

CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES - I

VOLUME - XX

TAMIL NADU

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

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

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Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

(BUTA SINGH)

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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2nd of January, 1989

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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 geographic environment, is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

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

(i) contiguous geographical area,
(ii) homogeneous administrative machinery capable of formulating and implementing integrated area plans,
(iii) reliable statistical data base,
(iv) existence of nodal regions; and
(v) amenability of the natural boundaries to marginal adjustments so that the former, may, by and large, conform to administrative boundaries at given points of time.

In India, the district is the major universal administrative unit below the State level. The administrative boundaries of the districts usually, however, cut across those of the homogeneous natural regions though some district boundaries do coincide with the natural sub-regional boundaries and most of the districts have nodal regions. In cases of extreme heterogeneity, however, we may have to think of adjustments in such district boundaries to suit the sub-regional planning to the extent possible. This kind of adjustment was worked out methodologically by V.L.S.P. Rao and L.S. Bhat for the old Mysore State. Also, at the district level, we have an administrative set up which is competent to formulate and implement sub-regional plans. Moreover, a reliable statistical data base (both Census and non-Census) is available at the district level for the purposes of sub-regional planning.

The Earlier Efforts

In regional planning of one type or the other, the delineation of proper regional boundaries has always remained a rather difficult task. A number of schemes for delineating natural regions in India have been put forward by scholars from time to time during this century. The first attempt was made by T.H. Holdich in 1904. He made a very berief and sweeping generalisation and formed rather broad geographical zones of India on the basis of geological information only. Later, during the 1921-31 decade regional delineations were done mostly from the point of view of geological structure and stratigraphy. During 1922-24, L.D. Stamp produced a more substantive and well known work. Stamp

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

The traditional divisions of the country into mountains, plateaus and plains and further regional division as envisaged by Stamp and later on improved by Spate provided a base for the study of regional physical conditions. During 1931--1941, the regional studies so developed could not be elucidated or enlarged mainly due to the politically unstable conditions of the sub-continent. M.W.M. Yeatts in the General Report of Census of India, 1941, proposed a broad division of the country into four regions demarcated according to economic and geographic principles. However, it was only after 1951 that with the help of more elaborate geological surveys and geographical mapping, by foreign as well as Indian geographers, the work on major natural regions could be reoriented. The 1951 Census of India report gave considerable impetus to the progress of studies of natural regionalisations as for the first time the Census data were interpreted in geographical context in some details. The map of major natural regions of India of 1951 census was rather sketchy in character. However, it served the purpose well and was laudable for its time considering the resources then available to the Census Organisation. Subsequently, at the time of the 1961 census, more maps and ideas from foreign as well as Indian geographers were obtained in carving out the natural regions of India for development purposes. S.P. Chatterjee divided India on the basis of physiography and geological structure. A.Mitra, grouped various districts of India into four categories on the basis of their development levels. Late (Miss) P.Sengupta suggested a scheme of Geographical Economic Regions of India which was utilised in the Census of India monograph entitled "Economic Regionalisation of India, Problems and Approaches" and Census of India Atlas of 1961. The basis for this classification was mainly in the works of Spate and Chatterjee as well as in those of the previous scholars referred to above.

However, all these schemes proposed by the various scholars did not provide a base for mapping and for statistical analysis of the Census data at sub-micro level. They did not also provide precise boundaries or relate the regions to administrative boundaries. In case a scheme was based on the district as the basic unit, as was the case with that proposed by Mitra and Sengupta, it did not take into consideration the intra-district details. The subsequent availability of fairly intensive data, specially on the distribution of soils, forests, geological formations, climatic conditions and large number of maps produced by various national and international organisations, encouraged B.K. Roy to revise the then existing framework of natural regions. A map of India showing Physio-geographic Regions was included in the National Volume of Census Atlas, 1971 wherein three tiers of regional boundaries (Macro, Meso and Micro) have been precisely adjusted with the district boundaries. The important materials consulted for revising the scheme were the maps published by the Geological Survey of India, Chief Soil Survey Office of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the book, 'India -- A Regional Geography' edited by R.L. Singh.

The Present Study

The above work was welcomed by scholars, geographers and planners both in India and abroad. To

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

The Procedure Followed

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

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

sub-micro regions. Similarly, due to the complexity of contour lines on topographical maps, profiles were drawn to arrive at a particular conclusion whether the physio-geographical landscape of the area was consistent with reference to valleys or rivulets of the regions at higher altitudes for zoning of the sub-micro regions. This method provided a decision making criterion to streamline the regions.

While operating on the above system, step 3 required the consulting of maps on geology to further streamline the region-forming factors in the delineation of sub-micro areas. Where the micro relief and the micro physiographic elements on such considerations corresponded fully, the viable region in the district gave a precise zoning. Further, the forest spread on the maps helped to reorient the sub-micro regional boundaries. In addition, rainfall (isohyetal) maps also helped in the delineation of these boundaries. Thus, all the factors as envisaged in the programme have been synthesised judiciously and to the extent possible to carve out the sub-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 states/union territories, this exercise is, naturally, restricted to the limits of region/regions transcending the boundaries of the concerned state/union territory to which a particular volume in this series is devoted. For getting fuller details with regard to these "extended areas" in terms of their constituents the reader is invited to refer to the volumes dealing with the concerned states/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1.THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are:

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

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

1.1.1 Ladakh
1.1.2 Kashmir Valley
1.1.3 Jammu

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

1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

and Nainital districts is marked with some narrow valleys on high altitudes.

1.4 North Eastern Himalaya

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

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

1.5 Eastern Hill Zone

This region represents the eastern section of Himalayan zone extending over Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, part of Assam and Meghalaya. This region is interspersed with plains especially in Silchar, North Cachar Hills and adjoining areas. Topographically it is rugged. The slopes are quite steep. Over the Tripura region the topography has interspersed ranges and valleys. Consequently communication is difficult.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya is like a table land. Geologically it is an eastward extension of the massive block of the Peninsular region broken by the alluvium of Bengal basin. In its long geological history this region is said to have submerged during Mesozoic and early Tertiary times due to marine 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 of arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation over 150m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in western zone with the exception of a small zone in eastern Jaisalmer district where the elevation is below 75 m. Geologically, the whole region is made of alluvium brought by rivers from Himalayas and this is a gradational plain formed during Pleistocene and Recent geological times. On the basis of drainage, soils and rainfall, the region has been divided into 7 sub-regions and 24 divisions:-

2.1 Punjab Plain

In this plain 4 divisions as listed below have been delineated on the basis of soils and rainfall. Soils are alluvial with variations of *bangar* and *khadar* Agriculturally, this is the most important region.

2.1.1 Ravi - Beas Interfluvial Plain
2.1.2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-montane Plain
2.1.3 Beas--Satluj Doab
2.1.4 Punjab-Malwa Plain

2.2 Haryana Plain

In this region which also includes Delhi, three divisions have been delineated on the basis of topography and distribution of soils which are sandy and calcareous.

2.2.1 Eastern Haryana Plain
2.2.2 Western Haryana Plain
2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain

2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain

This meso region receives an average annual rainfall of less than 40 cm. It has been divided into four micro regions mainly on the basis of distribution of rainfall which are:-

2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain
2.3.2 Rajasthan *Bagar*
2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract
2.3.4 Luni Valley

2.4 Upper Ganga Plain

This is the vast stretch of the Ganga Plain where the rivers are playing important role in carrying out definite influence area of their own. In general, the soil is alluvial but variations have developed on the upland and the low land areas. The Upper Ganga Plain has been divided into 2 divisions, viz.

2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain
2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain

2.5 Middle Ganga Plain

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

2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain - West
2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain - East

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

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

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

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

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

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

3. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

The Deccan Plateau represents the whole of South Indian tableland. From the point of view of geology, the whole region is composed of metamorphic rocks of pre-Cambrian age. Considering drainage, elevation, forest cover, soils and rainfall, sub-divisions were delineated. In general, the elevation rises to over 1000 m in the south while it hardly

exceeds 500 m in the north. The rivers of this region have mostly reached their base level of erosion which have carved wide valleys in various regions of considerable importance. This region has been divided into 12 sub-regions and 33 divisions.

3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan

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

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

3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands

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

- 3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands
- 3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands

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

3.3 Bihar - West Bengal Uplands

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

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

3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau

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

- 3.5.1 Sagar Plateau

3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

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

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

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

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

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

Andhra Plateau is another well-defined plateau

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

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

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

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

4. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

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

4.1 Gujarat Region

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

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

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

4.2 Western Coastal Region

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

4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral
4.2.2 Goa Coast
4.2.3 Karnataka Coast
4.2.4 North Kerala Coast

4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast
4.2.6 South Kerala Coast

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

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

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

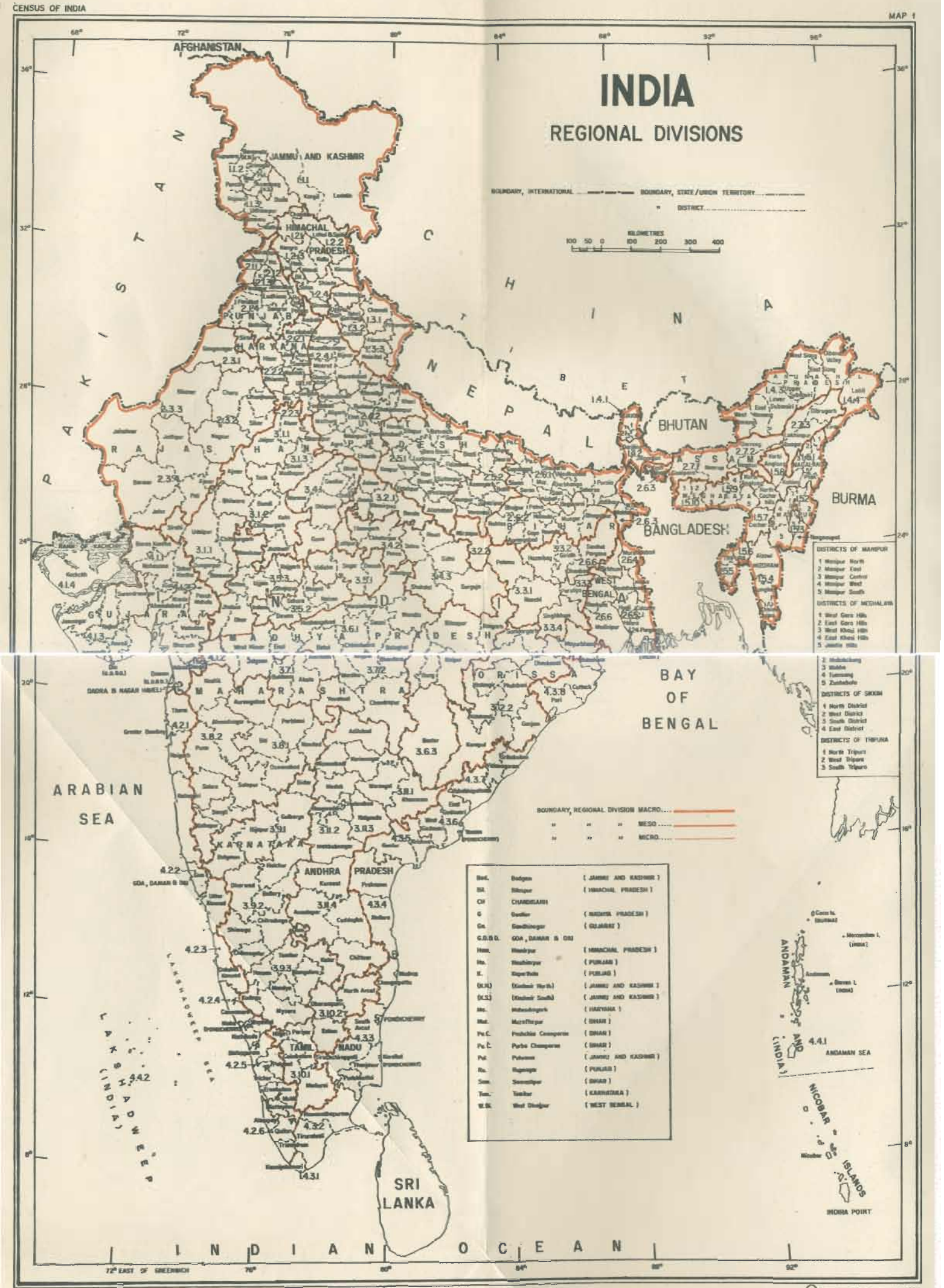
4.4 The Islands

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

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

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

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



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

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

Regions with code No. (MACRO)	Sub-regions with code No. (MESO)	Divisions code No. (MICRO)	Districts	State/ Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Northern Mountains	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	1.1.1 Ladakh	Ladakh and Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir.
		1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag (KS), Baramula(KN), Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara and Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
		1.1.3 Jammu	Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri, Punch and Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Kullu, Una, Hamirpur and Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
		1.2.4. Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Solan, Shimla and Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.2. Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons	Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Almora, Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District West District, South District & East District	Sikkim

1	2	3	4	5
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling & Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Uppar Subansiri, West Siang East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit & Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central & Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central & Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl, Lunglei & Chhimtuipui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura & West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plains	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills & Jaintia Hills	Maghalaya
		1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills & East Garo Hills	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4	5
The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Inter-Fluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur, Chandigarh Sub-Montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur & Rupnagar	Chandigarh & Punjab
		2.1.3 Beas Satluj Doab	Jalandhar& Kapurthala	Punjab
		2.1.4 Punjab Malwa Plain	Bathinda, Firozpur. Ludhiana, Patiala. Sangrur & Faridkot	Punjab
	2.2 Haryana Plain	2.2.1 Eastern Haryana Plain	Ambala, Kurukshetra Jind, Karnal, Rohtak and Sonipat.	Haryana
		2.2.2 Western Haryana Plain	Hissar, Sirsa and Bhiwani	Haryana
		2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Delhi, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad	Delhi & Haryana
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur & Sikar	Rajasthan
		2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner and Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
		2.3.4 Luni Valley	Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur & Pali	Rajasthan
	2.4. Upper Ganga Plain	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Bijnor, Ghaziabad Meerut, Moradabad Muzaffarnagar, Rampur & Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly,- Badaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5. Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur & Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6. Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Katiahar, Samastipur, Begusarai, Vaishali, Siwan and Gopalganj	Bihar
		2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Patna, Bhojpur Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas and Aurangabad	Bihar
		2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar, Maldah & West Dinajpur	West Bengal
		2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshidabad and Nadia	West Bengal
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Barddhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twentyfour Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rath Plain	Bankura, Birbhum & Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar & Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Asso-ciated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Bans-wara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi & Udaipur	Rajasthan
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar & Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur & Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun; Lalitpur and Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
	3.3 Bihar West Bengal Uplands	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu and Ranchi	Bihar
		3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad, Hazaribag, Giridih & Santhal Pargana	Bihar
		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	West Bengal
		3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	Bihar
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands West	Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands Central	Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands East	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Surguja	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
	3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh plateau	3.5.1 Sagar Plateau	Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Dewas, Indore, Raisen, Bhopal & Sehore,	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau	Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.6.1 Narmada Region including Flanks of Vindhya Satpura	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, West Nimar, East Nimar, Mandla, Narsimhapur, Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raj Nandgaon & Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Dhule & Jalgaon	Maharashtra
		3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga Wainganga Plain	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha & Yavatmal	Maharashtra
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Aurangabad, Bid, Kolhapur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Sangli & Solapur	Maharashtra
		3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Pune and Satara	Maharashtra
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur & Gulbarga	Karnataka
		3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Shimoga, Raichur and Pocket of Tumkur	Karnataka
		3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Bangalore, Kodagu, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur	Karnataka
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Periyar	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot & Salem	Tamil Nadu
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar, Khammam & Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah & Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa High-lands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Bolangir, Ganjam, Phulabani, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Gandhi-nagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	Panch Mahals and The Dangs	Gujarat
		4.1.3 Kathiawar Peninsula	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Diu	Gujarat and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.4 Kachchh Peninsula	Kachchh	Gujarat
	4.2 Western Coastal Region	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Great Bombay, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Thane	Maharashtra
		4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad & Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka

1	2	3		4	5
		4.2.4	North Kerala	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala & Pondicherry
		4.2.5	Central Kerala Coast	Eranakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur & Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6	South Coast	Alleppey, Trivandrum & Quilon	Kerala
	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	4.3.1	Kanniya kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.2	Sandy Littoral	Ramanathapuram & Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.3	Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Karaikal & Pondicherry	Pondicherry & Tamil Nadu
		4.3.4	Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore and Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.5	Krishna Delta	Guntur and Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.6	Godavari Delta	East Godavari, West Godavari and Yanam	Andhra Pradesh & Pondicherry
		4.3.7	Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.8	Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar, Cuttack & Puri	Orissa
	4.4 The islands	4.4.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman, Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
		4.4.2	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep

PART II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

OF

TAMIL NADU

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF TAMIL NADU

Introduction

The present Tamil Nadu State, a land of arts and culture, which was part of Madras Presidency came into being on November 1, 1956 when the States' reorganisation took place on the basis of language.

The name 'Tamil Nadu' was given to the then Madras State on 14th January, 1969 as a unilingual State, with Tamil as its language. Tamil has an unique and old literature the beginnings of which go back to more than 2000 years. The State lies between North latitudes $8^{O}5'$ and $13^{O}35'$ and between East longitudes $76^{O}15'$ and $80^{O}20'$. Tamil Nadu is situated at the southern end of the Indian Peninsula. The total area of the State is 130,058 km^2 which ranks eleventh in India in area. As per the 1981 Census the total population of the State is 48,408,077 which ranks seventh in India in population. It is bounded by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on the north, by Bay of Bengal on the east, by Indian Ocean on the south and by Kerala on the west.

The Peninsula is dominated by an old topography. It is formed by a great complex of very ancient gneisses and granites which form the surface over more than half of its area.

