सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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VOLUME-IV

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Planning & Supervision

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गृह मंत्री
भारत
नई दिल्ली-११०००१
HOME MINISTER
INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001
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FOREWORD

Experience has taught us that planning has to be related to the situation in the field in order to better respond to local aspirations and for better utilization of local resources. A lot of planning has, of necessity, 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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CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	iii
Preface	v
PART-I	
Regional Divisions of India - A Cartographic Analysis - General Note	3 — 6
Brief Characteristics of Regional Division	7 — 13
Statement on Physio-Geographical Regions of India - (Regional Division)	17 — 24
PART-II	
Regional Divisions of Bihar	27 — 46
General Maps of the State	
Position of Bihar in India	48 (i)
Administrative Divisions, 1981	48 (ii)
Relief and Drainage	48 (iii)
Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall	48 (iv)
Geology	48 (v)
Soils	48 (vi)
Distribution of Population, 1981	48 (vii)
Density of Population, 1981*(By C.D. Blocks)*	48 (viii)
Density of Population, 1981*(By sub-micro regions)*	48 (ix)
Rural Density of Population, 1981*(By C.D. Blocks)*	48 (x)
Rural Density of Population, 1981*(By sub-micro regions)*	48 (xi)
Urban Density of Population, 1981*(By C.D. Blocks)*	48 (xii)
Urban Density of Population, 1981*(By sub-micro regions)*	48 (xiii)
PART-III	
Regional Divisions of Districts	
1. District Saran	
(i) Regional Divisions of Saran District	49
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Saran district	53
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Saran district	54 — 57
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Saran district	58

2. District Siwan

(i) Regional Divisions of Siwan district 59
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Siwan district 63
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Siwan district 64 — 68
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Siwan district 69

3. District Gopalganj

(i) Regional Divisions of Gopalganj district 71
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Gopalganj district 75
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Gopalganj district 76 — 78
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Gopalganj district 79

4. District Pashchim Champaran

(i) Regional Divisions of Pashchim Champaran 81
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Pashchim Champaran district 85
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Pashchim Champaran district 86 — 89
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Pashchim Champaran district 90

5. District Purba Champaran

(i) Regional Divisions of Purba Champaran district 91 — 92
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Purba Champaran district 95
(iii) Regionwise villages codes of Purba Champaran district 96 — 99
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Purba Champaran district 100

6. District Sitamarhi

(i) Regional Divisions of Sitamarhi district 101
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Sitamarhi district 105
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Sitamarhi district 106 — 107
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Sitamarhi district 108

7. District Muzaffarpur

(i) Regional Divisions of Muzaffarpur district 109
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Muzaffarpur district 113
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Muzaffarpur district 114 — 116
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Muzaffarpur district 117

8. District Vaishali

(i) Regional Divisions of Vaishali district 119
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Vaishali district 123
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Vaishali district 124 —125
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Vaishali district 126

9. District Begusarai

(i) Regional Divisions of Begusarai district 127
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Begusarai district 131
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Begusarai district 132 — 133
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Begusarai district 134 — 135

10. District Samastipur

(i) Regional Divisions of Samastipur district 137 — 138
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Samastipur district 141
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Samastipur district 142 — 146
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Samastipur district 147 — 148

11. District Darbhanga

(i) Regional Divisions of Darbhanga district 149
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Darbhanga district 153
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Darbhanga district 154 — 158
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Darbhanga district 159

12. District Madhubani

(i) Regional Divisions of Madhubani district 161
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Madhubani district 165
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Madhubani district 166 — 169
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Madhubani district 170

13. District Saharsa

(i) Regional Divisions of Saharsa district 171 — 172
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Saharsa district 175
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Saharsa district 176 — 181
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Saharsa district 182 — 183

14. District Purnia

(i) Regional Divisions of Purnia district 185 – 186
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Purnia district 189 – 190
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Purnia district 191 – 201
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Purnia district 202 – 203

15. District Katihar

(i) Regional Divisions of Katihar district 205 – 206
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Katihar district 209
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Katihar district 210 – 213
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Katihar district 214

16. District Patna

(i) Regional Divisions of Patna district 215
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Patna district 219
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Patna district 220 – 222
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Patna district 223

17. District Nalanda

(i) Regional Divisions of Nalanda district 225 – 226
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Nalanda District 229
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Nalanda district 230 – 233
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Nalanda district 234 – 235

18. District Nawada

(i) Regional Divisions of Nawada district 237
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Nawada district 241
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Nawada district 242 – 244
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Nawada district 245

19. District Gaya

(i) Regional Divisions of Gaya district 247 – 248
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Gaya district 251
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Gaya district 252 – 258
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Gaya district 259 – 260

20. District Aurangabad

(i) Regional Divisions of Aurangabad district 261 – 262
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Aurangabad district 265
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Aurangabad district 266 – 269
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Aurangabad district 270 – 271

21. District Rohtas

(i) Regional Divisions of Rohtas district 273 – 274
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Rohtas district 277
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Rohtas district 278 – 285
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Rohtas district 286 – 287

22. District Bhojpur

(i) Regional Divisions of Bhojpur district 289 – 290
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Bhojpur district 293
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Bhojpur district 294 – 304
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Bhojpur district 305 – 306

23. District Munger

(i) Regional Divisions of Munger district 307 – 308
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Munger district 311
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Munger district 312 – 320
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Munger district 321 – 322

24. District Bhagalpur

(i) Regional Divisions of Bhagalpur district 323 – 324
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Bhagalpur district 327
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Bhagalpur district 329 – 333
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Bhagalpur district 334 – 335

25. District Palamu

(i) Regional Divisions of Palamu district 337 – 339
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Palamu district 343 – 344
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Palamu district 345 – 352
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Palamu district 353 – 355

26. District Ranchi

(i) Regional Divisions of Ranchi district 357 – 359
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Ranchi district 363 – 364
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Ranchi district 365 – 371
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Ranchi district 372 – 374

27. District Santhal Pargana

(i) Regional Divisions of Santhal Pargana district 375 – 377
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Santhal Pargana district 381 – 382
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Santhal Pargana district 383 – 405
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Santhal Pargana district 406 – 408

28. District Dhanbad

(i) Regional Divisions of Dhanbad district 409 – 412
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Dhanbad district 413 – 414
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Dhanbad district 415 – 420
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Dhanbad district 421 – 422

29. District Giridih

(i) Regional Divisions of Giridih district 423 – 424
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Giridih district 427
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Giridih district 428 – 431
(iv) statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Giridih district 432 – 433

30. District Hazaribag

(i) Regional Divisions of Hazaribag district 437 – 439
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Hazaribag district 443 – 444
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Hazaribag district 445 – 452
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of Hazaribag district 453 – 455

31. District Singhbhum

(i) Regional Divisions of Singhbhum district 457 – 459
(ii) Data on Regional Divisions of Singhbhum district 463 – 464
(iii) Regionwise village codes of Singhbhum district 465 – 475
(iv) Statement on Regionwise Physio-cultural details of singhbhum district 476 – 478

Appendix 479 – 487

PART - I

GENERAL NOTE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA--A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

GENERAL NOTE

The regional spatial patterns, variations of resources, heterogeneous physio-geographic factors and problems in development bring out the necessity for a regional approach to planning. Delineation of physio-geographic regions of a country of sub-continental size like India with an area of 3,287,263 Km^2, extending between latitudes 8^0 4'28" and 37^0 17'53" North and longitudes 68^0 7'53" and 97^O 24'47" East and having a great range 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) homogeneous 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 though 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 berief 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 geographic 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 framework 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 providing amenities to the inhabitants. Since each sub-micro region has been clearly defined in so far as its rural and urban constituents are concerned, the demographic characteristics and other statistics can be generated for the past Censuses also to the extent to which village-wise/town-wise data are available. The sub-micro regions have been delineated within the district. In case the boundaries of the district experience any change in future, due to administrative or any other reason, the required scores can be obtained by compilation of data as we know their consituent 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 considerations 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 (isohyetal) 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-micrc 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 boundaries 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 states/union territories, this exercise is, naturally, restricted to the limits of region/regions transcending the boundaries of the concerned state/union territory to which a particular volume in this series is devoted. For getting fuller details with regard to these "extended areas" in terms of their constituents the reader is invited to refer to the volumes dealing with the concerned states/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1.THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are:

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

This sub-region covers the entire Jammu and Kashmir and is furthur 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 significant 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 classification, 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 Dehra Dun, 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 (3630m), Sabargam (3546m) and Phalut (3596m) are located in this section of Himalayan zone. Similarly, the lofty ranges of about 5000m with intermittent summits are the chief characteristics 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 transqression 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 Pradesh, 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 of arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation over 150m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in western zone with the exception of a 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 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 *bangar* and *khadar* Agriculturally, this is the most important region.

2.1.1 Ravi - Beas Interfluvial 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 receives an average annual 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, voz.

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 eastern 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 vegetation throughout. Hence, on this 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 region 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 Rajasthan (2.3). The annual rainfall 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 scarps. Three divisions made in this meso 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 present 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 Maharastra 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. Forests 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 this 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 extension 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 systems. Over the western margins, the soils are mostly medium black with intrusion of deep black soils in Krishna valley. The rest of the region is characterised 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 identified as:

3.11.1 Godavari Depression
3.11.2 Telangana 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 one, where the range of elevation is between 300 and 900 m. Average annual rainfall of the region is between 200 and 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 Plain adjacent to the Peninsular region are 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 Bengal 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 Region

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 Sahydari (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 aeas 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 divisions in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Eastern Ghats are broken as they do not run as continuous geographical barrier. The region has been divided into 8 divisions, viz.,

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

4.4 The Islands

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

4.4.1 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are composed of more than 300 named and unnamed Islands. Out of them 33 major islands are inhabited, while the remaining islands are uninhabited. Geologically, sandstone and shales of Eocene period predominate. Due to hot and humid climate, soils are lateritic and degenerated with luxuriant growth of vegetation cover. Coral formation is the chief characteristics of the islands and so the group of islands forms a definite entity of a region on these considerations.

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

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

INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ..... BOUNDARY, STATE / UNION TERRITORY.....

" DISTRICT.....

KILOMETRES

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

CHINA

NEPAL

BHUTAN

BURMA

BANGLADESH

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PUNJAB

HARYANA

DELHI

CHANDIGARH

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

SIKKIM

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ASSAM

NAGALAND

MEGHALAYA

TRIPURA

MIZORAM

MANIPUR

WEST BENGALA

BIHAR

JHARKHAND

GUJARAT

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Diu (G.D.&D.)

Daman (G.D.&D.)

MADHYA PRADESH

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

CHHATTISGARH

KARNATAKA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

PONDICHERRY

Karaikal (PONDICHERRY)

Mahe (PONDICHERRY)

Yanam (PONDICHERRY)

RANN OF KACHCHH

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

SRI LANKA

INDIAN OCEAN

New Moore I. (INDIA)

Coco Is. (BURMA)

Narcondam I. (INDIA)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)

Andoman

Barren I. (INDIA)

Nicobar

INDIRA POINT

4.4.1 ANDAMAN SEA

DISTRICTS OF MANIPUR

1 Manipur North
2 Manipur East
3 Manipur Central
4 Manipur West
5 Manipur South

DISTRICTS OF MEGHALAYA

1 West Garo Hills
2 East Garo Hills
3 West Khasi Hills
4 East Khasi Hills
5 Jaintia Hills

DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND

1 Mon
2 Mokokchung
3 Wokha
4 Tuensang
5 Zunheboto

DISTRICTS OF SIKKIM

1 North District
2 West District
3 South District
4 East District

DISTRICTS OF TRIPURA

1 North Tripura
2 West Tripura
3 South Tripura

BOUNDARY, REGIONAL DIVISION MACRO....

" " " MESO .....

" " " MICRO.....

Bad.	Badgam	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Bil.	Bilaspur	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)
CH	CHANDIGARH	
G	Gwalior	(MADHYA PRADESH)
Ga.	Gandhinagar	(GUJARAT)
G.D.&D.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	
Ham.	Hamirpur	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)
Ho.	Hoshiarpur	(PUNJAB)
K.	Kapurthala	(PUNJAB)
(K.N.)	(Kashmir North)	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
(K.S.)	(Kashmir South)	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Md.	Mahendragarh	(HARYANA)
Muz.	Muzaffarpur	(BIHAR)
Pa.C.	Pashchim Champaran	(BIHAR)
Pu.C.	Purba Champaran	(BIHAR)
Pul.	Pulwama	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Ru.	Rupnagar	(PUNJAB)
Sam.	Samastipur	(BIHAR)
Tum.	Tumkur	(KARNATAKA)
W.Dj.	West Dinajpur	(WEST BENGAL)

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

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

Regions with code No. (MACRO)	Sub-regions with code No. (MESO)	Divisions 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 and Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir.
		1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag (KS), Baramula(KN), Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara and 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-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Kullu, Una, Hamirpur and Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.4. Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Solan, Shimla and Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Chamoli, Pithoragarh and 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, Nainitai	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District West District, South District & East District	Sikkim

2		3		4	5
		1.4.2	Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling & Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3	Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Uppar Subansiri, West Siang East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4	Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit & 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 & Chhimtuipui	Mizoram
		1.5.5	Tripura Plain	South Tripura & West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6	Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7	Cachar Plains	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar-Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.9	Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills & Jaintia Hills	Maghalaya
		1.5.10	Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills & East Garo Hills	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4	5
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 Satluj Doab	Jalandhar& 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 Plain	Hissar, Sirsa and Bhiwani	Haryana
		2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Delhi, Gurgaon, Mahend-ragarh 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 Jaisalmer	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

1	2	3	4	5
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly,- Badaun, 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 and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur & Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6. Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Katiahar, Samastipur, Begusarai, 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	Barddhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twentyfour Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rath Plain	Bankura, Birbhum & Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar & Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi Arid Rajastnan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Asso-ciated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Bans-wara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi & Udaipur	Rajasthan
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eàstern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar & Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur & Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun; Lalitpur and 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

1	2	3	4	5
	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 & 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, Chhindware, 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 & 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, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur	Karnataka
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Periyar	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot & Salem	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 and Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah & Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa High-lands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Bolangir, Ganjam, Phulabani, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Gandhi-nagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 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	Great 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

1	2	3		4	5
		4.2.4	North Kerala	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala & Pondicherry
		4.2.5	Central Kerala Coast	Eranakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur & Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6	South Coast	Alleppey, Trivandrum & Quilon	Kerala
	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	4.3.1	Kanniya kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.2	Sandy Littoral	Ramanathapuram & Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.3	Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Karaikal & 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 arıd Yanam	Andhra Pradesh & Pondicherry
		4.3.7	Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam, Vizia-nagaram and Vishakha-patnam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.8	Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar, Cuttack & Puri	Orissa
	4.4 The Islands	4.4.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman, Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
		4.4.2	Laksha-dweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep

PART II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF BIHAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF BIHAR

Bihar is bounded by Nepal in the north, Orissa in the south, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the west and West Bengal in the east. It extends between 21°58'10" and 27°31'15" north latitudes and 83°19'50" and 88°17'40" east longitudes. The total area of the state is 173,877 km^2 and it ranks 9th among all the states/union territories. There are 69,914,734 persons enumerated; 61,195,744 in rural areas and 8,718,990 in urban areas of the state during 1981 census. The total area of the state constitutes only 5.3 per cent of the country while the percentage of the population residing in the state is 10.51. The above figures indicate that the state is densely populated with a density of 402 persons per km^2 as per 1981 census. In terms of density of population, it stands 3rd in the country and is preceded by West Bengal (615) and Kerala (655). In Bihar, 87.53 per cent of the total population reside in rural areas, of 77,848 villages. In 1981, there were 197 urban centres/U.As in the state which accounted for 12.47 per cent of the total population. For administrative convenience, the state has been divided into 7 administrative divisions, 31 districts and 587 C.D. Blocks.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physiography - On the basis of physical features the state has been divided into 2 regions, i.e. (i) Bihar Plain, and (ii) Bihar Plateau.

Bihar Plain - It is the part of the great Indo-Ganga Plain where surface is almost level. However, some variations in surface are noticed in the south and the north-western parts in this region. A projection of the southern plateau appears in this region of the state. This plain is further divided into (i) North Bihar Plain, and (ii) South Bihar Plain.

North Bihar Plain - This is a riverain plain which extends between the "Tarai" bordering Nepal in the north upto the northern bank of Ganga river in the south. Except a large chunk of Siwalik hills in the northern part of Pashchim Champaran district, this plain is very fertile and densely populated. The general slope is towards the south-east. The area beyond Kosi river is known for flood havoc. It is the 'play ground' of Kosi river and the region is characterised for the shifting of the channels of the Kosi to greater extent.

South Bihar Plain - The region extends roughly from 150 m contour in the south upto the bank of the Ganga river in the north. It is broad in the west and tapers towards the east. The general slope is towards the north-east. This plain is rather a sandwiched area between the southern plateau and Ganga river. There are numerous isolated hills, located in this tract. Barabar, Rajgir and Kharagpur hills are a few example in this regard. Due to intrusion of Kharagpur hills towards the north, Ganga has taken a sharp bend near Munger.

Bihar Plateau - This tract is more prominently known as Chotanagpur Plateau and extends south of 150 m contour. It consists of a series of plateaus of different elevations. Ranchi plateau is the highest with an elevation of about 1100 m. This is also known as 'Pat' land. The geological structure of 'Pat' lands consists of Deccan lava. From this zone, the slope gradually descends to all directions in a step form due to various erosion cycles. The area east of Ranchi plateau is known as the Hazaribag plateau which extends upto the Rajmahal hills in Santhal Pargana. The average height is 600 m from the mean sea level but there are areas with 300 m also forming lower level plateaus. The general slope of the region is towards the south-east. The western part of this region slopes towards the north. In this part North Koel river after leaving the hills, joins Son near Rohatasgarh. Intermittently, some fringe areas of this region have more or less characteristics related to plains. This is formed by the debris of the streams descending down the hills. The southern extension of this broad plateau region is known as Singhbhum plateau which covers Singhbhum district in a major way. The average height of this plateau is 150 m but there are many hillocks of 300 m and even more . Dalma and Baghmundi are the main ranges in this plateau. The region slopes towards the south-east. The entire Chotanagpur Plateau is very rich in mineral deposits.

Drainage System - The topographical features control the drainage system. According to the flow of rivers, this system in Bihar, may be divided into

two broad categories:

(i) *Ganga System* - Ganga river enters the state from the west and flows towards the east. It receives large quantity of inland water during rains. It forms rather a life line of the state. A large number of rivers join Ganga from the north and the south. Ghaghara, Gandak and Kosi are the main tributaries of Ganga which join it at various points from the north. Kosi is called the 'sorrow' of Bihar and it is the wildest and most devastative river. Its bed is raised due to siltation which caused frequent floods. Other small tributaries are Sikrana, Burhi Gandak, Mahananda and Kamla. Son, Punpun, Morhar, Mohane and Gumani are the right bank tributaries of the Ganga. Except Son, other streams originate from Chotanagpur Plateau and flow towards the north-east to join the Ganga. During rains, these streams are torrential. Among these rivers, Son has wide channel. North Koel is its main tributary which originates from the Ranchi plateau and joins Son.

Southern Drainage System - There are number of streams which originate from Chotanagpur Plateau and flow towards the south and the north-east directions. South Koel, Subarnarekha, Damodar and Barakar rivers have wide drainage basins. Ajai, Mor, Konar, Bokaro and Sankh are the other tributaries which drain in this tract. The rivers flowing in this region have wide shallow channel with occasional and sectoral steep slopes. Due to intense faulting in historic periods, there are number of rapids and falls in the course of these streams. During rains, these streams suddenly rise but quickly reduce to its normal level.

Climate

The state of Bihar has monsoon climate. It gets most of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon which sets in the month of June and lasts till September with occasional showers in December and January. The average annual rainfall is 1168.2 mm, whereas the maximum is 2177.4 mm recorded in Purnia district located in the north eastern part of the state and the minimum is 962.1 mm in Bhojpur district, in the west along Uttar Pradesh border. The districts of Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Saharsa and Purnia in the North Bihar Plain and Santhal Pargana, Singhbhum and Ranchi in the Chotanagpur Plateau, receive the annual rainfall between 1300 mm to 1700 mm. Nalanda, Gaya, Aurangabad districts in the South Bihar Plain receive the minimum rainfall between 900 mm to 1000 mm. The remaining districts of the state receive rainfall between 1000 mm to 1300 mm annually. The relative humidity is 85.0 per cent in Purnia district which is the maximum. In this district, the rainfall is also very high. In the remaining parts of the state, the average humidity varies between 66.0 to 77.0 per cent. The temperature conditions largely differ in various areas of the state because of physical factors. In plain, the mean temperature in June is 32.9^0 c which drops to 29.2^0 c in August and further declines during the winter season. By November, the cold weather begins and the mean temperature during the winter is approximately 16.7^0 c but the mean minimum temperature is below 10^0 c in the Bihar Plain. Generally the temperature increases from the west to the east. In Chotanagpur region, the climate is relatively cooler due to higher elevation.

Geology

Besides other factors, geology has a significant role in the delineation of micro and sub-micro regions in the state. Broadly 7 types of geological structure exist in the state. These are Alluvium; Chotanagpur gneiss; Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.; Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds; Upper Vindhyan system; Lower Gondwana system and Singhbhum granite and granophyre.

Alluvium is found throughout the northern portion of the state with small patches of Miocene formation and boulder conglomerate and older alluvium and laterite in the extreme north western corner in Pashchim Champaran district. Chotanagpur gneiss and alluvium are found in the central portion of the state with Rajmahal trap inter-trappean beds in the extreme eastern portion and Upper Vindhyan system in the western portion. Patches of mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. are also located in the middle of the central portion. Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system found in the southern portion of the state with alluvium, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and Upper Gondwana system. The geology of the extreme southern portion of the state is comprised of mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.; Singhbhum granite and granophyre, Dhanjori and Dalma lava, banded hematite, quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta volcanics with patches of tertiary gravels and alluvium.

Geologically Chotanagpur region is very rich in mineral deposits. It produces entire copper and apatite of the country, 95 per cent of kyanite, more than 50 per cent of coal, mica, bauxite and china clay and about 40 per cent of iron ore. It contains 80 per cent of India's known deposits of coal and entire coking coal also.

Soils

The soils in the state are classified by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Landuse Planning in 1983. According to this classification, the soils in the state have been grouped into 8 major classes and 23 sub-order associations.

Aqualfs major class soil has four association of sub-class soils. *Aqualfs - Ustalfs* (3) sub-order association covers the areas of the northern part of Hazaribag, south Palamu, south Santhal Pargana and southern Munger districts forming three pockets. This soil is high base status (hydromorphic) with red loamy, red sandy and alluvial contents. The *Aqualfs - Ochrepts - Orthents* (4) consists of shallow black, brown, alluvial and recently formed alluvial soils. This type of soil may be seen only in the central part of Santhal Pargana and Aurangabad districts. In the northern part of Santhal Pargana district, *Aqualfs- Fluvents - Aquents* (5) soil can be seen. The coverage of *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents* (6) is negligible in the state.

Ustalfs - Ochrepts (9), *Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Aquepts* (11), *Ustalfs - Aqualfs - Ochrepts* (17) and *Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Orthents* (18) association of soils are mainly concentrated in Chotanagpur Plateau. There are few small patches of other soils in between this large tract. Palamu, Ranchi, Hazaribag, Singhbhum, Giridih, Dhanbad, Nawada, southern Bhagalpur, parts of Santhal Pargana, Rohtas and south Bhojpur are the districts covered under this group of soils. The soil is red loamy, red sandy, shallow black, brown and at some places it is recently formed alluvium.

Udalfs (20) is high base status soil of humid region and found only in Gopalganj, Siwan and Saran districts. The soil is very fertile and comes under 'bangar' category.

Aquents - Fluvents (33) and *Aquents - Orthents* (34) association of soil groups are spread over in two separate pockets along the drainage course of Gandak and Kosi rivers. The soil is recent alluvial brought by the above rivers. It is mainly a 'khadar' tract generally flooded during the rainy season.

Fluvents - Orthents (45), *Fluvents - Aquepts - Aqualfs* (46) and *Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents* (50) soils are basically alluvium formed and deposited by the rivers. Son - Ganga 'Khadar' zone is the main belt of *Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents* soil group. A small patch of this soil is also located along Subarnarekha river. The presence of sand is a common characteristic of this group. The sub-groups 45 and 46 of this major soil group are found in Muzaffarpur and along the district boundary of Dhanbad - Santhal Pargana - Giridih respectively.

Orthents - Aquepts - Ochrepts (57), *Orthents - Ochrepts* (58), *Orthents - Ochrepts - Ustalfs* (59) and *Orthents - Tropepts* (61) soil groups are mostly found in the North Bihar Plain and the fringe part of the South Bihar Plain. A very small pocket of this soil group (59) may be seen in the southern part of Singhbhum district also. The sub-group 57 covers the large portion of this major group and spread over in the districts of Purnia, Katihar, Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and parts of Nalanda and Murger. The sub-group 61 confines to only one pocket near Patna and the northern part of Nalanda districts. *Orthents - Ochrepts* (58) soil is distributed in the southern Katihar and Madhubani districts only. This soil is of recent formation with brown, shallow black and sandy characteristics. It is fertile and suitable for agricultural persuits.

Aquepts - Ochrepts (64) association of soil group is consolidated in two pockets. The first patch is located in the districts of Gaya, Aurangabad and Patna whereas the other may be seen in Purnia and Katihar districts. Brown, shallow black are the main composition of this soil.

Ochrepts (70), *Ochrepts - Orthents - Ustalfs* (74), *Ochrepts - Aquepts* (80) and *Ochrepts - Fluvents* (83) association of soil groups are located in different patches. The sub-group 74 covers very insignificant area in the state. *Ochrepts* (70) and *Ochrepts - Aquepts* (80) soil groups are spread over in an elongated belt in the south and the north of Ganga river respectively. The parts of Munger, Bhagalpur, Patna, Samastipur and Vaishali districts come under the above soil groups. The sub-group 83 is located

in the northern parts of Pashçhim Champaran district which is the foot-hills of the Himalayan region. The basic characteristic of this soil is shallow black and brown. The presence of alluvium is also a common feature.

Forest

Forest in the state is mainly confined to Chotanagpur Plateau because of physiographic factors. The coverage of forests, to the north of Ganga river, is limited to the foot-hill tract of Siwalik in Pashchim Champaran district. The total area under the forests is 29,226.09 km^2 in the state during 1985-86 which accounts for 16.80 per cent of the total geographical area. A large part of this area is under protected forest (24,176.57 km^2). Reserve and unclassified forests cover an area of 5,051.43 km^2 and 7.09 km^2 respectively. The area under forests vary considerably in the districts. The largest coverage under forests is in Palamu (7,008.59 km^2) followed by Hazaribag (5,878.86 km^2), Singhbhum (4,464.59 km^2), Ranchi (3,449.11 km^2), Santhal Pargana (1,923.89 km^2), Rohtas (1,797.62 km^2), Giridih (1,685.99 km^2) and Munger (1,290.50 km^2) districts.

According to Champion's classification, following type of forests are found in the state.

(1) *Dry peninsular sal* - This forest type covers the largest area (15,939 km^2) and spreads over in the districts of Hazaribag, Giridih, Palamu, Bhagalpur, Santhal Pargana, Ranchi and Singhbhum.

(2) *Dry Siwalik sal* - It confines only in Pashchim Champaran district on the foot-hill tract of the Himalayan region.

(3) *Moist peninsular sal* - There is 3,050 km^2 area under this forest type. It is mainly found in the western and southern part of Singhbhum, western part of Palamu and smaller zone of the Santhal Pargana district.

(4) *Moist gangetic high alluvial sal* - It is mainly concentrated in the foot-hills of Siwalik ranges in Pashchim Champaran district. The area under this forest is only 365 km^2.

(5) *Northern dry mixed deciduous forest* - This forest type is mainly located in the northern part of Chotanagpur Plateau covering the area of Palamu, Rohtas, Gaya, Hazaribag and Giridih. The area under this forest is 364 km^2.

(6) *Dry tropical butea forest* - Only 102 km^2 area is under this forest type. It is conspicuous in southern part of Gaya district.

(7) *Gangetic moist deciduous riverain forest* - It is found along Gandak river in Pashchim Champaran district with coverage of 155 km^2 area.

Besides the above main forest types, *Acacia Catechu, Boswellia and Bamboo* trees are spread over on an area of 3,492 km^2, 4,107 km^2 and 1,255 km^2 respectively. These trees are mainly found in the northern part of Chotanagpur plateau mixed with other variety of forests.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Bihar has a population of 69,914,734 persons with a breakup of 35,930,560 males and 33,984,174 females during 1981 census. Its share in the total population of the country is 10.51 per cent which is next after Uttar Pradesh (16.18%). The above population is distributed into urban (12.47%) and rural areas (87.53%). The number of females per thousand males are 946 during 1981 which is higher than the national ratio of 934. Although the sex ratio is higher in comparison with national figure but literacy is much below the country's average. There are 30.25 per cent literates in Bihar while in India, the rate of literacy is 41.95 per cent. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the state is 14.51 and 8.31 respectively whereas in the country, the scheduled castes and tribes share is 15.75 and 7.76 per cent. The position of working population is also not very satisfactory. 32.35 per cent of the total population is workers in Bihar in comparison to 35.70 per cent in the country.

Distribution and Density of Population

The distribution of population is uneven in the state. The north-western part is more thickly populated in comparison to other areas. The areas between Ganga-Gandak and Kosi-Gandak are densely populated whereas Chotanagpur Plateau reflects lesser concentration of population. Suitable habitation conditions, fertility of soils, drainage condition, availability of arable land, topographic conditions are the main factors which affect the distribution of

population. Further, urban population is located mainly along the river Ganga which was ideal site of urban settlement in the past. But in recent period, the urban centres in the state owe their origin and growth to industry, mining and other such activities. The location of urban centres in Chotanagpur Plateau is an example of the above connotation.

Since the distribution of population is uneven in the state, this factor reflects the density pattern as well. The Bihar Plain has higher density than the Plateau. The districts of Purba Champaran, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Patna and Nalanda depict more than 500 persons per km^2. Besides, there are certain isolated pockets in other districts where the density of population falls in the above range. In plains, the density of population decreases from the west to the east and the north to the south directions but never reaches below 300 persons per km^2. Contrary to this, Chotanagpur Plateau has only few C.D. Blocks where the density of population is more than 300 persons per km^2. It is even less than 100 persons in a few pockets of Palamu, Ranchi and Hazaribag districts. The difficult terrain, low fertility of soils, scarcity of water are the contributing factors in low density of population in above tracts.

The pattern of rural density of population coincides with that of total density because 87.53 per cent of the population of the state reside in rural areas. Density of population in urban areas depicts a characteristic pattern in the state. The highest urban density (5501 & above) areas are located as an islands in most of the districts depending upon the size of the town. The same is true in case of medium and low urban density also.

Sex Ratio

The number of females per 1,000 males are relatively higher in the state since 1901 in relation to national averages. This fact reveals male migration to other areas in the country. Within the state also , there are large variations. The traditional belt of high sex ratio may be seen in and around the districts of Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj and Muzaffarpur. However, few pockets of female biased areas are located in the districts of Hazaribag, Giridih, Ranchi and Singhbhum. In the remaining districts, the sex ratio is in favour of males. Dhanbad district, in particular is male biased (850 females/1,000 males). The location of large number of mining and industrial centres pull male workers from other areas which decrease the female ratio to such a extent in this district.

Literacy

The spread of education has not made much strides in the state. There are only 30.25 per cent population in the state as literates. The districts of Patna, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Ranchi and Rohtas retain more than 35.00 per cent literates which is higher in the state whereas the lower literacy (below 25.00 per cent) rate remains in the districts of Madhubani, Gopalganj, Katihar, Palamu, Saharsa, Sitamarhi, Purnia, Purba Champaran and Pashchim Champaran.

Males are in better position than females in the literacy ratio. Due to socio-economic conditions, the parents prefer to educate their male children rather than female. The male literacy in the state is 43.79 per cent during 1981. In the districts of Patna, Dhanbad, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Singhbhum, Gaya and Rohtas, more than fifty per cent male population is literate. Contrary to this, nearly one third male population is literate in the districts of Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Purnia and Pashchim Champaran.

As for as 70.48 per cent urban males are literates in Bihar in general. The availability of schools, better economic position and educated migrants in urban areas have contributed in higher rate of urban male literacy. The rural areas lag much behind in proportion of male literates (39.63%) due to obvious reasons and hence a gap between urban and rural males is appreciably high (38.85%).

There are 15.80 per cent female literates in the state during 1981 census which is far behind in comparison to males (43.79%). The districts of Patna, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Nalanda are better placed in female literacy with more than 20.00 per cent. Contrary to this, the lower proportion of female literacy is noted in the districts of Gopalganj, Purba Champaran, Pashchim Champaran, Sitamarhi, Saharsa and Purnia. The differential between urban and rural female literacy is 34.20 per cent in the state. Urban female literacy rate is very high in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Patna whereas it is the lowest in Gopalganj. Similarly, rural female literacy rate remains higher in the districts of Nalan-

da, Patna, Rohtas, Begusarai and Bhagalpur. It is the minimum in Giridih and Hazaribag districts.

It is observed that higher proportion of literacy remains in the central-west part of the state around Patna district. Beyond this region, the percentage of literates decreases in Bihar Plains. There is another pocket of higher literacy rate located in the Chotanagpur Plateau covering the districts of Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Ranchi. The lowest proportion of literacy may be seen in the distircts of the state along the Indo-Nepal border.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

There are 10,142,368 persons belonging to the scheduled castes, with 5,158,486 males and 4,983,882 females in the state during 1981. The share of scheduled castes to total population is 14.51 per cent which is 1.24 per cent lower to national average (15.75%). The distribution of scheduled castes population is uneven among the districts. The highest concentration is observed in the western part of the South Bihar Plain. The districts of Gaya, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawada, Palamu and Rohtas retain more than 20.00 per cent scheduled castes population. The percentage of scheduled castes population below 10.00 is mainly located in Singhbhum, Ranchi and Santhal Pargana districts. In the remaining districts, the proportion of scheduled castes ranges between 10.00 & 20.00 per cent.

There are twenty three scheduled castes notified in Bihar. These castes are settled in different regions in the state. Besides, there is a large variation in their numerical strength also. Chamar/Mochi constitutes 29.37 per cent of the total scheduled castes population in the state and settled mainly in the western districts. Dusadh (26.15%) is the next predominant caste mostly located in the central districts of the state. Other predominant scheduled castes are Musahar (13.69%), Bhuiya (8.37%), Dhobi (5.59%), Pasi (4.58%), Rajwar (2.34%), Dom (1.97%), Hari (5.56%) and Bhogta (1.33%).

There are 5.81 million scheduled tribes population in the state according to 1981 census which constitute 8.31 per cent of the total population. The proportion of the scheduled tribes population varies among the districts. The highest concentration of tribal population lies in the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Santhal Pargana with 54.98, 42.66 and 36.34 per cent of its total population respectively. This is the main tribal belt in the state. However, the districts of Palamu, Giridih, Dhanbad, Hazaribag and Katihar have also fairly high concentration of these tribal communities. Towards the north, in the Bihar Plain, the proportion of scheduled tribes population falls abruptly. It is either nil or negligible in 117 C.D. Blocks and below one per cent in two hundred and sixty C.D. Blocks in this geographic area.

As stated above, Chotanagpur Plateau is the main habitation belt of the tribal population. Among the scheduled tribes, Santhal (35.55%) has the largest proportion in Bihar. They are mainly settled in Santhal Pargana district. Other main scheduled tribes in the state are Oraon (18.07%), Munda (14.56%), Ho (9.30%), Kharwar (3.82%), Lohara (2.93%), Khari (2.43%), Bhumij (2.35%), Gond (1.67%) and Mal Paharia (1.65%) respectively. These tribes are settled in different geographical regions and maintain their cultural affinity.

Workers

Working force is one of the major factors in economic development of a region. In Bihar, 32.35 per cent of the total population is worker which is less than that of the national proportion of working force. Out of these, 29.68 and 2.67 per cent are main and marginal workers respectively. Amongst the main workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers share large proportion of the main workers in the state.

The proportion of main workers to total population in age group 15-59, which is actually the working age group, varies considerably among the districts. More than fifty per cent main workers are enumerated in the districts of Saharsa, Purnia, Palamu, Pashchim Champaran, Ranchi, Katihar, Santhal Pargana, Nawada, Gaya, Singhbhum and Nalanda while Vaishali, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj retain the lowest ratio of main workers in the state.

The rural and urban distribution of main workers is not balanced. In Bihar, 88.46 per cent of main workers are in rural areas whereas the remaining 11.54 per cent are in urban areas. The districts of the North Bihar Plain retain higher proportion of rural main workers while urban main workers are concentrated in Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Ranchi and

Patna districts. Males are in dominant position than females as main workers in the state. The lowest proportion of male main workers is 76.12 per cent in Patna district. In all other districts, it is much higher and reaches upto 90.02 per cent in Purnia district. The participation rate of male main workers is higher in the North Bihar Plain in comparison to other areas. Again, the rural male main workers are much higher than urban male main workers in all the districts. Dhanbad, Patna, Singhbhum and Ranchi are relatively better placed in proportion of urban male main workers.

The participation rate of females in economic activities is very low. Only 15.23 per cent of females to total females population in age group 15-59 have been counted as main workers in the state. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Saharsa, Palamu, Nawada, Gaya and Nalanda, the proportion of female main workers are very high. The low percentage of female workers remains in the districts of the North Bihar Plain. The percentage break up of rural and urban female main workers is 94.50 and 5.50 respectively in the state.

In the state in general, the highest percentage of workers are engaged in primary activity (81.51) followed by tertiary (11.31) and secondary (7.18). In the above activities, males are dominating the females in the state as well as in the districts.

Primary activity

A large proportion of workers are engaged in primary activity in all the districts. In this activity, males dominate the females. Generally, the districts located in the North Bihar Plain have higher percentage of male workers than other districts. The female workers engaged in primary activity have relatively high percentage in the Chotanagpur Plateau. In primary activity, a large share of workers, both males and females are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Male cultivators retain higher percentage than agricultural labourers in all the districts barring Pashchim Champaran, Begusarai, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Purnia and Katihar. The percentage variation between male cultivators and male agricultural labourers are not very significant in the districts of the North Bihar Plain but this variation is very prominent in the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The female workers are largely engaged as agricultural labourers. But in the Chotanagpur region, the proportion of female cultivators is higher in comparison to agricultural labourers. This may be mainly due to tribal society. Male and female workers in other sectors of primary activity are insignificant in the state. In few districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau, mining and quarrying sector has employed a significant proportion of workers.

Secondary activity

The workers engaged in different sectors of secondary activity are not very prominent in the state. Only 6.48 per cent males and 0.70 per cent females are employed in this activity. The proportion of workers in secondary activity is higher in the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The share of such workers are very insignificant in the districts of the North Bihar Plain.

Tertiary activity

In the state, there are 10.57 and 0.74 per cent male and female workers engaged in tertiary activity during 1981. The developed districts like Dhanbad, Patna, Ranchi, Singhbhum retain higher percentage of workers in tertiary activity whereas the lower proportion remains in the districts of the North Bihar Plain. In this actlvity, 'other services' (5.35%) retains higher proportion of workers in Bihar followed by trade and commerce (4.12%) and transport, storage and communications (1.84%) respectively.

The above discussion reveals regional disparities, both physical and cultural, in different areas of the state. Physiography, geology, minerals, soils, climate, natural vegetations, drainage system etc. are considered as chief elements of delineation of regionalisation as in this exercise. The above factors along with some elements in socio-economic development in infrastructure which, otherwise, play a significant role in transport, educatlon, industrialisation, urbanisation, participation rate of workers and other such economic activities to a larger extent as described hereunder at the level of five micro regions in the state of Bihar. These can be viewed in a sequential manner also at the set-up of the delineation of such levels in other states/union territories of the country as presented in part-I of this volume.

North Bihar Plain (2.6.2) — It extends between the northern bank of Ganga river upto the Indo-Nepal

border in the north and covers an area of 51,442 km^2. The districts of Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsa, Begusarai, Purnia and Katihar come under this region. This tract is a part of the Indo-Ganga Plain which has been formed by the deposition of alluvial sediments brought by the rivers originating from the Himalaya. The geology is alluvium, except a patch of Miocene formation and boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite in the extreme northern portion in Pashchim Champaran district. Except a chunk of Siwalik formation in Pashchim Champaran district where the average height is 880 m the gradient is low. From the west to the east, there is variation of 33 m in slope in the region. A narrow belt of tarai along Indo-Nepal border is another physical characteristic. The slope is from the north-west to the south-east. This tract is drained by number of rivers which originate from Himalaya. These rivers play a very significant role in physical, economic and social attributes of this plain. Gandak, Ghaghara, Burhi Gandak, Balan, Baghmati, Kamla, Kosi and Mahananda are the main rivers which flow through the region. Ganga flows from the west to the east and collect water of the above rivers. It is rather dividing line of this plain. The soil is alluvial in most of the areas with some patches of calcareous soil in the mid-western portion and peat soil in some parts of Sitamarhi and Darbhanga districts. The maximum annual rainfall is 2000 mm recorded in Purnia district. It is the highest in the state also. The minimum average annual rainfall occurs in Darbhanga (1257 mm) district.

The above physical factors closely affect the cultural scene of this region. Since this plain is level and fertile, it supports 31.46 million population and the density (612 persons/km^2) is the highest in the state. Settlements are mostly compact. Rice is the predominant crop in this tract. Besides, maize, sugarcane, pulses, barley are also produced in this region. In the eastern section near Purnia, jute is the main crop. Wheat, oilseeds are also cultivated here. Wells are the main source of irrigation. Besides agriculture, fruits are produced in wide spread area. Mango, banana and *litchi* are the main fruits. Economy is basically agrarian. The region lacks industrial development. The large oil refinery, petrochemical and thermal power complex at Barauni (56,366) is worthmentioning. Besides, there are other small industries based on agricultural production. Sugar factories, jute mills and other such industries are commonly located in this belt. Due to lack of industrialisation, the urban development is slow. The main urban centres are Muzaffarpur (190,416), Darbhanga (176,301), Katihar (122,005), Chapra (111,564), Purnia (109,875), Bettiah (72,167), Begusarai (68,305), Motihari (63,212), Hajipur (62,520), Saharsa (57,580), Kishanganj (57,790) and Siwan (51,284). These urban centres are mainly administrative towns. The numerous streams restrict the development of transport network in this plain region.

South Bihar Plain (2.6.2) – The region is located between the North Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau. 150 m contour roughly marks the southern limit. This tract is wide in the west and narrow towards the east. It covers the districts of Bhojpur, Rohtas, Patna, Nalanda, Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawada, Munger and Bhagalpur and have a total area of 42,721 km^2.The region differs from the North Bihar Plain in many aspects. The geological structure is mainly alluvium. Upper and Lower Vindhyan system occur in the south-western portion of Rohtas district whereas mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., and Chotanagpur gneiss are located in the southern periphery of the region. Mica, beryl, china clay, sandstone, manganese are the important minerals found in the southern part. The height varies between 677 m in Nawada district to 37 m in Bhagalpur district. Besides, there are some hillocks dotted in this tract near Munger and Bhagalpur. The slope is from the south-west to the north-east. The average annual rainfall varies between 1097.8 mm in Munger district to 900.6 mm in Gaya district. Son is the main river which drains from the south-west to the north-east and joins Ganga. Punpun, Marhor, Phalgu, Mohana and a number of other rivers traverse through this tract. River Ganga flows from the west to the east along its northern border.

The South Bihar Plain retains 20.84 million population with a density of 488 persons/km^2 which is lower than the North Bihar Plain. The soil is mainly alluvial with various thickness and canal irrigation is available specially in the western part. Rice is the main crop. Besides, sugarcane, pulses, wheat, maize, *khesari* are also grown. The road and rail accessibility is very high. The routes connecting the eastern and the north-western parts of the country pass through this region. This plain is well placed in industrial development. There are number of cement

industries locate in the western part. Dalmianager is an industrial complex where paper and pulp, sugar, cement, asbestos-cement sheets, vegetable oil and chemical factories are located. The agro-based industries are dotted at many places. In the eastern part of the region, light engineering, textile and various consumer's goods are mainly produced. The cigaratte factory in Munger and railway engineering workshops at Jamalpur are very prominent. The *Tassar* silk industry in Bhagalpur is most important household industry. The above factors contributed in urban development of this region. There are number of towns located in this region which have historical importance. Patna(918,903) is the administrative headquarters of the state and linked with educational and industrial activities. It is the biggest urban centre in Bihar. Gaya (247,075) is a famous religious centre of Hindus. Nalanda has historical importance and is a tourist centre for Buddhist cult. Other important urban centres are Bhagalpur (225,062), Bihar (151,343), Munger (129,260), Arrah (125,111), Dehri (90,409), Jamalpur (78,356) and Sasaram (73,457).

Ranchi Plateau (3.3.1) — This micro region is the part of the Deccan Plateau which is spread over in the south-western part of the state and extends from the north-west to the south-east direction. It consists of Ranchi and Palamu districts with a total area of 31,015 km^2. There is a large variation in the altitude of various parts of this plateau. The highest (1164 m) and the lowest (300 m) height is observed in the south-western and the north-western part of the Palamu district. The surface is rugged and dissected. The *Pat* lands in Ranchi district are the extension of Deccan trap and the average elevation is 900 m. The land descends from the west to the east in steps. There are number of intervening valleys in this tract. The water is drained by Subarnarekha, South Koel, North Koel and numerous small tributaries. There is large variation in slope also. Its geological structure is composed of Chotanagpur gneiss in the major portion of the region. Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. are found all along the border of the region. Alluvium is found in the central part. Boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite are common in the western part of this region. Besides, Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Lower Vindhyan system are found in the extreme southern and northern portion of this tract respectively. The region is rich in mineral deposits. Coal, mica, bauxite, limestone, baryte deposits are also located in this tract. Red loam and red sandy soils are common due to laterization. However, patches of alluvial and sandy soils may also be seen in the north-western and the south-western part. This tract receives high amount of rainfall. The maximum average annual rainfall is 1353 mm recorded in Ranchi district while the lowest is 1142.4 mm in Palamu district. Temperature variation is not much. Climate is cool and pleasant. The heavy rainfall and physical features help in the growth of natural vegetations. There are luxuriant forest coverage throughout this tract. Palamu district has the largest coverage of forests in the state.

Although the region is rich in mineral deposits and natural vegetations but in economic front it lags behind. The area is sparsely populated (4.98 million) with an average density of 161 persons/km^2 which is the lowest in comparison to all other regions. The valleys afford relatively higher proportion of population than the highland areas. Agriculture is mainly based on monsoon. Coarse rice of early variety is the main crop. Its yield is poor. On highland areas maize is cultivated. Ragi, gram, barley are also produced in some pockets. In the valley of North Koel river, sugarcane and groundnuts are cultivated alongwith rice. Although mineral deposits are available in this tract but development of industries are yet to start. Ranchi (502,771) is the only important industrial town where number of small and big industries are located. Heavy Engineering Corporation manufactures metallurgical machinery, machine tools, iron-steel castings, electrical equipment, motor's ball, roller and tapered bearings, grinding wheels, agricultural implements and drug-pharmaceuticals. Cotton textiles, alcohal and ceramic industries are also located around Ranchi town. There are number of small scale industries located in Daltonganj also. The industries in this tract are highly localised nearby the urban centres. Due to this, industrial atmosphere in this region is not developed inspite of basic resources available. Besides, there are number of forest-based industries also. The transport net work still remains to be developed. Daltonganj (51,952) is another important centre and administrative headquarters of Palamu district.

Hazaribag Plateau (3.3.2) — The region is situated in the eastern part of the state and covers the districts of Hazaribag, Giridih, Dhanbad and Santhal Pargana. The total area is 35,259 km^2. Its shape

is irregular, specially in Santhal Pargana district. This plateau is consists of numerous hillocks, lower and higher uplands and river valleys. Ths height varies from 1366 m of Parasnath hill, located in the south-eastern part of Giridih district to 36 m in the north-eastern part of Santhal Pargana district. This plateau is dissected and has distinct surface area with an average elevation of 300 m and 600 m known as lower and upper plateaus. The rolling topography sloping gradually towards the east in Dhanbad district and undulating terrain in Santhal Pargana district are the other physical features. There are numerous streams which originate from this tract and drain towards the south-east. Damodar is the main river. Other rivers are Konar, Bokaro, Baraber, Ajay, Mor and Gumani. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss in the major parts. Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, trap dykes are found in the eastern part. Besides, patches of mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, Lower and Upper Gondwana system, alluvium, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite, basic rocks and dolerite dyke are also found at different places in this region. Coal, mica, china clay, manganese, baryte are the main mineral deposits. It has variety of soils consisting of alluvial soil in the north, red and yellow soils in the west, red sandy soil in the south-east and red loamy soil in the north eastern part. The average annual rainfall varies between 1345.8 mm in Santhal Pargana district to 1163.2 mm in Hazaribag district. Due to hilly topography, forests coverage are in abundance. The forests are dense and sal, bamboo and boswellia are the main trees.

The region is inhabited by 9.76 million persons and density is relatively higher (277 persons/km^2) in comparison to the other regions of Chotanagpur Plateau. The cultivation of crops differ within this tract. Rice is the main crop grown here. Maize, gram, pulses, oilseeds are cultivated into different patches. The crops mainly depend on rains and the average yield is low. There are number of forest products also. Due to availability of minerals, there are number of industries located at different points. Mining is an important activity which has engaged a high proportion of workers. The production of mica in Hazaribag and Giridih districts and coal in Dhanbad have wide influence on economy of this region. The main industries are located in Dhanbad district. Fertilizers, chemicals and portland cement are manufactured at Sindri. A number of metallurgical, electrical and telecommunication equipment, industrial machinery, glass and food processing industries are located in Dhanbad-Jharia town. Steel plant at Bokaro is prominent. Besides, there are numerous small scale industries manufacturing consumer goods and agro-based materials and these industries are located in all over the region. The rural settlements are smaller in size and scattered. Among the urban settlements, Dhanbad (678,069) is the main urban centre. Other important urban centres are Bokaro Steel City (264,480), Bermo (101,946), Patratu (99,990), Hazaribag (80,155), Giridih (65,444), Ramgarh (65,268), Deoghar (59,120), and Kumardhubi (53,692). Except Deoghar, which is a religious centre, other towns owe their origin to the industrial development. To extract the minerals and other industrial activities, the net work of roads and railways are well developed. The industrial future is very bright in this region.

Singhbhum Plateau (3.3.4) – It is located on the extreme south-eastern part of the state comprising the district of Singhbhum only. The total area is 13,440 km^2. The region retains, partly plain and partly plateau characteristics. The average height is 150 m to 300 m but there are some hillocks of 929 metres also in the northern part. Chaibasa and Subarnarekha valley tracts contain residual hillocks and granitic boulders whereas Dhanjori and Dalma ranges are dissected and have higher elevation. The general slope is towards the south-east but in the western part, it is from the north to the south. Subarnarekha and South Koel are the main rivers flowing in this tract. Other small streams are Kharkai, Karo, Sanjai. Its geology is mainly comprised of mica schist, phyllite, Singhbhum granite and granophyre; Dhanjori and Dalma lava; banded hematite, quartzite, shale; Kolhan series and tertiary gravels. However, patches of alluvium, Dhanjori quartzite and conglomerate, Chotanagpur gneiss, Bijawar series and basic and ultra basic intrusions are also found in this tract. Consequently this region is very rich in mineral deposits. Iron-ore, manganese, copper, gold, limestone and chromite are the main minerals. The soil is mixed red and black. The average annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. The hilly tract is covered with dense forest. Sal and bamboo are the main trees.

The region is inhabited by 2,861,799 persons and the density of population is 213 persons/km^2 which is lower to Hazaribag plateau. Due to rich mineral

deposits, mining and quarrying is one of the main activity along with agriculture and industry. The collection of forest products has engaged a considerable number of workers. Rice is the leading crop in plains whereas millets and gram are produced in high land and infertile areas. A large proportion of workers are engaged in mining of iron-ore in Gua and Noamundi, uranium in Jaduguda, mica in Dhanjori highlands. There are number of industries located in this region. Jamshedpur is the biggest industrial nucleus where large number of industries are located. TISCO is the main industry and other ancillary factories are manufacturing tin plate, locomotives, automobiles, electric cables and wires, paper machinery, agricultural implements, earth moving machinery, heavy chemicals and refractories etc. Cement factory at Jhinkapani and copper industry at Manbhander are also important. Jamshedpur (669,580) is the main town where large number of industries are located. Besides, Chalbasa (45,751) is the district administrative centre.

These micro level regions are further delineated in context of the districts on the same considerations at the level of sub-micro regions. In all, the sub-micro regions in the districts of Bihar account for 101 in number which are dealt with in Part-III of this volume. However, their districtwise composition is presented for total perception in the following statement and the map of Bihar showing the boundaries of all the sub-micro regions.

BIHAR

CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF SUB-MICRO REGIONS WITH NO. OF VILLAGES, TOWNS, AREA AND POPULATION

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
						Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Saran 08	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	631 villages 2 towns	1,016.6	987.1	29.5	857,666	725,648	132,018
				2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain	1,145 villages 2 towns	1,612.8	1,591.2	21.6	1,226,656	1,189,221	37,435
			Siwan 09	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	851 villages 2 towns	1,182.8	1,173.5	9.3	900,971	837,741	63,230
				2.6.1.2 Gandak Plain	687 villages 1 town	1,040.1	1,032.5	7.6	877,959	862,763	15,196
			Gopalganj 10	2.6.1.1 Gopalganj Plain	1,291 villages 2 towns	1,419.2	1,404.4	14.8	1,015,126	970,522	44,604
				2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain	255 villages 1 town	600.0	577.8	22.2	346,997	323,596	23,401
			Pashchim Champaran 11	2.6.1.1 Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran)	Unsurveyed						
				2.6.1.2 Pashchim Tarai	551 villages 1 town	1,233.7	1,223.9	9.8	518,800	495,099	23,701
				2.6.1.3 Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	945 villages 3 towns	3,210.3	3,169.6	40.7	1,453,810	1,332,963	120,847
			Purba Champaran. 12	2.6.1.1 Purba Tarai	315 villages 1 town	1,020.7	1,014.9	5.8	630,808	610,399	20,409
				2.6.1.2 Purba Gandak - Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	681 villages 4 towns	2,076.7	2,036.1	40.6	1,219,798	1,127,334	92,464
				2.6.1.3 Chiraiya-Madhuban Plain	333 villages	861.5	861.5	–	574,895	574,895	–
			Sitamarhi 13	2.6.1.1 Sitamarhi Plain - West	659 villages 5 towns	1,637.5	1,599.9	37.6	1,256,119	1,168,778	87,341
				2.6.1.2 Sitamarhi Plain - East	382 villages	990.9	990.9	–	676,028	676,028	–

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)		Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
							Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Muzaffarpur 14	2.6.1.1	Gandak - Burhi Gandak Plain	1,177 villages 1 town	1,980.4	1,964.8	15.6	1,606,090	1,415,674	190,416
				2.6.1.2	Baghmati - Burhi Gandak Plain	636 villages	1,141.9	1,141.9	–	751,298	751,298	–
			Vaishali 15	2.6.1.1	Gandak - Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	1,006 villages 2 towns	1,143.6	1,116.1	27.5	1,028,185	946,130	82,055
				2.6.1.2	Ganga - Gandak Flood Plain	563 villages 1 town	851.5	841.5	10.0	634,342	608,674	25,668
			Begusarai 16	2.6.1.1	Ganga - Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai	932 villages 4 towns	1,424.0	1,387.1	36.9	1,103,809	949,758	154,051
				2.6.1.2	Burhi Gandak - Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai	258 villages	467.3	467.3	–	352,534	352,534	–
			Samastipur 17	2.6.1.1	Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur	75 villages 1 town	208.1	200.0	8.1	148,606	139,801	8,805
				2.6.1.2	Samastipur Plain	573 villages 2 towns	1,235.2	1,228.8	6.4	1,124,628	1,063,983	60,645
				2.6.1.3	Burhi Gandak - Kareha Plain of Samastipur	598 villages 1 town	1,169.6	1,168.6	1.0	843,642	825,043	18,599
			Darbhanga 18	2.6.1.1	Darbhanga Plain - West	824 villages 1 town	1,406.1	1,386.9	19.2	1,237,216	1,060,915	176,301
				2.6.1.2	Darbhanga Plain - East	445 villages	1,098.2	1,098.2	–	770,977	770,977	–
			Madhubani 19	2.6.1.1	Middle Kamla Plain	629 villages 2 towns	1,891.0	1,886.9	4.1	1,430,454	1,373,354	57,100
				2.6.1.2	Soni-Bhati Balan Plain	484 villages 1 town	1,594.3	1,581.9	12.4	895,390	880,087	15,303
			Saharsa 20	2.6.1.1	Kosi Flood Plain - West	329 villages 2 towns	1,296.7	1,269.0	27.7	571,585	530,745	40,840
				2.6.1.2	Kosi Flood Plain	432 villages 1 town	1,656.1	1,637.0	19.1	911,953	854,373	57,580
				2.6.1.3	Kosi Flood Plain - East	690 villages 4 towns	2,907.8	2,860.0	47.8	1,470,265	1,399,717	70,548

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
						Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Purnia 21	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain	436 villages 1 town	1,492.9	1,472.7	20.2	715,100	697,609	17,491
				2.6.1.2 Central Purnia Plain	908 villages 5 towns	2,986.9	2,875.6	111.3	1,380,220	1,190,261	189,959
				2.6.1.3 Parman - Kankai Plain	879 villages 1 town	2,133.1	2,103.9	29.2	961,902	945,116	16,786
				2.6.1.4 Mahananda Flood Plain	570 villages 2 towns	1,317.1	1,276.5	40.6	538,485	475,935	62,550
			Katihar 22	2.6.1.1 Katihar Plain	464 villages 1 town	1,285.6	1,261.1	24.5	670,023	548,018	122,005
				2.6.1.2 Mahananda Flood Plain	957 villages	1,194.3	1,194.3	–	565,400	565,400	–
				2.6.1.3 Ganga Flood Plain	122 villages 1 town	529.4	518.1	11.3	193,199	180,607	12,592
	2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Patna 01		2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	833 villages 1 town	1,488.8	1,479.4	9.4	999,604	975,352	24,252
				2.6.2.2 Ganga Flood Plain	600 villages 11 towns	1,696.0	1,539.0	157.0	2,019,597	923,160	1,096,437
			Nalanda 02	2.6.2.1 West Nalanda Plain	503 villages 2 towns	1,055.5	1,036.8	18.7	686,023	645,078	40,945
				2.6.2.2 East Nalanda Plain	555 villages 3 towns	1,293.3	1,215.7	77.6	954,531	772,263	182,268
				2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	1 village	12.9	12.9	–	771	771	–
			Nawada 03	2.6.2.1 Nawada Plain	477 villages 3 towns	1,006.0	980.9	25.1	591,127	518,066	73,061
				2.6.2.2 Rajauli - Kawakole Uplands	614 villages	1,480.5	1,480.5	–	508,050	508,050	–
			Gaya 04	2.6.2.1 Son - Punpun Plain	225 villages	478.8	478.8	–	291,946	291,946	–
				2.6.2.2 Phalgu Plain	2,482 villages 4 towns	3,880.6	3,809.5	71.1	2,216,641	1,896,926	319,715
				2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	90 viliages	240.7	240.7	–	76,108	76,108	–
				2.6.2.4 Sherghati - Fatehpur Uplands	1,035 villages 1 town	1,910.3	1,899.5	10.8	549,480	529,191	20,289

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
						Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Aurangabad 05	2.6.2.1 Son - Punpun Plain	928 villages 2 towns	1,517.9	1,499.1	18.8	593,833	561,764	32,069
				2.6.2.2 Aurangabad - Rafiganj Plain	842 villages 3 towns	1,405.1	1,373.5	31.6	552,414	498,596	53,818
				2.6.2.3 South Aurangabad Forested Uplands	95 villages	379.8	379.8	–	90,825	90,825	–
			Rohtas 06	2.6.2.1 Bhabua Plain	1,716 villages 1 town	2,195.0	2,187.9	7.1	768,141	748,245	19,896
				2.6.2.2 Sasaram Plain	1,736 villages 5 towns	2,651.3	2,588.9	62.4	1,427,812	1,217,613	210,199
				2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau	216 villages	2,009.1	2,009.1	–	53,721	53,721	–
				2.6.2.4 Son Basin	113 villages	345.9	345.9	–	115,580	115,580	–
			Bhojpur 07	2.6.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	508 villages	654.1	654.1	–	490,114	490,114	–
				2.6.2.2 Buxar Plain	898 villages 3 towns	1,406.2	1,373.8	32.4	731,182	649,363	81,819
				2.6.2.3 Arrah Plain	945 villages 5 towns	1,900.9	1,828.1	72.8	1,186,304	1,009,966	176,338
			Munger 23	2.6.2.1 Ganga - Kiul Plain	1,995 villages 10 towns	3,622.7	3,451.2	171.5	2,047,117	1,624,577	422,540
				2.6.2.2 Kharagpur - Gidhaur Hills	1,142 villages	2,709.2	2,709.2	–	480,073	480,073	–
				2.6.2.3 Ganga - Kosi Flood Plain	314 villages 2 towns	1,552.5	1,540.0	12.5	788,237	744,089	44,148
			Bhagalpur 24	2.6.2.1 Ganga - Kosi Flood Plain	219 villages 1 town	1,164.8	1,153.6	11.2	473,630	450,395	23,235
				2.6.2.2 Bhagalpur Plain	2,135 villages 3 towns	2,289.2	2,246.1	43.1	1,568,314	1,306,644	261,670
				2.6.2.3 Banka Forested Uplands	1,281 villages 1 town	2,178.1	2,159.2	18.9	579,483	557,177	22,306

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
						Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar - West Bengal Uplands	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu 29	3.3.1.1 West Palamu Hills	258 villages	1,671.4	1,671.4	–	152,741	152,741	–
				3.3.1.2 Garhwa Uplands	525 villages 1 town	2,269.5	2,257.0	12.5	388,666	367,152	21,514
				3.3.1.3 North Koel Valley	702 villages 1 town	1,467.1	1,463.1	3.5	466,208	414,256	51,952
				3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands	1,035 villages 1 town	2,250.2	2,237.6	12.6	412,301	397,860	14,441
				3.3.1.5 Latehar - Chandwa Uplands	742 villages 1 town	2,837.1	2,823.7	13.4	356,649	344,114	12,535
				3.3.1.6 South Palamu Hills	271 villages 1 town	1,280.9	1,262.6	18.3	96,607	93,699	2,908
				3.3.1.7 Son Basin	49 villages 1 town	243.9	234.6	9.3	44,356	39,598	4,758
			Ranchi 30	3.3.1.1 Lohardaga Hills	242 villages	1,743.1	1,743.1	–	103,258	103,258	–
				3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau	971 villages 2 towns	4,266.9	4,247.5	19.4	671,980	626,840	45,140
				3.3.1.3 Palkot Hills	156 villages	1,410.3	1,410.3	–	121,060	121,060	–
				3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau	391 villages 1 town	3,172.2	3,132.3	39.9	356,548	338,104	18,444
				3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau	1,670 villages 7 towns	6,053.2	5,750.9	302.3	1,639,312	1,060,487	578,825
				3.3.1.6 South Ranchi Hills	381 villages	1,496.5	1,496.5	–	178,274	178,274	–
		3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Santhal Pargana 25	3.3.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	511 villages 2 towns	661.6	652.3	9.3	325,584	268,004	57,580
				3.3.2.2 Dumka - Godda Uplands	4,372 villages 3 towns	4,730.2	4,698.3	31.9	1,318,584	1,263,231	55,353
				3.3.2.3 Rajmahal Hills	2,533 villages 1 town	2,379.1	2,378.9	0.2	471,054	465,977	5,077
				3.3.2.4 Pakaur Uplands	1,172 villages 1 town	1,629.1	1,620.6	8.5	502,300	481,869	20,431
				3.3.2.5 Deoghar Uplands	3,006 villages 3 towns	3,063.8	3,023.0	40.8	847,869	758,672	89,197
				3.3.2.6 Jamtara Uplands	563 villages 2 towns	1,048.9	1,024.1	24.8	252,137	223,682	28,455

Macro region with Code No.	Meso region with Code No.	Micro region with Code. No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	Constituents	Area in km^2			Population (1981 census)		
						Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Dhanbad 26	3.3.2.1 Tundi - Topchanchi Highlands	32 villages	91.8	91.8	–	9,929	9,929	–
				3.3.2.2 Baghmara - Gobindpur Uplands	703 villages 5 towns	968.7	916.8	51.9	656,755	372,049	284,706
				3.3.2.3 Damodar - Barakar Basin	635 villages 23 towns	1,449.0	1,246.7	202.3	1,079,334	557,820	521,514
				3.3.2.4 Bokaro - Chas Uplands	105 villages 2 towns	509.3	321.6	187.7	368,992	104,512	264,480
			Giridih 27	3.3.2.1 Gowan Forested Hills	629 villages	1,166.4	1,166.4	–	175,573	175,573	–
				3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands	2,029 villages 2 towns	3,439.2	3,410.5	28.7	912,950	833,731	79,219
				3.3.2.3 Parasnath Hills	6 villages	71.1	71.1	–	824	824	–
				3.3.2.4 Bokaro Uplands	488 villages 9 towns	2,127.1	1,988.7	138.4	642,115	474,400	167,715
			Hazaribag 28	3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau	749 villages 1 town	1,912.5	1,901.4	11.1	240,271	217,533	22,738
				3.3.2.2 North Hazaribag Forested Hills	479 villages	1,431.2	1,431.2	–	135,301	135,301	–
				3.3.2.3 Kodarma Plateau	1,365 villages 1 town	2,593.3	2,542.2	51.1	585,684	546,979	38,705
				3.3.2.4 Hazaribag Plateau	659 villages 1 town	2,234.0	2,207.6	26.4	485,470	405,315	80,155
				3.3.2.5 South Hazaribag Forested Hills	582 villages 7 towns	2,812.1	2,701.9	110.2	751,584	561,079	190,505
3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau			Singhbhum 31	3.3.4.1 Porhat Hills	686 villages	1,961.0	1,961.0	–	229,173	229,173	–
				3.3.4.2 Kolhan Hills	240 villages 4 towns	762.7	753.3	9.4	132,923	104,194	28,729
				3.3.4.3 Kolhan Uplands	640 villages 3 towns	2,682.8	2,628.3	54.5	462,157	391,561	70,596
				3.3.4.4 Seraikela - Dhalbhum Uplands	2,420 villages 13 towns	4,300.2	4,117.4	182.8	1,596,619	870,705	725,914
				3.3.4.5 Dalma Range	640 villages 2 towns	1,840.3	1,807.6	32.7	440,927	348,468	92,459

The summation of the area figures of the sub-micro regions under each district will not tally with the concerned district area figures because the former represents those supplied by the State Director of Land Records and Survey while the latter represents those supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

GENERAL MAPS

POSITION OF BIHAR 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
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Patna
BIHAR
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
Kohima
Imphal
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
BURMA
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh

G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

INDIAN OCEAN

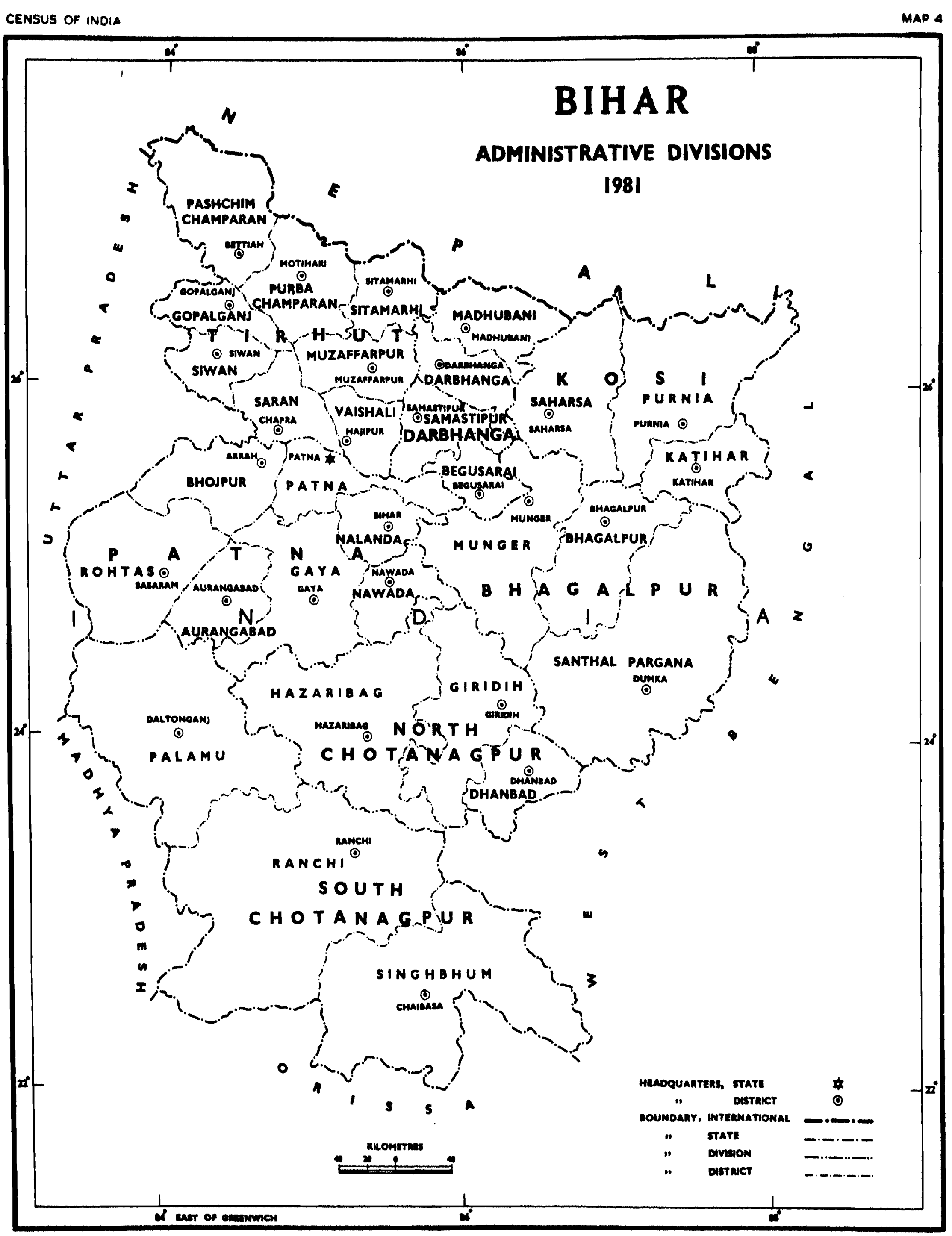
72° East of Greenwich 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°

36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

BIHAR

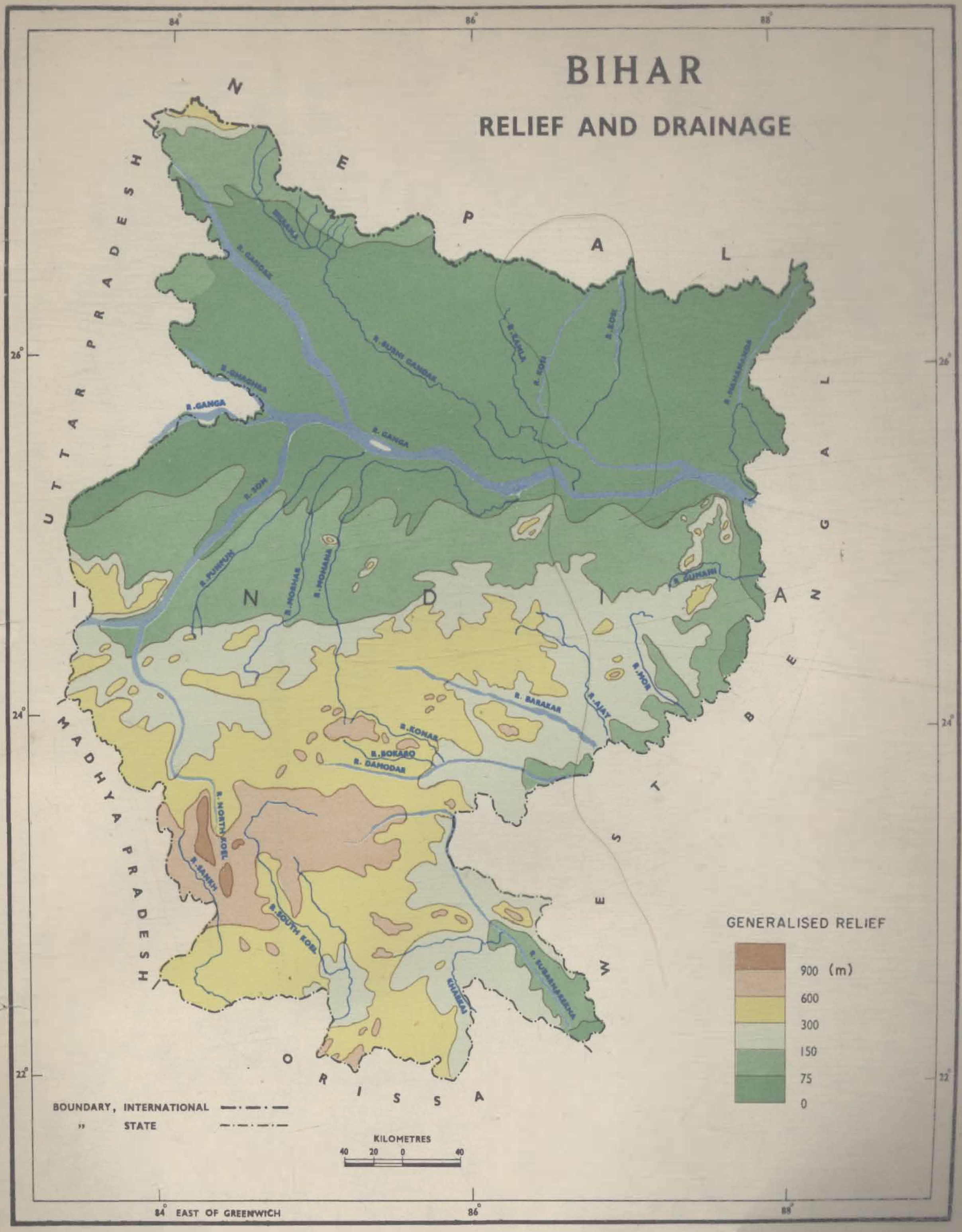
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981



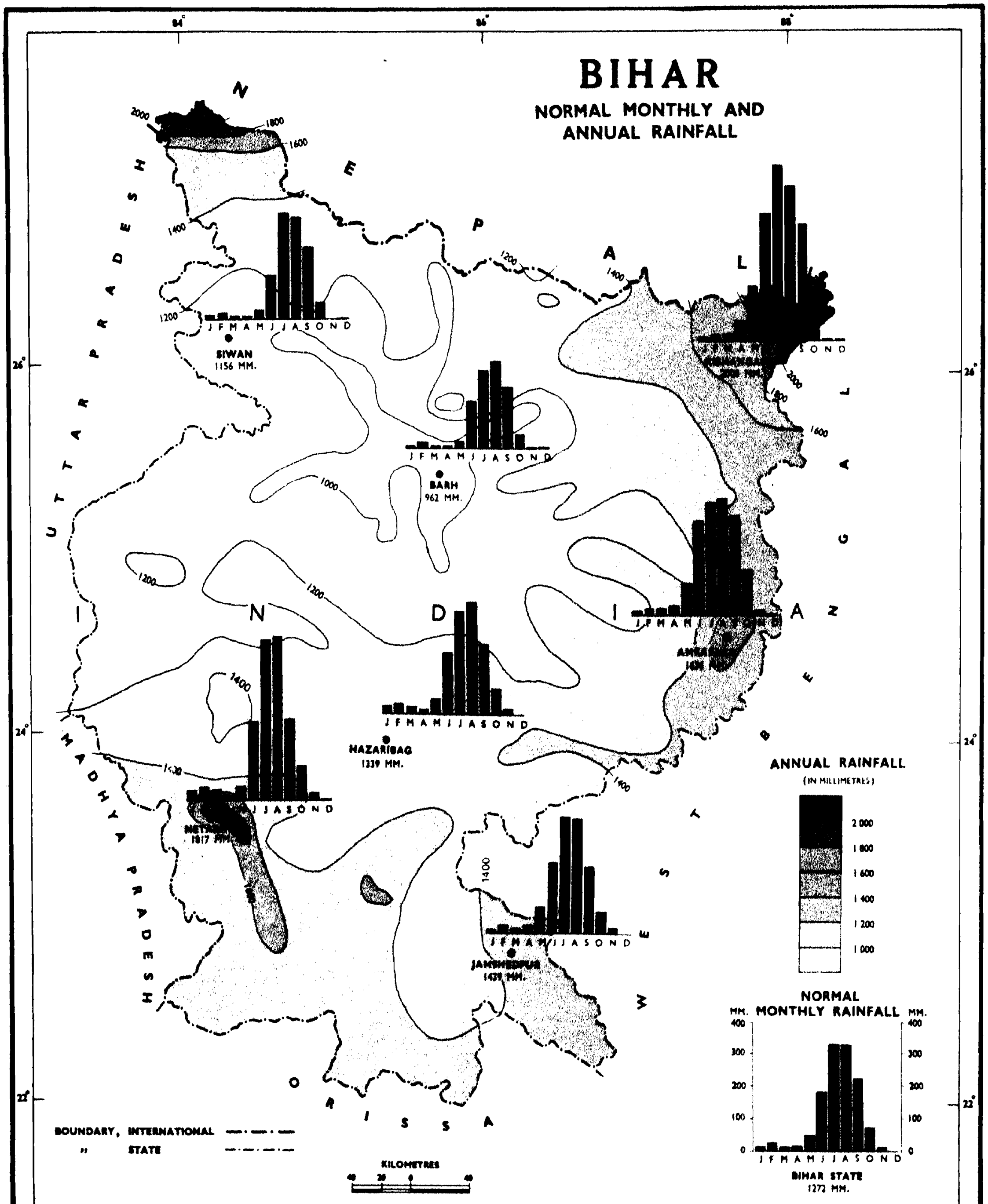
BIHAR

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE



BIHAR

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL



BIHAR

GEOLOGY

Kms 40 20 0 40 Kms

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL —·—·—
" STATE —·—·—·—

NEPAL

UTTAR PRADESH

INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

WEST BENGAL

A - Alluvium

INDEX

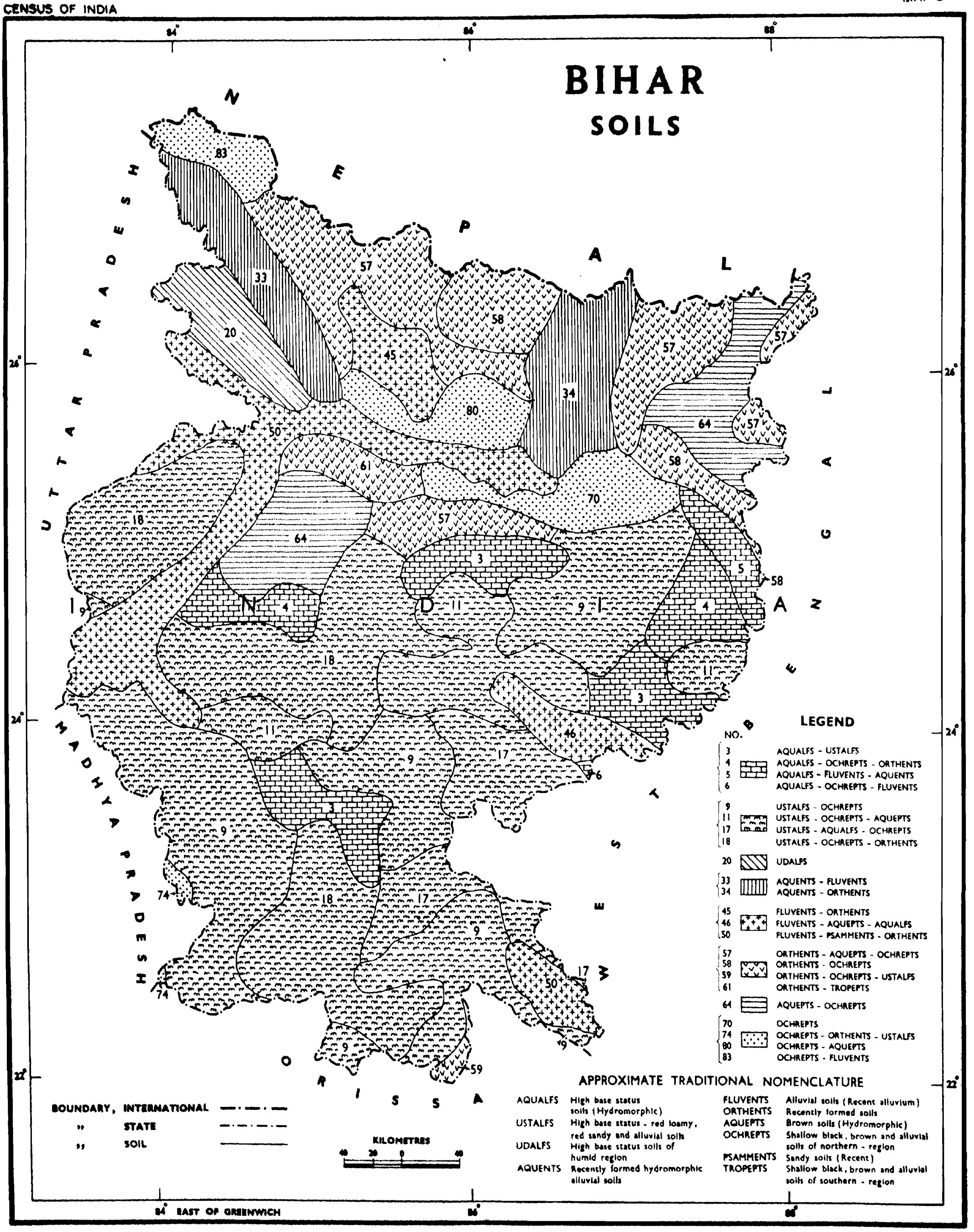
Alluvium/Boulder conglomerate Older alluvium and Laterite	RECENT/ PLEISTOCENE	
Miocene formation	MIOCENE	
Tertiary gravels	TERTIARY	
Rajmahal Trap/ Inter-Trappean Beds/Trap dykes	LOWER-MIDDLE JURASSIC	
Upper / Lower } Gondwana System	MIDDLE-UPPER TRIASSIC UPPER CARBONIFEROUS -LOWER TRIASSIC	
Upper / Lower } Vindhyan System	UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN -LOWER PALAEOZOIC	
Dolerite dyke	PRE-CAMBRIAN	
Kolhan Series		
Basic and ultrabasic intrusives		
Dhanjori and Dalma Lava/ Basic rocks		
Dhanjori Quartzite and Conglomerate		
Singbhum Granite/Chota Nagpur Gneiss and Granophyre		
Banded hematite quartzite,shales,mica-schist & meta-volcanics/ Bijawar Series		
Mica schist,phyllite,quartzite etc		

