECTED HUMID TRACT	482	2	2242.9	2215.1	27.8	239,229	189,033	50,196

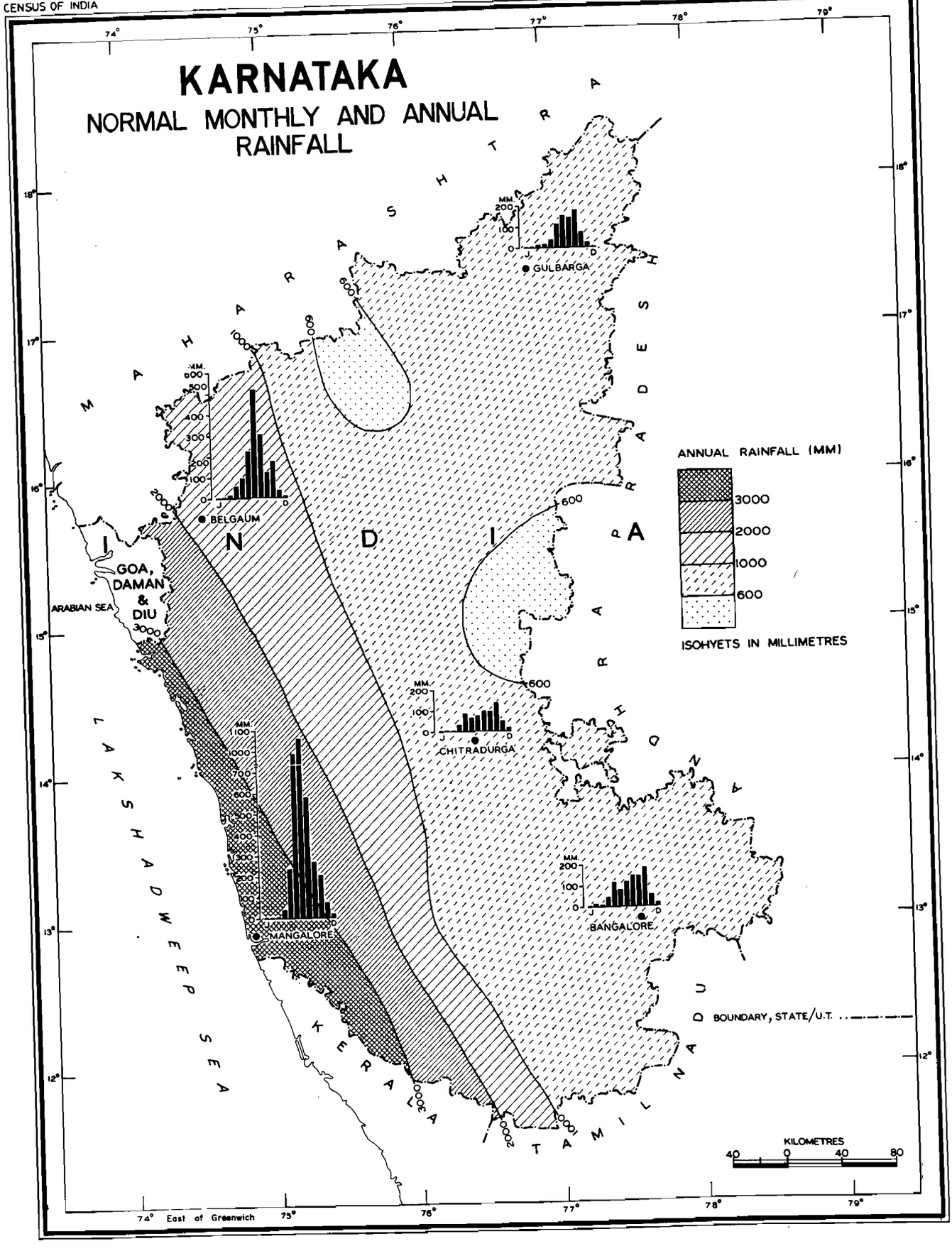
GENERAL MAPS

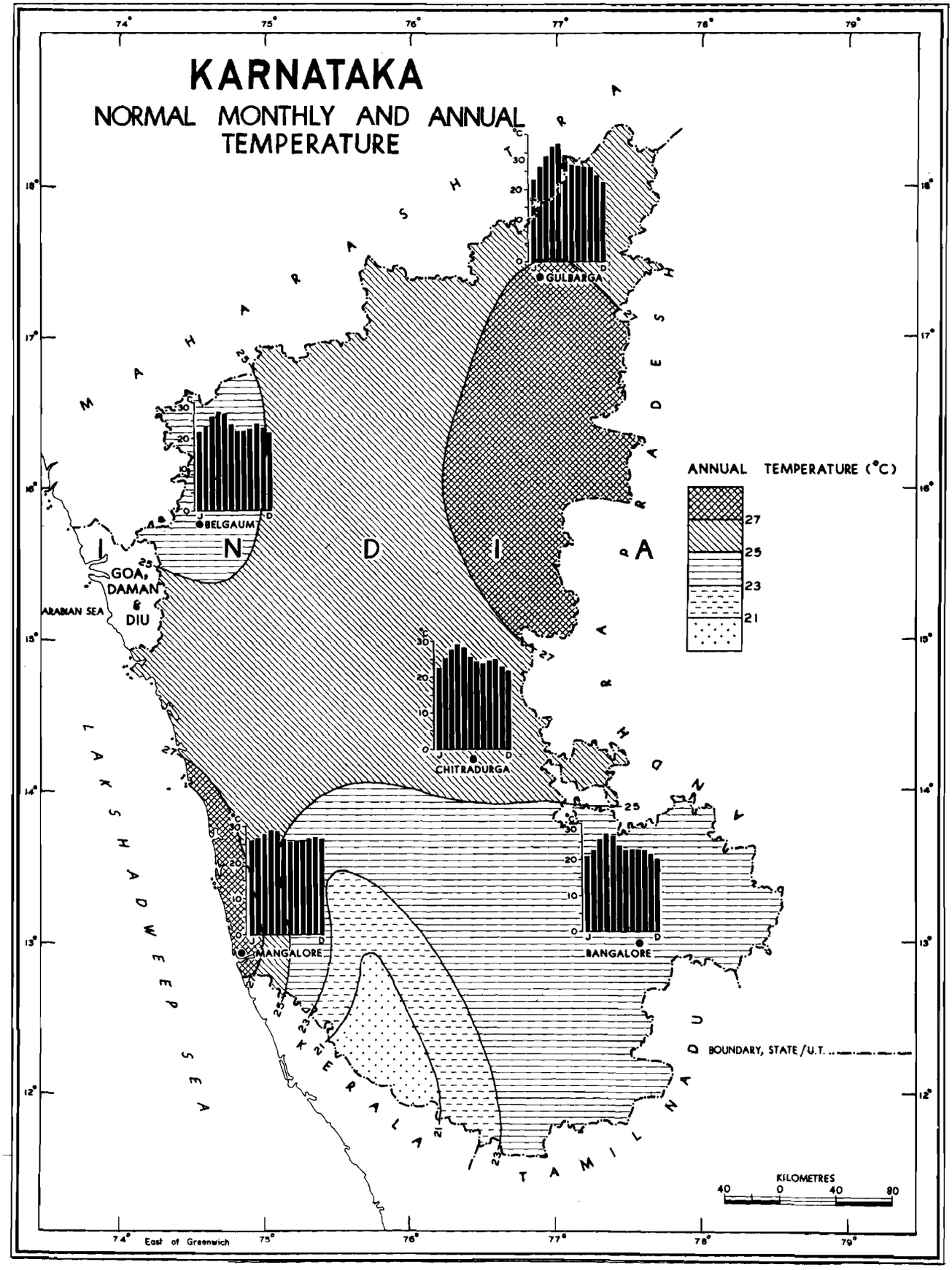

POSITION OF KARNATAKA
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State / Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur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

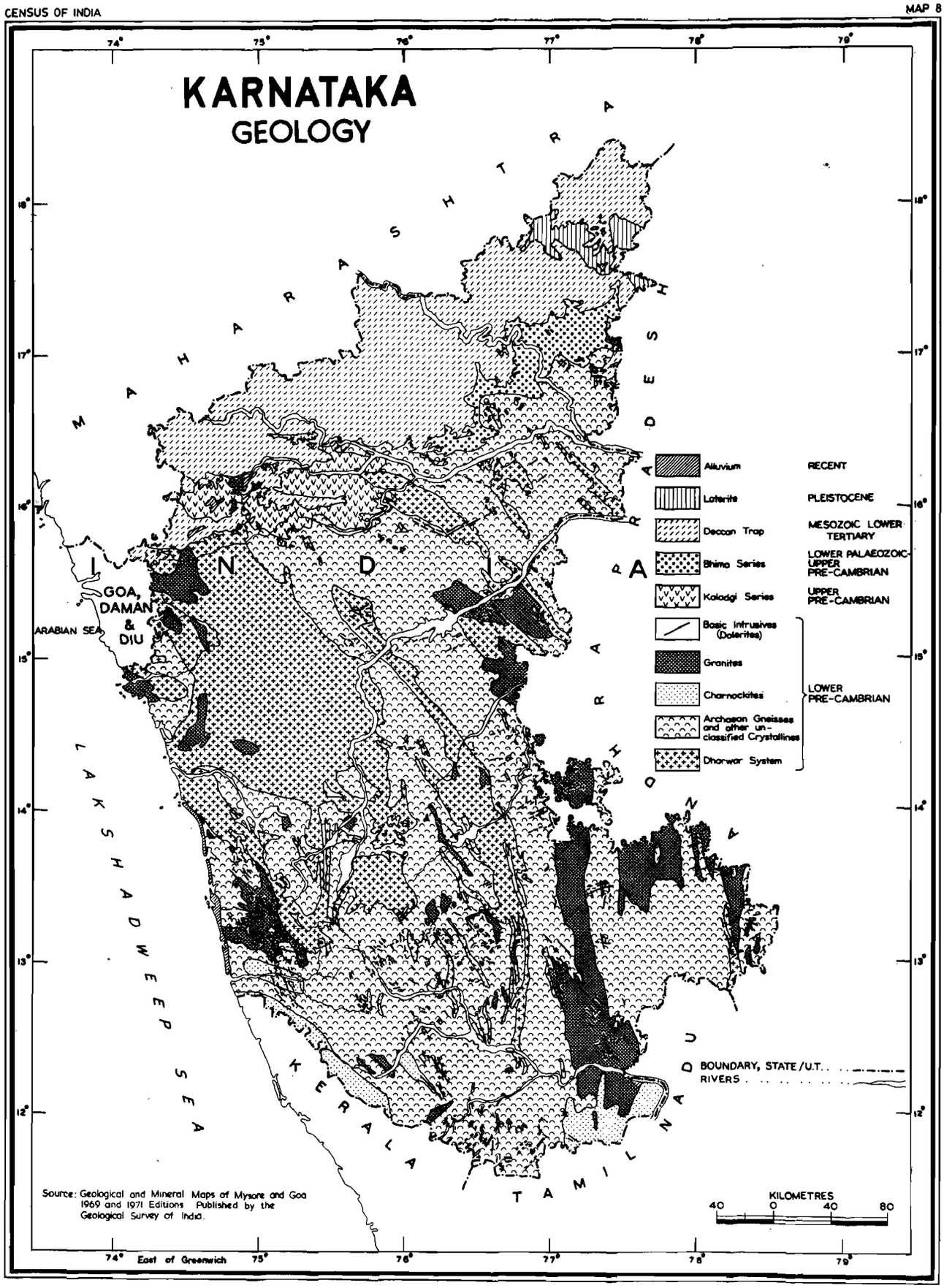

KARNATAKA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNADA KARWAR
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
MANGALORE
DAKSHIN KANNADA
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
MADIKERI (KODAGU)
MYSORE
District headquarters are also taluk headquarters.
Headquarters of Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks are at Bangalore.
Where district / taluk name differs from its headquarters' town name, the former appears within brackets.
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich


KARNATAKA
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
ALTITUDE SCALE
Metres
1200
900
600
300
150
BOUNDARY, STATE /U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

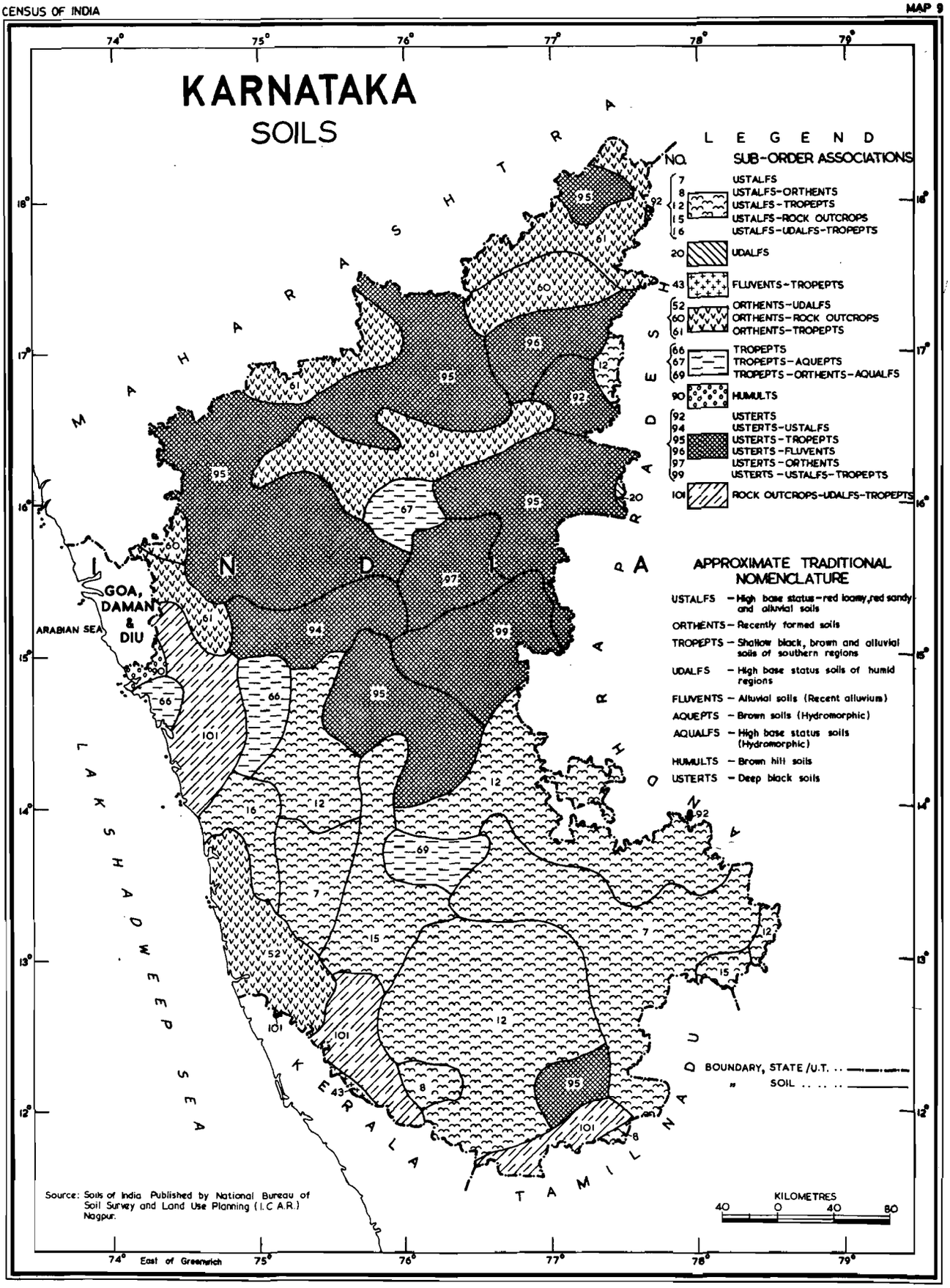
CENSUS OF INDIA



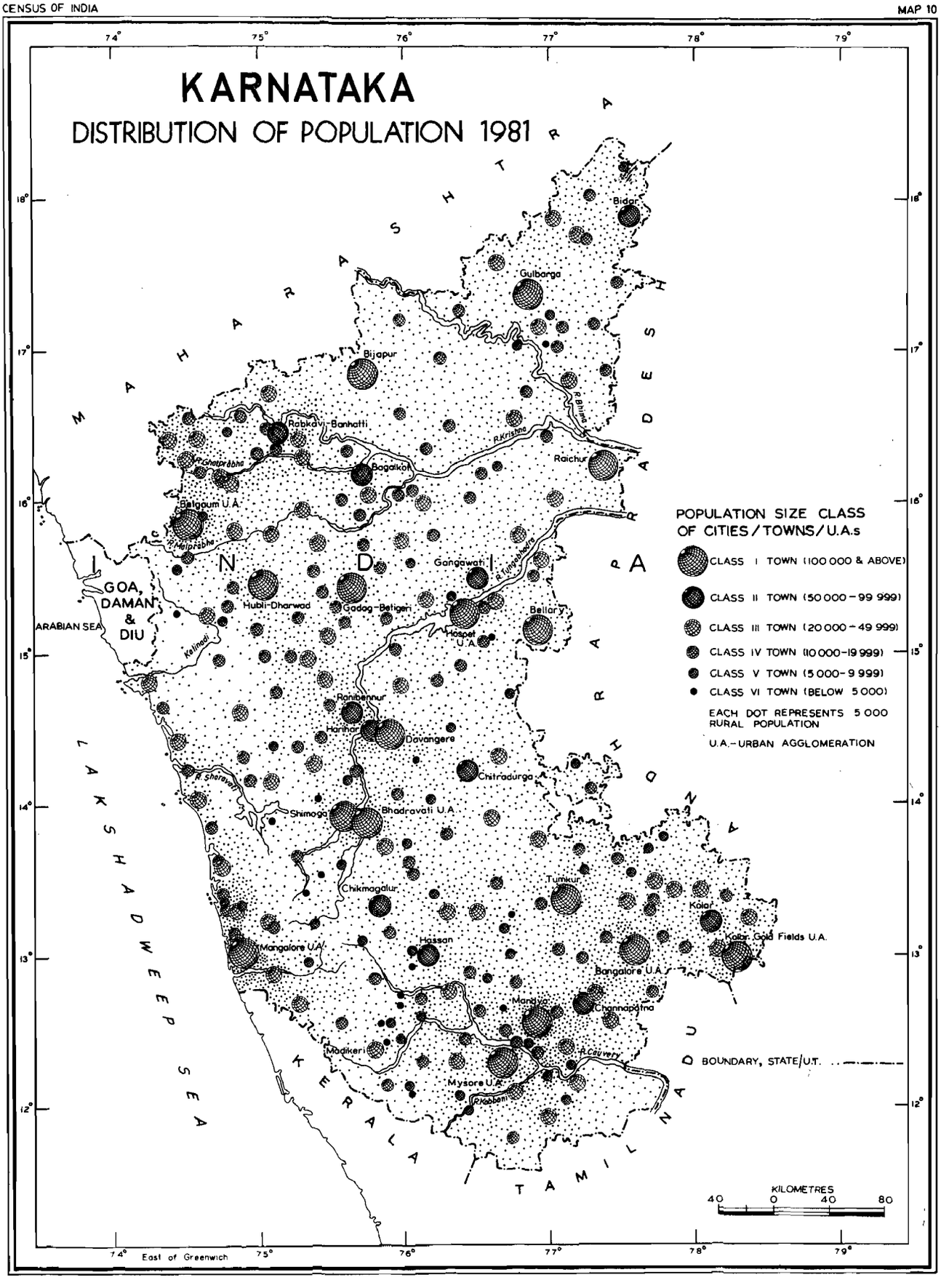

KARNATAKA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
°C
J
D
GULBARGA
BELGAUM
CHITRADURGA
MANGALORE
BANGALORE
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (°C)
27
25
23
21
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

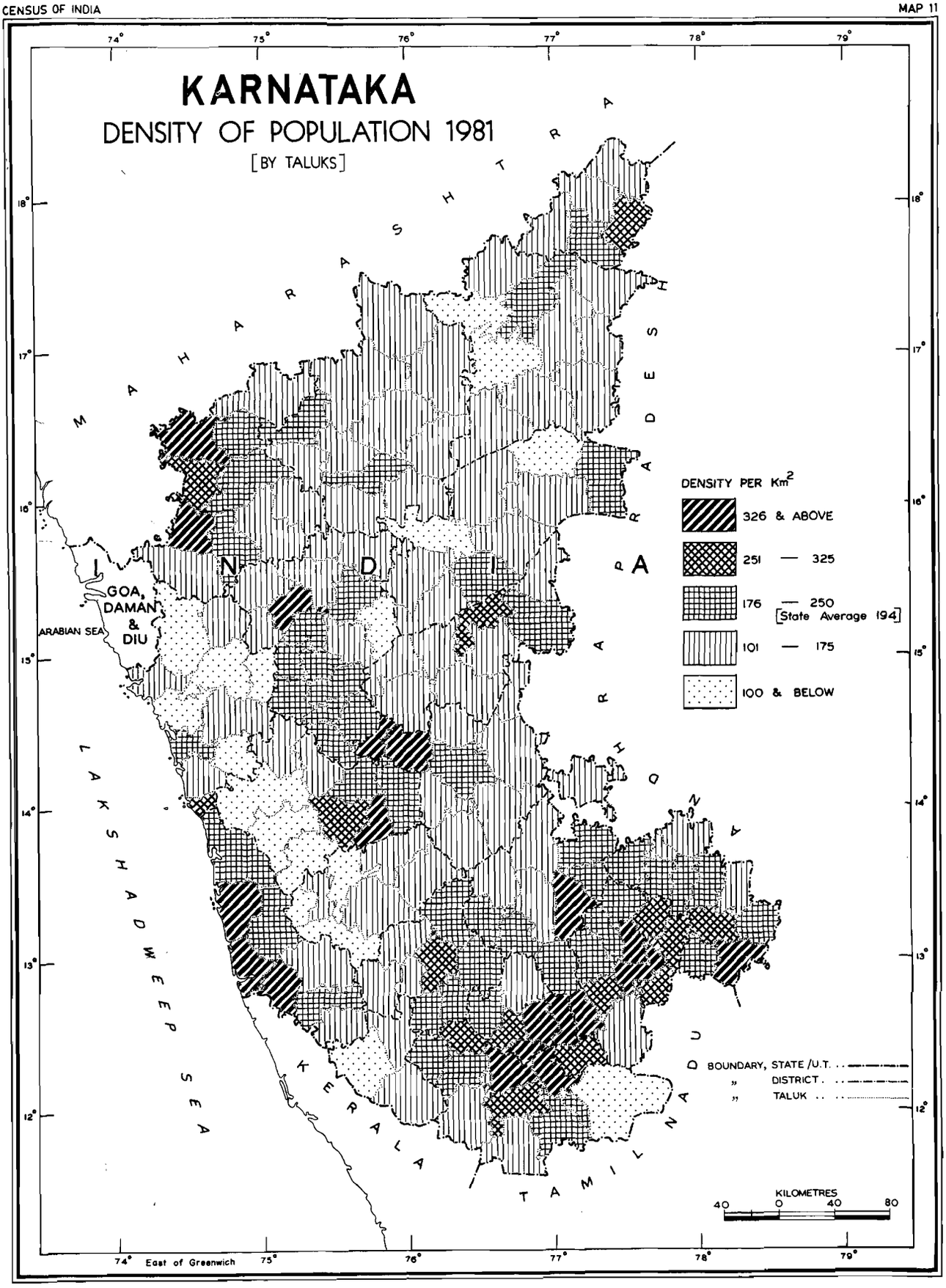


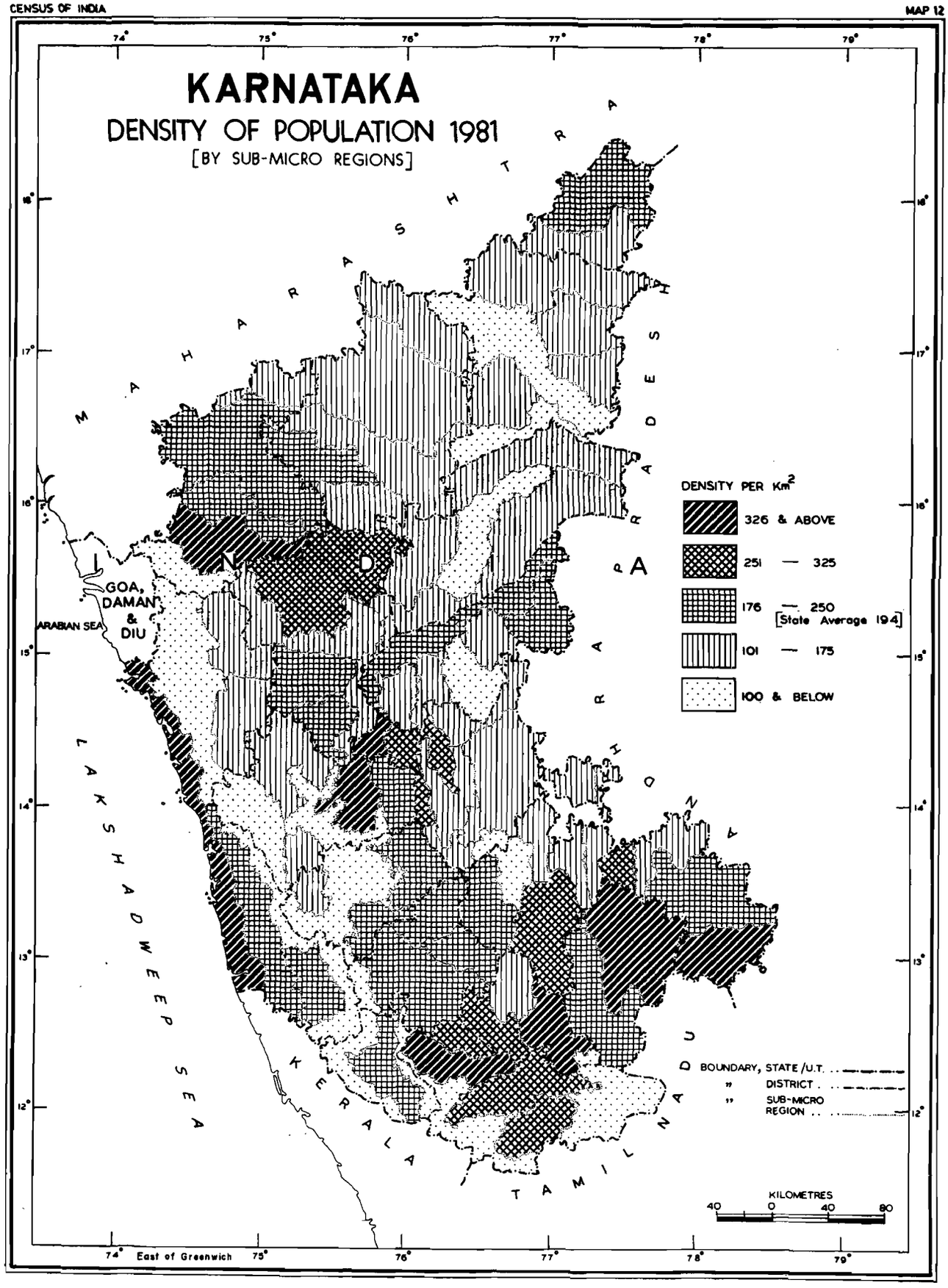
Source: Geological and Mineral Maps of Mysore and Goa 1969 and 1971 Editions Published by the Geological Survey of India.

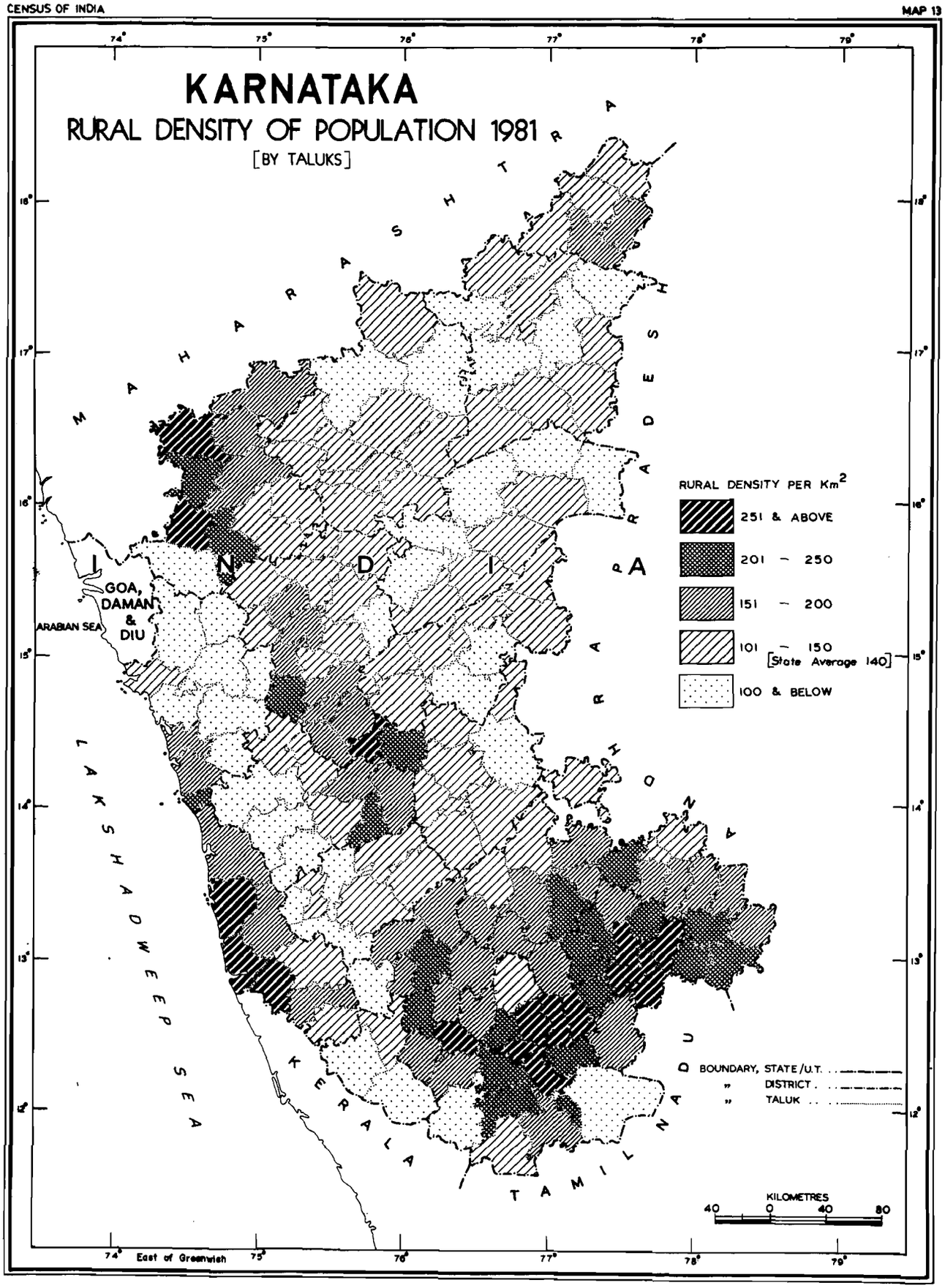


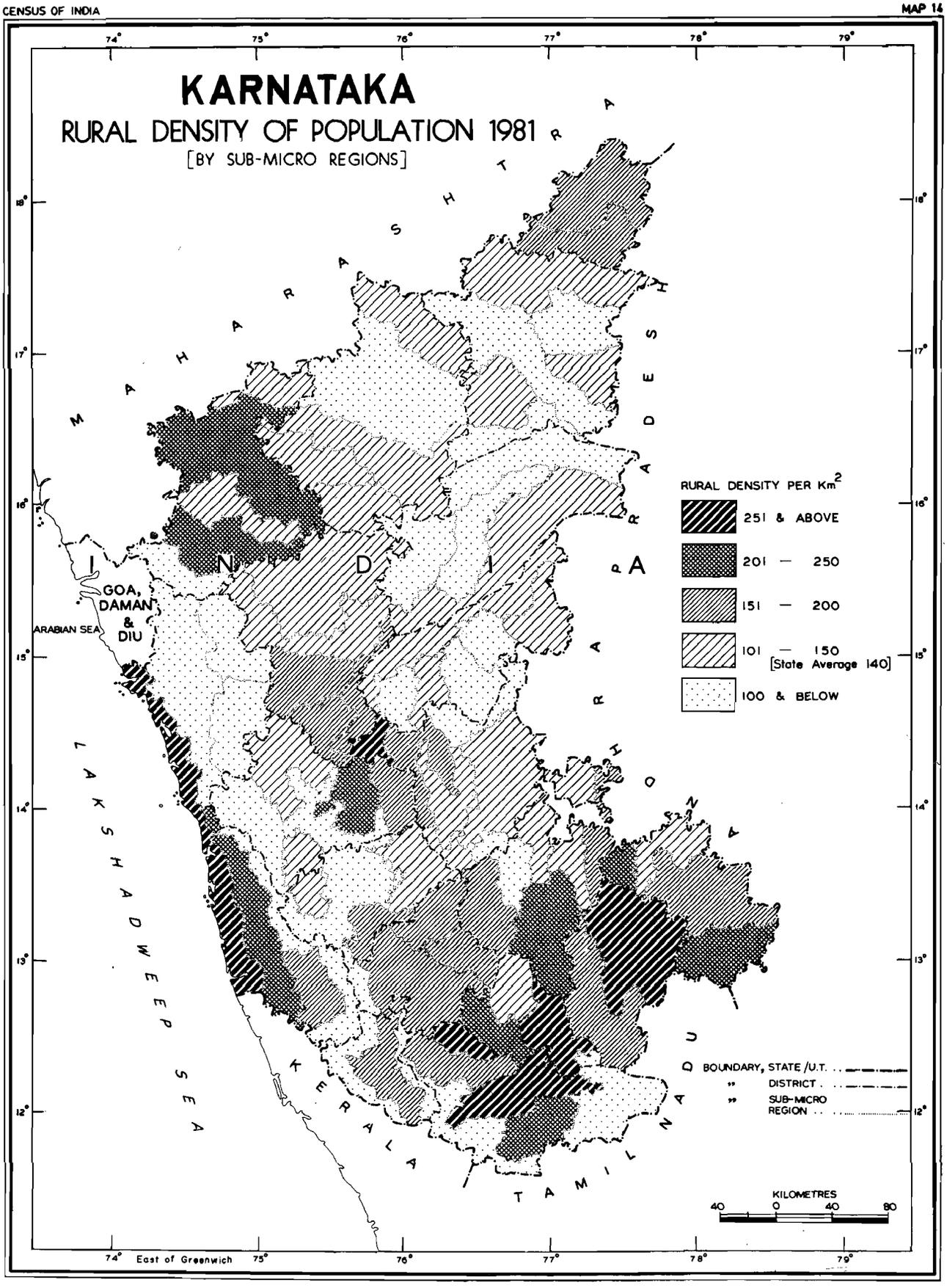
Source: Soils of India Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R.) Nagpur.


KARNATAKA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Bidar
Gulbarga
Bijapur
Raichur
Bagalkot
Belgaum U.A.
Gangawati
Hubli-Dharwad
Gadag-Betigeri
Bellary
Hospet U.A.
Ranibennur
Harihar
Davangere
Chitradurga
Shimoga
Bhadravati U.A.
Chikmagalur
Tumkur
Kolar
Kolar Gold Fields U.A.
Mangalore U.A.
Hassan
Bangalore U.A.
Mandya
Channapatna
Madikeri
Mysore U.A.
R. Bhima
R. Krishna
R. Ghataprabha
R. Malprabha
R. Tungabhadra
R. Sharavati
R. Kalinadi
R. Cauvery
R. Kabbani
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF CITIES / TOWNS / U.A.s
CLASS I TOWN (100 000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II TOWN (50 000 - 99 999)
CLASS III TOWN (20 000 - 49 999)
CLASS IV TOWN (10 000 - 19 999)
CLASS V TOWN (5 000 - 9 999)
CLASS VI TOWN (BELOW 5 000)
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 000 RURAL POPULATION
U.A. - URBAN AGGLOMERATION
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich


KARNATAKA
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY TALUKS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
DENSITY PER Km²
326 & ABOVE
251 — 325
176 — 250
[State Average 194]
101 — 175
100 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE /U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


KARNATAKA
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
DENSITY PER Km²
326 & ABOVE
251 — 325
176 — 250
[State Average 194]
101 — 175
100 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE /U.T.
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


KARNATAKA
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY TALUKS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
RURAL DENSITY PER Km2
251 & ABOVE
201 – 250
151 – 200
101 – 150
[State Average 140]
100 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich


KARNATAKA
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
RURAL DENSITY PER Km2
251 & ABOVE
201 — 250
151 — 200
101 — 150
[State Average 140]
100 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE /U.T.
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
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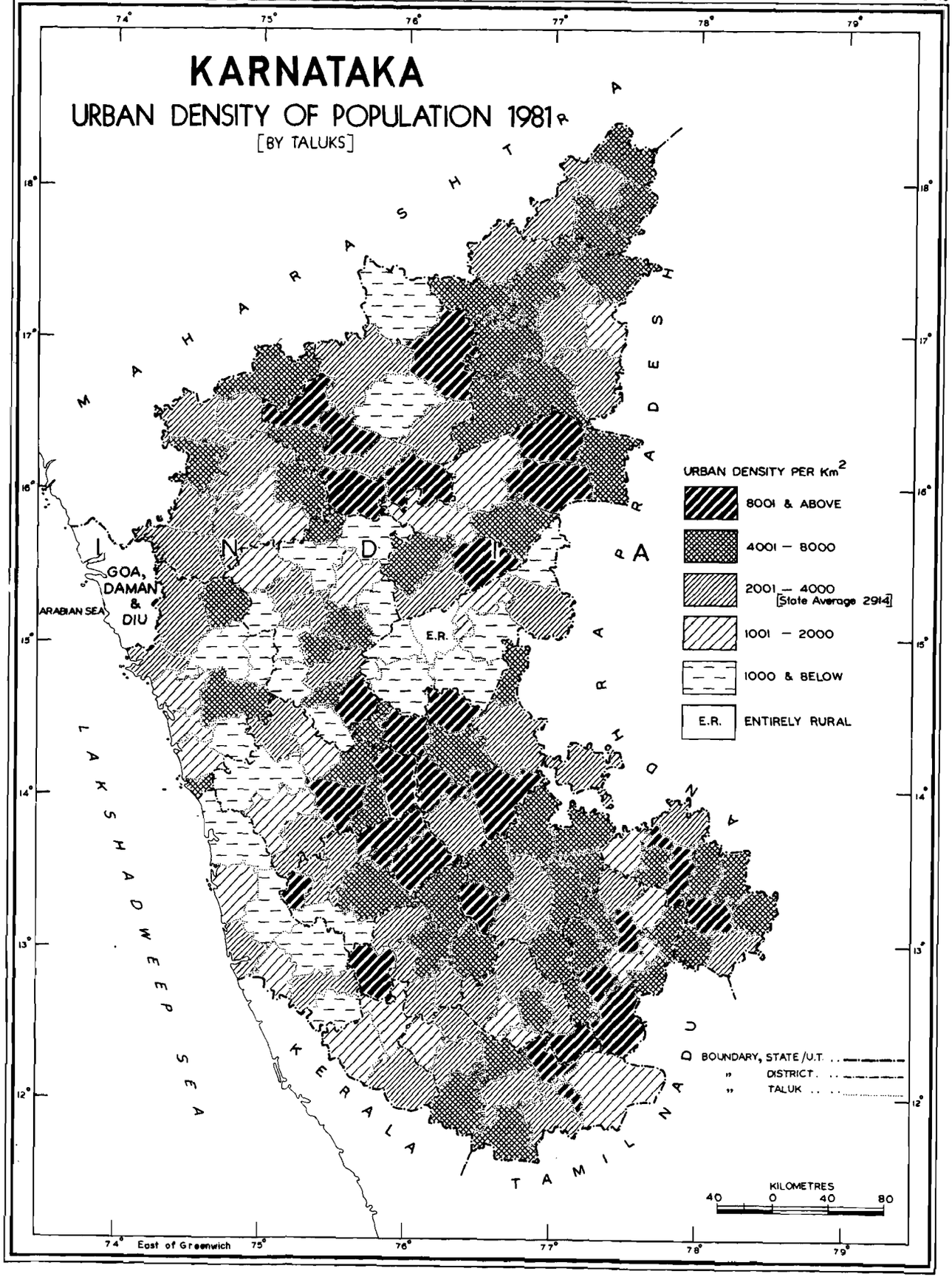
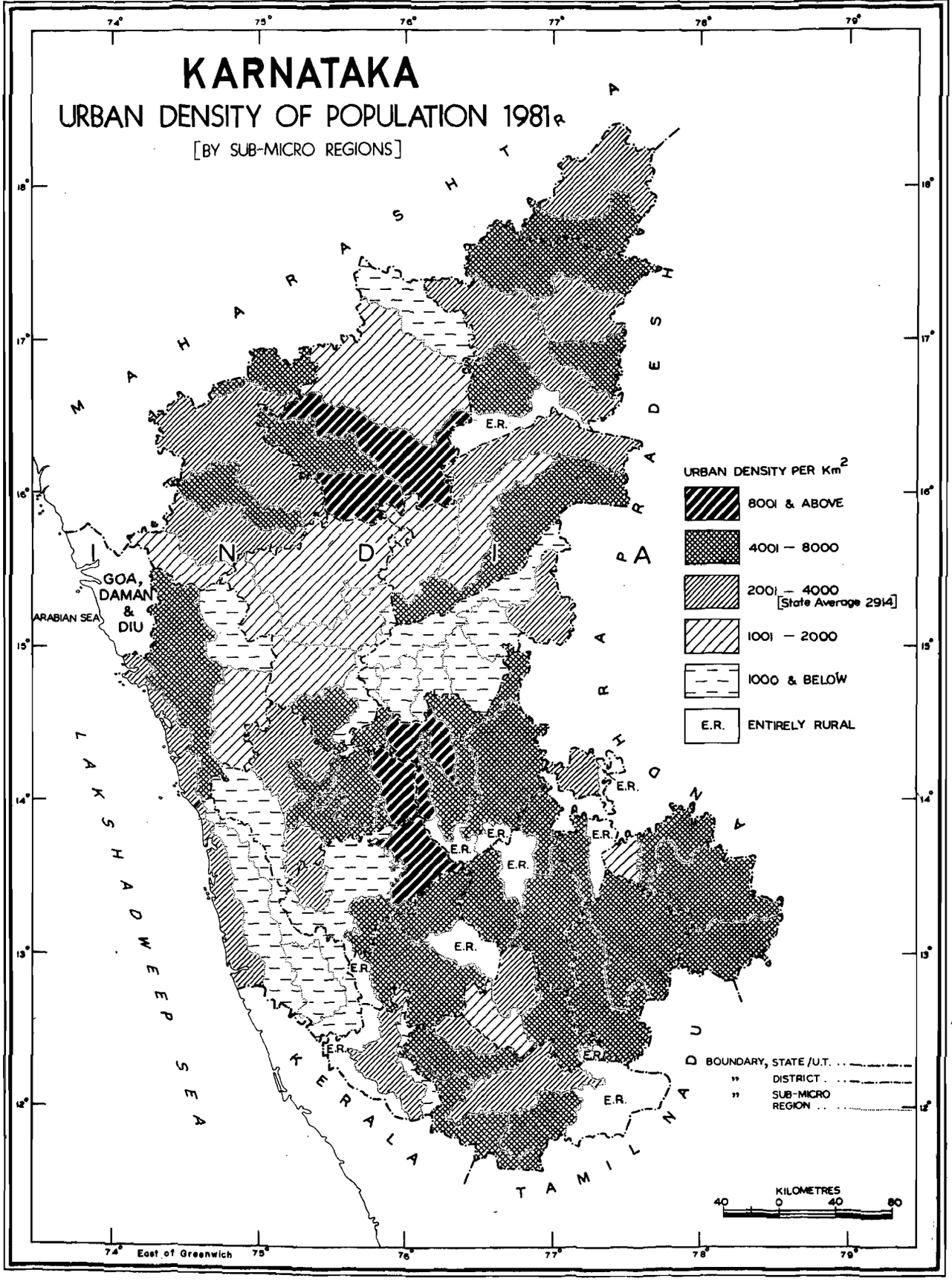
12°


KARNATAKA
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY TALUKS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEAS
KERALA
TAMILNADU
E.R.
URBAN DENSITY PER Km2
8001 & ABOVE
4001 – 8000
2001 – 4000
[State Average 2914]
1001 – 2000
1000 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


KARNATAKA
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
[BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS]
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
E.R.
URBAN DENSITY PER Km2
8001 & ABOVE
4001 – 8000
2001 – 4000
[State Average 2914]
1001 – 2000
1000 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
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13°
12°

PART-III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

OF

DISTRICTS

DISTRICT BELGAUM

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Belgaum district is a part of the Northern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.1) and is sub-divided into following five sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.1.1 Athni Upland

This region extends over northern part of Belgaum district largely covering the area of Athni taluk. Its total area is 1399.0 km^2. It represents a gently sloping upland country. The general slope is from north to south. Geologically, it is made up of Deccan Trap. Central part of this region is largely covered with stony wastes and gravels. In general, the soils are recently formed shallow black, brown and alluvial. It contains 55 villages and one town. The total population of the region is 204,505, of which 176,956 persons reside in rural areas and 27,549 in urban areas. It has a density of 146 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.2 Krishna-Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract

The region spreads over the central parts of Belgaum district. It covers entire area of Chikodi, Raybag and Ramdurg taluks and parts of Athni, Hukeri, Gokak and Parasgad taluks. The total area of the region is 5975.2 km^2. It is mainly made up of Deccan Trap. However, patches of Kaladgi series of rocks and recent alluvium are also found. Physiographically, it forms the part of upper Krishna basin. The landscape is generally plain strewn with residual hummocks. Krishna is the major river of the region. Its other important tributaries are Ghatprabha, Dudhganga, Vedganga and Agrani. The entire tract is extensively irrigated by Ghatprabha network of canals and also wells. There are 463 villages and nine towns which altogether inhabit 1,388,321 persons, out of which 1,196,782 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 191,539 in urban areas. The region has a density of 232 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills

The region extends over some parts of Belgaum, Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks. Its total area is 1973.5 km^2. Geologically, it is largely made up of Kaladgi series of rocks. It represents an elongated belt of broken and residual hills running west-east across south-central parts of the district. The heights generally vary between 700 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. The belt is extensively covered with forests. It contains 186 villages and three towns wherein 356,417 persons are residing, of which 282,082 persons reside in rural areas and 74,335 in urban areas. The region has a density of 181 persons per km^2.

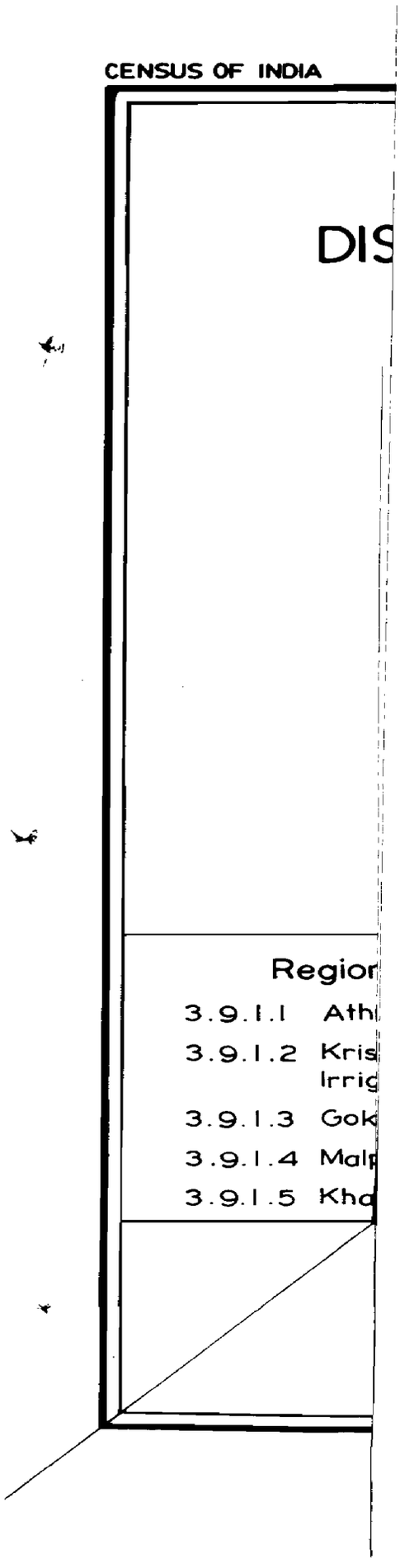
3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin

The region extends over the parts of Belgaum, Khanapur, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks. The total area of the region is 2645.9 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Dharwar, Deccan Trap and Archaean gneisses. The land is generally plain and represents the features of a river basin. In the south it is bounded by extensions of Western Ghats and by a series of Gokak-Saundatti residual hills in the north. Malprabha is the main river of the region which flows from west to east. It contains 329 villages, four towns and one urban agglomeration which altogether inhabit 932,553 persons, of which 560,490 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 372,063 in urban areas. It has a density of 352 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the five sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests

The region spreads over the southern tips of Belgaum district covering larger parts of Khanapur taluk and a bit of Sampgaon taluk. Its total area is 1467.3 km^2. The important geological formations of the area are non-dated granites, Dharwar and Deccan Trap. It is an extension of Western Ghats. Almost the entire area is hilly and is largely covered with thick evergreen forests. It contains 145 villages and one town. The total population of the region is 98,644 of which 92,712 persons reside in rural areas and 5,932 in urban areas. The region has a density of 67 persons per km^2 which is the lowest among all the five sub-micro regions of the district.