The geology of this area varies from Pre-Cambrian to the Recent age. The cooling of upper layer of the earth took place in the Pre-Cambrian age (prior to 600 million years while Archaean gneiss granites on Peninsula formed). During the levelling of the undulation, Dharwar group was intruded due to the igneous activity. Close to Mesozoic period (70 million years ago) the greatest volcanic eruption took place and the Deccan lavas flow covered 5 million sq. km. Uplift took place during post-Jurassic and the late Tertiary period. The Western Ghats, which forms the western border of the State, would have been formed by the subsidence of a landmass to the west. The long straight edge of the Ghats, developed on practically horizontal Deccan lavas and on ancient gneisses, itself strongly suggests faulting and subsidence on a very large scale.

There are two dominant features in the formation of Tamil Nadu--one formed by Tectonic-cum-erosional process and other by erosional activities of Cauvery and other rivers. The former is in the north-western hilly region and in South Sahyadri hills while the latter is in Tamil Nadu hills, (Coimbatore-Madurai uplands and Middle Cauvery valley).

Geology

A major portion of the State is of gneissic formation (granites). There are other beds like crystalline limestone (Madukkarai-South west of Coimbatore), magnetite, haemetite and quartz schists (Kanjamalai hills-Salem), kyarite, quartz and schist (of Satyamangalam), charnockites (Javadi, Shevaroy, Nilgiri hills) and hornblende schist, amphibolite, haemetite, quartz with bands of limestone and chloritic schist (on the north west portion of North Arcot). These are intruded by basic dykes.

Soils

The chief varieties of soils of the State are red, black and alluvial. Red soil which is found almost in all districts, has three main types viz., loamy, clayey and sandy. The red soil is found in Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Palani, and Tiruchchirappalli. The soil surface is thin due to the less amount of rainfall and scarcity of

vegetation. This soil is rich in potash, lime, magnesium due to the nornblende nature of the gneisses. It is poor in nitrogen, organic matter and phosphoric acids. The red loamy soil is found at the foothill of South Sahyadri. The red soils are sandy in North Arcot district, loamy in South Arcot district and clayey in Coimbatore district. The black soil is largely found in Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai area. The black soil is largely found in Palladam, Tirumangalam and part of Sankarankovil area. The black variety soils are formed due to the weathering of ferrugenous gneisses and schists under semi-arid climate. The alluvial soils occur in Cauvery and Tambraparni valleys. The arenaceous soil is found in small patches along the coastline. The laterite soils occur in parts of the Nilgiri hills, Palni hills and Anaimalai hills. The classification of the soil dealt in this report is based on the National Bureau of soil survey and Land Use Planning (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) Nagpur.

USTALFS:--	High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils.
UDALFS:--	High base status soil of humid region.
ORTHENTS:--	Recently formed soil.
USTERTS:--	Deep black soil.
TROPEPTS:--	Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of Southern region.
FLUVENTS:--	Alluvial soil (Recent alluvium)
PSAMMENTS:--	Sandy soil.
ARGIDS:--	Soils of Arid region with clay accumulation in lower horizon.
UDULTS:--	Laterite soil.

Climate

Tamil Nadu has a tropical climate. The high temperature prevails from January to June. From January onwards the temperature starts rising and reaches the maximum in May. The maximum temperature exceeds 43°C. during the summer and from September onwards the temperature gradually declines and during the months of October to December the temperature rapidly drops to about 18°C. The rainfall of Tamil Nadu depends mainly on monsoons. During south-west monsoon period (June to September), Tamil Nadu receives less amount of rainfall as the rain carrying winds are blocked by the mountain barrier--the Western Ghats. Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Periyar and Kanniyakumari are the districts which receive rainfall of about 25cms. during this period. Major part of the rainfall of the State is during the north-east monsoon period (October to December). Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai and Tiruchchirappalli districts receive the maximum rainfall during this north-east monsoon. The rainfall is between 75--100 cms. Nilgiri, Anaimalai, Cardamom hills, Palni hills and Kanniyakumari receive rainfall during both the monsoon periods. The central and southern parts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and parts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Dharmapuri and Tiruchchirappalli are the districts which receive rainfall below the state average.

Regional Divisions

The State has mountaineous ranges in north-west and west as its boundary. It has a long coastal plain. In between these two regions, the State has vast plain and upland regions. Technically the State has been divided into the following regions.

3.10.1. Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri covering the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Periyar.

3.10.2. Tamil Nadu Uplands covering the districts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem.

4.3.1. Kanniyakumari Coast containing the Kanniyakumari district.

4.3.2. Sandy Littoral covering the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

4.3.3. Coromandel Coast covering the districts of Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli, South Arcot and Pudukkottai.

Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri

The Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri forms the western boundary of the State. The districts under this region are Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Periyar. The Nilgiri plateau is the meeting point of the Western and Eastern Ghats. The Western Ghats lie as a continuous stretch except a break called 'Palghat gap' which has a width of about 24 kms. The Western Ghats contain hill ranges like Nilgiri hills in Nilgiri district, Anaimalai hills in Coimbatore district and Varushanad--Andipatti ranges, Cardamom hills and Palni hills in Madurai district. This region forms the watershed for perennial rivers like Cauvery, Amaravathi, Vaigai and Tambraparni. The Eastern Ghats are very much broken and these hills ranges run through North Arcot, Salem and Periyar districts. These hill ranges forms the catchment area of Ponnaiyar and Palar rivers.

Red loams, clayey loams, sandy loams, laterite and black soils are the predominant soil types of this region. Iron ore, gypsum and mica are important minerals are available in this region. Nilgiri is the most important place for wild animals. The famous Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is in this region. The animals which inhabit this region are elephants, tigers, leopards, bears and sambur, spotter, four-horned and mouse-deers, antelopes, bisons, pigs, Nilgiri ibex, black and line-tailed monkeys.

The Nilgiri and Kodaikanal hills have abundant botanical varieties with its grassy downs, the sholas covering with the red flowered rhododendrons, exquisite ferns of different types including tree ferns, several varieties of orchids and trees with leaves of varied tints.

The type of forest varies from semi-evergreen to deciduous forests. Teak (Tectona grandis), sal, etti (Stychnosnux vomica), cedar (Cedrela toona), rose wood (Dalbergia latifolia), vengai (Ptero-corpus marsupium), karungalli (Albizzia odoratissima), ebony (Diospyros ebenum), Iron-wood (Mesua ferrea), eucalyptus, silver oak, bamboo etc. are the varieties of trees here. Orchids are largely found in this region while ferns and mosses are in plenty. Apple, pear, peach, plum, persimmon, cherry, strawberry, mulberry and cherrimoger are some of the fruit trees found in plenty. The plantation crops of the region are rubber in the lower elevations, tea at the higher altitudes and coffee, cardamom and other species in between.

Tamil Nadu Uplands

The Tamil Nadu Uplands which consists of the districts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem lies in the foot-hills of Eastern Ghats. The hill ranges of this region are Javadis, Shevaroys, Kalrayan, Pachchamalai, Kollimalai and Kanjamalai. These ranges form a chain of low flatted hills. These are highly interrupted by the rivers like Ponnaiyar, Cauvery and Vellar. The soil types of this region are mainly of red ferrugeneous, loamy and sandy variety. Iron ore is found in plenty in Salem, especially at Kanjamalai, Tattaiyangarpettai, Thirthamalai and Bilur areas. The minerals like magnesite, chromite, quartz, bauxite, limestone and dolomite are also found in Salem district in large quantity. North Arcot district also has some reserves of iron ore. The type of the forest in this region are a mixture of evergreen and deciduous plants. Over the lower hill areas, that is, at Javadi hills, Shevaroy, Kalrayan and Kollimalai hills, the forests are of tropical moist dry deciduous types, low scrub jungles and thorny bushes. The wild animals like elephants, cheetahs, deers etc. are seen in the forests of Denkanikotta and Anjetti. Tigers and bears are found in the forest of Hosur. Bisons and elephants are also seen in Javadi hills. Besides these animals, samburs, hyenas, asses, black bucks, deers of different kinds, wild pigs and beautiful birds are also seen in this region.

Kanniyakumari Coast

The Kanniyakumari Coast region contains the district of Kanniyakumari. The Western Ghats end in this district as low hills. There is a small pass namely 'Aramboly pass' which links this region with Kerala. Valuable minerals like ilmenite, Thorium are found in this region. The main soil type is loamy soil. In the upland area, the soil is of laterite type. The coastal soil is of fine sand with a mixture of calcareous clay.

This region has the largest concentration of forest in the State, next only to Nilgiri. The flora available here are of tropical evergreen type--Teak (Tectona grandis), ebony (Diospyros ebenum), red cedar (Acrocarpus), iron wood (Mesua ferrea), etti (Stychnosnux Vomica), coconut, arecanut, palmyra and jack. A crocodile farm is in Pechippara reservoir. Cheetahs, bears, tigers, leopards and wild pigs are found in upper ranges. Elephants are also seen. Hyenas, wild dogs, mongoose and snakes of different varieties are also found.

Sandy Littoral

The Sandy Littoral region covers the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The western border of this region lies in Western Ghats which form the catchment area of Tambraparni river of this region.

The predominant soil type is black. Red, black and regur soils are the varieties found here. Limestone is available in large quantity in this region. Ilmenite, monazite, graphite, mica, salt, fairclay are some of the mineral deposits of this region. Tigers, bisons, bears, Ibex, samburs, antelopes, jackals and langurs are the species of wild animals of the western part of this region, while deers and antelopes are the species of the eastern districts of Ramanathapuram. Prawn, pearl and chank fishing are also done here.

The western extreme of this region has species of vegetation as that of the lower ranges of Western Ghats. A large variety of sea weeds like Gracillaria lichenoides are found in the coastal part of this region. The vegetations like Acacia arabica, Acacia planiforms, screwpine, the palmyra, the wild date and the portia are found in the in-between area.

Coromandel Coast

Coromandel Coast covers the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli, South Arcot and Pudukkottai. This region contains a vast plain area except some hills and it is served by the perennial rivers like Cauvery, Palar, Ponnaiyar and Vellar.

Red, alluvial and black soils are the major types of soils of this region. Red ferrugeneous soil is found in large quantity in South Arcot and southern part of Chengalpattu districts. Black (regur) soils occur in large quantity in Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli and the northern part of Chengalpattu districts. Alluvial soil is deposited in plenty in Thanjavur district and less in Tiruchchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts.

Besides deposits of limestone, gypsum and feldspar in Tiruchchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts, large quantity of lignite are also found in South Arcot district. Mica in Tiruchchirappalli, clay in Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts, ilmenite and beach sand in Thanjavur district are the other minerals available in this region. Recently oil has been struck at Cauvery basin.

Jackals and foxes are seen in this area. The famous Vedanthangal bird sanctuary is in Chengalpattu district and Kodikkarai bird sanctuary is in Thanjavur district. Alligators, crocodiles and oysters are found in Cuddalore backwaters. Fishing is done along the coast, estuaries, rivers and tanks.

The types of trees of this region are karuvelum, (Acacia arabica), agathi (Agathi grandiflora), coconut, palmyra, iluppai (Bassia longifolia), banyan, Arasumaram (Ficus religiosa), tamarind, jack and mango.

Population

The density of the population is high in six areas. The Cauvery valley including Cauvery delta has the largest concentration of population due to its agricultural nature. This part has good cultivable land, adequate and sufficient water for agriculture and plain surface etc. Thanjavur, Southern part of South Arcot, and parts of Tiruchchirappalli district are both agriculturally and industrially important. The second concentration of population is in Madurai area which also has industrial and agricultural importance. The third belt is in Coimbatore area whose predominant feature is industry. The fourth belt is in Salem and Erode which have industrial as well as agricultural concentrations. Kanniyakumari district, the fifth belt, which has a good amount of rainfall and the intensive land utilisation supports a large concentration of population. Above all, the Madras-Chengalpattu area which accounts for the highest concentration of population is due to the commercial, industrial and administrative importance. Nilgiri, western part of Dharmapuri and north and south of Ramanathapuram district are the regions which have very low concentration of population. This distribution can be very well noticed in the density of population map by sub-micro regions of the state. The population density of the State is 372 per km^2 which stands 4th highest in the country, whereas the over all density of our country is only 216 per km^2. Madras has the highest density of population of about 19,274 per km^2. The Kanniyakumari district has the next highest density of population of about 845 per km^2. The lowest density prevails in Dharmapuri district (208 per km^2).

While the percentage population increase of our country is 25, the percentage growth rate during 1971-81 of the State was 17.50. The percentage increase in rural is 12.95 and in urban is 27.98. The highest decadal increase was about 22.30% during 1961-71. The birth and death rates of Tamil Nadu is 27.9 and 11.2 respectively whereas the corresponding figure of our country is 34.6 and 12.4. The infant mortality rate is 105 and for our country is 127. The infant mortality rate in rural area (120) is very high as compared to that of urban area (63). The sex ratio of Tamil Nadu is 977 females per 1000 males which is the third highest in India, the highest being Kerala (1032) and Orissa (981). The sex ratio of our country is 933. Once the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu was 1044 in 1901 and it had declined to 992 in 1961. Females outnumber males in Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. The highest sex ratio of 1044 in 1981 is observed in Tirunelveli district whereas the lowest is 934 prevailed in Madras district.

The urban population of the State is 32.95% against 30.26 in 1971. Madras is 100% urban. The Coimbatore district has more urban population than rural. It has 50.46% of urban population. Next comes Nilgiri district which has 48.85%. The lowest urban percentage prevails in Dharmapuri district which is only 9.37%. The total number of towns of the State is 434 of which 66 towns are located in Chengalpattu district. The number of villages of the State is 16,812 of which 981 is uninhabited. South Arcot district has the largest number of villages i.e., 2,371. The percentage increase of rural population is 12.95 and of urban population is 27.98 during the decade 1971-81.

Scheduled Caste/Tribes

The population of scheduled castes of the State is 8,881,295 of which 4,485,332 persons are males and 4,395,963 persons are females as per the 1981 Census. It constitutes 18.35% of the total population of the State against 17.76% in 1971. There are 76 castes categorised as scheduled castes in the State in 1981. Nearly 79.84% of the scheduled caste population reside in rural and 20.16% in urban areas. The Chengalpattu district has the highest ratio of 26.2% scheduled castes population to its total population and the Kanniyakumari district has the lowest (4.23%) in the State. Regarding the distribution of total scheduled caste population among the districts, South Arcot has the maximum number nearly 12.29% and Kanniyakumari has the

lowest number nearly 0.68% of the total scheduled caste population.

The scheduled tribe population of the State is 520,226 of which 264,288 persons are males and 255,938 persons are females in 1981. It constitutes 1.07% of the State's total population against 0.76% in 1971. There are 36 castes categorised as scheduled tribe. Nearly 90.31% of scheduled tribe population live in rural and 9.69% in urban areas. The highest ratio of scheduled tribe population is recorded in Salem district (3.56%) while the lowest is in Pudukkottai district (0.13%).

Literacy

Regarding literacy, Tamil Nadu ranks 2nd in our country next to Kerala with 46.76% of the total population as per the 1981 Census. In 1971 the literacy rate was 39.46%. The male literacy rate is 58.26% and the female literacy rate is 34.99%. Among the districts, the highest rate is found in Madras district (68.40%) followed by Kanniyakumari district (63.85%) and the lowest rate is recorded in Madras (75.60%) followed by Kanniyakumari (68.55%) and the lowest in Dharmapuri (38.98%). The female literacy rates are over 50% only in Madras and Kanniyakumari districts. Regarding the rural-urban break-up, Kanniyakumari district, ranks 1st both in rural literacy and urban literacy. It has the literacy rates of 61.80% in rural and 73.68% in urban areas. The State's urban literacy rate is 63.45% and rural literacy rate is 38.56%. Dharmapuri has recorded the lowest literacy rate of about 26.24% in rural while Salem district has recorded the lowest in urban (about 55.51%) areas. The State has 9 Universities, 290 colleges, 1,405 higher secondary schools, 2,168 High schools, 5,556 middle schools and 27,767 primary schools.

Workers

The percentage of workers to the total population of the State is 41.73. 56.58% of males are workers while in females the percentage of workers is of 26.52%. The Periyar District has the highest percentage of 51.78 of its population as workers and Madras district has the lowest percentage (28.31) of its population as workers. As per the occupational classification of the 1981 Census, main workers account for 39.31% and marginal workers account for 2.42% of the State's total population. The main workers are classified into four categories of workers viz., (1) Cultivators, (2) Agricultural labourers, (3) Household industry workers and (4) Other workers. The distribution of 100 main workers among the four different categories are cultivators 29.22, agricultural workers 31.73, household industry workers 4.72, and other workers 34.33. Among the districts, Dharmapuri district has the highest ratio (22.98%) of cultivators, Periyar district ranks first in agricultural labourers with 18.79%, Tirunelveli district has the highest ratio (4.45%) of household industry workers and Nilgiri district tops with a ratio of 34.53% in other workers. Pudukkottai district has the highest ratio (4.86) of its total population as marginal workers of which 4.16% are male marginal workers as against 0.73% of the State's total population.

Agriculture

The total net area sown is about 54 lakh hectares. Rice is the main crop. A new landmark in rice production was reached with export of 50,000 tons of rice in 1979-80. Among each crops groundnut is the important crop. In 1983-84, rice 44 lakh tons, millet 14.8 lakh tons, sugarcane 14.5 lakh tons and oilseeds 11.6 lakh tons were produced.

Mineral and Power Resources

Iron ores occur in several parts of Salem, Tiruchchirappalli, South Arcot and Nilgiri districts. The reserves in Salem district is estimated at about 300 million tons. Apart from these, magnesite, bauxite, beryl, corundum, red garnets, zinc stones, mica, limonite, chromite, gold, graphite pyrites and steatite are also available in the State. In 1984 the State had 3,354 megawatt installed capacity of power. The power generation in the State accounted for 14,536 Kwh units.

