CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL
DIVISIONS OF INDIA
—A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

SERIES—I

VOLUME -XXI

TRIPURA

Planning and Supervision

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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, Resistrar 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 inter vention 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 rigions of a kind and their boundaries, too, may or may not be in conformity with those of natural regions.

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

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

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

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

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

Pending this, the present study which covers the whole of India and posits a scheme comprising of four levels of delineatton 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 mueh 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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TECHNICAL STAFF OF THE RGI HEADQUARTERS AND DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, TRIPURA ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT .

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

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

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

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, Ganda, 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

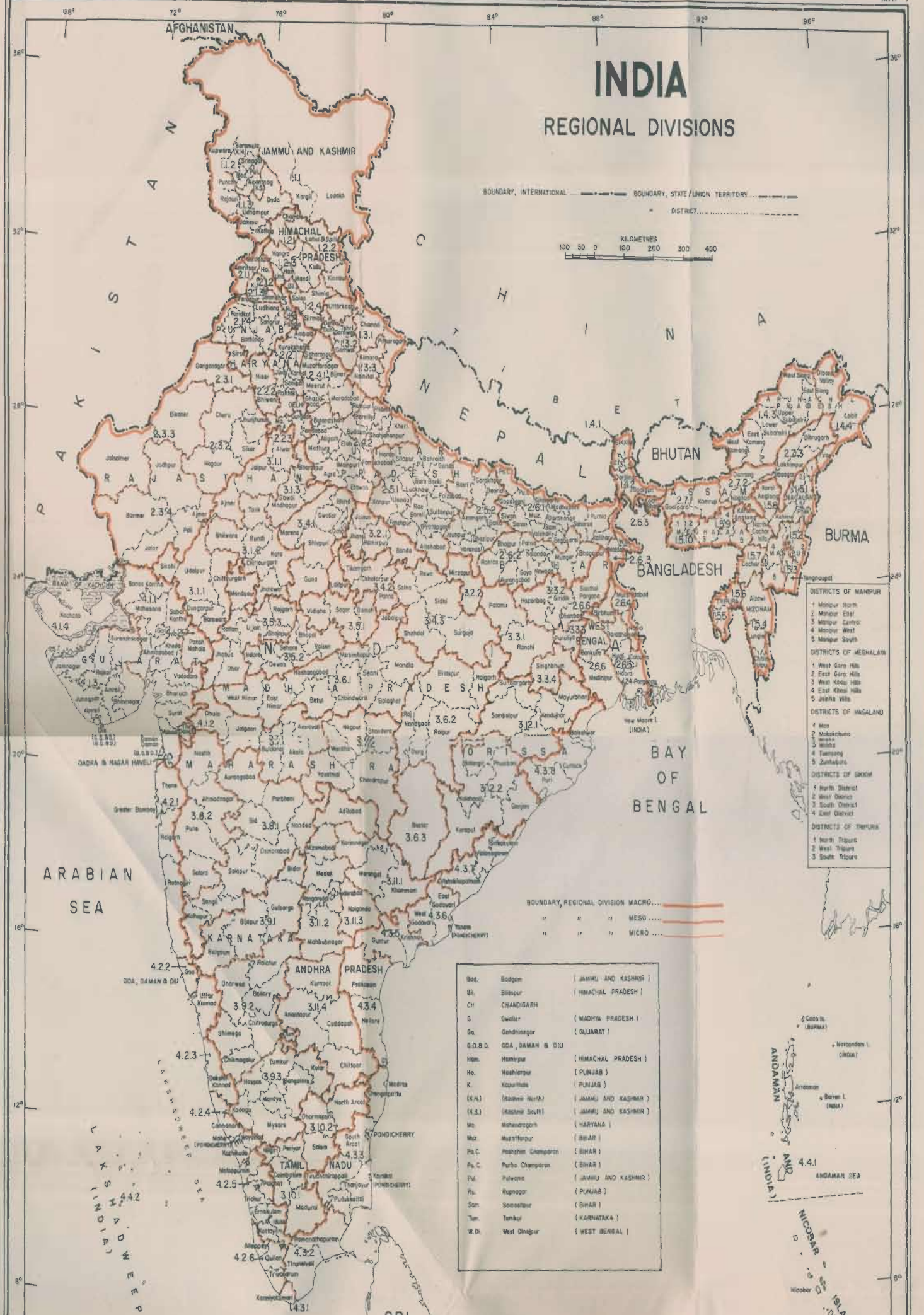
1	2	3	4	5
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar and Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur Jalaun, Lalitpur, and Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	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


INDIA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BURMA
BANGLADESH
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
SIKKIM
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
ASSAM
MEGHALAYA
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
PONDICHERRY
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
DISTRICTS OF MANIPUR
1 Manipur North
2 Manipur East
3 Manipur Central
4 Manipur West
5 Manipur South
DISTRICTS OF MEGHALAYA
1 West Garo Hills
2 East Garo Hills
3 West Khasi Hills
4 East Khasi Hills
5 Jaintia Hills
DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND
1 Mon
2 Mokokchung
3 Tuensang
4 Tuensang
5 Zunheboto
DISTRICTS OF SIKKIM
1 North District
2 West District
3 South District
4 East District
DISTRICTS OF TRIPURA
1 North Tripura
2 West Tripura
3 South Tripura
BOUNDARY, REGIONAL DIVISION MACRO
MESO
MICRO
Bad. Badgam (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Bil. Bilaspur (HIMACHAL PRADESH)
CH CHANDIGARH
G Gwalior (MADHYA PRADESH)
Go. Gandhinagar (GUJARAT)
G.D.&D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Ham. Hamirpur (HIMACHAL PRADESH)
Ho. Hoshiarpur (PUNJAB)
K. Kapurthala (PUNJAB)
(K.N.) (Kashmir North) (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
(K.S.) (Kashmir South) (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Ma. Mahendragarh (HARYANA)
Muz. Muzaffarpur (BIHAR)
Pa.C. Paschim Champaran (BIHAR)
Pu.C. Purbo Champaran (BIHAR)
Pul. Pulwama (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
Ru. Rupnagar (PUNJAB)
Sam. Samastipur (BIHAR)
Tum. Tumkur (KARNATAKA)
W.Di. West Dinajpur (WEST BENGAL)
Coco Is. (BURMA)
Narcondam I. (INDIA)
Barren I. (INDIA)
Nicobar
New Moore I. (INDIA)

PART—II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF TRIPURA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF TRIPURA

"The origin of the name 'Tripura' cannot be conclusively traced back to any recorded source of history. According to Captain Lewin, the 'origin of the name of Tipperah is doubtful'. Attempts in this regard do get invariably lost in the mist of legends and traditions. What may at least, be stated is only a variety of opinions.

A common belief is that the name Tripura has originated from *Tripurasundari*—the presiding deity of the land. But this is not correct. The country had been known as Tripura even before the installation of the deity which took place at the time of Maharaja Dhanyamanikya in the first half of the sixteenth century. What is more probable is that the deity took the name of the land. Apart from this traditional view there is another opinion which states that Tripura has been coined from two Tripuri words—*tui* and *pra*. In Tripuri *tui* means water and *pra* means near. It is believed that originally the land was known as *Tuipra*, meaning a land adjoining the waters. It is a fact that in days of yore the boundaries of Tripura extended upto the Bay of Bengal when its rulers held sway from the Garo Hills to Arakan. It might be that the name appropriately derived its origin from its nearness to water. This *Tuipra* has subsequently been corrupted into *Tipra* and from *Tipra* to Tripura. It is relevant to note that even to-day the hill people pronounce the word as *Tipra* and not Tripura. Of all the views on the origin of the name Tripura, the last one offered by Kailash Chandra Singha appears to be quite probable and appropriate".[1]

Until 14th October, 1949, Tripura was a Princely state and thereafter it was integrated with the Indian Union as a Part 'C' state under the direct administrative control of the Government of India. It was declared a full-fledged state on 21st January, 1972. The state is surrounded by Bangladesh almost on all side except an outlet by the north-eastern side through Cachar district of Assam. It is situated between 22° 56′ N and 24° 32′ N latitudes and 91° 09′ E and 92° 21′ E longitudes. Tripura is one of the seven states of the North Eastern India adjoining Assam and Mizoram towards north-east and east. The total area of the state is 10,486 km^2 according to Survey of India with a total population of 2,053,058 persons as per the 1981 Census. It was an uni-district territory till 31.8.1970 and thereafter from 1.9.1970 the state has been divided into three districts, viz. West Tripura, North Tripura and South Tripura. The ten sub-divisions, however, remained unchanged.

Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura sub-divisions constituted West Tripura district; Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and Kamalpur sub-divisions constituted North Tripura district and Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom sub-divisions constituted South Tripura district. The state capital, Agartala, is the head-quarters of West Tripura district, Kailasahar is the headquarters of North Tripura district and Udaipur is the headquarters of South Tripura district. The state of Tripura is, therefore, comprised of three districts, ten sub-divisions with 17 C.D./T.D. blocks, 10 towns, 177 tehsils, (like Nyaya Panchayat circles) and 864 revenue villages.

1. Tripura District Gazetteer, Chapters—1, P. 1.

Tripura is characterised by hills and plains which started to take its origin in the period of Miocene. There are six major hill ranges covered by evergreen and deciduous forests. The bamboo brakes are common in these forests and 'sal' tree is the main factor to categorise these forests. The region has high base status soils including alluvium with the less water holding capacity. The state, falling under Eastern Hill Zone (1·5) is sub-divided into two micro regions according to its topography, climate, geology, soil and natural vegetation. These are as follows :

1.5.5. 'Tripura Plain' covering the districts of West Tripura and South Tripura and

1.5.6. 'Tripura Hills' covering North Tripura district only.

The Tripura Plain (1.5.5) occupying West Tripura and South Tripura districts is bordered by the range of Atharamura running from the northern-most end to the southern-most end of the state. This range is situated almost in the middle part of the state. However, in the middle east, this plain is extended upto Sardangmura range. The plain area of the state which is generally below 75 metres in height, often has intermittent hills. The plains of the western border region are continuous with the plains of Bangladesh. There are some forest-clad ridges and valleys, which consist of swampy, marshy water lakes and ponds, streams and streamlets and flat land, mostly towards the west and south. It constitutes about 40 per cent area of the state. The rocks are sandstone, shale and clay which belong to the ages of Miocene and Pliocene (25,000 million years old). The slope is generally from east to west and in this direction most of the rivers flow except the river Khowai which turns towards north and the Manugang and the Sarma-Raima towards south. A large number of rain fed torrents flow down the slopes of the Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura and Sardangmura ranges. There are some off-shoots of the ranges namely, Pitramura, Jajimura, Tulamura, Champamura etc. which form the boundaries of sub-divisions or development blocks. Besides, the west of Baramura Deotamura ridges, there exists the Gazalia-Mamumbhaga anticline, Sonamura anticline and Agartala dome etc. All these offshoots in Tripura run from east to west direction as these are interlinked with the hill ranges.

All the streams pass through narrow valleys having rocky walls. Usually the river beds are sandy on hills and clayey on plains. Of these streams, the Gomati, the Khowai, the Howrah, the Burigang, the Fenny, the Muhuri and the Manugang are the important ones in Tripura Plain. Most of the rivers except the Muhuri, the Manugang and the Fenny flowing towards north and west, join the Meghna in Bangladesh while the remaining flow towards south and join the Padma in Bangladesh. Each basin or valley is joined by a large number of smaller streams which are locally known as *chhara* and these carry water from the hill side.

The Tripura Hills (1.5.6) cover the North Tripura district. Tripura has no mountain but there are six major hill ranges, out of which three ranges entirely and part of one range belong to this region. The highest peak is 939 metres above the mean sea level at Beltingsib, on Tripura-Mizoram boundary. There are some other peaks having 760 metres or more height above the mean sea level. These ranges are Jampui and Sakhan. The other ranges in the region are Longtharai and Atharamura (eastern half). These hills are situated in north to south direction and are almost parallel to each other. The height of these ranges increase towards south, i.e. Chittagong Hills of Bangladesh while they generally disappear in the plains of Sylhet of Bangladesh in the north. The heights of all the hill ranges of Tripura increase from west to east. From the summit of these ranges one may enjoy the striking view of the surroundings having monotony of evergreen landscape. All the rivers of the region, viz., the Juri, the Deo, the Manu, the Dhalai and the Khowai having their origin mostly from the upper reaches of hill ranges, have finally entered into the plain area of Bangladesh to join the Kusiyara and the Barak rivers of the Meghna river system after running towards north. These rivers make

basins by increasing the quantity of alluvium in both sides of their course with the help of large number of tributaries. This alluvium is very fertile and here paddy is the important crop while on hills the production of orange, pineapple and bamboo are common. In Tripura, the smaller hills and hillocks are locally known as *tilla* and the bigger ones are called as *mura* or range. Again, the plain portion between hills and hillocks is recognised as *longa* or smaller valley. These *longa* land may be divided into two categories of low lying *longa*, locally called as *hower* in *tilla* or hilly land, and called as *jalaia* in plain land. The low *longas* are generally double cropped and more fertile than other one i.e. high *longas* which are mostly single cropped. The rivers of Tripura Hills make their course through the various narrow gorges with escarpments of naked rocks. Coming nearer to the level land, it becomes a broad sluggish stream following through a meandering course and has a sandy bed and bank covered with high grass hedges of wild plantations and small palms. Here the rivers are in their younger stage and during rain they cause floods.

The climate of Tripura is characterised by moderate temperature and a highly humid atmosphere. Due to its situation under south-west monsoon belt, the rainfall is heavy and average annual rainfall is 2100.8 mm (82.70"). The rainfall generally increases from the south-west to north-east. There is a big gap in the rainfall content in southern central part around Amarpur which is surrounded by 1500 mm isohyets. The north-eastern part of the state gets maximum rainfall of 2500 mm. Dharmanagar town and the surroundings are included in this area. The rainfall starts by the end of March and it continues upto middle of October. The rainfall in summer months—March to May is mostly in the form of thundershowers and it contributes about a quarter of the annual rainfall in the state. The month of June receives the maximum rainfall (421.6 mm) whereas December and January are the driest months getting 4.0 mm and 9.7 mm rainfall respectively in a year.

The actual rainy season starts from the second half of May and continues till the first half of September. In post-monsoon season also rain occurs. On an average the district has 99 rainy days having 2.5 mm or more rain per day in a year, varying from 85 days at Sonamura to 121 days at Dharmanagar. The maximum rainfall in 24 hours occurred in any station between 1901-70 was 456.2 mm (17.96") at Belonia on August 5, 1947. During 1901-50 the highest rainfall amounting to 135 per cent of the normal rainfall occurred in 1915 and the lowest rainfall amounting to 64 per cent was recorded in 1903. The records show that out of 50 years, normal rainfall between 1800 mm to 2300 mm were received for 27 years. The important feature is the low rainfall at Amarpur which is probably due to the existence of two hill ranges causing obstruction to the rain fed clouds. The other important feature is the increasing tendency of rainfall towards north-east which is due to the fact that the Bay of Bengal is at a distance of abut 50 kms from Tripura and the south-west monsoon runs towards Cherrapunjee and Mawshynram of East Khashi Hills district of Meghalaya state as a result of which these places get maximum rainfall in the world and Tripura also gets higher rainfall due to this reason.

There are only two Meteorological Observatories at Agartala and Kailasahar in Tripura having the facility to record temperature and other weather informations. The normal temperature at Agartala and Kilasahar is 25.2°C and 25.0°C respectively against the state average of 25.1°C. The temperature shows a declining trend from west to east. The daily maximum and minimum mean temperatures are 30.70°C and 19.50°C respectively. The cold weather starts from about the end of November when the temperature of

both day and night decrease steadily. January is the coldest month when mean daily minimum temperature is only 9.80°C and the maximum temperature is 25.2°C. From the begining of March, temperature of the days rises rapidly but the night temperature continues to rise slowly till July and August. The day temperature is highest (34.8°C) in April which decreases after the onset of south-west monsoon when the day temperature drops to about 3°C to 4°C. The temperature further decreases after the retreat of south-west monsoon. The highest daily maximum temperature of 42.2°C was recorded on May 1, 1960 and the lowest one was 3.9°C on January 2, 1955 at Agartala.

Humidity is generally high throughout the year. In the summer season the relative humidity is between 50 and 75 per cent whereas in the rainy season it is over 85 per cent. The sky also appears clouded during south-west monsoon (June to September) and it becomes moderately clouded during post-monsoon period (Oct.—Nov.). The sky appears clear or lightly clouded in winter (Dec.—Feb.). In summer, winds blow for short period in association with thunderstorms. The direction of wind is generally towards south and south east during rain or south-west monsoon period and gradually turn towards north in post-monsoon and early winter period. The mean wind speed is 7.1 km per hour with maximum of 13.1 km per hour in May and minimum of 3.0 km per hour in December. In the post-monsoon months, some of the cyclonic storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal move towards Bangladesh affecting this state with high winds and widespread rain. Thunderstorms are common in summer and to some extent during rainy season. During the period from the later half of November to the begining of March fog is seen, particularly in valleys and upper reaches of rivers and on hills.

The relationship between rainfall, temperature and farming should be studied by employing water balance available here. These conditions are suitable to grow paddy crops in plain, and bamboo trees and *jhum* cultivation on hills alongwith the scope for plantation of rubber, coffee, cashewnut, coconut and other evergreen and deciduous plants on hilly and *tilla* land where stunted jungle, bamboo brakes and other locally grown trees are found.