Faults and thrusts — — Axes of Major folds

84° EAST OF GREENWICH

BIHAR

SOILS



APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE

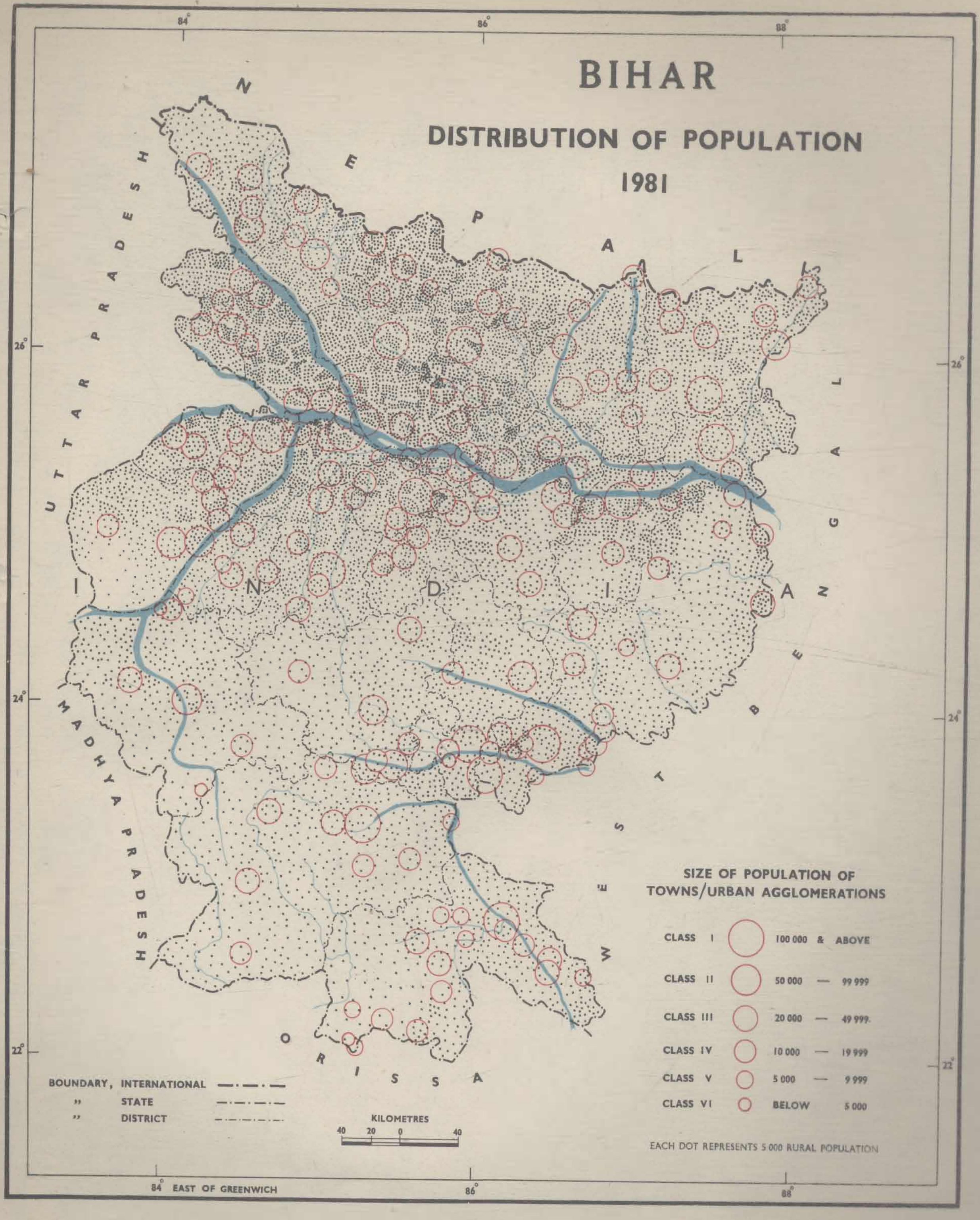
AQUALFS	High base status soils (Hydromorphic)	FLUVENTS	Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)
USTALFS	High base status - red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils	ORTHENTS	Recently formed soils
UDALFS	High base status soils of humid region	AQUEPTS	Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUENTS	Recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils	OCHREPTS	Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern - region
		PSAMMENTS	Sandy soils (Recent)
		TROPEPTS	Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of southern - region

84° EAST OF GREENWICH

BIHAR

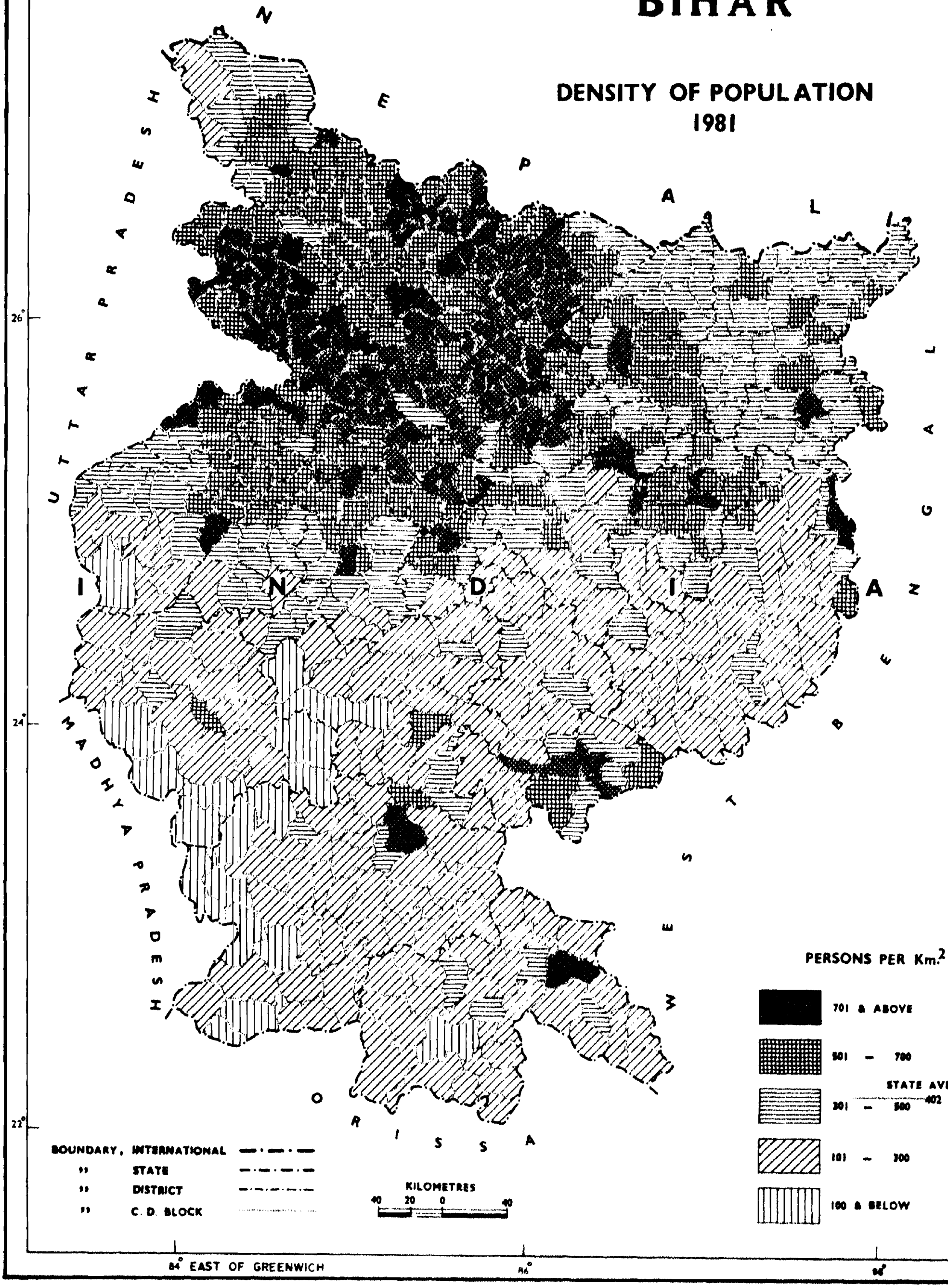
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1981



BIHAR

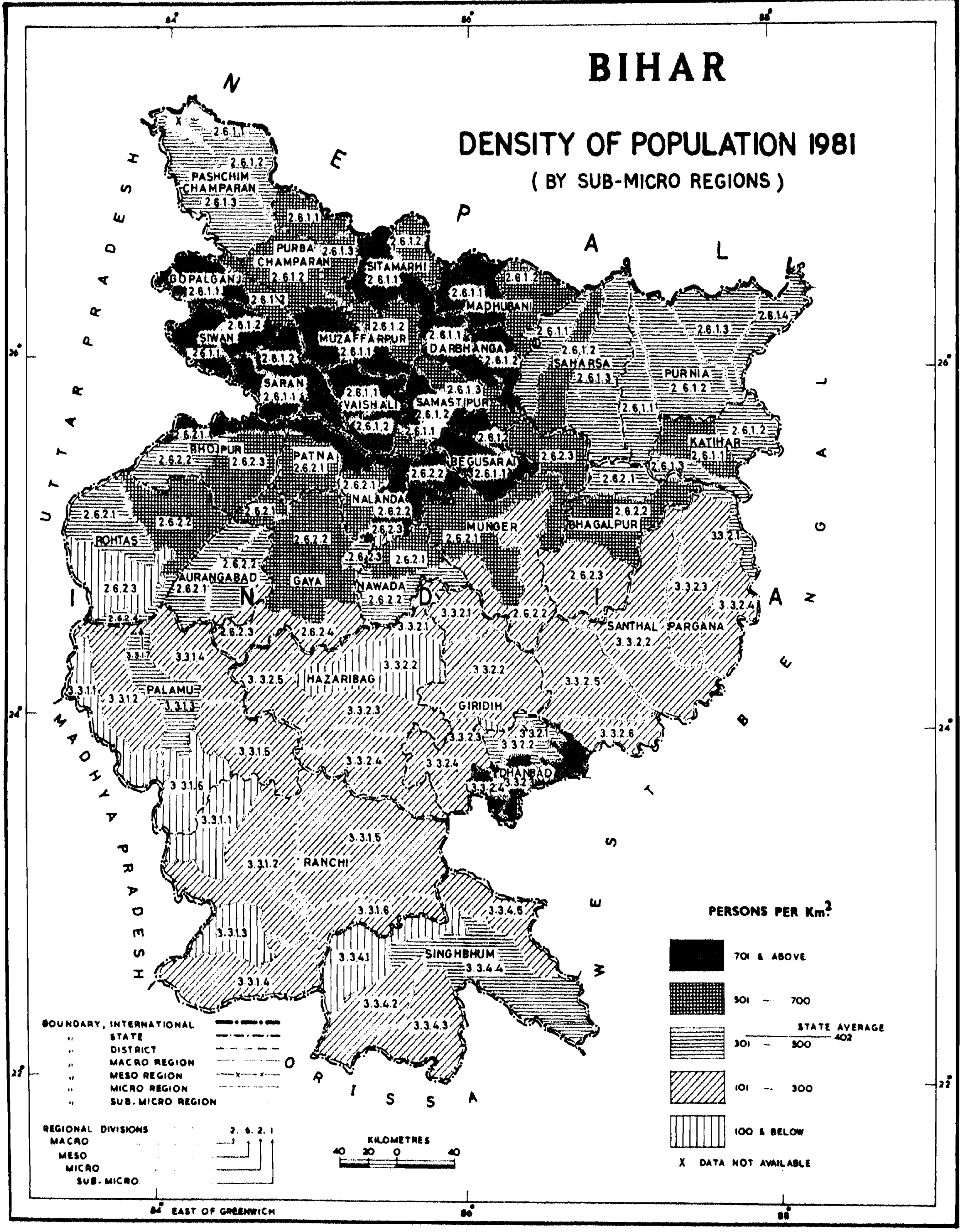
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981



BIHAR

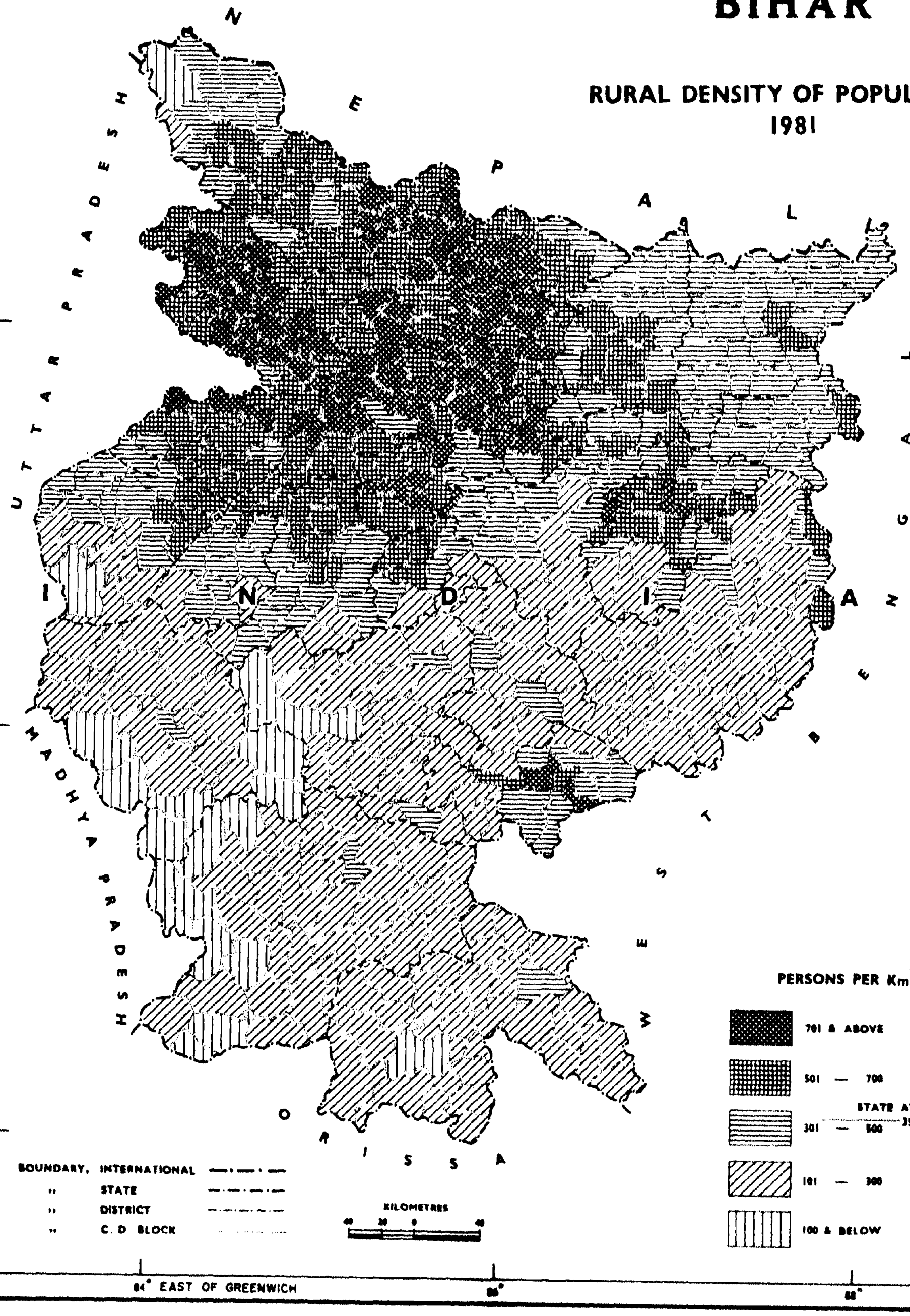
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



BIHAR

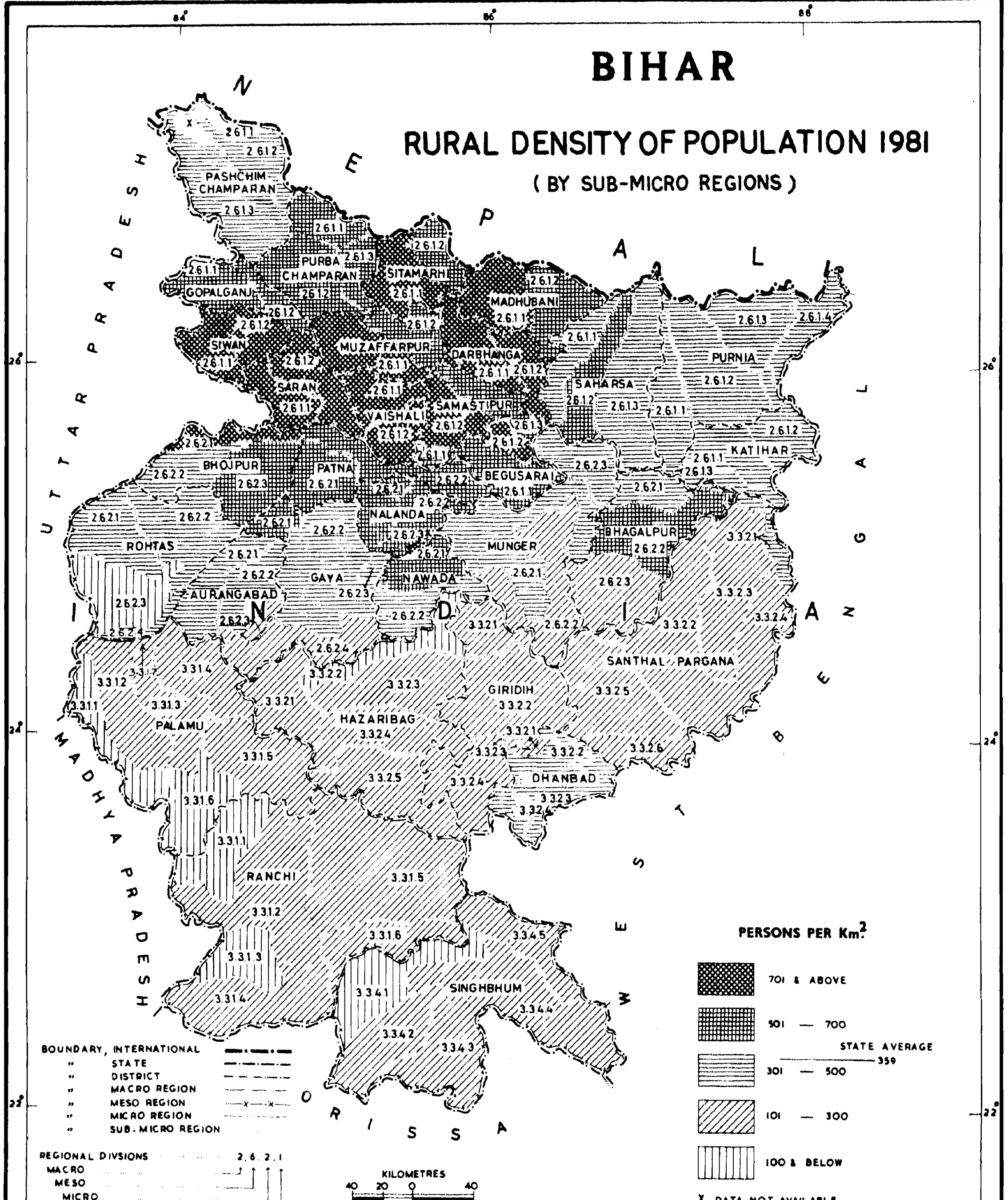
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981



BIHAR

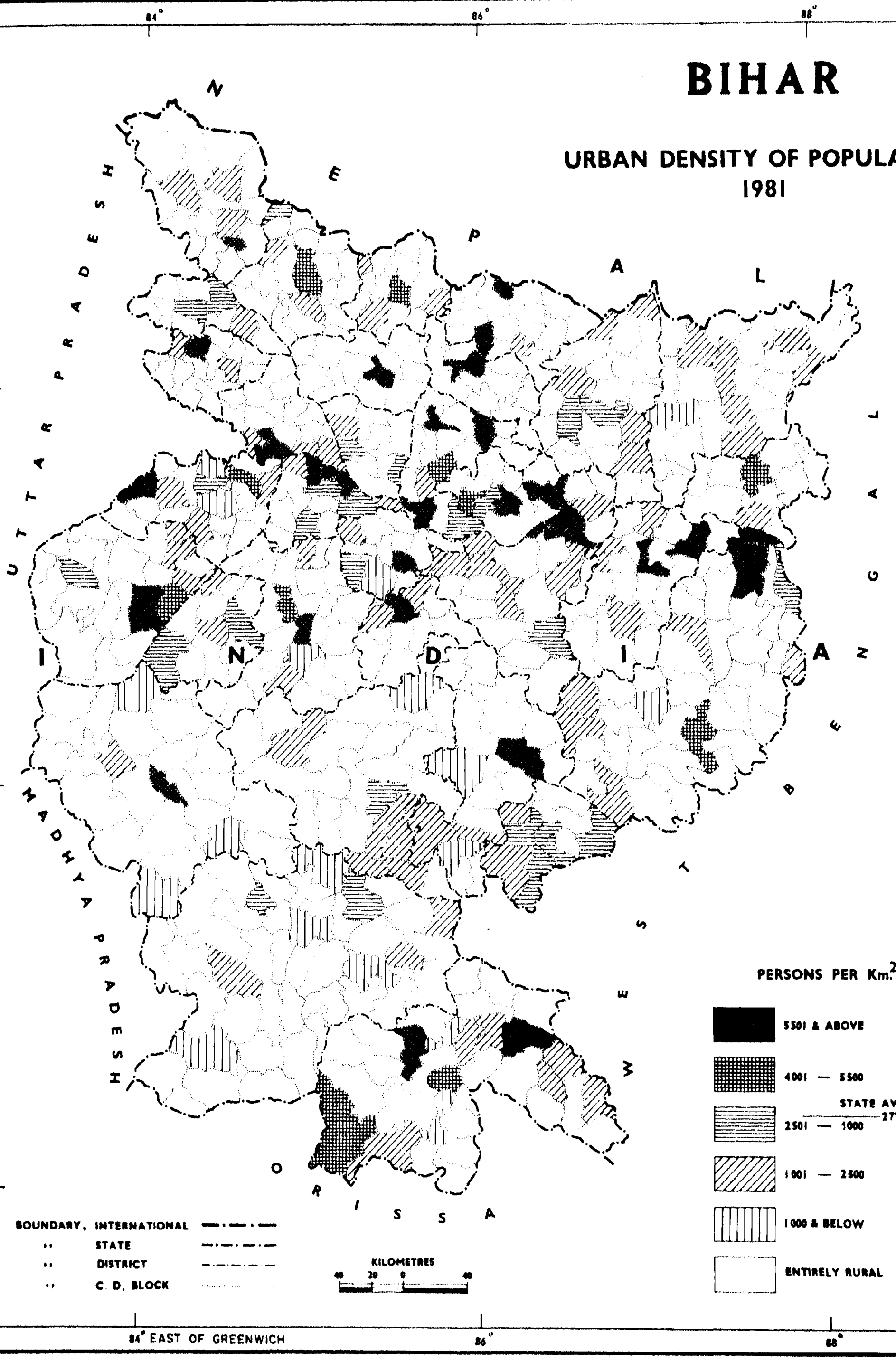
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



BIHAR

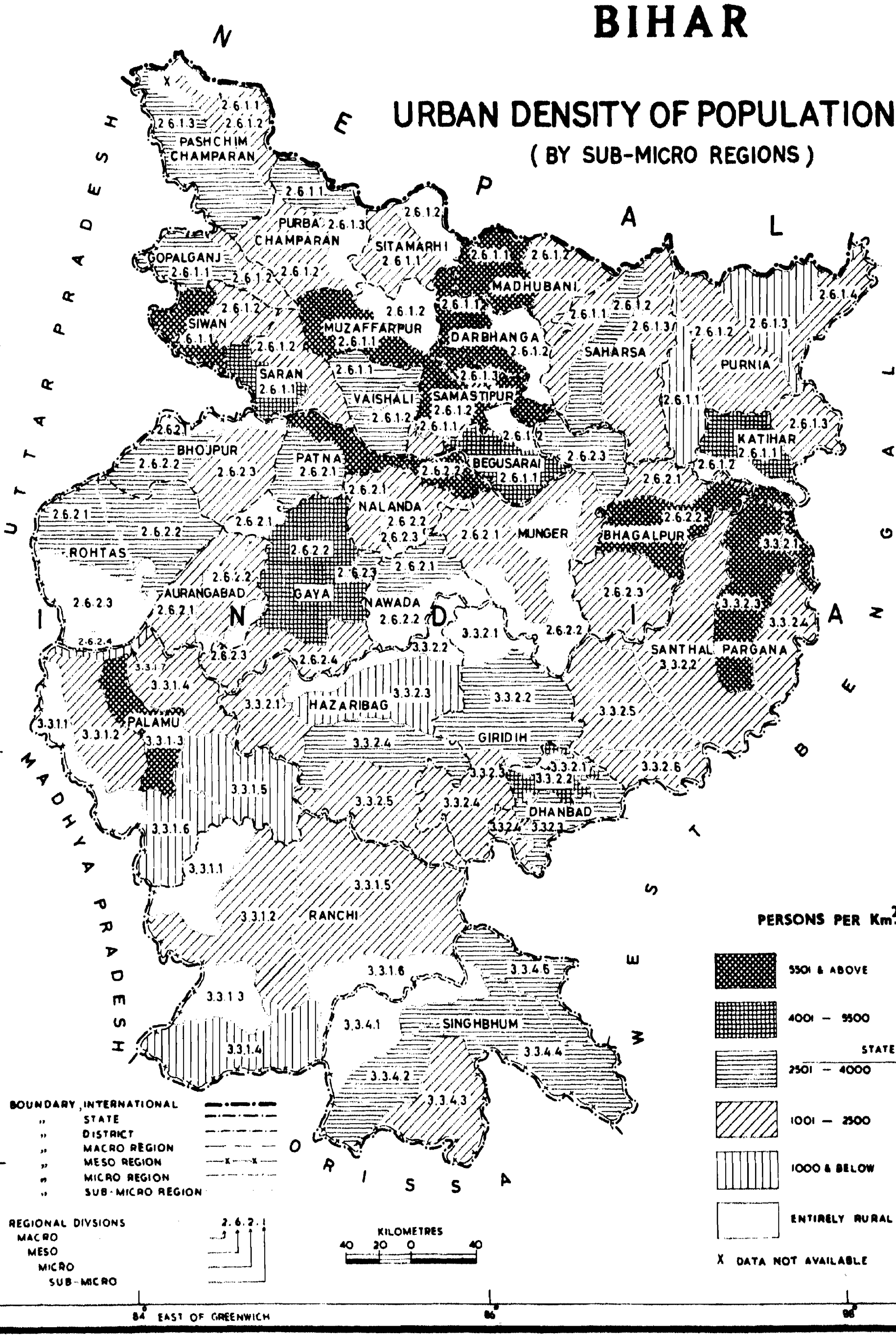
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981



BIHAR

URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



PART - III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS

DISTRICT SARAN

Saran is one of the western districts, bordering the state of Uttar Pradesh. The present Saran district is one of the three newly carved out districts from its old territory. It is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1). The district is divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Ghaghara Flood Plain (2.6.1.1.) and Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.2.) on the basis of physical factors like relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain

The region lies on the western part of the district. It is bounded by Siwan district from the north-west, the state of Uttar Pradesh from the west, Gandak Flood Plain from the east, Bhojpur and Patna districts from the south. Rivers Ghaghara and Ganga form the natural boundaries in the west and the south respectively. The region constitutes the entire Ekma, Manjhi, Revelganj, Jalalpur, Chapra and Garkha C.D. Blocks. It is a low lying large plain tract having a gradual gentle slope from the north to the south. River Ghaghara flows from the north-west to the south-east and joins the river Ganga near the border of Uttar Pradesh, Saran and Bhojpur districts boundaries. Gandki flows in the eastern portion from the north-west to the south-east. During rainy season, the water in Ghaghara and Ganga rivers spread over upto a width of 13 to 16 km.The height of the region in the southern portion is 53 m and average annual rainfall is 1206.9 mm. Soils are *Udalfs* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* which are mixed with clay and sand. Its geology is related to alluvium. All these contribute towards high fertility of the soils which is highly suitable for the cultivation of paddy, wheat and sugarcane.

The region consists of 631 villages and the towns of Chapra and Revelganj. It is spread over an area of 1,016.6 km^2 with a population of 857,666 persons. There are 725,648 persons residing in rural and 132,018 in urban areas. It is thickly populated tract with a density of 844 persons/km^2. The region is linked from all corners by railways and roads.

2.6.1.2. Gandak Flood Plain

The region forms the north-eastern part of the district and is bounded by the districts of Siwan and Gopalganj in the north, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali in the east and Patna in the south. The western part is marked by Ghaghara Flood Plain. The region comprises the entire portion of Mashrakh, Baniapur, Marhaura, Taraiya, Amnour, Parsa, Dariapur, Dighwara and Sonepur C.D. Blocks. It is a low lying flood plain, intersected by numerous rivulets, like Mahi, Dabra, Dhamati, Gandaki and Kakara. These streams flow from the north-west to the south-east and finally merge into Ganga and Gandak at various points. Gandak river drains along the eastern boundary towards the south-east. Marshes and swamps are common features in this region. The average height is 50 metres and average annual rainfall is 1206.9 mm. Soils are *Udalfs*, *Aquents-Fluvents* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* which are mixed with clay and sand. The geology is related to alluvium. Paddy and sugarcane are the major crops.

It comprises 1,145 villages and two towns, namely Sonepur and Dighwara. It has an area of 1,612.8 km^2 and inhabited by 1,226,656 persons. Out of which, 1,189,221 reside in rural and 37,435 in urban areas. The region has a density of 761 persons per km^2. Sonepur is known for the biggest cattle fair in Asia. The sugar industries have been set up in Marhaura and other adjoining areas. The region is served by railways from the north and the east direction linking Gopalganj and Vaishali respectively. The railway is well supplemented by various roads.

BIHAR
DISTRICT SARAN
CENSUS CODE 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

GOPALGANJ
Digha Dabauli 8 Kms.
Kesaria 18 Kms.
RS
MASHRAKH
Mashrakh
Basantpur 12 Kms.
DHAMATI N
TARAIYA
MUZAFFARPUR
Muzaffarpur 37 Kms.
Siwan 24 Kms.
BANIAPUR
EKMA
Parsa
Chainpur 2 Kms.
MARHAURA
MAHI N
RS
2. 6. 1. 2
AMNOUR
PARSA
GANDAK R.
Siswan 8 Kms.
RS
JALALPUR
2. 6. 1. 1
MANJHI
RS
GHAGHRA R.
Manjhi
RS
REVELGANJ
CHAPRA
RS
GANDAKI N
GARKHA
DABRA N
DARIAPUR
KAKARA N
REVELGANJ
CHAPRA
Ballia R.S. 48 Kms.
UTTAR PRADESH
VAISHALI
DIGHWARA
RS
SONEPUR
SONEPUR
RS
Hajipur 3 Kms.
Sabbalpur
GANGA R.
BHOJPUR
PATNA

Note :-
The U. P. Bihar boundary has been shown in this map without prejudice to the respective claims of the two State Governments.

2. 6. 1. 1 GHAGHARA FLOOD PLAIN
2. 6. 1. 2 GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

D DIGHWARA

Boundary :	State	
,,	District	
,,	C. D. Block	
Villages having 5000 & above Population		
Urban Area		
Important Metalled Road		
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge		RS
River and Stream		
Regional Division		2. 6. 1. 1
Macro		
Meso		
Micro		
Sub - Micro with boundary		

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

20 Udalfs
33 Aquents - Fluvents
50 Fluvents - Psamments-Orthents

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saran	2.6.1.1	631 (110 in Chapra, 52 in Revelganj, 130 in Jalalpur, 133 in Manjhi, 93 in Ekma and 113 in Garkha C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Chapra (M) 2. Revelganj (M)	1,016.6	987.1	29.5	857,666	725,648	132,018
	2.6.1.2	1,145 (153 in Baniapur, 138 in Mashrakh, 150 in Taraiya, 115 in Marhaura, 122 in Amnour, 127 in Parsa, 196 in Dariapur, 98 in Sonepur and 46 in Dighwara C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Sonepur (N) 2. Dighwara (N)	1,612.8	1,591.2	21.6	1,226,656	1,189,221	37,435

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Saran **Code No. 8** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	Chapra	253,257 to 260, 273 to 279, 282 to 284, 286,289 to 292, 295 to 305 308 to 316, 337 to 360, 364 to 368, 370, 403, 498 to 515, 519 to 527, 529, 532 to 541, 551	110 1	631 villages 2 towns	1,016.6	
		Revelganj	203 to 213, 218 to 230, 261, 263 to 272, 280/1, 280/2, 280/3, 280/4, 280/5, 280/6, 280/7, 280/8, 280/9, 543, 544/1, 544/2, 544/3, 544/4, 644/5, 644/6 Unsurveyed village Jazira No. 36 (part)	52 1			
		Jalalpur	146, 146/1, 146/2, 146/3, 147 to 151, 151/1, 151/2, 152 to 160, 160/1, 161 to 163, 163/1, 164 to 166, 166/1, 167, 175 to 202, 202/1, 231 to 252,	130			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			254 to 256, 262, 361 to 363, 369, 371 to 402, 409 to 416, 420				
		Manjhi	32, 33, 43 to 50, 50/1, 50/2, 51 to 61, 61/1, 62 to 67, 67/227, 68 to 73, 73/1, 74 to 76, 90, 91, 143 to 152, 152/1, 152/2, 153 to 159, 161, 162, 168/1, 170, 172 to 177, 177/1, 178, 178/1, 179 to 189, 189/1, 190 to 197, 197/1, 198 to 221, 221/1, 222 to 224, 228 to 232 Unsurveyed villages 1. Bashistnagar 2. Chand Diara 3. Gopalnagar 4. Manjhi Diara	133			
		Ekma	1 to 17, 26, 27, 77 to 89, 92 to 94, 94/1, 95 to 142, 160, 163 to 169, 171	93			
		Garkha	306, 307, 317 to 336, 404 to 408, 417 to 419, 421 to 497, 516 to 518, 528, 530, 531	113			
2.	2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain	Baniapur	1 to 145, 168 to 174, 174/1	153	1,145 villages 2towns	1,612.8	
		Mashrakh	1 to 113, 129,	138			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			130, 136, 138, 139, 141 to 143, 148 to 161, 169, 171, 575				
	Taraiya		114 to 128, 131 to 135, 137, 140, 144 to 147, 162, 163, 163/1, 164 to 168, 170, 172 to 285, 574	150			
	Marhaura		1 to 81, 99 to 104, 129, 131 to 133, 137 to 160	115			
	Amnour		81 to 84, 86 to 98, 105 to 128, 130, 134 to 136, 161 to 199, 211, 237, 240 to 244, 250 to 270, 274, 291 to 299	122			
	Parsa		200 to 210, 212 to 236, 238, 239, 245 to 249, 271 to 273, 275 to 282, 287 to 290, 384, 386, 387 to 408, 414 to 418, 423 to 453, 463 to 469, 473, 474	127			
	Dariapur		283 to 286, 300 to 383, 385, 409 to 413, 419 to 422, 454 to 462, 470 to 472, 475 to 533, 535 to 561	196			
	Sonepur		16, 20 to 93 110, 113 to 127,	98			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			131 to 134, 168 to 170				
		Dighwara	1 to 15, 17 to 19, 128 to 130, 135 to 139, 145 to 161, 164 to 166	46 1			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saran	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	Chapra, Revelganj, Jalalpur, Manjhi, Ekma and Garkha C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Udalfs, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	As is evident from the name, the region lies in the western part of the doab along Ghaghara. The region is a plain area having alluvial soil with a very gradual gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. This region has an area of 1,016.6 km^2 and 857, 666 persons. Most of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. High sex ratio of the region indicates migration of male workers for earning their livelihood. There are two towns in the region, viz Chapra and Revelganj. Chapra is the district headquarters and a class I city with 111, 564 population and the latter has 20,454 persons being class II town.
	2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain	Baniapur, Mashrakh, Taraiya, Marhaura, Amnour, Parsa, Dariapur, Sonepur and Dighwara C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Udalfs, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Aquents-Fluvents*	This region lies in the eastern part of the doab parallel to Gandak. The entire region is a plain area having alluvial soil with a very gradual and gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east with numerous channels and rivulets flowing from the north to the south and the south-east. These rivulets finally merge into the river Ganga and Gandak. This region has an area of 1,612.8 km^2 and a density of 761 persons/km^2. Agriculture is main activity of the people. High sex ratio is observed in this region also. There are two towns in the region, namely Sonepur and Dighwara, having 20,363 and 17,072 persons respectively. Sonepur town has its own significance as the biggest cattle fair of the country is held near the town every year.

DISTRICT SIWAN

Siwan is one of the western districts of the state bordering the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is bounded by Gopalganj district from the north-east and the Saran from the south-east while in the west and the south, it is bounded by the Uttar Pradesh state. The district has been carved out from the old district of Saran. It is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1). The district has been equally divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Ghaghara Flood Plain (2.6.1.1.) and Gandak Plain (2.6.1.2.) on the basis of physical factors like soil, relief, drainage, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain

The region comprises the western part of the district and is bounded by Gopalganj from the north and the state of Uttar Pradesh from the west and the south and Gandak Plain in the east. It contains the entire portion of Mairwa, Guthani, Darauli, Andar, Raghunathpur, Siswan, Hussainganj and Siwan C.D. Blocks. The region is drained by two small rivers, namely Jharahi and Daha which flow from the north to the south in the western and the eastern portions respectively. River Ghaghara flows from the north-west to the south-east along the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar state boundary. The region is a plain area having slope from the north to the south. The northern portion of the region lies at a height of 68 metres whereas the southern portion is having a height of 59 metres from the mean sea level. Three types of land, namely the low lands, the uplands and the *diaras* are found in this region. The average annual rainfall is 1121.3 mm. The geology of the region is related to alluvium. The soils are composed of *Udalfs* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. Paddy, barley, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and oil-seeds are the main crops of the area.

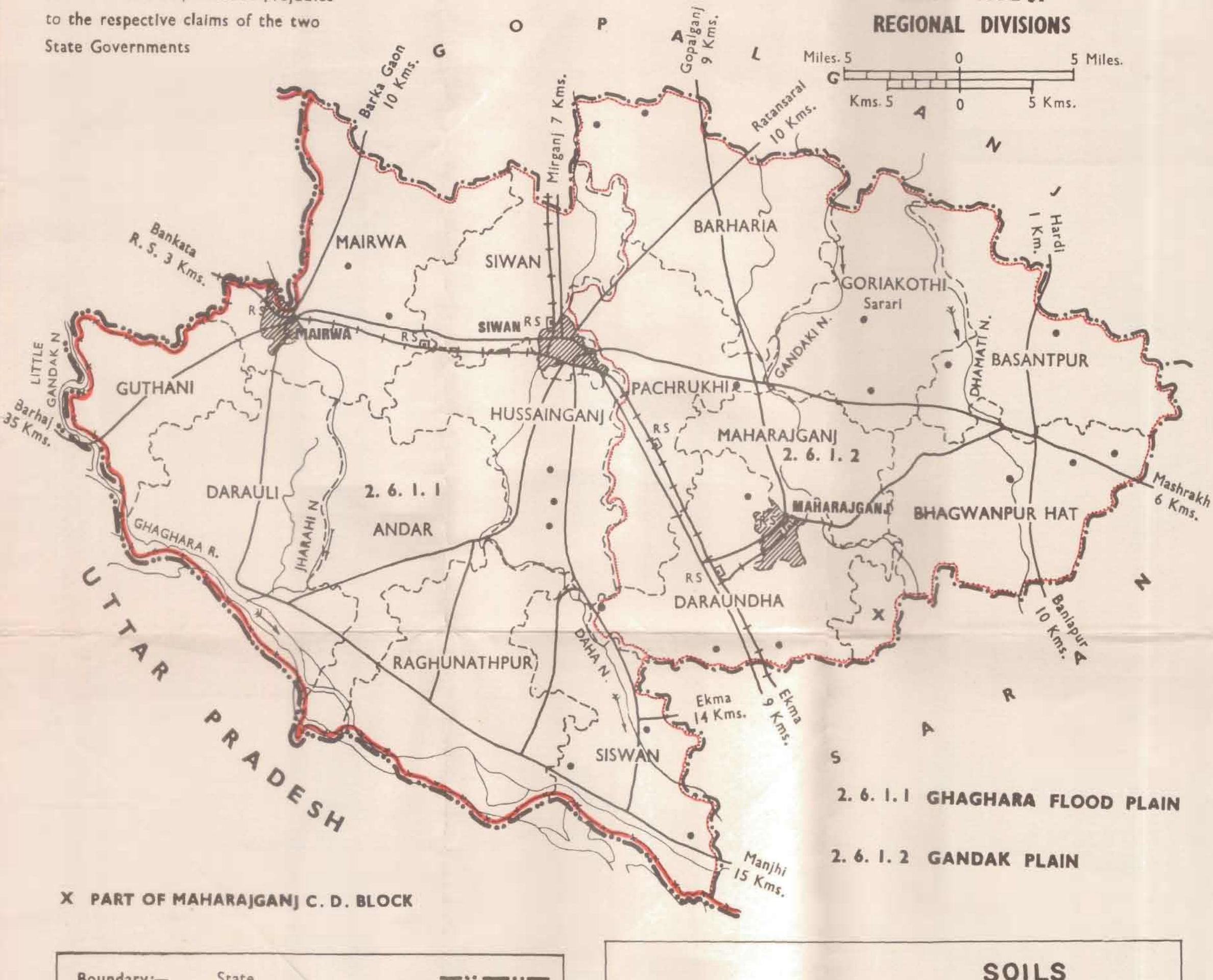
The region is spread over in 851 villages and two towns, namely Mairwa and Siwan. Siwan is the district headquarters. It has an area of 1,182.8 km^2, inhabited by 900,971 persons. Out of which 837,741 persons reside in rural and 63,230 in urban areas. It has a density of 762 persons/km^2. The region is linked by the two railway lines, one connecting Saran in the south and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west and the other line runs towards the north linking the region with Gopalganj district. The region is well connected by roads.

2.6.1.2 Gandak Plain

The region is spread over in the eastern part of the district. It is bounded by Gopalganj district in the north, Saran district in the south-east and Ghaghara Flood Plain in the west. It comprises the entire portion of Barharia, Pachrukhi, Maharajganj, Daraundha, Bhagwanpur Hat, Basantpur and Goriakothi C.D. Blocks. Dhamati and Gandaki rivers flow from the north to the south. The surface is plain having a gentle slope towards the south. The annual rainfall is 1121.3 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and the soil is mainly *Udalfs*. A small patch of *Aquents-Fluvents* is located in the east. Paddy, barley, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and oilseeds are the chief crops. The region is spread over in 687 villages and Maharajganj town. It has an area of 1,040.1 km^2. with a population of 877,959 persons. Out of which, 862,763 reside in rural and 15,196 in urban areas. It has a density of 844 persons/km^2 which is fairly high. The south-western portion of the region is served by railway linking with Saran district. In rest of the region, roads predominate the transportation system.

Note :-
The U. P. Bihar boundary has been shown in this map without prejudice to the respective claims of the two State Governments

BIHAR
DISTRICT SIWAN
CENSUS CODE 09
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



X PART OF MAHARAJGANJ C. D. BLOCK

2. 6. 1. 1 GHAGHARA FLOOD PLAIN

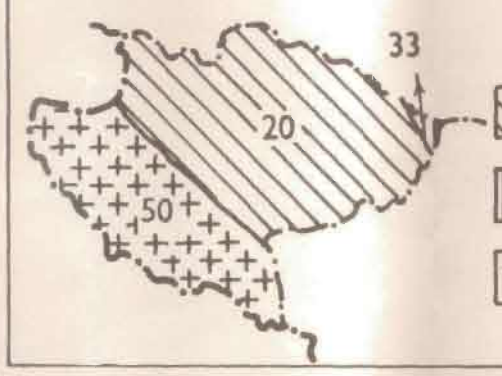
2. 6. 1. 2 GANDAK PLAIN

Boundary:—	State	
,,	District	
,,	C. D. Block	
Villages having 5000 & above population		•
Urban Area		
Important Metalled Road		
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge		R.S
River and Stream		
Regional Division		2. 6. 1. 1
Macro		
Meso		
Micro		
Sub-Micro with boundary		

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms



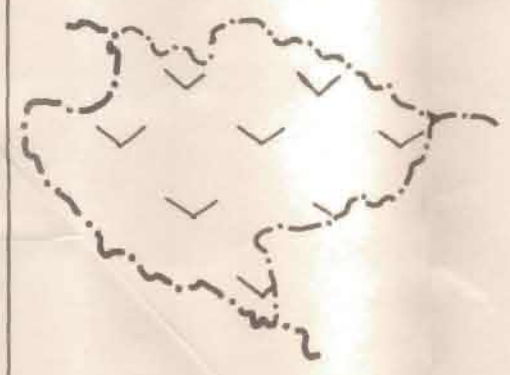
20 Udalfs

33 Aquents—Fluvents

50 Fluvents—Psamments—Orthents

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms



Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Siwan	2.6.1.1	851 (78 in Siwan, 82 in Hussainganj, 106 in Andar, 115 in Darauli, 105 in Guthani, 127 in Mairwa, 101 in Siswan & 137 in Raghunath-pur C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Siwan (M) 2. Mairwa (N)	1,182.8.	1,173.5	9.3	900,971	837,741	63,230
	2.6.1.2	687 (140 in Barharia, 101 in Pachrukhi, 81 in Goriakothi, 81 in Basantpur, 114 in Bhagwanpur Hat, 71 in Maharajganj and 99 in Daraundha C.D. Blocks)	1 Maharajganj (M)	1,040.1	1,032.5	7.6	877,959	862,763	15,196

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Siwan **Code No. 9** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	Siwan	59 to 61, 67 to 70, 162 to 210, 230, 231, 251, 258 to 275, 588	78 1	851 villages 2 towns	1,182.8	
		Hussain-ganj	139, 140, 144 to 161, 211 to 229, 232 to 242, 352, 353, 360 to 388 390	82			
		Andar	207 to 255, 258, 263 to 265, 267 to 270, 274 to 276, 283 to 321, 326, 381 Unsurveyed villages 1. Diara Maniar Tukra I 2. Diara Ailash-garh Naubrar 3.Bikrampur Dariya 4.Mahazi Gandauli 5.Aliashgarh Khas	106			
		Darauli	35, 37, 44, 95 to 101, 113, 114,116 to 192, 194, 196 to 206, 256, 257, 259 to 262, 272, 273	115			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Unsurveyed villages 1. Diara Maniar Tukra I 2. Diara Maniar Tukra II 3. Diara Mahazi Kashidatta 4. Diara Harmatanr 5. Diara Darauli 6. Extension of Bilak Diara				
		Guthani	1 to 34, 36, 38 to 43, 45 to 94, 102 to 112, 115, 193, 195	105			
		Mairwa	1 to 58, 62 to 66, 71 to 83, 85, 87, 90 to 110, 115 to 138, 141 to 143, 587	127 1			
		Siswan	408 to 410, 437 to 480, 482, 485, 492 to 535, 538, 539, 541 to 543 Unsurveyed villages 1.Bashistnagar (part) 2. Rampur zamin Gang barari Patti Mashrik (part) 3. Bhagar Diara (part)	101			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Raghu-nathpur	266, 271, 277 to 282, 322 to 325, 327 to 380, 382 to 407, 411 to 436, 481, 483 484, 486 to 491 Unsurveyed villages 1 Basantpur Diara(part) 2. Gobhirar Diara(part) 3. Harpur Diara (part) 4. Konhara Dhari Nizamat Diara (part) 5. Kaunsar Diara (part) 6. Mahazi Diara Kakarghatta (part) 7. Mahazi Gondauli (part) 8. Mauza Chakki Diara Sultan pur(part) 9. Nawada Diara (part) 10. Narhan Diara(part)	137			
2.	2.6.1.2 Gandak Plain	Barharia	276 to 336, 443, 445 to 512, 514 to 519, 524 to 526, 530	140	687 villages 1 town	1,040.1	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pachrukhi	243, 245 to 250, 252 to 257, 337 to 351, 354 to 359, 389, 391 to 401, 404 to 414, 416 to 442, 444, 513, 520 to 523, 527 to 529, 531 to 536, 538, 557	101			
		Goria-kothi	1 to 11, 15 to 47, 65 to 73, 86 to 106, 108 to 110, 112 to 114,215	81			
		Basan-tpur	12 to 14, 48 to 64, 74 to 85, 116 to 121, 309 to 312, 315 to 347, 355 to 360	81			
		Bhagwa-npur Hat	122 to 128, 146 to 150, 253, 257 to 268, 270 to 308, 313, 314, 348 to 354, 361 to 401	114			
		Maharaj-ganj	107, 111, 129 to 145, 151 to 154, 160, 171, 240, 241, 243 to 252, 254 to 256, 269, 415, 537, 539 to 555, 569 to 572, 574 to 579, 582	71 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Daraun-dha	155, 156, 161, 163 to 170, 172 to 239, 242, 402, 403, 556, 558 to 568, 573, 583 to 586	99			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Siwan	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain	Siwan, Hussainganj, Andar, Darauli, Guthani, Mairwa, Siswan and Raghunathpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Udalfs, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region lies in the western part of the doab. The geology of the region is alluvium. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. The Jharahi and Daha rivers flow from the north to the south and merge into the river Ghaghara. This region has an area of 1,182.8 km^2 and a population of 900,971. Major proportion of the main workers is engaged in agricultural activities. There are two towns, namely Siwan and Mairwa. Siwan is an important town, being the district headquarters with a population of 51,284. This town is well connected with roads and railways. Mairwa is another town, with a population of 11,946.
	2.6.1.2 Gandak Plain	Barharia, Pachrukhi, Goriakothi, Basantpur, Bhagwanpur Hat, Maharajganj and Daraundha C.D. Blocks.	Alluvium	*Udalfs, Aquents-Fluvents*	This region lies in the eastern part of the doab. The entire region is plain having gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. Numerous seasonal rivulets flow in this region and merge in the river Ghaghara. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Most of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. This region has an area of 1,040.1 km^2 and 877,959 persons. Maharajganj is the only town having a population of 15,196.

DISTRICT GOPALGANJ

Gopalganj district is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1.) and is located on the north-western part of the state. It is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh from the west and in some parts of the north and the south and the districts of Pashchim Champaran in the north, Siwan and Saran in the south, Purba Champaran and Muzaffarpur in the east. The district is divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Gopalganj Plain (2.6.1.1.) and Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.2.) on the basis of relief, drainage, soil, geology climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Gopalganj Plain

The region lies on the western part of the district and is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh in the north, west and south and Gandak Flood Plain in the east. Siwan district also touches in the southern part. It comprises the entire portion of Katiya, Bijaipur, Bhorey, Uchkagaon, Hathua and parts of Kuchaikote, Manjha, Gopalganj and Barauli C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope from the north to the south-east. Khanua, Jharahi, Daha and Gandaki rivers flow from the north to the south. The height of the region is 74 metres in the north-eastern part, 68 metres in the south and 76 metres in the central portion from the mean sea level. The average annual rainfall is 1123.1 mm. Its geology is related to alluvium. The soil is mainly *Udalfs* sub-order association which is similar to bangar. Paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and sugarcane are the main crops of the region. However maize, tobacco and oilseeds are also grown.

The region is spread over in 1,291 villages and the towns of Mirganj and Gopalganj. Gopalganj is the district headquarters also. It has an area of 1,419.2 km^2 with a population of 1,015,126 persons. Out of these, 970,522 reside in rural and 44,604 in urban areas. It has a fairly high density with 715 persons per km^2. The region is well served by rail and roads. There are two metre gauge railway lines; one linking the region with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the north-west and Saran district in the south-east and the other links the region with Siwan district in the south and Uttar Pradesh in the north-west. National highway No.28 passes through the region linking with the state of Uttar Pradesh and Purba Champaran district.

2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain

The region lies on the eastern part of the district and is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh and the districts of Pashchim Champaran in the north, Siwan and Saran in the south, Muzaffarpur and Purba Champaran in the east and Gopalganj Plain submicro region in the west. It comprises the entire portion of Baikunthpur and parts of Barauli, Gopalganj, Manjha and Kuchaikote C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope from the northwest to the south-east. River Gandak flows from the north-west to the south-east all along the eastern border. As a result, the area is flood prone. Saran river also flows in the region parallel to Gandak. Some marshes called *chaurs* are formed after the departure of the monsoon. These contain water during the winter. Average height of the region is 68 metres from the mean sea level and the average annual rainfall is 1123.1 mm. The geology of the region is related to alluvium and the soil is *Aquents-Fluvents*. Paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and sugarcane are the main crops grown in the region.

The region contains 255 villages and the only town of Barauli. It has an area of 600.0 km^2 with a population of 346,997 persons. Out of these, 323,596 persons reside in rural and 23,401 in urban areas. The region has only one railway line linking the region with Gopalganj town in the west and Saran district in the south-east. National highway No. 28 passes through the region linking with Gopalganj town in the west and Purba Champaran district in the east.

BIHAR

DISTRICT GOPALGANJ

CENSUS CODE 10

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms 5 0 5 Kms

UTTAR PRADESH

PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN

PURBA CHAMPARAN

SARAN

MUZAFFARPUR

UTTAR PRADESH

SIWAN

Gorakhpur 90 Kms.

Gorakhpur 110 Kms.

KHANUA N.

KATIYA

KUCHAIKOTE

SARAN N.

JHARAHI N.

BIJAIPUR

BHOREY

UCHKAGAON

2. 6. 1. 1

GOPALGANJ

GANDAK R.

NH28

Koila Dewa

MIRGANJ

MANJHA

BARAULI

2. 6. 1. 2

Pipra Kothi 30 Kms.

Khampar 3 Kms.

HATHUA

DAHA N.

Siwan 17 Kms.

GANDAKI N.

Sher

Malrwa 11 Kms.

Siwan 10 Kms.

Maharajganj 24 Kms.

BAIKUNTHPUR

Dighwa

Basantpur 8 Kms.

Masrakh 11 Kms.

RS

Boundary:- State

" District

" C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 28

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 2. 6. 1. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

Km 0 20 40 Kms

20 Udalfs

33 Aquents–Fluvents

GEOLOGY

Km 0 20 40 Kms

Alluvium

2. 6. 1. 1 GOPALGANJ PLAIN

2. 6. 1. 2 GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gopalganj	2.6.1.1	1,291 (62 in Gopalganj, 141 in Manjha, 170 in Uchkagaon, 129 in Hathua, 172 in Bhorey, 143 in Bijaipur, 224 in Katiya, 216 in Kuchaikote and 34 in Barauli C.D. Blocks.)	2 1.Gopalganj(M) 2.Mirganj(N)	1,419.2	1,404.4	14.8	1,015,126	970,522	44,604
	2.6.1.2	255 (24 in Gopalganj, 8 in Manjha, 6 in Kuchaikote, 65 in Barauli and 152 in Baikunthpur C.D. Blocks.)	1 Barauli(N)	600.0	577.8	22.2	346,997	323,596	23,401

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Gopalganj **Code No. 10** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.1.1 Gopalganj Plain	Gopal-gnaj	6 to 12, 19, 20, 27 to 69, 72 to 74, 78, 80, 84 to 88	62 1	1,291 villages 2 towns	1419.2	T. No. 1 to 5, 13 to 18, 21, 22, 24, 15/495, 496 to 504 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Manjha	26, 70, 79, 89 to 221, 228, 431 to 433, 435	141			T. No. 23, 25, 434, 436, 437, 438, 492, 494 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Uchka-gaon	614 to 623, 625, 628 to 637, 639 to 667, 777, 778, 814 to 855, 857, 861 to 874, 882 to 904, 913 to 927, 1022, 1023, 1039 to 1059	170 1			
		Hathua	856, 858 to 860, 875 to 881, 905 to 912, 928 to 992, 995 to 1020, 1024 to 1038, 1061 to 1064	129			
		Bhorey	118, 119, 198, 199, 204 to 216, 218 to 250, 253, 255, 268 to 367, 370 to 389	172			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bijai-pur	1 to 71, 77 to 117, 120 to 133, 135, 217, 251, 252, 254, 256 to 267	143			
		Katiya	72 to 76, 134, 136 to 197, 200 to 203, 368, 369, 390 to 420, 422 to 525, 527 to 537, 571 to 574	224			
		Kuchai-kote	421, 526, 538 to 570, 575 to 613, 624, 626, 627, 638, 668 to 741, 744 to 746, 751 to 776, 779 to 813	216			T. No. 742, 743, 747 to 750, are in region 2.6.1.2
		Barauli	222 to 227, 229 to 251, 259 to 262, 430	34			T. No. 257, 258, 263 to 275, 394 to 403, 408 to 420, 425 to 427 439 to 460, 436 491, 493 are in region 2.6.1.2
2.	2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain	Gopal-ganj	1 to 5, 13 to 18, 21, 22, 24, 15/495, 496 to 504	24	255 villages 1 town	600.0	T.No. 6 to 12, 19, 20, 27 to 69, 72 to 74, 78, 80, 84 to 88 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Manjha	23, 25, 434, 436 to 438, 492, 494	08			T.No. 26, 70, 79, 89 to 221, 228 431 to 433, 435 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kuchai-kote	742, 743, 747 to 750	06			T.No. 421, 526, 538 to 570, 575 to 613, 624, 626, 627, 638, 668 to 741, 744 to 746, 751 to 776, 779 to 813 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Barauli	257, 258, 263 to 275, 394 to 403, 408 to 420, 425 to 427, 439 to 460, 436/491, 493	65 1			T.No. 222 to 227, 229 to 227, 229 to 251, 259 to 262, 430 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Baikun-thpur	276 to 289 289/483,290 to 326, 326/ 484, 327 to 393, 404 to 407, 461 to 482, 485 to 490	152			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gopalganj	2.6.1.1, Gopalganj Plain	Uchkagaon, Hathua, Bhorey, Bijaipur, Katiya and parts of Gopalganj, Manjha, Kuchaikote and Barauli C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Udalfs*	As it is evident from the name, the entire region is a plain area having gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. Sonda, Jharahi rivers flow from the north to the south and Daha in serpentine manner. This area is fertile having alluvial soil. Most of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. The total area of this region is 1,419.2 km^2 with a population of 1,015,126. There are two towns in this region, viz Gopalganj and Mirganj having 27, 267 and 17,337 persons respectively.
	2.6.1.2, Gandak Flood Plain	Baikunthpur and parts of Gopalganj, Manjha, Kuchaikote and Barauli C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Fluvents*	This region lies in the eastern part of Gopalganj district along the river Gandak. This region is wider in the south while it becomes narrow towards the north-western part. It is a plain area but due to meandering of the rivers and deposition of sand, diaras are common features. Major portion of this region is flood prone. The total area of this region is 600.0 km^2 with a density of 578 persons per km^2. Agriculture is the main activity of the majority of the population. There is only one town, namely Barauli having 23,401 persons.

DISTRICT PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN

Pashchim Champaran district forms the extreme northern part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1.) and is located on the north-western corner of the state. The district is divided into three sub-micro regions, namely Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran) (2.6.1.1), Pashchim Tarai (2.6.1.2) and Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.3) on the basis of geology, relief, drainage, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran)

The region lies on the northern part of the district on the Indo-Nepal border. It possess some portion of Sidhaw, Ramnagar and Gaunaha C.D. Blocks. The region runs along the hilly tract of Siwalik range. A number of streams originate from Siwalik hills and flow in the region from the north to the south. The maximum height of the region is 880 metres in the central portion from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1382.2 mm. The geology of the region is related to Miocene formation and boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite. The soil is *Ochrepts-Fluvents*. Due to hilly topography the region is uninhabited. The total area is 784.0 km^2.

2.6.1.2 Pashchim Tarai

The region lies on the eastern portion of the district. It comprises the entire portion of Mainatanr and parts of Sikta, Gaunaha, Majhaulia, Narkatiaganj and Ramnagar C.D. Blocks The region consists of a low marshy stretch of land with low gradient extending from the north-west to the south-east. The general slope of this region is towards the south-east. A number of rivulets, such as Pandai, Dhorani, Masan, Uria and Sikta, originating from Nepal (Siwalik hills) flow in the region from the north to the south. The height of the region varies between 72 metres in the south to 45 metres in the north from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1382.2 mm. The geology of the region is related to alluvium and Miocene formation. The soils are *Ochrepts-Fluvents* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Paddy, maize, sugarcane, wheat and barley are the major crops of the region.

The region consists of 551 villages and the only town of Narkatiaganj. It has an area of 1,233.7 km^2 with a population of 518,800 persons. Out of which, 495,099 reside in rural and 23,701 in urban areas. The density of population is 421 persons per km^2 which shows that the area is sparsely populated. The only town Narkatiaganj is well linked by rail which is one of the important railway junction. It is also linked by metalled roads with other parts of the district.

2.6.1.3 Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain

The region lies on the western part of the district and comprises the entire portion of Madhubani, Bagaha, Thakrahan, Jogapatti, Bairia, Nautan, Bettiah, Chanpatia, Lauriya and parts of Narkatiaganj, Ramnagar and Sikta C.D. Blocks. The slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. River Gandak flows from the north-west to the south-east in the western portion of the region after originating from Nepal. A few other rivulets also flow in the region. The height varies between 94 metres in the central portion to 97 metres in the northern portion from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1382.2 mm. The area along Gandak river is flood prone belt. The river shifts its course frequently affecting wide area of the region which can be observed by the remnants of its former beds lying in the form of ox-bow lakes, loops, dead arms, *chaurs* and *tals* etc. The geology of the region is related to alluvium and boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite. The soils are *Aquents-Fluvents*, *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Fluvents.* Paddy, maize, sugarcane, wheat and barley are the main crops grown in the region but in the tarai tract of the region, only paddy is grown.

The region is spread over in 945 villages and 3 towns, namely Bagaha, Chanpatia and Bettiah. It has an area of 3,210.3 km^2 with a population of 1,453,810 persons. Out of which 1,332,963 reside in rural areas and 120,847 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of 453 persons per km^2. There are two important roads, linking Bettiah-Jogapatti-Bagaha on one hand and Bettiah-Chanpatia- and Narkatiaganj on the other. A metre gauge railway line runs through the region linking important places like Bettiah, Chanpatia with Narkatiaganj in the north and Motihari in the east.

BIHAR
DISTRICT PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN
CENSUS CODE 11
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

NEPAL

UTTAR PRADESH

2. 6. 1. 1
2. 6. 1. 2
2. 6. 1. 3

MASAN N
RAMNAGAR
SIDHAW
GAUNAHA
RS
PANDAI N
DHORANI N
Chhitauni RS 1 Km.
Semra Labedaha
BAGAHA
MADHUBANI
Dumri
Taulaha
THAKRAHAN
JOGAPATTI
NARKATIAGANJ
MAINATANR
LAURIYA
CHANPATIA
SIKTA
UNAN N
SIKTA N
Raxaul Jn.8 Kms.
Harpur
MAJHAULIA
BETTIAH
Patjirwa
Thakrahan
GANDAK R.
BAIRIA
NAUTAN
Nautan Dube
Motihari R S 23 Kms.
Motihari 25 Kms.
Barhiya 13 Kms.
GOPALGANJ
PURBA CHAMPARAN

2. 6. 1. 1 SIWALIK FOOT HILLS (PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN)
2. 6. 1. 2 PASHCHIM TARAI
2. 6. 1. 3 PASHCHIM GANDAK – BURHI GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



33 Aquents-Fluvents
57 Orthents-Aquepts Ochrepts
83 Ochrepts-Fluvents

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium/Boulder Conglomerate Older alluvium and Laterite
Miocene formation

Boundary :- International
,, State
,, District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge
River and Stream
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

2. 6. 1. 1

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pashchim Champaran	2.6.1.1	Unsurveyed areas of hill tracts of Siwalik	-	784.0(approximate)					
	2.6.1.2	551 (122 in Narkatiaganj 168 in Gaunaha, 97 in Mainatanr, 60 in Sikta, 7 in Majhaulia, and 97 in Ramnagar C.D. Blocks)	1 Narkatiaganj (N)	1,233.7	1,223.9	9.8	518,800	495,099	23,701
	2.6.1.3	945 (14 in Bettiah, 45 in Nautan, 56 in Bairia, 105 in Jogapatti, 71 in Chanpatia, 39 in Narkatiaganj, 1 in Sikta, 71 in Majhaulia, 137 in Bagaha, 36 in Thakrahan, 33 in Madhubani, 179 in Sidhaw, 62 in Ramnagar and 96 in Lauriya C.D. Blocks)	3 1.Bettiah (M) 2.Chanpatia(N) 3.Bagaha(N)	3,210.3	3,169.6	40.7	1,453,810	1,332,963	120,847

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Pashchim Champaran **Code No. 11** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran)	Gaunaha	Bhikhnathori forest village (unsurveyed)			784.0 (approximate)	The entire villages of Gaunaha C.D Block fall in region 2.6.1.2
		Sidhaw	Hill Tract (unsurveyed)				The entire villages of Sidhaw C.D. Block fall in region 2.6.1.3
		Ramnagar	Hill tract (unsurveyed)				The entire villages of Ramnagar C.D. Block fall in region 2.6.1.2
2	2.6.1.2 Pashchim Tarai	Narkati-aganj	90 to92, 104, 106 to 110, 112 to 116, 119 to 135, 263 to 276, 309 to 340, 342 to 346, 350 to 358, 371, 372, 462, 470, 471, 493 to 502, 652 to 660, 666 to 672	122 1	551 villages 1 town	1,233.7	T. No. 347 to 349, 359 to 370 373 to 385, 460 461, 463, 464, 467 to 469, 472 to 474, 492 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Gaunaha	1 to 89, 93 to 103, 105, 117, 118, 138 to 156, 162 to 197, 201 to 207, 650, 651, 683	168			Bhikhnathori forest village (unsurveyed)
		Maina-tanr	136, 137, 157 to 161, 198 to 200, 208 to 262, 277 to 308	97			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sikta	277, 292 to 350	60			T. No. 304 in region 2.6.1.3
		Majhaulia	222 to 226, 273, 283	07			T. No. 199 to 201,203 to 210, 214 to 221, 227 to 244, 250 to 253, 259 to 272, 274 to 276, 278 to 282, 284 to 291 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Ramnagar	511 to 536, 562 to 589, 592, 593, 595, 597, 599, 614, 615, 619 to 649, 661 to 665	97			T. No. 386 to 393, 397 to 403, 537 to 561 590, 591, 594, 596, 598, 600 to 613, 616 to 618 are in region 2.6.1.3
3	2.6.1.3 Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Bettiah	129, 130, 132, 186, 187, 189 to 191, 193, 245 to 249	14 1	945 vilages 3 towns	3,210.3	
		Nautan	133, 134, 152, 158 to 185, 188, 254 to 258, 386 to 393	45			
		Bairia	107 to 121, 135, 136, 139 to 151, 153 to 157, 365 to 385	56			
		Jogapatti	8 to 19, 20/1, 20/2, 21 to 29, 30/1, 30/2, 31 to 52, 97 to 99, 104 to 106, 351 to 364, 395 to 432	105			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chanpatia	1 to 7, 53 to 66, 68 to 96, 100 to 103, 122 to 126, 128, 138, 192, 194 to 198, 202, 211 to 213	71 1			
		Narkatiaganj	347 to 349, 359 to 370, 373 to 385, 460, 461, 463, 464, 467 to 469, 472 to 474, 492	39			T. No. 90 to 92, 104, 106 to 110, 112 to 116, 119 to 135, 263 to 276, 309 to 340, 342 to 346, 350 to 358, 371, 372, 462, 470, 471, 493 to 502, 652 to 660, 666 to 672 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Sikta	304	01			T. No. 277, 292 to 350 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Majhaulia	199 to 201, 203 to 210, 214 to 221, 227 to 244, 250 to 253, 259 to 272, 274 to 276, 278 to 282, 284 to 291	71			T. No. 222 to 226, 273, 283 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Bagaha	172, 173, 176, 177, 185 to 246, 250 to 253, 287 to 295, 300 to 334, 368 to 370, 371 to 381, 383, 389 to 394, 396, 397	137 1			
		Thakrahan	272, 274 to 276, 299, 395, 398 to 400, 406 to 424, 429 to 436	36			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Madhubani	52, 254 to 271, 273, 277 to 286, 296 to 298	33			
		Sidhaw	1 to 51, 53 to 171, 174, 175, 178 to 184	179			Unsurveyed hilly tract belonging to this C.D. Block lies in region 2.6.1.1
		Ramnagar	386 to 393, 397 to 403, 537 to 561, 590, 591, 594, 596, 598, 600 to 613, 616 to 618	62			Unsurveyed hilly tract fall in region 2.6.1.1 T. No. 511 to 536, 562 to 589,592, 593, 595, 597, 599, 614, 615, 619 to 649 661 to 665 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Lauriya	394 to 396, 404 to 459, 465, 466, 475 to 491, 503 to 510, 673 to 682	96			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pashchim Champaran	2.6.1.1 Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran)	Parts of Sidhaw, Ramnagar and Gaunaha C.D. Blocks	Miocene formation, Boulder conglomerate, Older alluvium, Laterite	*Ochrepts-Fluvents*	This region lies in the northern most part of the district extending from the east to west. It is a hilly tract of Siwalik range, with maximum height as 880 metres and minimum 211 metres above the mean sea level. It's average slope is from the north to the south. This region is uninhabited.
	2.6.1.2 Pashchim Tarai	Mainatanr and parts of Ramnagar, Gaunaha, Narkatiaganj, Sikta and Majhaulia C.D. Blocks	Allivium, Miocene formation	*Ochrepts-Fluvents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	Immediately after Siwalik, lies a low marshy stretch of land with low gradient extending from the north-west to the south-east. The general slope of this region is towards the south-east. Settlement pattern is dispersed. Narkatiaganj is the only town (23,701) in the region.
	2.6.1.3 Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Bagaha, Lauriya, Jogapatti, Chanpatia, Madhubani, Thakrahan, Bairia, Bettiah, Nautan and parts of Sidhaw, Ramnagar, Narkatiaganj, Sikta and Majhaulia C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Boulder Conglomerate, Older Alluvium, Laterite	*Aquents-Fluvents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Fluvents*	This area extends from the north-west to the south-east, parallel to river Gandak. Gandak is the main river of this region where many tributaries join. This region slopes towards the south-east. It is an alluvial, fertile plain but due to occurrence of floods, it is comparatively less populated. Only 3 towns, viz. Bettiah (72,167), Bagaha (32,597), and Chanpatia (16,083) lie in this region.

DISTRICT PURBA CHAMPARAN

Purba Champaran district forms the northern part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is located on the extreme northern portion of the state on Indo-Nepal border. The district has been divided into three sub-micro regions on the basis of soil, relief, drainage, climate and natural vegetations. These are Purba Tarai (2.6.1.1), Purba Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.2.) and Chiraiya-Madhuban Plain (2.6.1.3).

2.6.1.1 Purba Tarai

It lies on the northern part of the district along Indo-Nepal border. It comprises the entire portion of Raxaul, Ramgarhwa, Adapur, Narkatia, Ghorasahan and parts of Sugauli, Turkaulia, Motihari, Chiraiya and Dhaka C.D. Blocks. Telawe, Bongri, Tiar, Parsa and Arwa rivers originating from Nepal (Siwalik hills) flow in the region from the north to the south. The height is 69 metres in the south and 75 metres in the north from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1307.7 mm. Soil is *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Being a low land, it is admirably suited for paddy cultivation but at the same time, not very suitable for the rabi crops. It is an important rice producing area of the state which is traversed by a number of streams flowing from the north-west to the south-east.

It comprises 315 villages and Raxaul Bazar town with an area of 1,020.7 km^2. The region is inhabited by 630,808 persons. Out of which, 610,399 reside in rural and 20,409 in urban areas. The region possesses a damp climate. It is moderately populated area having a density of 618 persons per km^2 and linked with the districts of Pashchim Champaran in the west and Sitamarhi in the east by a metre gauge railway line running in the northern portion. Another railway line links the region with the other parts of the district in the south. National highway No. 28A runs parallel to this line. A few other metalled roads also serve the transportation needs of the region.

2.6.1.2 Purba Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain

The region lies on the western part of the district and is bounded by Burhi Gandak from the north-east and Gandak from the south-west. It comprises the entire portion of Paharpur, Areraj, Kesaria, Harsidhi, Kalyanpur and parts of Turkaulia, Motihari, Chakia, Mehsi and Sugauli C.D. Blocks. The general slope of the region is southwards. Dhanauti and Samauti rivers flow from the north-west to the south-east in the region. The height is 65 metres near Motihari. The geology of the region is related to alluvium and soils are *Aquents-Fluvents* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Paddy, maize, wheat, barley, oilseeds and sugarcane are the major crops of the region. The southern portion of the region consists of more recent deposits of alluvial brought by river Gandak and is most suitable for the cultivation of *kharif* and *rabi* crops. Canals, wells and tanks are the main irrigation sources.

The region consists of 681 villages and 4 towns, namely Sugauli, Chakia, Motihari and Lauthaha. It has an area of 2,076.7 km^2 with a population of 1,219,798 persons. Out of which, 1,127,334 reside in rural areas and 92,464 in urban areas. It has a density of 587 persons per km^2. The region is more developed in comparison to other regions of the district. There are sugar manufacturing industries also. A metre gauge railway line runs in the north-eastern portion of the region linking all the urban centres. The National highway No. 28 and 28A run parallel to this line. National highway No. 28 also links the region with Gopalganj district. The region has a net work of metalled roads leading to all corners.

2.6.1.3 Chiraiya-Madhuban Plain

The region lies on the eastern part of the district comprising the entire portion of Patahi, Pakridayal, Madhuban and parts of Chiraiya, Dhaka, Mehsi and Chakia C.D. Blocks. The region is bounded by Purba Tarai and Nepal from the north, Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain from the west and from the south, the district of Muzaffarpur while from the east, Sitamarhi district bounds. The streams flow from the north-west to the south-east direction. Burhi Gandak river drains along the regional boundary in western part. The height of the region is 58 metres in the south-east portion and 63 metres at Chiraiya from the rnean sea level. The average annual rainfall is 1307.7 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Fluvents-Orthents*.

Paddy, maize, wheat, barley, sugarcane and mustard are the main crops. Canals, wells and tanks are the main irrigation sources.

The region consists of 333 villages with an area of 861.5 km^2 having a population of 574,895 persons. It has a density of 667 persons per km^2. The region has no urban area. The region mainly depends on a few number of metalled roads for its transportation and communication needs. However, a metre gauge railway line passes through the extreme northern portion of Dhaka C.D. Block which links the region with the district of Sitamarhi in the east and other parts of the districts in the north and the west.

BIHAR
DISTRICT PURBA CHAMPARAN
CENSUS CODE 12
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

N E P A L

I N D I A

PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN

GOPALGANJ

SITAMARHI

MUZAFFARPUR

Narkatiaganj R S 32 Kms.

RAXAUL BAZAR

RAXAUL

RAMGARHWA

ADAPUR

BONGRI N

NARKATIA

2. 6. 1. 1

Bijbani

GHORASAHAN

TIAR N

Nimuia

Bairgania 2 Kms

Bairgania 10 Kms.

SUGAULI

Bettiah 20 Kms.

TELAWE N

PASSA N

Bettiah 19 Kms.

Pachrukha

Siswa

DHANAUTI N

CHIRAIYA

DHAKA

MOTIHARI

Khartari

SIJUA N

HARSIDHI

Jalsinghpur

TURKAULIA

MOTIHARI U. A.

Sarea Khas

PAHARPUR

BURHI GANDAK R.

Dhekaha

Turkaulia

2. 6. 1. 2

2. 6. 1. 3

PATAHI

Chatia

Madhubani

ARERAJ

PAKRIDAYAL

CHAKIA (PIPRA)

Sangrampur

GANDAK R.

CHAKIA

MADHUBAN

KALYANPUR

Gopalganj 25 Kms.

KESARIA

SAMOHTI N

MEHSI

Minapur 11 Kms.

Parsauni Asopatti 3 Kms.

Parsauni Asopatti 8 Kms.

Motipur 10 Kms.

Muzaffarpur 35 Kms.

N H 28

N H 28 A

R S

2. 6. 1. 1 PURBA TARAI

2. 6. 1. 2 GANDAK - BURHI GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

2. 6. 1. 3 CHIRAIYA - MADHUBAN PLAIN

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

33 Aquents-Fluvents

45 Fluvents-Orthents

57 Orthents-Aquepts Ochrepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

A PART OF CHAKIA C. D. BLOCK

B PART OF MADHUBAN C. D. BLOCK

Boundary :- International
,, District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge
River and Stream
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purba Champaran	2.6.1.1	315 (14 in Motihari, 11 in Turkaulia, 27 in Sugauli, 44 in Ramgarhwa, 43 in Raxaul, 63 in Adapur, 51 in Narkatia, 51 in Ghorasahan, 2 in Dhaka and 9 in Chiraiya C.D. Blocks)	1 Raxaul Bazar(N)	1,020.7	1,014.9	5.8	630,808	610,399	20,409
	2.6.1.2	681 (69 in Motihari, 66 in Turkaulia, 110 in Kalyanpur, 54 in Kesaria, 79 in Areraj, 72 in Harsidhi, 57 in Paharpur, 20 in Sugauli, 66 in Mehsi and 88 in Chakia(Pipra) C.D. Blocks)	4 1. Motihari(M) 2. Lauthaha(N) 3. Sugauli(M) 4. Chakia(N)	2,076.7	2,036.1	40.6	1,219,798	1,127,334	92,464
	2.6.1.3	333 (65 in Dhaka, 32 in Chiraiya, 40 in Patahi, 50 in Pakridayal, 105 in Madhuban, 40 in Mehsi and 1 in Chakia(Pipra) C.D. Blocks)		861.5	861.5		574,895	574,895	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Purba Champaran **Code No. 12** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Purba Tarai	Motihari	21.128 to140	14	315 villages 1 town	1,020.7	T.No.116 to 118, 118/223, 119, 120, 123 to 127, 141 to 163, 169, 170, 175, 182, 183, 189 to 194, 196, 197, 199 to 209, 211 to 219, 221, 222 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Turkaulia	19, 20, 22, 23, 59 to 64, 220	11			T. No. 65 to 104, 106 to 115, 171 to 174, 176 to 181, 184, 185 to 188, 210 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Sugauli	4 to 18, 24 to 30, 33 to 36, 58	27			T. No. 31, 32, 40 to 57 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Ramgarhwa	28 to 31, 33, 34, 43, 50, 52 to 79, 122 to 126, 201 to 203	44			
		Raxaul	1 to 6, 8, 9, 11 to 27, 32, 35 to 42, 44 to 49, 51, 84, 85	43 1			
		Adapur	80 to 83, 86 to 114, 116 to 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 147 to 155, 157 to 170	63			
		Narkatia	115, 119, 129 to 146, 156, 171 to 200				

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ghorasa-han	1 to 46, 60 to 63, 68	51			
		Dhaka	67, 69	02			T. No. 56 to 58, 64 to 66, 70 to 103, 105 to 113, 170, 172 to 182, 187, 188, 193, 194 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Chiraiya	47 to 51, 59, 125 to 127	09			T. No. 52 to 55, 104, 114 to 124, 128 to 133, 157 to 166 are in region 2.6.1.3
2	2.6.1.2 Purba Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Motihari	116 to 118, 118/ 223, 119, 120, 123 to 127, 141 to 163, 169, 170, 175, 182, 183, 189 to 194, 196, 197, 199 to 209, 211 to 219, 221, 222	69 2	681 villages 4 towns	2,076.7	T. No. 21, 128 to 140 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Turkau-lia	65 to 104, 106 to 115, 171 to 174, 176 to 181, 184, 185 to 188, 210	66			T. No. 19, 20, 22 23, 59 to 64, 220 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Kalyan-pur	20, 21, 23 to 26, 38, 40, 41, 43 to 58, 72 to 84, 96, 138 to 144, 148 to 163, 166 to 200, 208 to 220	110			
		Kesaria	27 to 35, 35/254, 36, 37, 39, 42, 201 to 207, 221 to 253	54			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Areraj	28 to 31, 60 to 83, 86 to 105, 141, 168 to 176, 183, 188, 190 to 204, 206 to 209	79			
		Harsidhi	49, 52 to 56, 106 to 113, 116, 118, 121 to 134, 136 to 140, 142 to 167, 177 to 182, 184 to 187, 189	72			
		Paharpur	1 to 27, 32 to 48, 50, 51, 57, 58, 59, 84, 85, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 135	57			
		Sugauli	31, 32, 40 to 57	20 1			T. No. 4 to 18, 24 to 30, 33 to 36, 58 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Mehsi	106 to 163, 166 to 171, 185, 186	66			T. No. 72, 104, 105, 172 to 184 187 to 210 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Chakia (Pipra)	1 to 19, 22, 59 to 71, 85 to 95, 97 to 134, 136, 137, 145, 146, 164, 165	88 1			T. No. 135 is in region 2.6.1.3
3	2.6.1.3 Chiraiya Madhuban Plain	Dhaka	56 to 58, 64 to 66, 70 to 103, 105 to 113, 170, 172 to 182, 187, 188, 193, 194	65	333 villages	861.5	T. No. 67, 69 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Chiraiya	52 to 55, 104, 114 to 124, 128 to 133, 157 to 166	32			T. No. 47 to 51 59, 125 to 127 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Patahi	167, 169, 171, 183 to 186, 189 to 192, 195 to 206, 208, 211 to 224, 226	40			
		Pakridayal	134 to 156, 207, 209, 210, 225, 227 to 249	50			
		Madhu-ban	1 to 71, 73 to 103, 164, 165, 211	105			
		Mehsi	72, 104, 105, 172 to 184, 187 to 210	40			T. No. 106 to 163, 166 to 171, 185, 186 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Chakia (Pipra)	135	01			T. No. 1 to 19, 22, 59 to 71, 85 to 95, 97 to 134, 136, 137, 145, 146, 164, 165 are in region 2.6.1.2

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purba Champaran	2.6.1.1 Purba Tarai	Ramgarhwa, Ghorasahan, Narkatia, Raxaul, Adapur and parts of Sugauli, Turkaulia, Motihari, Chiraiya and Dhaka C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	Tarai of Purba Champaran runs in a continuous belt from West Champaran district and lies south of Indo-Nepal border. It is a low marshy stretch of fertile land with excessive moisture. The general slope of this region is towards south-east. Sikrana, further named as Burhi Gandak river, flows through this region in the southern part. Raxual Bazar with 20,409 population is only town in this region. The settlement is unevenly scattered over this region.
	2.6.1.2 Purba Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Harsidhi, Paharpur, Kalyanpur, Kesaria, Areraj and parts of Sugauli, Chakia, Turkaulia, Motihari and Mehsi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Fluvents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This is an alluvial plain between Gandak and Burhi Gandak rivers. It is liable to inundation during rainy season. General slope of this region is from the north-west to the south-east. It is fertile land with scattered settlement characteristics. Motihari U.A. with 57,911 population and other two towns, viz. Sugauli (19,644) & Chakia (9,608) lie in this region.
	2.6.1.3 Chiraiya-Madhuban Plain	Patahi, Pakridayal, Madhuban and parts of Chiraiya, Dhaka, Chakia (Pipra) and Mehsi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Orthents*	This region is also a fertile alluvial plain in the trans Burhi Gandak area. Settlement pattern is scattered and no urban centre is located in this region.

DISTRICT SITAMARHI

Sitamarhi district forms the part of North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is located on the Indo-Nepal border. The district has been divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Sitamarhi Plain-West (2.6.1.1) and Sitamarhi Plain-East (2.6.1.2) on the basis of relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Sitamarhi Plain-West

The region lies on the western part of the district and is bounded by Nepal from the north, Purba Champaran from the west, Muzaffarpur from the south, Darbhanga from the east while Sitamarhi Plain-East bounds from the north-east. It comprises the entire portion of Bairgania, Piprarhi, Sheohar, Belsand, Runisaidpur, Nanpur, Dumra, Riga, Majorganj and some portions of Pupri and Bajpatti C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope from the north to the south. River Baghmati along with its tributaries flow, through the western part of the region. The height of the region is 59 metres in the south and 70 metres in the north near Riga from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1302.3 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and two type of soils, namely *Fluvents-Orthents* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* are found in this region. Paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and sugarcane are the main crops of the area.

The region contains 659 villages, 3 towns, namely Bairgania, Belsand and Janakpur Road (Pupri) and one Urban Agglomeration, consisting of Dumra and Sitamarhi towns. It has an area of 1,637.5 km^2 having a population of 1.256,119 persons. Out of which 1,168,778 reside in rural areas and 87,341 in urban areas. The region has a fairly high density with 767 persons per km^2. The region is well linked by rail and road transport.

2.6.1.2 Sitamarhi Plain-East

The region lies on the north-eastern part of the district and is bounded by Nepal from the north, Sitamarhi Plain-West from the west and south, Madhubani district from the east. It comprises the entire portion of Sonbarsa, Bathnaha, Parihar, Sursand and parts of Bajpatti and Pupri C.D. Blocks. The entire region has a gentle slope from the north to the south. Adhwara, Gorha and Saghor rivulets originate from Nepal and flow in this tarct from the north to the south. The height of the region is 57 metres in the south and 70 metres in the central portion near Bathnaha from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1302.3 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and the soils are primarily *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*. Paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and sugarcane are the main crops of the area.

