CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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VOLUME - XXIII

WEST BENGAL

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

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

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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, homogenous 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—aud 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 delineration or immediate and whole hog adoption thereof for purposes of administration and development planning. And yet, all such exercises, should, I think, be welcome as contributive to the filling out of the complex scenario which serves as the essential backdrop for the formidable task of development planning in India to which a new dimension and fresh urgency have been added by the current, renewed emphasis on local area planning.

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
2nd of January, 1989

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General &
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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°4'28" and 37°17'53" North and longitudes 68°7'53" and 97°24'47" East and having a great range of geographic environment, is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised. For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

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

(i) contiguous geographical area,

(ii) 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 district 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 brief and sweeping generalisation and formed rather broad geographical zones of India on the basis of geological information only. Later, during the 1921-31 decade regional delineations were done mostly from the point of view of geological structure and stratigraphy. During 1922-24, L.D. Stamp produced a more substantive and well known work. Stamp adopted

physiography and structure at the primary level, and climate for the second order regions. He divided the country into 3 primary or macro level regions and 22 sub-regions and designated them as 'natural regions'. Almost simultaneously, but independent of Stamp's work, J.N.L. Baker, following the work on natural regions initiated by Wood, proposed another scheme of natural regions. It was in close agreement with Stamp's regional scheme. Later on, M.B. Pithawala, Kazi S. Ahmad and O.E. Baker also proposed their schemes of regional divisions. O.H.K. Spate gave a more comprehensive treatment to this scheme. He was in general agreement with the schemes proposed by Stamp and Baker. He divided the sub-continent into three paramount macro level regions on the basis of geological structure. The regional scheme proposed by Spate is empirically derived. He divided India into 35 regions of the first order (under the three macro regions excluding the islands), 74 of the second order with 225 sub-divisions.

The traditional divisions of the country into mountains, plateaus and plains, and further regional division as envisaged by Stamp and later on improved by Spate provided a base for the study of regional physical conditions. During 1931-1941, the regional studies so developed could not be elucidated or enlarged mainly due to the politically unstable conditions of the sub-continent. M.W.M. Yeatts in the General Report of Census of India, 1941, proposed a broad division of the country into four regions demarcated according to economic and 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 physiogeographical characteristics in order to bring out viable homogeneous regions at the sub-micro level within the districts. Broadly, the physiogeographical factors which have been kept in view while undertaking this exercise are (i) Physio-garphy, (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 physiogeographically 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 defiined in so far as its rural and urban constituents are concerned, the demographic characteristics and other statistics can be generated for the past Censuses also to the extent to which village-wise/town-wise data are available. The sub-micro regions have been delineated within the district. In case the boundaries of the district experience any change in future, due to administrative or any other reason, the required scores can be obtained by compilation of data as we know their constituent units. The sub-micro regions of the districts will play an important role in the implementation of the plan at the grass-root level within the framework of the State plan which, in turn, is a part of the overall National plan. Agricultural development in India is dependent upon the regional approach because of wide areal spread and the resultant contrasts in cropping patterns arising mainly from the regional variations in physical conditions. Since the landuse pattern should be adopted as per physical conditions of the region, the demarcation of physio-geographic regions will help in the long-term planning for the country. It is hoped that this scheme, the first of its kind in the history of the Census in India, besides enlarging the scope of Census Atlases, would serve as a useful framework for administrators, planners, researchers and other data users.

The Procedure Followed

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

Since the aim was to delineate sub-micro regions within the district, the number of sheets covering the areal spread on standard topographical sheets either on 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 scale, as available, were consulted. These sheets were mosaiced to ascertain the boundary of the district concerned. In case of change in the district boundaries between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the updated map of the district as per 1981 Census was consulted. Similarly Tahsil/Taluk/P.S/C.D. Block/Circle boundaries were reoriented. As the second step, the villages alongwith their Census location code numbers were marked on the topographical sheets for evaluation of the environs of the group of villages with reference to the physical details. The delineation of sub-micro i.e. the fourth order regions followed. In this exercise physio-geographical details of contours, drainage, spot heights, bench marks, watersheds as well as the distribution of highland 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 region. 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-micro regions within the districts throughout the country.

Code Structure for the Regions and the Scheme of the Contents

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

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

It will be seen that the tables included in Parts II and III approach the configuration from the point of view of the administrative unit i.e. State/District/Taluk/P.S./C.D. Block, Village. In other words, these tables give the position of these units with reference to the natural regions in which they fall, as determined at these respective levels. It will be perceived, however, that the same region or a similar region under a different name may be transcending the administrative 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 state/union territories, this excercise is, naturally, restricted to the limits of region/regions transcending the boundaries of the concerned state/union territory to which a particular volume in this series is devoted. For getting fuller details with regard to these "extended areas" in terms of their constituents the reader is invited to refer to the volume dealing with the concerned states/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1. The Northern Mountains

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

These sub-regions are :

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

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

1.1.1	Ladakh
1.1.2	Kashmir Valley
1.1.3	Jammu

In these divisions the relief presents remarkable variations. The grouping of the districts has been made in conformity with the geological structure, elevation and forest cover. Other factors do not play significant role in delineating these divisions. However, sub-montane soil (Podsolic) is dominant in the Kashmir Vally 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 Dehradun, Garhwal, and Tehri Garhwal districts and have an elevation of 900 to 1000m. 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 *Duars* area of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. The Darjiling section of the Himalayan zone rises abrupty from *Duars* plain of West Bengal. Three high peaks namely Siwalik Phu (3630 m), Sabargam (3546 m) and Phalut (3596 m) are located in this section of Himalayan zone. Similarly, the lofty ranges of about 5000 m 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 slops are quite steep. Over the Tripura region the topography has interspersed ranges and valleys. Consequently communication is difficult.

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

The region has been divided into 10 divisions as below :

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

2. The Great Plains

This is the most important zone in view of human concentration and it stretches from Rajasthan via Punjab, Haryana, Uttar 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 arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation, over 150 m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75 m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in the western zone with the exception of 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 the Himalayas and this is a gradational plain formed during Pleistocene and Recent geological times. On the basis of drainage, soils and rainfall, the region has been divided into 7 sub-regions and 24 divisions :

2.1 Punjab Plain

In this plain 4 divisions as listed below have been delineated on the basis of soils and rainfall. Soils are alluvial with variations of *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 to the Ganga Plain where the rivers are playing important role in carrying out definite influence area of their own. In general, the soil is alluvial but variations have developed on the upland and the low land areas. The Upper Ganga Plain has been divided into 2 divisions viz.

2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain
2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain

2.5 Middle Ganga Plain

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

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

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

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

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

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

The Brahmaputra Valley presents typical geographical features. In general, the valley has an elevation of below 75 m. The 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 vegetations throughout. Hence, on these basis this valley has been divided into three divisions with definite characteristics.

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

3. The Deccan Plateau

The Deccan Plateau represents the whole of South Indian tableland. From the point of view of geology, the whole region is composed of metamorphic rocks of pre-Cambrian age. Considering drainage, elevation, forest cover, soils and rainfall, sub-divisions were delineated. In general, the elevation rises to over 1000 m in the south while it hardly exceeds 500 m in the north. The rivers of this region have mostly reached their base level of erosion which have carved wide valleys in various regions of considerable importance. This 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 charcteristics of this region are different from there 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 900m 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 presents large varieties of sal. Soils are primarily medium black to deep black types. The region has been sub-divided into three divisions :

3.5.1 Sagar Plateau
3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

This meso region in general, has an altitude ranging between 300 and 900 m and extends over basalts. Some high ranges like Ajanta range, Harischandra range, Mahadeo range and Balaghat range break the monotony and thus form a mosaic of plateau with protruded hills. Annual rainfall in general, varies between 80 and 100 cm except in the central region of Maharashtra Plateau which generally gets less than 80 cm rainfall. 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 south east. 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 and identified as :

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

The Orissa Highlands region is comprised of the north-eastern extension of unclassified crystalline rocks of the Deccan Plateau. Here the topography is rugged and elevation is about 1200 m in Koraput plateau. The Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers have carved out well defined valleys. Soils of the region are mostly red and sandy interspersed with red and yellow soils in some areas. The western portion of the region consists of deep valleys with spurs. In general, the southern portion is much more dissected and higher than the northern 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 Plains 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 Kataiawar Peninsula
4.1.4 Kachchh Peninsula

4.2 Western Coastal Region

The Western Coastal Region lies just bordering the Sahyadri (the Western Ghats). The width of the regions 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 a great extent. The 100 cm isohyetal line separates the eastern and western coastal areas at the district level at Kanniyakumari. The Eastern Coastal Region is wide and the soils differ appreciably within this region. The big rivers carve out broader valleys or deltas which give further help in establishing the 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 unamed 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, soil 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.

...ed with Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
...e territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve
...nches which measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

Regions with Code No. (Macro)	Sub-Regions with Code No. (Meso)	Divisions with Code No. (Micro)	District	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, Punch, Rajauri 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 and Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya —East	Almora and Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District, West District, South District and East District	Sikkim
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling and Jalpaiguri	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central and Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central and Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura and West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills	Assam
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills and East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Inter-fluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur Chandigarh Sub-montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar	Chandigarh & Punjab
		2.1.3 Beas Satluj Doab	Jalandhar and Kapurthala	Punjab
		2.1.4 Punjab Malwa Plain	Bathinda, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Sangrur and 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	Hisar, Sirsa and Bhiwani	Haryana
		2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Delhi, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad	Delhi & Haryana
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur and Sikar	Rajasthan
		2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner and Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
		2.3.4 Luni Valley	Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur and Pali	Rajasthan
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Bijnor, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur and Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain -West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara-Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain-East	Azamgarh, Ballia. Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Katihar, Begusarai, Samastipur, Vaishali, Siwan and Gopalganj	Bihar
		2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas and Aurangabad	Bihar
		2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar, Maldah and 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 Rarh Plain	Bankura, Birbhum and 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
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi and Udaipur	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar and Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur Jalaun, Lalitpur, 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 and Santhal Pargana	Bihar
		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	West Bengal
		3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	Bihar
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-West	Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4 2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-Central	Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-East	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Surguja	Madhya Pradesh
	3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	3.5.1 Sagar Plateau	Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Dewas, Indore, Raisen, Bhopal and Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau	Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.6.1 Narmada Region including Flanks of Vindhya and Satpura	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, West Nimar, East Nimar, Mandla, Narsimhapur and Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raj Nandgaon and Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Dhule and Jalgaon	Maharashtra
		3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal	Maharashtra
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Aurangabad, Bid, Kolhapur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Sangli and 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 and Gulbarga	Karnataka
		3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Shimoga, Raichur and Pocket of Tumkur	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
		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
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem	Tamil Nadu
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar, Khammam and 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 Rayala-seema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Danda-karanya)	Phulabani, Balangir, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Gandhi-nagar, Kheda, Mahe-sana, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	Panch Mahals and The Dangs	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5
		4.1.3 Kathiawar Peninsula	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Diu	Gujarat and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.4 Kachchh Peninsula	Kachchh	Gujarat
	4.2 Western Coastal Region	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Greater Bombay, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Thane	Maharashtra
		4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka
		4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Cannanore, Kozhikode Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala and Pondicherry
		4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast	Ernakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur and Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6 South Kerala Coast	Alleppey, Trivandrum and Quilon	Kerala
	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	4.3.1 Kanniya-kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.3 Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchchira-ppalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Karaikal and Pondicherry	Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu
		4.3.4 Southern Andhra Pradesh Coastal Plain	Nellore and Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur and Krishna	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		4.3.6 Godavari Delta	East Godavari, West Godavari and Yanam	Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry
		4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.8 Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri	Orissa
	4.4 The Islands	4.4.1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
		4.4.2 Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep

PART II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF WEST BENGAL

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF WEST BENGAL

The state of West Bengal was carved out of the erstwhile Bengal province and under the Indian Union came into existence as such on August 15, 1947. The state was then just about two-fifths of the undivided Province, in area.

The state is situated between latitudes 27° 13′ 15″ and 21° 25′ 2″ North and longitudes 85° 49′ 20″ and 89° 53′ 4″ East. It is bounded on the north by the state of Sikkim and Kingdon of Bhutan; on the east by district Goalpara of Assam and Bangladesh; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribag, Santhal Parganas, Katihar and Purnea districts of Bihar and Kingdom of Nepal. The state now covers an area of 88752.0 Km^2. and inhabited by 54580.647 persons according to the 1981 Census.

On the basis of local topographical features distribution of soil, geology and forests, the state can be divided into six (6) Micro Regions (sub divisions) and they in turn are divided further into sixty (60) Sub-Micro Regions Fourth Tier Regions) as follows :

1.4.2.—Darjiling Himalayas including Duars covering districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjiling.

2.6.3.—Barind Track covering districts of Koch Bihar, West Dinajpur and Maldah.

2.6.4.—Moriband Delta covering districts of Murshidabad and Nadia.

2.6.5.—Proper Delta covering districts of Twentyfour Parganas (Calcutta), Haora, Hugli and Bharddhaman.

2.6.6.—Rarh Plain covering districts of Medinipur, Bankura and Birbhum.

3.3.3.—Puruliya Uplands covering district of Puruliya in the West.

The Darjiling Himalaya region (Jalpaiguri and Darjiling) rises abruptly from the plains of North Bengal to attain great heights within a short distance of the foothills, High terrain, steep gradients, heavy rains ranging from 3000 to 3500 mm (60″—80″) in places and torrential streams make the region extremely susceptible to soil erosion and landslides. The region slopes from north to south as evident by the flow of rivers, of which the most important are the Tista, the Mahananda. the Jaldhaka, the Torsa, the Raidak and the Sankosh.

The geology of the region, varies from Archaean to Pleistocene-Sub Recent and Recent, consisting of granite, gneiss (in north western Darjiling and Kurseong areas), sandstones, shales, boulders, pebbles

and conglomerates. The soils are alluvial composed of sand, silt and sandy silt and clay which are brown and yellowish in colour. The course porous (Bhabar soil) is excellent for growing tea. The important crops grown in the region are rice, jute and tobacco.

The region has Tropical and sub-tropical forests, growing sal, oak laurels luxuriantly. In the higher altitudes of Darjiling hills, however, Alpine trees of Wet or Moist temperate forests are found growing. The silt deposits on the river beds nurture tall grasses and reeds and scattered trees resembling Savannah type, covering the waste land in Jalpaiguri areas. Unfortunately, however, much of them has since been cleared for cultivation of paddy, jute, tobacco and most important of all the tea.

Terrace of older quasi-lateritic alluvium (red clay) lies to the east of Mahananda river, which in the parlance of Geological terminology is called Barind. Hence this geological formation is known as the Barind Tract. The land of this region is flat and alluvial with a slight south-eastern slope along which the main rivers flow. Further the region is characterised by undulations, and the low areas are inundated by the rivers during the monsoon. The Tista, the Jaldhaka, the Mahanada the Gamari, the Srimati, the Tangan and the Purnabhabha (Tributaries of the Mahananda) are all important rivers that traverse the region. The elevations are nowhere high enough to be called hills, which do not exceed 30 m. above the river level at any point.

The Barind Tract has alluvial soils composed of sand, clay and silt and is generally brown and black brown (red) in colour. The Tract still possesses some scrubs, tall grasses, reed jungles and degraded remnant forests which are being rapidly depleted by human settlements. Besides, paddy, other important crops of this region are jute, tobacco, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds.

Murshidabad and Nadia districts form the Moriband Delta. The river Bhagirathi, which enters the State beyond the Rajmahal Hills apparently bisects the districts of Murshidabad. The land on the right bank of the Bhagirathi has a surface covering of the Rarh—old alluvium i.e. red soil. The western tract of the district is traversed by streams which descend from the uplands—the more important ones being the Mayurakshi and Dwarka. The eastern tract on the other hand, is criss-crossed by the meanders of Jalangi. A small part of Nadia also falls on the right bank of the Bhagirathi. Murshidabad and Nadia, on the bank of the river are a true example of the Moriband Delta, where all the rivers of Jalangi, Churni, Bhairab, Ichhamati and Mathabhanga from a drainage network. These rivers are liable to be ponded back when the flood level of the Bhagirathi is high. In fact the tract is full of old river beds (deserted channels) which get inundated and silted during rainy season otherwise they remain almost dry.

The tract has alluvial soils with sand, clay and silt deposits. The soils are red and yellowish brown in colour. The tract is devoid of any forest. The soils are fertile where paddy, wheat, sugar cane, and other rabi crops are grown easily. Besides, jute, an important cash crop and mulberry are also cultivated extensively in this region. Sericulture is therefore the most salient feature of this region.

The proper Delta, comprises districts of Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman to the west of Hugli river, the northern half of Twentyfour Parganas including Calcutta down to a rough transverse line through Basirhat, Sandeshkhali, Canning and Diamond-Harbour to the east. Except the small upland tract of Barddhaman in the north-west, the region is mostly flat and low laying area. The rivers of Damodar, the Barakar,

the Ajoy are seen flowing in western part of the region (i.e. Barddhaman), whereas the Ichhamati, the Bidyadhari, the Karatoya (Karati) and the Atharbanka, drain the south-eastern part of the region (i.e.) Twentyfour Parganas). This part of the region is characterised by the presence of many swamps. The Salt Water Lake (Dhapa) is one of the best example in this score. Calcutta is an enclave of Twentyfour Parganas, whose low level topography and the Salt Lakes pose serious problems of run off during early monsoon storm. The northern part is a little raised delta land above the flood level, and the highest ground is that bordering the river channels, sloping gradually towards south-east. On the river banks ground scrubs mixed with climbing creepers and clumps of bamboos and in the waste lands grasses and weeds are found.

The western part of this deltaic region is formed by the hydraulic interactions of the Damodar and the Hugli rivers. The south eastern margins of Haora and the mouth of Rupnarayan are still active delta, which spreadsalong the coastlinc of Medinipur. The central part is a low lying with many swamps and embankments, where the human settlements are concentrated in the main. In this area, some of the former channels of the Damodar had ceased to be effective owing to silting and shifting of the rivers. They have become either silted or stagnant channels. Therefore. these silted/old channels with no outfall are called in local language as *Kana* rivers (one eyed river). To cite an example may mention *Kana* Damodar. As the area is sloping gradually towards south-east, the Damodar, the Saraswati and the Dwarakeshwar rivers therefore roll down to the Hugli river finally. The entire stretch of the Hugli is a narrow strip of flat alluvial land. In the lower reaches, it is navigable by ship (up to Calcutta) regularly throughout the year. However, during the dry season, especially in the northern reaches, navigation, becomes dfficult due to the fall in the water level and rapid winding of the channel.

The soils of the region are sandy loam, sandy clay and silts, and a bit saline in the southern part adjoining the Sundarbans. Panddy, vegetables, fruits, pulses, coconuts and Date Palms are found growing here. This region is again devoid of any forest. Almost all the big cities and other important urban centres are located in the region. It is therefore, the most thickly populated area in the state.

The Sunderbans cover south-eastern part of the district Twentyfour Parganas, including areas of Basanti, Kultali, Mathurapur, Pathar Pratima, Namkhana and Gosaba Police Stations. In this area the delta is still active, which is characterised by a network of tidal channels, river creeks (*Khals*) and islands. Some of them are swampy *morasses* covered with low forest, scrubwood jungles (mangroves). As we approach the coast, the land sinks gradually to an elevation which throughout many hundred kms^2. rises hardly above the high water mark which in turn contributes the process of land formation into a half land and half water condition and fades into the sea imperceptibly. It has been well described elsewhere as a sort of drowned land, broken up by swamps, intersected by a thousand river channels. The estuaries or the arms of the sea, are the Saptamukhi. the Thakuran, the Matla, the Guasaba and the Raimangal (the mouth of Haribhanga and Kalindi). These estuaries are interspersed and separated by several large islands such as Lothian Island, Bulcherry Island, Holliday Island, Dalhousie Island, Bangaduni Island etc.

The region has alluvial soils containing sandy loam, clay and silts brought down by the big rivers and other streams. The soils are saline in nature due to the brackish water of the sea in the Sundarbans. Cultivation is possible only by rain waters by keeping out the sea water with the help of embankments. The area is not conductive to the human a settlements due to obvious reasons evermentioned in the

preceding paras such as it is a low lying area and liable to be submerged which necessitates erection of large embankments, tidal activities, brackish water and last but not the least unhealthy conditions. As a result, the settlements are separsely distributed in this region.

The Rarh Plain covers mainly the districts of Birbhum, Bankura and Medinipur. The north-western part of this region is characterised by the undulating upland which is formed by the gradual descent from the Chotanagpur Plateau. In Birbhum district along the north-western boundary (from P.S. Muraroi to Khoyrasole), actually the ridges are the extentions of the low Rajmahal hills. The ridges sometimes rise as high as 80 to 100 metres. The land slopes gently towards north, north-east and south south-east as is evident by the flow of the rivers of Pagla, Bansloi, Brahmani, Dwarka, Mayurakshi and Bakreswar, likewise the north west again (Bankura) has undulating terrain with many hill spurs and ridges, in which Biharinath (452 metres) and Susunia (440 metres) are the two prominent peaks. Bankura is drained by the Dwarakeswar (Dhalkiswar), the Silai (Silabati) and the Kasai from north west to south east. The Dwarakeswar is joined by the Silai at Ghatal in Medinipur, from which point down-ward it is called the Rupnarayan. The Kasai joins the Kalighai in Tamluk (Medinipur) to form the Haldia river. The Subarnarekha enters at Gopiballavpur in the same district and passes through the Nayagram out to Orissa. Just descending downward towards south-east, the region has alluvial plain areas due to the flow of these rivers.

The region has laterite soils in the north western upland areas, and the soils are red and black/brown in colour. Scrub jungles, sal and mahua trees, tamarind and other mixed forests cover the low hills and other ridges. The low land and plain areas have alluvial soils containing sand, gravel, clay and silts brought down by the rivers. They are generally red and reddish brown in colour.

The food crops grown in the region are paddy, wheat, barley, maize, pulses, sugarcane, tobacco, pan (betal leaf) potatoes etc. In the coastal areas of Medinipur, water-melon, alond (badom) and coconut trees are largely grown.

The main features of Puruliya Upland which is an extension of the Chotanagpur Plateau, are the Bagmundi Hills in the west, Jaridih Sandstone Hills or upper Kasai Basin in the north west, and the Panchet Hills (Damodar-Dwarakeswar Upland) in the north-east and Manbazar Hills or Upland in the south east. The district is drained eastward by the Dwarakeshwar and the Kasai. rivers. East of the Subarnarekha, the Upland gradually slopes into the deltaic alluvium.

The hills of Bagmundi Upland are at places very steep and heavily criss-crossed by the eroding streams. The Ayodhya range forms the main highland (of the district) with Gorabura (2175 ft. or 725 m. app.) and Karma (2035 ft. or 645 m. app.) peaks respectively. It acts as a watershed between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha rivers. Further to the extreme south-east in the Banduan and Manbazar areas, there is Dalma range which is drained by many streams on its northern slopes into the Kumari river. The highest peak of the Dalma range is Bhandari (1419 ft. or 473 m. app.). The Upper Kasai Basin (Jaridih Sandstone Hills), covers most of the central part of the district where the Kasai or Kansabati flows. The undulating hills range from 600 to 1000 ft. or 200 to 330 m., high approximately above the sea level. Damodar-Dwarakeswar Upland (Panchet Hills) covers the north eastern part of the district. It has many small hillsocks. These are infact residual hills. The Damodar and the Dwarakeswar are the two impor-

tant rivers flowing in the area. The Damodar marks the northern boundary and it passes through the Panchet Hills almost due east. The Panchet Hills Dam has been built on the Damodar at the confluence with the Barakar, which is the tri-junction of Dhanbad, Barddhaman and Puruliya districts.

The soils in this part are red sandy, red loamy and alluvial. Alluvial soils occur in the lower parts of the region and lateritic hard rocks in the highlands. Due to soil erosion and also availabilities of little irrrigation facilities, cultivation is very difficult in the highland areas. Paddy, Maize, Pulses, Oil-seeds and Groundnuts are grown in this region. The trees found in the forest of this region are Sal, Teak, Mahua Jam and Banyan (Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests).

The climate of West Bengal is under the influence of monsoon, and depends much upon the amount of annual rainfall. The rainfall is fairly wide spread and more or less evenly distributed in the state. The south-west monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal converge over the state and cause heavy rains in the summer months of June to September. Occasional heavy rainfall also occurs due to Tropical Cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal. The average rainfall in the state is about 1800 mm, in a year.

The state may be divided into two broad rainfall regions viz, (i) the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan North comprising the districts of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar and a little northern portion of West Dinajpur and (ii) the remaining parts of the state comprising the Central Gangetic Plains and the western districts which from the eastern fringe of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The first region has an average annual rainfall of 3000 mm and above. The second region may again be divided into three sub-regions. In the districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and eastern coastal areas of Medinipur, the annual rainfall is between 1500 to 2000 mm approximately. The average annual rainfall varies from 1250 to 1500 mm in Maldah, south-western areas of West Dinajpur, most of the areas of Murshidabad, and eastern Birbhum and Barddhaman, and entire districts of Nadia, Hugli and Medinipur. The entire district of Puruliya and north-western Bankura, Barddhaman, Birbhum and Murshidabad have the annual rainfall below 1250 mm.

Temparature appears less inconsistent from year to year than the rainfall. However, it is inversely related to rainfall. The north western parts (of the stete) comprising Puruliya, Bankura, Birbhum and Medinipur have higher temperature than any other parts of the state, where the rainfall is also scanty. The northern Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan region has the Tropical and Sub-tropical (warm and hot moist) climate conditions. Most of the Gangetic Plain areas have Tropical-hot and moist climatic conditions. It should be noted that the-rain and the types of soil, together are the determining factors for the growth of natural vegetations (forests) and the crops in the plains. In the hilly areas, temperature, altitude and slope are also contributing factors. In relation to these considerations, the state has three principal forest zones, viz. (i) the Himalayas including *Duars* in the north (ii) the laterite forest zone in the west and (iii) the mangrove in the Sundarbans.

In the Himalayan region the vegetation changes with the altitudes. The Moist Temperate (Alpine), Sub-Tropical broad leaved (deciduous) and Tropical wet (Evergeen) forests are found in this zone. Oak, toon, sal, laurel, teak, sisu, Mangolia, pine and fir, maple and chestnut are found growing in these forests.

The Tropical-dry deciduous forests (sal and teak and scrubs and tamarind) are growing in the western laterite (hard and red rocky rocks) zone comprising Bankura, Birbhum, Puruliya and Western Medinipur. The Mangrove forests are found only in the Sundarbans areas where Sundri *gewa* shrubs and other low trees are growing in plenty.

The state of West Bengal has a total population of 54,580,647 in 1981. Of the total population, 14,446,721 (26.47 percent) live in the urban areas, and 40,133,926 (73.53 percent) in the rural areas. The distribution of the urban population in the State is extremely uneven. The largest concentration of the urban population is found in Calcutta and the surrounding areas along the banks of the river Hugli. Calcutta Urban Agglomeration comprises 107 urban centres and has a total population of 9,194,018 which is 63.64 percent of the total urban population of the state. The other important concentration of the urban population is in Asansol-Durgapur belt which is a highly industrial regions in the Barddhaman district. There is very little urbanisation in the northern districts of the State viz, Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar. The situation is similar in the western districts viz, Bankura, Puruliya and Medinipur (Western part).

The rural population is also unevenly distributed. There is a heavy concentration of the rural population in the Central Gangetic Plain areas which comprise districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas, Haora and Hugli and where the important river of the State namely, Bhagirathi-Hugli flows. The rural settlements are found thickly populated along the banks of rivers of Tista, Torsha, Jaldhaka and Mahananda, in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Koch Bihar, Maldah. The fringes of the urban centres of Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur, the industrial belts are also thickly populated. The northern hilly areas of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, the western undulating (laterite soil) areas of Puruliya, Bankura and the southern parts of Twentyfour Parganas including the Sundarbans have on the other hand, relatively sparse population.

West Bengal state is characterised by sex ratio which is unfavourable to the females. This will be evident from the facts that according to the 1981 Census results, the sex ratio in West Bengal is 911 against 934 for the country as a whole. However, higher proportions of females per 1000 of males are found in the districts of Bankura (964), Birbhum (962), Puruliya (962), Murshidabad (959) and Nadia (954), while the districts of Calcutta (712), Haora city (783), and Darjiling (829) and also Barddhaman (885) are characterised by lower proportions of females. The reason of low sex ratio particularly in Calcutta, Haora and Barddhaman, can be attributed to the larger proportion of migrants in the population due to the location of Administrative, Commercial and industrial centres in these districts. The rural and urban sex ratios of the state are 947 and 819 respectively. The density of population is influenced by several factors such as productivity of soils, climate, topography, irrigational facilities, industrial and other factors of the economic development of the area. The density of population is quite uneven at both the district and police station levels in the State. The highest densities of population are found in the districts of Haora (2622 persons per kms.) Hugli (1130 persons per Km^2.) and Twentyfour Parganas (760 persons per Kms.) and the lowest in Puruliya (296 persons per Km^2), Darjiling (325 persons Per Km^2.), and Bankura (345 per Km^2.). Among the police stations, Baranagar (23,992 persons per Km^2.), Dum Dum (22,495 persons per Km^2.) and Belgharia (21,437 persons per Km^2.) have the higher densities of population. On the other hand, the lower densities are found in P.S. Garubathan (90 persons per Km^2.), Sukhiapokri (121 persons per Km^2.) in the districts of Darjiling and P.S. Banduan (156 persons per Km^2.) in district of Puruliya.

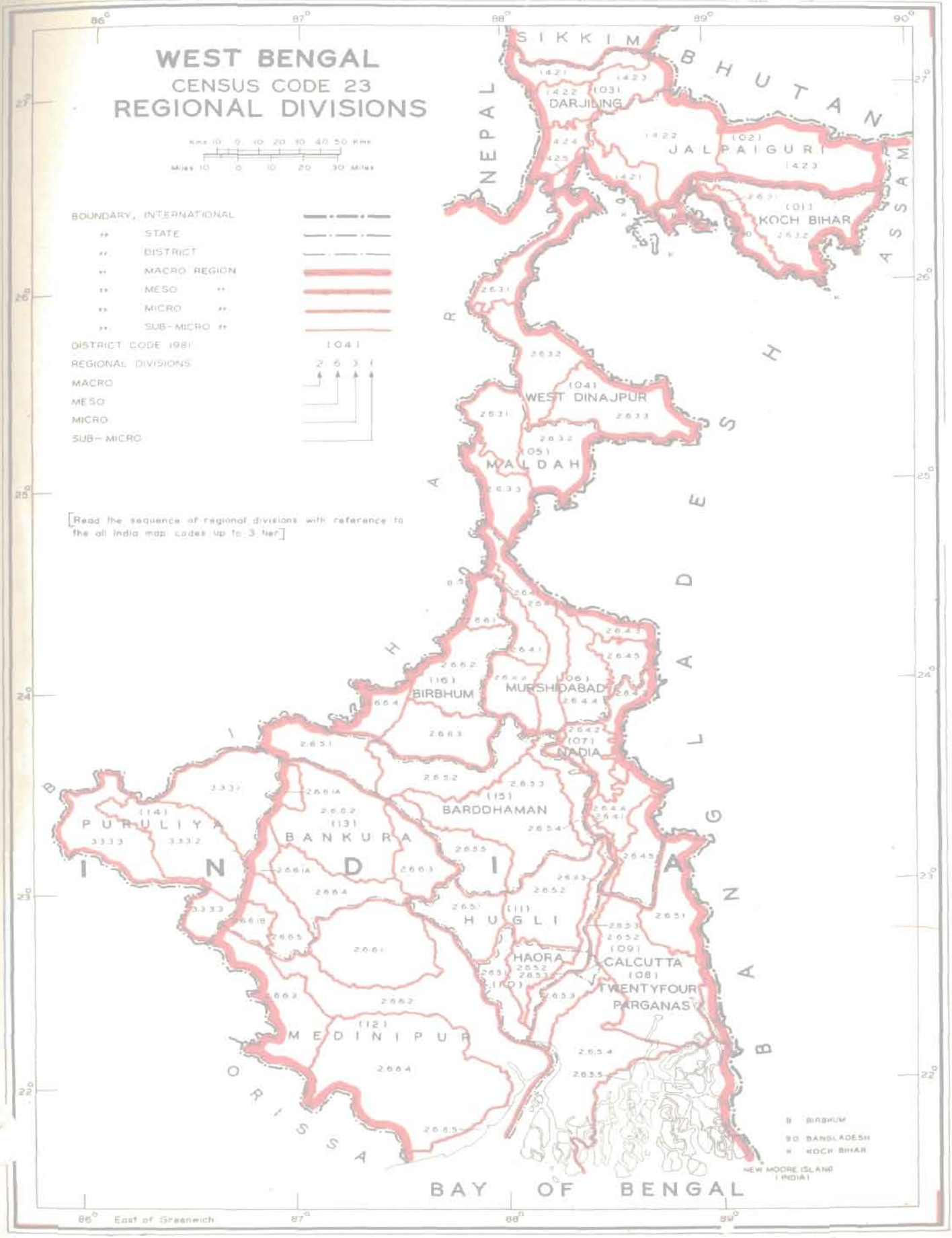
The state has an average density of 615 persons per Km^2., the rural being 947 persons per Km^2. and urban 5460 persons Per Km^2. Calcutta district has an enormous density of 31,779 persons per Km^2. The maps on density (total, rural and urban) by sub-Micro regions, clearly reflect the physiographic and economic homogeneity of the area.

While considering the distribution of population it is necessary also to mention the distribution pattern of the scheduled Caste and scheduled tribes in the state. There are different 59 scheduled Castes and 38 scheduled tribes seen listed in the para pertaining to West Bengal State [Seheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders, (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976, dated the 18th September, 1976]. The numerical strengths of the Scheduled Castes in the state and the scheduled tribes are 12,000,768 and 3,070,672 respectively which account for 21.99 percent and 5.63 percent respectively. The proportion of the scheduled castes living in the rural areas is 26.19 percent and 10.31 percent in the urban areas. The proportion of the scheduled tribes in the rural arers is 7.36 percent compared to 0.80 per cent in the urban areas. It reveals, therefore, that both the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribe population mostly are confined to the rural areas. In the state, the distribution of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are uneven. Among the districts, Koch Bihar has the highest 49.85 percent of scheduled castes, followed by Jalpaiguri (34.61 percent), Birbhum (29.80 percent), Bankura (28.90 percent) and West Dinajpur (28.57 percent). On the other hand, Calcutta has the lowest proportion of scheduled castes accounting for 4.54 percent only, whereas in the districts of Murshidabad (13.05 percent), Darjiling (14.25 percent) and Medinipur (21.58 percent) they are distributed sparsely. The remaining districts of the state show fairly good concentration of scheduled castes population. The scheduled tribes are found distributed mostly in northern districts of the state viz. Jalpaiguri, Darjiling, West Denajpur and Maldah and in Purulia Bankura and Medinipur in the Western districts of the state. Among the districts again Jalpaiguri has the highest population of scheduled tribes (22.20 percent), followed by Puruliya (18.79 percent). The lowest proportions in this respect, on the otherhand, are found in Calcutta (0.13 percent) and Haora (0.25 percent). Similarly very low proportions of scheduled tribes are also found in Koch Bihar (0.57 percent), Murshidabad (1.23 per cent) Nadia (1.89 percent), Twentyfour Parganas (1.76 percent) and Haora (3.96 percent).

In terms of literacy, a person who can both read and write with understanding is literate. The literacy rate is highest in the district of Calcutta (74.13 percent), followed closely by Haora (57.73 percent) and Hugly (54.65 percent) while Maldah, on the other hand, has the lowest rate of 26.62 percent. Murshidabad (28.80 percent) and West Dinajpur (31.04 percent) have also very low rate of literacy. The percentage of literates in the state as a whole is 46.32 only. In respect of males higher proportions of the literates are concentrated mostly in Calcutta (78.09 percent), Haora (67.75 percent) and Hugli (64.62 percent), whereas the distrtcts of Maldah (36.13) percent), Murshidabed (36.65 percent) and West Dinajpur (41.46 percent) show the lower concentrations. Similarly female literates at higher proportions of literates in the state are also found in the districts of Calcutta (68.45 percent), Haora (46.06 percent) and Hugli (43.55 percent and the lower proportions in this regard are in the districts of Puruliya (15.90) percent), Maldah (16.37 percent) and West Dinajpur (19.83 percent). Districts of Darjiling, Twenty-four Parganas, Medinipur, Bankura and Barddhaman have also fairly largcr proportions of both male and female literates. It is thus evident that the areas which are industrially developed and urbanised, have relatively higher literacy rates.

In respect of working populations of the state, it may be noted that it is 28.26 per cent in West Bengal as per the 1981 Census. The proportions of male and female main workers to the total male and female population are 48.71 per cent and 5.81 per cent respectively. It is thus clear that the proportion of male main workers is much higher than that of the female main workers in the state. The state accounts for 29.76 per cent workers as cultivators, 25.23 per cent in agricultural labourers and 3.52 per cent in the household industry. Again out of the total male main workers, 31.40 per cent are cultivators, 23.69 per cent agricultural labourers and 3.09 percent in household industry. The break up of the female main workers in different categories are 14.67 per cent cultivators, 39.43 per cent agricultural labourers and 7.50 percent in household industry. Among the districts, Darjiling has the highest percentage of main workers (34.99), followed by Calcutta with 34.86 per cent. Jalpaiguri and Puraliya have also higher rates of 31.74 per cent and 31.08 per cent in this connention respectively. While the lower rates are evinced in Twentyfour Parganas (26.15 per cent), Haora (26.19 per cent), Nadia 26.71 per cent), Medinipur (26.73 per cent), Maldah (27.27 per cent) Murshidabad (27.08 per cent), Barddhaman (28.19 per cent) and Birbhum (28.11 per cent). In all these districts the percentage of main workers is below the state average i.e. 28.26 percent.

Within the broad framework of a physio-geographic regional plan of the state, six micro regions, viz., (1.4.2) Darjiling Himalayas including *Duars*, (2.6.3) Barind Tract, (2.6.4) Moriband Delta, (2.6.5) Proper Delta, (2.6.6) Rarh Plain and (3.3.3) Puruliya Uplands have been carved out. These have been further delineated into 60 sub-micro regions within the districts as given below. The details of these sub-micro regions are given in Part III of this volume. This may serve as a guide to the planners and administrators to formulate the multi-level development programme at the district level and further integrate them at the state level.


WEST BENGAL
CENSUS CODE 23
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" MACRO REGION
" MESO "
" MICRO "
" SUB-MICRO "
DISTRICT CODE 1981 (04)
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2 6 3 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
NADIA
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

1.4 NORTH EASTERN HIMALAYAS

Micro Regions with Code Number	District with Code Number	Sub-Micro Regions with Code Number (Fourth Tier Regions)
1	2	3
1.4.2 Darjiling Himalayas including Duars	Jalpaiguri 02	1.4.2.1 Tista Plain
		1.4.2.2 Central Duars
		1.4.2.3 Eastern Duars
	Darjiling 03	1.4.2.1 Darjiling Himalayas
		1.4.2.2 Kurseong Range
		1.4.2.3 Kalimpong Range
		1.4.2.4 Western Duars
		1.4.2.5 Mahananda Tract

2.6 Lower Ganga Plains

.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar 01	2.6.3.1 West Koch Bihar Plain
		2.6.3.2 East Koch Bihar Plain
	West Dinajpur 04	2.6.3.1 Islampur-Goalpokhar Plain
		2.6.3.2 Sudhani-Mahananda Gamari Tract
		2.6.3.3 Balurghat Plain
	Maldah 05	2.6.3.1 Lower Mahananda Plain
		2.6.3.2 Maldah Plain
		2.6.3.3 Mahananda-Ganga Interfluve
2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshidabad 06	2.6.4.1 Nabagram Plain
		2.6.4.2 Mayurakshi Dwarka Plain
		2.6.4.3 Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin
		2.6.4.4 Jalangi Bhagirathi Interfluve
		2.6.4.5 Raninagar Plain

1	2	3
	Nadia 07	2.6.4.1 Bhagirathi Basin
		2.6.4.2 Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluve
		2.6.4.3 Nadia Plain North
		2.6.4.4 Krishnagar-Santipur Plain
		2.6.4.5 Ranaghat-Chakdaha Plain
2.6.5		
Proper Delta	Twentyfour Parganas 08	2.6.5.1 Ichhamati Raimangal Plain
		2.6.5.2 Bidyadhari Plain
		*2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
		2.6.5.4 Hugli Delta
		2.6.5.5 Sundarbans
	Calcutta 09	*(included in Hugli Flats—2.6.5.3)
	Haora 10	2.6.5.1 Rupnarayan Damodar Plain
		2.6.5.2 Hugli-Damodar Plain
		2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
	Hugli 11	2.6.5.1 Dwarakeswar Plain
		2.6.5.2 Hugli Damodar Plain
		2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
	Barddhaman 15	2.6.5.1 Ajay Damodar Barakar Tract
		2.6.5.2 Kaksa Ketugram Plain
		2.6.5.3 Barddhaman Plain
		2.6.5.4 Bhagirathi Basin
		2.6.5.5 Khandaghosh Plain
2.6.6.		
Rarh Plain	Medinipur 12	2.6.6.1 Silai Plain
		2.6.6.2 Lower Kasai Basin
		2.6.6.3 Medinipur Upland
		2.6.6.4 Contai Plain
		2.6.6.5 Digha Coastal Plain

1	2	3
	Bankura 13	2.6.6.1 A | Bankura Uplands
		2.6.6.1 B |
		2.6.6.2 Bankura Bishnupur Rarh Plain
		2.6.6.3 Patrasair Plain
		2.6.6.4 Silai Plain
		2.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Basin
	Birbhum 16	2.6.6.1 Nalhati Plain
		2.6.6.2 Brahmani Mayurakshi Basin
		2.6.6.3 Suri Bolpur Plain
		2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Upland
3.3 Bihar—West Bengal Uplands		
3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya 14	3.3.3.1 Damodar Dwarakeswar Upland
		3.3.3.2 Upper Kasai Basin
		3.3.3.3 Baghmundi Banduan Upland

State Census Code – 23, Physio

Macro Region with Code No.	Meso Sub-Regions with Code No.	Micro Regions with Code No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-Micro Sub-Divisions with Code No. (4th Tier Divisions)
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Northern Mountains	1.4 North Eastern Himalayas	1.4.2 Darjiling Himalayas Including Duars	02 Jalpaiguri	1.4.2.1 Tista Plain 1.4.2.2 Central Duars 1.4.2.3 Eastern Duars
			0.3 Darjiling	1.4.2.1 Darjiling Himalayas 1.4.2.2 Kurseong Range 1.4.2.3 Kalimpong Range 1.4.2.4 Western Duars 1.4.2.5 Mahananda Tract
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plains	2.6.3 Barindra Tract	0.1 Koch Bihar	2.6.3.1 West Koch Bihar Plain 2.6.3.2 East Koch Bihar Plain
			0.4 West Dinajpur	2.6.3.1 Islampur Goalpokhar Plain 2.6.3.2 Sudhani-Mahananda-Gamari Plain 2.6.3.3 Balurghat Plain 2.6.3.1 Lower Mahananda Plain 2.6.3.2 Maldah Plain 2.6.3.3 Mahananda—Ganga Interfluve

*The summation of the area figures of the Police Stations under each district will not tally with the concerned district area figures because the former represent those supplied by the State Director of Land Records and Survey while

Geographic Regions of West Bengal

Constituents		*Area in Km²			Population (1981)		
Villages	Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54	2	867.0	811.0	56.0	453211	315066	138145
356	6	2524.6	2464.1	60.5	851962	771124	80838
343	4	2697.3	2636.2	31.1	909698	817460	92238
114	2	762.6	743.3	19.3	263804	177316	86488
119	2	667.3	644.2	23.1	195800	166754	29046
92	1	885.2	884.4	0.8	88708	85175	3533
342	2	692.9	675.8	17.1	415403	252317	163086
45	—	195.4	195.4	—	60554	60554	—
476	2	1073.2	1067.8	5.4	470061	458397	11664
770	5	2312.2	2288.9	23.3	1301582	1190986	110596
556	1	1448.0	1434.0	14.0	589888	563535	26353
979	4	1778.3	1752.7	25.6	846068	741544	100924
1604	3	2188.4	2167.3	21.1	968991	827542	141449
517	...	1134.0	1134.0	...	668315	668315	...
851	1	1345.0	1341.8	3.2	506873	498294	8579
439	3	1183.3	1172.1	11.2	856683	768066	88617

the latter represents those supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

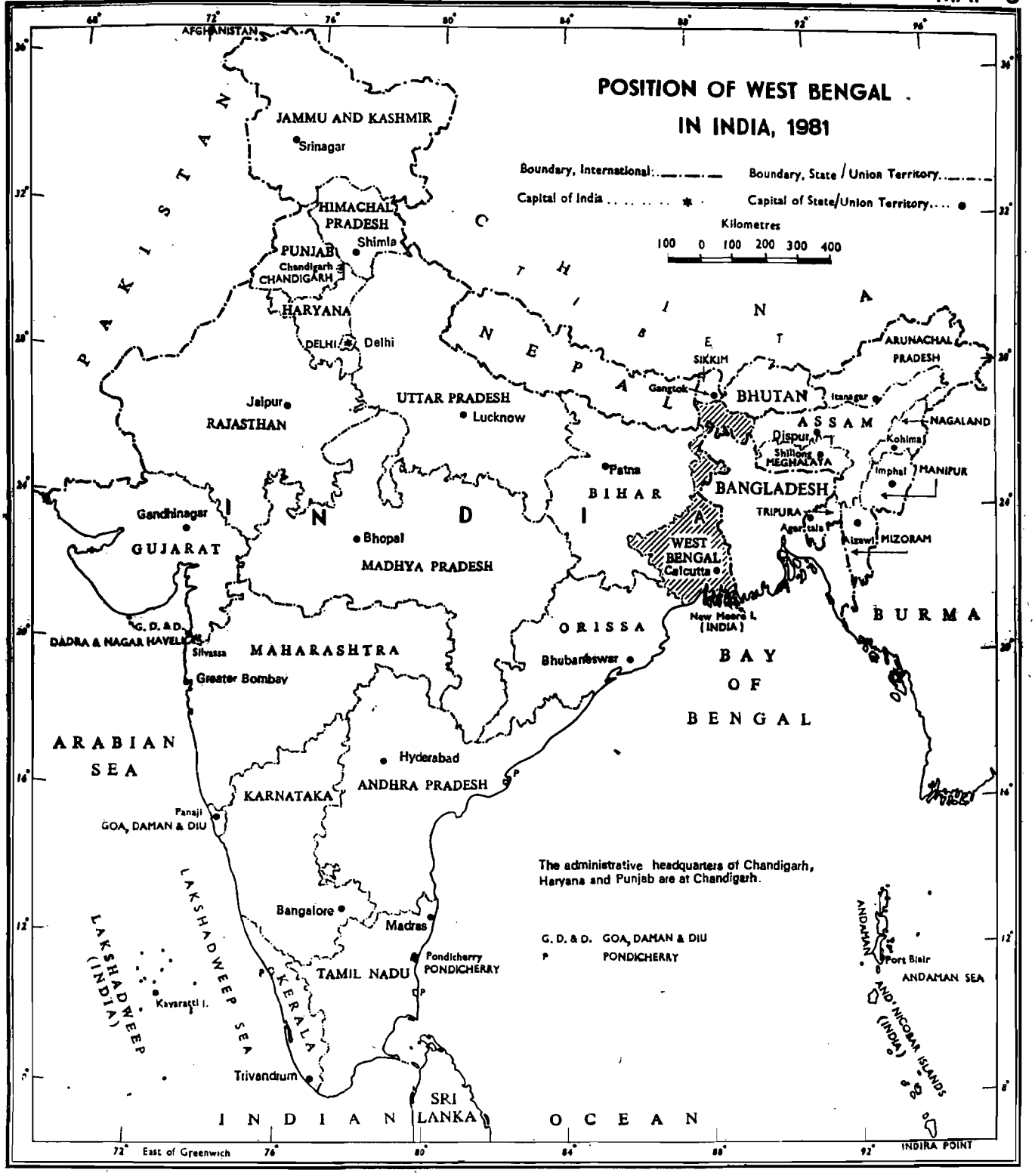
1	2	3	4	5
		2.6.4 Moriband Delta	06 Murshidabad	2.6.4.1 Nabagram Plain
				2.6.4.2 Mayurakshi—Dwarka Plain
				2.6.4.3 Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin
				2.6.4.4 Jalangi—Bhagirathi Interfluve
				2.6.4.5 Raninagar Plain
			07 Nadia	2.6.4.1 Bhagirathi Basin
				2.6.4.2 Jalangi—Bhagirathi Interfluve
				2.6.4.3 Nadia Plain North
				2.6.4.4 Krishnagar—Santipur Plain
				2.6.4.5 Ranaghat—Chakdaha Plain
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	08 Twentyfour Parganas	2.6.5.1 Ichhamati—Raimangal Plain
				2.6.5.2 Bidyadhari Plain
				2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
				2.6.5.4 Hugli Delta
				2.6.5.5 Sundarbans
			09 Calcutta—Area and Population are Included in	
			10 Haora	2.6.5.1 Rupnarayan—Damodar Plain
				2.6.5.2 Hugli—Damodar Plain
				2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
			11 Hugli	2.6.5.1 Dwarakeswar Plain
				2.6.5.2 Hugli—Damodar Plain
				2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
			15 Barddhaman	2.6.5.1 Ajay-Damodar-Barakar Tract
				2.6.5.2 Kaksa-Ketugram Plain
				2.6.5.3 Barddhaman Plain
				2.6.5.4. Bhagirathi Basin
				2.6.5.5. Khandaghosh Plain

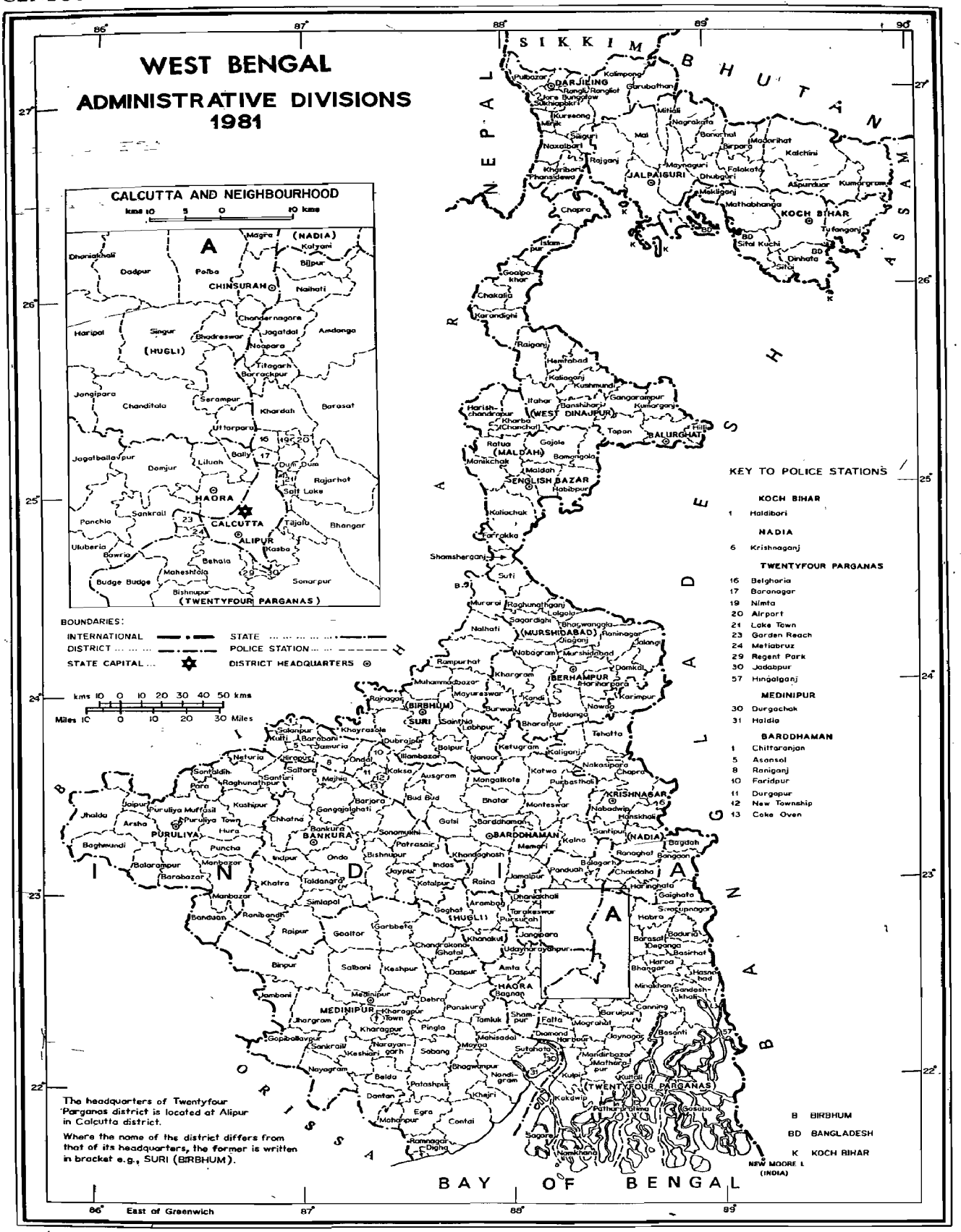
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
274	...	693.6	693.6	...	274536	274536	...
525	1	1033.8	1020.8	13.0	640364	607783	32581
926	11	2103.4	2020.4	83.0	1747801	1450142	297659
337	1	1057.4	1053.4	4.0	702188	686410	15778
155	...	548.7	548.7	...	332663	332663	...
213	3	573.7	512.9	60.8	537082	301481	235601
196	1	718.3	714.4	3.9	429864	418084	11710
235	...	804.3	804.3	...	475062	475062	...
281	6	1634.9	1570.4	64.5	674650	480250	194400
423	6	977.2	900.6	76.6	847595	649507	198088
824	7	2071.1	1960.1	111.0	1745114	1380354	364760
1144	21	2885.2	2718.0	167.2	2754471	1976542	777929
411	40	863.3	464.9	398.4	6840366	655432	6184934
1321	7	2891.4	2838.0	53.4	2370361	2223496	146865
111	...	1138.8	1138.8	...	334133	334133	...
2.6.5.3 (Hugli Flats) Under Twentyfour Parganas District							
325	1	537.7	535.9	1.8	647883	642200	5783
389	12	659.0	613.7	45.3	1005532	872108	133424
49	22	199.5	72.8	126.7	1313346	113760	1199586
567	1	1061.1	1042.1	19.0	824160	789955	34205
1277	6	2287.1	2263.0	24.1	1669364	1596577	72787
87	19	225.1	114.0	111.1	1063782	120245	943537
382	40	1275.5	872.8	402.7	1667650	554278	1113372
463	2	1395.6	1382.0	13.6	555221	533262	21959
1191	3	2838.8	2805.4	33.4	1716539	1525997	190542
228	4	476.1	450.4	25.7	421610	326314	95296
417	...	1030.7	1030.7	...	474368	474368	...