Geology of Tripura is not much old and it is generally composed of sedimentary rocks of Miocene to Recent age. From the nature of the grains and the texture imprinted on these rocks, it is inferred that originally the sediments were deposited in the sea and later converted into rocks. These rocks were subsequently acted upon by the strong forces which resulted in the folding of the rock layers into wave like structures known as anticlines and synclines. The geology of Tripura hills belongs to Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo Hills) of Miocene age on hill ranges, Tipam series and Chengpara formation (Garo Hills) of Pliocene age in the foot hill zone and *tilla* land and alluvium of Recent age around river beds. In Tripura plain, Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo Hills) of Miocene age is also found on the hills whereas undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations (i.e. old alluvium) of Miocene and Pleistocene ages are found in the remaining areas with the association of Recent alluvium. Some faults or thrusts are also found especially on Tripura Hills. Generally the rocks are sandstone, shales, lignite, coal fossilwood, conglomerate, clays and concrete on hills and foot hill zone while alluvium is composed of gravel, sand, silt and marsh deposits and these are found in plain and river beds. Minerals like kaolin, iron, coal, peaty deposits, limestone, building stone, road metal and sand are found to some extent in the area but the most important mineral is gas which is found in a vast area. As Tripura rocks are similar to petroleum based Burmese strata, there is every possibility to get the petroleum in Tripura beside liquid gas for which exploration work by Oil & Natural Gas Commission is under progress on different sites.

The soils of Tripura is mainly laterite on the hills and hillocks and alluvial in flat lands. The texture varies from sandy loam to loamy sand. Clay is found occasionally in sheltered low lying areas in small pockets. Structure is usually granular. The colour varies from dark brown to dark greyish. The soil is generally acidic and pH value varies from 4.8 to 5.8. The soil is defficient in Phosphate and Potash. The red and yellow soils in high land are defficient in organic matter and plant nutrients and devoid of humus. The soils of plain valley lands are medium to fine in texture, light grey in colour having more organic matter than the soils of high lands. The soils of plain arable lands are generally loamy with less sand while in *longa* land, i.e. narrow valleys in between high lands these are acidic and sandy loam with coarse to medium in texture. The map on soil shows that the soils of Tripura Hills are generally Udalfs-Ochrepts and Aquepts, i.e. the high base status shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of humid regions. In Tripura Plain, the soils are Aqualfs-Aquepts, Udalfs-Ochrepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents in north to south direction. Like Tripura Hills there are also high base status, shallow black brown, red loamy, red sandy, alluvial and recently formed soils. All the soils of Tripura are having less water absorbtion capacity.

Tripura was once rich in luxurient natural-grown forests and were one of the main sources of revenue for the (princely) state. The rulers of the state at early times patronised the introduction and cultivation of economically important plants of the country. But due to repeated and indiscriminate *jhuming* or shifting cultivation by tribals and due to high demand of settling the refugees of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, the State Government denuded its forests to a considerable extent. However, still more than 50 per cent area of the state is lying under forests and about three fourth of them has been declared as 'Reserved or Protected forests' by the State Government. These forests are generally situated on hilly and high land areas which are mainly composed of natural grown trees and bamboo with grass lands. The commercially important tree species are Sal (*Shorea*), Garjan (*Dipterocarpus*), Chamal (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*), Karai (*Albizzia Procera*), Gamar (*Gmelina Arborea*), Jam (*Euginia Jambolana*) etc. Alongwith other plantations, the State Forest Department has also undertaken the plantation of rubber, cashewnut, coffee etc. in which rubber plantation is most successful and has a promising future. The tea is already grown by private enterpreneures.

The two principal type of forests found in Tripura are Evergreen and Deciduous. The tropical semi-evergreen forests with the association of moist mixed deciduous forests are generally found in Tripura Hills while in Tripura Plain a variety of deciduous forests with the association of semi-evergreen forests are found in patches. Champion H.G. has described that the evergreen forest of Tripura is intermediate in characteristics and its geographical position is between Cachar evergreen forests and Chittagong evergreen forests.[2] These two categories of forests are further divided as follows :

I. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests
   (*a*) Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests
      (*i*) Cachar Tropical Evergreen Forests

II. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
   (*a*) Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests
      (*i*) Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests
      (*ii*) Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest—Dry Bamboo Brakes

2. A preliminary Source of the Forest types in India and Burma, Indian Forest Research, N S I.

(*b*) Northern Moist Deciduous Forests

(*i*) Low Alluvial Savannah Woodland

(*ii*) Secondary Moist Bamboo Brakes

(*c*) Very Moist Sal Bearing Forests

(*i*) East Himalayan lower Bhabar Sal.

The moist mixed deciduous forests differ from the northern moist deciduous forests only due to the absence of 'sal'. The natural forests mainly bamboo, changrass and cane etc. are commoly used as the house building material in the state. The forest land of Tripura is also rich in wild life which include elephant,wild buffalows, tiger, different types of monkeys, deer, bear, python, tortoise, variety of birds including peafouls, redgray and jungle fouls and fishes

The economy of Tripura as a whole is predominantly agrarian and rural based with vast majority of population (89.01 per cent) residing in rural areas. Most of the working population are engaged in agriculture and allied or associated activities for their livelihood. There is a dearth of cultivable land where higher growth rate of population is causing heavy pressure on land and operational holdings of land is becoming smaller. The *jhum* cultivation is still being practised by tribals in hill areas which causes soil erosion and denudation of natural vegetation. Tripura is bordered on three sides by Bangladesh and there is no easy transportation facilities to import the essential commodities including foodgrains from outside the state. Natural calamities especially flood causes repeated damage to the economy of the state. Transportation facilities could not be improved due to topography and the geographical location of the state. Irrigation facilities are also not upto the mark due to the undulating terrain of the state. Rice is the major crop in Tripura. In high lands *kharif* is the main crop which is fed by rain only. The *aus* (a variety of rice) and *mesta* (a variety of coarse jute) are cultivated on high lands during *kharif* season. The other crops of high land are sesamum and *arhar* in *kharif* season and mustard, rapeseeds, potato and other vegetables in *rabi* season. In low or plain lands *aus* (early *kharif*) is followed by *aman* (late *kharif*) varieties of rice and these are the major crops. Other crops grown on these areas are potato, mustard, pulses, tobacco, wheat, groundnut and vegetables. Generally high lands are single cropped and plain lands are cropped more than once. The ratio of net cropped and gross cropped area in Tripura was 40 : 60 in 1971.

Tripura is industrially less developed. There is only one medium scale industry (Tripura Jute Mill) of the State Government and some small scale industries, mainly found around the state capital, i.e. Agartala. However, Tripura handicrafts which include different decorative and household goods made of bamboo and seasoned wood and handloom cloths are very famous in all over India.

Tripura is a land-locked area where the roads are the main source of surface transportation. National Highway—44 (Assam-Agartala road) with a length of about 200 kms is the most important which is working as the life line of Tripura. This is the only road connection with Assam or rest of India. The road passes from west to north east direction. The other important road is Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom road

with the length of about 135 kms passing from north-west to south direction. There are many metalled and unmetalled roads joining these two roads from different places. Railway connection has been extended upto Dharmanagar from Assam. It is expected that in near future railway line will be extended to the interior parts of the state. Lumding-Badarpur-Dharmanagar railway line of metre gauge was the only track touching Tripura for about 12 kms between Churaibari and Dharmanagar. In 1985 the track has been completed upto Pecharthal (about 30 kms from Dharmanagar) and the work between Pecharthal and Kumarghat section in North Tripura district has been taken up. Two passenger trains upto Lumding and Silchar are running there. Air transportation is very popular between Agartala and Calcultta and to some extent from Agartala to Guwahati, Silchar and Kailasahar towns. Among two airports situated in Tripura, Agartala is connected by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot services. Vayudoot services are available for Kailasahar also. Water transport facilities are also available to some extent. After construction of Gumti Hydel Project in Dumburnagar development block (Amarpur sub-division) of South Tripura, inland water transportation facilities for the habitants are available between Tirthamukh and Gandachhara by boats mainly.

There is a clear effect of economy as well as of topography in the concentration of population. The map on distribution of population shows that most of the persons reside in plain land and river valley areas. It is also clear from the map that all the ten urban centres are situated near the rivers surrounded by large number of rural population. The population of hilly and *tilla* areas is very small. The population is very scanty in the southern part of Tripura Hills and also in the eastern part of Tripura Plain around Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. The population is large in the adjoining areas of the plains of Bangladesh in west and north and to the Cachar Plains of Assam state in the east. Most of the population of Tripura Plain is concentrated around Agartala town (i.e. in Agartala Plain) in west and near Udaipur town (i.e, East Gomati Basin) in the middle. On Tripura Hills it is concentrated around Dharmanagar town (i.e. Juri-Deo Basin). Out of 2,053,058 persons, 1,827,490 (89.01 per cent) and 225,568 (10.99 per cent) persons are residing in rural and urban areas respectively. In Tripura Hills, the percentage of urban population is almost half (6.92 per cent) to that of Tripura Plain (12.44 per cent). The urban population which is distributed among ten urban centres is highest (20.95 per cent) in Sadar sub-division in West Tripura and lowest (3.05 per cent) in Kamalpur sub-division of North Tripura. The district-wise urban population of West Tripura, South Tripura and North Tripura is 15.29, 7.25 and 6.92 per cent respectively. Among sub-micro regions, East Khowai Basin and Sarma-Raima Basin are entirely rural. Excluding Agartala Plain which contains 20.95 per cent urban population, other sub-micro regions have 3 to 10 per cent urban population.

Tripura is a state where the females are less than males. But if we compare the sex ratio figures of 933 for the country as a whole, there are 946 females per 1000 males in Tripura which is still higher than the national average. Less birth rate of female babies and higher mortality rate of women at the time of delivery of babies due to carelessness and traditional mode of delivery may be a reason to some extent. Again, the sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 942 and 962 respectively in Tripura.

The density of population in Tripura as a whole is 196 persons per km^2 against 216 for India in the 1981 Census. As the density of population is influenced by various physio-cultural and economic activities, the density is strikingly uneven in the state of Tripura. The density by sub-divisions as well as by sub-micro regions is decreasing as we move from west to east. In Tripura Plain the average density of population is 259 persons per km^2 whereas in Tripura Hills, it is only 140 persons per km^2. Among districts, it is 322 persons

in West Tripura, 150 persons in South Tripura and 140 persons in North Tripura. The sub-divisional density per km^2 is the highest (420) in Sadar in West Tripura and the lowest (82) in Amarpur in the South Tripura. Among sub-micro regions the highest density is 420 persons per km^2 in Agartala Plain followed by 277 persons per km^2 in West Gomati Basin in the west and the lowest is 25 persons per km^2 in East Khowai Basin followed by 44 persons per km^2 in Sarma-Raima Basin on south-eastearn side. These figures clearly indicate the effect of physical, agricultural, industrial, transportational and administrative development and their accessibility to support the population. The low density is also seen in the areas of comparativaly less amount of rainfall and those having undulating terrains. The topography and soil characteristics have played a vital role in the concentration of population which finally affected the density figures of Tripura. Maps on rural density of population by sub-divisions or sub-micro regions generally follow the trend of density of total population in Tripura. The highest and the lowest density figures of rural population by sub-divisions are 336 and 77 persons per km^2. Overall rural density of Tripura is 177 persons per km^2. In urban areas, the average density figure for the state is 4,148 persons per km^2. All the sub-divisions have more or less urban area, but density is exceptionally high (8,366) in Sadar sub-division due to the fact that Agartala, the capital town of the state is located here. In remaining areas, it varies between 1,315 to 3,038 persons. However, it is lowest i.e. 1,315 persons per km^2 in Sabroom sub-division in South Tripura. The urban density of population by sub-micro regions differs from that of sub-divisions. The two sub-micro regions, one each in Tripura Plain and Tripura Hills, namely, Sarma-Raima Basin and East khowai Basin are entirely rural. Two regions have density below 2,000 persons, five between 2,000 to 3,999 persons, but one has the maximum density of 8,366 persons per km^2 in the urban areas of Agartala Plain. The maps on density (Total, Rural and Urban) clearly reflect the econmic wealth of area, carrying capacity of land and pin points the areas for which special attention in planning is required. There may be some different concepts or views for obtaining a way for defining, mapping and describing the region which perhaps could not be reconciled into one philosophy.

According to the 1981 Census, the state is dominated by Hindus which account for 89.34 per cent followed by Muslims (6.75), Buddhists (2.67) and Christians (1.21). Jains, Sikhs and other religious communities constitute only 0.03 per cent. As per Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India the President of India have declared 32 Castes of Hindus as 'scheduled castes' and 19 Tribes as 'scheduled tribes'. According to the 1981 Census the total numerical strength of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was 310,384 and 583,920 respectively. These two combinedly account for 43.56 per cent of the total population of Tripura. The percentage of scheduled castes (15.12) is nearar to the percentage of scheduled castes population of India (15.75), but proportion of scheduled tribes is very high (28.44) in comparison to all India figure of 7.76 per cent. These populations generally reside in rural area and only 6.3 per cent of scheduled caste population and 1.3 per cent of scheduled tribe population are found in urban centres against 10.99 per cent as a whole. The scheduled castes population varies between 7 and 23 per cent in all sub-divisions and sub-micro regions excepting East Khowai Basin (1.5.6.4) where they are only 0.22 per cent. But a great variation is marked in scheduled tribe population which varies between 11 and 44 per cent among sub-divisions and 11.3 to 98.6 per cent in sub-micro regions. The sub-micro regions have an exception of higher percentage of scheduled tribe population in East Khowai Basin (98.57 per cent) and Sarma-Raima Basin (78.93 per cent) situated in the south east portion. In Tripura Plain and Tripura Hills, the percentage of scheduled castes is 16.18 and 12.13 respectively whereas scheduled tribes are 28.84 per cent and 27.32 per cent.

The literacy rate of Tripura is 42.12 per cent against 32.63 per cent of all India average. This rate is as high as 73.66 per cent in urban areas and 38.23 per cent in rural areas. Among males and females it

is 51.7 and 32.0 per cent respectively. Among districts, the highest percentage of literacy is 42.21 in West Tripura and the lowest is 34.83 per cent in South Tripura but in North Tripura the rate is moderate (41.96 per cent). The sub-divisional literacy rate varies from 25 to 50 per cent but in sub-micro regions the rate of literacy is the lowest, i.e. 5.47 per cent in East Khowai Basin under North Tripura followed by 12.40 per cent in Sarma-Raima Basin under South Tripura. The rate of literacy is higher for males in both rural and urban areas. The literacy rate is higher in the western and northern parts of the state.

The total workers in the state constitute 32.27 per cent to the total population of which 29.64 per cent are main workers and 2.63 per cent are marginal workers. The proportion of male main workers among total male population is 49.23 per cent whereas female main workers are only 8.95 per cent among the female population. The percentage of main workers and marginal workers is comparatively higher, i.e. 36.14 and 5.11 respectively among scheduled tribes. Among 608,589 main workers, cultivators form 43.29 per cent followed by other workers (31.27 per cent) agricultural labourers (24.00 per cent), and household industry workers (1.44 per cent). Male main workers are 44.15, 31.97, 22.62 and 1.26 per cent respectively among them. It shows that the distribution of the male main workers are in the same trend of the total main workers of Tripura. The proportion of male main workers is higher in West Tripura and North Tripura districts. In sub-micro regions, main workers are higher (42.89 per cent) in East Khowai Basin in which 58.32 per cent of males and 26.22 per cent of females are permanently engaged in work and they are lowest (27.51 per cent) in West Gomati Basin where the proportion of female main workers is only 4.80 per cent. The higher percentage of workers engaged in agricultural work shows that the economy of the state is highly based on agriculture. There is a need to develop some local resource based industries in the various areas.

Within the broad frame of regions as delineated at the district level with two micro regions viz. (1.5.5) Tripura Plain, and (1.5.6) Tripura Hillls the entire state has been further delineated into 10 sub-micro regions as per the following. Further details of these sub-micro regions are given in Part III of this volume. These regions may serve a step further in the planning process of the district in particular and the state in general, for catering to the need of multi-level development programme of the state.