Industries

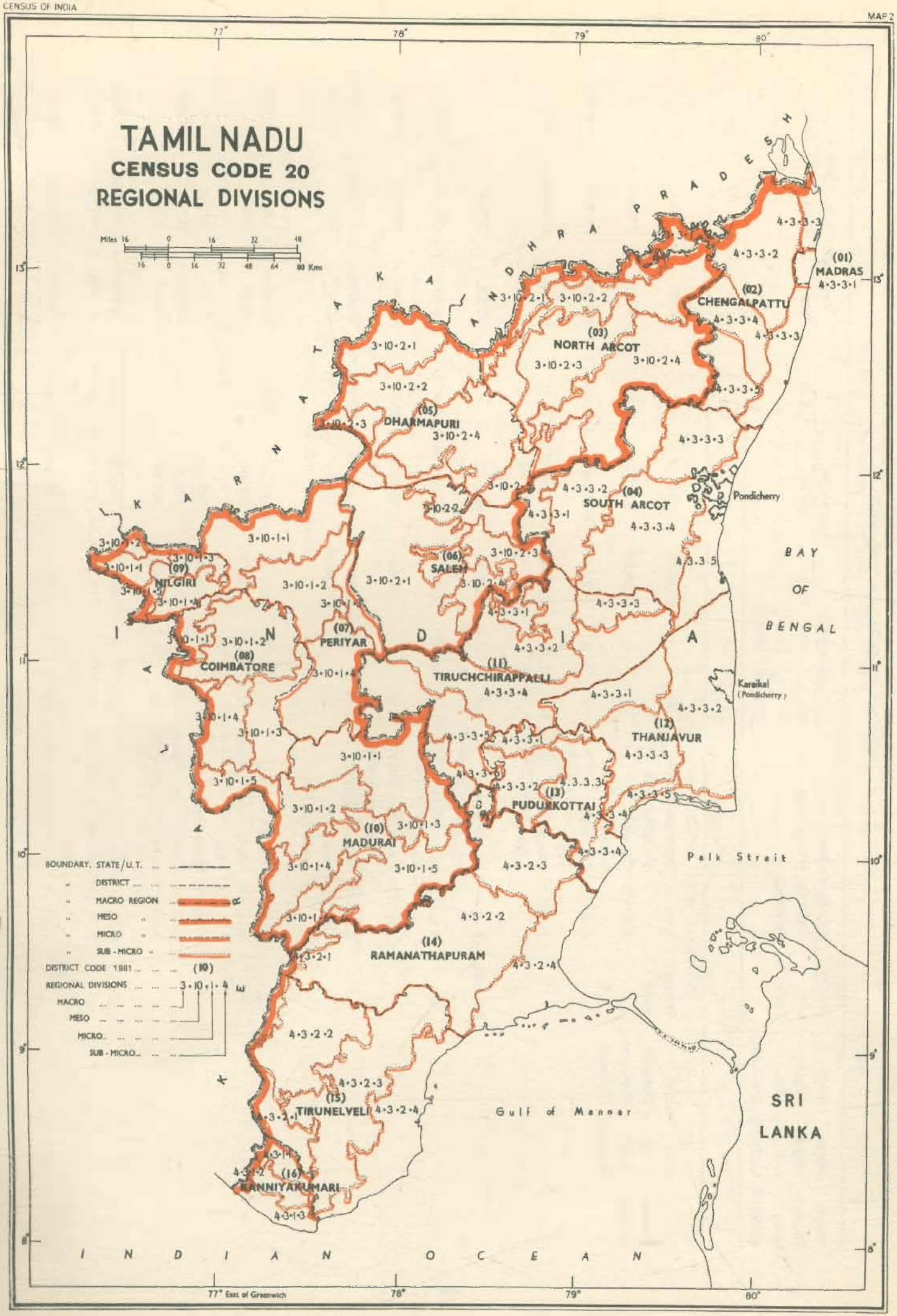
The State ranks 3rd in terms of industrial development. 39% of working population is employed in the industrial sector. Tamil Nadu has 9,876 working factories, 49,138 small scale industrial units and 744 khadi and village industries. About 4.7 lakh tons of refined sugar, 14.5 crore metres of cotton-woven piece goods, 34 lakh tons of cement and 90 lakh tyres and tubes were produced annually.

Public amenities and Recreations

There are 376 hospitals, 666 dispensaries, 385 primary health centres with bed strength of 41,258. There are 3,673 bank offices in the State with a ratio of 7.2 offices per lakh population in 1984. There are 3,554 post & telegraph Offices, 11,916 post offices, 810 telephone exchanges, 2,67,244 telephones, 23,28,518 radio sets and 3,11,800 TV sets registered in 1984. There are 1,777 private cinema theatres. There are 108 dailies, 148 weekly, 173 fortnightly, 659 monthly and 87 quarterly magazines. The newspapers' circulation in Tamil Nadu is 49.39 lakhs.

Communication

The total road length is 1,23,897 kms. Of these 1,867 kms are National Highways and 1,814 kms are State Highways, 1,06,169 kms are district roads, 8,802 kms are urban roads and 5,245 kms are project roads. About 35,512 kms of road are surfaced. The State has 3,21,100 motor vehicles including 68,494 cars, 3,316 jeeps, 9,466 taxis, 12,904 buses, 36,341 trucks, 10,649 tractors, 9,381 trailors and 1,57,611 two wheelers. The total railway length is 4,509 kms.


TAMIL NADU
CENSUS CODE 20
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
(01) MADRAS
4·3·3·1
(02) CHENGALPATTU
4·3·3·4
(03) NORTH ARCOT
3·10·2·3
(04) SOUTH ARCOT
4·3·3·4
(05) DHARMAPURI
3·10·2·4
(06) SALEM
3·10·2·3
(07) PERIYAR
(08) COIMBATORE
(09) NILGIRI
(10) MADURAI
3·10·1·4
(11) TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
4·3·3·4
(12) THANJAVUR
4·3·3·3
(13) PUDUKKOTTAI
4·3·3·4
(14) RAMANATHAPURAM
4·3·2·1
(15) TIRUNELVELI
4·3·2·3
(16) KANNIYAKUMARI
4·3·1·3
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manner
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 (10)
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3·10·1·4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
77° East of Greenwich

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF TAMIL NADU

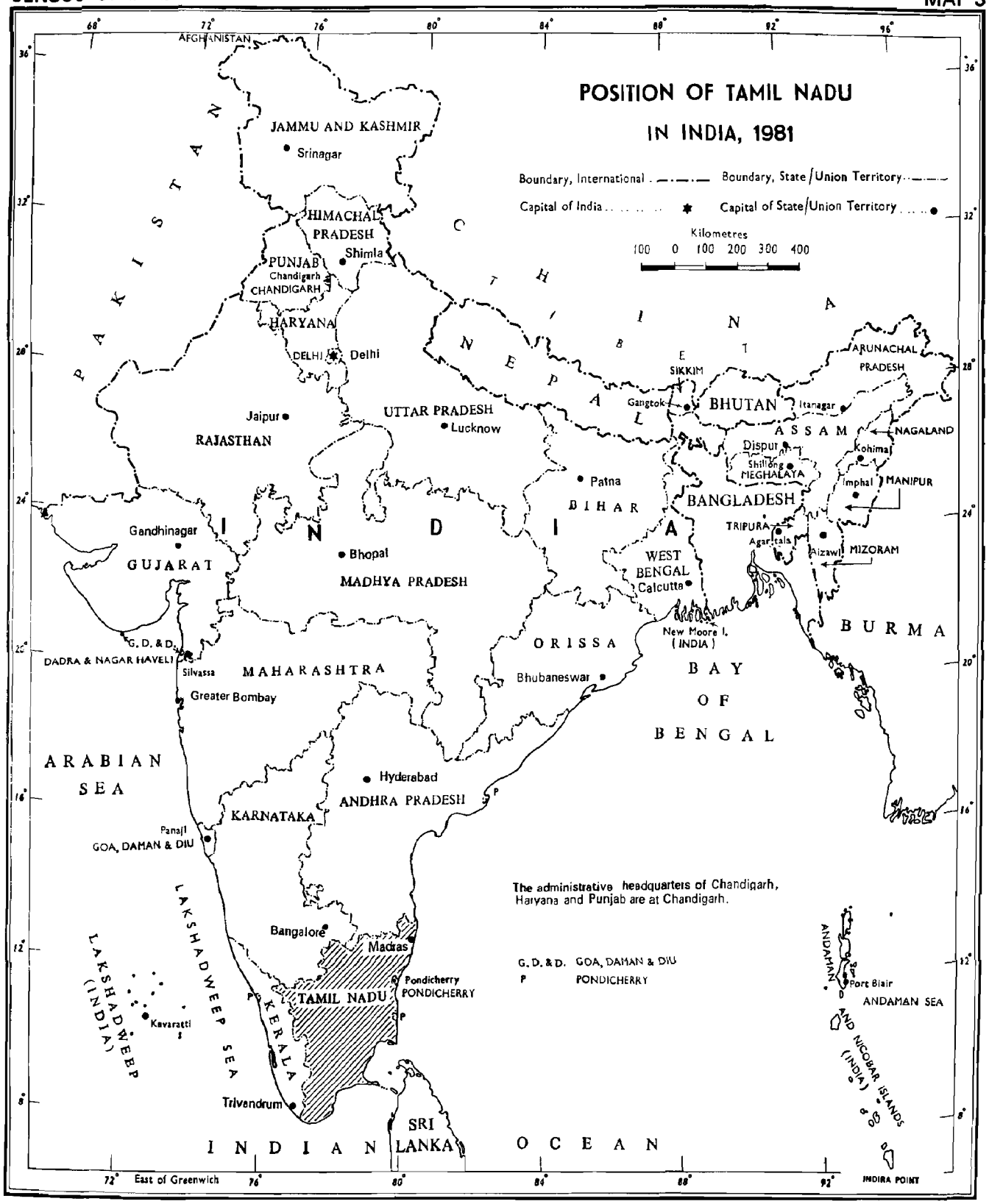
Macro Region with Code No	Meso-Region with Code No.	Micro-Region with Code No.	District with Code No.	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)		Constituents		Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
						No. of Villages	No. of Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3 Deccan Plateau	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Periyar 07	3.10.1.1	Talamalai-Burgur Forested Hills	42	--	2659.10	2659.10	-	80356	80356	--
				3.10.1.2	Bhavani Upland	267	6	2135.08	2074.81	60.27	887253	776599	110654
				3.10.1.3	Cauvery Basin	74	8	704.06	631.37	72.69	551612	281817	269795
				3.10.1.4	Dharapuram Upland	121	4	2657.85	2616.74	41.11	549241	474487	74754
			Coimba-tore 08	3.10.1.1	Coimbatore Forested Hills	27	-	805.12	805.12	-	32328	32328	-
				3.10.1.2	Coimbatore Plateau	165	27	2666.02	2223.76	442.26	1929514	686193	1243321
				3.10.1.3	Udumalaippettai Undulated Upland	119	1	1538.21	1530.03	8.18	437581	382729	54852
				3.10.1.4	Pollachi Upland	145	7	1200.17	1141.35	58.82	538286	407740	1305-S
				3.10.1.5	Anaimalai Forested Hills	9	1	1395.85	1002.17	393.68	122475	7023	115452
			Nilgiri 09	3.10.1.1	Gudalur Plateau	5	6	729.56	181.55	548.01	157789	53405	104384
				3.10.1.2	Mudumalai Forested Hills	2	-	232.66	232.66	-	1582	1582	-
				3.10.1.3	Sigur Forested Hills	7	-	288.40	288.40	-	27795	27795	-
				3.10.1.4	Ootacamund Plateau	29	9	940.95	776.88	164.07	426893	223429	203464
				3.10.1.5	Kunda Forested Hills	2	-	303.68	303.68	-	16110	16110	-
			Madurai 10	3.10.1.1	Palani Upland	252	6	2944.64	2890.69	53.95	1073443	804750	268693
				3.10.1.2	Kodaikanal Forested Hills	31	1	1752.04	1730.21	21.83	111452	91006	20446
				3.10.1.3	Sirumalai-Semmalai Forested Hills	91	1	1503.77	1491.34	12.43	174182	154986	19196

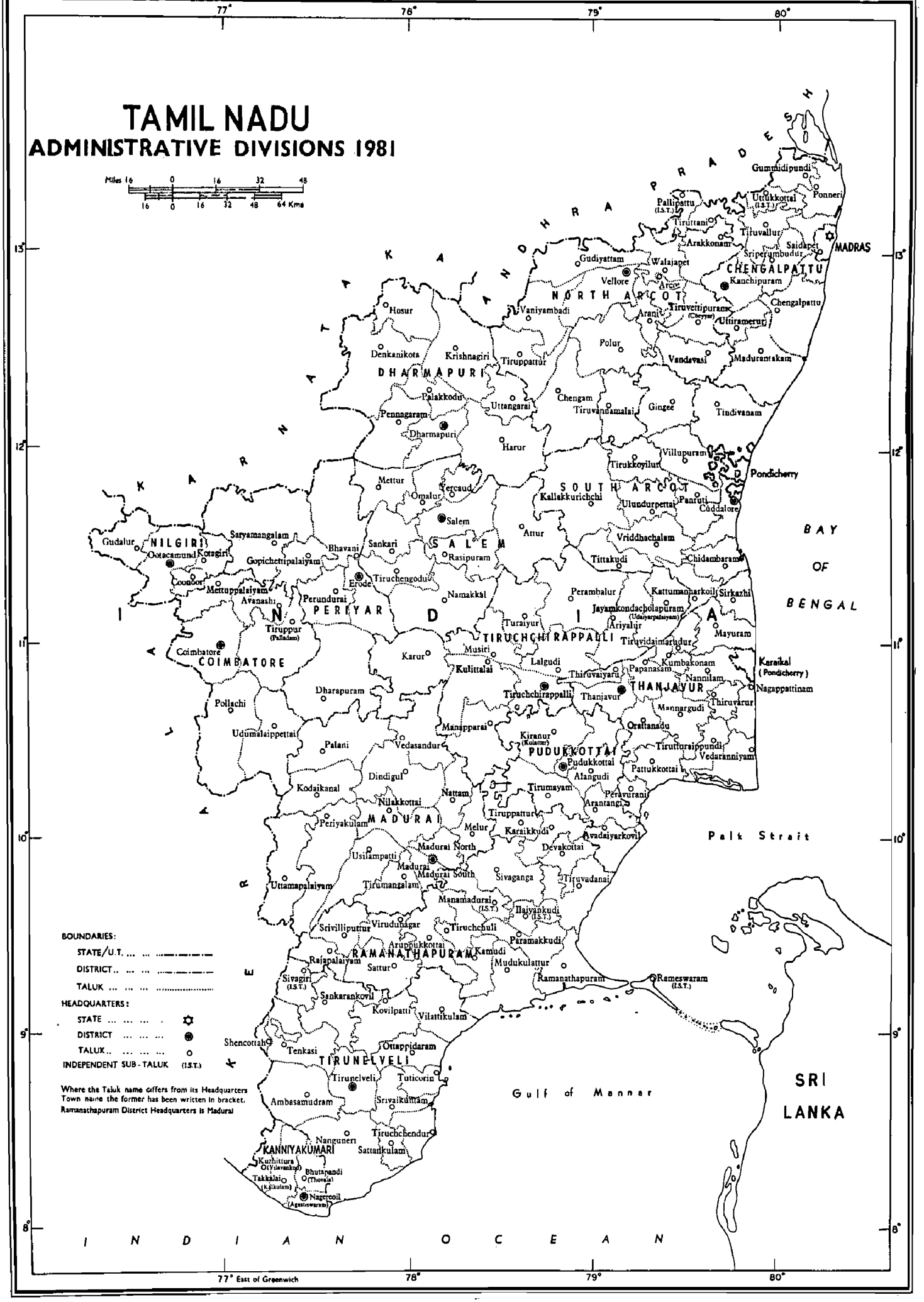
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.10.1.4 Suruli Valley	132	10	2347.26	2187.52	159.74	1094680	755212	339468
				3.10.1.5 Madurai Plain	563	14	3169.84	3013.61	156.23	1997495	10001686	995809
				3.10.1.6 Cardamo--Varu-shanad Forested Hills	32	-	1579.00	1579.00		84645	84645	-
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	North Arcot 03	3.10.2.1 Amburdurg-Ammur Forested Hills	160	3	1328.90	1303.29	25.61	346130	282852	63278
				3.10.2.2 Palar Valley	552	26	2770.42	2598.27	172.15	1969315	1223068	746247
				3.10.2.3 Javadi Forested Hills	311	-	3351.07	3351.07	-	474314	474314	-
				3.10.2.4 Cheyyar Plain	1002	5	4548.60	4490.49	58.11	1624565	1418561	206004
			Dharmapuri 05	3.10.2.1 Hosur Plateau	303	2	1815.49	1789.61	25.88	400961	356362	44599
				3.10.2.2 Krishnagiri Forested Hills	212	2	3254.59	3238.72	15.87	546565	484561	62004
				3.10.2.3 Cauvery Basin	23	-	805.14	805.14	-	43829	43829	-
				3.10.2.4 Dharmapuri Upland	569	3	3157.70	3128.85	28.85	975493	894912	80581
				3.10.2.5 Chitteri Forested Hills	60	-	685.79	685.79	-	30212	30212	-
			Salem 06	3.10.2.1 Cauvery Basin	625	40	4918.44	4662.10	256.34	2707107	1782397	924710
				3.10.2.2 Shevaroy-Kalrayan Forested Hills	152	-	1166.98	1166.98	-	91199	91199	-
				3.10.2.3 Attur Upland	147	1	1130.62	1103.00	27.62	421064	370547	50517
				3.10.2.4 Kollimalai-Pachamalai Forested Hills	141	3	1448.66	1425.99	22.67	222347	201911	20436
4	4.3	4.3.1	Kanniya-kumari	4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari Forested Hills	13	-	650.83	650.83	-	33126	33216	-
The Costal Plain and Islands	Eastern Coastal Region	Kanniya-kumari Coast	16	4.3.1.2 Kanniyakumari Undulated Upland	36	-	436.13	436.13	-	408438	408438	-
				4.3.1.3 Kanniyakumari Coastal Plain	45	5	584.88	542.21	42.67	981835	736303	245532
		4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Ramanatha-puram 14	4.3.2.1 Srivilliputtur Forested Hills	10	-	375.92	375.92	-	173	173	-
				4.3.2.2 Vaigai-Gundar Black Soil Plain	914	20	6652.52	6466.99	185.53	1963114	1338904	624210