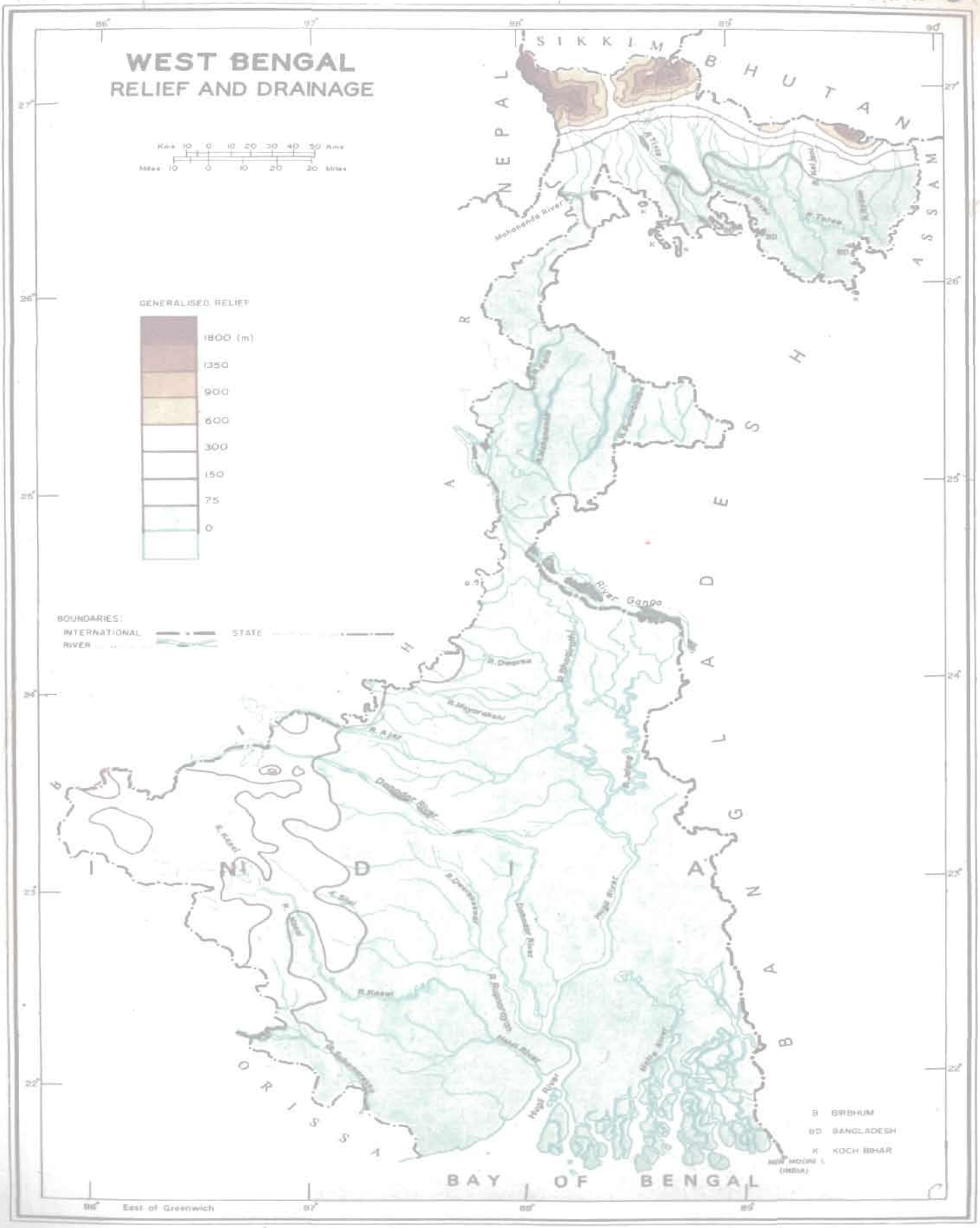
1	2	3	4	5
		2.6.6 Rarh Plain	12 Medinipur	2.6.6.1 Silai Plain 2.6.6.2 Lower Kasai Basin 2.6.6.3 Medinipur Upland 2.6.6.4 Contai Plain 2.6.6.5 Digha Coastal Plain
			13 Bankura	2.6.6.1A—Bankura Upland 2.6.6.1B—Bankura Upland 2.6.6.2—Bankura-Bishnupur Rarh Plain 2.6.6.3—Patrasair Plain 2.6.6.4 Selai Plain 2.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Plain
			16 Birbhum	2.6.6.1 Nalhati Plain 2.6.6.2 Brahmani-Mayurakshi Basin 2.6.6.3 Suri-Bolpur Plain 2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Upland
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar—West Bengal Uplands	3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	14 Puruliya	3.3.3.1 Damodar Dwarakeswar Upland 3.3.3.2 Upper Kasai Basin 3.3.3.3 Baghmundi-Banduan Upland

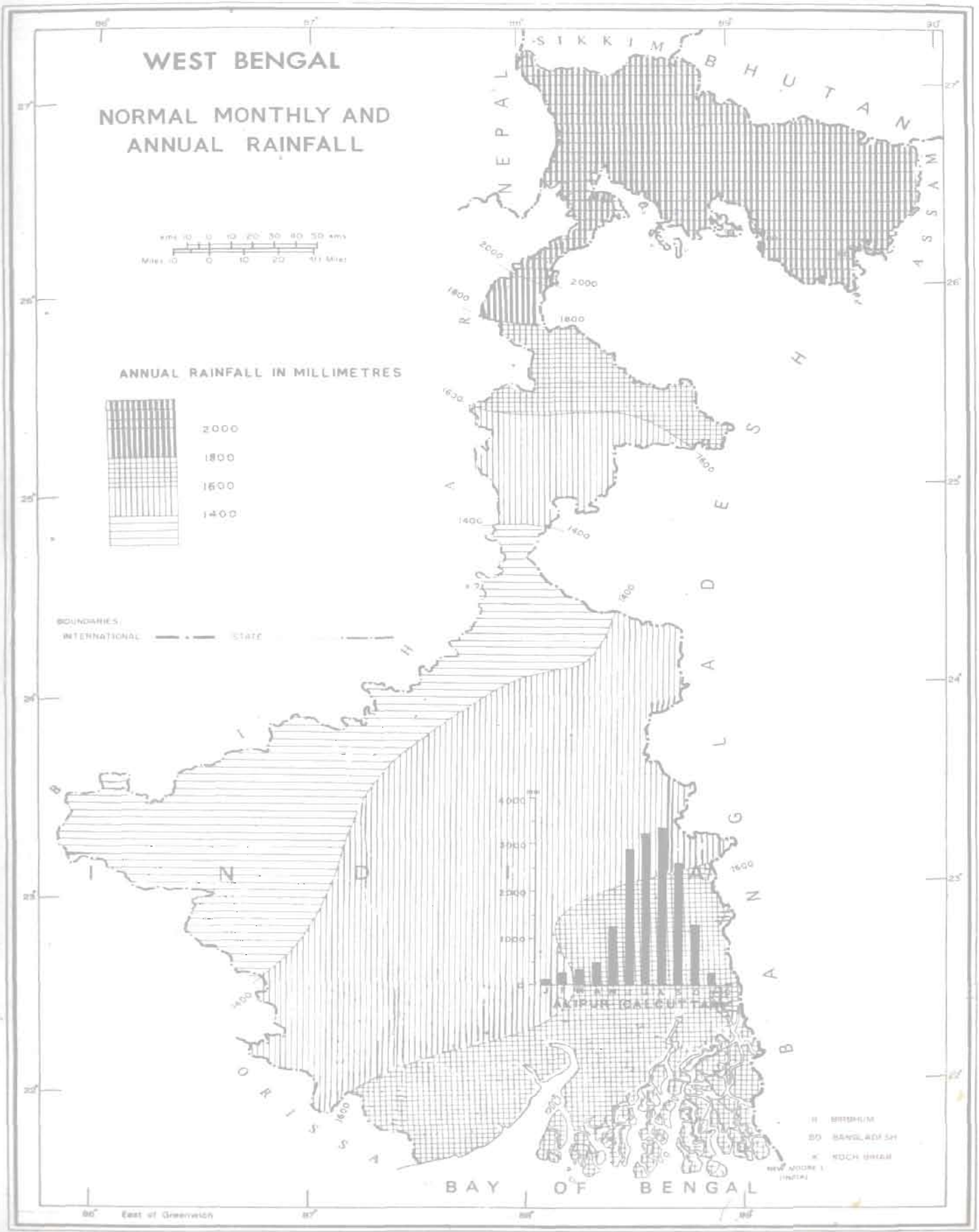
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2203	3	2391.6	2357.5	34.1	795602	760330	35272
3238	10	3472.4	3369.2	103.2	2356814	2123948	232866
1819	1	1921.2	1904.2	17.0	513692	486985	26707
4189	4	5174.1	5032.1	142.0	2890482	2613464	277018
372	1	362.0	356.0	6.0	186206	185312	894
402	...	661.5	661.5	...	210346	210346	...
130	...	372.3	372.3	...	67241	67241	...
1470	3	2768.0	2715.2	52.8	1035913	873540	162373
596	1	1040.9	1032.2	8.7	450340	442307	8033
669	...	1212.7	1212.7	...	347739	347739	...
559	1	819.1	811.6	7.5	263236	252395	10841
205	1	512.7	506.0	6.7	305939	290866	15073
811	2	1469.5	1456.5	13.0	763802	705128	58674
939	2	1624.6	1602.0	22.6	737147	657928	79219
509	2	931.6	913.5	18.1	288941	268374	20567
934	5	1951.0	1912.7	38.3	659769	595669	64100
849	1	1951.5	1937.6	13.9	626229	552325	73904
901	2	2295.0	2281.6	13.4	567803	539045	28758

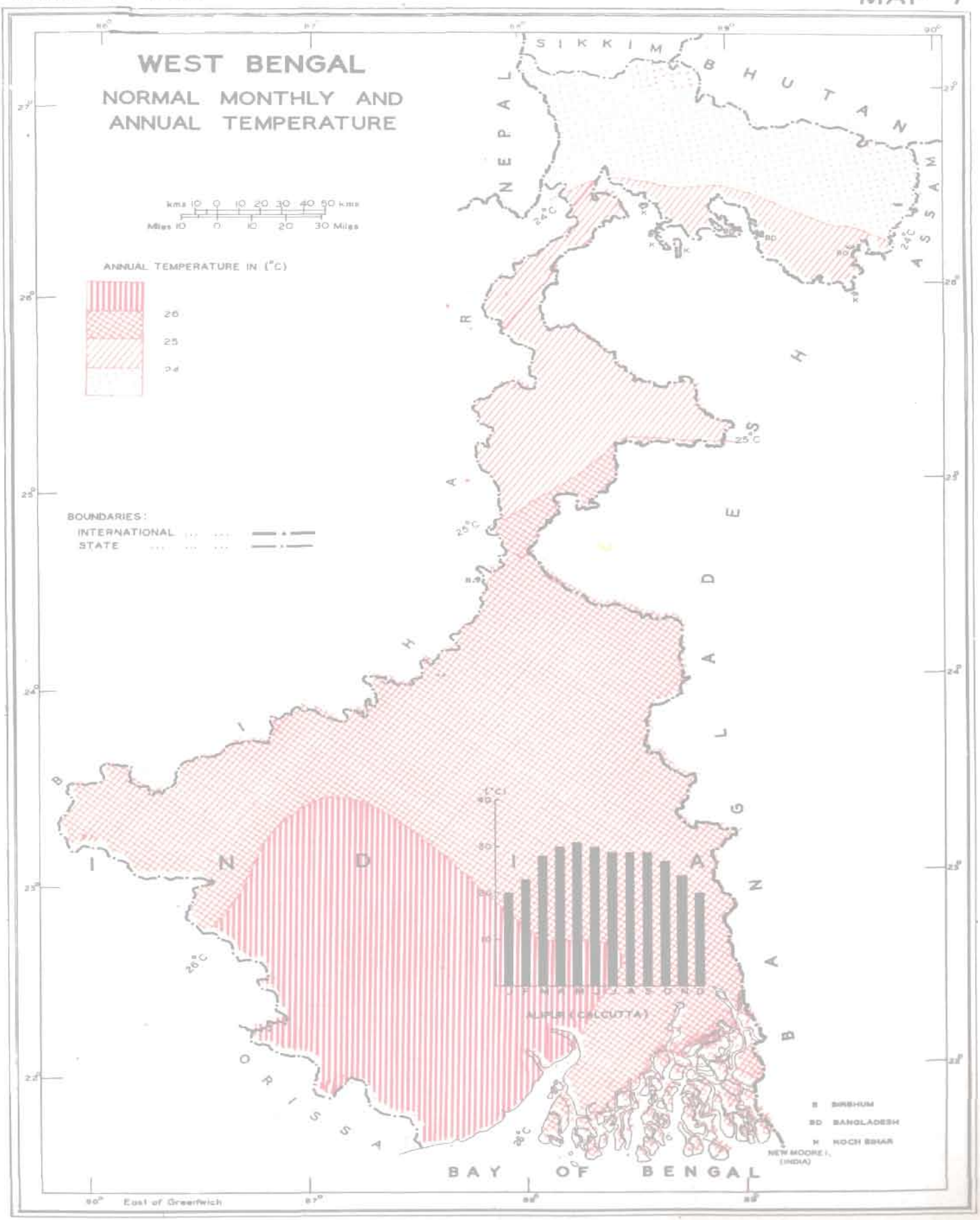
GENERAL MAPS

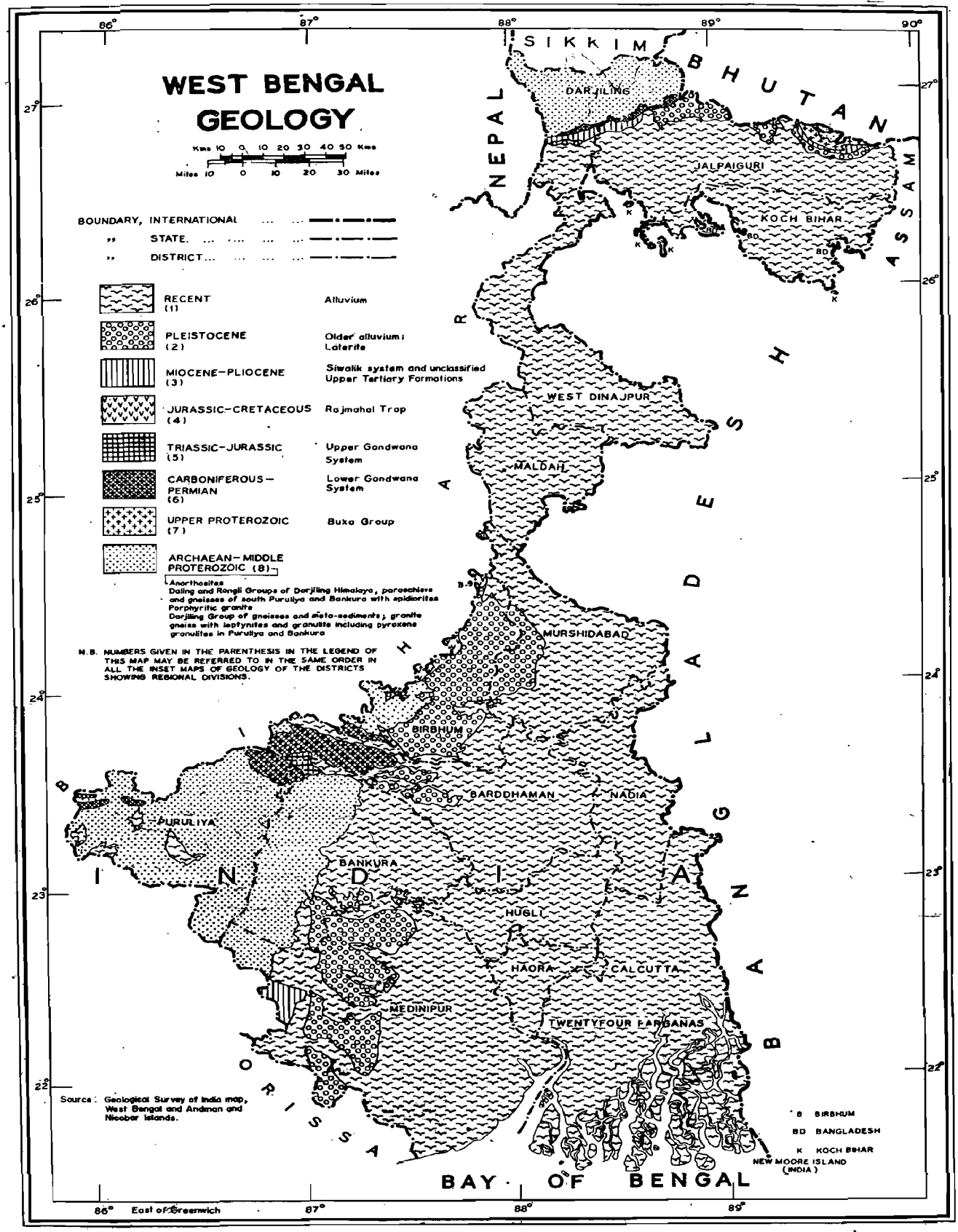

POSITION OF WEST BENGAL IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi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

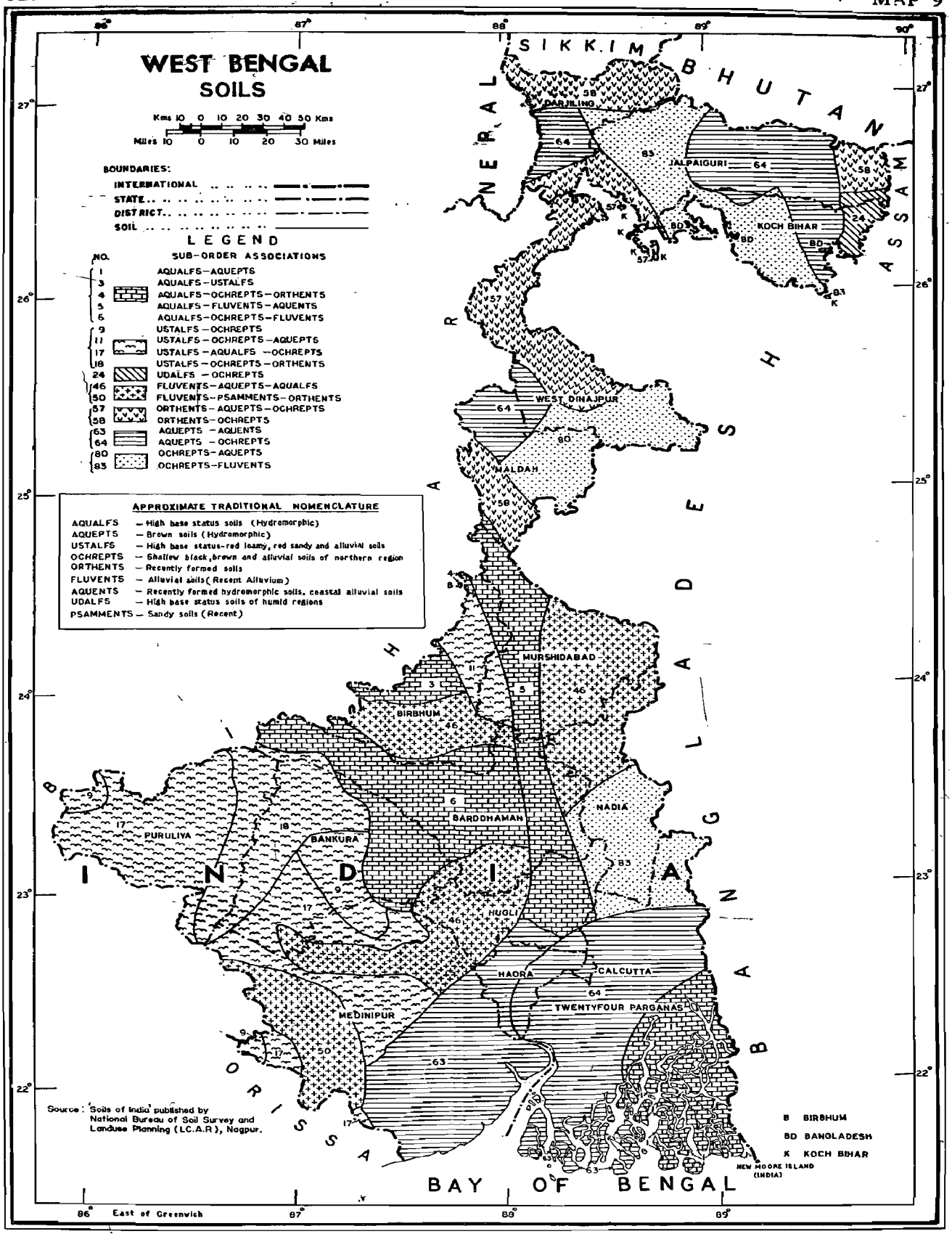

WEST BENGAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
CHINSURAH
(NADIA)
(HUGLI)
HAORA
CALCUTTA
ALIPUR
(TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS)
BARASAT
BARRACKPUR
BARUIPUR
DIAMOND HARBOUR
KAKDWIP
SAGAR
NAMKHANA
SAGAR ISLAND
(WEST DINAJPUR)
BALURGHAT
(MALDAH)
ENGLISH BAZAR
(MURSHIDABAD)
BERHAMPUR
KRISHNAGAR
(BIRBHUM)
SURI
BARDDHAMAN
PURULIYA
BANKURA
MEDINIPUR
KHARAGPUR
TAMLUK
CONTAI
DIGHA
KEY TO POLICE STATIONS
KOCH BIHAR
1 Haldibari
NADIA
6 Krishnaganj
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
16 Belgharia
17 Baranagar
19 Nimta
20 Airport
21 Lake Town
23 Garden Reach
24 Metiabruz
29 Regent Park
30 Jadabpur
57 Hingalganj
MEDINIPUR
30 Durgachak
31 Haldia
BARDDHAMAN
1 Chittaranjan
5 Asansol
8 Raniganj
10 Faridpur
11 Durgapur
12 New Township
13 Coke Oven
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
The headquarters of Twentyfour Parganas district is located at Alipur in Calcutta district.
Where the name of the district differs from that of its headquarters, the former is written in bracket e.g., SURI (BIRBHUM).
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich

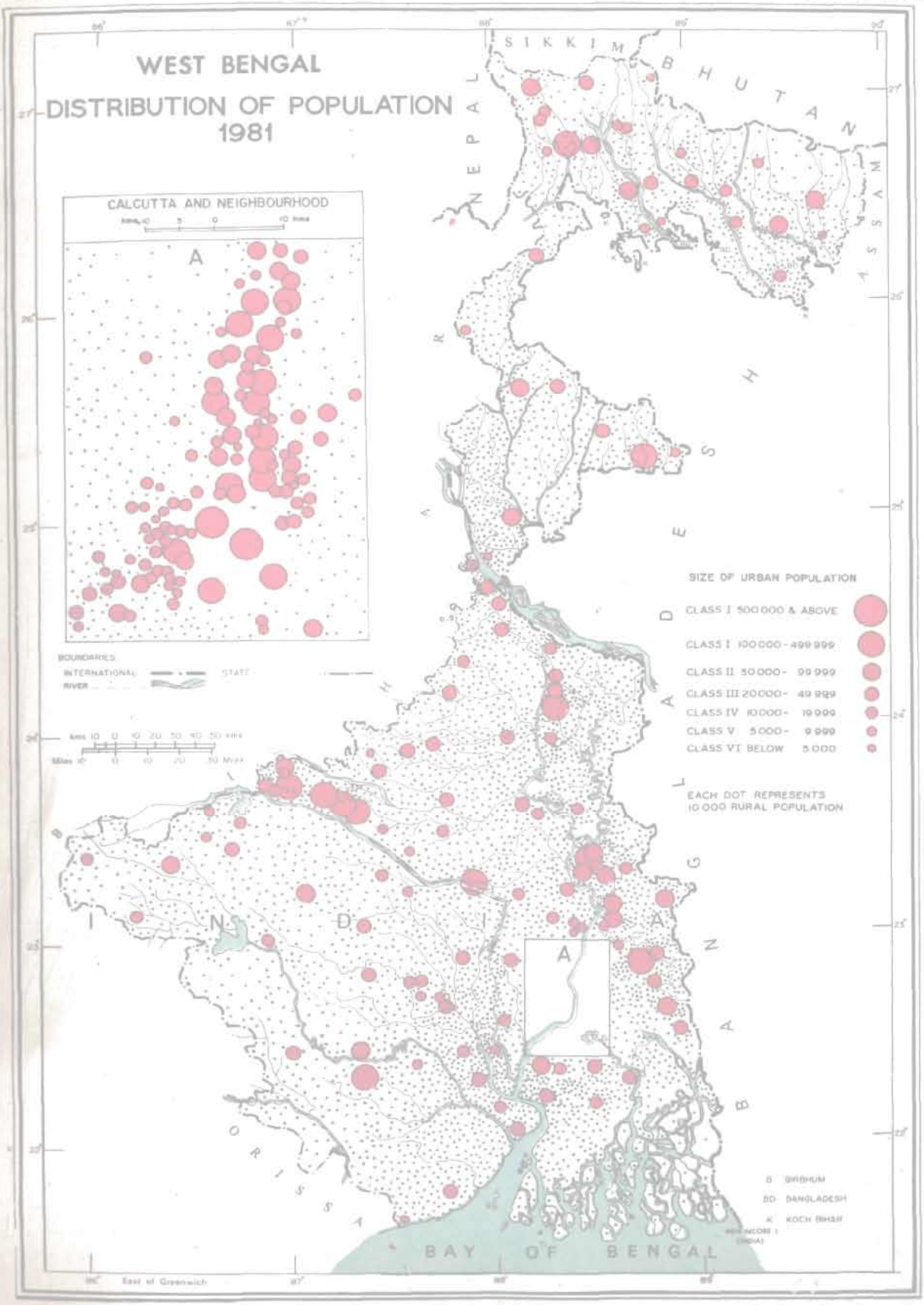

WEST BENGAL
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
GENERALISED RELIEF
1800 (m)
1350
900
600
300
150
75
0
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
RIVER
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
River Ganga
Mahananda River
R. Teesta
R. Damodar
R. Rupnarayan
Hugli River
Haldia
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
East of Greenwich

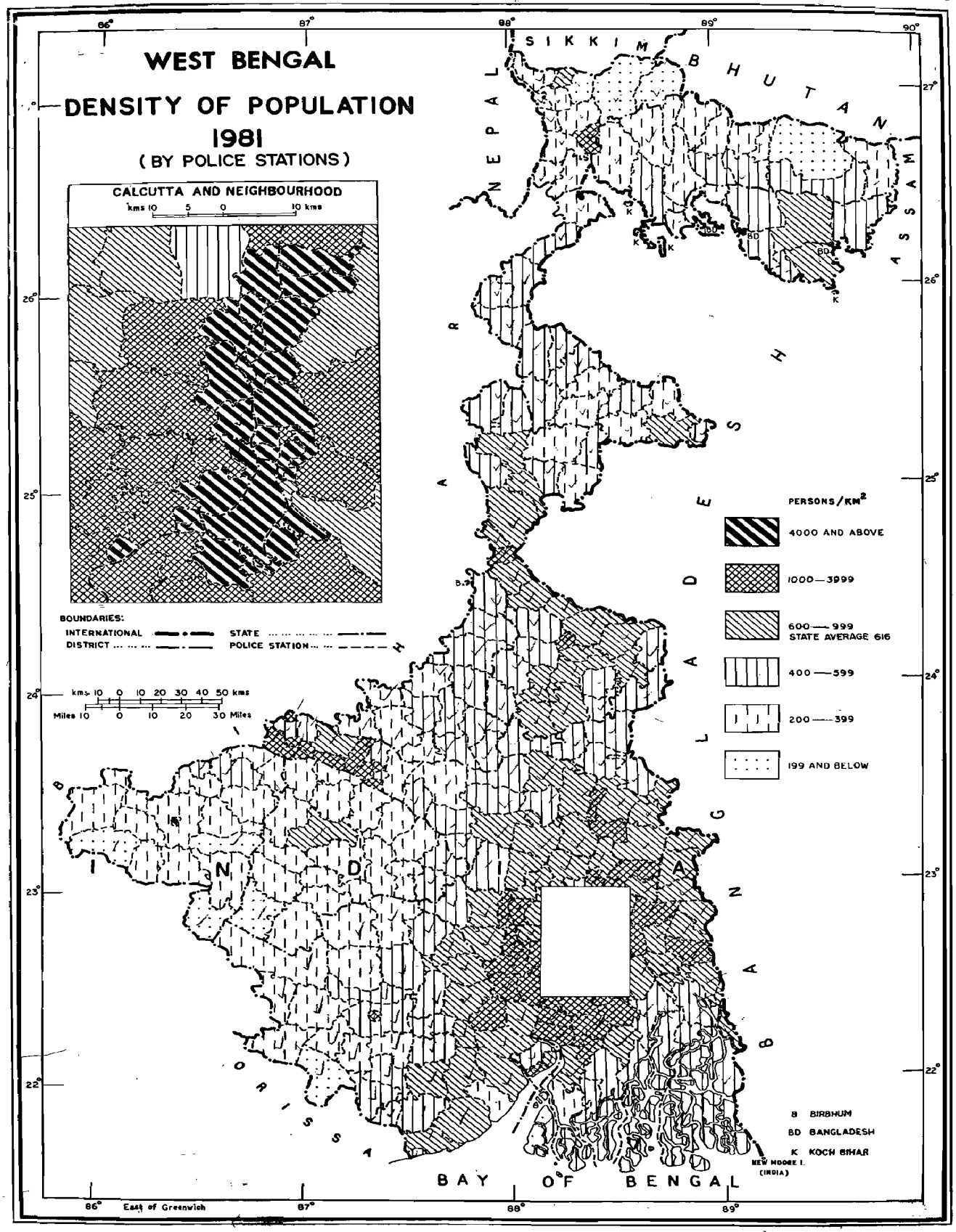

WEST BENGAL
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
2000
1800
1600
1400
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NEPAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
BANGLADESH
INDIA
AKPUR CALCUTTA
East of Greenwich

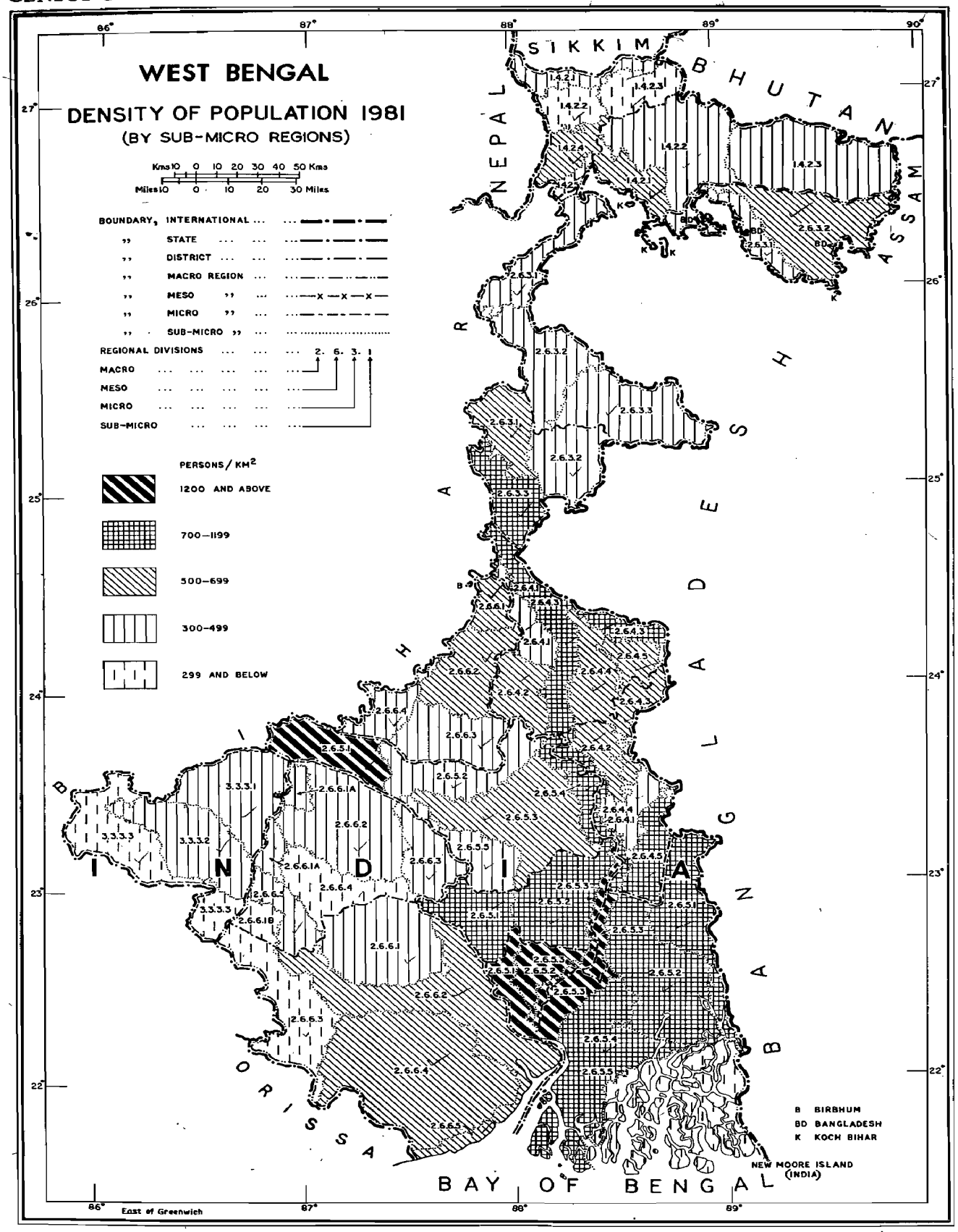

WEST BENGAL
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN (°C)
26
25
24
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
ORISSA
INDIA
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
24°C
25°C
26°C
28°C
(°C)
ALIPUR (CALCUTTA)
J F M A M J J A S O N D
S SIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
H KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
90° East of Greenwich

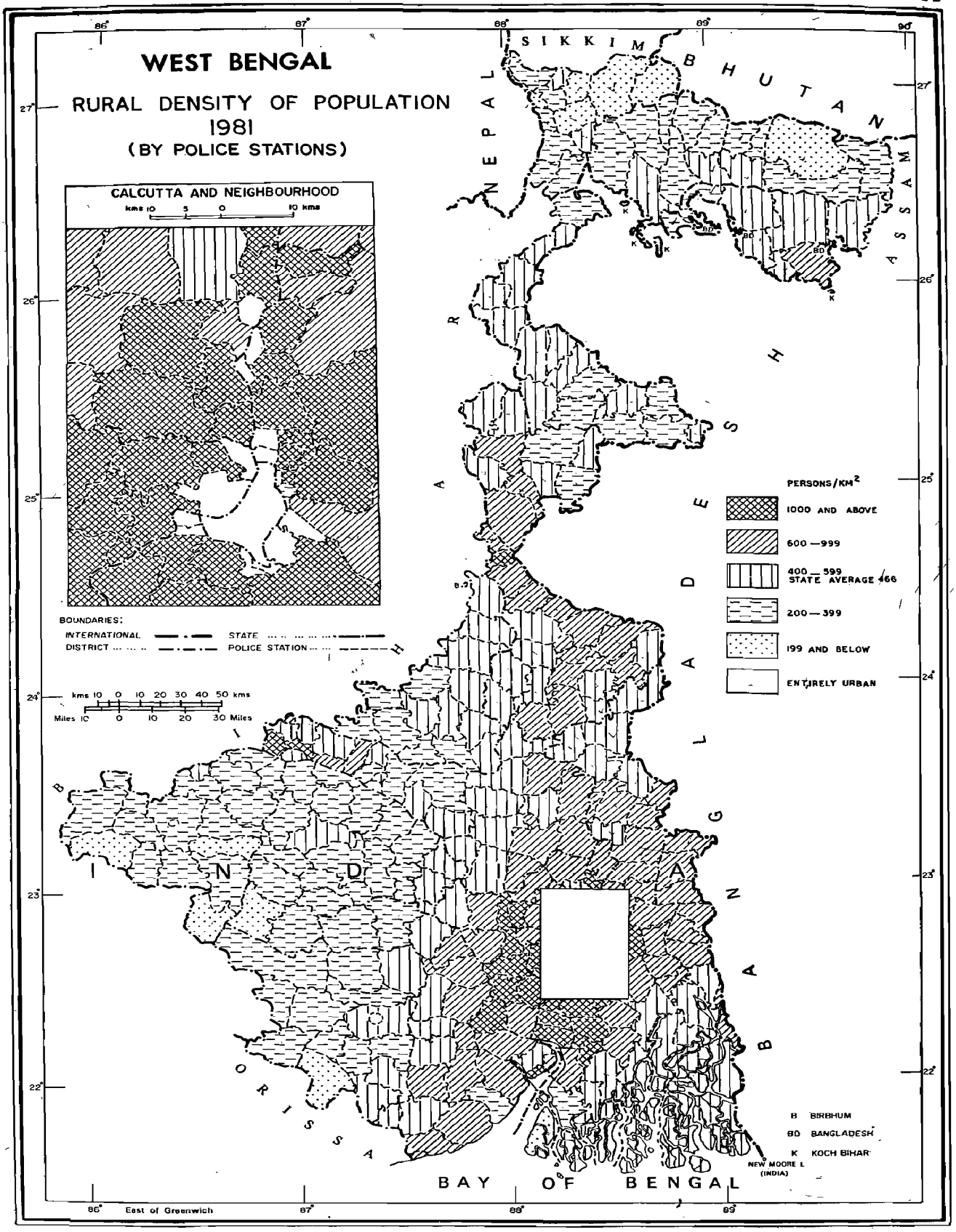

WEST BENGAL
GEOLOGY
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
,, STATE.
,, DISTRICT...
RECENT (1) Alluvium
PLEISTOCENE (2) Older alluvium; Laterite
MIOCENE–PLIOCENE (3) Siwalik system and unclassified Upper Tertiary Formations
JURASSIC–CRETACEOUS (4) Rajmahal Trap
TRIASSIC–JURASSIC (5) Upper Gondwana System
CARBONIFEROUS–PERMIAN (6) Lower Gondwana System
UPPER PROTEROZOIC (7) Buxa Group
ARCHAEAN–MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (8)
Anorthosites
Daling and Rongli Groups of Darjiling Himalaya, paraschists and gneisses of south Purulia and Bankura with epidiorites
Porphyritic granite
Darjiling Group of gneisses and meta-sediments; granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites in Purulia and Bankura
N.B. NUMBERS GIVEN IN THE PARENTHESIS IN THE LEGEND OF THIS MAP MAY BE REFERRED TO IN THE SAME ORDER IN ALL THE INSET MAPS OF GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICTS SHOWING REGIONAL DIVISIONS.
Source: Geological Survey of India map, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
MEDINIPUR
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
86° East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°

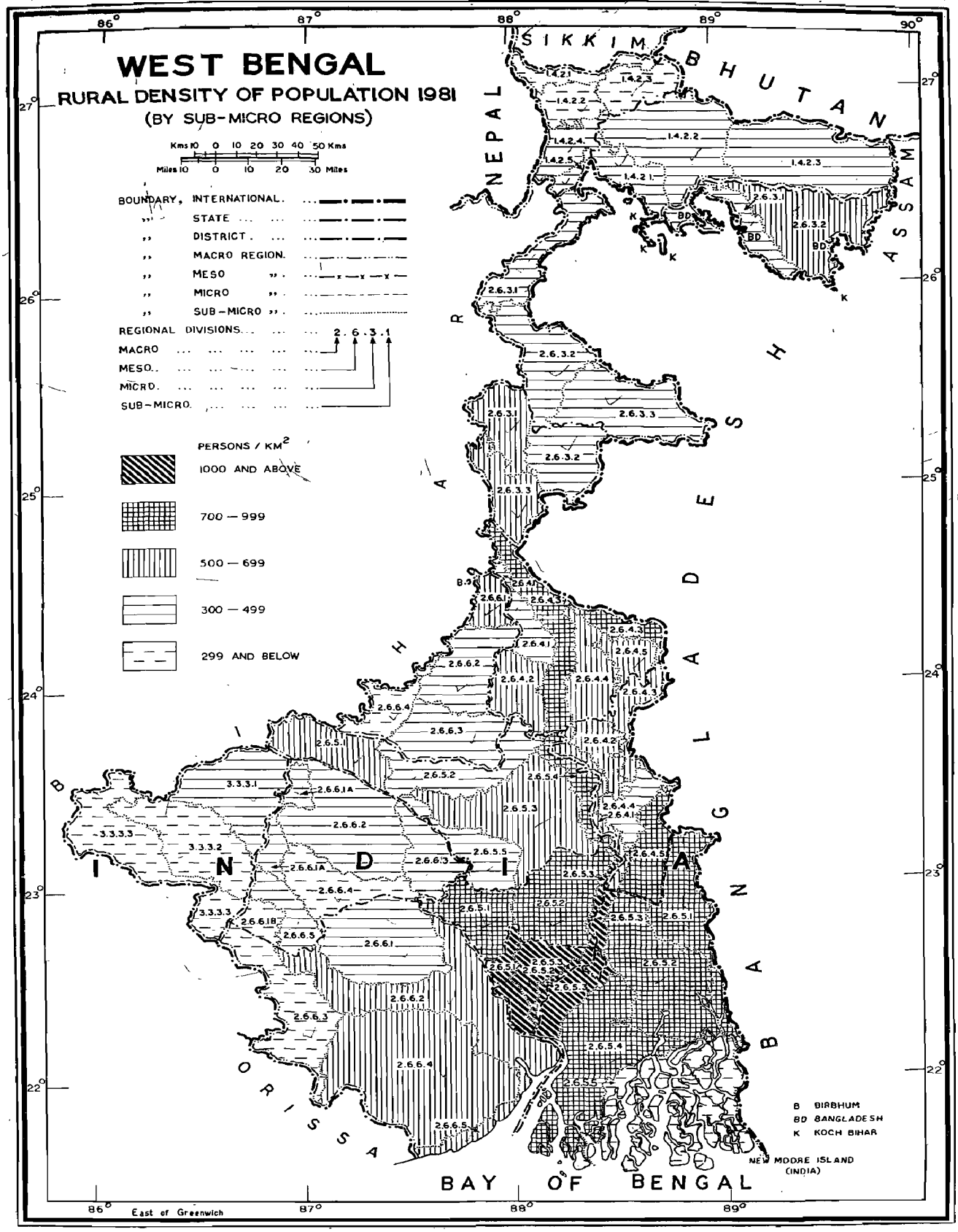

WEST BENGAL
SOILS
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SOIL
LEGEND
SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
NO.
1 AQUALFS–AQUEPTS
3 AQUALFS–USTALFS
4 AQUALFS–OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
5 AQUALFS–FLUVENTS–AQUENTS
6 AQUALFS–OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS
9 USTALFS–OCHREPTS
11 USTALFS–OCHREPTS–AQUEPTS
17 USTALFS–AQUALFS–OCHREPTS
18 USTALFS–OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
24 UDALFS–OCHREPTS
46 FLUVENTS–AQUEPTS–AQUALFS
50 FLUVENTS–PSAMMENTS–ORTHENTS
57 ORTHENTS–AQUEPTS–OCHREPTS
58 ORTHENTS–OCHREPTS
63 AQUEPTS–AQUENTS
64 AQUEPTS–OCHREPTS
80 OCHREPTS–AQUEPTS
83 OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUALFS – High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUEPTS – Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
USTALFS – High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
OCHREPTS – Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHENTS – Recently formed soils
FLUVENTS – Alluvial soils (Recent Alluvium)
AQUENTS – Recently formed hydromorphic soils, coastal alluvial soils
UDALFS – High base status soils of humid regions
PSAMMENTS – Sandy soils (Recent)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJILING
JALPAIGURI
KOCH BIHAR
WEST DINAJPUR
MALDAH
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BARDDHAMAN
NADIA
PURULIYA
BANKURA
HUGLI
HAORA
CALCUTTA
TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS
MEDINIPUR
BANGLADESH
INDIA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
Source: 'Soils of India' published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Landuse Planning (I.C.A.R), Nagpur.
East of Greenwich

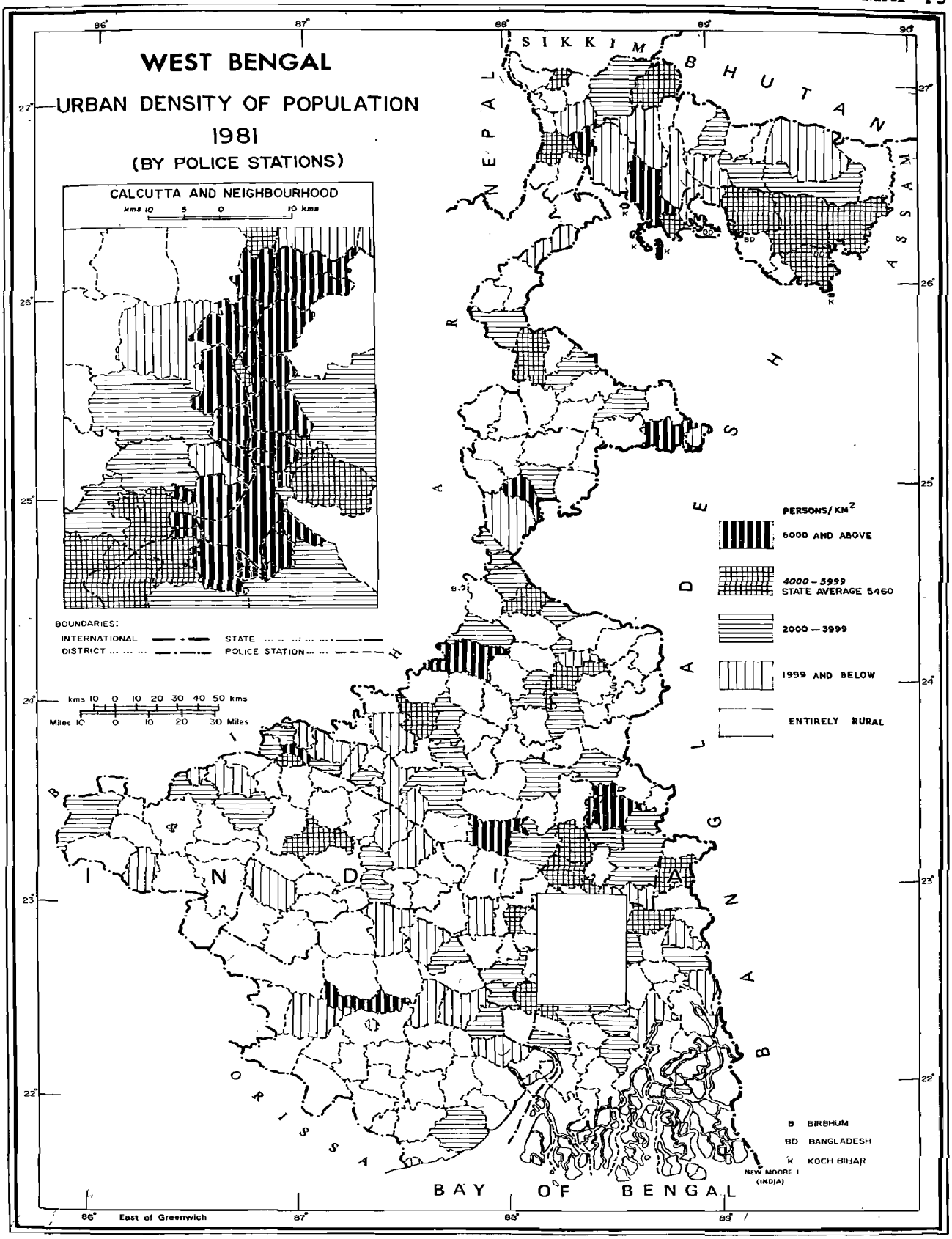

WEST BENGAL
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
A
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
RIVER
SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION
CLASS I 500 000 & ABOVE
CLASS I 100 000 - 499 999
CLASS II 50 000 - 99 999
CLASS III 20 000 - 49 999
CLASS IV 10 000 - 19 999
CLASS V 5 000 - 9 999
CLASS VI BELOW 5 000
EACH DOT REPRESENTS
10 000 RURAL POPULATION
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
East of Greenwich

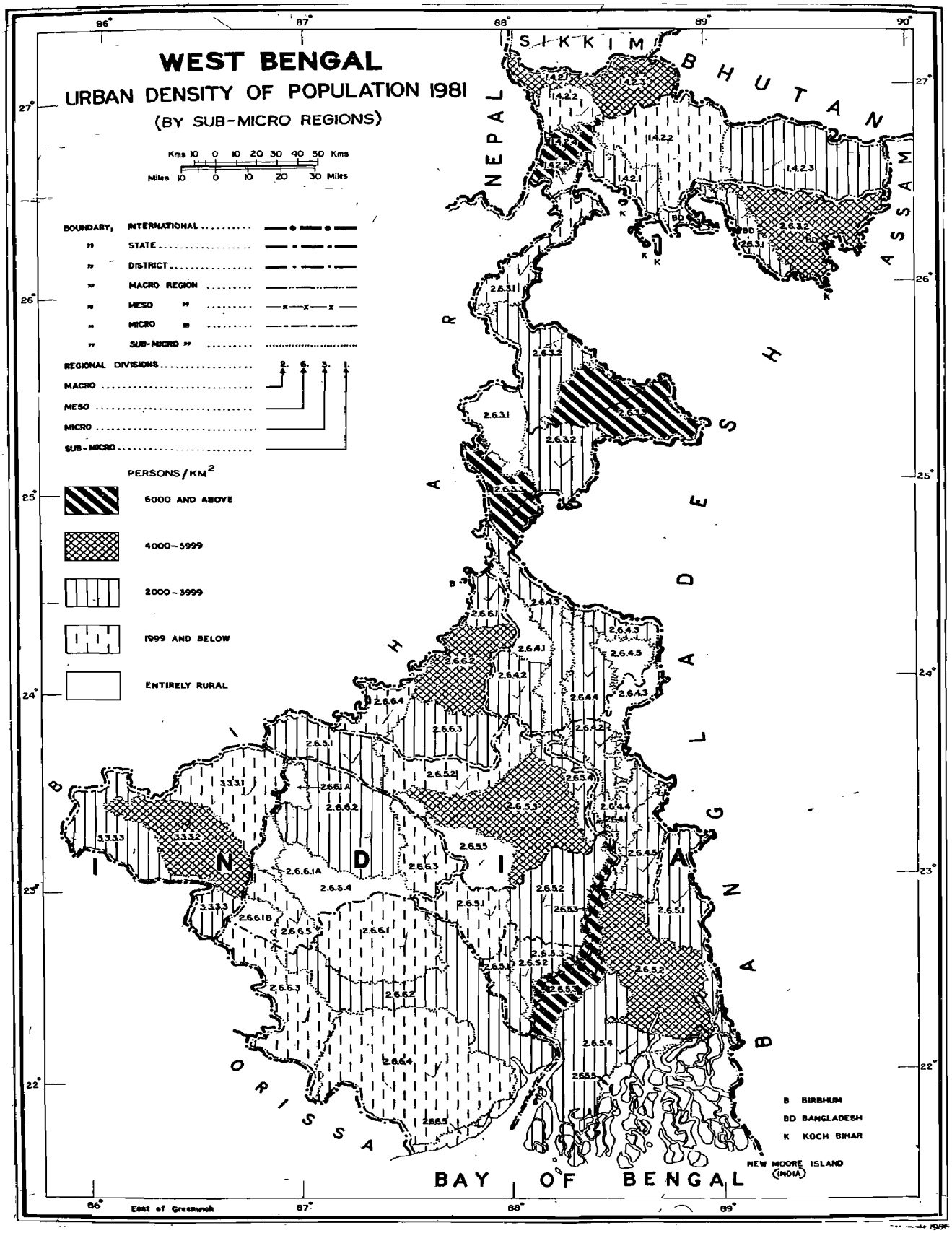

WEST BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY POLICE STATIONS)
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERSONS/KM²
4000 AND ABOVE
1000—3999
600—999
STATE AVERAGE 616
400—599
200—399
199 AND BELOW
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NEPAL
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
East of Greenwich


WEST BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
2. 6. 3. 1
PERSONS / KM²
1200 AND ABOVE
700—1199
500—699
300—499
299 AND BELOW
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
East of Greenwich


WEST BENGAL
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY POLICE STATIONS)
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERSONS/KM²
1000 AND ABOVE
600 — 999
400 — 599
STATE AVERAGE 466
200 — 399
199 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY URBAN
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NEPAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich


WEST BENGAL
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
2.6.3.1
PERSONS / KM²
1000 AND ABOVE
700 — 999
500 — 699
300 — 499
299 AND BELOW
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
East of Greenwich
86°
87°
88°
89°
90°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°


WEST BENGAL
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY POLICE STATIONS)
CALCUTTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
kms 10 5 0 10 kms
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
PERSONS/KM²
6000 AND ABOVE
4000 – 5999
STATE AVERAGE 5460
2000 – 3999
1999 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE I. (INDIA)
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
East of Greenwich


WEST BENGAL
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 Miles
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
PERSONS / KM²
6000 AND ABOVE
4000–5999
2000–3999
1999 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BANGLADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
BD BANGLADESH
K KOCH BIHAR
NEW MOORE ISLAND (INDIA)
East of Greenwich

PART III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS

DISTRICT JALPAIGURI REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Jalpaiguri lies between 26° 16′ and 27° 0′ North latitudes, and 88° 4′ and 89° 53′ East longitudes. The district is bordered in the north by the Darjiling district and Bhutan, in the east by Assam, in the south by Bangladesh and the Koch Bihar district and in the west by the Darjiling district and part of Bangladesh. The district is a constituent part of the Darjiling Himalayas including Duars (1.4.2).

The district has a population of 2214871 persons, of which the males are 1159843 and the females 1055028. Of the total population again, 1903650 (85.94 per cent) are recorded in the rural areas and 311221 (14.06 per cent) in the urban areas. The district has 14 police stations, comprising 753 villages and 12 urban centres in an area of 6058.9 Km^2.

The district has a rectangular shape, the length being from west to east. The western part of the district is slightly undulating and covered by and expanse of paddy fields and bushy jungles. While the eastern area presents the look of a flat strip of land. The district is drained north-south by numerous rivers viz. the Tista, the Jaldhaka, the Dudua, the Torsa, the Raidak and the Sankosh which originate from Sikkim, Bhutan and Darjiling hills (except the Torsa which originates from Tibet). The entire area is full of tea gardens, interspersed with forests.

The geological formation in the district varies from Recent, Pleistocene, Miocene—Pliocene, Upper Proterozoic, Carboniferous Permian to Archaean. The type of soils found in this district are many viz., *Udalfs—Ochrepts, Orthents—Aquepts—Ochrepts, Orthents—Ochrepls, Aquepts and Ochrepts—Fluvents.*

On the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation, the district has been divided into three sub-micro regions.

1.4.2.1. Tista Plain

The region lies in between the rivers of Mahananda and Tista. The region is covered by an undulating expanse of paddy fields and bushy jungles. The area has very little waste land. The altitude of this region ranges from 250 metres to 500 metres high above the sea level. The Mahananda (Mahanadi) and the Tista are the two important rivers flowing in the region. from north to south. The region is characterised by soils of recent formation. The soils are alluvial, brown and shallow black/brown in nature.

The region has 453211 persons in an area of 867.0 Km^2. It falls in 2 police stations of Raiganj and Jalpaiguri comprising 54 villages and 2 towns. Of the total population, 315066 (69.52 per cent) and 138145 (30.48 per cent) are recorded in the rural and the urban areas respectively. The region has the rural density of 388 persons per Km^2. and the urban density of 2467 persons per Km^2.

1.4.2.2. Central Duars

The region extends from the river Tista on the west and the river Dudua on the east. The region slopes from north-west to south direction. The altitude in this region ranges from 250 to 1000 metres. On the northern part of the region there are hill ranges while descending southward there extends the alluvial plain area with gentle slope. The Jaldhaka river with its tributaries traverses almost in the middle of the region. The region has Tropical moist deciduous and Tropical semi-evergreen types of forests. The wasteland areas are covered with tall grasses and shrubby plants. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils are found in this region.

The region has 851962 persons of which, 9.49 per cent are in the rural areas and 90.51 per cent in the urban areas. It has an area of 2524.6 Km^2 with a density of 313 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1336 persons per Km^2, in the urban areas. The region has 356 villages and 6 urban centres in 8 police stations.

1.4.2.3. Eastern Duars

The region covers eastern part of the district and extends up to the river Sankosh. The topographic features of the region are almost similar to the region No. 1.4.2.2. as explained earlier. The region is an alluvial plain sloping gently towards south as evident by the flow of the important rivers of Torsa, Raidak and Sankosh (from north to south). The region is under similar type of Tropical moist deciduous forests. Many tea-estates are found distributed in this region. The soils found in the region are alluvial, brown and block in colour.

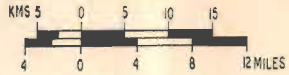
The region covers 7 police stations comprising 343 villages and 4 urban centres. It has a total population of 909698 of which, 89.86 per cent live in the rural areas and 10.14 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 2667.3 Km^2, and its rural density is 310 persons per Km^2. and urban density is 2966 persons per Km^2.

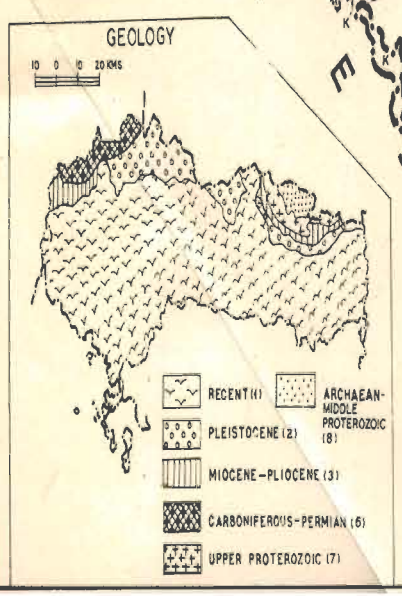
WEST BENGAL

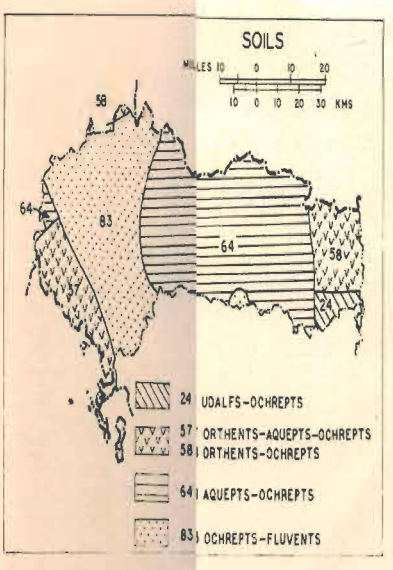
DISTRICT JALPAIGURI

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS







1.4.2.1 TISTA PLAIN
1.4.2.2 CENTRAL DUARS
1.4.2.3 EASTERN DUARS

J JALPAIGURI
K KOCH BIHAR

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

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ... ...
" STATE ... ...
" DISTRICT ... ...
" POLICE STATION ... ...
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA ... ...
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH31
STATE HIGHWAY SH12A
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE... BS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE... MS
RIVER... ... ...
REGIONAL DIVISIONS ... ... 1. 4. 2.
MACRO .. ..
MESO ... ...
MICRO... ... ...
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY ... ...
RESERVE FOREST WITH NAME ... ... BUXA R.F.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JALPAIGURI Census Location Code No. 02 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
2	Jalpaiguri	1.4.2.1	54	2	867.0	811.0	56.0	453211	315066	138145	
		1.4.2.2	356	6	2524.6	2464.1	60.5	851962	771124	80838	
		1.4.2.3	343	4	2667.3	2636.2	31.1	909698	817460	92238	
	Total	3	753	12	6058.9	5911.3	147.6	2214871	1903650	311221	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District JALPAIGURI Census Location Code No. 02 State WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.2.1 Tista Plain	Rajganj	3 to 29	27					LC 2 urbanised
	Jalpaiguri	1 to 27	27	54 Villages 2 Towns	867.00	811.00	56.00	
1.4.2.2 Central Duars	Rajganj	1	1					
	Jalpaiguri	28, 29	2					
	Mal	1 to 19 21 to 43, 45 to 107	105					LC 20, 44 urbanised
	Mitiali	1 to 10, 12 to 31	30					LC 11 is not existing as per DCH
	Dhubguri	22 to 24, 44 to 86, 88, 90 to 97, 99 to 105, 107, 108	64					LC 1 to 21, 25 to 43, 87, 89 and 98 not existing as per DCH and LC 106 falls in Region No. 1 4.2.3
	Maynaguri	2 to 18, 22 to 35, 39, 41 to 90	82					LC 1 transferred to Nagrakate P.S.
	Nagrakata	1 to 22, 1 (M)	23					LC 19 to 21, 36 to 38, 40 urbanised
	*Banarhat	2 to 21, 26 to 43 (D), 23 to 33 (N)	49	356 Villages 6 Towns	2524.6	2464.1	60.5	LC 1 is forest LC 25 (D) urbanised LC 22 (D) to 24 (D) not existing as per DCH. (M) transferred from P.S. Maynaguri (D) transferred from P.S. Dhubguri

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								(N) transferred from P.S. Nagrakata P.S. Banarhat is newly created in 1981.
1.4.2.3 Eastern Duars	Dhubguri	106	1					
	Birpara	1 to 18, 96, 30, 31	21					LC 19 to 25, 27 to 29 not existing as per DCH
	Falakata	1 to 20, 22 to 64	63					LC 21 not existing as per DCH
	Madarihat	19 to 25, 27 to 29, 32 to 50	29					LC 1 to 18, 26, 30, 31 not existing as per DCH
	Alipurduar	1 to 49, 53 to 56 58 to 133	129					LC 50 to 52 and 57 urbanised
	Kalchini	1 to 13, 15 to 45	44					LC 14 not existing as per DCH
	Kumargram	1 to 56	56	343 Villages 4 Towns	2667.3	2636.2	31.1	

*LC No. 44 and 58 (D) are shown in P.S. Banarhat according to the record supplied by B.D.O. but these are actually located in P.S. Dhubguri

D—denotes villages transferred from Dhupguri P.S. and

N—denotes villages transferred from Nagrakata P.S. during the creation of this P.S.

STATEMENT ON REGION—WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District ; Jalpaiguri Census Location Code No. 02. State :. West Bengal

Sl No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Division No. 1.4.2.1 Tista Plain	P.S. Rajganj. P.S. Jalpaiguri.	Alluvium.	1. Orthents-Aquepts-Ochrepts. 2. Aquepts-Ochrepts. 3. Ochrepts-Fluvents,	The region lies in between two major river systems, the Mahananda and the Tista. The present bed of the Mahananda is situated almost over the old bed of Tista which forms the western boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by the Tista. The area west of the Tista is covered by an undulating expanse of paddy fields and bushy jungles. The area has very little waste land. A magnificent view of the Darjiling Himalayas including the Kanchan-jungha can be had from this place during the month of November and December. The tract east of the Tista presents a look of a flat strip of land. The Tista itself has some *char* land. The altitude of this region ranges from 250 to 500 metres above the sea level. There are some scattered spot heights in the form of hillocks ranging from 276 to 370 metres approximately. As regards the river system, the Mahananda originates at Chimly at an altitude 2060 metres high app., in Darjiling District. Then it flows southward and enters Jalpaiguri District. The river goes by the name of "Mahanadi". So far as the river continues on the frontier of the district it is inconsiderable. It has indeed a channel of no small size, being perhaps 300 yards wide. In

1	2	3	4	5	6

the dry season the quantity of water is triffling though it is crystal clear. It rises and falls abruptly. It has also a number of small tributaries.

The Tista is the longest river of North Bengal and passes through this district (Jalpaiguri). It originates from the glaciers of North Sikkim at an altitude of about 6,400 metres. It flows through Baikunthapur and by the east of Jalpaiguri Town along the south eastern boundary of the region. In the plains, it is rather wide ranging from 3.2 Km. to 10.8 Km. Several tributaties are flowing into the Tista from the left and the right directions. Among them the Kerala river deserves mention which flows down to the Tista near Jalpaiguri town from P.S. Rajganj.

The Climatic condition has influenced the vegetation to a great extent. Torrential rain and hot summer days have made the climate rather damp and hot. Consequently in this region, Tropical moist deciduous forests have developed. There are large number of sal forests and bushy jungles, in which groves of bamboos, palms and tall grasses and reeds are growing in abundance.

This region has a total population of 4,53,211 on an area of 867.0 Km^2. There are 54 villages and two towns viz. (i) Dabgram (NM) and Jalpaiguri (M). More than half of the total population is in the rural areas which constitutes 69.52 per cent while the urban areas account for 30.48 per cent. Habitations are found mostly along the roads,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					railways and river banks. Concentration of population is in the urban areas hence the density is 2467 persons per Km^2. In the rural areas density is 388 persons per Km^2. The rural population are mostly engaged in cultivation (terrace like), forestry (dragging of timber and logging) and animal husbandry. The villages are distributed sparsely. Paddy, Jute and Tobacco are the principal crops grown in the region. Good variety of Jute is grown in P.S. Rajganj. Tobacco is also grown largely in the lands lying near the river Tista.
Division No. 14.2.2. Central—Duars.	1. P.S. Rajganj. 2. P.S. Jalpaiguri. 3. P.S. Mal 4. P.S. Mitiali. 5. P.S. Dhubguri 6. P.S. Maynaguri. 7. P.S. Nagrakata 8. P.S. Banarhat.	Alluvium, older alluvium, Laterite, Siwalik system and unclassified upper tertiary Formation, Lower Gondwana system	Orthents—Ochrepts—Aquepts—Ochrepts—Ochrepts Fluvents.		The region extends from the river Tista on the west to the river Dudua on the east. The general slope of this region is from north, north west to south direction. The hills on the north bordering the alluvial plain have gentle slope but steep in the interior where the terrain becomes extremely rugged. The altitude in this region ranges from 250 to 1000 metres. The northern border is formed by the areas of Bhutan and Darjiling District, P.S. Mal, Mitiali, Nagrakata and Banarhat which are lying between 500 to 1000 metres and constitute the northern parts of the region. Three important rivers with a number of narrow tributaries are found flowing in this region. They are the Tista river, as the south western regional limit, the Jaldhaka river and the Dudua river. As regards the river system, the Tista has already been explained in Region No.1 (1.4.2.1).