The region is spread over in 382 villages with an area of 990.9 km^2, having a population of 676,028 persons. It has a density of 682 persons per km^2. There is no urban centre and the roads and rail track are not developed. Nearly 90% of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

BIHAR

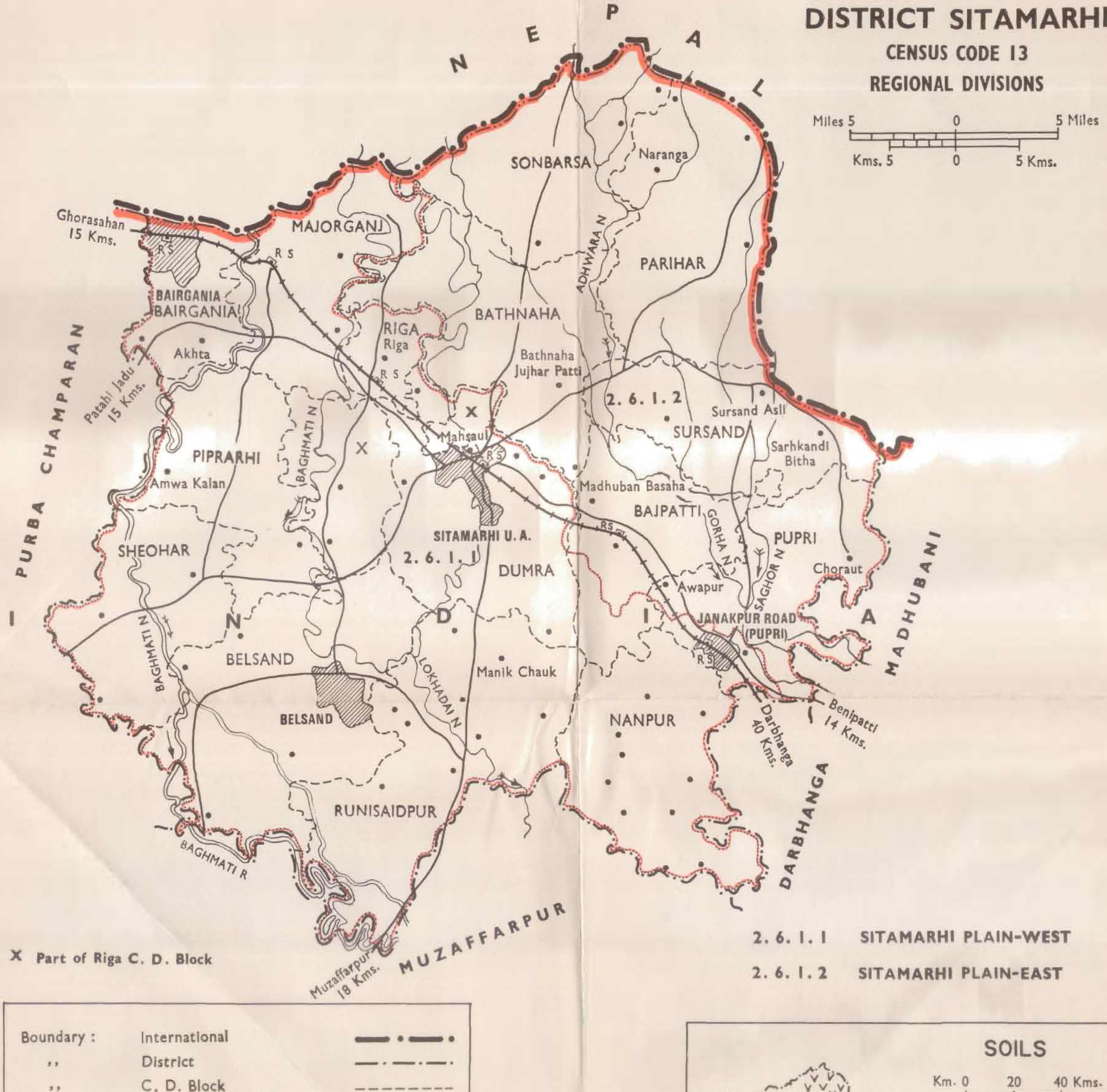
DISTRICT SITAMARHI

CENSUS CODE 13

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



X Part of Riga C. D. Block

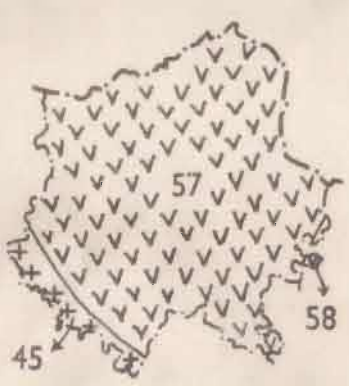
2. 6. 1. 1 SITAMARHI PLAIN-WEST

2. 6. 1. 2 SITAMARHI PLAIN-EAST

Boundary :	International	
,,	District	
,,	C. D. Block	
Villages having 5000 & above Population		
Urban Area		
Important Metalled Road		
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge		R S
River and Stream		
Regional Division		2. 6. 1. 1
Macro		
Meso		
Micro		
Sub-Micro with boundary		

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

SOILS



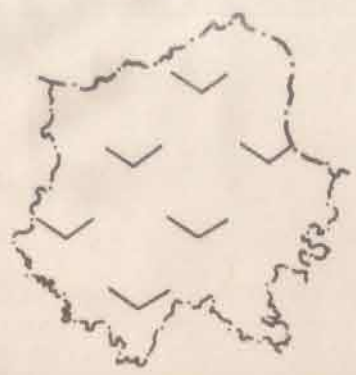
Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

45 Fluvents - Orthents

57 Orthens - Aquepts - Ochrepts

58 Orthents - Ochrepts

GEOLOGY



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sitamarhi	2.6.1.1	659 (74 in Dumra, 102 in Runisaidpur, 137 in Belsand, 75 in Sheohar, 51 in Piprarhi, 26 in Bairgania, 60 in Majorganj, 46 in Riga, 60 in Nanpur, 11 in Pupri and 17 in Bajpatti C.D. Blocks)	5 towns 1. Sitamarhi (M), 2. Dumra (N), 3. Belsand (N), 4. Bairgania (N), 5. Janakpur road (Pupri) (M)	1,637.5	1,599.9	37.6	1,256,119	1,168,778	87,341
	2.6.1.2	382 (90 in Bathnaha, 64 in Sonbarsa, 83 in Parihar, 53 in Sursand, 51 in Pupri and 41 in Bajpatti C.D. Blocks)		990.9	990.0		676,028	676,028	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Sitamarhi **Code No. 13** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Sitamarhi Plain -West	Dumra	252 to 255, 260, 261, 286 to 298, 304 to 311, 314, 316 to 322, 324 to 362	74 2	659 villages 5 towns	1,637.5	
		Runisaidpur	53, 55, 56, 58 to 101, 104 to 109, 191 to 193, 195 to 210, 213 to 242	102			
		Belsand	1 to 48, 52, 54, 57, 102, 103, 110 to 190, 194, 211, 212	137 1			
		Sheohar	129 to 139, 149 to 152, 154, 156 to 214	75			
		Piprarhi	89 to 128, 140 to 148, 153, 155	51			
		Bairgania	4 to 14, 16, 19, 75, 77 to 88	26 1			
		Majorganj	15, 17 to 74, 76	60			
		Riga	191, 235, 237 to 240, 244 to 251, 256 to 258, 262 to 285, 299 to 303	46			
		Nanpur	134 to 139, 142, 144 to 148, 187 to 234	60			
		Pupri	149, 151 to 154, 177, 180, 183 to 186	11 1			T. No. 44, 45, 59 to 75, 83 to 88, 155 to 176, 178, 179, 181, 182 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bajpatti	114 to 118, 125 to 133, 140, 141, 143	17			T. No. 8 to 10, 38, 39, 76, 77, 80 to 82, 89 to 113, 119 to 124 are in region 2.6.1.2
2	2.6.1.2 Sitamarhi Plain-East	Bathnaha	6 to 9, 25, 26, 28 to 32, 155 to 167, 172 to 190, 192 to 234, 236, 241 to 243	90	382 villages	990.9	
		Sonbarsa	1 to 5, 10 to 24, 27, 33 to 64, 66 to 72, 168 to 171	64			
		Parihar	65, 73 to 154	83			
		Sursand	1 to 7, 11 to 37, 40 to 43, 46 to 58, 78, 79	53			
		Pupri	44, 45, 59 to 75, 83 to 88, 155 to 176, 178, 179, 181, 182	51			T. No. 149, 151 to 154, 177, 180, 183 to 186 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Bajpatti	8 to 10, 38, 39, 76, 77, 80 to 82, 89 to 113, 119 to 124	41			T. No. 114 to 118, 125 to 133, 140, 141, 143 are in region 2.6.1.1

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sitamarhi	2.6.1.1 Sitamarhi Plain-West	Dumra, Bairgania, Majorganj, Riga, Piprarhi, Sheohar, Belsand, Nanpur, Runisaidpur and parts of Pupri and Bajpatti C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Orthents*	It is an alluvial plain lying in the western part of the district. Baghmati river flows meandering through the western part with its tributaries. This region has slope towards the south and linked with rail and roads. The settlement is uneven and generally of hamletted type. Sitamarhi U.A. (38,450), Belsand (10,804), Bairgania (22,562) and Janakpur Road (Pupri) (6,943) towns fall in this region.
	2.6.1.2 Sitamarhi Plain-East	Sonbarsa, Parihar, Bathnaha, Sursand and parts of Bajpatti and Pupri C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts*	This is the north-eastern part of the district. This is also an alluvial plain being dissected by many small streams like Adhwara, Saghor and Ghora. Northern boundary touches Indo-Nepal border. The settlement is sparses and uneven with hamletted pattern.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR

Muzaffarpur district forms the central part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1). The Burhi Gandak divides the district into two sub-micro regions and forms the natural boundary between Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain (2.6.1.1) and Baghmati-Burhi Gandak Plain (2.6.1.2).

2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain

The region lies on the western portion of the district and bounded by the district of Purba Champaran from the north, Saran & Gopalganj from the west, Vaishali from the south and Baghmati-Burhi Gandak Plain in the north-east and Samastipur district from the east. It comprises the entire portion of Sahebganj, Baruraj, Paroo, Saraiya, Kurhani, Sakra and parts of Musahri, Kanti, Dholi (Moraul) and Minapur C.D. Blocks. The region is having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. The soils of the region are *Aquents-Fluvents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Orthents* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts*.The region is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought by the Gandak and the Burhi Gandak rivers which have contributed towards the rich fertility of the soil. Kedana and Baya streams also flow in the region from the north-west to the south-east. The average height of the region is 52 metres from the mean sea level. Annual average rainfall is 1233.4 mm. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Paddy, wheat, pulses, millets and sugarcane are the chief crops of the area. Besides, *litchy* and mango are the major fruits produced here which are also exported to other parts of the state.

It comprises 1,177 villages and the only urban area of Muzaffarpur which is also the district headquarters. The region has an area of 1,980.4 km^2 and a population of 1,606,090 persons. Out of which 1,415,674 persons reside in rural areas and the remaining 190,416 in urban areas. The region possesses a density of 811 persons per km^2 which reflects more concentration of human habitation in the area. Muzaffarpur, being the major city of the North Bihar, is linked by railways as well as with roads with other districts of the state. The town is also one of the biggest market for cotton cloth. All these factors have contributed towards the higher concentration of population in the region.

2.6.1.2 Baghmati-Burhi Gandak Plain

The region lies on the north-east portion of the district and bounded by Burhi Gandak river from the west and south, Sitamarhi district from the north and Darbhanga and Samastipur districts from the east. It consists of the entire portion of Bochaha, Aurai, Katra, Gaighatti and parts of Minapur, Dholi (Moraul), Kanti and Musahri C.D. Blocks. The north-western portion of the region is fairly narrow and the southern portion is comparatively much wider. Burhi Gandak and Baghmati are the two main rivers which flow from the north-west to the south east. River Baghmati divides the region into almost two equal parts. The remnants of both the rivers appear in the form of ox-bow lakes, meander, loops, dead arms and *tals* etc. at various places. The height of the region is 59 metres in the north and 53 metres in the centre from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1233.4 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Fluvents-Orthents* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Paddy, wheat, millets, sugarcane and pulses are the main crops of the region.

The region contains 636 villages with an area of 1,141.9 km^2. It has no urban area. The region has 751,298 persons with a density of 658 persons per km^2. It is comparatively smaller and is served by road transport only.

BIHAR

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR

CENSUS CODE 14

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

PURBA CHAMPARAN

Turkaulia 22 Kms.

Motihari 46 Kms.

Belsand 12 Kms.

Sitamarhi 24 Kms.

SITAMARHI

Ratwara Bindwara Deoria

Jajuara

AURAI

MINAPUR

SAHEBGANJ

Baruraj

NH 28

SIPARI N.

LAKHANDAI N.

DARBHANGA

KATRA

BARURAJ

Dhanauti Ramnath

BAGHMATI R.

2. 6. 1. 2

BOCHAHA

Deoria

2. 6. 1. 1

KANTI

Kanta Pirauchha

Jarang

BAYA N.

RS

MUSAHRI

GAIGHATTI

PAROO

MUZAFFARPUR

Paru Khas

BURHI GANDAK R.

DHOLI

SARAIYA

KURHANI

NH 28

SAKRA

KEDANA N.

SAMASTIPUR

GANDAK R.

Hajipur 32 Kms.

Hajipur 32 Kms.

Mahua 16 Kms.

Dalsingh Saral 35 Kms.

Samastipur 18 Kms.

2. 6. 1. 1 GANDAK – BURHI GANDAK PLAIN

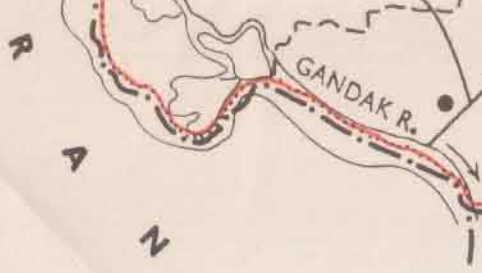
2. 6. 1. 2 BAGHMATI – BURHI GANDAK PLAIN

VAISHALI

X GOPALGANJ

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



33 Aquents – Fluvents

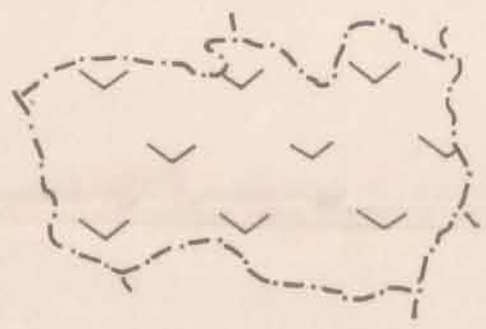
45 Fluvents – Orthents

57 { Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts

80 Ochrepts – Aquepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium

Boundary : District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 28

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 2. 6. 1. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Muzaffar-pur	2.6.1.1	1,177 (81 in Musahri, 23 in Minapur, 37 in Dholi (Moraul), 121 in Sakra, 166 in Kurhani, 169 in Kanti, 154 in Saraiya, 158 in Paroo, 131 in Sahebganj, 137 in Baruraj C.D. Blocks)	1 Muzaffarpur (M)	1,980.4	1,964.8	15.6	1,606,090	1,415,674	190,416
	2.6.1.2	636 (41 in Musahri, 131 in Minapur, 134 in Bochaha, 116 in Aurai, 80 in Katra, 84 in Gaighatti, 43 in Dholi (Moraul) & 7 in Kanti C.D. Blocks		1,141.9	1,141.9	-	751,298	751,298	-

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Muzaffarpur **Code No. 14** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain	Musahri	273 to 286, 288, 289, 327, 330 to 335, 339 to 344, 352 to 358, 361, 402, 410 to 433, 437, 438, 469 to 477, 692, 695, 697 to 701, 775	81 1	1,177 villages 1 town	1,980.4	T. No. 511, 594, 656 to 691, 693, 694, 718 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Minapur	36 to 54, 56, 60, 64, 65	23			T. No. 1 to 35, 497, 498, 499, 500 to 507, 513 to 593, 595 to 598 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Dholi (Moraul)	462, 463, 466 to 468, 779 to 791, 794 to 796, 859, 871 to 874, 918 to 924, 927 to 930	37			T. No. 875 to 917 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Sakra	443, 444, 450 to 461, 792, 793, 797 to 810, 813, 814, 821 to 858, 860 to 870, 925, 926, 931 to 968	121			
		Kurhani	158 to 272, 287, 290 to 309, 313, 326, 328, 329, 336 to 338, 359, 434 to 436, 439 to 442, 445 to 449, 464, 465, 811, 812, 815 to 820	166			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kanti	55, 57 to 59, 61 to 63, 66 to 157, 310 to 312, 314 to 325, 360, 362 to 401, 480 to 482, 486 to 496	169			T. No. 483, 484, 485, 508, 509, 510 512 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Saraiya	248, 250, 342 to 347, 350 to 352, 396 to 414, 434, 435, 437, 438, 439, 441 to 486, 498 to 526, 528, 531 to 573	154			
		Paroo	119 to 125, 127, 133, 134, 254, 279, 281 to 331, 331/1, 332 to 341, 348, 349, 353 to 395, 415 to 433, 436, 440, 487 to 497, 527, 529, 530, 574 to 577	158			
		Saheb-ganj	1 to 104, 105/A, 105/B, 106 to 118, 126, 128 to 132, 135 to 137, 174, 175, 178	131			
		Baruraj	138 to 173, 176 to 247, 249, 251 to 253, 255 to 278, 280	137			
2	2.6.1.2 Baghmati-Burhi-Gandak Plain	Musahri	511, 594, 656 to 691, 693, 694, 718	41	636 villages	1,141.9	T. No. 273 to 286, 288, 289, 327, 330 to 335, 339 to 344, 352 to 358, 361, 402, 410 to 433, 437, 438, 469 to 477, 692, 695, 697 to 701, 775 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Minapur		1 to 35, 497 to 507, 513 to 593, 595 to 598	131			T. No. 36 to 54, 56, 60, 64, 65 are in region 2.6.1.1
	Bochaha		594, 599 to 655, 696, 702 to 717, 719 to 774, 776 to 778	134			
	Aurai		1 to 70, 85 to 130	116			
	Katra		71 to 84, 131 to 135, 168 to 226, 230, 236	80			
	Gaighatti		136 to 167, 227 to 229, 231 to 235, 237 to 280	84			
	Dholi (Moraul)		875 to 917	43			T. No. 462, 463, 466 to 468, 779 to 791, 794 to 796, 859, 871 to 874, 918 to 924, 927 to 930 are in region 2.6.1.1
	Kanti		483 to 485, 508 to 510, 512	07			T. No. 55, 57 to 59, 61 to 63, 66 to 157, 310 to 312, 314 to 325, 360, 362 to 401, 480 to 482, 486 to 496 are in region 2.6.1.1

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Muzaffarpur	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain	Sakra, Kurhani, Saraiya, Paroo, Sahebganj, Baruraj and parts of Musahri, Minapur, Dholi (Moraul) and Kanti C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Fluvents, Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region is bounded by Purba Champaran district in the north, Vaishali district in the south, Burhi Gandak river in the east and Gandak river in the west. The entire region is a plain area having gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. Alluvium is brought by Gandak and Burhi Gandak rivers every year which increases the fertility of this region. Cultivation is done by the majority of the people. The population is evenly distributed in the entire region. However, thick concentration is found around the Muzaffarpur town. This is the only town in the region having 190,416 persons. It is the district, division and regional railway headquarters and connected by roads and railways.
	2.6.1.2 Baghmati-Burhi Gandak Plain	Bochaha, Aurai, Katra, Gaighatti and parts of Dholi (Moraul), Kanti, Musahri and Minapur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region lies in the east of Burhi Gandak river and bounded by Sitamarhi from the north, Darbhanga & Samastipur from the east. Baghmati flows from the north-west to the south-east in this region. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. Alluvial, the fertile soil, is found in this tract. Majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Total area of this region is 1,141.9 km^2 which is rural and has 751,298 persons.

DISTRICT VAISHALI

Vaishali district is the part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and has been divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.1) and Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain (2.6.1.2) on the basis of soil, relief, drainage, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain

The region lies on the northern portion of the district and bounded by the districts of Muzaffarpur from the north, Saran from the west and Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain from the south. It comprises the entire portion of Vaishali, Lalganj, Hajipur, Mahua, Goraul and parts of Patepur C.D. Blocks. Rivers Balan and Baya flow from the north-west to the south-east. The maximum height of the region is 51 metres in the centre near Goraul from the mean sea level. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope towards the south-east. The average annual rainfall is 1079.8 mm. It is swampy and marshy. The geology is related to alluvium and the soils are *Aquents-Fluvents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. Paddy, wheat, maize, pulses and sugarcane are the main crops of the region.

The region consists of 1,006 villages and the towns of Hajipur and Lalganj. It has an area of 1,143.6 km^2 and a population of 1,028,185 persons. Out of these 946,130 reside in rural areas and 82,055 in urban areas. The region is linked with Muzaffarpur district in the north and Saran district in the west by a metre gauge railway line which passes through the central portion. Another railway line links the region with Samastipur district in the east. National highway No. 28 passes through the extreme north-east portion which is supplemented by a good number of metalled roads. The region has a density of 899 persons per km^2 which is very high.

2.6.1.2 Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain

It lies on the south-eastern portion of the district and bounded by Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain from the north and the west, Samastipur from the east while Patna bounds from the south. It comprises the entire area of Raghopur, Bidupur, Sahdai Buzurg (Desari), Mahnar, Jandaha and almost half portion of Patepur C.D. Blocks. Baya flows in the region from the north-west to the south-east. The height of the region is 48 metres in the north near Mahnar from the mean sea level. The region is plain. During rainy season, its southern portion gets inundated by the Ganga. The accumulated water of this low lying land is utilised for irrigation purposes. A big chunk of land in the southern portion is called *diara* which is used for cultivation and habitation during the major part of the year except rainy season. The soil is very fertile. The average annual rainfall is 1079.8 mm. Its geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts*. Paddy, wheat, barley, maize and sugarcane are the main crops of the area.

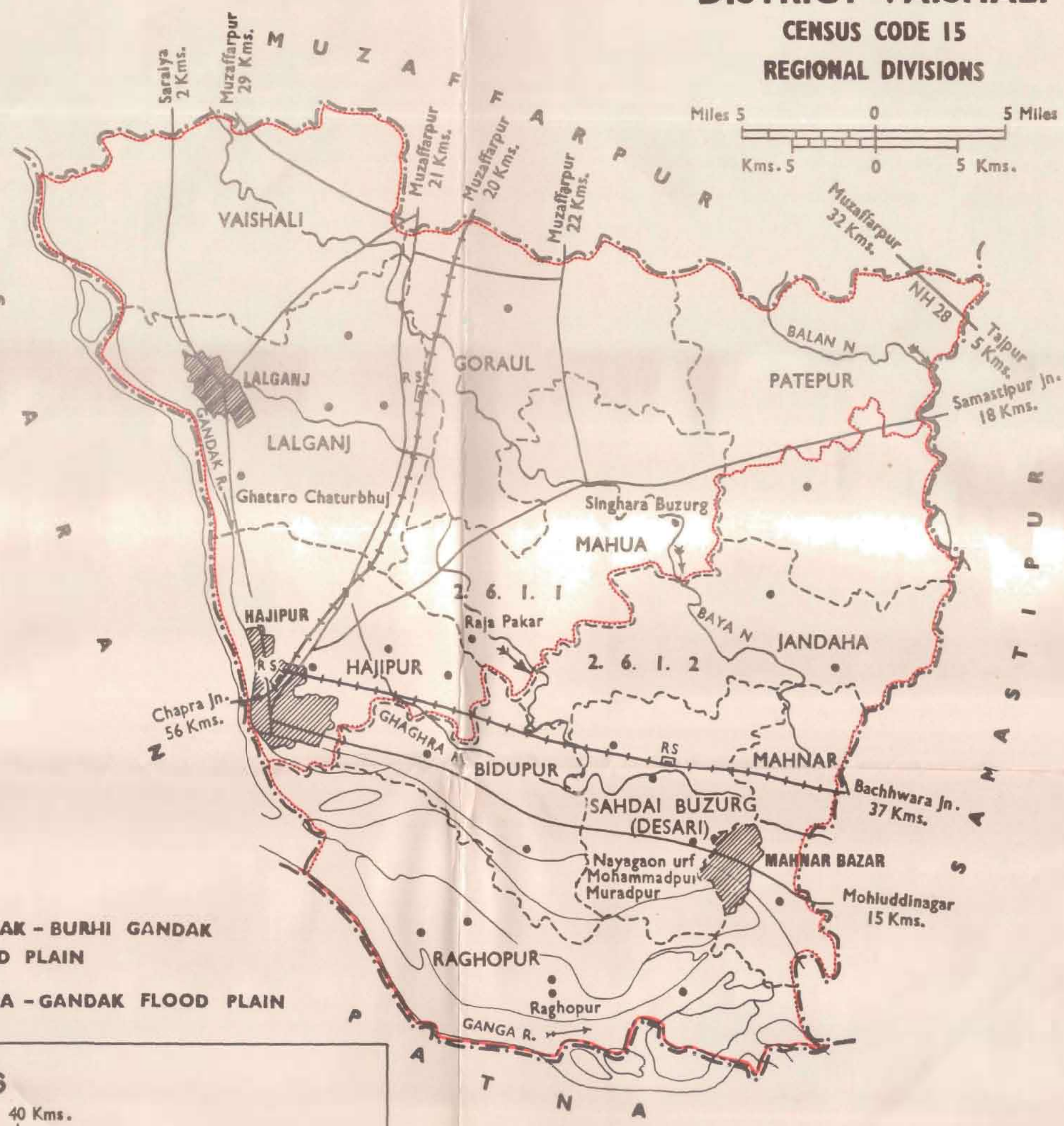
The region is spread over in 563 villages and Mahnar Bazar is the only town in this region. It has an area of 851.5 km^2 with a population of 634,342 persons. Out of which 608,674 reside in rural areas and 25,668 in urban areas. The region is densely populated with 745 persons per km^2. Its southern portion remains flooded during rains. A metre gauge railway line passing through the centre, links the region with Hajipur town in the west and the district of Samastipur in the east. There are few metalled roads. Due to physical limitations, the roads are not developed.

BIHAR

DISTRICT VAISHALI

CENSUS CODE 15

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



2. 6. 1. 1 GANDAK – BURHI GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

2. 6. 1. 2 GANGA – GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

- 33 Aquents – Fluvents
- 45 Fluvents – Orthents
- 50 Fluvents – Psamments–Orthents
- 57 Orthents – Aquepts–Ochrepts
- 61 Orthents – Tropepts
- 80 Ochrepts – Aquepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

- Alluvium

Boundary : District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway — NH 28
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge — RS
River and Stream
Regional Division — 2. 6. 1. 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vaishali	2.6.1.1	1,006 (211 in Hajipur, 170 in Lalganj, 165 in Vaishali, 173 in Goraul, 189 in Mahua and 98 in Patepur C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Hajipur(M) 2. Lalganj(M)	1,143.6	1,116.1	27.5	1,028,185.	946,130	82,055
	2.6.1.2	563 (45 in Patepur, 143 in Jandaha, 62 in Mahnar, 109 in Sahdai Bazurg 133 in Bidupur and 71 in Raghopur C.D. Blocks)	1 Mahnar Bazar (N)	851.5	841.5	10.0	634,342	608,674	25,668

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Vaishali **Code No. 15** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Hajipur	1 to 134, 137 to 139, 152, 156, 192, 195, 199 to 213, 216 to 219, 224 to 260, 298 to 310, 312	211 1	1,006 villages 2 towns	1,143.6	
		Lalganj	91 to 95, 98 to 115, 123 to 160, 222 to 225, 227, 239, 240 to 342	170 1			
		Vaishali	1 to 44, 46 to 90, 96, 97, 161 to 221, 226, 228 to 238, 345	165			
		Goraul	1 to 73, 79 to 87, 89 to 93, 99 to 132, 162 to 189, 191, 213 to 218, 411 to 424, 428 to 430	173			
		Mahua	74 to 78, 88, 94 to 98, 133 to 161, 190, 192 to 212, 219 to 253, 282 to 335, 343 to 347, 354 to 360, 398 to 404, 406 to 410, 468 to 470, 481 to 487, 585, 586 R.T. Lalganj 343, 344	189			
		Patepur	425 to 427, 431 to 467, 499 to 501, 504 to 558	98			T. No. 471 to 480, 488 to 498, 502, 503, 559 to 575, 577 to 581 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2.6.1.2 Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain	Patepur	471 to 480, 488 to 498, 502, 503, 559 to 575, 577 to 581	45	563 villages 1 town	851.5	T. No. 425 to 427, 431 to 467, 499 to 501, 504 to 558 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Jandaha	254 to 281, 336 to 342, 348 to 353, 361 to 397, 400, 405, 576, 582 to 584, 587 to 645	143			
		Mahnar	548, 575 to 578, 580 to 600, 602/1, 602/2, 603 to 636	62 1			
		Sahdai Buzurg	437 to 454, 456 to 463, 478, 486 to 535, 538, 539, 546, 547, 549 to 574, 579, 642	109			
		Bidupur	213 to 215, 220 to 223, 261 to 297, 311, 313 to 339, 354 to 360, 366 to 380, 382, 383, 415 to 436, 455, 464 to 477	133			
		Raghopur	196 to 198, 340 to 353, 361 to 365, 381, 384 to 398, 400 to 414, 479 to 485, 637 to 641, 643 to 648	71			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vaishali	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain	Hajipur, Lalganj, Vaishali, Goraul, Mahua and Patepur (part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Fluvents, Fluvents-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ochrepts-Aquepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The entire region is an alluvial plain having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. River Baya, which is a tributary of Gandak river, drains through the centre of this region from the north-west to the south-east. Baya is largely fed by drainage from *chaurs*. This tract is comprised of alluvium which is brought by Gandak river. Ghaghra, a seasonal stream, also flows in the western part of this region. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. There are two towns in this region, viz. Hajipur and Lalganj. Former is the district headquarters and has a population of 62, 509 while the latter has 19,528 persons. The total area of this region is 1,143.6 km^2 with 1,028,185 persons. The region is well linked with roads and railways having Hajipur railway junction.
	1.6.1.2 Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain	Jandaha, Mahnar, Sahdai Buzurg (Desari), Bidupur, Raghopur and Patepur (part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region is bounded by river Ganga in the southern side. River Gandak joins the Ganga at the south-western part near Hajipur town. It is a plain area but comprised of numerous *chaurs* and *tals* which are filled up during rainy season and its water is generally utilized during rabi season for irrigation. Among the *chaurs, Tal* Baraila is worthmentioning as it is stretched in a huge area. In the southern part of this region, due to meandering of river Ganga, a big chunk of land has been converted into a *diara* which appears to be an island. The soil is comprised of newer alluvium which is fertile and suitable for paddy cultivation. However, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, etc. are also cultivated in this region. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. There is only one town in this region, viz. Mahnar Bazar having 25,668 persons, which is also a trade centre for food grains. The total area of this region is 851.5 km^2 with 634.342 persons. The railway line cross the region and links Saran and Samastipur districts.

DISTRICT BEGUSARAI

Begusarai was a part of Munger district and acquired independent status of a district in 1972. It is bounded by the districts of Samastipur in the north and west, Patna in the south and Munger in the east. The Ganga flows along the southern boundary of the district. It is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and has been divided into two sub-micro regions, viz. Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai (2.6.1.1) and Burhi Gandak-Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai (2.6.1.2) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, soils, geology, climate and natural vegetations. River Burhi Gandak forms the dividing line between the two sub-micro regions.

2.6.1.1 Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai

The sub-micro region forms the southern part of the district and stretches from the west to the east between the two important rivers, i.e. Ganga and Burhi Gandak. It comprises the entire Bachhwara, Bhagwanpur, Teghra, Barauni, Begusarai, Matihani and Sahebpur Kamal and major portion of Balia C.D. Blocks. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. Its height varies from 36 metres to 39 metres from the mean sea level. In addition to the above rivers, Baya, Balan and Bainti drain in the region in the western portion. Swamps and ox-bow lakes are found at some places. Its geology is related to alluvium which is of recent formation and soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Ochrepts*. Average rainfall is 1021 mm. Wheat, maize and paddy are the main crops. Sugarcane is also grown here.

The region contains 932 villages and 2 towns, namely Teghra and Barauni and one Urban Agglomeration of Begusarai, constituting Begusarai and Barauni I.O.C. towns. Begusarai is the district headquarters. It is spread over an area of 1,424.0 km^2 and inhabited by 1,103,809 persons. Out of which 949,758 reside in rural areas and 154,051 in urban areas. It has a density of 775 persons per km^2. The region is linked by two railway lines. Broad gauge railway line passes through the western portion of the region linking it with Patna and Samastipur district. The metre gauge railway line passing through the centre of the region, linking Samastipur and Munger districts in the west and the east respectively. National highway Nos. 28 and 31 also pass through the region parallel to railway track.

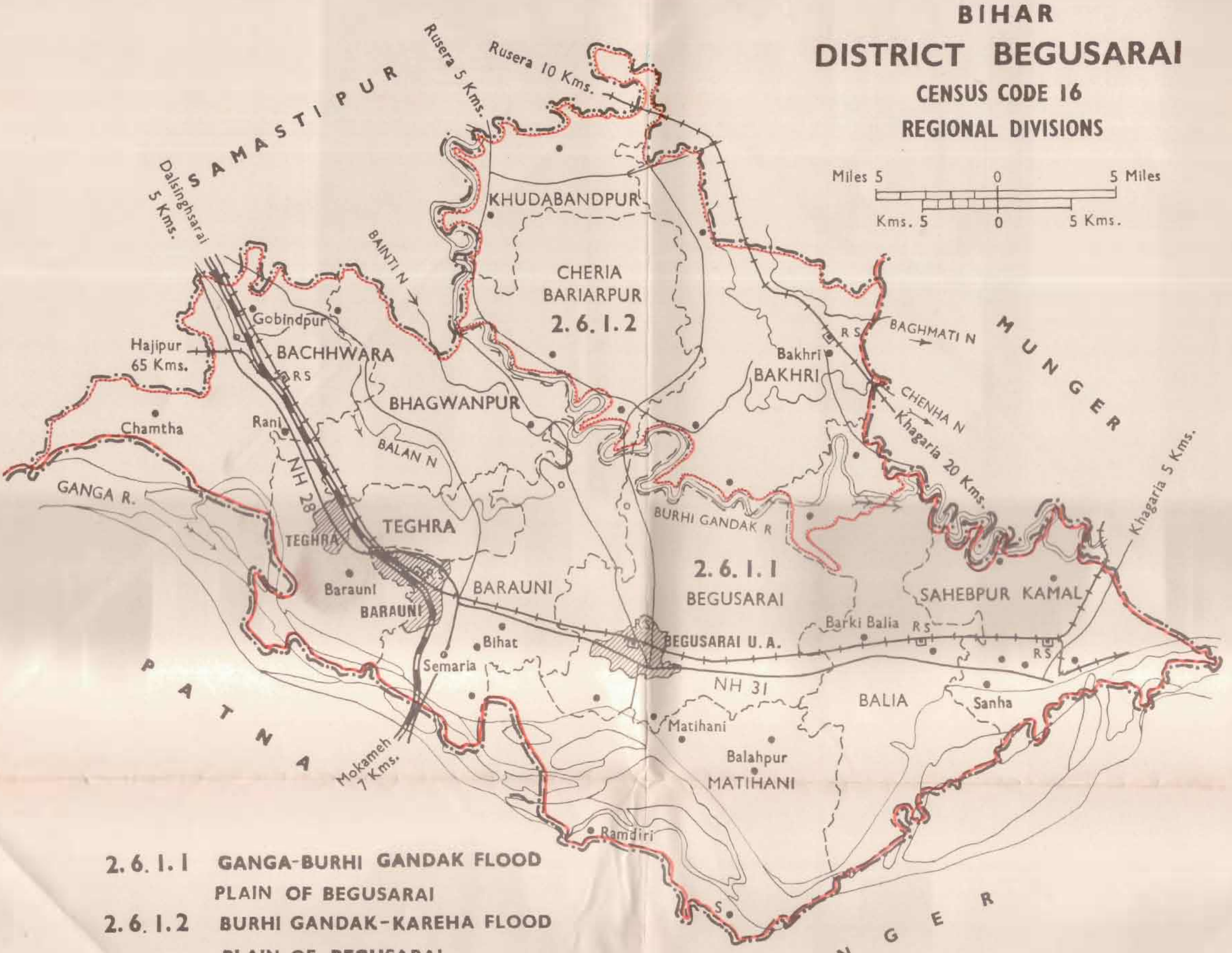
2.6.1.2 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai

It forms the northern part of the district. It is surrounded by Samastipur district in the north and the west, Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai in the south and Munger district in the east. It comprises the entire Khudabandpur, Cheria Bariarpur and Bakhri C.D. Blocks and some part of Balia C.D. Block. The region is plain having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. It is 48 metres high in the eastern portion from the mean sea level. A layer of silt is deposited every year by the rivers. River Burhi Gandak flows from the west to the east all along the southern border of the region. Baghmati flows in the extreme north-east portion. A large but shallow lake known as 'Kabartal', is located in the centre of the region. Some portions of the region are covered with grass jungles. Swamps and ox-bow lakes are found at many places in the eastern part. The geology is related to alluvium and the soils are *Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The region is very fertile. The average annual rainfall is 1021 mm. Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops grown in the area. In addition, wheat and maize are also cultivated.

The region has 258 villages spread over an area of 467.3 km^2. It has a population of 352,534 persons. There is no urban area here . This tract has a fairly high density, with 754 persons per km^2. The railway line passes through the north-east portion of the region, linking it with Munger and Samastipur districts. A few other roads supplement the communication system.

BIHAR
DISTRICT BEGUSARAI
CENSUS CODE 16
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



2.6.1.1 GANGA-BURHI GANDAK FLOOD PLAIN OF BEGUSARAI

2.6.1.2 BURHI GANDAK-KAREHA FLOOD PLAIN OF BEGUSARAI

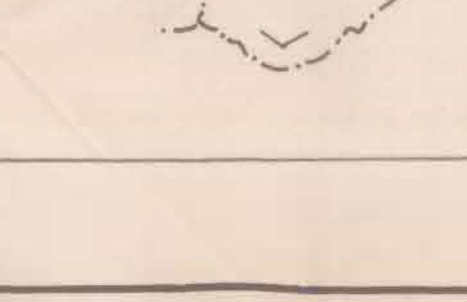
S Saidpur Salah Barari

Boundary:- District
" C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
National Highway — NH 31
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge — RS
" " " " Metre Gauge — RS
River and Stream
Regional Division — 2.6.1.1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

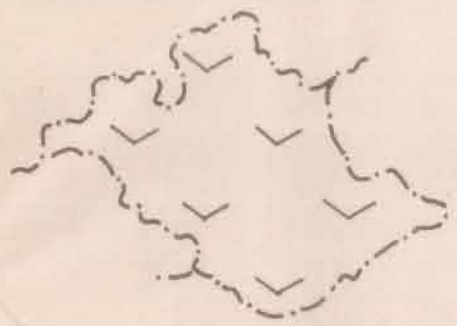
Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



50 Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents
70 Ochrepts
80 Ochrepts - Aquepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Begusarai	2.6.1.1	932 (114 in Begusarai 116 in Matihani, 127 in Barauni, 108 in Teghra, 114 in Bachhwara, 190 in Bhagwanpur, 118 in Balia and 45 in Sahebpur Kamal C.D. Blocks)	4 1. Begusarai (M) 2. Barauni I.O.C. (T) 3. Barauni (M) 4. Teghra (N)	1,424.0	1,387.1	36.9	1,103,809	949,758	154,051
	2.6.1.2	258 (41 in Cheria Bariarpur, 74 in Khudabandpur, 123 in Bakhri and 20 in Balia C.D. Blocks)		467.3	467.3		352,534	352,534	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Begusarai **Code No. 16** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai	Begusarai	195, 196, 198 to 201,214 to 242, 331, 334 to 341, 343, 344, 350 to 355, 357 to 377, 382, 387, 391 to 410, 412 to 416, 503 to 505, 517 to 527	114 2	932 villages 4 towns	1,424.0	
		Matihani	417 to 424, 426 to 502, 506 to 516, 536 to 555	116			
		Barauni	368, 369, 380, 382 to 384, 408, 424, 430 to 467, 472 to 479, 482 to 486, 488, 490 to 493, 497 to 559	127 1			
		Teghra	83 to 87, 90 to 125, 127 to 130, 329 to 348, 353 to 367, 370 to 373, 387 to 394, 396 to 407, 468 to 471	108 1			
		Bachhwara	1 to 71, 88,89, 212, 214 to 250, 259 to 261	114			
		Bhagwanpur	72 to 82, 126, 131 to 211, 213, 251 to 258, 262 to 328, 395, 409 to 423, 425 to 429	190			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Balia	244, 293, 294, 297 to 303, 306 to 330, 332, 333, 528 to 535, 556 to 624, 627, 668 to 670	118			T. No. 243, 245, 246, 250, 251, 280 to 292, 295, 296 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Saheb-pur Kamal	304, 305, 624, 626, 628 to 652, 654 to 667, 671, 672	45			
2	2.6.1.2 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai	Cheria Bariarpur	78 to 81, 89 to 120, 189 to 193	41	258 villages	467.3	
		Khuda-bandpur	1 to 41, 52 to 77, 82 to 88	74			
		Bakhri	42 to 51, 121 to 188, 194, 197, 202 to 213, 247 to 249, 252 to 279	123			
		Balia	243, 245, 246, 250, 251, 280 to 292, 295, 296	20			T. No. 244, 293, 294, 297 to 303, 306 to 330, 332, 333, 528 to 535, 556 to 624, 627, 662 to 670 are in region 2.6.2.1

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Begusarai	2.6.1.1 Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai	Begusarai, Matihani, Barauni, Teghra, Bachhwara, Bhagwanpur, Sahebpur Kamal and Balia (part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. River Ganga flows from the west to the east then take a bend towards the north-east forming the southern boundary of the region. Rivers Balan and Bainti flow in the north-western parts of this region and merge into the Burhi Gandak river. River Baya flows in the western parts and merges into the Ganga river. The water level of these rivers increased during the rainy season and the adjacent areas become flooded. There are water logging at many places forming swamps and marshes. The northern parts are higher than the southern and the eastern parts. *Diaras* alongwith the Ganga river are fertile. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. Paddy, wheat, barley and maize are the main crops. However, tobacco is cultivated in some parts of the Teghra C.D. Block. There are four towns in this region, viz. Teghra, Barauni, Begusarai and Barauni I.O.C. Begusarai is the district headquarters and has 68,305 persons. There is an oil refinery here. Barauni is also an important town having a railway junction which links the South Bihar Plain with the North Bihar Plain. Teghra is another important town. The total area of this region is 1,424.0 km^2 with 1,103,809 persons.
	2.6.1.2 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai	Cheria Barlarpur, Khudabandpur, Bakhri and Balia(part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Ochrepts-Aquepts Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north to the south-east. River Burhi Gandak flows from the north to the south and then turns in the south-east, forming its western and southern boundaries. Another important river flowing in this region is Baghmati in the north-eastern part only. There is a big lake to the north of Majhaul village and is called 'Kabar *Tal*'. The water of this *Tal* is used for irrigation. To the west of this lake, swampy and marshy tracts are found. Cul-

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
					tivation is the main occupation of the majority of the people. Paddy and wheat are the main crops while maize, sugarcane are also grown. Some of the most fertile area of the region lies alongwith the Burhi Gandak river. The total area of this region is 467.3 km^2 with 352,534 persons. Metre gauge railway line passes though some parts of this region in the north-east side.

DISTRICT SAMASTIPUR

Samastipur district forms the part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is located on the southern part of the North Bihar Plain. It is divided into three sub-micro regions, namely Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur (2.6.1.1), Samastipur Plain (2.6.1.2.) and Burhi Gandak-Kareha Plain of Samastipur (2.6.1.3.) on the basis of soil, geology, relief, drainage and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur

The region lies on the south-western part of the district and bounded by Baya stream from the north and Ganga river from the south. It consists of major portion of Patori and Mohiuddinagar and very small parts of Tajpur. Morwa and Dalsinghsarai C.D. Blocks Being located on the bank of Ganga river, it gets flooded during rainy season. The average annual rainfall is 1107.8 mm. The region is plain having gentle slope from the west to the east. The new alluvial soil is deposited every year by the rivers which contributes to its high fertility. The soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* and *Orthents-Tropepts* and geology is related to alluvium. Paddy, wheat, millets, sugarcane and pulses are the main crops grown in the area.

The region is spread over in 75 villages and one town of Mohiuddinagar. It has an area of 208.1 km^2 with a population of 148,606 persons. Out of these, 139,801 persons reside in rural areas and 8,805 in urban areas. The region has a density of 714 persons per $km.^2$ The area mainly depends on road transport for inter-communication purposes though the nearest railway line passes beyond Mohiuddinagar town.

2.6.1.2 Samastipur Plain

The region lies in between Burhi Gandak river in the north and Ganga Flood Plain in the south covering the major part of the district. It comprises the entire portion of Samastipur, Pusa, Sarairanjan, Ujiarpur, Bibhutpur and parts of Dalsinghsarai, Tajpur Morwa, Patori and Mohiuddinagar C.D. Blocks. Baya, Balan, Jamwari streams flow in this belt from the north-west to the south-east following the general slope. The region possesses small lakes and marshy tracts. The height of the region in the south-west portion is 48 metres and that of the south-east portion is 43 metres from the mean sea level. The annual rainfall is 1207.8 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Fluvents-Orthents, Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents.* Paddy, wheat, millets, sugarcane and pulses are the main crops grown in the area.

It is spread over in 573 villages and two towns, namely Dalsinghsarai and Samastipur. Samastipur is the district headquarters and an important railway junction. It has an area of 1,235.2 km^2 with a population of 1,124,628 persons. Out of which 1,063,983 reside in rural areas and 60,645 in urban areas. The region is thickly populated, having a density of 910 persons per km^2. It is a well developed area of the district having a net work of railways and roads. The national highway No. 28 passes through the region and serve this tract equally.

2.6.1.3 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Plain of Samastipur

The region lies on the north-eastern part of the district and spreads over along southern boundary of Darbhanga district. The southern part of the region is bounded by Burhi Gandak river. Baghmati river drains towards the east and then changes its course towards south, divides the region into two equal parts while Kareha flows from the north-west to the south-east. It comprises the entire portion of Kalyanpur, Warisnagar, Rosera, Singhia and Hasanpur C.D. Blocks. It is a plain area having some low lying lands and *chaurs* at some places. The general slope is from the north-west to the south-east. The height of the region varies between 40 to 43 metres from mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1107.8. mm. The rivers deposit new alluvial soil in their basin which leads to the increase in the fertility of the soil. The sub-order soils association found in the region are *Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts.* Paddy, sugarcane, wheat, barley, millets and pulses are the main crops grown in this region. Water accumulated in the low lying land is utilised for the irrigation during

the rabi season.

The region comprises 598 villages and Rosera town. It has an area of 1,169.6 km^2 having a population of 843,642 persons. Out of which, 825,043 reside in rural areas and 18,599 in urban areas. The region has a density of 721 persons per km^2. The north-west and the southern portions of the region are served by railway line as well as roads whereas the remaining part is served by road transport.

BIHAR
DISTRICT SAMASTIPUR
CENSUS CODE 17
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

MUZAFFARPUR
BAGHMATI R
Darbhanga 15 Kms.
Darbhanga 17 Kms.
DARBHANGA
Darbhanga 27 Kms.
Biraul 24 Kms.
KALYANPUR
Muzaffarpur 25 Kms.
Muzaffarpur Jn. 35 Kms.
Muzaffarpur 37 Kms.
WARISNAGAR
SAMASTIPUR
PUSA
2. 6. 1. 3
Karian
Sinhgia
Hirni 6 Kms.
ROSERA
SINGHIA
Jahangirpur
Bhirahai
KAREHA N.
ROSERA
HASANPUR
Mahua 20 Kms.
SAMASTIPUR
NH 28
BURHI GANDAK R.
TAJPUR MORWA
UJIARPUR
Singhia Buzrug
RS
Mahthi
Bibhutpur
Patepur 23 Kms.
SARAIRANJAN
Chand Chaur
2. 6. 1. 2
BALAN N
BIBHUTPUR
JAMWARI N
DALSINGHSARAI
DALSIGHSARAI
Hajipur 35 Kms.
RS
Bachhwara R S 7 Kms.
Khagaria 23 Kms.
MUNGER
PATORI
MOHIUDDINAGAR
2. 6. 1. 1
2. 6. 1. 1
Raspur Patasia
GANGA R.
A
VAISHALI
BEGUSARAI
PATNA

A BELONGS TO BAKHTIARPUR C.D. BLOCK OF PATNA DISTRICT

2. 6. 1. 1 GANGA FLOOD PLAIN OF SAMASTIPUR
2. 6. 1. 2 SAMASTIPUR PLAIN
2. 6. 1. 3 BURHI GANDAK – KAREHA PLAIN OF SAMASTIPUR

Boundary : District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway — NH 28
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge — RS
,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge — RS
River and Stream
Regional Division
Macro — 2. 6. 1. 1
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

57
45
80
50
61

45 Fluvents - Orthents
50 Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents
57 Orthents - Aquepts - Ochrepts
61 Orthents - Tropepts
80 Ochrepts - Aquepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Samastipur	2.6.1.1	75 (1 in Tajpur Morwa, 1 in Dalsinghsarai, 30 in Mohiuddi-nagar and 43 in Patori C.D. Blocks)	1 Mohiuddi-nagar(N)	208.1	200.0	8.1	148,606	139,801	8,805
	2.6.1.2	573 (98 in Samastipur, 75 in Sarairanjan, 85 in Tajpur Morwa, 81 in Pusa, 64 in Ujiarpur, 82 in Dalsinghsarai, 17 in Mohiuddinagar, 27 in Patori and 44 in Bibhutpur C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Samastipur (M) 2. Dalsinghsarai(N)	1,235.2	1,228.8	6.4	1,124,628	1,063,983	60,645
	2.6.1.3	598 (153 in Kalyanpur, 139 in Warisnagar, 116 in Rosera, 45 in Singhia and 145 in Hasanpur C.D. Blocks)	1 Rosera(M)	1,169.6	1,168.6	1.0	843,642	825,043	18,599

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Samastipur **Code No. 17** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur	Tajpur Morwa	372	01	75 villages 1 town	208.1	T. No. 95, 106 to 117, 117/2, 118 to 129, 268, 271 to 279, 335, 336, 336/2, 340 to 354, 354/2, 355 to 362, 362/2, 363 to 365, 365/2, 366 to 371, 373 to383 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Dalsingh-sarai	124	01			T. No. 35 to 37, 47 to 64, 67 to 70, 74 to 78, 78/2, 79 to 100, 100/2, 100/3, 101 to 123, 134, 136 to 138 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Mohiuddi-nagar	125 to 133, 172, 174 to 178, 181, 184 to 189, 191, 193 to 197, 199, 229	30 1			T. No. 135, 139, 140, 141, 141/2, 142 to 148, 173, 179, 180, 182, 183, are in region 2.6.1.2
		Patori	155, 156, 160/3, 190, 192, 201 to 210, 212 to 228, 230 to 238, 241, 242/2	43			T. No. 142/2, 149 to 154, 154/2, 157 to 160, 160/2, 161 to 163, 163/2, 164 to 169, 169/2, 170, 171, 211 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2.6.1.2 Samastipur Plain	Samastipur	26 to 45, 47 to 55, 137 to 151, 164/2, 166 to 171, 171/2, 172, 173, 173/2, 174, 175, 177, 178, 180 to 191, 191/2, 194 to 197, 199 to 218, 260, 261	98 1	573 villages 2 towns	1,235.2	
		Sarairanjan	119/2, 133 to 136, 152 to 164/3, 165, 192, 193, 197/2, 262 to 267, 269, 270, 280 to 288, 288/2, 288/3, 289 to 296, 296/2, 297, 301, 303, 316, 318 to 334, 337 to 339	75			
		Tajpur Morwa	95, 106 to 117, 117/2, 118 to 129, 268, 271 to 279, 335, 336, 336/2, 340 to 354, 354/2, 355 to 362, 362/2, 363 to 365, 365/2, 366 to 371, 373 to 383	85			T. No. 372 is in region 2.6.1.1
		Pusa	1 to 25, 46, 56, 57, 57/2, 58 to 94, 94/2, 96 to 99, 99/2, 100 to 105, 130 to 132				

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ujiarpur	199/2, 219 to 228, 228/2, 229 to 237, 237/2, 238 to 252, 252/2, 253 to 256, 256/2, 257 to 259, 291/2, 298 to 300, 302, 304 to 315, 317	64			
		Dalsingh-sarai	35 to 37, 47 to 64, 67 to 70, 74 to 78, 78/2, 79 to 100, 100/2, 100/3, 101 to 123, 134, 136 to 138	82 1			T. No. 124 is in region 2.6.1.1
		Mohiuddi nagar	135, 139 to 141, 141/2, 142 to 148, 173, 179, 180 182, 183	17			T. No. 125 to 133, 172, 174 to 178, 181, 184 to 189, 191, 193 to 197, 199, 229 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Patori	142/2, 149 to 154, 154/2,157 to 160, 160/2, 161 to 163, 163/2, 164 to 169, 169/2, 170, 171, 211	27			T. No. 155, 156, 160/3, 190, 192, 201 to 210, 212 to 228, 230 to 238, 241, 242/2 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Bibhut-pur	1 to 9, 9/2, 10 to 34, 38 to 46	44			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	2.6.1.3 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Plain of Samastipur	Kalyan-pur	1 to 5, 5/2, 6 to 11, 11/2, 12 to 16, 16/2, 17, 17/2, 17/3, 18 to 21, 21/2, 22, 23, 23/2, 23/3, 24, 24/2, 24/3, 25 25/2, 25/3, 26, 27, 27/2, 27/3, 27/4, 28, 28/2, 29, 29/2, 30 to 36, 36/2, 37, 37/2, 38 to 42 42/2, 42/3, 43 to 58, 58/2, 59 to 63, 63/2, 63/3, 64, 65, 65/2, 66 to 68 68/2, 69, 70, 70/2, 70/3, 71, 71/2, 71/3, 71/4, 71/5, 72, 73, 73/2, 74 to 77, 79, 87/2, 89 to 94, 94/2, 95, 95/2, 96 to 98, 98/2, 99 to 105, 105/2, 106 to 115, 119/3, 120 to 125, 180 to 182	153	598 villages 1 town	1,169.6	
		Warisnagar	78, 80 to 82, 82/2, 83 to 86, 86/2, 86/3. 87, 88, 116, 116/2, 116/3, 117 to 119, 119/2, 119/4, 126, 127, 127/2, 128, 129, 129/2, 129/3, 129/4, 129/5, 129/6, 130 to 143, 143/2, 144 to 167, 167/2, 168 to 173, 173/2, 174 to 179, 183 to 191, 191/2, 192 to 208, 208/2, 209 to 233, 233/2, 234	139			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rosera	1, 2, 2/2, 3, 4, 4/2, 5 to 19, 19/2, 20, 21, 21/2, 21/3, 22 to 37, 37/2, 38 to 55, 55/2, 56, 56/2, 56/3, 57, 57/2, 58, 58/2, 59 to 63, 63/2, 64 to 70, 72 to 74, 74/2, 75 to 79, 94 to 118	116	1		
		Singhia	92, 119 to 124, 124/2, 125 to 149, 173 to 181, 191, 192, 198	45			
		Hasanpur	80 to 82, 82/2, 83 to 90, 90/2, 91, 91/2, 93, 94/2, 150, 151, 152, 152/2, 153, 153/2, 154 to 159, 159/2, 160 to 172, 266 to 268, 273 to 295, 295/2, 296 to 331, 334 to 372	145			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Samastipur	2.6.1.1 Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur	Parts of Tajpur Morwa, Dalsinghsarai, Mohiuddinagar and Patori C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts*	This region is bounded by the Baya river in the north, Ganga river in the south and Begusarai and Vaishali districts in the east and west respectively. This region has few *chaurs*. River Baya flows through Patori and Mohiuddinagar C.D. Blocks and finally joins the Ganga river. During the rainy season, this area is flooded. This is an alluvial plain which is very fertile. Cultivation is the main occupation of the majority of the people. Paddy is the main crop. The population is concentrated nearby the Baya and Ganga rivers. Mohiuddinagar is the only town of this region, having 8,805 persons. Total area of this region is 208.1 km^2 with a population of 148, 606 persons.
	2.6.1.2 Samastipur Plain	Samastipur, Bibhutpur, Sarairanjan, Pusa, Ujiarpur and parts of Dalsinghsarai, Mohiuddinagar, Patori and Tajpur Morwa C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region is bounded by the river Burhi Gandak in the north and the east, river Baya in the south and Vaishali district in the west. The general slope is from the north-west to the south-east. Small lakes and marshy tracts are also found here. The entire region is a plain area. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. It is fertile plain. The population is sparsely distributed due to water bodies and marshy land. There are two towns in this region, viz. Samastipur and Dalsinghsarai. The total area of this region is 1,235.2 km^2 with a population of 1,124,628. Samastipur is the district headquarters. The region is well linked by railways and roads having Samastipur railway junction.
	2.6.1.3 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Plain of Samastipur	Kalyanpur, Singhia, Warisnagar, Rosera and Hasanpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region covers the northern parts of the district. This is a plain area having some low lying areas and *'chaurs'* near Warisnagar and Singhia C.D. Blocks. River Burhi Gandak, Baghmati and Kareha drain in this region. These rivers deposit alluvial soils during floods. The slope is from the north-west to the south-east. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. Rosera is the only town of this region having 18,599

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
					persons. This town is a commercial centre. The total area of this region is 1,169.6 km^2 with a population of 843,642. Metre gauge railway line cross the region in the western portion.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA

Darbhanga district is located in the central part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1). It is divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Darbhanga Plain-West (2.6.1.1) and Darbhanga Plain-East (2.6.1.2) on the basis of relief, drainage, soil, rainfall, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Darbhanga Plain-West

The region is bounded by the districts of Madhubani from the north, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur from the west, Samastipur from the south and Darbhanga Plain-East from the east. It comprises the entire portion of Jale, Singhwara, Hayaghat, Baheri, Bahadurpur, Keotiranway and parts of Darbhanga and Biraul C.D. Blocks. Kamla and Karai rivers flow from the north to the south in the region. It is plain having gentle slope from the north to the south. The height of the region is 51 metres in the north and 43 metres in the south from mean sea level. The average annual rainfall is 1052.8 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and its soils are *Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts*. Some marshy and swampy tracts are located in the south of Darbhanga. Paddy, wheat, millets, sugarcane and pulses are the main crops grown in the region.

The region consists of 824 villages and Darbhanga town which houses the district headquarters also. The region has an area of 1,406.1 km^2 and inhabited by 1,237,216 persons. Out of these, 1,060,915 reside in rural areas and 176,301 in urban areas. It has a fairly high density with 880 persons per km^2. The region has an important railway station, namely Darbhanga and the railway line passes through the centre of the region linking the area with Samastipur and Sitamarhi districts. The eastern portion is linked by another railway line which links the area with Madhubani district. The region has also a net work of roads.

2.6.1.2 Darbhanga Plain-East

The region is bounded by the districts of Madhubani from the north, Saharsa from the east, Samastipur and Munger from the south, Darbhanga Plain-West from the west. It comprises the entire portion of Manigachhi, Benipur, Ghanshyampur and Kusheshwar Asthan and portions of Biraul and Darbhanga C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. It is narrow in the south. River Kamla flows from the north to the south providing water for irrigation purposes. The height of the region in the western portion is 47 metres and in the southern portion 40 metres from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1052.8 mm. The geology is related to alluvium. Soils are comprised of *Orthents-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts*. Paddy, wheat, millets, sugarcane and pulses are the main crops of the area.

The region contains 445 villages with an area of 1,098.2 km^2 and a population of 770,977 persons. There is no urban area in the region. It has a density of 702 persons per km^2 which is fairly high. The region is well served by road transport and the only railway line runs in the extreme northern portion leaving the major portions of the region unserved.

BIHAR

DISTRICT DARBHANGA

CENSUS CODE 18

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



X PART OF BAHADURPUR C. D. BLOCK

2. 6. 1. 1 DARBHANGA PLAIN-WEST

2. 6. 1. 2 DARBHANGA PLAIN-EAST

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

45 Fluvents – Orthents

57 Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts

58 Orthents – Ochrepts

80 Ochrepts – Aquepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

Boundary :- District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 & above Population

Urban Area

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge R S

River and Stream

Regional Division

Macro 2. 6. 1. 1

Meso

Micro

Sub – Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darbhanga	2.6.1.1	824 (121 in Darbhanga, 171 in Bahadurpur, 133 in Hayaghat, 100 in Singhwara, 60 in Jale, 110 in Keotiranway, 80 in Baheri and 49 in Biraul C.D. Blocks)	1 Darbhanga(M)	1,406.1	1,386.9	19.2	1,237,216	1,060,915	176,301
	2.6.1.2	445 (16 in Darbhanga, 94 in Manigachhi, 107 in Benipur, 82 in Ghanshyampur, 37 in Biraul and 109 in Kusheshwar Asthan C.D. Blocks).		1,098.2	1,098.2		770,977	770,977	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Darbhanga **Code No. 18** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Darbhanga Plain-West	Darbhanga	112, 114 to 118, 119/4, 288/2, 303 to 310, 312 to 314, 318, 319, 319/2, 339/3, 363, 415 to 423, 434 to 439, 447 to 449, 497, 497/2, 498, 499, 501 to 508, 510 to 513, 513/2, 514 to 530, 542/2, 596, 597, 600 to 625, 628, 629, 634 to 647	121 1	824 villages 1 town	1,406.1	T. No. 424 to 433, 626, 627, 630, 631, 632, 633 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Bahadurpur	110/2, 111/2, 111/3, 119, 119/2, 119/3, 119/5, 120/2, 121/2, 122, 123, 123/2, 123/3, 124, 124/2, 125, 125/2, 126 to 128, 128/2, 128/3, 129, 129/2, 130, 130/2, 130/3, 130/4, 130/5, 131, 228 to 232, 234/2, 235 to 237, 240, 242, 243, 243/2, 244, 244/2, 246, 246/2, 248 to 254, 257, 257/2,	171			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			270 to 275, 280 to 284, 288/2, 289 to 296, 298 to 300, 300/2, 301, 302, 311, 479, 479/2, 490, 493 to 496, 500, 531 to 533, 533/2, 534 to 553, 575, 576, 583 to 595, 598, 599, 600/2, 601/2, 617/2, 639/2, 648 to 682				
		Hayaghat	120, 120/4, 120/5, 121, 149 to 153, 157, 157/2, 157/3, 158 to 167, 167/2, 168 to 217, 217/2, 218 to 227, 233, 234, 245, 247, 254/2, 255, 256, 258, 258/2, 259 to 269, 297, 554 to 574, 577, 577/2, 578 to 582	133			
		Singhwara	50, 50/2, 50/3, 51, 51/2, 51/3, 51/4, 52 to 54, 61 to 69, 69/2, 70, 71, 71/2, 72, 72/2, 73, 74, 74/2, 75, 75/2, 76 to 99,	100			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			99/2, 100 to 106, 106/2, 107 to 111, 113, 120/3, 132, 133, 133/2, 134 to 148, 154 to 156, 195/2, 332 to 339				
		Jaio	1 to 4, 4/2, 5 to 40, 40/2, 41 to 44, 44/2, 45 to 49, 49/2, 55, 56, 56/2, 57 to 60		60	
		Keoti-ranway	315 to 317, 320 to 322, 322/2, 323, 323/2, 324 to 330, 330/2, 331, 331/2, 331/3, 331/4, 339/2, 340, 340/2, 341 to 353, 353/2, 354 to 362, 362/2, 364 to 398, 398/2, 399 to 410, 410/2, 411 to 414, 440 to 445, 445/2, 446, 449/2		110	
		Baheri	27 to 71, 71/2, 72 to 85, 87, 114 to 130, 132, 142/2		80		

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Biraul	86, 88 to 106, 106/2, 107 to 113, 275 to 278, 278/2, 279, 280, 280/2, 281 to 292, 295	49			T. No. 262, 265 to 267, 269, 271, 273, 274, 293, 294, 296 to 313, 316 to 319, 322, 418 to 421 are in region 2.6.1.2
2	2.6.1.2 Darbhanga Plain-East	Darbhanga	424 to 433, 626, 627, 630 to 633	16	445 villages	1,098.2	T. No. 112, 114 to 118, 119/4, 288/2, 303 to 310, 312 to 314, 318, 319, 319/2, 339/3, 363, 415 to 423, 434 to 439, 447 to 449, 497, 497/2, 498, 499, 501 to 508, 510 to 513, 513/2, 514 to 530, 542/2, 596, 597, 600 to 625, 628, 629, 634 to 647 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Manigachhi	1 to 10, 12, 170 to 205, 205/2, 206 to 219, 223 to 225, 225/2, 226, 227, 353 to 355, 357, 360 to 380, 382	94			
		Benipur	10/2, 11, 13 to 26, 81/2, 128/2, 128/3, 131, 133, 134, 134/2, 135, 136, 136/2, 137 to 143, 148/2, 144, 144/2, 144/3, 145 to 151,	107			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			151/2, 152, 153, 153/2, 154, 154/2, 155 to 169, 220 to 222, 228 to 231, 231/2, 232 to 244, 247 to 257, 268, 270, 348 to 352, 356, 358, 359				
		Ghanshyam-pur	245, 246, 257 to 261, 263, 264, 272, 314, 315, 320, 321, 323 to 347, 381, 383 to 417, 422 to 428	82			
		Biraul	262, 265 to 267, 269, 271, 273, 274, 293, 294, 296 to 313, 316 to 319, 322, 418 to 421	37			T. No. 86, 88 to 106, 106/2, 107 to 113, 275 to 278, 278/2, 279, 280, 280/2, 281 to 292, 295 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Kusheshwar Asthan	182 to 190, 193 to 197, 199 to 214, 214/2, 214/3, 215 to 235, 235/2, 236 to 265, 269 to 272, 332, 333, 373 to 386, 386/2, 387 to 390	109			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Darbhanga	2.6.1.1 Darbhanga Plain-West	Bahadurpur, Hayaghat, Singhwara, Jale, Keotiranway, Baheri and parts of Biraul and Darbhanga C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north to the south. River Kamla flows through the centre of this region. Some marshy and swampy tracts are found in the south of Darbhanga city. The entire region has alluvial soil which is fertile. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. The population is evenly distributed in the entire region. Darbhanga (176,301) is the district headquarters. The total population of this region is 1,237,216 and the total area is 1,406.1 km^2. It is well linked with railways and roads.
	2.6.1.2 Darbhanga Plain-East	Manigachhi, Kusheshwar Asthan, Benipur, Ghanshyampur and parts of Biraul and Darbhanga C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north-west to the south-east. River Kamla flows from the north to the south-east in the centre of this region. Other rivers flowing in the region are Jibish Naria, Katihar and Balan. Water of these rivers is used for irrigational purposes. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. Population is dense in the northern parts as the southern parts are marshy tracts. The total area of this region is 1,098.2 km^2 with 770,977 persons. The northern part is served by the metre gauge railway line.

DISTRICT MADHUBANI

Madhubani is one of the northern district bordering the Nepal. It has been carved out from the old Darbhanga district in the year 1972. This district represented as the centre of the territory once known as Mithila and still retains its identity from the neighbouring areas in its culture. Geographically, this district is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) which is divided into two sub-micro regions, viz. Middle Kamla Plain (2.6.1.1), and Soni-Bhati Balan Plain (2.6.1.2) delineated on the basis of relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Middle Kamla Plain

This sub-micro region forms the western part of the district. Its northern boundary is along Nepal and the foot hills of Himalaya. In eastern side, it is bounded by Soni-Bhati Balan Plain, while in western and southern sides by Sitamarhi and Darbhanga districts respectively. It comprises the entire C.D. Blocks of Madhwapur, Harlakhi, Basopatti, Jainagar, Benipatti, Bisfi, Madhubani, Rajnagar and Pandaul and parts of Jhanjharpur, Andhratharhi, Babubarhi, Khajauli, Ladania and Madhepur C.D. Blocks. It is a low lying vast plain intersected by numerous streams and marshes. Scattered swamps in the low land is a typical feature of the region. Rivers originating in the Siwalik hills in Nepal, are flowing towards the south. The height of the region in the north is 60 metres while in the southern part, it is 45 metres from the mean sea level. Its geology is related to alluvium. Soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrept* and *Orthents-Ochrepts* which is calcarious mixed with clay and sand. Such soil is, locally known as *matiari*. The annual normal rainfall in the region is 1238.2 mm. Climatically, the region is favourable for agriculture due to high moisture contents in soils. Among the cultivated crops, paddy and sugarcane are the main.

Settlements are compact and located comparatively at higher land. This sub-micro region contains 629 villages and two towns, spreading over 1,891.0 km^2 area. Out of 1,430,454 persons in the region, 1,373,354 and 57,100 persons are residing in rural and urban areas respectively. Population density of this region is 756 persons per km^2. Since sugarcane is the most important cash crop of the region, a large number of sugar manufacturing units have come up in the region.

2.6.1.2 Soni-Bhati Balan Plain

In the eastern part of the district, this region is surrounded by Nepal in the north, Middle Kamla Plain in the west, Darbhanga district in the south and Saharsa district in the east. It consists of Phulparas, Laukaha, Laukahi and parts of Ladania, Babubarhi, Andhratharhi, Madhepur, Khajauli and Jhanjharpur C.D. Blocks. Relief features are almost similar to that of Middle Kamla Plain but in the southern part of this low lying plain, scattered swamps are in abundance. The region is drained by Ghorda, Panchi, Kharag, Bihul, Balan, Koni, Sugarwe and Soni rivers. Deposition of silt along the rivers is a common feature in the region. Slope is towards the south. The height from the mean sea level is 70 metres in the north while 40 metres in the southern part. Average annual rainfall varies between 1000 mm. and 1500 mm. while annual normal temperature is 25^0c. Soils in this region are *Aquents-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts* sub -order association while geology is related to alluvium.

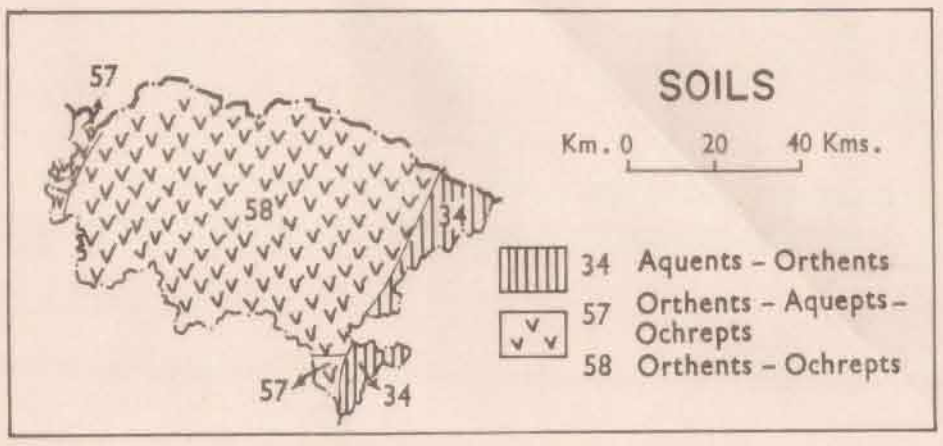
In all, 895,390 persons are living in 484 villages and one town, covering an area of 1,594.3 km^2. Urban population of the sub-micro region is 15,303 persons while 880,087 persons are living in rural areas. Population density is 562 persons per km^2 which is relatively low. However, the region is connected by both railway and roads.

BIHAR
DISTRICT MADHUBANI
CENSUS CODE 19
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



2. 6. 1. 1 MIDDLE KAMLA PLAIN
2. 6. 1. 2 SONI–BHATI BALAN PLAIN

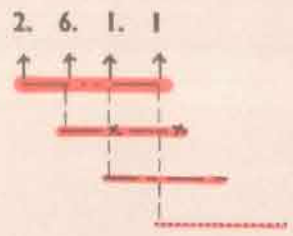




Boundary : International
,, District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above Population
Urban Area
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge
River and Stream

Regional Division

Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub – Micro with boundary



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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhubani	2.6.1.1	629 (79 in Madhubani, 57 in Bisfi, 103 in Benipatti, 43 in Madhwapur, 44 in Harlakhi, 34 in Basopatti, 47 in Khajauli, 21 in Jainagar, 10 in Ladania, 6 in Babubarhi, 64 in Rajnagar, 75 in Pandaul, 35 in Jhanjharpur, 7 in Andhratharhi and 4 in Madhepur C.D. Blocks).	2 1. Madhubani(M) 2. Jainagar(N)	1,891.0	1,886.9	4.1	1,430,454	1,373,354	57,100
	2.6.1.2	484 (3 in Khajauli, 18 in Ladania, 57 in Babubarhi, 18 in Jhanjharpur, 41 in Andhratharhi, 47 in Laukaha, 66 in Laukahi, 108 in Phulparas and 126 in Madhepur C.D. Blocks).	1 Jhanjharpur(N)	1,594.3	1,581.9	12.4	895,390	880,087	15,303

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Madhubani **Code No. 19** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Middle Kamla Plain	Madhubani	1 to 29, 29/2, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36 to 43, 62 to 95, 127/2, 129, 130	79 1	629 villages 2 towns	1,891.0	
		Bisfi	145 to 176, 178, 179, 181, 217, 225 to 238, 241 to 247	57			
		Benipatti	34 to 43, 86 to 95, 108 to 144, 177, 180, 182 to 216, 218 to 224, 239, 240	103			
		Madhwa pur	49, 56 to 85, 96 to 107	43			
		Harlakhi	1 to 33, 44 to 48, 50 to 55	44			
		Basopatti	1 to 8, 11, 19 to 25, 29, 30, 33 to 48	34			
		Khajauli	31, 32, 49 to 78, 84 to 97, 116	47			T. No. 99, 100, 115 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Jainagar	9, 10, 12 to 18, 26 to 28, 79 to 83, 117 to 119, 123	21 1			
		Ladania	120 to 122, 134 to 139, 141	10			T. No. 113, 129 to 133, 140, 142 to 148, 152 to 155 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Babu-barhi	98, 100 to 103, 124	06			T. No. 104 to 109, 111, 112, 114, 125 to 128, 149 to 151, 156 to 176, 176/2, 177 to 195 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Rajnagar	35, 44 to 60, 182 to 226, 230	64			
		Pandaul	61, 75/2, 96 to 108, 108/2, 109, 109/2, 110, 111, 111/2, 112, 112/2, 113, 113/2, 114 to 122, 122/2, 122/3, 123, 124, 124/2, 125, 126, 126/2, 127, 128, 131 to 154, 173 to 179	75			
		Jhanjhar-pur	155 to 172, 180, 181, 255 to 266, 270 to 272	35			T. No. 273, 275, 276, 278, 280, 281, 298 to 308, 310 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Andhra-tharhi	228, 229, 231, 251 to 254	07			T. No. 227, 232 to 250, 267 to 269, 277, 279, 282 to 297 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Madhepur	240 to 243	04			T. No. 193, 194, 198 to 222, 226 to 239, 244 to 265, 265/2, 266 to 327 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2.6.1.1 Soni-Bhati Balan Plain	Khajauli	99, 110, 115	03	484 villages 1 town	1,594.3	T. No. 31, 32, 49 to 78, 84 to 97, 116 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Ladania	113, 129 to 133, 140, 142 to 148, 152 to155	18			T. No. 120 to 122, 134 to 139, 141 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Babu-barhi	104 to 109, 111, 112, 114, 125 to 128, 149 to 151, 156 to 176, 176/2, 177 to 195	57			T. No 98, 100 to 103, 124 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Jhanjhar-pur	273, 275, 276, 278, 280, 281, 298 to 308, 310	18 1			T. No. 155 to 172, 180, 181, 255 to 266, 270 to 272 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Andhra-tharhi	227, 232 to 250, 267 to 269, 277, 279, 282 to 297	41			T. No. 228, 229, 231, 251 to 254 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Laukaha	1 to 11, 16, 17, 19 to 23, 23/2 to 23/24, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 109	47			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Laukahi	28, 30 to 94	66			
		Phulparas	12 to 15, 18, 95 to 108, 110 to 192, 195 to 197, 223, 224, 225	108			
		Madhepur	193, 194, 198 to 222, 226 to 239, 244 to 265, 265/2, 266 to 327	126			T. No. 240 to 243 are in region 2.6.1.1

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhubani	2.6.1.1 Middle Kamla Plain	Madhubani, Bisfi, Benipatti, Madhwapur, Harlakhi, Basopatti, Jainagar, Rajnagar, Pandaul and parts of Jhanjharpur, Andhratharhi, Madhepur, Khajauli, Ladania and Babubarhi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region lies in the western part of the district below Indo-Nepal border. It is drained by Kamla and Soni rivers which flow towards the south. It is a plain land with alluvial characteristics and is thickly populated. Madhubani (45,145) and Jainagar (11,955) towns are also located in this region. Metre gauge railway line cross this tract from the north to the south in the eastern part. It is also served by roads.
	2.6.1.2 Soni-Bhati Balan Plain	Parts of Khajauli, Ladania, Babubarhi, Madhepur, Jhanjharpur, Andhratharhi and whole of Laukahi, Laukaha and Phulparas C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Ochrepts, Aquents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region lies to the east of Soni river and is drained by Soni, Bhati and Balan rivers and their tributaries. This is an alluvial plain area. Northern part of this region is full of small streams whereas southern part shows patches of marshy tracts. Settlements are dense in the southern part. Jhanjharpur is the only town of this region having 15,303 population as per 1981 census. It is linked with roads and railways and is more prominant in the southern part.

DISTRICT SAHARSA

Saharsa district is a part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is located on the Indo-Nepal border. The district is divided into three sub-micro regions, namely Kosi Flood Plain-West (2.6.1.1), Kosi Flood Plain (2.6.1.2) and Kosi Flood Plain-East (2.6.1.3) on the basis of relief, drainage, geology, climate, soil and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain-West

It lies on the western part of the district comprising the entire portion of Marauna, Nauhatta, Mahishi and parts of Nirmali, Kishanpur, Supaul, Pipra and Simri Bakhtiarpur C.D. Blocks. River Kosi alongwith its tributaries like Tiljuga and Dhemra, originate from Nepal and flow in the region from the north to the south. The height of the region is 61 metres in the north and 38 metres in the south from the mean sea level. It is bounded by the districts of Nepal from the north, Munger from the south and Kosi Flood Plain from the east. The entire region is plain having gentle slope towards the south. The north-eastern part of the region is flood prone. Due to floods, the silt is deposited by the Kosi river. The western portion of Supaul and Kishanpur Blocks is the most fertile area of the region. Average annual rainfall is 1228 mm. *Aquents-Orthents,* sub-group order association is the main soil while *Orthents-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* are located in small patches. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Paddy, maize, wheat, barley, *marua*, oilseeds and sugarcane are the chief crops of the region.

The region contains 329 villages and 2 towns, namely Nirmali and Supaul. It has an area of 1,296.7 km^2, having a population of 571,585 persons. Out of these, 530,745 reside in rural areas and 40,840 persons in urban areas. The region is having a density of 441 persons/km^2. Communications between various places either by rail or road get disturbed particularly in the rainy season. A metre gauge railway line passing through the eastern portion of the region, links with the district headquarters.

2.6.1.2 Kosi Flood Plain

The region lies along Tilabeh river in the north-south direction. It comprises the entire Kahara, Salkhua and parts of Pipra, Simri Bakhtiarpur, Raghopur, Madhepura, Sour Bazar, Basantpur, Nirmali, Kishanpur, Supaul, Sonbarsa, Tribeniganj and Singheshwar C.D. Blocks. The region is bounded by Nepal from the north, Kosi Flood Plain-West and East from the west and the east and Munger from the south.. The entire region is plain with numerous rivulets flowing from the north to the south direction with some inclination towards east. These are Tilabeh, Berda-Dhar and Dhemra. The height of the region is 65 metres in the north and 35 metres in the south from the mean sea level. Average rainfall is 1228 mm. The geology is alluvium and its soil is *Aquents-Orthents.* The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, wheat, maize, *marua* and sugarcane. Both *Bhadai* as well as *Aghani* paddy is grown in the region. Being a flood-prone area, the region is less developed and has a humid climate in general excepting summer which is rather dry.

The region contains 432 villages and the only town of Saharsa which is the district headquarters also. It has an area of 1,656.1 km^2 and inhabited by 911,953 persons. Out of which 854,373 reside in rural areas and 57,580 in urban areas. It has a density of 551 persons per km^2. In the region, Saharsa is a railway junction of metre gauge railway line, some linking the headquarters with Madhepura and Murliganj towns in the east and the other linking with Supaul town in the north and Mansi junction of district Munger in the south.

2.6.1.3 Kosi Flood Plain-East

The region lies on the eastern part of the district comprising its half portion. It contains the entire portion of Alamnagar, Chausa, Kishanganj, Murliganj, Kumarkhand, Chhatapur and parts of Basantpur, Tribeniganj, Singheshwar, Sonbarsa, Madhepura, Sour Bazar and Raghopur C.D. Blocks. It is bounded by Nepal from the north, Purnia from the east, Munger and Bhagalpur from the south and Kosi Flood Plain from the west. The region is plain having gentle slope from the north to the south. River Kosi-Dhar alongwith its various tributaries like Balgon and Dhasandhar originate from Nepal and flow from the north to the south. The Kosi along with its tributaries bring alluvial in the region. The western part of this

tract has sandy soil. The topography is affected by the ravages of the floods. After the construction of the Kosi barrage and embankments, the areas of Sonbarsa, Madhepura, Singheshwar, Murliganj and Kishanganj C.D. Blocks have become free from ravages of Kosi. The sandy tracts are also being reclaimed. A number of canals have been constructed under the Kosi Project which provide irrigation facilities to the region. The height of the region is 65 metres in the north and 39 metres in the south from the mean sea level. Average annual rainfall is 1228 mm. The soils are *Aquents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts* sub-order of association. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Paddy, jute, maize, wheat, *marua* and sugarcane are the main crops of the region.

The region contains 690 villages and 4 towns, namely Birpur, Madhepura, Murliganj and Bihariganj. It has an area of 2,907.8 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,470,265 persons. Out of which 1,399,717 reside in rural areas and 70,548 in urban areas. The region has a density of 506 persons per km^2. Saharsa-Madhepura railway line passes through the centre of the region, linking the district headquarters in the west and Purnia district in the east. Another railway line runs in the extreme northern portion, terminating in the Chhatapur C.D. Block of the region. The region is also linked by number of metalled roads.