CENSUS OF INDIA



KARNATAKA
DISTRICT BELGAUM

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

Regional Divisions

- 3.9.1.1 Athni Upland
- 3.9.1.2 Krishna-Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract
- 3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills
- 3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin
- 3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests

B Part of Belgaum Taluk

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
" RESERVED FOREST R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Dodwad
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 4
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 65
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — R.S.
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.1.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

SOILS

Km 0 30 Kms

60 ORTHENTS-ROCK OUTCROPS
61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS
95 USTERTS -TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms

RECENT	Alluvium
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Kaladgi Series (Upper, Lower)
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN	Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED	Granites
MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY	Deccan Trap

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: BELGAUM Census Location Code No. 02 State : KARNATKA

District	Region No	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgaum	3.9.1.1 Athni Upland	55 villages (All in Athni taluk)	1 town Athni (M) in Athni taluk	1399.0	1394.7	4.3	204,505	176,956	27,549
	3.9.1.2 Krishna Ghat-prabha Irrigated Tract	463 villages (34 villages in Athni taluk, 102 villages in Chikodi taluk, 74 villages in Gokak taluk, 73 villages in Hukeri taluk, 23 villages in Parasgad taluk, 54 villages in Raybag taluk, 103 villages in Ramdurg taluk)	9 towns Chikodi (M) Nipani (M) and Sadalgi (M) in Chikodi taluk, Mudalgi (M) in Gokak taluk, Hukeri (M) and Sankeshwar (M) in Hukeri taluk, Kudachi (M) and Raybag (M) in Raybag taluk, Ramdurg (M) in Ramdurg taluk	5975.2	5925.4	49.8	1,388,321	1,196,782	191,539
	3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills	186 villages (33 villages in Belgaum taluk, 34 villages in Gokak taluk, 48 villages in Hukeri taluk, 64 villages in Parasgad taluk, 7 villages in Sampgaon taluk)	3 towns Gokak (M), Gokak Falls (NAC) and Konnur (M) in Gokak taluk	1973.5	1957.8	15.7	356,417	282,082	74,335
	3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin	329 villages (98 villages in Belgaum taluk, 82 villages in Khanapur taluk, 36 villages in Parasgad taluk, 113 villages in Sampgaon taluk)	4 towns and 1 U.A. Sambre (TP) and Belgaum UA in Belgaum taluk, Khanapur (M) in Khanapur taluk, Saundatti-Yellamma (M) in Parasgad taluk, Bailhongal (M) in Sampgaon taluk.	2645.9	2517.6	128.3	932,553	560,490	372,063

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests	145 villages (139 villages in Khanapur taluk, 6 villages in Sampgaon taluk)	1 town Londa (P) in Khanapur taluk	1467.3	1462.2	5.1	98,644	92,712	5,932

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: BELGAUM Census Location Code No. : 02 State :KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.1.1 Athni Upland	Athni Taluk	1, 21-28, 30, 43-72, 75-89	55 Villages	55 Villages + 1 Town	1399.0	Code No. 2-20,29, 31-42, 73, 74 are in region 3.9.1.2
2.	3.9.1.2 Krishna - Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract	Athni Taluk	2-20,29, 31-42, 73, 74	34 Villages			Code No. 21-28, 30, 43-72 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Chikodi Taluk	1-102	102 villages			
		Gokak Taluk	2-7, 37-43, 47-106, 108	74 villages			Code No. 8-36, 44-46, 107 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Hukeri Taluk	1-7, 19-42, 74, 77, 78, 83-121	73 villages			Code No. 8-18, 43-73, 75, 76, 79-82 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Paras-gad Taluk	59-61, 67, 72-86, 89, 92-94	23 villages			Code No. 62-66, 68-71, 87, 88, 90, 91 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Raybag Taluk	1-54	54 villages			
		Ramdurg Taluk	1-103	103 villages	463 villages + 9 Towns	5975.2	
3.	3.9.1.3 Gokak Saundatti Hills	Belgaum Taluk	54, 61, 68, 71-91, 115-123	33 villages			Code No. 55-60, 62-67,69, 70, 92-114 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Gokak Taluk	1, 8-36, 44-46, 107	34 villages			Code No. 2-7, 37-43, 47-106 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Hukeri Taluk	8-18, 43-73, 75, 76,79-82	48 villages			Code No. 19-42, 74, 77, 78 are in region 3.9.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Parasgad Taluk	11-24, 29-38, 40, 53-55, 57, 58, 62-66, 68-71, 87, 88, 90, 91, 95-103, 109, 111-115, 117-121, 123	64 villages			Code No. 25-28, 39,41-52, 56, 104-108, 110, 116, 122 are in region 3.9.1.4 Code No. 59-61,67,72-86, 89, 92-94 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Sampgaon Taluk	107-112, 114	7 villages	186 villages + 3 Towns	1973.5	Code No. 113 is in region 3.9.1.4
4.	3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin	Belgaum Taluk	1-53, 55-60, 62-67, 69, 70, 92-114, 124-131	98 villages			Code No. 54, 61, 68, 71-91, 115-123 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Khanapur Taluk	1-11, 13-21, 23-63, 89, 92, 97-102, 208-219,221	82 villages			Code No. 12, 22,64-88, 90,91, 93-96, 103-207, 220 are in region 3.9.1.5
		Parasgad Taluk	1-10, 25-28, 39, 41-52, 56, 104-108, 110, 116, 122	36 villages			Code No. 11-24, 29-38, 40, 53-55, 57, 58, 62-66, 68-71, 87, 88, 90, 91, 95-103, 109, 111-115, 117-121 are in region 3.9.1.3 Code No. 59-61, 67, 72-86, 89, 92-94 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Sampgaon Taluk	1-40, 47-106, 113, 115-126	113 villages	329 villages + 4 Towns and 1 U.A.	2645.9	Code No. 41-46 are in region 3.9.1.5 Code No. 107-112, 114 are in region 3.9.1.3
5.	3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests	Khanapur Taluk	12, 22, 64-88, 90, 91, 93-96, 103-207, 220	139 villages			Code No. 13-21, 23-63, 89, 92, 97-102, 208-219 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Sampgaon Taluk	41-46	6 villages	145 villages + 1 Town	1467.3	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: BELGAUM CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO.02 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Adminis-trative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Belgaum	3.9.1.1 Athni Upland	Athni Taluk	Deccan Trap	Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Trop-epts	This region extends over northernm part of Belgaum district largely covering the area of Athni taluk. It makes its boundaries with the state of Maharashtra in the west and north, Bilaspur district in the east and Krishna-Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract in the South. Physiographically, the region represents a gently sloping upland country. The heights vary between 538 and 718 metres from the mean sea level. The general slope is from north to south. Central part is largely covered with stony wastes and gravels. Agrani, Don, Bad-achi-Halla and Hire Halla are the important streams of the region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a State highway, and other kinds of roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 55 villages of the region, as many as 35 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.1.2 Krishna-Ghata prabha Irrigated Tract	Athni, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad, Raybag and Ram-durg taluks	Deccan Trap, Kaladgi series and recent alluvium	Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	This region spreads over the central parts of Belgaum district. It covers entire area of Chikodi, Raybag and Ramdurg taluks and parts of Athni, Hukeri, Gokak and Parasgad taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Athni Upland in the north, Bijapur district in the east, Gokak-Saundatti Hills in the south and State of Maharashtra in the west. Physiographically, the region forms the par of Upper Krishna basin and represents the land-scape of a peneplain strewn with residual hummocks. The heights generally vary be-tween 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Krishna is the major river of the region. The other important tributaries are Ghat-prabha, Dudhganga, Vedganga and Agrani. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, a national highway, state highways and other kinds of roads. In respect of villages, of the total 463 villages of the region, as many as 309 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.1.3 Gokak, Saundatti Hills	Belgaum, Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks	Kaladgi series and non-dated granites	Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over some parts of Belgaum, Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks. It makes its boundaries with Krishna-Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract in the north, Dharwad district in the east, Malprabha Basin in the south and state of of Maharashtra in the west. The region represents a narrow elongated and highly dissected belt of residual hills running west-east across south-central parts of Belgaum district. Geologically, this area is largely made up of Kaladgi series of rocks. The general elevation of this range varies from 700 to 900 metres from the mean sea level, but despite its height it has not been able to form an effective water divide. The rivers such as Ghatprabha and Malprabha together with their small tributaries have cut across the range to join the Krishna river. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, a national highway, state highways andother kinds of roads. However, the rugged hilly topography of this region has greatly hindered the movement of people from south to north. Main transport lines have been passed through this region at four or five points only.
		3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin	Belgaum, Khanapur, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks	Archaean gneisses, and other unclassified crystallines Dharwar, Deccan Trap, nondated granite and recent alluvium	Usterts-Tropepts and Orthents Rock Outcrops	The region extends over the parts of Belgaum, Khanapur, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks. It makes its boundaries with Gokak-Saundatti Hills in the north, Dharwad district in the east, Khanapur Forests in the south and state of Maharashtra in the west. Physiographically, the region represents the landforms of a river basin formed by granite Malprabha river. In the south it is bounded and recent by extensions of Western Ghats and by a alluvium series of Gokak-Saundatti residual hills in the north. The heights generally rally between 700 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. However, the maximum height is noticed upto 1003 metres in the south-western part near village Navage (34) in Belgaum Taluk. Malprabha is the main river of the region which flows from west to east. Other important streams of this area are Satti *Nadi*, Hari *Nadi*, Mogitra *Nadi*, Hosur *Halla* and Markandeya. With regard to the means of transport, the region is relatively well served by railways, national highways, state highways and other kinds of roads. Most of the villages are interlinked by approach roads and cart tracks. Out of the total 329 villages of the region, as many as 215 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forests	Khanapur and Sampgaon taluks	Non-dated granites, Dharwar and Deccan Trap	Orthents - Tropepts and Orthents Rock Outcrops	The region spreads over the southern tips of Belgaum district covering larger parts of Khanapur taluk and a bit of Sampgaon taluk. It makes its boundaries with Malprabha Basin in the north, Dharwad district in the east, Uttar Kannad district and union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu in the south and stateof Maharashtra in the west. Physiographically, this region is an extension of the Western Ghats. Almost the entire area is hilly and is covered with thick evergreen reserved forests. Generally heights vary between 700 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. Maximum height of 1038 metres is noticed in the northern part near village Betageri (199) in Khanapur taluk. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by railways, national highways, state highways and other kinds of roads. However, in respect of villages out ofthe total 145 villages of the region, only 32 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE : Code numbers are written within brack ets after village names.

DISTRICT BIDAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bidar district is a part of the Northern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.1) and is sub-divided into following two sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography soils and natural vegetation.

3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin

This region extends over northern parts of Bidar district occupying entire Aurad taluk, larger part of Bhalki taluk and some parts of Bidar, Homnabad and Basavakalyan taluks. Physiographically, it represents the area of a river basin formed by Manjra river and its tributary Karanja. The land is generally plain with some eroded hillocks intruded here and there. The area around Aurad have wide stretches of stony wastes. Manjra is the main river of the region which flows from west to east. Karanja is the other important river of the region. It flows from southeast to northwest and joins Manjra near Nardasangam village in Bhalki taluk. The total area of the region is 3279.6 Km^2. There are 396 villages and four urban centres viz; Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bidar and Bhalki in this region which altogether inhabit 628,926 persons. It has an average arithmetic density of 192 persons per Km^2 and the percentages of rural and urban population are 77.91 and 22.09 respectively.

3.9.1.2 Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract

The region extends over the parts of Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Homnabad and Bidar taluks covering the southern area of the district. It is an undulating lateritic plateau generally waved over by light dry grasses and mottled by dry farming. The total area of the division is 2179.3 Km^2. In this region, there are 224 villages and only two small towns viz; Homnabad and Chitgoppa. The total population of the region is 336,765 of which 328,301 persons reside in rural areas and 38,464 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 168 persons per Km^2.

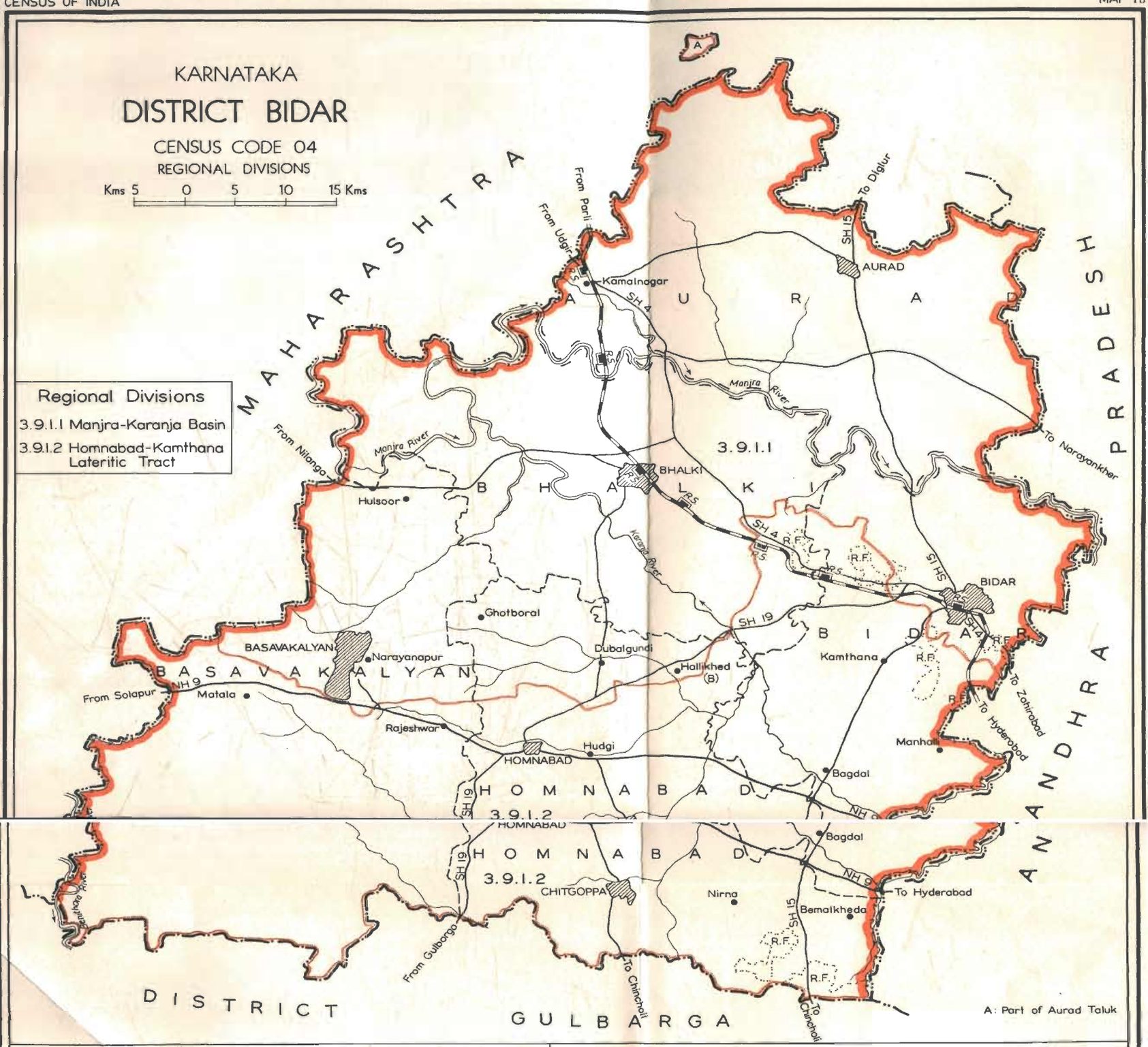
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BIDAR

CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



A: Part of Aurad Taluk

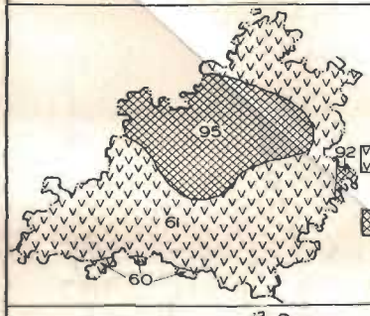
Regional Divisions

3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin

3.9.1.2 Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract

SOILS

Km 0 30 Kms



60 ORTHENTS - ROCK OUTCROPS

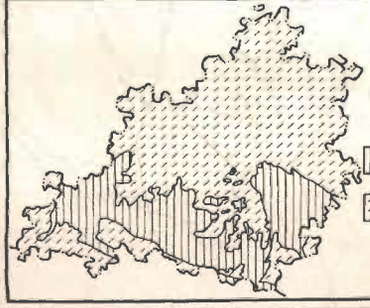
61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS

92 USTERTS

95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



PLEISTOCENE — Laterite

MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY — Deccan Trap

BOUNDARY, STATE

,, DISTRICT

,, TALUK

,, RESERVED FOREST — R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Kamthana

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 9

STATE HIGHWAY — SH 4

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — R.S

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.1.2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: BIDAR | Census Location Code No. 04 | State: KARNATAKA

Distric	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bidar	3.9.1.1 Manjra Karanja Basin	396 villages (149 villages in Aurad taluk, 39 villages in Basavakalyan taluk, 111 villages in Bhalki taluk, 77 villages in Bidar taluk, 20 villages in Homnabad taluk)	4 towns Aurad (M) in Aurad taluk, Basava-kalyan (M) in Basa-vakalyan taluk, Bhalki (M) in Bhalki taluk, Bidar (M) in Bidar taluk	3279.6	3243.0	36.6	628,926	489,974	138,952
	3.9.1.2 Homnabad Kamthana Lateritic Tract	224 villages (75 villages in Basavakal-yan taluk, 11 villages in Bhalki taluk, 71 villages in Bidar taluk, 67 villages in Homnabad taluk)	2 towns Chitgoppa (M) and Homnabad (M) in Homnabad taluk	2179.3	2172.5	6.8	366,765	328,301	38,464

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: BIDAR | Census Location Code No. 04 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin	Aurad taluk	1-149	149 villages			
		Basava-kalyan taluk	1-18, 23, 24, 32, 97-114	39 villages			Code No. 19-22 25-31, 33-96 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Bhalki taluk	1-59, 61, 63, 64, 74-122	111 villages			Code No. 60, 62, 65-73 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Bidar taluk	1-39, 41, 44-50 52, 54, 55, 57, 116-118, 124-137, 140-148	77 villages			Code No. 40, 42, 43, 51, 53, 56, 58-115,119-123, 138, 139 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Homnabad taluk	17-34, 49, 50	20 villages	396 vill-ages + 4 Towns	3279.6	Code No. 35-48 are in region 3.9.1.2.
2.	3.9.1.2 Homnabad Kamthana Lateritic Tract	Basavakalyan taluk	19-22, 25-31, 33-96	75 villages			Code No. 23, 24, 32 , are in region 3.9.1.1
		Bhalki taluk	60, 62, 65-73	11 villages			Code No. 61, 63, 64 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Bidar taluk	40, 42, 43, 51, 53, 56, 58-115, 119-123 138-139	71 Villages			Code No. 41, 44-50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 116-118, 124-137 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Homnabad taluk	1-16, 35-48, 51-87	67 Villages	224 Vill-ages + 2 Towns	2179.3	Code No. 17-34, 49, 50 are in region 3.9.1.1

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : BIDAR | Census Location Code No. 04 | State : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name **Division**	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Bidar	3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin	Aurad, Basava-Kalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Homnabad taluks	Deccan Trap and Laterite	Usterts - Tropepts, Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts	The region extends over northern parts of Bidar district occupying entire Aurad taluk, larger part of Bhalki taluk and some parts of Bidar, Homnabad and Basavakalyan taluks. The region makes its boundaries with state of Maharashtra in the north and west, Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract in the south and state of Andhra Pradesh in the east. The general elevation of the region is 500-600 metres. However, the maximum height of 684 metres is observed on residual hillocks around Bidar town and the minimum height is 529 metres near villages Hangara (134) in Aurad taluk. Physiographically, it represents the area of a river basin formed by Manjra river and its tributary Karanja. The land is generally plain with some eroded hillocks intruded here and there. Area around Aurad have wide stretches of stony wastes. Manjra is the main river of the region which flows from west to east. Karanja is the other important river of the region. It flows from south-east to north-west and joins Manjra near Nardasangam village in Bhalki taluk. With regard to the means of transport, the region is relatively well served by railways, state highways and other kinds of roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 396 villages of the region, as many as 123 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.1.2 Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract	Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Homnbad taluk	Laterite and Deccan Trap	Orthents-Rock Outcrops and Orthents-Tropepts	The region extends over the parts of Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Homnabad and Bidar taluks covering the southern area of the district. It makes its boundaries with Manjra-Karanja Basin in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Gulbarga district in the south and state of Maharashtra in the west. The general elevation of the region is 550-650 metres from the mean sea level. However, the maximum height of 694 metres is noticed near village Rajeshwar (19) in Basavakalyan taluk and the minimum height is 500 metres near village Kherda-K(48) in Basavakalyan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

taluk. The entire region is an undulating lateritic plateau generally waved over by light dry grasses and mottled by dry farming. It also acts as a local divide for seasonal streams flowing towards north and south from this tract. Important streams are Karanja, Madhura *Nadi*, Mullahmari and Gandori *Nadi*. In the western part lateritic scarps are quite prominent. There are some stretches of forests especially in the eastern part of the region. They are of mixed dry deciduous type largely consisting of scrubby jungles and a few pockets have also been classified as Reserved Forests.

With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by railways, national highway, state highways and other kinds of roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 224 villages of the region, as many as 89 villages have pucca approach roads.

DISTRICT BIJAPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bijapur district is a part of the Northern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.1) and is sub-divided into following five sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley

The region extends over the northern part of Bijapur district covering more or less half of the northern portions of Indi and Sindgi taluks. The total area of the region is 2490.7 km^2. Geologically, it is entirely made up of Deccan Trap. The entire region forms part of Bhima basin. The land is generally plain and gently slopes from south to north. The soils are largely deep black which are naturally fertile. There are 150 villages and two towns in the region wherein 276,831 persons reside, of which 243,253 persons are in rural areas and 33,578 in urban areas. It has a density of 111 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.2 Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland

The region spreads over the central part of Bijapur district covering larger parts of Bijapur and Basavana Bagevadi taluks and some parts of Jamkhandi, Muddebihal, Sindgi and Indi taluks. Its total area is 6416.4 km^2. Geologically, it is entirely made up of Deccan Trap. It represents a vast tract of generally bare upland country interspersed with small valley courses. The soils are generally deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 308 villages and three towns which altogether inhabit 776,697 persons, of which 595,550 reside in rural areas and the rest 181,147 in urban areas. The region has a density of 121 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley

The region extends over the parts of Bagalkot, Basavana Bagevadi, Bijapur, Bilgi, Hungund, Jamkhandi and Muddebihal taluks. Its total area is 4274.1 km^2. Geologically, the region consists of Archaean gneisses, Dharwar, Deccan Trap, Kaladgi series groups of rocks. Physio-graphically, it forms a part of Krishna river valley and has a distinct landscape from the adjoining trappean land on the north and the Kaladgi sand stones on the south. The valley has gentle slope and contains extensive level lands given to cultivation. On southern side the valley is flanked by residual hills. Some parts of this region are covered by flood waters annually and such areas become highly fertile due to fresh deposition of silt and soaking of water. In general, the soils are deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 462 villages and four towns which are inhabited by 597,279 persons, of which 489,793 reside in rural areas and 107,486 in urban areas. Its density is 140 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract

This region spreads over the south-western part of Bijapur district. It covers entire Mudhol taluk and some parts of Bagalkot, Bilgi and Jamkhandi taluks. The total area of this region is 2178.5 km^2. It contains 171 villages and six towns. The main geological formations of this region are Deccan Trap and Kaladgi series. In the north, east and south it is generally enclosed by a chain of east-west running hills which are covered with thorn forests. The entire region is drained by Ghatprabha river. Due to availability of black soils and impounded waters of Ghatprabha for irrigation it is rich in agricultural resources. The total population of the region is 463,267, of which 275,421 persons live in rural areas and the rest 187,846 in urban areas. The region has a density of 213 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the five sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.1.5 Badami Hills

This region extends over the southern tip of the district. It covers entire Badami taluk and small bits of Bagalkot and Hungund taluks. Total area of this region is 1772.6 km^2. It contains 190 villages and four towns. Geologically, it is largely made up of Kaladgi series followed by Dharwar, Archaean gneisses and Deccan Trap. It is largely represented by the Badami group of hills of red sand stone. Almost all the hilly areas are covered with thorn forests. In plain areas mostly brown and black soils are found. They are generally shallow. The total population of the region is 287,708, of which 219,137 persons reside in rural areas and 68,571 in urab areas. It has a density of 162 persons per km^2.

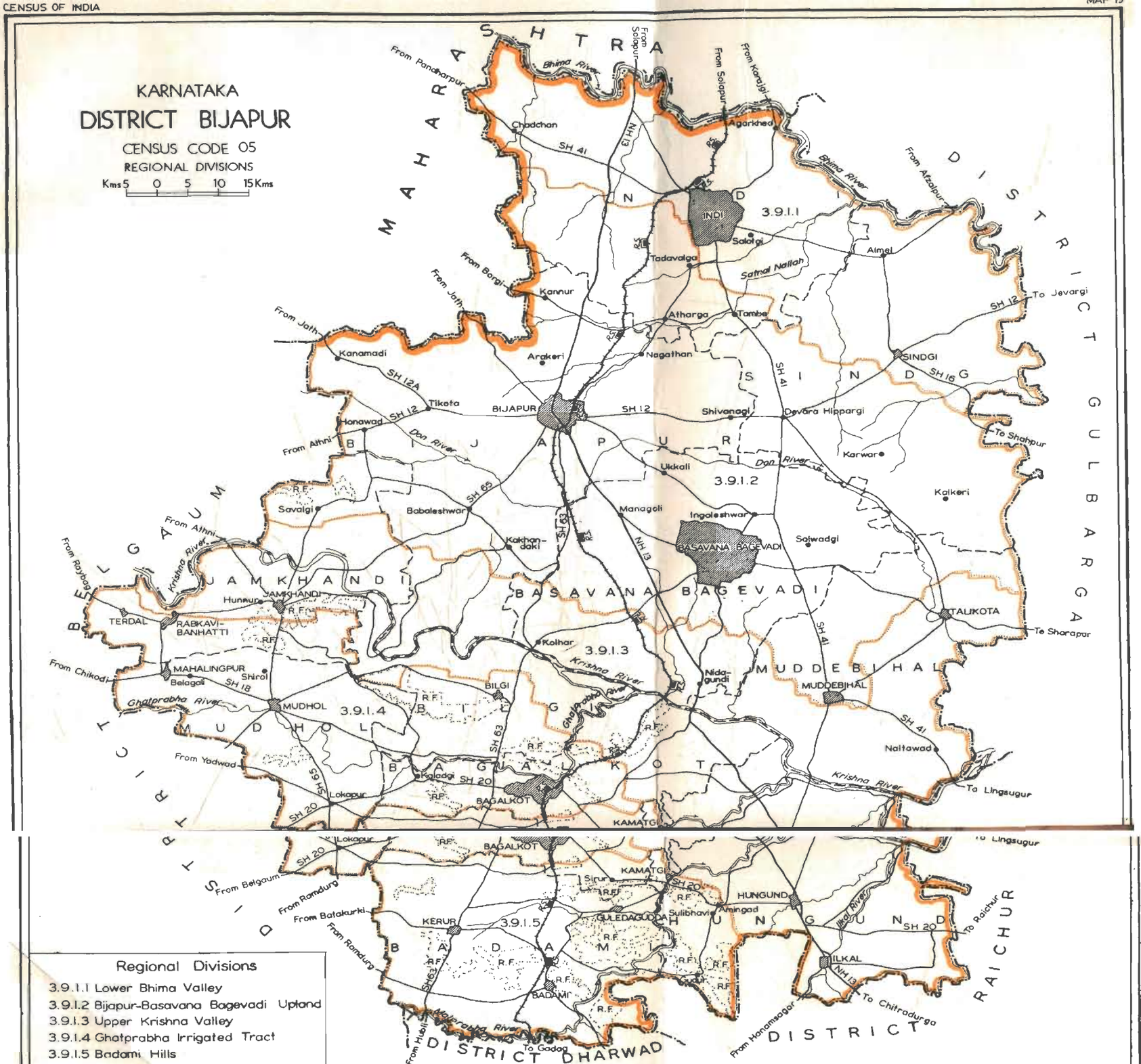
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BIJAPUR

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

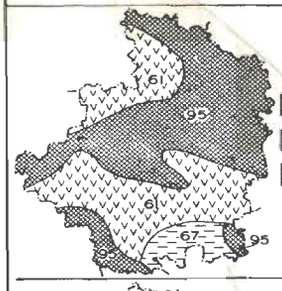


Regional Divisions

3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley
3.9.1.2 Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland
3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley
3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract
3.9.1.5 Badami Hills

SOILS

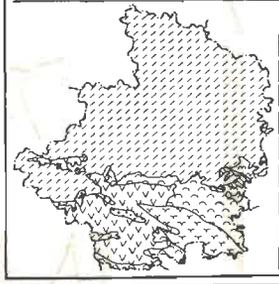
Km 0 30 60 Kms



61 ORTHENTS–TROPEPTS
67 TROPETS–AQUEPTS
95 USTERTS–TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



LOWER PALAEOZOIC–UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Bhima Series	Upper
		Middle
		Lower
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Kaladgi Series	Upper
		Lower
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)	
ARCHAEAN	Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines	
PRE-CAMBRIAN	Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)	
MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY	Deccan Trap	

BOUNDARY, STATE ...
,, DISTRICT ...
,, TALUK ...
,, RESERVED FOREST ... R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... Gudur
URBAN AREA ...
NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... NH 13
STATE HIGHWAY ... SH 65
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ...
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ... R.S.
RIVER ...
REGIONAL DIVISIONS ... 3.9.1.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
* SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: BIJAPUR | Census Location Code No. 05 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bijapur	3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley	150 Villages (83 villages in Indi taluk, 67 villages in Sindgi taluk)	2 towns Indi (M) in Indi taluk, Sindgi (M) in Sindgi taluk	2490.7	2411.7	79.0	276,831	243,253	33,578
	3.9.1.2 Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland	308 villages (65 villages in Basavana-Bagevadi taluk, 82 villages in Bijapur taluk, 39 villages in Indi Taluk, 8 villages in Jamkhandi taluk, 38 villages in Muddebihal taluk, 76 villages in Sindgi taluk)	3 towns Basavana Bagevadi (M) in Bagvedi taluk, Bijapur (M) in Bijapur taluk, Muddebihal (M) in Muddebihal taluk	6416.4	6238.3	178.1	776,697	595,550	181,147
	3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley	462 villages (42 villages in Bagalkot taluk, 55 villages in Basavana Bagevadi taluk, 27 villages in Bijapur taluk, 40 villages in Bilgi taluk, 141 villages in Hungund taluk, 41 villages in Jamkhandi taluk, 116 villages in Muddebihal taluk)	4 towns Hungund (M) and Ilkal (M) in Hungund taluk, Jamkhandi (M) in Jamkhandi taluk Talikota (M) in Muddebihal taluk	4274.1	4261.6	12.5	597,279	489,793	107,486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract	171 villages (46 villages in Bagalkot taluk, 25 villages in Bilgi taluk, 22 villages in Jamkhandi taluk, 78 villages in Mudhol taluk)	6 towns Bagalkot (M) in Bagalkot taluk, Bilgi (M) in Bilgi taluk, Rabkavi-Banhatti (M) and Terdal (M) in Jamkhandi taluk, Mahalingpur (M) and Mudhol (M) in Mudhol taluk.	2178.5	2134.7	43.8	463,267	275,421	187,846
	3.9.1.5 Badami Hills	190 villages (159 villages in Badami taluk, 2 villages in Bagalkot taluk, 29 villages in Hungund taluk)	4 towns Badami (M) Guledagudda (M) and Kerur (M) in Badami taluk, Kamatgi (M) in Hungund taluk.	1772.6	1765.6	7.0	287,708	219,137	68,571

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: BIJAPUR | Census Location Code No. 05 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley	Indi taluk	1-28, 33-53, 58, 81-111, 121, 122	83 Villages			Code No. 29-32, 54-57, 59-80, 112-120 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Sindgi taluk	1-17, 43, 46-93, 142	67 villages	150 Villages + 2 Towns	2490.7	Code No. 18-42, 44, 45, 94-141, are in region 3.9.1.2
2.	3.9.1.2 Bijapur Basavana Bagevadi Upland	Basavana Bagevadi taluk	1-8, 13-55, 63-68, 77-82, 98, 99	65 Villages			Code No. 9-12, 56-62, 69-76, 83-97 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Bijapur taluk	1-29, 33, 36-44, 67-109	82 Villages			Code No. 30-32, 34, 35, 45-66 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Indi taluk	29-32, 54-57, 59-80, 112-120	39 Villages			Code No. 33-53, 58, 81-111 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Jamkhandi taluk	25-32	8 Villages			
		Muddebihal taluk	1-3, 39-47, 54-56, 62, 67-71, 74, 75, 77-87, 89, 106-108	38 Villages			Code No. 4-38, 48-53, 57-61, 63-66, 72, 73, 76, 88, 90-105 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Sindgi taluk	18-42, 44, 45, 94-141, 143	76 villages	308 Villages + 3 Towns	6416.4	Code No. 43, 46-93, 142 are in region 3.9.1.1
	3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley	Bagalkot taluk	6-10, 48-70, 76-89	42 Villages			Code No. 11, 14-47, 71-75 are in region 3.9.1.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 12, 13 are in region 3.9.1.5
		Basavana Bagevadi taluk	9-12, 56-62, 69-76, 83-97, 100-120	55 Villages			Code No. 13-55, 63-68, 77-82, 98, 99 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Bijapur taluk	30-32, 34, 35, 45-66	27 Villages			Code No. 33, 36-44 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Bilgi taluk	2, 6-34, 51-60	40 Villages			Code No. 3-5, 35-50 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Hungund taluk	1-126, 128, 154, 155, 157-166, 168, 169	141 Villages			Code No. 127, 129-153, 156, 167 are in region 3.9.1.5
		Jamkhandi taluk	1-16, 33-49, 51-56, 65, 66	41 Villages			Code No. 17-24, 50, 57-64 are in region 3.9.1.4
							Code No. 25-32, are in region 3.9.1.2
		Muddebihal taluk	4-38, 48-53, 57-61, 63-66, 72, 73, 76, 88, 90-105, 109-154	116 Villages	462 Villages + 4 Towns	4274.1*	Code No. 39-47, 54-56, 62, 67-71, 74, 75, 77-87, 89, 106-108 are in region 3.9.1.2
							* Excludes 2.4 Km^2 area of Zunzugaddi village of Muddebihal taluk fully submerged under Upper Krishna Project.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract.	Bagalkot taluk	1-5, 11, 14-47, 71-75, 90	46 Villages			Code No. 6-10, 48-70, 76-89 are in region 3.9.1.3 Code No. 12, 13 are in region 3.9.1.5
		Bilgi taluk	1, 3-5, 35-50, 61-65	25 Villages			Code No. 2, 6-34, 51-60 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Jamkhandi taluk	17-24, 50, 57-64, 67-71	22 Villages			Code No. 25-32 are in region 3.9.1.2 Code No. 33-49, 51-56, 65, 66 are in region 3.9.1.3
		Mudhol taluk	1-78	78 Villages	171 Villages+ 6 Towns	2178.5	
	3.9.1.5 Badami Hills	Badami taluk	1-159	159 Villages			
		Bagalkot taluk	12, 13	2 Villages			
		Hungund taluk	127, 129-153, 156, 167, 170	29 Villages	190 Villages + 4 Towns	1772.6	Code No. 128, 154, 155, 157-166, 168, 169 are in region 3.9.1.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : BIJAPUR | Census Location Code No. 05 | State: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Bijapur	3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley	Indi and Sindgi taluks	Deccan Trap	Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over the northern part of Bijapur district covering more or less half of the northern portions of Indi and Sindgi taluks. It makes its boundaries with state of Maharashtra in the west and north, Gulbarga district in the east and Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland in the south. Physiographically, the region forms part of Bhima basin. The land is generally plain and gently slopes from south and north. The relief is sub-dued, but local undulations are observed. The maximum triangulated height of 537 metres from the mean sea level is found near village Sindgi Rural (142) in Sindgi taluk and the minimum height is B.M.443.0 metres near village Shiradom(84) in Indi taluk. The Bhima river influences the local economy of the region. The immediate banks of the river which are covered with river waters for long duration during the monsoons, receive good soil cover and are naturally fertile. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, a national highway, three state highways and some other kinds of roads. Out of the total 150 villages of the region as many as 54 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.1.2 Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland	Basavana Bagevadi, Bijapur, Indi, Jamkhandi, Muddebihal and Sindgi taluks	Deccan Trap	Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over the central Bijapur-parts of Bijapur district covering larger parts of Bijapur and Basavana Bagevadi taluks and some parts of Jamkhandi, Muddebihal, Sindgi and Indi taluks. It makes its boundaries with Lower Bhima Valley in the north, Gulbarga district in the east, Upper Krishna Valley in the south and Belgaum district and state of Maharashtra in the west. Physiographically, the region represents a vast tract of generally bare upland country interspersed with small valley courses. The heights in the region generally vary between 500 and 700 metres from the mean sea level.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The entire region acts as an extensive plateau divided between Bhima and Krishna River valleys. The soils are generally shallow black and brown. However, valley courses have relatively deep black and alluvial soils of recent origin. The low annual rainfall of about 600 millimetres does not promote weathering fast enough for the decomposition of rocks into clay and produces only coarse textured brown soils on the extensive plateau tops. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, a national highway, some state highways and other kinds of roads. Out of the total 308 villages of the region as many as 176 villages have pucca approach road.
		3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley	Bagalkot, Basavana Bagevadi, Bijapur, Bilgi, Hungund Jamkhandi and Muddebihal taluks	Archean gneisses, and other unclassified crystallines Dharwar, Deccan trap, Kaladgi series, Bhima series and Basic intrusives	Orthents-Tropepts, Usterts-Tropepts and Tropepts-Aquepts	The region extends over the parts of Bagalkot, Basavana Bagevadi, Bijapur, Bilgi, Hungund, Jamkhandi and Muddebihal taluks. It makes its boundaries with Bijapur-Basavana Bagevadi Upland in the north, Gulbarga and Raichur districts in the east, Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract and Badami Hills in the south and Belgaum district in the west. Physiographically, the region forms a part of Krishna river valley and has a district landscape from the adjoining trappean land on the north and the Kaladgi sand stones on the south. The valley has gentle slope and contains extensive level lands given to cultivation. On southern side the valley is flanked by residual hills. Some parts of the region are covered by flood waters annually and such areas become highly fertile due to fresh deposition of silt and soaking of water. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, a national highway, four state highways and some other kinds of roads. Out of the total 462 villages of the region as many as 231 villages have pucca approach roads. By and large, almost all the major transport lines of the region trend in north-south direction.
		3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract	Bagalkot, Bilgi, Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks	Deccan Trap and Kaladgi series	Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over the south-western part of Bijapur district. It covers entire Mudhol taluk and some parts of Bagalkot, Bilgi and Jamkhandi taluks. It makes its boundaries with Upper Krishna valley in the north and east, Badami Hills in the south and Belgaum district in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						From the topographic point of view, the region is generally enclosed by a chain of east-west running hills in the north, east and south. These hills are largely covered with thorn forests. The region slopes from west to east and it is drained by Ghatprabha river. The important landforms which are seen in the region are residual hills and scarpments on its periphery followed by pediments, river plains including terraces and the river channels. Due to availability of black soils and impounded waters of Ghatprabha river for irrigation, the region is rich in agricultural resources. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, three state highways and some other kinds of roads. Out of the total 171 villages of the region as many as 95 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.1.5 Badami Hills	Badami, Bagalkot and Hungund taluks	Kaladgi series, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar and Deccan Trap	Orthents-Tropepts, Tropepts-Aquepts and Usterts-Tropepts	This region extends over the southern tip of Bijapur district. It covers entire Badami taluk and small bits of Bagalkot and Hungund taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Ghatprabha Irrigated Track in the north, Upper Krishna Valley and Raichur district in the east, Dharwaddistrict in the south and Belgaum district in the west. The region is largely represented by Badami group of residual hills of red sand stone. The heights generally vary between 600 and 750 metres from the mean sea level. Almost all the hilly areas are covered with thorn forests. In plain areas mostly brown and red sandy soils are found near the sand stone hills which are generally poor but under proper system of manuring and tillage they give good yield. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, two state highways and some other kinds of roads. Out of the total 190 villages of the region as many as 121 villages have pucca approach roads. The regional rugged hilly topography has greatly influenced the trends of transport lines in the region. NOTE: Code numbers are written within brack ets after village names.

DISTRICT GULBARGA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Gulbarga district is a part of the Northern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.1) and its sub-divided into following six sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops

The region extends from west to east in the northern part of Gulbarga district covering the entire area of Aland taluk, larger parts of Gulbarga and Chincholi taluks and some parts of Afzalpur and Chitapur taluks. The total area of the region is 4315.3 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Deccan trap, laterite and Bhima series of rocks. The landscape of the region is undulating and the trappean rocks are outcropping in extensive stretches. Awarja, Bennithora and Mullamari are the important streams of the region. The general height of the region varies between 500 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. Some stretches of forest cover are observed in the eastern parts. The soils are characteristically shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 365 villages and three towns in the region. The total population of the region is 709,283. The proportion of rural and urban population is 63.60 per cent and 36.40 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 164 persons per km^2, which is the highest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin

The region extends over eastern part of Gulbarga district covering parts of Sedam, Chincholi, Gulbarga and Chitapur taluks. The total area of the region is 2200.2 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Bhima series, non-dated granites and Deccan trap. The region represents the landscape of a river basin formed by Kagna river. The height of the region generally varies between 400 and 500 metres from the mean sea level. There are 184 villages and six towns in the region. The total population is 312,499, of which urban population is 102,896 and rural population is 209,603. The region has a density of 142 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland

The region spreads over a eastern part of Gulbarga district covering larger part of Yadgir taluk and some parts of Sedam and Chitapur taluks. The total area of the region is 1721.4 km^2. The geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, Deccan trap, non-dated granites and Dharwar system of rocks. The landscape represents a dissected upland largely covered with scrubs. The heights generally vary between 400 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. The soils of the region are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. There are 146 villages and one town in the region. The total population of the region is 210,693 and the proportion of urban and rural population is 5.51 per cent and 94.49 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 122 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley

The region diagonally extends from north-west to south-east across central parts of Gulbarga district covering parts of Afzalpur, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Yadgir and Shahpur taluks. Its total area is 4477.0 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Deccan trap, Archaean gneisses, Bhima series and other unclassified crystallines. The region represents the area of lower Bhima valley which diagonally extends from north-western to south-eastern corner of Gulbarga district. The soils are predominantly deep black, brown and alluvial. Stretches of rock outcrops are also found. There are 344 villages and three towns in the region. The total population of the region is 449,197 and the proportion of rural and urban population is 86.77 per cent and 13.23 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 100 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.5 Shorapur-Shahpur Upland

The region spreads over a western part of Gulbarga district covering parts of Jevargi, Shahpur and Shorapur taluks. The total area of the region is 1972.1 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Deccan trap, Archaean gneisses, Bhima series and Dharwar system of rocks. The landscape represents an upland country consisting of several hillocks and patches of stony waste. The streams such as Anwar *Nadi*, Chinamgeri *Nadi*, Hiri *Halla* and Devapur *Nala* originate from this upland and form radial drainage pattern. Hillocks and other wastelands are covered with thorn forests and scrubs. The soils of the region are generally mixed black, brown

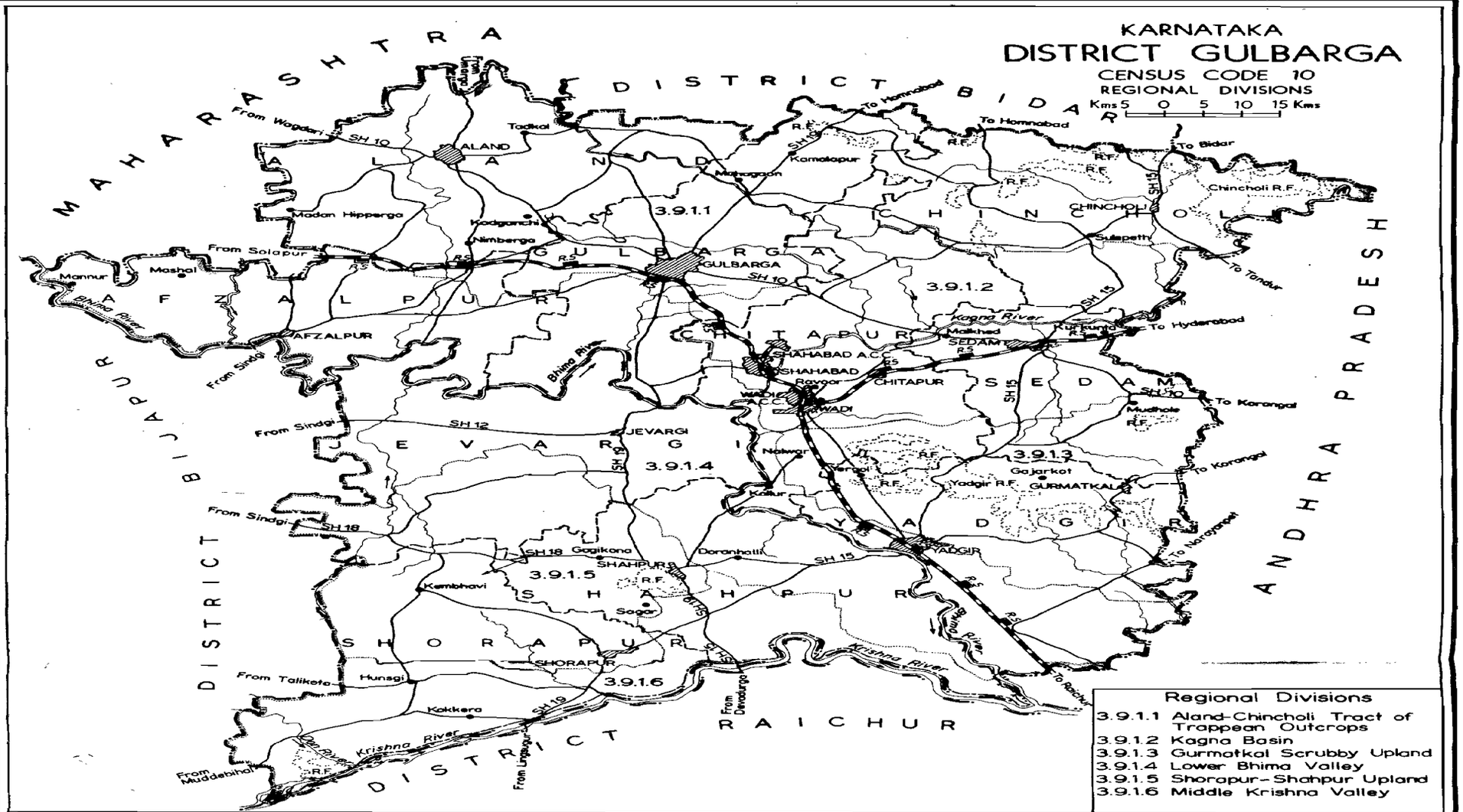
and alluvial. There are 191 villages and two towns which altogether have a population of 251,237, of which 207,661 and 43,576 persons are inhabited in rural and urban areas respectively. The region has a density of 127 persons per km^2.