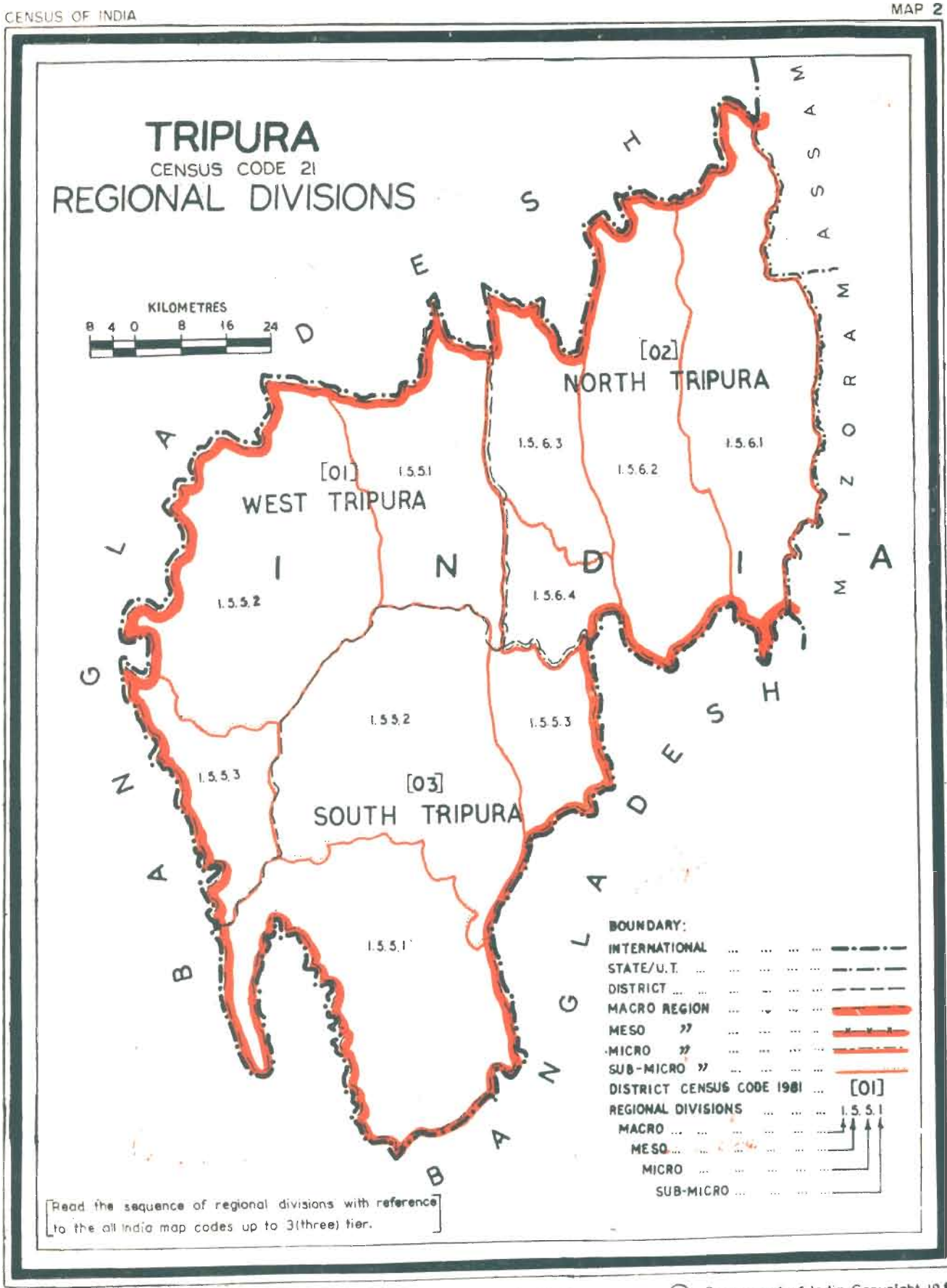
1.5 EASTERN HILL ZONE

Micro regions with Code No.	District with Code No.	Sub-Micro regions with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)
1.5.5 Tripura Plain	West Tripura 01	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin
		1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain
		1.5.5.3 West Gomati Basin
	South Tripura 03	1.5.5.1 Muhuri-Manugang Basin
		1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin
		1.5.5.3 Sarma-Raima Basin
1.5.6 Tripura Hiils	North Tripura 02	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin
		1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin
		1.5.6.3 Dhalai Basin
		1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin

Macro Region with Code No.	Meso Region with Code No.	Micro Regions with Code No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-Micro Regions with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)	Constituents Villages	Towns	Area in Km^2 Total	Rural	Urban	Population (1981 Census) Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. The Northern Mountains	1.5. Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.5 Tripura Plain	West Tripura 01	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin	78	1	1016.00	1011.60	4.40	211,868	201,146	10,722
				1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain	141	1	1501.97	1481.17	15.80	630,958	498,772	132,186
				1.5.5.3 West Gomati Basin	62	1	481.79	478.36	3.43	133,426	127,046	6,380
			South Tripura 03	1.5.5.1 Muhuri-Manugang Basin	144	2	1563.00	1556.32	6.68	262,154	246,760	15,394
				1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin	119	2	1464.88	1457.16	7.72	247,932	224,478	23,454
				1.5.5.3 Sarma-Raima Basin	40	—	574.39	574.39	—	25,472	25,472	—
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura 02	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin	102	1	1602.53	1594.77	7.76	229,483	208,677	20,806
				1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin	96	1	1345.75	1339.57	6.18	190,787	177,849	12,938
				1.5.6.3 Dhalai Basin	63	1	605.19	602.79	2.40	112,934	109,246	3,688
				1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin	19	—	327.75	327.75	—	8,044	8,044	—

CENSUS OF INDIA

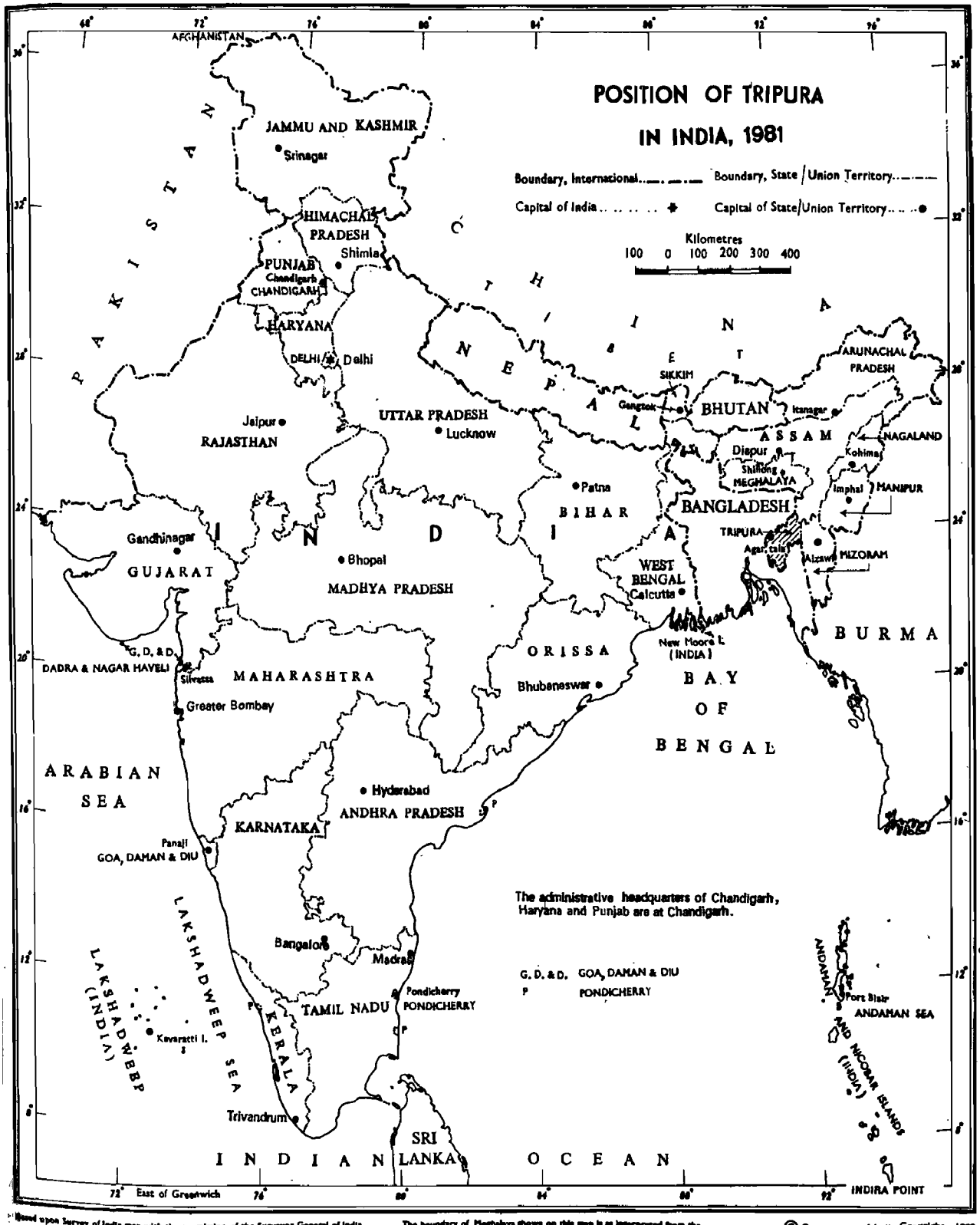
MAP 2



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GENERAL MAPS

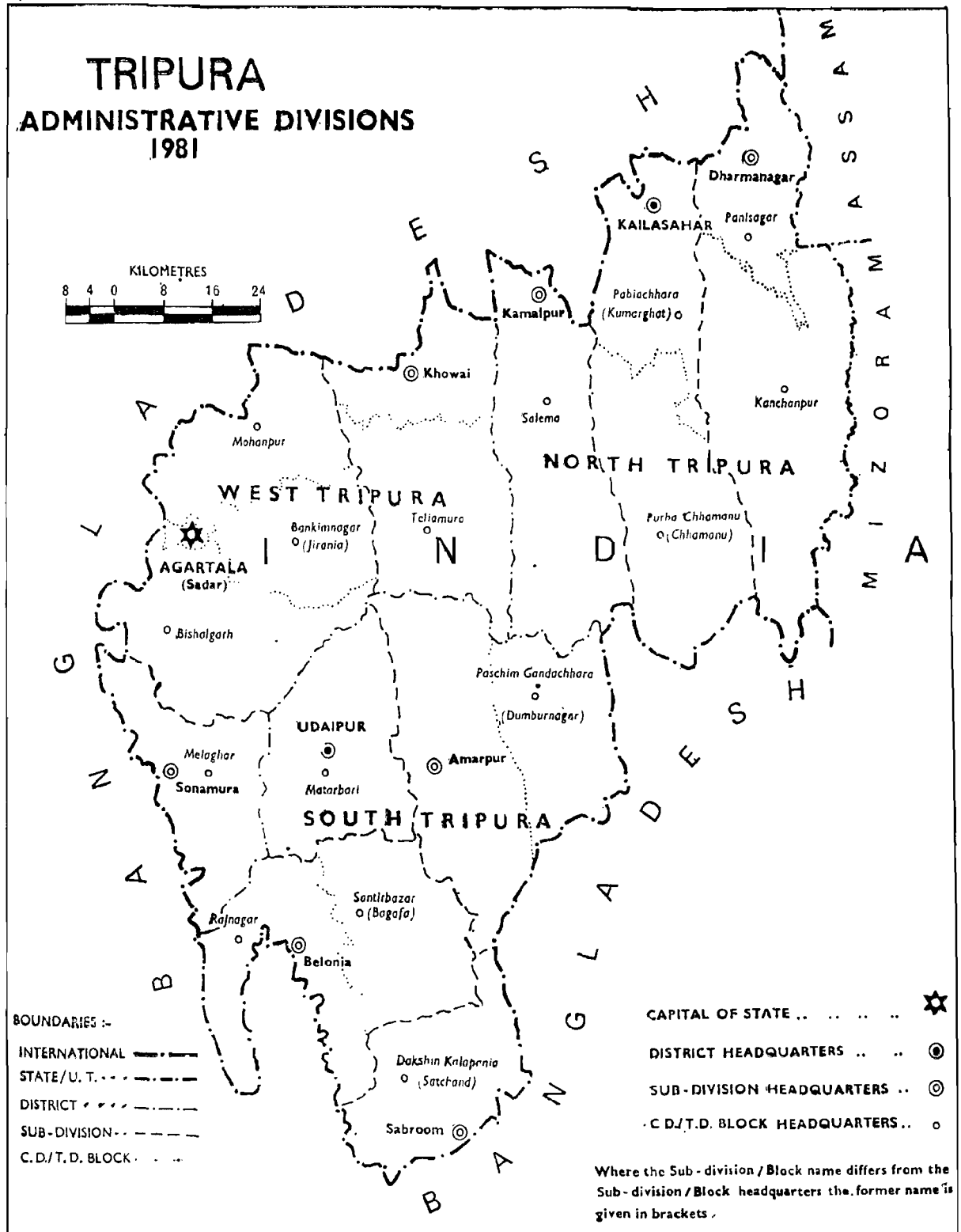


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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