1	2	3	4	5	6

The Jaldhaka originates from the Bitang Lake area in Sikkim at an altitude of 4420 metres, and flows through Sikkim, Bhutan, West Bengal and Bengladesh where it ultimately converges into the Brahmaputra. It is a wide but shallow river compared to its size and fordable in winter.

As current is very rapid the Jaldhaka rises and falls abruptly. Its principal tributaties are the Murti, a big stream flowing down the Dalinkot mountains in the Darjiling district and the Dinah, another big stream, which rises in the Bhutan hills. This Dinah falls into the Jaldhaka on its east bank. The Dinah frequently changes its course and does much harm to cultivaiion and road system.

As noted earlier, the river Dudua limits the regional boundary line on the east. The Dudua is formed by the combined waters of the Goerkata, Nanai, Angarbhasha and other small streams which rise from the border hills on the north-west of the *Duars*. It flows in a south easterly direction and then enters the Koch Bihar District.

This region is also under the coverage of Tropical moist deciduous and Tropical semi-evergreen forests. In these forests sal, sissoo, shrubs and jungle creepers are found growing in abundance. Concentrations of such forests are found mainly on the north-western parts of the region. The silt deposits on the river beds nurture tall grasses, shrubby plants and scattered trees. These plants cover the waste land with a Savannah

1	2	3	4	5	6
					type of vegetation. The growth of this type of vegetation might be attributed to the changing courses of rivers. According to the 1981 Census, the region has recorded a total population of 851962. The urban and the rural population have accounted for 9.49 per cent and 90.51 per cent respectively. There are six (6) urban centres in this region having a density of 1336 persons per Km . Dhubguri and Mainaguri are the two important towns. Good communication systems are found connecting most of the urban centres well and other parts in this region. In the rural areas population are sparsely distributed and it has a density of population of 313 persons per Km . The important crops grown in the region are paddy, jute, tobacco and tea. Jute and tobacco are grown in the Tista region on the west. Tea estates are found in the northern uplands of P.S. Mitiali, Nagrakata and Banarhat where the soil is a ferruginous clay which is well suited for the growth of the tea plant.
1.	Division : 1.4.2.3 Eastern Duars.	1. P.S. Dhubguri. 2. P.S. Birpara. 3. P.S. Falakata. 4. P.S. Madaribat. 5. P.S. Alipurduar 6. P.S. Kalchini 7. P.S. Kunargram	Alluvium, older alluvium Laterite Swalik system and unclassified upper Tertiary Formations, Buxa Group, Daling and Rongli Groups of Darjiling Himalaya	1. Udalfs—Ochrepts. 2. Orthents—Ochrepts. 3. Aquepts—Ochrepts. 4. Ochrepts—Fluvents.	The region covers the eastern part of the district extending from the river Dudua on the west to the river Sankosh on the east, which is also the state boundary. The Torsa, the Alaikuri-Dinah, the Raidak (Raydak), and the Sankosh are some of the important rivers flowing with number of tributaries in this region. The Torsa originates in the Chumbi valley in Southern Tibet at an elevation of 7060 metres. Then it

1	2	3	4	5	6

flows through Bhutan and enters the district. The Alaikuri rises in the Bhutan hills and after a southerly and south-easterly course joins the Dinah at Alipur Duar. The Raidak rises close to Mount Chomolhari in Tibet. Then it flows southward and forms a large island by throwing off a branch stream called the Mainagaon Nadi, at the point where it enters the district. It rejoins with the Mainagaon about ten (10) miles further lower down.

The flow of the rivers clearly demonstrates that the general slopes are from north to south. The central part of the region lies in between the ranges of altitude varying from 250 to 500 metres. The northern part near the foot-hills bordering Bhutan on the other hand rises upto 1000 metres.

This region is under the similar type of Tropical Moist deciduous forest. Sub-tropical wet deciduous forests are distributed over small tract along the borders of Bhutan where broad leaved trees are growing on the hill slopes. Most impressive forests are seen between the Dinah and the Sankosh. The reserved forests with small patches of cultivated lands and villages can be seen, at these places. Buxa area is the only mountainous tract where extensive tracts of sal and sissoo and other forest trees grow.

In the 1981 Census, this region has recorded a total population of

1	2	3	4	5	6
					909698. 89.86 per cent of population are found in the rural areas and only 10.14 per cent in the urban areas. The density of population is 310 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2966 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. As compared to its extensive area, settlements are sparse in this region and mostly in the rural areas. Alipurduar (M) and Alipurduar Rly. Junction, Falakata and Uttar Latabari are the urban centres which are well connected by roads, railways and highways.

DISTRICT DARJILING REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Darjiling is located between 26° 27′ 10″ and 27° 13′ 05″ North latitudes, and 87° 59′ 30″ and 88° 53′ 00″ East longitudes. It looks like an inverted wedge with its base resting on Sikkim, on the north, its sides touching Nepal on the west, Bhutan and the Jalpaiguri district on the east, while its apex projects into the Purnia district of Bihar, West Dinajpur district of West Bengal and Bangladesh on the south and south-east. The district forms a part of the Darjiling Himalayas including Duars of the Regional Divisions (1.4.2.)

The district has 1024269 persons of which, 742116 (72.45 per cent) live in the rural areas and 282153 (27.55 per cent) in the urban areas. The district has 710 villages and 7 urban centres in 13 police stations. The district consists of a portion of the outlying hills of the lower Himalayas and a stretch of territory lying along their base known as the Terai. The elevation in the district ranges from 300 to 3000 metres approximately above the sea level. The physical configuration of the district is partly due to the main drainage, which is southerly and mainly due to geological structures. A number of rivers such as the Great Rangit, the Tista, tha Mechi, the Balasan, the Jaldhaka and their tributaries drain the district. The geological structures of the district are of Recent, Pleistocene (Sub-Recent), Miocene-Phocene, Carboniferous-Permian and Archaean. The soils are *Orthents—Aquepts – Ochrepts, Orthents—Ochrepts, Aquepts—Ochrepts, and Ochrepts-Fluveuts.*

On the basis of geology, Soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation the district is divided into the following five (5) sub-micro regions.

1.4.2.1—Darjiling Himalayas

The region occupies the northern most portion of the district and is hilly. The hill ranges run in north-west to south-east alignment and their elevation varies from 400 to 3000 metres. The Great Rangit flows in a very deep valley towards east along the northern boundary and merges into the Tista. Here lies the Ghum Saddle through which the Tista river flows southward. The region is covered with virgin forests of the sub-tropical and temperate types. On the hill slopes and the Darjiling Spur many tea gardens or terrace fields are of scenic beauty. Sal, Oak, laurel, chestnut and pine trees are found growing in these forests. Recently formed soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils are found in this region. The region has 113 villages and 2 towns in 6 police stations. It has 263804 persons in an area of 762.6 Km^2. Of the total population, the region has 177316 (67.22 per cent) and 86488 (32.78 per cent) in the rural and urban areas respectively. It has the rural density of 239 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 4481 persons per Km^2.

1.4.2.2—Kurseong Range

Descending immediately south from the Darjlling Himalayas, the region lies between the highlands on the north and the plains of the Terai on the south. The general slope of this region is from north to south. The altitude above the sea level ranges from approximntely 300 to 1800 metres.

The Mechi on the west and the Tista on the east from the limits of the regional boundary. and the Balasan river with its tributaries flow in the central part of the region. The region has also the Sub-tropical moist deciduous type of forests. Sal grows abundantly on the slopes and ridges. Recently formed soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in this region. The region has population of 195800 in 118 villages and 2 towns falling in 7 police stations. Of the total population, the region constitutes 85.17 per cent (166754 persons) in the rural areas and 14.83 per cent (29046 persons) in the urban areas. The region has 667.3 Km^2 of area and its rural density is 259 persons per Km^2. and urban density 1257 persons per Km^2.

1.4.2.3—Kalimpong Range

Descending to the south-east of the Darjiling Himalays, the Region extends from the Tista river on the west to the Jaldhaka river on the east. The main physiographic features of this region are the abruptly rising hills, numerous rivers, small torrents etc. The general slope of the region is towards south. The elevation ranges from 300 to 3000 metres above the mean sea level. The region has Sub-tropical and tropical semi-evergreen forests growing sal, launel, oaks and also clusters of bemboo. Recently formed soils. shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur predominently in this region. The region has 88708 persons inhabited in 92 villages and 1 (one) urban centre namely Jaldhaka Hydel Power Project Town. Of the total population, 85175 (96.02 per cent) live in the rural areas and 3533 (3.98 per eent) in the urban areas. The region covers 2 police stations only but has a total area of 885.2 Km^2. Its rural and urban densities are 96 persons per Km^2. and 4416 persons per Km^2. respectively.

1.4.2.4—Western Duars

The region is thc flat part of thc Darjiling district. The general slope is from north to south, as evident by the flow of the rivers. The Mechi flows along the district/regional boundary on the west, while the Balasan drains in the north eastern part of the region. The rivers describe have meandering courses and their beds are sandy. The general elevation rises from 80 to 300 metres. In the north-western part of the region there is a lower range called Loharghur Lohargar or Iron Hill which is covered with a dense *terai* forest. Brown soils, shallow black, brown and recently formed alluvial soils occur in the region. The region falls in 5 police stations comprising 342 villages and 2 urban centres. It has a total population of 415403, in an area of 692.9 Km^2. Of the total population, 252317 (60.74 per cent) and 163086 (39.26 per cent) are recorded in the rural and urban areas respectively, the region has the rural density of 373 persons per Km^2. and the urban density of 9537 persons per Km^2.

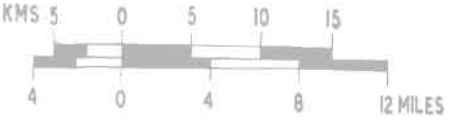
1.4.2.5—Mahananda Tract

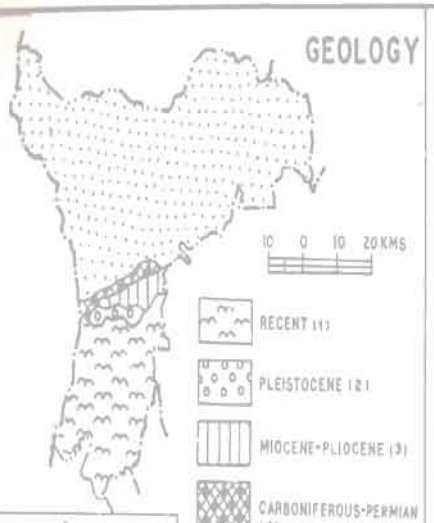
The region covers the smallest area in the district of Darjiling. It may be noted that it is the continuation of the Western Duars towards the south. Quite a few local heights between 100 and 150 metres can be recorded in the region. The Mahananda is the only main river traversing along the boundary line of the region. Just below Siliguri in the north it receives the Balasan river. The river beds are shallow and wide and gullies are formed on the valleys during the rains. Recently formed, Brown soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in the region. The river alluvium consists of layers of sand. silt and clay with occasional gravel beds. The region has the smallest number of 45 villages with 60554 population. The region falls in 2 police stations only and covers an area of 195.4 Km^2. It is entirely rural and its density is 310 persons per Km^2.

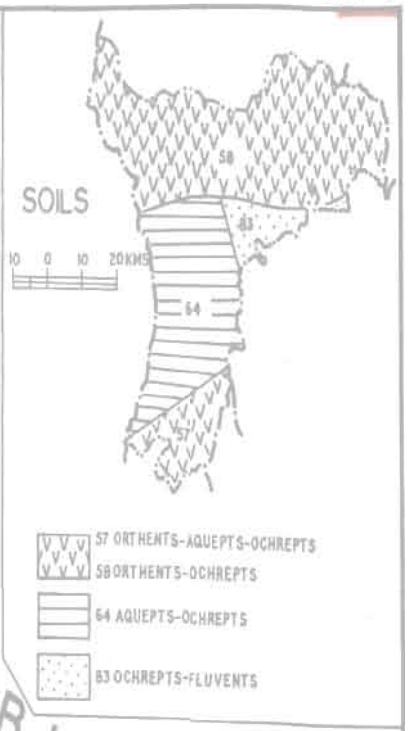
WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT DARJILING

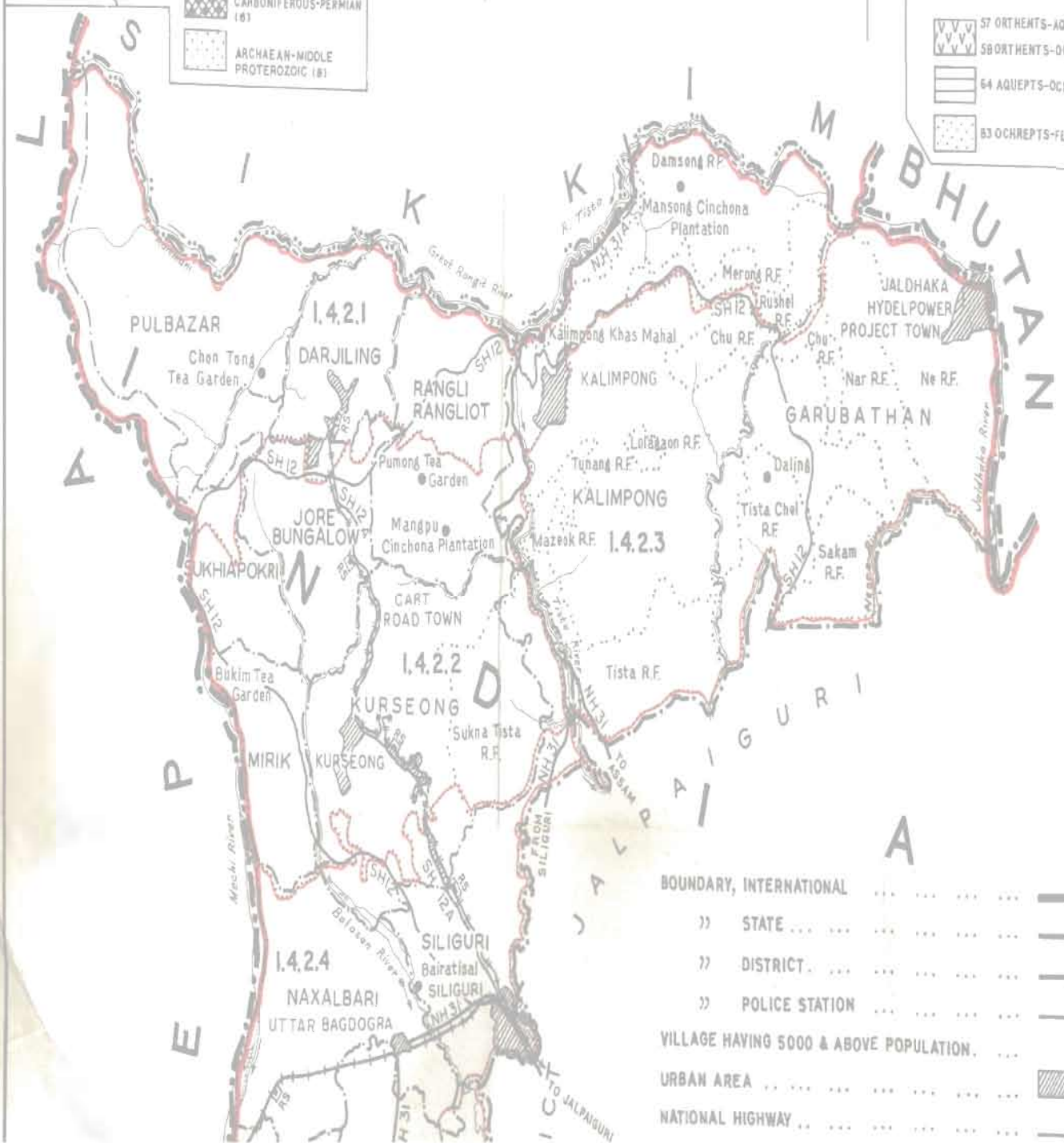
CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS









BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ... ...

" STATE ... ...

" DISTRICT ... ...

" POLICE STATION ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION ...

URBAN AREA ... ...

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NH 31

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : DARJILING Census Location Code No. 03 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
3	Darjiliug	1.4.2.1	113	2	762.6	743.3	19.3	263804	177316	86488	
		1.4.2.2	118	2	667.3	644.2	23.1	195800	166754	29046	
		1.4.2.3	92	1	885.2	884.4	0.8	88708	85175	3533	
		1.4.2.4	342	2	692.9	675.8	17.1	415403	252317	163086	
		1.4.2.5	45	—	195.4	195.4	—	60554	60554	—	
Total		5	710	7	3203.4	3143.1	60.3	1024269	742116	282153	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Darjiling Census Location Code No. 03 State WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2.			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.2.1	Sukhiapokri	2 to 4	3					LC 1 is shown in P.S. Pul bazar.
Darjiling Himalayas	Pulbazar	1 to 21	21					
	Darjiling	1 to 22, 24 to 28	27					LC 23 urbanised
	Rangli Rangliot	1 to 20, 22, 23	22					LC 21 is in Region No. 1.4.2.2
	Jore Bungalow	1 to 7, 13, 14, 16	10					LC 8 to 12, 15 are in Region No. 1.4.2.2
	Kalimpong	1 to 14, 19 to 27 49 to 55	30	113 Villages 2 Towns	762.6	743.3	19.3	LC No. 15 to 18, 28 to 48 are in region No. 1.4.2.3. LC No. 56 is urbanised
1.4.2.2 Kurseong Range	Sukhiapokri	5 to 18	14					
	Rangli Rangliot	21, 24 to 26, 28 to 30	7					LC 22, 23 are in region No. 1.4.2.1. LC 27 included in LC 15 of P.S. Jore Bungalow as per DCH
	Jore Bungalow	8 to 12, 15, 17 to 29	19					LC 13, 14, 16 are in region No. 1.4.2.1
	Kalimpong	74 to 78, 91	6					LC 79 to 90 are in region No. 1.4.2.3
	Kurseong	1 to 8, 10 to 16 23 to 27, 33 to 67	55					LC 9, 31 urbanised. LC 17 to 22, 28 to 30, 32 are in region No. 1.4.2.4.
	Mirik	1 to 15	15					
	Siliguri	1, 2	2	118 Villages 2 Towns	667.3	644.2	23.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.2.3 Kalimpong Range	Gurubathan	1 to 38	38					
	Kalimpong	15 to 18, 28 to 48 57 to 73 79 to 90	54	92 Villages 1 Towns	885.2	884.4	0.8	LC 56 urbanised. LC 19 to 27, 49 to 55 are in region No. 1.4.2.1 LC 74 to 78 are in region No. 1.4.2.2
1.4.2.4 Western Duars	Naxalbari	1 to 92, 94 to 104	103					LC 93 urbanised
	Siliguri	8 to 86	84					
	Phansidewa	1 to 45, 50 to 70, 72, 76, 85	69					LC 46 to 49, 71, 73, to 75, 77 to 84 are in region No. 1.4.2.5
	Kharibari	1 to 76	76					
	Kurseong	17 to 22, 28 to 30, 32	10	342 Villages 2 Towns	692.9	675.8	17.1	LC 31 urbanised. LC 23 to 27 are in region No. 1.4.2.2
1.4.2.5 Mahananda Tract	Naxalbari	105	1					
	Phansidewa	46 to 49, 71, 73 to 75 77 to 84, 86 to 113	44	45 Villages	195.4	195.4	—	LC 50 to 70, 72, 76, 85 are in region No 1.4.2.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District ; Darjiling Census Location Code No. 03 State :West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 1.4.2.1. Darjiling-Himalayas.	1. P.S. Sukhiapokri 2. P.S. Pulbazar 3. P.S. Darjiling 4. P.S. Rangli Rangliot 5. P.S. Jore Bungalow 6. P.S. Kalimpong	Daling and rangli Grops of Darjiling Himalayas, Darjiling Group of gneisses and meta-Sediments	Orthents—Ochrepts	The region occupies northern most portion of the district, and is hilly in character. There are no flat valleys or plains, no sizable lakes nor any cultural landscape except where virgin forests have yielded place to tea gardens or terraced fields. The hill ranges in this region run in north west to south east alignment and throw out southward spurs. The elevation ranges from 400m. to the even 3,000m, in the north west corner. Many hill peaks are concentrated in the north-west. North of 27° .0 parallel, the streams flow into the Rammam (river) which is again a tributary of the Great Ranjit (river). This Great Ranjit flows in a very deep valley west to east and merges into the Tista. Here lies the "Ghum Saddle". The Kalimpong Dome, with its radial drainage pattern, the Tista region and Darjiling Spur are some of the remarkable zones. The Darjiling Spur is dominated by Darjiling town. Sub-tropical and temperate wet forests are found distributed in this region. There are two type of hill forests in the main, the Middle Hill Forests ranging from 757 to 1,666m, and the Upper Hill Forests occurring between 1600 to 2,800m., The greater part of the Darjiling area

1	2	3	4	5	6
					falls in northen wet temperate forests zone characterised by the coniferous and alpine trees. Besides sal, oak, laurels and Chestnuts are also growing in these forests. Sal trees are growing mainly on the ridges and spurs. This region has grown many tea gardens on the hill slopes which are best suited for this purpose. This region has recorded 263804 persons in the 1981, which constitute 67.22 per cent in the rural areas and 32.78 per cent in the urban areas. As regards the density of population the rural area has 239 persons per Km^2. only and the urban areas 4481 persons per Km^2. Darjiling and Kalimpong are the two main Urban centres. Darjiling town is connected by road and railway line of narrow gauge. But Kalimpong town and other centres are connectcd by roads only. Being a hilly region, there is a poor communication system. The villages are scattered in the hill slopes. The main occupation of the inhabitants are forestry and terrace cultivation, they also work in tea gardens.
Division No. 1.4.2.2. Kurseong—Range	1. P.S. Sukhiapokri 2. P.S. Rangli Rangliot 3. P.S. Jore Bungalow. 4. P.S. Kalimpong 5. P.S. Kurseong. 6. P.S. Mirik 7. P.S. Siliguri.	Lower Gordwara system Daling and Rangli Groups of Darjiling Himalaya, Darjiling Group of gneisses and meta—Sediments	Orthents—Ochrepts. Aquepts—Ochrepts, Ochrepts—Flurents		Descending immediately south from the Darjiling Himalayas the region lies between the highlands on the north and the plains of the *terai* on the south. The general slope is from north to south. The attitude above the mean sea level in this region ranges from 300 to 1800m. Like the Darjiling Himalayas region, number of lower hill peaks and other heights can be noticed in this region also.

1	2	3	4	5	6

The rivers of Tista and Mechi flow on the east and the west demarcating this region. The Balasam river also flows in the central part of this region. Both the Mechi and the Balasan rivers orginate from the Singhalia Range on the west. These two rivers have number of tributaries and hill streams flowing into them from the northern upland.

Trees of the Sub-tropical moist deciduous type are found growing in this region. The forest may be divided into the Lower Hill Forests upto 100m. and Middle Hill Forest upto 1,800m. Sal grows in abundance either mixed with other deciduous species or separately on the ridges and slopes. Bamboos are also seen growing on the slopes and in the ravines.

As per records of the 1981 Census, there is a population of 195,800. This region has only two urbun centres, namely Kurseong (M) and Cart Road (NM). These two urban centres together constitute 14.83 per cent of the total population and the rest 85.17 per cent are found in the rural areas. The region shows, rural density of population as 259 persons per Km^2 and urban as 1257 persons per Km^2. Kurseong and Cart Road are small towns and they are connected by road and railway line of metre gauge on the way to Darjiling town from Siliguri. In the rural areas the villages are thinly populated and are connected by *Kutcha* roads only. In P.S. Sukhiapokri and P.S. Rangli Rangliot some tea gardens are found.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 1.4.2.3. Kalimpong Range	1. P.S. Garubathan 2. P.S. Kalimpong	Daling and Rongli Groups of Darjiling Himalaya Darjiling Group of gneisses and meta-sediments	Orthents—Ochrepts Ochrepts—Fluvents	Descending to the south east of the Darjiling Himalayas, the region lies extending from the river Tista on the west to the river Jaldhaka on the east. The main physiographic features of this region are the abruptly rising hills, and numerous rivers and small torrents. The Richi La Spur is about 3,000 m. high. Above 1,800 m. it is almost virgin and all the settlements are found below this elevation. Thc general slope of the hill portion of the Kalimpong Division is almost southerly. In this area lies Sonchonglu (2,000 m.) which is the highest point. The Jaldhaka Valley is flanked by steep escarpments and unlike the Tista gorge its floor is considerably wide. The altitude above the mean sea level of this region are ranging from 300 to 3,000 m. This region falls under the Sub-Tropical Forest belts, where broad leaved trees ate growing in plenty. And over small patches in the north-eastern parts of this region comprising P.S. Garubathan and other adjoining areas the Tropical semi evergreen forest type is also found. In the Kalimpong Region, the Middle-Hill Forests occur on Darjiling and Daling Series (of slates, quartzites and schists) which form a rich sandy loam. The Upper Hill Forests are characterised by the presence of Laurels and Oaks. Sal grows in plenty on the Kalimpong Range (upto 1,000 m. high). Besides climbers and the bamboos constitute some of the other common species of this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					According to the 1981 Census, 88,708 persons lived in this region. There is only one urban centre. The Jaldhaka Hydel Power Project town has 3533 persons which accounts for only 3.98 per cent of the total population. This is the only important power generating plant built on the Tista sofar in the northern region of the state. The rural population accounts for 96.02 per cent which is distributed sparsely and scattered in the region. The density of population in the rural and urban areas of this region are 96 persons per Km^2. and 4416 persons per Km^2 respectively. State Highway No. 12 is the only road that passes through Kalimpong and Garubathan centres to district Jalpiguri.
Division No. 1.4.2.4. Western Duars	1. P.S. Naxalbari 2. P.S. Siliguri 3. P.S. Phansidewa 4. P.S. Kharibari 5. P.S. Kurseong.	Alluvium, older alluvium; Laterite Siwalik system and unclassified upper tertiary formations, Lower Gordwana system Daling and Daling and Rongli Groups of Darjiling Himalay	Aquepts—Ochrepts Orthents—Ochrepts, Ochrepts—Fluvents,		The region is the plain portion of the Darjiling district. It is lying in between 26° 30′ and 26° 45′ N, latitudes and 88° and 88°30′ E, longitudes, The general slope is from north to south. The rivers show meandering courses and their beds are sandy. The topography is almost evenly flat. Human settlements follow the gradient, the pattern is thus linear from north to south. But they avoid the immediate neighbourhood of bigger streams which are liable to sudden floods. There are quite a few oxbow lakes along the Mechi and the Chenga. The general elevation rises from 80 m. to 300 m. towards north. In the north-western corner of the region there is "Loharghur/Lohargar" or Iron Hill" which is covered with a dense forest.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region is drained by the Meehi, the Balasan and numerous streams and nallahs. The Mechi river forms the Indo-Nepal boundary in the west. It rises at an altitude of 1900 metres to the south of the west facing Rangbang Spur of the Singalia Range (in the Kurseong Division), through a deep gorge. Therefore, it (the Mechi) descends into the Babar Tract where the bed is as wide as 385 metres. The Mechi passes through Loharghur or Iron Hill, which lies in a dense forest. Its plain ward flanks are very steep and covered with scattered weather worn masses of Ocherous or Black Iron Stone. The Mechi eventually joins the Mahananda further south beyond the district border. The Balasan rises from Lepchajagat Peak on the Ghum Saddle and flows towards south almost parallel to 88° 15′ E, till it reaches the plains at an altitude of 300 metres. Then it turns south east where its valley is larger than that of Mahananda. On entering the Terai it turns into two channels—one called New Balasan which joins the Mahanadi just below Siliguri, and the other Old Balasan which continues southwards. Then it overshoots the district boundary to join the Mahanadi further down. This region has 615, 403 persons, 60.74 per cent of which are found in rural areas and 39,26 per cent in urban areas. The urban population density is 9537 persons per Km^2 and the rural density is 373 persons per

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Km^2. Siliguri and Uttar Bagdogra are main urban centres. The roads, State/ national highways and railways (narrow gauge) connect all the important centres with other places in the region.
Division No. 14.2.5. Mahananda Tract	1. P.S. Naxalbari 2. P.S. Phansidewa	Alluvium,	Orthents— Aquepts— Ochrepts—		The region is the smallest of the regions of the district. It may be noted that it is really the continuation of the "Western Duars" towards the south which is more alluvial plain. So its physiographic characteristics are almost similar to that of Western *Duars* as described earlier. Quite a few spot, heights can be seen, of which minimum and maximum ones are recorded as 100 and 150 m. high respectively. Since the Mahananda, as the main river, flows throughout the boundary line of this region so it is called a Mahananda Tract. The Mahanadi has its source near the Mahaldiram Dome, east of Kurseong and flows south-east. It receives only one or two sizeable right bank tributaries whereas it received on the left bank more tributaries because of the Latpanchar Dome. The river attains its full width only after it leaves *terai* portion. Just below Siliguri, the river receives the Balsan on its right bank and thereafter takes a wide meanders over the wide bed Rain in this region has contributed much to the development of the river and widening of the valley while features of gulleying are also noticed on valley sides from 115 m. to

1	2	3	4	5	6
					125 m. The slope is more or less concave in nature. Below Phansidewa Hat, where the river is called Mahananda, only incipient stages of meander development are noticed. The flat plain materials consisting primarily of finer alluvium, often exceeds a thickness of the depth of the river channel. But beneath the finer alluvium there are courser materials deposited at various points which accumulate laterally from the valley. It can be observed that this region has the smallest number of 45 villages with a total population of 60554. The region is entirely rural and the density of population is only 310 persons per Km^2. This shows that the region is thinly populated. Although Phansidewa is the P.S. headquarters, it was not urbanised till 1981. Phansidewa is connected by only one road with Siliguri. The National High Way No. 31, though passes tangentially through this region on the western corner, it does not, however, touch any important centre, or villages.

DISTRICT KOCH BIHAR REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Koch Bihar lies between 25°57′ 56″ and 26°32′46″ North latitudes, and 88° 45′ 02″ and 89° 52′ 00″ East longitudes. As regards its boundary, to the north and most part of the west is the district of Jalpaiguri, to the south, south-east and east are Bangladesh and the state of Assam. The district is a part of the micro region Barind Tract (2.6.3).

The district has an area of 3385.4 Km², which is 3.81 per cent of the total area of the state of West Bengal (88,752.0 Km²). The district has a total population of 1,771,643 (in 1981) of which 915,461 are males and 856,182 females. Of the total population again, 1,649,383 (93.09 per cent) live in the rural areas and 122260 (6.91 per cent) in the urban areas. The district has 8 police stations comprising 1246-villages and 7 urban centres.

The district is drained by the rivers of Tista, Jaldhaka, Dharla, Mora Torsa, Kaljini and Roydak/ Raidak, from north-west to south-east. Most of them take rise in the Himalayas and enter the district from the Western Duars of the district of Jalpaiguri. Flowing through the district the rivers pass on to Bangladesh. The district is almost flat with a slight south-eastern slope. There are slight ups and downs and while some areas are so low to be inundated. These are no hills within the district and greater part of it is cultivated.

The district is formed of alluvium of Recent age. The soils found in this district are sub order associations of *Udalfs-Ochrepts, Orthent-Aquepts-Ochrepts. Aquepts-Ochrepts*, and *Ochrepts-Fluvents.*

On the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation, the district has been divided into two sub-micro regions.

2.6.3.1. West Koch Bihar Plain

The region lies in the western part of the district. The Jaldhaka river forms the eastern boundary line which also divides the district almost into two halves. It is a flat alluvial land with a slight south-eastern slope along which the main rivers flow. The local height ranges from 45 to 53 metres approximately. The greater part of the area is cultivated and is covered with green fields Studded with trees. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils are found in the region. The soils are loose and sandy.

The region falls in five (5) police stations, comprising 476 villages and 2 urban centres. The region has 470061 persons in an area of 1073.2 Km². Its rural density is 429 persons per Km², while urban density is 2160 persons per Km². Of the total population, 97.52 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 2.48 per cent in the urban areas of the region.

2.6.3.2. East Koch Bihar Plain

The region covers the eastern half of the district of Koch Bihar. It is a flat alluvial land. The general slope is towards south-east along which all the rivers flow. The local height ranges from 35 to 48 metres approximately. The Jaldhaka, the Torsa, the Roydak (Raidak) and the Sankosh traverse the region. Most of the rivers have changed their courses very frequently. The banks of the rivers are abrupt and the beds are sandy. Small forest trees and clumps of bamboos are found growing. The soils are almost loose. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soil. predominate in this region.

The region has 770 villages and 5 urban centres in 7 police stations. It has population of 1301,582 of which, 91.50 per cent is in the rural areas and 8.50 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 23121 Km^2, and its density is 520 persons per Km^2, in the rural areas and 4747 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

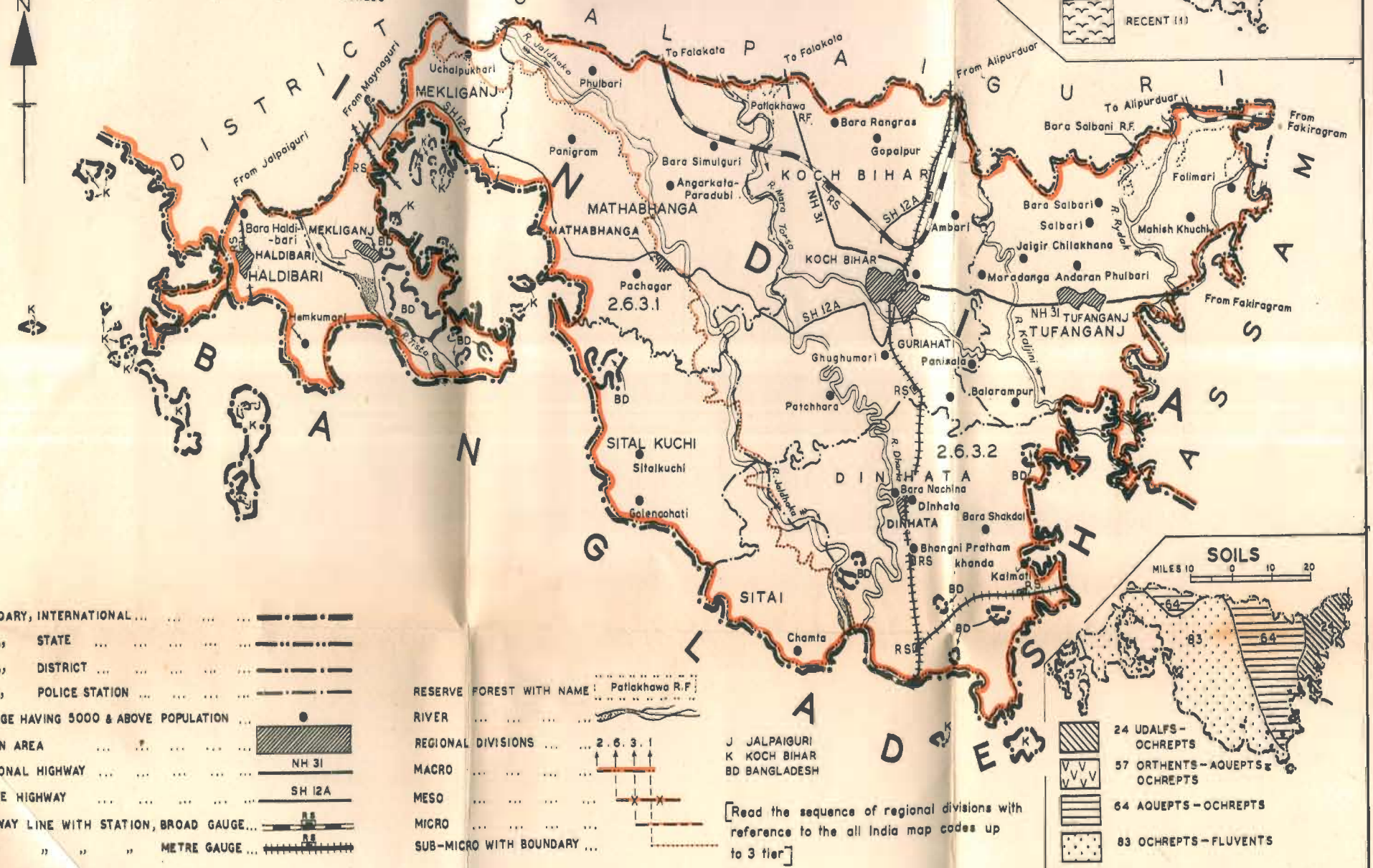
WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT KOCH BIHAR

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

2.6.3.1 WEST KOCH BIHAR PLAIN
2.6.3.2 EAST KOCH BIHAR PLAIN



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ... ...
" STATE ... ...
" DISTRICT ... ...
" POLICE STATION ... ...
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION ...
URBAN AREA ... ...
NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NH 31
STATE HIGHWAY ... ... SH 12A
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE ...
" " " " METRE GAUGE ...

RESERVE FOREST WITH NAME ... Patlakhawa R.F.
RIVER ... ...
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2.6.3.1
MACRO ... ...
MESO ... ...
MICRO ... ...
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY ...

J JALPAIGURI
K KOCH BIHAR
BD BANGLADESH

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

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he Indo-Bangladesh Boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the greement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : KOCH BIHAR Census Location Code No. 01 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1.	Koch Bihar	2.6.3.1	476	2	1073.2	1067.8	5.4	470061	458397	11664	
		2.6.3.2	773	5	2312.2	2288.9	23.3	1301582	1190986	110596	
	Total	2	1249	7	3385.4	3356.7	28.7	1771643	1649383	122260	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District KOCH BIHAR Census Location Code No. 02 State WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km² Total	Rural	Urban	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.3.1 West Koch Bihar Plain	*Haldibari	1 to 98	98					
	*Mekliganj	1,2,7,8, 10 to 13, 15 to 183	177					LC 3 to 6,9 and 14 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
	Mathabhanga	8, 23 to 56, 77 to 121, 183 to 185, 188 to 192.	88					LC 9 to 22, 57 to 76, 122 to 182 186. 187 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
	Sitalkuchi	1 to 20, 24, to 70	67					LC 21 to 23 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
	Sitai	1,4 to 9, 11 to 16, 21 to 53	46	476 Villages 2 Towns	1073.2	1067.8	5.4	LC 2,3,10,17 to 20 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
2.6.3.2 East Koch Bihar Plain	Mekliganj	3 to 6,9,14	6					LC 7,8, 10 to 13 are in Region No. 2.6.3.1
	Mathabhanga	1 to 7, 9 to 22 57 to 76, 122 to 182, 186, 187, 193 to 195	107					LC 8, 23 to 56, 77 to 121, 183 to 185 188 to 192 are in region No. 2.6.3.1
	Sitalkuchi	21 to 23	3					
	Koch Bihar	1 to 124, 127 to 129, 131 to 263	260					LC 125,126 and 130 urbanised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tufanganj	1 to 127	127					
	Dinhata	1 to 106, 108 to 250, 251 to 264	263					LC 107 Urbanised. LC 251 to 264 are located in Bangla Desh.
	Sitai	2,3,10, 17 to 20	7	773 Villages 5 Towns	2312.2	2288.9	23.3	LC 4 to 9, 11 to 16, are in region No. 2.6.3.1

* 36 villages of P.S. Haldibani P.S. are located in Bengla Desh.
* 31 villages of Maynaguri P.S. are located in Bangla Desh.

STATEMENT ON REGION—WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Koch Bihar Census Location Code No. 01. State : West Bengal

Sl No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.3.1 West Koch Bihar Plain	1. P.S. Haldibari 2. P.S. Mekliganj 3. P.S. Mathabhanga 4. P.S Sitalkuchi 5. P.S. Sitai	Alluvium.	1. Orthents—Aquepts—Orchepts. 2. Ochrepts—Fluvents,	The region lies in the western part of the district. The region has its eastern boundary line by the Jaldhaka river which also divides the district almost in to two halves. It is a flat and alluvial land with a slight south eastern slope along which the main rivers flow. There are slight ups and downs and while some areas are low and inundated by the rivers during the monsoon. The local height ranges from 45 to 53 metres approximately The gregter part of the region is cultivated and is covered with green fields studded with trees. There is no forest worth the name, but tracts of land consisting of heavy grass, reed and clumps of bamboos are found growing at places mostly in the oscillation areas of the rivers. The Tista and the Jaldhaka characterise the formation of land in this region. Flowing through Sikkim, Darjiling and Jalpaiguri districts the Tista enters Koch Bihar district and flows as river boundary between P.S. Haldibari and P.S. Mathabhanga. The bed is about a mile broad and sandy. The Satanga is a tributary of the Jaldhaka. It flows east and south eastwards and about 3 kms. below Mathabhanga town it falls in the Jaldhaka. On either side of the river lie rich and fertile lands growing paddy.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region has alluvial soils of very recent formation. It is mostly sandy and loose. The surface soils is loamy and below it is all bare sand. The shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur mostly in the areas between the Tista and the Jaldhaka. Paddy is the principal crop grown in the region. Oilseeds, pulses, potatoes and other vegetables are also grown. Tobacoo, Jute and betel nuts are extensively cultivated in this region Jack fruit and banana are found growing in abundance in the region. The region has 470061 persons inhabiting in 476 villages and 2 urban centres. Of the total population, 97.52 per cent and 2.48 per cent are recorded in the rural and the urban areas respectively. The region has an area of 1073.2 Km^2. It has density of population of 429 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 2160 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Haldibari (TC) and Mekliganj (TC) are the only two urban centres, which are connected by a railway line (metre gauge) and a road. The region lacks good communication system, however, the state highway (No. 12A) passes through the northern areas of the region from district Jalpaiguri. The region is sparsely populated.
Division No. 2.6.3.2 East Koch Bihar Plain	1. P.S. Mekliganj 2. P.S. Matha bhanga 3. P.S. Sitalkuchi 4. P.S. Koch Bihar 5. P.S. Tufanganj 6. P.S. Dinhata 7. P.S. Sitai	Alluvium,	1. Udalfs—Ochrepts. 2. Aquepts—Ochrepts. 3. Ochrepts—Fluvents.		The region covers the eastern half of the district, bordering Assam and Bangladesh. The region is also a flat and alluvial land similar to the region number 2 6.3.1 as explained earlier. The general slope is towards south-east and along

1	2	3	4	5	6

which all the main rivers flow. There are slight ups and downs ranging from 35 metres to 48 metres high surface configuration. The low lands lie in the southern part of the region comprising Dinhata Pargana. The region has a large number of rivers viz the Jaldhaka, the Torsa, the Raidak and the Sankosh etc., and most of them changed their courses very frequently. There are also a large number of abandoned channels of the rivers. While some of these are connected with the river during the monsoon, others are completely accumulations of water forming *bils*/ swamps and marshes. These marshes are used for culturing fish and cultivation of Jute. The banks of the rivers rise abruptyon one side and have gentle slope on the other, and the beds are sandy. Due to the vicinity of the northern hills of the Himalayas from which the rivers originate, even ordinary rainfall causes a sudden rise of these rivers which overflow the banks. Just as the water of these rivers rise suddenly, so also the fall is quick. The flood water hardly remains in the fields for a few days (a day or two) in ordinary inundations. The soils through which, the rivers flow, is easily cut by the rushing water and deposited on one side. Thus alluvion and diluvion, with large sand banks, are almost annual features of these rivers.

The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The soils are mostly sandy and loose while the surface soil is loamy, which is very shallow to a depth of about 1 m.,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Soils in the eastern part of the region, bordering with Assam are more black loamy and clayey. The principal food crop of this region is rice. Similar to the Region No. 2.6.3.1. Pulses, Oilseeds and fruits and other vegetables are also grown in this region. Small forests, other minor plants and trees and clumps of bamboos are found growing. However, Patla khawh (reserved forest) and Bara Salbani (reserved forest), are the two important forests where sal, sisu and teak and some other timber trees grow. The region has a total population of 1301582, inhabiting in 7703 villages and 5 urban centres. Of the total poulation, the region accounts for 91.50 per cent in the rural areas and 8.50 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 2312.2 Km^2 and its density is 520 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 4747 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Mathabhanga (TC) Koch Bihar (M) Guriahati (NM), Tufanganj (TC) and Dinhata (M) are the urban centres, in which Koch Bihar (M) and Guriahati (NM) form Koch Bihar Urban Agglomeration (U.A.). They are connected by railway lines, national highway (No. 31), state high way (No. 12A) and other roads with other areas of the region and the district. The settlements are more or less evenly distributed in the region.

DISTRICT WEST DINAJPUR REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of West Dinajpur lies between 25° 10′ 55″ and 26° 29′ 54″ North latitudes, and be tween 87° 48′ 37″ and 69° 0′ 30″ East longitudes. The district is bounded on the north by the district of Darjiling and Bangladesh, on the west by the district of Purnia of Bihar and by the district of Maldah, on the south by the district of Maldah and Bangladesh; and on the east entirely by Bangladesh.

The general appearance of the topography is flat, sloping gently south wards, as is shown by the, trend of the rivers. The district, particularly in the south and portions of the west, has the appearance of 'Barind',—a geological formation of old alluvium. The characteristic of this is an undulating country interspersed with ravines. The district has no hills anywhere, as a result, therefore, the highest elevation does not exceed 30 metres. The ravines vary from shallow stretches of low land, suitable for growing paddy to depressions resembling old riverbeds. The ridges are covered with scrub-jungle and low trees. The river Mahananda forms the northern boundary along with the districts of Darjiling. On the other hand the rivers Gamari, Purabhaba and Atrai traverse the district due south. Geologically the district is entirely of Recent alluvium and on the surface, the older alluvium is covered by the flood plains. The district has soils ranging from sub-order association of *Orthents—Aquepts—Ochrepts, Aquepts—Ochrepts,* to *Ochrepts—Aquepts.*

The district has 3138 villages and 8 urban centres falling in 16 police stations. The district has 2404947 persons of which 2136221 (88.82 percent) live in the rural areas and 268726 (11.18 per cent) in the urban areas. In view of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation, the district has been divided into 3 Sub-micro regions. This district falls in the micro region of Barind Tract (2.6.3.).

2.6.3.1.—Islampur—Goalpokhar Plain

The region covers the northern most portion of the district of West Dinajpur. The general topography is flat and slopes gently southwards. The highest elevation is 30 metres or so and there is no hill. The region has a few and scattered forests, which are under the tropical and moist type of climate. Sal sisu, teak and bamboos are found growing in the region. The soils found in this region are recently formed soils, shallow black, and brown alluvial soils consisting of sandy loam mixed with gravels. The region has 556 villages and 1 (one) town falling in 5 police stations. Of the total population of 589888, the region accounts for 95.53 per cent (563535) in the rural areas and 4.47 per cent (26353) in the urban areas. The

regions covers 1448.0 Km^2 and has density of 393 and 1882 persons per Km^2 in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

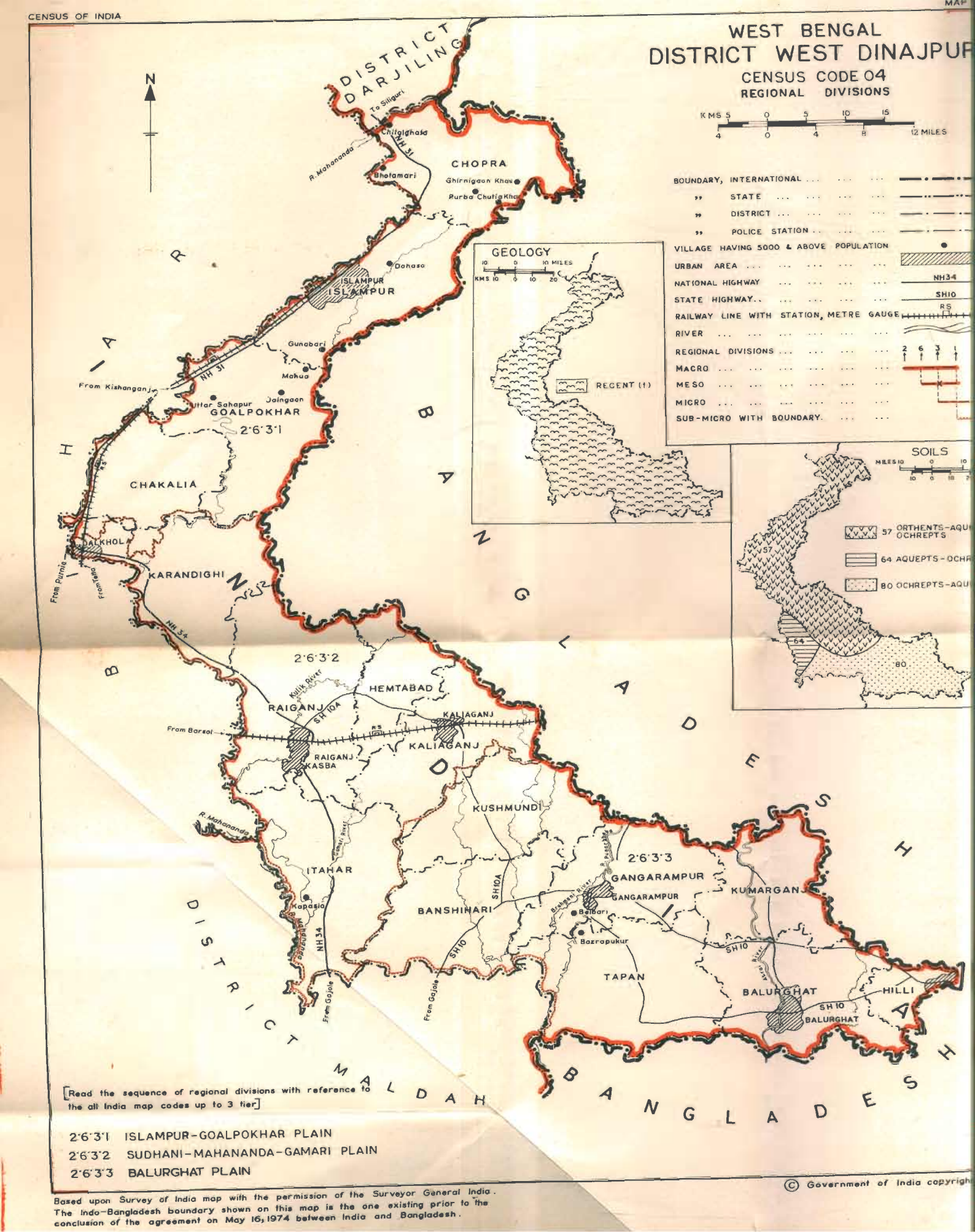
2.6.3.2—Sudhani—Mahananda—Gamari Plain

The region lies in the central part of the district. The topographic feature of it is almost similar to Region No. 2.6.3.1 as explained earlier. However, the region has numerous marshes varying in the size, formed by the overflowing of the rivers. The Mahananda, the Gamari the Srimati are some of the main rivers which traverse southwards. These rivers are joined by small but sluggish rivers as tributaries, which often render in forming lakes and ponds in the area dnring the rainy reason. Recently soils, brown, shollow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in the region. But it consists of ash coloured clay and silty loam. The region falls in 7 police stations and has 846068 persons in the 978 villages and 4 urban centres having an areas of 178.3 Km^2. Of the total population, 80.07 per cent (745144) reside in the rural areas and 11.93 per cent (100924) in the urban areas. The region has the rural and the urban density of 425 persons per Km^2 and 3942 persons per Km^2 respectively.

2.6.3.3—Balurghat Plain

The region covers the south-eastern part of the district. It is also a flat alluvial plain in its topographic feature. The region is drained by many rivers such as the Punarbhaba, the Brahmani, the Atrai and the Tangan. But the Tangan has limited the regional boundary in the west. The region slopes gradually towards south and is characterised by the presence of many tanks. These tanks provide water for bathing, for pisciculture and also for irrigation. The region has been formed recently with brown, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils. As far the tinge of the soils is concerned, it is red-yellowish in nature. The region has 968991 persons inhabited in 1604 villages and 3 urban centres. Of the total population, 827542 (85.40 per ccnt) and 141449 (14.60 per cent) are recorded in the rural and the urban areas respectively. The region covers 8 police stations in an area of 2188.4 Km . It has a density of 382 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 6704 persons per kms in the urban areas.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT WEST DINAJPUR
CENSUS CODE 04
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ... ...
" STATE ... ...
" DISTRICT ... ...
" POLICE STATION .. ..
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA ... ...
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH34
STATE HIGHWAY.. ... ... SH10
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER ... ...
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2 6 3 1
MACRO ... ...
MESO ... ...
MICRO ... ...
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY. ... ...

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

2·6·3·1 ISLAMPUR-GOALPOKHAR PLAIN
2·6·3·2 SUDHANI-MAHANANDA-GAMARI PLAIN
2·6·3·3 BALURGHAT PLAIN

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : WEST DINAJPUR Census Location Code No. 04 State West Bengal

Sl. No,	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
4	West Dinajpur	2.6.3.1	556	1	1448.0	1434.0	14.0	589888	563535	26353	
		2.6.3.2	978	4	1778.3	1752.7	25.6	846068	745144	100924	
		2.6.3.3	1604	3	2188.4	2167.3	21.1	968991	827542	141449	
	Total	3	3138	8	5414.7	5354.0	60.7	2404947	2136221	268726	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District WEST DINAJPUR Census Location No. 04 State WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2			Remarks
			Of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.3.1 Islampur Goalpokhar Plain	Chopra	1 to 119	119					
	Islampur	1 to 56, 58, 61 to 103	100					LC 57, 59, 60 urbanised
	Goalpokhar	1 to 166	166					
	Chakalia	1 to 97, 100 to 154	152					LC 98, 99 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
	Karandighi	1 to 4, 8 to 10, 13 to 15, 41 to 49	19	556 Villages 1 Town	1448.0	1434.0	14.0	LC 5 to 7, 11, 12, 16 to 40 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
2.6.3.2	Chakalia	98, 99, 155 to 157	5					LC 100 to 154 are in region No. 2.6.3.1
Sudhani-Mahananda Gamari Plain	Karandighi	5 to 7, 11, 12, 16 to 19, 21 to 40, 50 to 215	195					LC 8 to 10, 13 to 15, 41 to 49 are in Region No. 2.6.3.1 LC 20 is urbanised
	Raiganj	1 to 144, 146 to 149, 153 to 227	223					LC 145, 150 to 152 not existing as per DCH
	Hemtabad	1 to 116	116					
	Kaliaganj	1 to 77, 80 to 97, 99 to 101, 105 to 133, 136 to 184, 186, 212 to 219, 221	186					LC 98, 102 to 104, 185, 187 to 211 not existing as per DCH LC 78, 79, 134, 135, 220 are in Region No. 2.6.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Kushmundi	1	1					
	Itahar	1 to 252	252	978 Villages 4 Towns	1778.3	1752.7	25.6	
2.6.3.3 Balurghat Plain	Kushmundi	2 to 231	230					
	Banshihari	1 to 281	281					
	Gangarampur	1 to 82, 86 to 206	203					LC 83 to 85 urbanised.
	Kumarganj	1 to 218	218					
	Tapan	1 to 279	279					
	Balurghat	1 to 89, 91 to 105, 107, 108, 112 to 314	309					LC 90, 106 urbanised, 109 to 111 not existing as per DCH
	Hilli	1 to 21,	78					LC 22, 23, 25, 26 urbanised
	Kaliaganj	78, 79, 134, 135, 220, 222	6	1604 Villages 3 Towns	2188.4	2167.3	21.1	LC 80 to 97, 99 to 101, 105, to 133, 136 to 184, 186, 212 to 219, 221 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2 LC 98, 102 to 104, 185, 187 to 211 not existing as per DCH

STATEMENT ON REGION—WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : WEST DINAJPUR Census Location Code No. 04 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.3.1. Islampur—Goalpokhar—Plain.	1. P.S. Chopra 2. P.S. Islampur 3. P.S. Goalpokhar 4. P.S. Chakalia 5. P.S. Karandighi	Alluvium	Orthents—Aquepts—Ochrepts.	The general appearance of the region is flat, sloping gently southwards. Barind, a geological formation covers most of the region and also extends further south. The surface is undulating interspersed with ravines. The elevations are nowhere worthy of the name of the hills. The highest point does not exceed 30 matres. Quite a few and scattered forests are growing here, which are of Tropical moist type. Some are natural and some are afforested. The trees found in natural forests are usually sal, sisu and simul. Of late teak has also been planted. Bamboo clumps are growing abundantly in the region. Paddy and Jute are the principal crops in the region. The Jute is mainly grown in P.S. Islampur and P.S. Chopra. The total population of this region is 589888. Of the total population again 95.53 per cent are accounted for in the rural areas and 4.47 per cent in the urban areas. The density of population in the rural and urban areas are 393 persons per Km^2 and 1882 persons per Km^2 respectively. Islampur town is the only urban centre, which has 26,353 persons. This town has been

1	2	3	4	5	6
					connected by railway (metre gauge) and national highway (No. 31). The rural areas on the other hand, is characterised by a poor communication system.
Division No. 2.6.3.2. Sudhani—Mahananda—Gamari Plain	1. P.S. Chakalia 2. P.S. Karandighi 3. P.S. Raiganj 4. P.S. Hemtabad 5. P.S. Kaliaganj 6. P.S. Kushmundi 7. P.S. Itahar	Alluvium	Orthents—Aquepts—Ochrepts. Aquepts—Ochrepts.	The topographic feature of this region is almost the same as in Region No. 2.6.3.1. There are numerous tanks, varying in size from splendid stretches of water like lakes to small ponds. There are number of marshes formed by the overflowing of the rivers. The Mahananda, the Gamari and the Srimati are some of the main rivers flowing southward. The Mahananda flows along the western boundary while the Srimati drains along the boundary with P.S. Kushmundi and P.S. Bansihari on the east. The Mahananda rises from the hills of district Darjiling. The river Nagar joins the Mahananda in P.S. Itahar. Before it meets the Mahananda, a side branch-channel shoots off and is known as the river Sui. The river following a meandering course joins the Mahananda at down stream. The river Gamari orginates from a marsh (*bil*) in P.S. Kaliaganj. After flowing about 16 miles (25 kms) southward it joins the river Sui in P.S. Itahar. The river Srimati gets its water from some marshes in south western part of P.S. Kaliaganj. It has two branches which join together at the tri-junction formed by the P S, Kaliaganj, P.S. Kushmundi and P.S. Itahar. This is a sluggish stream and not of a much importance.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Altogether this region has population of 846068 80.07 per cent of which have been recorded in rural areas and 11.93 per cent in urban areas. The densities of population recorded for rural and urban areas are 425 persons per Km^2 and 3942 persons per Km^2 respectively. The urban areas are comprised of Dalkhola (NM), Raiganj (M), Kasba (NM) and Kaliaganj (NM) towns. Among them Raiganj is the biggest town with population of 60,343. It is followed by Kaliaganj town with 26,817 population. Both the towns are connected by roads and railways (metre gauge). Towns of Raiganj, Dalkhola and Itahar are connected by the National Highway No. 34. Settlements are evenly but thinly distributed. The people in the rural area are mostly cultivators. Major crops grown are paddy (*aman, aus, boro*), jute, gram, potato and sugar cane. The most important crop is *aman* paddy followed by jute. Jute occupies a place of equal importance in the P.S. Raiganj. Chilli is grown abundantly in P.S. Kushmundi.
Division No. 2.6.3.3. Balurghat Plain	1. P.S. Kushmundi 2. P.S. Bansihari 3. P.S. Gangarampur 4. P.S. Kumarganj 5. P.S. Tapan 6. P.S. Balurghat 7. P.S. Hilli 8. P.S. Kaliaganj	Alluvium	Orthents—Aquepts. Ochrepts. Ochrepts—Aquepts.		The region lies in the south eastern part of the district. This Balurghat hilli region may be aligned with the Sadar Sub-division in its administrative divisions. Like the other regions as a general trend many rivers are found flowing from north to south. The Tangan, the Purnabhaba, the Atrai and the

1	2	3	4	5	6

Ichhamati are the main rivers of this region.