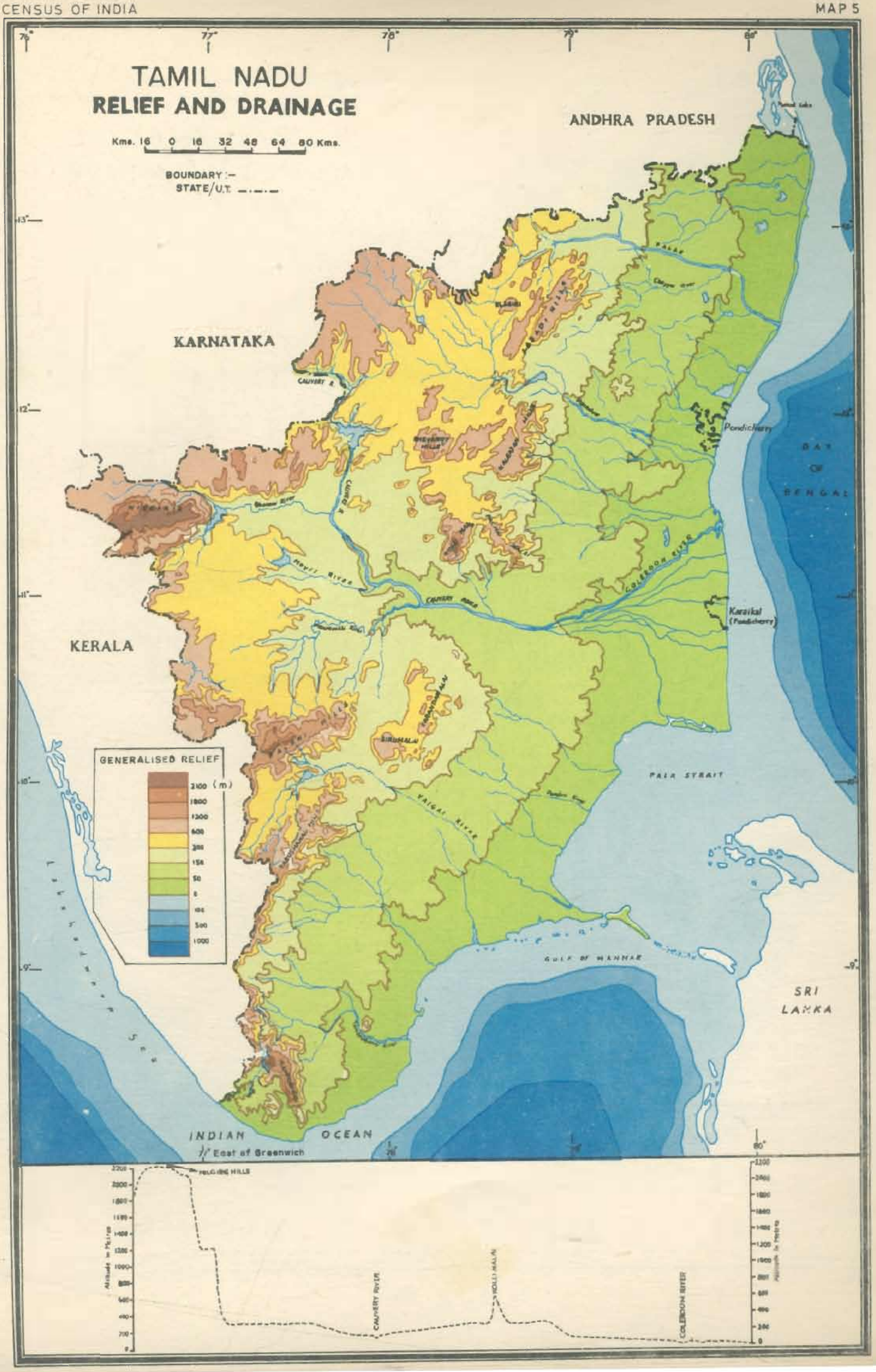
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				4.3.2.3	Pambar-Virasuli Red Soil Plain	307	11	2463.23	2344.55	118.68	630384	455651	174733
				4.3.2.4	Sandy Coastal Plain	296	7	3136.11	2994.48	141.63	743738	601727	142011
			Tirunelveli 15	4.3.2.1	Tirunelveli Forested Hills	17	-	1247.60	1247.60	-	1614	1614	-
				4.3.2.2	Sankarankovil Rolling Plain	244	12	2861.44	2630.40	231.04	1190400	827056	363344
				4.3.2.3	Tirunelveli Central Plain	498	16	4583.31	4426.04	157.27	1357971	932162	425809
				4.3.2.4	Tirunelveli Coastal Plain	232	24	2810.64	2486.62	324.02	1023766	575120	448646
		4.3.3 Coro-mandel Coast	Madras 01	4.3.3.1	Madras Coastal Plain	-	1	170.00	-	170.00	3276622	-	3276622
			Chengalpattu 02	4.3.3.1	Tiruttani Upland	99	3	755.19	733.90	21.29	277102	232660	44442
				4.3.3.2	Gummidipundi-Tiruvallur Plain	661	42	2744.37	2389.34	355.03	1697518	838307	859211
				4.3.3.3	Chengalpattu Coastal Plain	478	13	1938.43	1777.79	160.64	757529	498572	258957
				4.3.3.4	Palar Valley	384	6	1277.99	1222.94	55.05	557092	353778	203314
				4.3.3.5	Madurantakam Plain	333	2	1170.96	1113.97	56.99	327267	285405	41862
			South Arcot 04	4.3.3.1	Kalrayan Forested Hills	54	-	634.35	634.35	-	35670	35670	-
				4.3.3.2	Gingee-Kallak-kurichchi Upland	585	2	2859.29	2831.28	28.01	927969	879224	48745
				4.3.3.3	Tindivanam-Villupuram Plain	419	1	1711.32	1688.95	22.37	596757	540237	56520
				4.3.3.4	Ponnaiyar-Vellar Interfluvial Plain	849	7	3948.30	3810.23	138.07	1621912	1354284	267628
				4.3.3.5	South Arcot Coastal Plain	464	7	1756.72	1661.55	95.17	1019561	732831	286730

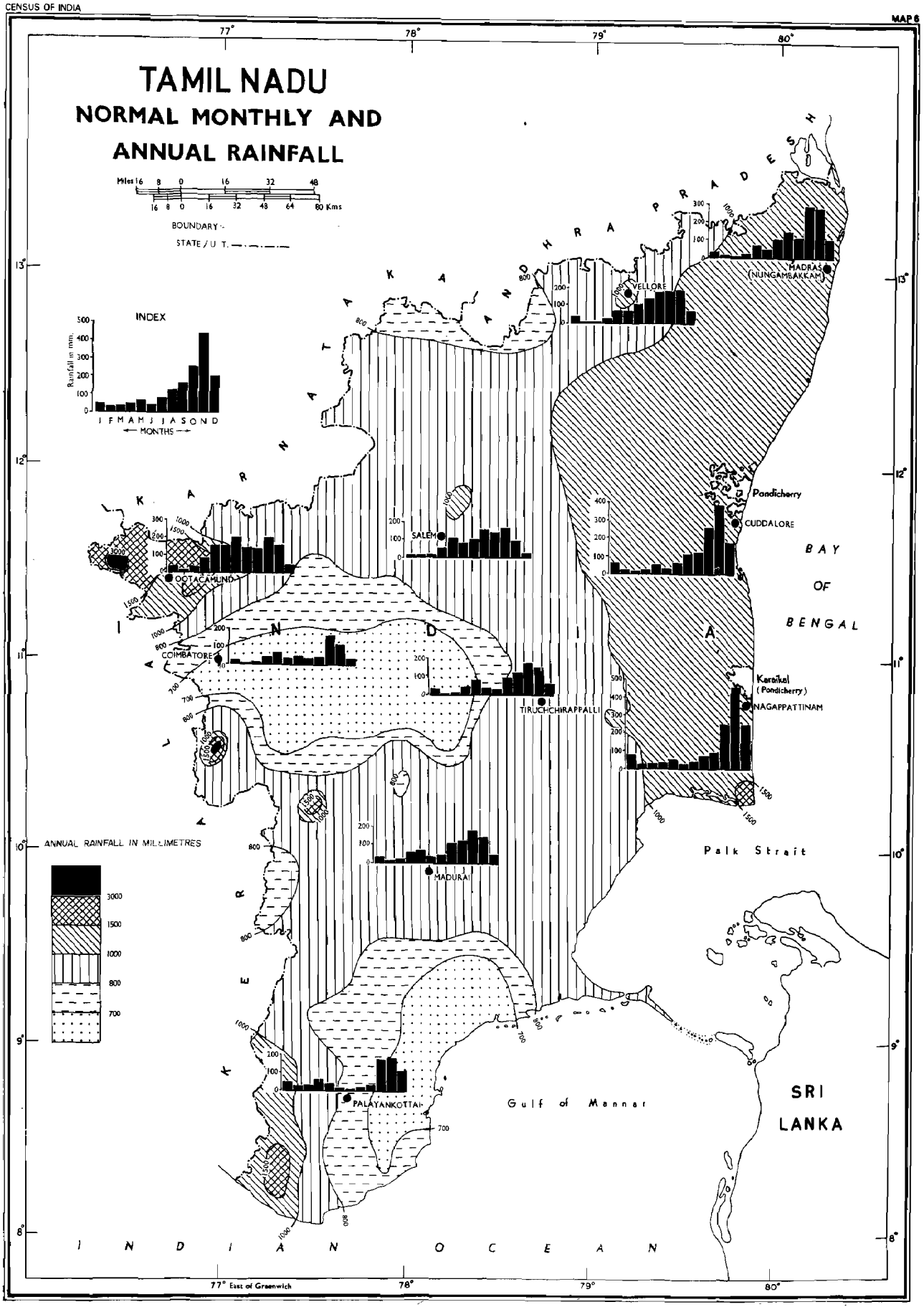
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Tiruchchi-rappalli 11	4.3.3.1	Pachamalai Forested Hills	37	-	358.36	358.36	-	6968	6968	-
				4.3.3.2	Perambalur Upland	209	5	2621.19	2545.83	75.36	656615	583790	72825
				4.3.3.3	Vellar Plain	75	-	842.87	842.87	-	233996	233996	-
				4.3.3.4	Cauvery Basin	445	20	4145.33	3907.33	238.00	1988168	1255838	732330
				4.3.3.5	Manapparai Upland	174	4	2667.78	2631.64	36.14	643512	504943	138569
				4.3.3.6	Sirumalai Forested Hills	37	-	437.31	437.31	-	83368	83368	-
			Thanjavur 12	4.3.3.1	Cauvery Basin	408	11	1532.70	1437.45	95.25	1092122	673780	418342
				4.3.3.2	Kollidam-Cauvery Delta	848	14	3894.28	3727.21	167.07	1895853	1545921	349932
				4.3.3.3	Orattanadu-Mannargudi Plain	365	5	2039.46	1994.42	45.04	835395	704378	131017
				4.3.3.4	Thanjavur Coastal Plain	120	1	458.48	447.21	11.27	174455	157968	16487
				4.3.3.5	Vedaranniyam Swamp	24	1	284.12	278.43	5.69	69092	47913	21179
			Pudukkottai 13	4.3.3.1	Cauvery Basin	63	-	596.13	596.13	-	41097	41097	-
				4.3.3.2	Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling Plain	208	4	1441.73	1417.27	24.46	380702	350875	29827
				4.3.3.3	Pudukkottai Plain	302	4	1986.32	1954.64	31.68	579399	455558	123841
				4.3.3.4	Pudukkottai Coastal Plain	187	-	670.29	670.29	-	149964	149964	-

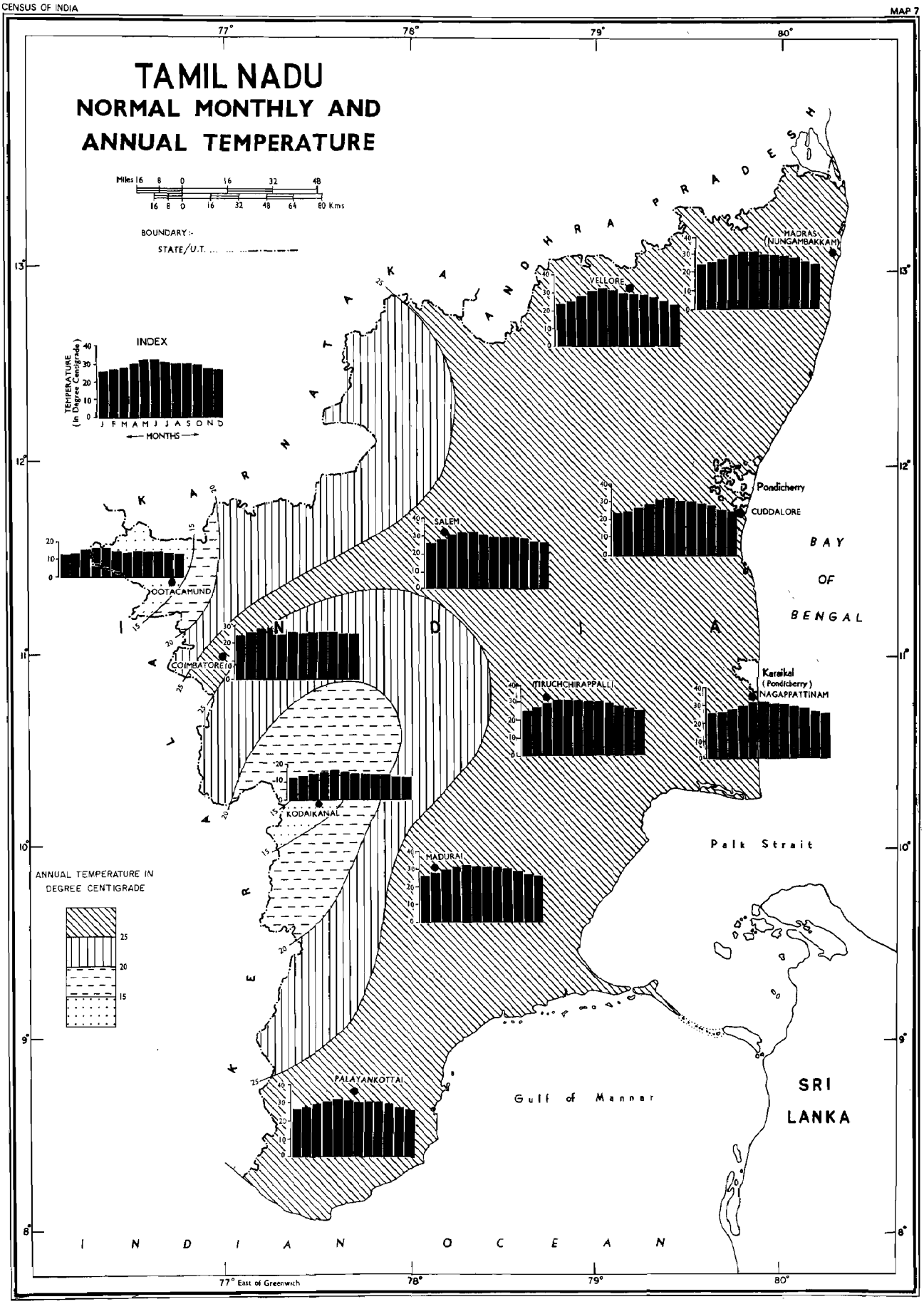
GENERAL MAPS

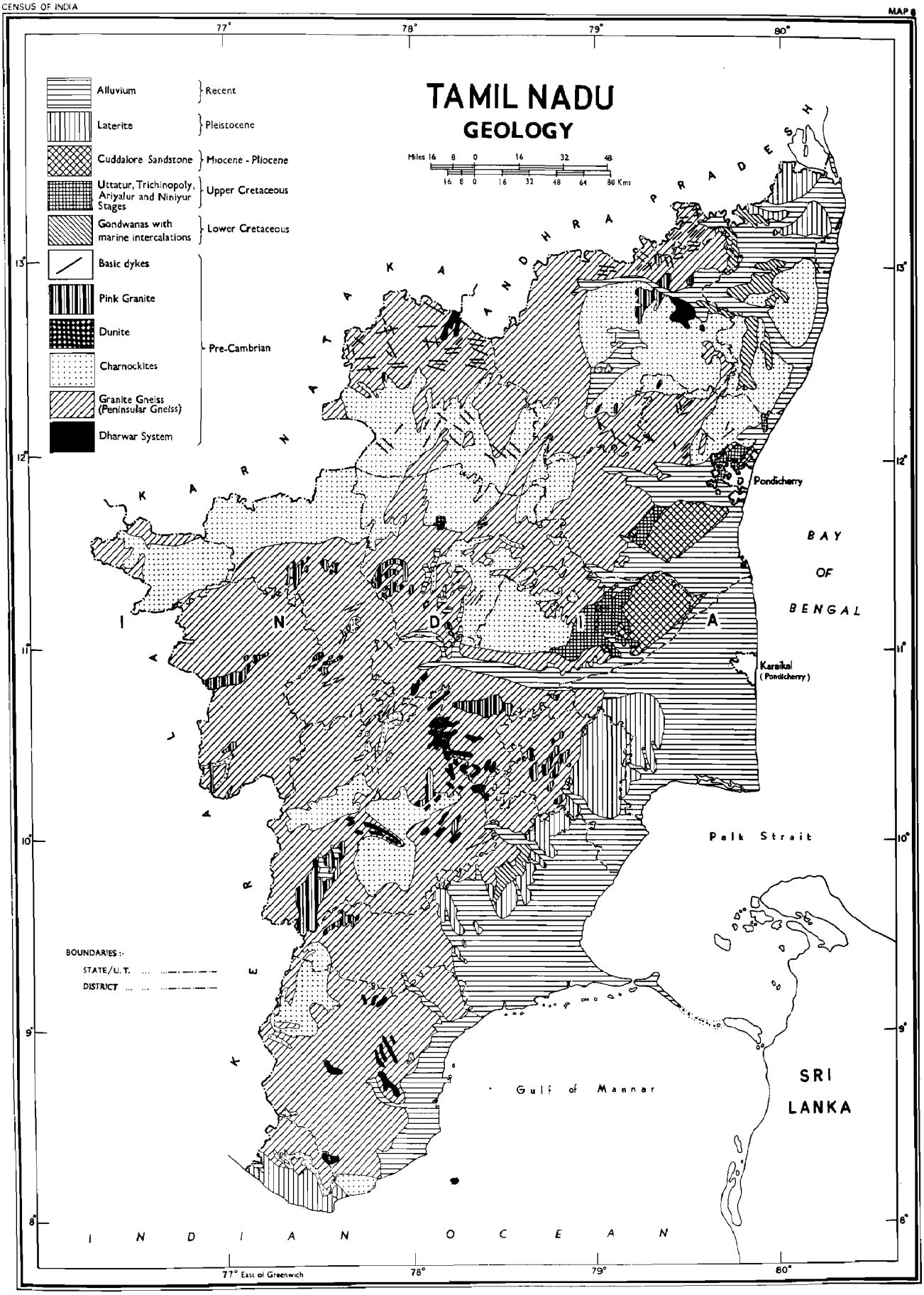

POSITION OF TAMIL NADU
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur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