3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley

The region extends along southern boundary of Gulbarga district covering the parts of Shorapur and Shahpur taluks. The total area of the region is 1487.8 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses and unclassified crystallines. Krishna is the major river of the region. The terrain is somewhat undulating in western part while the eastern part is generally plain. The soils are characteristically deep black, brown and alluvial. Agricultural potentials of the valley appear to be quite rich. As soon as the waters of Upper Krishna Project are available for irrigation, it may become a highly productive region. There are 156 villages, but there is no urban centre in this region. The total population of the region is 147,734 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 99 persons per km^2.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT GULBARGA
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

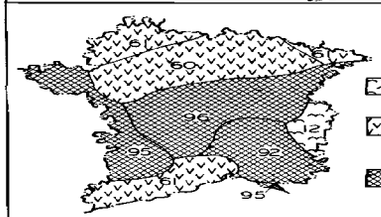


Regional Divisions

- 3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops
- 3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin
- 3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland
- 3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley
- 3.9.1.5 Shorapur-Shahpur Upland
- 3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley

SOILS

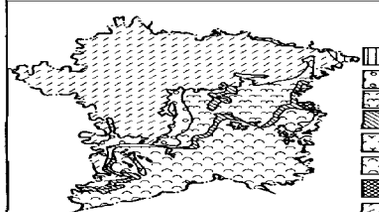
Km 0 30 60 Kms



- 12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
- 60 ORTHENTS-ROCK OUTCROPS
- 61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS
- 92 USTERTS
- 95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS
- 96 USTERTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



- PLEISTOCENE — Laterite
- LOWER PALAEOZOIC-UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Bhima Series — Upper / Middle / Lower
- LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments); Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
- ARCHAEAN — Granites
- NON-DATED
- MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY — Deccan Trap

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TALUK
,, RESERVED FOREST — Yadgir R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Mudhole
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 19
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — R.S.
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.1.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

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251,237, of which 207,661
ed in rural and urban areas
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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: GULBARGA | Census Location Code No. 10 | State: KARNATAKA

Distric	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gulbarga	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of trappean Outcrops	365 Villages (6 Villages in Afzalpur taluk, 129 villages in Aland taluk, 112 villages in Chincholi taluk, 13 villages in Chitapur taluk, 105 villages in Gulbarga taluk)	3 towns Aland (M) in Aland taluk, Chincholi (M) in Chincholi taluk, Gulbarga (M) in Gulbarga taluk	4315.3	4274.1	41.2	709,283	451,089	258,194
	3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin	184 villages (33 villages in Chincholi taluk, 77 villages in Chitapur taluk, 9 villages in Gulbarga taluk, 65 villages in Sedam taluk)	6 towns Chitapur (M) Shahabad (M) Shahabad ACC(NAC) Wadi (TP) and Wadi ACC(NAC) in Chitapur Taluk, Sedam (M) in Sedam taluk	2200.2	2149.7	50.5	312,499	209,603	102,896
	3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland	146 villages (16 villages in Chitapur taluk, 46 villages in Sedam taluk, 84 villages in Yadgir taluk)	1 town Gurmatkal (M) in Yadgir	1721.4	1719.1	2.3	210,693	199,077	11,616

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley	344 villages (85 villages in Afzalpur taluk,15 villages in Chitapur taluk, 33 villages in Gulbarga taluk, 100 villages in Jevargi taluk, 53 villages in Shahpur taluk, 58 villages in Yadgir taluk)	3 towns Afzalpur (M) in Afzalpur taluk, Jevargi (M) in Jevargi taluk, Yadgir (M) in Yadgir taluk	4477.0	4458.2	18.8	449,197	389,747	59,450
	3.9.1.5 Shorapur Shahpur Upland	191 villages (58 villages in Jevargi taluk, 52 villages in Shahpur taluk, 81 villages in Shorapur taluk)	2 towns Shahpur (M) in Shahpur taluk, Shorapur (M) in Shorapur taluk	1972.1	1962.6	9.5	251,237	207,661	43,576
	3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley	156 villages (52 villages in Shahpur taluk 104 villages in Shorapur taluk)		1487.8	1487.8		147,734	147,734	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: GULBARGA | Census Location Code No. 10 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops	Afzalpur taluk	59, 61-63, 66, 69	6 Villages			Code No. 60 64, 65, 67, 68 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Aland taluk	1-129	129 villages			
		Chincholi taluk	1-51, 55, 83-107, 111-145	112 Villages			Code No. 52-54, 56-82, 108-110 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Chitapur taluk	84, 85, 110-120	13 Villages			Code No. 86-109 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Gulbarga taluk	1-4, 6-10, 12, 13, 17-19, 24-34, 39, 42-104, 130-137, 142-149	105 Villages	365 Villa-Villages+3 Towns	4315.3	Two villages of Gulbarga Taluk having L.C. Nos. 5 and and 11 are fully merged with Gulbarga town and have been deleted from the rural frame.
							Code No. 14-16, 35-38, 40, 41 are in region 3.9.1.2
							Code No. 20-23, 105-129, 138-141 are in region 3.9.1.4
2.	3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin	Chincholi taluk	52-54, 56-82, 108-110	33 Villages			Code No. 55, 83-107 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Chitapur taluk	1-20, 34-36, 49-52, 59-83, 86-109, 121	77 Villages			Code No. 21, 22, 24, 33, 37-48 are in region 3.9.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 23, 25-32, 53-58 are in region 3.9.1.4 Code No. 84, 85, 110-120 are in region 3.9.1.1
		Gulbarga taluk	14-16, 35-38, 40, 41	9 Villages			Code No. 17-19, 24-34, 39 are in region 3.9.1.1 Code No. 20-23 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Sedam taluk	1-33, 36-56, 85-93, 97, 99	65 Villages	184 Villages + 6 Towns	2200.2	Code No. 34, 35, 57-84, 94-96, 98, are in region 3.9.1.3
3.	3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland	Chitapur taluk	21, 22, 24, 33, 37-48	16 Villages			Code No. 23, 25-32 are in region 3.9.1.4 Code No. 34-36 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Sedam taluk	34, 35, 57-84, 94-96, 98, 100-111	46 Villages			Code No. 36-56, 85-93, 97, 99 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Yadgir taluk	3-11, 22-48, 50-88, 94-96, 122-127	84 Villages	146 Villages + 1 Town	1721.4	Code No. 12-21, 49, 89-93, 97-121 are in region 3.9.1.4
4.	3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley	Afzalpur taluk	1-58, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70-91	85 Villages			Code No. 59, 61-63, 66, 69, are in region 3.9.1.1
		Chitapur taluk	23, 25-32, 53-58	15 Villages			Code No. 24, 33, 37-48 are in region 3.9.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 34-36, 49-52 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Gulbarga taluk	20-23, 105-129 138-141	33 Villages			Code No. 24-34, 39, 42-104, 130-137 are in region 3.9.1.1
							Code No. 35-38, 40, 41 are in region 3.9.1.2
		Jevargi taluk	1-40, 48-59, 91, 109-121,125-158	100 Villages			Code No. 41-47, 60-90, 92-108, 122-124 are in region 3.9.1.5
		Shahpur taluk	9-18, 65, 72-109 133, 157-159	53 Villages			Code No. 19, 23-25, 29-64, 66-71 are in region 3.9.1.5
							Code No. 20-22 26-28, 110-132, 134-156 are in region 3.9.1.6
		Yadgir taluk	1, 2, 12-21, 49, 89-93, 97-121, 128-142	58 Villages	344 Villages + 3 Towns	4477.0	Code No. 3-11, 22-48, 50-88, 94-96, 122-127 are in region 3.9.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	3.9.1.5 Shorapur-Shahpur Upland	Jevargi taluk	41-47, 60-90, 92-108, 122-124	58 Villages			Code No. 48-59, 91, 109-121 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Shahpur taluk	1, 4-8, 19, 23-25, 29-64, 66-71	52 Villages			Two villages of Shahpur taluk having L.C. Nos. 2 & 3 are fully merged with Shahpur town and have been deleted from the rural frame.
							Code No. 9-18, 65 are in region 3.9.1.4
							Code No. 20-22, 26-28 are in region 3.9.1.6
		Shorapur taluk	2-6, 8, 9, 27-40, 46-48, 117-124, 136-148, 151-186	81 Villages	191 Villages + 2 Towns	1972.1	One village of Shorapur taluk having L.C. No.1 is fully merged with Shorapur town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
							Code No. 7, 10-26, 41-45, 49-116, 125-135, 149, 150 are in region 3.9.1.6
6.	3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley	Shahpur taluk	20-22, 26-28 110-132, 134-156	52 Villages			Code No. 23-25, 29-64, 66-71 are in region 3.9.1.5
							Code No. 65, 72-109, 133 are in region 3.9.1.4
		Shorapur taluk	7, 10-26, 41-45, 49-116, 125-135, 149, 150	104 Villages	156 Villages	1487.8	Code No. 8, 9, 27-40, 46-48, 117-124, 136-148 are in region 3.9.1.5

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: GULBARGA | Census Location Code NO. 10 | State: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Gulbarga	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi-Track of Trappean Outcrops	Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur and Gulbarga taluks	Deccan Trap, Laterite, Middle Bhima series	Orthents-Rock Outcrops and Orthents Tropepts	The region extends from west to east in the northern part of Gulbarga district covering the entire area of Aland taluk, larger parts of Gulbarga and Chincholi taluks and some parts of Afzalpur and Chitapur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Bidar district in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Kagna Basin and lower Bhima Valley in the south and state of Maharasthra in the west. Physiographically, the region represents an undulating landscape and the trappean rocks are outcropping in extensive stretches throughout the region. The general heights in the region vary between 500 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. The maximum height of 658 metres is recorded on residual hillocks near village Marguthi (87) in Gulbarga taluk while the minimum height of 495 metres is near village Battarga (101) in Aland taluk. The area slopes from north to south. Awarja, Benithora and Mullamari are the important streams of the region. In the north-eastern part some stretches of Reserved Forest are noticed. With regard to means of communication and transport, the rgion is served by roads and railways. A broad gauge railway line passes through Gulbarga and all the three towns of the region namely, Gulbarga, Aland and Chincholi are connected by state highways. However, out of the total 365 villages of the region, only 137 villages are having pucca approach roads.
		3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin	Chincholi, Chitapur, Gulbarga and Sedam taluks	MIddle Bhima series, Lower Bhima series, Non-dated granites	Usterts-Fluvents	The region extends over eastern part of Gulbarga district covering parts of Sedam, Chincholi, Gulbarga and Chitapur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Aland-Chincholi Track of Trappean Outcrops in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Gulmatkal Scrubby Upland in the south and Lower Bhima Valley in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region represents the landscape of a river basin formed by Kagna river -a tributary of Bhima river. The heights in the region generally vary between 400 and 500 metres from the mean sea level. However, the maximum height of 558 metres is near village Sugur (121) in Chitapur taluk and the minimum height of 394 metres is observed near village Gola Khurd (50) in Chitapur taluk. Kagna is the main river of the region which flows from east to west and Benithora, Mullamari and Muchkulla are its important tributaries . The river and streams have formed dendritic drainage pattern in the region. The area is largely under cultivation. However, some patches of stony wastes are also noticed. With regard to means of communication and transport, the region is served by railways and roads. All the six towns of the region are connected by broad gauge railway lines and important metalled roads. State highways also pass through Sedam town. However, out of the total 184 villages of the region only 42 Villages have pucca approach road
		3.9.1.3 Gurumatkal Scrubby Upland	Chitapur, Sedam and Yadgir taluks	Archaean gneisses, and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system, Deccan Trap.	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts	The region spreads over a eastern part of Gulbarga district covering larger part of Yadgir taulk and some parts of Sedam and Chitapur taluks.It makes its boundaries with Kagna Basin in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east and Lower Bhima Valley in the south and west. The region represents the landscape of a dissected and scrubby upland . The heights generally vary between 400 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. However, metres a maximum residual height of 688 metres is recorded on a hillock (Yamapahad) in the central part of the region near village Yedlapur (66) in Yadgir taluk. Peddavagu, Yadgir *Nala* and Kamalavati streams originate from this upland and form radial drainage pattern. The water of streams and tributaries have been impounded into tanks at several places .The region is largely criss-crossed by fragmented rocky knolls and stony wastes.Central parts are largely covered with mixed jungles which have been classified as Yadgir Reserved Forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads. Railway line also passes through western periphery of the region. Out of the total 146 villages of the region as many as 61 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley	Afzalpur, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Shahpur & Yadgir taluks	Deccan Trap, Archaean genisses, and other unclassified Crystallines, Upper Middle and Lower Bhima series	Orthents-Rock Outcrops, Usterts, Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts-Fluvents	The region diagonally extends from north-west to south-east across central parts of Gulbarga district covering parts of Afzalpur, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Yadgir and Shahpur taluks.It makes its boundaries with states of Maharashtra in the north, Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops, Kagna Basin and Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland in the north-east,state of Andhra Pradesh in the south-east,Middle Krishna Valley and Shorapur-Shahpur Upland in south-west and Bijapur district in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a general elevation of 400-500 meters from the mean sea level.However,the maximum residual height of 509 metres is found near village Hundakal (157) in Shahpur taluk while the minimum height is B.M.357.8 near Badal(109) in Yadgir taluk. Generally,the relief is subdued, but the local undulations are prominent . Rock outcrops are extensively observed. The movement in the region is relatively easy. The area is served by railways and roads. Out of the total 344 villages of the region as many as 83 villages have pucca apporach roads.
		3.9.1.5 Shorapur-Shahpur Upland	Jevargi, Shahpur and Shorapur taluks	Deccan trap Archaean gneisses, and other unclassified Crystallines, Upper Middle & Lower Bhima series,Dharwar system	Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts Fluvents	The region spreads over a western part of Gulbarga district covering parts of Jevargi, Shahpur and Shorapur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Lower Bhima Valley in the north and east, Middle Krishna Valley in the south and Bijapur district in the west. The region represents the landscape of an upland consisting of several hillocks and patches of stony wastes. From the relief point of view the maximum triangulated height of 604 metres from the mean sea level is observed near village Adilapur (3) in Shahpur taluk and the minimum height of 424 metres is found near village Mangihal (48) in Shorapur Taluk. The streams such as Anwar *Nadi*, Chinamgeri *Nadi*, Hiri *Halla* and Devapur *Nala* originate from this upland and form radial drainage pattern . Hillocks and other waste lands are covered with forests and open scrubs. Forests have been classified as Yadgir Reserve Forests . From the means of communication and transport point of view,the region is served by roads.Both the towns of the region,namely Shahpur and Shorapur are connected by state highways. Out of the total 191 villages of the region as many as 83 villages have pucca approach road.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley	Shahpur and Shorapur Taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Lower Bhima series	Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts	The region extends along southern boundary of Gulbarga district covering the parts of Shorapur and Shahpur taluks.It makes its boundaries with Shorapur-Shahpur Upland and Lower Bhima Valley in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Raichur district in the south and Bijapur district in the west. From the relief point of view the maximum height of 547 metres from the mean sea level is found near village Srinivaspur (127) in Shorapur taluk and the minimum height is 381 metres near village Tumkur (122) in Shah- pur taulk. The Western part is infested with sand hills and stony wastes and the landscape is somewhat undulating wnile the eastern part is generally plain.The soil found in the region are predominantly black. Agricultural potentials of the valley appears to be quite rich. As soon as the water of Upper Krishna Project are available for irrigation, it may become a highly productive region. With regard to the means of communication and transport, the region is served by roads. There is no railway line in the region. Out of the total 156 villages of the region as many as 42 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE : Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT BELLARY

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bellary district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following six sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

The region is spread along the right bank of Tungabhadra river in the northern part of Bellary district. It covers the larger parts of Hadagalli, Hagaribommanahalli, Hospet and Siruguppa taluks and some parts of Bellary and Harpanahalli taluks. Its total area is 2902.3 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar system and Closepet granites. The land is generally plain and gently slopes from south-west to north-east. The general height of the region is about 500 metres. The soils are black, brown and alluvial. There are 202 villages, five towns and one urban agglomeration. The total population of the region is 540,868 of which 329,105 persons reside in rural areas and 211,763 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 186 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin

The region extends over the eastern parts of Bellary district covering larger part of Bellary taluk and some part of Siruguppa taluk. The total area of the region is 1817.1 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses, Closepet granites and Dharwar system of rocks. It represents the land features of a river basin. There are 117 villages and one town, which altogether inhabit 389,991 persons, of which 188,412 persons reside in rural areas and 201,579 in urban areas. The region has a density of 215 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands

The region spreads over the central parts of Bellary district covering larger part of Sandur taluk and some parts of Hospet taluk. Its total area is 1212.2 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of closepet granites and Dharwar system of rocks. The entire area is hilly and presents a very complex landscape of hills, gorges and ravines. As much as 49.94 per cent area is reported under forests. The forests are of deciduous type. This region is very rich in mineral resources. The most important of them are iron ore and manganese. They are being exploited on a large scale. There are 87 villages and two towns, which altogether inhabit 129,966 persons, of which 107,882 persons reside in rural areas and 22,084 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 107 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands

This region extends over the south-central parts of Bellary district covering the larger part of Kudligi taluk and some bits of Hagaribommanahalli, Hospet and Sandur taluks. Its total area is 1893.0 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses and granites. The region gradually slopes towards north and represents the topography of a rugged plain broken up by a succession of hills. The clusters of hills are generally of granitic formation and they are composed of masses of bare rocks. The region contains large stretches of scrub forests. There are 104 villages and one town, which altogether inhabit 168,159 persons, of which 154,178 persons reside in rural areas and 13,981 in urban areas. The region has a density of 89 persons per km^2 which is the lowest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley

This region extends over some parts of Hadagalli, Hagaribommanahalli, Harpanahalli and Kudligi taluks. Its total area is 1038.4 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of mainly Archaean gneisses. It represents a valley plain formed by Chikka Hagari River which flows from south to north. The soils are generally red sandy, red loamy, shallow black brown and alluvial. There are 56 villages and one town wherein 137,245 persons reside, of which 121,800 persons reside in rural areas and 15,445 in urban areas. The region has a density of 132 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands

This region spreads over a south-western tip of Bellary district covering larger parts of Harpanahalli taluk and a bit of Hadagalli taluk. Its total area is 993.9 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean

gneisses and Dharwar System. The landscape is characterised by highly dissected surface, detached hillocks and scarps. The hillocks and other undulating stretches are generally covered with scrubs and thorn forests. There are 48 villages and one town in this region. The total population is 122,996 of which 95,688 persons reside in rural areas and 27,308 in urban areas. The region has a density of 124 persons per km^2.

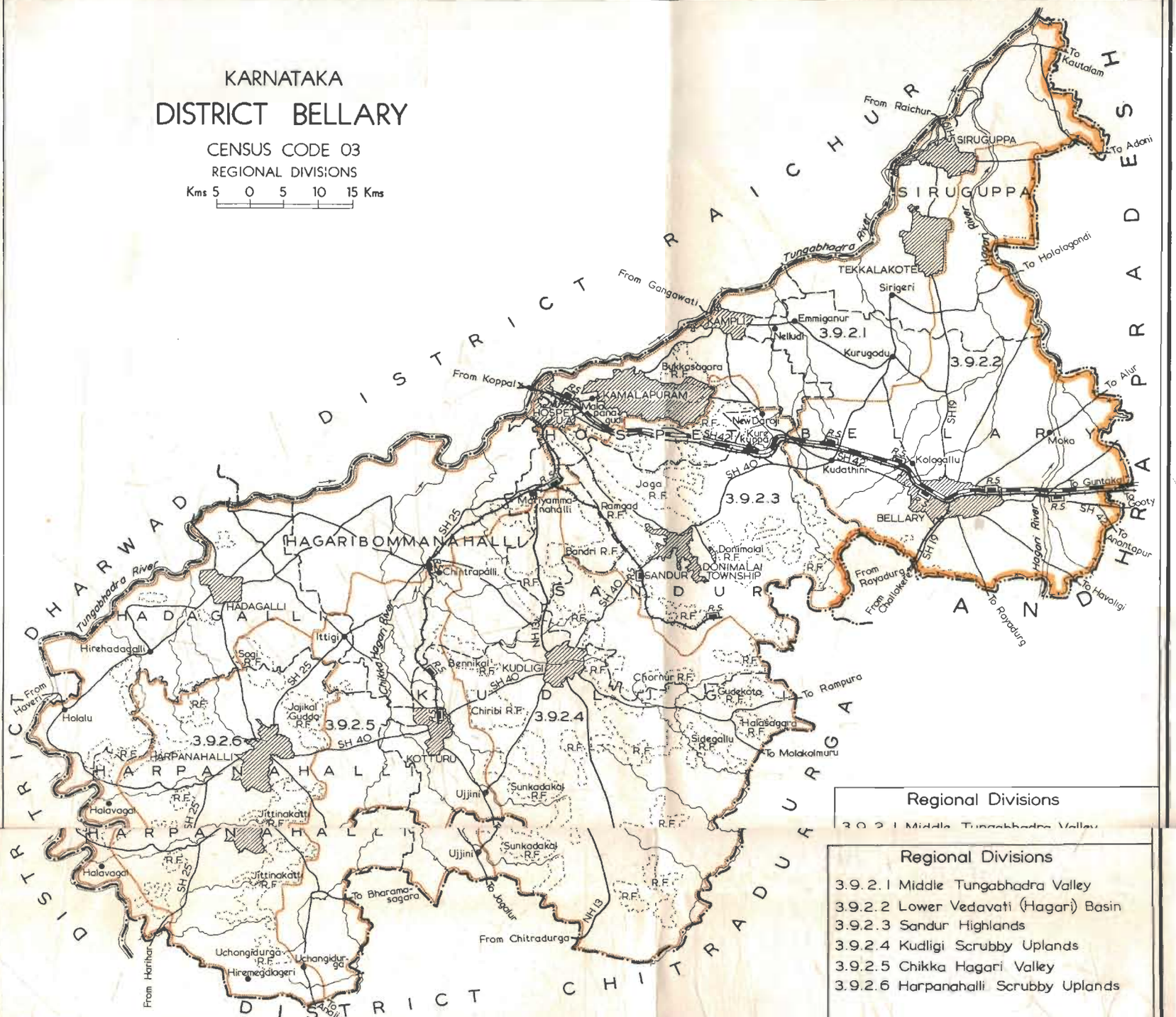
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BELLARY

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands
3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands
3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley
3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands

SOILS

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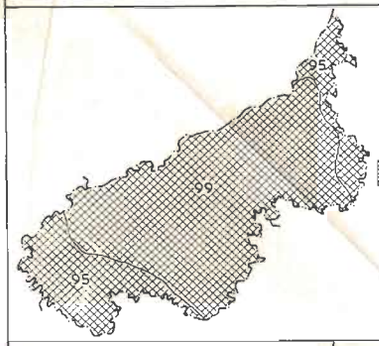
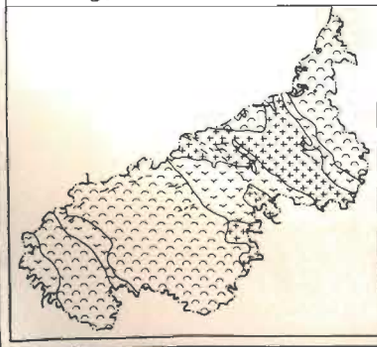


95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS
99 USTERTS-USTALFS - TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN	Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED	Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN	Closepet Granites
	Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
" RESERVED FOREST — Chornur R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Emmiganur
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 13
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 25
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS
" " " METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.2.6
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: BELLARY | Census Location Code No. 03 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bellary Middle	3.9.2.1 (16 villages Tunga-bhadra Valley	202 Villages in Bellary taluk, 48 villages in Hadagalli taluk, 30 villages in Hagari-bommanahalli taluk, 6 villages in Harpanahalli taluk, 48 villages in Hospet taluk, 54 villages in Siruguppa taluk)	5 towns and one U.A. Hadagalli (M) in Hadagalli taluk, Kamala-puram (M), Kampli (M) and Hospet U.A. in Hospet taluk, Siruguppa (M) and Tekkala Kote (M) in Siruguppa taluk	2902.3	2660.8	241.5	540,868	329,105	211,763
	3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	117 villages (87 villages in Bellary taluk, 30 villages in Siruguppa taluk)	1 town Bellary (M) in Bellary taluk	1817.1	1751.2	65.9	389,991	188,412	201,579
	3.9.2.3 Sandur High-lands	87 villages (19 villages in Hospet taluk, 68 villages in Sandur taluk)	2 towns Doni-malai township (S.A.) and Sandur (M) in Sandur taluk	1212.2	1188.7	23.5	129,966	107,882	22,084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands	104 villages (12 villages in Hagaribommanahalli taluk, 9 villages in Hospet taluk, 66 villages in Kudligi taluk, 17 villages in Sandur taluk)	1 town Kudligi (M) in Kudligi taluk	1893.0	1860.8	32.2	168,159	154,178	13,981
	3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley	56 villages (3 villages in Hadagalli taluk, 13 villages in Hagaribommanahalli taluk, 24 villages in Harpanahalli taluk, 16 villages in Kudligi taluk)	1 town Kotturu (M) in Kudligi taluk	1038.4	1003.2	35.2	137,245	121,800	15,445
	3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands	48 villages (3 villages in Hadagalli taluk, 45 villages in Harpanahalli taluk)	1 town Harpanahalli (M) in Harpanahalli taluk.	993.9	953.0	40.9	122,996	95,688	27,308

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: BELLARY | Census Location Code No. 03 | Stat: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Middle Tunga-bhadra Valley	Bellary taluk	17, 18, 24-37	16 Villages			Code No. 19-23 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Hadagalli taluk region	1-24, 31-54	48 Villages			Code No. 25-27 are in 3.9.2.5
							Code No. 28-30 are in region 3.9.2.6
		Hagari-bommana-halli taluk	1-5, 30-35, 37-55	30 Villages			Code No. 6-10, 14-20 are in region 3.9.2.4
							Code No. 11-13, 21-29, 36 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Harpana-halli taluk	58-63	6 Villages			
		Hospet taluk	3-9, 11, 12, 16-27, 38-49, 53-61, 74-79	48 Villages			Two villages of Hospet Taluk having L.C. Nos.1 and 10 are classified as urban being Outgrowths of Hospet U.A. and one village with L.C. No.2 is fully merrged with Amaravati (M) a constituent town of Hospet U.A. Hence these three villages have been deleted from the rural frame.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 13-15, 28-37, 50-52, 63-65 are in region 3.9.2.3 Code No. 62, 66-73 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Siruguppa taluk	1-10, 19-45, 65-80, 84	54 Villages	202 Villages + 5 towns and 1 U.A.	2902.3	Code NO. 11-18 46-64, 81-83 are in region 3.9.2.2
2.	3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Bellary taluk	1-16, 19-23, 38-103	87 Villages			Code No. 17, 18, 24-37 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Siruguppa taluk	11-18, 46-64, 81-83	30 Villages	117 Villages + 1 Town	1817.1	Code No. 19-45, 65-80 are in region 3.9.2.1
3.	3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands	Hospet taluk	13-15, 28-37, 50-52, 63-65	19 Villages			Code No. 16-27, 38-49, 53-61 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 62 is in region 3.9.2.4
		Sandur taluk	1-54, 64-66, 69-73, 77, 78, 82-85	68 Villages	87 Villages + 2 Towns	1212.2	Code No. 55-63, 67, 68, 74-76, 79-81 are in region 3.9.2.4
4.	3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands	Hagari-bommana-halli taluk	6-10, 14-20	12 Villages			Code No. 11-13 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Hospet taluk	62, 66-73	9 Villages			Code No. 63-65 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Kudligi taluk	1-62, 66-69,	66 Villages			Code No. 63-65 are in region 3.9.2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sandur taluk	55-63, 67, 68, 74-76, 79-81	17 Villages	104 Villages + 1 Town	1893.0	Code No. 64-66, 69-73, 77, 78 are in region 3.9.2.3
5.	3.9.2.5 Chikka-Hagari Valley	Hadagalli taluk	25-27	3 Villages			
		Hagari-bommana-halli taluk	11-13, 21-29, 36	13 Villages			Code No. 14-20 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 30-35 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Harpa-nahalli taluk	19, 23-30, 34-44 51, 53, 55, 56	24 Villages			Code No. 20-22, 31-33, 45-50, 52, 54 are in region 3.9.2.6
		Kudligi taluk	63-65, 70-82	16 Villages	56 Villages + 1 Town	1038.4	Code No. 66-69 are in region 3.9.2.4
6.	3.9.2.6 Harpana-halli Scrubby Upland	Hadagalli taluk	28-30	3 Villages			
		Harpa-nahalli taluk	1-18, 20-22, 31-33, 45-50, 52 54, 57, 64-75	45 Villages	48 Villages + 1 Town	993.9	Code No. 19, 23-30, 34-44 51, 53, 55, 56 are in region 3.9.2.5 Code No. 58-63 are in region 3.9.2.1

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: BELLARY CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO.03 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Bellary	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley	Bellary Hadagalli, Hagari Bommanahalli, Harpanahalli, Hospet and Siruguppa taluks	Dharwar System, Archaenan gneisses and other unclassified crystalines, non-dated granites, closepet granites and Basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends along the right bank of Tungabhadra river in the northern part of Bellary district. It cover the larger parts of Hadagalli, Hagaribommanalli, Hospet and Siruguppa taluks and some part of Bellary and Harpanahalli taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Raichur district in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin, Sandur Highlands, Kudligi Scrubby uplands, Chikka Hagari Valley and Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands in the south and Dharwad district in the west. Physiographically, the region represents the landforms of a river valley. The land is generally plain strewn with some rocky hillocks here and there. The general height of the region is about 500 metres above the mean sea lebel. However, a higher variation is observed in the heights of local and residual undulations. Tungabhadra is the main river of the region, which flows from south-west to north-east direction. Several rapids occur in the course of this river, the most notable being those at Mallapuram close by the site of the Tungabhadra dam where the river cuts through the northward extension of the Sandur hills. Islands also occur in the bed of Tungabhadra in this region. Some islands are quite large which have rich cultivable land and contain villages and hamlets such as Dasanur villave is located on Dasanur island in Siruguppa taluk. At many places, the margins of the river are frequntly covered with extensive deposits of shingle. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by railways, nationl highway, state highways and other kinds of roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 202 villages of the region, as many as 99 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Bellary and Siruguppa taluks	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and closepet granites	Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the eastern parts of Bellary district covering larger part of Bellary taluk and some part of Bellary taluk and some part of Siruguppa taluk. It makes its boundaries with Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east and south and Sandur Highlands in the west. The region represents the land features of a river basin. The heights generally vary between 400 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. Vedavati is the main river of the region which flows from south to north along with other small tributaries with dendritic drainage patterns. The regions contains vast stretches of scrubby jungles, especially on ravinous lands along either sides of Vedavati river. With regard to the means of transport the region is relatively well served. Railways and different kinds of roads radiate from the Bellary town which is located in the southern part of the region. Out of the total 117 villages of the region as many as 75 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands	Hospet and Sandur taluks	Dharwar system, closepet granites and Basic intrsives (Dolerites)	Usterts-Ustalfs Ttropepts	The region spreads over the central parts of Bellary district covering larger part of Sandur taluk and some parts of Hospet taluk. It makes its boundaries with middle Tungabhadra Valley in the north, Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin in the east, state of Andhra Pradesh and Chitradurga district in the south and Kudligi Scrubby Uplands in the west. Physiographically, the entire region is almost a hilly area. The hill ranges in this region generally run in north-west to south-east direction and they are made up of Dharwar schists. The general elevation in the region varies from 700 to 1100 metres above the mean sea level. The hills and the high lateritic plateau together with gorges and ravines present a very complex and difficult landscape throughout the region. The region is extensively covered with deciduous forests of dense stocking and obviously cultivable land is very less. However, the region is very rich in mineral resources. The most important of them are iron ore and manganese which are being exploited on a large scale. Due to hilly terrain the region is not having a good network of transport lines. However, a state Highway passes through Sandur town of this region and one metalled road connects Donimalai Township and Sandur towns of this

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						region with Hospet which is located in middle Tungabhadra valley. A metre gauge railway line also comes upto Sandur and Swamihalli, which is largely used for transporting minerals of this region.
		3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands	Hagaribo-mmanahalli, Kudligi & Sandur taluks	Archacan gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and closepet granites	Usterts Ustalfs Tropepts	The region extends over the south-central parts of Bellary district covering a larger part of Kudligi taluk and some bits of Hangaribomm-anahalli, Hospet and Sandur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the north, Sandur Highlands in the east, Chitradurga district in the south and Chikka Hagari Valley in the west. The region represents the topography of a rugged plain broken up by a succession of hills. The heights generally vary between 700 and 800 metres above the mean sea level. The clusters of hills area generally of granitic for-mation and they are composed of masses of bare rocks. The region contains large stretches of scrub forests. However, some patches of dry deciduous forests are also found. With regard to the means of transport the region is served by different kinds of roads. A national highway and one state highway pass through Kudlgi town of this region. Some other metalled roads also pass through this town. In respect of villages, out of the total 104 villages of the region, as many as 64 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley	Hadagalli Hagaribo-mmanahalli, Ha rpana-halli and Kudligi taluks	Dharwar System and Archaean gneisses and other un classified crystallines	Usterts Tropets and Usterts-Ustalfs Tropepts	The region extends over some parts of Hadagalli, Hagaribommanhalli, Harpanahalli and Kudligi taluks of Bellary district. It makes its boundaries with Middle Tungabhadra Vallley in the north, Kudligi Scrubby uplands in the east, Chitradurga district in the south and Har-panahalli scrubby uplands in the west. The region represents the landforms of a valley plain. The entire area is generally plain and relief is subdued. However, local undula-tions are observed. The heights generally rally around 600 meters above the mean sea level. Chikka Hagari is the main river which flows from south to Tungabhadra reservoir after drain-ing this region along with other small tributary streams. The soils are generally red sandy, red loamy, shallow black and alluvial.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and a metre gauge railway line which comes from Hospet to Kotturu town of this region. In respect of villages, out of the total 56 villages of the region, as many as 29 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands	Hadagalli & Harpanahalli taluks	Dharwar systems and Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines	Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region spreads over a south-western tip of Bellary district covering larger parts of Harpanahalli taluk and a bit of Hadagalli taluk. It makes its boundaries with middle Tungabhadra Valley in the west and north, Chikka Hagari Valley in the east and Chitradurga district in the south. The landscape of the region is characterised by highly dissected surface, hill ranges, detached hillocks and scarps. A hill range called Kallahalligudda range runs from north-west to south-east of the region and there is an offshoot from it which strikes towards south-west which is known as telgi group of hills. Thereafter in continuity, they run on to form another group of hills south of Harpanahalli town. Important of them is Narasimhadevaragudda and they end in the south of the region in Uchangidurga. The heights generally very between 600 and 1000 metres above the mean sea level. The hilly areas and other undulating stretches of the region are generally covered with scrubs and thorn forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Two state highways and some other metalled roads pass through Harpanahalli town of the region. In respect of Villages, out of the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 48 Villages of the region, as many as 21 Villages have pucca approach roads.

DISTRICT CHIKMAGALUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Chikmagalur district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract

The region spreads over the north-western parts of Chikmagalur district covering larger part of Koppa taluk and about half of Sirngeri taluk. The total area of the region is 745.2 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses. The region represents hilly and rolling topography. It is enclosed by steep hill ranges in the west, south and east. The entire tract is drained by Tunga river and its tributaries. The climate is humid throughout the year and the entire tract is covered with forests, plantations and gardens. The soils of the region are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. There are 114 villages and two towns. The total population of the region is 101,884. The proportion of urban and rural population is 8.86 per cent and 91.14 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 137 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.2 Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone

The region extends largely over Central and Western parts of Chikmagalur district covering entire taluk of Narasimharajapura; larger parts of Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks and some bits of Koppa and Kadur taluks. The total area of the region is 3343.8 km^2. The basic geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The landscape of the region is characteristically hilly and forested. Two well known hills namely Kudremukh and Bababudan are located in this zone. Bhadra is the main river of the region which takes birth from Kudremukh hills here. The extensive parts of the region are covered with dense teak and bamboo forests and plantations. As much as 38.67 per cent area is reported under forests. There are 268 villages and two towns. The total population of the region is 216,651. The proportion of rural and urban population is 93.50 per cent and 6.50 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 65 persons per km^2, which is the lowest among all the four sub-micro regions of thedistrict.

3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin

The region spreads over the eastern parts of Chikmagalur district covering larger parts of Tarikere and Kadur taluks and a bit of Chikmagalur taluk. The total area of the region is 1995.4 km^2. The main geological formations are Archaean gneisses. The region represents the landscape of a gently sloping river basin. In general, the heights vary between 700 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Vedavati is the major river of the region which flows towards east. The soils of the region are shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 486 villages and four towns which altogether have a population of 357,849. Among them 288,740 persons reside in rural areas and 69,109 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 179 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt

The region extends over the southern part of the Chikmagalur district covering the parts of Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks. Its total area is 1078.7 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses. The entire region is a rolling tract and gently slopes towards south and south-east. Yegachi and Hemavati rivers are the important rivers of this region. There are 245 villages and two towns, which altogether have a population of 235,385. The proportion of rural and urban population is 71.25 per cent and 28.75 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 218 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

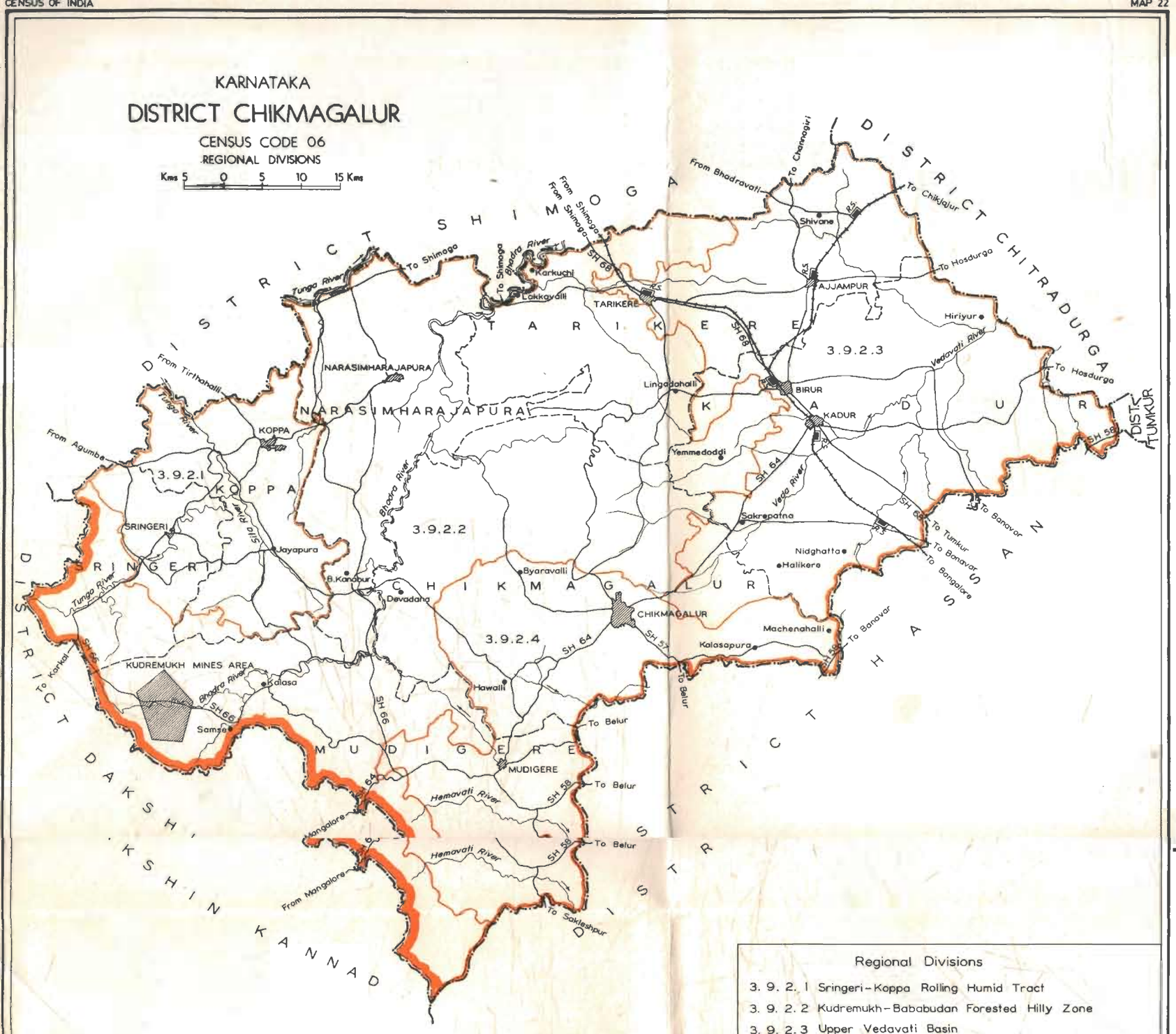
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT CHIKMAGALUR

CENSUS CODE 06

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

3. 9. 2. 1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract

3. 9. 2. 2 Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone

3. 9. 2. 3 Upper Vedavati Basin

3. 9. 2. 4 Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt

SOILS

Km 0 30 Kms



7 USTALFS

12 USTALFS - TROPEPTS

15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS

69 TROPEPTS-ORTHENTS-AQUALFS.

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)

ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

PRE-CAMBRIAN — Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

,, TALUK

VILLAGE HAVING 3,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME... Kalasa

URBAN AREA

STATE HIGHWAY SH 68

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE R.S

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.2.4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: CHIKMAGALUR Census Location Code No. 06 State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chikmag-alur	3.9.2.1 Sringeri Koppa Rolling Humid Tract	114 Villages (78 villages in Koppa taluk, 36 villages in Sringeri taluk)	2 towns Koppa (M) in Koppa taluk, Sringeri (M) in Sringeri taluk	745.2	742.7	2.5	101,884	92,853	9,031
	3.9.2.2 Kudre-mukh Bababudan Forested Zone	268 Villages (50 villages in Chikmagalur taluk, 9 Hilly villages in Kadur taluk, 2 villages in Koppa taluk, 50 villages in Mudigere taluk, 58 villages in Narasim-harajapura taluk,13 villages in Sringeri taluk, 86 villages in Tarikere taluk)	2 towns Kudremukh Mines Area (S.A.) in Mudigere taluk, Narasimha-rajapura (M) in Narasim-harajapura taluk.	3343.8	3296.0	47.8	216,651	202,577	14,074
	3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin	486 villages (26 villages in Chikmagalur taluk, 298 villages in Kadur taluk, 162 villages in Tarikere taluk)	4 towns Birur (M) and Kadur (M) in Kadur taluk, Ajjampur (M) and Tarikere(M) in Tarikere taluk	1995.4	1988.4	7.0	357,849	288,740	69,109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.4 Chikm-agalur Rolling Humid Belt	245 villages (155 villages in Chikmagalur taluk, 90 villages in Mudigere taluk	2 towns Chikmaga-lur in Mudigere (M) Chikmagalur taluk, Mudigere (M) in Mudigere taluk)	1078.7	1068.5	10.2	235,385	167,720	67,665

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: CHIKMAGALUR Census Location Code No.06 State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract	Koppa taluk	1-71, 74-80	78 Villages			Code No. 72, 73 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Sringeri taluk	1-23, 25-34, 37-39	36 Villages	114 Villages + 2 Towns	745.2	Code No. 24, 35, 36 are in region 3.9.2.2
2.	3.9.2.2 Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone	Chikmaga-lur taluk	15, 17-20, 24-28 138-171, 175-178 184, 185	50 Villages			Code No. 16, 21-23, 29-137 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 172-174 179-183 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Kadur taluk	115, 129, 134, 137 138, 143, 144, 149, 150	9 Villages			Code No. 116-128, 130-133, 135, 136, 139-142, 145-148 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Koppa taluk	72, 73	2 Villages			
		Mudigere taluk	13, 14, 58-62, 80-82, 97, 98, 101-104, 107-140	50 Villages			Code No. 15-57 63-79, 83-96, 99, 100, 105, 106 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Narasim-harajapura taluk	1-58	58 Villages			
		Sringeri taluk	24, 35, 36, 40-49	13 Villages			Code No. 25-34, 37-39 are in region 3.9.2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tarikere taluk	10-24, 26, 33, 40-95, 102-105, 107-114, 248	86 Villages	268 Villages + 2 Towns	3343.8*	*Excludes 70.8 Km^2 area of Narasimhara japura taluk sub-merged under Bhadra reservoir. Code No. 25, 27-32, 34-39, 96-101, 106, 115-247 are in region 3.9.2.3
3.	3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin	Chikmagalur taluk	172-174, 179-183, 186-201, 230, 231	26 Villages			Code No. 175-178, 184, 185 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 202-229 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Kadur taluk	1-114, 116-128, 130-133, 135, 136, 139-142, 145-148, 151-307	298 Villages			Code No. 115, 129, 134, 137, 138, 143, 144, 149, 150 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Tarikere taluk	1-9, 25, 27-32 34-39, 96-101, 106, 115-247	162 Villages	486 Villages + 4 Towns	1995.4	Code No. 10-24, 26, 33, 40-95, 102-105, 107-114 are in region 3.9.2.2
4.	3.9.2.4 Chikma-galur Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt	Chikmagalur taluk	1-14, 16, 21-23 29-137, 202-229 179-183, 186-201	155 Villages			Code No. 15, 17-20, 24-28, 138-171, 175-178, 184, 185 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 172-174, are in region 3.9.2.3
		Mudigere taluk	1-12, 15-57, 63-79, 83-96, 99 100, 105, 106	90 Villages	245 Villages + 2 Towns	1078.7	Code No. 13, 14, 58-62, 80-82, 97, 98, 101-104 are in region 3.9.2.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: CHIKMANGALUR CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 06 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Chikamag	3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid	Koppa and Sringeri taluks	Archaean gneisses and other Unclassified Crystallines	Ustalfs	The region spreads over the north-western parts of Chikmagalur district covering larger part to Koppa taluk and about half of Sringeri taluk. It makes its boundaries with Shimoga district in the north and Kudremukh-Bababudan for ested Hilly Zone in the east, south and west. The region represents a rolling landscape interspersed with rounded hills and villages. It is enclosed by steep hill ranges in the west south and east. The heights in the region generally vary between 600 some 900 metres from the mean sea level. However, some isolatedhills are higher than this general height. The general slope of the tract is towards north and it is drained by Tunga river and its tributaries. The climate is generally humid throughout the year and the entire tract is largely covered with grassy meadows, forests, plantations and gardens. The soils of the region are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. With regard to the means of transpot, the region is served by some metalled roads only. Both the towns namely, Sringeri and koppa as also some big villages are connected by metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 114 villages of the regions, as many as 70 villages have pucca approach road.
		3.9.2.2 Kudremukh Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone	Chikmagalur, Kadur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri & Tarikere taluks	Dharwar system and Archaean gneisses and other Unclassified crystallines	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops	The region extends largely over central and western parts of Chikmagalur district covering entire taluk of Narasimharajapura; larger parts of Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks and some bits of Koppa and Kadur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract and Shimoga district in the north, Upper Vedavati Basin in the east, Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt and Hassan district in the south and Dakshin Kannad District in the west. The region represents an extensive hilly and forested zone of Chikmagalur district. The Mullaiyangiri, the highest hill in Karnataka, which rises to 1927 metres above the mean sea

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						level is located in this zone. Another important hill is Kudremukh signifying 'horse-face' mountain. It is called so because of its such appearance from the sea. It is 1896 metres high. Next to this is Bababudangiri which has height of 1895 metres. Bhadra is the main river of the region which takes birth from Kudremukh hills here. It first flows eastwards for some distance upto Kalasa and them it flows in north-east with a widening course. The region is rich in several minerals. Of them, iron ores are quite important which are exten sively found in Bababudan and Kudrekukh ranges and being exploited on a large scale. The extensive parts of the region are also clad with dense teak and bamboo forests and plantations. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Besides some metalled roads which pass through the region, a state highway also passes through south-western fringe of the region. Obviously due to hilly and difficult terrain features, the network of roads is not well developed in the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 268 villages of the region, as many as 126 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin	Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks	Dharwar system and Archaean gneisses and other unclassified Crystallines	Ustalfs-Tropetps, Ustalfs-Rosck Outcrops and Tropepts-Orthents Aqualfs	The region spreads over the eastern parts of Chikmagalur district covering larger parts of Tarikere and Kudur taluks and a bit of Chikmagalur taluk. It makes its boundaries with Shimoga district in the south and Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt and Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone in the west. The region represents the landscape of a gently sloping river basin formed by Vedavati river. General elevation of the area ranges between 700 and 800 metres above the mean sea level. Vedavati is the major river of the region which flows towards east along with its other small tributary streams with dendritic drainage patterns. A few patches of scrubby forests are also noticed in the region especially on undulating and ravinous lands. With regards to the means of transports, the region is served by metre gauge railways, state highways and other kinds of roads. All the towns of the region namely, Tarikere, Birur, Kadur and Ajjampur are connected by metre gauge railway and roads, In respect of villages, out of the total 486 villages of the region as many as 197 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt	Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks	Archaean gneisses and other Unclassified Crystallines and Basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops	The region spreads over the southern part of the Chikmagalur district covering the parts of Chikmagalur and Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone in the west and north, Upper Vedavati Basin in the east and Hassan district in the south. The region represents a rolling and dissected landscape full ofrounded hills, streams and ravines. The heights generally vary between 900 and 1200 metres above the mean sea level. It has a general slope towards south and south-east and upper reaches of Hemavati and Yagachi rivers drain this region. Extensive stretches of the region are covered with grassy meadows, forests and plantations. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by state highways and other kinds of roads. Both the towns of the region namely, Chikmagalur and Mudigere are connected by State highways and other metalled roads. However, in respect of villages, out of the total 245 villages of the region, as many as 110 villages have pucca approach roads.