The Tangan rises from the part of Bangladesh. It passes through P.S. Kaliaganj, Kushmundi and P.S. Bansihari. The headquarters of P.S. Bansihari is situated on the Tangan. The Tangan is a fairly large river and usually overflows its banks during the rains, thereby inundates some areas.

The Purnabhaba also like the Tangan enters the district from across Bangladesh. Then it flows through P.S. Tapan and P.S. Gangarampur and finally enters Bangladesh. The Brahmani is a branch river off the Purnabhaba which is shallow and not a significant river.

The river Atrai also originates from Bangladesh. It flows right across P.S. Kumarganj and P.S. Balurghat. The river remains full with water during the rains only. However, it never goes dry. The Ichhamati as a tributary joins the Atrai.

This region has the largest area of 2188.4 Km^2 and population of 968,991. It shows the rural density as 382 persons per Km^2 and the urban density as 6704 persons per Km^2. Of the total population, 14.60 per cent are accounted for in the urban area and 85.40 per cent in the rural areas. As regards the urban centres, Gangarampur (NM), Balurghat (M) and Hilli (NM) are worth mentioning of which Balurghat town, with a total population of 104,646 is the biggest.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					All the towns and other important centres in this region are well connected by roads and State Highway No. 10/10A. It may be observed that there is no railway line of any kind running or passing through this region. People and their habitation and mode of occupation are the same as in Region No. 2.6.3.2. Balurghat region may be considered as the granary of the district, paddy being its principal crop. Chilli is grown abundantly in areas covered by the P.S. Kaliaganj and Kushmundi. The river Purnabhaba abounds with fishes.

DISTRICT MALDAH REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Maldah is situated between 24° 40′ 20″ and 25° 32′ 08″ North latitudes, and 87° 45′ 50″ and 88° 28′ 10″ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the district of West Dinajpur and the district of Purnia in Bihar; on the south west by the river Padma Ganga, and on the other side of it (Ganga) are situated the district of Santhal Pargana in Bihar and the district of Murshidabad; and on the east partly by the district of West Dinajpur and Bangladesh.

The district represents part of the "Barind Tract"—of the Region No. 2.6.3, in the state. The Mahananda river, flowing from north and south roughly divides the district into two parts. To the east of the Mahananda its characteristic features is the relatively high land of the red clay soil of the old alluvium, while to the west of the Mahananda and north of the Kalindri river the land is inundated into swamps due to rise of the rivers and meandering streams. There are extensive tracts of this land covered, with tall grasses. South of the Kalindri lies the most fertile and populous portion of the district. There are no hills except some elevated tracts varying from 30 to 39 metres approximately above the sea level.

The district slopes gradually from north to south and is drained by the principal rivers such as the Punarbhaba, the Tangan, the Mahananda, the Kalindri and the Ganga. Apart from the undulations, the district is a low laying plain. A distinctive feature is the numerous mango groves grown throughout the district. Geologically the district is entirely covered by alluvium. The district has various types of soils of sub-order associations such as *Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents*, *Orthents—Ochrepts*, *Aquepts—Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts—Aquepts*. The district has 10 police stations comprising 1806 villages and 4 urban centres. It has 2031871 population covering an area of 3662.3 Km^2. Of the total population, 1934675 (95.21 per cent) live in the rural areas and 97196 (4.79 per cent) in the urban areas. Three (3) Sub-micro regions are divided in this district.

2.6.3.1.—Lower Mahananda Plain

The region extends over the area covered by the Mahananda river on the east and the Kalindri river on the south-west. The region is characterised by the presence of marshes/Swamps due to the meandering courses of the rivers and other seasonal streams. It is a low lying plain area and has a large tract of land covered with tall grasses, and the remaining is cultivated well. The land slopes gradually towards south. The local elevated tracts range from 15 to 30 metres above the river level. The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The soils are brown and black-brown in colour. The region covers 4 police stations having 517 villages. It has 668315 persons in an area of 1134.0 Km^2. It is entirely rural and its density is 589 persons per Km^2.

2.6.3.2.—Maldah Plain

The region covers eastern part of the district stretching from the Mahananda on the west to the Purnabhaba which forms the natural boundary line with Bangladesh on the east. The Tangan river flows almost in the middle part of the region. The region has gradual slope towards south. The Tangan and the Purnabhaba have steep banks more so when they pass through the Barind which is described a bit elevated tract. This tracted is intersected by deep water channels and simulates the appearance of small hills of hardly 15-30 metres high. The region has alluvial soils which are black and brown in colour. It has 506873 persons inhabited in 851 villages and 1 (one) town contained in 5 police stations. The region accounts for 98.31 per cent of population (498294) in the rural areas and 1.96 per cent (8579) in the urban areas. It has an area of 1345.0 Km^2. The rural density is 371 persons per Km^2 and the urban density is 2681 persons per Km^2.

2.6.3.3—Mahananda—Ganga Interfluve

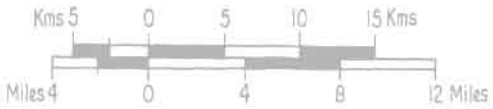
The region covers the south-western part of the district and is lying as interfluve between the rivers of Mahananda and Ganga. It is also a low lying plain area. The topography of the region is much characterised by the activities of the Kalindri and the Ganga rivers. The Kalindri flowing in a winding course falls into the Mahananda opposite Old Maldah town. The Ganga forms the south-western boundary of the region and flows in two channels. Both the rivers have changed their courses considerably and caused erosion of the banks. A continuous line of islands and accretions and old river beds are formed due to the change of channels. However, it is the most fertile and populous region of the district. The slope is gradual with a few elevations between 23 to 38 metres above the mean sea-level. The region has alluvial soils containing sand and sandy clay and fine silt consolidating into clay. The soils are brown, black brown and red in colour. The region covers 4 police stations comprising 438 villages and 3 urban centres. The region has population of 856683 of which 768066 (89.66 per cent) are found living in the rural areas and 88617 (10.34 per cent) in the urban areas. It has an area of 1183.3 Km^2 and its density is 655 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 7912 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT MALDAH

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



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





2.6.3.1 LOWER MAHANANDA PLAIN

2.6.3.2 MALDAH PLAIN

2.6.3.3 MAHANANDA–GANGA INTERFLUVE

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : MALDAH Census Location Code No. 05 State West Bengal

Sl. No,	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
5	Maldah	2.6.3.1	517	...	1134.0	1434.0	...	668315	668515	...	
		2.6.3.2	851	1	1345.0	1341.8	3.2	506873	498294	8579	
		2.6.3.3	438	3	1183.3	1172.1	11.2	856683	768066	88617	
	Total	3	1806	4	3662.3	3647.9	14.4	2031871	1934675	97196	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District MALDAH Census Location Code No. 05 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.3.1	Harischandrapur	1 to 179	179					
Lower Mahananda Plain	Kharba (Chanchal)	1 to 30, 32 to 191, 194	191					LC 31 not existing as per DCH LC 192, 193 are in Region No. 2.6.3.2
	Ratua	12 to 21, 23, 34 to 152	130					LC 22, 24, to 33 are in Region No. 2.6.3.3
	English Bazar	24 to 26, 38, 40 to 52.	17	517 Villages	1134.0	1134.0	...	LC 27 to 37, 39 are in Region No. 2.6.3.3
2.6.3.2	Gajole	1 to 29ε	293					
Maldah Plain	Bamangola	1 to 145	145					
	Habibpur	1 to 291	291					
	Maldah	1 to 95, 100 to 124	120					LC 96 to 99 urbanised.
	Kharba (Chanchal)	192, 193	2	851 Villages 1 Town	1345.0	1341.8	3.2	
2.6.3.3 Mahananda Ganga Interfluve	Ratua	1 to 11, 22, 24 to 33	22					LC 12 to 21, 23 are in Region No. 2.6.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	English Bazar	1 to 23, 27 to 37, 39 53 to 65, 68 to 71 73 to 146	123					LC 63 to 67, 72-urbanised. LC 24 to 26, 38, 40 to 52 are in region No. 2.6.3.1
	Manikchak	1 to 13, 15 to 90	89					LC 14 merged with LC 12
	Kaliachak	1 to 34, 36 to 205	204	438 Villages 3 Towns	1183.3	1172.1	11.2	LC 35 urbanised.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Maldah Census Location Code No. 05 State : West Bengal Physical Proforma III

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.3.1. Lower Mahananda—Plain	1. P.S. Harish-chandrapur 2. P.S. Kharba (Chanchal) 3. P.S. Ratua 4. P.S. English Bazar	Alluvium	Aquepts-Ochrepts Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Aquepts	The region lies in between the Mahananda on the east and the Kalindri on the west. The river Mahananda flowing from north to south roughly divides the district into two equal parts. To the west of the Mahananda the area is again divided into two parts, by the Kalindri river flowing from west to east from the Ganges. To the north of the Kalindri the characteristic feature is the marshy land due to the rise of the rivers and meandering streams. There are extensive tracts of this land in P.S. Ratua and other adjoining areas covered with tall grasses. The lands are not suited for cultivation The Kalindri runs in a south easterly direction and follows a tortuous course till it meets the Mahananda at Maldah. Along the course the banks of the river rise steeply. The district is characterised by alluvial soil, To the north west of Mahananda, an older alluvial formation similar to the "Barind". composed of massive argillaceous beds of pale reddish brown rocks, is found. As regards the formation of forests—talls grasses are generally found growing in the inundated lands interspersed with trees. To be more

1	2	3	4	5	6
					precise the thorny scrub jungles, *hijal*, *peepal*, (banyan), jackfruit, tamarind, mango and throny bamboos and date palm are the common species constituting the flora of this region.
					The region has a total area of 1134.0 Km^2 inhabited by 668315 persons in all. The region is entirely rural and has a density of population of 589 persons per Km^2. The P.S. headquarters of Kharba and Ratua are situated near the river banks of the Mahananda and the Kalindri. They are connected also by roads. P.S. headquarters of Harishchandrapur is connected by both railway line from Maldah and English Bazar and by road from Ratua and Kharba.
Division No. 2.6.3.2. Maldah— Plain	1. P.S. Gajole 2. P.S. Bamangola 3. P.S. Habibpur 4. P.S. Maldah 5. P.S. Kharba (Chanchal)	Alluvium	Ochrepts Aquepts Aquepts Ochrepts		The region extends between the river Mahananda and the river Purnabhaba which flows along the boundary with Bangladesh. The river Tangan is flowing north-south directoin which divides the region almost in two-halves. The Tangan and the Purnabhaba on the left bank, are the important tributaries of the Mahananda. Both the Tangan and the Purnabhaba have steep banks more so when they pass through Barind formation. The Barind a geological formation lies to the east of the Mahananda river which consists of red clay soil of the old alluvium.
					The topographic and geological formations are almost similar to these of the Region No. 2.6.3.1. There are no hills except some elevated

1	2	3	4	5	6
					tracts in the Barind. Parts of these high lands have an elevation ranging from 15 to 30 metres. The highlands being intersected by deep water—channels, simulate the appearance of small hills. There are 506873 persons as a whole, in this region. Of the total population, 98.31 per cent and 1.69 per cent are in the rural and urban areas respectively. Maldah (old) town is the only urban centre in the region which has a density of 2681 persons per Km^2. On the other hand, the rural area has a density of 371 persons per Km^2. It is thus apparent that except the urban centre, rest of the areas are thinly populated. Centres such as Gajole, Bamangola and Habibpur are connected by road only, while Maldah town, besides road connection has the benefit of railway lines from Farrakka via Kaliachak. The national highway No. 34 passes through Maldah Town and Gajole, P.S. headquarters.
Division No. 2.6.3.3. Mahananda—Ganga Interfluve	1. P.S. Ratua 2. P.S. English Bazar 3. P.S. Manikchak 4. P.S. Kaliachak	Alluvium	Orthents-Ochrepts. Ochrepts-Aquepts. Aqualfs—Fluvents-Aquents.		The region is called Mahananda—Ganga Interfluve, because these two rivers are flowing into each other and surround the landmass. The most striking feature is the formation of continuous line of islands and accretions due to changing currents and consequent receiving of river beds. South of the Kalindri river lies the most fertile and populous region of the district. The Ganges forms two-thirds of the western and the whole of the south-western boundary of the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Next to the Ganges is the Mahananda river flowing from north to south. It receives on its right bank, the waters of the Kalindri. Below the Rajmahal hills, the Ganges sends off a small stream cal'ed the Chhota Bhagirathi, which is presumbly an old bed of the Ganga itself. A little way further down, the Ganges sends off a branch called the Pagla river towards east. The Chhota Bhagirathi ultimately flows into the Pagla. Alluvion and diluvion are always taking place in this region.

The region has soils of more recent formation, consisting of sandy clay and sand along the course of the rivers and fine silt consolidating into clay in the flatter parts of the river plain. This may be the result of denudation of the old alluvium of North Bengal.

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the region has been recorded as 856683 of which 768066 are in the rural areas and 88617 in the urban areas. In terms of percentage the rural area accounts for 89.66 per cent and urban 10.34 per cent of population English Bazar, Jhali Jhalia and Jagannathpur are the main urban centres, in which English Bazar is the most populous and biggest town. As compared to other regions (2.6.3.1. and 2.6.3.2.) this region has a higher density of population, the urban density is 7912 persons per Km^2, and the rural 655 persons per Km^2. The railway line and the national highway (No.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					34) are passing through the centres of P.S. Kaliachak and P.S. English Bazar. The State highway (No. 10) passes through the region connecting not only the two centres viz., English Bazar and Manickhak but also the other centres of the region. The region is famous for its mangoes, which grow in abundance. The mulberry trees are also growing here. In fact a considerable areas have been earmarked for the cultivation of mangoes and mulberry in the region. Paddy is the principal crop grown everywhere in the region.

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Murshidabad is lying centrally in the lower Ganga valley of the state of West Bengal. It is separated from the district of Maldah by the Ganga river on its north. The district extends from 23°45′30″ to 24°52′30″ North latitudes, and from 87°57′30″ to 88°46′15″ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the district of Maldah and Bangladesh; on the west by the state of Bihar and the district of Birbhum; on the south by the district of Barddhaman and Nadia; and on the east by Bangladesh. The district has population of 3697552 in an area of 5436.9 Km^2. It has 21 police stations comprising 2218 villages and 13 urban centres. Of the total population, the district accounts for 3351534 (90.64 per cent) in the rural areas and 346018 (9.36 per cent) in the urban areas.

The district as a part represents the Moriband—Delta of the Region No. 2.6.4. of the state. It presents a picturesque physical configuration. The river Bhagirathi, flowing from north to south divides the district into two almost equal portions, which in their geology and physical characteristics from a contrast to each other. The tract to the west of the river has the Rarh characteristic being a continuation of the Sub-Vindhyan region of laterite and nodular undulations. The undulations are interspersed by numerous rivers, swamps and beds of old rivers. To the east of the Bhagirathi lies the Bagri—(locally) a low lying area with fertile soil, which is liable to be flooded by the spill of the Bhagirathi and other rivers. The climate is drier in the western than in the eastern tract. The region slopes gently from north-west to south and south-east. Practically, the whole area west of the Bhagirathi lies at an elevation marked by banks of 6 to 16 metres high above the river level. The rivers, other than the Bhagirathi in the main, are the Dwarka, the Mayurakshi (Babla), the Bhairab and the Jalangi, which drain the district due south. The geological structure varies from Recent, Pleistocene (Sub-Recent) to Jurassic-Cretaceous. The soils found in the district are associations of *Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Aquepts, Fluvents—Aquepts Aqualfs.*

On the consideration of geology, soils, topography, climate and vegetation, the district of Murshidabad is divided into 5 Sub-micro regions

2.6.4.1—Nabagram Plain

The region lies on the west of the Bhagirathi river. As the Rajmahal hill slopes gently down in this region, the land is at an elevation and a bit undulating. The undulations are interspersed by rivers with

sudden rush of water during the rains, as they rise in the hills of the west. On the eastern slope, the banks of the rivers present cliff like structures with elevations ranging from 15 to 20 ft. (3 to 6 metres) high above the river level. However, there is a strip of low lying area in the north upto the basin of the river Bansloi, which is very fertile. The soils found in this region are recent alluvium, hydromorphic and coastal, containing sands, and clays, and red loamy. The region has 274 villages in a coverage of 5 police stations. Its total population is 274536 in an area of 693.6 Km^2. It is entirely rural and its density is 396 persons per Km^2.

2.6.4.2—Mayurakshi—Dwarka Plain

The region covers the south-western corner of the district and presents the Rarh characteristic features of the Sub-Vindhyan region. It is also slightly undulating interspersed with numerous beds of the old rivers. The Dwarka on the north and the Mayurakshi on the south drain the region towards south. The tract called the Hijal (locally) near the confluence of the Mayurakshi (Mor) and the Dwarka rivers, is open and large—stretch covered with thatching grasses and mulberry plants. The region has soils of recently formed—hydromorphic, coastal and lateritic clay. The soils are red and brown in colour. The region falls in 5 police stations having 525 villages and 1 (one) town. It has a total population of 640364 in an area of 1033.8 Km^2. Of the total population, 94.91 per cent live (607783) in the rural areas and 5.09 per cent (32581) in the urban areas. The density is 595 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2506 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

2.6.4.3—Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin

The region lies along the Ganga and the Bhagirathi rivers, and is a long narrow strip of river valley area. The Ganga flowing north to south-east demarcates Bangladesh. While the Bhagirathi bifurcates at Farrakka (from the main Ganga) and flowing southward divides the region into two almost equal halves. Large sand islands (Barriers) are found rising in the channel of the Ganga. These islands are formed due to the current striking upon the banks of loose-soils, which are then worn out. The Bhagirathi tract, on the other hand contains many swamps formed by the meandering course of the Bhagirathi. The soils found in this region are recent alluvium, hydromorphic and coastal alluvial soils containing sands, clays and silted clays. The soils are brown in colour. The region contains 927 villages and 11 urban centres in 17 police stations. It has an area of 2103.4 Km^2 inhabited by 1747801 persons of which 1450142 (82.96 per cent) are in the rural areas and 297659 (17.04 per cent) in the urban areas. It has rural density of 717 persons per Km^2 and urban density of 3586 persons per Km^2.

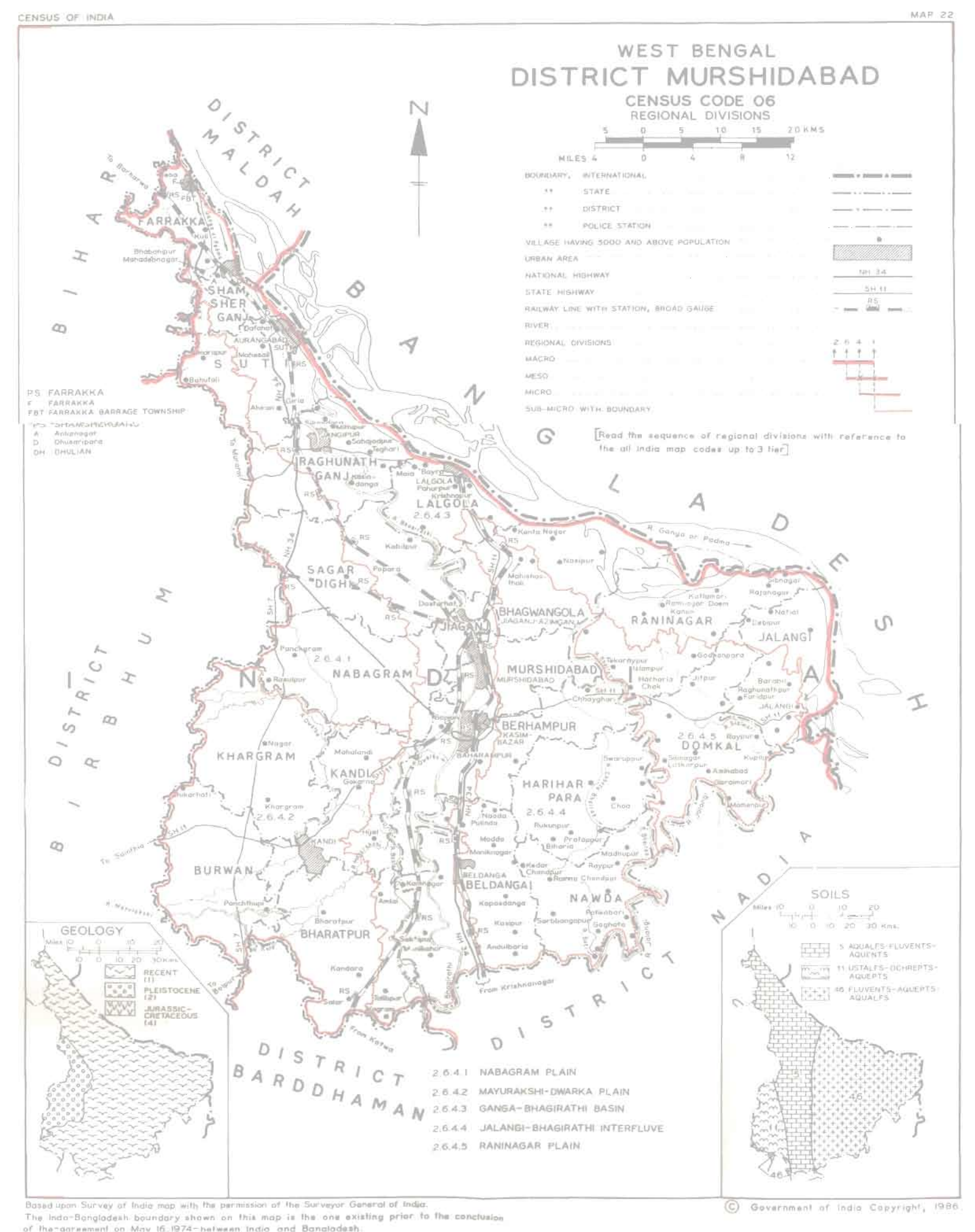
2.6.4.4.—Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluve

The region extends from the east of the Bhagirathi plain to the Jalangi and its tributary, the Bhairab in the south-east. It is a low lying area with a fertile soil. However, the central area is slightly higher than its adjoining areas and hence this is not refertilised by silt from the rivers. The climate is humid and there is little growth of forest. The Bhairab is an old river and has long been partly deserted and only section of its past can be traced. However, it receives water from the Padma/Ganga, during the rainy season, otherwise it remains more or less dry. The region has recent alluvial soils containing sand and clay. The soils are generally brown in colour. Varieties of food crops and mulberry trees are cultivated extensively. The region contains 337 villages and 1 (one) town only in 7 police stations. It has population of 702, 188 in an area of 1057.4 Km^2. Of the total population, the region accounts for 686410 (97.75 per cent) in the rural areas and 15778 (2.25 per cent) in the urban areas. Its densities are 652 persons per Km^2 and 3945 persons per Km^2. in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

2.6.4.5—Raninagar Plain

In the north-eastern portion of the district, the region lies between the Bhairab and the Jalangi rivers. It is also a low lying area of the "Bagri Tract". This area/tract is subject to inundation with many swamps. The Jalangi originates its course in P.S. Jalangi itself and flows southward along the district boundary with Nadia. At this stage the river Sialmari an offshoot of the Padma meets the Jalangi. But it (Sialmari) is found to be heavily silted. It gets some water from its mother river, the Padma only during the rainy season. The soil is alluvial and fertile helping good cultivation of paddy and mulberry. The region covers 3 police stations of Domkal, Jalangi and Raninagar. It has 332663 persons inhabited in 155 villages in an area of 548.7 Km^2. The region is entirely rural and its density is 606 persons per Km^2.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD
CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16,1974 between India and Bangladesh.

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : MURSHIDABAD Census Location Code No. 06 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
3	Murshidabad	2.6.4.1	274	...	693.3	693.6	...	274536	274536	...	
		2.6.4.2	525	1	1033.8	1020.8	13.00	640364	607783	32581	
		2.6.4.3	927	11	2103.4	2020.4	83.00	1747801	1450142	297659	
		2.6.4.4	337	1	1057.4	1053.4	4.00	702188	686410	15778	
		2.6.4.5	155	...	548.7	548.7	...	332663	332663	...	
	Total	5	2218	13	5436.9	5336.9	100.0	3697552	3351534	346018	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District MURSHIDABAD Census Location Code No. 06 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km².			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9
2.6.4.1.	Shamsher-ganj	69 to 76	8					
Nabagram Plain	Suti	1 to 3, 16 to 36, 41, 42	26					LC 4 to 15, 37 to 40 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Raghunath-ganj	100 to 110 112, 118 to 126, 132 to 137, 156	28					LC 111, 113 to 117, 127 to 131, 138 to 155 in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Sagardighi	1 to 39, 48 to 101, 104 to 106, 108 to 128, 165 to 169	122					LC No. 40 to 47, 102, 103, 107, 129 to 164 in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Nabagram	1 to 72, 75 to 80, 82, 84 to 93, 109	90	274 Villages	693.6	393.6	...	LC 94 to 108 are Region No. 2.6.4.3 LC No. 73, 74, 81 and 83 are in region No. 2.6.4.2.
2.6.4.2	Nabagram	73, 74, 81, 83	4					LC 75 to 80 and 82 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
Mayurakshi Dwarka Plain	Khargram	1 to 155	155					
	Burwan	1 to 160	160					
	Kandi	1 to 30, 34, 36, 42 to 62, 64 to 84, 89, 92, 94 to 101	84					LC 63, 85 to 88, 90, 91 93 urbanised. LC No. 31 to 33 35, 37 to 41 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bharatpur	1 to 103, 108 to 124 138, 139	122	525 Villages 1 Town	1033.8	1020.8	13.0	LC 104 to 107, 125 to 137 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3
2.6.4.3	Farrakka	1 to 35, 37 to 63, 93 to 97, 98,/126 to 99/128	69					LC 36, 64 to 92 not existing
Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin	Shamsher-ganj	64 to 68, 77 to 91, 100 to 113, 119	35					LC 1 to 63, 92 to 99, 114 to 118, 120 not existing as per DCH LC 69 to 76 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
	Suti	4 to 15, 37 to 40, 43 to 58, 60 to 62, 64, 67 to 111, 113	82					LC 59, 63 urbanised. LC 65, 66, 112 not existing. LC 16 to 36, 41, 42 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
	Raghunath-ganj	1 to 4, 10 to 99, 111, 113 to 117, 127 to 131, 138 to 155	123					LC 5 to 9 urbanised. LC 100 to 110, 112 118 to 126 and 132 to 137 are in Region No. 2.6.3.1
	Sagardighi	40 to 47, 102 to 103, 107, 129 to 164, 170 to 197	75					LC 48 to 101, 104 to 106, 108 to 128, 165 to 169 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
	Lalgola	1 to 63, 69 to 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 89 to 96, 98	87					LC 80, 83, 86 to 88 are not existing as per DCH LC 64 to 68 an4 97 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bhagwangola	1 to 3, 10 to 30, 36, 40, 41, 65 to 77, 100 to 116, 119, 125 to 131	65					LC 4, 6 to 9, 31 to 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 64, 78 to 99, 117, 118, 120 to 124 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4. LC 5 not existing as per DCH
	Raninagar	1 to 24, 44, 77 to 80, 82 to 101	49					LC 25 to 43, 45 to 76 and 81 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5
	Murshidabad	1 to 18, 41 to 43, 47, 48, 56, 66 to 69, 72, 73	30					LC 44 to 46, 49 to 55, 57 to 65, 70, 71 urbanised. LC 19 to 40 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4
	Jiaganj	1, 2, 10, 14 to 31, 37, 40 to 66	49					LC 3 to 9, 11 to 13, 32 to 36, 38, 39 are not existing as per DCH
	Nabagram	94 to 108, 110 to 118	24					LC 109 is in region No. 2.6.4.1.
	Kandi	31 to 33, 35, 37 to 41	9					LC 34, 36 are in region in 2.6.4.2
	Bharatpur	104 to 107, 125 to 137, 140 to 144	22					LC 108 to 124, 138, 139 are in Region No. 2.6.4.2
	Beldanga	1 to 6, 10, 11, 31 to 48, 59 to 119, 123, 129	89					LC 7 to 9, 12 to 30, 49 50, 52 to 58 120 to 122, 124 to 128 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4 LC 51 is urbanised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Berhampur	1 to 16, 18 to 65, 77 to 91, 101, 103, 105	82					LC 17, 92 to 100, 102 urbanised. LC 66 to 76, 104 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4
	Domkal	17	1					
	Jalangi	1, 4 to 24, 30 to 32, 43 to 53	36	927 Villages 11 Towns	2103.4	2020.4	83.0	LC 2, 3, 25 to 29, 33 to 42 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5
2.6.4.4	Lalgola	64 to 68, 97	6					LC 69 to 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 89 to 96 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3. LC 80, 83, 86 to 89 not existing as per DCH.
Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluve	Bhagwan-gola	4, 6 to 9, 31 to 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 64, 78 to 99, 117, 118, 120 to 124	65					LC 5 not existing as per DCH. LC 10 to 30, 36, 40, 41, 65 to 77, 100 to 116, 119 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3.
	Murshidabad	19 to 40, 74 to 104	53					LC 41 to 43, 47, 48, 56, 66 to 69, 72, 73 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3 LC 44 to 46, 49 to 55, 57 to 65, 70, 71 urbanised.
	Beldanga	7 to 9, 12 to 30, 49, 50, 52 to 58, 120 to 122, 124 to 128, 130 to 138	48					LC 51 urbanised. LC 10, 11, 31 to 48, 59 to 119, 123, 129 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Hariharpara	1 to 63	63					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Nawda Berhampur	1 to 39 66 to 76, 104, 106 to 156	39 63	337 Villages 1 Town	1057.4	1053.4	4.0	LC 77 to 91, 101, 103, 105, are in Region No. 2.6.4.3. LC 92 to 100, 102, are urbanised.
2.6.4.5	Raninagar	25 to 43, 45, to 76, 81	52					LC 44, 77 to 80 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3
Raninagar Plain	Domkal	1 to 16, 18 to 25, 27 to 88	86					LC 26 not existing as per DCH LC 17 is in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Jalangi	2, 3, 25 to 29, 33 to 42	17	155 Villages	548.7	548.7	...	LC 4 to 24, 30 to 32 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : MURSHIDABAD Census Location Code No. 06 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.4.1. Nabagram—Plain	1. P.S. Shamsherganj 2. P.S. Suti 3. P.S. Raghunathganj 4. P.S. Sagardighi 5. P.S. Nabagram	Alluvium, older alluvium, Laterite	Aqualfs—Fluvents Aquepts—	The region lies on the west of the Bhagirathi river. The Rajmahal hill slopes down gently in this region. In fact the whole of the west of the Bhagirathi lies at an elevation. The eastern limits of this slope are marked by cliffs and bluffs. Some hillocks are found here, which are covered with small sal and Mahua trees. The undulations are interspersed by rivers with sudden rush of water during the rains as they are mostly born in the hills. There is a strip of low-lying area in the north up to the basin of the river Bansloi in P.S. Suti, Shamsherganj and Raghunathganj. This part of the region is very fertile where paddy, wheat and gram are grown in plenty. The soils are red and yellowish in colour. P.S. Raghunathganj, P.S. Shamsherganj and P.S. Suti, on the north have the red loamy soils whereas further south and in coastal (river) areas of the region, the soils are alluvial in nature. The region has a total population of 274536 on an area of 693.6 Km^2. This region is entirely rural. Headquarters of P.S. Nabagram and P.S. Sagardighi are lying in this region. The region is not thickly populated and it has a density of only 306 persons per Km^2.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					As regards the communication system, the southern half of the region has good connections of roads, national highway (No. 34), and railways (broad gauge), which pass through Nabagram, Sagardighi and Raghunathganj Centres. In the north-western portion of P.S. Suti, and P.S. Shamsherganj on the other hand, there is hardly any important metalled road to provide necessary connections with other places or parts of the region.
Division No. 2.6.4.2. Mayurakshi—Dwarka—Plain	1. P.S. Nabagram 2. P.S. Khargram 3. P.S. Burwan 4. P.S. Kandi 5. P.S. Bharatpur	Alluvium	Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquepts. Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Aquepts.		The region extends over P.S. Khargram, Kandi, Burwan, Bharatpur and Southern parts of P.S. Nabagram, and lies more or less on the west of the river Bhagirathi. It is said to be a continuation of the Sub-Vindhayan region which is known as "Rarh" in this western portion of the Bhagirathi. The region is slightly undulating which is iaterspersed with numerous beds of old rivers. It has the higher elevation along the wertern boundary of the district towards Birbhum. Two important rivers, the Mayurakshi on the south and the Dwarka on the north are the tributaries of the Bhagirathi and they flow through the central plain of this region from west to east. The rivers in this region, having their origins in hills, are liable to sudden outflow of water. However, they do not flood the area undcr water for any considerable time and thus make the region extraordinarily fertile. Winter paddy is the chief crop, which dogs not depend on early

1	2	3	4	5	6
					rain, but on a steady down pour between July and September. The climate is drier than the eastern tract. Besides paddy, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, pulses and mustard and linseed are also cultivated in the region. The tract called the "Hijal", situated near the confluence of the Mor and the Dwarka rivers, covered with thatching grasses and a treeless plain and extends over about 15 Km^2. Mulberry grows well in this region which in turn helps developments of sericulture here. The region has 525 villages and 1 town in an area of 1033.8 Km^2. In these villages and town a total population of 640364 are found. Of the total population, 607783 and 32581 are living in the rural and the urban areas respectively. The region has a rural density of 595 persons per Km^2 and urban density of 2506 persons per Km^2. Kandi (M) is the only town having 5.09 percent of the total population of the region while remaining 94.91 per cent live in rural areas. Almost all the important centres of the region are connected by roads and state highways (No. 7 and 11).
Division No. 2.6.4.3. Ganga— Bhagirathi Basin	1. P.S. Farrakka 2. P.S. Shamsherganj 3. P.S. Suti 4. P.S. Raghunathganj 5. P.S. Sagardighi 6. P.S. Lalgola 7. P.S. Nabagram 8. P.S. Kandi 9. P.S. Bharatpur	Alluvium Rajmahal Trap.	Aqualfs— Fluvents- Aquents. Fluvents- Aquepts Aqualfs.		The region lies along the Ganges and the Bhagirathi rivers, which covers about 17 police stations. Being demarcated along the river basins, the region is a long and narrow strip of river valley area. The Gangeg flowing from north to south-east limits its boundary with Bangladesh. The Bhagirathi bifurcates

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10. P.S. Beldanga 11. P.S. Berhampur 12. P.S. Murshidabad 13. P.S. Jiaganj 14. P.S. Bhagwangola 15. P.S. Raninagar 15. P.S. Jalangi 17. P.S. Domkal			at Farrakka in the north and flows southward dividing the district into almost two equal halves. Large sand islands are found rising in the channel of the Ganges. These islands have been formed by the current impigned upon the banks of loose soils, which are rapidly undermind or worm out. The banks of the Bhagirathi are gently sloping on one side and abruptly rising on the other. The Bhagirathi tract extends over 8 to 16 kms. from the present channel of the river and has many *bils*, and fertile and damp areas. Towards north of the region lots of bamboos are grown, while south is marked by extensive cultivation of mulberry. The region as a whole is very fertile and is congenial for the cultivation of aus paddy, jute and other rabi crops. There are 927 villages and 11 towns with a total population of 1747801 in an areas of 2103.4 Km^2 in the region. Of the total population, 1450142 are living in rural and 297659 in urban areas which account for 82.96 per cent for rural areas and 17.04 percent for urban areas. The region comprises largest area and population in the whole district and it has the rural and urban density of population of 717 persons per Km^2 and 3586 persons per Km^2 respectively. Among the eleven (11) towns, Baharampur (M) is the biggest while Shrimantapur (NM) is the smallest. Farakka (NM), Dhulion (M) Jangipur (M), Murshidabad (M) and Jiaganj (M) are the other important towns. Being centrally located the region has a good net work of

1	2	3	4	5	6
					communication and transport lines of roads, state highways and national highways which have connected all the important centres of the region with other parts within and outside the district.
	Division No. 2.6.4.4. Jalangi— Bhagirathi— Interfluve	1. P.S. Lalgola 2. P.S. Bhagwangola 3. P.S. Murshidabad 4 P.S. Beldanga 5. P.S. Nawda 6. P.S. Hariharpara 7. P.S. Berhampur	Alluvium	Fluvents— Aquepts— Aqualfs.	The region limits its boundary from the east of the Bhagirathi plain to the river Bhairab in the east and to the river Jalangi in the south-east It covers nearly an area measuring 24 kms. in length and 12 kms. in breadth. It is a low lying area with a fertile soil alluvial in nature having humid climate. However, the central tract is slightly higher than its adjoining area. As a result there is no silting in the parts of the rivers. Soil in this part is of inferior quality. There is very little growth of forest. Towards the south, it merges gradually into the fertile "Kalantar Tract" which is a very low lying area along the district boundary. The Bhairab is an old river. During the rainy season it receives water from the Padma, otherwise it remains more or less dry. At present the Bhairab meets the Jalangi at Fazilnagar in P.S. Nawda, along the district boundary. The region has alluvial soils of sand and clay. The soils are generally brown in colour. The surface soils are stiff and of dark clay. However, it is very fertile in nature. Aman paddy is the principal food crop grown in the region. Besides, potatoes, pulses and other oilseeds are also grown during the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rabi season. In the areas of Murshidabad, Berhampur and Beldanga, the mulberry trees are extensively cultivated. Sugarcane, an important cash crop is also grown in this region. The region has 337 villages and only one town and has recorded 702188 persons inhabiting in an area of 1057.4 Km^2 during the 1981 Census. Of the total population, 97.75 percent live in rural areas and 2.25 per cent in urban areas. Beldanga (M) is the only town with the population of 15788 which means, urban centres vis-a-vis urban population are insignificant in this region. However, the urban density recorded as 3945 persons per Km^2 is highest in the district. Rural density on the other hand, is 652 persons per Km^2 only. As regards the communication system, all the important roads, highways and railways lines, as in Region No. 2.6.4.3. are passing through this region. However, there is no railway line connecting centres of P.S. Nawda and P.S. Hariharpara with other parts of the region. The region is more or less evenly and thickly populated in comparison to other regions of the district.
Division No. 2.6.4.5. Raninagar Plain	1. P.S. Raninagar 2. P.S. Domkal 3. P.S. Jalangi	Alluvium	Fluvents— Aquepts— Aqualfs.		The north-eastern portion of the district, covering almost whole of P.S. Raninagar, Domkal and Jalangi in between the river Bhairab and the river Jalangi, may be called as Raninagar plain. It is also a low lying area of the "Bagri Tract". The tract east of the Bhagirathi,

1	2	3	4	5	6

is geographically, known as Bagri. It is subject to inundation with many swampy areas. The Jalangi originates in P.S. Jalangi itself, and flows southward along the district boundary with Nadia. At this stage, the river Sialmari a branch of the Padma, flowing in between the Bhairab and the Jalangi finally meets the Jalangi. The river Bhairab is also a tributary flowing to the Jalangi. The river Sialmari is found to be heavily silted up. It gets some water from its mother river, the Padma, only during the rainy season.

The soil is alluvial and fertile helding cultivation of aus paddy, jute and other rabi crops. In the eastern tract of P.S. Raninagar and P.S. Domkal, there are many bils. In this area Indigo and mulberry trees are also grown.

The region has only 155 villages with a total population of 332663. It is entirely a rural areas. It has a total area of about 548.7 Km^2 and the density is 606 persons per Km^2. Settlements are almost evenly distributed. In comparison with other regions of the district, this region has poor means of communication and transport system. No. railway line is found running through this region but only the roads. The state highway No. 11 connects centres of P.S. Domkal and P.S. Jalangi with Barhampur town from the west. A road (metalled) extended from this highway near Islampur village goes upto Raninagar centre where the road is found to be terminated. In view of this, the state highway (No. 11) is the only important link road in the region.

DISTRICT NADIA REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Nadia lies between 22° 52′ 30″ and 24° 05′ 40″ North latitudes, and 88° 08′ 10″ and 88°48′15″—East longitudes. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the district of Murshidabad; on the west and south-west by the districts of Barddhaman and Hugli, on the south, and south-east by the district of Twenty four Parganas; and on the east and north-east by Bangladesh. The district has 14 police stations with a total population of 2964253, in an area of 3927.0 Km². Of the total population, 2324384 (78.41 per cent) and 639869 (21.59 per cent) are recorded in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

The district is included in the Moriband Delta of Region No. 2.6.4. of the state of West Bengal. It is a large alluvial plain area intersected by rivers, streams, back waters and swamps. The slope is very gradual towards south. The principal rivers are the Bhagirathi, the Jalangi, the Churni etc., which drain the district southward. The Kalantar, a low lying tract of black clay soil, lies in the western part of the district stretching mainly between the Bhagirathi and the Jalangi. The Bhagirathi with its high bank is the western boundary but the eastern bank is lower and hence the south-eastern slope immediately adjacent to the river is marked by the embankment. The district is geologically of Recent formation. The soils, found in the district, are Aqualfs –Fluvents—Aquents, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs, and Ochrepts—Fluvents. No specific forest is found growing in this region.

On the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and vegetation, the district is divided into 5—Sub-micro regions.

2.6.4.1—Bhagirathi Basin

The region lies along the whole stretch of the Bhagirathi, from north to south in the western side of the district. The Bhagirathi. with its high bank, flows as the natural western boundary of the district. The general slope is towards south-east. The Bhagirathi is also called the Hugli from the confluence of the Jalangi river at Nabadwip. The region has many swamps caused by the spill of the Bhagirathi. It has recent alluvial soil which is underlain by a layer of older alluvium. It has hardly any forest. The region covers 8 police stations having 213 villages and 3 urban centres in an area of 573.7 Km². It has population of 537082, of which 301481 (56.13 per cent) are in rural areas and the 235601 (43.87 per cent) in urban areas. The region has density of 588 persons per Km². in the rural areas and 3875 persons per Km². in the urban areas.

2.6.4.2—Jalangi—Bhagirathi Interfluve

The region is a flat and low lying area between the Bhagirathi on the west and the Jalangi on the east. This area is under the Kalantar tract as explained earlier. The Jalangi orginating from the district of Murshidabad and in a meandering course falls into the Bhagirathi towards south. The region contains numerous old river beds which get flooded and silted during the rainy season. The region has also recent alluvium which is brown in colour. The region has 196 villages and 1 (one) town in 4 police stations. Its total area of 718.3 Km^2 is inhabited by 429864 persons, of which 418084 (97.26 per cent) live in the rural areas and 11780 (11.780) in the urban areas. It has a density of 585 persons per km^2. in the rural areas and 3021 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.4.3—Nadia Plain North

The region lies in the north-eastern part of the district bordering Bangladesh. The general slope of it is towards south-east. The Jalangi river has limited its western boundary. The Bhairab and the Mathabhanga are found traversing the region. But the Bhairab is at present a dead river. The Mathabhanga branches off the Padma, traversing some miles along the boundary of P.S. Karimpur enters Bangladesh. Here in this area many depressions are formed by the presence of old channels and meandering rivers. The region has alluvial soils of recent formation which is brown colour. The region extends over 3 police stations comprising 235 villages and no urban centre. Its total population is 475062 inhabited in an area of 804.3 Km^2. Its density (rural) is 591 persons per Km^2.

2.6.4.4—Krishnagar—Santipur Plain

The region represents the Central plain area of the district. Its boundary is limited by the Jalangi and the Bhagirathi Basin on the north-west and by the Churni river on the south-east. The slope is gradual and directed south-west corresponding to the flow of the rivers. The Churni river is a branch of the Mathabhanga and after flowing south-westward it discharges finally into Bhagirathi. The region has also large number of dead river courses and other swamps due to the oscillation of the rivers. Shallow black, brown and recent alluvial soils occur in this region. The region has 281 villages and 6 urban centres in a coverage of 7 police stations. It has 674650 persons inhabited in an area of 1570.4 Km^2. Of the total population 480250 (71.19 per cent) live in the rural areas and 194400 (28.81 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has a density of 306 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 3014 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.4.5—Ranaghat—Chakdaha Plain

The region extends over the south-eastern part of the district. The Churni separates this region from the region of the Krishnagar—Santipur Plain. The region is also a low lying plain area and has a gradual slope towards south. The Ichhamati is also a branch of the Mathabhanga, which forms the eastern boundary of the district till it enters P.S. Bangaon in the district of Twenty four Parganas. Like other regions, this region is also characterised by the presence of numerous depressions and swamps due to the frequent changes of the river courses. Shallow black, brown and recent alluvial soils occur in this region. It covers 6 police stations comprising 423 villages and 6 urban centres with a population of 847595, the rural being 649507 (76.63 per cent) and the urban 198088 (23.37 per cent). The region has an area of 977.2 Km^2 and its rural density is 721 persons per Km^2 and urban density is 2586 persons per Km^2.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT NADIA
CENSUS CODE 07
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

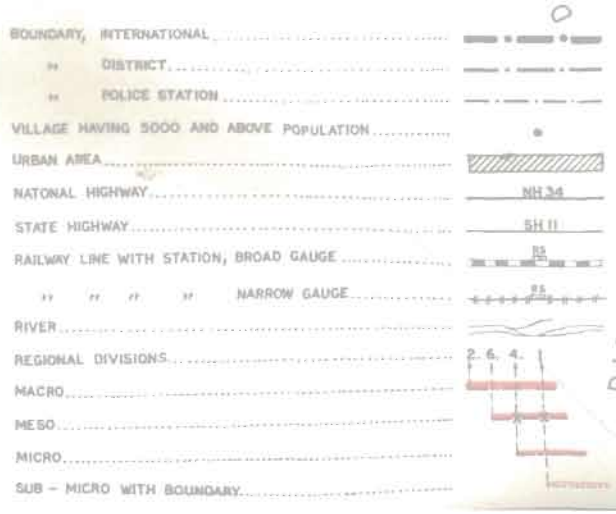




2.6.4.1 BHAGIRATHI BASIN
2.6.4.2 JALANGI-BHAGIRATHI INTERFLUVE
2.6.4.3 NADIA PLAIN NORTH
2.6.4.4 KRISHNAGAR-SANTIPUR PLAIN

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





DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : NADIA Census Location Code No. 07 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
7	Nadia	2.6.4.1	213	3	573.7	512.9	60.8	537082	301481	235601	
		2.6.4.2	196	1	718.3	714.4	3.9	429864	418084	11780	
		2.6.4.3	235	...	804.3	804.3	...	475062	475062	...	
		2.6.4.4	281	6	1634.9	1570.4	64.5	674650	480250	194400	
		2.6.4.5	423	6	977.2	900.6	76.6	847595	649507	198088	
	Total	5	1348	16	4708.4	4502.6	205.8	2964253	2324384	639869	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District NADIA Census Location Code No. 07 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km².			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.4.1 Bhagirathi Basin	Kaliganj	1 to 3, 11 to 23, 38 to 54, 74 to 113, 115 to 120	79					LC 4 to 10, 24 to 37, 55 to 37, 114 in Region No. 2.6.4.2
	Nakasipara	10 to 21, 54 to 66, 103 to 106, 108, 109	31					LC 22 to 45, 47 to 53, 67 to 102, 107 are in Region No. 2.6.4.2.
	Krishnagar	1 to 3, 6 to 10, 13	9					LC 46 urbanised. LC 4, 5, 11, 12, are in Region No. 2.6.4.2.
	Nabadwip	1 to 3, 5 to 10, 12 to 14, 22, 26 to 30	18					LC 4, 16, 17, 19 to 21 urbanised. LC 11, 15, 18, 23 to 25 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4.
	Santipur	1 to 9 11 to 19, 27, 28, 47, 49 to 51, 54 to 56, 78, 80, 81	30					LC 20 to 25 48, 57, 58, 70, 73 urbanised. LC 52, 53, 79 not existing as per DCH. LC 10, 26, 29 to 46, 59 to 69, 71, 72, 74 to 77 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4.
	Ranaghat	120, 130 to 132, 187 to 195	13					LC 121 to 123, 125, 129 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4. LC 126 to 128, 133 to 153, 157 to 186 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5. LC 124, 154 to 156 urbanised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Chakdaha	1, 2, 25 to 27, 37, 39 to 45, 47 to 50, 189 to 193	22					LC 3, 6 to 20, 28, 31, 36, 38, 93, 95 to 188 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5. LC 4, 5, 21 to 24, 29, 30, 32 to 35, 94 urbanised. LC 46, 51 to 92 are not existing as per DCH
	Kalyani	51 to 56, 60, 63, 78, 194, 195	11	213 Villages 3 Towns	573.7	512.9	60.8	LC 57 to 59, 61, 62, 64 to 77, 84 to 87 urbanised. LC 79 to 83, 88 to 92, are in Region No. 2.6.4.5. LC 93 to 193 not existing as per DCH.
2.6.4.2. Jalangi— Bhagirathi Interfluve	Tehatta	7 to 14, 16 to 31, 34, 35, 37 to 42, 48, 49, 54	35					LC 32, 33, 43 to 47, 50 to 53 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3. LC 1 to 6, 15, 36 not existing as per DCH.
	Kaliganj	4 to 10 24 to 37, 55 to 73, 114, 121 to 127	48					LC 11 to 23, 38 to 54, 74 to 113, 115 to 120 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1.
	Nakasipara	1 to 9, 22 to 45, 47 to 53, 67 to 102, 107	77					LC 46 urbanised. LC 10 to 21, 54 to 66, 103 to 106 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1.
	Krishnagar	4,5,11,12, 14 to 39, 46 to 51	36	196 Villages 1 Town	718.3	714.4	3.9	LC 6 to 10, 13 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1 LC 40 to 45 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.4.3 Nadia Plain North	Karimpur	1 to 46, 48 to 72, 74 to 89, 91 to 101, 108, 110 to 115, 117 to 143, 145 to 154, 161 to 163	145					LC 47, 73, 90, 102 to 107, 109, 116, 144, 155 to 160 are not existing as per DCH.
	Tehatta	32, 33, 43 to 47, 50 to 53, 55 to 78, 88 to 101, 103 to 110, 112 to 115	61					LC 34, 35, 37 to 42, 48, 49, 54 are in Region No. 2.6.4.2. LC 36, 79 to 87, 102, 111 not existing as per DCH
	Chapra	1 to 16, 25 to 33, 38 to 41	29	235 Villages	804.3	804.3	...	LC 17 to 24, 34 to 37 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4
2.6.4.4 Krishnagar Santipur Plain	Chapra	17 to 24, 34 to 37, 42 to 69, 72 to 75, 77 to 84, 86, 100, 101	55					LC 70, 71, 76, 85, 87 to 99 not existing as per DCH. LC 25 to 33, 38 to 41 are in Region No. 2.6.4.3
	Krishnaganj	1 to 15, 17 to 25, 38, 39, 48	27					LC 26 to 34 not existing as per DCH LC 16, 35 to 37, 40 to 47 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5.
	Krishnagar	40 to 45, 52 to 92, 95, 97 to 128, 70, 71, 85, 87 to 95, 99	93					LC 93, 94, 96—urbanised. LC 46 to 51 are in Region No. 2.6.4.2. LC 70, 71, 85, 87 to 95, 99 are transfered from Chapra P.S.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Nabadwip	11, 15 18, 23 to 25	6					LC 12 to 14, 22 are in Region. No. 2.6.4.1 LC 16 17, 19 to 21 urbanised.
	Shantipur	10, 26, 29 to 46, 59 to 69, 71, 72, 74 to 77	37					LC 20 to 25, 48, 57, 58, 70, 73 urbanised. LC 52, 53, 79 not existing as per DCH LC 11 to 19, 27, 28, 47, 49 to 51, 54 to 56 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
	Hanskhali	2 to 6, 8 to 11, 32 to 52	30					LC 14 to 31 are in Region No. 2.6.4.5. LC 1, 7, 12, 13 not existing as per DCH
	Ranaghat	1, 5 to 11, 17, 19 to 24, 26, 27, 29 to 34, 115 to 119, 121 to 123, 125, 129	33	281 Villages 6 Towns	1634.9	1570.4	64.5	LC 2, 3, 4, 25, 28, 113, 114, 124 urbanised. LC 18, 55, 85, not existing as per DCH. LC 12 to 16, 35 to 54, 56 to 84 86 to 112, 126 to 128, are in Region No. 2.6 4.5. LC 120 is in Region No. 2.6.4.1.
2.6.4.5 Ranaghat Chakdaha Plain	Krishnaganj	16, 35 to 37, 40 to 47, 49 to 61, 63, 64	27					LC 17 to 25, 38, 39, 48 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4 LC 26 to 34, 62 not existing as per DCH
	Hanskhali	14 to 31, 53 to 68, 70 to 85	50					LC 69 urbanised. LC 32 to 52 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4.
	Ranaghat	12 to 16, 35 to 54, 56 to 84, 86 to 112, 126 to 128, 133 to 153, 157 to 186	135					LC 17, 19 to 24, 26, 27, 29 to 34, 115 to 119, 121 to 123, 125, 129 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4. LC 18, 55, 85 not existing as per DCH LC 15, 28, 113, 114, 124, 154 to 156 urbanised. LC 120, 130 to 132 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Chakdaha	3, 6 to 20, 28, 31, 36, 38, 93, 95 to 188	115					LC 4, 5, 21 to 24, 29, 30, 32 to 35, 94 urbanised. LC 46, 51 to 92 not existing as per DCH. LC 25 to 27, 37, 39 to 45, 47 to 50 are in Region No. 2.6.4.1
	Kalyani	79 to 83, 88 to 92	10					LC 84 to 87 urbanised.
	Haringhata	1 to 45, 49 to 89	86	423 Villages 6 Towns	977.2	900.6	76.6	LC 46 to 48 urbanised.

STATEMENT ON REGION—WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : NADIA Census Location Code No. 07 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
	Division No. 2.6.4.1 Bhagirathi—Basin	1. P.S. Kaliganj 2. P.S. Nakasipara 3. P.S. Krishnagar 4. P.S. Nabadwip 5. P.S. Santipur 6. P.S. Ranaghat 7. P.S. Chakdaha 8. P.S. Kalyani	Alluvium	Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs Ochrepts—Fluvents,	The region lies on the western side of the district. It covers eight (8) police stations, from north to south-west along the whole stretch of the Bhagirathi river. The Bhagirathi, with its high bank, flows as the natural western boundary of the district as well as of the region. The general slope of the region is towards south-east. The Bhagirathi is also called the Hugli from the confluence of the Jalangi river at Nabadwip. The Jalangi and the Churni (Mathabhanga), as tributaries are flowing to the Bhagirathi river on its left bank. There are many depressions, in the form of swamps or marshy areas caused by the oscillation of the Bhagirathi. These depressions are long and narrow and dry mostly in summer season. But a few are deeper and water remains throughout the season. The region has Recent Alluvial formation In fact the top surface is formed of recent alluvium, but beneath it there is an underlying layer of older alluvium, formed of different materials. In this sub-soil no accumulation of clay or lime is found. Such type of soil, is found in south-western parts of P.S. Nakasipara, Santipur, Chakdaha and Krishnagar. Soil containing a slight accumulation of clay is found in south-western part of P.S. Kaliganj.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Aus paddy, gram, masur, sugar-cane and jute are easily grown in the region. Aus Paddy is the principal crop grown almost everywhere in the region. But in some parts of P.S. Chakdaha a man paddy is grown more than aus. The region has hardly any forest where the growth of specific trees can be mentioned. The region has a total area of 573.7 Km^2 in which 537082 persons reside in all. Of the total population, 56.13 per cent and 43.87 per cent live in the rural and urban areas respectively. The region has 213 villages and 3 urban centres. So far the density of population is concerned, the urban area has recorded 3875 perrons per Km^2, and the rural 588 persons per Km^2, Nabadwip (M), Santipur (M) and Kalyani (NM) are the important towns in this region and they are well connected roads and railways, with one another and other places in the region.
Division No. 2.6.4.2. Jalangi—Bhagirathi Interfluve	1. P.S. Tehatta 2. P.S. Kaliganj 3. P.S. Nakasipara 4. P.S. Krishnagar	Alluvium	Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs. Ochrepts—Fluvents.		The flat land lying between the Jalangi and the Bhagirathi may be described as the Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluve. This region covers parts of eastern Kaliganj, western Tehatta, Nakasipara and northern Krishnagar police stations. This area is under the coverage of the "Kalantar Tract" which stretches southward, from the Murshidabad district in the north. The word Kalantar means here a low lying more or less a marshy area. It extends about 24 kms. long and 12 Kms. wide.

1	2	3	4	5	6

It consists of dead (old) river beds. It has no drainage and during rains forms a large shallow lake. The Jalangi originates from the Murshidabad district and in a meandering course flows towards south west. It finally meets the river Bhagirathi at Nabadwip. The region as a whole, contains a large number of dead rivers running north south which are the relics of the oscillation of Bhagirathi on the west and the Jalangi on the east. These depressions forming *bils*, and *khals*, get filled during the high floods and as a result silts are deposited.

This region also has similar type of soil formation to that of the region No. 1 (2.6.4.1) i.e. recent alluvium. Parts of the western Tehatta, southern Nakasipara and northern half of Krishnagar have characteristics of the Ganges riverine lands. It is a subsoil formation of recent alluvium, where no accumulation of lime and clay is found. No downward leaching of calcareous material does take place in this sub-soil. The 'Ganges flat lands' type of soils are found in southern Kaliganj and north-eastern and central Nakasipara.

The region has the smallest number of habitations, i.e., 196 villages and 1 urban centre, in the region. It has 429864 persons in all, of which 97.26 per cent live in rural areas and 2.74 per cent in urban areas. Jagadanandapur (NM) is the only town in the region. The density of

1	2	3	4	5	6
					population in the rural and the urban areas are 585 persons per Km^2, and 3021 persons per Km^2 respectively. The National Highway No. 34 and a railway line (broadgauge) are passing through the Jagadanandapur town in P.S. Nakasipara. There are a few roads also which connect the villages with other areas of the region. The villages are sparsely distributed. People are mostly cultivators who grow aus, sugar cane, jute, gram and masur etc.
Division No. 2.6.4.3. Nadia — North Plain	1. P.S. Karimpur 2. P.S. Tehatta 3. P.S. Chapra	Alluvium	Fluvents–Aquepts–Aqualfs. Ochrepts-Fluvents		The region lies in the north eastern part of the district bordering Bangladesh. Between the Bhairab-Jalangi and the Mathabhanga the region is intersected by innumerable old Bhairab channels forming *ibls*/ depressios. The general slope is towards south-east. In a tortuous course, the Bhairab passes through P.S. Karimpur in a south, south-easterly direction and flows out of the district into Bangladesh. It does not re-enter the district like the Mathabhanga river. At present it is a dead river. The soil is of recent alluvial formation. Besides it, some soil associations called "Ganges riverine lands" occur in the areas of western Karimpur, north-west Tehatta and south east Chapra police stations. The Ganges riverine lands are formed of soils on recent alluvial flat plains or secondary deposits beneath which lie unconsolidated (loose) materials. No accumulation of lime or clay is found in the sub-soil, and downward leaching of

1	2	3	4	6

calcareous material has not taken place to any considerable extent. Another type of soil—called "Ganges Low Lands" contains a good accumulation of clay on the surface which is underlain by the unconsolidated materials. The sub-soil is partially impervious to downward leaching of water. Such type of soil occurs in the remaining parts of south Karimpur, north eastern Tehatta and north-western corner of Chapra.

The region grows both aman and aus paddy. Aman paddy grows well in the Ganga low lands where depressions have been formed by the swinging movement of the river and the old river beds. The aus is found growing mainly in the Ganga riverine lands where the soil is sandy in nature and retains moisture. Sugarcane, jute wheat and pulses like arhar and gram are the other main products of this region.