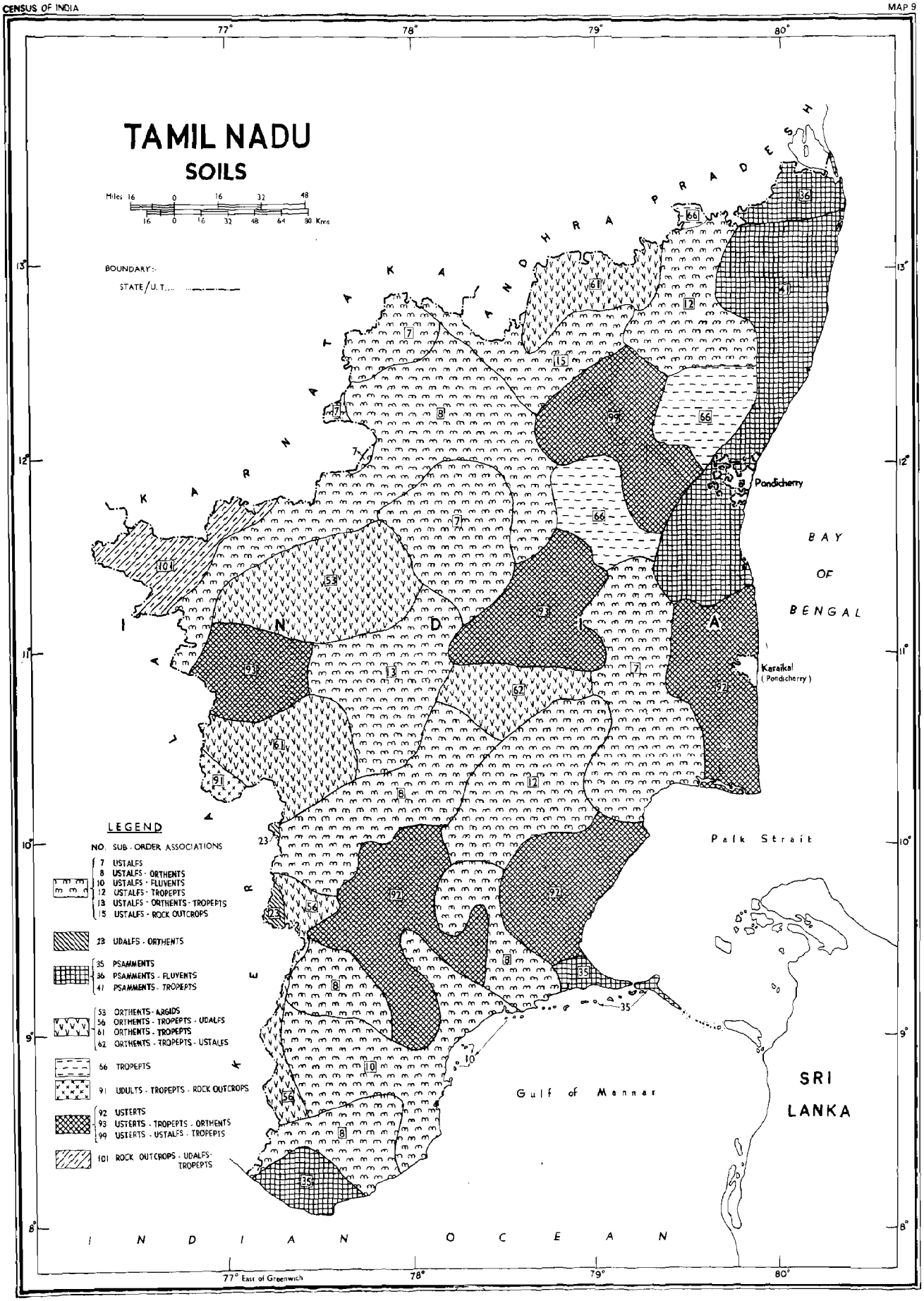

TAMIL NADU
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 Kms
77° 78° 79° 80°
13° 12° 11° 10° 9° 8°
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
Gummidipundi
Ponneri
Uttukkottai (I.S.T.)
Pallipattu (I.S.T.)
Tiruttani
Tiruvallur
Arakkonam
Saidapet
Sriperumbudur
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
Kanchipuram
Walajapet
Gudiyattam
Vellore
Arcot
NORTH ARCOT
Ranipet
Tiruvettipuram (Cheyyar)
Chengalpattu
Uttiramerur
Arani
Vaniyambadi
Hosur
Polur
Vandavasi
Madurantakam
Denkanikota
Krishnagiri
Tiruppattur
DHARMAPURI
Palakkodu
Uttangarai
Chengam
Tiruvannamalai
Gingee
Tindivanam
Pennagaram
Dharmapuri
Harur
Villupuram
Tirukkoyilur
Pondicherry
Mettur
Omalur
Yercaud
Salem
SOUTH ARCOT
Kallakkurichchi
Ulundurpettai
Panruti
Cuddalore
Attur
Vriddhachalam
Gudalur
NILGIRI
Ootacamund
Kotagiri
Coonoor
Salem
Sankari
Bhavani
Gopichettipalaiyam
Rasipuram
Tittakudi
Chidambaram
Mettuppalaiyam
Erode
Tiruchengodu
Avanashi
Perundurai
Namakkal
Perambalur
Kattumannarkoil
Sirkazhi
Jayamkondacholapuram (Udaiyarpalayam)
Turaiyur
Ariyalur
Mayuram
Tiruppur (Palladam)
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Tiruvidaimarudur
Coimbatore
COIMBATORE
Karur
Musiri
Kulittalai
Lalgudi
Kumbakonam
Papanasam
Nannilam
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
Thiruvaiyaru
Nagappattinam
Dharapuram
Tiruchchirappalli
Thanjavur
THANJAVUR
Thiruvarur
Mannargudi
Pollachi
Udumalaippettai
Manapparai
Orattanadu
Kiranur (Kulattur)
Tirutturaippundi
Vedaranniyam
PUDUKKOTTAI
Palani
Vedasandur
Pudukkottai
Alangudi
Pattukkottai
Dindigul
Kodaikanal
Nattam
Tirumayam
Peravurani
Arantangi
Nilakkottai
Tiruppattur
Periyakulam
MADURAI
Melur
Karaikkudi
Avadaiyarkovil
Palk Strait
Madurai North
Devakottai
Usilampatti
Madurai
Madurai South
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Uttamapalaiyam
Tirumangalam
Manamadurai (I.S.T.)
Ilaiyankudi (I.S.T.)
Srivilliputtur
Virudunagar
Tiruchchuli
Paramakkudi
Aruppukkottai
RAMANATHAPURAM
Kamudi
Rajapalaiyam
Sattur
Mudukulattur
Ramanathapuram
Rameswaram (I.S.T.)
Sivagiri (I.S.T.)
Sankarankovil
Kovilpatti
Vilattikulam
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Ottapidaram
TIRUNELVELI
Tirunelveli
Tuticorin
Gulf of Manner
SRI LANKA
Ambasamudram
Srivaikuntam
Tiruchchendur
Nanguneri
Sattankulam
KANNIYAKUMARI
Kuzhittura (Vilavankod)
Bhutapandi (Thovala)
Takkalai (Kalkulam)
Nagercoil (Agastiswaram)
INDIAN OCEAN
BAY OF BENGAL
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/U.T. ... ...
DISTRICT.. ... ...
TALUK ... ...
HEADQUARTERS:
STATE ... ...
DISTRICT ... ...
TALUK.. ... ...
INDEPENDENT SUB-TALUK (I.S.T.)
Where the Taluk name differs from its Headquarters Town name the former has been written in bracket.
Ramanathapuram District Headquarters is Madurai
77° East of Greenwich


TAMIL NADU
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
Kms. 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms.
BOUNDARY :-
STATE/U.T.
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
PALK STRAIT
GULF OF MANNAR
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
GENERALISED RELIEF
2400 (m)
1800
1200
600
300
150
50
0
100
500
1000
East of Greenwich
PALAR
Cheyar river
CAUVERY R.
Bhavani River
Noyil River
CAUVERY RIVER
COLEROON RIVER
VAIGAI RIVER
PALGHAT GAP
PALGHAT HILLS
CAUVERY River
COLEROON RIVER

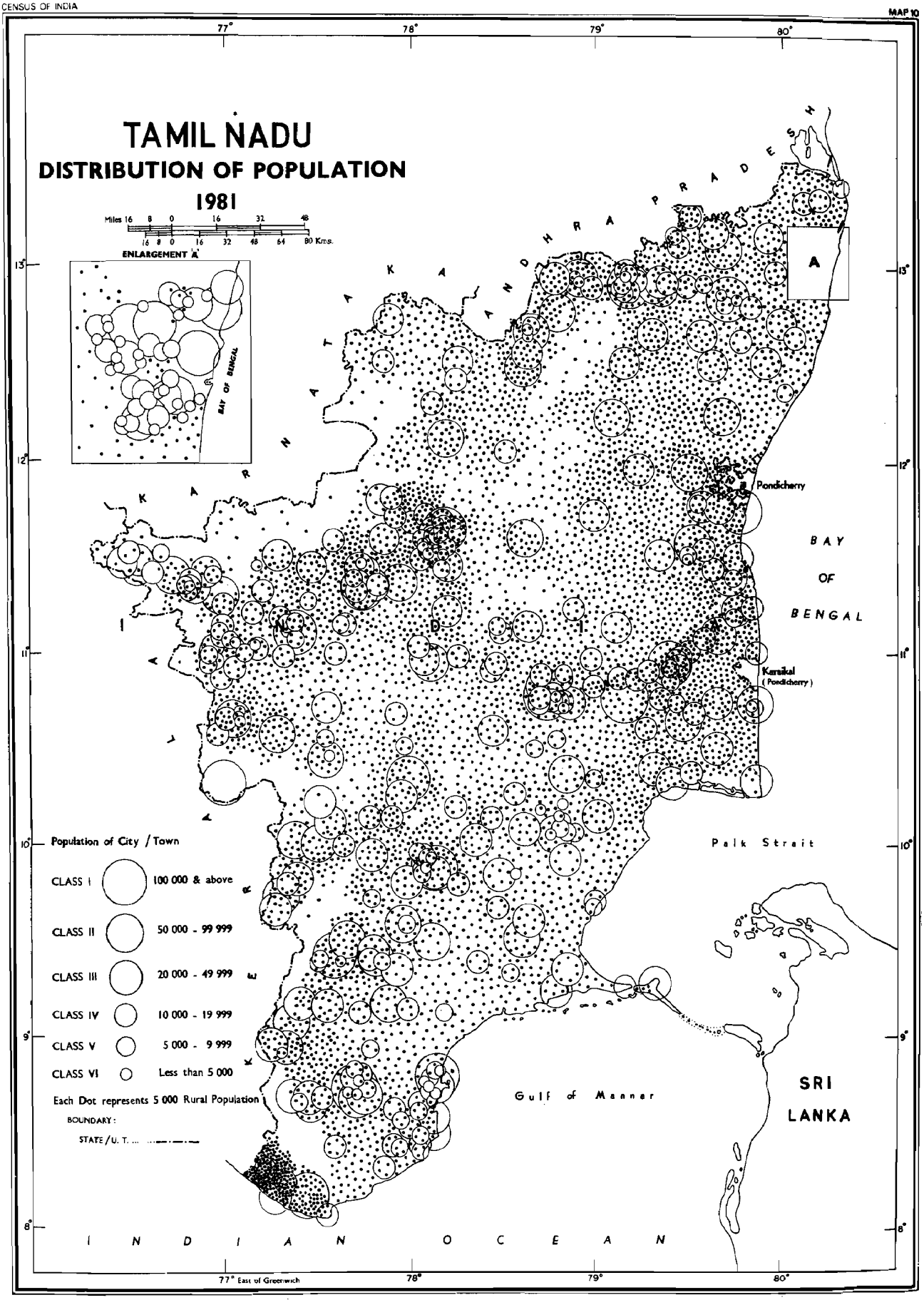

TAMIL NADU
NORMAL MONTHLY AND
ANNUAL RAINFALL
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARY :-
STATE / U T. —·—·—
INDEX
Rainfall in mm
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MONTHS
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
3000
1500
1000
800
700
MADRAS (NUNGAMBAKKAM)
VELLORE
SALEM
OOTACAMUND
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
MADURAI
PALAYANKOTTAI
CUDDALORE
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
NAGAPPATTINAM
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°

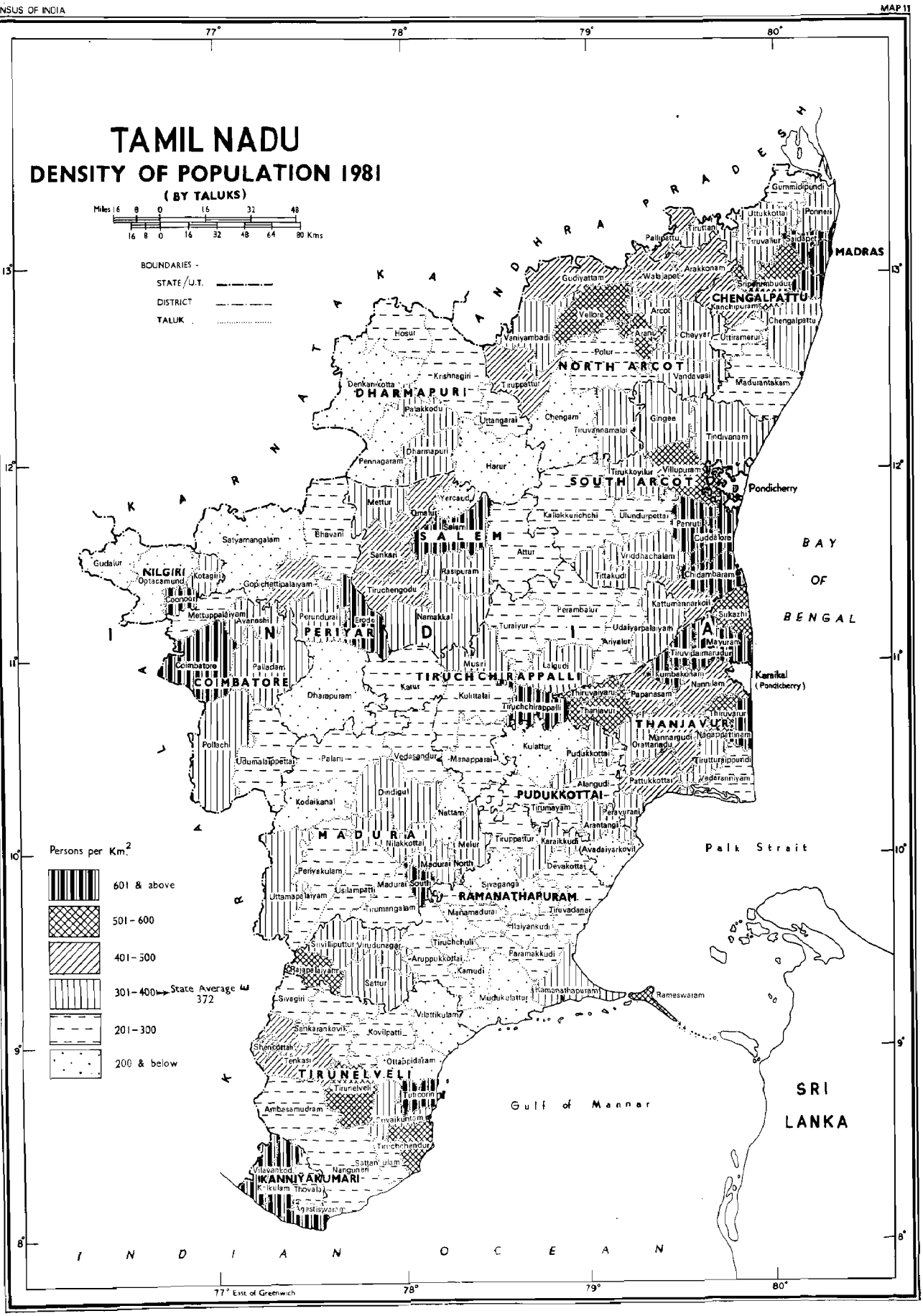

TAMIL NADU
NORMAL MONTHLY AND
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARY :-
STATE/U.T. ... ...
INDEX
TEMPERATURE (in Degree Centigrade)
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MONTHS
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE
25
20
15
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
MADRAS (NUNGAMBAKKAM)
VELLORE
Pondicherry
CUDDALORE
SALEM
OOTACAMUND
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
NAGAPPATTINAM
KODAIKANAL
MADURAI
PALAYANKOTTAI