DISTRICT CHITRADURGA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Chitradurga district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following seven sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

This division extends over a western tip of Chitradurga district covering entire Harihar taluk and some parts of Davangere taluk. Its total area is 677.4 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Dharwar and Archaean gneisses. The area presents the land features of a valley plain. Its general slope is towards north and north west. The soils are generally deep black, mixed shallow black, brown, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial of southern regions. There are 119 villages and only one town which altogether inhabit 222,080 persons, of which 169,746 persons reside in rural areas and 52,334 in urban areas. The region has a density of 328 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the seven sub-micro regions of this district.

3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau

The region largely extends over the western parts of Chitradurga district, occupying the parts of Chitradurga, Davangere, Holalkere and Jagalur taluks. Its total area is 2039.5 km^2. Geologically, main formations of the region are Archaean gneisses. Physiographically, it is a plateau region which has been dissected by several streams. It slopes towards north and west. It is also infested by a large number of small and medium sized tanks. There are 398 villages and two towns which are inhabited by 576,439 persons, of which 375,176 persons, reside in rural areas and the rest of 201,263 in urban areas. The region has a density of 283 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.3 Jagalur-Molakalmuru Upland

The region spreads over the northern tips of Chitradurga district covering larger parts of Jagalur and Molakalmuru taluks and a small part of Challakere taluk. The total area of the region is 1406.8 km^2. Geologically, it is represented by Archaean gneisses, closepet granites and Dharwar system of rocks. The region represents somewhat complicated landscape of inselbergs, colluvial slopes and valley plains. Hillocks are covered with thorn forests and valley plains are under cultivation. It contains 207 villages and two towns wherein 143,973 persons are residing, of which 126,790 are in rural areas and the rest 17,183 in urban areas. The region has a density of 102 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin

This region extensively spreads over the eastern parts of Chitradurga district. It covers larger parts of Challakere and Hiriyur taluks and some parts of Chitradurga, Hosdurga and Molakalmuru taluks. Its total area is 3956.2 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar, non-dated granites and basic intrusives. It represents a river basin drained by Vedavati river and its tributaries. It slopes from south-west to north-east. It also contains a large number of non-perennial tanks. Most of the area is under cultivation. However, some scrubby tracts are also observed which are used for grazing. The region has 344 villages and two towns which altogether inhabit 452,143 persons, of which 401,949 are in rural areas and 50,194 in urban areas. Population density of the region is 114 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.5 Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills

This region generally extends over the Central parts of Chitradruga district. It covers some parts of Chitradurga, Davangere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Jagalur taluks. Its total area is 1450.7 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Dharwar, Archaean gneisses and non-dated granites. It represents a quite complex system of north-south running elongated hills largely covered with thorn forests and scrubs. The entire hilly belt is quite rich in minerals especially in iron and manganese ores. There are 214 villages and three towns which altogether inhabit 245,725 persons, of which 148,956 are in rural areas and the rest 96,769 in urban areas. The region has a density of 169 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin

The region extends over south-western part of Hosdurga taluk. Its total area is 750.4 km^2. It is largely made up of Archaean gneisses. However, non-dated granites, basic intru-

sives and the rocks of Dharwar system are also found. It forms the part of upper Vedavati basin. It is enclosed by steep sided ridges in north, east and south-east. Formation of gullies and ravines along streams and rivers is also noticed in this region. There are 153 villages and no towns. The total population of the region is 108,006 which is entirely rural. It has a density of 144 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.7 Kanchipura Scrubby Upland

The region extends over a southern tip of Chitradurga district. It covers small parts of Hiriyur and Hosdurga taluks. The total area of the region is 512.6 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The enitre tract represents an undulating stony landscape and it is largely covered with thorn forests and scrubs. There are 47 villages and no towns. The total population of the region is 29,133 which is entirely rural. It has a density of 57 persons per km^2 which is the lowest among all the seven sub-micro regions of this district.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT CHITRADURGA

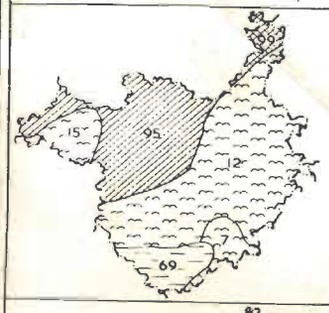
CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

Regional Divisions

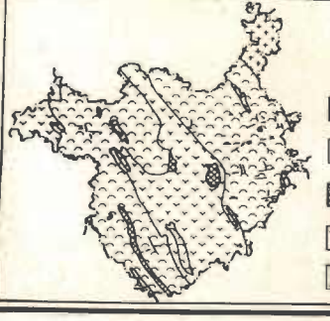
3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau
3.9.2.3 Jagalur–Molakalmuru Upland
3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
3.9.2.5 Chitradurga–Hosdurga Hills
3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
3.9.2.7 Kanchipura Scrubby Upland



SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms

7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS–TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS–ROCK OUTCROPS
69 TROPEPTS–ORTHENTS–AQUALFS
95 USTERTS–TROPEPTS
99 USTERTS–USTALFS–TROPEPTS



GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende–Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED — Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN — Closepet Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN — Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 4,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Adivala
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 4
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 50
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — R.S
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.2.7
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: CHITRADURGA Census Location Code No. 07 State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chitradurga	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungab-hadra Valley	119 villages (32 villages in Davangere taluk, 87 villages in Harihar taluk)	1 town Harihar (M) in Harihar taluk	677.4	669.6	7.8	222,080	169,746	52,334
	3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau	398 villages (111 villages in Chitradurga taluk, 126 villages in Devangere takuk, 109 villages in Holalkere taluk, 52 villages in Jagalur taluk)	2 towns Davangere (M) and Mayakonda (M) in Davangere taluk	2039.5	2018.8	20.7	576,439	375,176	201,263
	3.9.2.3 Jagalur Molakal-muru Upland	207 villages (7 villages in Challakere taluk, 116 villages in Jagalur taluk, 84 villages in Molakalmuru taluk)	2 towns Jagalur (M) in Jagalur taluk, Molakal-muru (M) in Mola-kalmuru taluk	1406.8	1404.2	2.6	143,973	126,790	17,183
	3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	344 villages (183 villages in Challakere taluk, 18 villages in Chitradurga taluk, 124 villages in Hiriyur taluk, 12 villages in Hosdurga taluk, 7 vill-ages in Molakal-muru taluk)	2 towns Challakere (M) in Challakere taluk and Hiriyur (M) in Hiriyur taluk	3956.2	3948.0	8.2	452,143	401,949	50,194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.5 Chitra-durga Hills	214 villages (58 villages in Chitradurga taluk, 17 villages in Davangere taluk, 7 villages in Hiriyur taluk, 92 villages in Holalkere taluk, 38 villages in Hosdurga taluk, 2 villages in Jagalur taluk)	3 towns Chitra-durga (M) in Chitra-durga taluk, Holal-kere (M in Holalkere taluk, Hosdurga (M) in Hosdurga taluk)	1450.7	1433.7	17.0	245,725	148,956	96,769
	3.9.2.6 Uppper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	153 villages (All in Hosdurga taluk)	-	750.4	750.4	-	108,006	108,006	
	3.9.2.7 Kanchi-pura Scrubby Upland	47 villages (26 villages in Hiriyur taluk, 21 villages in Hosdurga taluk)	-	512.6	512.6	-	29,133	29,133	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: CHITRADURGA Census Location Code No. 07 State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Middle Tunga-Valley	Davan-gere taluk	5-9, 16-19, 39-52, 54, 143-150	32 Villages			Code No. 10-15, 20-38. 53, 55-102, 104, 105, 108, 114-116, 120, 121, 128-142 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 103, 106, 107, 109-113, 117-119, 122-127 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Harihar taluk	1-87	87 Villages	119 Villages + 1 Town	677.4	
2.	3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau	Chitra-durga taluk	25, 30-32, 34-36, 51-68, 70-81, 88, 90, 93-136, 142-145, 150-163, 178-187	111 Villages			Code No. 26-29, 33, 37-42, 44-50, 69, 82-87, 89, 91, 92, 137-141, 146-149, 175-177 are in region 3.9.2.5 Code No. 164-174 are in region 3.9.2.4 One village of Chitra-durga Taluk having L.C. NO. 43 is fully merged with Chi-tradurga town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
		Devan-gere taluk	1-4, 10-15, 20-38, 53, 55-102, 104, 105, 108, 114-116, 120, 121, 128-142, 151-175	126 Villages			Code No. 5-9, 16-19, 39-52, 54, 143-150 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 103, 106, 107, 109-113, 117-119, 122-127 are in region 3.9.2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Holal-kere taluk	6-8, 22, 23, 25-43, 107-152, 154, 164-201	109 Villages			Code No. 9-21, 24, 44-106, 153, 155-163, are in region 3.9.2.5
		Jagalur taluk	52-57, 60-75, 80-82, 92-101, 103-116, 119, 161, 163	52 Villages	398 Villages + 2 Towns	2039.5	Code NO. 58, 59, 76-79, 83-91, 102, 120-160, 162 are in region 3.9.2.3 Code NO. 117, 118 are in region 3.9.2.5
3.	3.9.2.3 Jagalur-Molakal-muru Upland	Challa-kere taluk	55-61	7 Villages			
		Jagalur taluk	1-51, 58, 59, 76-79, 83-91, 102, 120-160, 162, 164-170	116 Villages			Code No. 52-57, 60-75, 80-82, 92-101, 103-116, 119, 161, 163 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 117, 118 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Molakal-muru taluk	1-7, 15-91	84 Villages	207 Villages + 2 Towns	1406.8	Code No. 8-14 are in region 3.9.2.4
4.	3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Challa-kere taluk	1-54, 62-190	183 Villages			Code No. 55-61 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Chitra-durga taluk	9-15, 164-174	18 Villages			Code No. 16-24, 26-29, 33, 37-42, 44-50, 69, 82-87, 89, 91, 92, 137-141, 146-149 are in region 3.9.2.5 Code No. 25, 30-32, 34-36, 51-68, 70-81, 88, 90, 93-136, 142-145, 150-163 are in region 3.9.2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							One village of Chitradurga Taluk having L.C. No. 43 is fully merged with Chitradurga Town and has been deleted form the rural frame.
		Hiriyur taluk	1-13, 15, 16, 21-65, 65, 71, 73, 75-119, 141-157	124 Villages			Code No. 14, 17-20, 120-140 are in region 3.9.2.7 Code No. 66-70, 72, 74 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Hosdurga taluk	87-93, 125, 127-129, 165	12 Villages			Code No. 94-97, 123, 124, 126, 149-164 are in region 3.9.2.6 Code No. 98-122 are in region 3.9.2.5 Code No. 130-148 are in region 3.9.2.7
		Molakalmuru taluk	8-14	7 Villages	344 Villages + 2 Towns	3956.2	
5.	3.9.2.5 Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills	Chitradurga taluk	1-8, 16-24, 26-29, 33, 37-42, 44-50, 69, 82-87, 89, 91, 92, 137-141, 146-149, 175-177, 188	58 Villages			One village of Chitradurga Taluk having L.C. No. 43 is fully merged with Chitradurga town and has been deleted from the rural frame. Code No. 9-15, 164-174 are in region 3.9.2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 25, 30-32, 34-36, 51-68, 70-81, 88, 90, 93-136, 142-145, 150-163, 178-187, are in region 3.9.2.2
		Davan-gere taluk	103, 106, 107, 109-113, 117-119, 122-127	17 Villages			Code No. 104, 105, 108, 114-116, 120, 121 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Hiri-yur taluk	66-70, 72, 74	7 Villages			Code No. 71, 73 are in region on 3.9.2.4
		Holal-kere taluk	1-5, 9-21, 24, 44-106, 153, 155-163	92 Villages			Code No. 6-8, 22, 23, 25-43, 107-152, 154 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Hos-durga taluk	2, 3, 14-17, 23, 67, 69, 76, 77, 84, 85, 98-122	38 Villages			One village of Hosdurga Taluk having L.C. No. 1 is fully merged with Hosdurga Town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
							Code No. 4-13, 18-22, 24, 66, 68, 70-75, 78-83, 86, 94-97 are in region 3.9.2.6
							Code No. 87-93 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Jagalur taluk	117, 118	2 Villages	214 Villages + 3 Towns	1450.7	
6.	3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Hosdurga taluk	4-13, 18-22, 24-66 68, 70-75, 78-83, 86, 94-97, 123, 124, 126, 149-164, 166-169, 172-225	153 Villages	153 Villages	750.4	Code No. 14-17, 23, 67, 69, 76, 77, 84, 85, 98-122 are in region 3.9.2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 87-93, 125, 127-129, 165 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 130-148, 170, 171 are in region 3.9.2.7
7.	3.9.2.7 Kanchi-pura Scrubby Upland	Hiri yur taluk	14, 17-20, 120-140	26 Villages			Code No. 15, 16, 21-65, 71, 73, 75-119 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 66-70, 72, 74 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Hosdurga taluk	130-148, 170, 171	21 Villages	47 Villages	512.6	Code No. 149-164, 166-169 are in region 3.9.2.6 Code No. 165 is in region 3.9.2.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: CHITRADURGA CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO.07 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Adminis-trative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Chitra-durga	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabha-dra Valley	Davangere & Harihara taluks	Dharwar system & Archaean gneisses and other unclassified Crystallines	Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops and Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over a western tip of Chi tradurga district covering entire Harihar taluk and some parts of Davangere taluk. It makes its boundaries with Bellary district in the north, Davangere Plateau in the east, Shimoga district in the south and Dharwad district in the west. The region represents a part of the right bank of middle Tungabhadra valley. It presents the land features of a valley plain. The heights generally vary between 500 and 600 metres above the mean sea level. However, a maximum height of 762 metres is found over a residual hill near village Komaranahalli (59) in Harihar taluk. It slopes towards north and north-west and is drained by Tungabhadra and its regional right bank tributaries. With regard to the means of the transport, the region has a well developed network of transport lines. It is served by a meter gauge railway, a national highway (No.4), a State highway (No.25) and other kinds of metalled roads. All these impotrant lines pass through Harihar town of the region. Most of the big villages are also connected by metalled roads. Out of the total 119 villages of the region as many as 87 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.2 Davangere Plateau	Chitradurga, Davangere, Holakere & Jagalur taluks	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified Crystallines and baisc intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops, Usterts-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region largely extends over the western parts of Chitradurga district covering the parts of Chitradurga, Davangere, Holalkere and Jagalur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Bellary district in the north, Jagalur-Molakal-muru Upland and Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills in the east, Upper Veadvati (Hagari) Basin and Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills in the south and Shimoga district and Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the west. The region represents a dissected plateau landscape. Its general slope is towards north and north-west. General elevation varies between 500 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Hire *Halla* and Janaga *Halla* and the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						important streams of the region. Due to varying degree of erosion over gneissic and Dharwarian geological formations, the local undulations are quite prominent in different sections of the region. Rocky exposures are also extensively observed. The region is also infested by a large number of small and medium sized seasonal tanks. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway, a national highway, state highways and some other kinds of metalled roads. Out of the total 398 villages of the region as many as 247 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.3 Jagalur-Molakalmuru Upland	Challakere, Jagalur & Molakalmuru taluks	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and Other Unclassified Crytallines and Closepet granites	Ustalfs-Tropepts, Usterts-Tropepts and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region spreads over the northern tips of Chitradurga district covering larger parts of Jagalur and Molakalmuru taluks and a small part of Challakere taluk. It makes its boundaries with Bellary districts in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin and Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills in the south and Davangere Plateau in the west. The region represents somewhat complicated landscape of inselbergs, colluvial slopes and valley plains. The hillocks are made up of older granitic formations. The heights generally vary between 500 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. Extensive stretches of the region are covered with rock outcrops and stony wastes. Hillocks are generally covered with thorn forest and valley plains are under cultivation. Chinna Hagari is the main stream of the region which flows towards north and north-east. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a national highway (No.13), a state highway (No.19) and some other metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 207 villages of the region as many as 128 villages have pucca approach roads.
	Chitradurga	3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Hosdurga and Molakalmuru taluks	Archaean gneisses & other unclafied crystallines basic intrusives (Dolerites), Dharwar system, non-dated granites and closepet granites	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts	This region extensively spreads over the eastern parts of Chitradurga district. It covers larger parts of Challakere and Hiriyur taluks and some parts of Chitradurga, Hosdurga and Molakalmuru taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Jagalur-Kalmuru Upland in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh and pocket of Tumkur district in the east, Tumkur district and Kanchipura Scrubby Upland in the south and Upper Vedavati and Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills in the West.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region represents the landscape of a river basin drained by Vedavati river and its tributaries. General elevation of the region varies between 550 and 750 metres above the mean sea level. It slopes from south-west to north-east. The Vedavati is the main river of the region, which drains it along with its tributary streams with dendritic drainage patterns. The river Vedavati is a shallow river and the banks of the river are only moderately steep. waters of seasonal streams are impounded in a large number of tanks throughout the region. Most of the area is under cultivation and some scrubby tracts are also observed which are used for grazing. With regard to the means of the transport, the region is served by a national highway (No.4), two state highways (No. 19 and 48) and some other metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 344 villages as many as 195 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.5 Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills	Chitradurga, Davangere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Jagalur	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses & other unclassified crystallines & non-dated granites-	Ustalts-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	This region generally extends over the central parts of Chitradurga district. It covers some parts of Chitradurga, Davangere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Jagalur taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Davangere Plateau and Jagalur-Molakalmuru Upland in the north, Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin in the east, Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin taluks in the south and Davangere Plateau in the west. The region is characterised by a quite complex system of north-south running two parallel chains of intermittent residual hills. Some prominent hills of the region are Halarameswaragudda, Birankaldurga, Echalugudda and Jogimatti. The heights in the region generally vary between 700 and 1200 metres from the mean sea level. The entire hilly belt is quite rich in minerals especially in iron and manganese ores. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by metre gauge railway, national highways, state highways and other kinds of metalled roads. All such transport lines radiate from Chitradurga town and other two towns namely, Hosdurga and Holalkere are also connected by state highways and other kinds of metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 214 villages of the region, as many as 94 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chitra-	3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin	Hosdurga taluk	Archaean genisses, and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system, non-dated granites and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Tropepts-Orthents-Aqualfs	The region extends over south-western part of Hosdurga durga taluk. Iit makes its boundaries with Davangere Plateau and Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills in the north, Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin and Kanchipura Scrubby Upland in the east, Tumkur district in the south and Chikmagalur district in the west. The region forms a part of upper Vedavati river basin. It and basic is enclosed by steep sided ridges in north, east and intrusives south-east. Heights generally vary between 650 and 800 (Dolerites) metres above the mean sea level. Formation of gullies and ravines along streams and rivers is also noticed. Most of the land is under Cultivation. With regard to the means of transport, the area is served by different kinds of roads. A metre gauge railway also touches the northern part of the region. Out of the total 153 villages of the region, as many as 71 villages have pucca approach roads.
	Chitra-durga	3.9.2.7 Kanchipura Scrubby Upland	Hiriyur and Hosdurga taluks	Dharwar system and Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines	Ustalfs and Tropetps-Orthents-A qualfs	The region extends over a southern tip of Chitradurga district. It covers small parts of Hiriyur and Hosdurga taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin in the north and east, Tumkur district in the south and Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin in the West. The entire tract represents an undulating stony landscape. The heights generally vary between 600 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. However, maximum height of 1119 metres is found on an elongated hill running north-south. The area is largely covered with thorn forest and scrubs. With regard to the means of transport, a State highway (No. 19) and two other metalled roads pass through this region. In respect of villages, out of the total 47 villages of the region as many as 21 villages have pucca approach roads. Note: Code numbers are written within brackets after villages names.

DISTRICT DHARWAD

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Dharwad district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Dharwad-Gadag Plateau

This region extends over the northern parts of Dharwad district. It covers the entire area of Nargund, Ron and Navalgund taluks; larger parts of Gadag, Kundgol, Hubli and Dharwad taluks; and some parts of Shirhatti taluk. The region represents the landscape of an undulating surface. The Bennihalla river and its tributaries drain this region. The main geologicial formations of this region are Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system. In some pockets Kaladgi series rocks are also found. In general, the soils are deep black and alluvial. The total area of the region is 5501.4 km^2. It contains 353 villages and 11 urban centres. The total population of this region is 1,426,233 of which 630,915 persons reside in rural and 795,318 persons in urban areas. The density of this region is 259 persons per km^2.

.3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills

This region extends over central part of Dharwad district. It covers entire Kalghatgi taluk, larger parts of Mundargi and Shirhatti taluks; and some parts of Hubli, Dharwad, Kundgol, Shiggaon and Savanur taluks. Total area of the region is 3415.4 km^2. The main geological formations of this region are Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and basic intrusives. The entire region represents a east-west running belt of residual hills, which acts as a divide between Tungabhadra and Krishna river systems. Some patches of this belt are covered with forests of varying species of scrubs and mixed deciduous type. There are 338 villages and three towns which have a total population of 488,111 of which 438,606 persons reside in rural and 49,505 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 143 persons per km^2.

.3.9.2.3 Varada Basin

This region spreads over south-central parts of Dharwad district occupying larger parts of Shiggaon, Savanur, Haveri and Hangal taluks and small portion of Shirhatti taluk. Its total area is 2139.1 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Dharwar system of rocks. It represents the landscape of a river basin formed by Varada river which flows from west to east and joins the Tungabhadra river on eastern border of the district. The soils are genrenally mixed shallow black, brown, red and alluvial. There are 320 villages and four towns which have a total population of 470,876 of which 377,381 persons reside in rural and 93,495 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 220 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs

This region extends in the southern part of Dharwad district. Entire Byadgi taluk, larger portion of Hirekerur taluk and some parts of Ranibennur and Hangal taluks are occupied by this region. Its total area is 1464.2 km^2. The entire landscape is characterised by a large number of intruded and eroded knobs. The hillocks are generally covered with mixed deciduous forests. It is also infested with a large number of tanks. It has 211 villages and three urban centres. The total population of this region is 348,436 of which 262,113 persons reside in rural and 86,323 persons in urban areas. The density of this region is 238 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

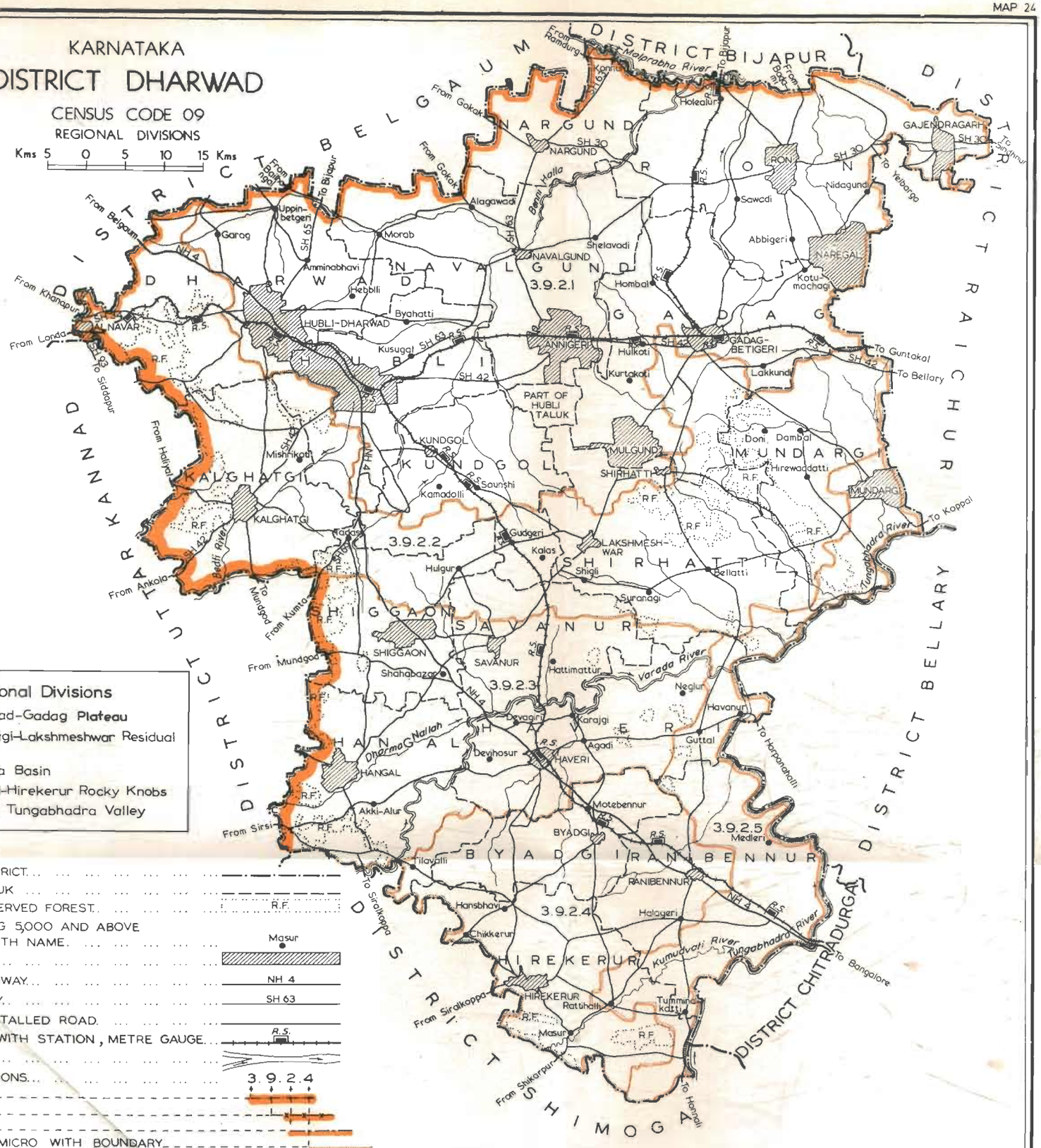
The region extends along Tungabhadra river which forms the eastern boundary of the district to a large extent. It covers the parts of Haveri, Hirekerur, Mundargi, Ranibennur and Shirhatti taluks. Total area of the region is 1255.9 km^2. The land is generally plain and gradually slopes towards north-east. The soils are mixed shallow black, brown, red and alluvial. It contains 140 villages and one town which have a total population of 211,831 persons. Out of the total population as many as 198, 214 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 13,617 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 169 persons per km^2.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT DHARWAD

CENSUS CODE 09

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

- 3.9.2.1 Dharwad-Gadag Plateau
- 3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills
- 3.9.2.3 Varada Basin
- 3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs
- 3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

" TALUK

" RESERVED FOREST R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME Masur

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 4

STATE HIGHWAY SH 63

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE R.S.

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.2.4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms



12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

66 TROPEPTS
67 TROPEPTS-AQUEPTS

94 USTERTS-USTALFS
95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Kaladgi Series — Lower

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)

ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

PRE-CAMBRIAN — Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : DHARWAD Census Location Code No. 09 State: KARNATAKA

Distric	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9	10	
Dharwad	3.9.2.1 Dharwad Gadag Plateau	353 villages (58 villages in Dharwad taluk, 41 villages in Gadag taluk, 32 villages in Hubli taluk, 30 villages in Kundgol taluk, 35 villages in Nargund taluk, 58 villages in Navalgund taluk, 91 villages in Ron taluk, 8 villages in Shirhatti taluk)	11 towns Hubli-Dharwad (C) in Hubli and Dharwad taluks, Gadag-Betigeri (M) & Mulgund (M) in Gadag taluk, Kundgol (M) in Kundgol taluk, Nargund (M) in Nargund taluk, Annigeri (M) and Navalgund (M) in Navalgund taluk, Ron (M) Gajendragarh (M) & Naregal (M) in Ron taluk, Shirhatti (M) in Shirhatti taluk	5501.4	4916.6	584.8	1,426,233	630,915	795,318
	3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills	338 villages (53 villages in Dharwad taluk, 14 villages in Gadag taluk, 26 villages in Hubli taluk, 82 villages in Kalghatgi taluk, 27 villages in Kundgol taluk, 30 villages in Mundargi taluk, 15 villages in Savanur taluk, 26 villages in Shiggaon taluk, 65 villages in Shirhatti taluk)	3 towns Alnavar (M) in Dharwad taluk, Kalghatgi (M) in Kalghatgi taluk, Lakshmeshwar (M) in Shirhatti taluk	3415.4	3377.6	37.8	488,111	438,606	49,505

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.3 Varada Basin	320 villages (130 villages in Hangal taluk, 74 villages in Haveri taluk, 47 villages in Savanur taluk, 67 villages taluk, in Shiggaon taluk, 2 villages in Shirhatti taluk)	4 towns Hangal (M) in Hangal taluk, Haveri (M) in Haveri taluk, Savanur (M) in Savanur taluk, Shiggaon (M) in Shiggaon taluk	2139.1	2067.3	71.8	470,876	377,381	93,495
	3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs	211 villages (63 villages in Byadgi taluk, 15 villages in Hangal taluk, 106 villages in Hirekerur taluk, 27 villages in Ranibennur taluk)	3 towns Byadgi (M) in Byadgi taluk, Hirekerur (M) in Hirekerur taluk, Ranibennur (M) in Ranibennur taluk	1464.2	1445.1	19.1	348,436	262,113	86,323
	3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley	140 villages (14 villages in Haveri taluk, 21 villages in Hirekerur taluk, 18 villages in Mundargi taluk, 79 villages in Ranibennur taluk, 8 villages in Shirhatti taluk)	1 town Mundargi (M) in Mundargi taluk	1255.9	1213.8	42.1	211,831	198,214	13,617

.REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : DHARWAD Census Location Code No. : 09 State : KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Dharwad Gadag Plateau	Dharwad taluk	1-7, 9, 10, 14 17, 19, 21, 51-64, 73-75, 84-111	58 Villages			Code No. 8, 11-13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-50, 65-72, 76-83 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Gadag taluk	1, 10-14, 16, 19-44, 47-50, 52-55	41 Villages			Code No. 2-9, 15, 17, 18, 45, 46, 51 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Hubli taluk	1, 2, 6-29, 51, 52, 54-56, 58	32 Villages			Code No. 3-5, 30-50, 53, 57 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Kundgol taluk	1-5, 24-47, 57	30 Villages			Code No. 6-23, 48-56 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Nargund taluk	1-35	35 Villages			
		Naval-gund taluk	1-58	58 Villages			
		Ron taluk	1-91	91 Villages			
		Shirhatti taluk	44-46, 75-77, 82, 83	8 Villages	353 Villages + 11 Towns	5501.4	Code No. 47-64 67-74, 78-81 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 65, 66 are in region 3.9.2.3
2.	3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi Lakshmesh-war Resi-dual Hills	Dharwad taluk	8, 11-13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-50, 65-72, 76-83	53 Villages			Code No. 9, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 51-64, 73-75 are in region 3.9.2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gadag taluk	2-9, 15, 17, 18, 45, 46, 51	14 Villages			Code No. 10-14, 16, 19-44, 47-50 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Hubli taluk	3-5, 30-50, 53, 57	26 Villages			Code No. 6-29, 51, 52, 54-56 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Kal-ghatgi taluk	1-82	82 Villages			
		Kundgol taluk	6-23, 48-56	27 Villages			Code No. 24-47 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Mundargi taluk	8, 18-33, 36-48	30 Villages			Code No. 9-17, 34, 35 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Savanur taluk	24-32, 38-42, 47	15 Villages			Code No. 33-37, 43-46 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Shigg-aon taluk	2-18, 66-71 74-76	26 Villages			Code no. 19-65, 72, 73 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Shir-hatti taluk	1-15, 24-43, 47-64, 67-74, 78-81	65 Villages	338 Villages + 3 Towns	3415.4	Code No. 16-23 are in region 3.9.2.5 Code No. 44-46 75-77 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 65, 66 are in region 3.9.2.3
	3.9.2.3 Varada Basin	Hangal taluk	1-111, 113-116, 123-127, 136-145	130 Villages			Code No. 112, 117-122, 128-135 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Haveri taluk	1-57, 62-75, 77-79	74 Villages			Code No. 58-61, 76 are in region 3.9.2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Savanur taluk	1-23, 33-37, 43-46, 48-62	47 Villages			Code No. 24-32 38-42, 47 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Shigg-aon taluk	1, 19-65, 72, 73, 77-93	67 Villages			Code No. 2-18 66-71, 74-76 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Shir-hatti taluk	65, 66	2 Villages	320 Villages + 4 Towns	2139.1	
4.	3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hireker-ur Rocky Knobs	Byadgi-taluk	1-63	63 Villages			
		Hangal taluk	112, 117-122, 128-135	15 Villages			Code No. 113-116, 123-127 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Hire-kerur taluk	1-19, 21-79, 88 92, 100-114, 116-124, 126, 127	106 Villages			Code No. 20, 80-87, 89-91, 93-99, 115, 125 are in region 3.9.2.5
		Rani-bennur taluk	1-9, 14, 19-30, 36-38, 43, 44	27 Villages	211 Villages + 3 Towns	1464.2	Code No. 10-13, 15-18, 31-35, 39-42 are in region 3.9.2.5
5.	3.9.2.5 Middle Tunga-Bhadra Valley	Haveri taluk	58-61, 76, 80-88	14 Villages			Code No. 62-75, 77-79 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Hireke-rur taluk	20, 80-87, 89-91 93-99, 115, 125	21 Villages			Code No. 21-79, 88, 92, 100-114, 116-124 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Mundargi taluk	1-7, 9-17, 34, 35	18 Villages			Code No. 8, 18-33 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Rani-bennur taluk	10-13, 15-18, 31-35, 39-42, 45-106	79 Villages			Code No. 14, 19-30, 36-38, 43, 44 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Shir-hatti taluk	16-23	8 Villages	140 Villages + 1 Town	1255.9	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: DHARWAD CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 09 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Dharwad	3.9.2.1 Dharwad-Gadag, Plateau	Dharwad, Gadag, Hubli, Kundgol, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron and Shirhatti taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and Kaladgi series	Usterts-Tropepts, Usterts-Ustalfs And Tropepts- Aquepts	The region extends over the northern parts of Dharwad district. It covers the entire area of Nargund, Rom and Gadag Nargund, Naval- and other Usterts- Navalgund taluks; larger parts of Gadag, Kundgol, Hubli and Dharwad taluks and some parts of Shirhatti taluk. The region makes its boundaries with Belgaum and Bijapur districts in the north, Raichur district in the east and Kalghatgi-Lakmeshwar Residual Hills in the south and west. The landscape of the region is of an undulating surface. Relief is subdued. However, residual knolls are studded at some places like those around Navalgund and Nargund. The heights generally rally around 700 metres above the *mean sea level. It gently slopes from south*-west to north-east and is drained by Benni *Halla*, Hire *Halla* and Tupari *Nadi* with dendritic drainge pattern. The region is generally devoid of forests. The region has a well developed network of means of transport. It is served by different kinds of metalled roads and metre gauge railways. The towns such as Hubli- Dharward, Kundgol, Annigeri and Gadag-Betigeri are connected by metre-gauge railways. A national highway (No. 4) passes through Hubli-Dharward. All the twons and most of the large size villages of the region are connected by metalled roads.
		3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi-Lakshme-Residual Hills	Dharwad, Gadag, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Mundargi Savanur, Shiggaon and Shirhatti taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Usterts-Ustalfs and Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over central part of Dharwad district. It covers entire Kalghatgi taluk, larger parts of Mundargi and Shirhatti taluks; and some parts of Hubli, Dharwad, Kundgol, Shiggaon and Savanur taluks. The region makes, its boundaries with Dharwad-Gadag plateau in the north, Raichur district and Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the east, Varada Basin in the south and Uttar Kannad and Belgaum districts in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region represents a east-west running belt of dissected and residual hills. It acts as a divide between Tungabhadra and Krishna river systems. The heights generally vary between 550 and 1000 metres from the mean sea level. Some patches of this belt are covered with forests of varying species of scrubs and mixed deciduous type. Since the hills in this belt are detached and isolated, inspite of its relief this belt has not formed an effective barrier for means of transport. it is observed that different kinds of roads including one metre gauge railway which connect the northern and southern parts of the district have been passed through several points of the region.
		3.9.2.3 Varada Basin	Hangal, Haveri, Savanur, Shiggaon and Shirhatti taluks	Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Tropepts, and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over south-central parts of Dharwad district occupying larger parts of Shiggaon, Savanur, Haveri and Hangal taluks and small portion of Shirhatti taluk. It makes its boundaries with Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills in the north, Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the east, Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs and Shimoga district in the south and Uttar Kannad district in the west. The region represents the landscape of a river basin formed by Varada river which flows from west to east across south-central parts of Dharwad district and joins the Tungabhadra river on eastern border of the district. It is entirely composed of Dharwar schists. The altitude generally rallies around 600 metres. However, certain hillocks attain a height of about 700 metres in the Western part of the region. Western margins are also significantly covered with forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads and the Bangalore-Hubli gauge railway also passes through Haveri town of the region. National Highway No. 4 also passes through Haveri and Shiggaon towns. In respect of villages, out of the total 320 villages of the region as many as 168 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hire-Kerur Rocky Knobs	Byadgi, Hangal, Hirekerur and Ranibennur taluks	Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends in the southern part of Dharwad district covering entire Byadgi taluk, larger portion of Hirekerur taluk and some parts of Ranibennur and Hangal taluks. It makes its boundaries with Varada Basin in the north, Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the east and Shimoga district in the south and west. The topographic landscape of the region is characterised by a number of eroded knobs and enclosed lowlands. The general elevation varies between 600 and 900 metres. Development of such a landscape may be due to different mineralogical composition of Dharwarian rocks of the region. The resistant rocks stand out as knobs, while soft ones have been eroded to a lower level. Such a highly undulating topography is also responsible for the presence of a large number of tanks which are used for irrigation. The hillocks are generally covered with mixed deciduous forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads and metre gauge railway. All the towns and large sized villages of the region are interlinked by metalled roads. Bangalore-Hubli metre gauge railway and national highway No. 4 passes through Ranibennur and Byadgi towns of the region.
		3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley taluks	Haveri, Hire-Kerur, Mundargi, Ranibennur and Shirhatti	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Usterts-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts-Ustalfs	The region extends along Tungabhadra river which forms the eastern boundary of the district to a large extent. It covers the parts of Haveri, Hirekerur, Mundargi, Ranibennur and Shirhatti taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills in the north-west, Raichur, Bellary and Chitradurga district in the east, Shimoga district in the south and Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs and Varada Basin in the west. Physiographically, the region represents the land features of a valley plain with a few rocky hills strewn here and there. It gradually slopes towards north-east. The heights generally vary between 500 and 600 metres. However, certain hillocks attain a height of about 850 metres. Hilly stretches of the region are covered with forests. The Tungabhadra river acts as a barrier for easy inter- district movement of the people of this region as it has been bridged at only two vantage points in the region. However, for intra-regional movement, the Mundargi town and most of the large sized villages are connected by metalled roads.

DISTRICT RAICHUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Raichur district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley

The region spreads over the northern part of Raichur district, occupying larger parts of Lingsugur, Devadurga and Raichur taluks. Total area of the region is 3057.7 km^2. Geologically, the region is made up of Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The enitre region forms a part of middle Krishna river valley. The land is gradually sloping towards north-east and is almost plain having some sand hills in the western part and a few denuded hillocks in the eastern part. The soils are generally deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 347 villages and four towns wherein altogether 421,729 persons are residing, of which 258,192 persons reside in rural areas and 163,537 in urban areas. The region has a denisty of 138 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

The region extends over the southern part of the district. It covers the parts of Koppal, Gangawati, Sindhnur, Lingsugur, Manvi, Devadurga and Raichur taluks. The total area of the region is 5586.4 km^2. The predominant geological formations are Archaean gneisses and Dharwar. It forms a part of the middle valley of Tungabhadra river which flows all along the southern boundary of the district. The region slopes in the south-eastern direction and represents the characteristics of an undulating country. However, the relief is subdued and undulations are less pronounced except for the occasional rise of some hillocks. The soils are generally deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. After the construction of Tungabhadra reservoir this division has a good network of irrigation canals and wet land farming is extensively done throughout the region. There are 565 villages and five towns which altogether inhabit 871,316 persons, of which 721,915 persons reside in rural areas and 149,401 in urban areas. It has a denisty of 156 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.2.3 Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland

The region, in general, extends over the Central parts of the district in the form of a south-west to north-east running elongated belt. It covers some parts of Devadurga, Gangawati, Koppal, Kushtagi, Lingsugur, Manvi, Sindhnur and Yelbarga taluks. Its total area is 2731.2 km^2. The important geological formations are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar and basic intrusives. The region is an elongated upland tract and acts as a well defined water divide between Krishna and Tungabhadra river valleys. The landscape is quite rugged and intricate consisting of small valleys of streams and ridges of various shapes and sizes. Occasionally, there occur small patches of level ground enclosed by hillocks and dykes. All such patches are of great human use and appear to have functioned as the foci of human settlement in this region. There are 310 villages and only one town which altogether inhabit 221,342 persons, of which 209,884 persons reside in rural areas and 11,458 in urban areas. The region has a density of 81 persons per km^2 which is the least among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.2.4 Kushtagi-Yelbarga Plateau

The region spreads over the western part of Raichur district, occupying larger parts of Kushtagi and Yelbarga taluks. The total area of the region is 2570.7 km^2. Geologically, the region is largely represented by Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. It represents the topographic characteristics of a plateau. The rainfall is scanty and there are no significant forests. The soils are largely deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 291 villages and two towns where 269,435 persons are residing of which 250,103 in rural areas and 19,332 in urban areas. The region has a density of 105 persons per km^2.

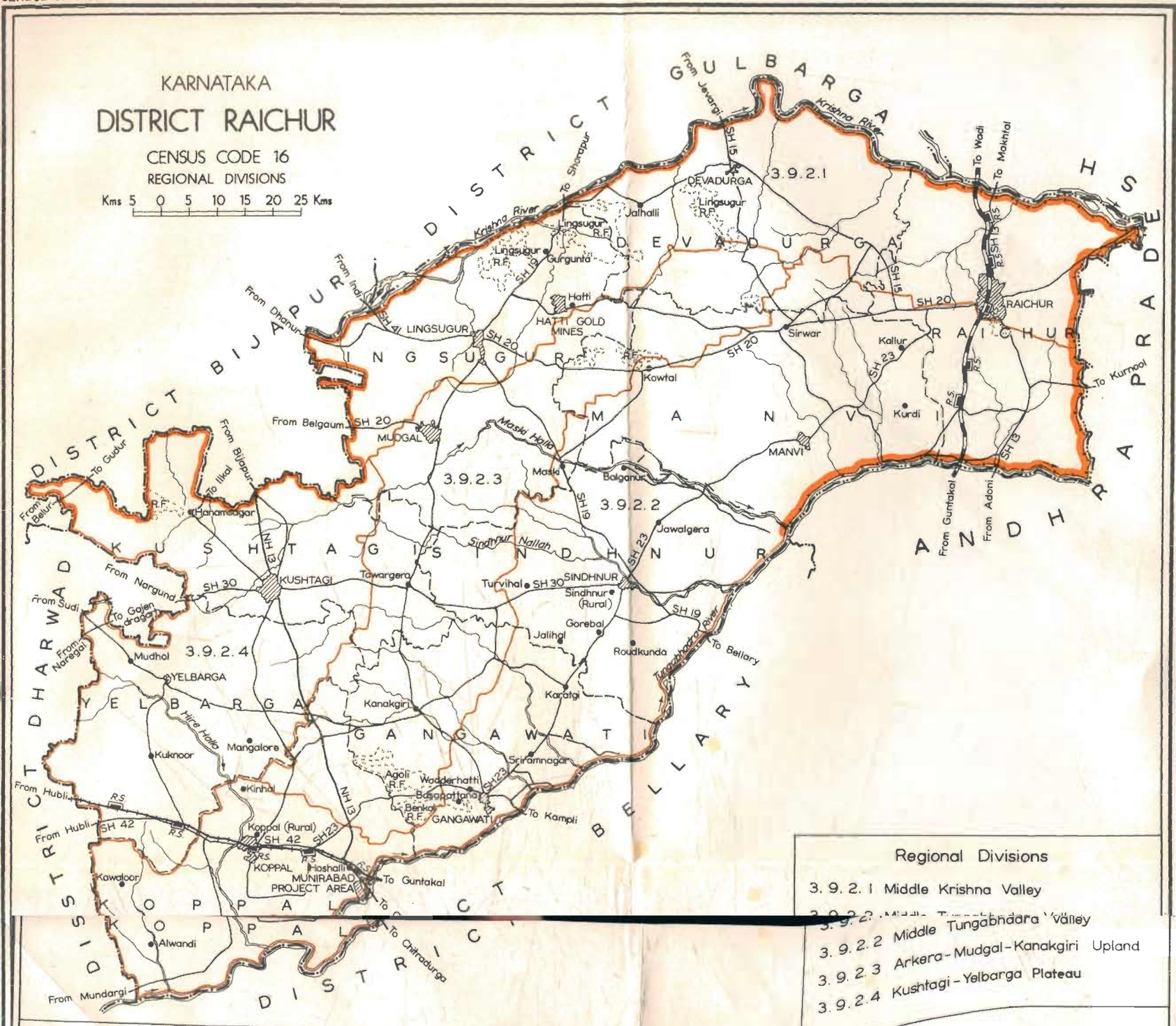
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT RAICHUR

CENSUS CODE 16

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 Kms



Regional Divisions

3. 9. 2. 1 Middle Krishna Valley

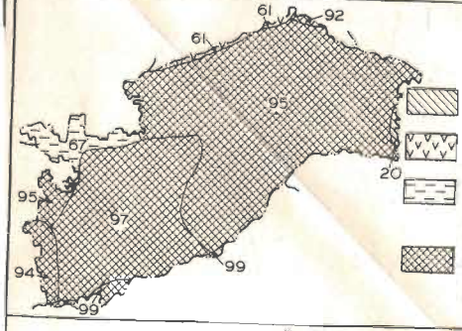
3. 9. 2. 2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley

3. 9. 2. 3 Arkera - Mudgal - Kanakgiri Upland

3. 9. 2. 4 Kushtagi - Yelbarga Plateau

SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms



20 UDALFS

61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS

67 TROPEPTS - AQUEPTS

92 USTERTS

94 USTERTS - USTALFS

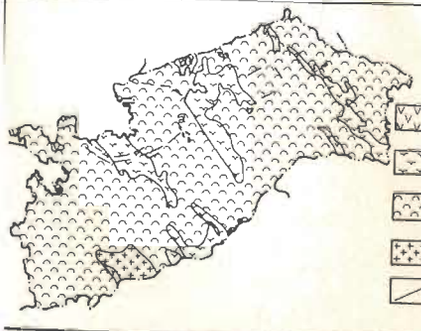
95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS

97 USTERTS - ORTHENTS

99 USTERTS - USTALFS - TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN Kaladgi Series — Lower

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)

ARCHAEAN Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

PRE-CAMBRIAN Closepet Granites

Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE

" DISTRICT — Lingsugur R.F.