BIHAR

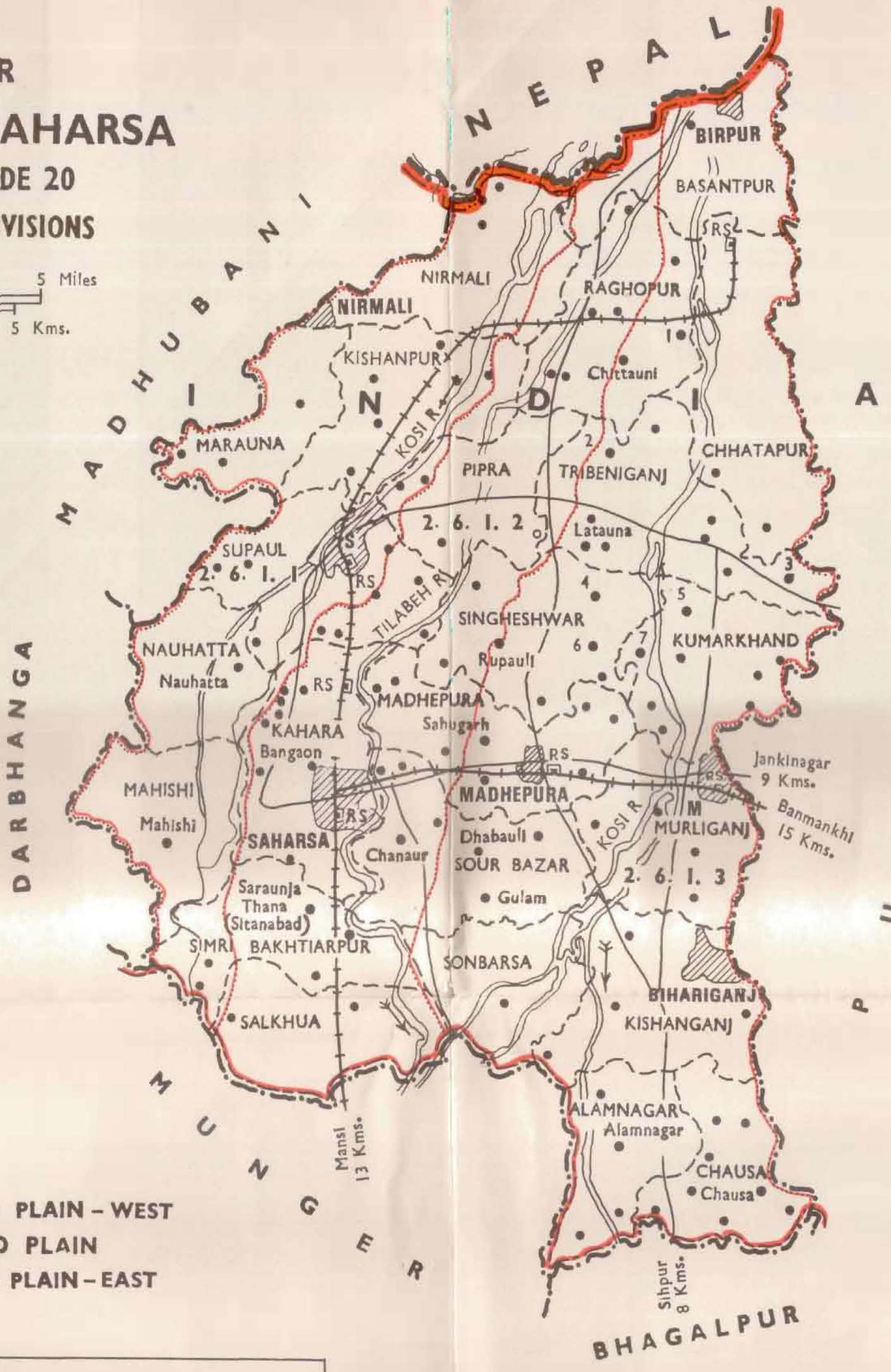
DISTRICT SAHARSA

CENSUS CODE 20

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



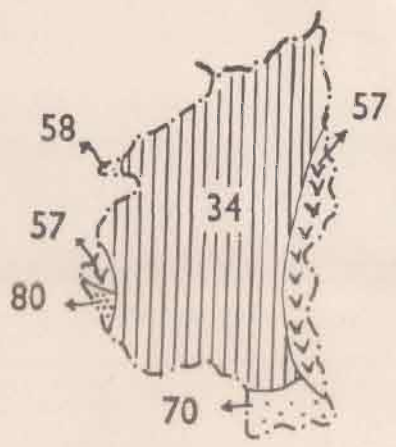
S SUPAUL
M MURLIGANJ

1 Bhawanipur
2 Thalha Garhia
3 Parsagarhi
4 Maura
5 Bishunpur Sundar
6 Jirwa
7 Siripur
8 Bakhtiarpur

2. 6. 1. 1 KOSI FLOOD PLAIN – WEST
2. 6. 1. 2 KOSI FLOOD PLAIN
2. 6. 1. 3 KOSI FLOOD PLAIN – EAST

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



34 Aquents – Orthents
57 Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts
58 Orthents – Ochrepts
70 Ochrepts
80 Ochrepts – Aquepts

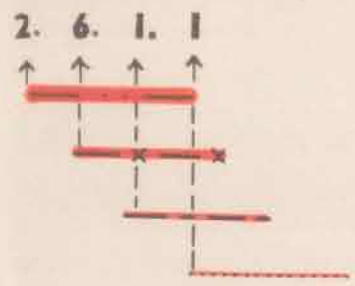
GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium

Boundary :– International
" District
" C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above Population
Urban Area
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Metre Gauge
River and Stream
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub – Micro with boundary



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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saharsa	2.6.1.1	329 (8 in Simri Bakhtiarpur, 81 in Mahishi, 55 in Nauhatta, 58 in Supaul, 38 in Marauna, 41 in Kishanpur, 3 in Pipra and 45 in Nirmali C.D. Blocks).	2 1. Supaul(N) 2. Nirmali(N)	1,296.7	1,269.0	27.7	571,585	530,745	40,840
	2.6.1.2	432 (81 in Kahara, 52 in Simri Bakhtiarpur, 43 in Sour Bazar, 2 in Sonbarsa, 61 in Salkhua, 16 in Supaul, 12 in Kishanpur, 36 in Pipra, 14 in Tribeniganj, 26 in Basantpur, 50 in Raghopur, 5 in Nirmali, 22 in Madhepura and 12 in Singheshwar C.D. Blocks)	1 1. Saharsa (M)	1,656.1	1,637.0	19.1	911,953	854,373	57,580
	2.6.1.3	690 (28 in Sour Bazar, 57 in Sonbarsa, 68 in Basantpur, 18 in Raghopur, 41 in Madhepura, 33 in Singheshwar, 71 in Kumarkhand, 76 in Murliganj, 76 in Kishanganj, 66 in Chausa, 69 in Chhatapur and 37 in Alamnagar C.D. Blocks.)	4 1. Birpur(N) 2. Madhepura(M) 3. Murliganj(N) 4. Bihariganj(N)	2,907.8	2,860.0	47.8	1,470,265	1,399,717	70,548

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Saharsa **Code No. 20** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Kosi-Flood Plain-West	Simri Bakhtiar-pur	19, 21 to 26, 36	08	329 villages 2 towns	1,296.7	T. No. 1, 2, 2/385, 3 to 18, 20, 27 to 32, 54, 64 to 85, 85/1, 86, 92 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Mahishi	47 to 50, 51/1, 51/2, 52, 53, 63 to 95, 96/1, 96/2, 97 to 134	81			
		Nauhatta	1 to 46, 54 to 62	55			
		Supaul	139 to 141, 148 to 197, 212 to 214, 216, 219	58 1			T. No. 198 to 206 207/1, 207/2, 208 to 211, 220 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Marauna	91, 98 to 115, 120 to 138	38			
		Kishan-pur	37 to 43, 58 to 62, 74 to 90, 92, 93, 116 to 119, 142 to 147	41			T. No. 55 to 57, 63 to 69, 249, 250 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Pipra	72, 73, 227	03			T. No. 70, 71, 221 to 226, 228 to 236, 238, 242, 244 to 248, 251 to 261, 262/1 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Nirmali	1 to 21, 23, 26 to 36, 44 to 52, 94 to 96	45 1			T. No. 22, 24, 25, 53, 54 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2.6.1.2 Kosi Flood Plain	Kahara	135 to 154, 156/1, 156/2, 156/3, 156/4, 157 to 184, 187, 188, 190 to 195, 197 to 217	81 1	432 villages 1 town	1656.1	
		Simri Bakhtiar-pur	1, 2, 2/385, 3 to 18, 20, 27 to 32, 54, 64 to 85, 85/1, 86, 92	52			T. No 19, 21 to 26, 36 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Sour Bazar	40, 46 to 52, 88, 89, 92 to 94, 97 to 126	43			T. No. 90, 91, 95, 96, 127 to 147, 176 to 178 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Sonbarsa	1, 2	02			T. No. 3 to 49, 52 to 60, 213 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Salkhua	33 to 35, 37 to 53, 55 to 63, 87 to 91, 93 to 117, 130, 132	61			
		Supaul	198 to 206, 207/1 207/2, 208 to 211, 220	16			T. No. 139 to 141 148 to 197, 212 to 214, 216, 219 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Kishanpur	55 to 57, 63 to 69, 249, 250	12			T. No. 37 to 43, 58 to 62, 74 to 90, 92, 93, 116 to 119, 142 to 147 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pipra	70, 71, 221 to 226, 228 to 236, 238, 242, 244 to 248, 251 to 261, 262/1	36			T. No. 72, 73, 227 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Tribeni-ganj	237, 239/1, 239/2, 240, 241, 243, 262/2, 263, 264/1, 264/2, 265 to 268	14			T. No. 269 to 302 302/1, 302/2, 303 to 316 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Basant-pur	13 to 29, 37 39 to 44, 63, 64	26			T. No. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 45 to 62, 74 to 77, 81 to 83, 184 to 215 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Raghopur	30 to 36, 38, 65 to 70, 105 to 128, 130 to 136, 143 to 147	50			T. No. 71 to 73, 99, 103, 104/1, 104/2, 137 to 142, 148, 150 to 153 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Nirmali	22, 24, 25, 53, 54	05			T. No. 1 to 21, 23, 26 to 36, 44 to 52, 94 to 96 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Madhe-pura	30, 32 to 39, 41 to 45, 53 to 59, 87	22			T. No. 29, 60 to 64, 67 to 86, 90/2, 180 to 182, 191 to 198, 249 to 251 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Singheshwar	1 to 6, 23 to 27, 31	12			T. No. 7 to 22, 28, 199 to 213, 248 are in region 2.6.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	2.6.1.3 Kosi Flood Plain-East	Sour Bazar	90, 91, 95, 96, 127 to 147, 176 to 178	28	690 villages 4 towns	2,907.8	T. No. 40, 46 to 52, 88, 89, 92 to 94, 97 to 126 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Sonbarsa	3 to 49, 52 to 60, 213	57			T. No 1, 2 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Tribeni-ganj	269 to 302, 302/1, 302/2, 303 to 316	50			T. No. 237, 239/1, 239/2, 240, 241, 243, 262/2, 263, 264/1, 264/2, 265 to 268 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Basant-pur	1 to 4, 6 to 12, 45 to 62, 74 to 77, 81 to 83, 184 to 215	68 1			T. No. 13 to 29, 37, 39 to 44, 63, 64 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Chhata-pur	78 to 80, 84 to 91, 92/1, 92/2, 93 to 98, 100 to 102, 149, 154 to 183, 216 to 231	69			
		Raghopur	71 to 73, 99, 103, 104/1, 104/2, 137 to 142, 148, 150 to 153	18			T. No. 30 to 36, 38, 65 to 70, 105 to 128, 130 to 136, 143 to 147 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Madhepura	29, 60 to 64, 67 to 86, 90/2, 180 to 182, 191 to 198, 249 to 251	41 1			T. No. 30, 32 to 39, 41 to 45, 53 to 59, 87 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Singheshwar	7 to 22, 28, 199 to 213, 248	33			T. No. 1 to 6, 23 to 27, 31 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Kumarkhand	214 to 246, 247/1, 253/1, 253/2, 254 to 259, 261, 273, 274/1, 274/2, 275 to 280, 280/2, 281 to 298	71			
		Murliganj	148 to 151, 152/1, 152/2, 153, 154, 155/1, 155/2, 156, 157, 158/1, 158/2, 159 to 161, 163 to 175, 179, 183 to 190, 247/2, 252, 253/3, 260, 262, 267 to 271, 299 to 310, 311/1, 311/2, 312 to 324	76	1		
		Kishanganj	50, 51, 61 to 63, 72/2, 150, 151, 157 to 177, 183, 184/1, 184/2, 185 to 210, 211/1, 212, 214 to 228, 234	76	1		
		Chausa	88 to 92, 93/1, 93/2, 94/1, 94/2, 95/1, 95/2, 96 to 98, 100, 101/1, 101/2, 102 to 120, 122 to 130, 131/1, 131/2, 132 to 135, 142 to 147, 148/1, 148/2, 149, 152/1, 152/2, 153, 155, 156/1, 156/2	66			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Alamnagar		64 to 69, 70/1, 70/2, 71, 72/1, 73 to 85, 86/1, 86/2, 87, 121, 136 to 141, 178 to 182	37			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saharsa	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain - West	Mahishi, Nauhatta, Marauna and parts of Kishanpur, Pipra, Nirmali, Supaul and Simri Bakhtiarpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Orthents, Orthens-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The region lies in the west of Kosi river. The entire region is a plain area having gentle slope from the north to the south. The north-eastern part of this region is affected by flood when there is heavy rainfall. Rivers Tiljuga and Dhemra flow in the region. The alluvium brought by Kosi river during the floods has made the land fertile. The most fertile part of this region lies in the west of Supaul and Kishanpur while areas bordering eastern Kosi are less fertile. The majority of people are engaged in agricultural activities and paddy is grown in abundance. There are two towns in this region, viz. Supaul and Nirmali having 30,734 and 10,112 persons respectively. The total area of the region is 1,296.7 km^2 with 571,585 persons. The central part is linked by metre gauge railway line.
	2.6.1.2 Kosi Flood Plain	Kahara, Salkhua and parts of Simri-Bakhtiarpur, Sour Bazar, Sonbarsa, Supaul, Kishanpur, Pipra, Tribeniganj, Basantpur, Raghopur, Nirmali, Madhepura and Singheshwar C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Orthents*	This region is an interfluvial plain of Kosi and Kosi-Dhar rivers. The entire area is a plain with numerous rivulets flowing from the north to the south direction with a slight eastward inclination. The entire region has fertile soil where cultivation is done by the majority of the people. Saharsa, the district headquarters, is the only town in this region having 57,580 persons. This region has 1,656.1 km^2 area and 911,953 persons. The metre gauge railway line crosses the region.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.1.3 Kosi Flood Plain - East	Kumarkhand, Murliganj, Kishanganj, Chausa, Alamnagar, Chhatapur and parts of Sour Bazar, Sonbarsa, Tribeniganj, Basantpur, Raghopur, Madhepura and Singheshwar C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts*	This region is bounded by Kosi Flood Plain in the west, Purnia district in the east, Nepal in the north and Bhagalpur-Munger districts in the south. This plain have gentle slope from the north to the south. River Kosi-Dhar alongwith its tributaries flow in the region and bring alluvial soil. The western parts are less fertile due to thick sand brought by the river Kosi. Cultivation, which is the main occupation, depends mainly on the availability of rainfall. The principal crops are paddy, jute and wheat. There is one class III town, i.e. Madhepura having 21,830 persons and three class IV towns, viz. Bihariganj, Murliganj and Birpur in the region. Madhepura is a big marketing area while Murliganj is a trade centre. Nirmali has commercial importance. From the Birpur town, trade and commerce with Nepal have immensely developed. The region is linked by roads and metre gauge railway line.

DISTRICT PURNIA

Purnia district is located on the extreme north-eastern part of the state bordering Nepal on the north, the districts of Bhagalpur and Katihar in the south, Saharsa in the west and the state of West Bengal in the east. The district was reorganised in 1973 and Katihar subdivision was given a status of district separately. It forms the part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1). The district is divided into four sub-micro regions, namely Kosi Flood Plain (2.6.1.1), Central Purnia Plain (2.6.1.2), Parman-Kankai Plain (2.6.1.3) and Mahananda Flood Plain (2.6.1.4) on the basis of physical factors like relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain

The region lies on the western part of the district. It is bounded by Saharsa district from the west, Bhagalpur from the south and Central Purnia Plain and district of Katihar from the east. It comprises the entire portion of Barhara, Bhawanipur, Rupauli and portions of Banmankhi, Bhargama, Dhamdaha, Raniganj and Narpatganj C.D. Blocks. Various rivulets and streams drain in the region. The slope of the region is gradual from the north to the south. The northern portion of the region is at a height of 54 metres, central portion 45 metres and the southern most part 33 metres from the mean sea level. The region gets narrower as one proceeds towards the north. It lies along the old bed of Kosi river. The geology is related to alluvium and the soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts* sub-order associations. The climate and soil favour the cultivation of jute which is the main cash crop of the area. Paddy, wheat, barley, maize and *khesari* are the other crops.

The region contains 436 villages and Banmankhi town and is spread over an area of 1,492.9 km^2. It has a population of 715,100 persons with 697,609 reside in rural areas and only 17,491 persons in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of 479 persons per km^2. It is served by two railway lines: one linking the area with Purnia in the east and Saharsa in the west whereas the other starts from Banmankhi and terminates at Bihariganj of Saharsa district. State highway also passes through the region which facilitates the transportation of jute to other markets.

2.6.1.2 Central Purnia Plain

The region lies between the two rivers, namely Parman and Lachha Dhar. It is bounded by Nepal in the north and the district of Katihar from the south. It consists of the entire portion of Forbesganj, Krityanandnagar, Purnia East, Kasba and portions of Narpatganj, Raniganj, Baisi, Dhamdaha, Amour, Araria, Jokihat, Bhargama and Banmankhi C.D. Blocks. Numerous rivulets and streams drain in this tract from the north to the south, originating from Nepal. The area is plain having gradual slope towards the south. The height in the north at Jogabani is 62 metres from the mean sea level. The region is narrow in the north and wider in the south. The geology is related to alluvium. The soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts* sub-order association. The northern portion of the region is comprised of with the old bed of Kosi river, laden with sand, leading to lower fertility of the soil. Jute is the most important cash crop of the region. Paddy, wheat, maize, barley, mustard and tobacco are the other crops grown in the area.

The region contains 908 villages and three towns, namely Jogabani, Forbesganj and Araria and an urban agglomeration, consisting of Purnia and Kasba towns. Purnia is the district headquarters. The region is spread over an area of 2,986.9 km^2 and inhabited by 1,380,220 persons. Out of which 1,190,261 reside in rural areas and 189,959 in urban areas. Settlements are sparse with a density of only 462 persons per km^2. There are two metre gauge railway lines, one links the region with Katihar district in the south passing through all the urban centres of the region. It terminates at Jogabani on Nepal border. The other serves the south western portion, linking Purnia with Saharsa district. National highway No. 31 passes through Purnia East C.D. Block which is supplemented by state highways and other roads.

2.6.1.3 Parman-Kankai Plain

It is a triangular shaped region located almost in the central portion of the district. It is bordered by

Nepal in the north, Central Purnia Plain in the west and Mahananda Flood Plain in the east. It lies between the rivers Parman in the west and Kankai in the east. It comprises the entire portion of Kursakatta, Sikti, Terhagachh, Palasi and parts of Jokihat, Bahadurganj, Dighalbank, Araria, Amour, Baisi, Baisa and Kochadhamin C.D. Blocks. The height of the region in the northern portion is 60 metres from the mean sea level which gradually decreases to 50 metres in the central portion. In addition to the above mentioned rivers, various other rivulets drain in the region originating from the hills of Nepal. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts* sub-order association. The climate is humid which is very helpful for the cultivation of the jute. It is mainly a jute growing area. Paddy, wheat, maize, *khesari* and barley are the other crops grown in the region.

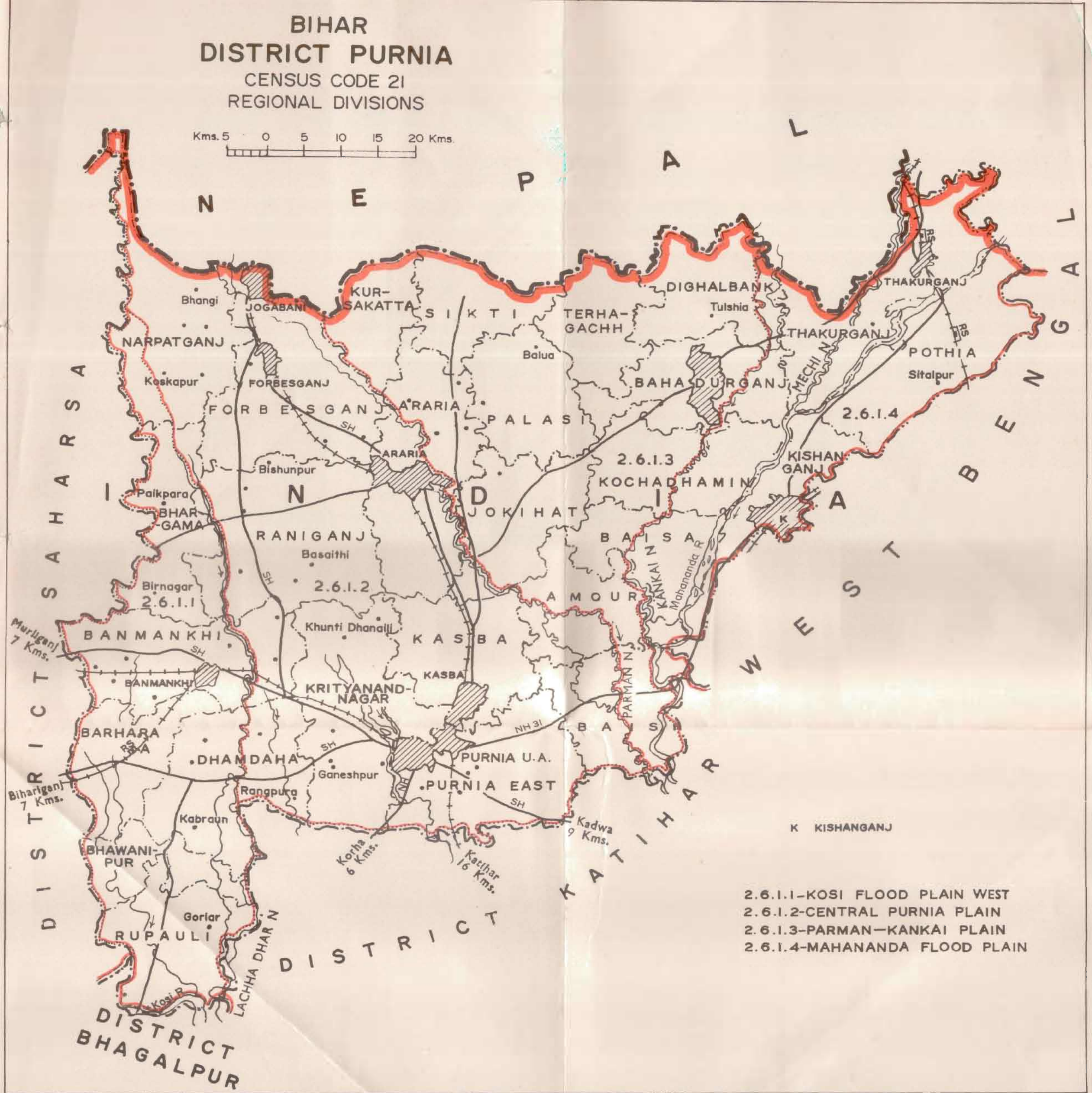
There are 879 villages and Bahadurganj town spread over an area of 2,133.1 km^2. Out of 961,902 persons, 945,116 are in rural areas and 16,786 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with only 451 persons per km^2. There is no railway line here. However, National highway No. 31 passes through southern portion of the region. A few other roads also serve the communication needs of the people.

2.6.1.4 Mahananda Flood Plain

The region lies in the eastern portion of the district bordering Nepal in the north and the state of West Bengal in the east. It is bounded by Parman-Kankai Plain from the west. River Mahananda flowing from the north to the south divide the region into two parts. The region consist of the entire portion of Thakurganj, Pothia, Kishanganj and parts of Baisa, Dighalbank, Bahadurganj, Kochadhamin, Amour and Baisi C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having moderately steep slope towards the south. The height in the north at Thakurganj is 77 metres from mean sea level which diminishes to 64 metres at Kalasinghi in the centre. It receives higher rainfall than the other regions of the district which leads to higher humidity in the climate. Mahananda is the main river flowing in the region with various tributaries. Mechi river originating from Nepal merges into Mahananda near the border of Bahadurganj and Kishanganj C.D. Blocks. The geology is related to alluvium. Soils are *Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* sub-order association. Because of the humid climate, jute is mainly grown in the region. Other crops like paddy, maize, wheat and barley are also cultivated.

There are 570 villages and two towns, namely Kishanganj and Thakurganj, in the region spread over an area of 1,317.1 km^2. It has a population of 538,485 persons. Out of which 475,935 reside in rural areas and 62,550 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of 409 persons per km^2. There are two railway lines; one passes through Kishanganj town linking Pothia and Thakurganj Blocks and the other touches Kishanganj Block and enters the state of West Bengal. National highway No. 31 also touches the Kishanganj Block. Another important roads serve this area also.

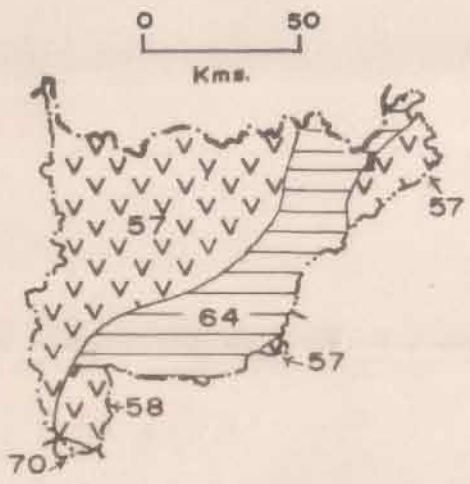
BIHAR
DISTRICT PURNIA
CENSUS CODE 21
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



K KISHANGANJ

2.6.1.1-KOSI FLOOD PLAIN WEST
2.6.1.2-CENTRAL PURNIA PLAIN
2.6.1.3-PARMAN—KANKAI PLAIN
2.6.1.4-MAHANANDA FLOOD PLAIN

SOILS

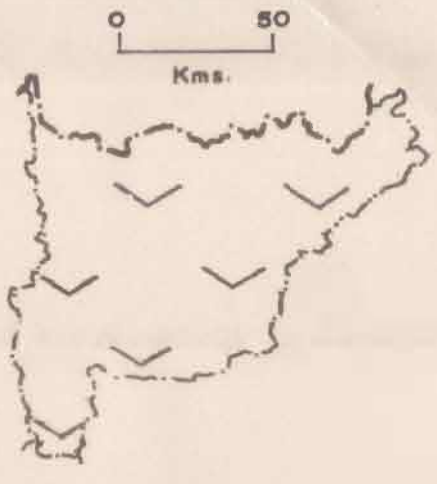


57 58 Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts; Orthents – Ochrepts

64 Aquepts – Ochrepts

70 Ochrepts

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" C.D.BLOCK
VILLAGES HAVING 5 000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH-31
STATE HIGHWAY — SH
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER & STREAM
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 2.6.1.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purnia	2.6.1.1	436 (51 in Dhamdaha, 55 in Rupauli, 88 in Bhawanipur, 62 in Barhara, 93 in Banmankhi, 6 in Raniganj, 64 in Bhargama, 17 in Narpatganj, C.D. Blocks)	1 Banmankhi Bazar (N)	1,492.9	1,472.7	20.2	715,100	697,609	17,491
	2.6.1.2	908 (189 in Purnia East, 111 in Krityanand-nagar, 30 in Dhamdaha, 13 in Banmankhi, 108 in Kasba, 63 in Amour, 96 in Baisi, 45 in Araria, 83 in Raniganj, 3 in Bhargama, 48 in Narpatganj, 108 in Forbesganj, 11 in Jokihat, C.D. Blocks)	5 1. Purnia (M) 2. Kasba (N) 3. Araria (M) 4. Forbesganj (M) 5. Jogabani (N)	2,986,9	2,875.6	111.3	1,380,220	1,190,261	189,959

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.6.1.3	879 (86 in Amour, 43 in Baisa, 79 in Baisi, 36 in Araria, 69 in Kursakatta, 57 in Sikti, 107 in Palasi, 88 in Jokihat, 82 in Kochadhamin, 84 in Bahadurganj, 81 in Terhagachh, 67 in Dighalbank, C.D. Blocks)	1 Bahadur-ganj (N)	2,133.1	2,103.9	29.2	961,902	945,116	16,786
	2.6.1.4	570 (13 in Amour, 89 in Baisa, 11 in Baisi, 72 in Kishanganj, 68 in Kochadhamin, 21 in Bahadurganj, 14 in Dighalbank, 133 in Thakurganj, 149 in Pothia, C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Kishanganj (M) 2. Thakurganj (N)	1,317.1	1,276.5	40.6	538,485	475,935	62,550

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Purnia **Code No. 21** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain	Dhamdaha	91/2, 94 to 96 120,138 to 143, 156, 157/1, 158 to 160, 170 to 173, 175 to 184, 185/1, 186, 187, 188/1, 189 to 195, 196/1, 197, 198, 221, 222/1, 223, 224, 232 to 234	51	436 villages 1 town	1,492.9	T. No. 106, 107, 109 to 119, 121 to 137 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Rupauli	185/3, 188/2, 212/2, 222/2, 222/3, 228/2, 242, 244/1, 244/2, 245, 246, 247/1, 247/2, 248/1, 248/2, 258, 259/1, 267, 268/1, 268/2, 269, 272/1, 272/3, 273, 278, 279, 280/1, 280/2, 281, 281/1, 281/2, 282, 283 to 286, 287/1, 287/2, 288 to 292, 293/1, 293/2, 294, 295/1, 295/2, 296 to 302	55			
		Bhawanipur	77/2, 185/2, 192/2, 199 to 209, 210/1, 210/2, 210/3, 211, 212/1, 213, 214, 215/1, 215/2, 215/3, 216/1,	88			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bhawanipur *(Contd.)*	216/2, 217/1, 217/2, 217/3, 218, 219/1, 219/2, 220/1, 220/2, 225/1, 225/2, 226, 227, 228/1, 229 to 231, 235 to 241, 243, 249 to 256, 257/1, 257/2, 259/2, 260 to 266, 270, 271, 272/2, 274, 275, 276/1, 276/2, 277 302, 304, 305, 306/1, 306/2, 307 to 313				
		Barhara	75, 76, 77/1, 78 to 80, 88, 89, 91/1, 92, 93, 97, 98, 144 to 146, 147/1, 147/2, 147/3, 147/4, 148 to 155, 157/2, 161 to 169, 174, 196/2, 314 to 323, 324/1, 324/2, 325 to 334	62			
		Banman-Khi	1 to 21, 22/1, 22/2, 23 to 54, 62 to 67, 74, 81 to 87, 90, 99, 100, 335 to 356	93 1			T. No. 55 to 61, 101 to 105, 108 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Raniganj	80, 129, 130, 145 to 147	06			T. No. 1 to 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62 to 79, 86, 87, 148 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bhargama	81 to 85, 91 to 109, 111/1, 111/3, 111/4, 111/5, 112, 113, 114/1, 114/2, 115 to 117, 118/1, 118/2, 119 to 121, 122/1, 122/2, 123 to 128, 131 to 134, 135/1, 135/2, 136 to 144, 149	64			T. No. 88 to 90 are in region No. 2.6.1.2
		Narpat-ganj	206 to 208, 209/1, 209/2, 210 to 212, 213/1, 213/2, 214, 234 to 239	17			T. Nos. 143, 167, 178 to 205, 215 to 227, 229 to 233 are in region 2.6.1.2
2.	2.6.1.2 Central Purnia Plain	Purnia East	57/2, 57/3, 58 to 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62, 63/1, 63/2, 64, 65, 65/2, 66 to 110, 240 to 243, 254 to 259, 261, 277 to 280, 282 to 397	189 1	908 villages 5 towns	2,986.9	
		Kritya-nandnagar	1 to 57, 111, 112, 113/1, 113/2, 113/3, 113/4, 114 to 122, 124 to 140, 141/1, 141/2, 141/3, 142, 146 to 148, 149/1, 149/2, 150/1, 150/2, 151/1, 151/2, 152 to 155, 156/1, 156/2, 233 to 237	111			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dhamdaha	106, 107, 109 to 119, 121 to 137		30			T. No. 91/2, 94 to 96, 120, 138 to 143, 156, 157/1, 158 to 160, 170 to 173, 175 to 184, 185/1 186, 187, 188/1, 189 to 195, 196/1 197, 198, 221, 222/1, 223, 224, 232 to 234 are in region 2.6.1.1
	Banman-khi	55 to 61, 101 to 105, 108		13			T. No. 1 to 21, 22/1, 22/2, 23, to 54, 62 to 67, 74, 81 to 87, 90, 99, 100, 335 to 356 are in region 2.6.1.1
	Kasba	143 to 145, 150/3, 150/4, 157 to 166, 167/1, 167/2, 168 to 172, 173/1, 173/2, 174 to 176, 177/1, 177/2, 178, 179/1, 179/2, 180 to 222, 223/1, 223/2, 224, 226 to 232, 244 to 246, 251 to 253, 260, 262 to 276, 281		108 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Amour	179 to 181, 184, 227 to 229, 236, to 253, 255 to 275, 276/1, 276/2, 277 to 284, 298 to 301, 307, 310, 312	63			T. No. 6, 36, 37, 66, 70 to 72, 76, 77, 137 to 142, 144, 146, 148 to 164, 172 to 178, 182, 183, 185 to 197, 204 to 226, 230 to 235, 254 are in region 2.6.1.3 and T. No. 1 to 4, 7, 143, 145, 382 to 384, 389, 390, 392 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Baisi	285 to 297, 302 to 306, 308 to 311, 313, 314, 316 to 354, 358, to 364, 375, 427 to 433, 435 to 449, 468 to 470	96			T. No. 147, 165 to 171, 315, 355 to 357, 365 to 374, 376 to 381, 395, 401 to 403, 407 to 426, 450 to 467, 471 to 479 are in region 2.6.1.3 and 391, 393, 394, 396 to 400, 404 to 406 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Araria	192 to 196, 200 to 207, 215/1, 282 to 288, 296, 297, 301, 303 to 323	45 1			T. No. 151 to 158, 168 to 172, 178 to 181, 183 to 191, 208 to 213, 214/1, 216, 217, 300 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Raniganj	1 to 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62 to 79, 86, 87, 148	83			T. No. 80, 129, 130, 145 to 147 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bhargama	88 to 90	03			T. No. 81 to 85, 91 to 109, 111/1, 111/3, 111/4, 111/5, 112, 113, 114/1, 114/2, 115 to 117, 118/1, 118/2, 119 to 121, 122/1, 122/2, 123 to 128, 131 to 134, 135/1, 135/2, 136 to 144, 149 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Narpat-ganj	143, 167, 178 to 205, 215 to 227, 229 to 233	48			T. No. 206 to 208, 209/1. 209/2, 210 to 212, 213/1, 213/2, 214, 234 to 239 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Forbes-ganj	1 to 38, 40 to 47, 107 to 110, 113, 116, to 135, 136/1, 136/2, 137 to 142, 144 to 149, 151 to 166, 168 to 173, 228	108 2			
		Jokihat	279 to 281, 295, 324 to 329, 331	11			T. No. 101 to 106, 111, 112, 116, 214/2, 215/2, 218 to 230, 235 to 278, 289 to 294, 298, 299, 330, 332 to 342 are in region 2.6.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.6.1.3 Parman-Kankai Plain	Amour	6, 36, 37, 66, 70 to 72, 76, 77, 137 to 142, 144, 146, 148 to 164, 172 to 178, 182, 183, 185 to 197, 204 to 226, 230 to 235, 254	86	879 villages 1 town	2,133.1	T. No. 179 to 181, 184, 227 to 229, 236 to 253, 255 to 275, 276/1, 276/2, 277 to 284, 298 to 301, 307, 310, 312 are in region 2.6.1.2 and T. No. 1 to 4, 7, 143, 145, 382 to 384, 389, 390, 392 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Baisa	38 to 64, 67 to 69, 75, 81 to 86, 198 to 203	43			T. No. 5, 8 to 38, 78 to 80, 87 to 136, 385 to 388 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Baisi	147, 165 to 171, 315, 355 to 357, 365 to 374, 376 to 381, 395, 401 to 403, 407 to 426, 450 to 467, 471 to 479	79			T. No. 285 to 297, 302 to 306, 308 to 311, 313, 314, 316 to 354, 358 to 364, 375, 427 to 433, 435 to 449, 468 to 470 are in region 2.6.1.2 and 391, 393, 394, 396 to 400, 404 to 406 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Araria	151 to 158, 168 to 172, 178 to 181, 183 to 191, 208 to 213, 214/1, 216, 217, 300	36			T. No. 192 to 196, 200 to 207, 215/1, 282 to 288, 296, 297, 301, 303 to 323 are in region 2.6.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kursakatta	39, 48 to 64, 65/1, 65/2, 66, 67, 68/1, 68/2, 69 to 71, 71/1, 72/2, 73 to 86, 87/1, 87/2, 88, 90 to 106, 111, 112, 114, 115, 240, 241	69			
		Sikti	1, 2, 3/1, 3/2, 4 to 8, 9/1, 9/2, 10, 11, 12/1, 12/2, 13 to 29, 30/1, 30/2, 31 to 42, 55, 162 to 167, 173 to 175, 177	57			
		Palasi	43 to 54, 56 to 100, 107 to 110, 113 to 115, 117 to 122, 123/1, 123/2, 123/3, 124 to 150, 159 to 161, 231 to 234	107			
		Jokihat	101 to 106, 111, 112, 116, 214/2, 215/2, 218 to 230, 235 to 278, 289 to 294, 298, 299, 330, 332 to 342	88			T. No. 279 to 281, 295, 324 to 329, 331 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Kocha-dhamin	207 to 209,223 224, 228 to 276, 278, 374 to 378, 390 to 393, 395 to 412	82			T. No. 9/2, 17 to 21, 24 to 62, 382 to 389, 394 413 to 426 are in region 2.6.1.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bahadurganj	9/1, 107 to 113, 176 to 178, 183 to 186, 196 to 206, 210 to 214, 216 to 222, 225 to 227, 277, 279 to 287, 290 to 295, 334 to 337, 340 to 350, 352, 366 to 373, 379 to 381	84 1			T. No. 1 to 8, 10 to 16, 22, 23, 332, 333, 338 and 339 are in region 2.6.1.4
		Terhagachh	63/1, 63/2, 64, 65/1, 65/2, 66 to 80, 120/2, 121/2, 124 to 126, 132 to 175, 179 to 182, 187 to 193, 215	81			
		Dighalbank	81 to 106, 114 to 119, 120/1, 121/1, 122, 123, 127 to 131, 194 to 296, 298 to 314, 320 to 322 328 to 330	67			T. No. 297, 315 to 319, 323 to 327, 331, 427, 428 are in region 2.6.1.4
4.	2.6.1.4 Mahananda Flood Plain	Amour	1 to 4, 7, 143, 145, 382 to 384, 389, 390, 392	13	570 villages 2 towns	1,317.1	T. No. 179 to 181, 184, 227 to 229, 236 to 253, 255 to 275, 276/1, 276/2, 277 to 284, 298 to 301, 307, 310, 312 are in region 2.6.1.2 and T. No. 6, 36, 37, 66, 70 to 72, 76, 77, 137 to 142, 144, 146, 148 to 164, 172 to 178, 182, 183, 185 to 197, 204 to 226, 230 to 235, 254 are in region 2.6.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Baisa	5, 8 to 38, 78 to 80, 87 to 136, 385 to 388	89			T. No. 38 to 64, 67 to 69, 75, 81 to 86, 198 to 203 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Baisi	391, 393, 394, 396 to 400, 404 to 406	11			T. No .147, 165 to 171, 315, 355 to 357, 365 to 374, 376 to 381, 395, 401 to 403, 407 to 426, 450 to 467, 471 to 479 are in region 2.6.1.3 and T. No. 285 to 297, 302 to 306, 308 to 311, 313, 314, 316 to 354, 358 to 364, 375, 427 to 433, 435 to 449, 468 to 470 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Kishanganj	1 to 39, 44 to 46, 58 to 87	72 1			
		Kochadhamin	9/2, 17 to 21, 24 to 62, 382 to 389, 394, 413 to 426	68			T. No. 207 to 209, 223, 224, 228 to 276, 278, 374 to 378, 390 to 393, 395 to 412 are in region 2.6.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bahadurganj	1 to 8, 10 to 16, 22, 23, 332, 333, 338, 339	21			T. No. 9/1, 107 to 113, 176 to 178, 183 to 186, 196 to 206, 210 to 214, 216 to 222, 225 to 227, 277, 279 to 287, 290 to 295, 334 to 337, 340 to 350, 352. 366 to 373, 379 to 381 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Dighal-bank	297, 315 to 319, 323 to 327, 331, 427, 428	14			T. No. 81 to 106, 114 to 119, 120/1, 121/1, 122, 123, 127 to 131, 194 to 296, 298 to 314, 320 to 322, 328 to 330 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Thakur-ganj	1 to 29, 38, 39, 46 to 68, 75 to 78, 80 to 84, 173 to 175, 182 to 250	133 1			
		Pothia	30 to 37, 40 to 45, 69 to 74, 79, 85 to 172, 176 to 183, 251 to 282	149			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purnia	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain	Rupauli, Bhawanipur, Barhara and parts of Banmankhi, Raniganj, Bhargama, Narpatganj and Dhamdaha C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts*	This region lies in the western part of the Purnia district. It is bounded by the river Lachchha Dhar in the east. The slope of this region is from the north to the south. The soil is sandy where agriculture is done alongwith rearing of cattle. This region is narrow in the north and wider in the south. There is even distribution of population in the entire region. The total population of this region is 715, 100 with an area of 1,492.9 km^2. The region is served by metre gauge railway line and roads.
	2.6.1.2 Central Purnia Plain	Purnia East, Krityanandnagar, Kasba, Forbesganj and parts of Dhamdaha, Banmankhi, Amour, Baisi, Araria, Raniganj, Bhargama, Narpatganj and Jokihat C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the north to the south. The soil is alluvial. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. The important rivers flowing in the region are Parman and Kosi-Dhar. There are five towns in this region, viz. Purnia, Kasba, Araria, Jogabani and Forbesganj. Purnia is the district headquarters (class I), Araria and Forbesganj are class III while Kasba and Jogabani are class IV towns. Forbesganj, the important town being one of the commercial centres, is situated on the Indo-Nepal border. An annual fair is held here and people from other parts of the country also participate in this fair. Purnia is on metre gauge railway having linkage with other parts of the region.
	2.6.1.3 Parman-Kankai Plain	Kursakatta, Sikti, Palasi, Terhagachh and parts of Amour, Baisa, Baisi, Araria, Jokihat, Bahadurganj, Kochadhamin Dighalbank **Blocks**	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region is situated between Parman and Kankai rivers. The entire region is a plain area having gentle slope from the north to the south. It is wide in the north and narrow in the south. Numerous rivulets flow here which deposit alluvial soil in the region. Agriculture is the main activity of the people. The total population of this region is 961,902 persons with an area of 2,133.1 km^2.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.1.4 Mahananda Flood Plain	Kishanganj, Thakurganj, Pothia and parts of Amour, Baisa, Baisi, Kochadhamin, Bahadurganj and Dighalbank C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region lies in the eastern part of Purnia district. It is a plain area having moderate slope from the north-east to the south-west. Mahananda and Mechi rivers flow here. The soil is alluvial where cultivation is the main occupation of the people. This region has small patches of forested areas in the north-eastern parts. There are two towns within this region, viz. Kishanganj and Thakurganj having 51,790 and 10,760 persons respectively.

DISTRICT KATIHAR

Katihar district forms the part of the North Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is located on the eastern portion of the state on the Bihar-West Bengal border. The district is divided into three sub-micro regions, namely Katihar Plain (2.6.1.1), Mahananda Flood Plain (2.6.1.2) and Ganga Flood Plain (2.6.1.3) on the basis of soil, relief, drainage, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Katihar Plain

The region lies on the north-western portion of the district and comprises the entire portion of Falka, Korha and parts of Katihar, Pranpur, Barari, Manihari and Amdabad C.D. Blocks. It is bounded by Purnia district from the north and the west, Mahananda Flood Plain and the state of West Bengal from the east and Ganga Flood Plain from the south. The entire region is a flat plain having numerous rivulets, like Barhandi, Labridhar, Barni, Kosidhar and Kamla which flow from the north to the south. There are swamps at various places. The average height of the region is 43 metres from the mean sea level in the centre of the region. Average annual rainfall is 1241.8 mm. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Ochrepts* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Jute, paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops of the area.

The region contains 464 villages and a town of Katihar, located in the middle of the region. It is the district headquarters also. The region has an area of 1,285.6 km^2 with a population of 670,023 persons. Out of which,548,018 reside in rural areas and 122,005 in urban areas. It has a density of 521 persons per km^2. Katihar town is an important trade centre for jute. It is linked by rail from all the corners. It is also well served by roads. National highway No. 31 passes through the region in the western portion linking the region with Purnia in the north and Bhagalpur in the south.

2.6.1.2 Mahananda Flood Plain

The region lies on the eastern portion of the district and is bounded by the state of West Bengal in the east and the south, Purnia district from the north-west and Katihar Plain from the south-west. It comprises the entire portion of Balrampur, Barsoi, Azamnagar, Kadwa and parts of Katihar and Pranpur C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having gentle slope from the north to the south. Rivers Mahananda, Parman and Riga flow from the north to the south alongwith its tributaries. River Nagar flows on its eastern border separating the region from the state of West Bengal. The floods in these rivers bring devastation to the life and property of the people of the area. At the same time, alluvial brought by the rivers during floods enriches the fertility of the soil. The average height of the region is 38 metres from the mean sea level in the centre of the region. The annual rainfall is 1241.8 mm. The soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Jute, paddy and pulses are the main crops of the region. Jute being an important commercial crop of the area, plays a vital role in the economy of this region in particular and of the district in general.

It contains 957 villages. It has an area of 1,194.3 km^2 with a population of 565,400 persons. The region has a density of 473 persons per km^2. The region is well served by broad as well as metre gauge rail lines which link the region from all directions.

2.6.1.3 Ganga Flood Plain

The region spreads over the southern part of the district along the Ganga river from the west to the east. It comprises the portions of the Barari, Manihari and Amdabad C.D. Blocks. River Kosi flows in the western part from the north to the south. The entire tract lies in the Gangetic alluvial plain. The new alluvial comprised of silt, clay and fine sands, gets deposited with the change of every rainy season. This belt gets flooded during heavy rains. The frequent shifts in the course of the Ganga, has caused the formation of various ox-bow lakes, *chaurs*, *tals* near its bed. The average annual rainfall is 1241.8 mm. The geology is related to alluvium. The soils are Orthents-Ochrepts and Ochrepts. Paddy and jute are the major crops of the region.

The region contains 122 villages and Manihari town. The area of the region is 529.4 km^2 having a

population of 193,199 persons. Out of which, 180,607 persons reside in rural areas and 12,592 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with density of 365 persons per km^2. The area is served by metre gauge railway lines, one running in the eastern and the other in the western portions linking with the district headquarters. The region is served by a few roads also.

BIHAR
DISTRICT PATNA
CENSUS CODE 01
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

SARAN
VAISHALI
SAMASTIPUR
BEGUSARAI
BHOJPUR
GAYA
NALANDA
MUNGER

MANER
Kita Chauhattar
Ganghara
Panapur
SON R.
GANGA R.
MANER
PATNA U.A.
X
KHAGAUL
Arrah 14 Kms.
NH 30
BIHTA
RS
PATNA RURAL
PHULWARI
FATWAH
NAUBATPUR
KHUSRUPUR
NH 30
PUNPUN
FATWAH
BAKHTIARPUR
BIKRAM
PUNPUN N.
2. 6. 2. 1
(B)
BARH
NH 31
Hilsa 9 Kms.
Chandi 12 Kms.
Harnaut 6 Kms.
BARH
DHANARUA
MASAURHI
2. 6. 2. 2
Harnaut 9 Kms.
Punarakh
PANDARAK
GANGA R.
Barauni 15 Kms.
Mor
MOKAMEH
MOKAMEH
Maranchi
MORHAR N.
DARDHA N.
PALIGANJ
Jehanabad 10 Kms.
Ekangarsarai 15 Kms.
Sarmera 8 Kms.
Sarmera 5 Kms.
Lakhisarai 16 Kms.

X DINAPUR - CUM - KHAGAUL

(B) BAKHTIARPUR

1 Dalip Chak
2 Ramnagar Diara

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

50 Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents
61 Orchents - Tropepts
64 Aquepts - Ochrepts
70 Ochrepts

Boundary ;- District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above population
Urban Area
National Highway — NH 30
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge — RS
,, ,, ,, ,, Narrow Gauge — RS
River & Stream
Regional Division — 2. 6. 2. 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with boundary

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

2. 6. 2. 1 SON - PUNPUN PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 2 GANGA FLOOD PLAIN

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Katihar	2.6.1.1	464 (79 in Katihar, 85 in Pranpur, 33 in Manihari, 60 in Barari, 100 in Falka, 84 in Korha and 23 in Amdabad C.D. Blocks)	1 Katihar (M)	1,285.6	1,261.1	24.5	670,023	548,018	122,005
	2.6.1.2	957 (46 in Katihar, 26 in Pranpur, 264 in Kadwa, 155 in Balrampur, 232 in Barsoi and 234 in Azamnagar C.D. Blocks)		1,194.3	1,194.3		565,400	565,400	
	2.6.1.3	122 (29 in Manihari, 65 in Barari and 28 in Amdabad C.D. Blocks)	1 Manihari (M)	529.4	518.1	11.3	193,199	180,607	12,592

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Katihar **Code No. 22** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.1.1 Katihar Plain	Katihar	1 to 4, 6 to 12, 16 to 18, 51, 56 to 77, 79 to 92, 94 to 102, 104, 114, 118, 144, 147 to 157, 163 to 165, 328	79 1	464 villages 1 town	1,285.6	T. No. 13 to 15, 19 to 47, 48/1, 48/2, 49, 50, 52 to 55, 158 to 162, 167 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Pranpur	93, 105 to 113, 115 to 117, 119 to 143, 145, 146, 166, 174 to 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 198 to 207, 215, 216, 256 to 273, 303 to 306	85			T. No. 168 to 173, 180, 183, 186 to 197, 217 to 222 are in region 2.6.1.2
		Manihari	5, 251, 253 to 255, 274 to 290, 293, 294, 296 to 302, 354, 355	33			T. No. 241, 243 to 250, 291, 292, 295,307 to 319, 329, 334/1, 334/3, 337 are in region 2.6.1.3
		Barari	88, 163 to 176, 181/2, 187/2, 192 to 205, 213 to 215, 217 to 235, 251, 253 to 257, 287	60			T. No. 177 to 180, 181/1, 182 to 186, 187/1, 188 to 191, 236 to 250, 252, 271 to 280, 282 to 286, 288 to 294, 296, 298, 300 to 309 are in region 2.6.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Falka	1 to 14, 18 to 87, 92/2, 116, 212/2, 258 to 270	100			
		Korha	15 to 17, 89 to 115, 117 to 162, 206 to 211, 212/2, 216	84			
		Amdabad	78, 208 to 214, 223 to 230, 238 239, 252, 350 to 353	23			T. No. 231 to 237, 240, 242, 339, 341 to 349, 356 to 363 and one unsurveyed village are in region 2.6.1.3
2	2.6.1.2 Mahananda Flood Plain	Katihar	13 to 15, 19 to 47, 48/1, 48/2, 49, 50, 52 to 55, 158 to 162, 167	46	957 villages	1,194.3	T. No. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 16 to 18, 51, 56 to 77, 79 to 92, 94 to 102, 104, 114, 118, 144, 147 to 157, 163 to 165, 328 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Pranpur	168 to 173, 180, 183, 186 to 197, 217 to 222	26			T. No. 93, 105, to 113, 115 to 117, 119 to 143, 145 146, 166, 174 to 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 198 to 207, 215, 216, 256 to 273, 303 to 306 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kadwa	138 to 147, 148/1, 148/2, 149 to 175, 177 to 187, 188/1, 188/2, 189 to 277, 278/1, 278/2, 279 to 286, 288 to 364, 371 to 377, 379 to 383, 442, 443, 471, 485 to 504, 630	264			
		Balrampur	1 to 155	155			
		Barsoi	1 to 56, 56/632, 57 to 121, 122/1, 122/2, 122/3, 123 to 137, 156, 633 to 723	232			
		Azam-nagar	287, 365 to 370, 378, 384 to 407, 408/1, 408/2, 409 to 420, 421/1, 421/2, 422 to 441, 444 to 470, 472 to 484, 505 to 629, 631	234			
3	2.6.1.3 Ganga Flood Plain	Manihari	241, 243 to 250, 291, 292, 295, 307 to 319, 329, 334/1, 334/3, 337	29 1	122 villages 1 town	529.4	T. No. 5, 251, 253 to 255, 274 to 290, 293, 294, 296 to 302, 354, 355 are in region 2.6.1.1
		Barari	177 to 180, 181/1, 182 to 186, 187/1, 188 to 191, 236 to 250, 252, 271 to 280, 282 to 286, 288 to 294, 296, 298, 300 to 309	65			T. No. 88, 163 to 176, 181/2, 187/2, 192 to 205, 213 to 235, 251, 253 to 257, 287 are in region 2.6.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Amdabad	231 to 237, 240, 242, 339, 341 to 349, 356 to 363 and one unsurveyed village	28		78, 208 to 214, 223 to 230, 238, 239, 252, 350 to 353 are in region 2.6.1.1	

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Katihar	2.6.1.1 Katihar Plain	Falka, Korha and parts of Katihar, Pranpur, Manihari, Barari and Amdabad C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region is bounded by Purnia district in the north and Kosi river in the west. The entire region is a flat plain having numerous rivulets flowing from the north to the south. The newer alluvial occurs in this region which is very fertile. Majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities while some persons are engaged in industrial activities. The total population is 670,023, with an area of 1,285.6 km^2. This region has only one town, *i.e.* Katihar, which is the district headquarters, railway junction and an industrial and trade centre of jute.
	2.6.1.2 Mahananda Flood Plain	Kadwa, Balrampur, Barsoi, Azamnagar and parts of Katihar and Pranpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region is a plain area having gentle slope from the north to the south. Rivers Parman and Mahananda flow in the region alongwith their tributaries. These rivers bring alluvial soil which is very fertile for paddy and jute cultivation. Jute is an important commercial crop which is produced in this region. The population is evenly distributed in the entire region. The total population is 565,400 with an area of 1,194.3 km^2. The region is flood prone. Often embankments are washed away at places and submerged the cultivable land under water. It is well linked with roads and metre gauge railway line.
	2.6.1.3 Ganga Flood Plain	Parts of Manihari, Barari and Amdabad C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Ochrepts, Ochrepts*	The entire region lies along Ganga river in the south of the district. The newer alluvial composed of silt, clay and fine sands are found in this tract. The western and the southern parts of Manihari are having fine alluvial soil which are very fertile. Paddy and jute are cultivated in this region. Jute is sent to Katihar industrial area for further processing. Manihari is the only town in this region having 12,592 persons. Metre gauge railway and roads connect the region from other sides.

DISTRICT PATNA

The district lies almost in the central portion of the state along the river Ganga. It is bounded by the districts of Saran, Vaishali, Samastipur and Begusarai in the north, Gaya and Nalanda in the south, Munger in the south-east and Bhojpur in the west. It is a part of South Bihar Plain (2.6.1) and is divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Son-Punpun Plain (2.6.1.1) and Ganga Flood Plain (2.6.1.2) on the basis of geographical factors, like relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.1.1 Son-Punpun Plain

The region is spread over the south-western part of the district. The Son river flows from the south to the north forming its western boundary. District Gaya lies in the south. Its north-eastern boundary is bounded by Ganga Flood Plain. It comprises the entire Bihta, Naubatpur, Bikram, Paliganj, Masaurhi, Dhanarua, Punpun and almost half portion of Phulwari C.D. Blocks. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south to the north. The height of the region is 57 metres in the south and 51 metres in the north from the mean sea level. River Punpun passes through the centre of the region from the south-west to the north-east and finally merges in the Ganga. Other rivers, namely Daradha and Morhar also flow in the same direction and merge in Punpun. The annual normal rainfall of the region is 1000 mm. Its geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Tropepts* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Patna canal is the major source for irrigation.

It includes 833 villages and a town of Masaurhi. It is spread over an area of 1,488.8 km^2 and inhabited by 999,604 persons. Out of these, 975,352 persons reside in rural areas and 24,252 in urban areas. The region has a high density with 671 persons per km^2. Paddy and pulses are the main crops of the area. However, maize, wheat, oilseeds and cash crops, like vegetables, watermelon are also grown. The railways link with Bhojpur district in the west and Gaya in the south. The region is well served by roads also.

2.6.2.2 Ganga Flood Plain

The region is spread over the northern part of the district along the Ganga river which is delimiting this tract from the north. Nalanda and Munger districts and Son-Punpun Plain forms its southern boundary whereas Bhojpur district is situated on the western side of this narrow plain. It contains the entire Maner, Dinapur-cum-Khagaul, Patna Rural, Fatwah, Bakhtiarpur, Barh, Pandarak and Mokameh and half portion of Phulwari C.D. Blocks. The region is elongated in the form of a narrow strip. The entire region is a plain area having gentle slope from the west to the east. The region lies at an average height of 45 metres from the mean sea level. River Ganga dominates the entire region. River Son flows in the west of the region and merges into Ganga near the border of Bhojpur and Saran districts. The geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Tropepts, Ochrepts* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* which are more fertile. Paddy, oilseeds and vegetables are the main crops.

The region is spread over in 600 villages, 7 towns and the Urban Agglomeration of Patna which constitutes 5 units. Patna, the capital of the state, once known as Patliputra, is located in the region on the bank of Ganga. It has an area of 1,696.0 km^2 which is inhabited by 2,019,597 persons. Out of which, 923,160 reside in rural areas and 1,096,437 in urban areas. The region is densely populated. The density is 1,191 persons per km^2. The region is provided with all facilities of rail, road, navigation and air service. National highway No 30 passes through the whole region. National highway No.31 meets with the National highway No. 30 at Bakhtiarpur. Patna is one of the most important railway centre which is connected from all parts of country. Besides, there are number of railway lines which provide linkage with other parts of the state. The longest road bridge in Asia, namely Gandhi Setu with a length of 5.9 km, links the region with Vaishali district of the North Bihar Plain. Another important road bridge known as Mokameh bridge, links the region with Begusarai district.

BIHAR

DISTRICT KATIHAR

CENSUS CODE 22

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms 5 0 5 Kms



2. 6. 1. 1 KATIHAR PLAIN

2. 6. 1. 2 MAHANANDA FLOOD PLAIN

2. 6. 1. 3 GANGA FLOOD PLAIN

Boundary :- State

,, District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 31

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 2. 6. 1. 1

Macro

Meso

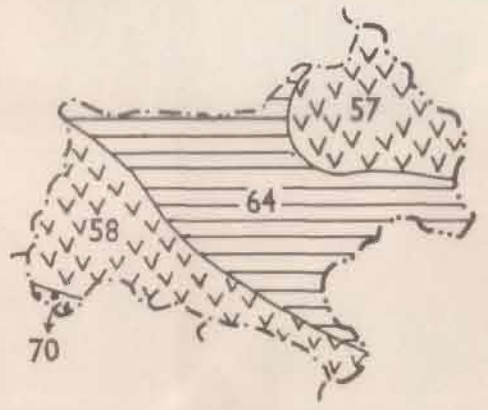
Micro

Sub - Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



57 Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts

58 Orthents – Ochrepts

64 Aquepts – Ochrepts

70 Ochrepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium

Chotanagpur Gneiss

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	2.6.2.1	833 (69 in Phulwari, 85 in Punpun, 122 in Dhanarua, 102 in Masaurhi, 109 in Naubatpur, 118 in Paliganj, 128 in Bikram and 100 in Bihta C.D. Blocks)	1 Masaurhi (N)	1,488.8	1,479.4	9.4	999,604	975, 352	24,252
	2.6.2.2	600 (35 in Patna Rural, 151 in Fatwah, 32 in Phulwari, 49 in Dinapur-cum-Khagaul, 45 in Maner, 100 in Barh, 62 in Bakhtiarpur, 72 in Pandarak and 54 in Mokameh C.D. Blocks)	11 1. Patna (MC) 2. Fatwah 3. Khusrupur 4. Phulwari 5. Dinapur-Nizamat 6. Khagaul 7. Dinapur Cantt. 8. Maner 9. Barh 10. Bakhtiarpur 11. Mokameh	1,696.0	1,539.0	157.0	2,019,597	923,160	1,096,437

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Patna **Code No. 1** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Phulwari	36 to 82, 84 to 94, 97, 98, 128 to 136	69	833 villages 1 town	1,488.8	T. No. 31, 32, 83, 95, 96, 99 to 111, 113, 115 to 127 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Punpun	1 to 42, 47 to 75, 80, 82 to 85, 169, 170, 172 to 178	85			
		Dhanarua	3, 43 to 46, 76 to 79, 81, 86 to 138, 140, 145 to 151, 160 to 163, 263 to 281, 283 to 310	122			
		Masaurhi	139, 141 to 143, 154 to 159, 164 to 168, 171, 179 to 262, 282, 311	102 1			
		Naubatpur	81, 88, 89, 92 to 95, 114, 115, 117 to 122, 124, 125, 127 to 148, 148/394, 149 to 216, 219	109			
		Paliganj	259 to 277, 279 to 287, 292, 304 to 314, 316 to 393	118			
		Bikram	21 to 23, 26 to 80, 82 to 87, 90, 91, 96 to 98, 100, 217, 218, 220 to 258, 278, 288 to 291, 293 to 303, 315	128			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bihta	R.T.Maner 14, 15, 17 to 20, 22, 24, 35 to 85, 103, 104, 60/107, R.T.Bikram 1 to 20, 24, 25, 99, 101 to 113, 116, 123	100			
2.	2.6.2.2 Ganga Flood Plain	Patna Rural	20 to 44 R.T.Phulwari 1, 1/1, 1/2, 2, 13, 138 to 142	35 1	600 villages 11 towns	1,696.0	
		Fatwah	1 to 12, 14, 15, 21, 23 to 135, 137 to 139, 141 to 160	151 2			
		Phulwari	31, 32, 83, 95, 96, 99 to 111, 113, 115 to 127	32 1			T. No. 36 to 82, 84 to 94, 97, 98, 128 to 136 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Dinapur -cum- Khagaul	1 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29 to 38, 40 to 44, 44/56, 45 to 49, 51 to 55, 167	49 3			
		Maner	1 to 6, 7/108 to 7/112, 8 to 13, 16, 21, 23, 25 to 30, 34, 86 to 102, 106	45 1			
		Barh	28 to 30, 40, 41, 53 to 56, 59 to 109, 112 to 114, 129 to 132, 148, 257, 260 to 288, 311, 314	100 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bakhtiarpur	110, 111, 115 to 121, 126 to 128, 133 to 138, 141 to 147, 149 to 155, 164 to 189, 314, 317, 318, 650	62 1			
		Pandarak	1 to 27, 31 to 39, 42 to 52, 289 to 310, 312, 313, 315	72			
		Mokameh	1 to 25, 30 to 44, 46 to 59	54 1			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Punpun, Dhanarua, Masaurhi, Naubatpur, Paliganj, Bikram, Bihta and Phul-wari(part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Orthents-Tropepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south to the north. River Son flows from the south to the north and forms the western boundary of this region. River Punpun flows from the south to the north and turn towards the east near the north-eastern boundary of Naubatpur C.D. Block and again flows in the same direction upto the Ganga river. Dardha is a tributary of Punpun. The water of these rivers is utilised for irrigational purposes. However, Patna canal is the major source of irrigation. Alluvial soil, which is fertile, is found in this region. Cultivation is done by the majority of the people. Masaurhi is the only town of this region having 24,252 persons. The total area of this region is 1,488.8 km^2 with a population of 999,604. The region is well linked with railways and roads.
	2.6.2.2 Ganga Flood Plain	Patna Rural, Fatwah, Dinapur-cum-Khagaul, Maner, Barh, Bakhtiarpur, Pandarak, Mokameh and Phulwari (part) C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts, Ochrepts*	This region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south to the north. In the northern most part, the slope is from the west to the east. River Ganga forms its northern and eastern boundary while the western boundary is formed by the Son river. The southern boundary is formed by Son-Punpun Plain and Nalanda and Munger districts. The *diaras* and *chaurs* formed by the Ganga river are found in this region. The entire region is rich in alluvium. Tal, the low lying areas, are found in abundance and used for irrigation purpose. The Mokameh Tal is an important one. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Pulses and grams are the main crops. Out of 12 towns of the district, 11 lies in this region. Of these 11 towns, 7 towns are situated on the southern bank of the Ganga river. These towns were important in the past due to river borne transportation system. Patna, the capital of the state is also situated here. The total area of this region is 1,696.0 km^2 with a population of 2,019,597. The region is well linked with broad gauge and roads from all sides.

DISTRICT NALANDA

Nalanda district has been carved out from the old district of Patna. Its headquarters is located at Bihar (Bihar Sharif). It is surrounded by Patna district in the north, Nawada district in the south, Munger district in the east and Gaya district in the west. The district is divided into 3 sub-micro regions,viz. West Nalanda Plain (2.6.2.1), East Nalanda Plain (2.6.2.2) and Rajgir Hills (2.6.2.3) on the basis of relief, drainage, soil, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 West Nalanda Plain

The region forms the western part of the district and bounded by Patna district in the north, Gaya district in the west and the south and East Nalanda Plain in the east. River Paimar flows all along the eastern portion of the region from the south to the north. It comprises the entire Hilsa, Ekangar sarai, Islampur and parts of Chandi, Harnaut, Noorsarai and Rajgir C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having a gentle slope from the south to the north. The height is 48 metres in the north and 72 metres in the south from the mean sea level. It is drained by various rivulets like Mohana, Bagahi, Nonai, Lokaiu and Dhowa. Its geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Orthents-Tropepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts and Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The annual rainfall is 990.6 mm. Wheat and paddy are the main crops grown in the region. Maize and sugarcane are also cultivated.

The region contains 503 villages and 2 towns, namely Hilsa and Islampur. It is spread over an area of 1,055.5 km^2 and inhabited by 686,023 persons. Out of these 645,078 reside in rural areas and 40,945 in urban areas. The density of population is 650 persons per km^2. A metre gauge railway line runs from the north to the south and terminates at Islampur. A good number of metalled roads link the region with other districts of the state.

2.6.2.2 East Nalanda Plain

It forms the eastern part of the district and is comparatively larger than the other two regions. It is surrounded by Patna district in the north, Rajgir hills in the south, Munger district in the east and West Nalanda Plain in the west. River Paimar forms its boundary in the west. It comprises the entire Rahui, Asthawan, Sarmera, Bihar and parts of Noorsarai, Rajgir, Giriak, Harnaut and Chandi C.D Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope towards the north. Its height is 40 metres in the north and 63 metres in the south from the mean sea level. The region is drained by Panchana, Goithawa, Dhanayan and Sakri rivers. A number of dry channels become active during rainy season. Its geology is related to alluvium. A very small patch of mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. occurs in the southern part of the region. The soils are *Orthents-Tropepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The annual rainfall is 990.6 mm. Wheat and paddy are the main crops. Maize and sugarcane are also grown in the region.

The region contains 555 villages and 3 towns, namely Bihar, Silao and Rajgir. The region is spread over an area of 1,293.3 km^2 and inhabited by 954,531 persons. Out of these, 722,263 reside in rural areas and 182,268 in urban areas. The region has a fairly high density of 738 persons/km^2. National highway No. 31 passes through the region, linking various parts with Patna in the north and Nawada in the south. A broad gauge railway line starting from Bakhtiarpur railway junction of Patna district enters the region in the north and terminates at Rajgir connecting the district headquarters. A good number of other metalled roads supplement the communication system.

2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills

It forms the extreme southern portion of the district and is spread over a very small area. It is comprised of some parts of Rajgir and Giriak C.D. Blocks. Panchana river forms its eastern boundary. The entire region is spread over the Rajgir hills. Its height is 388 metres in the central portion and 100 metres in the northern portion from the mean sea level. It is an extension of Chotanagpur Plateau having similar geological characteristics. Hills are covered with forests. Its geology is related to mica schist, phyllite quartzite, etc and a small portion of alluvium. The soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*. Being a hilly tract, the annual rainfall is comparatively high. Paddy is grown in the

low lying areas and wheat is also grown in some parts.

The region contains only one village which falls in Giriak C.D. Block. It is spread over an area of 12.9 km^2 with a population of 771 persons. It has a density of 60 persons per km^2. It is linked with the other parts of the district with the metalled road which passes through the region.

BIHAR

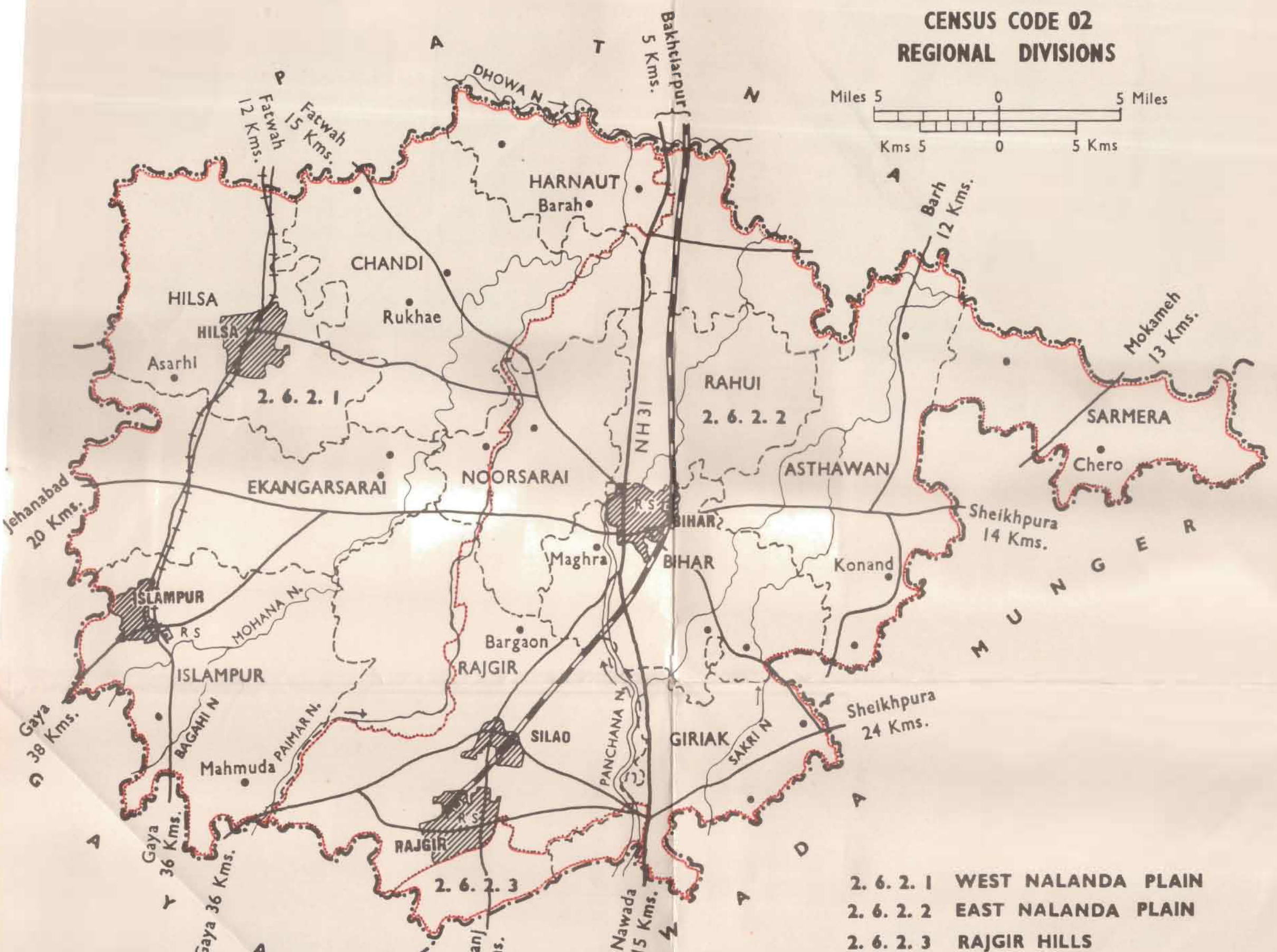
DISTRICT NALANDA

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms 5 0 5 Kms



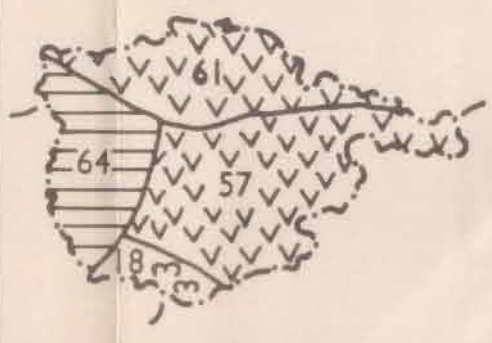
2. 6. 2. 1 WEST NALANDA PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 2 EAST NALANDA PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 3 RAJGIR HILLS

Boundary :- District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge
,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge
River and Stream
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

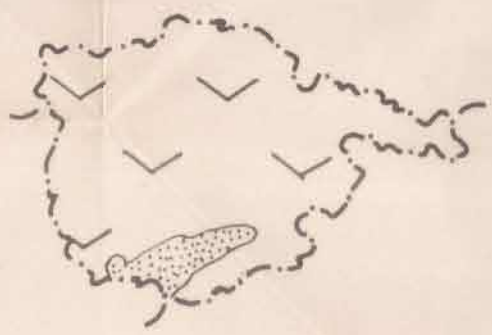
Km 0 20 40 Kms



18 Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents
57 Orthents—Aquepts—Ochrepts
61 Orthents—Tropepts
64 Aquepts—Ochrepts

GEOLOGY

Km 0 20 40 Kms



Alluvium

Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nalanda	2.6.2.1	503 (29 in Rajgir, 6 in Noorsarai, 29 in Harnaut, 102 in Hilsa, 113 in Ekangar-sarai, 133 in Chandi and 91 in Islampur C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Hilsa (N) 2. Islampur (N)	1,055.5	1,036.8	18.7	686,023	645,078	40,945
	2.6.2.2	555 (77 in Bihar, 56 in Giriak, 102 in Rajgir, 56 in Noorsarai, 66 in Rahui, 52 in Hurnaut, 94 in Asthawan, 37 in Sarmera and 15 in Chandi C.D. Blocks)	3 1. Bihar (M) 2. Silao (N) 3. Rajgir (M)	1,293.3	1,215.7	77.6	954,531	772,263	182,268
	2.6.2.3	1 (1 in Giriak & Rajgir Hills)		12.9	12.9	-	771	771	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Nalanda **Code No. 2** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 West Nalanda Plain	Rajgir	144, 371 to 377, 382 to 397, 407 to 410, 413	29	503 villages 2 towns	1,055.5	T. No. 378 to 381, 398 to 406, 411, 412, 414 to 419, 422 to 425, 426/1, 426/2, 427 to 434, 437 to 467, 469 to 474, 476 to 478, 480, 481, 484, 486 to 509 are in region 2.6.2.2 and Rajgir Hills are in region 2.6.2.3
		Noorsarai	61 to 66	6			T. No. 31 to 40, 44, 47, 49 to 60, 67 to 82, 84 to 90, 134 to 139, 296, 369, 370 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Harnaut	156, 158/1, 158/2, 159 to 163, 190 to 209, 213	29			T. No. 122 to 125, 210 to 212, 214 to 256, 258, 259 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Hilsa	1, 2, 4 to 38, 47, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 to 95, 156, 157, 160 to 166, 168, 170 to 175, 178 to 185, 188, 197	102 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chandi	39 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 57, 61, 63, 148, 150, 151, 159, 186, 187, 189 to 196, 198 to 267, 279, 284 to 314	133			T. No. 268 to 278, 280 to 283 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Ekangar-sarai	96 to 147, 149, 152 to 155, 158, 167, 169, 315 to 367	113			
		Islampur	22, 23, 37 to 44, 63, 65 to 143, 510	91 1			
2.	2.6.2.2 East Nalanda Plain	Bihar	83, 91 to 97, 99 to 109, 111 to 113, 125 to 131, 140, 149 to 151, 163 to 166, 269 to 274, 277 to 290, 310 to 327, 329, 330	77 1	555 villages 3 towns	1,293.3	
		Giriak	291 to 295, 297 to 309, 328, 331 to 352, 354 to 367 R.T. Sheikhpura 8	56			T. No. 353 is in region 2.6.2.3
		Rajgir	378 to 381, 398 to 406, 411, 412, 414 to 419, 422 to 425, 426/1, 426/2, 427 to 434, 437 to 467, 469 to 474, 476 to 478, 480, 481, 484, 486 to 509	102 2			T. No. 144, 371 to 377, 382 to 397, 407 to 410, 413 are in region 2.6.2.1 and Rajgir Hills in region 2.6.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Noor-sarai	31 to 40, 44, 47, 49 to 60, 67 to 82, 84 to 90, 134 to 139, 296, 369, 370	56			T. No. 61 to 66 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Rahui	1 to 30, 41 to 43, 45, 46, 48, 141 to 147, 152 to 162, 169 to 174, 184 to 187, 193, 368	66			
		Harnaut	122 to 125, 210 to 212, 214 to 256, 258, 259	52			T. No. 156, 158/1, 158/2, 159 to 163, 190 to 209, 213 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Asthawan	164, 167, 168, 175 to 183, 188 to 192, 194 to 201, 203 to 268, 275, 276, 276/316	94			
		Sarmera	45, 60 to 95	37			
		Chandi	268 to 278, 280 to 283	15			T. No. 39 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 57, 61, 63, 148, 150, 151, 159, 186, 187, 189 to 196, 198 to 267, 279, 284 to 314 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	Giriak Rajgir Hills only	353 and	1	1 village	12.9	T. No. 291 to 295, 297 to 309, 328, 331 to 352, 354 to 367, R.T. Sheikhpura 8 are in region 2.6.2.2

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nalanda	2.6.2.1 West Nalanda Plain	Ekangarsarai, Islampur and parts of Rajgir, Noorsarai, Harnaut, Hilsa and Chandi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Tropepts, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The region is bounded by the river Paimar in the east, the districts of Patna and Gaya in the north, west and south. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south-west to the north-east. There are number of rivulets flowing according to slope directions in the region. The fine alluvial soil and availability of water by these streams, have made agricultural activities predominant. Paddy, wheat, sugarcane and gram are the main crops. There are two towns in this region, *viz* Hilsa having 21,469 persons and Islampur with 19,476 persons. The total area of this region is 1,055.5 km^2 with a population of 686,023 persons. The region is linked with railways and roads.
	2.6.2.2 East Nalanda Plain	Bihar, Rahui, Asthawan, Sarmera and parts of Giriak, Rajgir, Noorsarai, Harnaut and Chandi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, and Mica schists, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Orthents-Tropepts*	This region is bounded by West Nalanda Plain in the west, Munger district in the east, Patna district in the north and Nawada and Gaya including Rajgir Hills in the south. The entire region is a plain area having alluvial soil. Rivulets like Panchna, Goithawa, Sakari and Dhanayan flow from the south to the north. The water of these rivers is used for irrigational purposes. However, irrigation is also done by *ahars*, *pynes* and wells. As the fertile soil and irrigation are available, majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. There are three towns in the region viz Bihar, Silao and Rajgir. Bihar town is the district headquarters. Rajgir town has archeological importance and an attraction for tourists. Silao is the another town in the north of Rajgir. The total area of this region is 1,293.3 km^2 with 954,531 persons. The region is linked with broad gauge railway line and roads.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	Parts of Giriak and Rajgir C.D. Blocks	Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc and Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The region is a hilly tract and a part of Rajgir hills which extend from Bodh Gaya in the Gaya district (Region No. 2.6.2.2) and terminated abruptly near Giriak. These hills appear to be the remanants of Chotanagpur Plateau having the similar geological characteristics. The height of these hills is less than 350 metres and covered with forests. The total population is this region is only 771 persons.

DISTRICT NAWADA

Nawada district was carved out from the old district of Gaya in 1973. It is surrounded by Nalanda and Munger districts in the north, Hazaribag district in the south, Munger and Giridih districts in the east and Gaya district in the west. Nawada district is divided into two sub-micro regions, namely Nawada Plain (2.6.2.1) and Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands (2.6.2.2) on the basis of relief, drainage,soil, climate, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Nawada Plain

It is spread over in the northern part of the district and extends in the east-west sides. It is surrounded by Nalanda district in the north, Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands in the south, Munger district in the east and Gaya district in the west. It comprises the entire Nawada, Warisaliganj, Pakri Barawan and parts of Hisua, Akbarpur, Narhat, Gobindpur and Kawakole C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having gentle slope towards the north. The height of the region varies considerably from the north to the east. The western part of the region is dissected by various rivulets, like Dhadhar, Tilaiya, Dhanarji and Sakri which flow from the south to the north. There are some ponds and ravines located in the south central portion. Geology in major parts of the region is related to alluvium excepting the south-eastern portion where it is conspicuous to Chotanagpur gneiss and mica-schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. The soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs*. The annual rainfall is 993.5 mm. Paddy is the main crop. Maize, potato, gram, *marua*, *khesari* and oilseeds are the other crops grown in this region.

The region contains 477 villages and 3 towns, namely Hisua, Nawada and Warisaliganj. Nawada town is the district headquarters. The region is spread over an area of 1,006.0 km^2 which is inhabited by 591,127 persons. Out of these 518,066 reside in rural areas and 73,061 in urban areas. It has a density of 588 persons per km^2. The only broad gauge railway line passes through the region linking it with Gaya in the west and Munger in the east. National highway No. 31 passes through this tract from the south to the north, linking Hazaribag in the south and Nalanda in the north.

2.6.2.2 Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands

The region forms the southern part of the district and extends towards the east where it is narrow. It is bounded by Nawada Plain in the north, Hazaribag district in the south, Giridih district in the east and Gaya in the west. It comprises the entire Sirdala, Rajauli and parts of Gobindpur, Narhat, Kawakole, Akbarpur and Hisua C.D. Blocks. The entire region has undulating surface with dotted hillocks. Its height is 677 metres in the south, 194 metres in the north and 510 metres in the east from the mean sea level. It lies on the northern fringe of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The southern and eastern portions of the region are covered with forests. Numerous rivulets originate from this region and drain towards the north. Geology is related to mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. alluvium and Chotanagpur gneiss. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aqualfs-Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*. The fertility of the soil is comparatively low because of admixture of laterite. The annual rainfall is 993 mm. Paddy is the main crop which is cultivated in the low lying areas. Maize, potato, gram and oilseeds are the other crops grown in the region.

The region contains 614 villages. It is spread over an area of 1,480.5 km^2 which is inhabited by 508,050 persons. Being a hilly tract, tne density of population in the region is very low which comes to only 343 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the extreme north-western portion of the region serving a very limited area. However, National highway No. 31 passes through the centre of the region linking it with Nalanda district in the north and Hazaribag district in the south. The region is also served by a few metalled roads.