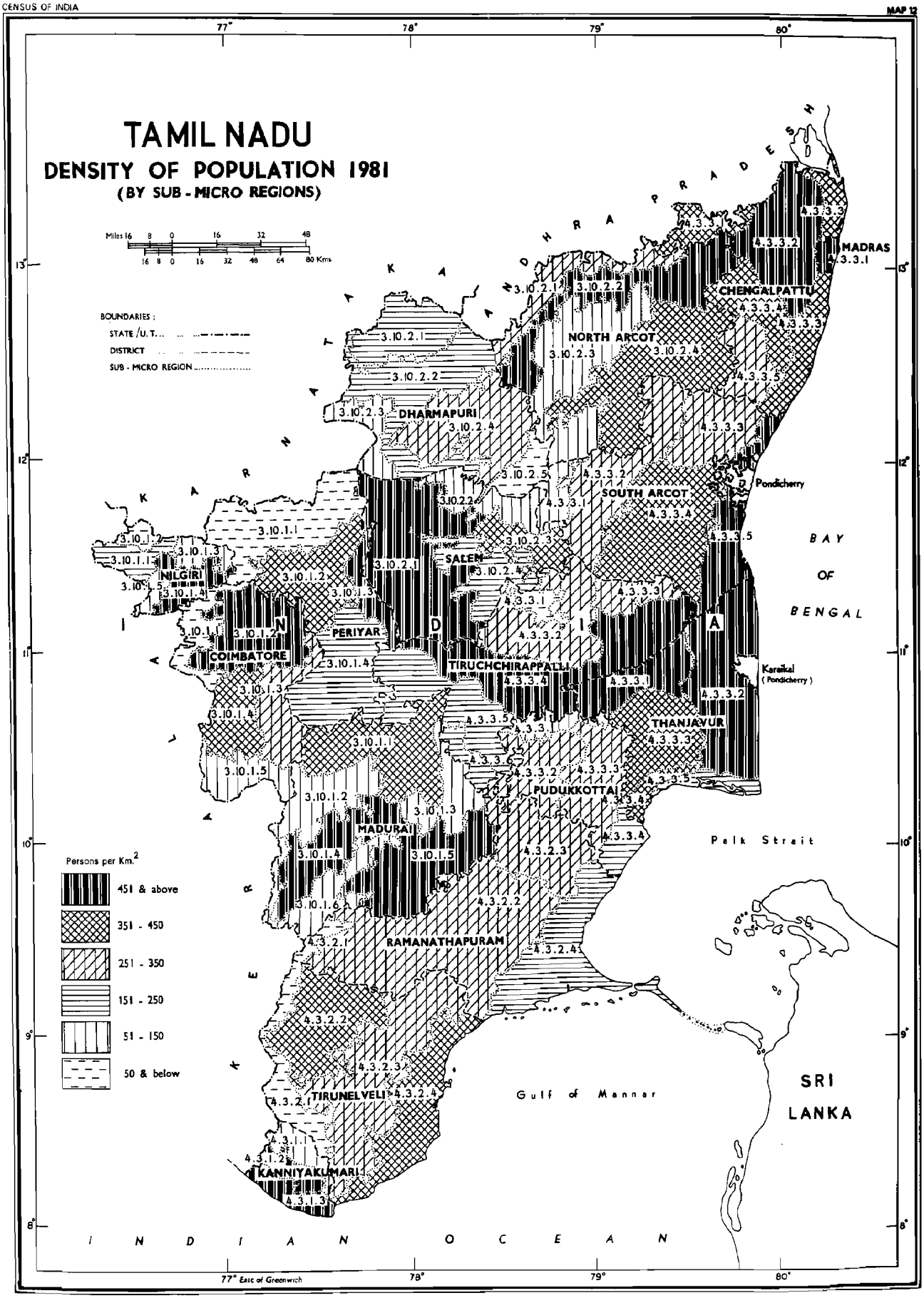

TAMIL NADU
GEOLOGY
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
Alluvium
Laterite
Cuddalore Sandstone
Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur Stages
Gondwanas with marine intercalations
Basic dykes
Pink Granite
Dunite
Charnockites
Granite Gneiss (Peninsular Gneiss)
Dharwar System
Recent
Pleistocene
Miocene - Pliocene
Upper Cretaceous
Lower Cretaceous
Pre-Cambrian
BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/U. T.
DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°

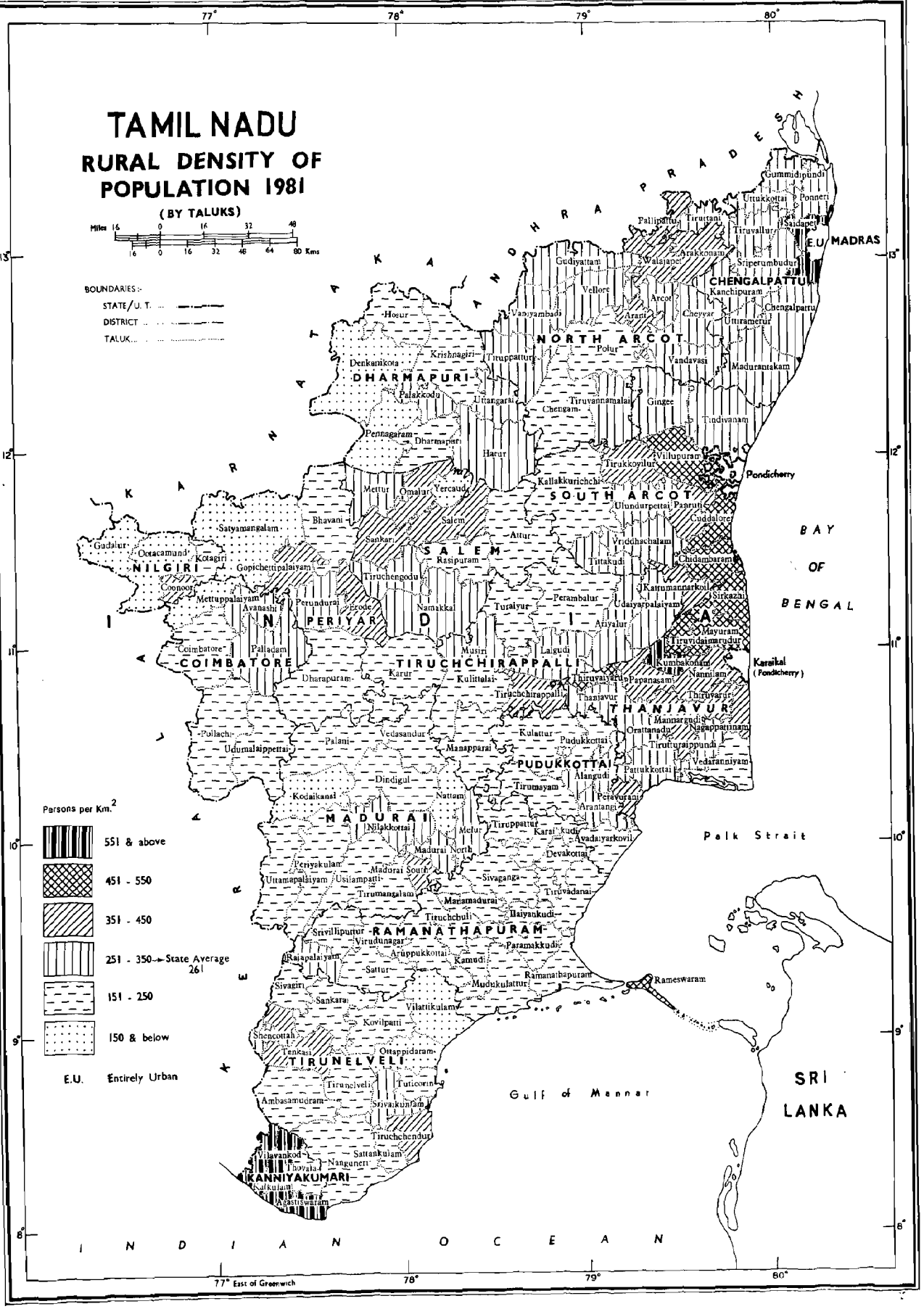

TAMIL NADU
SOILS
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARY:-
STATE/U.T.....
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
K A R N A T A K A
A N D H R A P R A D E S H
T A M I L N A D U
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
77° East of Greenwich
LEGEND
NO. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
7 USTALFS
8 USTALFS - ORTHENTS
10 USTALFS - FLUVENTS
12 USTALFS - TROPEPTS
13 USTALFS - ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS - ROCK OUTCROPS
23 UDALFS - ORTHENTS
35 PSAMMENTS
36 PSAMMENTS - FLUVENTS
41 PSAMMENTS - TROPEPTS
53 ORTHENTS - ARGIDS
56 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS - UDALFS
61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS
62 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS - USTALFS
66 TROPEPTS
91 UDULTS - TROPEPTS - ROCK OUTCROPS
92 USTERTS
93 USTERTS - TROPEPTS - ORTHENTS
99 USTERTS - USTALFS - TROPEPTS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS - UDALFS - TROPEPTS

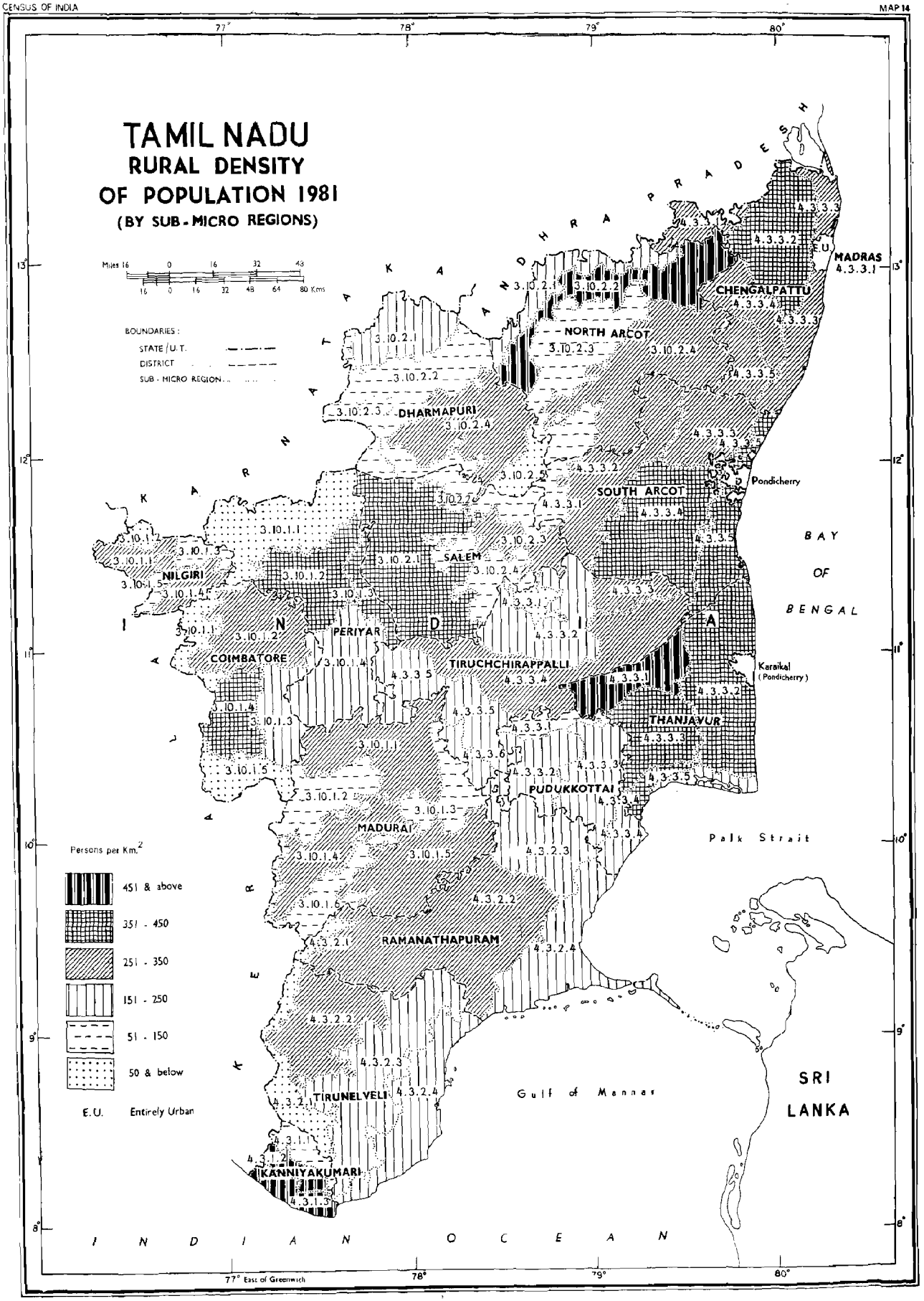
MAP 10

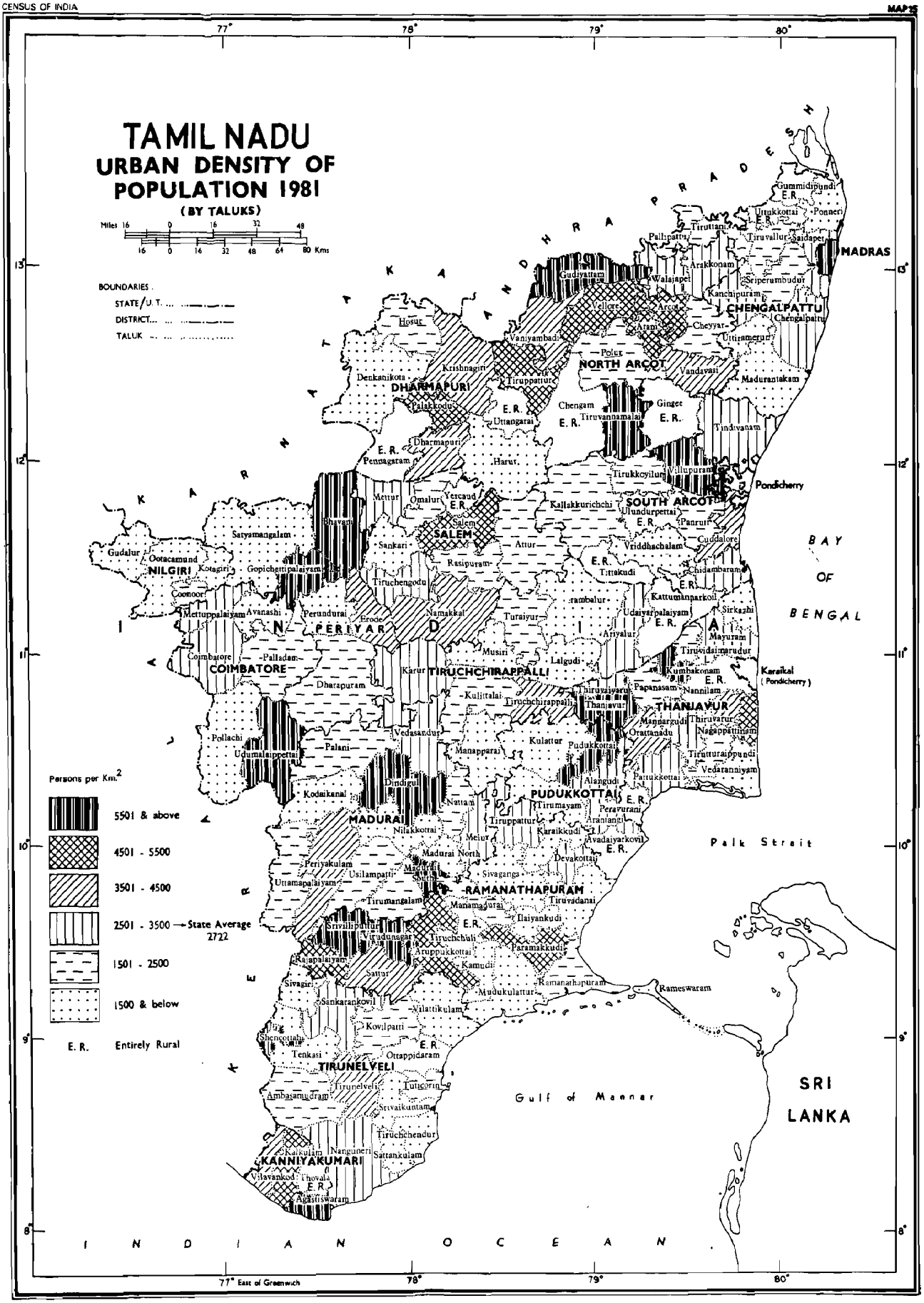

TAMIL NADU
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms.
ENLARGEMENT 'A'
BAY OF BENGAL
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
A
K A R N A T A K A
A N D H R A P R A D E S H
T A M I L N A D U
Pondicherry
Karaikal
(Pondicherry)
BAY
OF
BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manner
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
77° East of Greenwich
Population of City / Town
CLASS I 100 000 & above
CLASS II 50 000 - 99 999
CLASS III 20 000 - 49 999
CLASS IV 10 000 - 19 999
CLASS V 5 000 - 9 999
CLASS VI Less than 5 000
Each Dot represents 5 000 Rural Population
BOUNDARY:
STATE / U. T. ...