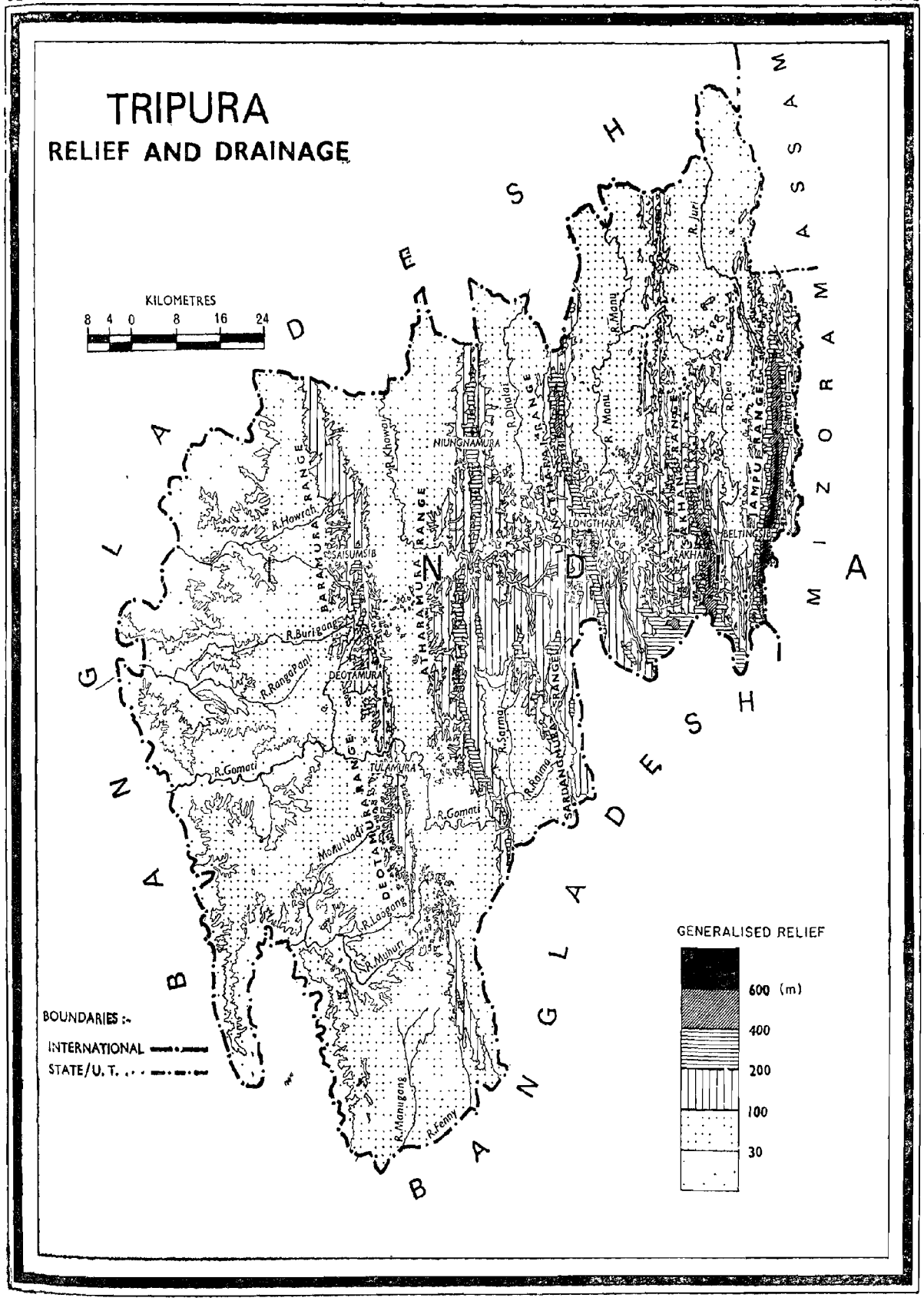
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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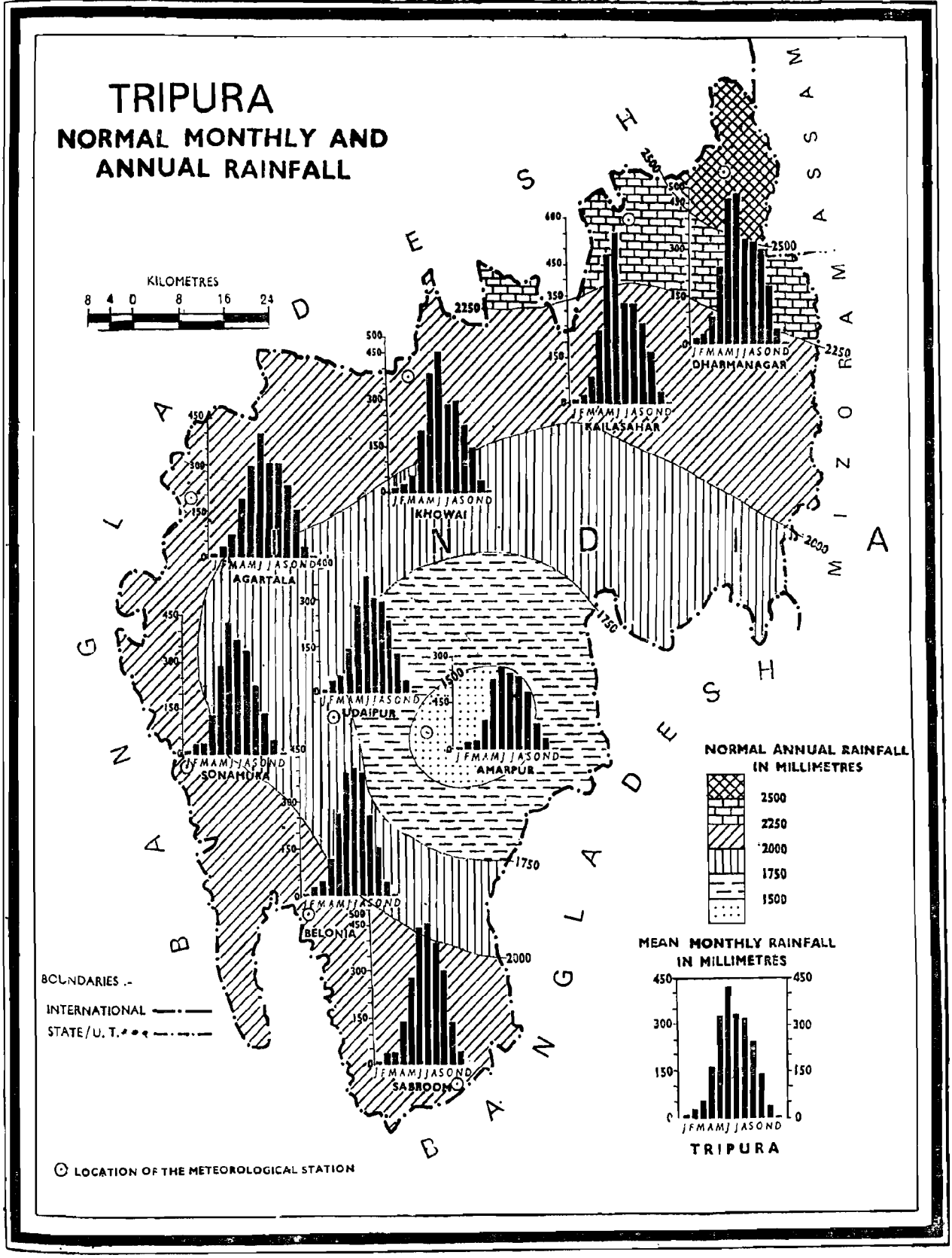
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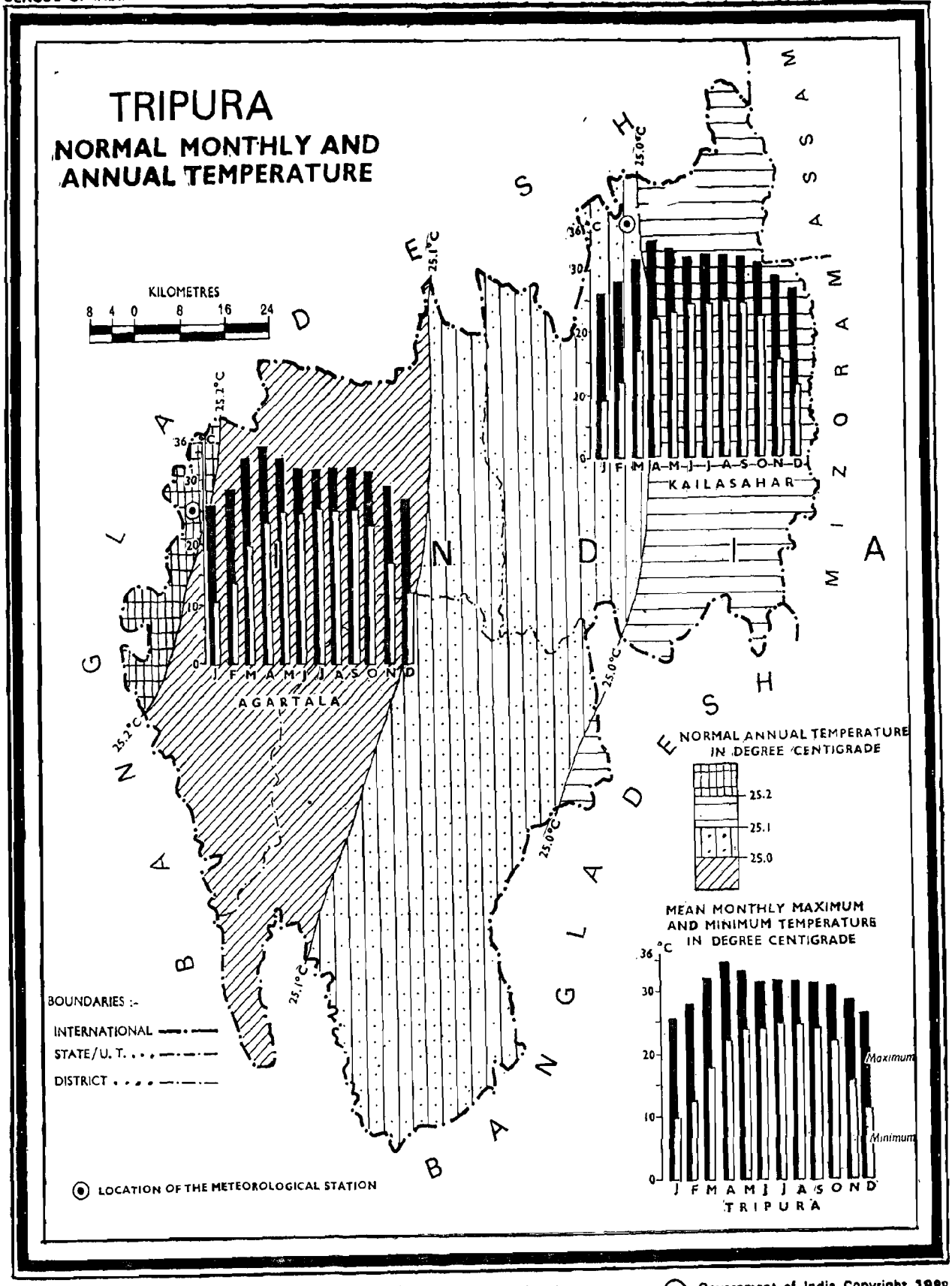
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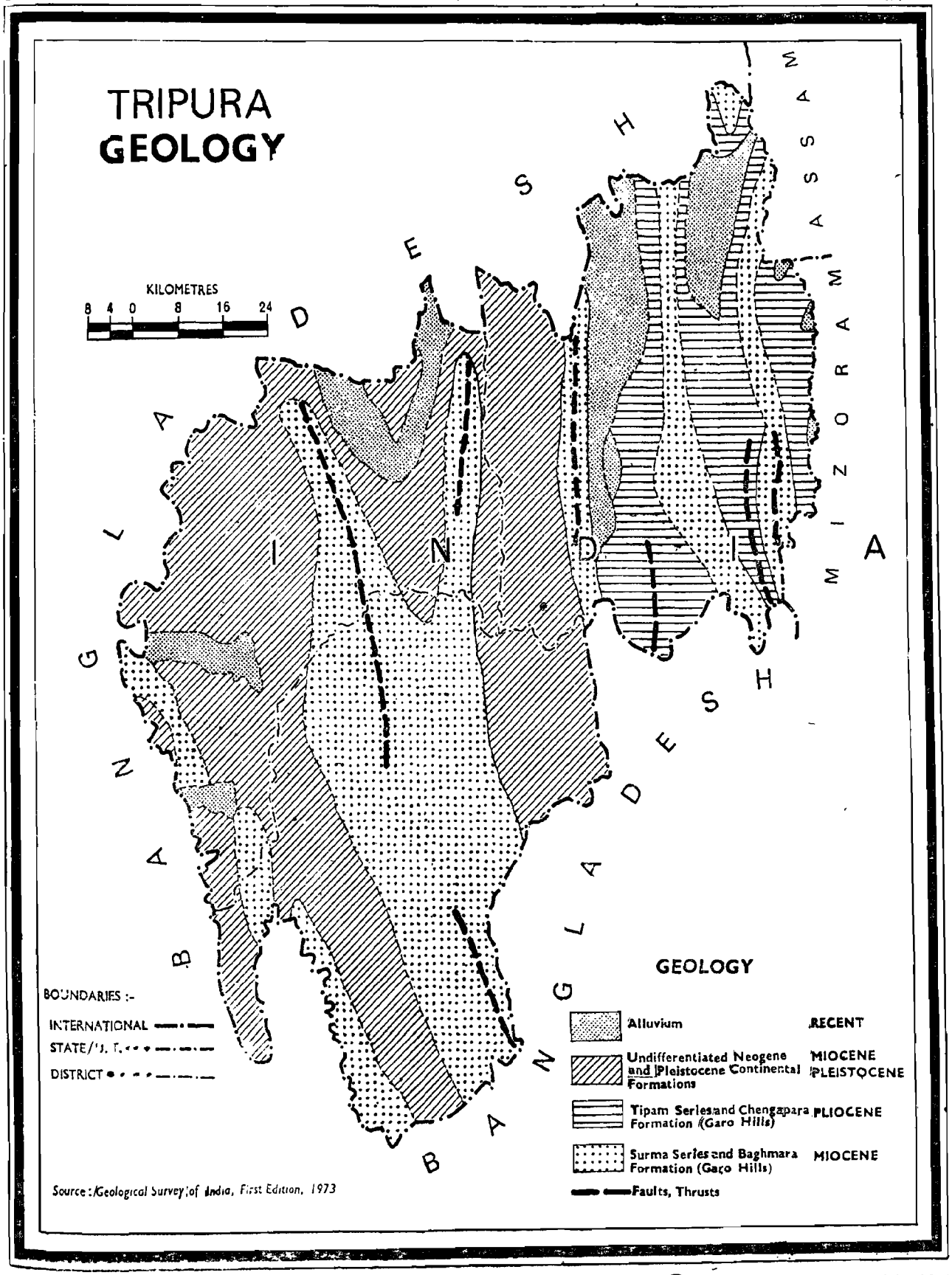
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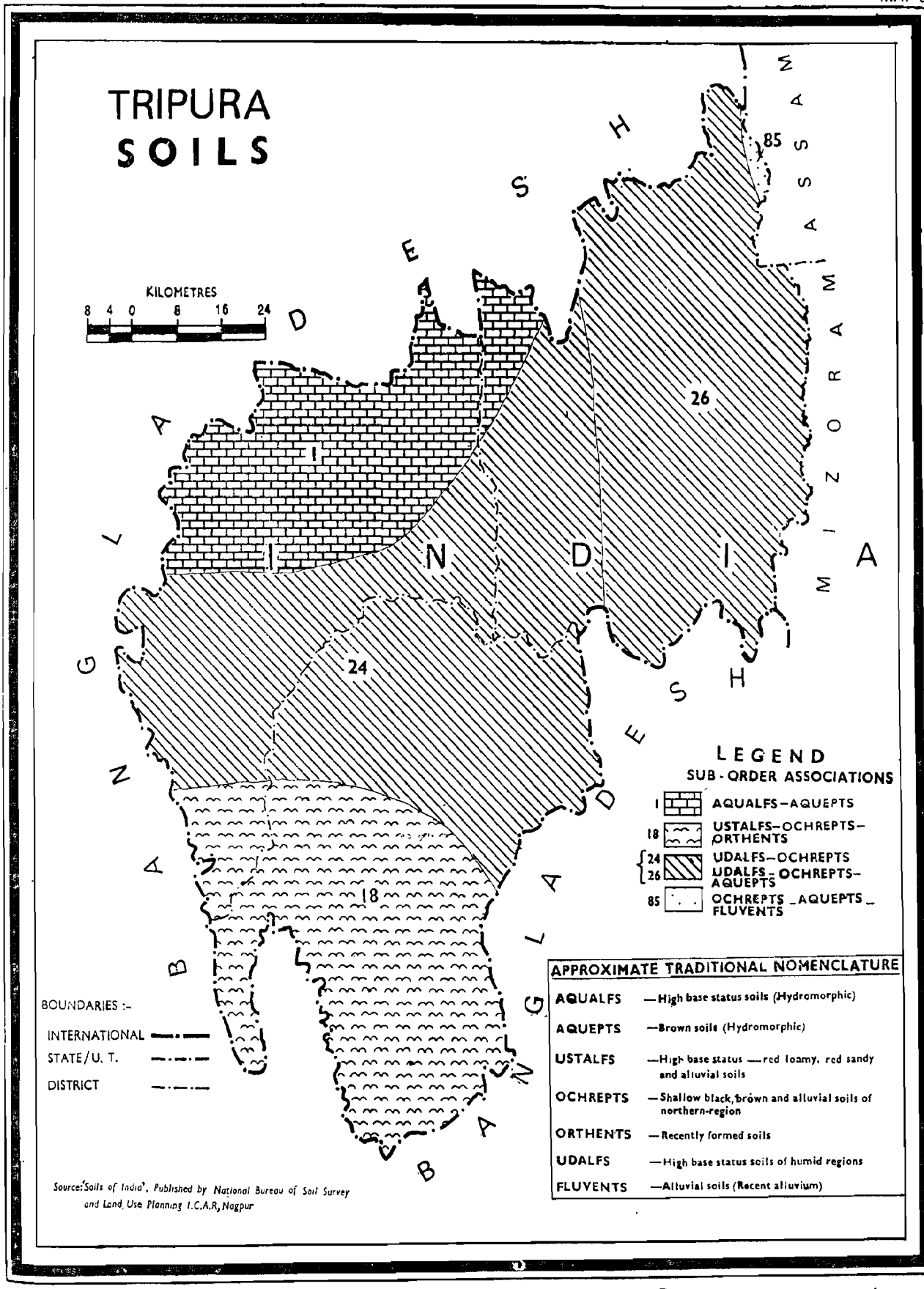
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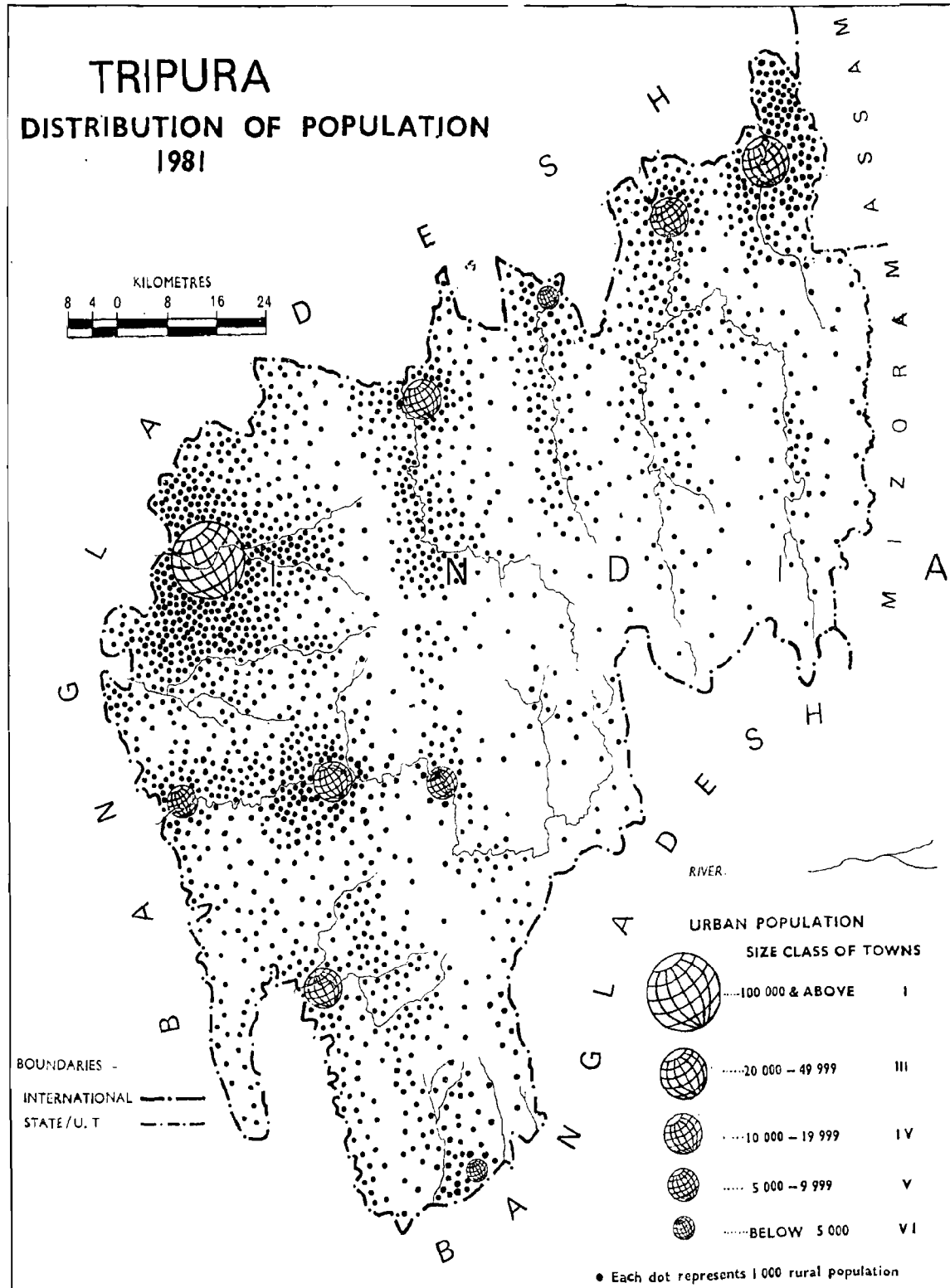
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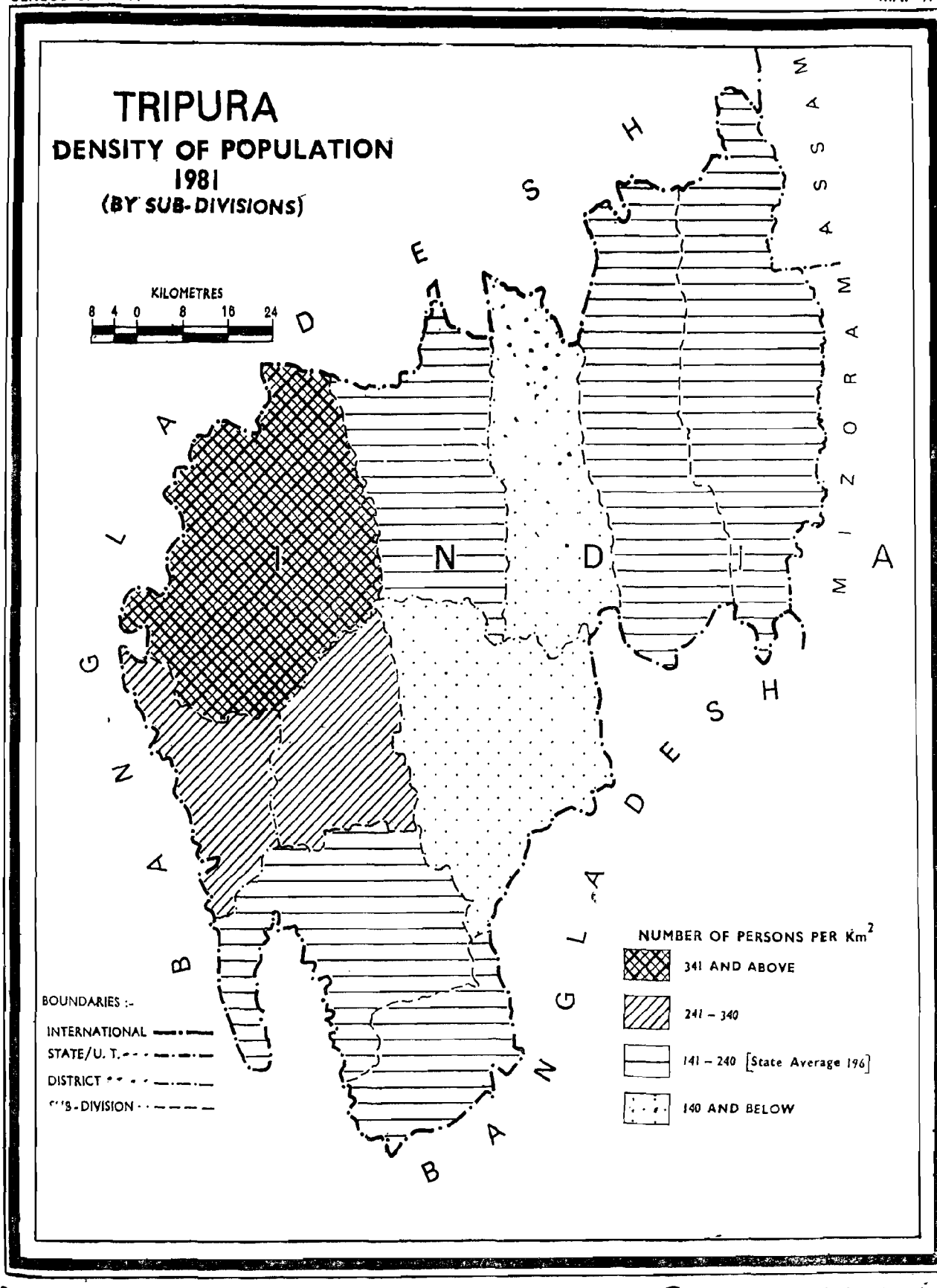
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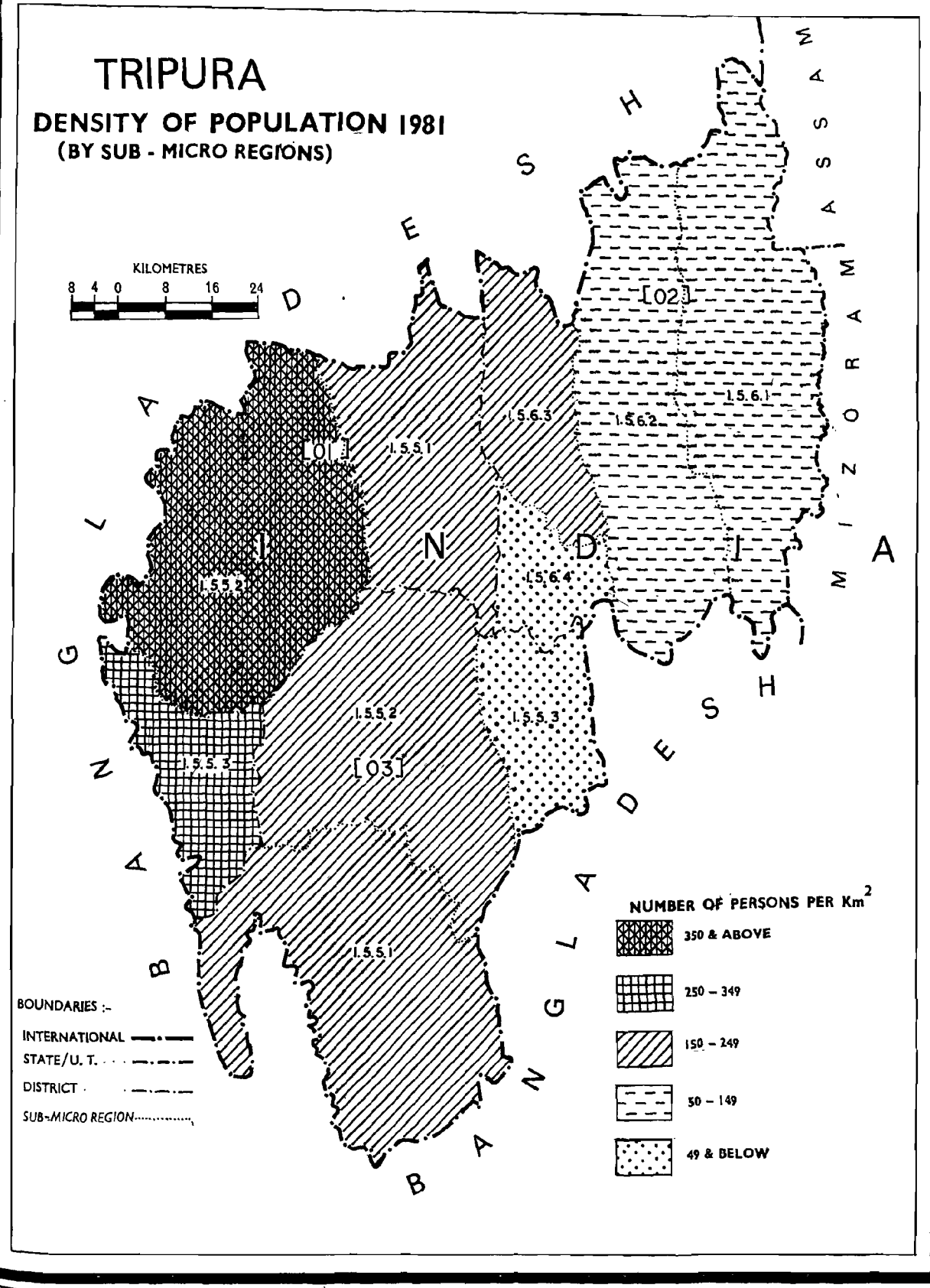
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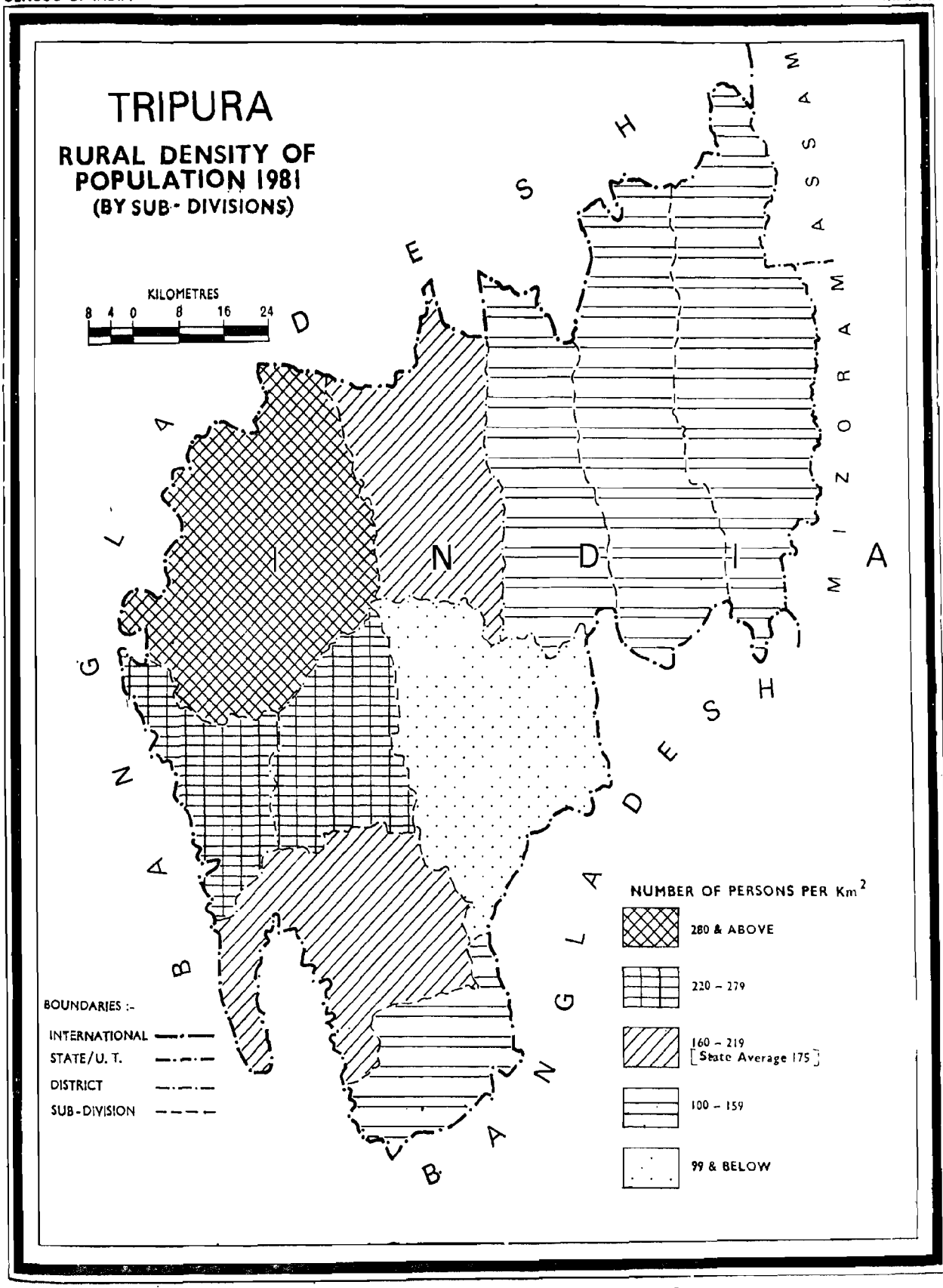
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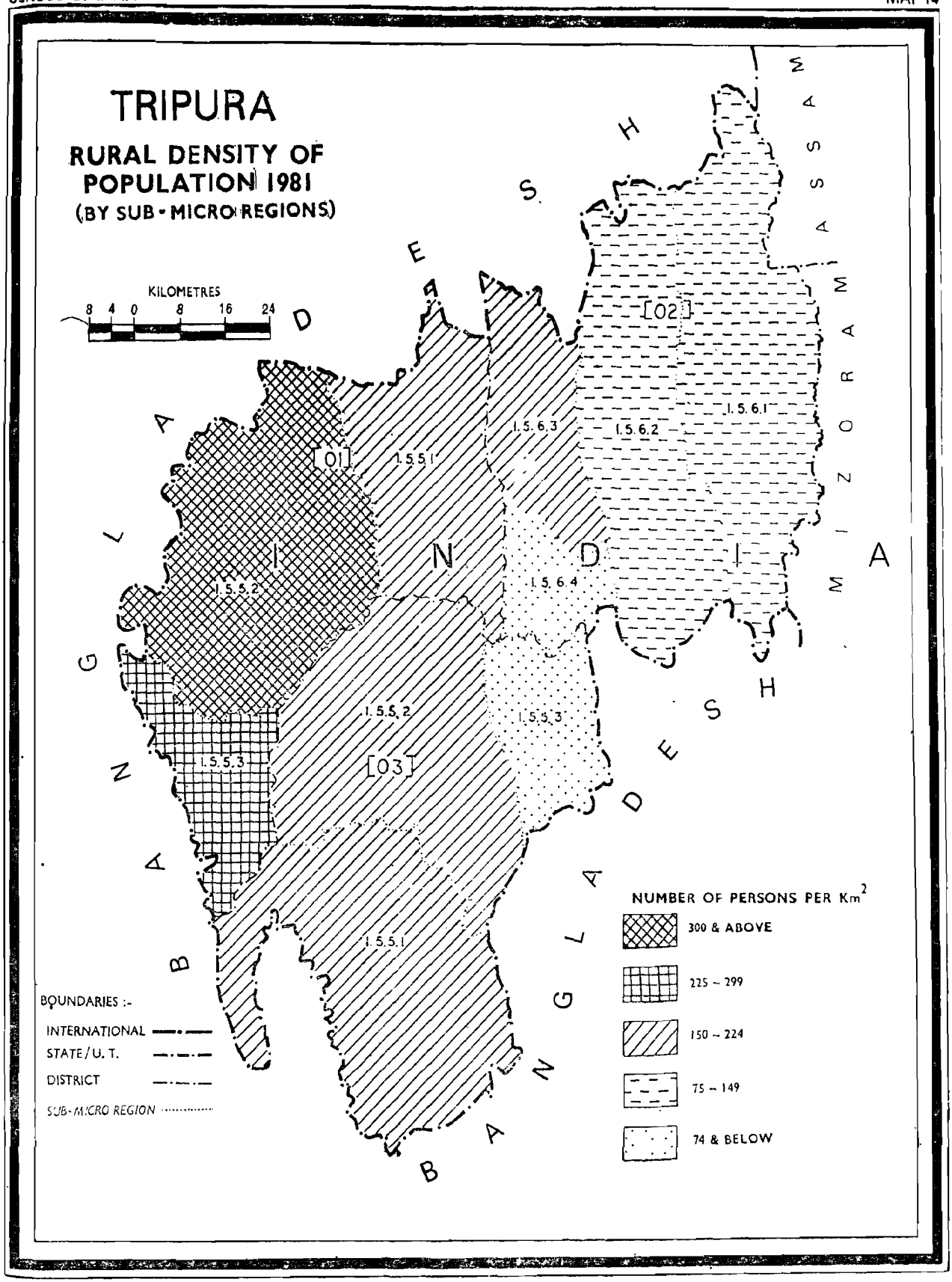
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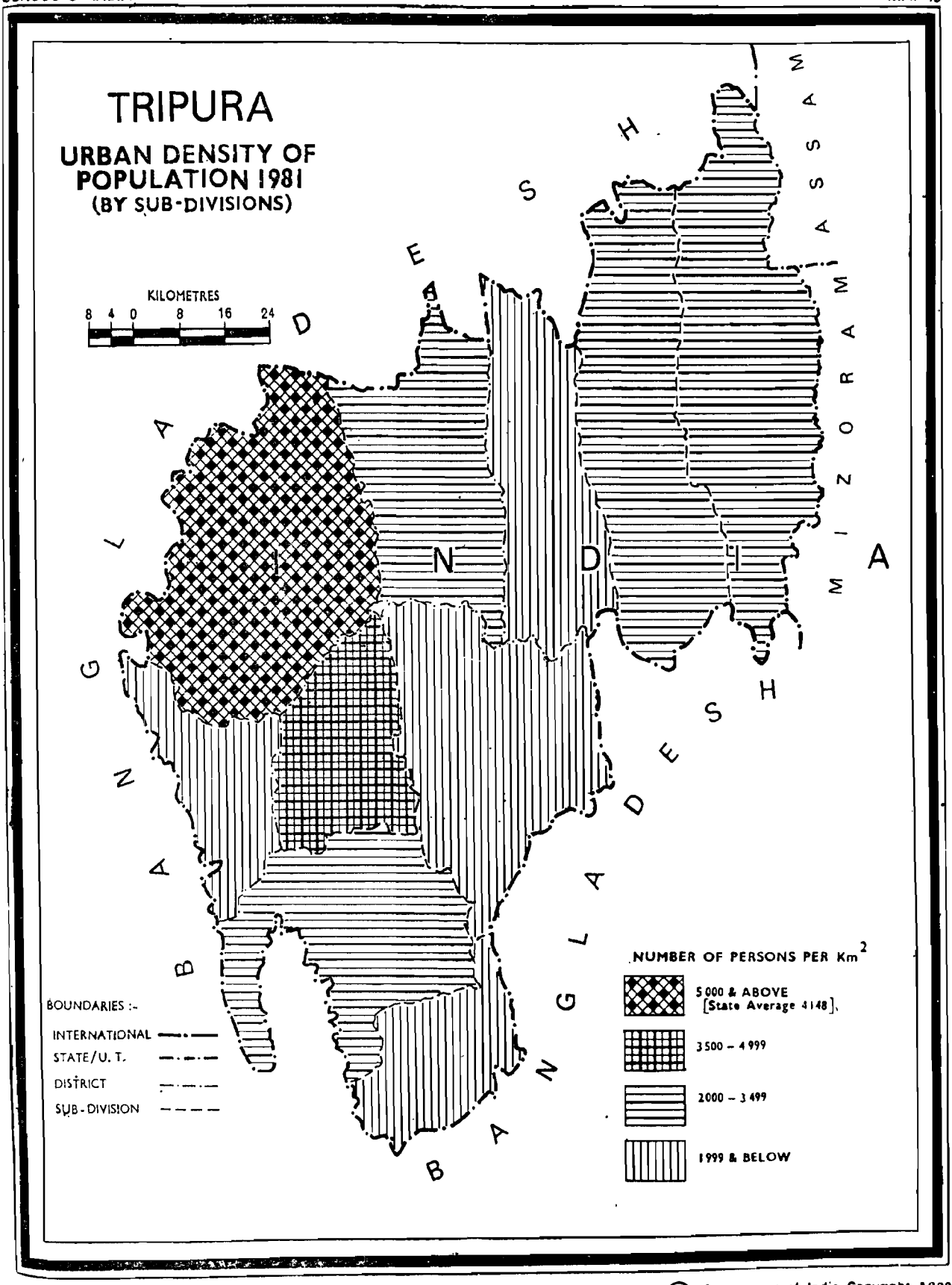
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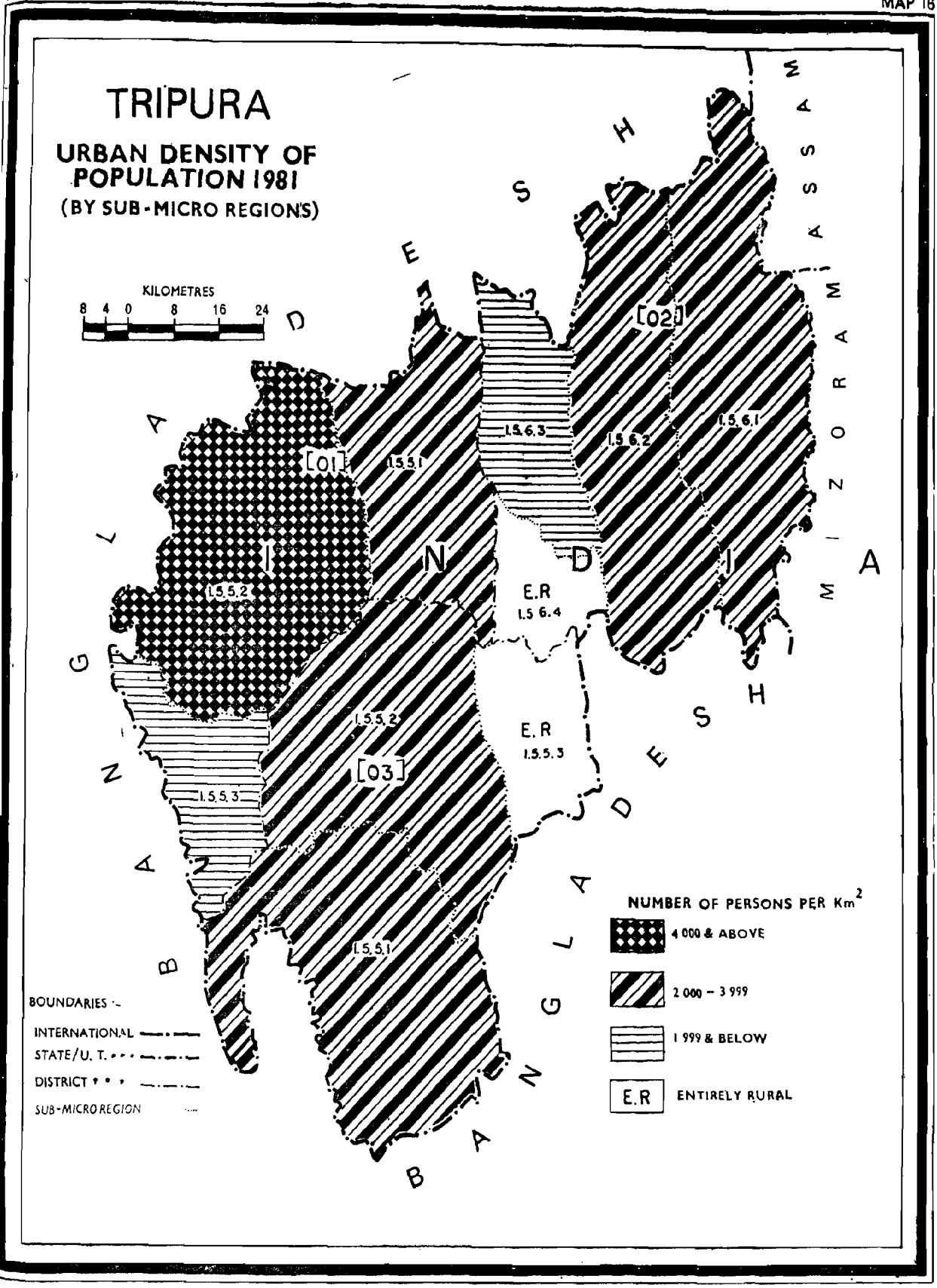
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TRIPURA
DISTRICT WEST TRIPURA