BIHAR

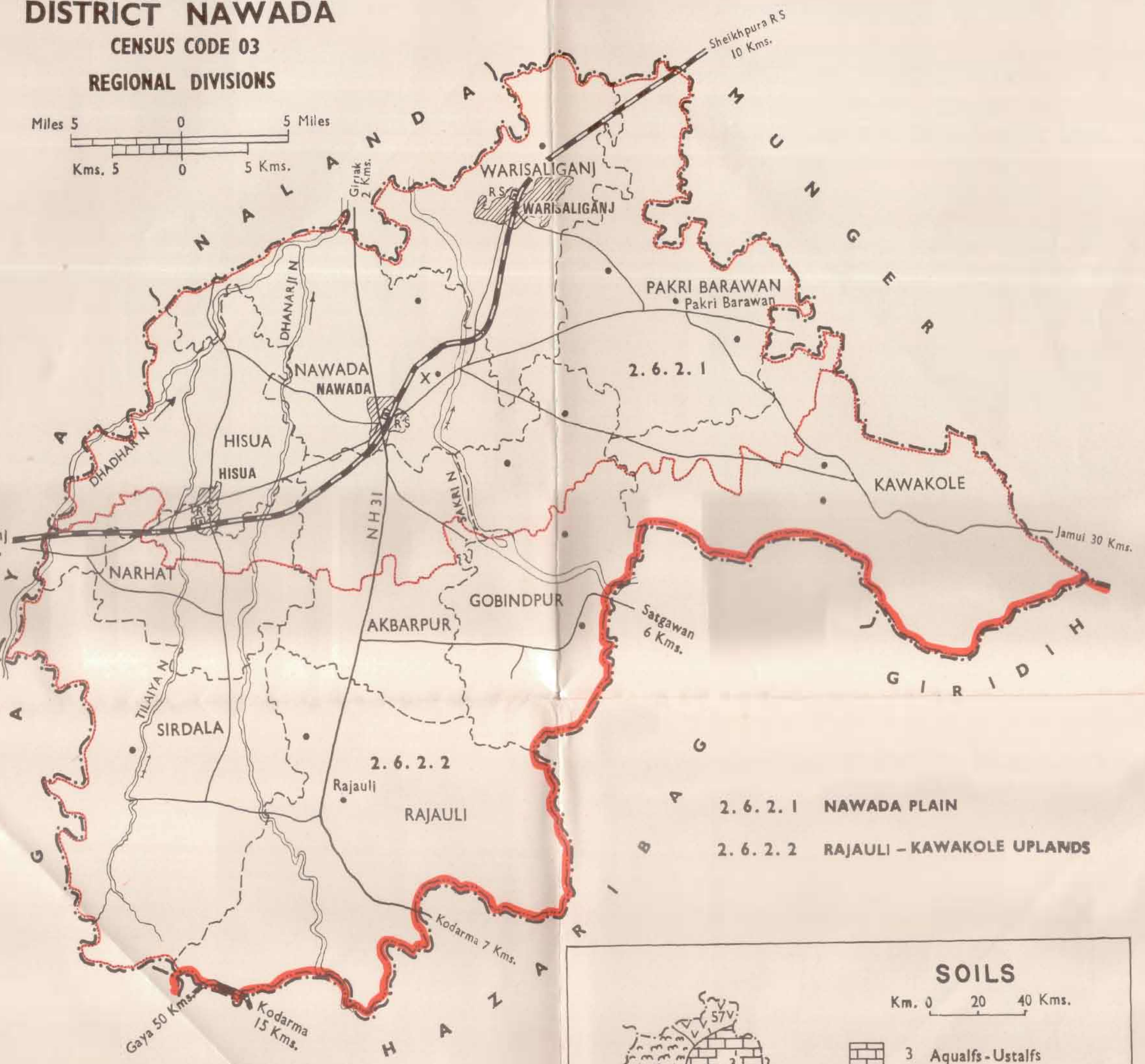
DISTRICT NAWADA

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



X Qadirganj

Boundary:- District	
,, C. D. Block	
Villages having 5000 & above Population	
Urban Area	
National Highway	NH 31
Important Metalled Road	
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge	RS
River and Stream	
Regional Division	2. 6. 2. 1
Macro	
Meso	
Micro	
Sub-Micro with boundary	

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

2. 6. 2. 1 **NAWADA PLAIN**

2. 6. 2. 2 **RAJAULI – KAWAKOLE UPLANDS**

SOILS



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

3 Aqualfs - Ustalfs

11 Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Aquepts

18 Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Orthents

57 Orthents - Aquepts - Ochrepts

GEOLOGY



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

Chotanagpur Gneiss

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nawada	2.6.2.1	477 (106 in Nawada, 67 in Akbarpur, 31 in Narhat, 8 in Hisua, 94 in Warisaliganj, 82 in Pakri Barawan, 41 in Kawakole and 48 in Gobindpur C.D. Blocks)	3 1. Nawada(M) 2. Hisua(N) 3. Warisaliganj (N)	1,006.0	980.9	25.1	591,127	518,066	73,061
	2.6.2.2	614 (90 in Akbarpur, 55 in Narhat, 76 in Hisua, 18 in Kawakole, 80 in Gobindpur,* 169 in Rajauli and 126 in Sirdala C.D. Blocks)		1,480.5	1,480.5		508,050	580,050	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Nawada **Code No. 3** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Nawada Plain	Nawada	4 to 9, 11, 35, 356, 358, 359, 361 to 378, 390 to 413, 419 to 436, 440 to 455, 457, 458, 548, 557 to 563, 568 to 575, 577	106 1	477 villages 3 towns	1,006.0	
		Akbar-pur	174 to 180, 184 to 196, 202 to 205, 316 to 320, 327, 332, 333 to 355, 357, 379 to 389, 564	67			T. No. 183, 197 to 201, 206 to 279, 304, 306, 310 to 315, 322, 326 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Narhat	42 to 46, 66, 67, 70, to 75, 103, 104, 138 to 140, 146, 151 to 153, 165 to 173	31			T. No. 105 to 137, 141 to 145, 147 to 150, 154 to 164, 181, 182 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Hisua	94, 95, 97 to 102	08 1			T. No. 1 to 3, 10, 12 to 34, 36 to 41, 47 to 62, 64, 65, 68, 76 to 93, 96, 414 to 418 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Warsali-ganj	437 to 439, 456, 459 to 477, 480 to 493, 496 to 533, 535 to 547, 549 to 553, 556	94 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pakri Barawan	1 to 75, 92, 94, 95, 104, 105, 108, 111	82			
		Kawakole	76 to 81, 83 to 91, 93, 96 to 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112 to 120, 122 to 124, 126	41			T. No.82, 121, 125, 127 to 141 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Gobind-pur	328 to 331, 554, 555, 565 to 567, 576, 578 to 601, 606 to 614, 616 to 620	48			T. No. 280 to 303, 305, 307 to 309, 321, 323 to 325, 602 to 605, 615, 621 to 663 are in region 2.6.2.2
2.	2.6.2.2 Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands	Akbar-pur	183, 197 to 201, 206 to 279, 304, 306, 310 to 315, 322, 326	90	614 villages	1,480.5	T. No. 174 to 180, 184 to 196, 202 to 205, 316 to 320, 327, 332 to 355, 357, 379 to 389, 564 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Narhat	105 to 137, 141 to 145, 147 to 150, 154 to 164, 181, 182	55			T. No. 42 to 46, 66, 67, 70 to 75, 103, 104, 138 to 140, 146, 151 to 153, 165 to 173 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Hisua	1 to 3, 10, 12 to 34, 36 to 41, 47 to 62, 64, 65, 68, 76 to 93, 96, 414 to 418	76			T. No. 94, 95, 97 to 102 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kawakole	82, 121, 125, 127 to 141	18			T. No. 76 to 81, 83 to 91, 93, 96 to 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112 to 120, 122 to 124, 126 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Gobindpur	280 to 303, 305, 307 to 309, 321, 323 to 325, 602 to 605, 615, 621 to 663	80			T. No. 328 to 331, 554, 555, 565 to 567, 576, 578 to 601, 606 to 614, 616 to 620 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Rajauli	101 to 192, 218, 219, 221 to 295	169			
		Sirdala	1 to 100, 193 to 205, 207 to 217, 220, 296	126			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nawada	2.6.2.1 Nawada Plain	Nawada, Pakri Barawan, Warisaliganj, and parts of Narhat, Hisua, Kawakole and Gobindpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Chotanag-pur gneiss and Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The region is bounded by the districts of Munger in the north-east, Nalanda and Gaya in the north-west and Rajauli-Kwakole region in the south. The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope to northwards. Rivers Tilaiya, Dhanarji and Sakri flow from the south to the north. Irrigational facilities are available through Sakri canal and a number of *ahars* and *pynes*. The people are engaged in agricultural activities. There are three towns in the region, viz. Hisua, Nawada and Warisaliganj. In Hisua, ornamental pottery is manufactured. Nawada is the district headquarters having 38,759 persons and Warisaliganj is an important mart. The total area of this region is 1,006.0 km^2 with 591,127 persons. It is developed in roads and railway transport.
	2.6.2.2 Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands	Rajauli, Sirdkala and parts of Akbarpur, Narhat, Hisua, Kawakole and Gobindpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. and Chotanag-pur gneiss	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	The region is bounded by the districts of Munger, Giridih and Hazaribag in the east and the south, the district of Gaya in the west and Nawada Plain in the north. The entire region is an uplands with residual hills. There is a hill range in the east of Kawakole. The southern most portion of the region which is comprised of the southern parts of Sirdala, Rajauli, Kawakole C.D. Blocks, have the northern extention of Chotanagpur Uplands which are inaccessible. However, the Dabour Ghat only provides accessibility through the National highway. The south-eastern part of Rajauli is covered with forest. Rivers Tilaiya and Dhanaraji flow from the south to the north and the river Sakri flows from the south-east to the north-west in the region. Cultivation is done by the majority of the people in the region except the southern hilly tracts. The total area of the region is 1,480.5 km^2 with 580,050 persons. Roads are the only means of transport which still require improvement specially in the eastern part.

DISTRICT GAYA

Gaya district is a part of the South Bihar Plain (2.6.2). It is bounded by Patna district in the north, Hazaribag and Palamu districts in the south, Nalanda and Nawada districts in the east and Aurangabad, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts in the west. River Son flows on its north-western border. It is divided into 4 sub-micro regions, viz. Son-Punpun Plain (2.6.2.1), Phalgu Plain (2.6.2.2), Rajgir Hills (2.6.2.3) and Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands (2.6.2.4) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, geology, soil, and natural vegeations.

2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain

The region lies on the north-western portion of the district. Son and Punpun rivers form its western and eastern boundary respectively. It comprises the entire Arwal and parts of Karpi and Kurtha C.D. Blocks. It is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south-west to the north-east. Its height is 71 metres in the north and 77 metres in the south from the mean sea level. Its geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* and *Aquepts-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 900.6 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops grown here.

The region contains 225 villages. It is spread over an area of 478.8 km^2 and inhabited by 291,946 persons. It has fairly a high density with 610 persons per km^2. The transport needs are met by a few metalled roads.

2.6.2.2 Phalgu Plain

The region is spread over the major portion of the district. It is bounded by Patna and Nalanda districts in the north, Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands in the south, Rajgir Hills and the districts of Nalanda and Nawada in the east and Aurangabad district in the west. It comprises the entire Jehanabad, Kako, Ghoshi, Khizirsarai, Makhdumpur, Belaganj, Tikari, Konch, Paraiya, Gaya Town, Manpur, Wazirganj and parts of Kurtha, Bodh Gaya, Karpi, Atri, Fatehpur, Mohanpur, Barachatti and Sherghati C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having a gentle slope towards the north. Its height varies between 62 metres in the north to 153 metres in the south from the mean sea level. There are four major rivers which flow in the region. River Punpun flows on its north-western border and Dhadhar on its eastern border. Phalgu and Morhar rivers flow in the central portion of the region from the south to the north. Forest patches are found in the south-western portion near Gaya. Two small hillocks, namely Maher, (490 m) and Panra (363 m) are located in the south-eastern and the south-western portions respectively. Ravines are found along Yamuna river. The geology is related to mainly alluvium excepting small patches of mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. in the south-eastern portions of the region. Soils are *Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 900.8 mm. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Wheat, oilseeds and pulses are also grown in some parts.

The region contains 2,482 villages and 4 towns, namely Gaya, Bodh Gaya, Tikari and Jehanabad. The region is spread over an area of 3,880.6 km^2, inhabited by 2,216,641 persons. Out of these, 1,896,926 persons reside in rural areas and 319,715 in urban areas. The region has density of 571 persons per km^2. The region is linked by broad gauge railway lines and road from all the corners. National highway No. 2 also passes near the southern border of the region.

2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills

The region has been carved out with the major portion of Atri C.D. Block which lies on the eastern border of the district adjoining Nawada and Nalanda districts. The entire region extends over the Rajgir hills having undulating surface. It's maximum height is 446 metres in the north-eastern portion. The hills are covered with forests. River Dhadhar flows towards the north on its eastern boundary. Its geology is mica schists, phyllite, quartzite etc. and alluvium. Soil is *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 900.8 mm. Paddy is grown in the flat surface areas.

The region contains 90 villages only. It is spread over an area of 240.7 km^2 and inhabited by 76,108 persons. Being a hilly tract, the region has a fairly

low density with only 316 persons per km^2. The region can be approached by a few unmetalled roads.

2.6.2.4 Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands

The region forms the southern part of the district and is extended from the west to the east in a narrow zig zag shape. The region is bounded by Phalgu Plain in the north, Hazaribag district in the south, Nawada district in the east and Palamu and Aurangabad districts in the west. It comprises the entire Dumaria, Imamganj, Amas and portions of Sherghati, Barachatti, Mohanpur, Fatehpur and Bodh Gaya C.D. Blocks. The region has undulating surface. The height of the region varies from 136 metres in the north to 505 metres in the south-east from the mean sea level. The highest peak is Gurpa hill, (505 m) which is located in the south-eastern portion of the region. A major part of the region is covered with forests. Morhar, Lilajan, Mohana and Dhadhar rivers flow towards the north. The geology is related to alluvium, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 900.6 mm. Being a hilly terrain, the cultivation is done in a limited area lying in the west of Fatehpur C.D. Blocks in the central parts of the region and along the Morhar river. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Oilseeds and pulses are also grown.

It comprises 1,035 villages and Sherghati town. The region is spread over an area of 1,910.3 km^2 and inhabited by 549,480 persons. Out of these, 529,191 persons reside in rural areas and 20,289 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of only 288 persons per km^2. The region depends for communication purposes on the National highway No.2 which links the region with Aurangabad in the west and Hazaribag district in the south-east. A few other roads also supplement the communication system. A broad gauge railway line also passes through one of its C.D. Block lying in the extreme east.

BIHAR
DISTRICT GAYA

CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

BHOJPUR
ROHTAS
AURANGABAD
PALAMU
HAZARIBAGH
NAWADA
PATNA

2. 6. 2. 1 ARWAL
KARPI
KURTHA
JEHANABAD
KAKO
GHOSHI
MAKHDUMPUR
KHIZIRSARAI
TIKARI
BELAGANJ
ATRI
2. 6. 2. 3
2. 6. 2. 2
GAYA TOWN
MANPUR
WAZIRGANJ
PARAIYA
GURUA
BODH GAYA
FATEHPUR
KONCH
AMAS
SHERGHATI
MOHANPUR
2. 6. 2. 4
BARACHATTI
IMAMGANJ
DUMARIA

Bihta 35 Kms.
Aigara
Noawan
Taregna R S 22 Kms.
Dhanarua 8 Kms.
Kako
Ekangarsarai 7 Kms.
Kaler
Shahar Telpo
Keal
Saren
Lakhawar
Islampur 7 Kms.
Aurangabad 12 Kms.
Haspura 3 Kms.
Tilari
Goh 6 Kms.
Kajur
Rafiganj 5 Kms.
Nawada 28 Kms.
Aurangabad 26 Kms.
Rajauli 20 Kms.
Lodhwe
Hunterganj 4 Kms.
Chauparan 19 Kms.
Kodarma 18 Kms.

SON R.
PUNPUN N.
MORHAR N.
PHALGU R.
LILAJAN N
OHAOHAR N.
MOHANA R.
N H 2
R S

2. 6. 2. 1 SON - PUNPUN PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 2 PHALGU PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 3 RAJGIR HILLS
2. 6. 2. 4 SHERGHATI - FATEHPUR UPLANDS

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



4 Aqualfs - Ochrepts - Orthents
18 Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Orthents
50 Fluvents - Psamments - Orthents
64 Aquepts - Ochrepts

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium
Chotanagpur Gneiss
Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

Boundary :- District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
National Highway N H 2
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge R S
River and Stream
Regional Division 2. 6. 2. 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gaya	2.6.2.1	225 (4 in Kurtha, 88 in Karpi and 133 in Arwal C.D. Blocks)	-	478.8	478.8	-	291,946	291,946	-
	2.6.2.2	2,482 (97 in Gaya Town, 138 in Bodh Gaya, 63 in Sherghati, 182 in Gurua, 147 in Paraiya, 160 in Konch, 155 in Tikari, 118 in Belaganj, 115 in Khizir Sarai, 67 in Atri, 78 in Manpur, 205 in Wazirganj, 92 in Fatehpur, 128 in Mohanpur, 27 in Barachatti, 114 in Jehanabad, 133 in Makhdumpur, 179 in Kurtha, 28 in Karpi, 100 in Kako and 156 in Ghoshi C.D. Blocks.)	4 1. Gaya(M) 2. Bodh Gaya(M) 3. Tikari(M) 4. Jehanabad(M)	3,880.6	3,809.5	71.1	2,216,641	1,896,926	319,715
	2.6.2.3	90 (90 in Atri C.D. Block)		240.7	240.7		76,108	76,108	
	2.6.2.4	1,035 (1 in Bodh Gaya, 95 in Sherghati, 186 in Amas, 210 in Imamganj, 124 in Dumaria, 127 in Fatehpur, 103 in Mohanpur and 189 in Barachatti C.D. Blocks.)	1 Sherghati(N)	1,910.3	1,899.5	10.8	549,480	529,191	20,289

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Gaya **Code No. 4** **State Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Kurtha	119 to 122	04	225 villages	478.8	T. No. 13 to 19, 42 to 69, 77 to 118, 123 to 214, 226 to 235 are in region 2.6.2:2
		Karpi	31 to 33, 40 to 73, 87, 106 to 112, 179 to 187, 192 to 203, 205 to 216, 224 to 233	88			T. No. 188 to 191, 204, 217 to 223, 234 to 249 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Arwal	1 to 30, 34 to 39, 74 to 86, 88 to 105, 113 to 178	133			
2.	2.6.2.2 Phalgu Plain	Gaya Town	1, 10, 150 to 156, 165 to 170, 173 to 180, 182 to 237, 323, 324, 327 to 342	97 1	2,482 villages 4 towns	3,880.6	
		Bodh Gaya	71 to 78, 80 to 82, 94, 305, 322, 326, 343 to 353, 357, 358, 362 to 462, 466 to 470, 474, 476 to 478	138 1			T. No. 475 is in region 2.6.2.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sherghati	702, 711, 726, 729 to 751, 771 to 773, 775 to 808	63			T. No. 412 to 414, 416 to 421, 426, 428 to 438, 752 to 760, 763 to 770, 774, 809, to 864 are in region 2.6.2.4
		Gurua	469 to 479, 486, 487, 500, 504 tc 508, 519, 561, 562, 566 to 701, 703 to 710, 712 to 725, 727, 728	182			
		Paraiya	1 to 70, 79, 83 to 93, 95 to 149, 157 to 164, 171, 172	147			
		Konch	1 to 35, 38 to 40. 46, 146 to 148, 174 to 176, 179 to 281, 289 to 298, 307, 308	160			
		Tikari	36, 37, 41 to 45, 47 to 98, 101 to 103, 120 to 145, 149 to 166, 169 to 171, 172 A, 172 B, 173, 177, 178, 282 to 288, 299 to 306, 309 to 330, 337 to 339, 341	155 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Belaganj	99, 100, 104 to 119, 331 to 336, 340, 342 to 434	118			
		Khizir-sarai	1 to 52, 61 to 83, 89 to 109, 179, 182 to 199	115			
		Atri	53 to 60, 84 to 88, 110 to 129, 156 to 168, 170 to 178, 180, 181, 200 to 208, 214	67			T. No. 130 to 155, 169, 209 to 213, 215 to 272 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Manpur	238 to 248, 252 to 276, 278 to 294, 296 to 298, 300 to 304, 306 to 318, 320, 321, 497, 547	78			
		Wazirganj	277, 295, 299, 463 to 465, 471 to 473, 479 to 496, 498 to 546, 548 to 676	205			
		Fatehpur	436, 438 to 443, 495 to 574, 581, 582, 585 to 587	92			T. No. 392 to 396, 429 to 435, 437, 444 to 467, 469, 478 to 494, 575 to 580, 583, 584, 588 to 616, 618, 620 to 641, 655 to 666 are in region 2.6.2.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mohanpur	1 to 100, 122, 124, 299 to 301, 367, 368, 408 to 427	128			T. No. 125, 126, 296 302 to 307, 330, 331, 333 to 343, 345 to 366, 369 to 391, 397 to 407, 428, 468, 470 to 477, 617, 619, 642 to 654 are in region 2.6.2.4
		Barachtti	101 to 121, 128, 129, 135, 136, 142, 143	27			T. No. 127, 130 to 134, 137 to 141, 144 to 295, 297, 298, 308 to 329, 332, 344 are in region 2.6.2.4
		Jehanabad	1 to 12, 20, 41, 70 to 76, 336, 338, 347 to 356, 359 to 378, 380, 381, 391 394 to 431	114 1			
		Makhdum-pur	215 to 225, 236 to 328, 333, 335, 337, 357, 358, 613 to 616, 618 to 625, 644, 647 to 656, 658	133			
		Kurtha	13 to 19, 42 to 69, 77 to 118, 123 to 214, 226 to 235	179			T. No. 119 to 122 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Karpi	188 to 191, 204, 217 to 223, 234 to 249	28			T. No. 31 to 33, 40 to 73, 87, 106 to 112, 179 to 187, 192 to 203, 205 to 216, 224 to 233 are in region 2.6.2.1 .

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kako	329 to 332, 334, 339 to 345, 390, 432 to 486, 500 to 506, 566, 567, 589 to 594, 596 to 612	100			
		Ghoshi	487 to 499, 507 to 565, 568 to 588, 595, 617, 626 to 643, 645, 646, 657, 659 to 698	156			
3.	2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	Atri	130 to 155, 169, 209 to 213, 215 to 272	90	90 villages	240.7	T. No. 53 to 60, 84 to 88, 110 to 129, 156 to 168, 170 to 178, 180, 181, 200 to 208, 214 are in region 2.6.2.3
4.	2.6.2.4 Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands	Bodh-Gaya	475	01	1,035 villages 1 town	1,910.3	T. No. 71 to 78, 80 to 82, 94, 305, 322, 326, 343 to 353, 357, 358, 362 to 462 466 to 470, 474, 476 to 478 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sherghati	412 to 414, 416 to 421, 426, 428 to 438, 752 to 760, 763 to 770, 774, 809 to 864	95	1		T. No. 702, 711, 726, 729 to 751, 771 to 773, 775 to 808 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Amas	252 to 295, 299 to 307, 386 to 411, 415, 422 to 425, 442 to 468, 480 to 485, 488 to 499, 501 to 503, 509 to 518, 520 to 560, 563 to 565	186			
		Imamganj	109 to 113, 115 to 120, 132 to 139, 142, 144 to 225, 227 to 251, 296 to 298, 308 to 385, 865, 866	210			
		Dumaria	1 to 108, 114, 121 to 131, 140, 141, 143, 226	124			
		Fatehpur	392 to 396, 429 to 435, 437, 444 to 467, 469, 478 to 494, 575 to 580, 583, 584, 588 to 616, 618, 620 to 641, 655 to 666	127			T. No. 436, 438 to 443, 495 to 574, 581, 582, 585 to 587 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mohanpur	125, 126, 296, 302 to 307, 330, 331, 333 to 343, 345 to 366, 369 to 391, 397 to 407, 428, 468, 470 to 477, 617, 619, 642 to 654	103			T. No. 1 to 100, 122 to 124, 299 to 301, 367, 368, 408 to 427 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Barachatti	127, 130 to 134, 137 to 141, 144 to 295, 297, 298, 308 to 329, 332, 344	189			T. No. 101 to 121, 128, 129, 135, 136, 142, 143 are in region 2.6.2.2

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gaya	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Arwal and parts of Kurtha and Karpi C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope from the south-west to the north-east. This region is bounded by river Son in the west, Punpun in the east, Patna district in the north and Aurangabad district in the south. As it is an alluvial plain, cultivation is done by the majority of the people. Paddy, wheat, gram, etc. are grown in this region. The water of Patna canal is used for irrigation. Total area of this region is 478.8 km^2 with a population of 291,946.
	2.6.2.2 Phalgu Plain	Gaya town, Kako, Ghosi, Jehanabad, Gurua, Paraiya, Konch, Tikari, Belanganj, Khizirsarai, Makhdumpur, Wazirganj, Manpur and parts of Fatehpur, Mohanpur, Barachatti, Kurtha, Karpi, Bodh Gaya, Sherghati and Atri C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Orthents, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	This region is bounded by Patna district in the north, Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands in the south, the districts of Nawada, Nalanda and Rajgir Hill in the east, Aurangabad in the west. The entire region is a plain area with alluvial soil. Important rivers flowing in this region are Budh, Morhar, Lilajan, Mohana and Phalgu. During rainy season these are subject to violent floods. The general slope is northwards. The rivers flow swiftly in rain, but in dry season they dwindle into trickling streams. The water of Phalgu river is utilized for irrigation. The majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. The main crops are paddy, oilseeds and pulses. There are four towns in this region, viz Jehanabad, Tikari, Gaya and Bodh Gaya. Bodh Gaya is historically an important place. Gaya is a class I town having 247,075 persons and is also district headquarters. The total area of this region is 3,880.6 km^2 with 2,216,641 persons. It is the richest part of state in rail transport. The north and the east bound trains pass through Gaya town. There are number of roads which serve this plain.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 Rajgir Hills	Parts of Atri C.D. Block.	Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Alluvium	*Ustafls-Ochrepts-Orthents.*	This region covers a very small area (240.7 km^2) and lies in the eastern part of the district. The region extends from the south-west to the north-east towards the district of Nalanda. It is a hilly tract. The total population of this region is 76,108 persons. Agriculture is the main occupation.
	2.6.2.4 Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands	Amas, Imamganj, Dumaria and parts of Bodh Gaya, Sherghati, Fatehpur, Mohanpur and BarachattiC.D. Blocks.	Alluvium, Chotanagpur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	The entire region is a broken undulating area merging into long ranges of hills with a wide belt of forest at their base. In the south-eastern part, Gurpa hill is situated and has three peaks, the highest of which rises nearly 530 m from the mean sea level. The hills in the region are the northern scraps and outliers of Hazaribag and Palamu district. Due to high and barren tract, much cultivation is not possible. However, cultivation is done in west of Fatehpur C.D. Block, in the central parts of the region and along the Morhar river. Important rivers flowing in the region are Morhar, Lilajan, Mohana alongwith other rivulets. Sherghati is the only town in this region. Most of the people are engaged in Biri making work in the town. In the Ghati, there is an old fort, containing pillars of polished granite. The total area a of this region is 1,910.3 km^2 with a population of 549,480 persons. A broad gauge railway line passes the eastern part whereas number of roads link this tract with different parts.

DISTRICT AURANGABAD

Aurangabad was a subdivision before acquiring the status of a district in 1973. It is surrounded by Gaya district in the north and the east, Palamu district in the south and Rohtas district in the west. It lies on the northern border of Ranchi Plateau. It is divided into three sub-micro regions, namely Son-Punpun Flood Plain (2.6.2.1), Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain (2.6.2.2) and South Aurangabad Forested Uplands (2.6.2.3) on the basis of relief, drainage, geology, climate, soils and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain

It forms the western part of the district in the north-south direction. Son flows along its western border whereas Punpun and Batane on eastern side. District Gaya falls in the north and Palamu district in the south. It comprises the entire Daudnagar, Barun, Haspura, Nabinagar and portions of Obra, Kutumba and Goh C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having slope from the south-west to the north-east. The height is 94 and 227 metres in the northern and the southern portions respectively. Ramrekha and Barki are the tributaries of river Punpun which also flow in the region. Geology is related to alluvium throughout the region excepting a patch of Chotanagpur gneiss in the southern part. The soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. Average annual rainfall is 919.2 mm. Patna Canal passes through this region providing irrigational facilities to a considerable area. Paddy and wheat are the main crops. Potato and sugarcane are also grown in the some patches in the region.

The region contains 928 villages and Nabinagar and Daudnagar towns. It is spread over an area of 1,517.9 km^2 with a population of 593,833 persons. Out of which 561,764 reside in rural areas and 32,069 in urban areas. The region has a density of 391 persons per km^2. Two railway lines pass through the region, one linking it with Rohtas and Gaya from the west and the east respectively and other links the region with Palamu district in the south. National highway No 2 passes through the region connecting the area with other regions of the district.

2.6.2.2 Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain

The region is spread over in the central and north-eastern parts of the district. It is comparatively larger than the other two sub-micro regions of the district. It is surrounded by Gaya district in the north and the east, South Aurangabad Forested Uplands in the south and Batane and Punpun rivers in the west. It comprises the entire C.D. Block of Aurangabad and major portion of Goh, Rafiganj, Madanpur, Deo, Kutumba and Obra C.D. Blocks. It is plain having a gentle slope from the south to the north. Its height varies from 90 metres in the north to 137 metres in the south. Number of rivers flow from the south to the north traversing through it and finally merge into Punpun river. The geology is related to alluvium and patches of Chotanagpur gneiss. Soils are *Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* Annual rainfall is 919.2 mm. Paddy and wheat are the main crops. Potato and maize are also grown.

It contains 842 villages and 3 towns, namely Aurangabad, Jamhaur and Rafiganj. Aurangabad is the district headquarters. The region is spread over an area of 1,405.1 km^2 and inhabited by 552,414 persons. Out of which, 498,596 reside in rural areas and 53,818 in urban areas. It has a density of 393 persons per km^2. The railway line passes through the district, links the region with Rohtas district in the west and Gaya district in the east. National highway No. 2 passes through it linking with Rohtas and Gaya districts in the west and the east respectively.

2.6.2.3 South Aurangabad Forested Uplands

The region is spread over in the south-eastern parts of the district and surrounded by Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain. It comprises almost half portion of Madanpur and some parts of Rafignaj, Deo and Kutumba C.D. Blocks. There are small rivulets which originate from this tract and drain towards north. The entire region is a hilly tract. It is the northern fringe of Chotanagpur Plateau and is covered with forests. The height of the region varies between 200 metres to 453 metres at various places from the mean sea level. Annual rainfall is 919.2 mm. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and alluvium. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Aqualfs-*

Ochrepts-Orthents.

It contains 95 villages, spread over an area of 379.8 km^2 and inhabited by 90,825 persons. The region is sparsely populated due to hilly terrain and forests with a density of only 239 persons per km^2. It is devoid of railway line. However, National highway No. 2 passes through the region linking it with Rohtas and Gaya districts.

BIHAR

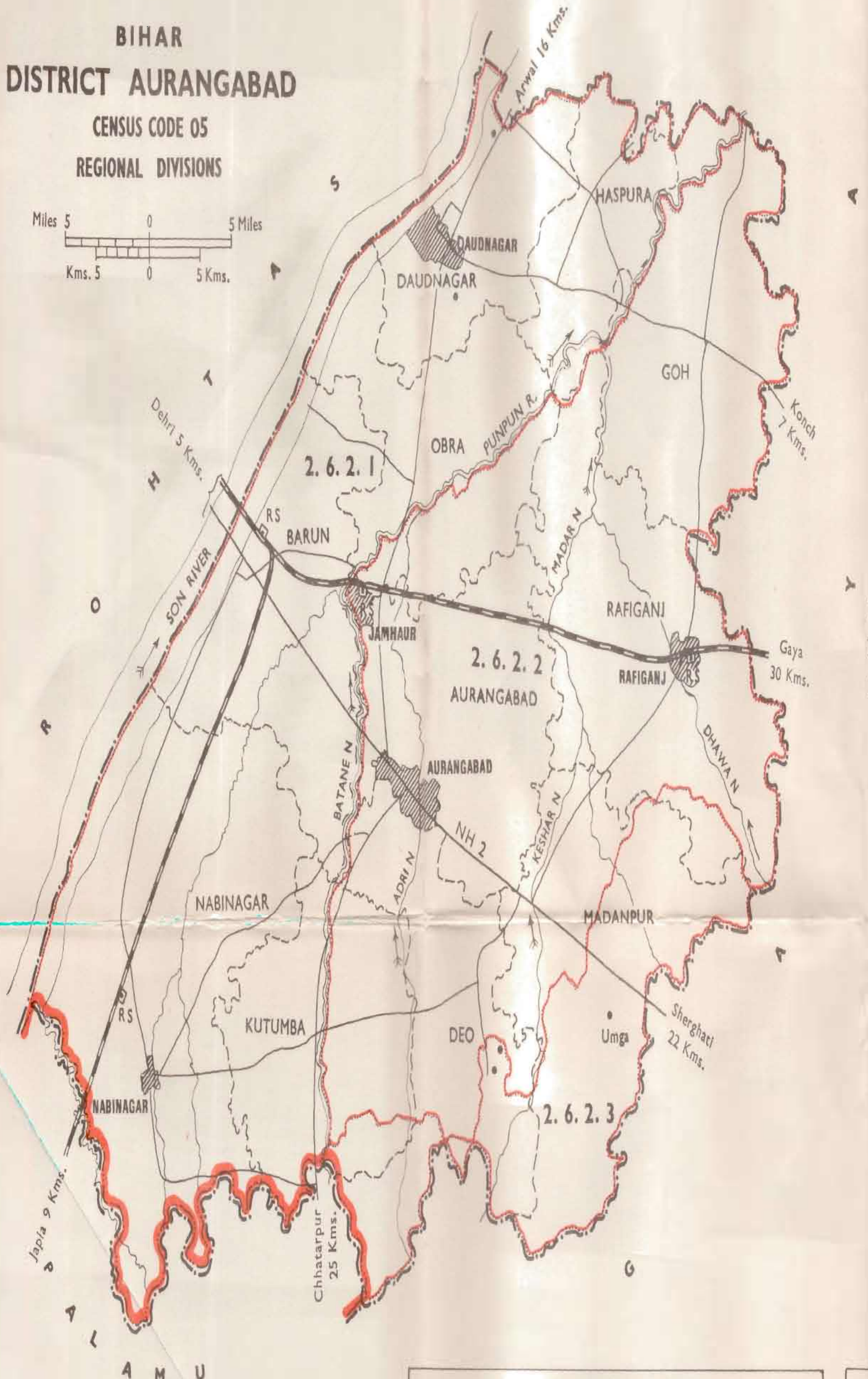
DISTRICT AURANGABAD

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



2. 6. 2. 1 SON-PUNPUN PLAIN

2. 6. 2. 2 AURANGABAD-RAFIGANJ PLAIN

2. 6. 2. 3 SOUTH AURANGABAD FORESTED UPLANDS

Boundary:- District

" C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 2

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 2. 6. 2. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

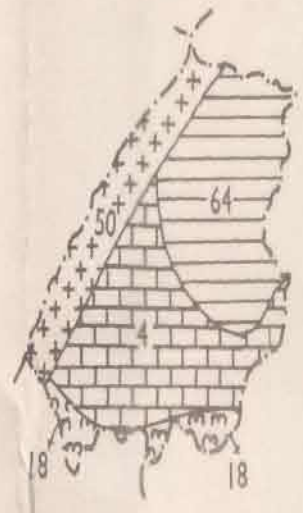


Alluvium

Chotanagpur Gneiss

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.



4 Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents

18 Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents

50 Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents

64 Aquepts-Ochrepts

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aurangabad	2.6.2.1	928 (135 in Kutumba, 349 in Nabinagar, 201 in Barun, 96 in Obra, 62 in Daudnagar, 73 in Haspura and 12 in Goh C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Nabinagar 2. Daudnagar(M)	1,517.9	1,499.1	18.8	593,833	561,764	32,069
	2.6.2.2	842 (163 in Aurangabad, 94 in Deo, 81 in Kutumba, 56 in Obra, 164 in Goh, 207 in Rafiganj and 77 in Madanpur C.D. Blocks)	3 1. Aurangabad(M) 2. Jamhaur(N) 3. Rafiganj(N)	1,405.1	1,373.5	31.6	552,414	498,596	53,818
	2.6.2.3	95 (27 in Deo, 12 in Kutumba, 9 in Rafiganj and 47 in Madanpur C.D. Blocks)		379.8	379.8		90,825	90,825	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Aurangabad **Code No. 5** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Kutumba	242, 247 to 278, 310, 311, 318, 321 to 330. 335, 392 to 397, 406 to 410, 436 to 470, 475 to 479, 530 to 566	135	928 villages 2 towns	1,517.9	T. No. 411 to 435, 471 to 474, 480 to 529, 569, 570 are in region 2.6.2.2 and T. No. 567, 568, 571 to 580 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Nabina-gar	1 to 109, 111 to 116, 119 to 241, 243 to 246, 279 to 309, 312 to 317, 319, 320, 331 to 334, 336 to 391, 398 to 405	349 1			
		Barun	29 to 89, 99 to 102, 106 to 112, 116 to 124, 126 to 245	201			
		Obra	1 to 28, 90 to 98, 103, 307 to 316, 321 to 343, 346 to 370	96			T. No. 104, 281, 289 to 306, 317 to 320, 344, 345, 371, 372, 383 to 390, 477, 480, 484 to 500, 505 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Daudnagar	1 to 7, 12, 36 to 49, 51 to 74, 76 to 90, 93	62 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Haspura	8 to 11, 13 to 35, 91, 92, 94 to 131, 222 to 226, 231	73			
		Goh	133, 227 to 230, 233, 237 to 241, 256	12			T. No. 132, 134 to 221, 232, 234 to 236, 242 to 255 257 to 313 are in region 2.6.2.2
2.	2.6.2.2 Aurangabad–Rafiganj Plain	Aurangabad-	113 to 115, 125, 260, 261, 265 to 280, 282 to 288, 470, 471, 473 to 475, 481 to 483, 501 to 504, 506 to 522, 524 to 558, 569 to 576, 578 to 619, 637, 638, 642, 645, 804 to 807, 818 to 820, 864 to 868, 870 to 872, 884	163 2	842 villages 3 towns	1,405.1	
		Deo	246 to 259, 262, 263, 563 to 565, 862, 863, 869, 873 to 883, 885 to 889, 904 to 936, 962 to 971, 973 to 975	94			T. No. 937 to 961, 972, 989 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Kutumba	411 to 435, 471 to 474, 480 to 529, 569, 570	81			T. No. 242, 247 to 278, 310, 311, 318, 321 to 330, 335, 392 to 397, 406 to 410, 436 to 470, 475 to 479, 530 to 566 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 567, 568, 571 to 580 are in region 2.6.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Obra	104, 281, 289 to 306, 317 to 320, 344, 345, 371, 372, 383 to 390, 477, 480, 484 to 500, 505	56			T. No. 1 to 28, 90 to 98, 103, 307 to 316, 321 to 343, 346 to 370 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Goh	132, 134 to 221, 232, 234 to 236, 242 to 255, 257 to 313	164			T. No. 133, 227 to 230, 233, 237 to 241, 256 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Rafiganj	373 to 382, 391 to 415, 417, 421 to 469, 472, 476, 478, 479, 523, 620, 629 to 631, 634 to 636, 639 to 641, 643, 644, 646 to 683, 686 to 744, 764 to 771	207 1			T. No. 684, 685, 745 to 750, 763 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Madanpur	621 to 628, 632, 633, 792 to 803, 808 to 817, 821 to 830, 839 to 861, 900 to 903, 976 to 983	77			T. No. 751 to 762, 772 to 781, 782/A, 782/B, 783 to 791, 831 to 838, 984 to 988, 990 are in region 2.6.2.3
3.	2.6.2.3 South Aurangabad Forested Uplands	Deo	937 to 961, 972, 989	27	95 villages	379.8	T. No. 246 to 259, 262, 263, 562 to 565, 862, 863, 869, 873 to 883, 885 to 899, 904 to 936, 962 to 971, 973 to 975 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kutumba	567, 568, 571 to 580	12			T. No. 242, 247 to 278, 310, 311, 318, 321 to 330, 335, 392 to 397, 406 to 410, 436 to 470, 475 to 479, 530 to 566 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 411 to 435, 471 to 477, 480 to 529, 569, 570 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Rafiganj	684, 685, 745 to 750, 763	09			T. No. 373 to 382, 391 to 415, 417, 421 to 469, 472, 476, 478, 479, 523, 620, 629 to 631, 634 to 636, 639 to 641, 643, 644, 646 to 683, 686 to 744, 764 to 771 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Madanpur	751 to 762, 772 to 781, 782/A, 782/B, 783 to 791, 831 to 838, 984 to 988, 990	47			T. No. 621 to 628, 632, 633, 792 to 803, 808 to 817, 821 to 830, 839 to 861, 900 to 903, 976 to 983 are in region 2.6.2.2

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aurangabad	2.6.2.1 Son-Punpun Plain	Nabinagar, Barun, Daudnagar and parts of Kutumba, Haspura and Goh C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Chotanag-pur gneiss	*Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	The region is bounded by the river Punpun in the east, the river Son in the west, the district of Gaya in the north and Palamu district in the south. The region has gentle slope towards the north-east. The entire region has heavy texture of alluvial soil. The irrigation facilities are available by canals. A large number of people are engaged in agricultural persuits and earn their livelihood from the cultivation. Paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops. There are two towns in this region, viz Daudnagar, having 24,596 persons and Nabinagar, having 7,473 persons. Total area is 1,517.9 km^2 with 593,833 persons. The region is served by railways and roads.
	2.6.2.2 Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain	Aurangabad and parts of Deo, Kutumba, Obra, Goh, Rafiganj and Madanpur C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Chotanag-pur gneiss	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aquepts-Ochrepts*	The region is bounded by the Gaya district in the east, Punpun river in the west. The northern and the southern fringe are bounded by Gaya district again. The entire region is a plain with gentle slope towards north. There are number of rivulets flowing in the region. As alluvial soil and irrigation facilities are available through the canal system in this region, majority of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. Paddy, wheat and pulses are the main crops. There are two towns in this region, viz. Aurangabad, the district headquarters and Rafiganj. The total area of this region is 1,405.1 km^2 with 552,414 persons. The broad gauge railway line cross through the middle part. NH-2 and other metalled roads also provide linkages to this region.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 South Aurangabad Forested Uplands	Parts of Deo, Kutumba, Rafiganj and Madanpur C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Alluvium	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region is bounded from all sides by the Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain and Gaya district. The entire region is a hilly tract which is the northern fringe of Chotanagpur Plateau and covered with forest. However, cultivation is done at limited place along the Madar and Adri rivulets. Important hillocks are Pawai, Dugal and Pachar. Tungsten and Tin are mined in the southern parts of Deo C.D. Block. The total population of this region is 90,825 with an area of 379.8 km^2. NH-2 passes through the central part.

DISTRICT ROHTAS

Rohtas district has been created by merging the subdivisions of Sasaram and Bhabua of old Shahabad district in 1972. The headquarters of the district is at Sasaram. It is bounded by Bhojpur district in the north, Aurangabad district in the east, Palamu district in the south and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west. River Son flows all along the eastern and the southern border of the district. It is a part of the South Bihar Plain. It is divided into 4 sub-micro regions, viz. Bhabua Plain (2.6.2.1), Sasaram Plain (2.6.2.2), Rohtas Plateau (2.6.2.3) and Son Basin (2.6.2.4) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Bhabua Plain

This region forms the north-western part of the district. It is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh in the north and the west, Rohtas Plateau in the south and Sasaram Plain in the east. It comprises the entire Chand, Durgawati, Bhabua and portions of Ramgarh, Mohania, Kudra, Sheosagar, Chenari, Bhagwanpur, Chainpur, Kargahar and Sasaram C.D. Blocks. The region presents a triangular shape. It is a plain area having isolated uplands in the south-western part. Its height ranges between 240 metres to 71 metres from the mean sea level in the south-western and north-western parts. River Karmnasa, which flows from the south-west to the north-east, forms its north-western boundary. Gonhua, Durgawati, Saur and Goria are the other rivers flowing in the region from the south to the north and finally merge into Karmnasa river. Its geology is mainly related to alluvium. The Upper Vindhyan system and Lower Vindhyan system exist in the southern part. The soil is *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* which is very fertile. The annual rainfall is 1032.4 mm. Paddy, wheat, maize and barley are the main crops. Gram, *masoor, arhar, moong* and *urd* are also grown in the region. Sugarcane and potato are the main cash crops. The soil is very fertile.

The region contains 1,716 villages and Bhabua town. It is spread over an area of 2,195.0 km^2 and inhabited by 768,141 persons. Out of these, 748,245 reside in rural areas and 19,896 in urban areas. It has a density of 350 persons per km^{-2}. The region is linked by a broad gauge railway line which connects it with Mughalsarai in the west and Gaya in the east. National highway No. 2 also runs parallel to it. National highway No. 30 also joins the NH No. 2 in Mohania C.D. Block. The region is also served by a few other metalled roads.

2.6.2.2 Sasaram Plain

The region forms the north-eastern part of the district. It is bounded by Bhojpur district in the north, Aurangabad district in the east and Bhabua Plain in the south and west. It comprises the entire Dinara, Dawath, Bikramganj, Karakat, Nasriganj, Nokha, Dehri and portions of Sasaram, Kargahar, Mohania, Kudra, Ramgarh, Sheosagar and Rohtas C.D. Blocks. The region forms a triangular shape. It is a plain area having a slope towards the north-east. Its height is 153 metres in the south and 72 metres in the north from the mean sea level. Son is the main river which flows from the south to the north-east along the border of the region. Forest patches are found in the eastern part of Sasaram C.D. Block. Its geology is related to alluvium and the soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The annual rainfall is 1032.4 mm. Paddy, wheat, maize and barley are the main crops. Pulses and gram are also grown. Sugarcane and potato are the main cash crops. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. A network of canals serving different parts has been laid down which has enhanced the productivity.

The region contains 1,736 villages and 5 towns, namely Koath, Bikramganj, Nasriganj, Dehri and Sasaram and spread over an area of 2,651.3 km^2 It is inhabited by 1,427,812 persons. Out of these, 1,217,613 reside in rural areas and 210,199 in urban areas. The region has a moderate density with 538 persons per km^2. It is well linked by two railway lines, one is a broad gauge and the other is narrow gauge. The broad gauge line runs through the southern portion of the region and the narrow gauge passes through the middle of the region, linking Sasaram town with Arrah of Bhojpur district. National highway No. 30 passes through the north-western part and National highway No. 2 runs parallel to the broad gauge railway line.

2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau

The region forms the southern part of the district. It is surrounded by Bhabua Plain in the north, Son Basin in the south and the east and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west. It comprises the entire Adhaura and parts of Nawhatta, Chainpur, Rohtas, Bhagwanpur, Chenari, Sheosagar and Sasaram C.D. Blocks. Durgawati, Bajari, Koel and Sura are the other streams flowing in the region towards the northern side. The entire region lies on the Vindhyan plateau. Its surface is undulating having some patches of forest. The average height of the region is 300 metres from the mean sea level. However there are places of 561 metres height in the south and 322 metres in the north from the mean sea level. Its geology is related to Upper Vindhyan and Lower Vindhyan systems. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents.* The scope for agricultural activities are limited because of uneven rocky land, gravelly soils and forests. The annual rainfall is 1,032.4 mm. Timber, bamboo, firewood and wood charcoal are the main forest products. Minerals, like limestone, sulphur and pyrites are also found in the eastern portion of the region.

The region contains 216 villages. The region is sparsely populated with a density of only 26 persons per km^2. It covers an area of 2,009.1 km^2 which is inhabited by 53,721 persons. It is linked with the Bhabua Plain by a metalled road only.

2.6.2.4 Son Basin

The region is located in the southern part of the district and extends along Son river. It is narrow in shape. In the northern side, 50 m contour restricts the extention of this basin. There is an abrupt increase in the height beyond the region. The parts of Rohtas and Nawhatta C.D. Blocks constitute this region. Son river drains towards the east upto the meeting point of the North Koel river and then turned towards the north-east direction. There are number of small rivulets, mostly non-perennial which orginate from the Rohtas Plateau and join Son river. The range parallel to Son Basin is a water divide line. This basin is formed due to degradational process of the Son river. The surface is plain and its geology is related to alluvium. A small patch of Lower Vindhyan system remains in the western part. The soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents.* Due to alluvial soil and availability of water for irrigation, agricultural persuits are predominant. The average annual rainfall is 1030 mm.

There are 113 villages spread over in an area of 345.9 km^2. The region supports 115,580 persons and the ratio of population per square kilometre area is 334 which is fairly high. The settlements are compact and along the valley side. There is a only metalled road which links Robertsganj in the west to Dehri on the north-east. This road runs parallel to Son river in the entire region. A narrow gauge railway line runs between Dehri and Rohtas and these two places are the terminating points on both sides.

BIHAR
DISTRICT ROHTAS
CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms 5 0 5 Kms

UTTAR PRADESH

KARMNASA N

Buxar 33 Kms.

Buxar 34 Kms.

RAMGARH

DINARA

Dumraon 22 Kms.

Arrah 55 Kms.

Semri

Babhanoul

KOATH

DAWATH

Piro 11 Kms.

Moghalsarai jn. 31 Kms.

NH 30

DURGAWATI

MOHANIA

RS

BIKRAMGANJ

Garhani 30 Kms.

Majhwar 13 Kms.

CHAND

2. 6. 2. 1

BHABUA

Ikhlaspur

BHABUA

KUDRA

2. 6. 2. 2

KARGAHAR

KARAKAT

NOKHA

Rajpur

Barawan

NASRIGANJ

NASRIGANJ

Kadwa

Darihat

DEHRI

Bank

NH2

CHAINPUR

BHAGWANPUR

DURGAWATI N

CHENARI

SHEOSAGAR

SASARAM

SASARAM

DEHRI

Gaya 80 Kms.

Aurangabad 22 Kms.

SON R.

Tilauthu

Telkap

GAYA

2. 6. 2. 3

ADHAURA

ROHTAS

NAWHATTA

2.6.2.4

Robertsganj 58 Kms.

PALAMU

JHARKHAND

2.6.2.1 BHABUA PLAIN

2.6.2.2 SASARAM PLAIN

2.6.2.3 ROHTAS PLATEAU

2.6.2.4 SON BASIN

Boundary:- State
,, ,, District
,, ,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5,000 & above population
Urban Area
National Highway — NH2
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge — RS
,, ,, ,, ,, Narrow Gauge — RS
River and Stream
Regional Division — 2. 6. 2. 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

18

50

9

9 Ustalfs-Ochrepts
18 Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents
50 Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms

Alluvium
Upper / Lower — Vindhyan System

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rohtas	2.6.2.1	1716 (15 in Sasaram, 146 in Sheosagar, 139 in Chenari, 24 in Kargahar, 286 in Bhabua, 250 in Bhagwanpur, 161 in Chainpur, 137 in Chand, 108 in Durgawati, 118 in Ramgarh, 207 in Mohania and 125 in Kudra C.D. Blocks)	1 Bhabua(M)	2,195.0	2,187.9	7.1	768,141	748,245	19,896
	2.6.2.2	1736 (191 in Sasaram, 46 in Sheosagar, 361 in Kargahar, 277 in Dinara, 114 in Dawath, 145 in Bikramganj, 150 in Karakat, 86 in Nasriganj, 98 in Dehri, 117 in Nokha, 115 in Ramgarh, 2 in Mohania and 34 in Kudra C.D. Blocks)	5 1. Sasaram(M) 2. Koath(N) 3. Bikram-ganj(N) 4. Nasriganj 5. Dehri(M)	2,651.3	2,588.9	62.4	1,427,812	1,217,613	210,199
	2.6.2.3	216 (10 in Sasaram, 11 in Rohtas, 3 in Nawhatta, 7 in Sheosagar, 16 in Chenari, 22 in Bhagwanpur, 131 in Adhaura and 16 in Chainpur C.D. Blocks)		2,009.1	2,009.1	–	53,721	53,721	
	2.6.2.4	113 (65 in Nawhatta, 48 in Rohtas C.D. Blocks)		345.9	345.9	–	115,580	115,580	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Rohtas **Code No. 6** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Bhabua Plain	Sasaram	303 to 307, 315 to 320, 325, 585 to 587	15	1,716 villages 1 town	2,195.0	T. No. 71 to 79, 100 to 114, 116 to 118, 121 to 124, 127 to 130, 132, 136 to 235, 237 to 240, 242 to 276, 288, 290 to 298, 308 to 312, 347 are in region 2.6.2.2 T. No. 119, 120, 236, 241, 299 to 302, 588, 589 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Sheosagar	1, 5 to 17, 22 to 25, 27 to 43, 52 to 55, 85 to 89, 313, 314, 321 to 324, 326 to 345, 352 to 401, 403, 404, 420 to 423, 521, 524 to 527, 565, 566, 568 to 573, 578 to 584	146			T. No. 2 to 4, 44 to 51, 56 to 70, 80 to 84, 90 to 99, 346, 348 to 351 are in region 2.6.2.2 T. No. 563, 564, 567, 574 to 577 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Chenari	18 to 21, 26, 402, 405 to 419, 424 to 520, 522, 523, 528 to 540, 543 to 548	139			T. No. 541, 542, 549 to 562 are in region 2.6.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kargahar	126 to 130, 139 to 156, 171	24			T. No. 1 to 125, 131 to 138, 157 to 170, 172 to 338, 345 to 347, 359 to 402 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Bhabua	221 to 223, 240 to 271, 281 to 298, 351 to 360, 431, 436 to 439, 441, 443, 444, 450 to 453, 458 to 490, 492 to 638, 641 to 643, 662, 666, 671 to 680, 690 to 692, 696, 698, 702 to 705, 752 to 755, 757 to 759	286 1			
		Bhagwanpur	361 to 413, 415 to 435, 445 to 449, 454 to 457, 681 to 689, 693 to 695, 697, 699 to 701, 710, 712 to 751, 756, 760 to 856, 858 to 863, 905 to 910	250			T. No. 857, 864 to 875, 880 to 884, 904, 911, 912, 920 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Chainpur	101 to 105, 111 to 171, 174 to 185, 203 to 209, 220, 224 to 226, 229 to 239, 272 to 280, 299 to 350	161			T. No. 913 to 919, 921 to 927, 930, 931 are in region 2.6 2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chand	1 to 100, 106 to 110, 172, 173, 186 to 202, 210 to 219, 227, 228, 1038	137			
		Durgawati	1 to 40, 42 to 86, 92, 100, 101, 103 to 119, 124, 154, 155	108			
		Ramgarh	87 to 91, 93 to 99, 102, 167 to 178, 180 to 243, 251, 343, 344, 346 to 356, 358 to 360, 362 to 368, 381 to 383, 433, 444	118			T. No. 244 to 250, 252 to 342, 345, 369 to 380, 384, 386 to 388 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Mohania	41, 120 to 123, 125 to 153, 156 to 166, 179, 357, 361, 406 to 432, 434 to 443, 445 to 559, 563, 564, 569, 571, 575 to 577	207			T. No. 385, 395 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Kudra	560 to 562, 565 to 568, 570, 572 to 574, 593, 594, 598 to 677 R.T. Bhabua 639, 640, 644 to 661, 663 to 665, 667 to 670, 706 to 709, 711	125			T. No. 389 to 394, 396 to 405, 578 to 592, 595 to 597 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	2.6.2.2 Sasaram Plain	Sasaram	71 to 79, 100 to 114, 116 to 118, 121 to 124, 127 to 130, 132, 136 to 235, 237 to 240, 242 to 276, 288, 290 to 298, 308 to 312, 347	191 1	1,736 villages 5 towns	2,651.3	T. No. 303 to 307, 315to 320, 325, 585 to 587 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 119, 120, 236, 241, 299 to 302, 588, 589 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Sheosagar	2 to 4, 44 to 51, 56 to 70, 80 to 84, 90 to 99, 346, 348 to 351	46			T. No. 1, 5 to 17, 22 to 25, 27 to 43, 52 to 55, 85 to 89, 313, 314, 321 to 324, 326 to 345, 352 to 401, 403, 404, 420 to 423, 521, 524 to 527, 565, 566, 568 to 573, 578 to 584 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 563, 564, 567, 574 to 577 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Kargahar	1 to 125, 131 to 138, 157 to 170, 172 to 338, 345 to 347, 359 to 402	361			T. No. 126 to 130, 139 to 156, 171 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Dinara	1 to 238, 240, 241, 276 to 280, 292 to 298, 310 to 315, 348, 349, 357 to 362, 367 to 371	277			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dawath	323, 327 to 329, 332 to 340, 343, 344, 350, 363 to 366, 372 to 413, 417 to 452, 455 to 463, 474 to 477, 485 to 487	114 1			
		Bikram-ganj	239, 242 to 259, 261 to 275, 281 to 291, 299 to 309, 316 to 322, 324 to 326, 330, 331, 341, 342, 345 to 347, 453, 478 to 484, 488 to 499, 501, 502, 504 to 524, 528, 540 to 542, 547 to 560	145 1			
		Karakat	260, 527, 529 to 539, 543 to 546, 561 to 693	150			
		Nasri-ganj	1 to 62, 64 to 76, 83 to 86, 88 to 92, 188, 189	86 1			
		Dehri	77 to 82, 87, 93 to 145, 147 to 159, 163 to 187	98 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nokha	339 to 344, 348 to 358, 403 to 502	117			
		Ramgarh	244 to 250, 252 to 342, 345, 369 to 380, 384, 386 to 388	115			T. No. 87 to 91, 93 to 99, 102, 167 to 178, 180 to 243, 251, 343, 344, 346 to 356, 358 to 360, 362 to 368, 381 to 383, 433, 444 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Mohania	385, 395	02			T. No. 41, 120 to 123, 125 to 153, 156 to 166, 179, 357, 361, 406 to 432, 434 to 443, 445 to 559, 563, 564, 569, 571, 575 to 577 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Kudra	389 to 394, 396 to 405, 578 to 592, 595 to 597	34			T. No. 560 to 562, 565 to 568, 570, 572 to 574, 593, 594, 598 to 677 R.T. Bhabua 639 to 640, 644 to 661, 663 to 665, 667 to 670, 706 to 709, 711 are in region 2.6.2.1
3.	2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau	Sasaram	119, 120, 236, 241, 299 to 302, 588, 589	10	216 villages	2,009.1	T. No. 303 to 307, 315 to 320, 325, 385 to 587 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 71 to 79, 100 to 114, 116 to 118, 121 to

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sasaram (*contd*)					124, 127 to 130, 132, 136 to 235, 237 to 240, 242 to 276, 288, 290 to 298, 308 to 312, 347 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Rohtas	287, 590, 612 to 618, 680, 681		11			T. No. 277 to 286, 289, 591 to 611, 682 to 697 are in region 2.6.2.4
	Sheosagar	563, 564, 567, 574 to 577		07			T. No. 1, 5 to 17, 22 to 25, 27 to 43, 52 to 55, 85 to 89, 313, 314, 321 to 324, 326 to 345, 352 to 401, 403, 404, 420 to 423, 521, 524 to 527, 565, 566, 568 to 573, 578 to 584 are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 2 to 4, 44 to 51, 56 to 70, 80 to 84, 90 to 99, 346, 348 to 351 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Chenari	541, 542, 549 to 562		16			T. No. 18 to 21, 26, 402, 405 to 419, 424 to 520 522, 523, 528 to 540, 543 to 548 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nawhatta	619, 620, 660	03			T. No. 621 to 659 661 to 679, 698 to 704 are in region 2.6.2.4
		Bhagwan-pur	857, 864 to 875, 880 to 884, 904, 911, 912, 920	22			T. No. 361 to 413, 415 to 435, 445 to 449, 454 to 457, 681 to 689, 693 to 695, 697, 699 to 701, 710, 712 to 751, 756, 760 to 856, 858 to 863, 905 to 910 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Adhaura	876 to 879, 885 to 903, 928, 929, 932 to 1037	131			
		Chainpur	913 to 919, 921 to 927, 930, 931	16			T. No. 101 to 105, 111 to 171, 174 to 185, 203 to 209, 220, 224 to 226, 229 to 239, 272 to 280, 299 to 350 are in region 2.6.2.1
4.	2.6.2.4 Son Basin	Nawhatta	621 to 659, 661 to 679, 698 to 704	65	113 villages	345.9	T. No. 619, 620, 660 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Rohtas	277 to 286, 289, 591 to 611, 682 to 697	48			T. No. 287, 590, 612 to 618, 680, 681 are in region 2.6.2.3

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rohtas	2.6.2.1 Bhabua Plain	Bhabua, Chand, Durgawati and parts of Sasaram, Sheosagar, Chenari, Kargahar, Bhagwanpur, Chainpur, Ramgarh, Mohania and Kudra C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Upper Vindhyan system, Lower Vindhyan system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region is bounded by Sasaram plain in the east, the State of Uttar Pradesh in the north-west and Rohtas Plateau in the south. The entire region is a plain area having isolated uplands in the south-western parts. It is in a triangular shape. Durgawati and Goria are the main rivers flowing in this region which originate from the southern uplands and merge into the Karmnasa river along the Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border. The entire region has a network of canals particularly in the northern and eastern parts of this region which provide sufficient water for irrigation throughout the year. Therefore, cultivation is being done in rabi and kharif season. Agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the people. Bhabua is the only town of this region having 19,896 persons. This region has an area of 2,195.0 km^2 with 768,141 persons. The region is linked with rail and roads.
	2.6.2.2 Sasaram Plain	Dinara, Dawath, Bikramganj, Karakat, Nasriganj, Dehri, Nokha and parts of Sasaram, Sheosagar, Kargahar, Ramgarh, Mohania and Kudra C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region is bounded by the river Son in the east, Bhabua Plain and Rohtas Plateau in the south-west and Bhojpur district in the north. The entire region is a plain having a network of canal system. The region is similar to that of Bhabua plain with high rate of intensity of cropping because of irrigation facilities. Cultivation is the main occupation of the majority of the people. There are five towns in this region, viz. Sasaram, Dehri, Nasriganj, Bikramganj and Dawath. Sasaram is a class II town and district headquarters. The total area of this region is 2,651.3 km^2 with a population of 1,427,812. The region is served by broad gauge, narrow gauge and roads.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau	Adhaura and parts of Sasaram, Rohtas, Nawhatta, Sheosagar, Chenari, Bhagwanpur and Chainpur C.D. Blocks	Upper Vindhyan system, Lower Vindhyan system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region is bounded by the Son Basin and parts of Sasaram Plain in the east and the south, the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west, Bhabua Plain in the north. This plateau region is the eastern most termination of the pronounced geographical and geological features known as Vindhyan system. It is undulating tableland having patches of forests, which attains the height of 300 m from the mean sea level. Due to uneven rocky land, coarse and gravelly soil and forest cover, cultivation is very limited. The rivers are seasonal in character. The yield is poor and there is very little of irrigation. The population is sparse. The total area is 2,009.1 km^2 with a population of 53,721. This tract is poor in transport facilities.
	2.6.2.4 Son Basin	Parts of Rohtas and Nawhatta C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Lower Vindhyan system	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	The region is situated along Son river in the southern part of the district. Rohtas Plateau delimit the regional boundary in the northern part while Sasaram Plain shares the boundary to a very limited portion in the north-east. The soil is alluvial which is very fertile. Paddy is the main crop. Total area is 345.9 km^2 where 115,580 persons reside. The density of population is 334 persons per km^2. There is only metalled road which runs parallel to Son river and provide linkages with other parts of the district. A narrow gauge railway line connects Rohtas with Dehri town.

DISTRICT BHOJPUR

Bhojpur district has been carved out from the old district of Shahabad with Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions in 1972. The district headquarters is located at Arrah town. It is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh and Saran district in the west and north, Rohtas and Gaya districts in the south and Patna district in the east. The Ganga flows all along the western and northern boundary of the district whereas the Son flows along the eastern boundary towards the north-east. The district is a part of the South Bihar Plain and is divided into 3 sub-micro regions, viz. Ganga Flood Plain (2.6.2.1), Buxar Plain (2.6.2.2) and Arrah Plain (2.6.2.3) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, soil, geology, climate and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain

The region forms the northern part of the district and lies as a strip along the Ganga river. It is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh and district Saran in the north and the west, Buxar and Arrah Plains in the south and Patna in the east. River Ganga forms its natural boundary in the north and the west while the Son flows on its eastern border. The region comprises the major portion of Simri, Shahpur and Barhara and some parts of Buxar, Dumraon, Barhampur, Behea, Arrah and Koilwar C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having gentle slope from the west to the east. The height of the region is 58 metres in the north and 66 metres in the south from the mean sea level. The region is drained by numerous small rivulets. Its geology is related to alluvium and soil is *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The annual rainfall is 962.1 mm. A number of distributaries have been laid down for irrigation purposes which have contributed in increasing the agricultural production of the region to a great extent. The main crops of the region are paddy, wheat, barley, gram and pulses. Oilseeds and sugarcane are also grown.

The region is spread over in 508 villages. It has an area of 654.1 km^2 and inhabited by 490,114 persons. The region has a fairly high density with 748 persons per km^2. There is no railway line in the region. However, the transportation facility is availed by a broad gauge railway line which runs adjacent all along to its southern border There are a few metalled roads in the region.

2.6.2.2 Buxar Plain

It forms the south-western part of the district. It is bounded by Ganga Flood Plain in the north, Rohtas district in the south, Arrah Plain in the east and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west. It comprises the entire Itarhi, Rajpur and parts of Buxar, Dumraon, Barhampur, Nawanagar, Simri, Shahpur, Behea and Jagdishpur C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having a gentle slope towards the north-east. Its height is 66 metres in the north and 71 metres in the south from the mean sea level. Rivers Ganga and Karmnasa form its western boundary. Thora and Chher rivulets also flow in this region. A network of canals contributes in the higher production of the agricultural crops. Its geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The annual rainfall is 962.1 mm. Paddy, wheat, barley, gram and pulses are the main crops of the region.

The region contains 898 villages and 3 towns, namely Buxar, Dumraon and Shahpur. It is spread over an area of 1,406.2 km^2 and inhabited by 731,182 persons. Out of these, 649,363 persons reside in rural areas and 81, 819 in urban areas. The region has a density of 520 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs in its northern portion, links the region with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west and Patna district in the east. National highway No. 30 also passes through Nawanagar C.D. Blocks. Besides, a few other metalled roads also serve the transportation needs of the area

2.6.2.3 Arrah Plain

The region forms the south-eastern part of the district and lies on the western bank of river Son. It is surrounded by Ganga Flood Plain in the north, Rohtas district in the south, Patna and Gaya districts in the east and Buxar Plain in the west. It comprises the entire Udwantnagar, Sandesh, Sahar, Tarari, Charpokhri, Piro and parts of Behea, Arrah, Koilwar, Jagdishpur, Shahpur, Barhara, Nawanagar and Barhampur C.D. Blocks. The region is plain having a

gentle slope towards the north-east. Its height is 68 metres in the north and 85 metres in the south from the mean sea level. River Son flows from the south to the north, forming its eastern border. Chher, Umbari and Banas rivulets also drain in the region. There are a good number of canals which have been laid down in the region. Geology is related to alluvium and soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Fluvetns-Psammments-Orthents*. The annual rainfall is 962.1 mm. Paddy, wheat, barley, gram and pulses are the main crops of the region. Oilseeds and sugarcane are also grown.

The region contains 945 villages and 5 towns, namely Arrah, Jagdishpur, Behea, Koilwar and Piro. It is spread over an area of 1,900.9 km^2 and inhabited by 1,186,304 persons. Out of these, 1,009,966 reside in rural areas and 176,338 in urban areas. It has a density of 624 persons per km^2. The region is well placed in transportation. There are broad gauge and narrow gauge railway lines. The broad gauge, running in the northern portion, links the region with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west and Patna in the east. The narrow gauge, starting from Arrah town runs towards the south and links with Rohtas district. National highway No. 30 passing through the region, links with Rohtas district in the south-west and Patna district in the east. There are a number of other metalled roads which supplement the communication system of the region.

BIHAR

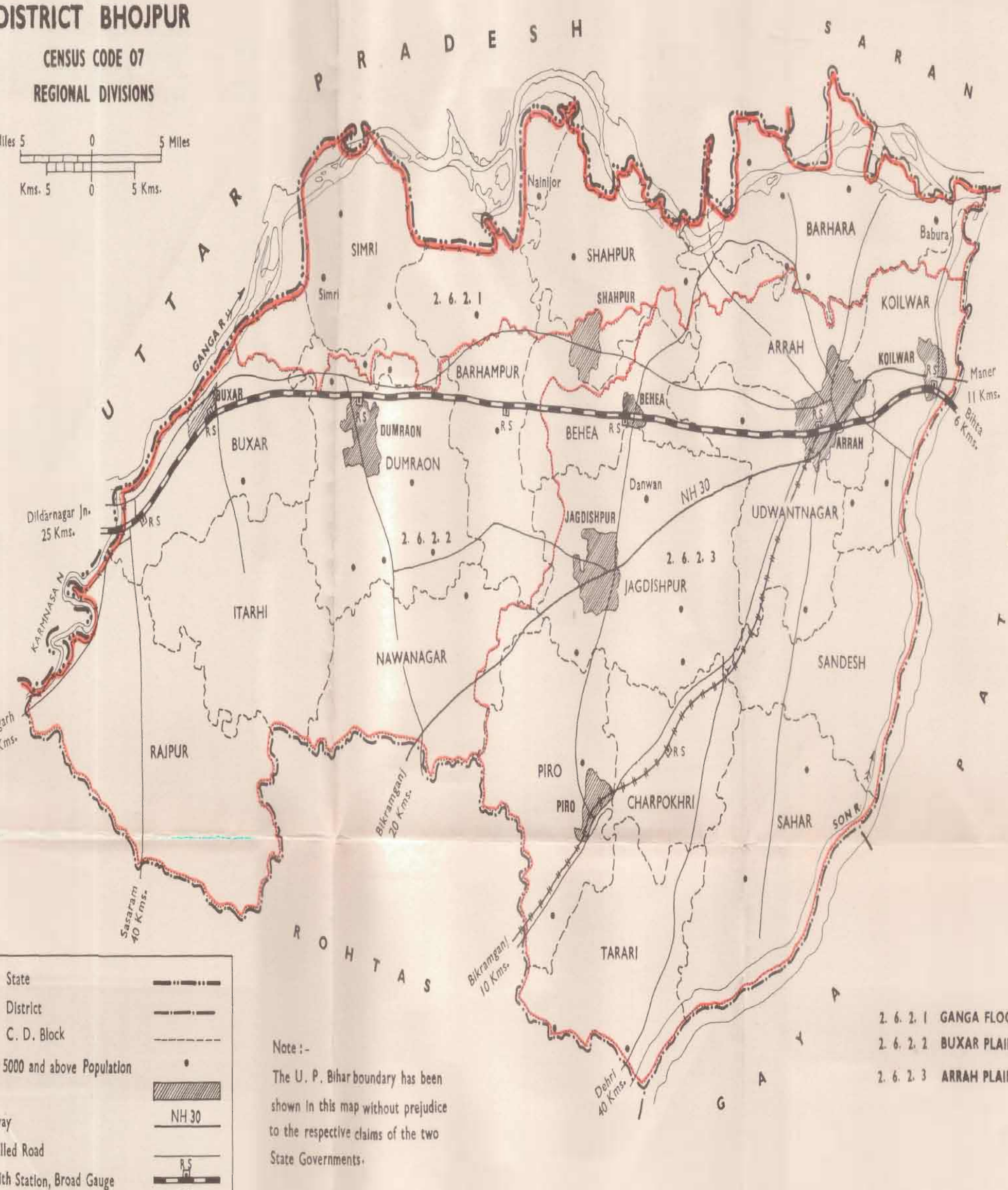
DISTRICT BHOJPUR

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



Boundary :- State

" District

" C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 30

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge R S

" " " " Narrow Gauge R S

River and Stream

Regional Division 2. 6. 2. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with boundary

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

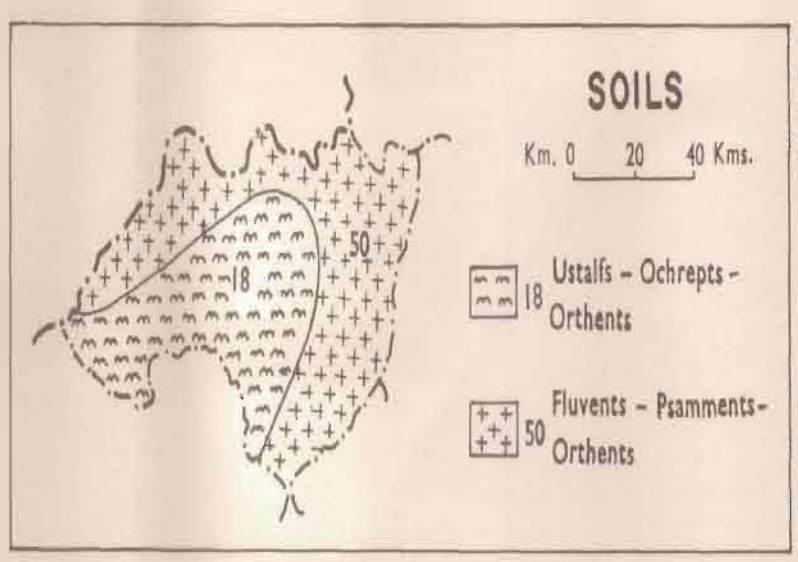
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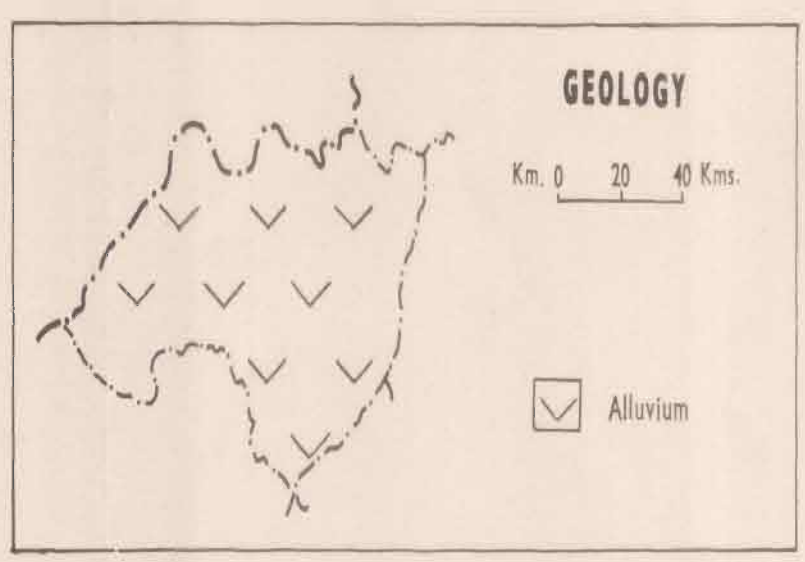
The U. P. Bihar boundary has been shown in this map without prejudice to the respective claims of the two State Governments.

2. 6. 2. 1 GANGA FLOOD PLAIN

2. 6. 2. 2 BUXAR PLAIN

2. 6. 2. 3 ARRAH PLAIN





DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhojpur	2.6.2.1	508 (27 in Arrah, 3 in Behea, 117 in Shahpur, 77 in Barhara, 6 in Koilwar, 44 in Buxar, 154 in Simri, 3 in Dumraon and 77 in Barhampur, C.D. Blocks.)		654.1	654.1	—	490,114	490,114	—
	2.6.2.2	898 (7 in Jagdishpur, 29 in Behea, 20 in Shahpur, 125 in Buxar, 167 in Itarhi, 282 in Rajpur 2 in Simri, 43 in Barhampur, 113 in Dumraon and 110 in Nawanagar C.D. Blocks.)	3 1. Shahpur (N) 2. Dumraon (M) 3. Buxar (M)	1,406.2	1,373.8	32.4	731,182	649,363	81,819
	2.6.2.3	945 (88 in Arrah, 76 in Udwantnagar, 99 in Jagdishpur, 66 in Behea, 2 in Barhara, 65 in Koilwar, 89 in Sandesh, 112 in Sahar, 110 in Charpokhari, 115 in Tarari, 109 in Piro, 2 in Barhampur and 12 in Nawanagar C.D. Blocks.)	5 1. Arrah (M) 2. Jagdishpur (M) 3. Behea (N) 4. Koilwar (N) 5. Piro (N)	1,900.9	1,828.1	72.8	1,186,304	1,009,966	176,338

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Bhojpur **Code No. 7** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	Arrah	4 to 11, 13 to 17, 20, 35 to 38, 289 to 291, Hohari Dokti(U), Dokti(U), Dharampur(U), Harlaki(U), Singhai(U), Dalanchhapra (U)	27	508 villages	654.9	T. No. 18, 19, 40, 41, 59 to 61, 161 to 163, 171 to 174, 176, 241 to 243, 248 to 250, 252 to 288, 292 to 312, 328 to 333, 336, 337, 341 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Behea	14, 38, 39	03			T. No. 41 to 53, 121, 122, 137 to 139, 208 to 210, 225 to 232 are in region 2.6.2.2 and T. No. 87 to 90, 92, 98, 102, 112 to 118, 123 to 136, 140 to 146, 148 to 156, 200 to 207, 211 to 216, 218 to 224, 233 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Shahpur	1 to 13, 15 to 37, 40, 56 to 85, 96, 100, 298, 299 A, 299/B, Nandpur (U), Gangapur (U), Bhusahula (U), Gareriya (U), Pursotampur (U), Damodarpur (U), Jawania (U), Sarangpur (U), Lachatola (U), Bersingha Bahorampur (U),	117			T. No. 55, 86, 91, 93 to 95, 97, 99, 101, 103 to 111, 119, 120 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Diara Bishunpur (U), Chacharampur (U), Isarpura Naubarar (U), Mahji Nardarai (U), Bahorampur Bazar (U), Nardara Khas (U), Nipania (U), Chaki Nawranga Ojhawalia (U), Pursotampur (U), Pipera Ganesh (U), Sobhamathi (U), Repura (U), Sonbarsa Diara (U), Sugar Chapra (U), Udhopur (U), Zamin Fazil (U), Salimpur Diara (U), Salempur Mahazi (U), Chaki Nauranga Masum Mahazi Ram Kurbi (U), Udhopur (U), Tika Semaria (U), Mahazi Dokti (U), Ram Dagal Ka Dera (U), Mirchaiya Ka Dera (U), Dalu Ahir Ka Dera (U), Lachhmi Ka Dera (U), Kadam Ka Dera (U), Kariman Thakur Ka Dera (U), Pachphori Ka Dera (U), Tapsi Ka Dera (U), Madhopur (U), Saiyan Ka Dera (U), Ramkorhi (U), Saremanpur, Nand Lal Ka Dera (U),			
	Barhara	12, 21 to 34, 42 to 58, 62, to 87, 97 to 99, 437 to 440, 442 to 446, 542 Khawaspur (U) part,	77		T. No. 39, 96 are in region 2.6.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Mahazi Dokti (U) part, Dokti (U) part, Rampur Kondarha (U) part, Kondarhar Uparwar (U) part, Raghunath pur (U) part				
	Koilwar		100, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113	06			T. No. 88 to 95, 107, 110, 111, 114 to 131, 133 to 160, 180 to 182, 219 to 221, 251, 436 are in region 2.6.2.3
	Buxar		355, 362 to 399, Narbatpur (U), Majharia Naubarar (U), Umarpur Diara (U), Umarpur Naubarar (U), Umarpur Jot Misan Bar Ka Gaon (U),	44			T. No. 1 to 9, 28 to 40, 43, 274, 277 to 331, 333 to 354, 356 to 361, 400 to 405, 409 to 417, 421 to 423 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Simri		1 to 33, 33/490 34 to 93, 100 to 142 159, 160, 202, 472, 475, Bilaspur (U), Subadalpur (U), Bijaipur (U), Dhanapah (U), Rampah (U), Taranpur (U), Shahpurganj bara (U), Harampura (U), Kot (U), Paranpur Degree Suda Privi Council, Pratappur Naubarar (U), Keshopur Rajpur Degree Suda	154			T. No. 161, 162 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Barham-pur		92/1, 94, 94/471, 95 to 99, 208 to 240, 245 to 248, 306, 477 to 487, Choubey Bole Gangbarar (U), Dhanchapra (U),	77			T. No. 204 to 207, 241 to 244, 249 to 265, 274, 280 to 296 are in region 2.6.2.2 and T. No. 297, 298 are in region 2.6.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Mafi Narainpur (U), Minapur (U), Pandeypur patti (U), Jawahir Diara (U), Sheopur Diara Janubi (U), Jawahi (U), Kalyanpur (U), Sheipur Diara, Somali (U), Nainijor Diara, Pachhim Tukra II (U), Baghunch (U), Dundh Chapra (U), Pokhra (U), Nainijor Diara Pachhim (U), Mohuar Naubarar (U), Sapahi (U), Manipur (U), Pranpur Degree Suda Privi Council (U), Sheopur Diara (U)			
		Dumraon	146, 148, 158	03			T. No. 143 to 145, 147, 149 to 154, 156, 156, 163 to 167, 169 to 201, 203, 266 to 273, 275 to 279, 318 to 328, 339 to 341, 343 to 368, 370, 372 379 are in region 2.6.2.2
2.	2.6.2.2 Buxar Plain	Jagdish-pur	234, 246 to 251	07	898 villages 3 towns	1,406.1	T. No. 157 to 199, 217, 235 to 239, 242 to 245, 252, to 297 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Behea	41 to 53, 121, 122, 137 to 139, 208 to 210, 225 to 232	29			T. No. 87 to 90, 92, 98, 102, 112 to 118, 123 to 136, 140 to

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							146, 148 to 156, 200 to 207, 211 to 216, 218 to 224, 233 are in region 2.6.2.3
	Shahpur	55, 86, 91, 93 to 95, 97, 99, 101, 103 to 111, 119, 120	20 1				T. No. 1 to 13, 15 to 37, 40, 56 to 85, 96, 100, 298, 299/A, 299/B, Nandpur (U), Gangapur (U), Bhusahula (U), Gareriya (U), Pursotampur (U), Damodarpur (U), Jawania (U), Sarangpur (U), Lachatola Barsingh (U) Bahorampur (U), Diara (U), Bishunpur (U), Chacharampur (U), Isarpura Naubarar (U), Mohji Nardaraiya (U), Bahorampur Bazar (U), Nardara Khas (U), Nipania (U), Chaki Nauranga Ojhawalia (U), Parsotampur (U), Pipera Ganesh (U), Sobhanathi (U), Repura (U), Sonbarsa Diara (U), Sugar Chapra (U), Udhopur (U), Zamin Fazil (U), Salimpur Diara (U), Salempur Mahazi (U), Chaki Nauranga Masum Mahazi Ram Kurbi (U), Udhopur (U), Tika Semaria (U),

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Mahazi Dokti (U), Ram Dangal Ka Dera (U), Mirchaiya Ka Dera, Dalu Ahir Ka Dera (U), Lachhmi Ka Dera (U), Kadam Ka Dera (U), Kariman Thakur Ka Dera (U), Pachphori Ka Dera (U), Tapsi Ka Dera (U), Madhopur (U), Saiyan Ka Dera (U), Ramkorhi (U), Saremanpur (U), Nand Lal Ka Dera (U) are in region 2.6.2.1
		Buxar	1 to 9, 28 to 40, 43, 274, 277 to 331, 333 to 354, 356 to 361, 400 to 405, 409 to 417, 421 to 423	125 1			T. No. 355, 362 to 399, Narbatpur (U), Majharia Naubarar (U), Umarpur Naubarar (U), Umarpur Diara (U), Umarpur Jot Misan Barka gaon (U) are in region 2.6.2.1
		Itarhi	10 to 27, 226 to 231, 233 to 239, 244, 245, 248 to 273, 275, 276, 406 to 408, 418 to 420, 424 to 487, 493 to 500, 502 to 527, 540, 541	167			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rajpur	41, 42, 44 to 225, 232, 240 to 243, 246, 247, 488 to 492, 501, 528 to 539, 542 to 614	282			
		Simri	161, 162	02			T. No. 1 to 33, 33/490, 34 to 93, 100 to 142, 159, 160, 202, 472, 475, Bilaspur (U), Subdalpur (U), Bijaipur (U), Dhanapah (U), Rampah (U), Taranpur (U), Shahpurganj bara (U), Haranpura (U), Kot (U), Paranpur Degree Suda Privi Council (U), Pratappur Naubarar (U) Keshopur Rajpur Degree Suda are in region 2.6.2.1
		Barhampur	204 to 207, 241 to 244, 249 to 265, 274, 280 to 296	43			T. No. 92/1, 94, 94/471, 95 to 99, 208 to 240, 245 to 248, 306, 477 to 487, Chaubey Bole Gangbrar (U), Dhanchapra (U), Mafi Narainpur (U), Minapur (U), Pandeypur Patti (U), Jawahir Diara (U), Sheopur Diara Janubi (U), Jawahi (U), Kalyanpur (U), Sheopur Diara Samali (U),

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Nainijor Diara Pachhim Takra II (U), Baghaunch (U), Dundh Chapra (U), Pokhra (U), Nainijor Diara Paschihim (U), Mahuar Naubarar (U), Sapahi (U), Manipur (U), Paranpur Degree Suda Privi Council (U), Sheopur Diara (U) are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 297, 298 are in 2.6.2.3
		Dumraon	143 to 145, 147, 149 to 154, 156, 157, 163 to 167, 169 to 201, 203, 266 to 273, 275 to 279, 318 to 328, 339 to 341, 343 to 368, 370, 372 to 379	113 1			T. No. 146, 148, 158 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Nawanagar	305, 307 to 317, 329 to 338, 342, 369, 371, 380 to 450, 457 to 470	110			T. No. 299 to 304, 451 to 456 are in region 2.6.2.3
3.	2.6.2.3 Arrah Plain	Arrah	18, 19, 40, 41, 59 to 61, 161 to 163 171 to 174, 176, 241 to 243, 248 to 250, 252 to 288, 292 to 312, 328 to 333, 336, 337, 341	88 1	945 villages 5 towns	1,900.9	T. No. 4 to 11, 13 to 17, 20, 35 to 38, 289 to 291, Hohari Dokti (U), Dokti (U), Dharampur (U), Harlaki (U), Singhai (U), Dalanchhapra (U) are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Udwant-nagar	175, 177 to 179, 218, 222 to 226, 228 to 233, 313, to 327, 334, 335, 338 to 340, 342 to 380, 410	76			
		Jagdish-pur	157 to 199, 217, 235 to 239, 242 to 245, 252 to 297	99 1			T. No. 234, 246 to 251. are in region 2.6.2.2
		Behea	87 to 90, 92, 98, 102, 112 to 118, 123 to 136, 140 to 146, 148 to 156, 200 to 207, 211 to 216, 218 to 224, 233	66 1			T. No. 41 to 53, 121, 122, 137 to 139, 208 to 210, 225 to 232 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Barhara	39, 96	02			T. No. 12, 21 to 34, 42 to 58, 62 to 87, 97 to 99, 437 to 440, 442 to 446, 542, Khawaspur (U Mahazi Dokti (U) part, Dokti (U) part, Rampur Mondarha (U) part, Kondarhar Uparway (U) part, Raghunathpur (U) part are in region 2.6.2.1
		Koilwar	88 to 95, 107, 110, 111, 114 to 131, 133 to 160, 180 to 182, 219 to 221, 251, 436	65 1			T. No. 100, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Sandesh	183 to 217, 381 to 409, 411 to 435	89			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sahar	302 to 306, 309, 318 to 399, 403 to 409, 411 to 424, 428, 430, 431	112			
		Charpo-khari	92 to 96, 197, 201, 202 210 to 219, 221 to 262, 265 to 301, 307, 308, 310 to 317, 400 to 402	110			
		Tarari	109 to 120, 126, 127, 129 to 175, 177 to 196, 198 to 200, 203 to 209, 220, 410, 425 to 427, 429, 432 to 449	115			
		Piro	1 to 84, 86, 89 to 91, 97 to 108, 121 to 125, 128, 176, 263, 264	109 1			
		Barham-pur	297, 298	02			T. No. 92/1, 94, 94/471, 95 to 99, 208 to 240, 245 to 248, 306, 477 to 487, Choubey Bole Gangbarar (U), Dhanchapra (U), Mafi Narainpur (U), Minapur (U), Pandaypur patti (U), Jawahir Diara (U), Sheopur Diara Janubi (U), Jawahi (U), Kalyanpur (U), Sheopur Diara Somali (U), Nainijor Diara Pachhim tukra-II (U), Baghaunch (U), Dundh Chapra (U), Pokhra (U), Nainijor Diara Paschhim (U), Mahuar Naubarar (U), Sapahi (U), Manipur (U),

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Pranpur Degree Suda Privi Council (U), Sheopur Diara (U) are in region 2.6.2.1 and T. No. 204 to 207, 241 to 244, 249 to 265, 274, 280 to 296 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Nawanagar	299 to 304, 451 to 456	12			T. No. 305, 307 to 317, 329 to 338, 342, 369, 371, 380 to 450, 457 to 470 are in region 2.6.2.2

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhojpur	2.6.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	Parts of Arrah, Behea, Shahpur, Barhara, Koilwar, Buxar, Simri, Barhampur and Dumraon C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	The entire region is a low lying area. The Ganga river flows in the western and the northern parts of this region while Son river flows in the eastern part forming the boundary. The low lying areas along the Ganga river are flood prone. River Ganga brings alluvial soil during flood and spreads on the banks. *Diaras* are found in the northern parts. This region is very fertile. Paddy and wheat are the main crops of the region. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. The entire region is rural with an area of 654.9 km^2 and inhabited by 490,114 persons.
	2.6.2.2 Buxar Plain	Itarhi, Rajpur and parts of Jagdishpur, Behea, Shahpur, Buxar, Simri, Barhampur, Dumraon and Nawanagar C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Ustafls-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope towards the north-east. River Karmnasa and Ganga flow in the west along the boundary. Alluvial soil is found in this region where cultivation is done by the majority of the people. Paddy, wheat and pulses are the main crops. Gram is important among pulses. There are three towns in this region, viz. Shahpur, Buxar and Dumraon. The total population of this region is 731,182 with an area of 1,406.1 km^2. Broad gauge railway line passes through the region from the northern part. However there are number of roads linking with other areas.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 Arrah Plain	Udwantnagar, Sandesh, Sahar, Charpokhri, Tarari, Piro and parts of Jagdishpur, Behea, Barhara, Koilwar, Barhampur, Arrah, Shahpur and Nawanagar C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region is bounded by Ganga Flood Plain in the north, Rohtas district in the south, Buxar Plain in the west and Son river in the east. The general slope of this region is from the south-west to the north-east. The entire region is a plain area. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. Paddy, wheat, gram and pulses are important crops of this region. Rice and gram are send from this region to the nearby districts. This region is well connected by roads and railways. There are five towns in this region of which Arrah is the district headquarters having 125,111 persons. The total area of this region is 1,900.9 km^2 and total population is 1,186,304.