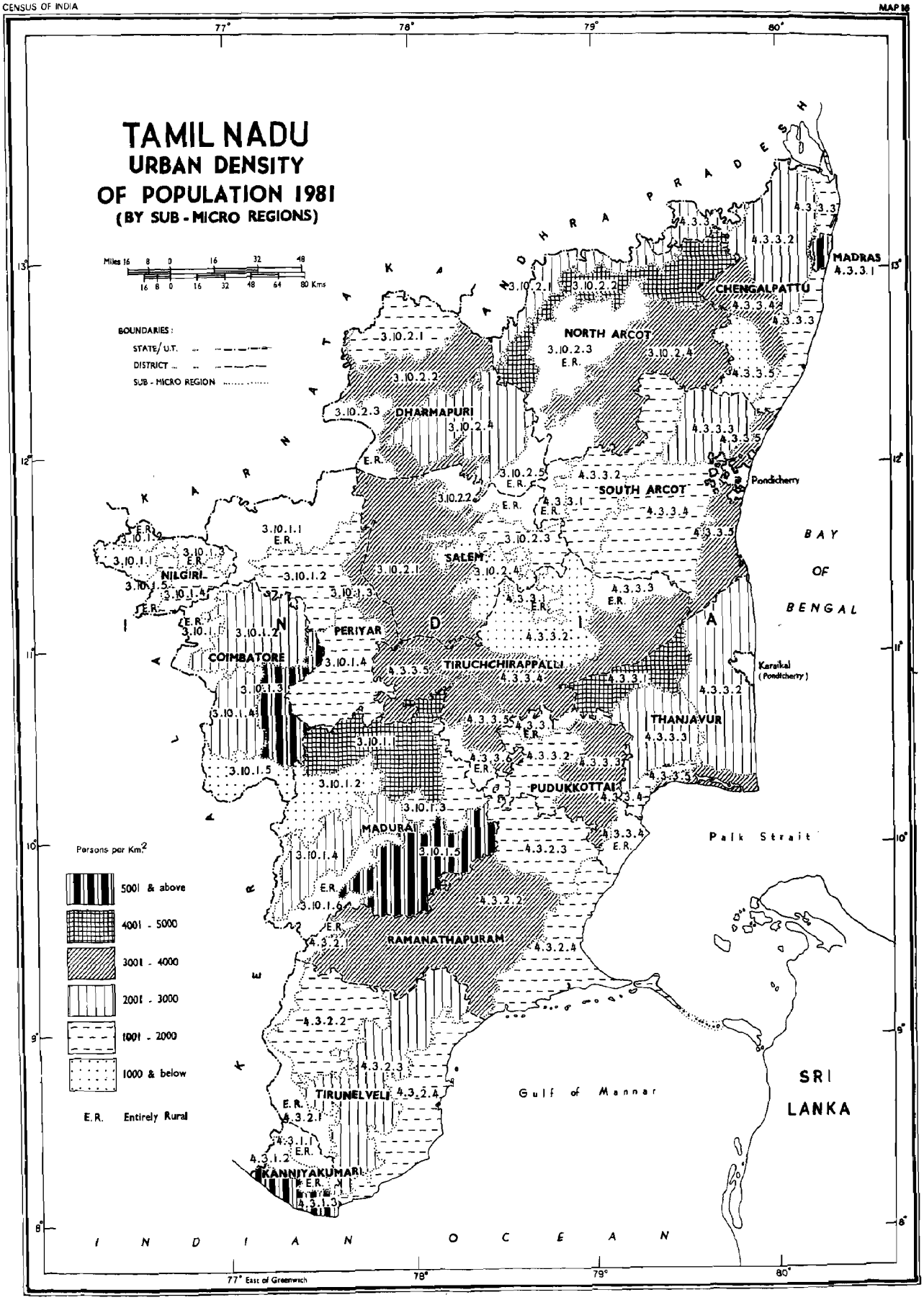

TAMIL NADU
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES -
STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
TALUK
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIAN OCEAN
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SALEM
NILGIRI
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURA
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
Persons per Km.²
601 & above
501 - 600
401 - 500
301 - 400
State Average 372
201 - 300
200 & below
77° East of Greenwich


TAMIL NADU
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB - MICRO REGIONS)
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES :
STATE /U.T.
DISTRICT
SUB - MICRO REGION
Persons per Km.2
451 & above
351 - 450
251 - 350
151 - 250
51 - 150
50 & below
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
SALEM
NILGIRI
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°


TAMIL NADU
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/U. T. ...
DISTRICT ...
TALUK...
Parsons per Km.2
551 & above
451 - 550
351 - 450
251 - 350 → State Average 261
151 - 250
150 & below
E.U. Entirely Urban
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
E.U. MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SALEM
NILGIRI
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
Pondicherry
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich


TAMIL NADU
RURAL DENSITY
OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES :
STATE / U.T.
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
Persons per Km.²
451 & above
351 - 450
251 - 350
151 - 250
51 - 150
50 & below
E.U. Entirely Urban
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
SALEM
NILGIRI
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal
(Pondicherry)
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich


TAMIL NADU
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES
STATE/U.T. ...
DISTRICT...
TALUK ...
Persons per Km.2
5501 & above
4501 - 5500
3501 - 4500
2501 - 3500 → State Average 2722
1501 - 2500
1500 & below
E.R. Entirely Rural
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
DHARMAPURI
SALEM
NILGIRI
COIMBATORE
PERIYAR
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
13°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°


TAMIL NADU
URBAN DENSITY
OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Miles 16 8 0 16 32 48
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 Kms
BOUNDARIES :
STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
Persons per Km.²
5001 & above
4001 - 5000
3001 - 4000
2001 - 3000
1001 - 2000
1000 & below
E.R. Entirely Rural
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
SALEM
NILGIRI
PERIYAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
THANJAVUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
77° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°

PART III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

OF

DISTRICTS

PERIYAR DISTRICT

Code No. 07

Regional Divisions

Periyar District is a part of the Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri (3.10.1). It is sub-divided into the following 4 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation:--

3.10.1.1 Talamalai-Burgur Forested Hills

This region lies in the northern part of the district comprising the parts of Satyamangalam and Bhavani taluks. It has 42 villages. Its area is 2,659.10 km^2 and its population is 80,356. This region is a part of Eastern Ghats and it has ridges in the western part and plateau-like structure in the eastern part. This region has thick forest area of semi-evergreen type. Sandalwood trees are found in plenty. Its geology is Charnockites. The soil type is red loamy soil. Its density is only 30 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.2. Bhavani Upland

This region is located in the middle portion of the district comprising the whole of Gopichettipalaiyam taluk and parts of Satyamangalam, Bhavani, Erode and Perundurai taluks. It consists of 267 villages and 6 towns. Its area is 2,135.08 km^2 and its population is 887,253 of which 776,599 reside in rural and 110,654 in urban areas. This upland region gently slopes towards east in its northern part and towards south in its southern part. This region has cultivable land. In Gopichettipalaiyam taluk sandalwood trees are grown in plenty and this area has rich iron-ore deposits. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil is red loamy type. It has good network of roads. Its density is 416 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.3 Cauvery Basin

This region occupies a small area in the eastern border of the district comprising the parts of Bhavani and Erode taluks. It consists of 74 villages and 8 towns. Its area is 704.06 km^2 which is inhabited by 551,612 persons of which 281,817 reside in rural and 269,795 in urban areas. This region is drained by the Cauvery and Bhavani rivers. It is an upland area and it is mainly utilized for agriculture and dairy farming. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil types and red loamy and red sandy soils. It has a good transport facilities. Its density is high above 783 persons per km^2.

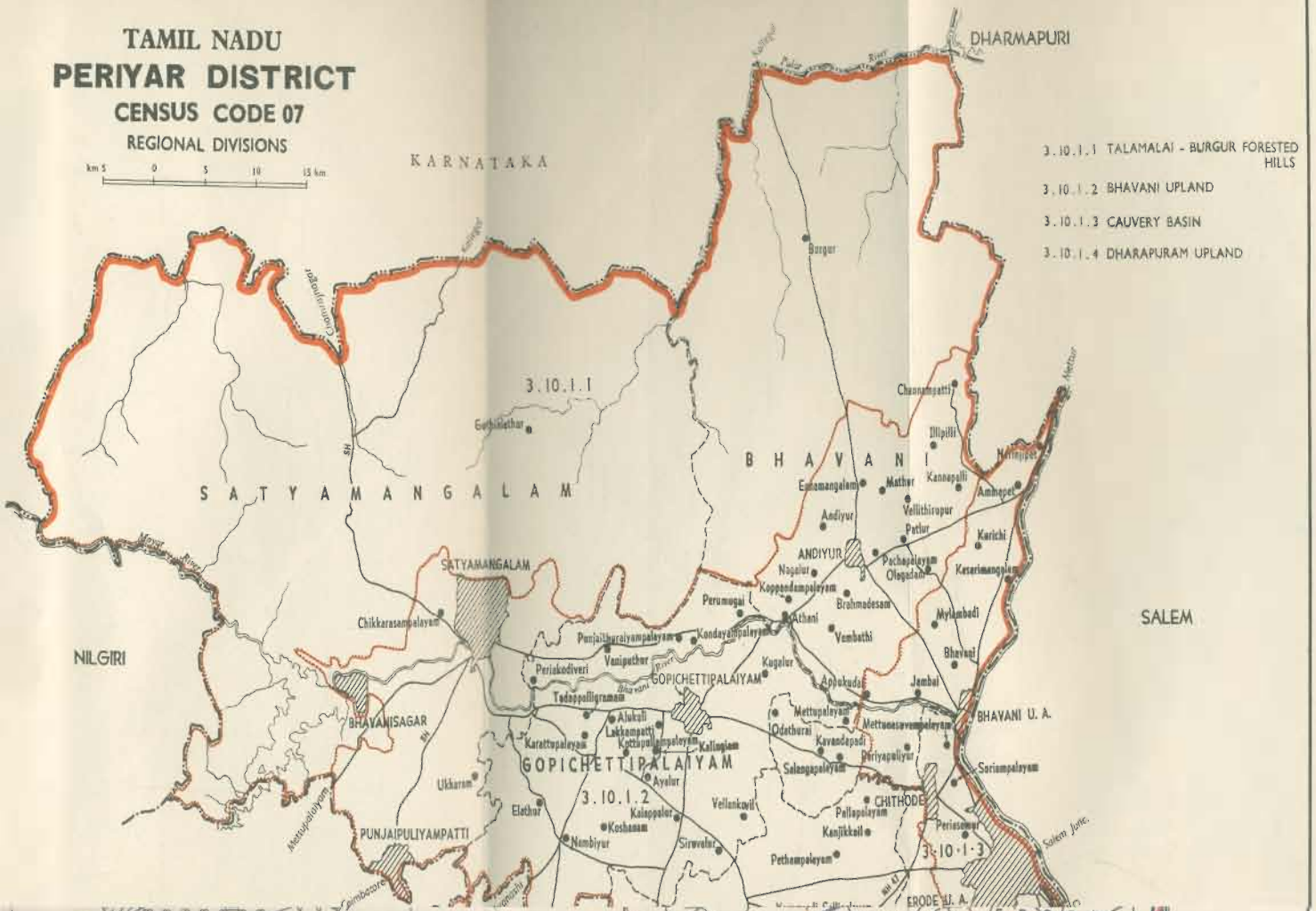
3.10.1.4 Dharapuram Upland

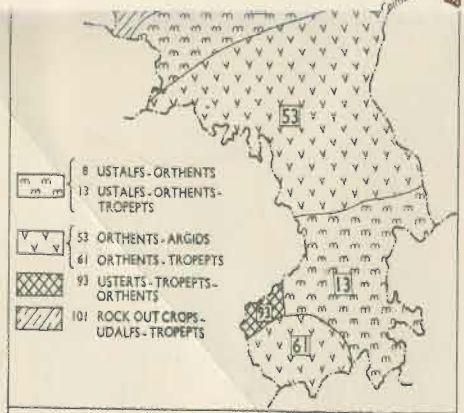
This region lies in the southern part of the district comprising the whole of Dharapuram taluk and parts of Erode and Perundurai taluks. It has 121 villages and 4 towns. Its area is 2,657.85 km^2 and its population is 549,241 of which 474,487 reside in rural and 74,754 in urban areas. It is a rolling upland region which is drained by Amaravathi and Noyil rivers. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil types are red loamy and sandy soils. It has good transport facilities. The people are engaged in handloom and textile industries and also in dairy farming. Its density is 207 persons per km^2.

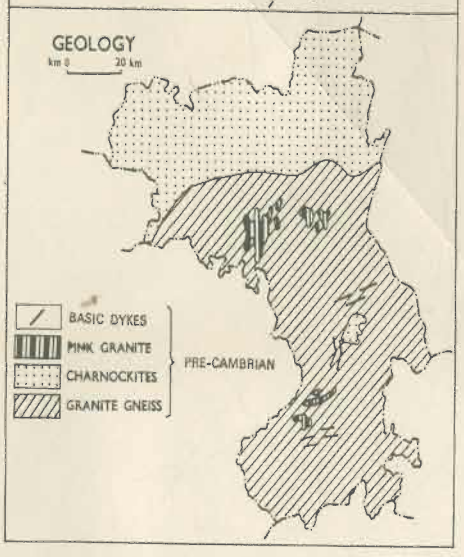
TAMIL NADU
PERIYAR DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 07
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

km 5 0 5 10 15 km

3.10.1.1 TALAMALAI - BURGUR FORESTED HILLS
3.10.1.2 BHAVANI UPLAND
3.10.1.3 CAUVERY BASIN
3.10.1.4 DHARAPURAM UPLAND







Boundary, State
" District
" Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area

National Highway NH
State Highway SH
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, 2 road gauge BG
River

Regional Division 3 · 10 · 1 · 2
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : PERIYAR Census Location Code No. 07 State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Periyar	3.10.1.1	42 Villages (36 Villages in Satyamangalam Taluk, 6 Villages in Bhavani Taluk)	-	2659.10	2659.10	-	80356	80356	-
	3.10.1.2	267 Villages (45 Villages in Satyamanga-lam Taluk, 75 Villages in Gopichetti-palaiyam Taluk, 33 Villages in Bhavani Taluk, 16 Villages in Erode Taluk, 98 Villages in Perundurai Taluk)	6 Towns Satyamangalam, Punjai Puliyampatti, Bhavani Sagar (in Satyamangalam Taluk) Gopichettipa-laiyam (in Gopichetti-palaiyam Taluk), Andiyur (in Bhavani Taluk), Kunnattur (in Perundurai Taluk)	2135.08	2074.81	60.27	887253	776599	110654
	3.10.1.3	74 Villages (22 Villages in Bhavani Taluk, 52 Villages in Erode Taluk)	8 Towns Bhavani, Urachchikkottai (in Bhavani Taluk), Erode, Veerappan-chattiram, Brahmanaperiya Aghraharam, Surampatti, Chithode, Kasipalaiyam (in Erode Taluk)	704.06	631.37	72.69	551612	281817	269795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.10.1.4	121 Villages (21 Villages in Perundurai Taluk, 14 Villages in Erode Taluk, 86 Villages in Dharapuram Taluk)	4 Towns Ottapparai, Chennimalai (in Perundurai Taluk) Kangayam, Dharapuram (in Dharapuram Taluk)	2657.85	2616.74	41.11	549241	474487	74754

REGION WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : PERIYAR | Census Location Code No. 07 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.10.1.1 Talamalai-Burgur Forested Hills	Satya-mangalam Taluk	1 to 31, 38, 39, 56, 67, 68	36 Villages			Code Nos. 32 to 37, 40 to 55, 57 to 66, 69 to 81 are in region 3.10.1.2
		Bhavani Taluk	1 to 5, 8	6 Villages	42 Villages	2659.10	Code Nos. 6, 7, 9 to 21, 25 to 37, 41, 54 to 57 are in region 3.10.1.2 Code Nos. 22 to 24, 38 to 40, 42 to 53, 58 to 61 are in region 3.10.1.3.
2	3.10.1.2 Bhavani Upland	Satya-mangalam Taluk	32 to 37, 40 to 55, 57 to 66, 69 to 81	45 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 31, 38, 39, 56, 67, 68 are in region 3.10.1.1.
		Gopichetti-palaiyam Taluk	1 to 75	75 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Bhavani Taluk	6, 7, 9 to 21, 25 to 37, 41, 54 to 57	33 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 8 are in Region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 22 to 24, 38 to 40, 42 to 53, 58 to 61 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Erode Taluk	7 to 9, 13 to 16, 20 to 28	16 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 6, 10 to 12, 17 to 19, 29 to 49, 56 to 63, 72 to 82 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 50 to 55, 64 to 71 are in region 3.10.1.4
		Perundurai Taluk	1 to 78, 80, 81, 85 to 97, 99, 102, 104 to 106	98 Villages	267 Villages + 6 Towns	2135.08	Code Nos. 79, 82 to 84, 98, 100, 101, 103, 107 to 119 are in region 3.10.1.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	3.10.1.3 Cauvery Basin	Bhavani Taluk	22 to 24, 38 to 40, 42 to 53, 58 to 61	22 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 8 are in region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 6, 7, 9 to 21, 25 to 37, 41, 54 to 57 are in region 3.10.1.2.
		Erode Taluk	1 to 6, 10 to 12, 17 to 19, 29 to 49, 56 to 63, 72 to 82	52 Villages	74 Villages + 8 Towns	704.06	Code Nos. 7 to 9, 13 to 16, 20 to 28 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 50 to 55, 64 to 71 are in region 3.10.1.4.
	3.10.1.4 Dhara-puram Upland	Perundurai Taluk	79, 82 to 84, 98, 100, 101, 103, 107 to 119	21 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 78, 80, 81, 85 to 97, 99, 102, 104 to 106 are in region 3.10.1.2
		Erode Taluk	50 to 55, 64 to 71	14 Villages			Code Nos. 7 to 9, 13 to 16, 20 to 28 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 1 to 6, 10 to 12, 17 to 19, 29 to 49, 56 to 63, 72 to 82 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Dhara-puram Taluk	1 to 86	86 Villages	121 Villages + 4 Towns	2657.85	Whole of the Taluk