The region has 235 villages without any urban centre. It has a total population of 475062 which live in an area of 804.3 Km^2. The region is entirely rural and its density is 591 persons per Km^2. The region has no railway line at all. The state highway (No. 11) from Jalangi in Murshidabad district connects important centres of P.S. Karimpur, Tehatta and Chapra. The settlement pattern of the villages are more or less linear and are found concentrated along the highway in the main.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.4(4): Krishnagar—Santipur Plain	1. P.S. Chapra 2. P.S. Krishnaganj 3. P.S. Krishnagar 4. P.S. Santipur 5. P.S. Nabadwip 6. P.S. Hanskhali 7. P.S. Ranaghat	Alluvium	Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs. Ochrepts-Fluvents.	The region lies almost in the central plain area of the district. It has its boundary limited by the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers from north-west to south west and by the Mathabhanga-Churni rivers from north-east to south-east. The Jalangi flows for some distance forming boundary between P.S. Chapra and P.S. Krishnagar and P.S. Nabadwip and P.S. Krishnagar. Thereafter it turns west-ward and discharges into the Bhagirathi, at Nabadwip. It enters the district of Nadia again in P.S. Krishnaganj. The Mathabhanga river bifurcates into two branches. The western branch named as Churni flows west-ward across P.S. Hanskhali and P.S. Ranaghat and finally discharges into the Bhagirathi. The slope is gradual and towards south-west corresponding the flow of the rivers. There are large number of dead river courses and depressions which form *bils* and *khals* (swamps and creeks) in the region. The depressions are due to the meandering of the rivers flowing in the region. The region has Recent-Alluvial formation. The soil associations of the Ganges riverine lands are found occuring in almost the whole area of P.S. Krishnagar, in south eastern part of P.S. Chapra and in the entire area of P.S. Santipur. In the north western corner of P.S. Hanshkhali, the soil associations of the Ganges lower lands are found. Because of nature of the soils so described, aus paddy is grown predominantly in the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					region. Besides, Jute, gram, masur and mustard are olso grown significantly. Chillies are commonly grown as second cash crop in aus growing lands. The region has a total area of 1634.9 Km^2 and population, of 674650 residing in 281 villages and 6 urban centres. Of the total population, the urban area shares 28.81 per cent and the rural area 71.19 per cent. The urban density is 3014 persons per Km^2 and the rural density is 306 persons per Km^2. Krishnagar (M), Gadigacha (NN), Phulia (NM), Teherpur (NM), Birnagar (M) and Aistala (NM) are the six urban centres of this region. Out of which, Krishnagar town in P,S. Krishnagar is the biggest. It is well connected by railways and roads i.e., national highway (No. 34), and the state highway (No. 11), with other parts of the region as the district. The villages are more or less evenly distributed and are concentrated mostly around P.S. headquarters.
Division No. 2.6.4.5. Ranaghat—Chakdaha Plain	1. P.S. Krishnaganj 2. P.S. Hanskhali 3. P.S. Ranaghat 4. P.S. Chakdaha 5. P.S. Kalyani 6. P.S. Haringhata	Alluvium	Ochrepts—Fluvents		The region lies in the south-eastern corner of the district Nadia. The river Churni separates the region from the Krishnagar—Santipur Plain, which lies almost in the central part of the district. Churni is a branch of the Mathabhanga river. It was originally a branch of the Ichhamati and it joined the present channel at Aranghata. Later, the Mathabhanga opened into it and the Ichhamati lost much of the spill it used to get

1	2	3	4	5	6

from the Mathabhanga. The Ichhamati rivers also is a branch of the Mathabhanga, which forms the eastern boundary of the district till it enters P.S. Bangaon in the district of 24-Parganas. Like other regions, this regions, also has many depressions. The depressions in P.S. Krishnaganj, and P.S. Hanskhali are due to the frequent changes of the courses of the Mathabhanga—Churni and the Ichhamati rivers in P.S. Chakdaha the depressions are mostly the abandoned old courses of the Bhagirathi and its tributaries.

The region has also the type of soil of Recent Alluvium. The soil association of the Ganges low lands appears to have been occurred, in the region. This soil shows considerable accumulation of clay on the surface which is underlain by unconsolidated materials. The sub-soil contains in places considerable accumulation of calcareous and calco-ferrous materials which do not disintegrate in water. Because of these soils aus, paddy jute, masur, mustard, chillies are grown in the region. *Boro* is also grown in the bed of all rivers where as in P.S. Chakdaha and P.S. Haringhata aman paddy grows more than the aus.

The region has largest number of 423 villages with the largest population (847595) in the district. 76.36 per cent of the total population reside in the rural areas and 23.37 per cent in the urban areas. The region has 721 persons per Km^2 and

1	2	3	4	5	6
					2586 persons per Km^2 in the rural and the urban areas respectively, Chakdaha (M), Ranaghat (M), Gayespur (NM), Bagula (NM) Madanpur (NM) and Haringhata Dairy Farm are the important towns in the region. Among them, Chakdaha town is the biggest and the Haringhata Dairy Farm towns is the smallest. The Haringhata Town is, however, well known for its state owned dairy firm. The region has a good net work of rails and roads i.e., broad gauge, national highway (No. 34) state highway (No. 1) and other roads which connect the important urban centres and villages with other parts of the region and the district.

DISTRICT TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS AND CALCUTTA REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Twenty Four Parganas lies between 21° 31′ and 22° 57′ North latitudes, and between 88° 2′ and 89° 6′ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the district of Nadia and portion of Bangladesh, on the east by Bangladesh, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the river Hugli, which proceeding from north to south, separates it from the districts of Hugli, Haora and Medinipur. The district has 58 police stations containing 3811 villages and 74 urban centres. It has a total population. of 10739439 of which it has recorded 6569957 (61.17 per cent) in the rural areas and 4169482 (38.83 per cent) in the urban areas. It may be noted that the district has the largest concentration of population in the State as a whole.

The district is included in the Proper Delta of Region No. 2.6.5 of the State of West Bengal. Its physical features are those common to deltaic land, for the country. It is little raised above the flood level and the highest ground is that bordering the river channels. The district falls into two divisions with different characteristics, viz., the northern inland tract, which is fairly well raised delta land and the low-lying Sundarbans towards the seaboard on the south. The northern tract is a land of sluggish or stagnant rivers and of inland depressions. The channels of the rivers are silted. The Sundarbans, on the other hand, are a network of tidal channels, river, creeks, and islands. Some of these islands are mere swampy marshes, covered with low forest and scrubwood. The land gradually declines towards the coast. The geological structure of the district is Recent Alluvium. The soils are Aqualfs—Aquepts, Aqualfs—Ustalfs, Aquepts—Aquents, Aquepts—Ochrepts, and Ochrepts—Fluvents. Brown and alluvial soils occur predominantly in the district. Taking physiogeographical factors into account the district can be divided into the following sub-micro regions.

2.6.5.1 Ichhamati—Raimangal Plain

The region extends over the north-eastern part of the district and is an alluvial flat area. Most of its northern part is a little raised land while the southern part is low laying sloping gently towards south. This northern area is cultivated extensively with rich crops of paddy. The higher ground along the river banks is covered with scrub jungle mixed with creepers, on the other hand, the waste-lands are covered with grasses and weeds. The Jamuna, the Ichhamati and the Raimangal are the important rivers which drain the region towards south. Geologically the region is formed by Recent Alluvium. Brown, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils are found in this region.

CENSUS OF INDIA

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS & CALCUTTA

CENSUS CODE 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



The region falls in 11 police stations and comprises 824 villages and 7 urban centres. The population is 1745114 in an area of 2071.1 Km^2. Of the total population, the region has recorded 1380354 (79.10 per cent) in the rural areas and 364760 (20.90 per cent) in the urban areas. Its density is 704 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 3286 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.5.2.—Bidvadhari Plain

The region lies in the central part of the district. It is also alluvial broad plain area and sloplng gradually towards south. The region is characterised by the presence of many swamps and marshes of which Salt water Lake (Dhapa) is one of the best example. The region is drained by the river Bidyadhari and other streams. The portion of the Bidyadhari serves an outfall channel for the storm water and sewage of the Calcutta City. Its channel is found silted up somewhere in the upper course. But in the lower reaches it is a tidal river with a meandering course. Flowing south-east it falls into the Matla river. Similar to Region No. 2.6.5.1, the region has shallow black, brown and alluvial soils.

The region covers 25 police stations containing 1146 villages and 21 urban centres. The population of the region is 2754471 of which 1976542 (71.76) per cent) live in the rural areas and 777929 (28.24 per cent) in the urban areas. The region covers an area of 2885 Km^2. and has a density of 727 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 4653 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.5.3.—Hugli Flats

The region is a narrow ship of flat alluvial land lying along the stretch of Hugli river as the district boundary in the west. The Hugli flows southward upto Calcutta, below which it turns towards south-west upto Budge Budge. From the point of Diamond Harbour the Hugli turns to the east and falls in the Bay of Bengal. It is a tidal river and navigable. The Tolly's Nallah, as a tributary falls into it. It appears that the socio-economic and cultural activities of this region are much influenced by the course of Hugli. Brown soils shallow black, brown and alluvial soils characterise this region. The region covers 22 police stations comprising 411 villages and 40 urban centres. It has an area of 863.3 Km^2, inhabited by 6840366 persons of which 655432 (18.54 per cent) live in the rural areas and 6184934 (81.36 per cent) in the urban areas. This region has, therefore, more urban population than rural. Its rural density is 1410 persons per Km^2, and that of urban 9782 persons per Km^2.

Calcutta city, the biggest Metropolitan city in India, which is treated as a district, falls in this region. It has a total population of 3305006 in an area of 104.00 Km^2, with a density of 31779 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5.4.—Hugli Delta

The region covers the south-western part of the district. In this region the long channel of the Hugli on the country side, comes to an end as it falls into the sea (Bay of Bengal). The region has higher ground along the banks of the rivers and has gradual slope towards south. Before it leads into the sea, the river Hugli bifurcates itself into two, the main channel passing to the west and the other to the east of Sagore Island. This latter channels is called the Baratala river or locally the Muriganga. The lower part (southern) of the region has numerous water channels and islands as the deltaic characteristic features. In this area the tides are found prevailing up strongly. The region has brown soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent formation. In the coastal areas, the soil is impregnated with salt.

The region has 16 police stations containing 1320 villages and 7 urban centres inhabited by 2370361 persons. Of the total population, 2223496 (93.80 per cent) live in the rural areas and 146865 (6.20 per cent) in urban area. The region has an areas of 2891.4 Km^2 and its rural density is 783 persons per Km^2. and urban density 2750 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5.5.—Sundarbans

The region lies in the entire stretch of the Sundarbans in the south-eastern part of the district. As a characteristic feature of the Sundarbans the region has a network of tidal channels, river creeks and numerous islands. Some of these are mere swampy morasses covered with low forests—called mangroves. As we approach the coast, the land gradually declines to an elevation which throughout many hundred square kilometres is scarcely raised above high water mark. The area is in such a state of half land and half water which is almost imperceptible into the sea. The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The soils contain sandy loam, clay and silts brought down by the rivers and other streams. The soils are more saline dve to the brackish sea water in the Sundarbans. The region falls in 6 police stations comprising 111 villages inhabited by 334133 persons. It is entirely rural with an area of 1138.8 Km^2. It has a density of 293 persons per Km^2.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District :TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS Census Location Code No. 08 State West Bengal

Sl. No,	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
5	Maldah	2.6.5.1	823	7	2071.1	1960.1	111.0	1745114	1380354	364760	
		2.6.5.2	1146.	21	2885.2	2718.0	167.2	2754471	1976542	777929	
		2.6.5.3	411	39	863.3	464.9	398.4	6840366	655432	6184934	
				40							
		2.6.5.4	1320	7	2891.4	2838.0	53.4	2370361	2223496	146865	
		2.5.5.5	111	...	1138.8	1138.8	...	334133	334133	...	
	Total	5	3811	75	9745.8	9119.8	626.0	10739439	6569957	4169482	
							104.0	3305006		3305006	
							730.0	14044445		7474488	

*Note : Area and Populatton of Calcutta city District are included in Region No. 2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats.

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS Census Location Code No. 08 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km² Total	Rural	Urban	Remark
2.6.5.1	Bagdah	1 to 108	108					LC 105, 107, 116 urbanised.
Ichhamati Raimangal Plain	Bangaon	1 to 104, 106, 108 to 115, 117 to 153	150					
	Gaighata	1 to 107	107					
	Swarup-nagar	1 to 66	66					
	Baduria	1 to 42, 46 to 66, 68 to 70, 75 to 83, 87 to 89, 91 to 97, 99 to 110	97					LC 43 to 45, 67, 71 to 74, 84 to 86, 90, 98 urbanised.
	Habra	27 to 31, 74 to 77, 82, 83, 86, to 89, 119 to 160, 169 to 173,	62					LC 32, 69 to 73, 78 to 81, 84, 85, 161 to 168 urbanised, LC 33 to 68, 90 to 118 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Deganga	1 to 3, 5 to 31, 33, 34, 69 to 108	72					LC 4, 32, 35 to 68 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Basirhat		1, 2, 4 to 9, 25 to 39, 45 to 48, 54 to 62, 94 to 101, 104 to 123, 125 to 141	81				LC 40 to 44, 102, 103, 124 not existing as per DCH. LC 3, 10 to 24, 49 to 53, 63 to 93 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Hasnabad		40, 41, 53 to 64, 66 to 92, 129/51	42				LC 65 transferred to Hingalganj P.S. LC 47 to 52 urbanised. LC 42 to 46 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 93 to 123 not existing as per DCH.
	Sandeshkhali		34, 35, 38 to 41	6				LC 36, 37 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Hingalganj		65, 93 to 123	32	823 Villages 7 Towns	2071.1	1960.1 111.0	LC 1 to 64, 66 to 92 are not extisting as per DCH.
2.6.5.2 Bidyadhari Plain	Barasat		1 to 24, 27, 28, 30 to 36, 50 to 66, 68, 74 to 76, 82, 84 to 100, 107 to 121, 124 to 207,	171				LC 25, 26, 29, 37 to 49, 67, 69 to 73, 77 to 81 83, 101 to 106, 122, 123 urbanised.
	Habra		1 to 26, 33 to 68, 90 to 118	91				LC 27 to 31, 74 to 77, 82, 83, 86 to 89 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1. LC 32, 69 to 73, 78 to 81, 84, 85, 161 to 168 urbanised.
	Amdanga		1 to 81	81				
	Deganga		4, 32, 35 to 68	36				LC 5 to 31, 33, 34 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rajarhat		4, 9 to 15, 19 to 55	45				LC 1 to 3, 5 transferred to Airport, P.S. LC 18 transferred to Salt Lake, P.S. LC 6 to 8, 16, 17 are urbanised.
	Bijpur		5, 19, 21 to 27	9				LC 4, 10 to 14, 18 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3 1 to 3, 6 to 9, 15 to 17, 20 urbanised.
	Titagarh		10 to 15	6				
	Naihati		6 to 9, 12 to 19	12				LC 1 to 5 urbanised. LC 10, 11 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Khardah		22 to 24, 26 to 32	10				LC 1 to 17 Urbanised. LC 18 to 21, 25 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3.
	Jagatdal		6 to 9, 23, 24 28	7				LC 1 to 5, 11 to 14, 16, 18 20, 21, 22 Urbanised. LC 10, 15, 17, 19, 25, to 27 are Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Dum Dum		15* Remaining villages as in Remarks are Urbanised	1				*LC 1 to 4, 7, 8 are transferred to Nimta P.S. LC 5, 6, 10 to 14 transferred to Airport P.S. LC 9, 16 to 22 Urbanised. LC 23 to 26 transfered to Lake Town P.S. LC 27 to 32 transferred to Salt Lake P.S.
	Nimta		3, 4	2				LC 1, 2, 5 to 9 urbanised and included in Airport P.S.
	@ Air port		1, 3 (R) 47, 48 (B)	4				LC 2 (R), 5 (R), 46 (B), 49 (B), 5 (D), 6 (D), 11 to 14 (D) Urbanised.
	Lake Town (Area and Population included in South Dum Dum Municipality)							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	@ Salt Lake		18 (R)	1				LC 17 (R), 19 (R), 20 (R) 1 (B), 27 to 31 (D) Urbanised.
	@ LC numbers are as per DCH							(D) Dum Dum P.S. (R) Rajarhat P.S. (B) Barasat P.S.
	Bhangar		1 to 144	144				
	Baruipur		79 to 81, 84 to 89, 91, 93 to 95, 114 to 118, 121, 122, 124 to 141	38				LC 119, 120, 123, not existing as per DCH. LC 1 to 78, 82, 83, 90, 92, 96 to 113 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4
	Canning		1 to 56, 76 to 120, 122 to 126, 168 to 171, 181 to 191	121				LC 57 to 75, 127 to 167, 172 to 180 not existing as per DCH and LC 121 urbanised.
	Basanti		57 to 74, 127 to 140	32				LC 1 to 56 and 75 to 126 not existing as per DCH.
	Basirhat		3, 10 to 24, 49 to 53, 63 to 93	52				LC 4 to 9, 25 to 39, 45 to 48, 54 to 62 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1 LC 4 to 44 not existing as per DCH
	Haroa		1 to 52, 94 to 139, 141, 142	100				LC 53 to 93, 140 not extisting as per DCH.
	Minakhan		53 to 93, 140, 143 to 164	64				LC 1 to 52, 94 to 139, 141, 142 not existing as per DCH.
	Hasnabad		1 to 39 42 to 46	44				LC 40, 41 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sandeshkhali		1 to 33, 36, 37, 42 to 49, 52 to 56	48				LC 50, 51 not existing as per DCH. LC 34, 35, 38, 41 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1 LC 57 is forest village
	Gosaba		50, 51, 57 to 59, 62 to 81, 95, 100	27	1146 Villages 21 Towns	2885.2	2718.0 167.2	LC 1 to 49, 52 to 56 not existing as per DCH. LC 60, 61, 82 to 94, 96 to 99 are Region No. 2.6.5.5.
2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats	Bijpur		4, 10 to 14, 18	7				LC 1 to 3, 6 to 9, 15 to 17 Urbanised.
	Naihati		10, 11	2				
	Jagatdal		10, 15, 17, 19, 25 to 27	7				LC 11 to 14, 16, 18, 20 to 22 Urbanised. LC 23, 24 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Naopara Barrackpur Titagarh		Entirely Urban 1, 6 to 8	4				LC 2 to 5, 9 urbanised
	Khardah		18 to 21, 25	5				LC 1 to 17 urbanised. LC 22 to 24 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2
	Belgharia Baranagar Garden Reach Metiabruz		Entirely Urban					
	Maheshtola		8, 11 to 15, 18 to 21, 23 to 40	28				LC 1 to 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 41 to 50 urbanised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Budge Budge	12, 13, 20 to 35, 37, 38, 40 to 44, 47, 50 to 53, 56, 57, 59 to 109	83					LC 7 to 11, 14, 15, 36, 39, 45, 46, 48, 49, 54, 55, 58 Urbanised. LC 1 to 6, 16 to 19 not existing as per DCH
	Bishnupur	1 to 31, 33 to 61, 65 to 70, 74 to 82 90 to 96, 99	83					LC 32 not existing, LC 73 urbanised. LC 62 to 64, 71, 72, 83 to 89, 97, 98 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4.
	Regent Park, Jadabpur, Kasba, Tiljala	Entirely urban						
	Falta	1 to 82, 88, 97 to 104	91					LC 83 to 87, 89 to 96 are in region No. 2.6.5.4
	Diamond Harbour	1 to 68, 71 to 84	82					LC 69, 70 are in region No. 2.6.5.4
	Behala	3, 17 to 25, 27 to 35	19	411 villages 40 Towns	863.3	464.9	398.4	LC 1.2.4, to 16 and 26 urbanised.
2.6.5.4 Hugli Delta	Bishnupur	62 to 64, 71, 72, 83 to 89, 97, 98, 100 to 158	73					LC 65 to 70, 74 to 82, 90 to 96, 99 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3 LC 73 Urbanised.
	Basanti	141 to 147, 150 to 167, 172, 192	27					LC 168 to 171, 178 to 191 not existing as per DCH. LC 148, 149, 173 to 177 are in Region No. 2.6.5.5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jaynagar	1 to 18, 20 to 23, 25 to 115, 142, 143	115					LC 19 24 Urbanised. LC 116 to 141 not existing as per DCH.
	Kultali	116 to 141	26					LC 1 to 115, 142, 143 not existing as per DCH.
	Mograhat	1 to 105, 107 to 136, 140 to 152, 171, 180 to 205	175					LC 106, 137 to 139, 153 to 170, 172 to 179 transferred to P.S. Mandir-bazar.
	Falta	83 to 87, 89 to 96, 105 to 133	42					LC 88, 97 to 104 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Diamond Harbour	69, 70, 85 to 87, 93 to 142, 147 to 175	84					LC 71 to 84 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3. LC 88 to 92, 143 to 146, urbanised.
	Kulpi	1 to 64, 67, 68, 139 to 147, 149, 150, 157 to 261	182					LC 65, 66, 69 to 138, 148, 151 to 156 transferred to P.S. Mandir bazar.
	Mandirbazar	65, 66, 69 to 138, 148, 151 to 156, 106, 137 to 139, 153 to 170, 172 to 179, 206 to 209	113					LC 1 to 64, 67, 68, 139 to 147, 149, 150 included in P.S. Kulpi and 1 to 105, 107 to 136, 140 to 152, 171, 180 to 205 included in P.S. Mograhat (LC numbers are as per DCH)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mathurapur		1 to 97, 112 to 124	110				LC 98 to 111, 125 not existing as per DCH
	Pathar Pratima		98 to 111, 125, 142 to 175, 177 to 179, 204 to 207	56				LC 1 to 97, 112 to 124, 126 to 141 not existing as per DCH LC 176, 180 to 203 are in Region No. 2.6.5.5.
	Kak Dwip		1 to 48	48				
	Sagore		1 to 46	46				
	Namkhana		49 to 73, 75 to 77	28				LC 74 is in Region No. 2.6.5.5 LC 1 to 48 not existing as per DCH
	Sonarpur		1 to 32 38, 40 to 47, 49 to 54, 56, 58, 60 to 70, 72 to 75, 77, 80 to 109	95				LC 33 to 37, 39, 48, 55, 57, 59, 71, 76, 78, 79 urbanised.
	Baruipur		1 to 78 82, 83, 90, 92, 96 to 113	100	1320 Villages 7 Towns	2891.4	2838.0 53.4	LC 79 to 81, 84 to 89, 91, 93 to 95 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2
2.6.5.5 Sundarbans	Basanti		148, 149, 173 to 177, 193	8				LC 150 to 167, 172, 192 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4. LC 168 to 171, 178 to 191 not existing as per DCH.
	Kultali		144 to 170	27				LC 1 to 115, 142, 143 not existing as per DCH
	Mathurapur		126 to 141	16				LC 98 to 111, 125 not existing as per DCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Pathar-pratima		176, 180 to 203, 208 to 218	36				LC 177 to 179, 204 to 207 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4
	Namkhana		74	1				
	Gosaba		60, 61, 82 to 94, 96 to 99, 101 to 104	23	111 Villages	1138.8	1138.8 ...	LC 62 to 81, 95, 100 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS, Census Location Code No. 08 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.5.1 Ichhamati—Raimangal Plain	1. P.S. Bagdah 2. P.S. Bangaon 3. P.S. Gaighata 4. P.S. Swarupnagar 5. P.S. Baduria 6. P.S. Habra 7. P.S. Deganga 8. P.S. Basirhat 9. P.S. Hasnabad 10. P.S. Sandeshkhali 11. P.S. Hingalganj	Alluvium	Ochrepts—Fluvents Aquepts—Ochrepts Aqualfs—Aquepts	The region lies in the north-eastern part of the district. The region is an alluvial plain area. As regards the physical features of the region, the northern part is a little raised delta land above the flood level, and the highest ground is that bordering the river channels, while towards south or lower part of the region comprising P.S. Sandeshkhali and Hingalganj, it has the characteristics of the low lying Sundarbans. This area is covered with low forest and scrub-wood jungle. On the other hand, the northern part is a land of sluggish and stagnant rivers with silt deposits, and rich crops of paddy. The region slopes gradually towards south-east. The Jamuna, the Ichhamati and the Raimangal are the important rivers flowing in the region. The Jamuna enters the district in P.S. Bangaon from Nadia and flowing south-east it joins with the Ichhamati which runs along the district as river boundary with Bangladesh. At Hingalganj, it bifurcates into two streams and one flowing still along the district boundary is the Kalindi river which merges in the Raimangal estuary. The other branch of the Ichhamati flows towards Bangladesh (Khulna). The region is studded with many marshes and swamps situated between the elevated treats of the river

1	2	3	4	5	6

courses. Their presence is the natural result of the configuration of the country in this region.

The region has alluvial soils. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils containing clay and loamy sand occur in the northern part of the region while brown sandy and hydromorphic soils are found in the southern part. Aman rice is the principal food crop grown in the region. Sugar cane, and sugar yielding date palms, jute, tobacco and other vegetables are extensively cultivated, in this region. The river banks have scrub jungle mixed with climbing creepers and clumps of bamboos, on the other hand, the waste lands are covered with grasses and weeds in this region.

The region has 823 villages and 7 towns inhabited by 1745114 persons of which, 71.10 per cent are in the rural areas and 20.90 per cent in the urban areas, The region has an area of 2071.1 Km^2 and its density is 704 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 3286 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Bangaon (M) Baduria (M), Ashok Nagar Kalyangarh (M), Habra (M) Gobardanga(M) and Basirhat (M) and Taki (M) are the important towns of the region. They are well connected by railways, national highway (No. 35) and state highway (Nos. 1 and 2) and other inter district roads, with other areas of the region and the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.5.2 Bidyadhari—Plain	1. P.S. Habra 2. P.S. Deganga 3. P.S. Rajarhat 4. P.S. Barasat 5. P.S. Amdanga 6. P.S. Bijpur 7. P.S. Naihati 8. P.S. Jagatdal 9. P.S. Titagarh 10. P.S. Khardah 11. P.S. Dum Dum 12. P.S. Nimta 13. P.S. Alrport 14. P.S. Take Town 15. P.S. Salt Lake 16. P.S. Bhangar 17. P.S. Baruipur 18. P.S. Canning 19. P.S. Basanti 20. P.S. Basirhat 21. P.S. Haroa 22. P.S. Minakhan 23. P.S. Hasnabad 24. P.S. Sandeshkhali 25. P.S. Gosaba	Alluvium	Ochrepts—Fluvents Aquepts—Ochrepts Aqualfs—Aquepts	The region lies in the central part of the district and covers 25 Police stations. The region is also an alluvial plain area. The topography of the region is similar to the region No. 2.6.5.1 as explained earlier. The region is characterised by the persence of many marshes and swamps and the course of Bidyadhari river and its tributaries. The region is open and broad area and it slopes gradually towards south-east. The Bidyadhari is a tidal river with a meandering course in the lower reaches. It flows from P.S. Habra in the north and passes through Haroa and then to Matla in the south east, where it joins with the Karatoya or Karati and the Atharabanka or Atharabeki. The combined stream forms the Matla river which flows south to the sea and is navigable upto Canning (by river steamers). The portion of the Bidyadhari near Calcutta, which at present serves an outfall channel for the storm water and sweage of the city has for some years past been silting up due to the reclamation of portions of Salt Lake areas and fishing activities and construction of Dhapa lock. This Dhapa or Salt Water Lake is one of the largest marshes in the region. Besides, the region has many marshes and swamps at different places such as Bari/Barya, Ghoba, Chender and Khashalanda etc. In the southern part of the region there are numerous streams, water channels or locally *khals* which ultimately fall in the rivers and estuaries assuming the characteristics of Sundarbans Delta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region has alluvial type of soils, similar to the region No. 2.6.5.1. Shallow black, brown, alluvial soils are found distributed in the northern part and brown soils (hydromorphic) in the southern part of the region. Rice is the principal food crop of this region. Jute, tobacco, pulses and vegetables and fruits are largely grown. Coconut trees also grow abundantly in the southern part of this region. The region has a total population of 27,54,471 inhabiting in 1146 villages and 21 urban centres. Of the total population, 71.76 per cent and 28.24 per cent are recorded in the rural and urban areas. respectively. The region has an area of 2885.2 Km^2 and it has a density of 727 persons per Km^2, in the rural areas and 4653 persons per Km^2, in the urban areas. The region has second largest number of 21 towns as a whole, and among them, south Dum Dum (M) North Dum Dum (M), New Barrackpur (M), Dum Dum (M) and Bidhannagar (NM), are the important towns. The region has good communication system of railways, national highways (No. 34, 35), state highways (Nos. 2 and 3) and other roads which connect all the towns with other areas in the region and the district.
Division No. 2.6.5.3. Hugli— Flats	1. P.S. Bijpur 2. P.S. Naihati 3. P.S. Jagatdal 4. P.S. Naopara 5. P.S. Barrackpur	Alluvium	Ocherepts— Fluvents. Aquepts— Ochrepts.		The region extends from P.S. Bijpur in the north to P.S. Diamond Harbour in the south and it covers almost 22 police stations. It is a narrow strip of flat alluvial land

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6. P.S. Titagarh 7. P.S. Khardah 8. P.S. Belgharia 9. P.S. Baranagar 10. P.S. Calcutta (Dist.) 11. P.S. Tiljala 12. P.S. Kasba 13. P.S. Jadabpur 14. P.S. Regent Park 15. P.S. Behala 16. P.S. Garden Reach 17. P.S. Metiabruz 18. P.S. Mahestola 19. P.S. Budge Budge 20. P.S. Bishnupur 21. P.S. Falta 22. P.S. Diamond-Harbour			lying along the stretch of Hugli river as the district boundary in the west. Most of the industrial activities are concentrated in this narrow strip of foreshore along the Hugli, from Budge Budge to the northern limits of the district. This strip along the river is densely populated with crowded bazars interspersed with many temples and gardens of the country houses. It appears that the socio-economic and cultural activities are much influenced by the course of Hugli in this region. The Hugli flows southward upto Calcutta, below which it turns off due west and south-west upto Achipur in P.S. Budge Bduge. From this point it flows almost due south, receiving the Damodar opposite Falta and the Rupnarayan to the Hugli point. These great tributaries deflect the stream to the east for about 12 kms. and have set up in it the dreaded moving shoals known as the "James and Marry Sands". After Diamond Harbour the river resumes a southerly direction until it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Tolly's Nallah (Nullah) from Garia to Kidderpore/Khidirpur (12 kms. south of Calcutta) is a tributary of the Hugli. The Hugli is a tidal river and navigable by the steamers and ships, upto Calcutta. The region has also the alluvial soils of recent formation. The soils are shallow black, brown and more sandy in nature due to the flow of the Hugli. As regards cultivation, rice, is grown more or less in areas of

1	2	३	4	5	6

Budge Budge, Falta and Diamond Harbour police stations in the southern part of the region. Vegetables pulses and rabi crops are also grown along the banks of the river. The region is devoid of any forest.

The region has the largest population of 3535360 inhabiting in 411 villages and largest number of 39 urban centres. Quite reversely, the region has more population distributed in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The urban and the rural populations account for 81.46 per cent and 18.54 per cent respectivley. The area population of this region given above, do not include the area and population of Calcutta,—which has pupalation of 3305006 in an area of 104,00 Km^2. Calcutta city, the biggest (so far) in India, is also situated in this region. The region has 759.3 Km^2 in its extent. It has the density of population of 9782 persons per Km^2 and 1410 persons per Km^2 in the urban and the rural areas respectively. Besides Calcutta, Naihati (M) Bhatpara (M) Noapara, Barrackpur (M), Titagarh (M), Belgbaria (M), Baranagar (M) Garden Reach (M) South-Suburban (M) are the important towns in the region. The region has a net work of good communications of railways, national highways (No. 34 and 35), state highways (No. 1, 2 and 3) and other inter district roads which connect all the important towns and centres with other areas in the region and the district. The

1	2	3	4	5	6
					river Hugli serves also the inland water ways considerably.
	Division No. 2.6.5.4. Hugli— Delta	1. P.S. Bishnupur 2. P.S. Jaynagar 3. P.S. Kultali 4. P.S. Basanti 5. P.S. Mograhat 6. P.S. Falta 7. P.S. Diamond Harbour 8. P.S. Sonarpur 9. P.S. Baruipur 10. P.S. Mandirbazar 11. P.S. Mathurapur 12. P.S. Kulpi 13. P.S. Kakdwip 14. P.S. Pathar Pratima 15. P.S. Sagore 16. P.S. Namkhana	Recent— Alluvium	Aquepts Ochrepts	The region covers the south-western part of the district. In this region the long channel of the Hugli on the country side, comes to an end as it falls into the sea (Bay of Bengal). So it is called the Hugli Delta region, and its slope is a little raised above the flood level and the highest ground is that bordering the river channel. After Diamond Harbour the Hugli resumes the southerly direction until it falls in the Bay of Bengal. Shortly before it falls into the sea it bifurcates the main channel passing towards west and another channel to the east of Sagore Island. This latter channel is called the Baratala River or channel creek, locally the Muriganga. The southern or lower part of the region has numerous water channels and islands as the characteristic features of the Deltaic region, and the Sunderbans. Sagore Islands, Henry's Island, Frederick Island, Fraserganj Island are also worth mentioning. In this area the tides are running up strongly mote specially during the dry season ranging from 3 to 5m. high in the lower reaches of the Hugli which is about 25 Kms. wide. The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. Brown soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in the northern part while recently formed, hydromorphic and coastal soils occur in the southern part of the region. Rice is the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					principal food crop of the region. Sugar cane, vegetables, fruits and coconuts are largely grown in the region. In the delta or Sundarbans areas low forests with few big trees are found growing, while the low *golpata* palm and clumps of dark green prickly *Kewa* grow along the banks and overhang the stream where the soil is impregnated with salt. The region has 1320 villages and 7 urban centres inhabited by a total of 2370361 persons. Of the total population, 93.80 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 6.20 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 2891.4 Km^2 and it has a density of 783 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2750 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Rajpur UA, Sonarpur (NM), Baruipur (M), Diamond Harbour (NM), Jaynagar-Mazilpur (M) Laskarpur (NM) and Sripur Bagharghol (NM) are the important urban centres in the region. By the railway lines, the state highway (Nos. 1 and 3) and other inter district roads connect these urban centres with other areas of the region and the district.
Division No. 2.6.5.5 Sundarbans	1. P.S. Basanti 2. P.S. Kultali 3. P.S. Mathurapur 4. P.S. Patharpratima 5. P.S. Namkhana 6. P.S. Gosaba	Alluvium	Aquepts—Aquents		The region covers the south eastern part of the district and is under the entire stretch of the Sunderbans. The Sundarbans are a network of tidal channels, river creeks (*Khals*) and islands. Some of these are mere swampy morasses covered with low forest scrubwood jungle, but those to the north which are embanked grow rich crops of rice. The land gradually declines towards the sea. This

1	2	3	4	5	6

seaboard area is a typical specimen of new deltaic formation. It exhibits the process of land making in an unfinished state of half land and half water which is almost imperceptible into the sea. It has been well described as "a sort of drowned land, broken up by swamps, intersected by a thousand river channels and meritime back waters." The estuaries or arms of the sea, are the Saptamukhi, the Jamira or the Thakuran, the Metla, the Guasuba, and the Raimangal, the last including the mouths of the Haribhanga and Kalindi. These estuaries are interspersed and separated by several large islands such as Lothian Island in the mouth of the Saptamukhi, Bulcherry (Balchari) Island between the Jamira and the Matla, Halliday Island in the Matla, Dalhousie Island between the Matla and the Guasuba and Bangaduni Island at the mouth of the Guasuba.

The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The soils generally contain clay, loam and sandy loam and silts brought down by the big rivers and other streams. The soils are more saline in character due to the brackish water of the sea in the Sundarbans. Cultivation is possible only by means of embankments to keep out the salt water as characteristic feature of deltaic formation. Winter rice (aman paddy) and the *boro* (coarse paddy) are grown in the region. Vegetables and fruits are also grown during the dry or winter season in this region. The mangrove forests

1	2	3	4	5	6
					are found distributed predominantly in the Sundarban areas. The region has only 111 villages inhabited by 334133 persons. The region is entirely rural with an area of 1138.8 Km^2. Its density of population is 293 persons per Km^2 only. As regards the communication system—roads are still unknown in the Sundarban areas and the waterways are the only means of communication with outside places, while the embankments are the chief means of communication within the blocks of land. The area is not suitable for human settlements due to obvious reasons. Firstly, the area is low lying and liable to be submerged and immense embankments to its reclamation. Secondly, if the *khals* or water channels are open the tide flows in and out and leaves a bank of mud of 3 to 4 m high in places, and if they are dammed or shut in by jungles, the water is stagnant and unhealthy conditions prevail, therefore, settlements are very much sparsely distributed in this region.

DISTRICT HAORA REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Haora is the smallest district in the state of West Bengal. It is situated between 22°12′30″ and 22°46′55″ North latitudes, and 87° 50′45″ and 88°22′10″ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north, north-west by the district of Hugli, on the west and south-west by the districts of Medinipur and on the east by the districts of 74—Parganas and Calcutta. Meanwhile on the west and south-west the Rupnarayan river and on the east and south-east the Hugli river (Bhagirathi) constitute the natural boundaries. The district comprises 18 police stations with 763 villages and 35 urban centres. It has a total populations of 2966861, in an area of 1396.2 Km^2. The rural and urban populations are 1628068 and 1338793 respectively giving a ratio of 54.87 to 45.13 between the two. The district has the rural density of 1332 persons per Km^2. and the urban density of 7703 persons per Km^2.

The district forms a part of the Proper Delta of Region No. 2.5.6. of the state. It consists of a flat alluvial plain, with a gradual rise towards the north and north-west and the general flow of drainage being consequently to the south-east. Topographically three distinct tracts are formed, viz., an eastern tract stretching away from the Hugli and its branch the saraswati, a central tract traversed by the Damodar and its branch Kana Damodar or Kausiki and a western tract between the Damodar and the Rupnarayan rivers. The average height of the river side areas varies from 5 to 6 metres above the mean sea level. The geological structure of the district is Recent. The soils found in this districts are Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs, Aquepts—Aquents, Aquepts—Ochrepts. On its physiogeographic considerations, the district can be divided into the following sub-micro regions.

2.6.5.1—Rupnarayan—Damadar Plain

The region is the western tract lying between the Damodar on the east and the Rupnarayan on the west. The upper courses (or the northern part of the area) of the rivers are somewhat higher than the Hugli and other intervening regions. The region is a plain area with a gradual slope and consequently the rivers flow to the south and south-east. The region is characterised by the presence of many swamps and water creeks (khals), riverine landscape and embankments built along the rivers. Settlements are found mostly on the embankments spotted with the village trees. The river Rupnarayan does not intersect the district anywhere but flows along the district boundary. At lower course, it becames very wide and enters the Hugli river at the Hugli point. It is under the tidal influence and navigable by boats. The region has alluvial soils containing sand, clay, silty loam and clay.

The region covers 4 police stations having 325 villages and only 1 (one) town called Khalor (NM). It has altogether 647983 persons, the rural being 642200 (99.11 per cent) and the urban 5783 (0.89 per cent). Its total area is 537.7 Km^2 and density is 1198 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 3213 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

2 6.5.2—Hugli—Damodar Plain

The region represents the central low land areas between the Damodar on the west and the Hugli on the east. The region has gentle slope towards south. The physiographical features are almost similar to the Region No. 2.6.5.1 explained earlier. The Damodar and its branch Kana Damodar, and the Saraswati drain the region. It may be noted that Kana Damodar is the old or deserted river channel of the Damodar and similarly the Saraswati also at present becomes dead and dry rivers. The region is found containing numerous swamps and marshes with embankments. There is little highland except on the bank of the rivers 2 to 5 metres high) where the villages are situated being surrounded with trees while the paddy fields stretch to the verge of the marshes. Geologically the region is formed by Recent Alluvium. The soils are brown, shallow-black, brown and alluvial.

The region has 389 villages and 12 urban centres falling in 10 police stations. It has population of 1005532 of which 872108 (86.73 per cent) are rural and 133424 (13.27 per cent) are urban. The area of the region is 659.0 Km^2 and densities are 1421 and 2945 persons per Km^2. in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

2.6.5.3.—Hugli Flats

The region extends over the entire stretch of the Hugli. It is a flat alluvial area. In view of the physiography of the region, the northern part is a little higher than the southern part. The relatively higher lands are found inhabited by the villages viz. Sibpur, Salkia, Santragachi, Bamangachi, Chakraberia etc. The villages are interspersed with low lying marshes and paddy fields. The southern part of the region has a number of stagnant pools. The swamps and their outlets drain towards south-east to the Hugli. In many respects the region is influenced by the flow of the Hugli river. It enters the district at the outfall of the Bally Khal just north of the Vivekananda Bridge. Between this point and the Haora Bridge, there is a single meander at Malipanchghara. But from the Salimar point the deep channel starts flowing in a meandering course, and it broadens much more at the lower reaches. The lower Hugli is under the strong tidal forces and is the biggest navigable river by the big steamers/ships to the open seas. The average height of the riverside varies from 5 to 6 metres above the mean sea level. The region has also alluvial soils containing sand, sandy clay and loam and silts.

The region comprises 7 police stations with 49 villages and 22 urban centres. It has population of 1313346, the rural being 113760 (8.66 per cent) and the urban 1199586 (91.34 per cent), in an area of 199.5 Km^2. The region has the rural density of 1563 persons per Km^2. and the urban density of 9468 persons per Km^2. The concentration of big cities and towns with more population attributes to the high urban density.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT HAORA
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

2.6.5.1 RUPNARAYAN DAMODAR PLAIN

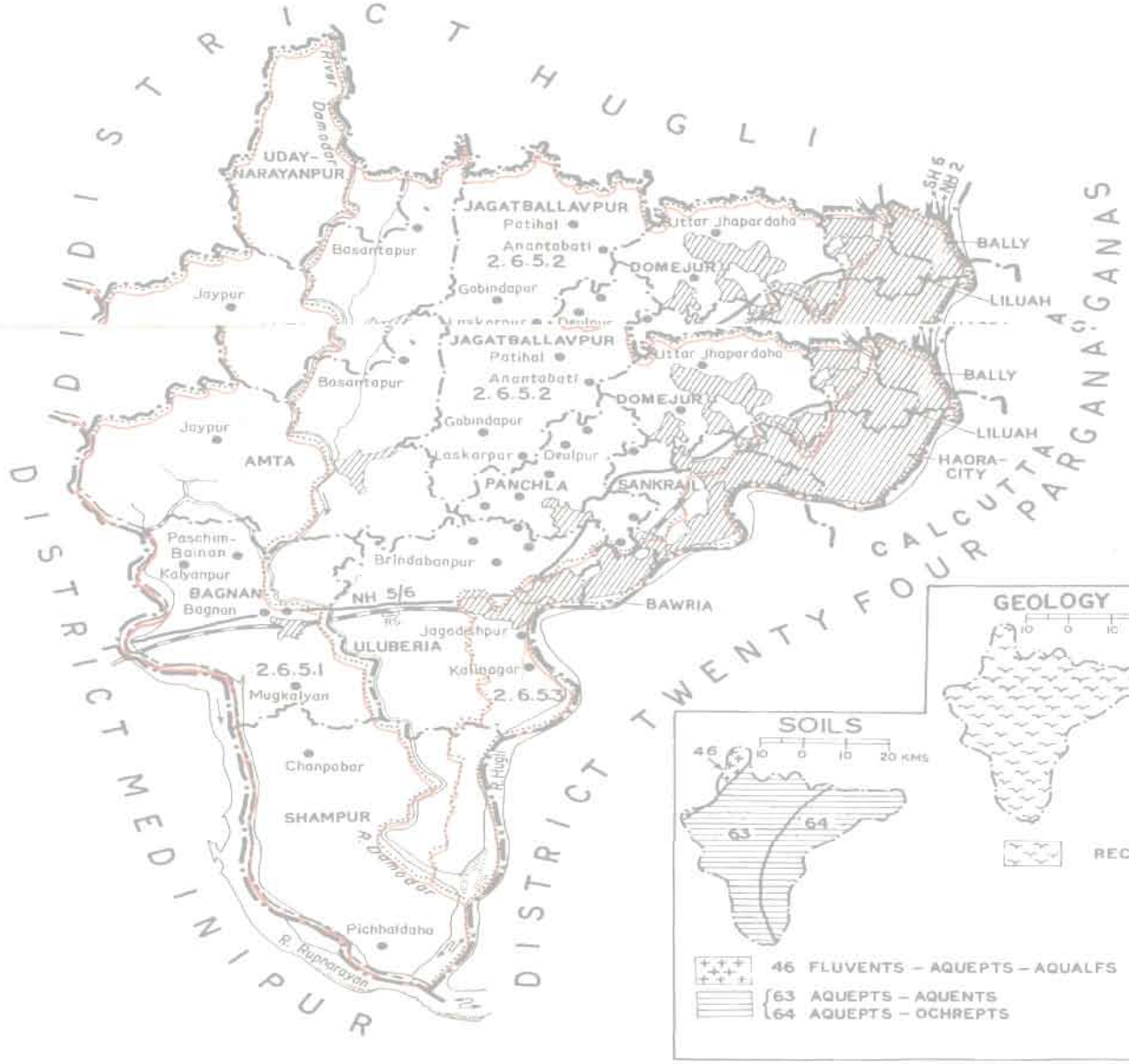
2.6.5.2 HUGLI DAMODAR PLAIN

2.6.5.3 HUGLI FLATS

N

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

Miles 4 0 4 8 12 Miles



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT .....

» POLICE STATION .....

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION ....

URBAN AREA .....

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ..... NH 5/6

STATE HIGHWAY ..... SH 2

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE ..... BS

RIVER .....

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2. 6. 5. 2

MACRO .....

MESO .....

MICRO .....

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY .....

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

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : HAORA Census Location Code No. 10 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
10	Haora	2.6.5.1	325	7	537.7	535.9	1.8	647983	642200	5783	
		2.6.5.2	389	12	659.0	613.7	45.3	1005532	872108	133424	
		2.6.5.3	49	22	199.5	72.8	126.7	1313346	113760	1199586	
	Total	3	763	35	1396.2	1222.4	173.8	2966861	1628068	1338793	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : HAORA Census Location Code No. 10 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km² Total	Rural	Urban	Remark
2.6.5.1	Udaynara-yanpur	1 to 62	62					LC 63 to 165 not existing as per DCH.
Rupnarayan Damodar Plain	Amta	63 to 120, 122 to 132	69					LC 121 is in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 1 to 62 not existing as per DCH.
	Bagnan	1 to 41, 58 to 73, 75 to 100	83					LC 74 urbanised. LC 42 to 57 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2
	Shampur	1 to 111	111	325 Villages 1 Town	537.7	535.9	1.8	LC 112 to 117, 119, 122 to 126, and 142 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 118, 120, 121, 127 to 141 and 143 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3.
2.6.5.2	Liluah	1, 3, 4, 13	4					LC 2, 5, 7 to 12 urbanised. LC 6 is in Region No. 2.6.5.3.
Hugli—Damodar Plain	Sankrail	1 to 12, 22, 23, 25 to 28	18					LC 13 to 15, 19, 20, 24, 29 to 40 urbanised. LC 16 to 18, 21 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3.
	Pandua	1 to 23, 25 to 33	32					LC 24 urbanised.
	Jagat-ballavpur	1 to 77	77					
	Udaynara-yanpur	166 to 176, 178, 179	13					LC 63 to 165, 177 not existing as per DCH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Amta	121, 133 to 142, 144 to 165, 177, 180 to 224	79					LC 143 urbanised. LC 122 to 132 in Region No. 2.6.5.1. LC 166 to 176, 178, 179 not existing as per DCH.
	Bagnan	42 to 57	16					
	Uluberia	1 to 76, 88 to 94, 96 to 101, 103	90					LC 77 to 85, 95, 102 are in Region No, 2.6.5.3. LC 86, 87 urbanised.
	Shampur	112 to 117, 119, 122 to, 126, 142	13					LC 118, 120, 121, 127, to 141 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3.
	Domjur	1 to 14, 16 to 19, 21 to 26, 29 to 32, 35 to 50, 52 to 54	47	389 Villages 12 Towns	659.0	613.7	45.3	LC 15, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 51, 55 urbanised.
2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats	Liluah	6	1					
	Sankrail	16 to 18, 21	4					LC 19, 20 urbanised
	Uluberia	77 to 85, 95, 102, 104, 110 to 119	22					LC 86, 87 urbanised. LC 105 to 109 not existing as per DCH. LC 88 to 94, 96 to 101, 103 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Bawria	3, 5, 9	3					LC 1 to 2, 4, 6, to 8, 10, 11 urbanised.
	Shampur	118, 120, 121, 127 to 141, 143	19	49 Villages 22 Towns	199.5	72.8	126.7	LC 119, 122 to 126, 142 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : HAORA Census Location Code No. 10 State : West Bengal, Code No. 23

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.5.1 Rupnarayan—Damodar Plain.	1. P.S. Udaynarayanpur 2. P.S. Amta 3. P.S. Bagnan 4. P.S. Shampur	Alluvium	Fulvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs. Aquepts-Aquents. Aquepts-Ochrepts	The region is the western tract of the district. It is lies between the Damodar on the east and the Rupnarayan on the west. The region is a plain area with a graduals, almost imperceptible rise towards the north and north-west, and consequently the rivers flow to the south and south-east. There are numerous creeks (Khals) and swams, which remain dry or are very shallow in the dry hot season. The characteristic features of this riverine landscape are the embankments built along the rivers. The Bakshi and the Gaighata khals combine together and form a tortuous channel between the Damodar and the Rupnarayan. In the southern part of the region, the more important of such khals, joining the two river systems are the Uluberia, Lahiripara and Nakali Khals. In the north the khals have a general north-south course, while in the south it is west-east. The river Rupnarayan does not intersect the district anywhere but flows for about 56 kms. along the district boundary towards south-west. At lower course, it expands into a very wide basin and then enters the Hugli through a narrow but deep neck at Geonkhali in P.S. Tamluk (Medinipur), opposite the Hugli point. The river is under the tidal influence and navigable by boats and small steamers.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region has alluvial soils of sandy clay, sandy loam and silty clay. The sandy clay and loamy soils occur in P.S. Udaynarayanpur, Amta and areas along the banks of the Damodar and are suitable for the growth of aus paddy, jute, potato and maskalai pulses. The silty clay and loamy soils occur also in P.S. Bagnan and adjoining areas from Gaighata along the Damodar upto the Uluberia khal where aman paddy also grows well. In the southern parts of P.S. Bagnan, Shampur and Uluberia the soils are saline and therefore coconut trees are found growing largely. The region has altogether 647983 persons in 325 villages and 1 urban centre. Of the total population, the region has recorded 99.11 per cent in the rural areas and hardly 0.89 per cent in the urban areas. Khalor (NM) in P.S. Bagnan is the only town which is well connected by the railway line. National highway No. 5/6 and other roads are linked with centres of Udaynarayanpur and Shampur and Amta and also with other regions of the district. The region has 1198 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 3213 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas, as density of population.
Division No. 2.6.4.5. Hugli—Damodar Plain	1. P.S. Liluah 2. P.S. Sankrail 3. P.S. Panchla 4. P.S. Jagatballavpur 5. P.S. Udaynarayanpur 6. P.S. Amta	Alluvium	Aquepts—Aquents Aquepts—Ochrepts	The region occupies most of the Central low land areas between the Damodar on the west and the Hugli (Bhagirathi) on the east. In this region there are also many marshes or swamps with embankments. The	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		7. P.S. Bagnan 8. P.S. Uluberia 9. P.S. Shampur 10. P.S. Domjur			Dankuni Swamp extends between the Saraswati and the Hugli from north to south. The Rajapur Swamp lies between the Saraswati and the Kana Damodar, while the Amta Swamp stretches between the Damodar and the Damodar (present). It may be mentioned that the Kana Damodar is the old or deserted river channel of the Damodar and similarly the Saraswati at present becomes dead and dry river. There is little highland except on the banks of the rivers where villages are situated. The Damodar originates from Hazaribagh district (Bihar) and enters Haora district near the village of Dihi Bhursat, then flows towards south. From P.S. Bagnan flowing sought east, the Damodar falls finally into the Hugli in P.S. Shampur, Numerous swamps and water creeks (Khals) are found draining into the Damodar. The river has been embanked on both sides and the banks vary from 2 to 5 m.. in height. The river is under the tidal influence and nevigable by country boats upto Amta. The region has alluvial soils. It contains mainly clay loamy soils which are suitable for the growth of aman paddy. Next to paddy *Khesari* and musuri pulses are also grown is this region. Along the river banks tobacco, an important cash crop, is grown mostly in P.S. Uluberia. The region has a total population of 1005532, which live in the largest

1	2	3	4	5	6
					number of 389 villages and 12 urban centres in the district. The region has 86.73 per cent of the total population in the rural areas and 13.27 per cent in the urban areas. It has an area of 659 Km^2 and densitities of population of 1421 and 2945 persons per Km^2 in the rural and urban areas respectively. Among the 12 towns, Bankura (NM) is the biggest town and the next is Kalara (NM) both towns are in P.S. Domjur. The smallest town is Makardah which is also situated in P.S. Domjur. The region is thickly populated. As regards the communications, a railwayline and the national highway (No. 5/6) are passing from Bagnan to Uluberia, but most of the areas are connected only by the national highways and the other roads.
Division No. 2.6.5.3. Hugli Flats.	1. P.S. Bally 2. P.S. Liluah 3. P.S. Haora (city) 4. P.S. Sankrail 5. P.S. Uluberia 6. P.S. Bawria 7. P.S. Shampur	Alluvium	Aquepts—Ochrepts.		The region lies along the entire stretch of the Hugli. It is a flat alluviual plain area of the district. As regards the physiography of the region, the northern part is a little higher than the southern part and the land is sloping very gently towards south east. The relatively higher lands are occupied by the villages of Sibpur, Salkia, Santragachi, Bamangachi and Chakraberia. The villages are interspersed with low lying marshes and paddy fields. The swamps and their outlets drain from north-west to south-east to the Hugli. The bank of Ramkrishnapur, Sibpur side is broader in extent and sloping towards the river. The southern part of the region has a number of

1	2	3	4	5	6

stagnant pools. The average height of the riverside varies from 5 to 6 m., above the sea level.

In many respects the region is influenced by the Hugli river. The river enters the district at the outfall of the Bally Khal just north of the Vivekananda Bridge (Wellingdon Bridge). Between this point and the Haora Bridge, there is a single meander at Malipanchghara, where the width of the channel is almost double of that at Haora Bridge. From the Salimar point the deep channel starts flowing in a meandering course and it broadens much more at the lower reaches. The lower Hugli is under the influence of strong tidal forces and with the alternate bends the banks have developed the Concavo Convex faces. The curves at Sankrail are about 3 kms. wide and at Diamond Harbour it is more than 6 kms. wide. The Hugli is the only biggest navigable river by the big steamers/ships to the open seas.

The region also has alluvial soils consisting of silty clay, sandy clay loam and saline soils. Sands, sandy loams are the coarse texture soils which occur along the river beds. Where the site is very near the river and submerged by the floods, the soils are sand and silts, but the subsoil is clay, specially in the silted up steams and swamps. In the lower parts of the region in P.S. Bawria and Uluberia the saline soil occurs which suits the luxuriant growth of

1	2	3	4	5	6
					coconut trees. Vegetables like potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, radish and bringal etc, are grown extensively on the river banks. Aman paddy is also grown in this region. The region has the largest population of 1313346 in the district. Of the total population, the rural area shares 8.66 per cent and the urban area 91.34 per cent. The region has both the smallest number of 49 villages and the highest number of 22 urban centres on an area of 199.5 Km^2. Due to the concentration of blg cities and towns with more population, the region shows the highest density of 9468 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas and 1563 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas. Among the 22 towns Haora is the biggest town and next is Bally, while Santoshpur (NM) is the smallest town in this region. The region has communication systems of the railways, national highway (Nos 2,5/6) and state highway (Nos. 2/6) and other district roads which connect all the important towns/cities with other areas of the region, and the district. The region is also well served by the Inland waterways through the river Hugli connecting with Calcutta and other districts. The headquarters of the South-Eastern Railway is also in Haora City.

DISTRICT HUGLI REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Hugli extends between 22°39′32″ and 23°07′20″ North latitudes, and between 87°30′20″ and 88°30′15″ East longitudes. It is bounded on the east by the meandering Bhagirathi (Hugli river) demarcating the district of Nadia towards north and 24-Parganas towards east, on the south by the district of Haora, on the west and south-west by the district of Medinipur, on the north by the district of Bankura and Barddhaman. The district has covered 20 police stations in an area of 3573.3 Km^2. It has a total population of 3557306 inhabited in 1928 villages and 29 urban centres. Of the total population, the rural and the urban populations are 2506777 and 1050529 giving their proportions of 70.46 and 29.54 percents respectively.

The district forms a part of the Proper Delta of Region No. 2.6.5. Being a part of the flat plains of the Gangetic Delta (lower), the topographical homogeneity of the district is remarkable. Only the marked variations are the diversions of the rivers, flood plains and the embankments. However, the land west of the Dwarakeswar has a perceptible rise in elevation and a bit undulations. The land is rocky being a fact a continuation of the Bankura terrain at a higher elevation. The general slope of the district is from the north-west to the south-east and the country is drained by important rivers of the Dwarakeswar, the Mundeswari, the Damodar, the Bhagirathi and numerous streams. The land lying between the Dwarakeswar and the Bhagirathi is a flat alluvial plain intersected by a number of sluggish river and streams. The geological structure of the district is Recent Alluvium. The soils found in this district comprise Aqualfs—Fluvent—Aqualfs,—Ochrepts—Fluvents, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs, Aquepts—Ochrepts, and Ochrepts—Fluvents. On the basis of the physiogeographical factors the district is divided into three sub-micro regions, viz.

2.6.5.1.—Dwarakeswar Plain

The region covers the western portion of the district. The river Damodar limits its boundary in the east. The portion west of the Dwarakeswar comprising P.S. Goghat is upland and rocky being a continuation of the Bankura terrain. While the eastern portion between the Damodar and the Dwarakeswar is a plain area, the general slope is from the north-west to the south-east. The Mundeswari and other non-

perennial small streams flow into the Dwarakeswar. This area is liable to floods as the rivers rise their beds due to deposits of sand and silt. The region has alluvial soil, which is brown and shallow black, brown in colour. However, there is under-lying layer of older alluvium with laterite debrise, covered by the recent alluvium. The region also has scrub jungles.

The region falls in 4 police stations containing 566 villages and 1 (one) town, called Arambag (M). It has population of 124160 in an area of 1061.1 Km^2. Of the total population, 95.85 percent (789955) reside in the rural areas, and 4.15 percent (34205) in the urban areas. The region has the rural density of 758 persons per Km^2, and the urban density of 1800 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5.2—Hugli—Damodar Plain

The region extends over the area between the Damodar in the west and the Hugli with its tributary in the east. It is also a plain and alluvial area. It has a gradual slop towards south-east. The Kana nadi, the Kana Damodar and the Saraswati have the natural embankments at various points. The Damodar has a continuous line of high embankments on its left bank as a marked topograpic feature. These river banks are occupied by villages surrounded by the cultivated fields. The depressions receive drainage of surrounding lands in the rains and discharge their contents through small channels into larger streams. The region has alluvial soil containing humus which is very fertile due to deposits of sand, silts and clays brought down by the rivers.

The region has 14 police stations comprising 1276 villages and 6 urban centres. It has a total population of 1669364 in an area of 2287.1 Km^2. Of the total population, the rural and the urban areas have 1596677 and 72787 persons which account for 95.64 per cent and 4.36 per cent respectively. The region has the rural density of 706 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 3020 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5.3—Hugli Flats

The region is a narrow strip of flat land lying along the entire stretch of the Hugli from the P.S. Balagarh to P.S. Uttarpara. The course of the Hugli has influenced more or less the area in its socio-economic and other aspects. The land form in the north-eastern part of this region is characterised by the presence of many narrow silted valleys, oxbow lakes, (flood plain lakes) and river islands (sand-bars/ barriers) due to the meandering courses of the Hugli, while in the lower part, the western bank of the Hugli is comparatively well raised in the form of natural levees (embankment ridges). The Hugli flows about 80 kms. stretch along the district boundary, and is navigable by large boats and steamers. The

region has brown soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent formation, containing sand, clays and silt deposits. The region is devoid of any forest but the river banks are lined with thick groves and orchards.

The region has 86 villages and 19 urban centres falling in 7 police stations. Its total area is 225.1 Km^2, inhabited by 1063782 persons, the rural being 120245 (11.30 per cent) and the urban 943537 (88.70 per cent). The region has densities of 1054 persons per Km^2 and 8493 persons per Km^2. in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

perennial small streams flow into the Dwarakeswar. This area is liable to floods as the rivers rise their beds due to deposits of sand and silt. The region has alluvial soil, which is brown and shallow black, brown in colour. However, there is under-lying layer of older alluvium with laterite debrise, covered by the recent alluvium. The region also has scrub jungles.