DISTRICT MUNGER*

Munger district is a part of the South Bihar Plain (2.6.2). It lies between the North Bihar Plain and Hazaribag Plateau. It is bounded by Begusarai, Saharsa, Darbhanga and Samastipur districts in the north, Giridih and Santhal Pargana districts in the South, Bhagalpur district in the east and Nawada, Nalanda and Patna districts in the west. It is divided into 3 sub-micro regions, viz. Ganga-Kiul Plain (2.6.2.1), Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills (2.6.2.2) and Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain (2.6.2.3) on the basis of relief, drainage, soil, climate, geology and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kiul Plain

The region is spread over the major portion of the district presenting an ox-bow shape. The region is bounded by Patna and Begusarai districts and Ganga-Kosi Plain in the north, Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills in the south, Bhagalpur district in the east and Nalanda and Nawada districts in the west. It comprises the entire Barbigha, Sheikhpura, Barahiya, Halsi, Ariarl, Jamui, Tarapur, Sangrampur and parts of Lakhisarai, Surajgarha, Sikandra, Jamalpur, Munger, Sono, Khaira, Jhajha, Lakshmipur, Dharhara and Kharagpur C.D. Blocks. The region is a plain and the slope of the northern portion is from the west to the east and the slope of the southern portion is from the south to the north. The maximum height of the region is 595 metres in the south-eastern portion near Jhajha and 35 metres in the south-western portion from the mean sea level. The northern portion is comparatively at a lower height. River Ganga flows on its northern border. Harohar flows towards the east in this region and finally merges into Ganga. River Kiul flows from the south to the north and finally merges into the Ganga. Ox-bow lakes are common feature along the Ganga. Embankments have been constructed to protect the railway lines at various places. Geology is related to alluvium, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts*. The annual average rainfall is 1034.1 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops of the region.

It contains 1,995 villages and 10 towns, namely Munger, Jamalpur, Bariarpur, Kharagpur, Jamui, Jhajha, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Barbigha and Barahiya. The area of the region is 3,622.7 km^2, inhabited by 2,047,117 persons. Out of which 1,624,577 reside in rural areas and 422,540 in urban areas. It has a density of 565 persons per km^2. Kiul is the main railway junction from where railway lines move to every corner of the region. The railway lines are supplemented by a number of metalled roads.

2.6.2.2 Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills

The region forms the southern part of the district in a 'U' shape. It is bounded by Ganga-Kiul Plain in the north, Giridih and Santhal Pargana districts in the south, Bhagalpur district in the east and Nawada and Giridih districts in the west. It comprises the entire Chakai and parts of Jhajha, Lakshmipur, Dharhara, Kharagpur, Khaira, Sikandra, Sono, Lakhisarai, Surajgarha and Jamalpur C.D. Blocks. The entire region is comprised of undulating surface with a large number of hills covered with forests and valleys. There is a large variation in the height of the region with 60 metres height in the north to 551 metres in the west from the mean sea level. The hills are spread over in low ranges with isolated peaks. The region is drained by various rivulets. Ravines are also found along some of the rivers. The geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. Soils are *Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1034.1 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are grown in the low land areas.

The region contains 1,142 villages. It is spread over an area of 2,709.2 km^2 and inhabited by 480,073 persons. This tract is sparsely populated with a density of only 177 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through this region. It links Lakhisarai in the north and Jasidih in the south. There are only two important metalled roads which serve the needs of the region.

2.6.2.3 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain

The region is spread over in the northern part of the district. It is surrounded by the districts of Samastipur, Darbhanga and Saharsa in the north,

Ganga river in the south, Bhagalpur and Saharsa districts in the east and Begusarai district in the west. It comprises the entire Alauli, Khagaria, Chautham, Beldaur, Gogri, Parbatta and a small portion of Munger C.D. Blocks. The entire region is a flat alluvial plain. River Kamla flows from the north to the south and then towards the east and finally merges in Ghugri river. The height of the region is 40 metres in the north and 26 metres in the south from the mean sea level. The region is drained by many other rivers also. The slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. River Ganga flows on the southern boundary towards the east. The western portion is full of swamps. Ox-bow lakes and other small lakes are found all over the region. The region gets flooded during rainy season. Its geology is related to alluvium. Soils are *Aquents-Orthents, Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* and *Ochrepts-Aquepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1034.1 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the chief crops grown in the region.

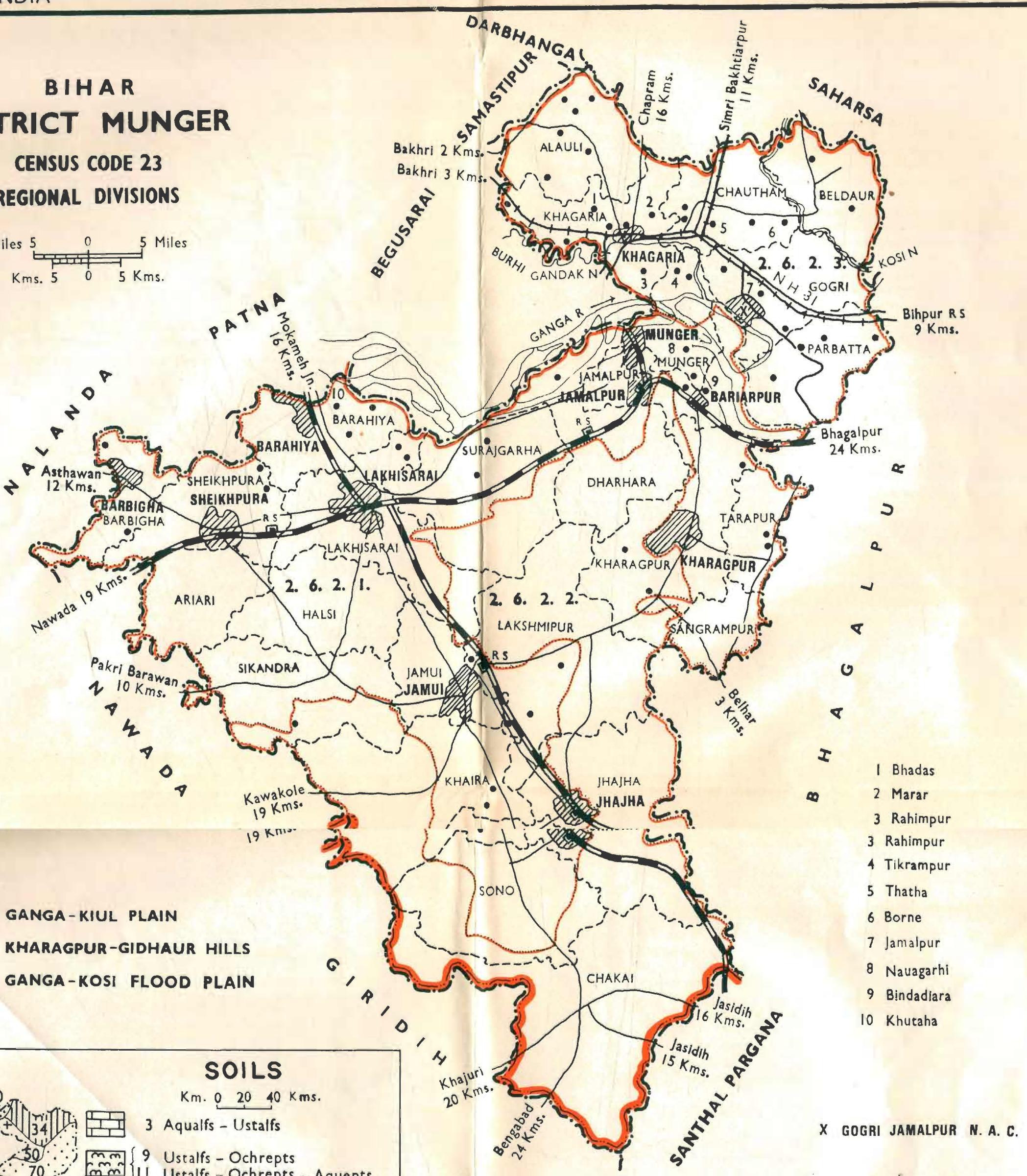
The region contains only 314 villages and 2 towns, namely Khagaria and Gogri Jamalpur. It is spread over an area of 1,552.5 km^2 and inhabited by 788,237 persons. Out of which, 744,089 persons reside in rural areas and 44,148 in urban areas. The region has a density of 508 persons per km^2. It is served by three metre gauge railway lines, one passes through the region linking it with Samastipur and Bhagalpur districts in the west and east respectively. The second links it with Saharsa district in the north and the 3rd one to Begusarai in the south-west. National highway No. 31 also passes through the central portion of the region linking it with Begusarai and Bhagalpur districts in the west and the east respectively. There are some other metalled roads also serving the needs of the people.

BIHAR
DISTRICT MUNGER

CENSUS CODE 23

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



1 Bhadas
2 Marar
3 Rahimpur
3 Rahimpur
4 Tikrampur
5 Thatha
6 Borne
7 Jamalpur
8 Nauagarhi
9 Bindadiara
10 Khutaha

2. 6. 2. 1. GANGA-KIUL PLAIN

2. 6. 2. 2. KHARAGPUR-GIDHAUR HILLS

2. 6. 2. 3. GANGA-KOSI FLOOD PLAIN

SOILS



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

3 Aqualfs – Ustalfs
9 Ustalfs – Ochrepts
11 Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Aquepts
34 Aquents – Orthents
50 Fluvents – Psamments – Orthents
57 Orthents – Aquepts – Ochrepts
70 Ochrepts
80 Ochrepts – Aquepts

GEOLOGY



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

Chotanagpur Gneiss

Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

Boundary :- District
,, C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge
,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge
River & Stream
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-micro with boundary

N H 31
R S
R S
3. 3. 2. 2

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Munger	2.6.2.1	1,996 (124 in Munger, 114 in Jamalpur, 149 in Tarapur, 95 in Sangrampur, 146 in Kharagpur, 86 in Dharhara, 81 in Jamui, 41 in Lakshmipur, 26 in Jhajha, 168 in Sono, 84 in Khaira, 116 in Sikandra, 152 in Lakhisarai, 99 in Halsi, 88 in Ariari, 108 in Sheikhpura, 93 in Barbigha, 40 in Barahiya and 186 in Surajgarha C.D. Blocks)	10 1. Munger (M) 2. Jamalpur (M) 3. Bariarpur 4. Kharagpur (N) 5. Jamui (M) 6. Jhajha (N) 7. Lakhisarai (M) 8. Sheikhpura (N) 9. Barbigha (N) 10. Barahiya (M)	3,622.7	3,451.2	171.5	2,047,117	1,624,577	422,540
	2.6.2.2	1,142 (12 in Jamalpur, 21 in Kharagpur, 100 in Dharhara, 97 in Lakshmipur, 171 in Jhajha, 600 in Chakai, 82 in Sono, 18 in Khaira, 21 in Sikandra, 10 in Lakhisarai and 10 in Surajgarha C.D. Blocks.)		2,709.2	2,709.2		480,073	480,073	
	2.6.2.3	314 (13 in Munger, 50 in Khagaria, 45 in Alauli, 41 in Chautham, 29 in Beldaur, 67 in Gogri and 69 in Parbatta C.D. Blocks.)	2 1. Khagaria (M) 2. Gogri Jamalpur (N)	1,552.5	1,540.0	12.5	788,237	744,089	44,148

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Munger **Code No. 23** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kiul Plain	Munger	7, 8, 13 to 42, 51 to 73, 117 to 173, 192 to 199, 414, 415, 418, 418/443	124 1	1,996 villages 10 towns	3,622.7	T. No. 1 to 6, 9 to 12, 74, 75, 442 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Jamalpur	76 to 90, 92 to 97, 109 to 116, 174 to 191, 200 to 216, 357 to 394, 419, 420, 423 to 432	114 2			T. No. 98 to 108, 217 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Tarapur	34 to 107, 114 to 116, 127 to 132, 135, 175 to 217, 232 to 253	149			
		Sangram-pur	254 to 341, 349 to 353, 363, 403	95			
		Kharag-pur	3 to 6, 12 to 33, 108 to 113, 117 to 126, 133, 134, 136 to 149, 151 to 174, 218 to 231, 342 to 348, 354 to 362, 364 to 374, 378, 384 to 396, 399 to 402, 405 to 409	146 1			T. No. 1, 2, 7 to 11, 150, 382, 383, 397/1, 397/2, 398, 404, 410 to 412, 413/28, 413/29, 413/30, 414 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Dharhara	220 to 227, 230 to 244, 250 to 253, 316, 320 to 356, 395 to 413, 416, 417	86			T. No. 218, 219, 228, 229, 245 to 249, 254 to 282, 283/1 to 283/27, 284 to 315, 317 to 319 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Jamui	16, 25, 26, 33 to 38, 42, 46 to 57, 59, 61, 62, 138, 140 to 143, 210 to 229, 231 to 261	81 1			
		Lakshmi-pur	8 to 10, 14, 15, 17 to 22, 122 to 129, 136, 137, 144 to 149, 153 to 166	41			T. No. 1/31 to 1/45, 2 to 7, 11 to 13, 150 to 152, 167 to 202, 203/1 to 203/7, 204 to 208, 209/1 to 209/22 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Jhajha	2/2, 3/9, 3/10 to 3/15, 3/18 to 3/28, 6 to 12	26 1			T. No. 1/23 to 1/57, 2/1, 2/3 to 2/14, 3/1 to 3/8, 3/29 to 3/36, 3/40 to 3/98, 4, 5, 13/52 to 13/ 54, 29/1 to 29/38, 29/47 to 29/51, are in region 2.6.2.2
		Sono	13/1 to 13/46, 13/55 to 13/56, 13/62 to 13/64, 13/72 to 13/112, 13/115, 13/118, 13/119, 14/1 to 14/12, 15 to 20, 21/1, 21/2, 22/1 to 22/25, 22/36 to 22/45, 22/94, 22/99, 22/100/1, 22/100/2, 22/101 to 22/108, 22/113, 22/114, 22/120, 22/122, 22/123, 24/6	168			T. No. 13/47 to 13/51, 13/57 to 13/61, 13/65 to 13/71 , 13/113, 13/114, 13/116, 13/117, 13/120 to 13/122, 22/26 to 22/35, 22/46 to 22/53, 22/54/1, 22/54/2, 22/55 to 22/63, 22/95 to 22/98, 22/109 to 22/112, 22/115 to 22/119, 22/121, 22/124, 22/125, 22/150 to 22/152, 23, 24/1 to 24/5,

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							24/7 to 24/10 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Khaira		63 to 87, 88/1 to 88/22, 94, 95/1, 95/2, 96 to 121, 130 to 135, 139,.262	84			T. No. 89 to 92, 93/1 to 93/3, 263 to 273 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Sikandra		15, 16, 25 to 68, 71 to 77, 79 to 103, 110 to 125, 134, 135, 204 to 223	116			T. No. 69, 79, 78, 104 to 109, 224 to 235 are in region 2.6.2.2
	Lakhi-sarai		5 to 14, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 16 to 18, 20 to 32, 36, 39 to 46, 49 to 119, 124, 125/2, 129 to 131, 134, 135, 137 to 140, 142 to 152, 153/1, 153/2, 154, 157 to 159, 167, 196 to 206, 208, 209, 237	152 1			T. No. 33 to 35, 37, 38, 47, 48, 96 to 98 are in reglon 2.6.2.2
	Halsi		1 to 14, 17 to 24, 126 to 133, 136 to 203, 236	99			
	Ariari		137 to 145, 169 to 173, 192, 193, 236 to 307	88			
	Sheikh-pura		14, 15, 90 to 103, 112 to 124, 131 to 136, 146 to 166, 178 to 184, 186, 197 to 235, 308 to 312	108 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Barbigha	1 to 7, 9 to 13, 16 to 32, 38 to 48, 49/1, 49/2, 50, 51, 52/1, 52/2, 53 to 58, 60, 61, 65, 66, 68 to 89, 104 to 111, 125 to 130, 202	93 1			
		Barahiya	1 to 4, 136, 155, 156, 160 to 166, 168 to 182, 185, 188 to 195, 207, 210	40 1			
		Suraj-garha	1 to 58, 61 to 73, 80 to 94, 100 to 160, 161/1 to 161/9, 162 to 169, 170/1 to 170/3, 171/1 to 171/6, 172, 173, 174/1 to 174/4, 175 to 180, 19 (R.T.Lakhhisarai)	186			T. No. 59, 60, 74 to 79, 95, 99 are in region 2.6.2.2
2.	2.6.2.2 Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills	Jamalpur	98 to 108, 217	12	1,142 villages	2,709.2	T. No. 76 to 90, 92 to 97, 109 to 116, 174 to 191, 200 to 216, 357 to 394, 419, 420, 423 to 432 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Kharag-pur	1, 2, 7 to 11, 150, 382, 383, 397/1, 397/2, 398, 404, 410 to 412, 413/28 to 413/30, 414	21			T. No. 3 to 6, 12 to 33, 108 to 113 117 to 126, 133, 134, 136 to 149, 151 to 174, 218 to 231, 342 to 348, 354 to 362, 364 to 374, 378, 384 to 396, 399 to 402, 405 to 409 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dharhara	218, 219, 228, 229 245 to 249, 254 to 282, 283/1 to 283/27, 284 to 315, 317 to 319	100			T. No. 220 to 227, 230 to 244, 250 to 253, 316, 320 to 356, 395 to 413, 416, 417 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Lakshmi-pur	1/31 to 1/45, 2 to 7, 11 to 13, 150 to 152, 167 to 202, 203/1 to 203/7, 204 to 208, 209/1 to 209/22	97			T. No. 8 to 10, 14, 15, 17 to 22, 122 to 129, 136, 137, 144 to 149, 153 to 166 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Jhajha	1/23 to 1/57, 2/1, 2/3 to 2/14, 3/1 to 3/8, 3/29 to 3/36, 3/40 to 3/98, 4, 5, 13/52 to 13/54, 29/1 to 29/38, 29/47 to 29/51	171			T. No. 2/2, 3/9, 3/10 to 3/15, 3/18 to 3/28, 6 to 12 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Chakai	22/64 to 22/93, 22/126 to 22/144, 22/145/1 to 22/145/3, 22/146 to 22/149, 24/11 to 24/47, 24/48/1, 24/48/2, 24/49 to 24/73, 24/74/1, 24/74/2, 24/75 to 24/97, 24/98/1, 24/98/2, 24/99 to 24/138, 24/139/1, 24/139/2, 24/140 to 24/153, 25/1 to 25/15, 25/16/1, 25/16/2,	600			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			25/17 to 25/36, 26, 27/1 to 27/25, 28/1 to 28/15, 29/39 to 29/46, 30 to 32, 33/1 to 33/26, 34/1 to 34/10, 35/1 to 35/7, 36/1 to 36/5 37/1 to 37/7, 38/1, 38/2, 39/1 to 39/79, 40 to 45, 46/1 to 46/6, 47, 48/1 to 48/67, 49/1 to 49/57, 50/1 to 50/5, 50/5/2 to 50/5/4, 50/6 to 50/10, 50/11/1, 50/11/2, 50/12 to 50/26, 51/1 to 51/5				
			13/47 to 13/51, 13/57 to 13/61, 13/65 to 13/71, 13/113, 13/114, 13/116, 13/117, 13/120 to 13/122, 22/26 to 22/35, 22/46 to 22/53, 22/54/1, 22/54/2, 22/55 to 22/63, 22/95 to 22/98, 22/109 to 22/112, 22/115 to 22/119, 22/121, 22/124, 22/125, 22/150 to 22/152, 23, 24/1 to 24/5, 24/7 to 24/10	82		T. No. 13/1 to 13/46, 13/55, 13/56, 13/62 to 13/64, 13/72 to 13/112, 13/115, 13/118, 13/119, 14/1 to 14/12, 15 to 20, 21/1, 21/2, 22/1 to 22/25, 22/36 to 22/45, 22/94, 22/99, 22/100/1, 22/100/2, 22/101 to 22/108, 22/113, 22/114, 22/120, 22/122, 22/123, 24/6 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Khaira		89 to 92, 93/1 to 93/3, 263 to 273	18			T. No. 63 to 87, 88/1 to 88/22, 94, 95/1, 95/2, 96 to 121, 130 to 135, 139, 262 are in region 2.6.2.1
	Sikandra		69, 70, 78, 104 to 109, 224 to 235	21			T. No. 15, 16, 25 to 68, 71 to 77, 79 to 103, 110 to 125, 134, 135, 204 to 223 are in region 2.6.2.1
	Lakhi-sarai		33 to 35, 37, 38, 47, 48, 96 to 98	10			T. No. 5 to 14, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 16 to 18, 20 to 32, 36, 39 to 46, 49 to 119, 124, 125/2, 129 to 131, 134, 135, 137 to 140, 142 to 152, 153/1, 153/2, 154, 157 to 159, 167, 196 to 206, 208, 209, 237 are in region 2.6.2.1
	Suraj-garha		59, 60, 74 to 79 95, 99	10			T. No. 1 to 58, 61 to 73, 80 to 94, 100 to 160, 161/1 to 161/9, 162 to 169, 170/1 to 170/3, 171/1 to 171/6, 172, 173, 174/1 to 174/4, 175 to 180, 19 (R.T.Lakhisarai are in region 2.6.2.

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.6.2.3 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain	Munger	1 to 6, 9 to 12, 74, 75, 442	13	314 villages 2 towns	1,552.5	T. No. 7, 8, 13 to 42, 51 to 73, 117 to 173, 192 to 199, 414, 415, 418, 418/443 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Khagaria	185 to 190, 236 to 246, 246/1 to 246/3, 247 to 255, 255/1, 256 to 266, 268 to 274, 277, 278	50 1			
		Alauli	191 to 235	45			
		Chautham	118 to 125, 129, 161, 164 to 184, 275, 276, 279 to 286	41			
		Beldaur	126 to 128, 131, 133 to 157	29			
		Gogri	158 to 160. 162, 163, 287 to 297, 297/1, 298 to 300, 300/1, 301 to 306, 309, 309/3, 310 to 325, 325/1, 326, 326/2 to 326/5, 327, 327/1, 333, 335 to 338, 338/1, 339 to 346	67 1			
		Parbatta	326/1, 326/6, 328, 328/1, 329, 330, 330/1, 331, 332, 332/1, 334, 347 to 365, 365/1 to 365/3, 366, 366/1, 366/2, 367, 367/1, 368, 369, 369/1, 370, 371, 371/1,	69			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			372, 372/1, 373, 373/1, 374, 374/1, 375 to 379, 379/1, 379/2, 380, 380/1 to 380/3, 381, 382, 382/1, 382/2, 383, 384, 384/1, 384/2				

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munger	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kiul Plain	Halsi, Ariari, Barbigha, Sheikhpura Barahiya, Jamui, Tarapur, Sangrampur, and parts of Munger, Jamalpur, Kharagpur, Dharhara, Lakshmipur, Jhajha, Sono, Khaira, Sikandra, Lakhisarai and Surajgarha C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ochrepts*	The entire region is a plain area having a gentle slope generally from the south to the north. The northern and north-eastern parts of this region has rich alluvial soil brought by the Ganga river while the western part is an old formation. There are many small rivulets drain in different parts A large number of population is supported by agriculture and pastoral pursuits. *Ahars* and *wells* are the main sources of irrigation. Cultivated area, lies mainly in the basin of Kiul river and its tributaries. There are ten towns in this region of which Munger is the district headquarters and has 129,260 persons. The total area of this region is 3,622.7 km^2 with 2,047,117 persons. This tract is well developed in transport. There are three railway lines which originate from this region. Besides, the Calcutta-Delhi rail route also passes through this region. The roads also enrich the transport networks.
	2.6.2.2 Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills	Chakai and parts of Jamalpur, Kharagpur, Dharhara, Lakshmipur, Jhajha, Sono, Khaira, Sikandra, Lakhisarai and Surajgarha C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ochrepts*	The general level of this region is higher than the Ganga-Kiul Plain. The surface is undulating and a large area is occupied by hills and valleys covered with mixed jungle. The hills are comprised of a number of low ranges and isolated peaks and are the outliers of Chotanagpur Plateau. The most extensive range is known as Kharagpur hills which forms an irregular triangular block extending from near Jamalpur to Jamui railway station. There are several peaks rising to a height of 500 m. To the south-west, is another block of hills, which is referred as the Gidhaur hills. These hills are in continuation of the southern plateau. The highest point of this range is at Ekgora (551 m). Further south, a broken range extends from the district boundary on the south-west to Simaltala on the east. Rivulets originating from Kharagpur hills and Gidhaur hills drain in this region. Mica is the important mineral available in this

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
					region. Other minerals, like silver and iron-ore are also found in these hilly tracts. Cultivable lands with rice growing tracts are limited in this region only in the low lying areas of Kharagpur hills. In the extreme south, cultivators carve out paddy fields by levelling the beds of streamlets and terracing the sides of the wider and shallower valleys. Near the bank of these streams, water is stored for irrigational purposes even large areas have no irrigational facilities. Other than paddy, barley, caster and maize are also grown. The total area of this region is 2,709.2 km^2 with 480,073 persons. Due to topographic limitation, the region lags behind in transport facilities.
	2.6.2.3 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain	Khagaria, Alauli, Chautham, Beldaur, Gogri, Parbatta and parts of Munger C.D. Blocks	Alluvium	*Aquents-Orthents, Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region is a flat alluvial plain traversed by Kamla river which flows from the north-west to the south-east. River Burhi Gandak and Baghmati flows in the flag end of their coarse. River Kosi flows from the north to the south and then turns towards the east. The general slope of this region is from the north-west to the south-east. The areas lying in the west of rivers Kamla and Baghmati are marshy and swampy, low lying and are liable to inundation during the rains. Cultivation is done largely in the eastern parts of this region. However, cultivation is also done in the *diaras* found alongwith Ganga river where soil is fertile. Crops, like maize, wheat, gram, pulses and paddy are cultivated in this region. Irrigation is done by wells and *ahars*. There are two towns in this region, *viz*. Khagaria and Gogri Jamalpur. Khagaria is situated on the bank of the Gandak river and is an important trade centre of grains while the latter is situated on the bank of the Ganga river and has a population of 18,896 persons. The total area of this region is 1,552.5 km^2 with 788,237 persons. This tract is served with metre gauge railway line which is further supported by the road transport.

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR

Bhagalpur district is a part of the South Bihar Plain (2.6.2) and is located on its eastern border. It is surrounded by Saharsa, Purnia and Katihar districts in the north, Santhal Pargana in the south and east and Munger district in the west. It is divided into 3 submicro regions, viz. Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain (2.6.2.1), Bhagalpur Plain (2.6.2.2) and Banka Forested Uplands (2.6.2.3) on the basis of geology, relief, drainage, climate, soil and natural vegetations.

2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain

It lies between the Ganga and Kosi rivers in the northern part of the district. Ganga flows on its southern portion whereas the Kosi on its northern portion. It comprises the entire Bihpur, Naugachhia, Gopalpur and some parts of Sultanganj, Nathnagar, Sabour, Colgong and Pirpainti C.D. Blocks. The entire region is plain having the slope from the west to the east. Its height is 120 metres in the north-western portion, 36 metres in the eastern portion, 55 metres in the south (near Barari) and 33 metres in the north-eastern portion from the mean sea level. Both the above mentioned rivers bring alluvial soil during the rainy season which adds to the fertility of the soil. The area falling on the banks of these rivers gets flooded during rainy season. Shoal and swamps are generally found near the banks of the rivers. Embankments have been constructed at several places on the railway lines. Kalbalia rivulets also flows from the west to the east. Its geology is mainly related to alluvium. Patches of Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds and Chotanagpur gneiss are also conspicuous. *Ochrepts* soil covers most of the region except the extreme north-eastern portion where *Orthents-Ochrepts* is found. The annual rainfall is 1001.7 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops.

It contains 219 villages and the only town of Naugachhia. The region is spread over an area of 1,164.8 km^2 and inhabited by 473,630 persons. Out of which, 450,395 persons reside in rural areas and 23,235 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated having a density of only 407 persons per km^2 There are two metre gauge railway lines passing through the region; one in the northern portion, links the region with Munger district in the west and Katihar district in the east and the other from Bihpur in the north to Ghat railway station in the south. National highway No. 31 enters the Bihpur C.D. Block from the west and thereafter turns towards the north for Saharsa district.

2.6.2.2 Bhagalpur Plain

The region forms the central portion of the district. The Ganga flows along its northern boundary. It is bounded by Banka Forested Uplands in the south, Santhal Pargana district in the east and Munger district in the west. It comprises the entire Shahkund, Jagdishpur, Sonhaula, Dhuraiya, Rajaun, Shambhuganj and parts of Sultanganj, Nathnagar, Sabour, Colgong, Pirpainti, Amarpur and Barahat C.D. Blocks. The entire region is a plain area having slope from the south to the north excepting the north-eastern portion of the region where it is from the east to the west. Shoal and swamps are found in the northern portion of the region and ox-bow lakes in the north-eastern portion along Ganga river. The height of the region varies from 129 metres in the southern portion to 55 metres in the northern portion from the mean sea level. Chandan is the main river which flows from the south to the north with its tributaries. Geology is related to alluvium. A few patches of Chotanagpur gneiss and Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds are also conspicuous in this region. The soils are *Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquepts*. Average annual rainfall is 1001.7 mm. Wheat, paddy and maize are the main crops.

It contains 2,135 villages and 3 towns, namely Bhagalpur, Sultanganj and Colgong. Bhagalpur is the district headquarters. The region is spread over an area of 2,289.2 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,568,314 persons. Out of which, 1,306,644 reside in rural areas and 261,670 in urban areas. The region has a comparatively higher density having 685 persons per km^2. Two broad gauge railway lines pass through the region; one in the extreme north of the region and the other linking the region with Bhagalpur town in the north and Bausi C.D. Block in the south. The entire region is also served by a network of metalled roads.

2.6.2.3 Banka Forested Uplands

The region is spread over in the southern part of the district. It is surrounded by Bhagalpur Plain in the north, Santhal Pargana district in the south and east and Munger district in the west. It comprises the entire Belhar, Katoria, Banka, Bausi, Chanan and parts of Barahat and Amarpur C.D. Blocks. The entire regions has an elevated surface. Its height varies between 100 to 404 metres at different places from the mean sea level. Scattered hillocks covered with forests are found all over this tract. Chandan river flows from the south to the north alongwith its tributaries. Ravines are generally found in the southern parts of the region along the rivers. Geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs*. Annual average rainfall is 1001.7 mm. Pulses and oilseeds are generally produced here. Paddy is also grown in the low lying areas which are suitable for its cultivation.

The region contains 1,281 villages and Banka town. The region is spread over an area of 2,178.1 km^2 which is inhabited by 579,483 persons. Out of these, 557,177 reside in rural areas and 22,306 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of only 266 persons per km^2. The broad gauge railway line passes through the Barahat C.D. Block and terminates at Bausi. A few metalled roads are the backbone of transport system. The region is comparatively less developed.

BIHAR
DISTRICT BHAGALPUR

CENSUS CODE 24

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms 5 0 5 Kms

SAHARSA PURNIA KATIHAR

KOSI R.

Kajhar Jn. 40 Kms.

Jaipur Chuhar Nagarpara

NH 31

Mansi 32 Kms.

Partapnagar

NAUGACHHIA

RS

Sihpur

BIHPUR

Bihpur

Kharik

Bhawanipur

GANGA R.

Khawaspur Diara urf Topra

2. 6. 2. 1

GOPALPUR

Saidpur Dabra

Tintanga

Sirmatpur

PIRPAINTI

RS

Rifadpur

Munger 24 Kms.

Jamalpur 20 Kms.

RS

Akbarnagar

RS

COLGONG

COLGONG

Sahibganj 15 Kms.

SULTANGANJ

BHAGALPUR

KOA N.

SULTANGANJ

NATHNAGAR

RS

SABOUR

Shankarpur Khawas

Jalalabad 1 Km

SHAHKUND

Puraini

GERUA N.

Meharma 4 Kms.

JAGDISHPUR

SONHAULA

2. 6. 2. 2

Mahagama 12 Kms.

Tarapur 17 Kms.

SAMBHUGANJ

AMARPUR

CHANDAN N.

RS

RAJAUN

GAHRA N.

DHURAIYA

BELHAR

BANKA

BANKA

2. 6. 2. 3

Godda 15 Kms.

Sondiha

BARAHAT

Godda 12 Kms.

BADUA N.

CHANAN

KUDAR N.

KATORIA

BAUSI

Dumka 50 Kms.

Deoghar 12 Kms.

Mohanpur 9 Kms.

MUNGER SANTHAL PARGANAS

2. 6. 2. 1 GANGA-KOSI FLOOD PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 2 BHAGALPUR PLAIN
2. 6. 2. 3 BANKA FORESTED UPLANDS

GEOLOGY

5 Km 0 20 40 Kms.

- Alluvium
- Chotanagpur Gneiss
- Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.
- Rajmahal Trap/Inter-Trappean Beds

SOILS

Km 0 20 40 Kms.

58 70 5 3 9

- 3 Aqualfs-Ustalfs
- 5 Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents
- 9 Ustalfs-Ochrepts
- 58 Orthents-Ochrepts
- 70 Ochrepts

Boundary:- District
" C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
National Highway NH 31
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS
" " " " Metre Gauge RS
River and Stream
Regional Division 2·6·2·1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhagalpur	2.6.2.1	219 (14 in Sultanganj, 7 in Nathnagar, 4 in Sabour, 1 in Colgong, 18 in Pirpainti, 57 in Naugachhia, 73 in Bihpur and 45 in Gopalpur C.D. Blocks)	1 Naugachhia (N)	1,164.8	1,153.6	11.2	473,630	450,395	23,235
	2.6.2.2	2,135 (222 in Jagdishpur, 170 in Shahkund, 136 in Sultanganj, 146 in Nathnagar, 145 in Sabour, 210 in Colgong, 95 in Pirpainti, 177 in Sonhaula, 212 in Shambhuganj, 168 in Amarpur, 207 in Rajaun, 222 in Dhuraiya and 25 in Barahat C. D. Blocks)	3 1. Bhagalpur (M) 2. Sultanganj (N) 3. Colgong (M)	2,289.2	2,246.1	43.1	1,568,314	1,306,644	261,670
	2.6.2.3	1,281 (91 in Banka, 431 in Katoria, 333 in Chanan, 208 in Belhar, 17 in Amarpur, 48 in Barahat and 153 in Bausi C.D. Blocks)	1 Banka (N)	2,178.1	2,159.2	18.9	579,483	557,177	22,306

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Bhagalpur **Code No. 24** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kosi Plain	Sultanganj	5 to 10, 15 to 18, 22, 23, 25, 26	14	219 villages 1 town	1,164.8	T. No. 11 to 14, 19 to 21, 24, 33 to 36, 49 to 69, 71 to 107, 171 to 233, 242 to 244 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Nathnagar	1 to 3, 27 to 29, 509	07			T. No. 4 to 16, 30 to 32, 37 to 48, 189 to 196, 279, 282 to 284, 286 to 306, 310 to 318, 326 to 357, 359 to 400, 510 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Sabour	21, 34 to 36	04			T. No. 22 to 33, 37 to 64, 66 to 130, 136 to 139, 213, 214, 217 to 227, 236, 240, 433 to 439, 457 469, 508 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Colgong	45	01			T. No. 41 to 44, 48 to 77, 160, 163 to 193, 199, 200 to 207, 216 to 319, 330 to 348, 357, 359, 375 to 381, 384, 527, 528 are in region 2.6.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pirpainti	79, 529 to 533, 536 to 547	18			T. No. 78, 80 to 88, 92 to 159, 161, 162, 194 to 198, 208 to 215, 534, 535 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Naugachhia	26 to 40, 45 46, 47/1, 47/2, 48, 49, 50/1, 50/2, 65, 92 to 104, 107 to 126	57 1			
		Bihpur	1/1 to 1/3, 2, 3, 4/1 to 4/3, 5 to 16, 17/1, 17/2, 18 to 21, 22/1, 22/3, 23, 24, 25/1, 25/2, 51 to 64, 66 to 91	73			
		Gopalpur	1 to 40, 46, 47, 89 to 91	45			
2.	2.6.2.2 Bhagalpur Plain	Jagdishpur	65, 131 to 135, 140 to 188, 197 to 212, 215, 216, 228 to 235, 237 to 239, 241 to 278, 280, 281, 285, 308, 309, 319 to 325, 397, 401 to 432, 440 to 456, 470 to 507	222 1	2,135 villages 3 towns	2,289.2	
		Shahkund	108 to 170, 234 to 241, 245 to 343	170			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sultanganj	11 to 14, 19 to 21, 24, 33 to 36, 49 to 69, 71 to 107, 171 to 233, 242 to 244	136	1		T. No. 5 to 10, 15 to 18, 22, 23, 25, 26 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Nathnagar	4 to 16, 30 to 32, 37 to 48, 189 to 196, 279, 282 to 284, 286 to 307, 310 to 318, 326 to 357, 359 to 400, 510	146			T. No. 1 to 3, 27 to 29 and 509 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Sabour	22 to 33, 37 to 64, 66 to 130, 136 to 139, 213, 214, 217 to 227, 236, 240, 433 to 439, 457 to 469, 508	145			T. No. 21, 34 to 36 are in region 2.6.2.1
		Colgong	41 to 44, 48 to 77, 160, 163 to 193, 199 to 207, 216 to 319, 330 to 348, 357, 359, 375 to 381, 384, 527, 528	210	1		T. No. 45 is in region 2.6.2.1
		Pirpainti	78, 80 to 88, 92 to 159, 161, 162, 194 to 198, 208 to 215, 534, 535	95			T. No. 79, 529 to 533, 536 to 547 are in region 2.6.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sonhaula	320 to 329, 349 to 356, 358, 360 to 374, 382, 383, 385 to 525	177			
		Shambhuganj	1 to 173, 175 to 213	212			
		Amarpur	174, 214 to 334, 337 to 343, 360, 363 to 378, 380 to 396, 417 to 419, 460, 461	168			T. No. 335. 336, 344, 356, 362, 379 are in region 2.6.2.3
		Rajaun	357 to 359, 361, 397 to 416, 420 to 459, 462 to 604	207			
		Dhuraiya	121, 134 to 353, 366	222			
		Barahat	97 to 100, 107 to 114, 116, 117, 123 to 133	25			T. No. 32 to 35, 44 to 49, 118 to 120, 122, 354 to 365, 367 to 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 420 to 424, 426 are in region 2.6.2.3
3.	2.6.2.3 Banka Forested Uplands	Banka	1 to 6, 7/1 to 7/3, 7/7 to 7/20, 8 to 19, 23 to 29, 36 to 43, 50 to 66, 68, 69, 81 to 90, 92 to 96, 101 to 107	91 1	1,281 villages 1 town	2,178.1	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Katoria	91/1, 94/2 to 94/21, 94/21A, 94/22 to 94/51, 95/1 to 95/8, 96 to 106, 129 to 140, 198, 200/1 to 200/62, 201/1 to 201/59. 202/1 to 202/226	431			
		Chanan	107/1 to 107/5, 108/1 to 108/18, 109, 110/1 to 110/13, 113/1 to 113/31, 115/1 to 115/65, 116/1 to 116/17, 117/1 to 117/39, 118/1 to 118/9, 119 to 121, 122/1, 122/2, 123/1, 123/2, 124/1 to 124/7, 125/1 to 125/43, 126 to 128, 141/1, 141/2, 142, 143/1 to 143/3, 144 to 154, 155/1 to 155/7, 156 to 167, 168/1 to 168/9, 169 to 197, 199	333			
		Belhar	1/1 to 1/17, 2/1 to 2/5, 3/1 to 3/3, 4/1, 4/2, 5/1 to 5/4, 6/1 to 6/9, 7/1 to 7/24, 8 to 63, 64/1, 64/2, 65 to 77, 78/1 to 78/11, 79/1 to 79/7, 80,	208			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			81, 82/1 to 82/11, 83, 84/1 to 84/3, 85/1 to 85/20, 86/1 to 86/4, 87, 88/1 to 88/4, 89 to 91, 92/1, 92/2, 93, 111, 112, 114				
		Amarpur	335, 336, 844 to 356, 362, 379	17			T. No. 174, 214 to 334, 337 to 343, 360, 363 to 378, 380, 396, 417 to 419, 460, 461 are in region 2.6.2.2
		Barahat	32 to 35, 44 to 49, 118 to 120, 122, 354 to 365, 367 to 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 420 to 424, 426	48			T. No. 97 to 100, 107 to 114, 116, 117, 123 to 133, are in region 2.6.2.2
		Bausi	20 to 22, 30, 31, 379, 382, 383, 386 to 419, 425, 427 to 471, 471/2 to 471/20, 472 to 477, 477/2 to 477/35, 478 to 483	153			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhagalpur	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain	Naugachhia, Bihpur, Gopalpur and parts of Sultanganj, Nathnagar, Sabour, Colgong and Pirpainti C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, Chotanag-pur gneiss	*Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts*	This region is bounded by Saharsa, Purnia and Katihar districts in north, Ganga river in the south, Munger district in the west and a small part of Santhal Pargana district in the east. The Ganga and Ghugri rivers flow in the region from the west to the east. These rivers bring alluvium with them which increase the fertility of the soil. Areas close to the Ganga river in the north are flood prone. This region is a plain area with slight inclination to westward. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. The distribution of population is uneven. However, some concentration is seen in the middle portion. Naugachhia is the only town of this region having 23,235 persons. The total area of this region is 1,164.8 km^2 with 473,630 persons. The region is served by metre gauge railway lines and national highway number 31.
	2.6.2.2 Bhagalpur Plain	Jagdishpur, Shahkund, Sonhaula, Shambhuganj, Rajaun, Dhuraiya and parts of Sultanganj, Nathnagar, Sabour, Colgong, Pirpainti, Amarpur and Barahat C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds	*Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquepts*	This region is bounded along its northern side by the Ganga river and has a level surface. The Chandan river flows in the region from the south to the north. Besides the Chandan river, numerous other channels flow here. The Ganga river brings alluvium and increase the fertility of the soil of the adjoining areas. Areas lying in the south of Sultanganj, Bhagalpur, Sabour and Ghoga are very fertile. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. However seri-culture in this tract is other important activity. The population is sparse in the entire region. There are three towns in this region. Bhagalpur is known for silk industry and is also the district headquarters. It has a population of 221,276. Sultanganj and Colgong are the other towns having population of 22,554 and 14,018 persons respectively. The total area of this region is 2,289.2 km^2 with a population of 1,568,314. The broad gauge railway line and roads interlink this region.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.6.2.3 Banka Forested Uplands	Banka, Katoria, Chanan, Belhar, Bausi and parts of Amarpur and Barahat C. D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts*	This region has higher surface. Scattered hillocks are also found here and the highest (404 m) is seen near the village Suitabothan. Redish, gravelly soil of lateriatic origin is found in this region. Pulses and oilseed are produced in this area. River Chandan flows here along with its tributaries. The majority of the people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture depends on rainfall. Forest patches are found in the south and the western parts of the region. The distribution of population is sparse due to forest and hilly tracts. Banka is only town in this region having 22,306 persons. The total area of this region is 2,178.1 km^2 with 579,483 persons. The north-eastern part is linked with broad gauge railway line whereas roads provide intra-linkages in this tract.

DISTRICT PALAMU

Palamu is one of the two districts comprising the Ranchi Plateau. The district is bounded by Rohtas, Aurangabad and Gaya districts in the north, Ranchi district in the south, Hazaribag district in the east and the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the west. It is divided into 7 sub-micro regions, namely West Palamu Hills (3.3.1.1), Garhwa Uplands (3.3.1.2), North Koel Valley (3.3.1.3), Japla Uplands (3.3.1.4), Latehar - Chandwa Uplands (3.3.1.5), South Palamu Hills (3.3.1.6) and Son Basin (3.3.1.7) on the basis of relief, drainage, geology, climate, soil and natural vegetations.

3.3.1.1 West Palamu Hills

The region lies on the western part of the district bordering the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the west. It is narrow in shape and extends from the north to the south. Garhwa Uplands (3.3.1.2) falls on its northern and eastern sides whereas South Palamu Hills (3.3.1.6) forms its south-eastern boundary. It comprises the major portion of Dhurki and Bhandaria, almost half portion of Untari and a small portion of Bhawanathpur, Pipra Kalan (Meral) and Ranka C.D. Blocks. The entire region is hilly. Its height is above 300 metres from the mean sea level. A large number of streams originate from this region. River Kanhar flows from the south-east to the north-west on its western boundary. The hills are generally covered with dry sal forests. The geology of the region is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. and patches of the Lower and Upper Gondwana systems. In addition, the basic rocks and Lower Vindhyan system also cover the straitigraphy. Soils are *Fluvents-Psamment-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1142.4 mm. Cultivation is done in the low lying areas only. Paddy, maize and pulses are the main crops grown in the region.

The region is entirely rural having 258 villages and spreads over an area of 1,671.4 km^2 inhabited by 152,741 persons. Being a hilly terrain, the habitation is sparse with a density of only 91 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the region in the north, linking it with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west. The rest of the region mainly depends upon the road transport.

3.3.1.2 Garhwa Uplands

The region extends from the north to the south in the western portion of the district. Son Basin forms its boundary in the north, West Palamu hills lies on the southern and the western whereas North Koel Valley falls on its eastern border. The region is comprised of Bhawanathpur, Majhiaon, Untari, Dhurki, Pipra Kalan (Meral), Garhwa, Chainpur (Bashandi), Bhandaria and Ranka C.D. Blocks. It is an upland region where the southern portion has an elevation of over 300 metres from the mean sea level while in the northern portion near the Son Basin, the height decreases. A large number of non-perennial streams are seen in this tract near the western hills. Banki, Uria, Danro and Arraj are the important ones among them. Geologically it has affinities with Chotanagpur gneiss, alluvium with patches of the Lower Gondwana system and Lower Vindhyan system. Soils are *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall of the region is 1142.4 mm. Paddy, maize, pulses and oil-seeds are the main crops grown in this belt.

The region is consists of 525 villages and the only town of Garhwa. The region is spread over an area of 2,269.5 km^2 and inhabited by 388,666 persons. Out of these, 367,152 reside in rural areas and 21,514 in urban areas. Being a hilly terrain, the region possesses a low density of 171 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the centre of the region linking it with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west and the other parts of Palamu district in the east. The region has a few important metalled roads also.

3.3.1.3 North Koel Valley

The region is located in the central portion of the district along the North Koel river, presenting a serpentine shape following the course of the river. It is bounded by Son Basin in the north and Japla Uplands, Latehar-Chandwa Uplands, South Palamu Hills and Garhwa Uplands from all other three sides. It comprises the parts of Majhiaon, Hussainabad, Bishrampur, Garhwa, Pipra Kalan (Meral), Patan, Chainpur (Bashandi), Lesliganj, Daltonganj and Barwadih C.D. Blocks. River North Koel flows from

the south to the north in the central parts of the region and finally merges into river Son. Amanat joins the North Koel river near Daltonganj. The elevation of the region is above 300 metres in the south and 150 metres in the north from the mean sea level. The slope of the region is from the south to the north. Ravines are found along the North Koel river. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, Lower Gondwana system and alluvium. Soils are *Fluvents-Psammments-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1142.4 mm. Paddy, maize and pulses are the main crops.

The region contains 702 villages and Daltonganj town, which is the district headquarters also. It is spread over an area of 1,467.1 km^2 and inhabited by 466,208 persons. Out of these, 414,256 reside in rural areas and 51,952 in urban areas. It has a density of 318 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs parallel to North Koel river serving the entire region. Another broad gauge railway line links the region with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the west.

3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands

The region lies on the north-eastern portion of the district. River Amanat forms its southern boundary. It is bounded by Aurangabad and Rohtas districts in the north, Latehar-Chandwa Uplands in the south, Hazaribag and Gaya districts in the east and North Koel Valley in the west. It comprises the entire Hariharganj, Chhatarpur, Manatu and parts of Hussainabad, Bishrampur, Patan and Panki C.D. Blocks. The region possesses undulating surface. Its central portion is comparatively higher having a height of 584 metres. The height in other parts varies from 141 metres in the north to 463 metres in the east. The region is dissected by numerous channels which originate from the central portion and provide drainage to this region. It is covered by dense forests. Ravines are found along the Amanat and its tributaries in the southern portion of the region. Its geology is Chotanagpur gneiss, Lower Gondwana system and alluvium. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Fluvents-Psammments-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1142.4 mm. Paddy, maize and pulses are the main crops which are cultivated in the low lying areas along the rivers.

The region contains 1,035 villages and Hussainabad town. It spreads over an area of 2,250.2 km^2 and inhabited by 412,301 persons. Out of these 397,860 reside in rural areas and 14,441 in urban areas. The region has very low density of 183 persons/km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through Hussainabad town located on the north, linking the region with Daltonganj, the headquarters of the district. The region is linked with other parts of the district by a few metalled roads.

3.3.1.5 Latehar-Chandwa Uplands

The region forms the south-eastern part of the district. River Amanat forms its northern boundary. It is bounded by Japla Uplands and Hazaribag district in the north, Ranchi district in the south, Hazaribag district in the east and North Koel Valley and South Palamu Hills in the west. It comprises the entire Balumath, Chandwa and parts of Panki, Latehar, Manika, Lesliegani and Daltonganj C.D. Blocks. The region has undulating surface. The height varies from 429 metres in the west to 884 metres in the south from the mean sea level. River Damodar originates near Chandwa and flows towards east on its south-eastern portion while Sukri, Ghaghri, Karkat and Maila flow from the east to the west in the western portion of the region. Piri, Satbahini and Saliahi also flow in the region from the south to the north. Ravines are found along the rivers and its tributaries throughout the region. Most of the area is covered with forests. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower and Upper Gondwana systems. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs.* The average annual rainfall is 1142.4 mm. Paddy and maize are the main crops. Cultivation is primarily limited to the north-western portion of the region.

The region contains 742 villages and Latehar town. It is spread over an area of 2,837.1 km^2 and inhabited by 356,649 persons. Out of these, 344,114 persons reside in rural areas and 12,535 in urban areas. It has a very low density with only 125 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line, passing through its southern portion, links the region with Daltonganj in the west and Patratu of Hazaribag district in the east. The transportation needs are met by a number of metalled roads.

3.3.1.6 South Palamu Hills

The region is located in the southern portion of the district. It is bounded by the North Koel Valley

and Latehar-Chandwa Uplands in the north and the east, Ranchi district in the south and the West Palamu Hills and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the west. It comprises the entire Garu, Mahuadanr and parts of Barwadih, Manika and Latehar C.D. Blocks. The entire region is spread over the Palamu Hills. The height of the region varies from 382 metres in the north to 114 metres in the south from the mean sea level. It is covered with dense forests. North Koel river flows in the region from the south to the north and bends towards the west. Other tributaries are Bera, Nakti, Birha, Bahera, Barahi, Aksi, Burha, Tetu, Charhu, Sueiakhar, Kohbarwa, Daidhong, Mur, Deori and Ghorasumi. The region has a number of waterfalls which are with height of 5 to 142 metres. Rapids and springs are also found. Ravines are located along the tributaries. Chotanagpur gneiss and patches of alluvium, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. are the principal components in geology. Soil is *Ustalfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1142.4 mm. Paddy is grown mainly in the low lands.

The region contains 271 villages and Netarhat town. The region is spread over an area of 1,280.9 km^2 and inhabited by 96,607 persons. Out of these, 93,699 persons reside in rural areas and 2,908 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of only 75 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line, passing through the north-eastern portion of the region, links with Daltonganj, Hussainabad and Aurangabad in the north and Patratu in the east. Road linkages are poor due to hilly topography.

3.3.1.7 Son Basin

The region is located in the northern part of the district and bounded by Rohtas district in the north and Garhwa Uplands, North Koel Valley and Japla Uplands from the south. It is narrow and extends in the east-west direction parallel to Son river. This basin comprises the parts of Bhawanathpur, Majhiaon and Hussainabad C.D. Blocks. The area is drained by the Son river. North Koel river joins Son in the central part of the regions. There are number of small rivulets which join Son at various points. Most of these rivulets are non-perennial. Due to erosion by Son river and its tributaries, this basin has been formed. It is mostly level. The geology is related to alluvium. There is a small patch of Lower Vindhyan system in the western part. The soil is *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1050 mm. Paddy, maize, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops.

The region contains only 49 villages and Deori Kalan town. The total area is 243.9 km^2. There are 44,356 persons residing in this basin. Out of these, 39,598 are rural and 4,758 are urban. The density of population is 182 persons per km^2. Due to absence of any bridge on Son river, the transport links are very limited.

BIHAR
DISTRICT PALAMU
CENSUS CODE 29
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles
Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



1 DEORI KALAN
2 HUSSAINABAD
3 DALTONGANJ

R. F. Reserved Forest .. ..

SOILS

Kms. 0 20 40 Kms.



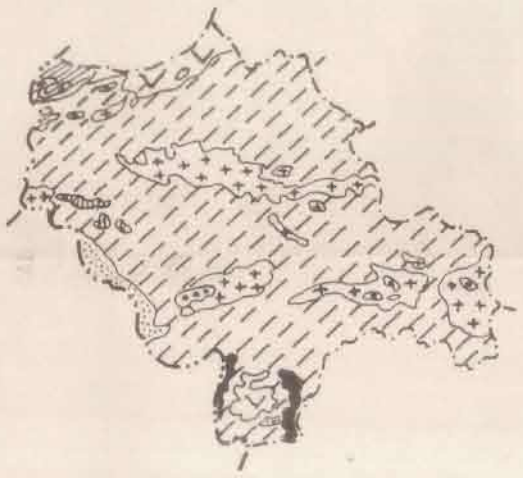
3 Aqualfs – Ustalfs

9 Ustalfs - Ochrepts
11 Ustalfs - Ochrepts – Aquepts
18 Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Orthents

50 Fluvents – Psamments – Orthents

GEOLOGY

Kms. 0 20 40 Kms.



Alluvium/ Boulder Conglomerate Older alluvium and Laterite

Upper / Lower } Gondwana System

Lower Vindhyan System

Basic rocks

Chotanagpur Gneiss

Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

3.3.1.1 WEST PALAMU HILLS
3.3.1.2 GARHWA UPLANDS
3.3.1.3 NORTH KOEL VALLEY
3.3.1.4 JAPLA UPLANDS
3.3.1.5 LATEHAR-CHANDWA UPLANDS
3.3.1.6 SOUTH PALAMU HILLS
3.3.1.7 SON BASIN

Boundary :– State
" District
" C. D. Block
Villages having 5000 and above Population
Urban Area
Important Metalled Road
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge (RS)
River and Stream
Regional Division 3. 3. 1. 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub – Micro with boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km² in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Palamu	3.3.1.1	258 (46 in Ranka, 73 in Bhandaria, 52 in Dhurki, 77 in Untari, 6 in Bhawanathpur and 4 in Pipra Kalan (Meral) C. D. Blocks)	-	1,671.4	1,671.4	-	152,741	152,741	-
	3.3.1.2	525 (70 in Chainpur, 76 in Garhwa, 99 in Ranka, 5 in Bhandaria, 4 in Dhurki, 58 in Untari, 51 in Bhawanathpur, 74 in Majhiaon and 88 in Pipra Kalan (Meral) C. D. Blocks)	1 Garhwa (M)	2,269.5	2,257.0	12.5	388,666	367,152	21,514
	3.3.1.3	702 (53 in Daltonganj, (112 in Chainpur, 120 in Bishrampur, 49 in Hussainabad, 120 in Patan, 57 in Lesliegani, 29 in Barwadih, 53 in Garhwa, 96 in Majhiaon and 13 in Pipra Kalan (Meral) C. D. Blocks)	1 Daltonganj (M)	1,467.1	1,463.6	3.5	466,208	414,256	51,952

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km² in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.3.1.4	1,035 (104 in Bishrampur, 207 in Hussainabad, 178 in Hariharganj, 240 in Chhatarpur, 66 in Patan, 190 in Manatu and 50 in Panki C. D. Blocks)	1 Hussainabad	2,250.2	2,237.6	12.6	412,301	397,860	14,441
	3.3.1.5	742 (25 in Daltonganj, 85 in Lesliganj, 150 in Panki, 137 in Latehar, 86 in Manika, 85 in Chandwa and 174 in Balumath C. D. Blocks)	1 Latehar (M)	2,837.1	2,823.7	13.4	356,649	344,114	12,535
	3.3.1.6	271 (29 in Latehar, 74 in Garu, 104 in Mahuadanr, 54 in Barwadih and 10 in Manika C. D. Blocks)	1 Netarhat	1,280.9	1,262.6	18.3	96,607	93,699	2,908
	3.3.1.7	49 (22 in Bhawanathpur, 10 in Majhiaon and 17 in Hussainabad C. D. Blocks)	1 Deori Kalan	243.9	234.6	9.3	44,356	39,598	4,758

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Palamu **Code No. 29** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.3.1.1 West Palamu Hills	Ranka	1, 2, 7 to 44, 134, 135, 139 to 142	46	258 villages	1,671.4	T. No. 3 to 6, 45 to 133, 136 to 138, 149 to 151 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Bhandaria	143 to 148, 152 to 172, 178 to 223	73			T. No. 173 to 177 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Dhurki	117 to 123, 140 to 184	52			T. No. 85 to 188 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Untari	1 to 42, 45 to 52, 108 to 116, 124 to 139, 190, 191	77			T. No. 43, 44, 53 to 107, 189 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Bhawanathpur	11 to 16	06			T. No. 4 to 10, 17 to 26, 32 to 36, 41 to 62, 64 to 66, 72 to 75 are in region 3.3.1.2 T. No. 1 to 3, 27 to 31, 37 to 40, 63, 67 to 71, 76 to 78, 80 are in the region 3.3.1.7

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pipra Kalan (Meral)	393 to 396	04			T. No. 192 to 219, 225 to 228, 237, 238, 244 to 251, 377 to 392, 397 to 426 are in region 3.3.1.2 and T. No. 252 to 264 are in region 3.3.1.3
2.	3.3.1.2 Garhwa Uplands	Chainpur (Bashandi)	46 to 96, 103 to 105, 133, 134, 136 to 140, 143, 145 to 152	70	525 villages 1 town	2,269.5	T. No. 1 to 45, 97 to 102, 106 to 132, 135, 141, 142, 144, 153 to 182 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Garhwa	220 to 224, 229 to 236, 239, 240, 243, 305, 311 to 318, 322, 323, 329 to 337, 343, 344, 346 to 376, 427 to 433	76 1			T. No. 265 to 304, 306 to 310, 319 to 321, 324 to 328, are in region 3.3.1.3
		Ranka	3 to 6, 45 to 133, 136 to 138, 149 to 151	99			T. No. 1, 2, 7 to 44, 134, 135, 139 to 142 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Bhandaria	173 to 177	05			T. No. 143 to 148, 152 to 172, 178 to 223 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Dhurki	185 to 188	04			T. No. 117 to 123, 140 to 184 are in region 3.3.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Untari	43, 44, 53 to 107, 189	58			T. No. 1 to 42, 45 to 52, 108 to 116, 124 to 139, 190, 191 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Bhawa-nathpur	4 to 10, 17 to 26, 32 to 36, 41 to 62, 64 to 66, 72 to 75	51			T. No. 11 to 16 are in region 3.3.1.1 T. No. 1 to 3, 27 to 31, 37 to 40, 63, 67 to 71, 76 to 78, 80 are in region 3.3.1.7
		Majhiaon	79, 84 to 127, 134, 167, 168, 170 to 173, 202, 203, 206, 208 to 223, 238, 239, 241	74			T. No. 128 to 133, 135 to 166, 169, 174 to 201, 204, 205, 207, 224 to 226, 229 to 234, 236, 237, 240, 242 to 255 are in region 3.3.1.3 T. No. 81 to 83, 227, 228, 235, 256 to 259 are in region 3.3.1.7
		Pipra Kalan (Meral)	192 to 219, 225 to 228, 237, 238, 244 to 251, 377 to 392, 397 to 426	88			T. No. 393 to 396 are in region 3.3.1.1 T. No. 252 to 264 are in region 3.3.1.3
3.	3.3.1.3 North Koel Valley	Daltonganj	183 to 188, 191 to 221, 226 to 233, 238, 256 to 262	53 1	702 villages 1 town	1,467.1	T. No. 222 to 225, 234 to 237, 239 to 255 are in region 3.3.1.5
		Chainpur (Bashandi)	1 to 45, 97 to 102, 106 to 132, 135, 141, 142, 144, 153 to 182	112			T. No. 46 to 96, 103 to 105, 133, 134, 136 to 140, 143, 145 to 152 are in region 3.3.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bishrampur	1 to 28, 30 to 91, 125 to 134, 539 to 554, 556 to 558, 560	120			T. No. 29, 92 to 124, 135 to 154, 538, 555, 559, 561 to 597, 600 to 609 are in region 3.3.1.4
		Hussaina-bad	262 to 264, 268 to 296, 520 to 533, 535 to 537	49			T. No. 299 to 330, 334, 335, 337 to 343, 347, 348, 350 to 354, 356, 359, 360, 367 to 519, 534, 598, 599 are in region 3.3.1.4 T. No. 260, 261, 265 to 267, 297, 298, 331 to 333, 358, 361 to 366 are in region 3.3.1.7
		Patan	162, 169 to 267, 269 to 277, 283 to 293	120			T. No. 155 to 161, 163 to 168, 268, 278 to 282, 294 to 340 are in region 3.3.1.4
		Lesliegani	318 to 369, 374 to 378	57			T. No. 263 to 317, 370 to 373, 379 to 404 are in region 3.3.1.5
		Barwadih	1 to 9, 17 to 29, 32, 33, 54 to 59	29			T. No. 6, 10 to 16, 30, 31, 34 to 53, 60 to 81, 1F Meral, 2F Ramru are in region 3.3.1.6

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Garhwa	265 to 304, 306 to 310, 319 to 321, 324 to 328	53			T. No. 220 to 224, 229 to 236, 239, 240, 243, 305, 311 to 318, 322, 323, 329 to 337, 343, 344, 346 to 376, 427 to 433 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Majhiaon	128 to 133, 135 to 166, 169, 174 to 201, 204, 205, 207, 224 to 226, 229 to 234, 236, 237, 240, 242 to 255	96			T. No. 79, 84 to 127, 134, 167, 168, 170 to 173, 202, 203, 206, 208 to 223, 238, 239, 241 are in region 3.3.1.2 T. No. 81 to 83, 227, 228, 235, 256 to 259 are in region 3.3.1.7
		Pipra Kalan (Meral)	252 to 264	13			T. No. 393 to 396 are in region 3.3.1.1 T. No. 192 to 219, 225 to 228, 237, 238, 244 to 251, 377 to 392, 397 to 426 are in region 3.3.1.2
4.	3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands	Bishrampur	29, 92 to 124, 135 to 154, 538, 555, 559, 561 to 597, 600 to 609	104	1,035 villages 1 town	2,250.2	T. No. 1 to 28, 30 to 91, 125 to 134, 539 to 554, 556 to 558, 560 are in region 3.3.1.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Hussaina-bad	299 to 330, 334, 335, 337 to 343, 347, 348, 350 to 354, 356, 359, 360, 367 to 519, 534, 598, 599	207 1			T. No. 262 to 264, 268 to 296, 520 to 533, 535 to 537 are in region 3.3.1.3 T. No. 260, 261, 265 to 267, 297, 298, 331 to 333, 358, 361 to 366 are in region 3.3.1.7
		Harihar-ganj	1 to 178	178			
		Chhatarpur	179 to 418	240			
		Patan	155 to 161, 163 to 168, 268, 278 to 282, 294 to 340	66			T. No. 162, 169 to 267, 269 to 277, 283 to 293 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Manatu	341 to 529, 535	190			
		Panki	555 to 604	50			T. No. 405 to 554 are in region 3.3.1.5
5.	3.3.1.5 Latehar-Chandwa Uplands	Daltonganj	222 to 225, 234 to 237, 239 to 255	25	742 villages 1 town	2,837.1	T. No. 183 to 188, 191 to 221, 226 to 233, 238, 256 to 262 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Lesliegani	263 to 317, 370 to 373, 379 to 404	85			T. No. 318 to 369, 374 to 378 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Panki	405 to 554	150			T. No. 555 to 604 are in region 3.3.1.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Latehar	178 to 183, 188 to 190, 192, 216, 217, 221, 222, 225, to 246, 252 to 254, 256 to 353	137 1			T. No. 191, 193 to 215, 218 to 220, 223, 224 are in region 3.3.1.6
		Manika	90 to 175	86			T. No. 82 to 89, 176, 177 are in region 3.3.1.6
		Balumath	1 to 129, 190 to 234	174			
		Chandwa	235 to 319	85			
6	3.3.1.6 South Palamu Hills	Latehar	191, 193 to 215, 218 to 220, 223, 224	29	271 villages 1 town	1,280.9	T. No. 178 to 183, 188 to 190, 192, 216, 217, 221, 222, 225 to 246, 252 to 254, 256 to 353 are in region 3.3.1.5
		Garu	1 to 67, 3F Latu, 4F Kojram, 5F Karihanar, 6F Bajajpur, 7F Ghuturu, 8F Pandra, 9F Gopikhanr	74 1			
		Mahuadanr	68 to 80, 83 to 173	104			
		Barwadih	6, 10 to 16, 30, 31, 34 to 53, 60 to 81, 1F Meral, 2F Ramru	54			T. No. 1 to 9, 17 to 29, 32, 33, 54 to 59 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Manika	82 to 89, 176, 177	10			T. No. 90 to 175 are in region 3.3.1.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	3.3.1.7 Son Basin	Bhawanath-pur	1 to 3, 27 to 31, 37 to 40, 63, 67 to 71, 76 to 78, 80	22	49 villages 1 town	243.9	T. No. 11 to 16 are in region 3.3.1.1 T. No. 4 to 10, 17 to 26, 32 to 36, 41 to 62, 64 to 66, 72 to 75 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Majhiaon	81 to 83, 227, 228, 235, 256 to 259	10			T. No. 79, 84 to 127, 134, 167, 168, 170 to 173, 202, 203, 206, 208 to 223, 239, 241 are in region 3.3.1.2 T.No. 128 to 133, 135 to 166, 169, 174 to 201, 204, 205, 207, 224 to 226, 229 to 234, 236, 237, 240, 242 to 255 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Hussaina-bad	260, 261 265 to 267, 297, 298, 331 to 333, 358, 361 to 366	17 1			T. No. 262 to 264, 268 to 296, 520 to 533, 535 to 537 are in region 3.3.1.3 T. No. 299 to 330, 334, 335, 337 to 343, 347, 348, 350 to 354, 356, 359, 360, 367 to 519, 534, 598, 599 are in region 3.3.1.4

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Palamu	3.3.1.1 West Palamu Hills	Parts of Ranka, Bhandaria, Dhurki, Untari, Bhawanathpur and Pipra Kalan (Meral) C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, Quartzite, etc. and patches of Lower and Upper Gondwana system, Basic rocks and Lower Vindhyan system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region lies in a linear pattern along the western boundary of the district extending from the south western portion of Bhawanathpur C.D. Block in the north to the southern boundary of Bhandaria C.D. Block. The elevation of this hilly tract is above 300 metres except northern part. A large number of streams radiate in this dissected uplands and flow towards different directions. The geology of the region is comprised of gneisses basement complex. The soils are grey to yellowish grey with medium to heavy texture. The hills are generally covered with dry sal forests and have significant contribution in the forest products. Cultivation is based in the low lying areas and paddy, maize, pulses and other coarse grains are grown. The settlement in this region is scattered with the density of only 91 persons per km^2.
	3.3.1.2 Garhwa Uplands	Dhurki and parts of Chainpur, Garhwa, Ranka, Bhandaria, Untari, Bhawanathpur, Majhiaon and Pipra Kalan (Meral) C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Alluvium, and patches of Lower Gondwana system and Lower Vindhyan system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region lies almost parallel to the West Palamu Hills in the west and North Koel Valley in the east. The southern portion has an elevation of over 300 metres while it is about 150 metres in the north along the Son river. A large number of seasonal streams originate in the dissected western hills and pass through this region and ultimately drain in North Koel river. The important streams are Banki, Uria, Danro, Arraj and Jahle. Geologically, the north western portion is comprised of Vindhyan system while the southern portion possesses harder gneisses and granites. Paddy, maize, pulses and oilseeds are the major crops grown here. The density is 171 persons per km^2. There is only one town, viz. Garhwa with a population of 21,514.

District	No. and Name of the sub-micro region	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.1.3 North Koel Valley	Parts of Daltonganj, Chainpur, Bishrampur, Hussainabad, Patan, Lesliganj, Barwadih, Garhwa, Majhiaon and Pipra Kalan (Meral) C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Lower Gondwana system and Alluvium	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts*	This region stretches along both the sides of the river North Koel from the Son Basin in the north to the hills of Barichattan in the Barwadih C.D. Block. The elevation of this region is above 300 metres in the south while it is below 150 metres near Son Basin in the north, from the mean sea level. This valley is flanked by the uplands of Garhwa in the west, Japla and Latehar-Chandwa in the east. The region has the formation of gneiss basement complex with patches of Gondwana. Cultivation is done along the river in terraces. Paddy, pulses, maize, etc. are the main products.
	3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands	Hariharganj, Manatu, Chhatarpur and parts of Bishrampur, Hussainabad, Patan and Panki C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Lower Gondwana system and Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region lies in the north-eastern part of the district. The southern portion of the region has an elevation of 300 m and above from mean sea level. The central undulated portion has an elevation between 300 to 150 metres with isolated hillocks. The streams remain dry during summer. The soil is generally grey and yellowish.
	3.3.1.5 Latehar-Chandwa Uplands	Balumath, Chandwa and parts of Daltonganj, Panki, Lesliganj, Latehar and Manika C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Lower and Upper Gondwana systems.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region lies in the mid eastern portion of the district. Major portion of the south eastern part has an elevation of above 150 metres with isolated and scattered hills having altitude of more than 600 metres from mean sea level. The Amanat river which drains into Koel river towards the west, is the northern limit of this region. Damodar river which originates in the parts of Palamu passes through the southern portion and flows towards the east. Auranga river rises near Sohida and flows towards the north-west and joins Koel river. This region has gneiss formation. The south eastern portion is largely covered with forests. Cultivation is predominantly done in the north-western region. Paddy, maize and other coarse grain are generally produced.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.1.6 South-Palamu Hills	Garu, Mahuadanr and parts of Barwadih, Latehar and Manika C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, patches of Alluvium/ Boulder con-glomerate Older Alluvium and Laterite and Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts*	This region lies in the southern portion of the district. The southern portion of the region is the extension of high 'pats' of Ranchi having an altitude of 600 metres and above. North Koel river enters the region from the south-east and after flowing towards the west it turns to the north. Burha river which rises from the south western hills, flows towards the north and joins North Koel. The region slopes down towards the north where the altitude is below 300 metres from mean sea level. The southern portion is covered by dry peninsular forest. The formation of the region is of gneiss basement complex with patches of Gondwana. Cultivation is predominantly done in the northern portion of the region.
	3.3.1.7 Son Basin	Parts of Bhawanath-pur, Majhiaon and Hussainabad C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Lower Vindhyan system	*Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region is situated in the northern part of the district and extends parallel to Son river. Due to physical limitation, the exten-tion of basin is restricted. The surface is level and the soil is mainly alluvial which is productive. Paddy is the main crop. However, maize, pulses and oilseeds are also produced. The total area of the region is 243.9 km^2 where 44,356 persons reside. Due to absence of bridge on Son river, the linkage of roads are not very developed. The roads terminate in this basin.

DISTRICT RANCHI

Ranchi is one of the two districts falling in Ranchi Plateau. It lies in the south-western part of the state. The district is bounded by Palamu and Hazaribag districts in the north, the state of Orissa and Singhbhum district in the south, the state of West Bengal and Singhbhum district in the east and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the west. It is divided into 6 sub-micro regions, viz. Lohardaga Hills (3.3.1.1), Gumla Plateau (3.3.1.2), Palkot Hills (3.3.1.3), Simdega Plateau (3.3.1.4), Ranchi Plateau (3.3.1.5) and South Ranchi Hills (3.3.1.6) on the basis of relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

3.3.1.1 Lohardaga Hills

The sub-micro region is located in the north-western part of the district. It is bounded by Palamu district in the north and the west and Gumla Plateau in the south and the east. However, the state of Madhya Pradesh also forms the boundary in the west to this region. It comprises the entire Bishunpur and parts of Kisko, Dumri,Chainpur, Gumla, Ghaghra, Senha and Kuru C.D. Blocks. The region is a hilly tract covered with mainly sal forests. The height of the region varies from 947 metres in the west to 1,031 metres in the east but the maximum height is 1,082 metres in this region. There are variations in the slope directions in different sections of the region. The North Koel river flows from the south to the north dividing the region into two parts whereas Sankh and South Koel originate from this tract and drain towards the south. There are many other small tributaries which flow in the region. Ravines are found along the tributaries. A number of waterfalls are also located in the region. Some of them are at the height of 5 to 61 metres. Springs are also seen at some places. The geology of the region is boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite. Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs*. The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. Paddy is grown in the low lying areas along the rivers.

The region contains 242 villages which are spread over an area of 1,743.1 km^2 with 103,258 persons. The region is sparsely populated with a density of only 59 persons per km^2. There is one metalled road which indicates poor transportation facility in the region.

3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau

The region forms the western and central portion of the district. It is bounded by Palamu district in the north, Palkot Hills and Simdega Plateau in the south, Ranchi Plateau and South Ranchi Hills in the east, Lohardaga Hills and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the west. It comprises the entire Bhandra, Verno, Sisai, Kamdara, Lohardaga and parts of Dumri, Gumla, Ghaghra, Chainpur, Senha, Kuru, Basia, Kisko, Chanho, Lapung, Bano, Palkot and Raidih C.D. Blocks. The region has a number of small hillocks covered with forests. The height of the region varies between 696 metres in the south to 1,016 metres in the west. Its general slope is from the north-west to the south-east. Two important rivers, namely South Koel and Sankh drain the region alongwith their numerous tributaries. Ravines are found along the streams. The geology is, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. Soils are *Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs*. The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. Paddy is the main crop which is primarily grown in the low lying areas.

The region contains 971 villages and Lohardaga and Gumla towns. The region is spread over an area of 4,266.9 km^2 and inhabited by 671,980 persons. Out of these, 626,840 persons reside in rural areas and 45,140 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of 157 persons per km^2. The Ranchi-Lohardaga metre gauge railway line links the Lohardaga town with Ranchi town in the east. Through this rail link, iron ore is transported from Lohardaga to Ranchi for onward transmission. A broad gauge railway line passes through Kamdara C.D. Block located in its south-eastern portion, linking it with the state of Orissa in the south and Ranchi town in the east. A major portion of the region is served by the National highway No. 23 which passes through the central portion, linking Gumla town with Itaki and Ranchi towns. It is supplemented by a good number of metalled roads.

3.3.1.3 Palkot Hills

The region is located in the south-western portion of the district. Madhya Pradesh forms its western boundary. Gumla Plateau falls on its northern and eastern portion whereas Simdega Plateau on the southern. It comprises the major portion of Palkot, Raidih and Kolebira C.D. Blocks and small portion of Simdega C.D. Blocks. The entire region is largely hilly which is mainly covered with sal forests. The height of the region varies between 611 metres in the east to 900 metres in the north. The general slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. River Sankh flows from the north to the south on its western portion. It is dissected by various small tributaries of the South Koel river. Its geological structure is Chotanagpur gneiss. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. The low lying areas along the rivers are being used for the cultivation of paddy.

The region contains 156 villages. It is spread over an area of 1,410.3 km^2 and inhabited by 121,060 persons. It has low density of only 86 persons per km^2. The region is linked with other areas by the National highway No. 23 which passes through the region linking Gumla and Simdega towns in the north and the south respectively.

3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau

The region forms southern portion of the district. It is bounded by Palkot Hills and Gumla Plateau in the north, the state of Orissa in the south, South Ranchi Hills and Singhbhum district in the east and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the west. It comprises the entire Kurdeg, Bolba, Thethaitangar, Jaldega and parts of Simdega, Bano, Kolebira and Basia C.D. Blocks. The region has isolated hills with uneven surface which have been formed due to erosion in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The height of the region varies between 300 metres in the south to 836 metres in the west. Sankh is the main river which traverses the region in the western portion flowing from the north to the south. River South Koel flows from the north to the south on its eastern boundary. Ravines are found along the tributaries. The geology is related to Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. The low lying areas along the rivers are suitable for paddy cultivation which is the main crop of the region. Pulses and oilseeds are also grown.

The region contains 391 villages and Simdega town. It is spread over an area of 3,172.2 km^2 and inhabited by 356,548 persons. Out of these, 338,104 persons reside in rural areas and 18,444 in the urban areas. The region is thinly populated with a density of only 112 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the eastern portion of the region, linking it with other parts of the district in the north and the state of Orissa in the south. National highway No. 23 also passes through the central portion, linking it with Ranchi in the north and the state of Orissa in the south. Some other roads also serve the needs of the region.

3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau

The region forms the north-eastern portion of the district. It is bounded by Hazaribag district in the north, South Ranchi Hills in the south, the state of West Bengal and Singhbhum district in the east and Gumla Plateau in the west. It comprises the entire Burmu, Kanke, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Sonahatu, Bundu, Namkum, Ratu, Mandar, Bero, Karra and parts of Chanho, Khunti, Lapung, Tamar-I, Erki (Tamar-II), Murhu and Torpa C.D. Blocks. This region is also a part of Chotanagpur Plateau in general. Its height varies between 464 metres in the south to 1,033 metres in the north. A number of rivers alongwith their tributaries originate from the central part of this region and flow in different directions. It forms a radial drainage pattern with reference to the highland of Ranchi. Subarnarekha, Kanchi, Raru and Karo are the major ones. Ravines are found along the rivers and their tributaries. A large number of small hillocks covered with sal forests are located in the region. Its geology is related to Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Lower Gondwana system, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. Paddy is the main crop. However pulses and oilseeds are the other crops grown in the region.

The region contains 1,670 villages and 7 towns, namely Khelari, Muri, Khunti, Bundu and Itaki and the Urban Agglomeration of Ranchi, comprising the towns of Ranchi and Kanke. It is spread over an area

of 6,053.2 km^2, inhabited by 1,639,312 persons. Out of these, 1,060,487 persons reside in rural areas and 578,825 in urban areas. The region has relatively higher density (271 persons per km^2) in comparison to other parts of the district. A broad gauge railway line passes through the central portion of the region and serves the entire tract linking it with the state of West Bengal in the east and Orissa in the south. The metre gauge railway line starts from Ranchi town and terminates at Lohardaga which falls in the Gumla Plateau. National highway No. 33 also passes through the region linking it with Hazaribag in the north and Singhbhum in the south-east. Besides, the National highway No. 23 also passes through the region which links the area with Gumla town in the west. There are a good number of other roads too which supplement the transport system.

3.3.1.6 South Ranchi Hills

The region lies in the south-eastern portion of the district bordering Singhbhum district in the south and the east. It is bounded by Ranchi Plateau in the north and Gumla and Simdega Plateau in the west. It comprises the entire portion of Rania and parts of Erki (Tamar II), Murhu, Torpa, Tamar I and Khunti C.D. Blocks. The region is an extension of Chotanagpur Plateau and possesses a large number of hills. Its height varies from 457 metres in the east to 708 metres in the south. Karo and South Koel rivers flow from the north-west to the south-east in the western portion of the region while Bara and Karkari flow in the eastern portion of the region towards the east. Ravines are found along the rivers and its tributaries. Most of the area is covered with sal forests. Its geology is related to Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Chotanagpur gneiss and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1353.0 mm. Paddy is the main crop. Pulses and oilseeds are also grown. Cultivation is done in the low lying areas.

The region contains 381 villages. It is spread over an area of 1496.5 km^2 and inhabited by 178,274 persons. The region has a very low density of 119 persons per km^2. The region is served by a few roads. However, the National highway No. 33 touches its north eastern border.

BIHAR

DISTRICT RANCHI

CENSUS CODE 30

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



3. 3. 1. 1 LOHARDAGA HILLS

3. 3. 1. 2 GUMLA PLATEAU

3. 3. 1. 3 PALKOT HILLS

3. 3. 1. 4 SIMDEGA PLATEAU

3. 3. 1. 5 RANCHI PLATEAU

3. 3. 1. 6 SOUTH RANCHI HILLS

R. F. Reserved Forest .. ..

Boundary :- State

,, District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above Population

Urban Area

National Highway

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge

,, ,, ,, ,, Metre Gauge

River and Stream

Regional Division

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

3 Aqualfs - Ustalfs

9 Ustalfs - Ochrepts

17 Ustalfs - Aqualfs - Ochrepts

18 Ustalfs - Ochrepts - Orthents

74 Ochrepts - Orthents - Ustalfs

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Chotanagpur Gneiss

Alluvium Boulder Conglomerate Older alluvium and Laterite

Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.