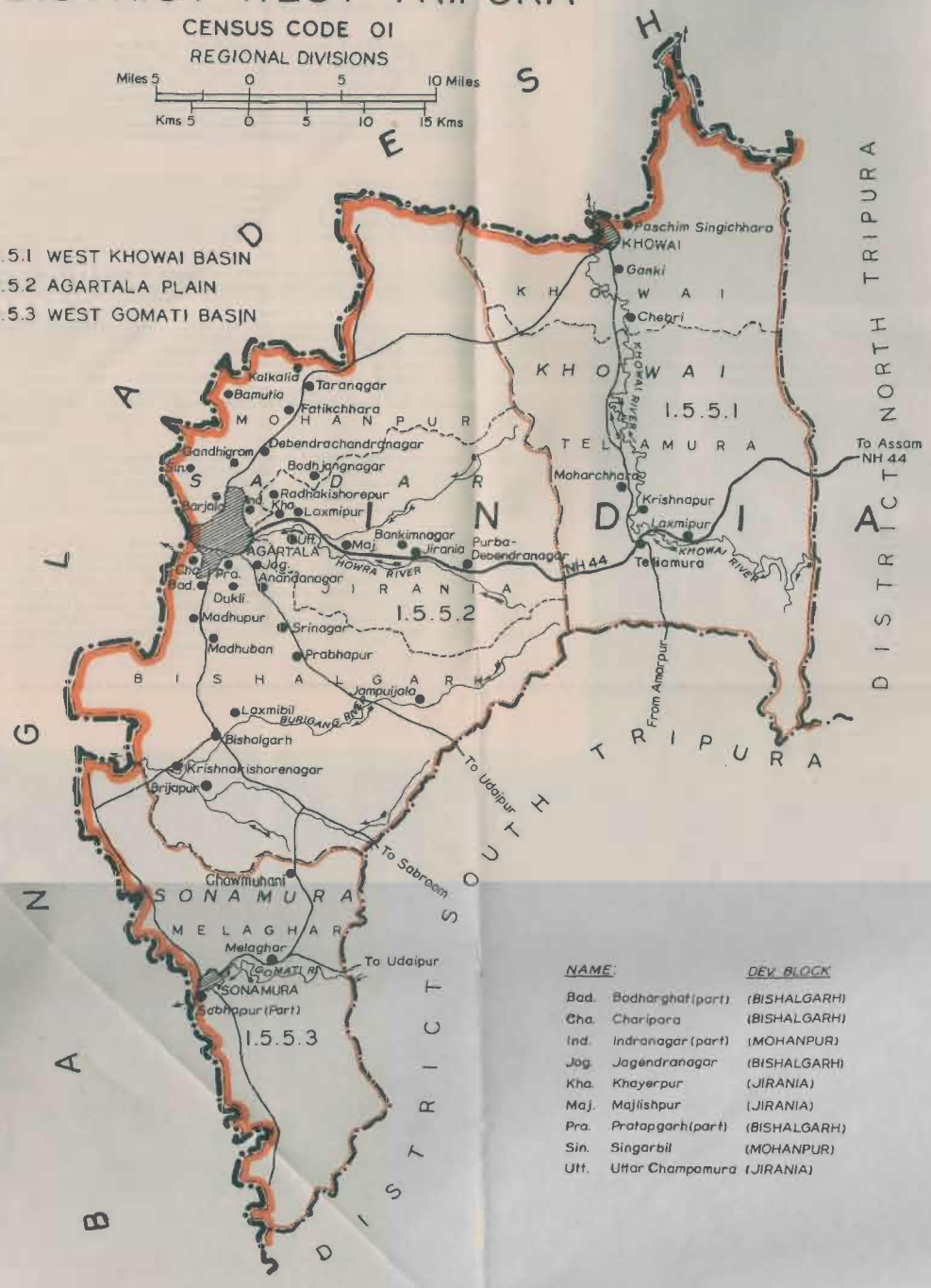
CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Miles 5 0 5 10 Miles