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2.6.5.2—Hugli—Damodar Plain

The region extends over the area between the Damodar in the west and the Hugli with its tributary in the east. It is also a plain and alluvial area. It has a gradual slop towards south-east. The Kana nadi, the Kana Damodar and the Saraswati have the natural embankments at various points. The Damodar has a continuous line of high embankments on its left bank as a marked topograpic feature. These river banks are occupied by villages surrounded by the cultivated fields. The depressions receive drainage of surrounding lands in the rains and discharge their contents through small channels into larger streams. The region has alluvial soil containing humus which is very fertile due to deposits of sand, silts and clays brought down by the rivers.

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2.6.5.3—Hugli Flats

The region is a narrow strip of flat land lying along the entire stretch of the Hugli from the P.S. Balagarh to P.S. Uttarpara. The course of the Hugli has influenced more or less the area in its socio-economic and other aspects. The land form in the north-eastern part of this region is characterised by the presence of many narrow silted valleys, oxbow lakes, (flood plain lakes) and river islands (sand-bars/ barriers) due to the meandering courses of the Hugli, while in the lower part, the western bank of the Hugli is comparatively well raised in the form of natural levees (embankment ridges). The Hugli flows about 80 kms. stretch along the district boundary, and is navigable by large boats and steamers. The

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : HUGLI Census Location Code No. 11 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of village in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
11	Hugli	2.6.5.1	566	1	1061.1	1042.1	19.0	824160	789955	34205	
		2.6.5.2	1276	6	2287.1	2263.0	24.1	1669364	1596577	72787	
		2.6.5.3	86	19	225.1	114.0	111.1	1063782	120245	943537	
Total		3	1928	26	3575.3	3419.1	154.2	3557306	2506777	1050529	

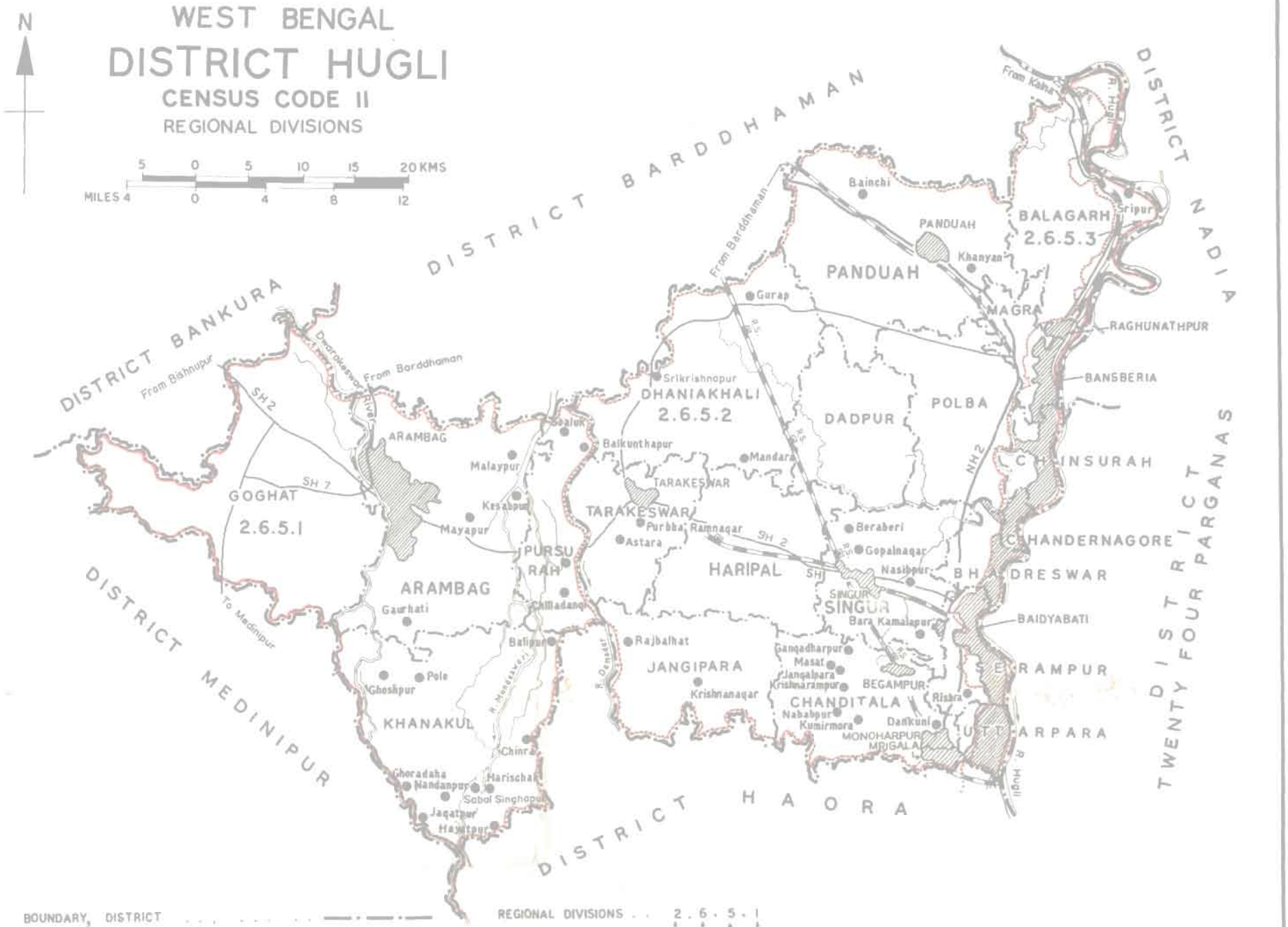
*The summation of the area figures of the Police Stations under each district will not tally with the concerned district area figures because the former represent those supplied by the State Director of Land Records and Survey while the latter represents those supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District HUGLI Census Location Code No. 11 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2. Total	Rural	Urban	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.5.1	Goghat	1 to 211	211					
Dwarakeswar Plain	Arambag	1 to 7, 14 to 26, 30, 40 to 176						LC 8 to 13, 27 to 29, 31, 32 to 39 urbanised.
	Khanakul	1 to 147	147					
		1 to 50	50	566 Villages 1 Town	1061.1	1042.1	19.0	
2.6.5.2 Hugli-Damodar Plain	Dhanikhali	1 to 214	214					
	Panduah	1 to 107, 109 to 158	157					
	Polba	76 to 82, 94 to 105, 111, 118, 120 to 194	96					LC 1 to 75, 83 to 93, 106 to 110, 112 to 117, 119 not existing as per DCH.
	Balagarh	3 to 9, 15, 18 to 34, 39 to 43, 45 to 95, 98, 99, 120, 126 to 128						LC 10 to 14, 16, 17, 25 to 38, 44, 96, 97, 100 to 119, 121 to 125 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Magra	1 to 27, 43	22					LC 25, 26 35 to 39, urbanised.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT HUGLI
CENSUS CODE II
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT . . . . . .

,, POLICE STATION . . . . . .

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION . . .

REGIONAL DIVISIONS . . 2 . 6 . 5 . 1

MACRO . . . . . .

MESO . . . . . .

MICRO . . . . . .

2.6.5.1 DWARAKESWAR PLAIN

2.6.5.2 HUGLI-DAMODAR PLAIN

2.6.5.3 HUGLI FLATS



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

" POLICE STATION

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 2

STATE HIGHWAY — SH 2

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2.6.5.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

2.6.5.1 DWARAKESWAR PLAIN

2.6.5.2 HUGLI-DAMODAR PLAIN

2.6.5.3 HUGLI FLATS

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

GEOLOGY



RECENT (1)

SOILS



5 AQUALFS-FLUVENTS-AQUENTS

6 AQUALFS-OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS

46 FLUVENTS-AQUEPTS-AQUALFS

63 AQUEPTS-AQUENTS

64 AQUEPTS-OCHREPTS

83 OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								LC 27, 28, 30 not existing as per DCH. LC 22 to 24, 29, 31 to 34, 40 to 42 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Dadpur		1 to 75, 83 to 93 106 to 110, 112 to 117, 119	98				LC 76 to 82, 94 to 105, 111 and 118 are not existing as per DCH.
	Tarakeswar		1 to 90	90				
	Haripal		1 to 154	154				
	Singur		1 to 48, 52, 54 to 78, 80 to 103	98				LC 49 to 51, 53, 79 urbanised.
	Bhadreswar		2 to 8, 13 to 19	14				LC 1, 9 to 11 urbanised. LC 12 is in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Jangipara		1 to 129	129				
	Chanditala		1 to 72, 74 to 97, 99 to 101	99				LC 73, 98 and 102 urbanised.
	Serampur		2, 3, 7, 11, 20 to 27	12				LC 1, 4 to 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 15 urbanised. LC 16 to 19 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Uttarpara		1 to 4, 1, 12	6	1276 Villages 6 Towns	2287.1	2263.0 24.1	LC 5 to 9, 11 urbanised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats	Balagarh		1, 2 10 to 14, 16, 17 35 to 38, 44, 96, 97, 100 to 114, 116 to 119, 121 to 125, 129 to 131, 136 to 141	49				LC 115, 132 to 135 not existing as per DCH. LC 3 to 9, 15, 18 to 34, 39 to 43, 45 to 95, 98, 99, 120, 126 to 128 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2
	Magra		22 to 24, 29, 31 to 34, 40 to 42, 44 to 48, 50, 51, 53	19				LC 43 in Region No. 2.6.5.2 LC 25, 26, 35 to 39, 49, 52 urbanised. LC 27, 28, 30 not existing as per DCH.
	Chinsurah		1 to 5, 13 to 18, 23	12				LC 6 to 12, 19 to 22 urbanised.
	Bhadreswar		12, 20	2				LC 13 to 19 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2 LC 9 to 11, 21 urbanised.
	Serampur		16 to 19	4	86 Villages 19 Towns	225.1	114.0	111.1 LC 12 to 15 urbanised.

STATEMENT ON REGION—WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : HUGLI Census Location Code No. 11 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.5.1 Dwarakeshwar Plain	1. P.S. Goghat 2. P.S. Arambag 3. P.S. Khanakul 4. P.S. Pursurah	Alluvium	Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs	The region covers the western portion of the districts and extends upto the river Damodar in the east. The portion west of the Dwarakeswar comprising P.S. Goghat is upland and rocky, being in fact a continuation of the Bankura terain. The eastern portion between the Dwarkeswar and the Damodar is a plain area which is called the Dwarakeswar—Damodar inter-riverine plain. The general slope is from north-west to south-east. Numerous non-perennial small streams are flowing into the Dwarakeswar. The streams form gully erosions and have sandy beds. Parts of this area are low lying and so marshes are formed. The Dwarakeswar and the Damodar have their natural embankments which are stretching more on the left banks. The Mundeswari river is constantly shifting its course and no embankment is found. The area is liable to floods as the big rivers rise their beds due to the deposits of silt and sand. The region has alluvial soils. In the western part of the region there is older alluvium with hard rocks of laterite debris. The soil contains generally sandy clay loam, sandy loam, loamy sand and silty loam types. In the western highland areas, aus paddy is grown while in the low

1	2	3	4	5	6
					land areas a man paddy, the principal crop is grown. Potato, *Khesari* and Maskalai pulses are also important crops grown in the region. Mixed forests and scrubs are found growing in the western upland areas. The region has population of 824160 in 566 villages and 1 urban centre. Of the total population, the rural area has 95.85 per cent and the urban 4.15 per cent only. The region shows the density of population as 758 persons per Km in the rural areas and 1800 persons per Km in the urban areas. The region as a whole is sparsely populated. Arambag (M) in P.S. Arambag is the only town in this region. The state highway (Nos. 2 and 7) and other inter district roads connect Arambag town with other areas of the region and the district. There is no railwayline passing through this region.
Division No. 2.6.5.2. Hugli—Damodar Plain	1. P.S. Dhaniakhali 2. P.S. Panduah 3. P.S. Balagarh 4. P.S. Polba 5. P.S. Magra 6. P.S. Dadpur 7. P.S. Tarakeswar 8. P.S. Haripal 9. P.S. Singur 10. P.S. Bhadreswar 11. P.S. Jangipara 12. P.S. Chanditala 13. P.S. Serampur 14. P.S. Uttarpara	Alluvium	Aqualfs—Fluvents-Aquents. Fluvents-Aquepts-Aqualfs. Aquepts-Aquents. Aquepts-Ochrepts. Ochrepts-Fluvents.	The region covers the whole extent between the Damodar in the west and the Saraswati (river) in the east. The region is also a flat alluvial plain area. The land slopes from north-west to south-east. The Kana nadi, the Kana Damodar and the Saraswati have the natural embankments at various points. These high riverbank strips of land are occupied by villages and by jute, autumn rice (aus) and other vegetable are grown. In between these strips there are depressions which turn into extensive rice fields, and still lower the depressions form vast marshes (swamps). These depressions receive the drainage of surrounding lands and in the rains they flow through

1	2	3	4	5	6

small channels into larger streams (khals). The marshy tracts viz., Dankuni marsh, between the Hugli and the Saraswati and Kausiki marsh, between the Kausiki and the present and old Damodar, the Behula, the Kanti and the Magra khals are worth-mentioning and they flow southward. The streams and the swamps have been silted up and have no visible outfall and therefore they are called "Kana" (one eyed).

The alluvial soils occur in the region. The soils contain sand, sandy loam and silted sandy loam but very little clay. The soils are loose and friable and non-retentive of moisture. This type of soil is very fertile due to humus contents and the deposits of sands, silts and clays brought by the rivers. Rice (both aus and aman), potato, jute and watermelon, bananas, guavas and lichis are the principal products of this region.

Among the three (3) regions of the district, this region has the largest population of 1669364 living in the largest number of 1276 villages and 6 urban centres. Of the total population, 95.64 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 4.36 per cent in the urban areas. The region has 2287.1 Km^2 in area. So far density of population is concerned, the region shows 706 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 3020 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. The region is thickly populated. Panduah (NM) Tarakeswar (M), Singur (NM),

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Begampur (NM) Mrigala (NM), and Monoharpur (NM) are important towns which are well connected by the railway line, the national highway (No. 2) and the state highway (No. 2) and other roads with other areas of the region and the district.
Division No. 2.6.5.3. Hugli Flats	1. P.S. Balagarh 2. P.S. Magra 3. P.S. Chinsurah 4. P.S. Bhadreswar 5. P.S. Chandernagore 6. P.S. Serampur 7. P.S. Uttarpara	Alluvium	Aquepts–Fluvents–Aquents, Aquepts–Ochrepts Ochrepts–Fluvents.		The region is a narrow strip of alluvial flat land and lying along the entire stretch of the Hugli from Guptipara in P.S. Balagarh on the north and to Uttarpara on the south. The course of the Hugli has more or less influenced the region. The land-form of this region is characterised by the presence of many narrow silted valleys which is particularly significant in the Hugli, Chandernagore and Serampur areas. There are, as explained, many oxbow lakes (flood plain lakes) and river islands (sand bars/barriers) due to the meandering courses of the Hugli. In the north-eastern part of P.S. Balagarh, Guptipara, Rasulpur Sundalpur and Bhabanipur, the region presents sand bars, marshy or silted lowlands. Whereas below Chinsurah such meandering courses and the sand bars are fewer and the western bank of the Hugli is comparatively well raised in the from of natural levees (embankment ridges). The river Hugli flows for about 80 Kms. along the district boundary from north to south. It is navigable by large boats regularly throughout the year. However, during the dry season, especially in the northern reaches, navigation is not possible

1	2	3	4	5	6

for steamers due to drastic fall in water level and rapid winding of the channel through the river islands.

The region hns alluvial soils mainly compsed of sands, silts and clays brought by the rivers. The surface alluvium formed from the silt deposits of the Hugli and its branch, the Saraswati on the other hand, has sticky clay and not easily permeated by water. In the northern part of the region we find soils of the shallow black brown and lateritic clay.

As regards crops grown in the region mention can be made of paddy tobacco, potato, mustard and Vegetanles, Tobaco, popatato cabbage, mustard etc., are grown easily in the river banks and sand islands. In the silted low lying areas autumn rice (aus) watermelon and jute also are grown. The region is devoid of any forest but the river banks are lined with thick groves and orchards.

The region has the smallest number of 86 villages but highest number of 19 urban centres, inhabited by 1063782 persons. Of the total population, 11.30 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 88.70 per cent in the urban areas. The region has the smallest area of 225.1 Km^2 and it has rural and urban densities of 1054 persons per Km^2 and 8493 persons per Km^2 respectively. Among the 19 urban centres, Hugli-Chinsurah (M),

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Serampur (M) and Chandannagar (MC) are the most important towns. Bandel Thermal Power Project Town is the smallest town in the region with a little population of 678. The region is well provided with railways, the national highway (No. 2) and the state highways (No. 2 and 6) and other inter district roads which connect all the urban centre with one another and with other areas of the region as well as the district. Besides, this region is well served by the inland water navigation in the Hugli. The reasons for the growth of large number of urban centres with high density of population are due to the occurrence of industries and brisk commerical activities in the part of the district.

DISTRICT BARDHAMAN REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Barddhaman is situated between 22° 56′ and 23°53′ North latitudes, and between 86° 48′ and 88°25′ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the Santhal Pargana of Bihar, districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad, on the east and south-east by district of Nadia and portion of Hugli, on the south by the districts of Bankura and Hugli, on the west and north-west by district of Puruliya and Bihar (the Santhal Pargana and Dhanbad). The district has 29 police stations comprising 2677 villages and 49 urban centres. Its total area is 7016.7 Km^2 inhabited by 4835388 persons, of which 3414219 live in the rural areas and 1421169 in the urban areas, The district has its average density of 689 persons per Km^2. and the rural being 522 persons per Km^2. and the urban 2989 persons per Km^2.

The district falls in Proper Delta (2.6.5.) of Lower Ganga Plain. From the physical aspects the district has two main diversions. The eastern portion, comprising Barddhaman, Kalna and Katwa Subdivisions is a wide alluvial plain enclosed by the rivers of Ajay, Bhagirathi and Damodar on the north, east and south. The Bhagirathi has left long dead channels along with its western banks and the area is waterlogged and swampy. In the Ausgram areas a large tract of several Kilometres is covered with sal jungle. Elesewhere the country is cultivated extensively and villages are situated on higher ground surrounded by low trees and mango groves. The western portion of the district is a narrow strip of rocky, undulating land with laterite soil and lying between the Ajay and the Damodar. This undulating rocky land is believed to be extended from the hill ranges of Chotanagpur plateau. The land is not suitable for good cultivation and is almost treeless. However, the area has many coal and iron fields. The general drainage is from west and north-west to east and south-east. The highest ground is about 90 metres in this area. The geological structures are Recent, Pleistocene, Triassic-Jurassic, Permian and Archaean. The soils found in the district are *Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquvents, Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Aquepts, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs, and Ochrepts—Fluvents.* On the basis of the physio-geographical factors, the district can be divided into the following five (5) Sub-micro—regions.

2.6.5.1.—Ajay—Damodar—Barakar Tract

The region occupies the western portion of the district. It is a narrow strip of rocky and undulating land with laterite soils, streching about 25 kms. wide between the Ajay on the north and the Damodar

on the south, while the Barakar on the west as the river boundary line. The region is the extended portion of the hill ranges of Central India and Chotanagpur. There is a range of highland which rises in places to over 30 metres and runs about 8 kms south of the Ajay rivers. Most of the streams drain into the Damodar which flows towards south-east. The general slope of this region is from north-west to south-east as evident by the flow of the rivers.

The geological formation of the region ranges from Carboniferous to Archaean while Recent Alluvium is found along the river valleys. The lalerite soil mostly occur in the region. The surface is generally covered with red loamy clay and sand and in some parts allumium. The region has no big forest but sal and other small scattered trees are found growing. The region has 1667650 persons living in 382 villages and 40 urban centres in 13 police stations. Of the total population of the region, 33.24 per cent live in the rural areas and 66.76 per cent in the urban areas. Its total area is 1275.5 Km^2 and it has densities of 635 anc 2765 persons per Km^2 in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

2.6.5.2—Kaksa—Ketugram Plain

The region covers the northern plain area from P.S. Kaksa on the west to P.S. Ketugram on the east. It is also a narrow strip of land lying entirely along the river Ajay, which makes river boundary upto P.S. Mangalkote with district Birbhum. The general slope is from west to east as evident by the river (Ajay). The physiography of this region is influenced more or less by the flow of the Ajay. In the western portion of its course, the channel is comparatively straight and the banks are well defined. But after passing through its rocky bed, the river flows in a serpentine manner through the deltaic silts. The beds are sandy and the banks are low. The Kunur is a tributary of the Ajay, and it causes sudden floods resulting into silt deposits in the lower reaches.

The region has alluvial soils of recent formation, which contain loam sand and hydromorphic silts. The shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in the central and western part of the region and the red loamy and red sandy, brown alluvial soils in the northern part. The region has 461 villages and 2 urban centres in 7 police stations. It has population of 555221 of which 533262 (96.04 per cent) are in the rural areas and 21959 (3.96 per cent) in the urban areas. The total area of the region is 1395.6 Km^2. Its rural density is 385 persons per Km^2. and urban density 1614 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5 3.—Barddhaman Plain

The region is a wide central plain area in the district. This area is enclosed by the Ajay on the north-west, by the Bhagirathi on the east and the Damodar on the west and south. There are many old

river channels and small creeks or water courses which are almost dry during the dry season. The region has a gradual slope towards south-east, along which all the rivers and other streams flow. The Banka and the Khari were originally off shoots of the Damodar. After flowing eastward in an extra-ordinarily winding course, they fall finally into the Bhagirathi. The rivers cause heavy floods during the rainy season.

The region has recent alluvial soils. The soils are shallow black, brown and hydromorphic and coastal in character. The larger parts of the low lying areas are largely cultivated. No. specific forest is grown in the region. The region has 12 police stations containing 1189 villages and 3 urban centres, in an area of 2838.8 Km^2. It has a total population of 1716539 of which 1514997 (88.90 per cent) live in the rural areas and 190542 (11.10 per cent) in the urban areas. Its rural and urban densities are 544 and 5705 persons per Km^2 respectively.

2.5.6.4.—Bhagirathi Basin

The region is a narrow strip lying entirely along the basin of the Bhagirathi, from P S. Ketugram in the north to P.S. Kalna in the south. The Bhagirathi forms the whole eastern boundary of the region. The land form of this region is much characterised by the course of the Bhagirathi and its tributaries. The Ajay, the Khari and other streams fall into the Bhagirathi which flows from north to south. There are many long loops of dead channels all along the western bank of the Bhagirathi. Due to the oscillation of the river and overflow of the other tributaries many swamps and other water logged areas are present in the region. The banks are low and the beds are sandy.

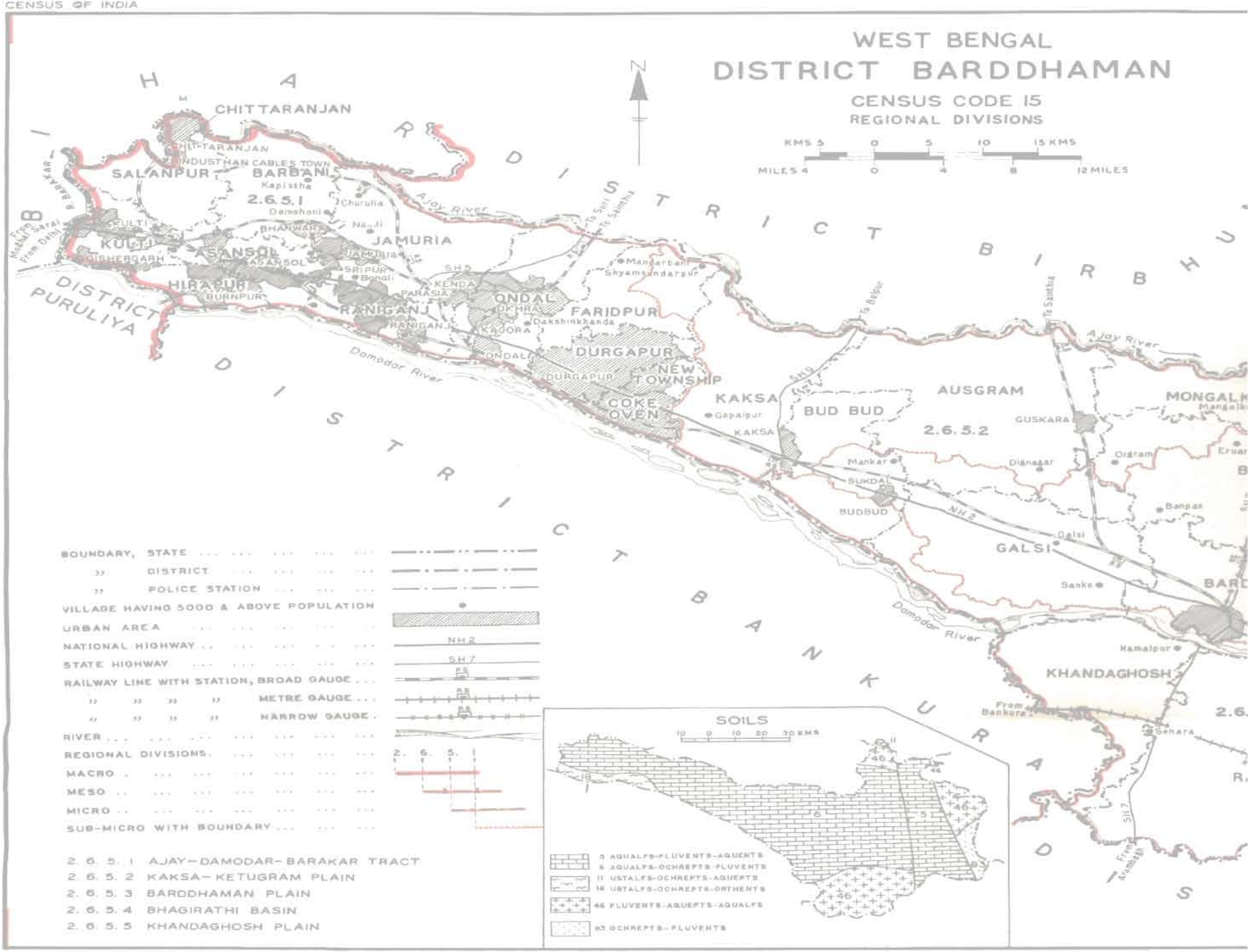
The soils found in the region are shallow black, hydromorphic coastal and alluvial. It contains silt deposits and is much fertile. The region has 228 villages and 4 urban centres in 4 police stations. Its total area is 476.1 Km^2. inhabited by 421610 persons, the rural being 326314 (77.40 per cent) and the urban 95296 (22.60 per cent). The region has the rural density of 725 persons per Km^2. and the urban density of 3708 persons per Km^2.

2.6.5.5—Khandaghosh Plain

The region represents the south western portion of the district. This is an alluvial plain area enclosed by Damodar as its boundary limit from north-west to south-east. The region slopes generally in the same direction. The districts of Bankura and Hugli lie in the west and south respectively. The bed of the Damodar is higher than the surrounding country. The right bank is protected by embankments against the (frequent) floods in portions of the land lying to the south of the Damodar. Another feature

is that before leaving the district this river assumes the deltaic characteristic by throwing off distributaries, viz. the Kana and the Kaki rivers.

The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The shallow black, brown and brown soils containing sand and course grained sand occur in the western part of the region and the soils containing sandy loam and silt deposits in the lower part (south-eastern). The region covers 6 police stations having 417 villages only. There is no urban area in the region. It has population of 474368 in an area of 1030.7 Km^2. and its density is 460 persons per Km^2.



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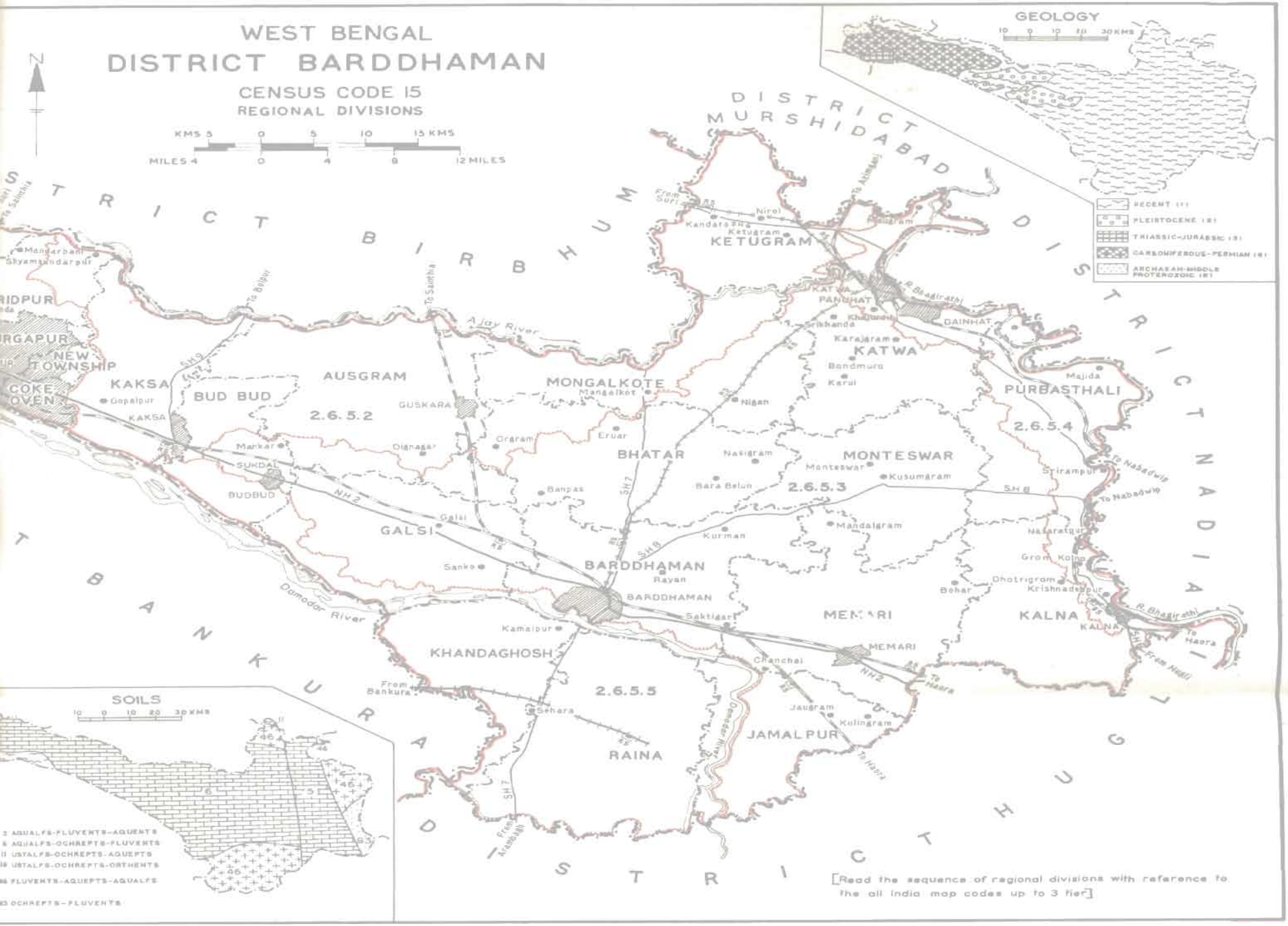
WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT BARDDHAMAN

CENSUS CODE 15
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

KMS 5 0 5 10 15 KMS
MILES 4 0 4 8 12 MILES



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

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BARDDHAMAN Census Location Code No. 15 State West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
15	Barddhaman	2.6.5.1	382	40	1275.5	872.8	402.7	1667650	554278	113372	
		2.6.5.2	461	2	1395.6	1382.0	13.6	555221	533262	21959	
		2.6.5.3	1189	3	2838.8	2805.4	33.4	1716539	1525997	190542	
		2.6.5.4	228	4	476.1	450.4	25.7	421610	326314	95296	
		2.6.5.5	417	...	1030.7	1030.7	...	474368	474368	...	
	Total	5	2677	49	7016.7	6541.3	475.4	4835388	3414219	1421169	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District BARDDHAMAN Census Location Code No. 15 State WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km².			Remark
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.5.1 Ajay—Domodar—	Chittaranjan	8	1					LC 1 to 5 urbanised. LC 6, 7 not existing as per DCH
Barakar Tract	Salanpur	1 to 36, 40, 42 to 76	73					LC 37 urbanised. LC 38, 39, 41 not existing as per DCH
	Kulti	1 to 9, 12, 13, 17 to 21, 23 to 25, 28, 29, 31 to 35, 37, 41 to 44, 47, 49, 50, 53 to 57, 59	40					LC 10, 11, 14 to 16, 22, 26, 27, 30, 36, 38 to 40, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 58 are not existing as per DCH
	Hirapur	1 to 10, 12 to 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27	21					LC 11, 18, 20 to 22, 25 are not existing as per DCH
	Asansol	1 to 11, 14, 17 to 19, 21 to 26, 28 to 34, 37 to 40	32					LC 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 27, 35, 36 are not exising as per DCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Barabani	1 to 43, 45 to 51	50					LC 44 is not existing as per DCH.
	Jamuria	1 to 19, 25 to 27, 29, 31, 32, 34 to 72,	64					LC 20 to 24, 28, 30, 33 are not exising as per DCH.
	Raniganj	1 to 7, 9 to 13, 18 to 23, 29 to 31	21					LC 8, 14 to 17, 24 to 28 are not exising as per DCH.
	Ondal	1 to 16, 20 to 27, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44 to 50, 52, 53, 56	39					LC 17 to 19, 28 to 34, 37, 38, 41, 43, 51, 54 not existing as per DCH.
	Faridpur	1 to 3, 14 to 23, 30 to 42, 48, 50 to 55	33					LC 4 to 13, 24 to 29, 94 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 44 to 47, 56 to 93 are not existing as per DCH. LC 43, 49 transferrred to P.S. Durgapur.
	Durgapur	43, 49, 55	3					LC 43, 49 transferred from P.S. Faridpur
	New Township	79, 80, 83, 95, 96	5	382 Villages 40 Towns	1275.5	872.8	402.7	Newly created during 1971-81 from P.S. Ondal. LC numbers are as per DCH.
2.6.5.2. Kaksa—Ketugram Plain	Faridpur	4 to 13, 24 to 29, 94	17					LC 14 to 23, 30 to 42, 48, 50 to 55 are in Region No. 2.6.5.1
	Kaksa	1 to 15, 17 to 55, 58, 59, 61 to 85, 87 to 94	89					LC 16, 56, 57, 86 are not existing as per DCH. LC 60 transferred to P.S. Coke Oven.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bud Bud	24 to 27, 30, 33 to 35, 66 to 71, 73 to 79, 82, 83 (A)	23					LC 1 to 23, 28, 29, 31 32, 36 to 65, 72 (A) are not existing as per DCH. LC 80, 81, 84 (A) are in Region No. 2.6.5.3. (A) Ausgram P.S. (G) Galsi P.S.
	Ausgram	1 to 21, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36 to 65, 85, 86, 89, 97, 98, 100 to 157, 159 to 167, 169	128					LC 22 to 27, 30, 33 to 35, 66 to 84, 158 are not existing as per DCH. LC 87, 88, 90 to 96, 99, 168 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Bhatar	1 to 12, 30, 32 to 37	19					LC 13 to 29, 31 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Mangalkote	1 to 64, 71, 79 to 92, 94 to 102	88					LC 65 to 70, 72 to 78, 93 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Ketugram	1 to 92, 94, 96 to 99	97	461 Villages 2 Towns	1395.6	1382.0	13.6	LC 93, 95 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4
2,6.5.3 Barddhaman Plain	Bud Bud	8 to 11, 36 to 38, 43 (G), 80, 81, 84 (A)	11					LC 35 (G) urbaniged. LC 82, 83 (A) are in Region 2.6.6.2. LC 25, 26, 29, 30, 39 to 42, (G) are not existing as per DCH. LC 1 to 7, 12 to 24, 27, 28, 31 to 34 (G) are in Region No. 2.6.5.5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ausgram	87, 88 90 to 96, 99, 168, 170 to 179	21					LC 89, 97, 98, 100 to 157, 159 to 167, 169 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 158 is not existing as per DCH.
	Galsi	39 to 42, 44 to 46, 48 to 55, 57, 58, 72 to 75, 77 to 111, 118, 119, 123 to 157	93					LC 31 to 38, 43, 47 are not existing as per DCH. LC 56, 59 to 71, 76, 112 to 117, 120 to 122, are in Region No. 2.6.5.5.
	Jamalpur	9 to 31, 40 to 64, 68, 74 to 123	99					LC 32 to 39, 65 to 67, 69 to 73 are in region No. 2.6.5.5.
	Memari	1 to 150, 154 to 222	219					LC 151 to 153 not existing as per DCH.
	Barddhaman	1 to 21, 27, 28, 41 to 74, 76 to 78, 82, 86 to 157, 162 to 164	136					LC 22 to 26, 32, 79 to 81, 83 to 85, 158 to 161 are in Region No. 2.6.5.5. LC 29 to 31, 33 to 40 not existing as LC 75 urbanised partly
	Bhatar	13 to 29, 31 38 to 107	88					LC 30, 32 to 37 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Mangalkote	65 to 70, 72 to 78, 93, 103 to 132	44					LC 71, 79 to 92, 94 to 102, are in Region No. 2.6.5.2.
	Katwa	1 to 10, 12, 29 to 77, 81, 101, 102, 116 to 140	88					LC 11, 13 to 18, 24 to 28, 78 to 80, 82 to 89, 92 to 100, 103 to 115 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4. LC 19 to 23, 90, 91 urbanised

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Monteswar	1 to 144	144					
	Purbasthali	45, 47 to 58, 104 to 111, 117 to 128, 145 to 174, 176	64					LC 46, 59 to 103, 112 to 116, 129 to 144, 175 are in Region No. 2.6.5.4
	Kalna	1 to 38, 50 to 86, 89, 90, 96 to 161, 177 to 215	182	1189 Villages 3 Towns	2838.8	2805.4	33.4	LC 39 to 49, 87, 88, 91 to 95, 162, 163, 165 to 176, are in Region No. 2.6.5.4. LC 164 is urbanised.
2.6.5.4 Bhagirathi Basin	Ketugram	93, 95, 100 to 122	25					LC 94, 96 to 99 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2
	Katwa	11, 13 to 18, 24 to 28, 78 to 80, 82 to 89, 92 to 100 103 to 115	45					LC 12, 29 to 77, 81, 101, 102 are in Region No. 2.6.5.2. LC 19 to 23, 90, 91 urbanised
	Purbasthali	1 to 44, 46, 59, to 103, 112 to 116, 129 to 144, 175, 177 to 190	126					LC 45, 47 to 58, 104 to 111, 117 to 128, 145 to 174, 176 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Kalna	39 to 49, 87, 88, 91 to 95, 162, 163, 165 to 176	32	228 Villages 4 Towns	476.1	450.4	25.7	LC 164 is urbanised. LC 50 to 86, 89, 90, 96, to 161 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.5.5 Khandaghosh Plain	Bud Bud	1 to 7, 12 to 24, 27, 28, 31 to 34 (G)	26					LC 25, 26, 29, 30, 39 to42 (G) are *not* existing as per DCH. LC 8 to 11, 36 to 38, 43 (G) are in Region No. 2.6.5.3 LC 35 (G) urbanised.
	Galsi	25, 26, 29, 30, 56, 59 to 71, 76, 112 to 117, 120 to 122, 158 to 161	32					LC 1 to 24, 27 28, 31 to 38, 43, 47 not existing as per DCH LC 39 to 42, 44 to 46, 48 to 55, 57, 58, 72 to 75, 77 to 111, 118, 119, 123 to 157 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Khanda-ghosh	1 to 111	111					
	Raina	1 to 146 148 to 208	207					LC 147 is not existing as per DCH
	Jamalpur	1 to 8, 32 to 39, 65 to 67, 69 to 73	24					LC 9 to 31, 40 to 64, 68 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3
	Barddhaman	22 to 26, 32, 79 to 81, 83 to 85, 158 to 161, 165	17	417 Villages	1030.7	1030.7	...	LC 27, 28, 41 to 74, 76 to 78, 82, 86 to 157, 162 to 164 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3 LC 29 to 31, 33 to 40 are not existing as per DCH and LC 75 urbanised party.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BARDDHAMAN, Census Location Code No. 15 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.5.1. Ajay—Damodar Barakar Tract	1. P.S. *Chittaranjan* 2. P.S. Salanpur 3. P.S. Kulti 4. P.S. Hirapur 5. P.S. Asansol 6. P.S. Barabani 7. P.S. Jamuria 8. P.S. Raniganj 9. P.S. Ondal 10. P.S. Faridpur 11. P.S. Durgapur 12. P.S. New Township 13. P.S. Coke Oven	*Alluvium*, older alluvium, Laterite upper Gondwana system Lower Gondwana system Granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites	*Aqualfs*—Ochrepts—Fluvents—Ustalfs—Ochrepts and Orthents.	*The region occupies the western* portion of the district. The region is a narrow strip of land stretching about 25 Kms wide between the Ajay in the north and the Damodar in the south. The Barakar flows on the west as the river boundary with the state of Bihar. The region is the extended portion of the hill ranges of Central India and Chotanagpur. The topography of this region characterised by rocky and undulating land with a laterite soil. The famous Raniganj coal field is situated in the strip of undulating area. There are many coal pits and iron fields too in the region. There is a range of high land which rises at places to over 90 metres and runs about 8 Kms south of the Ajay river. Raniganj and Asansol, the two principal towns are situated at an altitude above the mean sea level of 90 and 80 metres respectively. Most of the streams drain into the Damodar. The Nunia and the Singaran are the two tributaries of the Damodar. The general slope of the land is from north-west to south and south-east direction. The laterite soils mostly occur in the region. The surface is generally covered with red loamy clay and sand and in some parts alluvium, but

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in others the rocks are exposed and great stretches of land are unsuitable for cultivation. It is chiefly in the depressions and along the edges of the channels that paddy is cultivated in terraces on the slopes. Along the Damodar there are narrow strips of land formed of alluvial soils which yield good harvest.

Aus paddy in the principal crop grown in the region. Sugar cane, potato, pulses and other oilseeds are also grown in this region. The region has no big forest but sal trees and other small trees and shrubby species in scatter are found growing on the upland.

The region has a total population of 1667650 which live in 382 villages and 40 urban centres. Of the total population of the region, 33.24 percent live in the rural areas and 66.76 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 1275.5 Km^2 and has 635 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2765 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. The villages are situated on the higher ground of the river banks. Among the urban centres, Durgapur (NA), Asansol (UA) Kulti (UA), Burnpur (NM) and Chittaranjan (NM) are the important industrial towns. In view of the mineral sources and the indiustrial growth, the region becomes one of the busiest industrial tracts in the state of West Bengal. The region has network of communications i.e., railways, national highway (No. 2), state highway (No. 5) and other inter distirct roads which connect

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					almost all the industrial centres/towns with other areas of the region and the district. The region is thickly populated in the mining industrial belt.
	Division No. 2.6.5.2 Kaksa—Ketugram Plain	1. P.S. Faridpur 2. P.S. Kaksa 3. P.S. Budbud 4. P.S. Ausgram 5. P.S. Bhatar 6. P.S. Mangalkote 7. P.S. Ketugram	Alluvium older alluvium, Laterite, Lower Gondwana system	Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents. Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Aquepts Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs.	The region covers the northern plain area which extends from Kaksa P.S. on the west to Ketugram P.S. on the east. It is also a narrow strip of land lying entirely along the river Ajay which makes river boundary upto Mangalkote P.S. with district Birbhum. The physiography of this region is influenced more or less by the flow of the Ajay. In the western portion of its course, the channel is comparatively straight and the banks are well defined. But after passing through its rocky bed, the river flows in the serpentine manner due to the oscillations of the current through the deltaic silts. The bed is sandy and the banks are low. The general drainage pattern is from west and south-west to east. The Kunur is a tributary of the Ajay. It rises in the undulating areas north of P.S. Kaksa and running eastward it falls into the Ajay near Mangalkote P.S. During the rains it causes sudden overflows and floods and as a result silts are deposited at the lower reaches which is characteristic of a deltaic region. The region has alluvial soils of recent formation which contain loam sand and hydromorphic silts. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occur in most of the central part of the region while red loamy,

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					red sandy and brown—alluvial soils occur in northern part of the region (P.S. Ketugram). The region grows paddy, pulses, oilseeds and other vegetables. In P.S. Ausgram a large area is covered with sal jungle. Clumps of bamboo and groves of mango trees grow encircling the villages. The indigo plants are also luxuriantly growing in the region. The region has a total number of 461 villages and only 2 (two) urban centres inhabited by a total of 555221 persons. Of the total population, the rural and the urban areas account for 533262 (96.04 per cent) and 21959 (3.96 per cent) respectively. The region has an area of 1395.6 Km^2. Its density of population is 385 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1614 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Kaska (NM) and Guskara (NM) in P.S. Ausgram are the only two towns in this region. Railway lines, state highways (Nos. 7 and 9) and other district roads connect all the important centres with other areas in the region and the district. A railway line of narrow gauge is passing through Ketugram centre from Suri (Birbhum) to Barddhaman, the district head-quarters.
Division No. 2.6.5.3 Barddhaman Plain	1. P.S. Bud Bud 2. P.S. Ausgram 3. P.S. Galsi 4. P.S. Jamalpur 5. P.S. Memari 6. P.S. Barddhaman	Alluvium older Alluvium— Laterite	Aqualfs— Fluvents— Aquents. Aqualfs— Ochrepts— Fluvents.		The region is wide central plain area in the district. This area is enclosed by the Ajay on the north-west, by the Bhagirathi on the east and the Damodar on the west and south. The region is also a low

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		7. P.S. Bhatar 8. P.S. Mangalkote 9. P.S. Katwa 10. P.S. Monteswar 11. P.S. Purbasthali 12. P.S. Kalna	Fluvents— Aquepts— Aqualfs. Ochrepts— Fluvents.	lying and alluvial plain area. There are many old river channels and small creeks and water courses interlacing with the large streams which are almost dry during the dry season. The Banka and the Khari were originally offshoots of the Damodar. Throughout their courses these rivers receive numerous smaller tributaries which are merely drainage channels for the extra water collected in the paddy fields during the rains. The Khari rises from P.S. Bud Bud in the west. After flowing eastwards through P.S. Galsi, Bhatar and Monteswar in an extraordinarily winding course forming river boundary with P.S. Purbasthali, it falls finally into the Bhagirathi. The Brahmani, a tributary of the Khari rises in the paddy fields to the south of Mangalkote and then flows eastward in a winding course. It also causes floods during havey rain. The Banka a tributary of the Khari rises from a swamp near Silla village in P.S. Galsi, flows eastwards through P.S. (Burdwan) Barddhaman. The region has recent alluvial soils. The soils are shallow, black brown and hydromorphic in its character. Recently formed hydromorphic and coastal deltaic alluvial soils occur mostly in the north-eastern part of the region. The larger part of the cultivated land consists of the low-lying tracts. The submerged land contains clay and remains dry during the hot dry season. Water from the swamps, old river channels and rivers is used under

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					irrigation in the fields. Aman paddy is the principal crop grown in most parts of the region. Sugarcane, oilseeds, pulses and potatoes are also grown in the region. The region is devoid of any forest. The region has the highest population of 1716539 inhabiting in highest number of 1189 villages and 3 urban centres. It has 1525997 (88.90 per cent) and 190542 persons (11.10 per cent) in the rural and the urban areas respectively. The region has a total area of 2838.8 Km^2 and it shows a density of population as 544 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 5705 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. The urban centres distributed so far in the region are Sukdal (NM), in P.S. Bud Bud, Memari (NM) and Barddhaman (M). Of the three towns, Barddhaman, with a total population of 167364 is the biggest town and also the headquarters of the district. As regards the communication system, the region has railway lines, national highway (No. 2), state highway (Nos. 7 and 8) and other district roads which connect all the important centres with other areas in the region and the district.
Division No. 2.6.5.4. Bhagirathi Basin	1. P.S. Ketugram 2. P.S. Katwa 3. P.S. Purbasthali 4. P.S. Kalna	Alluvium	Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs. Ocherepts—Fluvents	The region is a long narrow strip of land extending from P.S. Ketugram in the north to P.S. Kalna in the south. It lies entirely along the basin of the Bhagirathi. The Bhagirathi forms the whole eastern boundary of the district with the exception of a short distance where it entiers the Nadia district near the	

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town of Nadia. The land form of this regon is much characterised by the course of the Bhagirathi and its numerous tributaries. The Bhagirathi from the district Murshidabad first touches the district Barddhaman at the Nutangram village in P.S. Ketugram, then it flows southward as far as Kalna where it is joined by the Ajay. After flowing in a winding course, it receives the Khari at Samudragarh and continues its southward course past Kalna till it leaves the district opposite the town of Santipur (Nadia). There are many long loops of dead channels all along the western bank, left in the past years by the Bhagirathi. Due to the oscillation of the river and overflow of the other tributaries many swamp and other water logged areas are present in the region. The banks of the rivers are generally low and their beds are sandy and cultivation is only carried on along the edges of the rivers where the fields are protected by embankments.

The region has the alluvial soils of recent formation. In the northern part of the region, hydromorphic and coastal alluvial soils occur. While in the central part of the region, mostly in P.S. Purbasthali and P.S. Kalna shallow black brown alluvial soils and brown hydromorphic soils are found.

The soils formed by the deposition of silts in the beds and on the banks of rivers, are suitable for

1	2	3	4	5	6
					the growth of pulses, wheat, oilseeds and vegetables. Boro rice is grown in the region. The region has a total population of 421610, inhabiting in a total number of 228 villages and 4 urban centres. Out of the total population, 326314 (77.40 per cent) are recorded in the rural areas and 95296 (22.60 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has an area of 476.1 Km^2. The density of population is 725 persons per Km^2 in rural areas and 3708 persons per Km^2 in urban areas. Katwa (M), Panuhat (NM) Dainhat (M) and Kalna (M) are the important towns of which the first two towns form the urban agglomeration. They are well connected by railway lines and state highway (No. 6) and other roads with other areas in the region and the district. The villages are situated on the higher ground and mostly on the river banks.
Division No. 2.6.5.5. Khandaghosh Plain	1. P.S. Bud Bud 2. P.S. Galsi 3. P.S. Khandaghosh 4. P.S. Raina 5. P.S. Jamalpur 6. P.S. Barddhaman	Alluvium older alluvium; Laterite	Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs.		The southern portion of the district is covered by the region bordering with the districts of Bankura and Hugli. The region is an alluvial plain area, characterised by the course of the Damodar which limits its northern regional boundary, in the district. The general slope of this region is from north-west to south-east as is shown by the flow of the Damodar. The bed of the Damodar is generally higher than the surrounding country and the Hugli to the east. The fall, however, is about 1 metre per Km. After flowing along the district boundary in a south-easterly direction, the

1	2	3	4	5	6

Damodar takes a sharp bend to the north-east along the P.S. boundaries of Khandaghosh and Raina. It passes close to Barddhaman and turns towards south and eventually leaves the district near the Mohanpur village in P.S. Jomalpur. The right bank is protected by embankments. Because it causes frequent floods in portions of the land lying to the south of the river. However, the land is fertile due to the deposits of silt. During the rains it is navigable by the river boats. Another feature is that before leaving the district, it assumes the deltaic characteristic by throwing off distributaries. Among them the best known are the Kana and the Kaki rivers.

The region has alluvial soils of recent formation. The shallow black, brown alluvial soils containing sand or course grained sand occur in the western part of the narrow strip of the region. The alluvial soils containing sandy loam and silt deposits brought down by the rivers occur mostly in the areas of the P.S. Khandaghosh and Raina. This type of soil requires no manures and is suitable for winter and spring crops, pulses, wheat, oilseeds and other vegetables. Paddy (aus) and potatoes are also grown in the region.

The region has a total number of 417 villages accommodating 474368 persons, in an area of 1030.7 Km^2. The region has no urban centre and is therefore, entirely rural. Its

1	2	3	4	5	6
					density of population is 460 persons per Km^2. The railway line, state highway (No. 7) and other roads are passing through this region. They connect all the important centres with other areas in the region and the district.

DISTRICT MEDINIPUR REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Medinipur lies between 21° 36′ and 22° 57′ North latitudes, and between 86° 33′ and 88° 11″ East longitudes. The district is bounded on the north by Bankura district, on the north, north-east by Hugli, Haora and 24-Parganas, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the west and south-west by Bihar and Orissa. The Total area of the district is 14,081.0 Km^2, which is 15.86 per cent of the total area of the state (88,752.0 Km^2.). The district has a total population of 6,742,796 of which, 6,170,039 live in the rural areas and 572,757 in the urban areas. The district has 39 police stations comprising 11788 villages and 19 urban centres.

The district represents part of the Rarh Plain area. As regards the physical features of the district, the north and north-western portions embrace the eastern fringe of the Chotanagpur Plateau, and consist of hard laterite formation· The eastern portion has been formed out of the alluvial deposits (recent alluvium), and on the south is the Maritime tract (which is) subjected to tidal waves from the sea. The district is drained mainly by the Hugli, the Rupnarayan, the Kasai and the Subarnarekha rivers towards south-east, as its slope (north-west to south-east). Its geological structure varies from Recent, Pleistocene, Miocene-Pliocene to Archaean. The soils found in this district are Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents, Ustalfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs, Fluvents—Psamments—Orthents and Aquepts—Aquents.

On the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation, the district has been divided into five (5) sub-micro regions.

2.6.6.1—Silai Plain

The region lies in the northern part of the district covering most of the areas between the Silai river on the north and the Kasai on the south. It is a part of the eastern border of Chotanagpur Plateau of laterite formation. It is covered by thick scrub jungle and dwarf sal trees. The height of the undulating ridges ranges from 35.9 to 41.8 metres. Shallow black, brown, red sandy and alluvial soils are found in this region. The region falls in 8 police stations, and comprises 2203 villages and 3 urban centres. The region has 795602 persons in an area of 2391.6 Km^2. Of the total population, the region has recorded 760,330 (95.57 per cent) in the rural areas and 35,277 (4.43 per cent) in the urban areas. Its rural density is 323 persons per Km^2 and urban density is 1034 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.2 - Lower Kasai Plain

The region is mostly a plain area drained by the Kasai river. The eastern portion of this region is a long lowlying tract, purely deltaic in nature bordered by the Rupnarayan and the Hugli which in its lower reaches is subjected to tides. But the Plain area where the Kasai flows is a narrow strip of alluvial tract with silt deposits along the river bed due to its meandering course. The local heights range from 45 to 94 metres.

The region has alluvial soil which is underlain by laterite soil. The region has 3269 villages and 10 urban centres in 20 police stations. It has an area of 3472.4 Km^2. inhabited by 2356814 persons, the rural being 2123948 (90.12 per cent and the urban 232866 (9.88 per cent). The region has a density of 630 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 2256 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.6.3.—Medinipur Upland

The region lies in the north-western part of the disirict. Being a part of the eastern fringe of the Chotanagpur plateau, this region is characterised by the undulating surface with ridges and depressions of hard laterite formation. Numerous small streams and rivers drain this region which flow either to the Kasai river in the north, or the Subarnarekha river in the south. In the extreme north there are several hill ranges of 82 to 223 metres high. The soils type of the region is of recent alluvium and sandy. The region extends over 6 police stations comprising 1819 villages and 1 (one) urban centre, in an area of 1921 Km^2. It has a total population of 513692 of which, 486985 (94.80 percent) live in the rural areas and 26707 (5.20 per cent) in the urban areas. Its density is 256 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1571 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

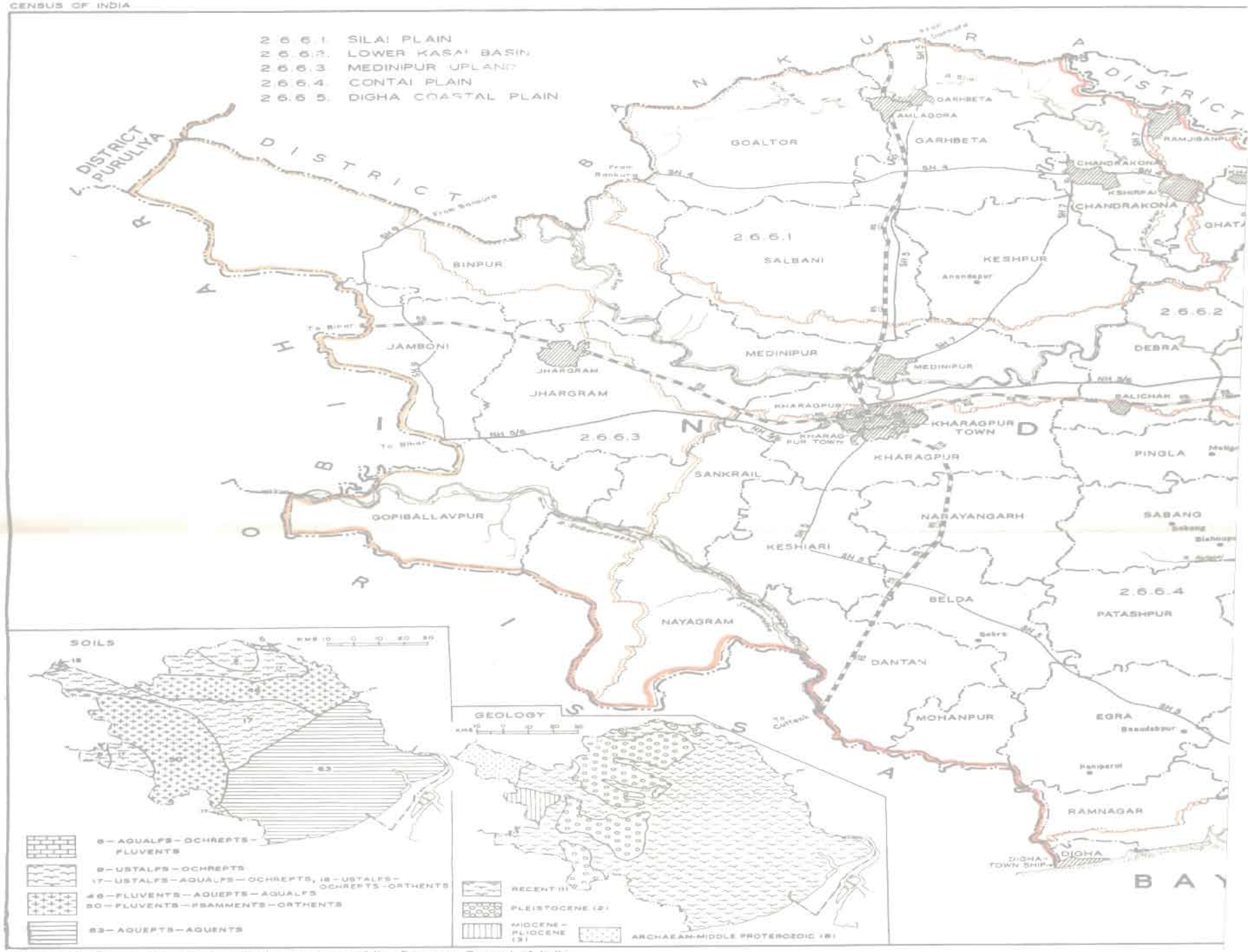
2.6.6.4—Contai Plain

This region covers the south and central part of the district. In the north-west of the region gentle undulations with strips of alluvial land can be seen, and sand hill is also found extending from the north of the Rasulpur to the Subarnarekha river. On the east of this range there is a flat alluvial plain The region has shallow black, brown and sandy soils in the western part and alluvial and coastal soils in the south-eastern part. There are 4125 villages and 4 urban centres in 21 police stations of the region. It has an area of 5174.1 Km^2. inhabited by 2890482 persons, of which 90.42 per cent are in rural and 9.58 per cent in urban areas. The region has the rural density of 519 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 1951 persons per Km^2.