Dhanjori and Dalma Lava

Lower Gondwana System

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ranchi	3.3.1.1	242 (6 in Gumla, 30 in Chainpur, 29 in Dumri, 68 in Bishunpur, 26 in Ghaghra, 30 in Senha, 51 in Kisko and 2 in Kuru C.D. Blocks)		1,743.1	1,743.1		103,258	103,258	
	3.3.1.2	971 (2 in Lapung, 6 in Chanho, 2 in Bano, 102 in Gumla, 11 in Palkot, 31 in Raidih, 55 in Chainpur, 86 in Dumri, 94 in Ghaghra, 88 in Sisai, 69 in Verno, 73 in Kamdara, 81 in Basia, 43 in Lohardaga, 58 in Senha, 40 in Kisko 74 in Kuru and 56 in Bhandra C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Lohardaga (M) 2. Gumla (M)	4,266.9	4,247.5	19.4	671,980	626,840	45,140
	3.3.1.3	156 (39 in Simdega, 25 in Kolebira, 62 in Palkot and 30 in Raidih C.D. Blocks.)		1,410.3	1,410.3		121,060	121,060	

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.3.1.4	391 (53 in Simdega, 28 in Kolebira, 91 in Bano, 79 in Jaldega, 61 in Thethai-tangar, 26 in Bolba, 46 in Kurdeg and 7 in Basia C.D. Blocks.)	1 Simdega (N)	3,172.2	3,132.3	39.9	356,548	338,104	18,444
	3.3.1.5	1,670 (104 in Kanke, 100 in Namkum, 84 in Ratu, 99 in Bero, 77 in Lapung, 61 in Chanho, 69 in Mandar, 94 in Burmu, 91 in Ormanjhi, 92 in Angara, 109 in Silli, 143 in Khunti, 41 in Murhu, 34 in Torpa, 178 in Karra, 88 in Bundu 101 in Sonahatu, 69 in Tamar-I and 36 in Erki (Tamar-II) C.D. Blocks)	7 1. Ranchi (M) 2. Kanke 3. Khelari 4. Muri 5. Khunti (M) 6. Bundu (N) 7. Itaki (N)	6,053.2	5,750.9	302.3	1,639,312	1,060,487	578,825
	3.3.1.6	381 (1 in Khunti, 100 in Murhu, 67 in Rania, 61 in Torpa, 60 in Tamar-I and 92 in Erki (Tamar - II) C.D. Blocks)		1,496.5	1,496.5		178,274	178,274	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Ranchi **Code No. 30** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.1.1 Lohardaga Hills	Gumla	1 to 3, 7 to 9	06	242 villages	1,743.1	T. No. 4 to 6, 10 to 43, 46, 48 to 57, 60 to 113 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Chainpur	26 to 28, 97 to 102, 105 to 107, 116 to 118, 122 to 134, 149 to 150	30			T. No. 35 to 40, 89 to 96, 103, 104, 108 to 115, 119 to 121, 135 to 148, 151 to 163, 168 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Dumri	1 to 8, 10, 12 to 25, 29 to 34	29			T. No. 9, 11, 41 to 88, 164 to 167, 169 to 200 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Bishunpur	1 to 68	68			
		Ghaghra	1 to 16, 24 to 32, 52	26			T. No. 17 to 23, 33 to 51, 53 to 120 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Senha	37, 39 to 65, 86, 87	30			T. No. 66 to 79, 82 to 85, 145, 147 to 150, 152, 155 to 177, 184 to 193, 199 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Kisko	1 to 36, 38, 80, 97, 98, 103 to 113	51			T. No. 81, 88 to 96, 99 to 102, 114 to 130, 135 to 138, 143, 146, 151, 153, 154 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Kuru	1, 2	02			T. No. 3 to 76 are in region 3.3.1.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau	Lapung	24, 25	02	971 villages 2 towns	4,266.9	T. No. 1 to 23, 26 to 79 are in region 3.3.1.5
		Chanho	1 to 6	06			T. No. 7 to 37, 42 43, 45, 47 to 56, 59 to 71, 83 to 86 are in region 3.3.1.5
		Bano	83, 93	02			T. No. 1 to 82, 84 to 92 are in region 3.3.1.4
		Gumla	4 to 6, 10 to 43, 46, 48 to 57, 60 to 113	102 1			T. No. 1 to 3, 7 to 9 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Palkot	57 to 60, 62, 68 to 73	11			T. No. 1 to 56, 61, 63 to 67 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Raidih	1 to 29, 35, 36	31			T. No. 30 to 34, 37 to 61 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Chain-pur	35 to 40, 89 to 96 103, 104, 108 to 115, 119 to 121, 135 to 148, 151 to 163, 168	55			T. No. 26 to 28, 97 to 102, 105 to 107, 116 to 118, 122 to 134, 149, 150 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Dumri	9, 11, 41 to 88, 164 to 167, 169 to 200	86			T. No. 1 to 8, 10, 12 to 25, 29 to 34 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Ghaghra	17 to 23, 33 to 51, 53 to 120	94			T. No. 1 to 16, 24 to 32, 52 are in region 3.3.1.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sisai	1 to 70, 72 to 81, 86 to 93	88			
		Verno	71, 82 to 85, 94 to 157	69			
		Kamdara	1 to 10, 12, 13, 32 to 48, 53 to 84, 93 to 104	73			
		Basia	11, 14 to 16, 22, 25 to 31, 49 to 52, 85 to 92, 105 to 161	81			T. No. 17, 18 to 21, 23, 24, are in region 3.3.1.4
		Lohardaga	131 to 134, 139 to 142, 144, 194 to 198, 200 to 202, 205 to 229, 231	43 1			
		Senha	66 to 79, 82 to 85, 145, 147 to 150, 152, 155 to 177, 184 to 193, 199	58			T. No. 37, 39 to 65, 86, 87 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Kisko	81, 88 to 96, 99 to 102, 114 to 130, 135 to 138, 143, 146, 151, 153, 154	40			T. No. 1 to 36, 38, 80, 97, 98, 103 to 113 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Kuru	3 to 76	74			T. No. 1, 2 are in region 3.3.1.1
		Bhandra	178 to 183, 203, 204, 230, 232 to 278	56			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	3.3.1.3 Palkot Hills	Simdega	1 to 30, 34, 36, 55 to 59, 65, 67	39	156 villages	1,410.3	T. No. 31 to 33, 35, 37 to 54, 60 to 64, 66, 68 to 79, 81 to 88, 118 to 121, 124 are in region 3.3.1.4
		Kolebira	91 to 100, 111 to 124, 131	25			T. No. 78, 81 to 90, 101 to 110, 125 to 130, 132 are in region 3.3.1.4
		Palkot	1 to 56, 61, 63 to 67	62			T. No. 57 to 60, 62, 68 to 73 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Raidih	30 to 34, 37 to 61	30			T. No. 1 to 29, 35, 36 are in region 3.3.1.2
4	3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau	Simdega	31 to 33, 35, 37 to 54, 60 to 64, 66, 68 to 79, 81 to 88, 118 to 121, 124	53 1	391 villages 1 town	3,172.2	T. No. 1 to 30, 34, 36, 55 to 59, 65, 67 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Kolebira	78, 81 to 90, 101 to 110, 125 to 130, 132	28			T. No. 91 to 100, 111 to 124, 131 are in region 3.3.1.3
		Bano	1 to 82, 84 to 92	91			T. No. 83, 93 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Jaldega	1 to 77, 79, 80	79			
		Thethai-tangar	89 to 104, 106 to 115, 122, 123, 125 to 157	61			
		Bolba	46 to 48, 50 to 72	26			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kurdeg	1 to 45, 49	46			
		Basia	17 to 21, 23, 24	07			T. No. 11, 14 to 16, 22, 25 to 31, 49 to 52, 85 to 92, 105 to 161 are in region 3.3.1.2
5	3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau	Kanke	1 to 60, 75 to 77, 93 to 95, 139 to 155, 157 to 161, 163 to 172, 179, 181, 182, 185, 189, 191	104 2	1,670 villages 7 towns	6,053.2	
		Namkum	173 to 178, 216 to 219, 248, 252, 254, 255, 257 to 266, 268 to 343	100			
		Ratu	61 to 74, 78 to 92, 96 to 138, 228, 231 to 233, 235 to 241, 256	84			
		Bero	1 to 96, 109, 112, 113	99 1			
		Lapung	1 to 23, 26 to 79	77			T. No. 24, 25 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Chanho	7 to 37, 42, 43, 45 47 to 56, 59 to 71, 83 to 86	61			T. No. 1 to 6 are in region 3.3.1.2
		Mandar	38 to 41, 44, 46, 57 58, 72 to 82, 87 to 136	69			
		Burmu	1 to 5, 7 to 11, 15 to 98	94 1			
		Ormanjhi	1 to 91	91			
		Angara	1 to 92	92			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Silli	1 to 86, 91 to 113	109 1			
		Khunti	70, 71, 73 to 78, 86, 91, 93 to 104, 106, 110 to 113, 119, 126, 127, 129 to 238, 242, 243, 360	143 1			T. No. 69 is in region 3.3.1.6
		Murhu	59 to 61, 64 to 66, 72, 105, 107 to 109, 114 to 118, 120 to 125, 128, 244 to 252, 255 to 263	41			T. No. 1 to 58, 62, 63, 67, 68, 253, 254, 264 to 299 are in region 3.3.1.6
		Torpa	1 to 22, 25 to 27, 54 to 62	34			T. No. 23, 24, 28 to 53, 63 to 79, 82, 85 to 98, 112 are in region 3.3.1.6
		Karra	1 to 178	178			
		Bundu	1 to 27, 30 to 90	88 1			
		Sonahatu	1 to 101	101			
		Tamar-I	148 to 150, 156 to 159, 174 to 177, 188 to 238, 241, 276 to 281	69			T. No. 1 to 5, 27, 69, 126 to 131, 133 to 147, 151 to 155, 160 to 173, 178 to 187, 239, 240, 250 are in region 3.3.1.6
		Erki (Tamar-II)	242 to 248, 262 to 275, 282 to 296	36			T. No. 34, 47 to 68, 70 to 125, 132, 249, 251 to 261 are in region 3.3.1.6
6	3.3.1.6 South Ranchi Hills	Khunti	69	1	381 villages	1,496.3	T. No. 70, 71, 73 to 78, 86, 91, 93 to 104, 106, 110 to 113, 119, 126, 127, 129 to 238, 242, 243, 360 are in region 3.3.1.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Murhu		1 to 58, 62, 63 67, 68, 253, 254, 264 to 299	100			T. No. 59 to 61, 64 to 66 72, 105, 107 to 109, 114 to 118, 120 to 125, 128, 244 to 252, 255 to 263 are in region 3.3.1.5
	Rania		80, 81, 83, 84, 99 to 111, 113 to 162	67			
	Torpa		23, 24, 28 to 53, 63 to 79, 82, 85 to 98, 112	61			T. No. 1 to 22, 25 to 27, 54 to 62 are in region 3.3.1.5
	Tamar-I		1 to 5, 27, 69, 126 to 131, 133 to 147, 151 to 155, 160 to 173, 178 to 187, 239 240, 250	60			T. No. 148 to 150, 156 to 159, 174 to 177, 188 to 238, 241, 276 to 281 are in region 3.3.1.5
	Erki (Tamar-II)		34, 47 to 68, 70 to 125, 132, 249, 251 to 261	92			T. No. 242 to 248, 262 to 275, 282 to 296 are in region 3.3.1.5

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ranchi	3.3.1.1	Bishunpur	Boulder con-	*Ustalfs-*	Barring north-eastern portion, this region is
Lohardaga Hills	and parts of Gumla, Chainpur, Dumri, Ghaghra, Senha, Kisko and Kuru C.D. Blocks	glomerate, older alluvium and laterite, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ustalfs*	comprised of high plateaus called 'pats' with an average height of about 750 metres from the mean sea level which rises upto 1,100 metres at the centre. It is covered with sal forests. It is comprised of Deccan lava which later turned into laterite and bauxite. The river Sankh which flows towards the south and North Koel which flows towards the north, originate from this region. Cultivation is done mainly in the north-eastern portion along the river North Koel. However, this region contributes considerable quantity of forest products. There is no town in the region. The population distribution is sparse with a density of 59 persons per km^2. It is very rich in deposits of iron ore.
	3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau	Sisai, Verno, Lohardaga, Kamdara, Bhandra and parts of Lapung, Chanho, Gumla. Palkot, Raidih, Chainpur, Dumri, Ghaghra, Bano, Basia, Senha, Kisko and Kuru C.D. Blocks	Boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite, Chotanagpur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs*	This region girdles the Lohardaga Hills in the east and the south while it is flanked in the east by Ranchi Plateau and in the south by the Palkot Hills and Simdega Plateau. This region is generally above 750 metres height except the high 'pats' in the centre and south-eastern portion is South Koel River Valley. The topography of the region is undulating with terraced slopes. South Koel is the main river which originates in the north western direction of Ranchi plateau and flows towards the south and ultimately enters the district of Singhbhum. Paddy is the main crop which is largely cultivated in the low lands.
	3.3.1.3 Palkot Hills	Parts of Simdega, Kolebira, Palkot and Raidih C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region is bounded by Gumla Plateau in the north and east and Simdega Plateau in the south. The northern portion of this region has an altitude of above 600 metres. The southern portion is comparatively lower with isolated ridges. The hills are generally covered with dry sal and mixed forests. Paddy is cultivated in valleys. Ragi and pulses are also grown in the region. The population is sparse with a density of 86 persons per km^2.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau	Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Bolba, Kurdeg and parts of Simdega, Kolebira, Bano and Basia C.D. Blocks	Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region has an altitude between 300 to 600 metres with isolated hills. The lower part is also called as lower plateau, Sankh is the main river which traverses the region in the west. The region is extended in the east upto the South Koel river which flows from the north to the south along the eastern border. The low lands along the rivers are suitable for paddy cultivation. Pulses and oilseeds are also grown in this region.
	3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau	Kanke, Namkum, Ratu, Bero, Mandar, Burmu, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Karra, Bundu, Sonahatu and parts of Lapung, Chanho, Khunti, Murhu, Torpa, Tamar and Erki (Tamar II) C.D. Blocks	Dhanjori and Dalma Lava, Lower Gondwana system. Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region may be called a sub-region of the Chotanagpur plateau which lies in the north-eastern portion of the district of Ranchi. The altitude is above 600 metres in the western portion while it is less than 300 metres in the east. The altitude is also low (below 300 metres) in the north along the border of Hazaribag district. Subarnarekha river originates from the north-western hills and flows eastwards and takes a southwards turn and flows along the eastern boundary of the district. The villages are generally situated on the Uplands (*Tanr*) and Low lands (*don*). The slopes with comparatively level surface, contain thick soil with high moisture having large paddy acreage. Ragi, pulses and oilseeds are other crops grown in the region. There are few minerals deposit found in the region. However, industry is growing fast in this tract. The industrial establishments like Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi and Alluminium factory at Muri are worthmentioning. In addition to these, a number of small and medium industrial units are also located in this region. Ranchi, the district headquarters, located in this region is developing fast and this Urban Agglomeration has a population of 502,771 persons. There are seven towns in the region with a population of 578,825. The density of this region is 271 persons per km^2 which is the highest among all the regions of the district.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.1.6 South Ranchi Hills	Rania and parts of Khunti, Murhu, Torpa, Tamar I and Erki (Tamar II) C.D. Blocks	Dhanjori and Dalma Lava, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite quartzite etc.	*Ustalfs, Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region is comprised of the outer Chotanagpur Plateau lying in the south-eastern portion of the district. Barring the Dalma range, the altitude of the region is generally below 600 metres with gentle slope towards the north-east. The Dalma range is comprised of continuous belt of lava containing Iron ore series and is extended towards the south in the district of Singhbhum. Cultivation pattern is similar to that of other sub-micro regions in the district. Paddy is the main crop. Ragi, pulses and oilseeds are also grown.

DISTRICT SANTHAL PARGANA

Santhal Pargana district lies in the eastern portion of the state. It is a part of Hazaribag Plateau (3.3.2). Santhal Pargana district is bounded by the districts of Katihar in the north, Dhanbad in the south, the state of West Bengal in the east and the districts of Bhagalpur, Munger and Giridih in the west. It has been divided into 6 sub-micro regions, viz. Ganga Flood Plain (3.3.2.1), Dumka-Godda Uplands (3.3.2.2), Rajmahal Hills (3.3.2.3), Pakaur Uplands (3.3.2.4), Deoghar Uplands (3.3.2.5) and Jamtara Uplands (3.3.2.6) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

3.3.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain

The region is spread over the north-eastern portion of the district. It is bounded by Katihar district in the north, Pakaur Uplands in the south, the state of West Bengal in the east and Rajmahal Hills in the west. It comprises the entire Sahibganj, Rajmahal and small portion of Taljhari, Barharwa and Borio C.D. Blocks. The entire region is a flood prone plain lying along the Ganga river in a narrow strip. The surface height is 36 metres near Sahibganj in the northwest and 77 metres in the south from the mean sea level. River Ganga flows from the west to the east in the northern portion and thereafter turns towards the south. An ox-bow lake, namely Berail lake is also located in the south-west of Rajmahal town. Its geology is related to alluvium, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite. Soils are *Orthents-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents*. The average annual rainfall is 1345.8 mm. Paddy and pulses are the main crops.

The region contains 511 villages and 2 towns, viz, Sahibganj and Rajmahal. It is spread over an area of 661.6 km^2 and inhabited by 325,584 persons. Out of these, 268,004 persons reside in rural areas and 57,580 in urban areas. The region has a moderate density with 492 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes from the northern and western portions of the region. A few metalled roads supplement the communication needs of the region.

3.3.2.2 Dumka-Godda Uplands

The region covers the central parts of district extending in the north-west to the south-east direction. It is bounded by Bhagalpur district in the north, the state of West Bengal in the south, Rajmahal Hills in the east and Deoghar Uplands in the west. It comprises the entire Mahagama, Pathargama, Saraiyahat, Jarmundi, Jama, Shikaripara, Ranishwar and parts of Mohanpur, Godda, Meherma, Poreyahat, Ramgarh, Dumka, Masalia, Boarijor, Sundarpahari, Palojori, Sarwan and Deoghar C.D. Blocks. The entire region is having undulating surface. Its height is 51 metres in the north, 274 metres in the south, 333 metres in the east and 753 metres in the west from the mean sea level. Scattered hillocks covered with forests are spread over throughout the region. It is dissected by Brahmani, Mor and various other tributaries which drain in this tract.The general slope of the region is towards the south. Due to alignment of Ganga, a part of the slope is towards the north also. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, alluvium, basic rock, Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, Upper and Lower Gondwana series and dolerite dyke. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aqualfs-Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1345.8 mm. Paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops of the region. Coal and china clay deposits are also located in the region. There is a likelyhood of mineral water potential in this region which awaits exploitation.

The region contains 4,372 villages and 3 towns, namely Dumka, Basukinath and Godda. It is spread over an area of 4,730.2 km^2 and inhabited by 1,318,584 persons. Out of these, 1,263,231 persons reside in rural areas and 55,353 in urban areas. It has a density of 279 persons per km^2. The region depends solely on road transportation.

3.3.2.3 Rajmahal Hills

The region is spread over the north-eastern part of the district over the Rajmahal Hills. It is surrounded by Ganga Flood Plain in the north, Pakaur Uplands in the east and Dumka-Godda Uplands in the south and west. It comprises the entire Barhait and parts of Borio, Taljhari, Boarijor, Sundarpahari, Kathikund, Gopikandar, Amrapara, Litipara, Meherma, Godda, Poreyahat, Ramgarh, Dumka and Pathna C.D. Blocks. The height of the region is 377 metres in the

north, 150 metres in the south, 300 metres in the east and 463 metres in the west from the mean sea level. The highest peak is Daman-i-Koh having a height of 567 metres. The hills are mostly covered with forests. River Bansloi flows towards the east in the central part whereas Brahmani drains along the southern boundary of this region. River Gumani flows from the north to the south and then turns towards east near Barhalt and finally merges into Ganga. The slope of the region in the southern portion is from the west to the east and in the northern portion it is from the north to the south-east. The geology is related to the Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, trap dykes, Upper and Lower Gondwana series, alluvium, boulder conglomerate, older alluvium and laterite. Soils are *Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1348.8 mm. Paddy, wheat and millets are grown along the rivers in the low lying areas. Pulses, oilseeds and jute are also grown.

The region contains 2,533 villages and the only town of Borio Bazar. It is spread over an area of 2,379.1 km^2 and inhabited by 471,054 persons. Out of these 465,977 persons reside in rural areas and 5,077 in urban areas. The region has a comparatively low habitation with a density of 198 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes from the north-eastern portion of the region. However, the region is served with a number of metalled roads linking it with other parts of the district.

3.3.2.4 Pakaur Uplands

The region forms the eastern portion of the district and extends to the north-south direction. It is bounded by Rajmahal Hills and Ganga Flood Plain in the west and north, Dumka-Godda Uplands in the south, the state of West Bengal in the east. It comprises the entire Hiranpur, Pakaur, Maheshpur, Pakuria and parts of Barharwa, Pathna, Litipara, Amrapara, Gopikandar and Kathikund C.D. Blocks. The entire region has undulating surface. Its height is 52 metres in the north, 31 metres in the south, 38 metres in the east and 158 metres in the west from the mean sea level. The maximum height is 273 metres in the south-eastern portion. The slope is from the west to the east. It is drained by Gumani, Torai, Pagla, Suri, Bansloi and Brahmani rivers which flow from the west to the east. Its geology is related to Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds and alluvium. Soils are *Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts.* The average annual rainfall is 1345.8 mm. Paddy, wheat, millets and oilseeds are the main crops grown in the region. Mineral water is also found here.

The region contains 1,172 villages and Pakaur town. It is spread over an area of 1,629.1 km^2 and inhabited by 502,300 persons. Out of these, 481,869 persons reside in rural areas and 20,431 in urban areas. The region has a density of 308 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs through its north-eastern portion linking it with Bhagalpur district in the west and the state of West Bengal in the east. The region depends on a few metalled roads for transportation and communication purposes.

3.3.2.5 Deoghar Uplands

The region forms the western portion of the district. It is bounded by Dumka-Godda Uplands in the north and the east, Jamtara Uplands in the south and the districts of Munger, Giridih and Dhanbad in the west. It comprises the entire Madhupur, Karon, Sarath and parts of Deoghar, Sarwan, Palojori, Narainpur, Kundahit, Mohanpur, Masalia, Nala and Jamtara C.D. Blocks. The region is delineated as uplands, a large number of hillocks covered with forest, are also found in this tract. Its height is 397 metres in the north, 232 metres in the south, 705 metres in the east and 348 metres in the west from the mean sea level. Ajay and Pathro are the main rivers flowing in the central portion of the region. There are some other rivers like Chandan and Jainti which also flow here. The slope is from the north-west to the south. Ravines are found along the rivers and their tributaries. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, Upper and Lower Gondwana system, basic rocks and dolerite dyke. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs.* The average annual rainfall is 1345.8 mm. Paddy, millets, wheat, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops. Some coal fields are also located in the north-western and southern portion of the region.

The region contains 3,006 villages and Madhupur town and Deoghar U.A. which include Jasidih town. It is spread over an area of 3,063.8 km^2 and inhabited by the 847,869 persons. Out of these, 758,672 persons reside in rural areas and 89,197 in urban areas. Its density is 277 persons per km^2. A broad gauge

railway line passes through the region linking it with the district of Munger in the north and the state of West Bengal in the south. Madhupur-Giridih branch railway line is also located in the region linking it with Giridih district. There are many roads leading to all corners of the region.

3.3.2.6 Jamtara Uplands

It lies on the southern portion of the district from the east to the west. It is surrounded by the Deoghar Uplands in the north, the state of West Bengal in the south and the east and Dhanbad district in the west. It comprises the major portion of Nala, Jamtara and parts of Kundahit, Narayanpur and Masalia C.D. Blocks. The entire region extends over the uplands with undulating surface. Its height is 200 metres in the north, 177 metres in the south, 140 in the east and 235 metres in the west. Its maximum height is 358 metres near Bodma village in Jamtara C.D. Block. Barakar river flows on its western border. Ajay also flows from the north to the south in the region and thereafter turns towards the east. Maithon reservoir is also located in the south of Jamtara Block on Santhal Pargana-Dhanbad border. The slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. Ravines are found along the tributaries. A few patches of forest are also found here. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and basic rocks. Soils are *Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs*. The average annual rainfall is 1345.8 mm. Paddy, millets, pulses and oilseeds are the main crops. The deposits of china clay and fire clay are also found here.

The region contains 563 villages and 2 towns, namely Jamtara and Mihijam. It is spread over an area of 1,048.9 km^2 and inhabited by 252,137 persons. Out of these, 223,682 persons reside in rural areas and 28,455 in urban areas. The region has a density of 240 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs through Jamtara and Mihijam towns of the region linking it with Madhupur town in the north and the state of West Bengal in the south. A metalled road passing through whole of the region, links it with Dhanbad district in the west and the state of West Bengal in the east. It is supported by a few other metalled roads.

BIHAR

DISTRICT SANTHAL PARGANA

CENSUS CODE 25

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

Boundary:- State

District

C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above Population

Urban Area

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division

Macro 3. 3. 2. 1

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with boundary

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

KATIHAR

Bhagalpur 54 Kms.

SAHIBGANJ

GANGA R.

SAHIBGANJ RS

MEHERMA

BORIO

MAHAGAMA

BOARIJOR

BORIO BAZAR

RAJMAHAL 3. 3. 2.

TALJHARI

PATHARGAMA

BARHAIT

BHAGALPUR

Bhagalpur 53 Kms.

GODDA

GODDA

SUNDAR PAHARI

PATHNA

BARHARWA RS

Tildanga RS 1 Kms.

Bhagalpur 65 Kms.

POREYAHAT 3. 3. 2. 2

3. 3. 2. 3 LITIPARA

HIRANPUR

PAKAUR RS

Shamsherganj 11 Kms.

PAKAUR

AMRAPARA

Kiul Jn. 86 Kms.

MUNGER

Chakai 12 Kms.

DEDGHARUA RS

MOHANPUR

SARAIYAHAT

BANSLOI N.

3. 3. 2. 4 MAHESHPUR

Rajgan 2 Kms.

RAMGARH

DEOGHAR RS

JARMUNDI

R.F.

GOPIKANDAR

Murarai 4 Kms.

PATHRO N.

3. 3. 2. 5

BASUKINATH

KATHIKUND

SARWAN

PAKURIA

MADHUPUR

JAMA

DUMKA

DUMKA

BRAHMANI N

Giridih 24 Kms.

MADHUPUR RS

GIRIDIH

KARON

PALOJORI

SHIKARIPARA

Rampur Hat 10 Kms.

SARATH

MASALIA

MOR N.

RANISHWAR

NARAYANPUR

JAMTARA

KUNDAHIT

Rajnagar 3 Kms.

BARAKAR N

JAMTARA RS

3. 3. 2. 6

NALA

DHANBAD

MIHIJAM

Salanpur RS 7 Kms.

WEST BENGAL

Ganga Prasad

R. F. Reserved Forest .. ..

3. 3. 2. 1 GANGA FLOOD PLAIN

3. 3. 2. 2 DUMKA – GODDA UPLANDS

3. 3. 2. 3 RAJMAHAL HILLS

3. 3. 2. 4 PAKAUR UPLANDS

3. 3. 2. 5 DEOGHAR UPLANDS

3. 3. 2. 6 JAMTARA UPLANDS

SOILS

0 20 40 Kms.



3 Aqualfs – Ustalfs

4 Aqualfs – Ochrepts – Orthents

5 Aqualfs – Fluvents – Aquents

9 Ustalfs – Ochrepts

11 Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Aquepts

46 Fluvents – Aquepts – Aqualfs

58 Orthents – Ochrepts

GEOLOGY

0 20 40 Kms.



Chotanagpur Gneiss

Rajmahal Trap Inter-Trappean Beds Trap dykes

Alluvium / Boulder Conglomerate Older alluvium and Laterite

Upper / Lower Gondwana System

Basic rocks

Dolerite dyke

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.1	511 (32 in Sahibganj, 70 in Taljhari, 258 in Rajmahal, 127 in Barharwa and 24 in Borio, C. D. Blocks)	2 1. Sahibganj (M) 2. Rajmahal (M)	661.6	652.3	9.3	325,584	268,004	57,580
	3.3.2.2	4,372 (265 in Dumka, 217 in Ranishwar, 179 in Masalia, 320 in Jama, 512 in Jarmundi, 352 in Saraiyahat, 310 in Ramgarh, 261 in Shikaripara, 16 in Deoghar, 312 in Mohanpur, 79 in Sarwan, 29 in Palojori, 232 in Godda, 203 in Poreyahat, 315 in Pathargama, 364 in Mahagama, 274 in Meherma, 97 in Boarijor and 35 in Sundarpahari C. D. Blocks)	3 1. Dumka (M) 2. Basukinath (N) 3. Godda (N)	4,730.2	4,698.3	31.9	1,318,584	1,263,231	55,353
	3.3.2.3	2,533 (11 in Dumka, 37 in Ramgarh, 96 in Gopikandar, 174 in Kathikund, 24 in Godda, 10 in Poreyahat, 142 in Meherma, 345 in Boarijor, 263 in Sunderpahari, 203 in Taljhari, 79 in Pathna, 275 in Barhait,	1 1. Borio Bazar	2,379.1	2,378.9	0.2	471,054	465,977	5,077

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		555 in Borio, 79 in Amrapara and 240 in Litipara C. D. Blocks)							
3.3.2.4	1,172 (33 in Gopikandar, 23 in Kathikund, 114 in Barharwa, 71 in Pathna, 189 in Pakaur, 345 in Maheshpur, 156 in Pakuria, 44 in Amrapara, 64 in Litipara and 133 in Hiranpur C.D. Blocks)	1 Pakaur (M)		1,629.1	1,620.6	8.5	502,300	481,869	20,431
3.3.2.5	3,006 (136 in Masalia, 140 in Jamtara, 263 in Narayanpur, 85 in Nala, 113 in Kundahit, 417 in Deoghar, 446 in Madhupur, 153 in Mohanpur, 379 in Sarwan, 262 in Palojori, 390 in Sarath and 222 in Karon C. D. Blocks)	3 1. Deoghar (M) 2. Jasidih (N) 3. Madhupur (M)		3,063.8	3,023.0	40.8	847,869	758,672	89,197
3.3.2.6	563 (2 in Masalia, 108 in Jamtara, 39 in Narayanpur, 259 in Nala and 155 in Kundahit, C. D. Blocks)	2 1. Jamtara (N) 2. Mihijam (N)		1,048.9	1,024.1	24.8	252,137	223,682	28,455

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Santhal Parganas **Code No. 25** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	Sahibganj	1 to 7, 10/34, 10/35, 11, 11/31 to 11/33, 12, 13, 13/23 to 13/25, 14, 14/29, 14/30, 15, 15/27, 15/28, 16 to 18, 18/26, 19 to 22	32 1	511 villages 2 towns	661.6	
		Taljhari	Bungalow Maharajpur 1 to 10, 15, 15/35, 16 to 23, 27 to 34	70			T. No. Bungalow Maharajpur 11 to 14, 24 to 26 Bungalow Maharajpur (Souria Paharia Hills) 1, 2, 4 to 15, 17 to 19
			Bungalow Maharajpur (Sauria Paharia Hills) 3, 16				T. No. Bungalow Taljhari 8, 9, 14, 15, 20 to 22 Bungalow Taljhari (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 24, Bungalow Brindaban, 9 to 50, 50/85, 51 to 84 Bungalow Brindaban (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 11, 13 to 72 are in region 3.3.2.3
			Bungalow Taljhari 1 to 7, 10 to 13, 16 to 19, 23 to 38 Bungalow Brindaban 1 to 8 Bungalow Brindaban (Souria Paharia Hills) 12				
		Rajmahal	1 to 65, 67 to 85, 92 to 120, 120/251, 121 to	258 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			153, 153/252, 154 to 229, 229/254, 230 to 236, 236/253, 237 to 250 Unsurveyed villages 1. Narayanpur Diara 2. Raniganj 3. Dahutola 4. Udhana Diara 5. Palsgachhi Diara 6. Piarpur Diara 7. Amant Diara 8. Narainpur 9. Pirachak 10. Jit Nagar 11. Ratnapur				
	Barharwa	1 to 34, 37, 38, 55 to 64, 112 to 133, 133/240, 134 to 164, 164/241, 165 to 189, 200	127			T. No. 35, 36, 39 to 47, 47/238, 48 to 54, 65 to 111, 190 to 199, 201 to 207, 105/239, 208 to 237 are in region 3.3.2.4	
	Borio	Bungalow Sakrigarh 31 to 36, 38 to 55	24			T. No. Bungalow Borio 1 to 55, 57 to 92, Bungalow Borio (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 68, Bungalow Banjhi 1 to 112 Bungalow Banjhi (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 17 Bungalow Sakrigarh 1, 2, 2/56 3 to 14, 16 to 20, 20/57, 21 to 24, 26 to 28, 37 Bungalow Sakrigarh (Souria Paharia	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Hills Madhuban pargana) 1 to 25 Bungalow Mandro I 1 to 51 Bungalow Mandro II 1 to 51 Bungalow Mandro (Souria Paharia Hills) 1, 3, 7 to 13, 17, 18, 22 to 24, 26, 29 to 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52 to 55, 60 to 64, 67, 69, 70 to 75 Bungalow Mandro II (Souria Paharia Hills) 2, 4 to 6, 14 to 16, 19 to 21, 25, 27, 28, 33, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 56 to 59, 65, 66, 68 Bungalow Sakrigarh (Souria Paharia Hills Tiliagarh pargana) 1 to 36 are in region 3.3.2.3
2	3.3.2.2 Dumka-Godda Uplands	Dumka	Circle Dhuria 1 to 34, 37 to 40, 43, 44, Dumka Rural 1 to 6, 9 to 14 Circle Guhiajor 1 to 18, 30 to 61, Circle Dighi 1 to 41 Circle Gondo 1 to 42 Circle Masanjor	265 1	4,372 villages 3 towns	4,730.2	T. No. Circle Guhiajor 19 to 29 are in region 3.3.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1 to 39 Circle Kumarbad, 1, 3, 5 to 43				
	Ranishwar	Sardari Circle	Dhanbasa 1 to 38, Sardari Circle Patjor 1 to 10, 10/42, 11 to 41, 43 Sardari Circle Kumirdaha 1 to 4, 4/35, 5 to 14, 14/31, 15 to 18, 18/32, 19, 19/33, 20 to 27, 27/34, 28 to 30 Sardari Circle Sukhjora 1 to 7, 7/28, 8 to 10, 10/27, 11 to 13, 13/24, 14 to 21, 21/29, 22, 23, 25, 26 Sardari Circle Amjora 1 to 32, 32/43, 33 to 40, 40/52, 41, 44, 51 Sardari Circle Banskuli 1 to 19, 19/27, 20 to 26	217			
	Masalia	Circle Lakhanpur	1 to 47 Circle Tesaria 18 to 29, 34 Circle Singro 1 to 7, 9, 10, 14 to 17, 30 to 56 Circle Ranga Masalia 1 to 37 Circle Sapchala 1, 2, 5 to 16, 24 to 29 Circle Gormala 1 to 5, 10 to 22, 24 to 27	179		T. No. Circle Gumro 1 to 69 Circle Tesaria 1 to 17, 30 to 33, 35 to 45 Circle Singro 8, 11 to 13, 18 to 29 Circle Sapchala 3, 4, 17 to 23, 30 to 35 Circle Gormala 6 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.5 &	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Circle Gormala 23, 28 are in region 3.3.2.6
	Jama		Sardari Circle Parghadih 1 to 71 Sardari Circle Phuljhari 1 to 59 Sardari Circle Sugnibad 1 to 44 Sardari Circle Choto 1 to 55 Sardari Circle Baro 1 to 48 Sardari Circle Lakrapahari 1 to 43	320			
	Jarmundi		Sardari Circle Kumardiha 1 to 94 Sardari Circle Sahsa-mahara 1 to 78 Sardari circle Sukkjora 1 to 41 Sardari Circle Basuki-nath 1 to 22, 29 to 42 Sardari Circle Haripur 1 to 54 Sardari Circle Jarmundi 1 to 43, 45 to 50, 52 to 64, 69, 70 Sardari Circle Beldaha 1 to 91 Sardari Circle Jortal 1 to 49 Sardari Circle	512	1		

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nonihat 1 to 3 Sardari Circle Jarmundi Bazar 2, 3				
		Saraiya-hat	Sardari Circle Jhopa 1 to 50 Sardari Circle Motihari 1 to 38 Sardari Circle Kakni 1 to 49 Sardari Circle Naudiha 1 to 5, 5/64, 6, 6/61, 7, 7/62, 8 to 14, 14/63, 15 to 60 Sardari Circle Saraiya Bazar 1 to 4, Sardari Circle Saraiya 1 to 39 Sardari Circle Kasba 1 to 56 Sardari Circle Kendua 1 to 52	352		
		Ramgarh	Circle Danro VI 16 to 21, 29 Circle Amrapahari V 1, 5 to 25, 27, 29 to 42 Circle Mahubona IV 1 to 44 Circle Dudhua VII 1 to 22, 30 to 65 Circle Ramgarh 1 to 31 Circle Bhalsumar III 1 to 43 Circle Siltha 1 to 38 Circle Amarpur 1 to 52	310		T. No. Circle Danro VI 1 to 15, 22 to 28, 30, 31 Circle Amrapahari V 2 to 4, 26, 28 Circle Dudhua VII 23 to 28, 28/66, 29 are in region 3.3.2.3	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Shikari-para	Sardari Circle Baramasia 1 to 42 Sardari Circle Dhaka 1 to 30 Sardari Circle Jagatpur 1 to 32 Sardari Circle Rajbandh 1 to 39 Sardari Circle Banspahari 1 to 36, Sardari Circle Haripur 1 to 23 Sardari Circle Benagaria 1 to 19 Sardari Circle Dhanghara 1 to 40	261			
		Deoghar	223 to 225, 230 to 242	16			T. No. 1 to 86, 88 to 117, 120 to 197, 203 to 222, 226 to 229, 243 to 253, 258 to 260, 264 to 268, 271 to 358, 358/929, 359 to 397, 403 to 412, 419, 584, 603, 605 to 643 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Mohanpur	421 to 562, 567 to 580, 687 to 689, 691 to 703, 706, 707, 733 to 810, 861 to 907, 912 to 924	312			T. No. 420, 563 to 566, 581, 585 to 602, 604, 644 to 683, 685, 686, 690, 704, 705, 708 to 732, 811 to 860, 908 to 911, 925 to 928 are in region 3.3.2.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sarwan	328, 340 to 344, 348 to 364, 368 to 386, 408 to 430, 443 to 448, 450 to 457	79			T. No. 1 to 70, 70/458, 71 to 327, 329 to 339, 345 to 347, 365 to 367, 387 to 407, 431 to 442, 449 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Palojori	342 to 369, 373	29			T. No. 276, 277, 282 to 341, 370 to 372, 374 to 444, 453 to 478, 480 to 482, 589 to 595, 601 to 606, 608 to 691 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Godda	273, 275 to 320, 322, 325 to 328, 330 to 349, 356 to 370, 370/576, 371, 373, 374, 376 to 389, 395, 402 to 410, 412, 432 to 500, 505 to 514, 516 to 531, 531/577, 532 to 538, 540 to 543, 549 to 551, 561 to 564, 570, 571	232 1			T. No. 539, 544 to 548, 552 to 560, 565 to 569, 572 to 575 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Poreya-hat	1 to 203	203			T. No. 204 to 213 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Pathar-gama	1 to 272, 274, 321, 323, 324, 329, 350 to 355, 390 to 394,	315			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			396 to 401, 411, 413 to 422, 422/578, 423 to 431				
		Mahagama	417 to 511, 511/780, 512 to 662, 662/779, 663 to 778	364			
		Meherma	1 to 77, 80 to 89, 92 to 134, 273 to 416	274			T. No. 78, 79, 90, 91, 135 to 272 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Boarijor	Bungalow Boarijor 1 to 14, 19 Bungalow Rajabhita 1 to 24, 71 to 73 Bungalow Simiri I 1 to 7, 7/65, 8 to 31, 34 to 41 Bungalow Simri II 5 to 11, 36 to 41, Bungalow Telo 8, 9	97			T. No. Bungalow Boarijor 15 to 18, 20 to 86 Bungalow Boarijor (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 35, Bungalow Rajabhi-ta 25 to 70, 74, 75 Bungalow Rajabhita (Paharia Hills) 1 to 41 Bungalow Simri-I 32, 33, 42, 43, 43/66, 44 to 64 Bungalow Simri-II 1 to 4, 12 to 35 Bungalow Telo 1 to 7, 10 to 88, Bungalow Telo (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 10 are in Region 3.3.2.3
		Sundar-pahari	Bungalow Karmatanr-I 1 to 15, Bungalow Karmatanr-II 1 to 12, 16 Bungalow Karmatanr-II	35			T. No. Bungalow Karmatanr-I 16, 17 Bungalow Karmatanr-II 13, 14, 15 Bungalow Karmatanr-II (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 8,

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(Souria Paharia Hills) 9, 10, 23, 31, 32, 44, 57				11 to 22, 24 to 30, 33 to 43, 45 to 56 Bungalow Sundar Pahari 1 to 28, Bungalow Sundar Pahari (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 22 Bungalow Dhamni 1 to 13, Bungalow Dhamni (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 21 Bungalow Chandana-I 1 to 26 Bungalow Chandana-II 1 to 26 Bungalow Chandana (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 33 Bungalow Bokrabandh -I 1 to 26 Bungalow Bokrabandh -II 1 to 8, 10 to 14 are in region 3.3.2.3
3	3.3.2.3 Rajmahal Hills	Dumka	Circle Guhia-jori 19 to 29	11	2,533 villages 1 town	2,379.1	T. No. Circle Dhuria 1 to 34, 37 to 40, 43, 44 Dumka rural 1 to 6, 9 to 14 Circle Guhiajori 1 to 18, 30 to 61 Circle Dighi 1 to 41 Circle Gando 1 to 42 Circle Masanjor 1 to 39 Circle Kumarbad 1, 3, 5 to 43 are in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ramgarh	Circle Danro VI 1 to 15, 22 to 28, 30, 31 Circle Amrapahari V 2 to 4, 26, 28 Circle Dudhua VI 23 to 28 28/66, 29	37			T. No. Circle Danro VI 16 to 21, 29, Circle Amrapahari-V 1, 5 tc 25, 27, 29 to 42 Circle Mahubona 1 to 44 Circle Dudhua VII 1 to 22, 30 to 65 Circle Ramgarh 1 to 31 Circle Bhalsumar-III 1 to 43 Circle Siltha 1 to 38 Circle Amarpur 1 to 52 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Gopikandar	Bungalow	Silingi 1 to 20 Bungalow Kuskira 1 to 17, 23, 27 to 29 Bungalow Gopikandar 1 to 36, 39, 41 to 45, 53 to 58 Bungalow Karudih 1 to 6, 10	96			T. No. Bungalow Kuskira 18 to 22, 24 to 26, 30 to 32 Bungalow Gopikandar 37, 38, 40, 46 to 52 Bungalow Karudih 7 to 9, 11 to 19 are in region 3.3.2.4
	Kathikund	Bungalow	Narganj 1 to 60 Bungalow Jhilmili 1 to 36 Bungalow Kathikund 1 to 55 Bungalow Saldaha 1 to 23	174			T. No. Bungalow Saldaha 24 to 28 Bungalow Maiania 1 to 18 are in region 3.3.2.4
	Godda		539, 544 to 548, 552 to 560, 565 to 569, 572 to 575	24			T. No. 273, 275 to 320, 322, 325 to 328, 330 to 349, 356 to 370, 370/376, 371, 373, 374, 376 to 389.

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							395, 402 to 410, 412, 432 to 500, 505 to 514, 516 to 531, 531/577, 532 to 538, 540 to 543, 549 to 551, 561 to 564, 570, 571 are in reigon 3.3.2.2
	Poreya-hat	204 to 213		10			T. No. 1 to 203 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Meherma	78, 79, 90, 91, 135 to 272		142			T. No. 1 to 77, 80 to 89, 92 to 134, 273 to 416 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Boarijor	Bungalow Boarijor 15 to 18, 20 to 86 Bungalow Boarijor (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 35 Bungalow Rajabhita 25 to 70, 74, 75 Bungalow Rajabhita (Paharia Hills) 1 to 41 Bungalow Simri-I 32, 33, 42, 43, 43/66, 44 to 64 Bungalow Simri-II 1 to 4, 12 to 35 Bungalow Telo 1 to 7, 10 to 88 Bungalow Telo (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 10		345			T. No. Bungalow Boarijor 1 to 14, 19 Bungalow Raja-bhita 1 to 24, 71 to 73 Bungalow Simri-I 1 to 7, 7/65, 8 to 31, 34 to 41 Bungalow Simri-II 5 to 11, 36 to 41 Bungalow Telo 8, 9 are in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sundar-pahari		Bungalow Karma-tanr-I 16, 17 Bungalow Karma-tanr-II 13, 14, 15 Bungalow Karma-tanr-II (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 8, 11 to 22, 24 to 30, 33 to 43, 45 to 56 Bungalow Sundar Pahari 1 to 28 Bungalow Sundar Pahari (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 22 Bungalow Dhamni 1 to 13 Bungalow Dhamni (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 21 Bungalow Chandana-I 1 to 26 Bungalow Chandana-II 1-26 Bungalow Chandana (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 33 Bungalow Borkabandh-I 1 to 26 Bungalow Borkabandh-II 1 to 8, 10 to 14	263			T. No. Bungalow Karmatanr-I 1 to 15 Bungalow Karmatanr-II 1 to 12, 16 Bungalow Karmatanr-II (Souria Paharia Hills) 9, 10, 23, 31, 32, 44, 57 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Taljhari		Bungalow Maharajpur 11 to 14, 24 to 26 Bungalow Maharaj-pur (Souria Paharia Hills) 1, 2, 4 to 15, 17 to 19 Bungalow Taljhari 8, 9, 14, 15, 20 to 22 Bungalow Taljhari (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 24 Bungalow Brinda-ban 9 to 50, 50/85,	203			T. No. Bungalow Maharajpur 1 to 10, 15, 15/35, 16 to 23, 27 to 34 Bungalow Maharaj-pur (Souria Paha-ria Hills) 3, 16 Bungalow Taljhari 1 to 7, 10 to 13, 16 to 19, 23 to 38 Bungalow Brindaban 1 to 8 Bungalow

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			51 to 84 Bungalow Brindaban (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 11, 13 to 72				Brindaban (Souria Paharia Hills) 12 are in region 3.3.2.2 .
	Pathna		Bungalow Pathna 1 to 26, 28, 41, 42 Bungalow Pathna (Paharia Hills) 1, 2, 4, 6 to 9, 14, 16, 18 to 22, 24, 27 Bungalow Ranga 1, 5, 6, 9 to 17, 19 to 34 bungalow Durgapur 4 to 8 Bungalow Durgapur (Paharia Hills) 1	79			T. No. Bungalow Pathna 27, 29 to 40, 43 to 54 Bungalow Pathna (Paharia Hills) 3, 5, 10 to 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 26, 28 Bungalow Durgapur 1 to 3, 9 to 27 Bungalow Ranga 2 to 4, 7, 8, 18, 35 to 40 are in region 3.3.2.4
	Barhait		Bungalow Barhait 1 to 80 Bungalow Barhait (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 50 Bungalow Kusma 1 to 36, Bungalow Kusma (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 66 Bungalow Raksi 1 to 42 Bungalow Raksi (Souria Paharia Hills) 1	275			
	Borio		Bungalow Borio 1 to 55, 57 to 92 Bungalow Borio (Souria Paharia Hills) 1 to 68 Bungalow Banjhi 1 to 112 Bungalow Banjhi (Souria Paharia Hills) 1	555	1		T. No. Bungalow Sakrigarh 31 to 36, 38 to 55 are in region 3.3.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			to 17 Bungalow Sakrigarh 1, 2, 2/56, 3 to 14, 16 to 20, 20/57, 21 to 24, 26 to 28, 37 Bungalow Sakri-garh (Souria Paharia Hills) Madhuban pargana 1 to 25 Bungalow Mandro-I 1 to 51 Bungalow Mandro-II 1 to 51 Bungalow Mandro (Souria Paharia Hills) 1, 3, 7 to 13, 17, 18, 22 to 24, 26, 29 to 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52 to 55, 60 to 64, 67, 69, 70 to 75 Bungalow Mandro-II (Souria Paharia Hills) 2, 4 to 6, 14 to 16, 19 to 21, 25, 27, 28, 33, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 56 to 59, 65, 66, 68 Bungalow Sakrigarh (Souria Paharia Hills) Teliagarh Pargana 1 to 36			
	Amrapara	Bungalow Alubera 1 to 31 Bungalow Dumarchir 1 to 42 Bungalow Amrapara 1, 8, 10 to 12 Bungalow Bokrabandh 9	79			T. No. Bungalow Pararkoli 1 to 19 Bungalow Amrapara 2 to 7, 9, 13 to 30 are in region 3.3.2.4
	Litipara	Bungalow Simlong 1 to 38 Bungalow Dharampur 1 to 67 Bungalow	240			T. No. Bungalow Surma 33 to 39, 41, 42 Bungalow Hiranpur 1 to 29 Bungalow Suraj-

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Surma 1 to 32, 40, Bungalow Kunjabona 1 to 54 Bungalow Surajbera 1 to 14, 24 Bungalow Liti-para 1 to 33				bera 15 to 23 Bungalow Dumaria 1 to 13 are in region 3.3.2.4 & also Bungalow Liti para 34 to 37
4	3.3.2.4 Pakaur Uplands	Gopi-kandar	Bungalow Kuskira 18 to 22, 24 to 26, 30 to 32 Bungalow Gopikandar 37, 38, 40, 46 to 52 Bungalow Karudih 7 to 9, 11 to 19	33	1,172 villages 1 town	1,629.1	T. No. Bungalow Silingi 1 to 20 Bungalow Kuskira 1 to 17, 23, 27 to 29 Bungalow Gopi-kandar 1 to 36, 39, 41 to 45, 53 to 58 Bungalow Karudih 1 to 6, 10 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Kathi-kund	Bungalow Saldaha 24, to 28 Bungalow Maiania 1 to 18	23			T. No. Bungalow Narganj 1 to 16, Bungalow Jhilmili 1 to 36 Bungalow Kathikund 1 to 55 Bungalow Saldaha 1 to 23 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Barharwa	35, 36, 39 to 47, 47/238, 48 to 54, 65 to 111, 190 to 199, 201, to 207, 105/239, 208 to 237	114			T. No. 1 to 34, 37, 38, 55 to 64, 112 to 133, 133/240, 134 to 164, 164/241, 165, 168 to 189, 200 are in region 3.3.2.1
		Pathna	Bungalow Pathna 27, 29 to 40, 43 to 54 Bungalow Pathna Paharia Hills) 3, 5, 10 to 13, 15,	71			T. No. Bungalow Pathna 1 to 26, 28, 41, 42 Bungalow Pathna (Paharia Hills) 1, 2, 4, 6 to 9, 14, 16, 18 to

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			17, 23, 25, 26, 28 Bungalow Durgapur 1 to 3, 9 to 27 Bungalow Ranga 2 to 4, 7, 8, 18, 35 to 40				22, 24, 27 Bungalow Ranga 1, 5, 6, 9 to 17, 19 to 34 Bungalow Durgapur 4 to 8 Bungalow Durgapur Paharia Hills) 1 are in region 3.3.2.3
	Pakaur	1 to 77, 80, 82 to 104, 104/196, 105 to 116, 116/191, 116/193 to 116/195, 117 to 125, 129 to 167, 169, to 171, 171/192, 172 to 190	189 1				
	Maheshpur	1 to 41, 43 to 76, 76/342, 77 to 262, 262/345, 263 to 276, 276/346, 276/347, 277 to 335, 335/343, 336 to 339, 339/344, 340	345				
	Pakuria	1, 1/155, 2 to 18, 18/57, 19 to 87, 87/156, 88 to 132, 134 to 154	156				
	Amrapara	Bungalow Parakoli 1 to 19 Bungalow Amrapara 2 to 7, 9, 13 to 30	44				T. No. Bungalow Alubera 1 to 31 Bungalow Dumarchir 1 to 42 Bungalow Amrapara 1, 8, 10 to 12 Bungalow Bokrabandh 9 are in region 3.3.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Litipara	Bungalow Surma 33 to 39, 41, 42 Bungalow Hiranpur 1 to 29, Bungalow Litipara 34 to 37 Bungalow Surjbera 15 to 23 Bungalow Dumaria 1 to 13	64			T. No. Bungalow Simlong 1 to 38 Bungalow Dharam-pur 1 to 67, Bungalow Surma 1 to 40 Bungalow Kunjabona 1 to 54 Bungalow Suraj-bera 1 to 14, 24 Bungalow Liti-para 1 to 33 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Hiranpur	1 to 12, 16 to 35, 35/136, 36 to 38, 38/135, 39 to 134	133			
5	3.3.2.5 Deoghar Uplands	Masalia	Circle Gumro 1 to 69, Circle Tesaria 1 to 17, 30 to 33, 35 to 45 Circle Singro 8, 11 to 13, 18 to 29 Circle Sapchala 3, 4, 17 to 23, 30 to 35 Circle Gormala 6 to 9	136	3,006 villages 3 towns	3,063.8	T. No. Circle Lakhanpur 1 to 47 Circle Tesaria 18 to 29, 34 Circle Singro 1 to 7, 9, 10, 14 to 17, 30 to 56 Circle Ranga Masalia 1 to 37, Circle Sapchala 1, 2, 5 to 16, 24 to 29 Circle Gormala 1 to 5, 10 to 22, 24 to 27 are in region 3.3.2.2 & Circle Gormala, 23, 28 are in region 3.3.2.6
		Jamtara	Circle Pindari-V 1 to 44 Circle Kalajharia-VI	140			T. No. Circle Bharchandi-XIII 11/41, 11/42, 12 to 14, 28 to 39

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1 to 47, 47/68, 47/69, 48 to 63, 63/70, 64 to 67 Circle Bharchandi XIII 1 to 11, 11/40, 15 to 27 Circle Gaychhand-IX 1				Circle Jamtara 1, 2, 7 to 17 Circle Gaychhand-IX 2 to 6, 9 to 15, 18 to 26 Circle Mihjam-IX 1 to 12, 14 Circle Dhobna-VIII 1 to 29 Circle Lodhna-X 1 to 15 are in region 3.3.2.6
	Narayan-pur	Circle Ghati 1 to 91 Circle Dakhinbahal 1 to 63 Circle Narayanpur 1 to 45, 52 to 56 Circle Marro 1 to 38 Circle Pabia 1 to 3, 5, 7, 15 to 30		263			T. No. Circle Narayanpur 46 to 51, 57 to 63 Circle Pabia 4, 6, 8 to 14, 31 to 47 are in region 3.3.2.6
	Nala	Circle Dhadkia XIV 1 to 22 Circle Tilaki XVI 1 to 5, 8 to 31, 36 to 52 Circle Kuldangal XIX 1 to 3, 11 to 15 Circle Karaya 1 to 7, 12, 13		85			T. No. Circle Dhadkia 23 to 35 Circle Tilaki XVI 6, 7, 32 to 35 Circle Karaya XX 8 to 11, 14 to 41 Circle Garia-XV 1 to 43 Circle Kuldangal-XIX 4 to 10, 16 to 39 Circle Siyarka-tiya-XXI 1 to 56 Circle Kasta-XXII 1 to 41 Circle Afzalpur 1 to 37 are in region 3.3.2.6

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kundahit	Circle Asna-XVII 1 to 44 Circle Dhansania 1 to 48 Circle Kunda-hit-XXV 1 to 9, 16 to 24, 29, 30, 31	113			T. No. Circle Kundahit-XXV 10 to 15, 25 to 28, 32 to 50 Circle Khajuri XXVI 1 to 4, 4/39, 5 to 17, 17/44, 18 to 23, 23/40, 24 to 35, 35/45, 36 to 38, 41 to 43 Circle Amba-XXIV 1 to 47 Circle Bagdahari 1 to 29, 31, 32, 32/35, 33, 34 are in region 3.3.2.6
		Deoghar	1 to 86, 88 to 117, 120 to 197, 203 to 222, 226 to 229, 243 to 253, 258 to 260, 264 to 268, 271 to 358, 358/929, 359 to 397, 403 to 412, 419, 584, 603, 605 to 643	417 2			T. No. 223 to 225, 230 to 242 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Madhupur	1 to 11, 11/663 12 to 267, 274 to 368, 380 to 408, 411 to 428, 433 to 446, 492 to 501, 504, 513 to 523	446 1			
		Mohanpur	420, 563 to 566, 581, 585 to 602, 604, 644 to 683, 685, 686, 690, 704, 705, 708 to 732, 811 to 860, 908 to 911, 925 to 928	153			T. No. 421 to 562, 567 to 580, 587 to 689, 691 to 703, 706, 707, 733 to 810, 861 to 907, 912 to 924 are in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sarwan	1 to 70, 70/458, 71 to 327, 329 to 339, 345 to 347, 365 to 367, 387 to 407, 431 to 442, 449	379			T. No. 328, 340 to 344, 348 to 364, 368 to 386, 408 to 430, 443 to 448, 450 to 457 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Palojori	276, 277, 282 to 341, 370 to 372, 374 to 444, 453 to 478, 480 to 482, 589 to 595, 601 to 606, 608 to 691	262			T. No. 342 to 369, 373 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Sarath	1 to 88, 90 94 to 170, 174, 175, 177 to 275, 278 to 281, 445 to 452, 479, 483 to 537, 541 to 588, 596 to 600, 607, 692	390			
		Karon	369 to 379, 409, 410, 429 to 432, 447 to 491, 502, 503, 505 to 512, 524 to 645, 645/665, 646, 646/664, 647, 648, 648/672, 648/673, 649, 650, 651, 651/668, 652 to 662, 666, 667, 669 to 671, 674	222			
	Masalia	Circle Gormala 23, 28		02	563 villages 2 towns	1,048.9	T. No. Circle Lakhanpur 1 to 47 Circle Tesaria 18 to 29, 34 Circle Singro 1 to 7, 9, 10, 14 to 17, 30 to 56 Circle

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rangamasalia 1 to 37 Circle Sapchala 1, 2, 5 to 16, 24 to 29 Circle Gormala 1 to 5, 10 to 22, 24 to 27 are in region 3.3.2.2 and Circle Gumro 1 to 69 Circle Tesaria 1 to 17, 30 to 33, 35 to 45 Circle Signro 8, 11 to 13, 18 to 29 Circle Sapchala 3, 4, 17 to 23, 30 to 35 Circle Gormala 6 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.5
	Jamtara	Circle Bharchandi-XIII 11/41, 11/42, 12 to 14, 28 to 39 Circle Jamtara-XII 1, 2, 7 to 17 Circle Gaychhand-IX 2 to 6, 9 to 15, 18 to 26 Circle Mihjam XI 1 to 12, 14 Circle Dhobna-VIII 1 to 29 Circle Lodhna-X 1 to 15	108 2				T. No. Circle Pindari-V 1 to 44 Circle Kalajharia-VI 1 to 47, 47/68, 47/69, 48 to 63, 63/70, 64 to 67 Circle Bharchandi-XIII 1 to 11, 11/40, 15 to 27 Circle Gaychhand-IX 1 are in region 3.3.2.5
	Narayanpur	Circle Narayanpur 46 to 51, 57 to 63 Circle Pabia 4, 6, 8 to 14, 31, 47	39				T. No. Circle Ghati 1 to 91 Circle Dakhinbahal 1 to 63 Circle Narayanpur 1 to 45, 52 to 56 Circle Marro 1 to 38 Circle Pabia 1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							to 3, 5, 7, 15 to 30 are in region 3.3.2.5
	Nala	Circle Dhadkia 23 to 35 Circle Tilaki-XVI 6, 7, 32 to 35 Circle Karaya-XX 8 to 11, 14 to 41 Circle Garia-XV 1 to 43 Circle Kuldangal-XIX 4 to 10, 16 to 39 Circle Siyarka-tiya-XXI 1 to 56 Circle Kasta-XXII 1 to 41 Circle Afzalpur 1 to 37	259				T. No. Circle Dhadkia-XIV 1 to 22 Circle Tilaki-XVI 1 to 5, 8 to 31, 36 to 52 Circle Kuldangal 1 to 3, 11 to 15 Circle Karaya 1 to 7, 12, 13 are in region 3.3.2.5
	Kundahit	Circle Kunda-hit-XXV 10 to 15, 25 to 28, 32 to 50 Circle Khajuri-XXVI 1 to 4, 4/39, 5 to 17, 17/44, 18 to 23, 23/40 24 to 35, 35/45, 36 to 38, 41 to 43 Circle Amba-XXIV 1 to 47 Circle Bagdahari 1 to 29, 31, 32, 32/35, 33, 34	155				T. No. Circle Asna-XVII 1 to 44 Circle Dhasania 1 to 48, Circle Kundahit-XXV 1 to 9, 16 to 24, 29, 30, 31 are in region 3.3.2.5

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain	Sahibganj, Rajmahal, Taljhari, and parts of Barharwa and Borio C.D. Blocks	Alluvium, Boulder conglomerate, Older alluvium and laterite	*Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents*, *Orthents-Ochrepts*	This region is an alluvial plain lying between the Ganga river and the Rajmahal hills in a form of longstrip. The general slope of this region is towards the south-east. River Ganga flows in the north-west to the south-east direction. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. Paddy is the main crop. There are two towns in this region, viz. Sahibganj and Rajmahal. The total area of this region is 661.6 km^2 with a population of 325,584 persons.
	3.3.2.2 Dumka-Godda Uplands	Ranishwar, Jama, Jarmundi, Shikaripara, Saraiyahat, Pathargama, Mahagama and parts of Dumka, Masalia, Ramgarh, Deoghar, Mohanpur, Sarwan, Palojori, Godda, Poreyahat, Meherma, Boarijor and Sundarpahari C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss, Alluvium, Basic rocks, Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, Upper and Lower Gondwana system and Dolerite dyke	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs*, *Aqualfs-Ochrepts Orthents*, *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*	The surface of this region is higher in comparison to Ganga flood plain. The north-eastern parts of this region have the similar physio-cultural characteristics while the southern area differs in this. The isolated hills are found in the central and the north-western parts. The south and the south-eastern parts have lower height. River Mor flows in the region from the north-east to the south-west alongwith its tributaries. The water of these rivers is stored by constructing *bandh* and is used for irrigation. Soil is infertile yet some crops, like paddy, jawar and maize are cultivated in the valleys. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. There are three towns in this region, viz. Godda, Basukinath and Dumka. Dumka is a class III town and is the district headquarters. The total area of this region is 4,730.2 km^2 with a population of 1,318,584 persons.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.2.3 Rajmahal Hills	Barhait and parts of Dumka, Ramgarh, Gopikandar, Kathikund, Godda, Poreyahat, Meherma, Boarijor, Sundar-pahari, Taljhari, Pathna, Borio, Amrapara and Litipara C.D. Blocks	Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds, trap-dykes, Upper and Lower Gondwana, Boulder con-glomerate, older alluvium and laterite	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts*	The entire region is a hilly tract with isolated peaks. The north-eastern parts have low height while the central parts are higher. In the north of Gumani river, Khuta Pahar, Sajani Pahar, Sonmari Pahar, Chamra Pahar and Godairita Pahar are located while in the southern side, Kari Pahar, Kargo Pahar, Bich Pahar, Margo Pahar and Bans Pahar are important. The highest peak (567 m) of the region lies in Amrapara C.D. Block near Singarsi village. All these hills are covered with forests. River Gumani originates from this hill and flows from the south to the north-east. In the southern parts, river Bansloi flows towards the east. The main occupation of the people is cul-tivation. Paddy is the main crop. The total area of this region is 2,379.1 km^2 with 471,054 persons.
	3.3.2.4 Pakaur Uplands	Pakaur, Maheshpur, Pakuria, Hiranpur and parts of Gopikandar, Kathikund, Barharwa, Pathna, Amrapara and Litipara C.D. Blocks	Rajmahal trap/inter-trappean beds and Alluvium	*Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aqualfs-Fluvents-Aquents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*	The region is located in the eastern side of the district and slopes towards the east. The eastern parts are low while the north-western parts are high in altitude. River Bansloi flows towards the east. River Brah-mani also flows from the west to the east and forms its southern boundary. Though the entire region is paddy growing but the northern and the eastern parts are more productive due to irrigational facilities from canal. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. Pakaur is the only town in this region having 20,431 persons. The total area of this region is 1,629.1 km^2 with 502,300 persons.
	3.3.2.5 Deoghar Uplands	Madhupur, Sarath, Karon and parts of Masalia, Jamtara, Narayanpur, Nala, Kundahit, Deoghar, Mohanpur,	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Lower Gondwana system, Basic rocks, and Dolerite dyke.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs*	This region has some isolated hills such as Phulgori, Degaria, Patharda and Tirkut Par-vat. All these hills are covered with jungles. Important rivers flowing in this region are Ajay and Pathro. The general slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. The main crop of the region is paddy. However, maize, pulses and oilseeds are also cultivated. The main occupation of people is cultivation. There are three towns in this region, viz. Deoghar, Jasidih and Madhupur. Deoghar is an important pilgri-

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sarwan and Palojori C. D. Blocks			mage centre for Hindu's as it appreas from its name "Deo-Ghar" and has a population of 59,120 persons. Madhupur is the other important town of this region. The total population of this region is 847,869 with an area of 3,063.8 km^2.
	3.3.2.6 Jamtara Uplands	Parts of Masalia, Jamtara, Narayanpur, Nala and Kundahit C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss and basic rocks	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs*	The entire region is an uplands area but it looks like a plain. The western parts are higher than those of the eastern parts. The Ghati and Malancha are the only hillocks in the region. River Ajay flows from the north to the south-east. Bidhisari rivulet flows in a very small portion of this region and merges into the river Mor. The entire region is a paddy growing area. Other important crops of this region are maize, oilseeds and pulses. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. Jamtara and Mihijam are the towns of this region. The total area of this region is 1,048.9 km^2 with a population of 252,137 persons.

DISTRICT DHANBAD

Dhanbad district lies in the south-eastern part of the state and is one of the administrative units of Hazaribag Plateau (3.3.2). It is bounded by Santhal Pargana district in the north, the state of West Bengal in the south and the east and Giridih district in the west. The district has been divided into 4 sub-micro regions, viz. Topchanchi - Tundi Highlands (3.3.2.1), Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands (3.3.2.2) Damodar-Barakar Basin (3.3.2.3) and Bokaro-Chas Uplands (3.3.2.4) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

3.3.2.1 Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands

The region forms the north-western part of the district and is located on the Giridih and Dhanbad border surrounded by Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands from three sides. It covers some parts of Tundi, Topchanchi and Gobindpur C.D. Blocks. The entire region is an extension of Parasnath Hills of Giridih district and is covered with forests. The region is mainly comprised of undulating and rugged tract with hard rocks. Its height is 582 metres in the east and 300 metres in the west. The maximum height is 745 metres. A number of streams originate from this region. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss. Soils are *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs.* The average annual rainfall is 1291.2 mm. Paddy and millets are the main crops.

The region contains 32 villages and spread over an area of 91.8 km^2 where 9,929 persons reside. The habitation is poor, with a density of 108 persons per km^2 only. The region has a very limited transportation facilities.

3.3.2.2 Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands

The region is situated in the north-western part of the district. It is bounded by Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands and Giridih district in the north and the west, Damodar-Barakar Basin in the south and the east. It comprises the major portion of Topchanchi, Baghmara-cum-Katras, Tundi, Gobindpur, half portion of Dhanbad-cum-Kenduadih-cum-Jagta, small portion of Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda and Baliapur C.D.Blocks. The height of the region varies from 200 m to 497 m from the mean sea level. The slope is from the north-west to the south-east. River Barakar flows on its northern border from the north-west to the south. Khudia also flows in the region. River Jamunia flows from the north to the south and finally merges into Damodar river. Ravines are found along the tributaries. A forest patch is located near Dhanbad town. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1291.2 mm. Paddy, wheat and millets are the main crops.

The region comprises 703 villages and 2 towns, namely Chandaur and Gomoh and a part of Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration which includes 3 units, namely Dhanbad, Bhuli and Seraidhela towns. The region is spread over an area of 968.7 km^2 and inhabited by 656,755 persons. Out of these, 372,049 persons reside in rural areas and 284,706 in urban areas. The region has a moderate density of 678 persons/km^2. It is well served by the railways. A broad gauge main railway line passes through this region, linking Giridih district in the west and Asansol in West Bengal in the east. Another broad gauge railway line originating from Gomoh junction, links the region with the state of West Bengal in the east. A network of railway lines falling between these two railway lines, link the region with other parts of the district. These railway links serve the need of coal transportation. National highway No. 2 and 23 pass through the region and provide linkages with other areas.

3.3.2.3 Damodar-Barakar Basin

The region covers the major portion of the district and is extended from the north-east to the south-west. Barakar river forms the northern boundary whereas Damodar and Gobai rivers drain along the south-eastern boundary. Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands and Bokaro-Chas Uplands fall in the north and the west. It comprises the entire Jharia-cum-Jorapokhar-cum-Sindri, major portion of Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda, Baliapur, Dhanbad-cum-Kenduadih-cum-Jagta, Chandankiyari, small portion of Baghmara-cum-Katras, Gobindpur and Tundi C.D. Blocks. The region extends over the basin of

Damodar and Barakar rivers. The height of the region varies between 239 m to 360 m. The slope is from the west to the east. Damodar and Barakar flow from the west to the east and the north-west to the south-east respectively. There are number of tributaries of the above two rivers which drain in the entire region. Maithon and Panchet reservoirs are constructed on the Barakar and Damodar rivers respectively. Ravines are found along the tributaries of both the rivers. There are some forest patches located in the southern part. Its geology is conspicuous to Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents*. The average annual rainfall is 1291.2 mm. Paddy, millets and pulses are the main crops. Huge deposits of coal are found in this tract. The important coal mines of Jharia are located in the region. China clay is also found in the region.

The region contains 635 villages. There are 6 towns and part of Dhanbad U.A. and Kumardhubi U.A. consisting of 14 and 3 units respectively. The region is spread over an area of 1,449.0 km^2 and inhabited by 1,079,334 persons. Out of these, 557,820 persons reside in rural area and 521,514 in urban areas. The region is thickly populated having a density of 745 persons per km^2. Being an industrial area, the region is adequately linked by rails and roads. A broad gauge railway line passes through the northern portion of the region, linking Giridih district in the west and Asansol town in the West Bengal in the east. Another broad gauge railway line runs through the region, linking Gomoh town of the district in the north-west and the state of West Bengal in the south-east. National highway No. 2 passes through the region, linking it with Giridih district in the west and Asansol in West Bengal in the east. Another National highway No. 32 runs through its western portion linking Dhanbad town with Purulia district of West Bengal.

3.3.2.4 Bokaro-Chas Uplands

The region forms the south-western portion of the district. It extends from the north to the south. River Damodar forms its northern boundary. The region is bounded by the state of West Bengal in the south, Damodar-Barakar Basin in the east and by Giridih district in the west. It comprises the major portion of Chas, and small portion of Chandankiyari C.D.Blocks. The entire region has undulating surface. The height varies between 200 m to 282 m. The general slope of the region is from the west to the east. Damodar is the main river which flows alongwith its tributaries like Garga and Parga in this tract. Scattered patches of forests are found all over the region. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss. Soil is *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1291.2 mm. Paddy, millets and pulses are the main crops of the region.

The region contains 105 villages and Bokaro Steel City U.A. constituting Bokaro and Chas towns. It is spread over an area of 509.3 km^2 and inhabited by 368,992 persons. Out of these, 104,512 persons reside in rural areas and 264,480 in urban areas. Being an industrial belt, the region is thickly populated having a density of 725 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the region linking it with Gomoh town in the north and the state of West Bengal in the south. National highway No. 32 passes through its central portion, linking it with the parts of the district and the state of West Bengal in the south. A few other metalled roads also link the region with other parts of the district.

BIHAR

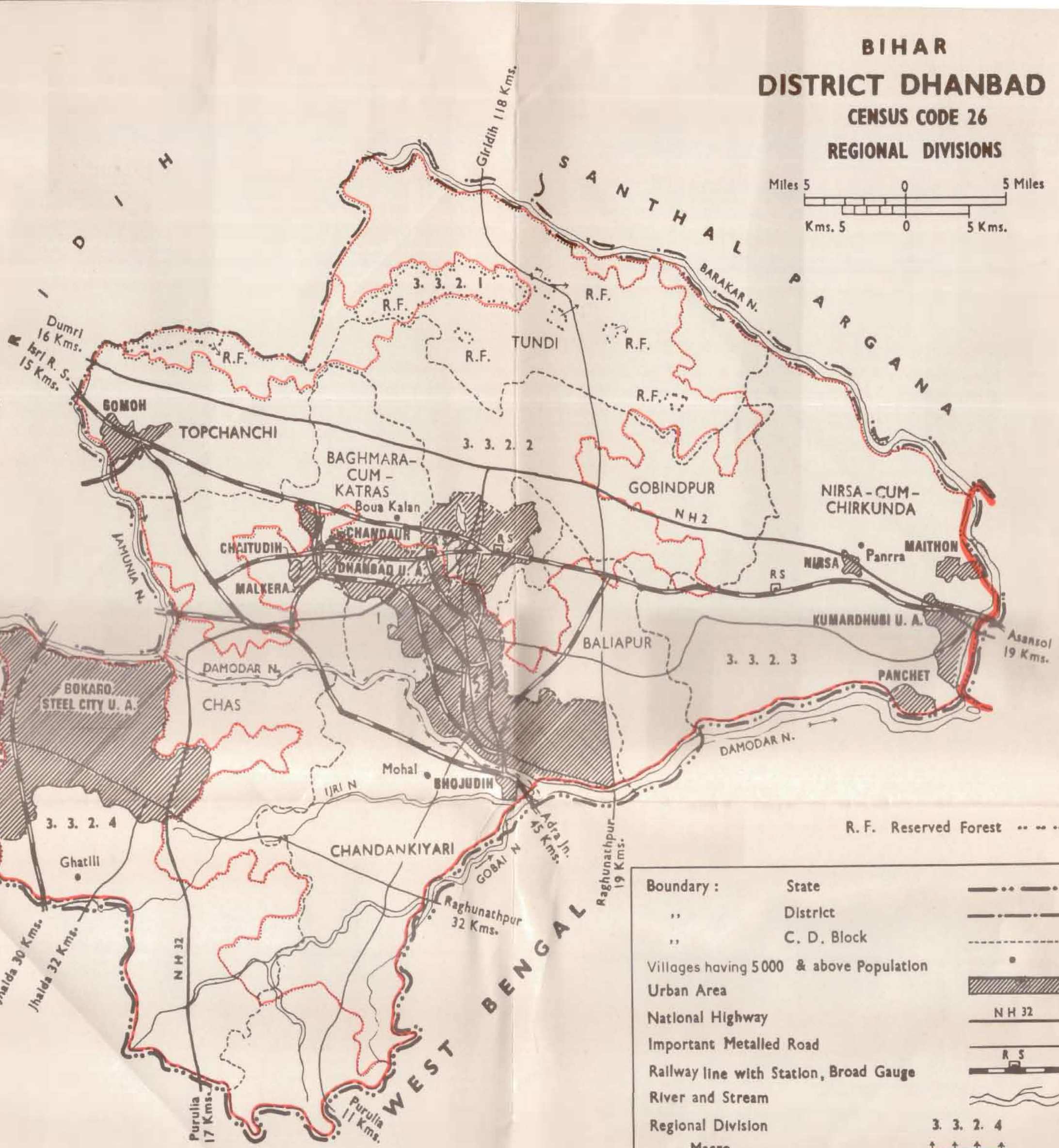
DISTRICT DHANBAD

CENSUS CODE 26

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



R. F. Reserved Forest

Boundary :	State	
,,	District	
,,	C. D. Block	
Villages having 5000 & above Population		
Urban Area		
National Highway		NH 32
Important Metalled Road		
Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge		RS
River and Stream		
Regional Division		3. 3. 2. 4
Macro		
Meso		
Micro		
Sub - Micro with boundary		

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

1 DHANBAD-CUM-KENDUADIH-CUM-JAGTA C. D. BLOCK

2 JHARIA-CUM-JORAPOKHAR-CUM-SINDRI C. D. BLOCK

3. 3. 2. 1 TOPCHANCHI-TUNDI HIGHLANDS

3. 3. 2. 2 BAGHMARA-GOBINDPUR UPLANDS

3. 3. 2. 3 DAMODAR-BARAKAR BASIN

3. 3. 2. 4 BOKARO-CHAS UPLANDS



SOILS

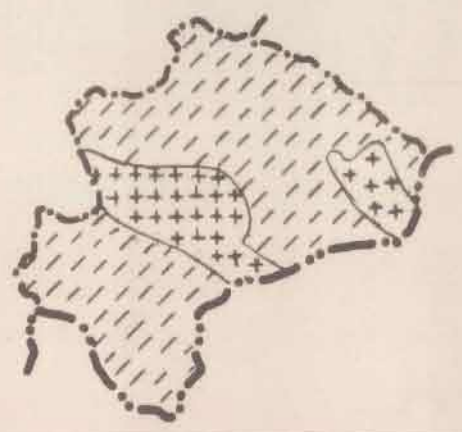
Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

6 Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents

11 Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts

17 Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts

46 Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs



GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

Chotanagpur Gneiss

Lower Gondwana System

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhanbad	3.3.2.1	32 (9 in Gobindpur, 4 in Tundi and 19 in Topchanchi C.D. Blocks)		91.8	91.8	-	9,929	9,929	-
	3.3.2.2	703 (15 in Dhanbad -cum-Kenduadih -cum-Jagta, 177 in Gobindpur, 257 in Tundi, 1 in Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda, 16 in Baliapur, 140 in Baghmara-cum-Katras and 97 in Topchanchi C.D. Blocks)	5 1. Bhuli 2. Dhanbad (M) 3. Saraidhela 4. Chandaur 5. Gomoh	968.7	916.8	51.9	656,755	372,049	284,706
	3.3.2.3	635 (26 in Dhanbad -cum-Kenduadih -cum-Jagta, 5 in Jharia-cum-Jorapokhar-cum-Sindri, 39 in Gobindpur, 35 in Tundi, 253 in Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda, 81 in Baghmara -cum-Katras, 46 in Baliapur, 104 in Chandan-kiyari and 46 in Chas C.D. Blocks)	23 1. Loyabad 2. Sijua 3. Kerkend 4. Kenduadih 5. Jharia (N) 6. Jorapokhar 7. Sindri 8. Bhagatdih 9. Bhowrah 10. Pathardih 11. Tisra 12. Jamadoba 13. Nirsa 14. Maithan 15. Kumardhubi 16. Chirkunda 17. Dumarkunda 18. Panchet 19. Katras-cum-	1,449.0	1,246.7	202.3	1,079,334	557,820	521,514

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Salanpur 20. Chaitudih 21. Malkera 22. Angarpathar 23. Bhojudih						
3.3.2.4	105 (80 in Chas and 25 in Chandankiyari C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Bokaro Steel City 2. Chas (N)	509.3	321.6	187.7	368,992	104,512	264,480

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District-Dhanbad **Code No. 26** **State-Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.2.1 Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands	Gobind-pur	1 to 9	09	32 villages	91.8	T. No. 10 to 146, 148 to 150, 152 to 154, 163 to 175, 177, 180 to 188, 192 to 197, 200, 207, 208, 210, 219 are in region 3.3.2.2 and T. No. 147, 151, 155 to 162, 176, 178, 179, 189 to 191, 198, 199, 201 to 206, 209, 211 to 218, 220 to 225 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Tundi	66 to 68, 132				T. No. 1 to 65, 69 to 108, 111 to 131, 133 to 209, 211, 212, 221 to 250, 252, 253, 255 to 259, 261, 262, 264 to 267, 286 to 288, 290 to 295 are in region 3.3.2.2 and T. No. 109, 110, 210, 213 to 220, 251, 254, 260, 263, 268 to 285, 288, 296 are in region 3.3.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Topchanchi	7, 32 to 43, 167 to 170, 173, 174	19			T. No. 1 to 6, 8 to 19, 23, 25 to 31, 44 to 57, 59 to 61, 119, 125 to 166, 171, 172, 175 to 179, 204, 244 to 246 are in region 3.3.2.2
2	3.3.2.2 Baghmara Gobindpur Uplands	Dhanbad -cum- Kendua- dih -cum- Jagta	3, 5, 9 to 14, 42, 44 to 47, 52, 53	15 3	703 villages 5 towns	968.7	T. No. 77, 81 to 98, 102 to 107, 275 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Gobind- pur	10 to 146, 148 to 150, 152 to 154, 163 to 175, 177, 180 to 188, 192 to 197, 200, 207, 208, 210, 219	177			T. No. 1 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 147, 151, 155 to 162, 176, 178, 179, 189 to 191, 198, 199, 201 to 206, 209, 211 to 218, 220 to 225 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Tundi	1 to 65, 69 to 108, 111 to 131, 133 to 209, 211, 212, 221 to 250, 252, 253, 255 to 259, 261, 262, 264 to 267, 286 to 288, 290 to 295	257			T. No. 109, 110, 210, 213 to 220, 251, 254, 260, 263, 268 to 285, 289, 296 are in region 3.3.2.3 and T. No. 66 to 68, 132 are in region 3.3.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nirsa-cum-Chirk-unda	172	01			T. No. 1 to 71, 73 to 171, 173 to 219, 222 to 233, 237 to 245, 248 to 251, 257 to 267 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Balia-pur	15, 16, 19, 36 to 41, 43, 145, 150 to 154	16			T. No. 17, 18, 20 to 35, 148, 149, 155, 158, 176 to 182, 184, 185, 191 to 205 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Baghmara -cum- Katras	62 to 73, 75 to 82, 87 to 104, 112 to 118, 120 to 124, 180 to 203, 205 to 231, 234 to 237, 240 to 243, 247 to 252, 268, 270, 297 303 to 316, 324, 330 to 333, 344 to 346	140 1			T. No. 74, 83 to 86, 105 to 111, 232, 233, 238, 253 to 261, 263 to 267, 276 to 278, 282 to 288, 291 to 296, 298 to 302, 317 to 323, 325 to 329, 334 to 343, 347 to 355 are in in region 3.3.2.3
		Topchanchi	1 to 6, 8 to 19, 23, 25 to 31, 44 to 57, 59 to 61, 119, 125 to 166, 171, 172, 175 to 179, 204, 244 to 246	97 1			T. No. 7, 32 to 43, 167 to 170, 173, 174 are in region 3.3.2.1
3	3.3.2.3 Damodar-Barakar Basin	Dhanbad -cum- Kenduadih -cum-Jagta	77, 81 to 98, 102 to 107, 275	26 4	635 villages 23 towns	1,449.0	T. No. 3, 5, 9 to 14, 42, 44 to 47, 52, 53 are in region 3.3.2.1

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jharia -cum- Jorapokhar -cum- Sindri	128, 131, 167 to 169	05	8			
	Gobind-pur	147, 151, 155 to 162, 176, 178, 179, 189, to 191, 198, 199, 201 to 206, 209, 211 to 218, 220 to 225	39				T. No. 1 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 10 to 146, 148 to 150, 152 to 154, 163 to 175, 177, 180 to 188, 192 to 197, 200, 207, 208, 210, 219 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Tundi	109, 110, 210, 213 to 220, 251, 254, 260, 263, 268 to 285, 289, 296	35				T. No. 66 to 68, 132 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 1 to 65, 69 to 108, 111 to 131, 133 to 209, 211, 212, 221 to 250, 252, 253, 255 to 259, 261, 262, 264 to 267, 286 to 288, 290 to 295 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Nirsa -cum- Chirk-unda	1 to 71, 73 to 171, 173 to 219, 222 to 233, 237 to 245, 248 to 251, 257 to 267	253	6			T. No. 172 is in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Balia-pur	17, 18, 20 to 35, 148, 149, 155, 158, 176 to 182, 184, 185, 191 to 205	46			T. No. 15, 16, 19, 36 to 41, 43, 145, 150 to 154 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Bagh-mara -cum- Katras		74, 83 to 86, 105 to 111, 232, 233, 238, 253 to 261, 263 to 267, 276 to 278, 282 to 288, 291 to 296, 298 to 302, 317 to 323, 325 to 329, 334 to 343, 347 to 355	81 4			T. No. 62 to 73, 75 to 82, 87 to 104, 112 to 118, 120 to 124, 180 to 203, 205 to 231, 234 to 237, 240 to 243, 247 to 252, 268, 270, 297, 303 to 316, 324, 330 to 333, 344 to 346 are in region 3.3.2.2
	Chandan -kiyari		152, 168, 171 to 173, 177 to 188, 190 to 238, 240 to 276	104 1			T. No. 149 to 151, 153 to 167, 169, 170, 174 to 176, 277, 278 are in region 3.3.2.4
	Chas		15, 23 to 27, 48 to 51, 57, 61, 63 to 65, 67 to 76, 80 to 92, 94 to 96, 98, 99, 106, 140, 141	46			T. No. 22/187, 28, 29, 31 to 33, 35, 35/200, 36/201, 37/202, 38, 38/203, 39 to 47, 54 to 56, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 77 to 79, 93, 97, 100 to 105, 107 to 139, 142 to 148 are in region 3.3.2.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	3.3.2.4 Bokaro Chas Uplands	Chandan-kiyari	149 to 151, 153 to 167, 169, 170, 174 to 176, 277, 278	25	105 villages 2 towns	509.3	T. No. 152, 168, 171 to 173, 177 to 188, 190 to 238, 240 to 276 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Chas	22/187, 28, 29, 31 to 33, 35, 35/200, 36/201, 37/202, 38, 38/203, 39 to 47, 54 to 56, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 77 to 79, 93, 97, 100 to 105, 107 to 139, 142 to 148	80 2			T. No. 15, 23 to 27, 48 to 51, 57, 61, 63 to 65, 67 to 76, 80 to 92, 94 to 96, 98, 99, 106, 140, 141 are in region 3.3.2.3

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dhanbad	3.3.2.1 Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands	Parts of Tundi, Gobindpur and Topchanchi C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs*	This region has a geological formation of Chotanagpur gneiss. It has a maximum height of 745 metres at Parasbani in the C.D. Block of Tundi. This region is sparsely populated because of vast undulating and rugged surface with hard rocks. The total population of this region is only 9,929 with an area of 91.8 km^2.
	3.3.2.2 Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands	Parts of Dhanbad-cum-Kenduadih-cum-Jagta, Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda, Baliapur, Baghmara-cum-Katras and Topchanchi C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*	This region lies in the north-western portion of the district surrounding the Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands. The drainage pattern of the region indicated that the Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands functions as water divide. The streams, north of the highlands flow towards north and join Barakar river while those in the south flow towards south and join the river Damodar. The major portion of National highway and Grand Chord railway line lie in this region. There are 5 towns located in this region.
	3.3.2.3 Damodar-Barakar Basin	Jharia-cum-Jorapokhar-cum-Sindri and parts of Dhanbad-cum-Kenduadih-cum-Jagta, Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda, Baliapur, Baghmara-cum-Katras, Chandankiyari and Chas C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents*	This region lies in the west to the east along the river Damodar upto the confluence of Barakar. It further extends in the north-east upto the north-eastern part of Tundi C.D. Block, along the river Barakar. The major portion of this region is comprised of Gondwana formation with thick layers of coal and therefore, it is an important coal producing region of the state. Out of 30 towns in the district, 23 are located in this region and most of them have predominantly mining activities.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.2.4 Bokaro-Chas Uplands	Parts of Chandankiyari and Chas C.D. Blocks	Chotanagpur gneiss	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*	This region lies in the south-western part of the district. The general slope is towards the north-east. Due to availability of resources in the neighbourhood, an industrial centre has developed at Bokaro Steel City. There is a rapid increase in the growth of urban population of this region.