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms

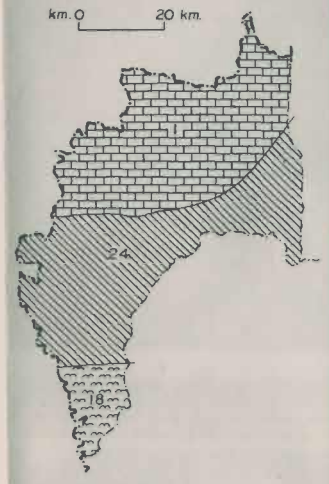
1.5.5.1 WEST KHOWAI BASIN
1.5.5.2 AGARTALA PLAIN
1.5.5.3 WEST GOMATI BASIN



NAME		DEV. BLOCK
Bad.	Bodharghat (part)	(BISHALGARH)
Cha.	Charipara	(BISHALGARH)
Ind.	Indranagar (part)	(MOHANPUR)
Jog.	Jagendranagar	(BISHALGARH)
Kha.	Khayerpur	(JIRANIA)
Maj.	Majlishpur	(JIRANIA)
Pra.	Pratapgarh (part)	(BISHALGARH)
Sin.	Singarbil	(MOHANPUR)
Utt.	Uttar Champamura	(JIRANIA)

SOILS

km. 0 20 km.



SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATION

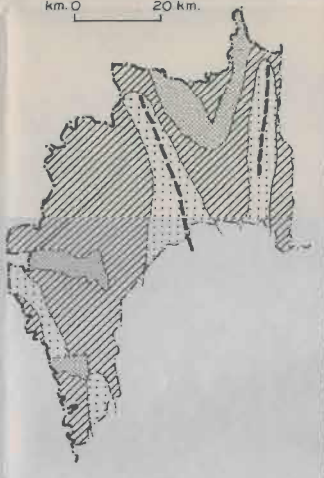
1 AQUALFS - AQUEPTS

18 USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

24 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS

GEOLOGY

km. 0 20 km.



Alluvium		RECENT
Undifferentiated Neogene & Pleistocene Continental Formations		MIOCENE PLEISTOCENE
Surma Series & Baghmara Formation (Garo Hills)		MIOCENE
Faults, Thrusts		

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" SUB-DIVISION / DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ● Taranagar

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH44

OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.5.5.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

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DISTRICT WEST TRIPURA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

West Tripura district is a part of Tripura Plain (1.5.5) and is sub-divided into following three sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin :

The region is extended over the eastern and north-eastern part of West Tripura district occupying the entire area of Khowai sub-division which includes 78 revenue villages and 1 town. It covers an area of 1016.0 km² and is inhabited by 211,868 persons, of which 201,146 persons reside in rural area and 10,722 persons in urban area. The proportions of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes among them are 38.68 per cent and 17.24 per cent respectively. The rate of literacy is 42.71 per cent while main workers are 30.72 per cent.

The geology of the region belongs to the Recent, Pleistocene and Miocene ages. The soils are Aqualfs-Aquepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts type. The topography is plain in the middle alongwith river Khowai while it is hilly in the eastern and western sides. The region gets abundant rainfall exceeding 2000 mm per year and the normal annual temperature is 25.1°C. The natural vegetation of the region is moist deciduous, moist mixed deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen type. These forests are found on the hills and southern upland areas. The region is moderately developed and the density is 209 persons per km² as per the 1981 Census. The National Highway-44 (Assam-Agartala road) and Khowai-Amarpur road are the main source of communication which pass through Teliamura running towards east-west and north- south direction.

1.5.5 2 Agartala Plain

The region is extended over the west and north-western parts of West Tripura district occupying the entire Sadar sub-division which includes 141 revenue villages and one town. It occupies an area of 1501.97 km² and inhabited by 630,958 persons of which 498,772 persons reside in rural area and 132,186 persons in urban area. The proportions of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste populations are 23 32 per cent and 15.69 per cent respectively. The rate of literacy is as much 49.75 per cent while the percentage of main workers is 28.34 per cent.

The geology of the region belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene ages with a patch of Recent alluvium while soils are grouped as Aqualfs-Aquepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts which may be called as high base status soils of humid regions. The region is generally plain except in the Baramura range situated in the east, being the source of the rivers Howrah and Burigang The rigion is humid and gets about 2000 mm rainfall per year. The normal annual temperature is only 25 2°C. The forests which are mostly found on the hill ranges and *tilla* land are moist mixed deciduous type. The region is well developed due to its topography and the location of the capital of the state, Agartala, which is sorrounded by various industrial, transportation and administrative establishments. Here the density is 420 persons per km² which is highest in comparison with other sub-micro regions of Tripura. The transportation facilities are well developed and the region is connected by Indian Airlines/Vayudoot services with the different parts of the country, such as, Calcutta, Guwahati, Silchar and Kailasahar. National Highway-44 (Assam-Agartala road) and Agartala-Sabroom road are the important roads of the area.

1.5.5.3 West Gomati Basin

The basin extends over the south-western part of West Tripura district occupying the entire Sonamura sub-division which includes 62 revenue villages and 1 town. The region having an area of 481.79 km² is inhabited by 133,426 persons of which 127,046 persons reside in rural area and 6,380 persons in urban area. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to total population is 22.33 and 11.29 respectively. This region accounts for very less percentage of main workers (27 51). Literacy rate is 35.01 per cent.

The geology of the region belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene ages including a patch of Recent age near the Gomati river. The soils are Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts in north and Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents in south. River Gomati, which is a major river of Tripura, flows in the east-west direction through a vast area of plain land. The annual rainfall is more than 2000 mm. The normal annual temperature is 25·2 C. These conditions are suitable to grow a variety of forests, which includes moist mixed, moist deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen types of forests in the bordered area of Bangladesh. The region is comparatively economically developed. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood. The density is 277 persons per km². This region is moderately developed in respect of transportation facilities because there are well connected roads between Sonamura, Udaipur and Agartala towns.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : WEST TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 01 State : TRIPURA

District	Region number and name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population (1981) in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Tripura	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin	78 villages (35 villages of Khowai dev. block and 43 villages of Teliamura dev. block in Khowai sub-division)	1 town (Khowai NAC in Khowai sub-division)	1016.00	1011.60	4.40	211,868	201,146	10,722
	1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain	141 villages (39 villages of Mohanpur dev. block, 35 villages of Jirania dev. block and 67 villages of Bishalgarh dev. block in Sadar sub-division)	1 town (Agartala M. in Sadar sub-division)	1501.97	1486.17	15.80	630,958	498,772	132,186
	1.5.5.3 West Gomati Basin	62 villages (62 villages of Melaghar dev. block in Sonamura sub-division)	1 town (Sonamura NAC in Sonamura sub-division)	481.79	478.36	3.43	133,426	127,046	6,380

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : WEST TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 01 State : TRIPURA

Sl. No.	Division number and name	Sub-division/dev. block etc.	Location code No. of Census villages, 1981	Total No. of villages in sub-division/ dev. block etc.	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional Division in km.^{2}	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin	Khowai sub-division					
		(a) Khowai dev. block	1 to 35	35			
		(b) Teliamura dev. block	1 to 43	43	78 villages +1 town	1016.00	This region covers entire Khowai sub-division.
2.	1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain	Sadar sub-division					
		(a) Mohanpur dev. block	1 to 39	39			
		(b) Jirania dev. block	1 to 35	35			
		(c) Bishalgarh dev. block	1 to 67	67	141 villages +1 town	1501.97	This region covers entire Sadar sub-division
3.	1.5.5.3. West Gomati Basin	Sonamura sub-division					
		(a) Melaghar dev. block	1 to 62	62	62 villages +1 town	481.79	The region covers entire Somamura sub-division

STATEMENT OF REGION-WISE

Distri t Name : WEST TRIPURA, Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	West Tripura	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin	Khowai and Teliamura dev. blocks and Khowai NAC under Khowai sub-division	MIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE & RECENT Undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations; Surma Series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) and Alluvium	AQUALFS-AQUEPTS and UDALFS-OCHREPTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 01 State : TRIPURA.

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region spreads over the north eastern parts of West Tripura district, occupying entire area of Khowai sub-division which includes Khowai and Teliamura development blocks and Khowai town (NAC). The region makes its boundary by Bangladesh in north, by Dhalai Basin and East Khowai Basin in east, by East Gomati Basin in south and by Agartala Plain in west.

From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 481 metres above the mean sea level at Karaibari (16) rev. village under Teliamura development block while the minimum height is only 30 metres above the mean sea level at Purba Ramchandraghat (33) under Khowai dev. block. The maximum height is at the top of Atharamura range in east while minimum near the bed of Khowai river in north. The region is about 100 metres high from the mean sea level, is bounded by Atharamura and Baramura range in the east and west respectively being the source of heavy seasonal torrents which finally join the river Khowai from the east and west.

The geology of the region is retated with Miocene, Pleistocene to Recent ages while the soils belongs to Aqualfs-Aquepts and Udalfs-Ochrepts groups as classified by N.B.S.S. and ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

Aqualfs : High base status soils (Hydromorphic)

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic)

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions,

Ochrepts : Shallow black,brown and alluvial soils of northern region,

The region gets about 2000 mm rainfall annually while average annual temperature is about 25.1°C. This climatic condition gives a suitable environment to grow the deciduous forests especially moist mixed deciduous forests with the association of northern moist deciduous forests and northern tropical semi-evergreen forests in the hills and *tilla* land.

Transportation and communication facilities in the region is good except hill ranges, NH-44 (Assam-Agartala road) passing through the region via Teliamura, the dev. block headquarter, which is also connected by another important (Khowai-Amarpur) road. The land in the both sides of river Khowai is very fertile and suitable for agriculture which is the major source of livelihood of the inhabitants of the region.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE

District Name : WEST TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	West Tripura	1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain	Mohanpur, Jirania and Bishalgarh dev. blocks and Agartala (M.) town under Sadar sub-division	MIOCENE PLEISTOCENE and RECENT Undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations; Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo Hills) and Alluvium	AQUALFS-AQUEPTS and UDALFS-OCHREPTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 01 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics
7

The region spreads over the north-western parts of West Tripura district and occcupying entire Sadar sub-division which includes Mohanpur, Jirania and Bishalgarh dev. blocks and Agartala town (M). The region makes its boundary by Bangladesh in the north and west, by West Khowai Basin in the east, by East Gomati Basin in south-west and by West Gomati Basin in the south.

From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 241 metres above the mean sea level at Champabari (35) rev. village in Jirania dev. block and minimum of about 8 metres at Charipara (17) rev. village under Bishalgarh dev. block. The maximum height is at the top of Baramura range in east while minimum is near the Bangladesh border in the west. Generally, the region is about 50 metres high from the mean sea level which is making slope from east to west direction. A large number of seasonal torrents rising from hills are running towards west and finally joins the Meghna river in Bangladesh. River Howrah and the Burigang are most important among them.

The geology of the region is related to Miocene and Pleistocene ages and some of the portion near river beds are very Recent. Soils of this region is categorised into sub-orders of Aqualfs-Aquepts and Udalfs-Ochrapts by N.B.S.S. and ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

Aqualfs : High base status soils (Hydromorphic).

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic).

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of Northern region.

The normal temperature of the region is 25.2°C while annual rainfall is about 2000 mm. Moist mixed deciduous forests are found in the region which are mostly available in eastern hills and southern upland (*tilla* land) area.

The region has excellent transportation and communication facility through the metalled roads which also included National Highway 44, ending at Agartala. Agartala airport provides services to Calcutta, Guwahati, Silchar and Kailasahar. The railway line is also proposed to be constructed. Agartala, the capital of Tripura belongs to this region which is sorrounded by a fairly plain land, two industrial estates, including one Jute Mill and the State and Central Government Offices. Thus the region is highly developed as compared to the other regions of Tripura.

STATEMENT OF REGION-WISE-

District Name : WEST TRIPURA : Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative divislon	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	West Tripura	1.5.5.3 West Gomati Basin	Melaghar dev. block and Somamura (NAC) town under Sonamura sub-division	MIOCENE PLEISTOCENE & RECENT Undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations in NE and SW, Surma Series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) in NW and Alluvium on river beds in middle.	UDALFS-AQUEPTS-OCRHEPTS & USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 01 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region is situated in the southern part of West Tripura occupping entire Sonamura sub-division which contains Melaghar dev. block and Sonamura town (NAC). The region makes its boundary by Agartala Plain in north, by East Gomati Basin in the east, by Muhuri-Manugang Basin in the south and by Bangladesh in the west.