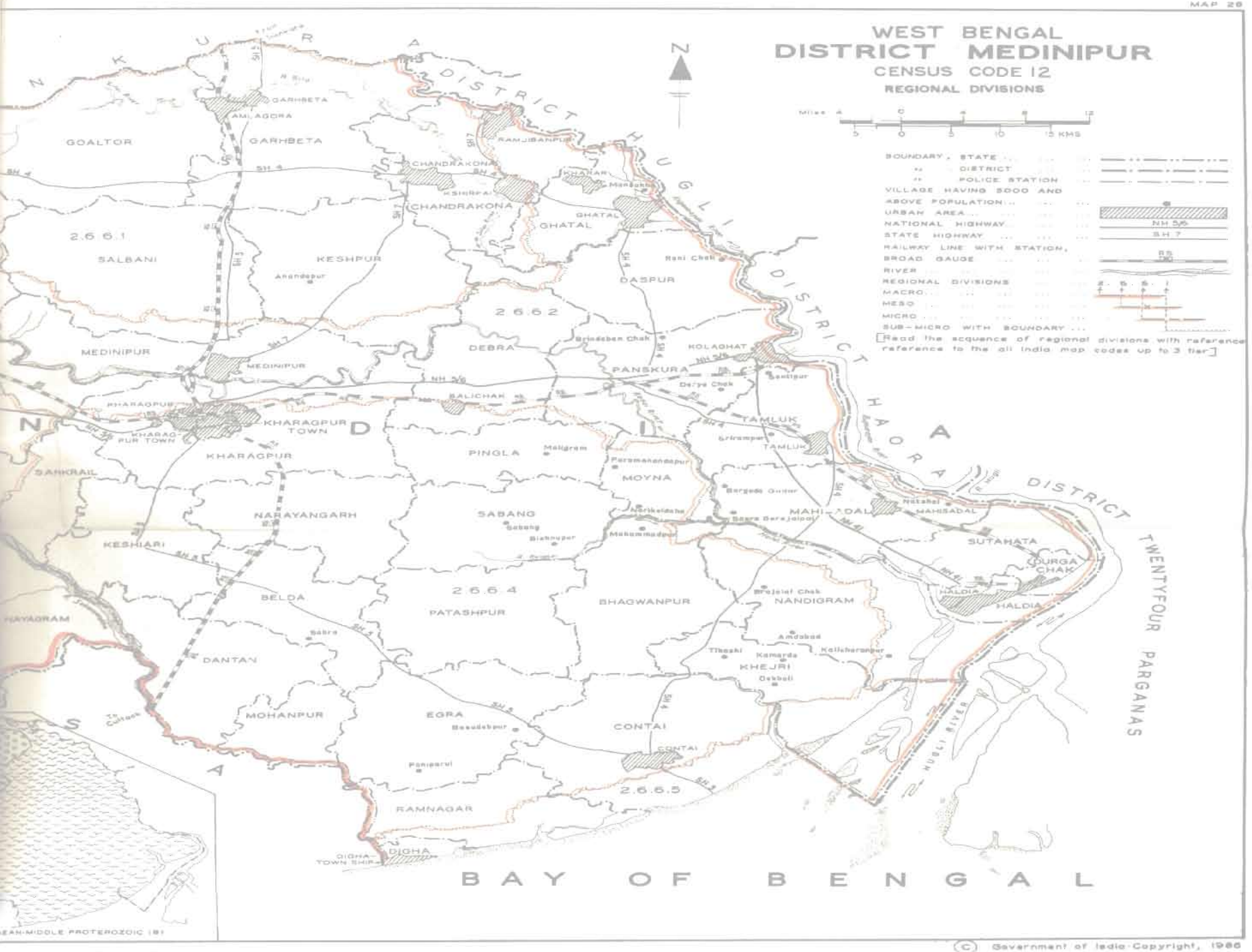
2.6.6.5—Digha Coastal Plain

This region is a littoral tract which lies at the head of the Bay of Bengal. There is a sand ridge being raised by the action of the strong southerly winds along the coastline. The region has coastal sandy soils impregnated with salt due to tidal waves.

The region extends over 4 police stations which have 372 villages and 1 (one) urban centre only. It has a small population of 186206, in a small area of 362.0 Km^2. Its density is 521 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 149 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.



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



the appropriate base line

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : MEDINIPUR Census Location Code No. 12 State West Bengal

Sl. No,	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
12	Medinipur	2.6.6.1	2203	3	2391.6	2357.5	34.1	795602	760330	35272	
		2.6.6.2	3269	10	3472.4	3369.2	103.2	2356814	2123948	232866	
		2.6.6.3	1819	1	1921.2	1904.2	17.0	513692	486985	26707	
		2.6.6.4	4125	4	5174.1	5032.1	142.0	2890482	2613494	277018	
		2.6.6.5	372	1	362.0	356.0	6.0	186206	185312	894	
	Total	5	11788	19	13321.3	13019.0	302.3	6742796	6170039	572757	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : MEDINIPUR Census Location Code No. 12 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2			Remarks
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.1 Silai Plain	Binpur	595, 598 to 605, 625 to 627, 639 to 688	62					LC 596, 597, 606 to 624 628 to 638 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Salbani	1 to 65, 75 to 80, 84 to 90, 93 to 112, 115 to 196, 215 to 226, 239 to 499, 513, 517 to 526	464					LC 66 to 74, 81 to 83, 91, 92, 113, 114, 197 to 214, 227 to 238, 500 to 512, 514 to 516 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Keshpur	1 to 433, 435 to 453, 465 to 518, 521, 522, 540, 542 to 549, 551, 633	519					LC 434, 454 to 464, 519, 520, 523 to 539, 541, 550, 552 to 632 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Daspur	1 to 25	25					
	Ghatal	84, 85, 89 to 91, 99 to 110	17					LC 86 to 88, 92 to 98 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Chandrakona	1 to 7, 27 to 87, 89 to 93, 95 to 99, 101, 110 to 153, 156, 208 to 213, 225 to 287	193					LC 8 to 10, 12 to 15, 17, 19 to 22, 154, 155, 160 to 207, 216 to 219, 222 to 224 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2. LC 11, 16, 18, 23 to 26, 88, 94, 100, 102 to 109, 157 to 159, 214, 215, 220, 221 are urbanised

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Goaltor	1 to 330, 334, 335, 350, 352 to 429, 431 to 434, 475 to 477, 490 to 493, 495 499 to 504	429					LC 331 to 333, 336 to 349, 351, 430, 435 to 474, 478 to 489, 494, 496 to 498 not existing as per DCH.
	Garhbeta	331 to 333, 336 to 349, 351, 430, 435 to 473, 478, 480, 481, 483, 496 to 498, 505 to 514, 516 to 569, 571 to 581, 584, 586 to 938	494	2203 Villages 3 Towns	2391.6	2357.5	34.1	LC 334, 335, 350, 352 to 429, 431 to 434, 475 to 477, 495, 499 to 504 not existing as per DCH. LC 474, 479, 482, 484 to 494, 515, 570, 582, 583, 585 urbanised
2.6.6.2 Lower Kasai Basin	Binpur	216 to 226, 312 to 328, 359 to 393, 417 to 433, 437 to 519, 525 to 594, 596, 597, 606 to 624, 628 to 638, 689 to 726, 740 to 743, 747, 750 to 906, 923, 986 to 1023	501					LC 227 to 311, 329 to 358, 394 to 416, 434 to 436, 520 to 524, 727 to 739, 744 to 746, 748, 749, 907 to 922, 924 to 985 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3 LC 596, 598 to 605, 625 to 627, 639 to 688 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1
	Salbani	66 to 74, 81 to 83, 91, 92, 113, 114, 197 to 214, 227 to 238, 500 to 512, 514 to 516, 527	63					LC 75 to 80, 84 to 90, 93 to 112, 115 to 196, 215 to 226, 239 to 499, 513, 517 to 526 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Keshpur	434, 454 to 464, 519, 520, 523 to 539, 541, 550, 552 to 632, 634	115					LC 435 to 453, 465 to 518, 521, 522, 540, 542 to 549, 551, 633 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1
	Daspur	26 to 248	223					LC 1 to 25 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1
	Mahisadal	1 to 104, 106 to 109, 114 to 139, 141 to 174	168					LC 105, 110 to 113, 140 Urbanised
	Medinipur	1 to 167, 174 to 176, 183, 187, 190 to 289,	272					LC 168 to 173, 177 to 182, 184 to 186, 118 to 189 Urbanised
	Ghatal	1 to 29, 34 to 42, 45, 46, 48 to 63, 66 to 83, 86 to 88, 92 to 98, 111 to 144, 148 to 156	127					LC 30 to 33, 43, 44, 47, 64, 65, 145 to 147 Urbanised. LC 84, 85, 89 to 91, 99 to 110 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1.
	Chandrakona	8 to 10, 12 to 15, 17, 19 to 22, 154, 155, 160 to 207, 216 to 219, 222 to 224	69					LC 11, 16, 18, 23 to 26, 88, 94, 100, 102 to 109, 157 to 159, 214, 215, 220, 221 urbanised LC 27 to 87, 89 to 93, 95 to 99, 101, 110 to 153, 156, 208 to 213 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1.
	Debra	1 to 361, 436 to 438, 443 to 478, 482 to 485	404					LC 362, 391, 426 to 429, 439 to 442 Urbanised LC 363 to 390, 392 to 425, 430 to 435, 479 to 481 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jhargram	376 to 384, 410 to 421, 426 to 428, 430 to 456, 470 to 475, 477 to 559, 562 to 642,	222					LC 390, 394 to 396, 399, 400 are urbanised LC 385 to 389, 391 to 393, 397, 398, 401 to 409, 422 to 425, 429, 457 to 469, 476, 560, 561 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3
	Panskura	1 to 144, 146 to 148, 150, 350 157 to 285, 291 to 363	350					LC 286 to 290 urbanised LC 145, 149, 151 to 156 are in Region No. 2.6 6.4
	Moyna	168 to 171, 174 to 179, 209, 249 to 252	14					LC 172, 173, 180 to 208, 210 to 248 are in region No. 2.6.6.4
	Bhagwanpur	18, 26 to 30, 354	7					LC 19 to 25, 31 to 229, 231 to 234, 240, 242 to 341 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4 LC 230, 235 to 239, 241, 342 to 353 are not existing as per DCH
	Pingla	214 to 219	6					
	Nandigram	2 to 5, 27 to 58, 105 to 121, 154, 156 to 170, 174 to 179, 181 to 204, 244 to 255	111					LC 1, 138 not existing as per DCH LC 6 to 26, 59 to 104, 122 to 137, 139 to 153, 155, 171 to 173, 180, 205 to 243 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Tamluk	1 to 138, 142, 146 to 167, 253 to 275, 280 to 291	196					LC 139 to 141, 143 to 145, 276 to 279 urbainsed LC 168 to 252 not existing as per DCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Durga chak	104 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 120 to 130, 133, 134, 144 to 146	24					LC 1 to 103, 109, 112, 114 to 119, 147 to 175 not existing as per DCH LC 131, 132, 135 to 143, 176 to 178 Urbanised
	Sutahata	1 to 103, 109, 112, 114 to 119, 147 to 159, 164	125					LC 104 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 120 to 146, 160 to 163 not existing as per DCH
	Haldia	160 to 163, 165 to 174	14					LC 1 to 159, 164 not existing as per DCH *LC 175 to 218 urbanised*
	Kharagpur	1 to 41, 46 to 64, 89 to 130, 138, 139, 197 to 226, 366, 367, 369 to 386, 458 to 561	258	3269 Villages 10 Towns	3472.4	3369.2	103.2	LC 42 to 45, 65 to 87, 134, 136, 137, 146 to 187, 227 to 231, 240 to 310, 313 to 365, 368, 387 to 457 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4 LC 88, 131 to 133, 135, 140 to 145, 188 to 196, 232 to 239, 312 urbanised
2.6.6.3 Medinipur Upland	Binpur	1 to 218, 227 to 311, 329 to 358, 394 to 416, 434 to 436, 520 to 524, 727 to 739, 744 to 746, 748, 749, 907 to 922, 924 to 985	460					LC 595, 598 to 605, 625 to 627, 638 to 688 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 LC 219 to 226, 312 to 328, 359 to 393, 417 to 433, 437 to 519, 525 to 594, 596, 597, 606 to 624, 628 to 638, 689 to 726, 740 to 743, 747, 750 to 906, 923 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jhargram	334, 340 to 355, 365 to 368, 370 to 374, 385 to 389, 391 to 383, 397, 398 401 to 409, 422 to 425, 429, 457 to 469, 476, 560, 561, 643 to 967	391					LC 1 to 133, 335 to 339 not existing as per DCH LC 356 to 364, 369, 390, 394 to 396, 399, 400 urbanised LC 375 to 384, 410 to 421, 426 to 428. 430 to 456, 470 to 475, 477 to 559, 562 to 642 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Sankrail	1 to 86, 89, 93, to 115, 119, 120, 199, 251, 253	115					LC 87, 88, 90 to 92, 116 to 118, 121 to 198, 200 to 250, 252 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Nayagram	1 to 36, 38 to 52, 83 to 103, 105, 106, 157 to 189	107					LC 37, 53 to 82, 104, 107 to 156 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Jamboni	1 to 333, 335 to 339	338					LC 334 not existing as per DCH
	Gopuballav pur	1 to 408	408	1819 Villages 1 Town	1921.2	1904.2	17.0	
2.6.6.4 Contai Plain	Sankrail	87, 88, 90 to 92, 116 to 118, 121 to 198, 200 to 250, 252, 254, to 286	171					LC 89, 93 to 115, 119, 120, 199, 251, 253 are in Region No. 2.6.5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Nayagram		37. 53, to 82, 104, 107 to 156, 190 to 336	229				LC 38 to 52, 83 to 103, 105, 106, 157 to 189 are Region No. 2.6.5.3.
	Debra		363 to 390, 392 to 425, 430 to 435, 479 to 481, 486, 487	73				LC 391, 426 to 429, 439 to 442 urbanised. LC 436 to 438, 443 to 478, 482 to 485 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Panskura		145, 149, 151 to 156	8				LC 146 to 148, 150 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Moyna		169, 172, 173, 180 to 208, 210 to 248	71				LC 168 to 171, 174 to 179, 209 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Bhagwanpur		1 to 17, 19 to 25, 31 to 229, 231, 234, 240, 242 to 341	328				LC 18, 26 to 30 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 230, 235 to 239, 241 are not existing as per DCH
	Pingla		LC 1 to 104, 106 to 114, 116, 126 to 129, 131 to 138, 183 to 186, 190 to 213, 220 to 238, 250, 255, 256	176				LC 214 to 219 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 105, 115, 117 to 125, 130, 139 to 182, 187 to 189 239 to 249, 251 to 254 not existing as per DCH
	Khejri		1 to 45, 121 to 140	65				LC 46 to 120 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Contai	41 to 65, 67 to 70, 73 to 79, 93 to 98, 101 to 219, 221 to 262, 267 to 287, 297 to 308, 312 to 323, 362, 363, 365, 366, 374 to 474, 478 to 500, 526, 527, 537, 539 to 541	382					LC 1 to 40, 66, 71, 72, 80 to 92, 99, 100 not existing as per DCH. LC 262 to 266, 309 to 311, 367 to 373, 475 to 477, 538 urbanised. LC 220, 288 to 296, 324 to 361, 364, 501 to 525, 528 to 536 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5
	Ramnagar	1 to 46, 49 to 64, 106 to 192, 197 to 205, 230 to 232, 287	162					LC 66 to 68, 70, 73 to 98, 211 to 213, 215, 216, 223 not existing as per DCH.
	Nandigram	6 to 26, 59 to 104, 122 to 137, 139 to 153, 155, 171 to 173, 180, 205 to 243	142					LC 138 is not existing as per DCH. LC 27 to 58, 105 to 121, 154, 156 to 170, 174 to 179, 181 to 204 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Mohan-pur	190 to 192, 194, 319 to 322, 326, 330 to 333, 341 to 430	103					LC 1 to 189, 193, 195 to 318, 323 to 325, 327 to 329, 334 to 340 not existing as per DCH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Keshiari		1 to 47, 53 to 199, 203, 326, 327, 330, to 344, 347, 360 to 365, 396	220				LC 48 to 52, 200 to 202, 204 to 330, 345, 346, 348 to 359, 366 to 395, not existing as per DCH.
	Dantan		1 to 189, 193, 195 to 245, 315, 323 to 325, 327 to 329, 334 to 340	255				LC 190 to 192, 194, 246 to 314, 316 to 322, 326, 330 to 333 not existing as per DCH.
	Belda		200 to 202, 204 to 211, 294 to 325, 328, 329, 345, 346, 348 to 359, 366 to 395, 397 to 438, 441 to 448, 626, 627, 632 to 642, 651 to 731, 733 to 737 (N), 246 to 314, 316 to 318 (D)	310				LC to 199, 203, 212 to 293, 326, 327, 330 to 344, 347, 360 to 365, 396, 439, 440, 549 to 625, 628 to 631, 643 to 650, 732 (N), 1 to 245, 315 (D) not existing as per DCH (N) Narayangarh (D) Dantan
	Patashpur		1 to 291	291				
	Egra		1 to 244, 246 to 266	265				LC 245 not existing as per DCH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Narayan-garh	48 to 52, 212 to 293, 439, 440, 449 to 625, 628 to 631, 643 to 650, 732	279					LC 1 to 47, 53 to 211, 294 to 438, 441 to 448, 626, 627, 632 to 642, 651 to 731 not existing as per DCH
	Kharagpur	42 to 45, 65 to 87, 134, 136, 137, 146 to 187, 227 to 231, 240 to 310, 313 to 365, 368, 387 to 457, 562 to 651	363					LC 88, 131 to 133, 135, 140 to 145, 188 to 196, 232 to 239, 312 urbanised. LC 1 to 41, 46 to 64, 89 to 130, 138, 139, 197 to 226 311, 366, 367, 369 to 386, 458 to 561 are in Rsgion No. 2.6.6.2.
	Sabang	105, 115, 117 to 125, 130, 139 to 182, 187 to 189, 239 to 249, 251 to 254, 257 to 324, 326 to 362, 364 to 416	232	4125 Villages 4 Towns	5174.1	5032.1	142.0	LC 1 to 140, 106 to 114, 116, 126 to 129, 131 to 138, 183 to 186, 190 to 238, 250, 255, 256, 325 not exisiting as per DCH. LC 363 included in Patashpur P.S.
2.6.6.5	Khejri	46 to 120	75					LC 1 to 45 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4.
Digha Coastal Plain	Contai	220, 288 to 296, 324 to 351, 364, 501 to 525, 528 to 536, 542 to 633	175					LC 263 to 266, 309 to 311, 367 to 373, 475 to 477, 538 urbanised. LC 221 to 262, 267 to 287 297 to 308, 312 to 323, 362, 363, 365, 366, 374 to 474, 478 to 500, 526, 527, 537, 539 to 541 are in Region No 2.6.6.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ramnagar	47, 48, 65, 69, 71, 72, 99 to 105, 193 to 196, 206 to 210, 214, 217 to 222, 224 to 229, 233 to 286	89					LC 49 to 64, 106 to 192, 197 to 205, 230 to 232 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 66 to 68, 70, 73 to 98 211 to 213, 215, 216, 223 are not existing as per DCH.
	Digha	66 to 68, 70, 73 to 76, 79, 80, 82 to 98, 211 to 213, 215, 216, 223	33	372 Villages 1 Town	362.0	356.0	6.0	LC 1 to 65, 69, 71, 72, 99 to 210, 214, 217 to 222 not existing as per DCH. LC 77, 78, 81 Urbanised.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : MEDINIPUR, Census Location Code No. 12 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.6.1. Silai Plain.	1. P.S. Binpur 2. P.S. Salbani 3. P.S. Keshpur 4. P.S. Daspur 5. P.S. Ghatal 6. P.S. Chandrakona 7. P.S. Goaltor 8. P.S. Garhbeta	Alluvium Older alluvium Laterite	Aqualfs— Ochrepts, Fluvents. Ustalfs— Ochrepts. Ustalfs— Aqualfs— Ochrepts. Fluvents—	The region lies in the northern part of the district bordering district Bankura. It covers most of the areas between the Silai river on the north and the Kasai on the south. The region is a portion of the eastern fringe of the Chotanagpur Plateau and consisting of laterite formation. The surface is characterised by gentle undulations with ridges, covered by the thick jungle of scrubs and dwarf sal trees. The minimum and maximum heights are 35.9 and 41.8 metres respectively. The Silai is an important river flowing in the region. It enters district Medinipur in P.S. Goaltor from district Puruliya and after running through P.S. Garhbeta, P,S. Chandrakona in a south-easterly course it flows to the Rupnarayan river in P.S. Ghatal. There are also numerous streams and other distributaries flowing in the region. As regards the soil distribution, shallow black, brown and red sandy types are found in the northern part and alluvial soils and brown soils in the lower or southern part of the region. In the low lands where moisture is retained, rice is best grown. Maize, millets and oilseeds are grown on the uplands. Forests trees like sal, tamarind and mahua are also grown on the ridges

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region has population of 795602 in 2203 villages and 3 urban centres. 95.57 per cent of the total population live in the rural areas and 4.43 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 2391.6 Km^2 and its density is 323 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1034 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. The region has three towns viz., Chandrakona (M), Garhbeta (NM) and Amlagora (NM) of which the latter two form an urban agglomeration. The region has number of roads, state highways and railway lines. The state highway (No. 5) and a railway line connect Garhbeta and Salbani centres with Medinipur headquarters and divide the region and the district into two halves. The state highways (Nos. 4 and 7) connect Goaltor, Chandrakona, Ghatal and Keshpur and Despur with one another and also with other areas in the district. As is shown by its density, the region as a whole is thinly populated.
Division No. 2.6.6.2. Lower Kasai Plain	1. P.S. Binpur 2. P.S. Salbani 3. P.S. Keshpur 4. P.S. Daspur 5. P.S. Mahisadal 6. P.S. Medinipur 7. P.S. Ghatal 8. P.S. Chandrakona 9. P.S. Debra 10. P.S. Jhargram 11. P.S. Panskura 12. P.S. Moyna 13. P.S. Bhagwanpur 14. P.S. Pingla	Alluvium older alluvium; Laterite	Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs. Aquepts—Aquents.	The region covers most of the plain areas where the river Kasai or Cossy flows and some areas on the north lying along the river Rupnarayan as district boundary. The eastern portion of the region is a strip of purely deltaic nature bordered by the Rupnarayan and the Hugli and at the lower reaches it is subjected to tidal influence. This portion of the region is similar to the character of the neighbouring districts of Hugli and 24-Parganas. This is a long low lying tract. The plain area

1	2	3	4	5	6
		15. P.S. Nandigram 16. P.S. Tamluk 17. P.S. Durga Chak 18. P.S. Sutahata 19. P.S. Haldia 20. P.S. Kharagpur			where the Kasai flows is also a narrow strip of alluvial tract. In its extent the region forms a rough triangle, the base of which is the Rupnarayan from Tamluk to Ghatal or Mahisadal, while the apex is the narrow tract extending towards the west of Medinipur. It is a low lying depression formed by the combined deltas of the Kasai and the Silai which is intersected by numerous water channels or streams. There are many silt deposits along the bed of the Kasai, which obstruct the waterways and the land below them is waterlogged, This is mainly due to the meandering courses of the Kasai. The region has leterite soils beneath which is covered with recent alluvial soils on the top. Towards the north-western portion of the region the laterite rocks appear swelling with a gently undulating surface which is slightly elevated above the adjoining alluvial plains. However, at quite few places, the maximum and minimum hights range from 45 to 94 metres in P.S. Medinipur and P.S. Binpur, where the river Kasai with a meandering course is flowing. In the eastern portion of the region the coastal alluvial type of soil is found. Paddy is the principal crop grown and other rabi crops, pulses, wheat and oilseeds are also grown in the region. The region has population of 2356814 inhabiting in 3269 villages and 10 urban centres. This region

1	2	3	4	5	6
					has the second highest population next to the region No. 2.6.6.4 "Contai Plain"., in the district Of the total population, 90.12 per cent constitute the rural areas and 9.88 per cent the urban areas The region has an area of 3472.4 Km^2. So far density is concerned, the region has 630 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2256 per Km^2 in the urban areas. The region covers 20 police stations in all. The region has 10 urban centres of which Medinipur (M) is the biggest town followed by the Ghatal town. The other towns are Mahisadal (NM) Kharar (M), Ramjibanpur (M), Kshirpai (M), Kolaghat (NM) Kolaghat Thermal Power Project Town (NM), Tamluk (M) and Haldia (NM) etc. In respect of distribution of urban centres in the district, the region stands at the top. The towns and other important centres more or less are well connected by the roads, state/national highways and railways with other areas of the region as well as the district. The state highway (Nos. 4,7), national highways (No. 5, 6 and 41) and other district roads and railways in a network are running in the region. As compared to other regions in the district, this region has the best means of communication system.
Division No. 2.6.6.3 Medinipur Upland	1. P.S. Binpur 2. P.S. Jhargram 3. P.S. Sankrail 4. P.S. Nayagram 5. P.S. Jamboni 6. P.S. Gopiballavpur	Alluvium older alluvium; Laterite Upper Tertiay	Ustalfs— Ochrepets Ustalfs— Aqualfs— Ochrepts. Ustalfs—	The region covers the north western portion of the district bordering the states of Bihar and Orissa. The topography of the region is characterised by the undulating surface with alternate ridges	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			formations Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites Grante gneiss with leptyrites and granurlite including pyroxene granulites	Ochrepts—Orthents. Fluvents—Psamments—Orthents.	and depressions. The area is the portion of the eastern fringe of the Chotanagpur plateau and it consists of a hard laterite formation. In the extreme north there are several hills. The height of the hills ranges from 82 to 223 metres. The general slope is from north west to south-east direction. Over the hard rocky terrain numerous small streams and rivers are found flowing. Some of them are flowing to the river Kasai in the north and some others to the river Subarnarekha in the south. The Subarnarekha is the only important river so far flowing in the southern portion of the region. It enters the district in P.S. Gopiballavpur from Bihar and flows towards south-east as river boundary of P.S. Nayagram, Keshari and Dantan and finally falls to the Bay of Bengal through the Baleshwar district of Orissa. It has a rapid stream with sandy beds and high banks. The soil type of the region is of recent alluvial and sandy formation. In the extreme north-west the soil is however arid and unproductive and almost uninhabited. Over the ridges dwarf sal trees and other jungle scrubs are found growing, while the intervening depressions produce rice (aus). In cold weather pulses, barley and other oilseeds are grown in the southern portion of the region where the river Subarnarekha flows. The region has altogether 513692 persons living in 1819 villages and 1 urban centre. Of the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					total population 94.80 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 5.20 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 1921.2 Km^2. It shows the rural density of population as 256 persons per Km^2 and the urban as 1571 person per Km^2. Jhargram (NM) is the only town in the region, which is connected by railway line (broad gauge) which comes from Medinipur. The state highways (Nos. 5, 6 and 9) and a few roads are seen passing through the region. The region as a whole has low density and villages are sparsely distributed. This may be obviously due to the hard rocky and undulating terrain, unproductive soils and the poor communications in the remote areas of the region.
Division No. 2.6.6.4. Contai Plain	1. P.S. Sankrail 2. P.S. Nayagram 3. P.S. Debra 4. P.S. Panskura 5. P.S. Moyna 6. P.S. Bhagwanpur 7. P.S. Pingla 8. P.S. Khejri 9. P.S. Contai 10. P.S Ramnagar 11. P.S. Nandigram 12. P.S. Mohanpur 13. P.S. Keshiari 14. P.S. Dantan 15. P.S. Belda 16. P.S. Patashpur 17. P.S. Egra 18. P.S. Narayangarh 19. P.S. Kharagpur 20. P.S. Kharagpur Town 21. P.S. Sabang	Alluvium older alluvium, Laterite	Ustalfs— Aqualfs— Ochrepts. Fulvents— Psamments— Orthents. Aquepts— Aquents.	The south and central part of the district is covered by the region. The general appearance of the region is a large open well cultivated and flat land but towards the north-west gentle undulations with strips of alluvial land appear. There is a peculiar range structure of sand hills extending from the north of the Rasulpur to the Subarnarekha river, about 10 Kms. away from the coastal areas. On the east of the range there is a flat alluvial plain (in P.S. Khejri) stretching southward towards the sea. The height ranges from 5 to 46 metres in the region. The soil of the region is lateritic nodular, sandy and alluvial. On the western side it is shallow black brown and sandy and on the south-eastern side alluvial and coastal

1	2	3	4	5	6

soils occur. Aus is the principal food crop grown in the region. Next to aus is *Kesari/Khesari* dal. Pan or or betel leaf is grown on black brown and loamy soil in the region. Some oilseeds like mustard, rape, til and linseeds are also grown in the region As regards the forest distribution, mixed forest trees, scrubs and tamarind trees are found growing in the region.

The region has the largest 2890482 population living in 4125 villages and 4 urban centres. Of the total population, the rural areas have 90.42 per cent and the urban area 9.58 per cent. This region has a total area of 5174.1 Km^2 and is the largest among the five regions of the district. As regards the density of population, 519 persons per Km^2 are recorded in the rural areas and 1951 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Although the region covers the biggest number of 21 police stations of the district, it has only 4 urban centres, viz Balichak (NM), Contai (M) Kharagpur (M) and Kharagpur Rly. Settlement (NM). The latter two form Kharagpur urban Agglomeration, which is the biggest town in the region. This, being centrally located in the district, is well connected by all routes of railway-lines, national highway (Nos. 5/6) and state highway (No. 5) with different areas of the region and the district as well. Besides, there are a few inter-district roads which also connect the other areas and centres of the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.6.5. Digha Coastal Plain	1. P.S. Khejri 2. P.S. Contai 3. P.S. Ramnagar 4. P.S. Digha	Alluvium	Aquepts—Aquents.	The region is the littoral tract, which lies at the head of the Bay of Bengal and is exposed to the strong southerly winds, which are prevalent during the several months of the year. Much of the tract is saliferous. As stated earlier in the Region No. 2.6.6.4, that there is a sand range extending from the Subarnarekha river, which separates this region (coastal plain) from the mainland. The same process is indeed now going on along the present coastline, where a sand ridge is gradually being raised by the action of the strong southerly winds. The coastline appears to have a sudden but long ascending steps in one side and a gradually descending steps in other side. The region has coastal sandy alluvial soils. However, the soil is impregnated with salt due to the tidal waves, which is rather unsuitable for cultivation. Water-melons requiring no irrigation (artificial) are extensively grown here. Besides, almond (*badam*) and coconut trees are also largely grown in the region. The region has the smallest population of 186206 inhabiting in a total of 372 villages and 1 urban centre. Of the total population, the rural area accounts for 99.52 per cent and the urban area 0.48 per cent only. This region has also the smallest area measuring 362.00 Km^2. Its density is 521 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 149 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The region has only one town called Digha (NM), which is connected by a state highway (No. 4), with centres of Ramnagar, Contai and Khejri. Digha is noted as a tourist centre and there is also a fishery farm owned by the State Government. Although it has a very small population of less than 1,000 in view of its importance, Digha has been declared as a town as per records of the 1981 Census. However, the area is sparsely populated.

DISTRICT BANKURA REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Bankura lies betwen 22° 38′ and 23°38′ North latitudes, and between 86°36′ and 87°46′ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north and a part of the north-east by the district of Barddhaman, from which it is separated by the Damodar river as natural boundary. The south-east of the district is bounded over a small part by the district of Hugli, while along the entire southern and western boundaries lie the districts of Medinipur and Puruliya. The district has 19 police stations comprising 3826 villages and 5 urban centres, in an area of 6874.5 Km^2. It has a total population of 2374815, of which 2193568 are rural and 181247 urban. The district has a density of 322 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 2627 persons per Kms. in the urban areas.

The district is in the Rarh Plain of Region No. 2.6.6. It has three broad topographic features, viz., the western hilly tract, the connecting undulating tract in the middle and the level alluvial plains in the east. The elevation rises gradually in undulating plains and it becomes more pronounced towards the west where the hillocks are broken up into low ridges and valleys. The elevation is in the range of 440 to 452 metres. This western hilly and undulating terrain is composed of hard lateritic rocks and is covered with sparsed forest growths and sal wood. The eastern part of the district is the vast stretching cultivated field. By the fringe of the villages, the mango groves, clumps of bamboos and other trees are found growing.

The main rivers are the Damodar, the Dwarakeswar, the Selai, (Silai) the Kasai and the Bodai and the Sali as tributaries of the Damodar, which drain the district from north-west to south-east. As the rivers rise from the western uplands they have only a seasonal flow of water during the rains. In summer they are mostly dry with only a small meandering across the broad sandy beds. The geological structures are found ranging from Recent, Pleistocene, Triassic—Jurassic, Carboniferous—Permian to Archaean. The soil associations found in the district are Aqualfs-- Ochrepts—Fluvents, Ustalfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs. In view of the topographic features, the district has been divided into the following sub-micro-regions.

2.6.6.1 A—Bankura Upland

The region is a narrow strip of upland lying along the north-western boundary of the district and has gradual descent from the Chotanagpur Plateau. The region is characterised by the undulating terrain features with many hills and ridges. The Biharinath and the Susunia are the two prominent peaks with a height of 452 and 440 metres respectively. The Dwarakeswar the Gandheswari and other streams are flowing towards south-east following the slope of the region has lateritic red and brown soils of hard beds, covered with scrub jungle and sal wood. The region has 402 villages in 5 police stations. It is entirely rural. Its total area is 661.5 Km^2. inhabited by 210346 persons. The density of the region is 318 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.1 B—Bankura Upland

The region extends over a small tract of the Bankura Upland in the extreme south-western corner. This tract is the continuation from the main Bankura Upland (A). So the topographic features of this region too are similar to it, as stated earlier. The hillocks in this region range from 159 to 295 metres high. The region has similar type of lateritic red soils. It covers only 2 police stations having 130 villages and no urban centres. Its total population is 67241, living in an area of 372.3 Km^2.

2.6.6 2.—Bankura—Bishnupur Rarh Plain

The region lies between the western hilly tract and the eastern alluvial plains. From the middle of the region the elevation rises gradually in undulating surface but abruptly in the hilly tract towards west. The small hillocks reach the height of 90 to 180 metres. The eastward slope is very gentle. The Damodar, along the northern boundary, and the Dwarakeswar in the middle and their tributaries such as the Sali and the Bodai and the Gandheswari, drain the region south-eastward. By the silt deposits of the rivers the region is made fertile. The soil is red sandy, red loamy and alluvial.

The region extends over 12 police stations comprising 1471 villages and 3 urban centres. It has a total area of 2768.0 Km^2, inhabited by 1035913 persons. Of the total population, 873540 (84.33 percent) live in the rural areas and 162373 (15.67 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has densities of 322 persons per Km^2, and 3075 persons per Km^2. in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

2.6.6.3—Patrasair Plain

The region covers the north-eastern portion of the district. This region is fertile having deltaic detritus and quite plain area. The region has a gradual slope towards south-east. The Damodar river flows along the northern district boundary for some distance, and receives the Sali river. On the other hand the Dwarakeswar in a winding course flows in the middle of the district and has past the district. The Damodar causes sudden floods submerging many neighbouring villages and other areas during the rains, because the banks are composed of loose sand and clay. The region has shallow, black, brown and alluvial soils containing sand, graved and clay silts brought down by the rivers.

In 5 police stations, the region has 596 villages and only 1 (one) urban centre. It has a total population of 450340 inhabiting in an area of 1040.9 Km^2. Of the total population, the region has 98.22 per cent of population in the rural areas and 1.78 per cent in the urban areas. Its rural density is 429 persons per Km^2 and urban density 923 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.4—Selai Plain

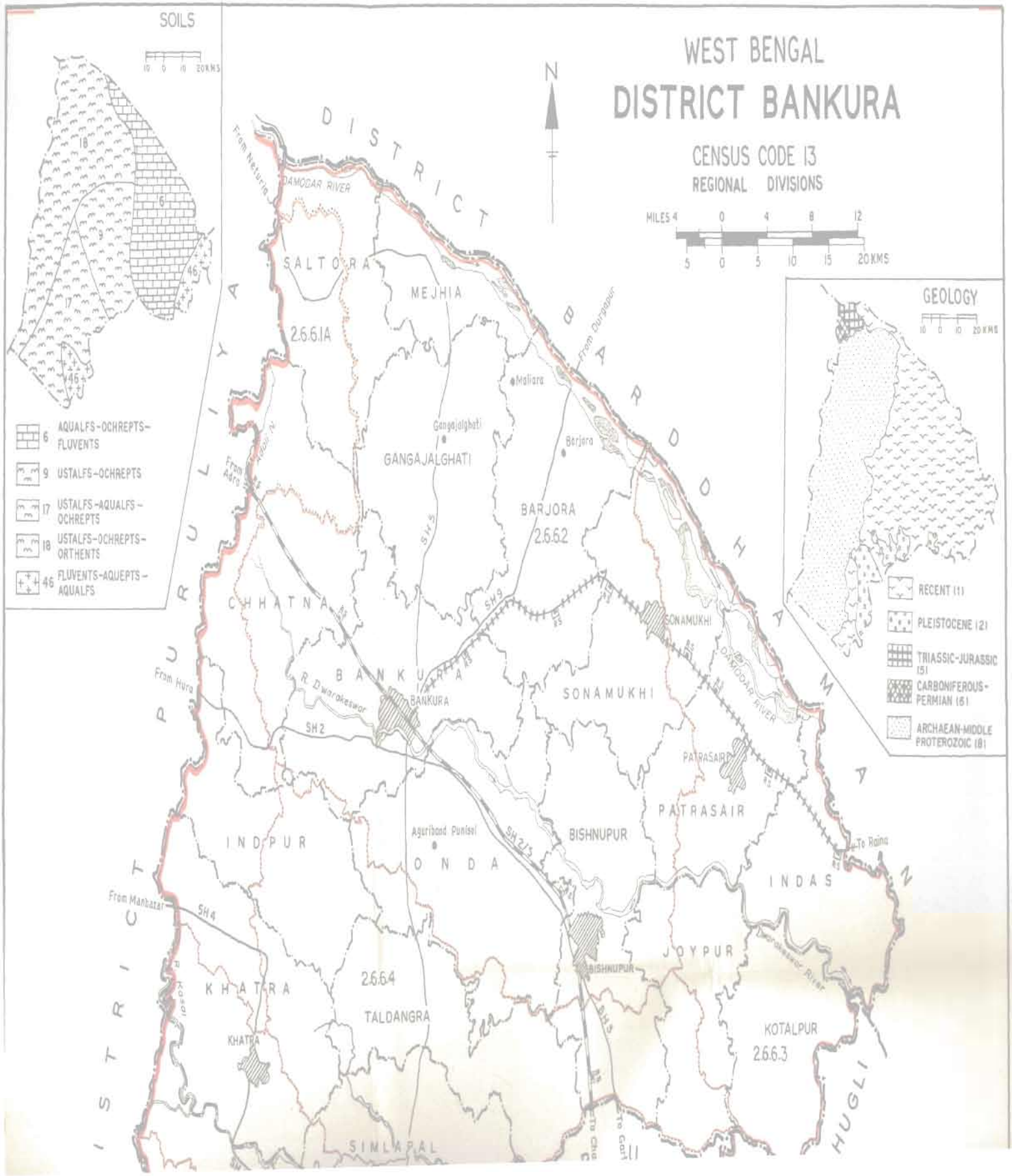
The region lies in the south-central part of the district. It is mostly a plain area, with a bit undulation towards the west. The general slope of the region is towards the south-east, along which the Silabati (Selai) river flows. The altitude of this region is 100 metres high in the north-west and below 100 metres in the south-east. The region has, red sandy, red loamy, shallow black, brown and recent alluvial soils.

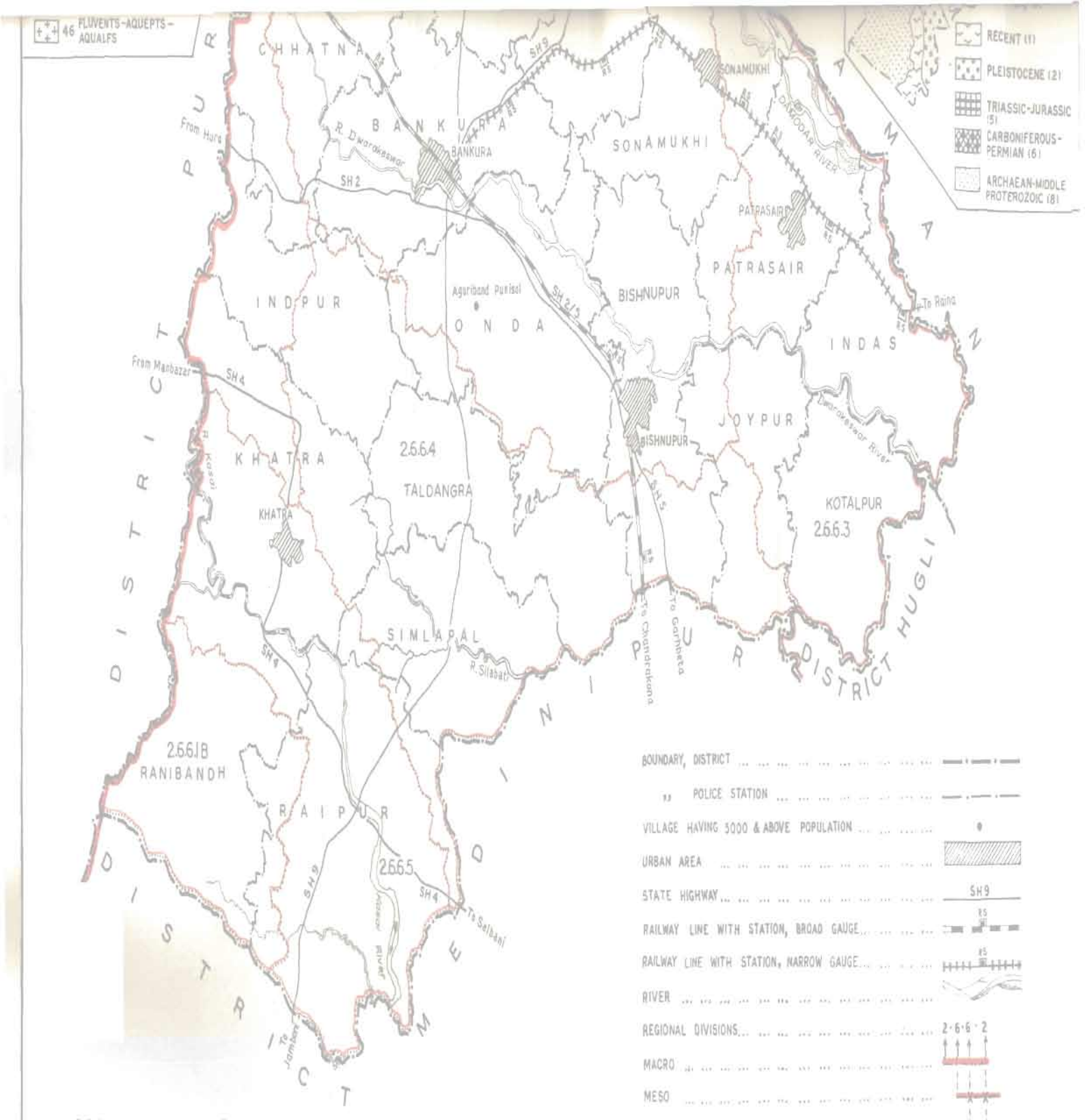
The region has 668 villages in 9 police stations. Its total area is 1212.7 Km^2, which is inhabited by 347739 persons. The region is entirely rural with a density of 287 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.5—Middle Kasai Basin

The region lies in the south-western part of the district. It is also a plain area as shaped by the flow of the river Kasai or Kansabati, from north-west to south-east. The elevation of the region rises more towards the west and the land is more rocky and undulating, characterised by the lateritic ridges and valleys. The ridges are in the range of 163 to 237 metres high, and covered with sparse forest growths and sal trees. Red sandy, red loamy and black brown lateritic soils occur in the upper part and brown and recently formed alluvial soils in the lower part along the river valleys.

The region has 559 villages and 1 (one) urban centre falling in 4 police stations. Its total area is 819.1 Km^2. It has a total population of 263236, the rural being 252395 and the urban 10841, work out as 95.88 percent and 4.12 per cent respectively. The region has the rural density of 311 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 1445 persons per Km^2.


SOILS
10 0 10 20 KMS
18
6
46
17
46
6 AQUALFS-OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS
9 USTALFS-OCHREPTS
17 USTALFS-AQUALFS-OCHREPTS
18 USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
46 FLUVENTS-AQUEPTS-AQUALFS
WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT BANKURA
CENSUS CODE 13
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MILES 4 0 4 8 12
5 0 5 10 15 20 KMS
N
DISTRICT PURULIA
DISTRICT BARDHAMAN
DISTRICT HUGLI
From Neturia
DAMODAR RIVER
SALTORA
MEJHIA
2.6.6.1A
Maliara
From Durgapur
Gangajalghati
GANGAJALGHATI
Berjora
BARJORA
2.6.6.2
From Asansol
Kunur R.
SH 9
CHHATNA
SONAMUKHI
DAMODAR RIVER
From Hura
R. Dwarakeswar
BANKURA
SH 2
PATRASAIR
PATRASAIR
Agriband Puniasi
SH 2/3
BISHNUPUR
To Raina
INDPUR
ONDA
INDAS
From Manbazar
SH 4
R. Kasai
BISHNUPUR
JOYPUR
Damodar River
2.6.6.4
KHATRA
TALDANGRA
SH 5
KOTALPUR
2.6.6.3
To Chandrakona
To Garbeta
SIMLAPAL
GEOLOGY
10 0 10 20 KMS
RECENT (1)
PLEISTOCENE (2)
TRIASSIC-JURASSIC (5)
CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN (6)
ARCHAEAN-MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (8)



2.6.6.1A BANKURA UPLAND
2.6.6.1B BANKURA UPLAND
2.6.6.2 BANKURA BISHNUPUR RARH PLAIN
2.6.6.3 PATRASAIR PLAIN
2.6.6.4 SELAI PLAIN
2.6.6.5 MIDDLE KASAI BASIN

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

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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BANKURA Census Location Code No. 13 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of vill-ages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km²			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
13	Bankura	2.6.6.1A	402	...	661.5	661.5	...	210346	210346	...	
		2.6.6.1B	130	...	372.3	372.2	...	67241	67241	...	
		2.6.6.2	1471	3	2768.0	2715.2	52.8	1035913	873540	162373	
		2.6.6.3	956	1	1040.9	1032.2	8.7	450340	442307	8033	
		2.6.6.4	658	...	1212.7	1212.7	...	347739	347739	...	
		2.6.6.5	559	1	819.1	811.6	7.5	263236	252395	10841	
	Total	6	3826	5	6874.5	6805.5	69.0	2374815	2193568	181247	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District BANKURA Census Location Code No. 13 State : WEST BENGAL

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2. Total	Rural	Urban	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.1A Bankura Upland	Saltora	6 to 23, 26, 61 to 68, 71 to 79, 94 to 116, 133 to 150, 153 to 157	82					LC 24, 25, 27 to 60, 69, 70, 80 to 93, 117 to 132, 151, 152 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Gangajal-ghati	73	1					
	Chhatna	1 to 49, 53, 67 to 69, 73 to 97, 160 to 164, 167 to 176, 179 to 189, 201 to 219, 239 to 257, 264 to 271, 273 to 285	163					LC 50 to 52, 54 to 66, 70 to 72, 98 to 159, 165, 166, 177, 178, 190 to 200, 220 to 238, 258 to 263, 272 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Indpur	1 to 90, 95, 96, 120	93					LC 91 to 94, 97 to 119 are in Region No. 2 6.6.4
	Khatra	1 to 37, 56, 73, 74, 76 to 86, 94 to 96, 131, 139 to 146	63	402 Villages	661.5	661.5	—	LC 87 to 93, 97 to 130, 132 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 38 to to 55, 57 to 72, 75, 133 to 138 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.1B Bankura Upland	Ranibandh	29 34, to 39, 56 to 79, 105 to 107, 110 to 186	111					LC 30 to 33, 40 to 55, 80 to 104, 108, 109 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5
	Raipur	88 to 94, 153 to 156, 248 to 255,	19	130 villages	372.3	372.3	...	LC 121 to 125, 186 to 191, 214 to 218 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 95 to 120, 126 to 152, 157 to 185, 192 to 213, 219 to 247 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5
2.6.6.2 Bankura Bishnupur Rarh Plain	Saltora	1 to 5, 24, 25, 27 to 60, 69, 70, 80 to 93, 117 to 132, 151 152	75					LC 6 to 23, 26, 61 to 68, 71 to 79, 94 to 116, 133 to 150 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1A
	Mejhia	1 to 75	75					
	Barjora	1 to 201	201					
	Gangajal-ghati	1 to 72, 74 to 165	164					LC 73 is in Region No. 2.6.6.1A
	Chhatna	50 to 52, 54 to 66, 70 to 72, 98 to 159, 165, 166, 177, 178, 190 to 200, 220 to 238, 258 to 263, 272, 286	123					LC 53, 67 to 69, 73 to 97, 160 to 164, 167 to 176, 179 to 189, 201 to 219, 239 to 257, 264 to 271, 273 to 285 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bankura	1 to 109, 111 to 139, 143 to 147, 149 to 182, 184 to 203, 206 to 210, 217 to 226, 229 to 315	299					LC 183, 204, 205, 211 to 216, 227, 228 urbanised. LC 110, 140 to 142, 148 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4 and LC 217 partly urban
	Onda	1 to 14, 22 to 25, 36, 38 to 278, 284 to 291	268					LC 15 to 21, 26 to 35, 37, 279 to 283 are in Region No. 2,6.6.4
	Indpur	125, 126	2					
	Bishnupur	1 to 99, 102 to 108, 118, 119, 121 to 126	114					LC 100, 101 urbanised. LC 109 to 117, 120 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Sonamukhi	1, 16, 18 to 53, 55 to 85, 92 to 97, 152 to 188	112					LC 54, 88 urbanised. LC 2 to 15, 17, 76, 86, 87, 89 to 91, 98 to 151, are in Region No. 2.6.6.3
	Patrasair	104 to 106, 135 to 147, 149 to 158	26					LC 107 to 134, 148 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3
	Joypur	36 to 38, 76 to 83, 25	12	1471 Villages 3 Towns	2768.0	2715.2	52.8	LC 39, 41, 48 to 53, 55, 57 to 75 are in Region No. 2.6.4.4. LC 40, 42 to 47, 54, 56, 84 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.3 Patrasair Plain	Sonamukhi	2 to 15, 17, 86, 87, 89 to 91, 98 to 151	74					LC 16, 18 to 53, 55 to 85, 92 to 97 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 54, 88 urbanised.
	Patrasair	1 to 48, 50 to 103, 107 to 134, 148. 159, 160	133					LC 49 urbanised. LC 104 to 106, 135 to 147, 149 to 158 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Joypur	1 to 35, 40, 42 to 47, 54, 56, 84, 86 to 123	88					LC 39, 41, 48 to 53, 55, 57 to 75 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 36 to 38, 76 to 83, 85 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Indas	1 to 131	131					
	Kotalpur	1 to 170	170	596 Villages 1 Town	1040.9	1032.2	8.7	
2.6.6.4 Selai Plain	Bankura	110, 140 to 142, 148	5					LC 111 to 139, 143 to 147, are in Region No 2.6.6.2
	Onda	15 to 21, 26 to 35, 37, 279 to 283	23					LC 22 to 25, 36, 38 to 278 in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Indpur	91 to 94, 97 to 119, 121 to 124, 127 to 222	127					LC 95, 96, 120 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 A, LC 125, 126 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 125, 126 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Khatra	87 to 93, 97 to 130, 132, 233 to 251, 253	62					LC 94 to 96, 131, 139 to 146 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 A. LC 133 to 138, 147 to 188, 190, 194, 196 to 232, 252 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5. LC 189, 191 to 193, 195 urbanised.
	Raipur	30, 36 to 40, 121 to 125, 186 to 191, 214 to 218	22					LC 31 to 35, 41 to 87, 95 to 120, 126 to 152, 157 to 185, 192 to 213 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5 LC 88 to 94, 153 to 156 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1B
	Simlapal	1 to 15, 22, 23, 25 to 203	196					LC 16 to 21, 24 are in Region No. 2.6.6.5
	Taldangra	1 to 145	145					
	Bishnupur	109 to 117, 120, 127 to 163	47					LC 118, 119, 121 to 126, are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Chhatna	287, 288	2					
	Joypur	39, 41, 48 to 53, 55, 57 to 75, 129 to 139	39	668 Villages	1212.7	1212.7	...	LC 40, 42 to 47, 54, 56, 84, 86 to 128 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3 LC 76 to 83, 85 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Basin	Khatra	38 to 56, 57 to 72, 75, 133 to 138, 147 to 188, 190, 194, 196 to 232, 252, 254 to 276	146					LC 189, 191 to 193, 195 urbanised. LC 87 to 93, 97 to 130, 132, 233 to 251, 253 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 56, 73, 74, 76 to 86, 94 to 96, 131, 139 to 146 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 A
	Ranibandh	1 to 28, 30 to 33, 40 to 55, 80 to 104, 108, 109	75					LC 29, 34 to 39, 56 to 79, 105 to 107 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 B
	Raipur	1 to 29, 31 to 35, 41 to 87, 95 to 120, 126 to 152, 157 to 185, 192 to 213, 219 to 247, 256 to 372	331					LC 30, 36 to 40, 121 to 125, 186 to 191, 214 to 218 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4. LC 88 to 94, 153 to 156, 248 to 255 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1 B
	Simlapal	16 to 21, 24	7	559 Villages 1 Town	819.1	811.6	7.5	LC 22, 23 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BANKURA Census Location Code No. 13 State : West Bengal,

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.6.1. A Bankura Upland	1. P.S. Saltora 2. P.S. Gangajalghati 3. P.S. Chhatna 4. P.S. Indpur 5. P.S. Khatra	Upper Gondwana system Lower Gondwana system Anorthosites Paraschists and gneisses of south Puraliya and Bankura with epidiorites, Granite gneiss with leptyrites and granulite including pyroxene granulite in Puraliya and Bankura	Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents.	The region lies along the north-western boundary of the district. It covers P.S. Saltora, P.S.-Gangajalghati, P.S. Chhatna, P.S. Indpur and P.S. Khatra. The region has gradual descent from the Chotanagpur Plateau. The region is characterised by the undulating terrain features with many hill spurs and ridges. Among the hill peaks, the Biharinath and the Susunia are the two prominent peaks. Their heights are 452 metres and 440 metres respectively. The lowest hill peak is 123 metres high which lies in the north-western corner of P.S.-Indpur. The Biharinath is in the extreme north-west corner of P.S.-Saltora and the Susunia on the northern border of P.S. Chhatna. The Dwarakeswar or Dhalkiswar, the Gandheswari and the Silabati or Silai and numerous distributaries are flowing in the region. The general slope of the region is from north-west to south-west to south-east as shown by the flow of the rivers. The Dwarakeswar is the most important river which rises in the northern part of P.S. Hura in Puruliya district. It enters the Bankura district in P.S, Chhatna and flows in a tortuous course towards south-east. The Gandheswari rises in the north-west of the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Susunia hill in P.S. Chhatna and also flows towards south-easterly pirection. The soils of the region are lateritic red and brown hard beds. Scrub jungle and sal and mahua trees are growing in this region. In the lowlying areas of river valleys and depressions, where rain water accumulates from the upland, *aman* crops are grown. On the slopes of the hills by terrace cultivation the winter crops are grown. The region has population of 210346 which live in 402 villages. The region is entirely rural, and its density is 318 persons per Km^2. Saltora is the only important centre so far in the region, which is connected by only roads with centres of Chhatna, Gangajalghati and also with Mejhia. However, the state highways (Nos. 4 and 2) and a railway line (broadgauge) from Puruliya district, are passing through the region. The population is very sparsely distributed in this region.
Division No. 2.6.6.1 B. Bankura Upland	1. P.S. Ranibandh 2. P.S. Raipur	Paraschists and gneisses of south Puraliya and Bankura with epidiorites	Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents. Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts.		The region lies in the south-western corner of the district. It is a small tract of the Bankura Upland in the south which covers only parts of P.S. Ranibandh and P.S. Raipur. This small tract is separated from the main continuation of the Bankura Upland in the north by a small and narrow strip of the Kasai Plain extending westward. The topographic features of this region are similar to those found in the region No. 2.6.6.1 A. as stated earlier. There are many small hills and ridges and as

1	2	3	4	5	6
					such cluster of hills give a charming appearance. The hillocks range from 159 metres to 295 metres high. The average altitude of the region is 100 metres high above the mian sea level. Being a hilly terrain, there are numerous small hill streams flowing in the region. The low hills are covered with mixed forest of sal and other trees and scrubby plants. The distribution of soil type is almost similar to Region No. 2.6.6.1A. Aman rice is generally grown here in this region. Maize which is an important subsidiary food crop, is also grown in this region. The region has the smallest number of 130 villages recording a total of 67241 persons. The region is entirely rural. It has only 181 persons per Km^2. The region has a very poor communication system. There is no railway line and highways except an ordinary road which connects centre of Ranibandh with that of Khatra, towards north.
Division No. 2.6.0.2 Bankura—Bishnupur Rarh Plain	1. P.S. Saltora 2. P.S. Mejhia 3. P.S. Barjora 4. P.S. Gangajalghati 5. P.S. Chhatha 6. P.S. Bankura 7. P.S. Onda 8. P.S. Indpur 9. P.S. Bishnupur 10. P.S. Sonamukhi 11. P.S. Patrasair 12. P.S. Joypur	Alluvium upper Gondwana system, Anorthosites, Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites, Granite gneiss, with leptyrites	Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents. Ustalfs—Ochrepts. Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents.		The region lies between the hilly region to the west and the alluvia plains to the east. From the middle of the region and ground surface rises gradually in undulating surface. The elevations become more pronounced towards the west where the land is interspersed with hillocks and low ridges and valleys. The height of the small hillocks ranges from 90 metres to 180 metres. The slope is very gentle to the east. To the north of the reglon, the

1	2	3	4	5	6
			and granulite including pyroxene granulites		Damodar flows as a district boundary, while the Dwarkeswar in the middle of rhe plain flows south-eastward. To these two rivers several tributaries and distributaries are again flowing. The Chouphari, the Sali and the Bodai as tributaries to the Damodar, and the Gandheswari and the Berai to the Dwarakeswar are worth mentioning. The silt deposits brought down by the rivers make the region fertile. The soil is sandy and alluvial. Aman paddy is the most important crop grown in the region. Other crops such as sugar cane, tobacco, betal leaves and vegetables are also grown in P.S. Bishnupur and adjoining areas, where the alluvial soils predominantly occur, The region has the largest number of 1471 villages, and 3 urban centres, in the district. It has a total population of 1035913 of which 84.33 per cent in the rural areas and 15.67 per cent in the urban areas. The region shows its density of population as 322 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 3075 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Bankura (M), Bishnupur (M) and Sonamukhi (M) are the three important towns in which Bankura is also the district headquarters. The region has good communication system of railways, roads and state highways (No. 2, 5 and 9) and other roads which connect all the important centres with other parts of the region as well as the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					northern part of the region. The region also is suited for growing of Aman paddy. Sugarcane and potatoes are also grown in the region. The region has altogether 347739 persons inhabiting in a total of 668 villages. The region is entirely rural, which has a density of 287 persons per Km^2. The region has no railway line. However, Taldanga and Indpur centres are connected by roads and state highway (No. 9). Simlapal and Taldanga are further connected with the head-quarters of Bankura by this state highway running towards north. The transport and communications facilities are lacking and settlements are thin in the region.
Division No. 2.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Basin	1. P.S. Khatra 2. P.S. Ranibandh 3. P.S. Raipur 4. P.S. Simlapal	Alluvium, older Alluvium; Laterite, Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites Granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites	Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents. Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs.		The region lies in the south-western part of the district. The region covers mainly the plain areas where the Kansabati river flows from north-west to south-east. Towards the west the elevation becomes more pronounced and the land is more rocky and undulating. The river basin of the Kansabati or the Kasai becomes narrower. It rises in the hilly terrain of P.S. Jhalda of district Puruliya and enters the district Bankura near the village Vedua in P.S. Khatra. Then forming the boundary between P.S. Khatra and P.S. Ranibandh, it flows to P.S. Raipur more or less in a southerly course. It is the third largest river (besides the Damodar and the Dwarakeswar) in the district. The Kumari and the Ambikanagar are

1	2	3	4	5	6
					As regards the density of population, the region has 429 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 923 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Patrasair (M) is the only town in the whole region, which is connected by a railwayline and a few roads with other areas in the region and the district. There is still poor communication system in this region.
Division No. 2.6.6.4. Selai Plain	1. P.S. Bankura 2. P.S. Onda 3. P.S. Indpur 4. P.S. Khatra 5. P.S. Raipur 6. P.S. Simlapal 7. P.S. Taldanga 8. P.S. Bishnupur 9. P.S. Joypur	Alluvium, older alluvium, Laterite Anorthosites Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites Granite gneiss with leptynites and granalite including pyroxene granulites	Ustalfs— Ustalfs— Aqualfs— Ochrepts. Ustalfs— Ochrepts— Orthents.		The region covering 9 police stations, lies in the south central part of the district. It also a plain area. However, towards the west, including the eastern part of P.S. Khatra and the western Taldanga, the topography is a bit undulating. The surface is generally sloping towards the south-east. The Silabati—popularly known as the Silai is the main river flowing in the region. It rises in the Puncha police station of puruliya district and entering Bankura near Salanpur village in P.S. Indpur, flows in a south-easterly course through P.S. Taldanga and Simlapal. The Jaypandah is the principal tributary of the Silabati. The Jaypandah rises in the village Chaitandihi of P.S. Indpur and forms the boundary with P.S. Onda for some distance. Then flowing through P.S. Taldanga and P.S. Simlapal southwards it meets the Silabati at the village Bhutsaha just near the district boundary. The altitude of the region is 100 metres towards south-east. Red sandy and shallow black brown type of soils are found in the south-eastern part while red loamy and alluvial soils occur in the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					northern part of the region. The region also is suited for growing of Aman paddy. Sugarcane and potatoes are also grown in the region. The region has altogether 347739 persons inhabiting in a total of 668 villages. The region is entirely rural, which has a density of 287 persons per Km^2. The region has no railway line. However, Taldanga and Indpur centres are connected by roads and state highway (No. 9). Simlapal and Taldanga are further connected with the head-quarters of Bankura by this state highway running towards north. The transport and communications facilities are lacking and settlements are thin in the region.
Division No. 2.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Basin	1. P.S. Khatra 2. P.S. Ranibandh 3. P.S. Raipur 4. P.S. Simlapal	Alluvium, older Alluvium; Laterite, Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites Granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites	Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents. Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs.		The region lies in the south-western part of the district. The region covers mainly the plain areas where the Kansabati river flows from north-west to south-east. Towards the west the elevation becomes more pronounced and the land is more rocky and undulating. The river basin of the Kansabati or the Kasai becomes narrower. It rises in the hilly terrain of P.S. Jhalda of district Puruliya and enters the district Bankura near the village Vedua in P.S. Khatra. Then forming the boundary between P.S. Khatra and P.S. Ranibandh, it flows to P.S. Raipur more or less in a southerly course. It is the third largest river (besides the Damodar and the Dwarakeswar) in the district. The Kumari and the Ambikanagar are

1	2	3	4	5	6
					the two important tributaties of the Kasai. The western part of the region is characterised by the lateritic ridges and valleys covered with sparsed forest growths of scrubs and sal trees. The ridges range from 163 to 237 metres high. Red sandy, red loamy and black brown lateritic soils are found distributed in the western part while the brown (Hydromorphic) and alluvial soils occur in the lower and southern parts of the region. The Aman paddy is grown best in the low valleys where rain water percolates from neighbouring uplands rendering them sufficiently moist. Sugar cane and potatoes are also grown in the region. Maize is grown mostly in P.S. Raipur and P S. Ranibandh. It is an important subsidiary food crop of the local inhabitants. The region has altogether 263236 persons living in 559 villages and 1 (one) urban centre. Of the total population, the rural and the urban areas account for 95.88 and 4.12 percents respectively. So far density of population is concerned, the region has 311 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1445 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Khatra (NM) is the only town in the region. The state highways (No. 9 and 4) and other roads connect centres of Raipur, Raniband, Khatra and Simlapal with one another and also with other areas in the region and the district. No railwayline runs in the region.