DISTRICT GIRIDIH

The district has been carved out from the old district of Hazaribag in 1972. It lies in the south-eastern portion of the state and constitute the part of Hazaribag Plateau (3.2.2). The district is bounded by Nawada and Munger districts in the north, the state of West Bengal in the south, Santhal Pargana and Dhanbad districts in the east and Hazaribag district in the west. The district is divided into 4 sub-micro regions, viz. Gawan Forested Hills (3.3.2.1), Giridih Uplands (3.3.2.2), Parasnath Hills (3.3,2.3) and Bokaro Uplands (3.3.2.4) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

3.3.2.1 Gawan Forested Hills

The region is spread over on the northern part of the district. It is bounded by the districts of Hazaribag, Nawada and Munger from the all three sides and Giridih Uplands in the south. It comprises the entire Gawan, Tisri and parts of Dhanwar C.D.Blocks. The entire region is a hilly tract with numerous hillocks covered with thick jungles. The height of the region varies between 349 m to 605 metres from the mean sea level. The central portion of the region has the maximum height. Sakri is the main river flowing in the region from the south-east to the north-west. Besides there are number of small rivulets which drain in this tract. Ravines are found along the rivers and their tributaries. Its geology is related to mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., Chotanagpur gneiss, alluvium. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1220.6 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops grown in the low lying areas.

The region contains 629 villages. It is spread over an area of 1,166.4 km^2 and inhabited by 175,573 persons. The region is thinly populated with a density of only 151 persons per km^2. The region depends for communication needs on a few metalled roads only.

3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands

The region forms the central part of the district and comparatively larger in area. It is surrounded by Gawan Forested Hills in the north, Parasnath Hills and Bokaro Uplands in the south, Santhal Pargana and Dhanbad districts in the east and Hazaribag district in the west. It comprises the entire Jamua, Bengabad, Giridih, Gande, Birni and parts of Dhanwar, Pirtanr, Dumri and Deori C.D.Blocks. The region has isolated hills which are covered with forests. Its height varies between 359 m to 667 metres from the mean sea level. A large number of streams originate from this tract. River Barakar flows from the north-west to the south-east alongwith its tributaries. Ravines are found along the rivers and their tributaries. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, mica schists, phyllite, quartzite etc., and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs* and *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1220.6 mm. Paddy, millets, oilseeds and wheat are the main crops. Coal mines are located in the Barakar Basin and the south-west of Giridih town. Copper and mica mines are also located in the region.

The region contains 2,209 villages and Giridih and Barkisaraiya towns. The region is spread over an area of 3,439.2 km^2 and inhabited by 912,950 persons. Out of these, 833,731 persons reside in rural areas and 79,219 in urban areas. Its density is 265 persons per km^2. A branch broad gauge railway line, links Giridih town of the region with Madhupur on the main line. Another broad gauge railway line, links the region with Gaya in the north-west and Dhanbad town in the south-east. The region is served by a good number of metalled roads. National highway No. 2 also passes through this region.

3.3.2.3 Parasnath Hills

The region is delineated with reference to Parasnath Hills, comprising small portion of Pirtanr and Dumri C.D.Blocks falling on the eastern border along the Dhanbad district. It is bounded by Giridih Uplands in the north and Bokaro Uplands in the south and the west. The entire region is spread over the hills having a height of 1,366 metres which is the highest in whole of the state. The entire hill is covered with mainly sal forests. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, mica schist, phyllite,

quartzite etc. and soil is *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*. Agriculture is poor.

The region contains 6 villages only and spread over an area of 71.1 km^2. It has a population of 824 persons. Being a hilly area, the density is extremely low with only 12 persons per km^2. It is not linked by any important road.

3.3.2.4 Bokaro Uplands

The region forms the southern part of the district. It is bounded by Giridih Uplands and Parasnath Hills in the north, the state of West Bengal in the south, Dhanbad district in the east and Hazaribag district in the west. It comprises the entire Nawadih, Bermo, Gumia, Peterbar, Kasmar, Jaridih, parts of Dumri and Bagodar C.D.Blocks. The entire region is spread over on small hills which are mostly covered with sal forests. Its height varies from 331 metres in the south to 546 metres in the north from the mean sea level. Damodar along with its tributaries, e.g. Konar, Bokaro, Kumar, drain in this region from different sides. A reservoir, namely Konar is also located on the northern portion of Gumia C.D.Block adjoining Hazaribag district. The geology of the region is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall of the region is 1220.6 mm. Paddy, millets and wheat are the main crops. A number of coal fields are located in the Damodar valley in this tract.

The region contains 488 villages, 2 towns, namely Tenu and Chandrapura and 2 Urban Agglomerations of Gumia and Bermo having 7 units. The region is spread over an area of 2,127.1 km^2 and inhabited by 642,115 persons. Out of these, 474,400 persons reside in rural areas and 167,715 in urban areas. The density of population is only 302 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through the region, linking it with Hazaribag and Dhanbad districts in the west and the east respectively. Another broad gauge railway line, links the region with Gomoh junction of Dhanbad district in the east and Kodarma railway station in the west. Gomoh-Ranchi broad gauge railway line passes through Chandrapura town of this region. National highway No. 23 and 2 also serve this tract by linking it with the different parts. Besides, there are many other roads also in this region.

BIHAR

DISTRICT GIRIDIH

CENSUS CODE 27

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



X CHANDRAPURA TOWN

3. 3. 2. 1	GAWAN FORESTED HILLS
3. 3. 2. 2	GIRIDIH UPLANDS
3. 3. 2. 3	PARASNATH HILLS
3. 3. 2. 4	BOKARO UPLANDS

R. F. Reserved Forest .. ..

Boundary :- State

,, District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 2

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge R S

River & Stream

Regional Division 3. 3. 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 tier]

SOILS

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

3 3 3	9	Ustalfs – Ochrepts
	11	Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Aquepts
	17	Ustalfs – Aqualfs – Ochrepts
	18	Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Orthents
+ + +	46	Fluvents – Aquepts – Aqualfs

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

- Chotanagpur Gneiss
- Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.
- Lower Gondwana System
- Alluvium
- Dhanjori and Dalma Lava

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Giridih	3.3.2.1	629 (38 in Dhanwar, 160 in Gawan, 212 in Tisri and 219 in Deori C.D. Blocks)	-	1,166.4	1,166.4	-	175,573	175,573	-
	3.3.2.2	2,029 (229 in Giridih, 193 in Pirtanr, 101 in Dumri, 135 in Bagodar, 181 in Birni, 260 in Dhanwar, 84 in Deori, 315 in Jamua, 257 in Bengabad and 274 in Gande C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Giridih (M) 2. Barkisaraiya	3,439.2	3,410.5	28.7	912,950	833,731	79,219
	3.3.2.3	6 (4 in Pirtanr and 2 in Dumri C.D. Blocks)	-	71.1	71.1	-	824	824	-
	3.3.2.4	488 (90 in Dumri, 20 in Bagodar, 19 in Bermo, 42 in Jaridih, 68 in Kasmar, 64 in Paterbar, 120 in Gumia and 83 in Nawadih C.D. Blocks)	9 1. Bermo 2. Jaridih Bazar 3. Kargali 4. Emlo 5. Bokaro 6. Chandrapura 7. Tenu 8. Gumia 9. Tenu Dam-cum-Kathhara	2,127.1	1,988.7	138.4	642,115	474,400	167,715

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Giridih **Code No.-27** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.2.1 Gawan Forested Hills	Dhanwar	1 to 25, 40 to 48, 172, 190, 191, 196	38	629 villages	1,166.4	T. No. 26 to 39, 49 to 171, 173 to 189, 192 to 195, 197 to 298 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Gawan	161 to 164, 182 to 196, 222 to 224, 227 to 342, 351 to 372	160			
		Tisri	1 to 160, 165 to 181, 197 to 221, 225, 226, 343 to 350	212			
		Deori	1 to 150, 154, 155, 192 to 206, 210 to 252, 525 to 533	219			T. No. 151 to 153, 156 to 191, 207 to 209, 493 to 497, 503 to 524, 534 to 548 are in region 3.3.2.2
2	3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands	Giridih	41 to 47, 60 to 92, 94, 96 to 228, 231 to 262, 266 to 283, 297 to 301	229 1	2,029 villages 2 towns	3,439.2	
		Pirtanr	1 to 94, 96 to 115, 117 to 162, 165 to 197	193			T. No. 95, 116, 163, 164 are in region 3.3.2.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dumri	1 to 100, 107	101			T. No. 114, 115 are in region 3.3.2.3 and T. No. 101 to 106, 108 to 113, 116 to 193 are in region 3 3.2.4
		Bagodar	1 to 31, 33 to 42, 45 to 128, 139, 140, 147, 149, 250 to 255	135 1			T. No. 256, 257 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Birni	1 to 181	181			
		Dhanwar	26 to 39, 49 to 171, 173 to 189, 192 to 195, 197 to 298	260			T. No. 1 to 25, 40 to 48, 172, 190, 191, 196 are in region 3.3.2.1
		Deori	151 to 153, 156 to 191, 207 to 209, 493 to 497, 503 to 524, 534 to 548	84			T. No. 1 to 150, 154, 155, 192 to 206, 210 to 252, 525 to 533 are in region 3.3.2.1
		Jamua	253 to 492, 498 to 502, 549 to 618	315			
		Bengabad	1 to 132 transfer from Giridih P.S. 1 to 40, 48 to 59, 329 to 339, 345 to 405, 408	257			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gande	263 to 265, 284 to 296, 302 to 328, 340 to 344, 406, 407, 409 to 632	274			
3	3.3.2.3 Parasnath Hills	Pirtanr	95, 116, 163, 164	04	6 villages	71.1	T. No. 1 to 94, 96 to 115, 117 to 162, 165 to 197 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Dumri	114,115	02			T. No. 1 to 100, 107 are in region 3.3.2.2
4	3.3.2.4 Bokaro Uplands	Dumri	101 to 106, 108 to 113, 116 to 193	90	488 villages 9 towns	2,127.1	T. No. 1 to 100, 107 are in region 3.3.2.2 and T. No. 114,115 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Bagodar	256, 257	02			T.No. 1 to 31, 33 to 42, 45 to 128,139,140,147, 149,250 to 255 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Bermo	10,11,13,17, 69 to 71,85,86, 88,104 to 106, 109 to 114	19 6			
		Jaridih	78 to 85,88 to 96,148,151 to 153,155 to 165, 6/171, 7/172,8/173, 9/174,10/175, 11/176,12/177, 13/178,29/124, 31/196	42			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kasmar	60 to 64, 69 to 77, 86, 87, 97 to 118, 12[illegible] to 123, 125 to 147, 149, 150, 154	68			
		Peterbar	1 to 4, 6 to 59, 65 to 68, 119, 124	64 1			
		Gumia	1 to 103, 109, 122 to 137	120 2			
		Nawadih	1 to 9, 12, 14, 16, 21 to 63, 72 to 84, 89 to 103	83			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Giridih	3.3.2.1 Gawan Forested Hills	Gawan, Tisri and parts of Deori and Dhanwar C.D.Blocks	Mica schist,, phyllite, quartzite etc., Chotanag-pur gneiss, and Alluvium	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	The entire region is a hilly tract with numerous hillocks. All these hills are covered with thick jungle. The height of this region varies from 300 to 605 metres. The highest hillock is near Ghoranji (605 m). A number of streams originate from these hills and flows from the south-east to the north-west. The area around Gawan is well known for mica production. Though the entire region is a paddy growing area but intensive cultivation is done in the areas nearby ihe rivers and streams where water as well as good soil is available. Maize is also grown in this region. A large number of people are engaged in cultivation. However, a small percentage is engaged in mining operations also. The total area of this region is 1,166.4 km^2 with 175,573 persons.
	3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands	Giridih, Birni, Jamua, Bengabad, Gande and parts of Pir-tanr, Dumri, Bagodar, Dhanwar and Deori C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., and Lower Gondwana system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Fluvents, Aquepts-Aqualfs*	This region covers the eastern half portion of the district. The maximum height is 670 metres. There are isolated hills which are covered with forests. A large number of streams originate from these hills and drain towards the east. The region has some good quality of coal available in the Barakar basin and in the south-west of Giridih Town. The majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Paddy is the main crop. Giridih is the only town and district headquarters, having 65,444 persons. The total area of this region is 3,439.2 km^2 with 912,950 persons.
	3.3.2.3 Parasnath Hills	Parts of Pir-tanr and Dumri C.D Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc.	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*	The Parasnath Hills lies in the south-eastern part of the district. This is the only hill having peak and has no flat surface. The highest point is 1,366 metres from the mean sea level. This hill is covered with dense jungle mainly of sal. There is a famous temple on the hill top. The total area of this region is 71.1 km^2 with 824 persons.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.2.4 Bokaro Uplands	Bermo, Jaridih, Kasmar, Peterbar, Gumia, Nawadih and parts of Dumri and Bagodar C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*	The entire region is a hilly tract and the important peaks are Dhamdharwatoli (740 metres), Lugu pahar (1070 metres), Chainpur (700) and Bhaski (793 metres). These hills and the surrounding areas are covered with jungle (mainly by sal trees). Important rivers flowing in the region are Damodar and Kunar. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Maize is also cultivated. People of this region are engaged in agricultural activities as well as in mining operations. Coal is mined in the Damodar Valley. The region contains nine towns. The total area of this region is 2,127.1 km^2 with 642,115 persons.

BIHAR

DISTRICT HAZARIBAG

CENSUS CODE 28

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.



R.F. Reserved Forest .. ..

3. 3. 2. 1 CHATRA PLATEAU

3. 3. 2. 2 NORTH HAZARIBAG FORESTED HILLS

3. 3. 2. 3 KODARMA PLATEAU

3. 3. 2. 4 HAZARIBAG PLATEAU

3. 3. 2. 5 SOUTH HAZARIBAG FORESTED HILLS

SOILS



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

- 3 Aqualfs – Ustalfs
- 4 Aqualfs – Ochrepts – Orthents
- 9 Ustalfs – Ochrepts
- 11 Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Aquepts
- 17 Ustalfs – Aqualfs – Ochrepts
- 18 Ustalfs – Ochrepts – Orthents

GEOLOGY



Km. 0 20 40 Kms.

- Chotanagpur Gneiss
- Mica Schist, phyllite quartzite etc.
- Upper / Lower } Gondwana System
- Alluvium
- Doterite dyke

Boundary :- State

,, District

,, C. D. Block

Villages having 5000 and above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 23

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

River & Stream

Regional Division 3. 3. 2. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

DISTRICT HAZARIBAG

Hazaribag district is a part of Hazaribag Plateau (3.3.2) and is located in its western portion. It is bounded by Gaya and Nawada districts in the north, Ranchi district in the south, Giridih district in the east and Palamu district in the west. It is divided into 5 sub-micro regions, viz Chatra Plateau (3.3.2.1), North Hazaribag Forested Hills (3.3.2.2), Kodarma Plateau (3.3.2.3), Hazaribag Plateau (3.3.2.4) and South Hazaribag Forested Hills (3.3.2.5) on the basis of geology, soil, relief, climate, drainage and natural vegetations.

3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau

The region is situated in the western part of Hazaribag district. It is surrounded by Gaya district in the north, Palamu district in the south and west, North Hazaribag Forested Hills, Kodarma Plateau and Hazaribag Plateau in the east. It comprises the entire Pratappur and parts of Hunterganj, Simaria and Chatra C.D.Blocks. The region has numerous hillocks where the height varies from 176 metres to 546 metres. River Morhar flows from the south to the north on its western boundary while Lilajan *Nadi* flows from the south to the north in the eastern portion of the region. Amanat river drains on a small portion on its southern border. Besides there are many small rivulets in this tract which drain towards different directions. Most of the area of the region is covered with forests. The slope of the region is from the south to the north. Ravines are also found along the rivers and their tributaries. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1163.2 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops grown in the low lying areas on the extreme northern portion of the region.

The region contains 749 villages and the town of Chatra. It is spread over an area of 1,912.5 km^2 and is inhabited by 240,271 persons. Out of which, 217,533 persons reside in rural areas and 22,738 in urban areas. Being a hilly area, the habitation is sparse and has a density of only 125 persons per km^2. It depends on a few metalled roads only for transportation and communication purposes.

3.3.2.2 North Hazaribag Forested Hills

It is spread over the northern part of the district from the east to the west in a narrow strip. It is bounded by Gaya and Nawada districts in the north, Kodarma Plateau in the south, Giridih district in the east and Chatra Plateau in the west. It comprises the entire Satgawan and parts of Kodarma, Chauparan, Chatra, Itkhori, Hunterganj and Markacho C.D. Blocks. The region is a hilly tract with isolated hills mainly located in its north-eastern portion. The height varies from 420 metres in the east to 673 metres in the north. River Sakri flows from the east to the west in the Satgawan C.D.Block which is located on the northern portion of the region. The region is also drained by various small rivulets. Some of these originate from this region. A thirty metres high waterfall is also located in this tract. The entire region is covered with dense sal forests. Its geology is related to mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc. In addition, distribution of rocks of Chotanagpur gneiss, alluvium, Lower Gondwana system and dolerite dyke are conspicuous. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Aqualfs-Ustalfs*. The average annual rainfall is 1163.2 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are mainly grown in the northern and the western portions of the region along the rivers.

The region consists of the 479 villages. It is spread over an area of 1431.2 km^2 and inhabited by 135,301 persons. The region is very sparsely populated with a density of only 95 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs through the region from the north-west to the south-east, linking the region with Gaya, Nawada and Giridih districts. National highway No. 2 and 23 pass through the region and provide linkages to the neighbouring districts. A few other metalled roads also supplement the communication system.

3.3.2.3 Kodarma Plateau

The region is located in the north-central portion of the district and bounded by the North Hazaribag Forested Hills in the north, Hazaribag Plateau in the south, Giridih district in the east and Chatra Plateau in the west. It comprises the entire Jainagar,

Barkatha and parts of Itkhori, Barhi, Markacho Chatra, Chauparan, Kodarma, Katkamsandi,Ichak and Bishungarh C.D.Blocks. Isolated hillocks covered with forests are located in the region. Its height ranges from 392 metres in the east to 686 metres in the south. The maximum height is 735 metres near Mahaudi in the southern portion of the region. The slope of the region is from the north-west to the south-east. Tilaiya reservoir is located in the central portion of the region. Barakar river flows from the south to the north and thereafter turns towards the east. The region is drained by a number of other rivulets also. Ravines are found along the rivers and rivulets all over the region. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. In addition, Lower Gondwana system and dolerite dyke also represent the geological structure. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts- Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1163.2 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops grown in the region. Mica mines are also located in this tract.

The region contains 1,365 villages and Jhumri Tilaiya town. It is spread over an area of 2,593.2 km^2 and inhabited by 585,684 persons. Out of these, 546,979 persons reside in rural areas and 38,705 in urban areas. It has density of 226 persons per km^2 only. A broad gauge railway line passes through the north-eastern portion, linking the region with Giridih and Gaya districts. National highway Nos. 2 and 33 intersects each other in the central portion at Barhi Chowk linking it with all corners. A good number of metalled roads are also located here which supplement the transport and communication needs of the region.

3.3.2.4 Hazaribag Plateau

The region forms the central portion of the district and is extended from the east to the west. It is surrounded by the Kodarma Plateau in the north, South Hazaribag Forested Hills in the south, Giridih district in the east and Chatra Plateau and Palamu districts in the west. It comprises the major portion of Tandwa, Katkamsandi, Ichak, Bishungarh, Hazaribag and parts of Simaria, Itkhori, Barhi, Mandu, Churchu and Keredari C.D.Blocks. The entire region is domed shaped plateau having a slope on different directions. Its height varies from 457 metres in the east to 875 metres in the south. The region is covered with dense forests mainly of sal in major portion. River Kunar originates from this region near Hazaribag and flows from the west to the east in its central portion. It is also drained by many small rivulets. Ravines are found along the rivers and rivulets. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, Upper and Lower Gondwana system and mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*. The average annual rainfall is 1163.2 mm. Paddy, wheat, maize are the main crops grown here.

The region comprises 659 villages and Hazaribag town which is also the district headquarters. The region is spread over an area of 2,234.0 km^2 and inhabited by the 485,470 persons. Out of these, 405,315 persons reside in rural areas and 80,155 in urban areas. The region has low density, with only 217 persons per km^2. The region has not yet been linked by railway line and the entire transportation system depends on roads. National highway No. 33 passes through the central portion from the north to the south linking it with Barhi and Jhumri Tilaiya in the north and Ramgarh and Ranchi in the south. The eastern and the western portions are linked by a good number of metalled roads.

3.3.2.5 South Hazaribag Forested Hills

The region is located in the southern part of Hazaribag district. It is bounded by Hazaribag Plateau in the north, Ranchi district in the south, Giridih district in the east and Palamu district in the west. It comprises the entire Barkagaon, Patratu, Ramgarh, Gola, major portions of Keredari, Churchu, Mandu, some portion of Tandwa, Katkamsandi and Hazaribag C.D.Blocks. The entire region is a hilly tract covered with sal forests. There is a large variation in the height of the region with 197 metres in the western portion to 915 metres in the southern portion. It is drained by various rivers and rivulets. Damodar is the main river which flows throughout the region from the west to the east. Subarnarekha also touches its south-eastern boundary. Ravines are also seen along the rivers and their tributaries. Waterfalls having a height of 8 to 25 metres, are located in the western and the north-western portions of the region. Its geology is related to Chotanagpur gneiss, Upper and Lower Gondwana system. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1163.2 mm. Paddy, wheat and maize are the main crops grown

in the low lying areas.

The region contains 582 villages and Gidi and Barughutu towns. Besides, Patratu and Ramgarh Urban Agglomerations are also located in this tract. The region is spread over an area of 2,812.1 km^2 and inhabited by 751,584 persons. Out of these, 561,079 persons reside in rural areas and 190,505 in urban areas. It has a density of 267 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line passes through its southern portion, links the region with Palamu and West Bengal in the west and the east respectively. Another railway line joins it at Barkakana junction linking the region with Giridih district in the east. Two National highway No. 33 and 23 also pass through the region.

BIHAR

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM

CENSUS CODE 31

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

Murl Jn. 30 Kms.

Barhabhum RS 10 Kms.

Barl Bazar

ICHAGARH

NIMDIH

NH 33

CHANDIL

PATAMDA

Bandoyan 18 Kms.

Murhu 13 Kms.

KUCHAI

KHARSAWAN

KHARSAWAN SINI

JAMSHEDPUR UA

GADHRA

Kajlmati

CHAKRADHARPUR

BANGAON

ADITYAPUR (GAMARIA)

SERAIKELA

3. 3. 4. 1 R.F.

KARON

SONUA

KHUNTPANI

SERAIKELA

GOBINDPUR

GHATSHILA

JADUGORA

GHATSHILA

POTKA

MUSABANI

3. 3. 4. 4

DHALEHUMGARH

CHAKULIA

Parihati 3 Kms. Kharagpur 60 Kms.

Sode 18 Kms.

GOELKERA

CHAIBASA

KHARKAI N

Badampahar 51 Kms.

SUBARNAREKHA R.

3. 3. 4. 2 R.F.

JHINKPANI

TANTNAGAR

Bahalda 6 Kms.

DUMARIA

KOEL N

TONTO

3. 3. 4. 3 MANJHARI

BAHARAGORA

NH 6

Panposh RS 35 Kms.

CHIRIA

Bangriposi 18 Kms.

MANOHARPUR

GUA

NOAMUNDI (BARAJAMDA)

JHINKPANI

NOAMUNDI

JAGANNATHPUR

KUMARDUNGI

KIRIBURU

MEGHAHATUBURU

MAJHGAON

Champua 2 Kms.

3. 3. 4. 1 PORHAT HILLS

3. 3. 4. 2 KOLHAN HILLS

3. 3. 4. 3 KOLHAN UPLANDS

3. 3. 4. 4 SERAIKELA – DHALBHUM-UPLANDS

3. 3. 4. 5 DALMA RANGE

X GOLMURI-CUM-JUGSALAI

R.F. RESERVED FOREST .. ..

Boundary:- State

" District

" C. D. Block

Villages having 5 000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 33

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 3. 3. 4. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

0 20 40 Kms.

9 Ustalfs-Ochrepts

17 Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts

18 Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents

50 Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents

59 Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs

GEOLOGY

0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

Tertiary gravels

Kolhan Series

Basic and ultrabasic intrusives

Dhanjori and Dalma Lava

Dhanjori Quartzite and Conglomerate

Singhbhum Granite and Granophyre / Chotanagpur Gneiss

Banded hematite Quartzite, shales mica schist & meta volcanics / Bijawar Series

Mica schist, Phyllite, quartzite etc.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hazaribag	3.3.2.1	749 (108 in Chatra, 155 in Simaria, 254 in Pratappur and 232 in Hunterganj C.D. Blocks)	1 1. Chatra (M)	1,912.5	1,901.4	11.1	240,271	217,533	22,738
	3.3.2.2	479 (62 in Chatra, 38 in Hunterganj, 7 in Itkhori, 95 in Kodarma, 101 in Chouparan, 144 in Satgawm and 32 in Markacho C.D. Blocks)	-	1,431.2	1,431.2	-	135,301	135,301	-
	3.3.2.3	1,365 (24 in Katkamsandi, 6 in Ichak, 165 in Barhi, 2 in Bishungarh, 136 in Chatra, 306 in Itkhori, 87 in Kodarma, 170 in Jainagar, 221 in Chauparan, 125 in Morkacho and 123 in Barkatha C.D. Blocks)	1 1. Jhumri Tilaiya (M)	2,593.3	2,542.2	51.1	585,684	546,979	38,705
	3.3.2.4	659 (109 in Hazaribag, 34 in Churchu, 22 in Keredari, 87 in Katkamsandi, 124 in Ichak, 2 in Barhi, 138 in Bishungarh, 9 in Mandu,	1 1. Hazaribag (M)	2,234.0	2,207.6	26.4	485,470	405,315	80,155

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		60 in Simaria, 20 in Itkhori and 54 in Tandwa C.D. Blocks)							
3.3.2.5	582 (7 in Hazaribag, 55 in Churchu, 84 in Barkagaon, 62 in Keredari, 19 in Katkamsandi, 75 in Mandu, 91 in Gola, 84 in Ramgarh, 73 in Patratu and 32 in Tandwa C.D. Blocks)	7 1. Gidi 2. Barughutu 3. Ramgarh Cantt. 4. Sirka 5. Saunda 6. Patratu 7. Barkakana	2,812.1	2,701.9	110.2	751,584	561,079	190,505

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Hazaribag | **Code No. 28** | **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau	Chatra	160 to 174, 176 to 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 191 to 267, 302 to 306	108 1	749 villages 1 town	1,912.5	T. No. 1 to 29, 32 to 38, 69 to 77, 86, 88, 117, 145, 146, 148 to 159 are in region 3.3.2.2 and T. No. 30, 31, 39 to 68, 78 to 85, 87, 89 to 116, 118 to 144, 147, 268 to 301, 307 to 311 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Simaria	1 to 144, 147 to 152, 154 to 158	155			T. No. 145, 146, 153, 159 to 215 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Pratappur	1 to 254	254			
		Hunterganj	1 to 104, 107, 108, 112 to 179, 182 to 196, 198, 262, 272 to 296, 300 to 306, 326 to 330,	232			T. No. 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 297 to 299, 307 to 325, 331 to 334, 339 to 345 are in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	3.3.2.2 North Hazaribag Forested Hills	Chatra	1 to 29, 32 to 38, 69 to 77, 86, 88, 117, 145, 146, 148 to 159	62	479 villages	1,431.3	T. No. 160 to 174, 176 to 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 191 to 267, 302 to 306 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 30, 31, 39 to 68, 78 to 85, 87, 89 to 116, 118 to 144, 147, 268 to 301, 307 to 311 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Hunterganj	105, 106, 109 110, 111, 297 to 299, 307 to 325, 331 to 334, 339 to 345	38			T. No. 1 to 104, 107, 108, 112 to 179, 182 to 196, 198, 262, 272 to 296, 300 to 306, 326 to 330, 335 to 338 are in region 3.3.2.1
		Itkhori	1, 2, 5 to 9	07			T. No. 3, 4, 10 to 262, 1/263 to 47/309, 62/324 to 64/326, 68/330 are in region 3.3.2.3 and T. No. 48/310 to 61/323, 65/327 to 67/329, 69/331 to 71/333 are in region 3.3.2.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kodarma	1 to 14, 25 to 62, 68 to 80, 215, 216, 217, 231 to 243, 333, 334, 336 to 347	95			T. No. 63 to 67, 252 to 260, 262, 263, 266 to 268, 270 to 276, 278 to 282, 284 to 292, 294 to 326, 328 to 330, 332, 335, 348 to 356 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Chauparan	1 to 23, 31, 49 to 54, 59 to 61, 64 to 68, 70, 71, 75 to 79, 83 to 91, 227 to 263, 291 to 300	101			T. No. 24 to 30, 32 to 48, 55 to 58, 62, 63, 69, 72 to 74, 80 to 82, 92 to 226, 264 to 290, 301 to 332 are in region 3.3.2.3
		Satgawan	1 to 144	144			
		Markacho	15 to 24, 81 to 99, 101, 104, 105	32			T. No. 100, 102, 103, 106 to 214, 218 to 230 are in region 3.3.2.3
3	3.3.2.3 **Kodarma Plateau**	Katkam-sandi	1 to 19, 23, 24, 33 to 35	24	1,365 villages 1 town	2,593.3	T. No. 20 to 22, 25 to 32, 36 to 79, 118, 119, 121 to 130, 143, 144 are in region 3.3.2.4 and T. No.98 to 116 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Ichak	79, 80, 84, 85, 94, 101	06			T. No. 1 to 78, 81 to 83, 86 to 93, 95 to 100, 102 to 130 are in region 3.3.2.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Barhi	1 to 22, 24 to 30, 32 to 167	165			T. No. 23, 31 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Bishungarh	141, 155	02			T. No. 129 to 138, 142 to 154, 156 to 246, 248, 258 to 280 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Chatra	30, 31, 39 to 68, 78 to 85, 87, 89 to 116, 118 to 144, 147, 268 to 301, 307 to 311	136			T. No. 160 to 174, 176 to 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 191 to 267, 302 to 306 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 1 to 29, 32 to 38, 69 to 77, 86, 88, 117, 145, 146, 148 to 159 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Itkhori	3, 4, 10 to 262, 1/263 to 47/309, 62/324 to 64/326, 68/330	306			T. No. 1, 2, 5 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.1 and T. No. 48/310 to 61/323, 65/327 to 67/329, 69/331 to 71/333 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Kodarma	63 to 67, 252 to 260, 262, 263, 266 to 268, 270 to 276, 278 to 282, 284 to 292, 294 to 326, 328 to 330, 332, 335, 348 to 356	87 1			T. No. 1 to 14, 25 to 62, 68 to 80, 215 to 217, 231 to 243, 333, 334 are in region 3.3.2.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Jainagar	3, 4, 6 to 11 13 to 174	170			
		Chauparan	24 to 30, 32 to 48, 55 to 58, 62, 63, 69, 72 to 74, 80, 81, 82, 92 to 226, 264 to 290, 301 to 322	221			T. No. 1 to 23, 31, 49 to 54, 59 to 61, 64 to 68, 70, 71, 75 to 79, 83 to 91, 227 to 263, 291 to 300 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Markacho	100, 102, 103, 106 to 214, 218 to 230	125			T. No. 15 to 24, 81 to 99, 101, 104, 105 are in region 3.3.2.2
		Barkatha	1 to 123	123			
4	3.3.1.4 Hazaribag Plateau	Hazaribag	120, 131 to 134, 137, 147 to 155, 160 to 253	109 1	659 villages 1 town	2,234.0	T. No. 117, 254 to 259 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Churchu	1 to 14, 73 to 92	34			T. No. 15 to 35, 37 to 54, 58 to 72, 135 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Keredari	1 to 5, 14 to 18, 75 to 78, 14/171, 39/196, 40/197, 41/198, 47/204, 48/205, 53/210, 55/212	22			T. No. 6 to 13, 19 to 40, 42 to 47, 63, 68 to 74, 79 to 93, 75/232, 77/234, 78/235 are in region 3.3.2.5
		Katkam-sandi	20 to 22, 25 to 32, 36 to 97, 118, 119, 121 to 130, 143, 144	87			T. No. 1 to 19, 23, 24, 33 to 35 are in region 3.3.2.3 and T. No. 98 to 116 are in region 3.3.2.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ichak	1 to 78, 81 to 83, 86 to 93, 95 to 100,		124			T. No. 79, 80, 84, 85, 94, 101 are in region 3.3.2.3
	Barhi	23, 31		02			T. No. 1 to 22, 24 to 30, 32 to 167 are in region 3.3.2.3
	Bishungarh	129 to 138, 142 to 154, 156 to 246, 248, 258 to 280		138			T. No. 141, 155 are in region 3.3.2.3
	Mandu	93 to 101		09			T. No. 55 to 57, 102 to 117, 119 to 134, 139 to 143, 146 to 180 are in region 3.3.2.5
	Simaria	145, 146, 153. 159 to 215		60			T. No. 1 to 144, 147 to 152, 154 to 158 are in region 3.3.2.1
	Itkhori	48/310, 49/311 50/312, 51/313, 52/314, 53/315, 54/316, 55/317, 56/318, 57/319, 58/320, 59/321, 60/322, 61/323, 65/327, 66/328, 67/329, 69/331, 70/332 and 71/333		20			T. No. 1, 2, 5 to 9 are in region 3.3.2.2 and T. No. 3, 4, 10 to 262, 1/263 to 47/309, 62/324 to 64/326, 68/330 are in region 3.3.2.3
	Tandwa	1/158 to 13/170, 15/172 to 38/195, 42/199 to 46/203, 49/206 to 52/209, 54/211, 56/213 to 62/219		54			T.No.63/220 to 74/231, 76/233, 79/236 to 97/254 are in region 3.3.2.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	3.3.2.5 South Hazaribag Forested Hills	Hazaribag	117.254 to 259	7	582 villages 7 towns	2,812.1	T. No. 120, 131 to 134, 137, 147 to 155, 160 to 253 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Churuchu	15 to 35, 37 to 54, 58 to 72, 135	55 1			T. No.1 to 14, 73 to 92 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Barkagaon	41, 48 to 62, 64 to 67, 94 to 157	84			
		Keredari	6 to 13, 19 to 40, 42 to 47, 63, 68 to 74, 79 to 93, 77/234, 78/235	62			T. No. 1 to 5, 14 to 18, 75 to 78, 14/171, 39/196, 40/197, 41/198, 47/204, 48/205, 53/210, 55/212 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Katkam-sandi	98 to 116	19			T. No. 1 to 19, 23, 24, 33 to 35 are in region 3.3.2.3 and T. No. 20 to 22, 25 to 32, 36 to 97, 118, 119, 121 to 130, 143, 144 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Mandu	55 to 57, 102 to 117, 119 to 134, 139 to 143, 146 to 180	75 1			T. No. 93 to 101 are in region 3.3.2.4
		Gola	1 to 91	91			
		Ramgarh	85 to 91, 95, 97 to 170, 173/138, 174/144	84 2			
		Patratu	1 to 15, 17 to 20, 25 to 47, 50 to 58, 60 to 76, 78, 92 to 94, 96	73 3			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tandwa	63/220 to 74/231, 76/233, 79/236 to 97/254	32			T. No. 1/158 to 13/170 15/172 to 38/195, 42/199 to 46/203, 49/206 to 52/209, 54/211, 56/213 to 62/219 are in region 3.3.2.4

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribag	3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau	Pratappur and parts of Chatra , Simaria and Hunterganj C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Aqualfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*	The entire region is a hilly tract where the height varies from 176 metres to 546 metres. The general slope of this region is from the south to the north but in the southern parts, the slope is from the north-east to the south-west. A large number of rivulets originate from the region and generally flow from the south to the north. While rivulets Amanat and Chako flow from the north-east to the south-west. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. Rice, maize, ragi are cultivated in this region. Chatra is the only town of this region having 22,738 persons. The total area of this region is 1,912.5 km^2 with 240,271 persons.
	3.3.2.2 North Hazaribag Forested Hills	Satgawan, and parts of Chatra, Hunterganj, Itkhori, Kodarma, Chauparan and Markacho C.D. Blocks	Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc, Chotanag-pur gneiss, Alluvium, Lower Gondawana system and Dolerite dyke.	*Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region covers the north-central parts of the district and is a hilly tract. Isolated hills are found mainly in the north-eastern parts. The entire region is covered with forest. This region has large reserves of muscovite mica for which Bihar is famous in the world. The most important mica area within this region is Kodarma reserved forest which contributes about 1/3 production of the state. Outside of Kodarma reserved forest, mica is widely scattered and of inferior quality. Cultivable land in the region is very small and is sparse due to forestry. However, cultivation of rice and maize is done which depends on monsoon. There is no important river except Sakri. The main occupation of the people is mining and forestry. However, some of the people are also engaged in agricultural activities. The total area of this region is 1,431.2 km^2 with 135,301 persons.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.2.3 Kodarma Plateau	Jainagar, Barkatha and parts of Katkamsandi, Ichak, Barhi, Bishungarh, Chatra, Itkhori, Kodarma, Cahuparan and Markacho C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., Lower Gondwana system and Dolerite dyke.	*Ustalfs, Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region lies between the North Hazaribag Forested Hills and Hazaribag Plateau. The height from the mean sea level is between 300 metres to 735 metres. The rivulets in the north-eastern parts flow from the north to the south and merge into the river Barakar and the rivulets in the west of Tilaiya reservoir, flow from the south to the north. There are some isolated hills which are covered with jungle. As it is adjacent to the mica area, a large number of people are engaged in mica industries. There are large number of mica factories at Jhumari Telaiya. This town is only 14 miles from Telaiya Dam power house which supplies electricity. Paddy and maize are the main crops of this region. However, some pulses are also cultivated. There is only town of Jhumri Telaiya having 38,705 persons. The total area of this region is 2,593.2 km^2 with 585,684 persons.
	3.3.2.4 Hazaribag Plateau	Parts of Hazaribag, Churchu, Katkamsandi, Ichak, Keredari, Barhi, Bishunagarh, Mandu, Simaria, Itkhori and Tandwa C.D. Blocks.	Chotanag-pur gneiss, Upper and Lower Gondwana system and Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts.*	The entire region is a plateau having its slope in different directions. The north-eastern parts are hilly covered with forests. However, some scattered patches of hills are also found in the south which are also covered with forests. The central parts of the region have plain where some paddy is grown. In the forested area, people are engaged in lumbering activities. River Kunar originates in this region near Hazaribag and merges into Bokaro river. Hazaribag is the district headquarters town. The total area of this region is 2,234.0 km^2 with 485,470 persons.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.2.5 South Hazaribag Forested Hills	Barkagaon, Gola, Ramgarh, Patratu and parts of Hazaribag, Churchu, Keredari, Katkamsandi, Mandu, and Tandwa C.D. Blocks	Chotanag-pur gneiss and Lower Gondwana system	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	The entire region is a hilly tract covered with forest. The general slope of the region is from the north-west to the east. The main occupation of the people is forestry as timber, lac and other forest products are the greatest wealth of the region. Production of lac is confined in this region. However, a small percentage of population is engaged in agricultural activities. There are 7 towns in this region with a total urban population of 190,505 persons. The total area is 2,812.1 km^2 with 751,584 persons.

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM

Singhbhum district lies in the extreme south of the state and comprises the entire Singhbhum Plateau. It is bounded by Ranchi district and the state of West Bengal in the north and east, the state of Orissa in the west and the south. The district is divided into 5 sub-micro regions, viz. Porhat Hills (3.3.4.1), Kolhan Hills (3.3.4.2), Kolhan Uplands (3.3.4.3), Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands (3.3.4.4) and Dalma Range (3.3.4.5) on the basis of geographical factors like relief, drainage, geology, soil, climate and natural vegetations.

3.3.4.1 Porhat Hills

This region covers the north-western parts of Singhbhum district. It is bounded by Ranchi district in the north and the west, Kolhan Hills in the south, and Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands and Dalma Range in the east. It comprises the major portion of Sonua, Bandgaon, Kuchai, Chandil and parts of Goilkera, Manoharpur, Chakradharpur, Kharsawan, Seraikela, Adityapur (Gamaria) and Ichagarh C.D.Blocks. The entire region is hilly and covered with thick forests. Its height varies from 611 metres in the west to 857 metres in the north from the mean sea level. South Koel and Karo rivers flow from the north to the south in the western portion of the region. Sona also flows from the north-west to the south-east in the central portion of the region. A number of rivulets also originate from this region. Its geology is mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., Dhanjori and Dalma lava and Chotanagpur gneiss. The soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. Cultivation is done on a limited scale because of hilly terrain. Paddy is the main crop. However, millets and pulses are also grown in some areas. Minerals like gold, iron-ore, kyanite and ornamental stones are also found in the region.

The region contains 686 villages. It is spread over an area of 1,961.0 km^2 and inhabited by 229,173 persons. The region is thinly populated with a density of 117 persons per km^2. The southern portion of the region is served by a broad gauge railway line which links it with the state of Orissa in the south and the state of West Bengal in the north-east. The National highway No. 33 passes through the extreme north-eastern portion of the region linking it with Ranchi district in the north and other parts of the district in the south. There are few other metalled roads in the region which also meet the transportation needs.

3.3.4.2 Kolhan Hills

The region forms the south-western portion of Singhbhum district and is bounded by Porhat Hills, Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands and Kolhan Uplands from west, north and east sides respectively while Orissa state in the south. It comprises the major portion of Manoharpur, Tonto, Khuntpani, almost half portion of Goilkera and small portion of Chakradharpur, Sonua and Noamundi (Barajamda) C.D.Blocks. The entire region is hilly having many peaks covered with thick forests. The lowest and highest height in the region is 477 metres in the west and 882 metres in the south. There are tributaries of South Koel river which flow from the south-east to the north-west. Various rivulets also originate from this region. Dereliction of land is pronounced along the tributaries. Its geology is related to banded hematite quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta-volcanics, phyllite, quartzite etc., and Dhanjori and Dalma lava. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.* The annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. Paddy and pulses are the main crops grown in the region. It is rich in mineral wealth. Gold, manganese, limestone, china clay, chromite are found in this tract.

It consists of 240 villages and 4 towns. The towns are Gua, Kiriburu, Meghahatuburu and Chiria. It is spread over an area of 762.7 km^2 which is inhabited by 132,923 persons. Out of these, 104,194 persons reside in rural areas and 28,729 in urban areas. The region is sparsely populated with a density of 174 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs along the northern border of the region touching Manoharpur C.D.Block. It links the region with the state of Orissa in the west and the other parts of the district in the north and east. Gua railway station links the region from the south with other parts of the district. The region is also well connected by num-

ber of metalled roads.

3.3.4.3 Kolhan Uplands

The region lies in the southern part of the district. It is bounded by Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands in the north, Kolhan Hills in the west, the state of Orissa in the south and east. It comprises the entire Chaibasa, Tatanagar, Manjhari, Jhinkpani, Kumardungi, Majhgaon, Jagannathpur, major portion of Noamundi (Barajamda) and small portion of Tonto and Khuntpani C.D.Blocks. The entire region is an undulating tract. Its height varies from 309 metres in the north to 565 metres in the east. Numerous broken isolated hills with low ridges are spread over in the region. The southern parts are rocky and covered with forests. Kharkai is the main river of the region which flows from the south to the north on the north-eastern border. Rorogara and Higara, the tributaries of Kharkai, dissect the region. Rivulets like Baitarni and Kongera also flow in its southern portion. Ravines are found along the rivers and rivulets. Its geology is related to Singhbhum granite and granophyre, Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Kolhan series, banded hematite, quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta volcanics, Dhanjori quartzite and conglomerate. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs.* The average annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. Paddy is the main crop. However, pulses, millets and oilseeds are also grown. The region is rich in mineral wealth. Deposits of china clay, fire clay, manganese, asbestos and felspar, etc. are found in this tract.

The region consists of 640 villages and the towns of Chaibasa, Jhinkpani and Noamundi. This region is spread over an area of 2,682.8 km^2 and inhabited by 462,157 persons. Out of which, 391,561 reside in rural areas and 70,596 in urban areas. The region possesses a density of 172 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs through the central portion of the region linking the state of Orissa in the south and other parts of the district in the north. The region is also served by a number of metalled roads.

3.3.4.4 Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands

The region covers the central and the south-eastern part of the district. It is bounded by Porhat Hills and Dalma Range in the north, the state of Orissa in the south, the state of West Bengal in the east and Kolhan Hills and Kolhan Uplands in the west. It comprises the entire portion of Gobindpur, Potka, Musabani, Dumaria, Baharagora, Chakulia, Dhalbhumgarh and parts of Chakradharpur, Kharsawan, Seraikela, Adityapur (Gamaria), Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai, Khuntpani, Bandgaon, Kuchai, Chandil and Sonua C.D.Blocks. The scattered hillocks covered with sal forests are main physical features. Its height varies from 124 metres in the east to 610 metres in the south. River Subarnarekha flows from the north-west to the south-east. Kharkai flows from the south to the north and merges into the Subarnarekha river near Jamshedpur. River Sanjai flows alongwith its tributaries from the west to the north-east in the western portion. There is an artificial lake in the west of Jamshedpur which serve the requirement of water. Ravines are found along the rivers and rivulets. Its geology is related to mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. Singhbhum granite and granophyre, tertiary gravels, Dhanjori and Dalma lava, alluvium, banded hematite, shales, meta volcanics, and basic and ultra basic intrusives. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents.* The average annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Pulses and oilseeds are the other crops grown in the region. The region is rich in mineral wealth in the state. Gold, copper, kyanite, manganese, mica, asbestos, slate, atomic mineral, china clay and fire clay, apatite, sandstone, glasssand are the main minerals found in the region.

The region contains 2,420 villages, 8 towns and a part of Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration which also includes five towns, namely Jamshedpur, Adityapur, Jugsalai, Bagbera and Chhota Gobindpur. The eight towns are Chakradharpur, Seraikela, Sini, Kharsawan, Gadhra, Jadugora, Musabani and Chakulia. The region is spread over an area of 4,300.2 km^2 and inhabited by 1,596,619 persons. Out of which, 870,705 reside in rural areas and 725,914 in urban areas. It has a density of 371 persons per km^2. The region is well served by railways as well as road transport. A broad gauge railway line running in a semi-circular shape links the region with the state of West Bengal in the east and the state of Orissa in the west. Another broad gauge railway line starting from Jamshedpur also links the region with the state of Orissa in the south. National highway No. 33 passes through the north-west to the south-east along the regional boundary whereas NH-6 is limited to the extreme southern part in Baharagora C.D.Block. A number of other metalled

roads also serve the region.

3.3.4.5 Dalma Range

The region forms the north-eastern part of the district. It is bounded by the state of West Bengal in the east, the Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands in the south and Ranchi district in the west and the north. It comprises the entire areas of Nimdih, Patamda, Ghatshila, major portion of Ichagarh and small portions of Chandil and Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai C.D.Blocks. It is a hilly tract spread over the Dalma range. The region is covered by the sal forests. The height varies from 130 metres in the south to 398 metres in the west. The highest peak is 926 metres high. Subarnarekha is the main river which flows from the north-west to the south-east forming its southern boundary. There are various tributaries also which flow in the region. Its geology is related to mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc. and Dhanjori and Dalma lava. The soils are *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts* and *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*. The average annual rainfall is 1267.7 mm. Paddy is the main crop. Pulses and oilseeds are also grown in the region. Manganese, kyanite, gold and limestone are found at various pockets.

The region contains 640 villages and the towns of Ghatshila and Mango. Mango is a constituent of Jamshedpur U.A. The region is spread over an area of 1,840.3 km^2 and inhabited by 440,927 persons. Out of which, 348,468 reside in rural areas and 92,459 in urban areas. The region has a density of 240 persons per km^2. A broad gauge railway line runs in the western portion of the region linking it with the state of West Bengal in the north and Sini junction in the south. Another broad gauge railway line joins the above line in the Nimdih C.D.Block lying in the north-western part. National highway No. 33 runs all along the southern border of the region, parallel to river Subarnarekha. A few other metalled roads also serve the intra-regional needs of the region.

BIHAR

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM

CENSUS CODE 31

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 Miles

Kms. 5 0 5 Kms.

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

ORISSA

Murl Jn. 30 Kms.

Barhabhum RS 10 Kms.

Barl Bazar

ICHAGARH

NIMDIH

NH 33

CHANDIL

PATAMDA

Bandoyan 18 Kms.

Murhu 13 Kms.

KUCHAI

KHARSAWAN

KHARSAWAN SINI

JAMSHEDPUR UA

GADHRA

Kajlmati

CHAKRADHARPUR

BANGAON

ADITYAPUR (GAMARIA)

SERAIKELA

3. 3. 4. 1 R.F.

KARON

SONUA

KHUNTPANI

SERAIKELA

GOBINDPUR

GHATSHILA

JADUGORA

GHATSHILA

POTKA

MUSABANI

3. 3. 4. 4

DHALEHUMGARH

CHAKULIA

Parihati 3 Kms. Kharagpur 60 Kms.

Sode 18 Kms.

GOELKERA

CHAIBASA

KHARKAI N

Badampahar 51 Kms.

SUBARNAREKHA R.

3. 3. 4. 2 R.F.

JHINKPANI

TANTNAGAR

Bahalda 6 Kms.

DUMARIA

KOEL N

TONTO

3. 3. 4. 3 MANJHARI

BAHARAGORA

NH 6

Panposh RS 35 Kms.

CHIRIA

Bangriposi 18 Kms.

MANOHARPUR

GUA

NOAMUNDI (BARAJAMDA)

JHINKPANI

NOAMUNDI

JAGANNATHPUR

KUMARDUNGI

KIRIBURU

MEGHAHATUBURU

MAJHGAON

Champua 2 Kms.

3. 3. 4. 1 PORHAT HILLS

3. 3. 4. 2 KOLHAN HILLS

3. 3. 4. 3 KOLHAN UPLANDS

3. 3. 4. 4 SERAIKELA – DHALBHUM-UPLANDS

3. 3. 4. 5 DALMA RANGE

X GOLMURI-CUM-JUGSALAI

R.F. RESERVED FOREST .. ..

Boundary:- State

" District

" C. D. Block

Villages having 5 000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway NH 33

Important Metalled Road

Railway line with Station, Broad Gauge RS

River and Stream

Regional Division 3. 3. 4. 1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with boundary

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

SOILS

0 20 40 Kms.

9 Ustalfs-Ochrepts

17 Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts

18 Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents

50 Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents

59 Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs

GEOLOGY

0 20 40 Kms.

Alluvium

Tertiary gravels

Kolhan Series

Basic and ultrabasic intrusives

Dhanjori and Dalma Lava

Dhanjori Quartzite and Conglomerate

Singhbhum Granite and Granophyre / Chotanagpur Gneiss

Banded hematite Quartzite, shales mica schist & meta volcanics / Bijawar Series

Mica schist, Phyllite, quartzite etc.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Singhbhum	3.3.4.1	686 (88 in Manoharpur, 101 in Goilkera, 212 in Sonua, 124 in Bandgaon 31 in Chakradharpur, 9 in Seraikela, 6 in Kharsawan, 69 in Kuchai, 38 in Chandil, 7 in Ichagarh and 1 in Adityapur (Gamaria) C.D. Blocks)	-	1,961.0	1,961.0	-	229,173	229,173	-
	3.3.4.2	240 (31 in Tonto, 6 in Noamundi (Barajamda), 67 in Manoharpur, 65 in Goilkera, 8 in Sonua, 19 in Chakradharpur and 44 in Khuntpani C.D. Blocks)	4 1. Gua 2. Kiriburu 3. Meghahatuburu 4. Chiria	762.7	753.3	9.4	132,923	104,194	28,729
	3.3.4.3	640 (75 in Chaibasa, 76 in Tantnagar, 64 in Manjhari, 83 in Kumardungi, 88 in Majhgaon, 89 in Jagannathpur, 49 in Jhinkpani, 51 in Tonto, 58 in Noamundi, (Barajamda) and 7 in Khuntpani C.D. Blocks)	3 1. Chaibasa (M) 2. Jhinkpani 3. Noamundi	2,682.8	2,628.3	54.5	462,157	391,561	70,596

District	No. of sub-micro region	No. of villages in each sub-micro region as evolved	No. of towns in the sub-micro region	Area in km^2 in the sub-micro region			Population in the sub-micro region		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.3.4.4	2,420 (3 in Sonua, 41 in Bandgaon, 131 in Chakradharpur, 65 in Khuntpani, 171 in Seraikela, 126 in Kharsawan, 31 in Kuchai, 7 in Chandil, 199 in Adityapur (Gamaria), 254 in Gobindpur, 40 in Golmuri -cum-Jugsalai, 145 in Dhalbhumgarh, 292 in Potka, 274 in Chakulia, 508 in Baharagora 90 in Dumaria and 43 in Musabani C.D. Blocks)	13 1. Chakradharpur (M), 2. Seraikela (M), 3. Sini, 4. Kharsawan (N), 5. Adityapur (N), 6. Jamshedpur (N), 7. Jugsalai (M), 8. Bagbera, 9. Chakulia, 10. Musabani, 11. Jadugora, 12. Gadhra, 13. Chota Gobindpur	4,300.2	4,117.4	182.8	1,596,619	870,705	725,914
	3.3.4.5	640 (84 in Nimdih, 46 in Golmuri -cum-Jugsalai, 130 in Ichagarh, 61 in Chandil, 162 in Patamda and 157 in Ghatshila C.D. Blocks)	2 1. Ghatshila, 2. Mango (N)	1,840.3	1,807.6	32.7	440,927	348,468	92,459

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District - Singhbhum **Code No. 31** **State - Bihar**

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.3.4.1 Porhat Hills	Manoharpur	74 to 81, 91 to 157, 161 to 164, 177 to 180, 183 to 187	88	686 villages	1,961.0	T.No. 15 to 18, 23 to 51, 53 to 62, 82 to 90, 1F to 8F are in region 3.3.4.2
		Goilkera	R.T. Chakra-dharpur 203, 205 to 231, 526 to 530, 532, 537 to 539, 544, 557, 558, 569 R.T. Manoharpur 70, 72, 73, 158 to 160, 165 to 176, 181, 182, 188 to 226, 283	101			T. No. R.T Chak-radharpur 1 to 12, 18, 19, 22 to 24, 109, 531, 533 to 536, 559 to 568, 576 to 578 R.T. Manoharpur 1 to 14, 71, 227 to 229, 284 to 294 are in region 3.3.4.2.
		Sonua	100 to 104, 112 to 202, 204, 232 to 301, 303, 307 to 319, 540 to 543, 545 to 556, 570 to 575, 9F to 17F	212			T. No. 13 to 17, 108, 110, 111 are in region 3.3.4.2 and T.No. 105 to 107 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Bandgaon	99, 302 to 306, 320 to 413, 579K to 586K, 612K to 624K, 638K to 641K	124			T. No. 42, 587K to 611K, 625K to 637K, 642K, 647K are in region 3.3.4.4
		Chakradharpur	414 to 441, 463 to 465	31			T. No. 20, 21 33 to 39, 46 to 55 are in region 3.3.4.2

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							and T. No. 40, 41, 43 to 45, 56 to 67, 69, 70, 72 to 98, 442 to 462, 466 to 525, 643 to 646 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Seraikela	36, 38 to 40, 91 to 93, 96, 265	09			T. No. Seraikela R.T. 41, 89, 90, 94, 95, 97 to 107, 152 to 154, 156 to 169, 171 to 183, 200 to 216, 218 to 226, 260 to 264, 266 to 286, 294 to 300, 302 to 362, 364, 373, 375 to 377 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Kharsawan	132, 134, 135, 138, 139, 192	06			T. No. 45 to 90, 94 to 107, 109 to 116, 123 to 127, 133, 140 to 163, 165 to 191, 193 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Kuchai	1 to 21, 25 to 28, 130, 131, 136, 137, 194 to 233	69			T. No. 22 to 24, 29 to 44, 91 to 93, 117 to 122, 128, 129, 195 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Chandil	134, 149, 150, 156 to 158, 160, 161, 164 to 171, 173 to 190, 198 to 201	38			T. No. 191 to 197 are in region 3.3.4.4 and T. No. 159, 162, 163, 172, 202 to 208, 211, 230 to 233, 236 to 242, 245 to 253, 255 to 273,

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							311, 325 to 333 are in region 3.3.4.5
	Ichagarh		40, 133, 151 to 155	07			T. No. 1 to 39 41 to 77, 79 to 81, 108, 110 to 132, 135 to 148, 209, 210, 212 to 219, 227 to 229 are in region 3.3.4.5
	Adityapur (Gamaria)		31	01			Seraikela R.T. T. No. 1 to 35, 42 to 53, 65, 67 to 88, 108 to 122, 137 to 151, 155, 184 to 199, 227 to 259, 287 to 293, 450 to 455, 457 to 460 Gobindpur R.T. 1 to 30, 98, 202 are in region 3.3.4.4
3.3.4.2	Kolhan Hills	Tonto	621, 677 to 689, 694 to 698, 761 to 766, 21F, 23F, 24F to 27F	31	240 villages 4 towns	762.7	T.No. 540, 546, 548 to 554, 558, 589 to 592, 594, 596, 605 to 607, 609 to 620, 622 to 636, 690 to 693, 22F are in region 3.3.4.3
		Noamundi (Barajamda)	19, 21, 22, 18F to 20F	06 3			T. No. 696 to 499, 699 to 706, 720 to 743, 748 to 760, 767 to 775 are in region 3.3.4.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Manoharpur	15 to 18, 23 to 51, 53 to 69, 82 to 90, 1F to 8F	67			T. No. 74 to 81, 91 to 157, 161 to 164, 177 to 180, 183 to 187 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Goilkera	R.T. Chakradharpur 1 to 12, 18, 19, 22 to 24, 109, 531, 533 to 536, 559 to 568, 576 to 578 R.T. Manoharpur 1 to 4, 71, 227 to 229, 284 to 294	65			T. No. R.T. Chakradharpur, 203, 205 to 231, 526 to 530, 532, 537 to 539, 544, 557, 558, 569 R.T. Manoharpur 70, 72, 73, 158 to 160, 165 to 176, 181, 182, 188 to 226, 283 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Sonua	13 to 17, 108, 110, 111	08			T. No. 100 to 104 112 to 202, 204, 232 to 301, 303, 307 to 319, 540 to 543, 545 to 556, 570 to 575, 10F to 17F are in region 3.3.4.1. and T. No. 105 to 107 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Chakradharpur	20, 21, 33 to 39, 46 to 55	19			T. No. 414 to 441, 463 to 465 are in region 3.3.4.1 and T. No. 40, 41, 43 to 45, 56 to 67, 69, 70, 72 to 98, 442 to 462, 466 to 525, 643 to 646 are in region 3.3.4.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Khuntpani	1 to 6, 12 to 14, 19 to 28, 63 to 69, 654; 656, 658 to 661, 674 to 676, 776 to 783 and one forest village	44			T. No. 655, 657, 662, 664, 670, 672, 673 are in region 3.3.4.3 and T. No. 7 to 11, 15 to 18, 29 to 62, 70 to 74, 76 to 92 are in region 3.3.4.4
3	3.3.4.3 Kolhan Uplands	Chaibasa	75, 93 to 135, 174, 575, 576, 580 to 585, 637 to 640, 642, 643, 645 to 653, 663, 665 to 669, 671	75 1	640 villages 3 towns	2,682.8	
		Tantnagar	136 to 169, 174 to 210, 212 to 216	76			
		Manjhari	170 to 173, 211, 217 to 275	64			
		Kumardungi	276 to 326, 329 to 333, 410 to 421, 431 to 441, 443 to 446	83			
		Majhgaon	327, 328, 334 to 409, 447 to 456	88			
		Jagannathpur	442, 457 to 495, 500 to 534, 535/536, 707 to 719	89			
		Jhinkpani	422 to 430, 537 to 539, 541 to 545, 547, 555 to 557, 559 to	49 1			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			573, 577 to 579, 586 to 588, 598 to 602, 604, 608				
		Tonto	540, 546, 548 to 554, 558, 559 to 592, 594, 596, 605 to 607, 609 to 620, 622 to 636, 690 to 693, 22F	51			T. No. 621, 677 to 689, 694 to 698, 761 to 766, 21F, 23F to 27F are in region 3.3.4.2
		Noamundi (Barajamda)	496 to 499, 699 to 706, 720 to 743, 748 to 760, 767 to 775	58 1			T. No. 19, 21, 22, 18F, to 20F are in region 3.3.4.2
		Khuntpani	655, 657, 662, 664, 670, 672, 673	07			T. No. 1 to 6, 12 to 14, 19 to 28, 63 to 69, 654, 656, 658 to 661, 674 to 676, 776 to 783 are in region 3.3.4.2 and T. No. 7 to 11, 15 to 18, 20, 29 to 62, 70 to 74, 76 to 92 are in region 3.3.4.4

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	3.3.4.4 Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands	Sonua	105 to 107	03	2,420 villages 13 towns	4,300.2	T. No. 13 to 17, 108, 110, 111 are in region 3.3.4.2 and T. No. 100 to 104, 112 to 202, 204, 232 to 301, 303, 307 to 319, 540 to 543, 545 to 556, 570 to 575, 10F to 17F are in region 3.3.4.1
		Bandgaon	42, 587K to 611K, 625K to 637K, 642K, 647K	41			T. No. 99, 302 to 306, 320 to 413, 579K to 586K, 612K to 624K, 638K to 641K are in region 3.3.4.1
		Chakradharpur	40, 41, 43 to 45, 56 to 67, 69, 70, 72 to 98, 442 to 462, 466 to 525, 643 to 646	131 1			T. No. 414 to 441, 463 to 465 are in region 3.3.4.1 and T. No. 21, 33 to 39, 46 to 55 are in region 3.3.4.2
		Khuntpani	7 to 11, 15 to 18, 29 to 62, 70 to 74, 76 to 92	65			T. No. 1 to 6, 12 to 14, 19 to 28, 63 to 69, 654, 656, 658 to 661, 674 to 676, 776 to 783 and 1 forest village are in region 3.3.4.2 and T. No. 655, 657, 662, 664, 670, 672, 673 are in region 3.3.4.3

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Seraikela	Seraikela R.T 41, 89, 90, 94, 95, 97* to 107, 152 to 154, 156 to 169, 171 to 183, 200 to 216, 218 to 226, 260 to 264, 266 to 286, 294 to 300, 302 to 362, 364, 373, 375 to 377	171 2			T. No. 36, 38 to 40, 91 to 93, 96, 265 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Kharsawan	45 to 90, 94 to 107, 109 to 116, 123 to 127, 133, 140 to 163, 165 to 191, 193	126 1			T. No. 132, 134, 135, 138, 139, 192 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Kuchai	22 to 24, 29 to 44, 91 to 93, 117 to 122, 128, 129, 195	31			T. No. 1 to 21, 25 to 28, 130, 131, 136, 137, 194 to 233 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Chandil	191 to 197	07			T. No. 134, 149, 150, 156 to 158, 160, 161, 164 to 171, 173 to 190, 198 to 201 are in region 3.3.4.1 and T. No. 159, 162, 163, 172, 202 to 208, 211, 230 to 233, 236 to 242, 245 to 253, 255 to 273, 311, 325 to 333 are in region 3.3.4.5

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Adityapur (Gamaria)	Seraikela	Seraikela R.T. 1 to 35, 42 to 53, 65, 67 to 88, 108 to 122, 137 to 151, 155, 184 to 199, 227 to 259, 287 to 293, 450 to 455, 457 to 460 Gobindpur R.T 1 to 30, 98, 202	199 1			T. No. 31 is in region 3.3.4.1
	Gobindpur		31 to 97, 99 to 201, 217, 363, 365 to 372, 374, 378 to 449, 456	254			
	Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai		1162 to 1165, 1170 to 1190, 1192, 1193, 1195, 1201 to 1204, 1292 to 1295, 1303 to 1306	40 5			T. No. 1126 to 1149, 1205 to 1218, 1266 to 1271, 1290, 1291 are in region 3.3.4.5
	Potka		1099, 1101, 1104, 1245, 1262 to 1265, 1272 to 1289, 1296 to 1302, 1307 to 1467, 1469 to 1566	292			
	Dhalbhumgarh		63, 106, 127 to 137, 140 to 157, 168 to 202, 385 to 425, 458 to 464, 474 to 483, 1026, 1041 to	145			

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1048, 1054 to 1063, 1078, 1081				
		Chakulia	138, 139, 203 to 327, 330 to 343, 346 to 384, 426 to 457, 465 to 473, 484 to 506, 513 to 536, 807 to 812	274 1			
		Baharagora	507 to 512, 537 to 806, 813 to 1025, 1027 to 1040, 1049 to 1053	508			
		Dumaria	1064 to 1077, 1087, 1468, 1567 to 1640	90			
		Musabani	87 to 91, 95 to 105, 158 to 161, 164, 165, 167, 1079, 1080, 1082 to 1086, 1088 to 1098, 1100, 1105	43 2			
5	3.3.4.5 Dalma Range	Nimdih	78, 82 to 107, 109, 220 to 226, 234, 235, 243, 244, 254, 274 to 310, 312 to 318	84	640 villages 2 towns	1,840.3	

Sl. No.	Number & name of sub-micro region	Name of the C.D. Block	Thana No. of the villages	No. of villages/ towns included in the sub-micro region	Total No. of villages/ towns in the sub-micro region	Total area of the sub-micro region in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Golmuri -cum- Jugsalai	1126 to 1149, 1205 to 1218, 1266 to 1271, 1290, 1291	46 1			T. No. 1162 to 1165, 1170 to 1190, 1192, 1193, 1195, 1201 to 1204, 1292 to 1295, 1303 to 1306 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Ichagarh	1 to 39, 41 to 77, 79 to 81, 108, 110 to 132, 135 to 148, 209, 210, 212 to 219, 227 to 229	130			T. No. 40, 133, 151 to 155 are in region 3.3.4.1
		Chandil	159, 162, 163 172, 202 to 208, 211, 230 to 233, 236 to 242, 245 to 253, 255 to 273, 311, 325 to 333	61			T. No. 134, 149, 150, 156 to 158, 160, 161, 164 to 171, 173 to 190, 198 to 201 are in region 3.3.4.1 and T. No. 191 to 197 are in region 3.3.4.4
		Patamda	1 to 162	162			
		Ghatshila	1 to 62, 64 to 85, 108, 115 to 118, 121 to 126, 1106 to 1125, 1219 to 1244, 1246 to 1261	157 1			

Thana number of villages are not in sequence in the C.D. Blocks. The discontinued thana number of the villages exist either in some other C.D. Blocks or in urban areas. For details of the thana number, the respective district census handbook may be consulted.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Singhbhum	3.3.4.1 Porhat Hills	Parts of Manoharpur, Goilkera, Sonua, Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Seraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Ichagarh and Adityapur (Gamaria) C.D. Blocks.	Mica schist, phyllite quartzite etc., Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Chotanagpur gneiss	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.*	The entire region is a hilly tract having a height of above 300 metres from mean sea level except the south-western part where the South Koel river joins the Karo river which flows north to south in its western part. The hills of this region are generally covered with thick forests. The main peaks are Singiburu (830 m), Matburu (655 m), Bongaburu (746 m), Bidhaburu (710 m), Lukundburu (825 m), Bichaburu (839 m), Daujatburu (835 m), Kutiburu (872 m). People are engaged in mining as well as agricultural activities. Important minerals found in this region are gold, iron-ore and kyanite. As the entire region is hilly, the cultivation is poor. However, paddy is cultivated in the valleys where water is available for irrigation. The total area of this region is 1,961.0 km ^{2} with a populaton of 229,173.
	3.3.4.2 Kolhan Hills	Parts of Tonto, Noamundi, (Barajamda), Manoharpur, Goilkera, Sonua, Chakradharpur, and Khuntpani C.D. Blocks	Banded hematite, quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta volcanics. Mica schist, phyllite quartzite etc., and Dhanjori and Dalma lava	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*	This region consists of hilly tracts where the south-western part is higher than the north-eastern part. Hararangoburu (771 m), Ongarbiraburu (658 m), Ledaburu (640 m), Chatuburu (638 m), Baraiburu (786 m), Dindaburu (761 m), Papaltaburu (691 m) and Kiriburu (904 m) are the important peaks. All of them are covered with thick forests. There are number of streams that drain this region. Important minerals found in this region are iron-ore, manganese, limestone and chromite. People of this region are engaged in mining and agricultural activities. The main crops are paddy and pulses. The irrigation facilities are poor however tanks and canals are the main source of irrigation. There are four towns in this region, viz. Chiria, Gua, Meghahatuburu and Kiriburu.

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.4.3 Kolhan Uplands	Chaibasa, Tantnagar, Manjhari, Kumardungi, Majhgaon, Jagannathpur, Jhinkpani, Khuntpani and parts of Tonto, and Noamundi (Barajamda) C.D. Blocks	Singhbhum granite and granophyre. Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Kolhan series, Banded hematite, quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta volcanics, Dhanjori quartzite and conglomerate	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs*	The entire region is an upland tract, sloping gradually to the south and the south-east facing the state of Orissa. The north-eastern parts of this region near Chainpur are hilly. There are numerous isolated hills, low ridges and dykes of dolerite which rise on broken rocks. The north and the north-eastern parts are plain and cultivated while the south-western parts of this region are rocky and are covered with forests. The Kharkai river, flowing in this region, forms the eastern boundary. Important minerals found in this region are iron-ore, limestone and chromite. People of this region are engaged in cultivation as well as mining operations. There are three towns in this region, viz. Chaibasa, Jhinkpani and Noamundi. The total area of this region is 2,682.8 km^2 with 462,157 persons.
	3.3.4.4 Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands	Gobindpur, Potka, Dhalbhumgarh, Chakulia, Baharagora, Dumaria, Musabani and parts of Sonua, Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Khuntpani, Seraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Adityapur (Gamaria) and Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai C.D. Blocks.	Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite, etc., Singhbhum granite and granophyre, Tertiary gravels, Dhanjori and Dalma lava, Alluvium, Banded hematite, quartzite, shales, mica schist and meta volcanics, Basic and ultra-basic intrusives	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	This region covers the south-eastern and the central parts of the district. The region extends from the Subarnarekha river in the north-east to the western boundary of Kolhan Uplands. The elevation of this region varies between 150 to 300 metres. However, the north-western portion is higher while the eastern portion along the Subarnarekha river is below 150 metres. The isolated hills are covered with forests. The highest peak is near Charai Pahar (650 m). The important rivers in this region are Kharkai, Sanjai, Garra and Sankh. All these rivers are the tributaries of the Subarnarekha, which forms the north-eastern boundary. This region is a fertile part of the district where paddy and pulses are cultivated. Iron-ore, copper, gold and asbestos are the main minerals found in this region. There are 13, towns of which Jamshedpur is very important for Iron and Steel Industry. The total area of this region is 4,300.2 km^2 with 1,596,619 persons

District	No. and name of the sub-micro region	Administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.3.4.5 Dalma Range	Nimdih, Patamda, Ghatshila and parts of Chandil, Ichagarh and Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai C.D. Blocks	Mica schist, phyllite, quartzite etc., and Dhanjori and Dalma lava	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents*	The Dalma range extends in the north-west to the south-east direction. This range covers a large area of volcanic lava. The north, north-eastern and the south-western parts of this region have undulating surface. The maximum height of Dalma peak is 926 m. This range is covered with forests. There are number of small rivulets and the water of these rivulets is used for irrigational purposes. The low lands are good for paddy cultivation whereas in the uplands, there is less cultivation. There are two towns in this region, viz. Mango and Ghatshila. The total area of this region is 1,840.3 km^2 with 440,927 persons.

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN BIHAR AND OTHER STATES, NAMELY UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, MADHYA PRADESH AND ORISSA

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
			TARAI		
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Purba Champaran	2.6.1.1 Purba Tarai
				Pashchim Champaran	2.6.1.2 Pashchim Tarai
			SIWALIK FOOT HILLS		
				Pashchim Champaran	2.6.1.1 Siwalik Foot Hills (Pashchim Champaran)
			GANGA BASIN		
				Samastipur	2.6.1.1 Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur
				Begusarai	2.6.1.1 Ganga-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai
				Vaishali	2.6.1.2 Ganga-Gandak Flood Plain
				Begusarai	2.6.1.2 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Flood Plain of Begusarai
				Katihar	2.6.1.3 Ganga Flood Plain
			2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhojpur	2.6.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain
				Bhagalpur	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain
				Patna	2.6.2.2 Ganga Flood Plain
				Munger	2.6.2.3 Ganga-Kosi Flood Plain
		West Bengal	2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Nadia	2.6.4.1 Bhagirathi Basin
				Murshidabad	2.6.4.3 Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin
			2.6.5 Proper Delta	Twenty Four Parganas	2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
				Calcutta	(Entire)
				Haora	2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
				Hugli	2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
				Barddhaman	2.6.5.4 Bhagirathi Basin
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	Bihar	3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.1 Ganga Flood Plain
			GANDAK-BURHI GANDAK BASIN		
2. The Great Plains	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain-East	Deoria	2.5.2.1 Gandak Flood Plain
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Muzaffarpur	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Plain
				Vaishali	2.6.1.1 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain
				Samastipur	2.6.1.2 Samastipur Plain
				Gopalganj	2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Purba Champaran	2.6.1.2 Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain
				Siwan	2.6.1.2 Gandak Plain
				Saran	2.6.1.2 Gandak Flood Plain
				Muzaffarpur	2.6.1.2 Baghmati-Burhi Gandak Plain
				Pashchim Champaran	2.6.1.3 Pashchim Gandak-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain
				Samastipur	2.6.1.3 Burhi Gandak-Kareha Plain of Samastipur
			KOSI BASIN		
				Saharsa	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain - West
				Purnia	2.6.1.1 Kosi Flood Plain
				Saharsa	2.6.1.2 Kosi Flood Plain
				Saharsa	2.6.1.3 Kosi Flood Plain - East
			GHAGHARA KHADAR		
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Kheri	2.4.2.2 Ghaghara-Sarda Flood Plain
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain		2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain-West	Sitapur	2.5.1.1 Ghaghara-Chauka Khadar
				Faizabad	2.5.1.1 Ghaghara Khadar
				Barabanki	2.5.1.3 Ghaghara Flood Plain
				Bahraich	2.5.1.4 Ghaghara Khadar
				Gonda	2.5.1.4 Ghaghara Khadar
			2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain-East	Ballia	2.5.2.1 Ghaghara Khadar
				Azamgarh	2.5.2.1 Ghaghara Khadar
				Deoria	2.5.2.3 Rapti-Ghaghara Khadar
				Basti	2.5.2.4 Ghaghara Khadar
				Gorakhpur	2.5.2.5 Ghaghara Khadar
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Siwan	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain
				Saran	2.6.1.1 Ghaghara Flood Plain
			MAHANANDA BASIN		
1. The Northern Mountains	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	West Bengal	1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling	1.4.2.5 Mahananda Tract
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Katihar	2.6.1.2 Mahananda Flood Plain
				Purnia	2.6.1.4 Mahananda Flood Plain
		West Bengal	2.6.3 Barind Tract	Maldah	2.6.3.1 Lower Mahananda Plain
				Maldah	2.6.3.2 Maldah Plain
				West Dinajpur	2.6.3.2 Sudhani-Mahananda-Gameri Plain
				Maldah	2.6.3.3 Mahananda-Ganga Interfluve

SON BASIN

			Bihar	2.6.2	South Bihar Plain	Aurangabad	2.6.2.1	**Son-Punpun Flood Plain**
						Gaya	2.6.2.1	**Son-Punpun Plain**
						Patna	2.6.2.1	**Son-Punpun Plain**
						Rohtas	2.6.2.4	**Son Basin**
	The Deccan Plateau	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	Uttar Pradesh	3.2.2	Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	3.2.2.5	**Son Trough**
		3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	Bihar	3.3.1	Ranchi Plateau	Palamu	3.3.1.3	**North Koel Valley**
						Palamu	3.3.1.7	**Son Basin**
		3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.3	Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands East	Surguja	3.4.3.1	**Banas Basin**
						Shahdol	3.4.3.2	Son Basin
						Sidhi	3.4.3.2	Son Trough
						Shahdol	3.4.3.3	Banas Basin
						Sidhi	3.4.3.5	Banas Basin
		3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands		3.6.2	Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur	3.6.2.2	Son Basin

DAMODAR VALLEY

2.	The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	West Bengal	2.6.5	Proper Delta	Barddhaman	2.6.5.1	Ajay-Damodar-Barakar Tract
						Hugli	2.6.5.1	Dwarakeswar Plain
						Haora	2.6.5.1	Rupnarayan-Damodar Plain
						Haora	2.6.5.2	Hugli-Damodar Plain
						Hugli	2.6.5.2	Hugli-Damodar Plain
						Barddhaman	2.6.5.2	Kaksa-Ketugram Plain
						Barddhaman	2.6.5.5	Khandaghosh Plain
				2.6.6	Rarh Plain	Bankura	2.6.6.2	Bankura-Bishnupur-Rarh Plain
						Bankura	2.6.6.3	Patrasair Plain
3.	The Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	Bihar	3.3.2	Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad	3.3.2.3	Damodar-Barakar Basin

PLAIN

2.	The Great Plains	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.5.2	Middle Ganga Plain-East	Gorakhpur	2.5.2.2	Gorakhpur Plain
						Deoria	2.5.2.2	Deoria Plain
		2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1	North Bihar Plain	Gopalganj	2.6.1.1	Gopalganj Plain
						Sitamarhi	2.6.1.1	Sitamarhi Plain-West
						Darbhanga	2.6.1.1	Darbhanga Plain-West
						Madhubani	2.6.1.1	Middle Kamla Plain
						Katihar	2.6.1.1	Katihar Plain
						Darbhanga	2.6.1.2	Darbhanga Plain-East
						Madhubani	2.6.1.2	Soni-Bhati Balan Plain
						Purnia	2.6.1.2	Central Purnia Plain
						Sitamarhi	2.6.1.2	Sitamarhi Plain-East
						Purba Champaran	2.6.1.3	Chiraiya-Madhuban Plain
						Purnia	2.6.1.3	Parman Kankai Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Rohtas	2.6.2.1 Bhabua Plain
				Nalanda	2.6.2.1 West Nalanda Plain
				Nawada	2.6.2.1 Nawada Plain
				Munger	2.6.2.1 Ganga-Kiul Plain
				Rohtas	2.6.2.2 Sasaram Plain
				Bhojpur	2.6.2.2 Buxar Plain
				Aurangabad	2.6.2.2 Aurangabad-Rafiganj Plain
				Gaya	2.6.2.2 Phalgu Plain
				Nalanda	2.6.2.2 East Nalanda Plain
				Bhagalpur	2.6.2.2 Bhagalpur Plain
				Bhojpur	2.6.2.3 Arrah Plain
			PLATEAU/UPLANDS		
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain-West	Allahabad	2.5.1.3 Shankargarh-Manda Uplands
			2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain-East	Varanasi	2.5.2.1 Chakia Plateau
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Nawada	2.6.2.2 Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands
				Rohtas	2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau
				Aurangabad	2.6.2.3 South Aurangabad Forested Uplands
				Bhagalpur	2.6.2.3 Banka Forested Uplands
				Gaya	2.6.2.4 Sherghati-Fatehpur Uplands
		West Bengal	2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura	2.6.6.1 Bankura Uplands
				Medinipur	2.6.6.3 Medinipur Uplands
				Birbhum	2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Uplands
The Deccan Plateau	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	Uttar Pradesh	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda	3.2.1.5 Manikpur Uplands
			3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	3.2.2.3 Haliya-Robertsganj Uplands
				Mirzapur	3.2.2.4 Manchi Plateau
				Mirzapur	3.2.2.6 Obra-Ken Uplands
				Mirzapur	3.2.2.7 Renukoot-Dudhi Forested Uplands
	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	Bihar	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu	3.3.1.2 Garhwa Uplands
				Ranchi	3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau
				Palamu	3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands
				Ranchi	3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau
				Ranchi	3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau
				Palamu	3.3.1.5 Latehar-Chandwa Uplands
			3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Hazaribag	3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau
				Dhanbad	3.3.2.1 Topchanchi-Tundi Highlands
				Giridih	3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands
				Dhanbad	3.3.2.2 Baghmara-Gobindpur Uplands
				Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.2 Dumka-Godda Uplands
				Hazaribag	3.3.2.3 Koderma Plateau
				Hazaribag	3.3.2.4 Hazaribag Plateau

					Giridih	3.3.2.4	Bokaro Uplands
					Dhanbad	3.3.2.4	Bokaro-Chas Uplands
					Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.4	Pakaur Uplands
					Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.5	Deoghar Uplands
					Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.6	Jamtara Uplands
		West Bengal	3.3.3	Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	3.3.3.1	Damodar Dwarakeswar Uplands
					Puruliya	3.3.3.3	Baghmundi-Banduan Uplands
		Bihar	3.3.4	Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	3.3.4.3	Kolhan Uplands
					Singhbhum	3.3.4.4	Seraikela-Dhalbhum Uplands
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.3	Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands East	Rewa	3.4.3.1	Teonthar Uplands
					Surguja	3.4.3.3	Ramanujganj Uplands
					Sidhi	3.4.3.4	Waidhan Uplands
					Surguja	3.4.3.4	Surguja Plateau
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands		3.6.2	Mahanadi Basin	Raigarh	3.6.2.1	Jashpurnagar Plateau
					Bilaspur	3.6.2.3	Pendra Plateau
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	Orissa	3.12.1	Northern Orissa Highlands	Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.1	North Mayurbhanj Riverine Uplands
					Kendujhar	3.12.1.1	Kendujhar Plateau
					Dhenkanal	3.12.1.1	Palalahada-Kamakshyanagar Plateau
					Kendujhar	3.12.1.2	Kendujhar Forested Uplands
					Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.2	Raruan-Karanjia Uplands
					Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.3	Similipal Plateau
					Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.5	South Mayurbhanj Forested Uplands
The Coastal Plains & Island	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Orissa	4.3.8	Mahanadi Delta	Cuttack	4.3.8.1	Sukinda-Narsinghpur-Banki Forested Uplands
					Baleshwar	4.3.8.3	Nilagiri Uplands
				HILLS			
The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.2	South Bihar Plain	Munger	2.6.2.2	Kharagpur-Gidhaur Hills
					Nalanda	2.6.2.3	Rajgir Hills
					Gaya	2.6.2.3	Rajgir Hills
The Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands		3.3.1	Ranchi Plateau	Palamu	3.3.1.1	West Palamu Hills
					Ranchi	3.3.1.1	Lohardaga Hills
					Ranchi	3.3.1.3	Palkot Hills
					Ranchi	3.3.1.6	South Ranchi Hills
					Palamu	3.3.1.6	South Palamu Hills
			3.3.2	Hazaribag Plateau	Giridih	3.3.2.1	Gowan Forested Hills
					Hazaribag	3.3.2.2	North Hazaribag Forested Hills
					Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.3	Rajmahal Hills
					Giridih	3.3.2.3	Parasnath Hills
					Hazaribag	3.3.2.5	South Hazaribag Forested Hills
			3.3.4	Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	3.3.4.1	Porhat Hills
					Singhbhum	3.3.4.2	Kolhan Hills
					Singhbhum	3.3.4.5	Dalma Range

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-East	Surguja	3.4.3.2 Deogarh Hills
				Sidhi	3.4.3.3 Sonpur Forested Hills
				Surguja	3.4.3.5 Manipat Hills
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands		3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin	Raigarh	3.6.2.2 Udaipur Hills
				Bilaspur	3.6.2.4 Chhuri Hills
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	Orissa	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Sundargarh	3.12.1.1 Sundargarh-Baragaon Forested Hills
				Sambalpur	3.12.1.2 Sambalpur Forested Hills
				Sundargarh	3.12.1.5 Koida Forested Hills
				Sambalpur	3.12.1.6 Barkot Forested Hills