" TALUK

" RESERVED FOREST

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION — Jawalgera

WITH NAME

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 13

STATE HIGHWAY — SH 15

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — R.S

" " " METRE GAUGE — R.S

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.2.4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: RAICHUR Census Location Code No. 16 State : KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Raichur	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley	347 villages (156 villages in Devadurga taluk, 109 villages in Lingsugur taluk, 82 villages in Raichur taluk)	4 towns Devadurga (M) in Devadurga taluk, Hatti-Gold Mines (NAC) & Lingsugur (M) in Lingsugur taluk, Raichur (M) in Raichur taluk	3057.7	3014.8	42.9	421,729	258,192	163,537
	3.9.2.2 Middle Tunga-bhadra Valley	565 villages (13 villages in Devadurga taluk, 81 villages in Gangawati taluk, 109 villages in Koppal taluk, 2 villages in Lingsugur taluk, 131 villages in Manvi taluk, 78 villages in Raichur taluk, 151 villages in Sindhnur taluk)	5 towns Gangawati (M) in Gangawati taluk, Koppal (M) & Munira-bad Proj-ect Area (SA) in Koppal taluk, Manvi (M) in Manvi taluk, Sindhnur (M) in Sidhnur taluk	5586.4	5561.3	25.1	871,316	721,915	149,401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.3 Arkera Mudgal Kanak-giri Upland	310 villages (19 villages in Devadurga taluk, 77 villages in Gangawati taluk, 42 villages in Koppal taluk, 32 villages in Kushtagi taluk, 75 villages in Lingsugur taluk, 40 villages in Manvi taluk, 21 villages in Sindhnur taluk, 4 villages in Yelbarga taluk)	1 town Mudgal (M) in Ling-sugur taluk	2731.2	2723.7	7.5	221,342	209,884	11,458
	3.9.2.4 Kushta-gi Yel-barga Plateau	291 villages (6 villages in Lingsugur taluk, 145 villages in Kushtagi taluk, 140 villages in Yelbarga taluk)	2 towns Kushtagi (M) in Kushtagi taluk, Yelbarga (M) in Yelbarga taluk	2570.7	2558.2	12.5	269,435	250,103	19,332

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: RAICHUR | Census Location Code No. 16 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley	Deva-durga taluk	1-51, 57-88, 90-112, 135-160, 165-188	156 Villages			Code No. 52-56, 113-120 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 89, 121-134, 161-164 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Ling-sugur taluk	1-3, 11-65, 77-97, 163-192	109 Villages			Code No. 4-9, 66-76, 99-152, 159-162 are in region 3.9.2.3 Code No. 10, 98 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 153-158 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Raichur taluk	1-12, 14, 26, 85-98, 107-160	82 Villages	347 Villages + 4 Towns	3057.7	Code No. 13, 15-25, 27-84 99-106 are in region 3.9.2.2
2.	3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabha-dra Valley	Deva-durga Taluk	52-56, 113-120	13 Villages			Code No.57-88, 90-112 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No.89 is in region 3.9.2.3
		Ganga-wati taluk	1-24,26-30, 41, 95-97, 111-158	81 Villages			Code No.25, 31-40, 42-94, 98-110 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Koppal taluk	1-41, 45-47, 83-88, 92-99,101-151	109 Villages			Code No.42-44 48-82,89-91, 100 are in region 3.9.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ling-sugur taluk	10,98	2 Vill-ages			Code No.11-65, 77-97 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 66-76, are in region 3.9.2.3
		Manvi taluk	1-62,71-74,76,83, 100-103, 113-171	131 Villages			Code No.63-70, 75,77-82, 84-99, 104-112 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Raichur taluk	13,15-25,27-84, 99-106	78 Villages			Code No.14,26, 85-98 are in region 3.9.2.1
		Sindhnur taluk	1-44, 47-54, 74-172	151 Villages	565 Villages + 5 Towns	5586.4	Code No. 45, 46, 55-73 are in region 3.9.2.3
3.	3.9.2.3 Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland	Deva-durga taluk	89, 121-134, 161-164	19 Villages			Code No. 90-112, 135-160 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 113-120 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Ganga-wati taluk	25, 31-40, 42-94, 98-110	77 Villages			Code No. 26-30, 41, 95-97 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Koppal taluk	42-44, 48-82, 89-91, 100	42 Villages			Code No. 45-47, 83-88, 92-99, are in region 3.9.2.2
		Kush-tagi taluk	41, 50-52, 54, 58-81, 84-86	32 Villages			Code No. 42-49, 53, 55-57, 82, 83 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Ling-sugur taluk	4-9, 66-76, 99-152, 159-162	75 Villages			Code No. 10, 98 are in region 3.9.2.2 Code No. 11-65, 77-97 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 153-158 are in region 3.9.2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Manvi taluk	63-70, 75, 77-82, 84-99, 104-112	40 Villages			Code No. 71-74, 76, 83, 100-103 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Sindh-nur taluk	45, 46, 55-73	21 Villages			Code No. 47-54 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Yel-barga taluk	47, 52-54	4 Villages	310 Villages + 1 Town	2731.2	Code No. 48-51 are in region 3.9.2.4
4.	3.9.2.4 Kushtagi-Yelbarga Plateau	Lingsugur taluk	153-158	6 Villages			
		Kush-tagi taluk	1-40, 42-49, 53, 55-57, 82, 83, 87-177	145 Villages			Code No. 41, 50, 52 54, 58-81, 84-86 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Yel-barga taluk	1-46, 48-51, 55-144	140 Villages	291 Villages + 2 Towns	2570.7	Code No. 47, 52-54 are in region 3.9.2.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: RAICHUR CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 16 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Raichur	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley	Devadurga, Lingsugur and Raichur taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Orthents-Tropepts, Usterts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over the northern part of Raichur district occupying larger parts of Lingsugur, Devadurga and Raichur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Gulbarga district and state of Andhra Pradesh in the north, State of Andhra Pradesh, in the east, Middle Tungabhadra Valley and Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland in the south and Bijapur district in the west. The region forms part of middle Krishna river valley. The landscape represents the features of an undulating valley plain having some sand hills in its western part and a few denuded hillocks in the eastern part. It gradually slopes towards north-east. From relief point of view, the maximum height of 613 metres is recorded near village Komlapur (165) in Lingsugur taluk and the minimum height of 345 metres is near village Budidipad (149) in Raichur taluk. Some stretches of dry deciduous forests are also found in the region. The region has rich agricultural potentialities. As soon as the waters of Upper Krishna Project are available of irrigation, it may become a highly productive region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by State highways and other kinds of metalled roads. All the towns and big villages having a population of 5000 and above are connected by such roads. A broad gauge railway line also passes through Raichur town of this region. Out of the total 347 villages of the region, as many as 160 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley	Devadurga, Gangawati, Koppal, Lingsugur, Manvi, Raichur and Sindhnur taluks	Archaean genisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and closepet granites	Udalfs, Usterts-Ustalfs, Usterts-Tropepts, Usterts-Orthents and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the southern part of the district. It covers the parts of Koppal, Gangawati, Sindhnur, Lingsugur, Manvi, Devadurga and Raichur taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Kushtagi-Yelbarga plateau, Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland and Middle Krishna Valley in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the south and Dharwad district in the west. Physiographically, the region forms a part of the middle valley of Tungabhadra river which flows all along the southern boundary of the Raichur district. The region slopes in the south-eastern direction and represents the characteristics of an undulating country. However, the relief is subdued and undulations are less pronounced except for the occasional rise of some hillocks. The soils are generally deep black, shallow black, brown and alluvial. After the construction of Tungabhadra reservoir this region has a good network of irrigation canals and wet land farming is extensively done throughout the region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by broad gauge and metre gauge railways, national highway, state highways and other kinds of metalled roads. Out of the total 565 villages of the region as many as 282 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.3 Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland	Devadurga Gangawati, Koppal, Kushtagi, Lingsugur, Manvi, Sindhnur and Yelbarga taluks	Archean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and basic intrusives.	Usterts-Tropepts Tropepts and Usterts-Orthents	The region extends over the central parts of the Raichur district in the form of a south-west to north-east running elongated belt. It covers some parts of Devadurga, Gangawati, Koppal, Kushtagi, Lingsugur, Manvi, Sindhnur and Yelbarga taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Middle Krishna Valley in the north, Middle Tungabhadra Valley in the east and south and Kushtagi-Yelbarga Plateau in the West. The region is an elongated upland tract and acts as a well defined water divide between Krishna and Tungabhadra river vallyes. The height of the region generally varies from 500 to 700 metres from the mean sea level. The landscape is quite rugged and intricate consisting of small valleys of streams and ridges of various shapes and sizes. The entire tract is characterised by extensive stretches of barren rocks, stony wastes and other local undulations with or without scrubs. In some patches thorn

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						orests are also observed. Occasionally, there occur small patches of level ground enclosed by hillocks and dykes. All such patches are of great human use and appear to have functioned as the foci of human settlement in this region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads only and no railway passes through this region. Out of the total 310 villages of the region, as many as 114 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.4 Kushtagi Yelbarga Plateau	Lingsugur, Kushtagi & Yelbarga taluks	Archaean gnei- unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system, Kaladgi series and basic intr- usives (Dolerites)	Tropepts- Usterts- Tropepts and Uste- rts-Orth- ents	The region spreads over the western part of Raichur Kushtagi- Kushtagi and sses and other Aquepts, covering larger parts of Kushtagi and Yelbarga taluks. It makes boundaries with Bijapur district in the north, Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland in the east, middle Tungabhadra Valley in the south and Dharwad district in the west. The region represents the topographic features of a plateau. From the relief point of view the maximum height of the region is 728 metres from the mean sea level near village Hanamsagar (129) in Kushtagi taluk while the minimum height of 568 metres is observed near village Chitapur (122) in Yelbarga taluk. The region is characterised by radial drainage patterns. Hire *Halla* a tributary of Tungabhadra river drains the southern portion of the region and the Maski *Halla* drains the north and north-eastern parts. The rainfall is scanty and there are no significant forests in the region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a national highway, two State highways and some other kinds of metalled roads. A metre gauge railway line also passes through southern part of the region. However, out of the total 291 villages of the region, only 82 villages have pucca approach roads. Note: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT SHIMOGA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Shimoga district is a part of the Central Karnataka Plateau (3.9.2) and is sub-divided into following six sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region

This region extends over north-western part of Shimoga district occupying entire area of Sorab taluk, larger part of Shikarpur taluk and some parts of Sagar and Hosanagara taluks. The total area of this region is 2750.1 km^2. Geologically, it is largely made up of Dharwar system of rocks. The region represents a rolling and green landscape. In general, the heights vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Varada, Kumudvati and Dandavati are the important rivers of the region which flow towards north. The climate is generally humid and the entire region is signifcantly covered with forests and plantations. The region is quite famous for areca and coconut gardens. The soils are predominantly high base status mixed red, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 644 villages and four towns, which are inhabited by a total population of 404,983 persons. As many as 329,646 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 75,337 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 147 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley

The region extends over the parts of Honnali, Shimoga and Bhadravati taluks. It forms the upper part of Tungabhadra river valley coming under Shimoga district. The total area of the region is 1700.3 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar system and granites. It is an elongated valley region running south to north and is largely enclosed by steep sided forested hills in south, east and west. The soils are characteristically red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. Rock outcrops are also observed. Agriculturally the valley is rich. The cultivated land is irrigated through canals. There are 402 villages, three towns and one urban agglomeration, which altogether have a total population of 668,402 persons. As many as 367,402 persons are residing in rural areas and 301,000 persons in urban areas. Two well known urban centres namely, Shimoga and Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration are located in this region, which are famous for their industrial activities. The region has a density of 393 persons per km^2, which is the highest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.2.3 Channagiri Plateau

This region spreads over the eastern part of Shimoga district covering the entire area of Channagiri taluk and a bit of Honnali taluk. The total area of the region is 1290.1 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The region represents the landscape of a plateau gently sloping towards north. The general heights vary between 600 and 700 metres from the mean sea level. Haridra *Nadi* is the main stream of the region which flows towards north alongwith its other small tributaries. The soils are generally black, brown and alluvial. There are 261 villages and one town, which altogether have a total population of 245,991 persons, of which as many as 234,122 persons are inhabited in rural areas and the rest 11,869 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 191 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills

The region extends over the south-central part of Shimoga district covering some parts of Bhadravati, Honnali, Hosanagara, Sagar, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Tirthahalli taluks. The total area of this region is 1802.0 km^2. Geologically, it is represented by Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The terrain is hilly and quite complex throughout the region. The general heights vary between 700 and 1000 metres. It is significantly covered with thick forests. As much 34.86 percent area is reported under forests. There are 275 villages and one town, which altogether have a total population of 125,740 persons. Out of the total population as many as 120,777 persons reside in rural areas and only 4,963 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 70 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract

This region spreads over a southern bit of Shimoga district covering the larger part of Tirthahalli taluk. The total area of the region is 844.5 km^2. It is largely made up of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. However, rocks of Dharwar system are also found in some stretches. The entire region represents a rolling and green landscape. The general heights vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Tunga is the main river of this region which alongwith its tributaries drains the entire tract. The area is signifcantly covered with forests and plantations. As much as 26.46 per cent area is reported under forests. It is quite famous for the production of areca and coconut. The soils are predominantly high base status red loamy. There are 197 villages and one town, which are inhabited by a total population of 104,890 persons. Out of the total population as many as 92,716 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 12,174 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 124 persons per km^2.

3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)

The region extends over the western part of Shimoga district covering larger parts of Sagar and Hosanagara taluks and some parts of Tirthahalli taluk. The total area of the region is 2152.0 km^2. Geologically, it is largely composed of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. However, granites and the rocks of Dharwar system are also found in some parts. Physiographically, the region represents the dissected eastern flanks of Western Ghats. The terrain is quite complex consisting -of hills, scarps and valleys. The heights generally vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. However, maximum height is observed upto 1102 metres along western fringe of the region. Sharavati is the main river of this region which flows from south to north. Several other small streams originate from this area and radiate in all directions forming the radial drainage pattern. With about 3000 mm nromal annual rainfall the climate is generally humid throughout the year. Extensive stretches are covered with thick evergreen forests. The region contains 200 villages and two towns which altogether have a total population of 106,725 persons. Out of the total population as many as 85,888 persons reside in rural areas and 20,837 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 50 persons per km^2, which is the lowest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT SHIMOGA

CENSUS CODE 17

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

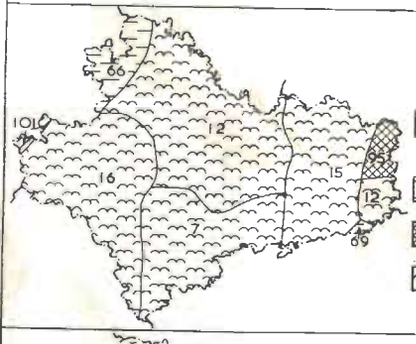
Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region
3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley
3.9.2.3 Channagiri Plateau
3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills
3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract
3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)

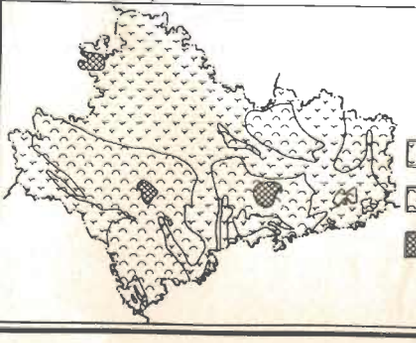
SOILS



KmO 30 60 Kms

7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
16 USTALFS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS
69 TROPEPTS-ORTHENTS-AQUALFS
95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY



KmO 30 60 Kms

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED — Granites

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TALUK
" RESERVED FOREST — Kilandur R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 4000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Nallur
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 25
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — R.S.
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.2.6
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all india map codes upto 3 tiers]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: SHIMOGA Census Location Code No. 17 State : KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shimoga	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region	644 villages (37 villages in Hosanagara taluk, 142 villages in Sagar taluk, 157 villages in Shikarpur taluk, 308 villages in Sorab taluk)	4 towns Sagar (M) in Sagar taluk, Shikarpur (M) and Sirsalkoppa (M) in Shikarpur taluk, Sorab (M) in Sorab taluk	2750.1	2720.0	30.1	404,983	329,646	75,337
	3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley	402 villages (108 villages in Bhadravati taluk, 137 villages in Honnali taluk, 157 villages in Shimoga taluk)	3 towns & 1 U.A. Bhadravati U.A.in Bhadravati taluk, Honnali (M) and Nyamati (M) in Honnali taluk, Shimoga (M) in Shimoga taluk	1700.3	1658.9	41.4	668,402	367,402	301,000
	3.9.2.3 Channagiri Plateau	261 villages (246 villages in Channagiri taluk, 15 villages in Honnali taluk)	1 town Channagiri (M) in Channagiri taluk	1290.1	1288.9	1.2	245,991	234,122	11,869

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills	275 villages (52 villages in Bhadravati taluk, 16 villages in Honnali taluk, 59 villages in Hosanagara taluk, 14 villages in Sagar taluk 21, villages in Shikarpur taluk, 74 villages in Shimoga taluk, 39 villages in Tirthahalli taluk)	1 town Kumsi (M) in Shimoga taluk	1802.0	1801.2	0.8	125,740	120,777	4,963
	3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract	197 villages (All in Tirthahalli taluk)	1 town Tirthahalli (M) in Tirthahalli taluk	844.5	838.6	5.9	104,890	92,716	12,174
	3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)	200 villages (105 villages in Hosanagara taluk, 84 villages in Sagar taluk, 11 villages in Tirthahalli taluk)	2 towns Hosanagara (M) in Hosanagara taluk, Jog Falls (NAC) in Sagar taluk	2152.0	2091.1	60.9	106,725	85,888	20,837

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: SHIMOGA | Census Location Code No. 17 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region	Hosa-nagara taluk	38-40, 43-46, 56, 80-108	37 Villages			Code No. 41, 42, 47-52 are in region 3.9.2.6 Code No. 53-55, 57-79 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Sagar taluk	2-27, 33-72, 74-101, 106-109, 114, 115, 117-120, 124, 125, 149-159, 213-236, 241	142 Villages			One village of Sagar Taluk having L.C. No. 1 is fully merged with Sagar Town and has been deleted from the rural frame. Code No. 28-32, 102-105, 110-113, 116 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 73, 121-123, 126-148 160-212, 237-240 are in region 3.9.2.6
		Shikar-pur taluk	1-10, 18, 19, 22-111, 113-142, 146 148, 151, 155-170, 172, 173, 175-178	157 Villages			Code No. 11-17, 20, 21, 112, 143-145, 147, 149, 150, 152-154 171, 174 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Sorab taluk	1-308	308 Villages	644 Villages + 4 Towns	2750.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3.9.2.2 Upper Tunga-bhadra valley	Bhadra-vati taluk	4-20, 23, 24, 39-45, 47-49, 52, 63-110, 122, 123, 139-166	108 Villages			Six villages of Bhadravati Taluk having L.C. Nos.1,2,3, 21, 22 and 46 are fully merged with Bhadravati New Town and have been deleted from the rural frame. Code No. 25-38, 50, 51, 53-62, 111-121, 124-138 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Honnali taluk	1-100, 102, 118-150, 156-158	137 Villages			Code No. 101, 103-117 are in region 3.9.2.4 Code No. 151-155 are in region 3.9.2.3
		Shimoga taluk	1, 3-5, 8, 11-17, 20-24, 27, 28, 34-71, 73-76, 81-96, 107, 112-137, 139-148, 168-174, 178-180, 190-196, 200-202, 204-213, 217-227, 230, 231	157 Villages	402 Villages+ 3 Towns & 1 U.A.	1700.3	One village of Shimoga taluk having L.C. No. 2 is fully merged with Shimoga (M) and has been deleted from the rural frame Code No. 6, 7, 9, 10, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29-33, 72, 77-80, 97-106, 108-111, 138, 149-167, 175-177, 181-189, 197-199, 203, 214-216, 228, 229 are in region 3.9.2.4
3.	3.9.2.3 Channa-giri Plateau	Channa-giri taluk	1-246	246 Villages			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Honnali taluk	151-155, 159-168	15 Villages	261 Villages+ 1 Town	1290.1	Code No. 156-158 are in region 3.9.2.2
4.	3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills	Bhadra-vati taluk	25-38, 50, 51, 53-62, 111-121, 124-138	52 Villages			Code No. 39-45, 47-49, 52, 63-110, 122, 123 are in region 3.9.2.2 L.C. No. 46 of Bhadravati taluk is fully merged with Bhadravati New Town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
		Honnali taluk	101, 103-117	16 Villages			Code No. 102 is in region 3.9.2.2
		Hosana-gara taluk	53-55, 57-79, 109-113, 134-161	59 Villages			Code No. 56, 80-108 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 144-133 are in region 3.9.2.6
		Sagar taluk	28-32, 102-105, 110-113, 116	14 Villages			Code No. 33-72, 74-101, 106-109, 114, 115 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 73 is in region 3.9.2.6
		Shikar-pur taluk	11-17, 20, 21, 112, 143-145, 147, 149, 150, 152-154, 171, 174	21 Villages			Code No. 18, 19, 22-111, 113-142, 146, 148, 151, 155-170, 172, 173 are in region 3.9.2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Shimoga taluk	6, 7, 9, 10, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29-33, 72, 77-80, 97-106, 108-111, 138, 149-167, 175-177, 181-189, 197-199, 203, 214-216, 228, 229, 232	74 Villages			Code No. 8, 11-17, 20-24, 27, 28, 34-71, 73-76, 81-96, 107, 112-137, 139-148, 168-174, 178-180, 190-196, 200-202, 204-213, 217-227, 230, 231 are in region 3.9.2.2
		Tirtha-halli taluk	129-135, 142-144, 148, 149, 159, 180-205	39 Villages	275 Villages + 1 Town	1802.0	Code No. 136-141, 145-147, 150-158, 160-179 are in region 3.9.2.5
5.	3.9.2.5 Tirtha-halli Rolling Tract	Tirtha-halli taluk	1-32, 35-56, 64-84, 86-108, 110-128, 136-141, 145-147, 150-158, 160-179, 206-247	197 Villages	197 Villages + 1 Town	844.5	Code No.33, 34, 57-63, 85, 109 are in region 3.9.2.6 Code No. 129-135, 142-144, 148, 149, 159, 180-205 are in region 3.9.2.4
6.	3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)	Hosana-gara taluk	1-37, 41, 42, 47-52, 114-133, 162-201	105 Villages			Code No. 38-40, 43-46, 56, 80-108, are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 53-55, 57-79, 109-113, 134-161 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Sagar taluk	73, 121-123, 126-148, 160-212, 237-240	84 Villages			Code No. 74-101, 106-109, 114, 115, 117-120, 124, 125, 149-159, 213-236 are in region 3.9.2.1 Code No. 102-105, 110-113, 116 are in region 3.9.2.4
		Tirtha-halli taluk	33, 34, 57-63, 85, 109	11 Villages	200 Villages + 2 Towns	2152.0	Code No. 35-56, 64-84, 86-108 are in region 3.9.2.5

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: SHIMOGA CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 17 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Shimoga	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region	Hosanagara, Sagar, Shikarpur and Sorab taluks	Dharwar system non-dated and granites	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Tropepts	The region extends over north-western part of Shimoga district occupying entire area of Sorab taluk, larger part of Shikarpur taluk and some parts of Sagar and Hosanagara taluks. It makes its boundaries with Dharwad district in the north and east, Shimoga Forested Hills in the south and western Ghats (Shimoga) and Uttar Kannad district in the west. The region represents a rolling and green landscape. In general, the heights vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Varada, Kumudvati and Dandavati are the important rivers of the region which flow towards north. The climate is generally humid and the entire region is significantly covered with grassy meadows, forests and plantations. The region is quite famous for areca and coconut gardens. The soils are predominantly high base status mixed red, shallow black, brown and alluvial. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads and a metre gauge railway. All the towns viz., Sagar, Sorab, Siralkoppa and Shikarpur are connected by state highways and other important metalled roads. Sagar town is also connected by a metre gauge railway which comes from Bangalore to Talguppa in this region. In respect of villages, out of the total 644 villages of the region, as many as 272 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley	Bhadravati, Honnali & Shimoga taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and non-dated granites	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs Rock Outcrops	The region extends over the parts of Honnali, Shimoga and Bhadravati taluks. It makes its boundaries with Dharwad and Chitradurga districts in the north, Channagiri Plateau in the east and Shimoga Forested Hills in the south and west. The region forms the upper part of Tungabhadra river valley coming under Shimoga district. It is an elongated valley region running south to north and is largely enclosed by steep sided forested hills in south, east and west. In most of the area of this region, the height rallies around 600 metres from the mean sea level.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Some stretches of rock outcrops are also observed and local undulating areas are covered with forests. The soils are characteristically red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. Agriculturally the valley is rich. The cultivated land is irrigated through canals. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads and a metre gauge railway which passes through Bhadravati and Shimoga town. All the towns and most of the large size villages of the region are connected by good metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 402 villages, as many as 292 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.3 Channagiri Plateau	Channagiri and Honnali taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Dharwa System	Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops and Usterts-r Tropepts	The region spreads over the eastern part of Shimoga district covering the entire area of Channagiri taluk and a bit of Honnali taluk. It makes its boundaries with Chitradurga district in the north and east, Chikmagalur district in the south and Shimoga Forested Hills and Upper Tungabhadra Valley in the west. The region represents the landscape of a plateau gently sloping towards north. The general heights vary between 600 and 700 metres from the mean sea level. Haridra *Nadi* is the main stream of the region which flows towards north along with its other small tributaries. The soils are generally mixed red, black, brown and alluvial. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads. The roads radiate in all directions from Channagiri town and almost all big villages of the region are also connected by important metalled roads. Out of the total 261 villages of the region, as many as 129 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills	Bhadravati, Honnali, Hosanagara, Sagar, Shikarpur Shimoga and Tirthahalli taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crysrtallines and Dharwar System	Ustalfs & Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the south-central part of Shimoga Honnali, Hosa- sses and other and Shimoga district covering some parts of Bhadravati, Honnali, Hosanagara, Sagar, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Hills Shikapur, Shimoga crystallines Tropepts Tirthahalli taluks. It makes its boundaries with Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region in the north, Upper Tungabhadra Valley and Channagiri Plateau in the east, Chikmagalur district in the south and Trithahalli Rolling Tract and Western Ghats (Shimoga) in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region represents a zone of hilly and quite complex terrain. The general heights vary between 700 and 1000 metres above the mean sea level. However, the maximum height of 1032 metres is noticed near village Male shankara (188) in Shimoga taluk. The entire region presents a vary complex topographic appearance consisting of hills, valleys and plateaus with hill ranges and outlying spurs irregularly running in all directions. It also consists of the sources of a number of streams that radiate in all directions. Important rivers of the region are Tunga, Bhadra and Haridravati. The region is covered with forests to a significant extent. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and a metre gauge railway also passes through Kumsi town of the region. Out of total 275 villages of the region, as many as 113 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.5 Trithahalli Rolling Tract	Tirthahalli taluk	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Dharwar System		The region spreads over a southern bit of Shimoga district covering the larger part of Tirthahalli taluk. It makes its boundaries with Shimoga Forested Hills in the north and east, Chikmagalur district in the south and Western Ghats (Shimoga) in the west. The region presents the appearance of a rolling stretch of small hills, valleys and ravinous lands. The general heights vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Tunga is the main river of the region which along with its tributaries drains the entire tract. The area is significantly covered with grassy meadows, forests and plantations. The soils are predominantly high base status red loamy. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Roads radiate in all directions from Tirthahalli town which is located almost in the centre of the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 197 villages of the region, as many as 98 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)	Hosanagara, Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar System and non-dated granites	Ustalfs-Udalfs-Tropepts and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the western part of Shimoga district covering larger parts of Sagar and Hosanagara taluks and some parts of Tirthahalli taluk. It makes its boundaries with Uttar Kannad district in the north, Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region, Shimoga ForestedHills and Tirthahalli Rolling Tract in the east, Chikmagalur district in the south and Dakshin Kannad district in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The region represents the dissected eastern flanks of Western Ghats. The terrain is quite complex consisting of hills, scarps and valleys. The heights generally vary between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. However, the maximum residual height is observed upto 1102 metres in the western fringe near village Karani (176) of Sagar taluk. Sharavati is the main river of the region which flows from south to north. Several other small streams originate from this area and radiate in all directions forming the radial drainage pattern. With about 3000 mm normal annual rainfall the climate is generally humid throughout the year. Extensive stretches are covered with thick evergreen forests.

Obviously due to hilly and dissected terrain, the network of means of transport is not well developed in the region. It is served by a few roads which connect Hosanagara and Jog Falls towns. In respect of villages, out of the total 200 villages of the region, as many as 84 villages have pucca approach roads.

Note: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT BANGALORE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bangalore district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following two sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau

The region spreads over the northern and central parts of Bangalore district. It represents the landforms of a plateau. In this region extensive stretches are undulating and stony, which are covered with scrubs. The main geological formations in this area consist of Archaean gneisses and unclassified crystallines. In general, the soils are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. There are 1856 villages and 7 urban centres (6 towns and 1 U.A.). Total area of the region is 4633.0 km^2 where 4,146,945 persons are residing, of which 1,096,243 persons are in rural areas and 3,050,702 in urban areas. The region has a density of 895 persons per km^2. Industrially this region is in forefront. Many major industries are located in and around Bangalore, which is also the State Capital.

3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region

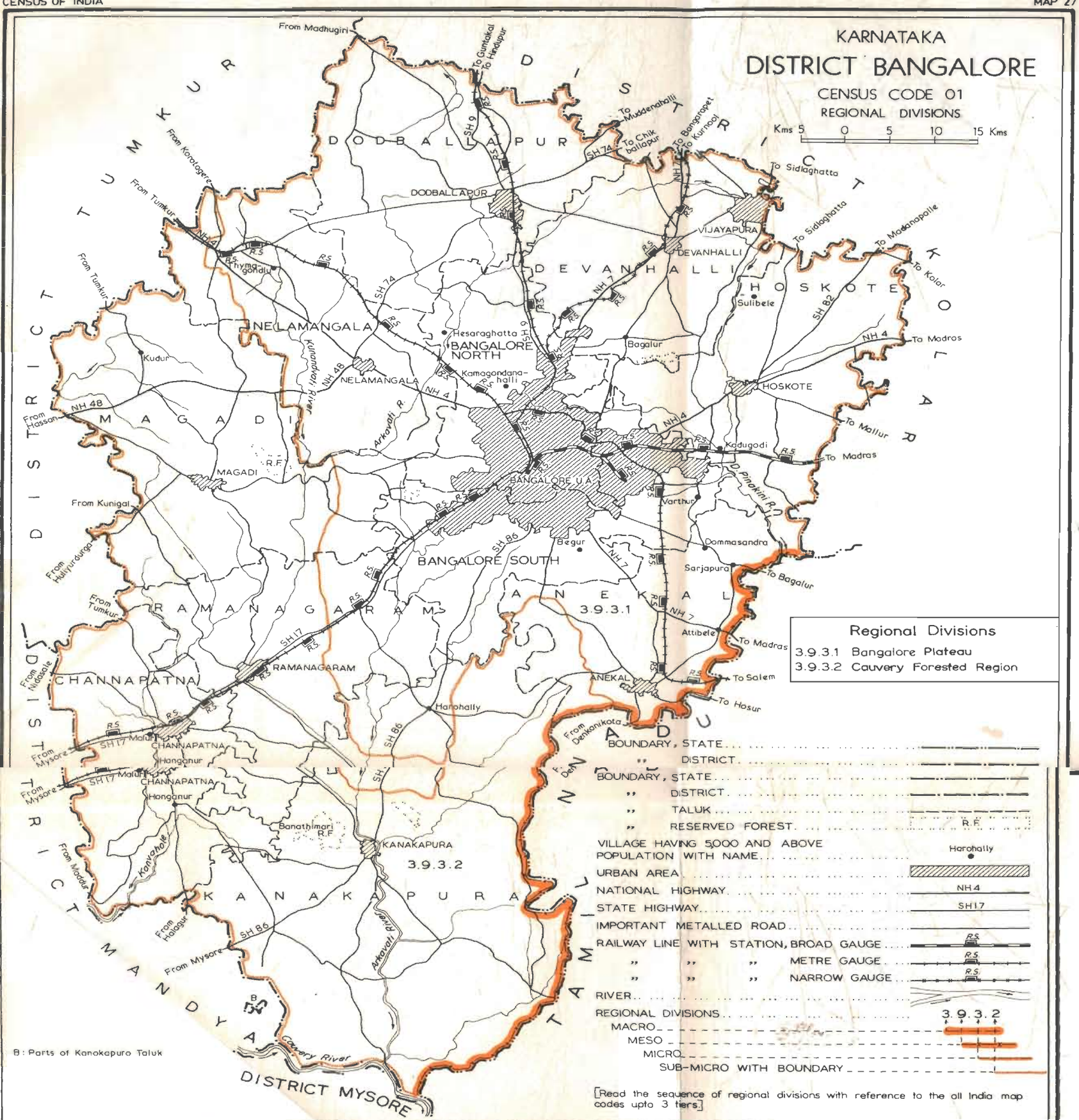
This division extends over southern and western parts of Bangalore district. It is largely made up of granitic hill ranges generally running in north to south direction. The entire area represents the landscape of mixed sharp-backed ridges and domal hills traversed by dolerite dykes. The area slopes from north to south. Arkavati and Kanva are the important rivers of this region. The soils are red loamy, red sandy, shallow black, brown and alluvial. Because of complex hilly terrain having precipitious slopes, most of the area is virgin. The southern part is covered with thick forests. As much as 722.07 km^2 area has been reported under forests which account for 20.88 per cent of the total area of the region. However, the valley plains are under cultivation wherein generally rainfed farming is done. The total area of the region is 3457.0 km^2. It contains 794 villages and four urban centres which altogether inhabit 800,236 persons. As many as 657,722 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 142,514 in urban areas. Average arithmetic density of the region is 231 persons per km^2.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT BANGALORE

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



B : Parts of Kanakapura Taluk

Regional Divisions

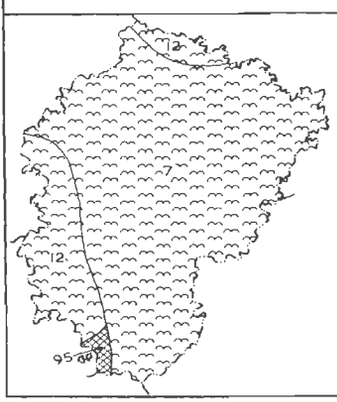
3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau
3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
" RESERVED FOREST R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME Harohally
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 4
STATE HIGHWAY SH 17
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
" " " METRE GAUGE RS
" " " NARROW GAUGE RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.3.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

SOILS

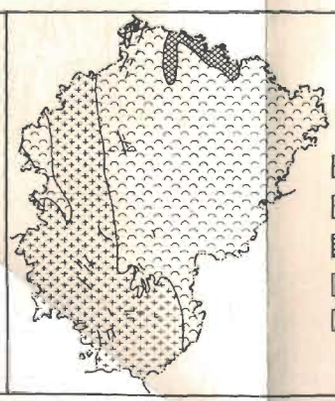
Km 0 30 Kms



7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED — Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN — Closepet Granites
Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: BANGALORE | Census Location Code No. 01 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau	1856 villages (206 village in Anekal taluk, 138 villages in Bangalore North taluk, 172 villages in Bangalore South taluk, 270 villages in Devanhalli taluk, 299 villages in Dodballapur taluk, 362 villages in Hoskote taluk, 38 villages in Kanakapura taluk, 41 villages in Magadi taluk, 281 villages in Nelamangala taluk, 49 villages in Ramanagaram taluk)	6 towns and 1 U.A. Anekal (M) in Anekal taluk, Bangalore U.A. in Bangalore North, Bangalore South & Devanhalli taluks, Devanhalli (M) and Vijayapura (M) in Devanhalli taluk, Dodballapur (M) in Dodballapur taluk, Hoskote (M) in Hoskote taluk, Nelamangala (M) in Nelamangala taluk	4633.0	4220.1	404.9	4,146,945	1,096,243	3,050,702
	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region	794 vilages (18 villages in Anekal taluk, 145 villages in Channapatna taluk, 216 villages in Kanakapura taluk, 294 villages in Magadi taluk, 35 villages in Nelamangala taluk, 86 villages in Ramanagaram taluk)	4 towns Channapatna (M) in Channapatna taluk, Kanakapura (M) in Kanakapura taluk, Magadi (M) in Magadi taluk, Ramanagaram (M) in Ramanagaram taluk	3457.0	3437.2	19.8	800,236	657,722	142,514

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: BANGALORE Census Location Code No. 01 State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau	Anekal taluk	1-35, 40-62, 65-73, 75-80, 83-88, 91-97 99-104, 108, 112-224	206 Villages			Code No. 36-39, 63, 64, 74, 81, 82, 89, 90, 98, 105-107, 109-111, are in region 3.9.3.2
		Banga-lore North taluk	2, 4-6, 9, 21, 22, 26-40, 42-55, 58, 60-117, 119-125, 127-131, 140-143, 145, 147, 149-171, 173, 175	138 Villages			Thirty six villages of Bangalore North taluk having code No.1,3, 7, 8, 10-20, 23-25, 41, 56 57, 118, 126, 132-139, 144, 146, 148, 172 and 174 are classified as urban being Outgrowths of Bangalore U.A. and one village having code No. 59 is fully merged with HMT Township and HMT Watch Factory Township and have been deleted from the rural frame.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Banga-lore South taluk	1-15, 24, 25, 27-46, 57-59, 61-137, 146-162, 165, 167, 168, 170, 172, 173, 182-213	172 Villages			Fortyone villages of Bangalore South taluk having code No. 16-23, 26, 47-56, 60, 138-145, 163, 164, 166, 169, 171 and 174-181 are classified as urban being Outgrowths of Bangalore U.A. and have been deleted from the rural frame.
		Devan-halli taluk	1-194, 196, 197, 199-272	270 Villages			Two villages of Devanhalli taluk having code No. 195 and 198 are classified as urban being Outgrowths of Bangalore U.A. and have been deleted from the rural frame .
		Dodba-llapur taluk	2, 4-301	299 Villages			Two villages of Dodballapur taluk having code No. 1 and 3 are fully merged with Dodballapur town and have been deleted from the rural frame
		Hoskote taluk	1-362	362 Villages			
		Kanaka-pura taluk	48-55, 59-78, 86 99-106, 109	38 Villages			Code No. 56-58, 79-85, 87-98, 107, 108 are in region 3.9.3.2 **3.9.3.2**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Magadi taluk	286-302, 305-312, 318-325, 327-333, 335	41 Villages			Code No. 303, 304, 313-317, 326, 334 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Nela-mangala taluk	1-174, 178-180, 187-191, 201-205, 214-221, 227-238, 243-316	281 Villages			Code No. 175-177, 181-186, 192-200, 206-213, 222-226, 239-242 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Ramana-garam taluk	26-29, 31-65, 67-73, 103-105	49 Villages	1856 Villages + 6 Towns & 1 U.A.	4633.0	Code No. 30, 66, 74-102 are in region 3.9.3.2
2.	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region	Anekal taluk	36-39, 63, 64, 74, 81, 82, 89, 90, 98, 105-107, 109-111	18 Villages			Code No. 40-62, 65-73, 75-80, 83-88, 91-97, 99-104, 108 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Channa-patna taluk	1-145	145 Villages			
		Kanaka-pura taluk	1-47, 56-58, 79-85, 87-98, 107, 108, 110-252, 256, 258	216 Villages			Code No. 253, 254, 255 and 257 are considered as part of region 3.9.3.4 of Mandya district being contiguous area Code No. 48-55, 59-78, 86, 99-106, 109 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Magadi taluk	1-285, 303, 304, 313-317, 326, 334	294 Villages			Code No. 286-302, 305-312, 318-325, 327-333 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Nelaman-gala taluk	175-177, 181-186, 192-200, 206-213, 222-226, 239-242	35 Villages			Code No. 178-180, 187-191, 201-205, 214-221, 227-238 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Ramana-garam taluk	1-25, 30, 66, 74-102, 106-135	86 Villages	794 Villages +4 Towns	3457.0 *	Code No. 26-29, 31-65, 67-73, 103-105 are in region 3.9.3.1 * Excludes 1.8 km^2 area of Kutlu village fully submerged under T.G. Halli reservoir.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: BANGALORE CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO.01 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Bangalore	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau	Anekal, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Devanhalli, Dodballapur, Hoskote, Kanakapura, Magadi, Nelamangala and Ramanagaram taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, non-dated granites, Dharwar and Basic intrustives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs & Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the northern and central parts of Bangalore district. It makes its boundaries with Kolar district in the north and east, state of Tamil Nadu in the south and Cauvery Forested Region and Tumkur district in the west. The region represents the landscape of a plateau. The general height rallies around 900 metres from the mean sea level. The surface of the plateau is dissected by a number of local streams such as Arkavati, Ponnaiyar, Penner and their tributaries with radial and dendritic drainage patterns. By and large it presents undulating features with low relative relief and in terms of local landforms it consists of inselbergs, colluvial slopes, laterite uplands, gullies and open valley plains. Laterite duricrsts are sporadically distributed on plateau tops and laterite are found in the interfluves while the red loamy soils are well formed in open valley plains. With regard to the means of communication and transport, the region is well served. Bangalore is the main urban centre of the region which is known for scientific and engineering industries. All kinds of transportation lines namely, railways, national highways, state highways and other kinds of metalled roads radiate in all directions from Bangalore. Most of the villages of the region are also interlinked by pucca village roads.
		3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region	Anekal, Channapatna-Kanakapura-Magadi, Nelamangala and Ramanagaram taluks	Closepet granites, Archaean gneisses & and other unclassified crystallines-Basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts Usterts-Tropepts	This region extends over the southern and western parts of Bangalore district. It makes its boundaries with Bangalore Plateau in the north, state of Tamil Nadu in the east, Mysore district in the south and Mandya and Tumkur districts in the west. Physiographically, the region is largely made up of granitic hill ranges generally running in north to south direction. The entire area represents the landscape of mixed sharp-backed ridges and domal hills traversed by dolerite

dykes. Sivaganga in the northern part of the region with a recorded height of 1387 metres from the mean sea level is the highest range of the region. The general slope of the region is from north to south. Arkavati and Kanva are the important rivers of the region. Because of complex hilly terrain having precipitous slopes, most of the area is virgin. The southern part is covered with thick forests. However, the valley plains are under cultivation wherein generally rainfed farming is done.

With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by metre gauge railways, national highway, state highway and other kinds of roads. Most of the villages have pucca village roads.

DISTRICT HASSAN

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Hassan district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands

This region extends over the northern part of Hassan district occupying larger part of Arsikere taluk and some part of Hassan and Belur taluks. The region represents the landscape of an undulating upland country made up of hillocks and valley plains. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses and non-dated granites. The region has high base status mixed red and alluvial soils. The total area of the region is 1443.8 km^2. There are 430 villages and two urban centres. The total population of this region is 271,631, of which 239,679 persons reside in rural and 31,952 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 188 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau

The region extends over north-eastern part of Hassan district. It covers the larger part of Channarayapatna taluk and some parts of Arsikere and Hassan taluks. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar system and basic intrusives. The total area of the region is 1216.1 km^2. There are 426 villages and no towns in this region. The total population is 222,883 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 183 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.3 Cauvery-Hemavati Basin

The region extends over central and southern parts of Hassan district. It covers entire Arkalgud, Holenarsipur and Alur taluks; larger part of Belur and Hassan taluks; and some parts of Manjarabad and Channarayapatna taluks. Hemavati is the main river which flows from west to east. Geologically, this area consists of Archaean gneisses, Dharwar system, ultrabasics, basic intrusives and charnockites. The soils are generally red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. The total area of the region is 3681.8 km^2. There are 1660 villages and ten urban centres. The total population of this region is 841,892, of which 675,372 persons reside in rural and 166,520 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 229 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats

This region extends over western part of Hassan district occupying some part of Manjarabad taluks. The region forms part of Western Ghats and entire region is hilly. The region is largely covered with evergreen forests. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneisses, charnockites, basic intrusives. The total area of the region is 501.4 km^2. There are 54 villages, but there is no urban centre in this region. The total population is 20,608 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 41 persons per km^2.

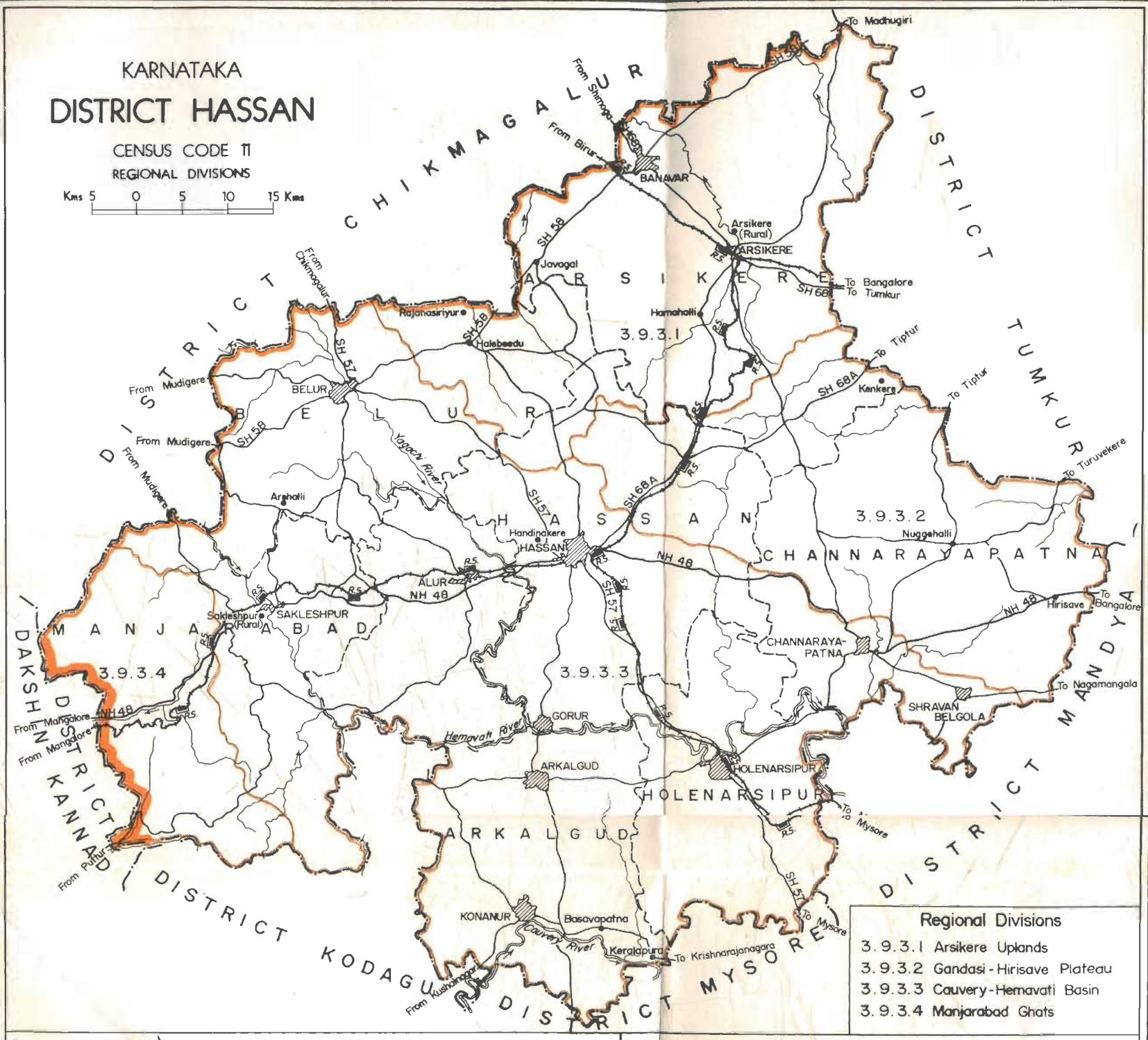
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT HASSAN

CENSUS CODE 11

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

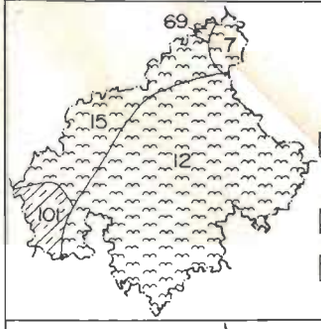


Regional Divisions

3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands
3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau
3.9.3.3 Cauvery-Hemavati Basin
3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats

SOILS

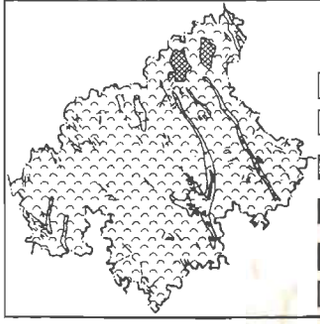
Km 0 30 Kms



7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
69 TROPEPTS-ORTHENTS-AQUALFS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



LOWER PRE CAMBRIAN
ARCHAEAN
NON-DATED
PRE-CAMBRIAN

Dharwar Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
Charnockites
Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified crystallines
Granites
Ultrabasics
Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 3,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Javagal
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 48
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 58
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — R.S.
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.3.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: HASSAN | Census Location Code No. 11 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hassan	3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands	430 villages (312 villages in Arsikere taluk, 80 villages in Belur taluk, 38 villages in Hassan taluk)	2 towns Arsikere (M) and Banavar (M) in Arsikere taluk	1443.8	1437.6	6.2	271,631	239,679	31,952
	3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau	426 villages (58 villages in Arsikere taluk, 279 villages in Channaraya-patna taluk, 89 villages in Hassan taluk)	-	1216.1	1216.1	-	222,883	222,883	-
	3.9.3.3 Cauvery Hemava-ti Basin	1660 villages (257 villages in Alur taluk, 296 villages in Arkalgud taluk, 303 villages in Belur taluk, 110 villages in Channaraya-patna taluk, 272 villages in Hassan taluk, 249 villages in Holenarsipur taluk, 173 villages in Manjarabad taluk)	10 towns Alur (M) in Alur taluk, Arkalgud (M) and Konanur (M) in Arkalgud taluk, Belur (M) in Belur taluk, Channaraya-patna (M) & Shravanbelgola (M) in Channaraya-patna taluk, Gorur (P) and Hassan (M) in Hassan taluk, Holenarsipur (M) in Holenarsipur taluk, Sakleshpur (M) in Manjarabad taluk	3681.8	3641.2	40.6	841,892	675,372	166,520
	3.9.3.4 Manjara-bad taluk	54 villages (All in Manjarabad taluk)	-	501.4	501.4	-	20,608	20,608	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : HASSAN | Census Location Code No. 11 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands	Arsikere taluk	1-41, 43-78, 86, 134-146, 148-159, 162-370	312 Villages			Code No. 42, 79-85, 87-133, 147, 160, 161 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Belur taluk	64, 95, 96, 98, 99, 103-106, 113-158, 196-220	80 Villages			Code No. 65-94, 97, 100-102, 107-112, 159-195 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Hassan taluk	83, 112-135, 137, 138, 141, 143, 144, 147-152, 209, 210	38 Villages	430 Villages+ 2 Towns	1443.8	Code No. 84-111, 155-158, 175, 176, 181, 194 are in region 3.9.3.3 Code No. 136, 139, 140, 142, 145, 146, 153, 154, 159-174, 177-180, 182-193, 195-208 are in region 3.9.3.2
2.	3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau	Arsikere taluk	42, 79-85, 87-133, 147, 160, 161	58 Villages			Code No. 43-78, 86, 134-146, 148-159 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Channa-rayapatna taluk	8-20, 22, 23, 25-32, 63-89, 130-329, 346-374	279 Villages			Code No. 21, 24 33-62, 90-129, 330-345 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Hassan taluk	55, 58, 136, 139, 140, 142, 145, 146, 153, 154, 159-174, 177-180, 182-193, 195-208, 211-240, 244-246	89 Villages	426 Villages	1216.1	Code No. 56, 57, 59-82, 84-111, 155-158, 175, 176, 181, 194, 241-243 are in region 3.9.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 83, 112-135, 137, 138, 141, 143, 144, 147-152, 209, 210 are in region 3.9.3.1
3.	3.9.3.3 Cauvery Hemavati Basin	Alur taluk	1-257	257 Villages			
		Arkal-gud taluk	1-172, 174-297	296 Villages			One village of Arkalgud taluk having L.C. No. 173 is fully merged with Konanur town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
		Belur taluk	1-63, 65-94, 97, 100-102, 107-112, 159-195, 221-383	303 Villages			Code No. 64, 95, 96, 98,99, 103-106, 113-158, 196-220 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Channa-raya-patna taluk	1-7, 21, 24, 33-62, 90-129, 330-345, 375-389	110 Villages			Code no. 8-20, 22, 23, 25-32, 63-89, 130-329, 346-374 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Hassan taluk	1-54, 56, 57, 59-82, 84-111, 155-158, 175, 176, 181, 194, 241-243, 247- 399	272 Villages			Code no. 55, 58, 136, 139, 140, 142, 145, 146, 153, 154, 159-174, 177-180, 182-193, 195-208, 211-240, 244-246 are in region 3.9.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Code No. 83, 112-135, 137, 138, 141, 143, 144, 147-152, 209, 210 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Holenar-sipur taluk	1-249	249 Villages		
		Manja-rabad taluk	1-15, 19-27, 30-121 131, 133-152, 154, 158, 178-200, 203, 217, 219-227	173 Villages	1660 Villages + 10 Towns	3681.8 Code No. 16-18, 28, 29, 122-130, 132, 153, 155-157, 159-177, 201, 202, 204-216, 218 are in region 3.9.3.4
4.	3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats	Manja-rabad taluk	16-18, 28, 29, 122-130, 132, 153, 155-157, 159-177, 201, 202, 204-216, 218	54 Villages	54 Villages	501.4 Code No. 19-27, 30-121, 131, 133-152, 154, 158, 178-200, 203, 217 are in region 3.9.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: HASSAN CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO.11 STATE: KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Hassan	3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands	Arsikere, Belur and Hassan taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines-non-dated granites and Dharwar System	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops and Tropepts-Orthents-Aqualfs	The region extends over the northern part of Hassan district occupying larger part of Arsikere taluk and some parts of Hassan and Belur taluks. It makes its boundaries with Chikmagalur district in the west and north. Tumkur district in the east and Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau and Cauvery-Hemavati Basin in the South. The region represents the landscape of an undulating upland country made up of hillocks and valley plains. Several small streams originate from this upland and radiate almost in all directions forming a radial drainage pattern over here. From the relief point of view the maximum height of 1284 metres is near village Veerapura (113) in Hassan taluk while the minimum height of 809 metres is noticed near village Salapura (296) of Arsikere taluk. The hillocks and other undulating areas are generally covered with dense jungles of bamboo and scrubs and the valley plains are under cultivation. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and metre gauge railways. Both the towns of the region namely, Arsikere and Banavar are connected by roads and railways. In respect of villages, out of the total 430 villages of the region, as many as 119 villages are connected by pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau	Arsikere Channa-raya patna and Hassan taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system & basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over north-eastern part of Hassan district covering larger part of Channarayapatna taluk and some parts of Arsikere and Hassan taluks. It makes its boundaries with Arsikere Upland in the north-west, Tumkur district in the north-east, Mandya district in the east and Cauvery-Hemavati Basin in the south. The region forms the part of the divide of Tungabhadra and Cauvery river systems. The terrain is quite rugged and relative relief is comparatively less. The heights generally vary between 850 and 1000 metres above the mean sea level. Several small seasonal streams originate from this tract and radiate towards north, east and south. The region is devoid of forests. It is only on local undulations that some patches of deciduous forests are found.