DISTRICT BIRBHUM REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Birbhum lies between 23°32'30" and 24°35'0" North latitudes, and between 87°05'25" and 88°01'40" East longitudes. The district is bounded on the north and west, by the district of Santhal Pargana of Bihar, on the east by the districts of Murshidabad and Barddhaman and on the south by Barddhaman, from which it is separated by the Ajay river. Extending over 14 police stations, the district contains 2464 villages and 7 urban centres. It has a total population of 2095829, in an area of 4538.4 Km^2. Of the total population, the district accounts for 91.72 per cent in the rural areas and 8.28 per cent in the urban areas.

Birbhum is a part of the Rarh area and the land scape is very much akin to the Rarh areas of Bankura and Medinipur. The western portion of the district is the descent from the Chotanagpur Plateau (Santhal Pargana) to the south and south-east. Throughout almost the entire area of the district, the land surface is broken by a succession of undulations. To the south and south-east the river valleys become shallow and gradually merge into the broad alluvial plains of the Gangetic delta. The western upland ridges are covered with low sal forests. The general slope of the district is from north-west tosouth-east. The district is well drained by the Mayurakshi and the Ajay rivers and numerous other streams. In the dry season the river beds are broad expanses of sand with narrow streams (in the middle) but during the rainy season the water channels over-flow their banks and inundate the surrounding country. The district has geological structures of Recent, Pleistocene (Sub-Recent), Jurassic-Cretaceous, Carboniferous-Permian and Archaean times. The soils found in the district are Aqualfs—Ustalfs, Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Orthents, Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents, Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvents, Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Aquepts, Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs.

On the basis of its physio-geographic considerations, the district has been divided into 4 sub-micro-regions.

2.6.6.1.—Nalhati Plain

The region represents the northern portion of the district comprising P.S. Muraroi and P.S. Nalhati. The region is characterised by some ridges which are at places as high as hills, along the western boundary with the State of Bihar. The ridges are the extensions of the low Rajmahal hills. The highest points in this region are in the range of 70 to 80 metres. The greater part of the region is however, plain with slight ridges. The slope is towards north, north-east as evident by the flow of the Pagla and the Bansloi rivers. The region has laterite soils mixed with recent alluvium.

The region has 205 villages and one (1) urban centre covering a total area of 512.7 Km^2. It has population of 305939 of which 290866 are in rural areas and 15073 are in urban. The rural and urban populations work out to 97.07 percent and 4.93 per cent respectively. The region has the rural density of 575 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 2250 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.2—Brahmani—Mayurakshi Basin

The region as river basin, lies between the Brahmani river on the north and the Mayurakshi river on the south. The surface configuration is uneven through out the extent. The general slope of the region is from west to east. However, the Dwarka takes a north-easterly bend and the Mayurakshi south-easterly in the Muhammad Bazar and Mayureswar areas. On the south of the Mayurakshi the land sinks into undulations and then to plains further eastward. The land between the Dwarka and the Mayurakshi and to the extreme south-west of the P.S. Mayureswar, is flat and there exists large water bodies also due to flatness of this interfluve. The region has red sandy and red loamy soils of older alluvium (laterite-gravel). The soils are loose and friable with very little water holding capacity.

The region has 811 villages and 2 urban centres in 7 police stations. Its total population is 763802 of which, 705128 (92.32 per cent) live in the rural areas and 58674 (7.68 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has an area of 1456.5 Km^2. and its density is 484 persons per Km^2. in the rural areas and 4513 persons per Km^2. in the urban areas.

2.6.6.3—Suri—Bolpur Plain

The region extends over the south-eastern part of the district. The rolling upland topography is the characteristic feature of this region. The general slope is north-west to south-east. To the south, the Ajay river dominates the landscape with its shallow and sandy beds-kilometres wide at places. The Sal and the Bakreswar rivers drain from north-west to south-east. The right bank tributaries of the Sal display the gully erosion resulting into the badland topography. To the south-east, the upland ridges slope gradually, and valleys become shallow and merge into the broad alluvial plains of the Gangetic delta. The spurs and the ridges are covered with Sal forests interspersed with scanty grasses on the broad flat and dry upland. To the north of the Sal river lies the cultivated land studded with tanks and other water bodies. The soil found in this region varies from red sandy, red loamy and older alluvium in the south-western to brown and recent alluvium in the central and south-eastern part.

The region falls in 7 police stations comprising 940 villages and 2 urban centres. It has a total population of 737147 in an area of 1624.6 Km^2. Of the total population, the region has recorded

657928 (89.25 per cent) and 79219 (10.75 per cent) in the rural and the urban areas respectively. Its rural density is 411 persons per Km^2 and urban density 3505 persons per Km^2.

2.6.6.4—Bakreswar Upland

The region covers the western portions of the district from Khoyrasole to Muhammad Bazar and Rampurhat, which are at the base of the heavily dissected plateau of Santhal Pargana projecting south and south-eastward. Proceeding eastward the projecting spurs become mere undulations. The highlands on the west are located on the hard impervious crystalline rocks (Archaeans). Near the western boundary the undulations rise into high ridges capped by laterite and separated by wide valleys. These ridges are in the range of 78 m. to 110 m. high, above the sea level. The large spurs are covered with stunted Sal forests, only the buttoms of the valleys being cultivated. The principal rivers of Dwarka, Mayurakshi, Bakreswar, Ajay and its tributaries—the Hingla, and the Sal drain the region due south-east indicating its slope. The soil of this region is generally laterite mixed with alluvium. The soil is reddish, loose and friable containing ferruginous concretions. On the whole the region has poor fertility.

The region extends over 6 police stations which comprise 508 villages and 2 urban centres. It has a total population of 288941, in an area of 931.6 Km^2. Of the total popula tion, 268374 (92.88 per cent) live in the rural areas and 20567 (7.12 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has a density of 294 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 1136 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT BIRBHUM
CENSUS CODE 16
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 KMS
MILES 4 0 4 8 12

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" POLICE STATION
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY SH 6
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE R.S
" " " " NARROW GAUGE R.S
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2 6 6 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
RESERVE FOREST WITH NAME Bhatina R.F.

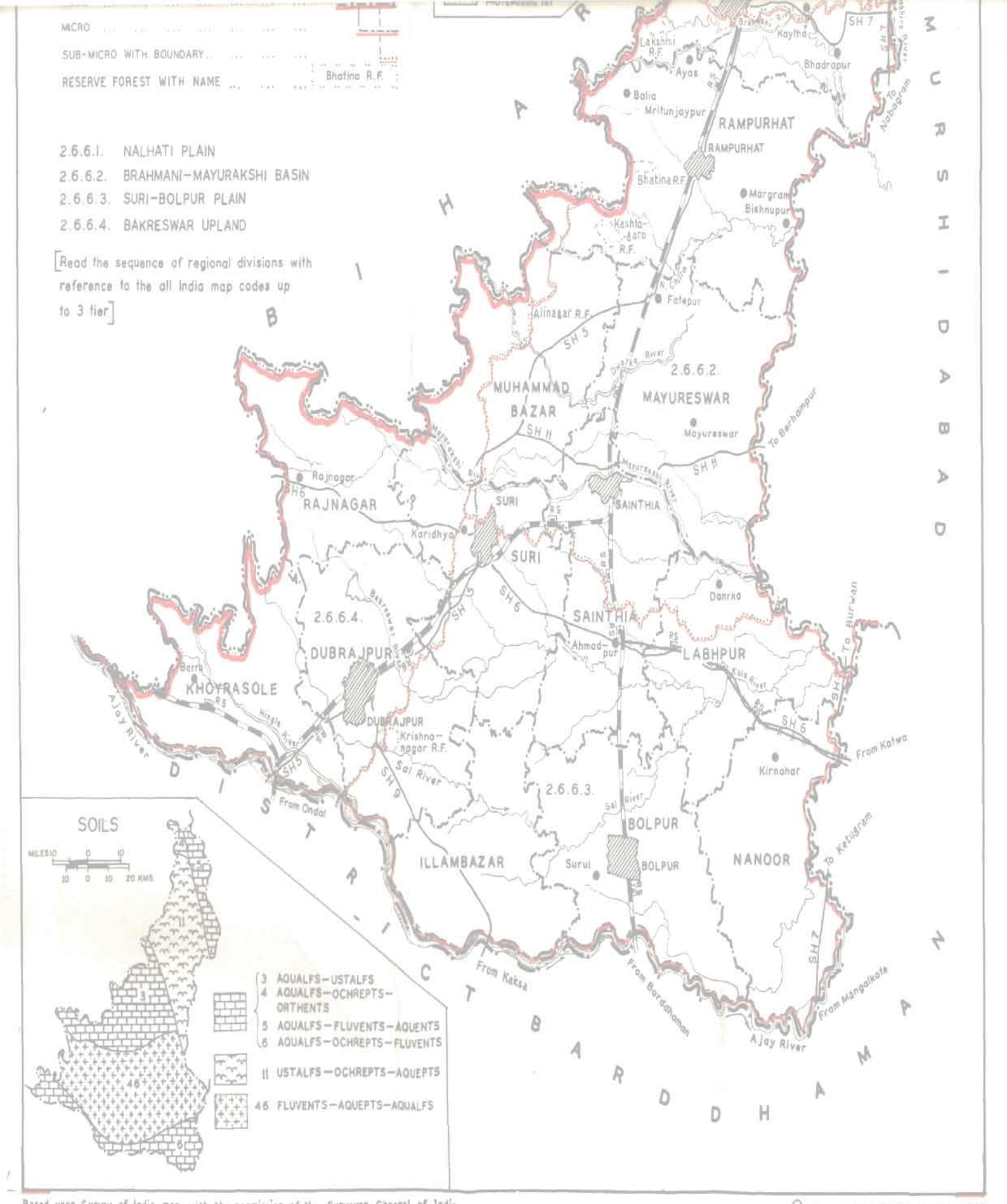
2.6.6.1. NALHATI PLAIN
2.6.6.2. BRAHMANI-MAYURAKSHI BASIN
2.6.6.3. SURI-BOLPUR PLAIN
2.6.6.4. BAKRESWAR UPLAND

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

GEOLOGY
MILES 10 0 0 10 10 0 10 20 KMS.
RECENT (1)
PLEISTOCENE (2)
JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS (4)
CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN (6)
ARCHAEAN-MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC (8)

N

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD
BIHAR
To Bihar
SH 5
Bansloi River
MURAROI
Paikar
Mitrapur
Pagla River
2.6.6.1.
Rudranagar
Paikpara
Bhabanipur
NALHATI
Bara
To Sagardighi
Brahmani River
Kaytha
SH 7
Lakshmi R.F.
Ayas
Bhadrapur
Balia
Mritunjaypur
RAMPURHAT
To Nabagram
RAMPURHAT
Bhatina R.F.
Margram
Bishnupur
Kashia-Baro R.F.
N. Colliery
Fatepur
Alinagar R.F.
SH 5
Dwarka River
2.6.6.2.
MAYURESWAR
MUHAMMAD BAZAR
SH 11
Mayureswar
To Berhampur
Mayurakshi River
Rajnagar
SH 6
RAJNAGAR
SURI
SAINTHIA
Karidhya
SURI
Dumka
2.6.6.4.
Bakreswar
SH 5
SH 6
SAINTHIA
Burwan



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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISION

District : **BIRBHUM** Census Location Code No. 16 State : West Bengal

Sl. No,	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
16	Birbhum	2.6.6.1	205	1	512.7	506.0	6.7	305939	290866	15073	
		2.6.6.2	811	2	1469.5	1456.5	13.0	763802	705128	58674	
		2.6.6.3	940	2	1624.4	1602.0	22.6	737147	657928	79219	
		2.6.6.4	508	2	931.6	913.5	18.1	288941	268373	20567	
	Total	4	2464	7	4538.4	4478.0	60.4	2095829	1922226	173533	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District HUGLI Census Location Code No. 11 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages of Police Station	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km². Total	Rural	Urban	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.6.6.1 Nalhati Plain	Muraroi	1 to 151	151					
	Nalhati	1 to 20 54 to 73, 97, 98 100 to 111	54	205 Villages 1 Town	512.7	506.0	6.7	LC 21 to 52, 74 to 96, 99 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 53 is urbanised
2.6.6.2 Brahmani-Mayurakshi Basin	Nalhati	21 to 52, 74 to 96, 99, 112, to 147	92					LC 53 urbanised LC 54 to 73, 97, 98, 100 to 111 are in Region No. 2.6.6.1
	Rampurhat	1 to 35, 38 to 76, 79 to 106, 109 to 215	209					LC 77, 78, 107, 108 not existing as per DCH LC 36, 37 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Mayureswar	1 to 245	245					
	Muhammad-bazar	2 to 36, 64, 66 to 84, 104 to 112, 117 to 158	106					LC 37 to 63, 65, 85 to 103, 113 to 116 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4
	Suri	2 to 5, 10 to 29, 31	25					LC 6, 30 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3 LC 7 to 9 not existing as per DCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sainthia	1 to 29, 32 to 35, 37 to 43, 46, 76 to 94, 97 to 138	102					LC 36, 95, 96 not existing as per DCH LC 30, 31, 44, 45, 47 to 75 are in Region No, 2.6.6.3
	Labhpur	1 to 18, 87, 95, 96, 135 to 145	32	811 Villages 2 Towns	1469.5	1456.5	13.0	LC 19 to 71, 74, 76 to 86, 88 to 94, 97 to 134 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3. LC 72, 73, 75 transferred to Nanoor P.S.
2.6.6.3 Suri—Bolpur Plain	Dubrajpur	94 to 96, 127, 128, 148, 150 to 168, 172, to 235	89					LC 97 to 104, 107 to 109, 111 to 126, 129 to 134, 141 to 147, 149, 169 to 171 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4 LC 105, 106, 110, 135 to 140 not existing as per DCH.
	Suri	6, 30, 32 to 100, 104 to 106, 112 to 115, 118 to 122, 124 to 129, 132 to 148, 152 to 178	134					LC 7 to 9, 101 to 103, 149, 150 not existing as per DCH LC 10 to 29, 31 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2. LC 107 to 111, 116, 117 123, 130, 131 are in Region No. 2.6.6.4.
	Illambazar	1,2,4, to 6, 9 to 136, 149	134					LC 3,7,8 transferred to Dubrajpur P.S. LC 137 to 148 not existing as per DCH
	Sainthia	30, 31, 44, 45, 47 to 75, 139 to 234	129					LC 32 to 35, 37 to 43, 46 to 94, 97 to 138 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 36, 95, 96 not existing as per DCH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bolpur		1 to 96, 98 to 170	169				LC 97 urbanised.
	Labhpur		19 to 71, 74, 76 to 86, 88 to 94, 97 to 134, 146 to 152, 154 to 183	147				LC 72, 73, 75, 153 transferred to Nanoor P.S. LC 1 to 18, 87, 95, 96, 135 to 145 are in Region 2.6.6.2.
	Nanoor		1 to 42, 44 to 139	138	940 villages 2 Towns	1624.6	1602.0 22.6	LC 43 is not existing as per DCH
2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Upland	Rampurhat		36, 37	2				
	Muhammadbazar		1, 37 to 63, 65, 85 to 103, 113 to 116	52				LC 2 to 36, 64, 66 to 84, 194 to 112 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2
	Rajnagar		1 to 81, 84 to 97, 100, 103, 104, 136	99				LC 82, 83, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105 to 135 transferred to P.S. Suri
	Khoyrasole		1 to 6, 8 to 24, 26 to 171	169				LC 7, 25 not existing as per DCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Dubrajpur	1 to 80, 82 to 93, 97 to 104, 107 to 109, 111 to 126, 129 to 134, 141 to 147, 149, 169 to 171, 236	137					LC 81, 105, 106, 110, 135 to 140 not existing as per DCH LC 94 to 96, 127, 128, 148, 150 to 168, 172 to 235 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3
	Suri	1, 107 to 111, 116, 117, 123, 130, 131, 179 to 216	49	508 Villages 2 Towns	931.6	913.5	18.1	LC 2 to 5, 10 to 29, 31 are in Region No. 2.6.6.2 LC 6, 30, 32 to 100, 104 to 106, 112 to 115, 118 to 122, 124 to 129, 132 to 148, 151 to 178 are in Region No. 2.6.6.3 LC 7 to 9, 101 to 103, 149, 150 not existing as per DCH

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BIRBHUM, Census Location Code No. 16 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of the Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6 6.1. Nalhati—Plain	1. P.S. Muraroi 2. P.S. Nalhati	Alluvium older alluvium; Laterite Rajmahal Trap	Aqualfs—Fluvents—Aquents. Ustalfs—Ochrepts. Aquepts—	The northern portion of the district encompassing P.S. Muraroi and P.S. Nalhati, may be described as the Nalhati-Plain region. Along the north-western boundary with the state o Bihar there are some ridges. Infact they are the extensions of the low Rajmahal hills. Greater part of the region is however, characterised by surface which has but slight ridges. To the north of 24° 20° N, in P.S. Muraroi, the land slopes gently towards north, north-east as is evident by the flow of the Pagla and the Bansloi rivers. The direction of the slope is in contrast to other south, south-easterly flowing rivers of the district. The highest points in P.S. Muraroi (at Dharia Pahar) and P.S. Nalhati are 70 m and 80 m repectively. The soil of the region is covered mostly with laterite nodules mixed with alluvium. Aman is the most important crop grown in the region. The region is devoid of any forests. In some places scattered trees separated by scrubs are found growing. The region has a total of 305939 persons living in 205 villages and 1 (one) urban centre. 95.07 per cent and 4.93 per cent of the total population are recorded in the rural and the urban areas respectively. Nalhati (NM) town is the only urban centre,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					which has a density of 2250 persons per Km^2. The rural density works out to 575 persons per Km^2. The railway lines, and the state highway (No. 5) are passing through Muraroi and Nalhati centres.
Division No. 2.6.6.2. Brahmani—Mayrakshi Basin	1. P.S. Nalhati 2. P.S. Rampurhat 3. P.S. Mayreswar 4. P.S. Muhammadbazar 5. P.S. Suri 6. P.S. Sainthia 7. P.S. Labhpur	Older alluvium Laterite Rajmahal Trap	Ustalfs— Ochrepts— Aquepts. Aqualfs— Ustalfs. Fluvents— Aquepts— Aqualfs—	The region lies between the basins of the Brahmani in the north and the Mayurakshi in the south. The Brahmani river enters the district at Narayanpur from the Santhal Pargana and falls into the Dwarka in the Murshidabad district. The Tripita nalla flows eastward from the santhal Pargana and joins the Brahmani as its left bank tributary. The Mayurakshi too enters the district from the Santhal Pargana a little north of the village of Haripur at a height of 75 m. It flows through the centre of the district from west to east, and passing north of Suri, it forms the southern boundary of P.S. Mayureswar. Its exit from the district is at an altitude of 30 m., approximately, a little east of Ganutia village. It is perennial only in its downstream course. The slope of this region is from west to east. The Dwarka river flows from west to north-easterly direction in P.S. Mayureswar and Rampurhat. There are numerous distributaries of the rivers in the region. The region has red sandy soils of older alluvium. It is reddish loose and friable with very little water-holding capacity. A mixture of sand and clay forming a blackish loose soil is also found. Aman paddy is the principal crop grown in the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rabi crops are also grown with the help of irrigation. Settlements are sparsely distributed. Among the four regions in the district, this region has the largest population numbering 763802 distributed in 811 villages and 2 urban centres. 92.32 per cent of the total population, reside in the rural areas and 7.68 per cent in the urban areas. The region has a rural density of 484 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 4513 persons per Km^2. Rampurhat (M) and Sainthia (NA) are the two important towns in the region. These urban centres are connected by a railway line (Broad Gauge) and state highways (No. 11, 6 and 5) and other roads with important centres of the region and the district.
Division No. 2.6.6.3. Suri—Bolpur Plain	1. P.S. Dubrajpur 2. P.S. Suri 3. P.S. Illambazar 4. P.S. Sainthia 5. P.S. Bolpur 6. P.S. Labhpur 7. P.S. Nanoor	Alluvium, older alluvium Laterite	Fluvents—Aqualfs—Awuepts. Aqualfs—Ochrepts—Fluvent. Aqualfs—Ustalfs.		The region extends over the south-eastern part of the district. The rolling upland topography in between the Mayurakshi and the Ajay rivers is a characteristic feature of this region. The general slope is north-west to south-east. To the south the Ajay dominates the landscape with its shallow and sandy beds, miles wide at places. From Jaydeb Kenduli on the left bank of the Ajay the scenery is picturesque with its curving course. There is a linear pattern of settlement on the left bank. The Sal, the Bakreswar and the Chandrabhanga are all flowing from north-west to south-east. The right bank tributaries of the Sal display the gully erosion

1	2	3	4	5	6

resulting into badland topography to the north of Sriniketan, Santiniketan and adjoining areas in P.S. Bolpur. To the south-east, the upland ridges are sloping gradually, and the valleys become shallow and merge into the broad alluvial plains of the Gangetic delta.

The soil is sandy and red in colour in the western part which is shallow black, brown loose and friable in the south-eastern part, and brown and alluvial in the central part of the region. Crops viz., wheat, paddy, peas, sugarcane and tobacco are grown in the region. Whereas the large spurs and ridges are covered with sal forests which are interspersed with scanty grasslands on the broad flat and dry uplands.

The region has the largest number of 940 villages and 2 (two) urban centres, which have population of 737147. Of the total population, the rural areas share 89.25 per cent and the urban 10.75 per cent. The region has a density of population of 411 persons per Km^2 in the rural area and 3505 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. The region has two towns viz., Suri (M) and Bolpur (M) which are well connected by roads and railways. The state highways (No. 9, 6 and 5) connect Illambazar, Dubrajpur, Suri and Labhpur police stations with one another. On the other hand, Bolpur and Nanoor are connected by a single ordinary road. As compared to its vast expanse the region has but sparse settlements.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Upland	1. P.S. Rampurhat 2. P.S. Muhammadbazar 3. P.S. Rajnagar 4. P.S. Koyrasole 5. P.S. Dubrajpur 6. P.S. Suri	Older alluvium, Laterite Rajmahal Trap, Lower Gondwan system Granite gneisses with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites	Aqualfs—Ustalfs. Fluvents—Aquepts—Aqualfs. Aqualfs Ochrepts—Fluvents.	The region covers the western portions of the district comprising P.S. Rampurhat, Muhammadbazar, Rajnagar, Khoyrasole, Dubrajpur and Suri, which are at the base of the heavily dissected plateau of Santhal Pargana projecting south—south—eastward. Proceeding eastward, the projecting spurs show more undulations. The highlands to the west are located on the hard impervious crystalline rocks (Archaeans) near the western boundary and at places the undulations rise into high ridges (lateritic) which are separated by wide valleys. Though the ridges are actually spurs they look like the sea cliffs. The ridges range from 78 m to 100m. high above the sea-level. The general slope is from north-west to south-east shaped by the course of the rivers. The Mayurakshi, the Bakreswar, the Sal, the Hingla and the Ajay are the important rivers in the region. The Ajay rises in the chotanagpur hills of Bihar and enters the district Birbhum at its south-west region and flows thereafter, in a winding course towards south-easterly direction which forms the district boundary with district Barddhaman. The Hingla river also originates from the Santhal Pargana and becomes a tributary flowing to the Ajay at Palasdanga in P.S. Dubrajpur. The soil of this region is generally laterite mixed with alluvium. The soil is mostly reddish loose friable laterite containing ferruginous concretions in its composition. The soil is not fertile.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Howevers high yieldin varities of food crops are grown under the intensive agricultral programme. Taichung paddy may be mentioned here. The crops are grown under the irri gation schemes of the Mayurakshi Canal Project, Bakreswai Canal Project and Hingla Project. By the facilities provided by these schemes large barren degraded upland areas have also been aforestated. At present in the region, scattered sal trees with scrubby plants are found growing pretty well. The region has a total population of 288941 which is the smallest among the four regions in the district. Of the total population, the rural areas share 92.88 per cent and the urban 7.12 per cent. The region has a density of 294 persons per Km^2, in the rural areas and 1136 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas. Dubrajpur (M) is an important town while Bakreswar is a very small town which is wellknown for its hot spring. Because of it, this place is flourishing as an important tourist centre in the state of West Bengal. The state highways (No. 5, 9) and a railway line (broad gauge) are passing through the Dubrajpur town which is connected in turn with Suri, whereas the state Highway No. 6 connects Rajnagar with Suri. In short, this region is provided well with roads and railways.

DISTRICTS PURULIYA REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Puruliya is the western most district of the state of West Bengal. It extends from 22° 42′ 35″ to 23° 42′ 0″ North latitudes, and from 85° 49′ 25″ to 86° 54′ 37″ East longitudes. It has boundaries with the districts of Medinipur and Bankura on the east, with the districts of Barddhaman (portion), and Dhanbad of Bihar on the north, with the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Singhbhum of Bihar on the north-west, west and south-west. The district comprises 18 police stations in an area of 6197.5 Km^2. It has population of 1853801 in 2684 villages and 8 urban centres. Of the total population, 1687039 (91.00 per cent) live in the rural areas and 166762 (9.00 per cent) in the urban areas. The district has the rural density of 275 persons per Km^2 and the urban density of 2542 persons per Km^2.

The district, in view of its physiographic location, is distinguished as a transition zone between the recent alluvial plains of West Bengal and the ancient plateau of south-east Bihar. The district represents the Puruliya Uplands of Region No. 3.3.3, which is actually the extended portion of the Ranchi Plateau, to the east. The district depict two different characteristics of moderately high and low relative relief. Towards the west, and south-west the relief increases abruptly to high (uplifted) peneplain which is heavily dissected by eroding streams. The elevation rises between 500 to 750 metres. The rest of the district has a gently undulating topography with isolated hillocks of hard rocks ranging from 150 to 300 metres.

Following the natural slope of the district, all rivers, namely, Damodar, Dwarakeswar, Kasai, Kumari and their tributaries have an easterly and south-eastarly caurse over the exposed rocks. Only the Subaranarekha flows towards south and receives the south and south-westerly tributaries. Their beds are usually deep in gravel and sand, their banks are abrupt and broken into deep gullies. The geological structures are Recent, Carboniferous-Permian and Archaean. The soils found in the districts are Ustalfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs –Aquslfs—Ochrepts, Ustalfs—Ochrepts-Orthents. The climate is humid and sub-humid. Dry deciduous forests, low trees, scrub jungle and patches of grasses are found growing in this district.

On the basis of elevation and nature of topography the district has been divided into the following three sub-micro regions.

3.3.3.1—Damodar—Dwarakeswar Upland

To the north-east of the district lies the region bordering Bihar to the north-west. The topography of the region is undulating with hillocks of hard rocks, which are extended from the high plateau of Central India and Chotanagpur. The Damodar and the Dwarakeswar are the two important rivers flowing towards east and south-east. There are some hillpeaks ranging from 150 to 750 metres approximately. The Damodar passes through the Panchet Hills towards east. The famous "Panchet Hill Dam" has been built on the Damodar at the confluence with the Barakar. The soils are red sandy, red loamy and alluvial.

The region extends over 9 police stations comprising 934 villages and 5 urban centres. It has population of 659769 of which 595667 are in rural areas and 64100 in the urban areas. The rural and the urban populations work out to 90.28 per cent and 9.72 per cent respectively. The region has 1951.0 Km^2 and its rural density is 311 persons per Km^2. and urban density 1674 persons per Km^2.

3.3.3.2 - Upper Kasai Basin

The region represents the central part of the district where the Kasai or Kansabati river flows. The region is also undulating and the lower part is the degraded low land. The general slope is from west to east and south-east. The 200 and 300 metres contour lines characterise the topography of the region. The Kasai is the most important river of the region. In the upper course it is non-perennial but from the confluence of the Bhandhu Channel, it becomes a wide perennial channel. The region has red sandy. red loamy soils. The highlands being eroded are of low fertility while the lower valleys are fertile due to the deposition of sediments.

The region has 849 villages and only 1 (one) urban centre in 9 police stations. Its total area is 1951.5 Km^2, inhabited by 626229 persons, accounting for 88.20 per cent in the rural areas and 11.80 per cent in the urban areas. It has density of 285 persons per Km^2 and 5317 persons per Km^2 in the rural and the urban areas respectively.

3.3.3.3—Baghmundi—Banduan Upland

The region extends over the north-western and southern portions of the district. It is a highland area descending from the Central India and Ranchi-Plateau. The highlands are at places very steep and heavily criss-crossed by the eroding streams forming youthful stage of landform. In Baghmundi and Balarampur aeras the Ayodhya range forms the main highland. It acts as a watershed between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha. Further to the extreme south in the Banduan and Manbazar areas many small streams draining through the northern slope of the Dalma range join into the Kumari river. the elevation ranges from 475 to 700 metres aproximately. The soils of the region are red sandy, red loamy and alluvial.

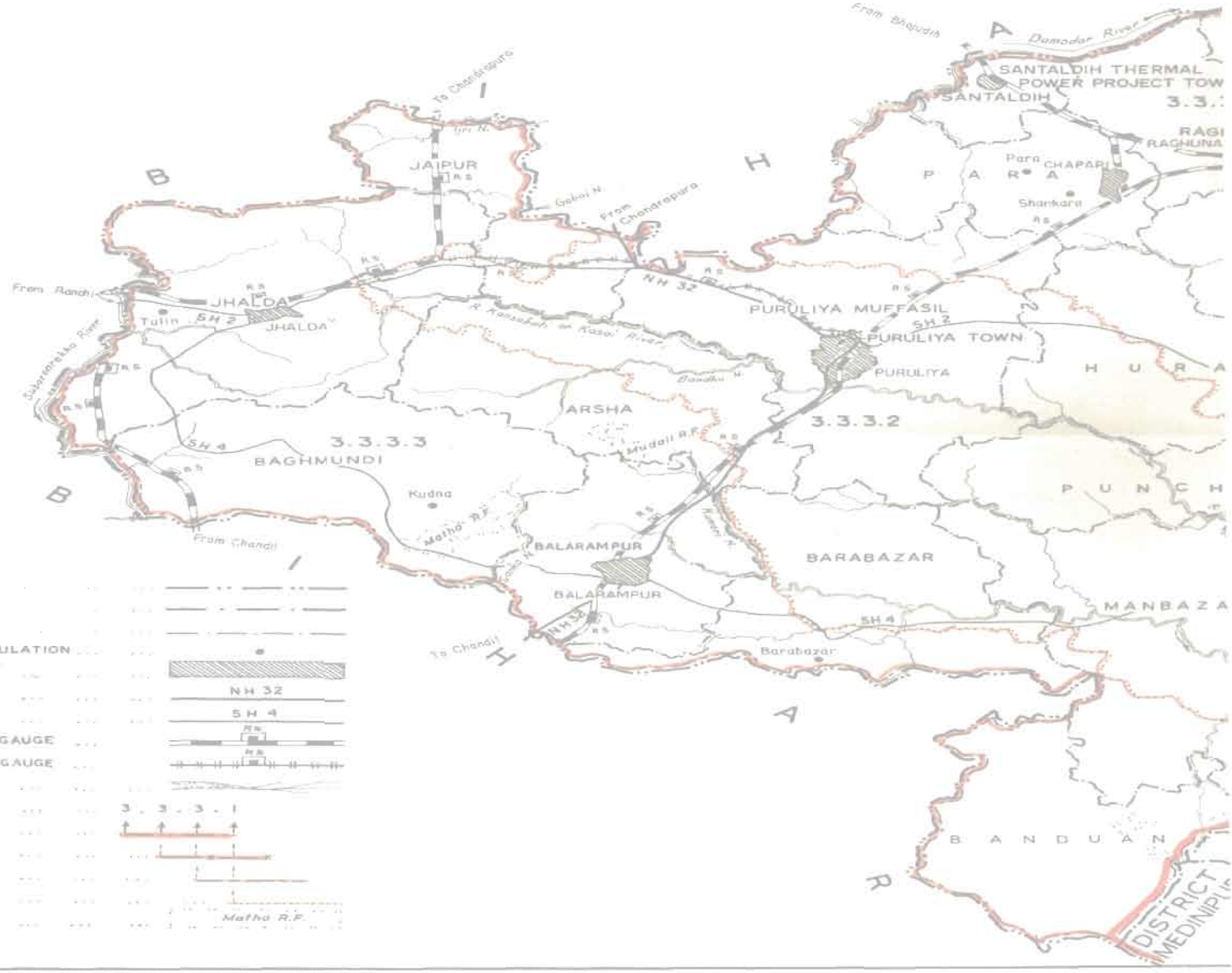
The region has 901 villages and 2 urban centres falling in 8 police stations. It has population of 567803 in an area of 2295.0 Km^2. Of the total population, 539045 (94.94 per cent) live in the rural areas and 28758 (5.06 per cent) in the urban areas. The region has 236 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas and 2146 persons per Km^2 in the urban areas.

WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT PURULIYA
CENSUS CODE 14
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 4 0 4 8 12
5 0 5 10 15 KMS

3.3.3.1 DAMODAR – DWARAKESWAR
3.3.3.2 UPPER KASAI BASIN
3.3.3.3 BAGHMUNDI – BANDUAN UPL

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



BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" POLICE STATION
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 32
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 4
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
" " " " NARROW GAUGE
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISIONS — 3.3.3.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
RESERVE FOREST WITH NAME — Matha R.F.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General Of India.

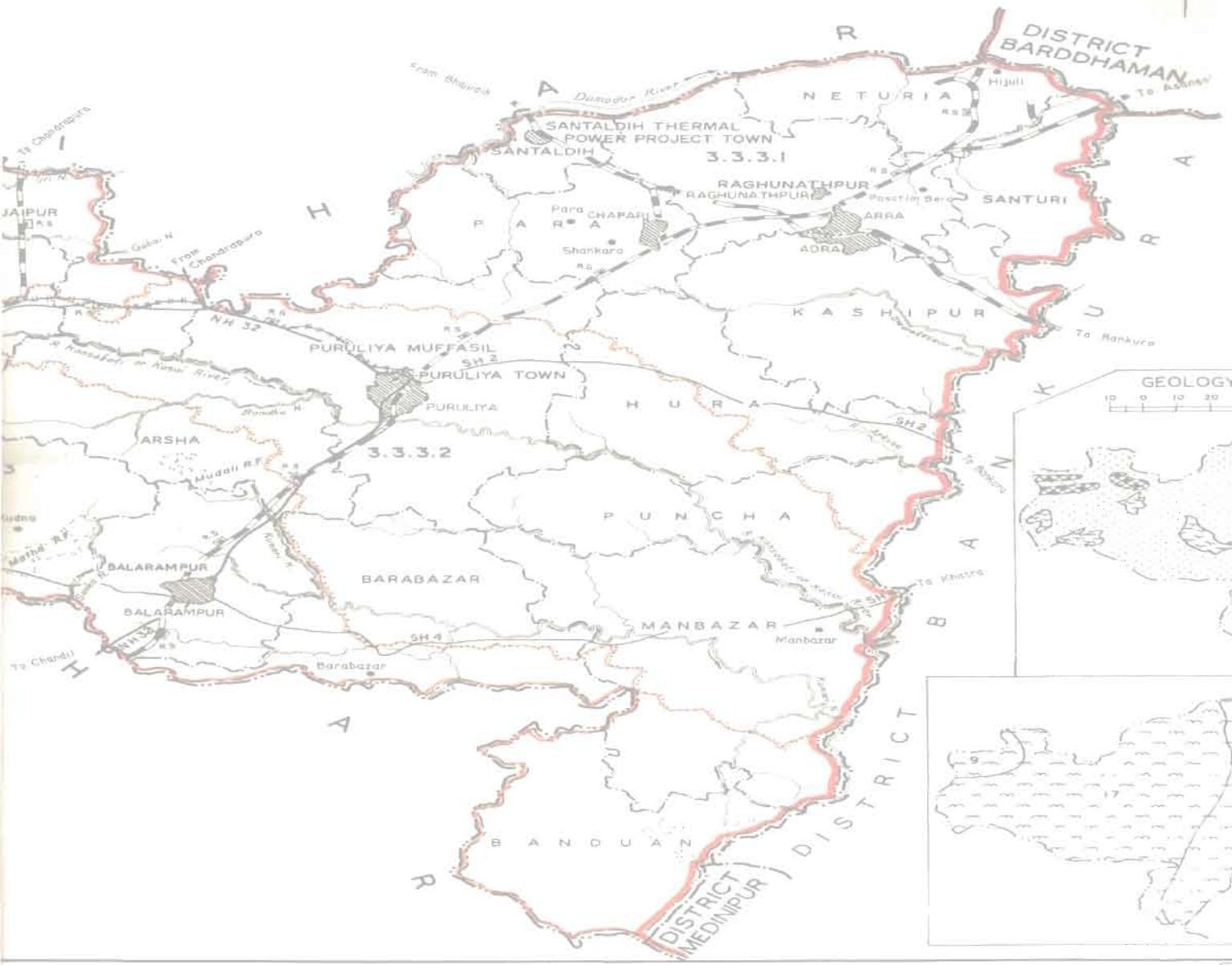
...LIYA

3.3.3.1 DAMODAR – DWARAKESWAR UPLAND

3.3.3.2 UPPER KASAI BASIN

3.3.3.3 BAGHMUNDI – BANDUAN UPLAND

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



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REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : PURULIYA Census Location Code No. 14 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Region No.	No. of villages in each Region	No. of Towns in each Region	*Area in Km^2			Population			Remarks
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
14	Puruliya	3.3.3.1	934	5	1951.0	1912.7	38.3	659769	595669	64100	
		3.3.3.2	849	1	1951.5	1937.6	13.9	626229	552325	73904	
		3.3.3.3	901	2	2295.0	2281.6	13.4	567803	539045	28758	
	Total	3	2684	8	6197.5	6131.9	65.6	1853801	1687039	166762	

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

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : PURULIYA Census Location Code No. 14 State West Bengal

Division Number and Name	Police Station	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2			Remarks
			of Police Station	In Division	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.3.3.1 Damodar Dwara-keswar Upland	Puruliya Muffasil	79 to 87, 93 to 126	143					LC 88 to 92 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2.
	Para	4 to 56, 69 to 129, 131 to 136	120					LC 1 to 3. 57 to 68 are included in Santaldih P.S. LC 130 Urbanised
	Santaldih	1 to 3 (P), 1 to 13 (R), 15 to 22 (R), 57 to 68 (P)	36					LC 14, 23 to 56 not existing as per DCH.
	Raghunathpur	14, 23 to 167, 171 to 175, 178 to 214	188					LC 1 to 13, 15 to 22 are included in Santaldih P.S. LC 168 to 170, 176, 177 urbanised
	Neturia	1 to 126	126					
	Santuri	1 to 104	104					
	Kashipur	1 to 211	211					
	Nura	1 to 16, 38 to 41, 70 to 72, 75 to 116	65					LC 17 to 37, 42 to 69, 73 74, are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Puncha	64, 65, 71 to 109	41	934 Villages 5 Towns	1951.0	1912.7	38.3	LC 66 to 70 are in Region 3.3.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.3.3.2 Upper Kasai Basin	Jhalda	207, 218, 228 to 243, 246, 248, 249	21					LC 208 to 217, 219 to 227, 244, 245, 247 are in Region No. .3.3.3.3
	Jaipur	63 to 65, 67, 73 to 92, 94 to 113	44					LC 66, 68 to 72, 93 are in Region No. 3.3.3.3
	Arsha	1 to 5, 7, 8, 38, 40 to 61, 63, 64, 75 to 91, 95 to 98	53					LC 6, 9 to 37, 39, 62, 65 to 74, 92 to 94 are in Region No. 3.3.3.3
	Barabaz	1 to 90, 118, 141 to 153, 177 to 184, 186 to 194, 197	122					LC 91 to 117, 119 to 140, 154 to 176, 185, 195, 196 are in Region No. 3.3.3.3
	Puruliya Muffasil	1 to 78, 88 to 92, 127 to 226	183					LC 79 to 87, 93 to 126 are in Region No. 3.3.3.1
	Hura	17 to 37, 42 to 69, 73, 74	51					LC 38 to 41, 70 to 72 are in Region No. 3.3.3.1
	Puncha	1 to 63, 66 to 70, 110 to 174	133					LC 64, 65, 71 to 109 are in Region No. 3.3.3.1
	Manbazar	1 to 187, 190, 192 to 198, 201, 202, 244 to 288	242	849 Villages 1 Town	1951.5	1937.6	13.9	LC 188, 189, 191, 199, 200, 203 to 243 are in Region No. 3.3.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.3.3.3 Baghmundi Banduan Upland	Jhalda	1 to 206, 208 to 217, 219 to 227, 244, 245, 247, 250 to 274	253					LC 207, 218, 228 to 243, 246, 248, 249 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Jaipur	1 to 62, 66, 68 to 72, 93	69					LC 63 to 65, 67, 73 to 92 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Arsha	6, 9 to 37, 39, 62, 65 to 74, 92 to 94	45					LC 7, 8, 38, 40 to 61, 63, 64, 75 to 91 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Balarampur	1 to 45, 48 to 56, 59 to 94	90					LC 46, 47, 57, 58 Urbanised.
	Baghmundi	1 to 142	142					
	Barabazar	91 to 117, 119 to 140, 154 to 176, 185, 195, 196, 198 to 216	94					LC 118, 141 to 153, 177 to 184, 186 to 194, 197 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Manbazar	188, 189, 191, 199, 200, 203 to 243, 289 to 315	73					LC 190, 192 to 198, 201, 202, 244 to 288 are in Region No. 3.3.3.2
	Banduan	1 to 135	135	901 Villages 2 Towns	2295.0	2281.6	13.4	

(P) Villages transferred from Para P.S.

(R) Villages transferred from Raghunathpur P.S.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : PURULIYA, Census Location Code No. 14 State : West Bengal

Sl. No.	No. and name of he Regional Divisions	Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soil	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Division No. 3.3.3.1 Damodar— Dwarakeswar Upland.	1. P.S. Puruliya 2. P.S. Muffasil 3, P.S. Santaldih 4. P.S. Raghunathpur 5. P.S. Para 6. P.S. Neturia 7. P.S. Santuri 8. P.S. Kashipur 9. P.S. Hura 10. P.S. Puncha	Lower Gondwana system, Anorthosites Paraschistes and gneisses of south Puraliya and Bankura with epidiorites, Porphyritic granite, Granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite ihcludin; granulites in Puruliya and Bankura	Ustalfs— Aqualfs— Ochrepts. Ustalfs— Ochrepts— Orthents.	To the north-east of the district lies the lies the region which borders with Bihar State on the north-west and Barddhaman and Baukura districts on the north-east. The topography of the region is undulating with hillocks of hard rocks. These are the residual hills. bearing testimony to the high plateau of ancient times of Central Indla and Chotanagpur which has been eroded down to produce the present land form. The Damodar and Dwarakeswar are two important rivers flowing in the region. The Damodar marks the northern boundary and its course is almost due east through the Panchet Hill Reservior. The Panchet Hill Dam has been built on the Damodar at the confluence with the Barakar which is the tri-junction of Dhanbad, Barddhaman and Puruliya districts. The most important right bank tributary of the Damodar is the Gobai or Gowai river. The Dwarakeswar or Dhalkiswar rises in the east of Bagalia railway station. It flows towards east and south east in P.S. Kashipur. The Bekon river is the left bank tributary of the Dwarakeswar. There are some hill peaks or highlands which range from 150 to 750 m. The general slope of the region is towards east and south-east.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					The soils are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial which occur in major parts of the region. Recently formed soils are also found occurring mostly in lower parts of the region towards south-east. The Aman rice is the principal crop grown in the region. Maize and groundnut are also grown in the region, Sal, Banyan and Mahua trees are found in the forests of this region. There are 934 villages and 5 urban centres in the region. The region has the largest population of 659769 of which 90.28 per cent are recorded in the rural areas and 9.72 per cent in the urban areas. The region has an area of 1951.0 Km^2. The densitis of the rural and the urban areas are 311 persons per Km^2 and 1674 persons per Km^2 respectively. As regards the urban centres, Chapari (NM), Santaldih Thermal Power Project Town (NM), Arra (NM), Raghunathpur (M) and Adra (NM) are the important towns. Arra and Adra form the unban agglomeration under the name of Adra (UA), which is the biggest town in the region. There are numerous railwaylines and roads which connect all the important towns with other areas in the region.
Division No. 3.3.3.2. Upper Kasai Basin	1. P.S. Jhalde 2. P.S. Jaipur 3. P.S. Arsha 4. P.S. Barabazar 5. P.S. Puruliya Muffalis	Alluvium, Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with	Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents.		The region covers most of the central part of the district where the Kasai or Kansabati river flows. The region is undulating. The general slope is from west to east and south-east.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6. P.S. Purulia Town 7. P.S. Hura 8. P.S. Puncha 9. P.S. Manbazar	epidiorites, Porphyritic granite, Granite gneiss with leptynites and granulite including pyroxene granulites in Purliya and Bankura		The height varies from 200 to 300 m. The Kasai is the most important river of Puruliya district as well as of this region. It rises from the Ghoramara Pahar on the north-west (400 m. high). The Girgiri Channel and the Bandhu Channel are the tributaries of the Kasai. In the upper course the Kasai is non-perennial but from the confluence of the Bandhu Channel, it becomes a wide perennial channel. Another river called the Kumari is also flowing to the south of the Kasai. The Kumari is a small river which originates from the eastern face of the Baghmundi Upland (312 m.) It flows south and South-east and is more sinuous in the lower course. As regards the soil distribution the region has usually sandy loam susceptible to heavy erosion and gully formation. The highlands being eroded are of low fertility and the lower valleys are fertile due to the deposition of the sediments. Since soil erosion is the main problem and little irrigation facilities are available cultivation is unproductive in the highland areas. However, Aus Paddy and some inferior type of pulses and oilseeds are grown in the lower areas of the Region. The region has population of 626229 living in a total of 849 villages and 1 (one) urban centre. Of the total population, 88,20 per cent live in the rural areas and 11.80 per cent in the urban areas. The

1	2	3	4	5	6
					region has a total area of 1951.5 Km^2. So far density is concerned, the region has 285 persons per Km^2 in the rural areas while it is 5317 persons per Km^2 in the nrban areas which is highest density among the three regions of the district. Puruliya Town is the only urban centre in the region. Puruliya Town is also the district headquarters which is well connected by railways, national highway (No. 32), state highway (No. 2) and other roads with other areas of the region and the district.
Division No. 3.3.3.3. Baghmundi—Banduan Upland	1. P.S. Jhalda 2. P.S. Jaipur 3. P.S. Arsha 4. P.S. Balarampur 5. P.S. Baghmundi 6. P.S. Barabazar 7. P.S. Manbazar 8. P.S. Banduan	Alluvium. Paraschists and gneisses of south Puruliya and Bankura with epidiorites, Prophyritic Granite's Granite gneiss with leptyrites and granulite including pyroxene granulites in Puruliya and Bankura	Ustalfs—Ochrepts. Ustalfs—Aqualfs—Ochrepts. Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents.	The region occupies the north-western and southern portions of the district. It is a high-land area descending from the hills of Central India and Chotanagpur (Plateau), The 300 m. contour line is a dividing line between the higher peneplains of P.S. Jhalda, Arsha, Baghmundi, Balarampur, Barabazar and Banduan and the lower undlating plains of the Kasai and the Kumari rivers. The high-lands are at places very steep and heavily dissected by eroding streams. forming the youthful stage of land-form on the uplifted peneplain. In the extreme north west, at the tri-junction of Puruliya, Ranchi and Hazaribag districts, the Subarnarekha river enters the district from Bihar The Danka Ghar Nadi (river) originates from the Ghoramara range (400 m. high) and meets the Subarnarekha at this point of tri-junction. From this confluence the Subarnerekha flows southwards as district boundary. In Baghmundi and

1	2	3	4	5	6

Balarampur areas, the Ayodhya range forms the main highland of the district. It acts as a water shed between the Kasai and the Subarnareka. Gorabura (725 m,) Karma Hill (675 m.) and Gonja Pahar (660 m.) are the important peaks of the Ayodhya range. Further to the extreme south in the Banduan and Manbazar areas many small streams draining through the northern slope of the Dalma range join into the Kumari river. The highest peak of the Dalma range is Bhandari (473 m.). Unlike the Ayodhya range, the Dalma range has gentle slope rolling down to the residual plains.

The soils of the region are red loomy red sandy and alluvial. Recently formed soils of clayey loam also occurin patches along the Subarnarekha, and Bagmundi-Dalma Saddle (in P.S. Banduan). Rice is the principal food crop grown in the region. Maize, groundnut, tur and other oilseeds are also grown in this region. The region has forest trees of sal, teak, mahua, banyan and jam etc. (Tropical dry deciduous forests).

The region has population of 567803 inhabiting in 901 villages and 2 urban centres. 94.94 per cent of the total population are recorded in the rural areas and 5.06 per cent in the urban areas. The region has a total area of 2295.0 Km^2. Its rural and urban densities of population are 236 and 2146 persons per Km^2

1	2	3	4	5	6
					respectively. Jhalda (M), and Balrampur (M) are the only two urban centres, in this region. Balarampur is the most important town which is well connected by a railway line, national highway (No. 32) and state highway (No. 4) and Jhalda Town by a railway line and state highway (Nos. 2 and 4), with other centres and areas of the region. Banduan centre is the only exception which has such communication facilities and it has been cnnnected with other areas by village road only.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER STATES, NAMELY, SIKKIM, ORISSA, BIHAR, UTTAR PRADESH AND MADHYA PRADESH

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
			MOUNTAIONUS/ HILLY REGION		
1 The Northern Mountains	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	Sikkim	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	South District	1.4.1.1 Namchi Melli Region
				North District	1.4.1.2 Northern Forested Hilly Region
				East District	1.4.1.2 Sumdong Rumtek Martam Forested Tract
				South District	1.4.1.2 Tista Rangit Hill Land
				West District	1.4.1.2 Sonbarey Gyalshing Yuksam Region
				East District	1.4.1.3 Gangrok Region
				South District	1.4.1.3 Karchi Ralong Region
				East District	1.4.1.4 Gnathang Forested Hilly Region
		West Bengal	1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya inlcuding Duars	Darjiling	1.4.2.1 Darjiling Himalaya

* The Tista Valley region is not shown as it is blocked by the resistant rocks of the Darjiling ridge through which the Tista has carved a deep narrow gorge running west of Kalimpong.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			SIWALIK/OUTER HIMALAYA		
				Darjiling	1.4.2.2 Kurseong Range
				Darjiling	1.4.2.3 Kalimpong Range
			DUARS		
				Jalpaiguri	1.4.2.2 Central Duars
				Jalpaiguri	1.4.2.3 Eastern Duars
				Darjiling	1.4.2.4 Western Duars
			PLAINS		
				Jalpaiguri	1.4.2.1 Tista Plain*
2. The Great Plains	2.6	Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar	2.6.3.1 West Koch Bihar Plain
				West Dinajpur	2.6.3.1 Islampur Goalpokhar Plain
				Koch Bihar	2.6.3.2 East Koch Bihar Plain
				West Dinajpur	2.6.3.3 Balurghat Plain
			2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshida-bad	2.6.4.1 Nabagram Plain
				Nadia	2.6.4.3 Nadia Plain North
				Nadia	2.6.4.4 Krishnagar—Shantipur Plain
				Nadia	2.6.4.5 Ranaghat—Chakdaha Plain
				Murshida-	2,6.4.5 Raninagar Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2.6.5 Proper Delta	Twenty Four Parganas	2.6.5.1 Ichhamati-Raimangal Plain
				Twenty Four Parganas	2.6.5.2 Bidyadhari Plain
				Barddhaman	2.6.5.3 Barddhaman Plain
			2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Birbhum	2.6.6.1 Nalhati Plain
				Medinipur	2.6.6.1 Silai Plain
				Birbhum	2.6.6.3 Suri-Bolpur Plain
				Bankura	2.6.6.4 Silai Plain
				Medinipur	2.6.6.4 Contai Plain
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.12 Orissa Highlands	Orissa	3.12.1 Northern Orissa	Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.4 Great Baripada Plain
		GANGA/BHAGIRATHI/HUGLI BASIN			
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Samastipur	2.6.1.1 Ganga Flood Plain of Samastipur
				Begusarai	2.6.1.1 Gagna-Burhi Gandak Flood Plain of Begusarai
				Vaishali	2.6.1.2 Ganga Gandak Flood Plain
				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
				Nadia	2.6.4.2 Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluve
				Marshidabad	2.6.4.3 Ganga-Bhagirathi Basin
				Murshidabad	2.6.4.4 Jalangi-Bhagiraihi Interfluve
			2.6.5 Praper Delta	Twenty Four Parganas	2.6.5.3 Hugli Flats
				Heara	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

1		2	3	4	5	6	
				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 Plai
					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-Gamari Plain
					Maldah	2.6.3.2	Mahananda-Ganga Interfluve.
				MAYURAKSHI BASIN			
				2.6.4 Moriband	Murshidabad Delta	2.6.4.2	Mayurakhi-Dwarka Plain
				2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Birbhum	2.6.6.2	Brahmani-Mayurakshi Basin
				DAMODAR VALIEY			
				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	Dharibad	3.3.2.3	Damodar-Barakar Basin

1	2	3	4	5	6
			KASAI BASIN		
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	West Bengal	2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Medinipur	2.6.6.2 Lower Kasai Basin
				Bankura	3.6.6.5 Middle Kasai Plain
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplana	Puruliya	3.3.3.2 Upper Kasai Basin
			DELTA REGION		
2. The Great Plains	2.6 Lowae Ganga Plain		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Twenty Four Parganas	2.6.5.4 Hugli Delta
				Twenty four Parganas	2.6.5.5 Sundarbans
			COASTAL PLAIN (East)		
			2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Medinipur	2.6.6.5 Digha Coastol Plain
4. The Coastal Plains & Istands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Orissa	4.3.8 Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar	4.3.8.1 Baleshwar Coastal Plain
				Cuttack	4.3.3.3 Cuttack Coastal Plain
				Puri	4.3.8.5 Puri Coastal Plain
			UPLANDS PLATEAU		
2. The Great Plains	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain West	Allahabad	2.5.1.3 Shankargarh-Mirida Uplands
			2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain East	Varanasi	2.5.2.1 Chokia Plateau
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	Bihar	2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Nawada	2.6.2.2 Rajauli-Kawakole Uplands
				Bhagalpur	2.6.2.3 Banka-Forested Upland
				Aurangabad	2.6.2.3 Soutuh Arangabad Forested Upland
				Rohtas	2.6.2.3 Rohtas Plateau
				Gaya	2.6.2.4 Sherghati-Fatehpur Upland

1	2	3	4	5	6
		West Bengal	2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura	2.6.6.1 Bankura Upland
				Medinipur	2.6.6.3 Medinipur Upland
				Birbhum	2.6.6.4 Bakreswar Upland
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	Uttar Pradesh	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 Forest Uplands
	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	Bihar	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Plamu	3.3.1.2 Garhwa Upland
				Ranchi	3.3.1.2 Gumla Plateau
				Ranchi	3.3.1.4 Simdega Plateau
				Palamu	3.3.1.4 Japla Uplands
				Palamu	3.3.1.5 Latehar-Chandwa Uplands
				Ranchi	3.3.1.5 Ranchi Plateau
			3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad	3.3,2.1 Topchanchi-Tundi Highlann
				Hazaribag	3.3.2.1 Chatra Plateau
				Giridih	3.3.2.2 Giridih Uplands
				Dhanbad	3.3.2.2 Baghmara-Gobindpur Upland
				Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.2 Dumka-Godda Upland
				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 Upland
				Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.4 Pakaur Upland
				Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.5 Deoghar Upland
				Santhal Pargana	3.3.2.6 Jamtara Upland
		West Bengal	3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya Uplands	3.3.3.1 Damodar-Dwarakeswar Upland
				Puruliya	3.3.3.3 Baghumundi-Banduan Upland

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bihar	3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	3.3.4.3 Kolhan Upland
				Singhbhum	3.3.4.4 Seraikela-Dhalbhum Upland
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands East	Surguja	3.4.3.3 Ramanujganj Upland
				Surguja	3.4.3.4 Surguja Plateau
				Sidhi	3.4.3.4 Waidhan Upland
	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 Highland	Orissa	3.12.1 Northern Orissa	Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.1 Northern Mayurbhanj Riverine Upland
				Kendujhar	3.12.1.1 Kendujhar Plateau
				Dhenkanal	3.12.1.1 Palalahada-Kamakshya-nagar Plateau
				Kendujhar	3.12.1.2 Kendujhar Forested Upland
				Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.2 Raruankranja Uplands
				Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.3 Similipal Plateau
				Mayurbhanj	3.12.1.5 South Mayurbhanj Forested Plateau
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.8 Mahanadi Delta	Cuttack	4.3.8.1 Sukinda Narsinghpur-Banki Forested Upland
				Baleshwar	4.3.8.3 Nilagiri Upland