From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 105 metres above the mean sea level at Gamaichhara (40) rev. village in middle while minimum is only 15 metres at Melaghar (31) rev. village popularly known as *Rudijala*. Generally the region is about 40 metre high from the mean sea level. The land in both the sides of the Gomati river is almost plain and the seasonal torrents are found in the region. These tributaries including rever Gomati flow towards west, joining river Meghna and Padma river in Bangladesh. Some hillocks are also found in the basin areas.

The geological formation of the region is related to lower Miocene and later ages while the soils belong to groups of Udalfs-Ochrepts Aquepts in northern and Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents in southern part.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of humid regions.

Ustalfs : High base status red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils.

Orthents: Recently formed soils.

Aquepts : Brown soil (Hydromorphic).

The region recieves the rainfall of about 2000 mm per year while normal temperature remains about 25.2°C. These conditions are sufficient to grow the tropical and moist deciduous forests which are mostly found in the adjacent boundary of Bangladesh in the west.

The region is moderately developed in respect of agriculture and transportation facilities. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the inhabitants in the basin which is most fertile in comparison to other parts of the state.

DISTRICT SOUTH TRIPURA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

South Tripura district is part of Tripura Plain (1.5.5) and is sub-divided into the following three snb-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.5.1 Muhuri-Manugang Basin :

This region extends over the southern half of South Tripura district occupying entire Belonia and Sabroom sub-divisions which includes 144 revenue villages and 2 towns covering an area of 1563.00 km². The region is inhabited by 262,154 persons of which 246,760 persons reside in rural area and 15,934 persons in urban area. The percentage of scheduled tribes is 30.70 and scheduled castes is only 13.61 to the total population. The literacy rate and working force is 34.66 per cent and 29.63 per cent respectively in the region.

The geology of the region is related to Miccene and Pleistocene periods and soils are Ustalfs—Ochrepts—Orthents, which may be described as high base status soils with the combination of red loamy, red sandy, shallow black brown, alluvial and recently formed soils. Generally, the region is plain but *tilla* land is also found due to availability of seasonal torrents which joins the Muhuri in north and the Manugang in south, in the west of Baramura range. The rainfall is about 2200 mm in a year and the normal annual temperature is 25.1°C. A variety of moist mixed deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen forests are found in the area. The region is moderately developed and density is 168 persons per km². Only road transportation facilities are available here. Most of the road have joined Agartala—Sabroom road from the various places passing from north to south direction.

1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin :

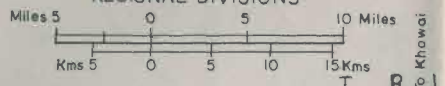
The region extends over the northern and north-western parts of South Tripura district occupying the entire Udaipur sub-division and Amarpur sub-division. The region contains 119 revenue villages and 2 towns with an area of 1464.88 km², is inhabited by 247,932 persons of which 224,478 persons reside in rural area and 23,454 persons in urban area. There are 36.83 per cent scheduled tribes and 16.67 per cent scheduled castes of the total population while literacy rate and percentage of main workers are 37.30 and 30.96 respectively.

The geological formation of the region belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene age while soils are generally Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts with the association of Orthents-Ustalfs in south. The topography of the region is uneven due to the location of Deotamura range in central part and Atharamura range in the east. The region is a gift of river Gomati which rises from the east of Athamura and flows towards east and crossing Baramura range it enters in West Tripura district. The normal annual rainfall and temperature of the region is 1650 mm and 25.1°C respectively. A variety of deciduous forests are found on the hills and upland areas. The area located in the west is more developed than that of the east of Deotamura hill range and the density of the region is 169 persons per km². Transportation facilities of the region is moderate. The western part is comparatively more developed than that of the eastern part in respect of roads which are the only means of transport. The important roads of the region are Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom, Sonamura-Udaipur-Amarpur and Amarpur-Khowai road.

TRIPURA
DISTRICT SOUTH TRIPURA

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



I.5.5.1 MUHURI-MANUGANG BASIN
I.5.5.2 EAST GOMATI BASIN
I.5.5.3 SARMA-RAIMA BASIN



SOILS

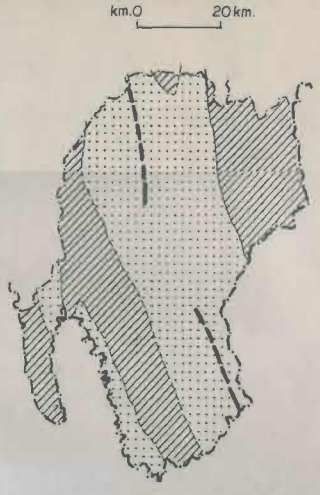


SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATION

18 USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

24 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS

GEOLOGY



Undifferentiated Neogene & Pleistocene Continental Formations — MIOCENE PLEISTOCENE

Surma Series & Baghmara Formation (Garo Hills) — MIOCENE

Faults, Thrusts

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" SUB-DIVISION/DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

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

URBAN AREA

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION — 1.5.5.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

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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1.5.5.3 Sarma-Raima Basin :

The region is situated in the north-eastern part of South Tripura district occupying Dumburnagar development block of Amarpur sub-division containing 40 revenue villages with an area of 574.39 km^2 and is inhabited by 25,472 persons. More than three-fourth of the population (78.93 per cent) are scheduled tribes while scheduled castes are 9.33 per cent. The literacy rate is very poor i.e., 12.49 per cent while main workers are as much as 37.95 per cent.

With the concentration of undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations, the region's geology belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene period while soils are Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts and is of high base status shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The topography is hilly due to Atharamara and Sardangmura hills and uplands in west and east which the source of the Sarma and the Raima rivers. The natural vegetation is moist mixed deciduous type which is found in the Atharamura range. The annual rainfall is about 1500 mm and the normal annual temperature is 25.0°C. The region is less developed. The Dumbur Hydel Project which is the only hydel project in Tripura is situated in this region. The region has the density figure as low as 44 persons per km^2. The region is hardly accessible due to its relief and rugged topography. Gandachhara, the development block headquarters is the main transportation centre connected by roads from Kamalpur and Amarpur towns. The facilities of inland water transportation are also available from Tirthamukh to Gandachhara for the local people.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : SOUTH TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 03 State : TRIPURA

District	Region number and name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population (1981) in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Tripura	1.5.5.1 Muhuri-Manugang Basin	144 villages (42 villages of Rajnagar dev. block and 44 villages of Bagafa dev. block in Belonia sub-division and 58 villages of Satchand dev. block in Sabroom sub-division)	2 towns (Belonia NAC in Belonia sub-division and Sabroom NAC in Sabroom sub-division)	1563.00	1556.32	6.68	262,154	246,760	15,394
	1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin	119 villages (64 villages of Matarbari dev. block in Udaipur sub-division and 55 villages of Amarpur dev. block in Amarpur sub-division)	2 twons (Udaipur NAC in Udaipur sub-division and Amarpur NAC in Amarpur sub-division)	1464.88	1457.16	7.72	247,932	224,478	23,454
	1.5.5.3. Sarma-Raima Basin	40 villages (40 villages of Dumburnagar dev. block in Amarpur sub-division)	—	574.39	574.39	—	25,472	25,472	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : SOUTH TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 03 State : TRIPURA

Sl. No.	Division number and name	Sub-division/dev. block etc.	Location code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages in sub-division/ dev. block etc.	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.5.1 Muhuri Manugang Basin	Belonia sub-division					
		(a) Rajnagar dev. block	1 to 42	42			
		(b) Bagafa dev. block	1 to 44	44			
		Sabroom sub-division					
		(a) Satchand dev. block	1 to 58	58	144 villages + 2 towns	1563.00	The region covers entire Belonia and Sabroom sub-divisions
2.	1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin	Udaipur sub-division					
		(a) Matarbari dev. block	1 to 64	64			
		Amarpur sub-division					
		(a) Amarpur dev. block	1 to 55	55	119 villages + 2 towns	1464.88	The entire Dumburnagar dev. block (Code 1 to 40) of Amarpur sub-division is included in region 1.5.5.3
3.	1.5.5.3 Sarma-Raima Basin	Amarpur sub-division					
		(a) Dumburnagar dev. block	1 to 40	40	40 villages	574.39	The entire Amarpur dev. block (Code 1 to 55) of Amarpur sub-division is included in region 1.5.5.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE

District Name : SOUTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	South Tripura	1.5.5.1 Muhuri Manugang Basin	Rajnagar and Bagafa dev. blocks and Belonia town in Belonia Sub-division and Satchand dev. block and Sabroom town in Sabroom sub-division	MIOCENE & PLEISTOCENE Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo hills) and undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations	USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 03 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region extends over almost southern half of South Tripura district occupying entire Belonia sub-divi contains Rainagar and Bagafa dev. blocks and Belonia (NAC) town and Sobroom sub-division, incudes Satc block and Sabroom (NAC) town. The region makes its boundary by the Gomati Basin (East and West) in nc east and north-west and by Bangladesh in the south, south-east and south-west.

From relief point of view, the region had a maximum height of 231 metres above the mean sea level at Deotamura R.F. (5) and minimum of 9 metres at Amlighat (38) revenue villages under Satchand developm The maximum height is on the top of Tulamura range, a branch of Baramura-Deotamura hill range whil is in extreme south in the bank of Fenny river. River Muhuri in the north and the Manugang in the south in the region with their tributaries and finally joining river Fenny which meets with the Bamni river. Ther uplands situated parallel from each other in the east and west of the Manugang and the Muhuri r seasonal torrents finally join the major river Muhuri and the Manugang and also the Fenny which ser Indo-Bangladesh boundary.

The geology of the region generally belongs to lower Miocene and Pleistocene age while soils are to sub-orders of Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents by NBSS and ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

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.

The rainfall of the region reaches about 2200 mm per year while the normal temperature remains abo In the hillocks and upland areas a variety of tropical (semi-evergreen and moist deciduous) forests are fou its nature.

Transport and communication facilities are mederately developed in the region. Agartala-Udaipur-Sab is the major one among roads which connects with the district headquarters and state capital. Many other this road from almost three sides. There is a very little scope to expand these facilities. The major source and livelihood of the inhabitants is agricuture in plain areas and forest products in hilly and upland areas.

STATEMENT-O N-WISE

District Name : SOUTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	South Tripura	1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin	Amarpur dev. block and Amarpur town under Amarpur sub-division and and Matarbari dev. block and Udaipur town under Udaipur sub-division	MIOCENE & PLEISTOCENE Surma Series and Baghmara formations (Garo hills) and undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene Continental formations.	UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS & USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 03 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region spreads over the central and north-western parts of South Tripura district, covering Matarbari and Amarpur dev. blocks and Udaipur and Amarpur towns (NAC's) under Udaipur and Amarpur sub-divisions. The region makes its boundary by West Khowai basin in the north, Sarma-Raima Basin in the east, Muhuri-Manugang Basin in the south and by West Gomati Basin and Agartala Plain in the west and north-west.

From relief point of view the region has a maximum height of 413 metres above the mean sea level at Paschim Kalajari R.F. (25) under Amarpur dev. block while minimum is only 17 metres at Silaghati (39) rev. village under Matarbari dev. block. Generally, the region is about 80 metres high from the mean sea level. The hill range Deotamura passing in north-south direction divides the region into two parts. The river Gomati rises from the Atharamura range in eastern boundary and flowing towards west turns north and again goes tawards west. A large number of seasonal torrents joining Gomati in its course originate mostly in the hill ranges.

The geology of the region belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene ages whils soils belongs to the group of Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts in general with a patch of Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents in southern part as classified by NBSS and ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern region.

Aquepts : Brown Soils (Hydromorphic)

Ustalfs : High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils of humid region.

Orthents : Recently formed soils.

The region gets about 1650 mm rainfall in a year though it is below 1500 mm in the east and above 1800 mm in west. The normal temperature of the region is about 25.1°C where variety of moist mixed deciduous forests are found specially on hills and upland regions.

Transportation facilities are moderate in this region. Udaipur, the district headquarters is the important centre of the region which is well cnonected by all weather roads to Agartala, Sabroom, Sonamura, Amarpur and Belonia towns. The land situated between hills and in the western side is suitable for agriculture. The hills and *tilla* are covered with forests. Government has also undertaken some plantation works like rubber, tea, coffee etc. in *tilla* land for better utilisation of land.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE

District Name : SOUTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	South Tripura	1.5.5.3 Sarma Raima Basin.	Dumburnagar dev. block of Amarpur sub-division	MIOCENE & PLEISTOCENE Undifferentiated Neogene of Pleistocene Continental formations.	UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No : 03 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region is situated in the north-eastern part of South Tripura district covering entire area of Dumburnagar development block of Amarpur sub-division. The region makes its boundary by East Khowai Basin in the north, by Bangladesh in the east and south and by East Gomati Basin in the west.

Topographically, the region has a maximum height of 404 metres and minimum of 76 metres above the mean sea level at Sardang (23) and Jarimura (40) revenue villages respectively. The maximum height is at the top of Sardang range in east while minimum is at the lower reaches of the Sarma river where the Raima joins it. Here, a large area has been covered by Dumbur Hydel Project. There is a very small size of plain land and the major part is covered by uplands in north, and by Sardang and Atharamura hill ranges in the east and west. River Sarma and Raima are the source of river Gomati which takes its name where they join at Dumbur.

The region belongs to Miocene and Pleistocene period which lithologically called as undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations. The soils of this region are categorised as Udalfs-Ochrepts by NBSS and ULP (ICAR), Nagpur.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern region, and

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic)

The rainfall content of the region is comparatively low from other areas of the state and reaches upto 1500 mm per year. Some moist mixed deciduous type of forests are available in the western hills. The region is hardly accessible due to its topography. Only two roads are passing through the region connecting Gandachhara and Dumbur from Amarpur and Teliamura. The facilities of water transport is also available from Dumbur to Gandachhara which is restricted to local people, who are mostly scheduled tribes (78.93 per cent). The development work of the region is very poor.

DISTRICT NORTH TRIPURA
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

North Tripura district is a part of Tripura Hills (1.5.6) under Eastern Hill Zone and is sub-divided into following four sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin :

The region is situated in the eastern part of North Tripura district occupying the entire Dharmanagar sub-division which includes 102 revenue villages and 1 town. With the area of 1602.53 km² the region is inhabited by 229,483 persons of which 208,677 are in rural area and 20,806 in urban area. The scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are 21.22 per cent and 7.80 per cent of the total population respectively. The literacy rate is as much as 46.15 per cent while main workers are 30.83 per cent.

The geology of the region belongs to Recent, Pliocene and Miocene ages which indicates that the lithology is immature. The soils are generally Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents with a patch of Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents in the extreme east. The area around the Juri river is almost plain which is decreasing in the basin of the Deo river in the south. The highest range of Tripura known as Jampui range is situated in the eastern side between the Deo and the Longai rivers. The region is wet and normal rainfall crosses the mark of 2500 mm at Dharmanagar, the maximum rainfall in Tripura state. The normal annual temperature is about 25.0°C. The hills and central southern uplands are covered by northern tropical semi-evergreen, moist and moist mixed deciduous forests. The northern part of the region is highly developed than southern part due to its topography and transportation facilities. The density is only 143 persons per km². The transport facilities are well developed in the northern part of the region. National Highway-44 (Assam-Agartala road) and Pecharthal-Silchar railway line are passing through the region in south-west to north-east direction. The important roads in the south of the region are Dharmanagar-Kanchanpur road and Kumarghat-Kanchanp u road.