2	3	4	5	6	7
					With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads and a metre gauge railway also passes through western part of the region. Out of the total 426 villages of the region, as many as 162 villages have pucca approach roads.
	3.9.3.3 Cauvery-Hemavati Basin	Alur, Arkalgud, Belur, Channarya-patna, Hassan, Holenarsipur and Manja-rabad	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, charnock-ites, Dharwa taluks System and basic intru-sives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs, Rock Outcrops	The region extends over central and south-ern parts of Hassan district. It covers entire Arkalgud, Holen arsipur and Alur taluks; larger part of Belur and Hassan taluks; and some parts of Manjarabad and Channarayapatna taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Arsikere Upland and Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau in the north, Mandya district in the east, Mysore and Kodagu districts in the south and Manjarabad-Ghats and Chikmagalur district in the west. The region is a vast peneplain studded with some local undulations which are the erosional remnants of resistant intrusives and Dharwar system of rocks. From the relief point of view the maximum height of 1184 metres is found near village Hanumanahalli (113) of Alur ta-luk, while the minimum height of 853 metres from the mean sea level is observed near village Vaddarahalli (163) of Arkalgud taluk. The re-gion has a general slope towards south-east upto the central part and then towards east. Hemavati, Yagachi and Cauvery rivers drain this region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads and metre gauge railways. A national highway (No. 48) passes through Sakleshpur, Alur, Hassan and Channarayapatna towns and the towns such as Holenarsipur, Hassan, Alur and Sakleshpur are also connected by railways. Other towns of the region are connected by metalled roads only. In respect of villages, out of the total 1660 villages of the region, as many as 685 villages are connected by pucca approach roads.
	3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats	Manjarabad taluk	Archaean gneisses and other unclassi-fied cry-stallines and char-nockites	Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops	The region extends over western part of Hassan district occupying some part of Manjara-bad taluk. It makes its boundaries with Chikmagalur district in the north, Cauvery-Hemavati Basin in the east, Kodagu district in the south and Dakshin Kannad district in the west. The region represents a part of the Western Ghats. Terrain of the entire area is hilly and quite dissected. Variation in heights is also very high. The maximum height of 1388 metres

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

from the mean sea level is observed near village Kumarahalli (211) in Manjarabad taluk, while the area of lowest height of about 500 metres is spread along the western fringe of the region. The region receives high rainfall and it is largely covered with overgreen forests.

With regard to the means of transport, a metre gauge railway and a national highway (No. 48), which contect Mangalore and Hassan pass through this region. Out of the total 54 villages of the region, as many as 26 villages have pucca approach roads.

NOTE: Code numbers are written within brack ets after village names.

DISTRICT KODAGU

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kodagu district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following three sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats

The region extends over the western fringe of Kodagu district occupying a larger part of Madikeri taluk and some parts of Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. The basement rocks of this region are charnockites and Archaean gneisses. The entire division forms part of well known Western Ghats. Cauvery river takes its birth at a place called Talakaveri in this region. Most of the land is covered with evergreen forests. The soil is highly leached, shallow and of lateritic character. Total area of the region is 1606.5 km^2. It has 38 villages. Total population is 54,256 which is entirely rural as there is no town in this region. The region has a density of 34 persons per km^2 which speaks of its difficult and inhospitable physical character.

3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region

The region spreads in the form of a belt running north to south in central parts of the district. It covers the parts of Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. The main geological formations of the area are Archaean gneisses and non-dated granites. Physiographically, the region is characterised by somewhat complex landscape of hills, ravines and park like glades. The climate is cool and humid throughout the year. With about 3000 mm normal annual rainfall it forms a part of the rainiest belt of Karnataka. It has an area of 1751.2 km^2 and contains 205 villages and eight towns wherein 339,193 persons reside, of which 278,988 persons live in rural areas and the rest 60,205 in urban areas. Its average arithmetic density is 194 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.3 Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forest Belt

The region extends over the eastern fringe of Kodagu district in the form of a belt running north to south. It covers the parts of Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. The main geological formations of the area are Archaean gneisses. The terrain is generally hilly. It has been variously dissected by Cauvery, Hemavati and Lakshmantirtha rivers. The entire belt is largely covered with Reserved Forests. As much as 489.88 km^2 area has been reported under forests which account for 66.51 percent of the total area of the region. The forests of the northern part are of deciduous type whereas in the southern part the forests are of evergreen character. The total area of the region is 736.6 km^2. There are 53 villages and two towns which altogether inhabit 68,439 persons, of which 56,981 persons reside in rural areas and 11,458 in urban areas. The region has a density of 93 persons per km^2.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: KODAGU | Census Location Code No. 12 | State: KARNATAKA

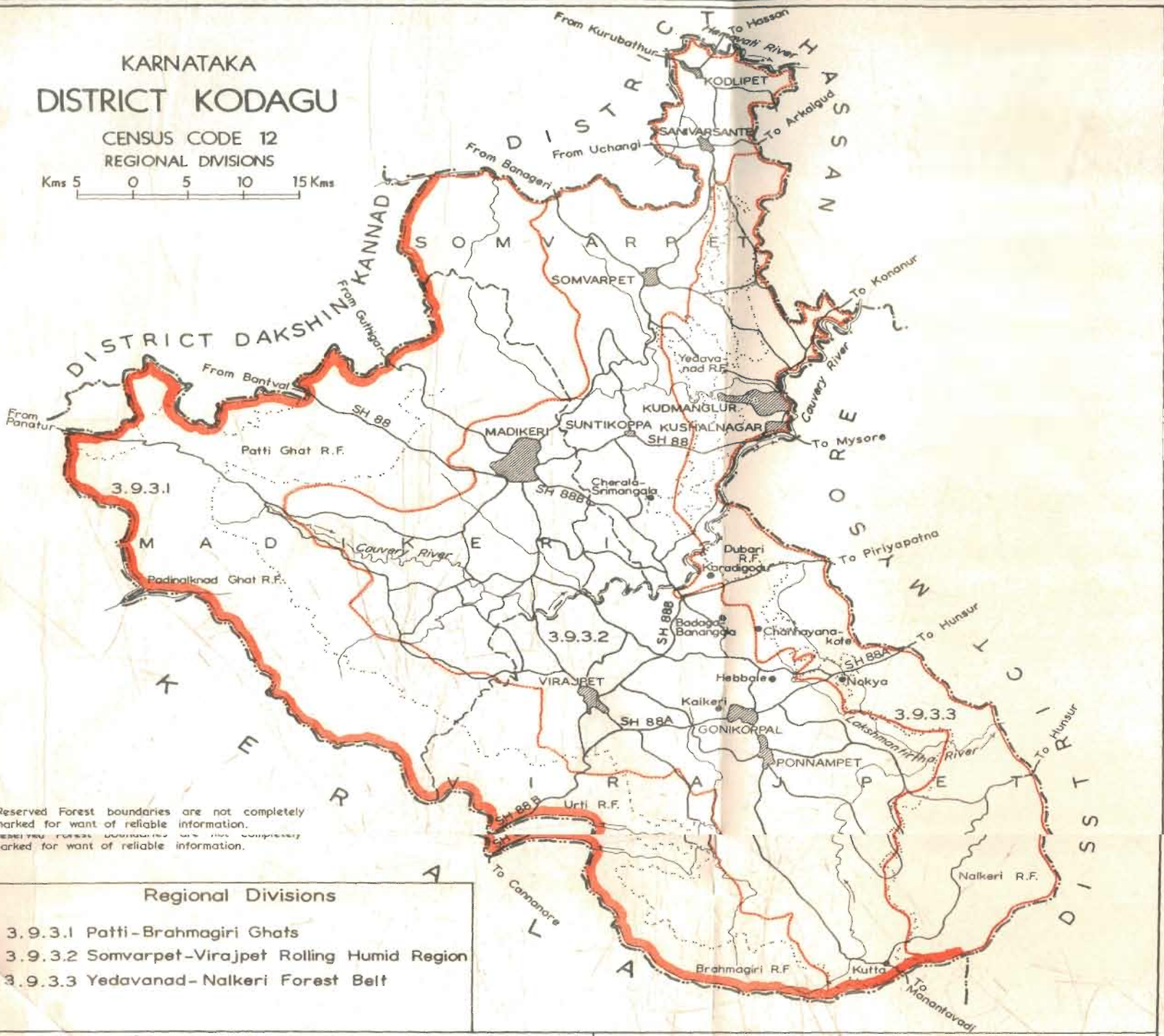
District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kodagu	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats	38 villages (21 villages in Madikeri taluk, 6 villages in Somvarpet taluk, 11 villages in Virajpet taluk)	—	1606.5	1606.5	—	54,256	54,256	—
	3.9.3.2 Somvarpet Virajpet Rolling Humid Region	205 villages (46 villages in Madikeri taluk, 85 villages in Somvarpet taluk, 74 villages in Virajpet taluk)	8 towns Madikeri (M) in Madikeri taluk, Kodlipet (M), Sanivarsante (M), Somvarpet (M), Suntikoppa (M) in Somvarpet taluk, Gonikoppal (M), Ponnampet (M), Virajpet (M) in Virajpet taluk	1751.2	1725.7	25.5	339,193	278,988	60,205
	3.9.3.3 Yedavanad Nalkeri Forest Belt	53 villages (43 villages in Somvarpet taluk, 10 villages in Virajpet taluk)	2 towns Kudmanglur (P) and Kushalnagar (M) in Somvarpet taluk	736.6	722.3	14.3	68,439	56,981	11,458

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT KODAGU

CENSUS CODE 12

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Reserved Forest boundaries are not completely marked for want of reliable information.

Reserved Forest boundaries are not completely marked for want of reliable information.

Regional Divisions

3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats

3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region

3.9.3.3 Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forest Belt

SOILS

Km 0 30 Kms



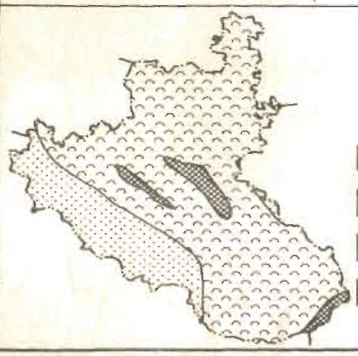
8 USTALFS-ORTHENTS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

43 FLUVENTS-TROPEPTS

101 ROCK OUTCROPS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Charnockites

ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

NON-DATED — Granites

PRE-CAMBRIAN — Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE ... ...

,, DISTRICT ... ...

,, TALUK ... ...

,, RESERVED FOREST ... ... Nalkeri R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 4,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... ... Hebbale

URBAN AREA ... ...

STATE HIGHWAY ... ... SH 88A

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ... ...

RIVER ... ...

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: KODAGU | Census Location Code No. 12 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahma-giri Ghats	Madikeri taluk	3, 4, 6-8, 23-26, 34, 38, 44-48, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65	21 Villages			Code No. 5, 9-22, 27-33, 35-37, 39-43, 49-56, 59, 62-64 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Somvar-pet taluk	32, 33, 128-131	6 Villages			Code No. 34-65, 78, 80-90, 97-100, 116-118, 120-127 are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 66-67, 79, 91-96, 101-115, 119 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Viraj-pet taluk	8, 9, 13, 14, 49, 80, 81, 83, 93-95	11 Villages	38 Villages	1606.5	Code No. 10-12, 15-26,30-48, 50-54, 60-66, 68-76, 78, 79, 82, 84-92 are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 27-29, 55-59, 67, 77 are in region 3.9.3.3
2.	3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region	Madikeri taluk	1, 2, 5, 9-22, 27-33, 35-37, 39-43, 49-56, 59, 62-64, 66, 67	46 Villages			Code No. 3, 4, 6-8, 23-26, 34, 38, 44-48, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Somvarpet taluk	1, 2, 10, 12-31, 34-65, 78, 80-90, 97-100, 116-118, 120-127, 132-134	85 Villages			Code No. 3-9, 11, 66-77, 79, 91-96, 101-115, 119 are in region 3.9.3.3 Code No. 32, 33, 128-131 are in region 3.9.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Virajpet taluk	1-7, 10-12, 15-26, 30-48, 50-54, 60-66, 68, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84-92	74 Villages	205 Villages + 8 Towns	1751.2	Code No. 8, 9, 13, 14, 49, 80, 81, 83 are in region 3.9.3.1 Code No. 27-29, 55-59, 67, 77 are in region 3.9.3.3
3.	3.9.3.3 Yedava-nad-Nalkeri Forest Belt	Somvarpet taluk	3-9, 11, 66-77, 79, 91-96, 101-115, 119	43 Villages			Code No. 10, 12-31, 34-65, 78, 80-90, 97-100, 116-118, are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 32, 33 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Virajpet taluk	27-29, 55-59, 67, 77	10 Villages	53 Villages + 2 Towns	736.6	Code No. 30-48, 50-54, 60-66, 68-76 are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 49 is in region 3.9.3.1

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: KODAGU CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 12 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Kodagu	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats	Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks	Charnockites, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines	Fluvents-Tropepts and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the Western fringe of Kodagu district occupying a larger part of Madikeri taluk and some parts of Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. It makes its boundaries with Hassan district in the north, Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region in the east, state of Kerala in the south and Dakshin Kannad district in the west. The entire region forms part of Western Ghats. The main range of Western Ghats in this region extends to nearly 100 Kms. from Pushpagiri in the north to Brahma-giri Ghats in the south. The general elevation of the region is 900-1400 metres from the mean sea level. However,the maximum height of 1745 metres is recorded at Tadiannamol peak near village Yevakapadi (60) in Madikeri taluk. Other important peaks are Pushpagiri (1712 metres) Brahmagiri (1355 metres) and Soma Male (1605 metres). The entire region has a quite complex mountainous configuration made up of peaks, deep valleys, ravines and spurs. River Cauvery takes its birth at a place called Talakaveri in this region. Many other torrents originate from this range and flow towards east and west. The soils of the region largely consist of lateritic debris found in different stages of weathering and laterization. They are highly leached and quite shallow. Most of the area is covered with evergreen Reserved Forests. Transport and communication facilities in the region are as good as in hilly areas. Out of the total 38 villages in the region as many as 27 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region	Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks	Archaean gneisses, other unclassified crystallines non nockites	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	The region spreads in the form of belt running north to south in central parts of the district. Overs the parts of Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Hassan district in the north. Yedavanad-Nal-Keri Forest Belt in the east, state of Kerala in the south and Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats in the west. From the relief point of view the maximum height of the region is 1386 metres from the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						mean sea level near village Doddatholur (27) of Somvarpet taluk while the minimum height of 786 metres is observed near village T. Shettigeri (84) in Virajpet taluk. However, the region represents the landscape of a rolling and dissected table-land full of park like open glades, rounded hillsand ravines having a general elevation of 800-1000metres. Cauvery is the main river of the region which flows from west to east in the central part of the region and Hemavati river flows along northern boundary of the region. These apart there are several important streams of which a mention may be made of Harangi *Hole*, Ramtirtha *Hole* and Laksh-mantirtha. The valleys and gentle slopes have pre- dominantely fertile red loamy soils which are quite suitable for cultivation. From the communication and transport point of view the region is well served by roads. State Highways pass through Madikeri, Virajpet and Gonikoppal towns. Other 5 towns are also connected by important metal-led roads. Out of the total 205 villages of the re- gion as many as 170 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.3 Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forest Belt	Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks	Archaean gneisses, other unclassified crystallines and non-dated granites	Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs Tropepts	The region extends over the eastern fringe of district in the form of a belt running north to south. It covers the parts of Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Hassan district in the north, Mysore district in the east, state of Kerala in the south and Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 1366 metres from the mean sea level near village Malambi (74) in Somvarpet taluk while the minimum height is 805 metres from the mean sea level near village Nalkeri Forest (77) in Virajpet taluk. The terrain is generally hilly and it has been variously dissected by Cauvery, Hemavati and Lakshmantirtha rivers. The entire belt is largely covered with Reserved Forests. The forests of northern part are generally of deciduous character while in the southern part the forests are largely evergreen intermixed with bamboos. With regard to means of communication, the region is served by roads. Out of the total 53 villages of the region as many as 26 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE : Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT KOLAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kolar district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin

The region spreads over the north-western parts of Kolar district covering larger parts of Gauribidanur taluk and some bits of Chikballapur taluk. Total area of the region is 738.5 km^2. The basement rocks are Archaean gneisses and non-dated granites. The region forms the part of Penner river basin. The landscape is generally plain with a few hillocks. General elevation rallies around 700 metres from the mean sea level. The Penner and Kumadvati are important rivers of the region which flow towards north. The soils are generally mixed red sandy, red loamy, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 197 villages and two towns which altogether inhabit 192,169 persons. The proportion of rural and urban population is 87.19 per cent and 12.81 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 260 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.2 Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands

The region extends over the northern parts of Kolar district covering entire area of Bagepalli taluk and some parts of Gudibanda, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks. Its total area is 1593.1 km^2. The region is largely composed of non-dated granites. However, Archaean gneisses and basic intrusives are also found in eastern part. The region is largely hilly and undulating. It contains two main hill ranges, one in western part and the other in eastern. Both the ranges run north to south and they are separated by the Chitravati river valley. There are 428 villages and two towns wherein 207,975 persons are residing. The proportion of rural and urban population is 93.10 per cent and 6.90 per cent respectively. It has a denisty of 131 persons per km^2 which is the lowest among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands

This region extends over the entire central parts of Kolar district. It covers the entire area of Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks, larger parts of Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Kolar and Mulbagal taluks and some part of Gudibanda taluk. Total area of the region is 3743.1 km^2. The region is largely composed of Archaean gneisses. However, granites and Dharwar system of rocks are also found in a north-south running elongated belt in the eastern part of the region. The entire region represents an undulating upland country, which acts as a divide between Penner and Palar river systems. The general height of the region is between 800 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. It is largely represented by high base status red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils. There are 1626 villages and four towns, which altogether inhabit 796,262 persons. The percentages of rural and urban population are 85.65 and 14.35 respectively. The region has a density of 213 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Tract

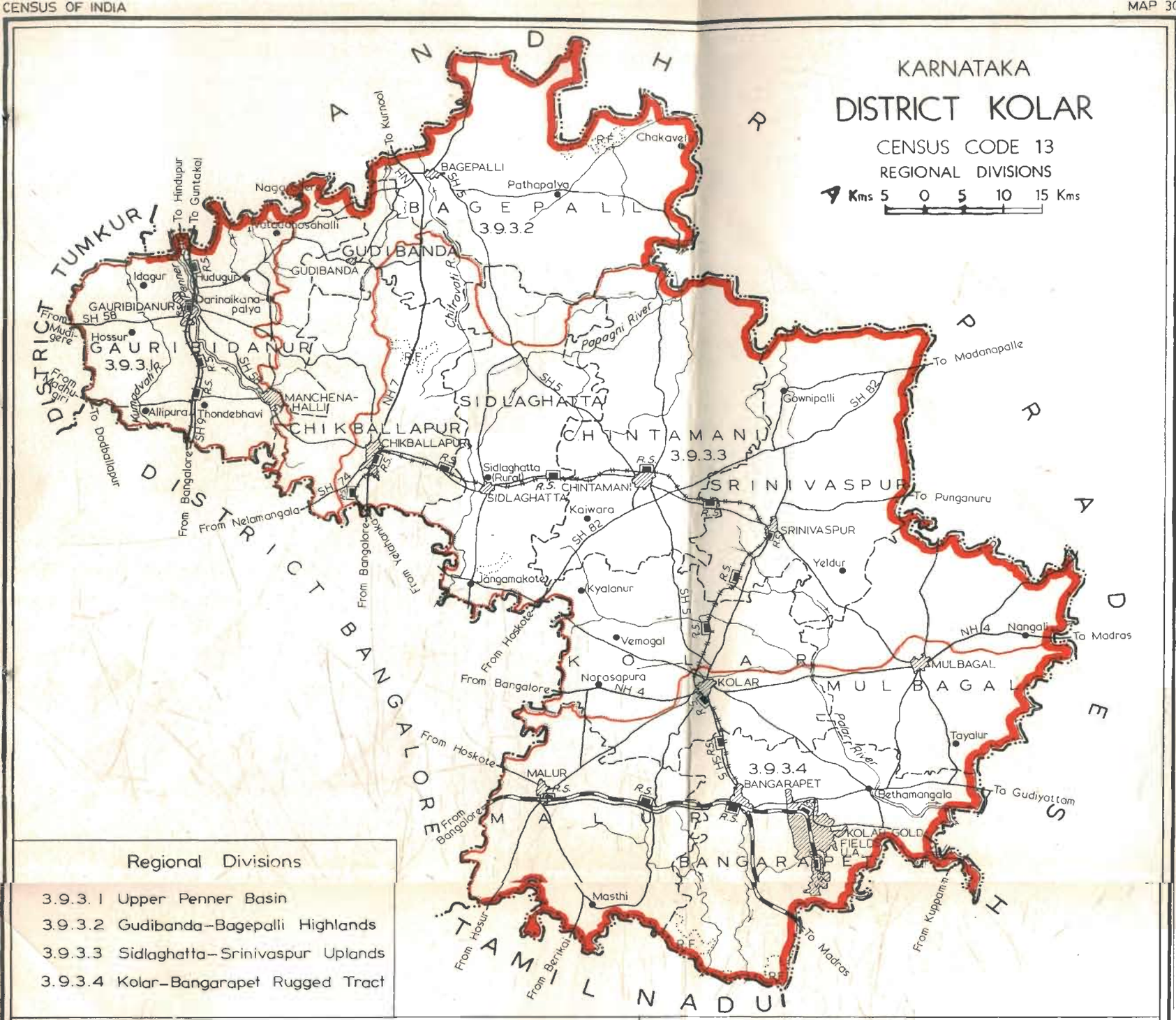
The region spreads over the southern part of Kolar district. It covers the entire area of Bangarapet and Malur taluks and some parts of Kolar and Mulbagal taluks. Total area of the region is 2164.7 km^2. The region is largely made up of Archaean gneisses. However, granites, Dharwar system rocks and basic intrusives are also found. The entire region represents a rugged landscape full of stretches of rocky waste and broken hillocks. It gradually slopes from north to south. There are 1074 villages, four towns and one urban agglomeration, wherein 709,086 persons reside. The proportion of rural and urban population is 61.27 per cent and 38.73 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 328 persons per km^2.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT KOLAR

CENSUS CODE 13

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

- 3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin
- 3.9.3.2 Gudibanda–Bagepalli Highlands
- 3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta–Srinivaspur Uplands
- 3.9.3.4 Kolar–Bangarapet Rugged Tract

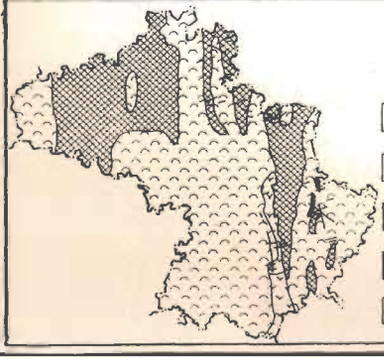
SOILS



Km 0 30 60 Kms

- 7 USTALFS
- 12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
- 15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
- 92 USTERTS

GEOLOGY



Km 0 30 60 Kms

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN	Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN	Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED	Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN	Ultrabasics
	Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TALUK
,, RESERVED FOREST R.F
VILLAGE HAVING 3,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME Masthi
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 4
STATE HIGHWAY SH 74
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE R.S.
,, ,, ,, METRE GAUGE R.S.
,, ,, ,, NARROW GAUGE R.S.
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.3.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: KOLAR | Census Locatin Code No. 13 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kolar	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin	197 villages (8 villages in Chikballapur taluk, 189 villages in Gauribidanur taluk)	2 towns Gauribidanur (M) and Manchenahalli (M) in Gauribidanur taluk	738.5	724.1	14.4	192,169	167,551	24,618
	3.9.3.2 Gudibanda–Bagepalli Highlands	428 villages (228 villages in Bagepalli taluk, 75 villages in Chikballapur taluk, 47 villages in Gauribidanur taluk, 54 villages in Gudibanda taluk, 24 villages in Sidlaghatta taluk)	2 towns Bagepalli (M) in Bagepalli taluk, Gudibanda (M) in Gudibanda taluk	1593.1	1590.2	2.9	207,975	193,633	14,342
	3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta–Srinivaspur Uplands	1626 villages (170 villages in Chikballapur taluk, 407 villages in Chintamani taluk, 51 villages in Gudibanda taluk, 243 villages in Kolar taluk, 143 Villages in Mulbagal taluk, 265 villages in Sidlaghatta taluk, 347 villages in Srinivaspur taluk)	4 towns Chikballapur (M) in Chikballapur taluk, Chintamani (M) in Chintamani taluk, Sidlaghatta (M) in Sidlaghatta taluk, Srinivaspur (M) Srinivaspur taluk	3743.1	3725.2	17.9	796,262	682,035	114,227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.3.4 Kolar Bangara-pet Rugged Tract	1074 villages (389 villages in Bangarapet taluk, 119 villages in Kolar taluk, 364 villages in Malur taluk, 202 villages in Mulbagal taluk)	4 towns and 1 U.A. Bangara-pet (M) & K.G.F. U.A.in Bangara-pet taluk, Kolar (M) in Kolar taluk, Malur (M) in Malur taluk, Mulbagal (M) in Mulbagal taluk	2164.7	2096.5	68.2	709,086	434,442	274,644

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: KOLAR | Census Location Code No. : 13 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin	Chikballa-pur taluk	95, 100, 101, 103 108-111	8 Villages			Code No. 96-99, 102, 104-107 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Gauribida-nur taluk	1-38, 54-56, 63-76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 88, 91, 97-103, 105, 107-113, 118, 123-126, 130-236	189 Villages	197 Villages + 2 Towns	738.5	Code No. 39-53, 57-62, 77, 79, 82-84, 87, 89, 90, 92-96, 104, 106, 114-117, 119-122, 127-129 are in region 3.9.3.2
2.	3.9.3.2 Gudi-banda Bagepalli High-lands	Bagepalli taluk	1-228	228 Villages			
		Chikballa-pur taluk	5-7, 9, 16-19, 21-30, 89-94, 96-99, 102, 104-107, 112, 116, 173, 181-214, 246-249, 253	75 Villages			Code No. 8, 10-15, 20, 31-88, 113-115, 117-172, 174-180, 215-245, 250-252 are in region 3.9.3.3 Code No.95, 100, 101, 103, 108-111 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Gauribida-nur taluk	39-53, 57-62, 77, 79, 82-84, 87, 89, 90, 92-96, 104, 106, 114-117, 119-122, 127-129	47 Villages			Code No. 54-56, 63-76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 88, 91, 97-103, 105, 107-113, 118, 123-126 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Gudibanda taluk	1-49, 88-91, 93	54 Villages			Code No. 50-87, 92 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Sidla-ghatta taluk	241-250, 260, 261, 270, 272-281, 289	24 Villages	428 Villages + 2 Towns	1593.1	Code No. 251-259, 262-269, 271, 282-288 are in region 3.9.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur Uplands	Chikballapur taluk	1-4, 8, 10-15, 20, 31-88, 113-115, 117-172, 174-180, 215-245, 250-252	170 Villages			Code No. 5-7, 9, 16-19, 21-30, 89-94, 96-99, 102, 104-107, 112, 116, 173, 181-214, 246-249 are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 95, 100, 101, 103, 108-111 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Chintamani taluk	1-407	407 Villages			
		Gudibanda taluk	50-87, 92, 94-105	51 Villages			Code No. 88-91, 93 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Kolar taluk	9-11, 13-25, 27-30, 36, 70-94, 119-312, 352, 354, 360	243 Villages			Code No. 12, 26, 31-35, 37-69, 95-118, 313-351, 353, 355-359 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Mulbagal taluk	2-13, 15, 31-39, 100-104, 133-239, 255-262, 277	143 Villages			Code No. 14, 16-30, 40-99, 105-132, 240-254, 263-276 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Sidlaghatta taluk	1-240, 251-259, 262-269, 271, 282-288	265 Villages			Code No. 241-250, 260, 261, 270, 272-281 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Srinivaspur taluk	1-347	347 Villages	1626 Villages + 4 Towns	3743.1	
4.	3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Tract	Bangarapet taluk	1-389	389 Villages			
		Kolar taluk	1-8, 12, 26, 31-35, 37-69, 95-118, 313-351, 353, 355-359, 361, 362	119 Villages			Code No. 9-11, 13-25, 27-30, 36, 70-94, 119-312, 352, 354, 360 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Malur taluk	1-364	364 Villages			
		Mulbagal taluk	1, 14, 16-30, 40-99, 105-132, 240-254, 263-276, 278-345	202 Villages	1074 Villages + 4 Towns and 1 U.A.	2164.7	Code No. 2-13, 15, 31-39, 100-104, 133-239, 255-262, 277 are in region 3.9.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: KOLAR CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 13 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kanataka	Kolar	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin	Chikballapur and Gauribisdanur taluk	Archaean gneisses, and other unclassified cyrstallines and non-dated granites	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region spreads over the north western parts of Kolar district covering larger parts of Gauribidanur taluk and some bits of Chikballapur taluk. It makes its boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north, Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands in the east, Bangalore district in the south and Tumkur district in the west. The landscape of the region is generally plain with a few rocky hills strewn here and there. The general height of the region rallies around 700 metres from the mean sea level. It slopes from the south to north. The Penner and Kumadvati are the important rivers of the region which along with other small tributary streams drain the entire region. The rivers and streams are seasonal and quite shallow. The region is devoid of forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads and a railway which passes through Gauribidanur town. The other town namely, Manchenahalli is connected by roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 197 villages of the region as many as 78 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.2 Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands	Bagepalli Chikballapur, Gauribidanur ghatta Gudibanda and Sidlataluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassinon-dated fied crystallines, granites and basic	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts	The region extends over the northern parts of Kolar district covering entire area of Bagepalli taluk and some parts of Gudibanda, Gauribidanur, Chik ballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks. It makes its boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north and east, Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands and the Bangalore district in the south and Upper Penner Basin in the west. The region is largely hilly and undulating.It intrusives contains two main hill ranges, one in Western part and (Dolerites) the other in eastern. The hill range in the western part starts in the extreme south and runs towards north upto the district boundary and beyond. Among them the famous is Nandidurga hill with a height of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						1467 metres, which is the maximum height recorded in this region. Parallel to this range runs the other hill range in the eastern part. Both these ranges are separated by the Chitravati river valley. The minimum height of 713 metres above the mean sea level is noticed in Chitravati valley near village Vangyaralapally (110) of Bagepalli taluk. The hills and other undulating surfaces are made up of older granitic formations and they generally represent bare rocky landscape. However,some slopes are covered with thorn forests. Cultivation is restricted to small valley plains and such other enclosed lowlands. Obviously due to hilly and undulating terrain, the network of means of transport is not well developed in the region and it is served by some roads only. The main roads pass through Chitravati valley wherein Bagepalli and Gudibanda towns are located and they are connected by such roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 428 villages of the region, only 101 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands	Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gudibanda, Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur taluks	Archean gneisses, and other unclassified Crystallines Dharwar System, nondated granites, ultrabasics and basic intrusoves (Dolerites)	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the entire central parts of Kolar district. It covers the entire area of Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks, larger parts of Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta,Kolar and Mulbagal taluks and some part of Gudibanda taluk. It makes its boundaries with Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged tract in the south and Bangalore district in the west. The region represents an upland which acts as a divide ultrabasics and basic between Penner and Palar river systems. The General and basic intrusives elevation of the region ranges between 800 and 900 (Dolerites) metres from the mean sea level. However, a maximum height of 1275 metres is found in the central part of the region. Since the rainfal is scanty, the region is devoid of good vegetative cover. It is only in the eastern part of the region that some stretches of thorny and scrubby jungles are observed here and there. The region is also infested by a large number of tanks. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and a narrow gauge railway line which connects all the towns of the region. A national highway also passes through north-western part of the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 1626 villages of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						region as many as 384 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Track	Bangarapet, Kolar,Malur and Mulbagal taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassi- and fied crystallines, Dharwar system, non-dated granites and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts Ustalfs Rock Out crops	The region spreads over the southern part of Kolar district. It covers the entire area of Bangarapet and Malur taluks and some parts of Kolar and Mulbagal taluks. It makes its boundaries with Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh in the east and south-east,state of Tamil Nadu in the south and Bangalore district in the west. The region represents a rugged tract containing stretches of rocky wastes and broken hillocks. The heights generally vary between 800-900 metres from the mean sea level. However, higher variations are noticed in the heights of local residual undulations. The land gradually slopes from north to south. Valley plains and enclosed flat lowlands are under cultivation. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and railways. Towns such as Malur, Bangarapet and Kolar Gold Fields U.A. are connected by broad gauge railway line and Kolar and Bangarapet are connected by a narrow gauge railway. A national highway also passes through Kolar and Mulbagal towns. In respect of villages, out of the total 1074 villages of the region, only 368 villages are connected by pucca approach roads.

NOTE: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT MANDYA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Mandya district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Cauvery-Hemavati Valley

The region extends over south-western part of Mandya district covering larger parts of Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana taluks. The total area of the region is 1454.0 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses and Dharwar system of rocks. The region forms the part of Cauvery-Hemavati Valley. In general, the land is plain. The general height is about 800 metres from the mean sea level. The soils are generally mixed red loamy, red sandy, shallow black, brown and alluvial. The agricultural land is extensively irrigated by canals. There are 474 villages and four towns in this region which altogether inhabit 394,056 persons, out of which 342,708 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 51,348 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 271 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.2 Nagamangala Plateau

The region extends over north-western parts of Mandya district. It covers larger part of Nagamangala taluk and some small parts of Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Mandya taluks. Its total area is 1313.0 km^2. Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses, non-dated granites and Dharwar system of rocks. It represents the landscape of a plateau strewn with a large number of granitic hillocks. Several small streams originate from this region and radiate almost in all directions. The soils are generally red sandy, red loamy, brown and alluvial. It contains 447 villages and three towns, wherein altogether 205,969 persons are residing. The percentages of rural and urban population are 90.54 and 9.46 respectively. It has a density of 157 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin

This region spreads over the eastern half of Mandya district. It covers entire Maddur taluk, larger parts of Malvalli and Mandya taluks, and some parts of Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana taluks. The total area of the region is 2034.3 km^2. The important geological formations of the region are Archaean gneiss and closepet granites. The land is generally plain throughout the region. Shimsha is the important river of this region which flows from north to south. The soils are generally red loamy, shallow black, brown and alluvial. The cultivated land is largely irrigated by a network of Krishnarajasagar reservoir. There are 540 villages and four towns which altogether inhabit 802,950 persons. The proportion of rural and urban population is 81.42 per cent and 18.58 per cent respectively. The region has a density of 395 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract

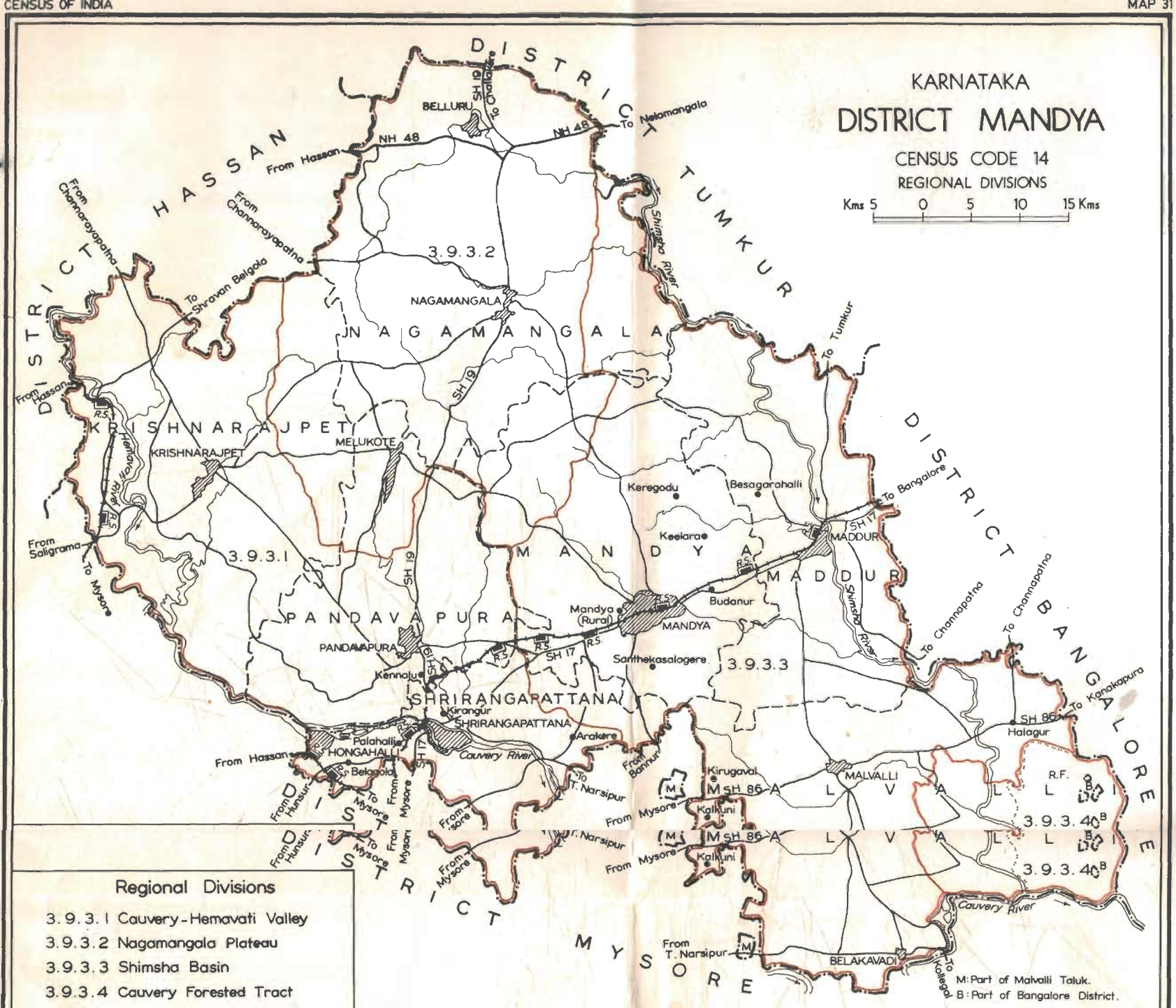
The region extends over a south-eastern bit of Mandya district covering some part of Malvalli taluk. Its total area is 171.0 km^2. It is entirely made up of closepet granites. Almost the entire area is hilly and covered with dense deciduous forests which are largely classified as Reserved Forests. As much as 67.06 per cent area of the region is reported under forests. There are only 18 villages and no towns. Total population of the region is 11,549 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 68 persons per km^2 which is the lowest among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT MANDYA

CENSUS CODE 14

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



M: Part of Malvalli Taluk.
B: Part of Bangalore District.

Regional Divisions

3.9.3.1 Cauvery-Hemavati Valley
3.9.3.2 Nagamangala Plateau
3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin
3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract

SOILS

Km 0 30 Kms

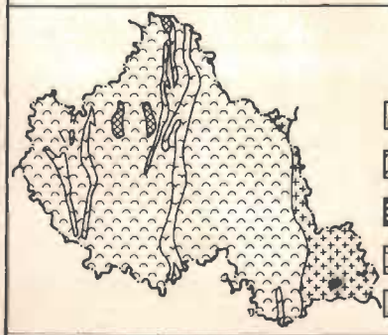


12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 Kms



LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)

ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

NON-DATED — Granites

PRE-CAMBRIAN — Closepet Granites

Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

,, TALUK

,, RESERVED FOREST — R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Budanur

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 48

STATE HIGHWAY — SH 86

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — R.S.