1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin :

The region situated in the middle part of North Tripura district occupying the entire Kailasahar sub-division includes 96 revenue villages and 1 town. With an area of 1345.75 km², the region is inhabited by 190,787 persons of which 177,849 reside in rural area and 12,938 persons in urban area. There are 31.31 per cent scheduled tribes and 11.84 per cent scheduled castes of the total population. The rate of literacy is 38.15 per cent and the main workers are only 30.35 per cent to the total population. The geology of the region belongs to Miocene, Pliocene and Recent ages while soils are Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquecpts. Like Juri-Deo basin in the east, the southern part of the region is hilly and northern part is comparatively plain and served by the river Manu. The natural vegetation is mostly found on the hills in east and west and southern part is generally moist mixed deciduous type. The region's normal annual rainfall is around 2400 mm with a normal annual temperature of 25.0°C at Kailasahar. The region is moderately developed and the density is 142 persons per km². Like Juri-Deo Basin, NH-44 (Assam-Agartala road) is passing through the region in north-east to south-west direction. Kailasahar-Dharmanagar and Kailasahar-Chhamanu are the other roads and the metre gauge railway line between Pecharthal-

TRIPURA
DISTRICT NORTH TRIPURA

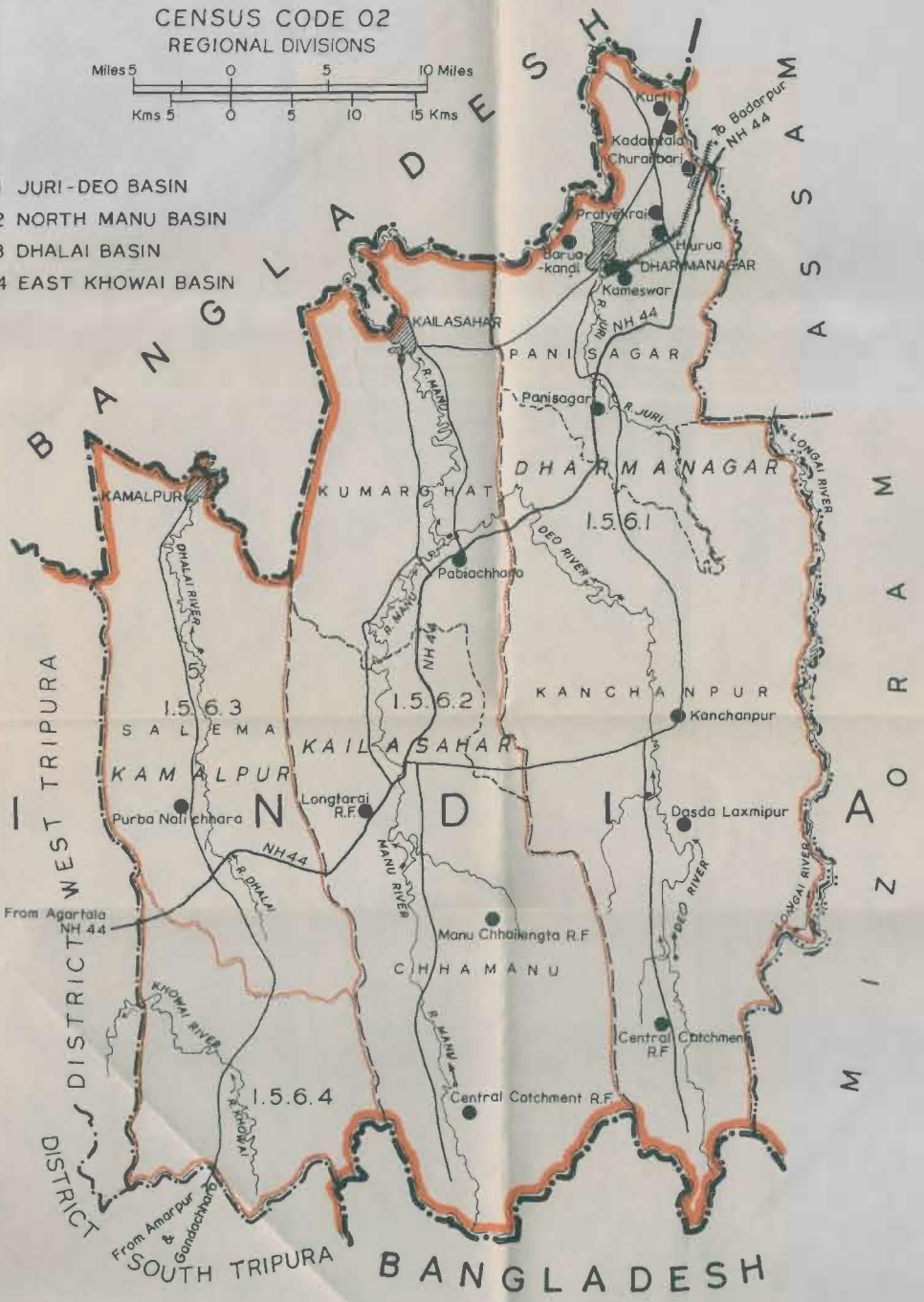
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REGIONAL DIVISIONS

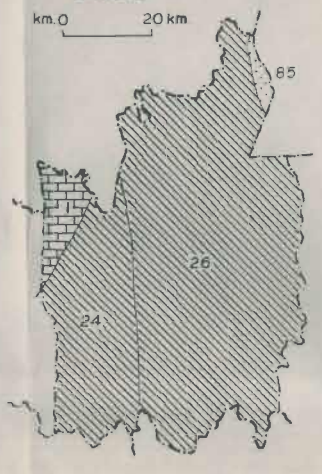
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1.5.6.1 JURI-DEO BASIN
1.5.6.2 NORTH MANU BASIN
1.5.6.3 DHALAI BASIN
1.5.6.4 EAST KHOWAI BASIN



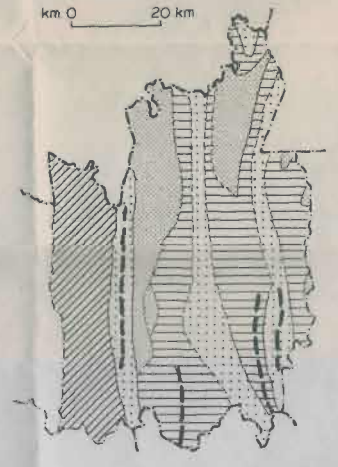
SOILS



SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATION

1 AQUALFS-AQUEPTS
24 UDALFS-OCHREPTS
26 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS
85 OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium	RECENT	
Undifferentiated Neogene & Pleistocene Continental Formations	MIOCENE	PLEISTOCENE
Tipam Series & Chengapara Formation (Garo Hills)	PLIOCENE	
Surma Series & Baghmara Formation (Garo Hills)	MIOCENE	
Faults, Thrusts		

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION / DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ● Kurti
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 44
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION 1.5.6.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

and Kumarghat is under construction. The district headquarters, i.e. Kailasahar is also connected with Agartala through Vayudoot services.

1.5.6.3 Dhalai Basin :

The region spread over the north-western part of North Tripura district, covering a major part of Salema development block and Kamalpur NAC under Kamalpur sub-division which includes 63 revenue villages and 1 town. With an area of 605.19 km^2 the region is inhabited by 112,934 persons of which 109,246 persons reside in rural and 3,688 persons in urban areas. There are 27.92 per cent scheduled tribes, 22.27 per cent scheduled castes, 42.51 per cent literates and only 28.12 per cent main workers among the total population.

The geological formation of the region is of Miocene and Pleistocene age and the soils are Aqualfs-Aquepts in north and north-west and Udalfs-Ochrepts in remaining areas. The topography of the region is generally plain except on Longtharai and Atharamura ranges which are situated in eastern and western side.

The region receives normally 2100 mm rainfall per year with the normal temperature of 25.1 °C. The hills and southern upland are covered by moist and moist mixed deciduous forests. The region has the density of 187 persons per km^2. Only road transport facilities are available here. NH-44 (i.e. Assam-Agartala road) and Kamalpur-Gandachhara roads are the important means of transportation which pass through Ambasa.

1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin :

It is a very small region situated in the south-western part of North Tripura district covering southern portion of Salema development block under Kamalpur sub-division and occupies only 19 revenue villages with an area of 327.75 km^2 and inhabited by 8,044 persons. About 98.57 per cent of the population belongs to scheduled tribes. The persons are mostly illiterate as the literacy rate is 5.47 per cent but the main workers among the total population is significantly high (42.89) and the percentage of main wrokers among the males and females are 58.32 and 26.22 respectively.

The region has the geological formation of Miocene and Pleistocene period and the soils are grouped into sub-order association of Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts. The region is situated in the upper reaches of the Khowai river and may be called a portion of West Khowai Basin. The topography is very uneven and except in river beds of the Khowai the height remains more than 100 metres above the mean sea level. The normal annual rainfall is 1800 mm and the normal temperature remains at 25.1°C. The natural vegetation belongs to the northern moist and moist mixed deciduous type. The region is very poor in having the infrastructure facilities due to inaccessibility and remoteness of the area and requires special care for its development. The density is only 25 persons per km^2 which is lowest in sub-micro regions of Tripura. The transportation facilities are very poor in the region. The Kamalpur-Gandachhara road is the only way to reach this area.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 02 State : TRIPURA

District	Region number and name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population (1981) in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Tripura	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin	102 villages (45 villages of Panisagar dev. block and 57 villages of Kanchanpur dev. block in Dharmanagar sub-division)	1 town (Dharmanagar NAC in Dharmanagar sub-division)	1602.53	1594.77	7.76	229,483	208,677	20,806
	1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin	96 villages (62 villages of Kumarghat dev. block and 34 villages of Chhamanu dev. block in Kailasahar sub-division)	1 town (Kailasahar NAC in Kailasahar sub-division)	1345.75	1339.57	6.18	190,787	177,849	12,938
	1.5.6.3 Dhalai Basin	63 villages (63 villages of Salema dev. block in Kamalpur sub-division)	1 town (Kamalpur NAC in Kamalpur sub-division)	605.19	602.79	2.40	112,934	109,246	3,688
	1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin	19 villages (19 villages of Salema dev. block in Kamalpur sub-division)	—	327.75	327.75	—	8,044	8,044	—

REGION—WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census Location Code No. : 02 State : TRIPURA

Sl. No.	Division number and name	Sub-division/dev. block etc.	Location code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages in sub-division dev. block etc.	Total No. of villages and towns in division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin	Dharmanagar sub-division (a) Panisagar dev. block (b) Kanchanpur dev. block	 1 to 45 1 to 57	 45 57	102 villages +1 town	1602.53	The region covers entire Dharmanagar sub-division.
2.	1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin	Kailasahar sub-division (a) Kumarghat dev. block (b) Chhamanu dev. block	 1 to 62 1 to 34	 62 34	96 villages +1 town	1345.75	The region covers entire Kailasahar sub-division.
3.	1.5.6.3 Dhalai Basin	Kamalpur sub-division (a) Salema dev. block	 1 to 63	 63	63 villages +1 town	605.19	Code No. 64 to 82 of Salema dev. block are in region 1.5.6.4
4.	1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin	Kamalpur sub-division (a) Salema dev. block	 64 to 82	 19	19 villages	327.75	Code No. 1 to 63 of Salema dev. block are in region 1.5.6.3

STATEMENT OF REGION-WISE

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	Norrh Tripura	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin	Panisagar and Kanchanpur dev. blocks and Dharmanagar town (NAC) under Dharmanagar sub-division	MIOCENE, PLIOCENE & RECENT Surma series and Baghmara formation (Goro hills), Tripam series and Chengpara formations (Garo Hills) and Alluvium	UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS & OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. 02 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region covers entire eastern part of North Tripura district occupying Dharmanagar sub-division as a whole which contains Panisagar and Kanchanpur dev. blocks and Dharamanagar (NAC) town. The region makes its boundary by Bangladedsh in the north and south, by Cachar Plain and Mizo Hills of Assam and Mizoram states in the east and by Narth Manu Basin in the west.

The region has a maximum height of 939 metres at Central Catchment R.F. (15) under Kanchanpur dev. block while minimum is only 31 metres at Dhupirband (29) rev. village under Panisagar dev. block. The maximum height (which is also relate to Tripura) is at the top of Jampui range in the south-east portion while minimum is in the lower reaches of the Juri river in the north. The region is about 120 metre above the mean sea level on an average which is decreasing towards north. Two major hill ranges, i.e. Jampui in the eastern side and Sakhan in the west are covering the region.

River Deo rises from the centre of two major hills in south and the Juri, which rises from the foot hill zone of Jampui are flowing towards north whereas in the middle, the Deo turns west and after crossing the Longtharai range it goes to join the Manu river while the Juri enter in Bangladesh. The longai is another important river flowing between Tripura and Mizoram. All these river are supported by seasonal torrents which are very small in length. They finally join the Kusiyara river in Bangladesh.

The geology of the region belongs to the Miocene, Pliocene and Recent ages while soils as classified by NBSS & ULP (ICAR) are Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts with a patch of Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents in the north-east.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of humid regions

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic)

Fluvents : Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)

The reion is very wet and getting the rainfall about 1500 mm per year while the normal temperature remains only 25.0°C. The northern tropical semi-evergreen forests arc found in most areas with the mixture of moist deciduous forests in south and on hill ranges towards north.

The region is moderatly developed. The basin of the river Juri has a more fertile and plain land than the Deo basin. The NH-44 (Assam-Agartala road), Badarpur-Dharmanagar-Pecharthal railway line connecting the region from rest of the country which is very good as compared to other parts of the state.

Paddy in the plain and jack-fruit, pineapple and orange on hills are the main agricultural products of the region.

STATEMENT OF REGION-WISE

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	North Tripura	1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin	Kumarghat and Chhamonu dev. blocks and Kailasahar town under Kailasahar sub-division	MICOCENR, PLIOCENE & RECENT Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo Hills) Tipam series and Chengpara formation (Garo hills) and Alluvium	UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS & UDALFS-OCHREPTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 02 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics
7

The region is situated in the middle part of North Tripura district occupying entire Kailasahar sub-division which includes Kumaghat and Chhamanu development blocks and Kailasahar (NAC) town. The region makes its boundary by Bangladesh in the north and the south, by Juri-Deo Basin in the east and by East Khowai Basin in west.

The region has a maxlmum height of 784 metres above the mean sea level at Manu Chhailengta R.F. (16) under Chhamanu dev. block while minimum height is only 28 metre above the mean sea level at Dhanbilash (37) rev. vlllage in Kumarghat dev. block. The Manu rising from southern hills is major river flowing in the region supported by the Deo which joins it in its lower reaches from east. Generally, the region is 110 metres above the mean sea level, having slope from south to north.

The geology of the region belongs to Miocene, Pliocene and Recent ages while soils found are mostly Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts type with a patch of Udalfs-Ochrepts group in west as classified by NBSS & ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of humid regions.

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic).

This region is also wet and getting about 2400 mm rainfall per year while normal annual temperature is only 25.0°C as recoroded at Kailasahar. The natural vegetation generally belongs to moist mixed deciduous type. However, some patches of northern tropical semi-evergreen vegetation is also found. The southern part and hill ranges are well covered by these forests.

The transportation facilities are morderate. Kailasahar, which is the main centre of the region is connected with Vayudoot services from Agartala and Silchar. The railway line touches the region at Pecharthal while National Highway-44 pass through the region from north-east to south-west direction. Another important road is connecting Kailasahar to Chhamanu via Kumarghat, the dev. block headquarters in north-south direction. Due to international boundaries and hills the possibilities to connect the region with other regions is difficult. The main source of livelihood of the region is agriculture and forest product including bamboo, pineapple and jackfruits etc.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	North Tripura	1.5.6. 3 Dhalai Basin	Salema dev. block and Kamalpur *town under Kamal*-pur sub-division.	MIOCENE & PLESITOCENE *Undifferentiated Neo*-gene and Pleistocene *continental formations,* Surma series and Baghmara formations (Garo Hills)	AQUALFS AQUEPTS & UDALFS OCHREPFS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 02 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

The region is situated in the western and north-western parts of North Tripura district which contains 63 villages of Salema dev. block and Kamalpur town (NAC) of Kamalpur sub-division. It is bounded by Bangladesh in the north, by North Manu Basin in the east, by East Khowai Basin in the south and by West Khowai Basin in the west.

The region has a maximum height of 519 metres above the mean sea level at Kathalbari (59), while minimum is only 35 metre above the mean sea level at Mohanpur (1) revenue village. Generally, the region is about 95 metres above the mean sea level and bounded by Longtharai range in east and Atharamura range in the west River Dhalai rises in the southern part of Longtharai range. The Dhalai river flows towards north and finally enters into Bangladesh where it join the Manu. Like other regions, a large number of seasonal torrents rising from hills are joining the course of river Dhalai.

The geology of the region has taken place between Miocene and Pleistocene ages while the soils are Aqualfs-Aquepts in north and south-west and Udalfs-Ochrepts in remaining parts as per NBSS & ULP (ICAR) Nagpur.

Aqualfs : High base status soils (Hydromorphic)

Aquepts : Brown soils (Hydromorphic)

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions

Orthents : Shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern region.

The normal annual rainfall in the region is about 2100 mm while normal temperature is 25.1°C. The natural vegetation generally belongs to moist deciduous type. The forests are found in hills and southern upland areas.

National Highways-44 (Assam-Agartala road) passes through the region from north-east to south-west. Kamalpur-Gandachhara road is another important metalled road available in this region. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of inhabitants and the region is moderately developed as compared to other parts of state.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE

District Name : NORTH TRIPURA Census

State	District name	Division number and name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	North Tripura	1.5.6.4 East Khowai Basin	Salema dev. block under Kamalpur subdivision	MIOCENE & PLEISTOCENE Undifferentiated Neogene and Pleistocene continental formations including Surma series and Bhghmara formations (Garo hills)	UDALFS-OCHREPTS

PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

Location Code No. : 03 State : TRIPURA

Physio-cultural Characteristics

7

The region is very small and situated in the south western part of North Tripura district covering 19 revenue villages of Salema development block in Kamalpur sub-division. The region makes its boundary by the Dhalai Basin in the north, by North Manu Basin in east, by Bangladesh in south-east, by Sarma-Raima Basin in the south and by West Khowai Basin in the west.

The region has a maximum height of 481 metres above the mean sea level at Baluchara (64) rev. village while minimum is only 68 metres above the mean sea level at Ganganagar (69) rev. village. Likewise basin of the Dhalai river, region is bounded by Longtharai and Atharamura hill ranges in the east and west. The basin is situated in the upper reaches of river Khowai which rises from Longtharai range and flows towards west with its tributaries. The region attains the height of 150 metres in average which is more than 100 metres everywhere except in the lower bed of river Khowai.

Geologically, the region belongs to the Miocene and Pleistocene period while according to NBSS & ULP (ICAR) Nagpur, the soils belongs to the sub-order association of Udalfs-Ochrepts type.

Udalfs : High base status soils of humid regions.

Ochrepts : Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region.

The normal temperature of the region is 25.1°C while the rainfall reaches about 1800 mm per year and accordingly the vegetation is moist mixed deciduous type.

The region gets the facility of lonely road which connects Kamalpur-Ambasa in north and Gandachhara including Amarpur in the south. The region is ill-developed in comparison to other areas of the state. It is clear that among 8,044 persons, more than 98.5 per cent inhabitants are scheduled tribes, literacy rate is only 5.5 per cent, main workers are about 43 per cent while the density of population is only 25 persons per km.^{2} There is a great need for the development of the area.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN TRIPURA AND THE ADJOINING STATE OF ASSAM

Macro Region with code No. and Name	Meso Region with code No. and Name	State	Micro Region with code No. and Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with code No. and Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			PLAIN		
1. The Northern Mountains	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	Tripura	1.5.5 Tripura Plain	West Tripura	1.5.5.2 Agartala Plain
			BASIN		
			1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura	1.5.5.1 Muhuri-Manugang Basin
				West Tripura	1.5.5.1 West Khowai Basin
				South Tripura	1.5.5.2 East Gomati Basin
				South Tripura	1.5.5.3 Sarma-Raima Basin
				West Tripura	1.5.6.3 West Gomati Basin
			1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	1.5.6.1 Juri-Deo Basin
				North Tripura	1.5.6.2 North Manu Basin
				North Tripura	1.5.5.3 Dhalai Basin
				North Tripura	1.5,6.4 East Khawai Basin
		Assam	1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	1.5.7.2 Barak Valley-North
				Cachar	1.5.7.3B arak Valley-South