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.3.4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: MANDYA | Census Locatin Code No. 14 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mandya	3.9.3.1 Cauvery Hemavati valley	474 villages (262 villages in Krishna-rajpet taluk, 138 villages in Pandava-pura taluk, 74 villages in Shriranga-pattana taluk)	4 towns Krishna-rajpet (M) in Krishna-rajpet taluk, Pandavapura (M) in Panda-vapura taluk, Hongahalli (P) and Shriranga-pattana (M) in Shrirangapattana taluk	1454.0	1427.6	26.4	394,056	342,708	51,348
	3.9.3.2 Naga-mangala Plateau	447 villages (54 villages in Krishna-rajpet taluk, 45 villages in Mandya taluk, 316 villages in Nagamang-ala taluk, 32 villages in Pandavapura taluk)	3 towns Bellura (M) and Naga-mangala (M) in Nagamang-ala taluk, Melukote (M) in Pandava-pura taluk	1313.0	1303.5	9.5	205,969	186,489	19,480
	3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin	540 villages (162 villages in Maddur taluk, 168 villages in Malavalli taluk, 138 villages in Mandya taluk, 50 villages in Nagamangala taluk, 1 vill-age in Pandava-pura taluk, 21 villages in Shriranga-pattana taluk)	4 towns Maddur (M) in Maddur taluk, Bel-akavadi (M) & Malvalli (M) in Mal-valli taluk, Mandya (M) in Mandya taluk	2034.3	2009.2	25.1	802,950	653,753	149,197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract	18 villages (14 villages in Malvalli taluk, 4 villages of Kanakapura taluk of Bangalore district)		171.0	171.0	-	11,549	11,549	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: MANDYA | Census Location Code No. 14 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Cauvery Hemavati Valley	Krishnaraj-pet taluk	1-51, 64-87, 94-98 111, 114-119, 123-139, 141, 147, 161-316	262 Villages			Code No. 52-63, 88-93, 99-110, 112, 113, 120-122, 140, 142-146, 148-160 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Pandava-pura taluk	1-56, 58-85, 89-99, 108-120, 137-143, 147-149, 151, 152, 154-171	138 Villages			Code No. 57 is in region 3.9.3.3
						1454.0	Code No. 86-88, 100-107, 121-136 144-146, 150, 153 are in region 3.9.3.2 * Excludes
		Shriranga-pattana taluk	2-72, 94-96	74 Villages	474 Villages + 4 Towns		12.0 Km^2 area of Pandavapura taluk submerged under K.R. Sagar reser-voir.
							One village of Shriangapattana taluk having L.C. No. 1 is fully merged with Shrirangapattana town and has been deleted from the rural frame.
							Code No. 73-93 are in region 3.9.3.3
2.	3.9.3.2 Nagaman-gala Plateau	Krishnaraj-pet taluk	52-63, 88-93, 99-110, 112, 113, 120-122, 140, 142- 146, 148-160	54 Villages			Code No. 64-87, 94-98, 111, 114-119, 123-139, 141, 147 are in region 3.9.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mandya taluk	54, 59-64, 73-80, 90-93, 107-114, 118-124, 133-136, 145-151	45 Villages			Code No. 55-58, 65-72, 81-89, 94-106, 115-117, 125-132, 137-144 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Nagaman-gala taluk	1-64, 87-89, 91-93, 95-99, 101-103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 128-301, 307-366	316 Villages			Code No. 65-86, 90, 94, 100, 104, 105, 108, 111-127, 302-306 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Pandava-pura taluk	86-88, 100-107, 121-136, 144-146, 150, 153	32 Villages	447 Villages + 3 Towns	1313.0	Code No. 89-99, 108-120, 137-143, 147-149, 151, 152 are in region 3.9.3.1
3.	3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin	Maddur taluk	1-162	162 Villages			
		Malvalli taluk	1-31, 34-44, 46-81, 84-89, 97-134, 137, 138, 141-148, 151-186	168 Villages			Four villages of Malvalli taluk having L.C. Nos.139, 140, 149 and 150 are considered as a part of region No. 3.9.3.1 of Mysore district being contiguous area. Code No. 32, 33, 45, 82, 83, 90-96, 135, 136 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Mandya taluk	1-53, 55-58, 65-72, 81-89, 94-106, 115-117,125-132, 137-144, 152-183	138 Villages			Code No. 54, 59-64, 73-80, 90-93, 107-114, 118-124, 133-136, 145-151 are in region 3.9.3.2

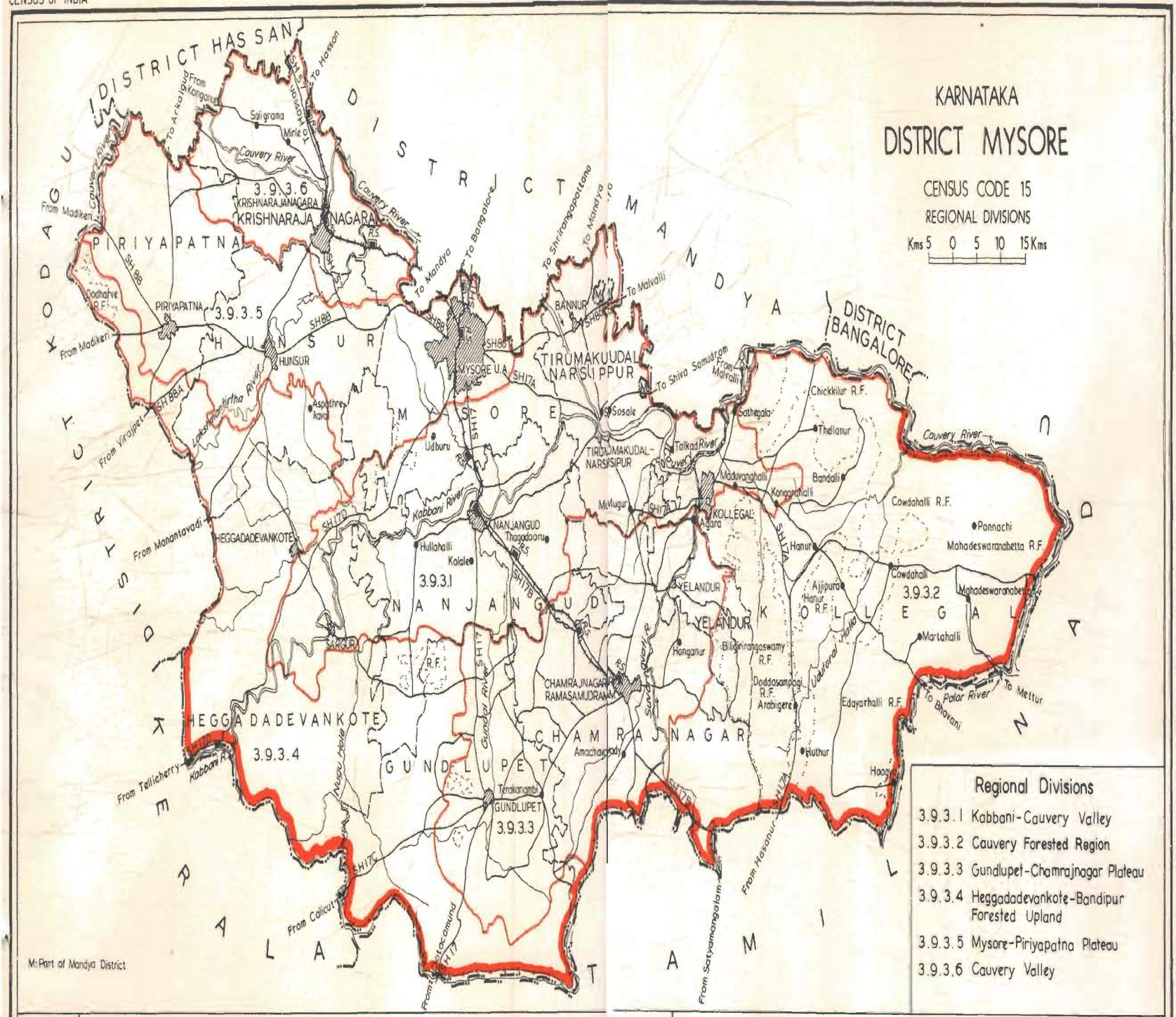
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nagamangala taluk	65-86, 90, 94, 100, 104, 105, 108, 111-127, 302-306	50 Village			Code No. 87-89, 91-93, 95-99, 101-103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 128-301 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Pandavapura taluk	57	1 Village			
		Shriranga-pattana taluk	73-93	21 Villages	540 Villages + 4 Towns	2034.3	
4.	3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract	Malvalli taluk	32, 33, 45, 82, 83, 90-96, 135, 136	14 Villages			Code No. 34-44, 46-81, 84-89, 97-134 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Kanaka-pura taluk of Bangalore district	253, 254, 255, 257	4 Villages	18 Villages	171.0	These 4 villages of Kanakapura taluk of Banga-lore district geographically lie in this region.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: MANDYA CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 14 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Mandya	3.9.3.1 Cauvery Hemavati Valley	Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over south-western part of Mandya district covering larger parts of Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana taluks. It makes its boundaries with Hassan district in the west and north, Nagamangala Plateau and Shimsha Basin in the east and Mysore district in the south. The region forms a part of Cauvery-Hemavati Valley. The landscape is generally plain strewn with some rocky hummocks giving rise to local undulations. Patches of ravinous badlands and rugged rocky exposure are also observed here and there. The general height of the region is about 800 metres from the mean sea level. The soils are generally mixed red loamy, red sandy, shallow black, brown and alluvial. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by metre gauge railways, state highways and other kinds of roads. Out of the total 474 villages of the region as many as 265 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.2 Nagamangala Plateau	Krishnarajpet, Mandya, Nagamangala and Pandavapura taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system and non-dated granites	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over north-western parts of Mandya district. It covers larger part of Nagamangala taluk and some parts of Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Mandya taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Tumkur district in the north, Shimsha Basin in the east, Cauvery-Hemavati Valley in the south and Hassan district in the west. The region represents the landscape of a plateau strewn with a large number of granitic hillocks. The heights generally vary between 800 and 1000 metres from the mean sea level. Several small streams originate from this region and radiate almost in all directions and the radial drainage pattern is developed over here. The extensive stretches are characterised by rugged rock exposures with and without scrubs. With regard to the means of transport the region is served by a national highway, a state highway and some other kinds of metalled roads. Out of the total 447 villages of the region as many as 198 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin	Maddur, Malvalli, Mandya, Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Shriranga-pattana taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and closepet granites	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over the eastern half of Mandya district. It covers entire Maddur taluk, larger parts of Malvalli and Mandya taluks and some parts of Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Tumkur district in the north, Bangalore district in the east, cauvery forested tract and Mysore district in the south and Cauvery-Hemavati Valley and Nagamangala Plateau in the west. Physiographically, the region represents the landforms of a river basin formed by Shimsha river. The heights generally varry between 600 and 800 metres from the mean sea level. Shimsha is the main river of the region which flows from north to south along with several small tributaries with dendritic drainage patterns. The waters of seasonal streams and rivulets have been impounded into a large number of tanks throughout the region. The relief is subdued. However, local undulations are prominent. Stretches of ravines and broken ground are also found along the rivers and streams. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a metre gauge railway line, two state highways and some other kinds of metalled roads. Out of the total 540 villages of the region as many as 332 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract	Malvalli taluk and Kanaka-pura taluk of Bangalore district	Closepet granites	Usterts-Tropepts	The region extends over a south-eastern bit of Mandya district covering some part of Malvalli taluk. It makes its boundaries with Shimsha Basin in the west and north, Bangalore district in the east and Mysore district in the south. Physiographically, almost the entire area is hilly and is largely covered with dense deciduous forests, which have been classified as Basavanbetta Reserved Forest. The maximum height of 1141 metres from the mean sea level is recorded near village Basavana Halli (82) in Malvalli taluk while the minimum height of 520 metres is near village Majjige Mallanahalli (96) in the same taluk. Shimsha river flows from north to south across this region and joins Cauvery river which forms southern boundary of the region. Due to its hilly and forested terrain no important transport line passes through this region. However, out of the total 18 villages of the region as many as 3 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.



Regional Divisions

- 3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley
- 3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region
- 3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau
- 3.9.3.4 Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Upland
- 3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau
- 3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley



SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms

- 7 USTALFS
- 8 USTALFS - ORTHENTS
- 12 USTALFS - TROPEPTS
- 95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS
- 101 ROCK OUTCROPS - UDALFS - TROPEPTS



GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms

- LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments); Charnockites
- ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss & other unclassified Crystallines
- NON-DATED — Granites
- PRE-CAMBRIAN — Closepet Granites; Ultrabasics; Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

- BOUNDARY, STATE
- " DISTRICT
- " TALUK
- " RESERVED FOREST — Chickkilur R.F.
- VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Sosale
- URBAN AREA
- STATE HIGHWAY — SH 17A
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
- RIVER
- REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.9.3.3
  - MACRO
  - MESO
  - MICRO
  - SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

DISTRICT MYSORE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Mysore district is a part of the Southern Karnataka Plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following six sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley

The region spreads over the central part of Mysore district covering the entire area of Tirumakudal-Narsipur taluk, larger part of Nanjangud taluk and some parts of Mysore, Heggadadevankote, Chamrajnagar and Kollegal taluks. The total area of this region is 2309.8 km^2. Geologically, it is largely made up of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. The region generally represents the landscape of a plain with a few hills cropping up here and there. The general height of the region is about 700 metres from the mean sea level. General slope is towards east and Kabbani and Cauvery are the important rivers of this region. The soils are generally black, brown and alluvial. Agricultural land is largely irrigated by a network of canals. There are 477 villages and five towns, which altogether inhabit 727,945 persons, of which 625,335 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 102,610 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 315 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region

This region extends over the eastern part of Mysore district covering larger parts of Kollegal taluk and some bits of Yelandur and Chamrajnagar taluks. Its total area is 2727.3 km^2. Geologically, it is largely made up of charnockites and closepet granites. Physiographically, the region forms the part of Eastern Ghats. The entire area is hilly and is extensively covered with dense Reserved Forests. As much as 75.11 per cent area is reported under forests. There are 98 villages and no towns. Total population is 168,067 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 62 persons per km^2, which is the lowest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau

The region extends over south-central parts of Mysore district covering larger parts of Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet taluks and some bits of Kollegal, Nanjangud and Yelandur taluks. Its total area is 1853.5 km^2. Geologically, it is mainly made up of Archaean gneisses. However, charnockites and the rocks of Dharwar system are also found in small patches. The region represents the landforms of a plateau. In general, the height rallies around 800 metres from the mean sea level. The general slope is towards north and Suvarnavati and Gundal rivers drain in this region. The soils are generally mixed red, brown and alluvial. Rock outcrops are also extensively observed. There are 342 villages and three towns. Total population of the region is 487,102, of which as many as 420,005 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 67,097 in urban areas. It has a density of 263 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.4 Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Upland

The region spreads along the south-western periphery of Mysore district covering parts of Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevankote, Hunsur, Nanjangud and Piriyapatna taluks. Its total area is 2434.1 km^2. Geologically, it is mainly made up of Archaean gneisses. However, charnockites, granites and Dharwarian rocks are also found in small patches. Physiographically, the region is an extension of Western Ghats. The entire area is hilly and largely covered with forests. In general, heights vary between 800 and 1400 metres from the mean sea level. As much as 47.73 per cent area is reported under forests. The region contains 287 villages and one town which altogether have a population of 164,363. As many as 158,210 persons reside in rural areas and only 6,153 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 68 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau

The region extends west to east in the form of an elongated belt, south to cauvery valley, in north-western part of Mysore district. It covers larger parts of Hunsur, Mysore and Piriyapatna taluks and a bit of Heggadadevankote taluk. The total area of the region is 1656.6 km^2. The basement rocks are mainly Archaean gneisses and unclassified crystallines. The region represents the land features of a plateau. The soils are generally mixed red, shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 408 villages, two towns and one urban agglomeration, which altogether have a population of 825,068 persons, out of which as many as 308,221 persons reside in rural areas and 516,847

persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 498 persons per km^2., which is the highest among all the six sub-micro regions of the district.

3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley

This region extends over the north-western corner of Mysore district. It covers the entire area of Krishnarajanagara taluk and bits of Mysore, Hunsur and Piriyapatna taluks. The total area of the region is 805.1 km^2. Geologically, it is entirely made up of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. The region forms the part of Cauvery valley. The soils are predominantly red loamy occasionally interspersed with black soils. Agriculturally it is a prosperous area. There are 229 villages and one town which are inhabited by 227,369 persons. Out of the total population, as many as 208,509 persons reside in rural areas and 18,860 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 282 persons per km^2.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: MYSORE | Census Locatin Code No. 15 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore	3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley	477 Villages (3 villages in Chamrajnagar taluk, 96 villages in Heggadadevankote taluk, 27 villages in Kollegal taluk, 63 villages in Mysore taluk, 152 villages in Nanjangud taluk, 132 villages in Tirumakudal-Narsipur taluk, 4 villages of Malayalli taluk of Mandya district)	5 Towns Sargur (M) in Heggadadevankote taluk, Kollegal (M) in Kollegal taluk, Nanjangud (M) in Nanjangud taluk, Tirumakudal Narasipur (M) & Bannur (M) in Tirumakudal Narsipur taluk	2309.8	2272.3	37.5	727,945	625,335	102,610
	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested region	98 villages (7 villages in Chamrajnagar taluk, 89 villages in Kollegal taluk, 2 villages in Yelandur taluk)		2727.3	2727.3	-	168,067	168,067	
	3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau	342 villages (178 villages in Chamrajnagar taluk, 125 villages in Gundlupet taluk, 1 village in Kollegal taluk, 14 villages in Nanjangud taluk, 24 villages in Yelandur taluk)	3 towns Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram(M) in Chamrajnagar taluk, Gundlupet (M) in Gundlupet taluk, Yelandur (M) in Yelandur taluk.	1853.5	1839.8	13.7	487,102	420,005	67,097

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.3.4 Heggada-devan - kote-Bandipur Forested Upland	287 villages (2 villages in Chamraj nagar taluk, 36 villages in Gundlupet taluk, 153 villages in Heggadadeva-nkote taluk, 54 villages in Hunsur taluk, 22 villages in Nanjangud ta-luk, 20 vi-llages in Piriyapatna taluk)	1 town Hegga-dadeva-nkote (M) in Hegga-dadeva-nkote taluk	2434.1	2432.9	1.2	164,363	158,210	6,153
	3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriya-patna Plateau	408 villages (33 villages in Heggada-devankote taluk, 135 villages in Hunsur taluk, 69 villages in Mysore taluk, 171 villages in Piriyapatna taluk)	2 towns and 1 U.A. Hunsur (M) in Hunsur taluk, Mysore U.A. in Mysore taluk, Piriyapatna (M) in Piriyapatna taluk	1656.6	1560.9	95.7	825,068	308,221	516,847
	3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley	229 villages (21 villages in Hunsur taluk, 176 villages in Krishnaraja-nagara taluk, 22 villages in Mysore taluk, 10 villages in Piriyapatna taluk)	1 town Krishnaraja-nagara (M) in Krishnaraja-nagara taluk	805.1	796.5	8.6	227,369	208,509	18,860

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: MYSORE | Census Location Code No. 15 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley	Chamraj-Nagar taluk	148-150	3 Villages			
		Hegga-dadevan-kote taluk	43, 44, 46-62, 65, 67-74, 111, 116-151, 173, 174, 208-216, 229-247, 282	96 Villages			Code No. 45, 63, 64, 66, 75-81, 152-172, 175-207, 217-228, 248-281 are in region 3.9.3.4 Code No. 82-110, 112-115 are in region 3.9.3.5
		Kollegal taluk	1-4, 6-15, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 36-38, 45	27 Villages			Code No. 5 is in region 3.9.3.3 Code No. 16-19, 24-28, 33, 35, 39-44 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Mysore taluk	4, 9, 43-57, 65-97 116-128	63 Villages			Thirteen villages having Code Nos. 1, 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 40, 41 and 42 are classified as urban being outgrowths of Mysore U.A. and have been deleted from the rural frame Code No. 5, 7, 8, 10-14, 18, 20-23, 25-29, 33-39, 58-64, 96-115 are in region 3.9.3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nanjan-gud taluk	1-21, 23-54, 76-173, 188	152 Villages			Code No. 22, 55-75 are in region 3.9.3.4 Code No. 174-187, are in region 3.9.3.3
		Tiruma-Kudal Narsipur taluk	1-132	132 Villages			
		Malvalli taluk of Mandya district	139, 140, 149, 150	4 Villages	477 Villages + 5 Towns	2309.8	These 4 villages of Malvalli taluk of Mandya district geograpically lie in this region
2.	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region	Chamaraj-nagar taluk	176-182	7 Villages			
		Kollegal taluk	16-19, 24-28, 33, 35, 39-44, 46-117	89 Villages			Code No. 20-23, 29-32, 34, 36-38, 45 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Yelandur taluk	7, 21	2 Villages	98 Villages	2727.3	Code No. 8-20 are in region 3.9.3.3
3.	3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamraj-nagar Plateau	Chamaraj-nagar taluk	1-62, 65-147, 151-175, 183-190	178 Villages			Code no. 63, 64 are in region 3.9.3.4 Code No. 148-150 are in region 3.9.3.1 Code No. 176-182 are in region 3.9.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gundlu-pet taluk	1-24, 33-68, 74, 76-83, 88-128, 135-143, 147, 148, 158-161	125 Villages			Code No. 25-32, 69-73, 75, 84-87, 129-134, 144-146, 149-157 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Kollegal taluk	5	1 Village			
		Nanjan-gud taluk	174-187	14 Villages			
		Yelan-dur taluk	1-6, 8-20, 22-26	24 Villages	342 Villages + 3 Towns	1853.5	Code No. 7, 21 are in region 3.9.3.2
4.	3.9.3.4 Heggada-devankote-Bandipur Forested Upland	Chamraj-nagar taluk	63, 64	2 Villages			
		Gundlupet taluk	25-32, 69-73, 75, 84-87, 129-134, 144-146, 149-157	36 Villages			Code No. 33-68, 74, 76-83, 88-128, 135-143, 147, 148 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Heggada-devan-Kote taluk	1-42, 45, 63, 64, 66, 75-81, 152-172, 175-207, 217-228, 248-281	153 Villages			Code No. 43, 44, 46-62, 65, 67-74, 111, 116-151, 173, 174, 208-216, 229-247 are in region 3.9.3.1 Code No. 82-110, 112-115 are in region 3.9.3.5
		Hunsur taluk	17, 21-27, 68-83, 131-134, 145-170 84-94, 100-130,	54 Villages			Code No. 18-20, 28-35, 48-67, 135-144 are in region 3.9.3.5 Code No. 36-47, 95-99 are in region 3.9.3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nanjan-gud taluk	22, 55-75	22 Villages			Code No. 23-54 are in region 3.9.3.1
		Piriya-patna taluk	15-18, 25, 26, 32-40, 44, 45, 93-95	20 Villages	287 Villages + 1 Town	2434.1	Code No. 19-24, 27-31, 41-43, 46-92 are in region 3.9.3.5
5.	3.9.3.5 Mysore Piriya-patna Plateau	Heggada-devan-kote taluk	82-110, 112-115	33 Villages			Code No. 111 is in region 3.9.3.1
		Hunsur taluk	1-16, 18-20, 28-35, 48-67, 84-94, 100-130, 135-144, 171-178, 183-210	135 Villages			Code No. 17, 21-27, 68-83, 131-134, 145-170 are in region 3.9.3.4 Code No. 36-47, 95-99, 179-182 are in region 3.9.3.6
		Mysore taluk	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10-14, 18, 20-23, 25-29, 33-39, 58-64, 98-115, 129-144, 165	69 Villages			Thirteen villages of Mysore taluk having L.C. Nos. 1, 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 40, 41, 42 are classified as urban being outgrowths of Mysore U.A. and has been deleted from the rural frame Code No. 4, 9, 43-57, 65-97, 116-128 are in region 3.9.3.1 Code No. 145-164 are in region 3.9.3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Piriya-patna taluk	1-14, 19-24, 27-31, 41-43, 46-92, 96-123, 125-127, 134-156, 160-201	171 Villages	408 Villages + 2 Towns & 1 U.A.	1656.6	Code No. 15-18, 25, 26, 32-40, 44, 45, 93-95 are in region 3.9.3.4 Code No. 124, 128-133, 157-159 are in region 3.9.3.6
6.	3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley	Hunsur taluk	36-47, 95-99, 179-182	21 Villages			Code No. 48-67, 84-94, 100-130, 135-144, 171-178 are in region 3.9.3.5 Code No. 68-83, 131-134, 145-170 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Krishna-rajana-gara taluk	1-176	176 Villages			
		Mysore taluk	145-164, 166, 167	22 Villages			Code No. 165 is in region 3.9.3.5
		Piriya-patna taluk	124, 128-133, 157-159	10 Villages	229 Villages + 1 Town	*805.1	* Excludes 0.3 km^2 area of Sagarkatte village of Mysore taluk fully submerged under K.R. Sagar Reservoir Code No. 125-127, 134-156 are in region 3.9.3.5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: MYSORE CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 15 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Mysore	3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery valley Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud and Tirumakudal-Narsipur taluks and Malvalli taluk of Mandya district.	Chamrajnagar, Heggadadevankote,	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Dharwar System	Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over the central part of Mysore district covering the entire area of Tirumakudal-Narsipur taluk, larger part of Nanjangud taluk and some parts of Mysore, Heggadadevankote, Chamrajnagar and Kollegal taluks. It makes its boundaries with Mandya district in the north, Cauvery Forested region in the east, Gundlupet-chamarajnagar Plateau and Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Upland in the south and Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau in the west. The region generally represents the landscape of a plain with a few residual knolls cropping up here and there. The general height of the region is about 700 metres from the mean sea level. General slope is towards east and Kabbani and Cauvery are the important rivers of the region.Nugu and Gundal rivers are the important tributaries of Kabbani river. The soils are generally black, brown and alluvial. However, in the upper reaches of the valley, the soils are mixed red, black and brown. Agriculturally valley is prosperous and cultivated land is largely irrigated by canals.
		3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region	Chamrajnagar, Kollegal and Yelandur taluks	Charnockites, closepet granites, non-dated granites and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Orthents and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads and a metre_gauge railway which passes through Nanjangud town. Other towns of the regions are connected by roads only. In respect of the villages, out of the total 477 villages of the region, as many as 265 villages have pucca approach roads. The region extends over the eastern part of Mysore district covering larger parts of Kollegal taluk and some bits of Yelandur and Chamrajnagar taluks. It makes its boundaries with Mandya and Bangalore districts in the north, state of Tamil Nadu in the north-east, east and south and Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau and Kabbani-Cauvery Valley in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region represents an extension of Eastern Ghats. The entire area is hilly and covered with dense Reserved Forests. Variation in heights is quite high. Maximum height of 1750 metres above the mean sea level is found in Ballaji beat (96) of Kollegal taluk while the area along Cauvery river in the eastern fringe has the general elevation around 300 metres. The famous Biligiri Rangan hills are largely spread in this region which appear more like a tableland lifted abruptly from surrounding hilly area presenting steep slopes on all sides. The higher variation in the heights of this hilly complex may be due to structural characteristics of the area and also due to resistant crystalline rocks and charnockites. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Out of the total 98 villages of the region, as many as 38 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau	Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Kollegal, Nanjangud and Yelandur taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system, Charnockites and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Tropepts, Usterts-Tropepts and Rock Ooutcrops Udalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over south-central parts of Mysore district covering larger parts of Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet taluks and sine bits of Kollegal, Nanjangud and Yelandurs taluks. It makes its boundaries with Kabbani-Cauvery Valley in the north, Cauvery Forested Region in the east, state of Tamil Nadu in the south and Heggadadevan kote-Bandipur Forested Upland in the west and south. The region represents the landforms of a plateau. In general, the height rallies around 800 metres from the mean sea level. The general slope is towards north and Suvarnavati and Gundal rivers drain this region. The soils are generally mixed red, black,brown and alluvial, Rock outcrops and extensively observed. With regard to the means of transport, the region is largely served by different kinds of roads. However, a metre gauge railway also comes from Mysore to Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram town of the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 342 villages of the region, as many as 226 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.9.3.4 Heggadad-evankote-Bandipur Forested Upland	Chamrajn agar, Gund-lupet,Hegg-adevankote, Hunsur, Nanjangud and Piriya-patna taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassi-fied cry-stallines, charnock-Troites, non-dated granites and Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Orthents, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs Tropepts	The region spreads along the south-western periphery of Mysore district covering parts of Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevankote, Hunsur, Nanjangud and Piriyapatna taluks. It makes its boundaries with Mysore-Piriyapatna tableland, Kabbani-Cauvery valley and Gund lupet-Chamrajnagar plateau in the north, state of Tamil Nadu in the east and south east, state of Kerala in the south-west and Kodagu district in the West. Physiographically, the region is an extension of Weastern Ghats. The entire area is hilly and largely covered with forests. Variation in heights is quite high. The maximum height of 1454 metres is found on Gopalaswami Betta hill near village Lakkipura(149) in Gundlupet taluk while the minimum height is 740 metres near village Voddaragudi (41) in Heggadadevankote taluk. Important rivers of the region are Cauvery, Kabbani,Nugu and Lakshmantirtha. The region also consists of the sources of several small streams which have dissected it variously. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. A metalled road passes through Heggadadevankote town and out of the total 287 villages of the region,as many as 106 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriya-patna Plateau	Heggadade-vankote, Hunsur, Mysore and Piriyapatna taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassi-fied cry-stallines and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs Tropepts	The region extends over the parts of Hunsur,Mysore, Piriyapatna and Heggadadevankote taluks of Mysore district. It makes its boundaries with Hassan district, Cauvery Valley and Mandya district in the Plateau north,Kabbani-Cauvery Valley in the east,Hegga-dadevankote-Bandipur Forested Upland in the south and Kodagu district in the west. The region is a vast peneplain dissected into tabular blocks. The heights generally vary between 800 and 900 metres. The relief is subdued and the entire region, by and large appears to be flat studded with local undulations which may be due to either to different stages of peneplanation or to some differences in the resistance of the underlying geological formations. Cauvery and Lakshmantirth a are the important rivers of the region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of metalled roads and metre gauge railways. Mysore town

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						is connected by Hassan-Mysore and Bangalore-Mysore railways and different types of roads also radiate from here. Other two towns namely, Hunsur and Piriyapatna are connected by roads only. Out of the total 408 villages of the region, as many as, 248 villages are connected by pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley	Hunsur, Krishnarajanagara, Mysore and Piriyapatna	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the north-western corner of Mysore district. It covers the entire area of Krishnarajanagara taluk and bits of Mysore, Hunsur and Piriyapatna taluks. It makes its boundaries with Hassan district in the west and north, Mandya taluks district in the east and Mysore-Piriyapatna plateau in the south. The region forms the part of Cauvery river valley and represents the landscape of a valley plain gradually sloping towards east. General heights vary between 800 and 900 metres. Broad undulations, terrace-like flats and mixed red loamy and black soils characterise the landscape. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads and a metre gauge railway. A state highway (No.57) and Hassan-Mysore railway line pass through Krishnarajanagara town of the region. Out of the total 229 villages of the region, as many as 143 villages are connected by pucca approach roads. NOTE: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT TUMKUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Tumkur district is a part of Southern Karnataka plateau (3.9.3) and is sub-divided into following seven sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands

This region extends over the eastern part of Tumkur district occupying larger portion of Pavagada taluk. The total area of this region is 924.0 km². Geologically, it is largely made up of closepet granites. However, Archaean gneisses and basic intrusives are also found in some parts. The region has a large number of granitic hillocks. Extensive stretches are covered with thorn forests and scrubs. There are 109 villages and two urban centres. The total population of this region is 144,805, of which 122,862 persons reside in rural and 21,943 persons in urban areas. The density of this region is 157 persons per km².

3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi Basin

This region extends in northern part of Tumkur district occupying larger part of Sira taluk and some part of Gubbi taluk. Its total area is 1117.2 km². The entire region is mainly made up of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. The land is generally plain and slopes from south to north. The Suvarnamukhi river, which flows from south to north drains this region. The region has high base status red, brown and alluvial soils. There are 177 villages and one urban centre in this region. The total population of this region is 185,222 of which 157,557 persons reside in rural and 27,665 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 166 persons per km².

3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills

This region extends in eastern part of Tumkur district occupying some parts of Madhugiri, Koratagere, Tumkur and Sira taluks. The total area of the region is 1100.5 km2. Geologically, the entire region is made up of closepet granites. The region is covered with several hill ranges running from north to south. The lower slopes of the hills are covered with deciduous and thorn forests. There are 339 villages and two urban centres. This region is having a population of 190,661 of which 164,494 persons reside in rural and 26,167 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 173 persons per km².

3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin

The region extends in eastern part of Tumkur district occupying some parts of Madhugiri, Koratagere and Pavagada taluks. The region has a total area of 1319.2 km². Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines. The land of this region is generally plain. However, some eroded hillocks are strewn here and there. The general height rallies around 700 metres from the mean sea level. Soils of this region are generally red and brown. There are 324 villages and no urban centres in this region. The total population of this region is 213,379 which is entirely rural. The density of this region is 162 persons per km².

3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau

This region extends over southern part of Tumkur district occupying entire Kunigal taluk, larger parts of Tumkur and Gubbi taluks and some parts of Turuvekere and Koratagere taluks. The area of this region is 2888.4 km². The main geological formations of this region are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar system and closepet granites. The land is generally undulating. The southern part is hilly and wooded. Shimsha river and its tributaries drain this region. The general height rallies around 800 metres from the mean sea level. The total population of this region is 728,735 of which rural area is having a population of 590,322 and urban 138,413 persons. There are 999 villages and three urban centres. The density of this region is 252 persons per km².

3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau

This region extends over south-western part of Tumkur district, occupying entire Tiptur taluk, larger parts of Chiknayakanhalli and Turuvekere taluks; and a bit of Gubbi taluk. Total area of this region is 2021.3 km². Geologically, it is made up of Archaean gneisses, non-dated granites and Dharwar system of rocks. The region represents the land features of a plateau and acts as a local drainage divide. Several seasonal streams originate from this area and radiate towards north and south. There are 580 villages and

four urban centres. The total population of this region is 423,200 of which 365,104 persons reside in rural and 58,096 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 209 persons per km^2.

3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland

This region extends over north-western part of Tumkur district occupying some parts of Sira, Gubbi and Chiknayakanhalli taluks. Total area of this region is 1224.5 km^2. It is largely made up of Dharwar system of rocks. Physiographically, the region represents the landscape of an upland, which contains a number of seasonal streams and hillocks. Extensive stretches are covered with scrubs. The soils are generally mixed shallow black, brown, red sandy and alluvial. There are 200 villages and no urban centres in this region. The total population of this region is 91,852 which is entirely rural. The region has a density of 75 persons per km^2, which is the lowest among all the seven sub-micro regions of the district.

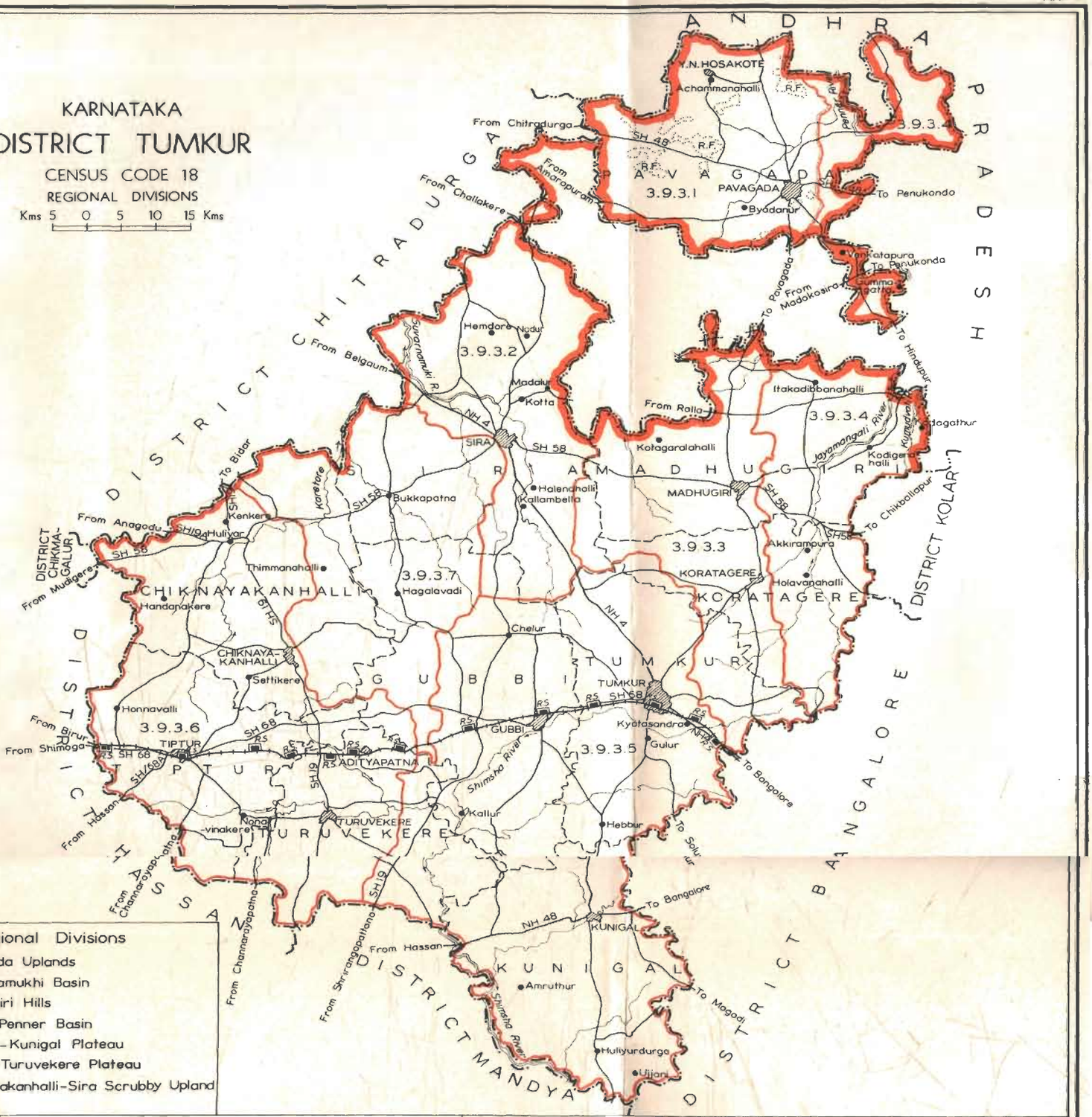
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT TUMKUR

CENSUS CODE 18

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



Regional Divisions

3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands
3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi Basin
3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills
3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin
3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau
3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau
3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland



SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms

7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS



GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN		Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
ARCHAEAN		Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED		Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN		Closepet Granites
		Ultrabasics
		Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TALUK
,, RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 3,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME Hebbur
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 4
STATE HIGHWAY SH 19
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.9.3.6
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: TUMKUR | Census Locatin Code No. 18 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tumkur	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands taluk)	109 villages (All in Pavagada Y.N. Hosakote (M) in Pavagada taluk	2 towns Pavagada (M) and	924.0	916.5	7.5	144,805	122,862	21,943
	3.9.3.2 Survarnamukhi Basin	177 villages (12 villages in Gubbi taluk, 165 villages in Sira taluk)	1 town Sira (M) in Sira taluk	1117.2	1111.3	5.9	185,222	157,557	27,665
	3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills	339 villages (86 villages in Koratagere taluk, 181 villages in Madhugiri taluk, 19 villages in Sira taluk, 53 villages in Tumkur taluk)	2 towns Koratagere (M) in Koratagere taluk, Madhugiri (M) in Madhugiri taluk	1100.5	1094.9	5.6	190,661	164,494	26,167
	3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin	324 villages (149 villages in Koratagere taluk, 140 villages in Madhugiri taluk, 35 villages in Pavagada taluk)	-	1319.2	1319.2	-	213,379	213,379	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.9.3.5 Tumkur Kunigal Plateau	995 villages (251 villages in Gubbi taluk, 16 villages in Koratagere taluk, 314 villages in Kunigal taluk, 342 villages in Tumkur taluk, 76 villages in Turuvekere taluk)	3 towns Gubbi (M) in Gubbi taluk, Kunigal (M) in Kunigal taluk, Tumkur (M) in Tumkur taluk	2888.4	2865.8	22.6	728,735	590,322	138,413
	3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau	580 villages (168 villages in Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 14 villages in Gubbi taluk, 231 villages in Tiptur taluk, 167 villages in Turuvekere taluk)	4 towns Chiknayakanhalli (M) in Chiknayakanhalli taluk, Tiptur (M) in Tiptur taluk, Adityapatna (M) and Turuvekere (M) in Turuvekere taluk	2021.3	2009.8	11.5	423,200	365,104	58,096
	3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland	200 villages (66 villages in Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 69 villages in Gubbi taluk, 65 villages in Sira taluk)	-	1224.5	1224.5	-	91,852	91,852	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: TUMKUR | Census Location Code No. 18 | State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands	Pava-gada taluk	1, 16-114, 132-139, 144	109 Villages	109 Villages + 2 Towns	924.0	Code No. 2-15, 115-131, 140-143 are in region 3.9.3.4
2.	3.9.3.2 Suvarna-mukhi Basin	Gubbi taluk	297-308	12 Villages			
		Sira taluk	1-25, 29, 33-35, 39-55, 61-67, 70, 75, 84-99, 114, 117-128, 169-249	165 Villages	177 Villages + 1 Town	1117.2	Code No. 26-28 30-32, 36-38, 100-113, 115, 116 129-168 are in region 3.9.3.7
							Code No. 56-60, 68, 69, 71-74, 76-83 are in region 3.9.3.3
3.	3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills	Korata-gere taluk	1-14, 35, 38, 42-47, 118-139, 150, 195-221, 224, 232, 235-241	86 Villages			Code No. 15-34, 36, 37, 39-41, 48-117, 140-149, 151-194, are in region 3.9.3.4
							Code No. 222, 223, 225-231, 233, 234, 242-246 are in region 3.9.3.5
		Madhu-giri taluk	1-30, 32-36, 44, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60-198, 204, 232	181 Villages			Code No. 31, 37-43, 45-50, 53-56, 59, 199-203, 205-231 are in region 3.9.3.4
		Sira taluk	56-60, 68, 69, 71-74, 76-83	19 Villages			Code no. 61-67, 70, 75 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Tumkur taluk	27, 34, 36, 63-95, 112, 114, 117-121, 169-177, 187	53 Villages	339 Villages + 2 Towns	1100.5	Code No. 28-33, 35, 37-62, 96-111, 113, 115, 116, 122-168, 178-186 are in region 3.9.3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin	Korata-gere taluk	15-34, 36, 37, 39-41 48-117, 140-149, 151-194	149 Villages			Code no. 35, 38, 42-47, 118-139, 150 are in reg-gion 3.9.3.3
	Madhu-giri taluk		31, 37-43, 45-50, 53-56, 59, 199-203, 205-231, 233-321	140 Villages			Code No. 32-36, 44, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60-198, 204, 232 are in region 3.9.3.3
	Pava-gada taluk		2-15, 115-131, 140-143	35 Villages	324 Villages	1319.2	Code No. 16-114, 132-139 are in region 3.9.3.1
5.	3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau	Gubbi taluk	1-96, 98, 104-161, 163-165, 198-231, 262, 264-273, 276, 277, 286-292, 296, 309-346	251 Villages			Code No. 97, 102, 103, 162, 166-168, 179-181, 183-197, 232-261, 263, 274, 275, 278-285, 293-295 are in region 3.9.3.7
							Code No. 99-101, 169-178, 182 are in region 3.9.3.6
							Code No. 297-308 are in region 3.9.3.2
		Korata-gere taluk	222, 223, 225-231, 233, 234, 242-246	16 Villages			Code No. 224, 232, 235-241 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Kunigal taluk	1-314	314 Villages			
		Tumkur taluk	1-26, 28-33, 35, 37-62, 96-111, 113, 115, 116, 122-168, 178-186, 188-395	342 Villages			Code No. 27, 34, 36, 63-95, 112, 114, 117-121, 169-177, 187 are in region 3.9.3.3
		Turuve-kere taluk	83-99, 104, 124-126, 134-188	76 Villages	999 Villages + 3 Towns	2888.4	Code No. 100-103, 105-123, 127-133 are in region 3.9.3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau	Chiknayakanhalli taluk	1, 6-31, 33, 34, 40-50, 52, 60-139, 145-150, 164-197, 228-234	168 Villages			Code No. 2-5, 32, 35-39, 51, 53-59, 140-144, 151, 163, 198-227 are in region 3.9.3.7
		Gubbi taluk	99-101, 169-178, 182	14 Villages			Code No. 102, 103, 162, 166-168, 179-181 are in region 3.9.3.7 Code No. 104-161, 163-165 are in region 3.9.3.5
		Tiptur taluk	1-231	231 Villages			
		Turuvekere taluk	1-82, 100-103, 105-123, 127-133, 189-243	167 Villages	580 Villages + 4 Towns	2021.3	Code No. 83-99, 104, 124-126, 134-188 are in region 3.9.3.5
7.	3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland	Chiknayakanhalli taluk	2-5, 32, 35-39, 51, 53-59, 140-144, 151-163, 198-227	66 Villages			Code No. 6-31, 33, 34, 40-50, 52, 60-139, 145-150, 164-197 are in region 3.9.3.6
		Gubbi taluk	97, 102, 103, 162, 166-168, 179-181, 183-197, 232-261, 263, 274, 275, 278-285, 293-295	69 Villages			Code No. 98, 104-162, 163-165, 198-231, 262, 264-273, 276, 277, 286-292 are in region 3.9.3.5 Code No. 99-101, 169-178, 182 are in region 3.9.3.6
		Sira taluk	26-28, 30-32, 36-38, 100-113, 115, 116, 129-168	65 Villages	200 Villages	1224.5	Code No. 29, 33-35, 39-55, 61-67, 70, 75, 84-99, 114, 117-128 are in region 3.9.3.2 Code No. 56-60, 68, 69, 71-74, 76-83 are in region 3.9.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: TUMKUR CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 18 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Tumkur	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands	Pavagada taluk	Closepet granites, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the eastern part of Tumkur district occupying larger portion of Pavagada taluk. It makes its boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north and south, Upper Penner Basin in the east and Chitradurga district in the west. A large number of granitic hillocks dominate the topographic scene of this region. From relief point of view, the maximum height of 1149 metres from the mean sea level is found near village Nidigal (34) of Pavagada taluk and the minimum height of 840 metres is near village Dalavalhalli (74) of Pavagada taluk. Almost all hillocks are covered with thorn forests which mostly consist of fuel trees. The rainfall is scanty in this region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Both the towns of the region viz., Pavagada and Y.N.Hosakote are connected by metalled roads. In respect of villages, out of the total 109 villages of the region, as many as 64 villages are connected by Pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi	Gubbi and Sira taluks	Archaean gneisses and and other unclassified crystallines and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs Ustalfs, Tropepts	The region extends in northern part of Tumkur district occupying larger part of Sira taluk and some part of Gubbi taluk. It makes its boundaries Basin with Chitradurga district in the north, state of Andhra Pradesh and Madhugiri Hills in the east, Tumkur Kunigal Plateau in the south and Chiknaya-kanhalli-Sira Scrubby Uplands in the west. The region represents almost a plain landscape gently sloping from south to north. Relative relief and also regional gradient are quite less. The general elevation in different parts of the region vary between 600 and 700 metres from the mean sea level. Suvarnamukhi river, a tributary of Vedavati drains the region during monsoon period and dries up in the summer. There are no forests in the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads. It has a good network of roads. All kinds of roads such as national highway, state highway and other metalled roads pass through Sira town, which is located in the centre of the region. In respect of villages, out of the total 177 villages of the region, as many as 73 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills	Koratagere, Madhugiri Sira and Tumkur taluks	Closepet granites	Ustalfs and Ustalfs Tropepts	The region extends in eastern part of Tumkur district occupying some parts of Madhugiri, Koratagere, Tumkur and Sira taluks. It makes its boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north, Upper Penner Basin in the east, Bangalore district in the south and Tumkur-Kunigal plateau and Suvarnamukhi Basin in the west. This region is covered with a narrow range of several granitic hills running from south to north forming the northern extension of the newer granites which are grouped under closepet granites. Among the hills of this group Madhugiri and Devarayanadurga hills are quite prominent. The maximum height in this hilly range is 1278 metres near village Marenayakanahalli (248) in Koratagere taluk, while the minimum height of 782 metres from the mean sea level is near village Thippanahalli (70) in Madhugiri taluk. The forests which are confined mostly to the lower slopes of hill ranges consist of mixed species varying from dry deciduous to thorny bushes. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. Both the towns namely, Madhugiri and Koratagere are connected by metalled roads. Out of the total 339 villages of the region, only 122 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.4 Upper Pavagada Basin	Koratagere, Mudhugiri & Pavagada taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs and Ustalfs, Tropepts	The region extends in two parts in eastern part of Tumkur district occupying some parts of Koratagere, Penner madhugiri and Pavagada taluks. The part lying in taluk makes the boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north, east and south and Pavagada Uplands in the west. The second part covering the portions of Koratagere and Madhugiri taluks makes the boundaries with state of Andhra Pradesh in the north and north-east, Kolar district in the east, Bangalore district in the south-east and Madhugiri Hills in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The landscape of the region is generally plain with a few rocky knolls strewn here and there. The heights generally vary between 600 and 700 metres from the mean sea level. The Penner, Jayamangali and Kumudvati rivers drain this region. The region is devoid of forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by roads only. There are no towns and out of the total 324 villages of the region, as many as 137 villages are connected by pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau	Gubbi, Koratagere, Kunigal, Tumkur & Turuvekere	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, closepet, granites, Dharwar system and basic intrusives (Dolerites)	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over southern part of Tumkur district occupying entire Kunigal taluk, larger parts of Tumkur and Gubbi taluks and some parts of Turuvekere and Koratagere taluks. It makes the boundaries with Suvarnamukhi Basin and Madhugiri Hills in taluks the north, Bangalore district in the east, Mandya district in the south and Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau and Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland in the west. The landscape of the region is characterised by an undulating plateau.The southern part is relatively wooded and hilly. The general elevation of the region rallies around 800 metres. However, few isolated hillocks attain a height of about 1000 metres. Shimsha and its tributaries drain this region. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by different kinds of roads and a metre gauge railway. All the towns of the region are connected by good metalled roads. Two national highways (No.4&48) pass through this region and Bangalore-Birur metre gauge railway passes through Tumkur and Gubbi towns of the region. Out of the total 999 villages of the region, as many as 400 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau	Chiknaya-kanhalli, Gubbi, Tiptur and Turuvekere taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, Dharwar system, non-dated granites basic intrusives (Dolerites) and ultra basics	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over south-western part of Tumkur district covering entire Tiptur taluk, larger parts of Chiknayakanhalli and Turuvekere taluks and a bit of Gubbi taluk. It makes its boundaries with Chitradurga district in the north, Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland and Tumkur Kunigal plateau in the east,Mandya district in the south and Hassan district in the west. The region is characterised by undulating

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						plains interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees. The maximum height of 1026 metres from the mean sea level is found near village Rajathadripura (165) in Tiptur taluk and the minimum height of 802 metres is near village Devarahalli (93) of Chiknayakanhalli taluk. There are a good number of regional streams which flow and feed a number of tanks in rainy season and dry up in summer. The forest cover in the region is very insignificant. With regard to the means of transport, the region has a good network of different kinds of roads and Bangalore-Birur metre gauge railway also passes through Tiptur and Adityapatna towns. All the towns and most of the large sized villages of the region are connected by good metalled roads. Out of the total 580 villages of the region, as many as 263 villages have pucca approach roads.
		3.9.3.7 Chiknayanhalli-Sira-Scrubby Upland	Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi and Sira taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and Dharwar system	Ustalfs	The region spreads over north-western part of Tumkur district covering some parts of Sira,Gubbi,and Chiknayakanhalli taluks. It makes its boundaries with Chitradurga district in the north, Suvarnamukhi Basin in the east, Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau in the south-east and south and Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau in the west. The region is made up of a number of small and broken hills. In fact these hills form the southern extension of the Chitradurga schist belt grouped under the well defined central group of Dharwar schists occurring in Karnataka State. The minimum and maximum heights as observed on the topographical maps of the region are 796 and 1070 metres above the mean sea level. Extensive stretches of the region are covered with forests and scrubs of varying species. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a few metalled roads only. Out of the total 200 villages of the region, only 54 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE: Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

DISTRICT DAKSHIN KANNAD

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Dakshin Kannad district is a part of the Karnataka coast (4.2.3) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast

The region extends over the coastal area of Dakshin Kannad district covering the parts of Bantval, Coondapoor, Karkal, Mangalore and Udupi taluks. The important geological formations of the region are recent alluvium, Archaean gneisses and charnockites. Physiographically, the region represents the coastal topography. It is indented by numerous bays and creeks which have been formed by the river estuaries. In elevation it is generally low. It is also interspersed with sand bars and broken rugged rock outcrops at some places. The region has high base status soils of humid regions and recently formed alluvial soils. Its total area is 1399.8 Km^2 which is inhabited by 1,173,895 persons, of which 708,184 persons reside in rural and 465,711 in urban areas. There are 215 villages, nine towns and one urban agglomeration. It has a density of 839 persons per Km^2.

In the industrial field the region is in forefront. A number of large and small scale industries are located here.

4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain

This region extends over central parts of the district in the form of an elongated tract running north to south. It covers the parts of Bantval, Beltangadi, Coondapoor, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur and Udupi taluks. The important geological formations of the division are Archaean gneisses, granites, Dharwar Schists, charnockites and basic intrusives. Physiographically, it forms a belt of somewhat broken plain between coastal region and the Western Ghats. In general, the elevation is about 100 metres. Its slope is towards west. It is intersected by numerous rivers viz: Netravati, Gurpur, Mulki, Swarna, Madisal, Sita, Chakra, Kollur, etc. The soils are recently formed alluvial, red loamy, red sandy, shallow black and brown. Generally, they are fertile and suitable for cultivation. Due to heavy rainfall there are several stretches of thick and different types of forests ranging from evergreen to scrub type. There are no big industries in this region, but there are many small scale industries engaged in cashew peeling [illegible] oil extraction.

The total area of the region is 3147.7 Km^2 which is inhabited by 783,315 persons, of which 683,475 [illegible] areas and the rest 99,840 in urban areas. There are 261 villages and five towns. The density of population is 249 persons per Km^2.

4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)

The region extends over the eastern periphery of the district. It covers the parts of Coondapoor, Karkal, Beltangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks. The important geological formations are Archaean gneisses, Dharwar, granites and basic intrusives. Physiographically, it forms the part of well known Western Ghats. In the northern part the range assumes the form of steep scarps, but in the south it has the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. Most of the westward flowing rivers take their birth in this region. Due to heavy rainfall, the entire region is largely covered with dense evergreen forests which provide the timber of very good quality. Rubber plantations have also been raised in southern part of the region. As much as 1488.82 Km^2 area is under forests which account for 63.86 per cent of the total geographical area.

The total area of the region is 2331.7 Km^2. There are 60 villages and one town in the region which altogether inhabit 145,992 persons, of which 135,598 persons reside in rural areas and the rest 10,394 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 63 persons per Km^2.

4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone

The region spreads over the southern part of the district, occupying the parts of Beltangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks. The total area of the region is 1469.2 Km^2. The important geological formations are Archaean gneisses, charnockites and basic intrusives. The entire region represents a very complex and dissected landscape full of hills, valleys, ravines and forests. In general, recently formed shallow black brown and alluvial soils are found in this region. Rock outcrops are also interspersed. There are 118 villages and one town which altogether inhabit 273,522 persons, of which 267,854 persons reside in rural and 5,668 in urban areas. It has a density of 186 persons per km^2.

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT DAKSHIN KANNAD

CENSUS CODE 08

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TALUK
,, RESERVED FOREST — Andar R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME — Dharmastala
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 17
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 64
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — R.S.
,, ,, ,, METRE GAUGE — R.S.
RIVER (TIDAL)
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 4.2.3.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DISTRICT UTTAR KANNAD
DISTRICT SHIMOGA
DISTRICT CHIKMAGALUR
DISTRICT HASSAN
DISTRICT KODAGU
KERALA
ARABIAN SEA

BAINDUR
Megdi R.F.
Yelte
Mala Bare R.F.
Paduvari
Uppunda
Kirimanjeshwar
Kollur
Chakra
Nadi
To Tirthahalli
Siddapur
GANGOLI
COONDAPOOR
Basrur
Haladi River
Varahi River
COONDAPOOR R.F.
Koteshwar
Bafarane R.F.
SH 52
To Shimoga
Sita Nadi
SALIGRAM
Varamballi
Cherkady
Madisal Hole
Perdoor
SH 25
TONSE WEST
Uppoor
Shivalli
Someshwar R.F.
MALPE
Herga
Bommarabettu
Marne
Kidiyoor
UDUPI BADAGABETTU-TU-76
Udyavara
4.2.3.2
Kukkundur
Anadi R.F.
To Mudigere
Shirva
Uliargoli
Padu
KARKALA
Miyar
Yellur
Bado
Nitte
SH 66
4.2.3.1
KARKALA
Sanoor
Belvai
Nadsal
Mundkur
Hejamady
MULKI
Talipady
Puthige
MUDBIDRI
SH 64A
4.2.3.3
Naravi R.F.
Chikmagalur
Kanapadi R.F.
SURATAKAL
Bajpe
Kulai
MANGALORE
BELTANGADI
Ujre
Dharmastala
SH 64
BANTVAL SH 64
MANGALORE U.A.
Amtady
Pudu
Bajal
Munnur
Nari-kombu
Netravati River
4.2.3.4
Miyar R.F.
Shirad Shishila R.F.
NH 48
To Hassan
BANTVAL
Manchi
Kolnad
SH 88C
Uppinangady
Ukumaradhari River
PUTTUR
Vittal
Karop-ady
Kanyana
Alike
Punacha
Aryappu
Kemminje
Bhagimalai & Kidu R.F.
To Sanivarsanthe
To Calicut
To Shoranur
From Hosdurg
Kolt-ige R.F.
Vettaniga-mudnuru
SULYA
From Kasaragod
Aletty East R.F.
Aletty
Sampaje R.F.
To Madikeri

Regional Divisions

4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast
4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain
4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)
4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone

SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms

7 USTALFS
15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
16 USTALFS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS
52 ORTHENTS-UDALFS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS-UDALFS-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms

RECENT		Alluvium
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN		Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)
		Charnockites
ARCHAEAN		Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED		Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN		Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: DAKSHIN KANNAD Census Locatin Code No. 08 State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No. evolved	No. of villages in each region as	No. of towns in region	Area in Km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast	215 Villages (18 Villages in Bantval taluk, 41 villages in Coondapoor taluk, 1 Village in Karkal taluk, 81 villages in Mangalore taluk, 74 villages in Udupi taluk)	9 towns and 1 U.A. Coondapoor (M) and Gangoli (P) in Coondapoor taluk, Mulki (M), Suratakal (M) and Mangalore U.A.in Mangalore taluk, Badagabettu-76 (P) Malpe (TP) Saligram (M), Tonse West (P) Udupi(M) in Udupi taluk.	1399.8	1213.2	186.6	1,173,895	708,184	465,711
	4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain	242 villages (63 villages in Bantval taluk, 7 Villages in Beltangadi taluk, 43 villages in Coondapoor taluk, 67 villages in Karkal taluk, 7 villages in Mangalore taluk, 21 villages in Puttur taluk, 34 villages in Udupi taluk)	5 towns Bantval(M) in Bantval taluk,Bainduru (M) in Coondapoor taluk, Karkal (M) & Mudbidri (M) in Karkal taluk, Puttur (M) in puttur taluk	3147.7	2971.2	176.5	783,315	683,475	99,840

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)	60 villages (16 villages in Beltangadi taluk,11 villages in Coondapoor taluk, 8 villages in Karkal taluk, 4 villages in Puttur taluk, 21 villages in Sulya taluk)	1 town Sulya (M) in Sulya taluk	2331.3	2314.2	17.1	145,992	135,598	10,394
4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected zone	118 villages (57 villages in Beltangadi taluk, 42 villages in Puttur taluk, 19 villages Sulya taluk)	1 town Beltangadi (M) in Beltangadi in taluk	1469.2	1460.3	8.9	273.522	267.854	5,668

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: DAKSHIN KANNAD Census Location Code No. 08 State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.2.3.1 Coonda-poor-Manga-lore Coast	Bantval taluk	35-52	18 Villages			
		Coonda-poor taluk	1, 2, 4, 22-34, 60-69, 81-95	41 Villages			Code No. 3, 5-11, 14-21, 35-42, 47-59, 70-73, 79, 80 are in region 4.2.3.2 Code No. 12, 13, 43-46, 74-78 are in region 4.2.3.3
		Karkal taluk	14	1 Village			
		Manga-lore taluk	5, 8-12, 14-26, 33-50, 52-65, 68-97	81 Villages			Nine villages having Code Nos., 1, 2,, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 66, 67 are classified as Urban being Outgrowths of towns constituting Mangalore U.A. and have been deleted from the rural frame. Code No. 27-32, 51 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Udupi taluk	1-4, 8-25, 44-58, 72-108	74 Villages	215 Villages + 9 Towns & 1 U.A.	1399.8	Code No. 5-7, 26-43, 59-71 are in region 4.2.3.2
2.	4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain	Bantval taluk	1-34, 53-81	63 Villages			Code No. 35-52 are in re-gion 4.2.3.1

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Beltan-gadi taluk 4.2.3.4	26-31, 53	7 Villages			Code No. 32-34, 37-44, 47-52 are in region
						Code No. 35, 36 45, 46 are in region 4.2.3.3
	Coonda-poor taluk	3, 5-11, 14-21, 35-42, 47-59, 70-73, 79, 80	43 Villages			Code No. 4, 22-34, 60-69 are in region 4.2.3.1
						Code No. 12, 13, 43-46, 74-78 are in region 4.2.3.3
	Karkal taluk	1-4, 7-13, 15-40, 47-76	67 Villages			Code No. 5, 6, 41-46 are in region 4.2.3.3
						Code No. 14 is in region 4.2.3.1
	Manga-lore taluk	27-32, 51	7 Villages			Code No. 33-50 are in region 4.2.3.1
	Puttur taluk	1, 6, 7, 12-21, 34-41	21 Villages			Code No. 2-5, 8-11, 22-30, 33 are in re-gion 4.2.3.4
						Code No. 31, 32 are in region 4.2.3.3
	Uduppi taluk	5-7, 26-43, 59-71	34 Villages	242 Villages + 5 Towns	3147.7	Code No. 8-25, 44-58 are in region 4.2.3.1
4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)	Belta-ngadi taluk	9, 12, 15, 16, 18-20, 35, 36, 45, 46, 74-78	16 Villages			Code No. 10, 11 13, 14, 17, 21-25, 32-34, 37-44, 47-52, 54-73 are in region 4.2.3.4
						Code No. 26-31, 53 are in re gion 4.2.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Coonda-poor taluk	12, 13, 43-46, 74-78	11 Villages			Code No. 14-2. 35-42, 47-59, 70-73 are in region 4.2.3.2 Code No. 22-34, 60-69 are in region 4.2.3.1
		Karkal taluk	5, 6, 41-46	8 Villages			Code No. 7-13, 15-40 are in region 4.2.3.2 Code No. 14 is in region 4.2.3.1
		Puttur taluk	31, 32, 46, 47	4 Villages			Code No. 33, 42-45 are in region 4.2.3.4
		Sulya taluk	2-11, 25-35,	21 Villages	60 Villages + 1 Town	2331.3	Code No. 12-24 are in region 4.2.3.4
4.	4.2.3.4 Beltan-gadi Dissect-ed Zone	Belta-ngadi taluk	1-8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21-25, 32-34, 37-44, 47-52, 54-73, 79, 80	57 Villages			Code No. 9, 12, 15, 16, 18-20, 35, 36, 45, 46 74-78 are in region 4.2.3.3 Code No. 26-31, 53 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Puttur taluk	2-5, 8-11, 22-30, 33, 42-45, 48-67	42 Villages			Code No. 6, 7, 12-21, 34-41 are in region 4.2.3.2 Code No. 31, 32 46, 47 are in region 4.2.3.3
		Sulya taluk	1, 12-24, 36-40	19 Villages	118 Villages + 1 Town	1469.2	Code No. 2-11, 25-35, are in region 4.2.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: DAKSHIN KANNAD CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 08 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast	Bantval, Coondapoor Karkal, Mangalore and Udupi taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, non-dated granites, charnockites & recent alluvium	Orthents-Udalfs	The region extends over the coastal area of Dakshin Kannad district covering the parts of Bantval,Coondapoor, Karkal,Mangalore and Udupi taluks. It makes its boundaries with Uttar Kannad district in the north, Bainduru-Bantval Plain in the east,state of Kerala in the south and Arabian sea in the West. The region represents a relatively narrow belt of coastal low lands of very recent deposits. However, in the southern part the low land is somewhat wider near Mangalore in the Netravati valley. Generally this tract is flat having a very gentle slope and an average elevation of 60 metres. The sand dunes, estuarine mud flats, bays, creeks and valley plains are the important land forms of the region. However,fragmented and rugged rocks also crop up in some places giving rise to local undulations. With regard to means of surface transport, the region is served by railways, national highways, state highways, and other kinds of roads. Out of the total 215 villages of the region as many as 159 villages have pucca approach roads. The region also has the facilities of sea waterways.
		4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bantval Plain	Bantval, Beltangadi, Coondapoor, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur and Udupi taluks	Archaean gneisses, and other unclassified crystallines, non-dated granites, charnockites, basic intrusives (Dolerites) and Dharwar	Ustalfs-Udalfs-Tropepts, Orthents-Udalfs and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs, Tropepts	The region extends over central parts of the district in the form of an elongated tract running north to south. It covers the parts of Bantval, Beltangadi, Coondapoor, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur and Udupi taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Uttar Kannad district in the north, Western Ghats (Dakshin-Kannad) and Beltangadi Dissected Zone in the east, state of Kerala in the south and Coondapoor-Mangalore Cost in the west. Physiographically, this region forms a belt of somewhat broken plain between coastal region and the Western Ghats. The elevation generally rallies around 150 metres from the mean sea level. and However, in the eastern part of this tract the elevation ranges between 100 and 300 metres especially on isolated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						clustres of hilly projections of Western Ghats. Its slope is towards west. It is intersected by rivers and numerous valleys of rich alluvial soils. The important rivers which flow through this region are Netravati, Gurpur, Mulki, Swarna,Madisal, Sita,Chakra, Kollur etc.The soils are fertile and suitable for cultivation.Due to heavy rainfall the undulating and ravinous lands are generally covered with thick and different types of forests ranging from evergreen to scrub type. With regard to means of transport, the region is well served by railway, national highway,state highways and other kinds of metalled and unmettalled roads. Out of the total 242 villages of the regions as many as 180 villages have pucca approach roads.
		4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)	Beltangadi, Coondapoor, Karkal,Puttur & Sulya taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines, non-dated granites, basic intrusives (Dolerites)and Charnockites Dharwar system,	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops, Ustalfs-Udalfs-tropepts, Orthents-Udalfs and Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over the eastern periphery of the district. It covers the parts of Coondapoor, Karkal, Beltangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Shimoga district in the north-east, Chikmagalur and Hassan districts in the east, Kodagu district and state of Kerala in the south and Beltangadi Dissected Zone and Bainduru-Bantval plain in the west. Physiographically, the region represents a part of Western Ghats. In the northern part the range assumes the form of steep scarps and cliffs, while in the south it has the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. Most of the westward flowing rivers take their birth in this region. From the relief point of view the heights generally vary between 100 and 1500 metres from the mean sea level and obviously relative relief is quite high. Due to heavy rainfall, the entire region is largely covered with dense evergreen forests which provide the timber of very good quality. With regard to means of transport the region is served by roads and railways. The Mangalore-Hassan metre gauge railway line, national highway No.48, state highways and other important metalled roads which all connect the coastal region with the interior plateau region pass through this area.Out of the tota 60 villages of the region as many as 43 villages have pucca approach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone	Beltangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks	Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines and charnockites	Orthents-Udalfs	The region extends over the southern part of the district covering the parts of Beltangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks.It makes its boundaries with Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad) in the north, east and south and Bainduru-Bantval Plain in the West. This region is surrounded by Western Ghats on three sides and only in the west it faces Bainduru Bantval plain. The entire region represents a very complex and dissected landscape full of hills, valleys ravines and forests. From the relief point of view, the maximum height of this region is 542 metres from the mean sea level near village Laila(10) in Beltangadi taluk while the minimum height is B.M. 96.5 metres near village Rekhya (79) in Beltangadi taluk. The important rivers and streams of the region are Netravati, Kumaradhari, Gundia *Hole*, Savanalu *Halla* and Aladangadi *Hole* which alongwith other several small streams have variously dissected this entire zone. A considerable extent of land is under forest. With regard to means of transport, the region is served by railways, national highway, state highways and other kinds of roads. Out of the total 118 villages of this region as many as 89 villages have pucca approach roads. NOTE: Code numbers are written within brack ets after villages names.

DISTRICT UTTAR KANNAD

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Uttar Kannad district is a part of the Karnataka Coast (4.2.3) and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, topography, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar Coast

This region extends over the coastal parts of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal taluks of Uttar Kannad district. Its total area is 1252.9 km^2. The main geological formations of this region are Dharwar, Archaean gneisses, Granites and recent alluvium. Physiographically, it is characterised by coastal landforms. It is indented by several creeks and estuaries. Important of them are those formed by Kalinadi, Gangavali, Tadri and Sharavati rivers. Soils of the region are shallow black, brown and alluvial. Rock outcrops are also extensively observed. As much as 50.68 per cent of the total area is under forests. There are 284 villages and five towns wherein 494,386 persons are residing, of which 370,849 persons have been classified as rural and the rest 123,537 as urban. It has a density of 395 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the four sub-micro regions of this district.

4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)

The region extends over the central parts of Uttar Kannad district in the form of a north-south running elongated zone. It occupies the entire area of Supa taluk and parts of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur and Haliyal taluks. The total area of the region is 4913.2 km^2. Geologically, it is largely represented by Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and non-dated granites. Physiographically, it is a part of Western Ghats. This entire hilly zone is made up of a series of parallel ranges intersected by several rivers and their tributaries flowing towards west. The region is almost fully covered with thick evergreen Reserved Forests. As much as 87.92 per cent area is reported under forests. There are 361 villages and only two towns which are inhabited by 140,526 persons, of which 127,870 persons reside in rural areas and 12,656 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 29 persons per km^2 which is the least among all the four sub-micro regions of the district.

4.2.3.3 Yallapur-Dandeli Forests

The region spreads over north-eastern part of the district covering larger parts of Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. The total area of the region is 1814.7 km^2. Geologically, the entire area is represented by Dharwar system of rocks. In general, it is an extension of Western Ghats region. However, relief is quite less as compared to Ghats region and so also the relative relief. The general elevation in the region vary between 500 and 600 metres from the mean sea level. Almost the entire region is covered with thick bamboo forests. As much as 74.48 per cent land is reported under forests. There are 211 villages and four towns which altogether inhabit 197,893 persons, of which 112,489 persons are residing in rural areas and 85,404 in urban areas. The region has a density of 109 persons per km^2.

4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract

The region extends over eastern part of Uttar Kannad district covering larger parts of Sirsi and Siddapur taluks and some parts of Mundgod and Yellapur taluks. The total area of this region is 2242.9 km^2. The entire region is represented by Dharwar system of rocks. Physiographically, the region represents a quite dissected and complex landscape. Tadri and Gangavali rivers take their birth in this tract. The entire tract has been badly dissected by these rivers and their numerous tributaries. It is largely covered with forests and plantations. In general, soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial. There are 482 villages and two towns in this region. The total population is 239,229 and the population of rural and urban areas is 189,033 and 50,196 respectively. It has a density of 107 persons per km^2.

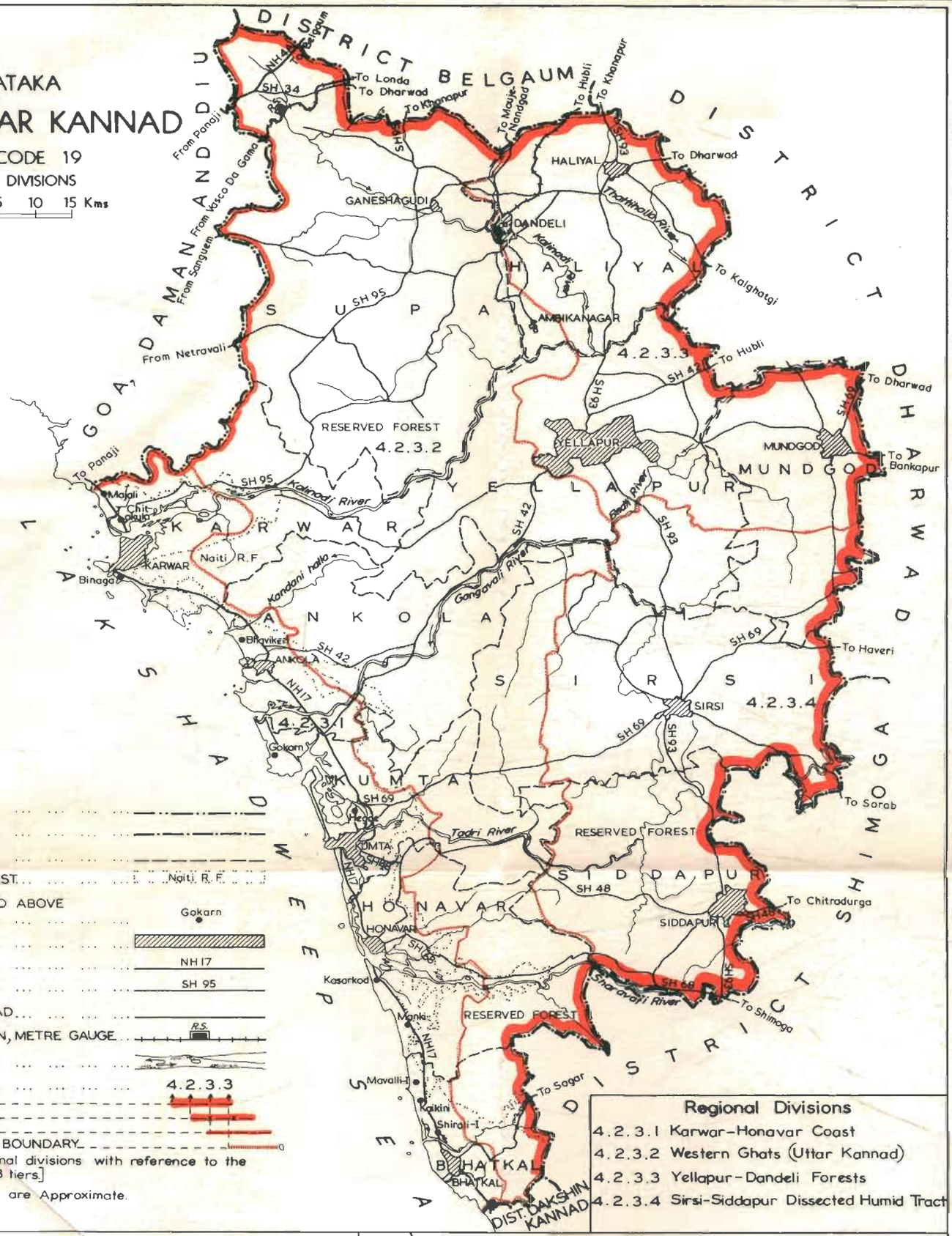
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT UTTAR KANNAD

CENSUS CODE 19

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms



BOUNDARY, STATE. ... ...

" DISTRICT ... ...

" TALUK. ... ...

" RESERVED FOREST. ... ... Naiti R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... ... Gokarn

URBAN AREA. ... ...

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NH 17

STATE HIGHWAY. ... ... SH 95

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ... ...

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ... RS

RIVER (TIDAL) ... ...

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 4.2.3.3

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tiers.]

Reserved Forest Boundaries are Approximate.

Regional Divisions

4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar Coast

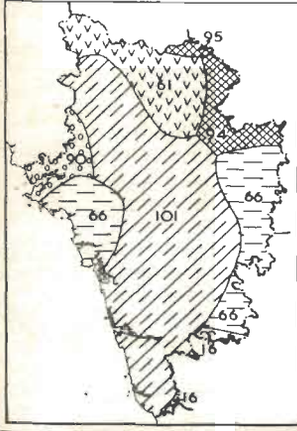
4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)

4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests

4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract

SOILS

Km 0 30 60 Kms



16 USTALFS - UDALFS - TROPEPTS

61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS

66 TROPEPTS

90 HUMULTS

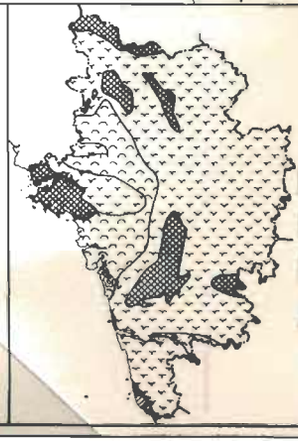
94 USTERTS - USTALFS

95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS

101 ROCK OUTCROPS - UDALFS - TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 30 60 Kms



RECENT — Alluvium

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN — Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments)

ARCHAEAN — Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines

NON - DATED — Granites

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: UTTAR KANNAD | Census Locatin Code No. 19 | State: KARNATAKA

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar Coast	284 villages (52 villages in Ankola taluk, 33 villages in Bhatkal taluk, 75 villages in Honavar taluk, 41 villages in Karwar taluk, 83 villages in Kumta taluk)	5 towns Ankola (M) in Ankola taluk, Bhatkal (M) in Bhatkal taluk, Honavar (M) in Honavar taluk, Karwar (M) in Karwar taluk, Kumta (M) in Kumta taluk	1252.9	1201.5	51.4	494,386	370,849	123,537
	4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)	361 villages (34 villages in Ankola taluk, 31 villages in Bhatkal taluk, 3 villages in Haliyal taluk, 22 villages in Honavar taluk, 17 villages in Karwar taluk, 36 villages in Kumta taluk, 3 villages in Siddapur taluk, 24 villages in Sirsi taluk, 140 villages in Supa taluk, 51 villages in Yellapur taluk)	2 towns Ambikanagar (S.A.) in Haliyal taluk, Ganeshagudi (S.A.) in Supa taluk	4913.2	4911.0	2.2	140,526	127,870	12,656

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.2.3.3 Yellapur Dandeli Forests	211 villages (130 villages in Haliyal taluk, 48 villages in Mundgod taluk, 33 villages Yellapur taluk)	4 towns Dandeli (M) and Haliyal (M) in Haliyal in taluk, Mundgod (M) in Mundgod taluk, Yellapur (M) in Yellapur taluk	1814.7	1724.1	90.6	197,893	112,489	85,404
	4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract	482 villages (43 villages in Mundgod taluk, 193 villages in Siddapur taluk, 203 villages in Sirsi taluk, 43 villages in Yellapur taluk)	2 towns Siddapur (M) in Siddapur taluk, Sirsi (M) in Sirsi taluk	2242.9	2215.1	27.8	239,229	189,033	50,196

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: UTTAR KANNAD Census Location Code No. 19 State: KARNATAKA

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.2.3.1 Karwar Honavar coast	Ankola taluk	1, 19-32, 41-69, 79-86	52 Villages			Code No. 2-18, 33-40, 70-78 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Bhatkal taluk	1-6, 25-33, 44-50, 53-58, 60-64	33 Villages			Code No. 7-24, 34-43, 51, 52, 59 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Honavar taluk	1-14, 17-21, 23-35, 50-61, 63-79, 83-96	75 Villages			Code No. 15, 16, 22, 36-49, 62, 80-82 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Karwar taluk	1-26, 40-46, 51-58	41 Villages			Code No. 27-39, 47-50 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Kumta taluk	1-48, 51, 62-92, 117-119	83 Villages	284 Villages + 5 Towns	1252.9	Code No. 49, 50, 52-61, 93-116 are in region 4.2.3.2
2.	4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)	Ankola taluk	2-18, 33-40, 70-78	34 Villages			Code No. 19-32, 41-69 are in region 4.2.3.1
		Bhatkal taluk	7-24, 34-43, 51, 52, 59	31 Villages			Code No. 25-33, 44-50, 53-58 are in region 4.2.3.1
		Haliyal taluk	130-132	3 Villages			
		Honavar taluk	15, 16, 22, 36-49, 62, 80-82, 97	22 Villages			Code No. 17-21, 23-35, 50-61, 63-79, 83-96. are in region 4.2.3.1
		Karwar taluk	27-39, 47-50	17 Villages			Code No. 40-46 are in region 4.2.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kumta taluk	49, 50, 52-61, 93-116	36 Villages			Code No. 51, 62-92 are in region 4.2.3.1
		Siddapur taluk	57, 58, 155	3 Villages			Code No. 59-154 are in region 4.2.3.4
		Sirsi taluk	135-140, 144-150, 209, 213-222	24 Villages			Code No. 141-143, 151-208, 210-212 are in region 4.2.3.4
		Supa taluk	1-140	140 Villages			
		Yellapur taluk	2-37, 39, 40, 45, 46, 112-121, 125	51 Villages	361 Villages + 2 Towns	4913.2	Code No. 38, 41-44, 47-51, 56-72, 122-124 are in region 4.2.3.3
							Code No. 52-55, 73-111 are in region 4.2.3.4
3.	4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests	Haliyal taluk	1-129, 133	130 Villages			Code No. 130-132 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Mundgod taluk	1-38, 74-83	48 Villages			Code No. 39-73, are in region 4.2.3.4
		Yellapur taluk	1, 38, 41-44, 47-51, 56-72, 122-124, 126, 127	33 Villages	211 Villages + 4 Towns	1814.7	Code No. 2-37, 39, 40, 45, 46, 112-121, 125 are in region 4.2.3.2
							Code no. 52-55, 73-111 are in region 4.2.3.4
4.	4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract	Mundgod taluk	39-73, 84-91	43 Villages			Code No. 74-83 are in region 4.2.3.3
		Siddapur taluk	1-56, 59-154, 156-196	193 Villages			Code No. 57, 58, 155 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Sirsi taluk	1-134, 141-143, 151-208, 210-212 223-227	203 Villages			Code No. 135-140, 144-150, 209, 213-222 are in region 4.2.3.2
		Yellapur taluk	52-55, 73-111	43 Villages	482 Villages + 2 Towns	2242.9	Code No. 56-72 are in region 4.2.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: UTTAR KANNAD CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 19 STATE : KARNATAKA

State	District Name	Division Number and name Division	Name of Administrative	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Uttar Kannad Honavar	4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar, Coast	Ankola, Bhatkal, Karwar and Kumta taluks	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and other Unclassified Crystallines, non-dated granites and recent alluvium	Tropets, Humults and Rock Outcr-ops-Udalfs-Tropepts	This region extends over the coastal parts of aka Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honaver and Bhatkal taluks of Uttar Kannad district . It makes its boundaries with union territory of Goa, Daman & Dia in the north, Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad) in the east. Dakshin Kannad district in the south and Arabian sea in the west. Physiographically, this region is characteised by coastal landforms. However, contrary to the general impression this is not a plain but a succession of estuarine plains connected by narrow coastal strips. The important estuarine plains and creeks of the region are those formed by Kalinadi, Gangavali, Tadri and Sharavati reivers. Rock outcrops are extensively observed in the region and large stretches of undulating land are covered with forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by a national highway, some state highways and other kinds of metalled roads. The west coast national highway No.17 passes through all the towns of the region and it has given impetus to the development of this region. The state highways connect this region with the interior Karnataka plateau. In respect of villages, out of the total 284 villages of the region, as many as many as 162 villages have pucca approach roads.
		4.2.3.2 Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)	Ankola, Bhatkal Haliyal, Honavar, Sirsi, Supa and Yellapur taluks	Dharwar system, Archaean gneisses and other unclassified crystallines,and non-dated granites	Orthents-Tropepts, Humults and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	This region extends over the central parts of Uttar Kannad district in the form of a north-south running elongated zone.It occupies the entire area of Supa taluk and parts of Karwar, Ankola,Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur and Haliyal Taluks. The region makes its boundaries with Belgaum district in the north, Yellapur-Dandeli Forests and Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected Humid Tract in the east, Shimoga and Dakshin Kannad districts in the south and Karwar-Honavar Coast and union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the west. The region forms part of the main Western Ghats ranges. This entrie hilly zone is made up of a series of parallel ranges intersected by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						several rivers and their tributaries flowing towards Arabian sea. It consists of crest line ridges, spurs, terraces and middle reaches of rivers where they have formed gorges and deep valley features. However, here the Western Ghats rise in a series of steps from coastal region and the scarp face is not so bold as in other parts of the Western Ghats region and this definite to- pographic break accounts for a comparatively favourable rainfall in the rain shadow area in Karnataka plateau. From relief point of view, the general heights in the region vary between 100 and 900 metres from the mean sea level. The entire region is covered with thick evergreen reserved Forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is generally served by different kinds of roads and the Panaji-Londa metre gauge railway line also passes through a northern bit of the region. Though as many as six state highways, which connect the coastal region with the interior, the network of roads is not well developed obviously due to hilly terrain and associated physical constraints of the region. In respect of village, out of the total 361 villages of the region as many as 121 villages have pucca approach roads.
		4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests	Haliyal, Mundgod and Yellapur Taluks	Dharwar System	Orthents-Tropepts, Tropepts, Usterts-Ustalfs and Usterts-Tropepts	The region spreads over north-eastern part of Uttar Kannad district covering larger parts of Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. It makes its boundaries with Belgaum district in the north, Dharwad district in the east, Sirsi-siddapur Dissected Humid Tract in the south and Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad) in the west. Physiographically, the region represents an eastern extension of the ranges of Western Ghats,Rounded hills and broader valley features mark the transition between the main Western Ghats landscape and the drier central Karnataka Plateau. The relative relief is also less as compared to other adjoining parts of Western Ghats. The heights generally vary between 500 and 600 metres from the mean sea level.Almost the entire region is covered with thick bamboo forests. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by state highways and other kinds of metalled roads. A metre gauge railwayalso comes from Hubli to Dandeli town of this region. In respect of villages, out of the total 211 villages of the region, only 69 Villages have pucca appproach roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected	Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur Taluks	Dharwar System & non-dated granites	Ustalfs-Udalfs-Tropepts, Tropepts and Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	The region extends over eastern parts of Uttar Kannad district covering larger parts of Sirsi and Siddapur taluks and some parts of Mundgod and Yellapur-Dandeli forests in Humid the north, Dharwad district in the east, Tract Shimoga district in the south-east and south and Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad) In the west. The region represents a quite dissected and complex landscape. Tadri and Gangavali reivers take their birth in the tract. The entire tract has been badly dissected by these rivers and their numerous tributaries. The heights generally very between 500 and 700 metres from the mean sea level. The region is largely covered with Reserved Forests and plantations. With regard to the means of transport, the region is served by state highways. and other kinds of roads. Both the towns of the region namely, Sirsi and Siddapur are connected by state highways. In respect of villages, out of the total 482 villages of the region as many as 181 villages have pucca approach roads.

APPENDIX

Showing Administrative Constituents by Districts with reference to the Sub-Micro Regions in Karnataka and other States viz., Kerala,Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

APPENDIX

Macro Region with Code No.& Name	Meso Region with Code No.& Name	State	Micro Region with Code No.& Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No.& Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			COASTAL PLAIN		
4.The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	Gujarat	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Valsad	4.1.1.1 Valsad Coastal Plain
		Goa, Daman & Diu, Gujarat		Daman	4.1.1.1 Daman Coast
				Surat	4.1.1.7 Chorasi-Palsana Costal Plain
	4.2 Western Coastal Region	Maharashtra	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Thane	4.2.1.1 Thane Coast
				Greater Bombay	4.2.1.1 Greater Bombay Coast
				Raigarh	4.2.1.1 Raigarh Coast
				Ratnagiri	4.2.1.1 Ratnagiri Coast
		Goa,Daman & Diu	4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	4.2.2.1 Goa Coast
					4.2.2.4 Chauri Forested Coast
		Karnataka	4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.1 Karwar-Honavar Coast
				Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.1 Coondapoor-Mangalore Coast
					4.2.3.2 Bainduru-Bintval Plain
		Kerala	4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Cannanore	4.2.4.1 Cannanore Coast
				Kozhikode	4.2.4.1 Kozhikode Coast
		Pondicherry		Mahe	4.2.4.1 Mahe-Kollaye Coastal Region
		Kerala	4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast	Malappuram	4.2.5.1 Malappuram Coast
				Trichur	4.2.5.1 Trichur Coast
				Ernakulam	4.2.5.1 Cochin Coast
			4.2.6 South Kerala Coast	Alleppey	4.2.6.1 Alleppey Coast
				Quilon	4.2.6.1 Quilon Coast
				Trivandrum	4.2.6.1 Trivandrum Coast

1	2	3	4	5	6
			BHIMA BASIN		
The Deccan Plateau	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Osmanabad	3.8.1.1 Sina Basin
				Bid	3.8.1.1 Sina Basin
				Solapur	3.8.1.2 Nira Basin
				"	3.8.1.3 Man Basin
				"	3.8.1.4 Bhima Basin
				Sangli	3.8.1.4 Man Basin
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.5 Manjra Basin
				Bid	3.8.1.6 Manjra Basin
				Solapur	3.8.1.6 Sina Basin
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Pune	3.8.2.2 Ghod-Kukdi Valley
				"	3.8.2.3 Bhima Basin
				"	3.8.2.4 Indrayani Valley
				"	3.8.2.5 Mula Valley
				Satara	3.8.2.5 Nira Basin
				Pune	3.8.2.6 Nira Basin
				Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.7 Ghod-Kukdi Valley
				Satara	3.8.2.7 Man Basin
				Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.8 Bhima Basin
					3.8.2.9 Sina Basin
	3.9. Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Bijapur	3.9.1.1 Lower Bhima Valley
				Bidar	3.9.1.1 Manjra-Karanja Basin
				Gulbarga	3.9.1.2 Kagna Basin
					3.9.1.4 Lower Bhima Valley
			KRISHNA VALLEY		
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Sangli	3.8.1.2 Krishna-Yerla Basin
				Kolhapur	3.8.1.2 Krishna Basin
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Satara	3.8.2.2 Koyna Valley
					3.8.2.3 Krishna Catchment
					3.8.2.6 Yerla Basin
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum	3.9.1.2 Krishna-Ghatprabl.. gated Tract
				Bijapur	3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley
					3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract
				Belgaum	3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin
				Gulbarga	3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley

1	2	3	4	5	6
			3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Raichur	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley
	3.11 Andhra Plateau Pradesh	Andhra	3.11.2 Telangana Plateau parthi-Makthal Region	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar-Wana-
					3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve
					3.11.2.6 Kollapur region
					3.11.2.7 Forested Region
			3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	3.11.3.5 Krishna-Dindi Forested Tract
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema kotkur Plain	Kurnool	3.11.4.5 Kurnool-Nandi-
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur	4.3.5.1 Macharla-Gurazala Region
				Krishna	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet Nandigama Plain
				Guntur	4.3.5.3. Bollapalle-Venkatayapalem Forested Region
					4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain
					4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet-Guntur-Tenali Plain
				Krishna	4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta
			TUNGABHADRA VALLEY		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valeey
				Richur	3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Bellary	3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati(Hagari)Basin
				Shimoga	3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley
				Dharwad	3.9.2.3 Varada Basin
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati(Hagari)Basin
				Bellary	3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley
				Dharwad	3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantapur	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain
				Kurnool	3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra-Hindri Region

1	2	3	4	5	6
			PENNER BASIN *		
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.3 South Karnataka Plateau	Kolar	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin
				Tumkur	3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi Basin
				"	3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Cuddapah	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin
				"	3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley
				Anantapur	3.11.4.4 Penner River Upper Basin
				"	3.11.4.5 Penner River Middle Basin
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru-Pulong- Patagunjana Plain
				Kurnool	3.11.4.6 Nandyal-Banganapalle-Allagadda Region
				Anantapur	3.11.4.6 Anantapur-Dharmakaram Region
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.4 South Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.2 Udayagiri-Atmakur Region
				"	4.3.4.3 Sangam-Kavali Plain
				"	4.3.4.4 Kovur-Allu Coastal Plain
				"	4.3.4.5 Sulluru Coastal Plain
				"	4.3.4.6 Rapur-Podalakur Plain
			CAUVERY BASIN		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Mandya	3.9.3.1 Cauvery Hemavati Valley
				Mysore	3.9.3.1 Kabbani-Cauvery Valley
				"	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region
				Bangalore	3.9.3.2 Cauvery Forested Region
				Mandya	3.9.3.3 Shimsha Basin
				Hassan	3.9.3.3 Cauvery-Hamavati Basin
				Mandya	3.9.3.4 Cauvery Forested Tract
				Mysore	3.9.3.6 Cauvery Valley
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Periyar	3.10.1.3 Cauvery Basin
			3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Salem	3.10.2.1 Cauvery Basin
				Dharmapuri	3.10.2.3 Cauvery Basin
The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.3 Coromandel Coast	Pudukkottai	4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin
				Thanjavur	4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin
				"	4.3.3.2 Cauvery Delta
				Tiruchchirappalli	4.3.3.4 Cauvery Basin

*Intercepted by Eastern Ghats Penner Valley is narrowed down for a distance of about 53 Kms in between village Jyothi (L.C.-43, region No.3.11.4.1) in Cuddapah district and village Kalluru (L.C.-1, region No.4.3.4.6) in Nellore district. Therefore,the delimitation of Penner valley at sub-micro level is not done for these two districts viz.,uddapah and Nellore.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			PLATEAU/UPLAND		
3.The Deccan Plateau	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Bid	3.8.1.2 Ashti Plateau
				Oamanabad	3.8.1.2 Bhum Plateau
				"	3.8.1.3 Osmanabad Plateau
				Sangli	3.8.1.3 Khanapur Plateau
				Kolhapur	3.8.1.3 Kolhapur Plateau
				"	3.8.1.4 Gadhinglaj Plateau
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.4 Umarga Plateau
				Sangli	3.8.1.5 Jat Plateau
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.6 Abadpur Plateau
				Nanded	3.8.1.6.Mukhed-Deglur Plateau
				Parbhani	3.8.1.7 Gangakhed Plateau
				Solapur	3.8.1.7 Barshi Plateau
				"	3.8.1.8 Akkalkot Plateau
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.10 Jamkhed Plateau
	3.9 Karnataka	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Gulbarga	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Plateau Tract of Trappean Outcrops
				Belgaum	3.9.1.1 Athni Upland
				Bijapur	3.9.1.2 Bijapur -Basavana Bagevadi Upland
				Bidar	3.9.1.2 Homnabad-Kamthana Lateritic Tract
				Gulbarga	3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland
				"	3.9.1.5 Shonapur-Shahpur Upland
			3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Dharwad	3.9.2.1 Dharwad-Gadag Plateau
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.2 Devangere Plateau
				"	3.9.2.3 Jagalur-Molakalmuru Upland
				Himoga	3.9.2.3 Channagin Plateau
				Raichur	3.9.2.3 Arkera-Mudgal-Kanakgiri Upland
				Bellary	3.9.2.3 Sandur Highlands
				"	3.9.2.4 Kudligi Scrubby Uplands
				Raichur	3.9.2.4 Kushtagi-Yelbarga Plateau
				Bellary	3.9.2.6 Harpanahalli Scrubby Uplands
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.7 Kanchipura Scrubby Upland
			3.9.3 Southern Karnataka plateau	Tumkur	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands
				Hassan	3.9.3.1 Arsikere Uplands
				Bangalore	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau
				Hassan	3.9.3.2 Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Mandya	3.9.3.2 Nagamangala Plateau
				Kolar	3.9.3.2 Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands
				"	3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands
				Mysore	3.9.3.3 Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Plateau
				"	3.9.3.4 Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Upland
				Kolar	3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Tract
				Mysore	3.9.3.5 Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau
				Tumkur	3.9.3.5 Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau
				"	3.9.3.6 Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau
					3.9.3.7 Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland
	3.10 Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of	Nilgiri	3.10.1.1Gudalur Plateau Uplands Sahyadri
			3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri	3.10.2.1Hosur Plateau
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.2 Talangana Plateau	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.1Kodangal-Koilgonda Upland
				Rangareddi	3.11.2.1Tandur-Pargi Forested Region
				"	3.11.2.2Marpally-VicarabadUpland
				Medak	3.11.2.3 Sangareddy- Patancheru-Hatnur Region
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland
				Medak	3.11.2.4 Medak Narsapur Forested Region
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Kurnool	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau
				Chittoor	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru-Bahuda-Punchu Region
				Anantapur	3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland
				"	3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland
				Kurnool	3.11.4.3 Adoni-Dhone Plateau
				Chittoor	3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland
					3.11.4.6 Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)
				"	3.11.4.7 Punganur-Kuppam Upland
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				Cuddapah	3.11.4.7 Papagni-Mandavi-Bahuda Region
4. The Costal Plains & Islands	4.2 Western Costal Region	Kerala	4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Cannanore	4.2.4.2 Kasaragod Plateau
				Wayanad	4.2.4.2 Wayanad Plateau
				Cannanore	4.2.4.3 Peringom-Mattannur Undulating Uplands
			WESTERN GHATS / HILLS		
5.The Deccan Plateau	3.7 Northern Maharasthra	Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Dhule	3.7.1.4 Western Ghats
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau		3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Kolhapur	3.8.1.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Sangli	3.8.1.1 Sangli Sahyadri Hills

1	2	3	4	5	6
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Satara	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Pune	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
				Nashik	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
					3.8.2.2 Satmala Hill Range
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum	3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills
				"	3.9.1.5 Khanapur Forest
				Bijapur	3.9.1.5 Badami Hills
			3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Shimoga	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shikarpur Rolling Humid Region
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.1 Sringeri Koppa Rolling Humid Tract
				Dharwad	3.9.2.2 Kalghatgi-Lakshmeshwar Residual Hills
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.2 Kudremukh-Bababudan Forested Hilly Zone
				"	3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur-Mudigere Rolling Humid Belt.
				Shimoga	3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills
				Dharwad	3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.5 Chitradurga-Hosdurga Hills
				Shimoga	3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract
				"	3.9.2.6 Western Ghats(Shimoga)
			3.9.3 South Karnataka Plateau	Kodagu	3.9.3.1 Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats
				"	3.9.3.2 Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region
				"	3.9.3.3 Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forest Belt
				Tumkur	3.9.3.3 Madhugiri Hills
				Hassan	3.9.3.4 Manjarabad Ghats
	3.10 Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Forested Hills	Periyar	3.10.1.1 Talamalai-Burgur Uplands Sahyadri
				Coimbatore	3.10.1.1 Coimbatore Forested Hills
				Nilgiri	3.10.1.2 Madumalai Forested Hills
				Madurai	3.10.1.2 Kodaikanal Forested Hills
				Nilgiri	3.10.1.3 Sigur Forested Hills
				"	3.10.1.5 Kunda Forested Hills
				Coimbatore	3.10.1.5 Anaimalai Forested Hills
				Madurai	3.10.1.6 Cardamon-Varushanad Forested Hills
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		Guajarat		Valsad	4.1.1.3 Western Ghats
				Surat	4.1.1.6 Kalakakra Hills
			4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	The Dangs	4.1.2.1 Lower Dangs
				"	4.1.2.2 Upper Dangs
	4.2 Western Coastal Region	Maharashtra	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Thane	4.2.1.2 Konkan Hills
				Greater Bombay	4.2.1.2 Kanheri Konkan Hills

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Raigarh	4.2.1.2 Konkun Forested Hills
				"	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				Ratnagiri	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				Thane	4.2.1.4 Sahyadri Hills
				"	4.2.1.8 Jayshet Hills
				"	4.2.1.10 Tungar Hills
				"	4.2.1.12 Konkan Forested Hills
		Goa,Daman & Diu	4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	4.2.2.3 Sahyadri Hills
		Karnataka	4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.2 Western Ghats(Uttar Kannad)
				"	4.2.3.3 Yellapur-Dandeli Forests
				Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.3 Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)
				"	4.2.3.4 Beltangadi Dissected Zone
				Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.4 Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected-Humid Tract
				Kerala	4.2.4 North Kerala Coast
				Wayanad	4.2.4.1 Wayanad Forested Hills
				Kozhikode	4.2.4.3 Kozhikode Forested Hills
				Cannanore	4.2.4.5 Kannoth Forested Hills
				Iddukki	4.2.5.1 Anamalai Forested Hills
				"	4.2.5.2 Marayur Forested Hills
				Palghat	4.2.5.2 Mannarghat-Palghat Forested Hills
				"	4.2.5.3 Plaghat Gap
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				Idukki	4.2.5.3 Cardamom Hills
				Kottayam	4.2.5.4 Ranni Forested Hills
				Trichur	4.2.5.4 Kodasseri Forested Hills
				Palghat	4.2.5.4 Chittur Forested Hills
				Malappuram	4.2.5.4 Nilambur Forested Hills
				Idukki	4.2.5.5 Thekkadi Forested Hills
			4.2.6 South Kerala Coast	Trivandrum	4.2.6.3 Ponmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills
				Quilon	4.2.6.4 Pamba-Kakki Forested Hills
				"	4.2.6.5 Kulathupuzha Forested Hills
	4.3 Eastern coastal	Tamil Nadu	4.3.1 Kanniyakumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari Region Forested Hills
			4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Triunelveli	4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli Forested Hills
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