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : PERIYAR | Location Code No. 07 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Periyar	3.10.1.1 Talamalai-Burgur forested hills	Taluks of Satya-mangalam and Bhavani	Charno-ckites	Rockout-crops-Udalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region occupies the northern portion of this district covering parts of Satyamangalam and Bhavani taluks. It is bounded by Karnataka State in the north, Salem district in the east, Bhavani upland (3.10.1.2) in the south, Nilgiri district and Karnataka State in the west. This region which is a part of Eastern ghats slopes towards south. However, many peaks soar high. For example, there are peaks with a height of 1696 m., 1439 m., 1547 m., and 1411 m., found in the forest area of Satyamangalam taluk. The maximum height of 1758 m., is seen in the Guthialathur Addition Reserved Forest village (15) of Satyamangalam taluk. The 300 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height here runs all along the southern border of this region and there are steep slopes forming many escarpments in this part. This region forms the catchment area of Bhavani river and its tributaries. It has ridges in the western part and plateau-like structure in the eastern part. It has Palar river and its tributaries on the border with Karnataka State. In its western portion, this region has a big reservoir namely, Bhavanisagar, which collects water from this forested hills. In its eastern part, it has a valley, through which a road passes to connect Kollegal. This region has thick forest area of semi-evergreen type. Teak, Sandalwood, Rosewood, Bamboo are the main varieties of trees found in the forest. In the Moyar valley of Talamalai ranges, sandalwood trees are found in plenty. The geological bed is Charnockites. The soil types are forest loamy and red loamy soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Soils here are technically classified as Rockout crops--Udalfs--Tropepts and Ustalfs--Orthents. As this region is a forested hilly area, the transport facility is very poor. A metalled road passes through this region connecting Satyamangalam and Talavadi with Karnataka State. Cart-track and footpath are also available in this region. Talavadi and Guthialathur are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Periyar	3.10.1.2 Bhavani Upland	Taluks of Satyamangalam, Gopichetti-palaiyam, Bhavani, Erode and Perundurai	Granite gneiss, Pink granites and Basic dykes	Orthents and Argids	This region lies in the middle portion of the district occupying the whole of Gopichetti-palaiyam and parts of Satyamangalam, Bhavani, Erode and Perundurai taluks. It has boundaries with Talamalai--Burgur forested hills region (3.10.1.1.) in the north, Cauvery basin region (3.10.1.3.) in the east, Dharapuram upland region (3.10.1.4) in the south and Coimbatore district in the west. This upland region gently slopes towards east in its northern part and towards south in its southern part. The northern part of this region lies as a shallow basin through which the Bhavani river and canal pass through. Many streams and gullies originate from this region and join the Bhavani river and canal. This region has a maximum height of 456 m., which is located in the Punjaidhalavaipalayam (90) of Perundurai taluk. The minimum height of 204 m., is found at Kavundapadi village (56) of Bhavani taluk. In this region, we find that crops like paddy, cholam, ragi, pulses, cotton, oilseeds as also palms are raised. In the Doddan Combai forest area in Gopichetti-palaiyam taluk, sandalwood trees are grown in large numbers and this area is famous for its rich iron ore deposits also. The people here are engaged mainly in agriculture, handloom industry, dairy farming, etc. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss with some patches of pink granites and basic dykes. The soil type is red loamy. Soils here are technically classified as Orthents--Argids.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region has a good network of roads. Metalled roads are there to connect all of the important settlements of the region. NH 47 runs across this region connecting Bhavani and Avanashi. Satyamangalam, Gopichetti-palaiyam and Bhavanisagar are the important towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Periyar	3.10.1.3 Cauvery basin	Taluks of Bhavani and Erode	Granite gneiss and Basic dykes	Argids and Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts	This region lies as a narrow stretch in the eastern border of this district occupying a smaller area. It consists of parts of Bhavani and Erode taluks. Its boundaries are Bhavani Upland region (3.10.1.2) and Dharapuram Upland region (3.10.1.4) in the west, Salem district in the north and east and Tiruchichirappalli district and Dharapuram upland region (3.10.1.4) in the south. This region is drained by the major river Cauvery and its tributary, Bhavani river. The Cauvery river runs along the eastern border. This region which lies in an upland area with a minimum height of 200 m. slopes towards south-east. The maximum height (439 m) is located at Bhavani village (50) in Bhavani taluk. There is a benchmark showing the region's minimum height of 164 m. at Erode Municipality in Erode Taluk. Paddy, cholam, ragi, pulses and oilseeds are the chief crops raised here. Apart from the agricultural activities, people are also engaged in handloom industry and dairy products. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed and a little portion of basic dykes. Soils of this region are technically classified as Orthents--Argids and Ustalfs-Orthents--Tropepts. This region has a good transport net-work. A railway line (broadgauge) passes through this region connecting Erode with Salem and Tiruppur. NH 47 runs across this region connecting Bhavani with Salem and Avanashi. There are also a number of other roads connecting all the important places of this district. Erode and Bhavani are the important urban centres of this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Periyar	3.10.1.4 Dharapuram Upland	Taluks of Dharapuram, Erode and Perundurai	Granite gneiss, Pink granite Charnoc-kites and Basic dykes	Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts, Orthents-Argids, Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents	This region occupies the southern portion of the district comprising the whole of Dharapuram taluk and parts of Erode and Perundurai Taluks. Its boundaries are Bhavani Upland (3.10.1.2) and Cauvery basin (3.10.1.3) regions in the north, Tiruchchirappalli district in the east, Madurai district in the south and Coimbatore district in the west. This region is drained by Amaravathi and Noyil rivers and their tributaries. It is a rolling upland with a minimum height of 200 m. This region generally slopes towards east. However, the southern portion of this region gently tilts towards north and so here the river's direction is also towards north initially and later on it turns towards east. The maximum height of 533 m. is located in the Edayapalaiyam village (109) of Perundurai taluk in an isolated hill called Chennimalai. The minimum height (1981m) is located in Punjaithalayur village (29) of Dharapuram taluk. The Bhavani left bank canal also drains this region. This region has crops like paddy, cholam, ragi, pulses, oilseeds, etc. besides palms. The people here are mainly engaged in handloom and textile industries as also dairy farming. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss with small bits of pink granite Charnockites and basic dykes also. The soil here is red loamy soil and sandy soil technically called as Ustalfs--Orthents--Tropepts, Orthents--Argids, Orthents--Tropepts and Usterts--Tropepts--Orthents. This region has good transport facilities. There are roads to connect all the important settlements of this region. Dharapuram, Kangayam and Chennimalai are the important towns of this region.

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

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Code No. 08

Regional Divisions

Coimbatore district is a part of Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri (3.10.1) and it is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.10.1.1 Coimbatore Forested Hills

This region occupies a small area in the north-western corner of the district, comprising the parts of Mettuppalaiyam and Coimbatore taluks. It consists of 27 villages. This region is the continuation of Western Ghats and forms the catchment area of Bhavani and Noyil rivers. Its area is 805.12 km^2 and its population is 32,328. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil type is red loamy soil. This region has very less amount of annual rainfall only between 70 and 80 cms. It is situated in the rain-shadow region. Its density is low with 40 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.2 Coimbatore Plateau

This region occupies a major portion of the district comprising the whole of Avanashi taluk and parts of Mettuppalaiyam, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. It consists of 165 villages and 27 towns. Its area is 2,666.02 km^2 and its population is 1,929,514 of which 686,193 reside in rural and 1,243,321 in urban areas. This upland region has table-land like structure. However, it has some isolated hills and knolls. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soils are sandy with clay and black soils. The amount of annual rainfall is below 80 cms. as it is located in the rain-shadow region. This region has large reserves of limestone. This region has a lot of varieties of industrial units especially textiles and engineering industries. Coimbatore which is known as 'Manchester of South India' is located in this region. It has a good transport net-work. Its density is high with 724 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.3 Udumalaippettai Undulated Upland

This region is located in the eastern part of the district comprising the parts of Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It consists of 119 villages and 1 town. Its area is 1,538.21 km^2 and its population is 437,581 of which 382,729 reside in rural and 54,852 reside in urban areas. This region is an undulating upland and has black cotton soil tract. It is a dry area and it has a very less amount of annual rainfall only below 80 cms. Cotton is widely grown in this region. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil types are black and sandy soils. Its density is 284 persons per km^2. This region has the highest urban density of 6,706 persons per km^2 which is next to Madras.

3.10.1.4 Pollachi Upland

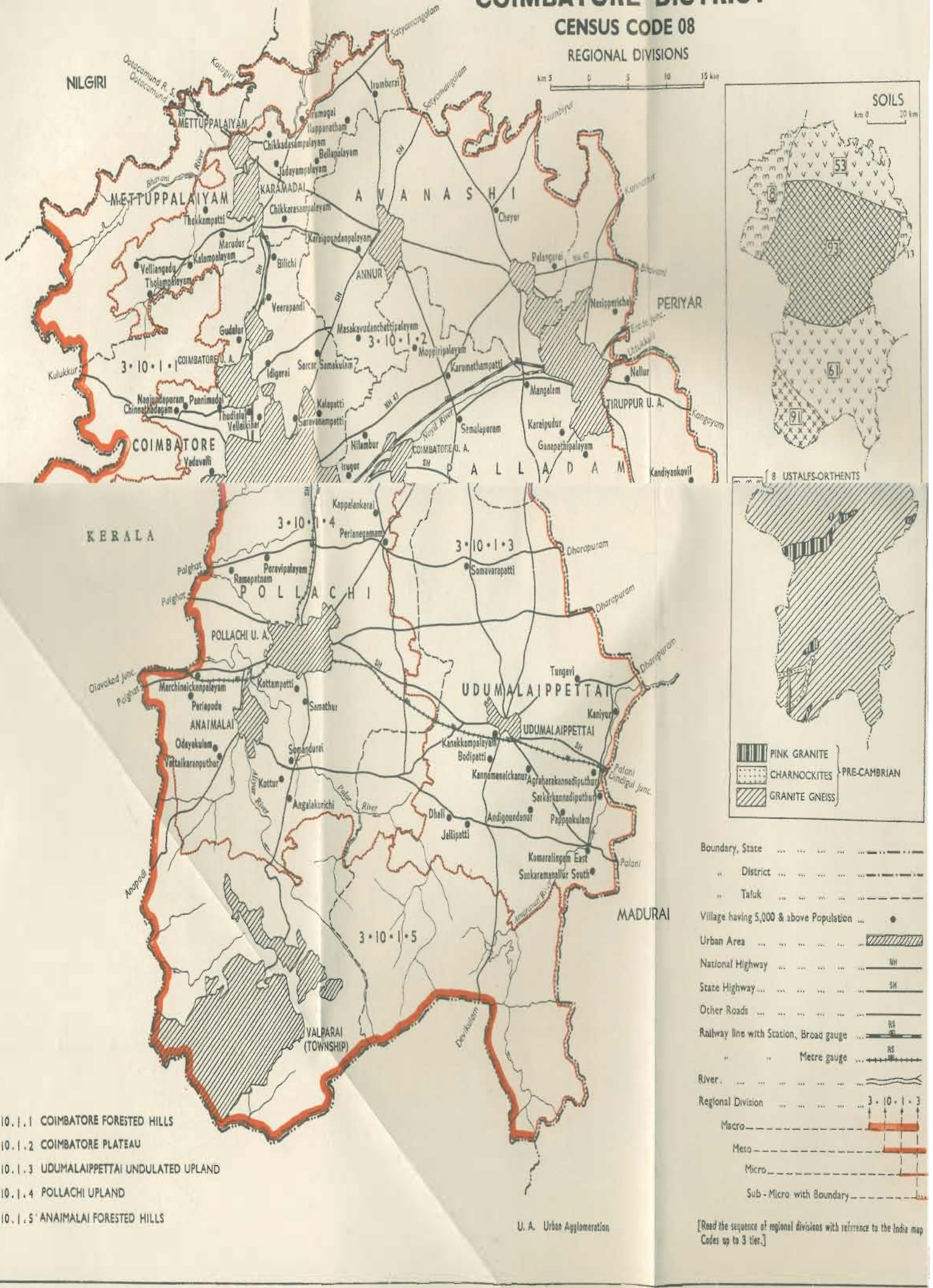
This region lies in the western part of the district comprising the parts of Palladam, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It consists of 145 villages and 7 towns. Its area is 1,200.17 km^2 which is inhabited by 538,286 persons of which 407,740 reside in rural and 130,546 in urban areas. This region is located in the 'Palghat gap' which connects this district with Kerala State. As it slopes towards west, the rivers also flow in this direction unlike the general pattern of east-flowing rivers in the district. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its

soils are black, red ferrugeneous and sandy soils. It has annual rainfall of below 80 cms. Its density is 449 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.5 Anaimalai Forested Hills

This region is located in the southern part of the district consisting of parts of Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It has 9 villages and 1 town. Its area is 1,395.85 km^2 which is inhabited by 122,475 persons of which only 7,023 reside in rural and 115,452 in urban areas. This forested hilly region is a continuation of Western Ghats. The eastern part of the region has higher ranges which slopes towards north and the western part of the region has lower ranges which slopes towards west. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Charnockites. Its soil types are laterite, forest loamy and sandy soils. This region has tea, coffee and rubber plantations. It has a Good amount of annual rainfall of more than 250 cms. Anaimalai, wild life Sanctuary is located in this region. Its density is 88 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Boundary, State
" District
" Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, Broad gauge
" " Metre gauge
River
Regional Division 3·10·1·3
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary

3.10.1.1 COIMBATORE FORESTED HILLS
3.10.1.2 COIMBATORE PLATEAU
3.10.1.3 UDUMALAIPPETTAI UNDULATED UPLAND
3.10.1.4 POLLACHI UPLAND
3.10.1.5 ANAIMALAI FORESTED HILLS

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : COIMBATORE | Census Location Code No. 08 | State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in regions	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coim-batore	3.10.1.1	27 Villages (16 Villages in Mettuppa-laiyam Taluk, 11 Villages in Coimbatore Taluk)	-	805.12	805.12	-	32328	32328	-
	3.10.1.2	165 Villages (15 Villages in Mettuppalaiyam Taluk, 52 Villages in Avanashi Taluk, 59 Villages in Palladam Taluk, 39 Villages in Coimbatore Taluk)	27 Towns Mettuppalaiyam, Karamadai (in Mettuppalaiyam Taluk), Avanashi, Tirumuruganpundi, Annur (in Avanashi Taluk), Palladam, Tiruppur, Chetti-palaiyam, Velam-palaiyam, Veerapandi, Muthugoundenpudur Rly. Colony, Sulur, Pallapalaiyam (in Palladam Taluk), Coimbatore, Vilavan-kurichchi, Periya-nayakkanpalaiyam, Narasimhanayakkan-palaiyam, Kurudampalaiyam, Veerakeralam, Perurchetti-palaiyam, Kuniya-muttur, Kavundam-palaiyam, Chinnave-dampatti, Kurichchi, Madukkarai, Vellalore, Perur (in Coimbatore Taluk).	2666.02	2223.76	442.26	1929514	686193	1243321

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.10.1.3	119 Villages (34 Villages in Palladam Taluk, 9 Villages in Pollachi Taluk, 76 Villages in Udumalaippettai Taluk)	1 Town Udumalaippettai (in Udumalai-ppettai Taluk)	1538.21	1530.03	8.18	437581	382729	54852
	3.10.1.4	145 Villages (3 Villages in Palladam Taluk, 13 Villages in Coimbatore Taluk, 114 Villages in Pollachi Taluk, 15 Villages in Udumalaippettai Taluk)	7 Towns Pollachi, Puliyampatti, Uttukkuli, Suleeswaram-patti, Makkinam-patti, Chinnam-palaiyam, Anai-malai (in Pollachi Taluk)	1200.17	1141.35	58.82	538286	407740	130546
	3.10.1.5	9 Villages (3 Villages in Pollachi Taluk, 6 Villages in Udumalaippettai Taluk)	1 Town Valparai (in Pollachi Taluk)	1395.85	1002.17	393.68	122475	7023	115452

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : COIMBATORE | Census Location Code No. 08 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.10.1.1 Coimbatore Forested Hills	Mettupalaiyam Taluk	1, 2, 3, 4, 12 to 16, 18 to 24	16 Villages			Code Nos. 5 to 11, 17, 25 to 31 are in region 3.10.1.2.
		Coimbatore Taluk	6, 7, 24, 25, 42, 45, 46, 55 to 58	11 Villages	27 Villages	805.12	Code Nos. 1 to 5, 8 to 23, 26 to 41, 43, 44 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 47 to 54, 59 to 63 are in region 3.10.1.4.
2.	3.10.1.2 Coimbatore Plateau	Mettupalaiyam Taluk	5 to 11, 17, 25 to 31	15 Villages			Code Nos.1 to 4, 12 to 16, 18 to 24 are in region 3.10.1.1.
		Avanashi Taluk	1 to 52	52 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Palladam Taluk	1 to 22, 28 to 51, 57 to 67, 72, 74	59 Villages			Code Nos. 23 to 27, 52 to 56, 69 to 71, 73, 75 to 84, 87 to 96 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 68, 85, 86 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Coimbatore Taluk	1 to 5, 8 to 23, 26 to 41, 43, 44	39 Villages	165 Villages + 27 Towns	2666.02	Code Nos. 6, 7, 24, 25, 42, 45, 46, 55 to 58 are in region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 47 to 54, 59 to 63 are in region 3.10.1.4
3.	3.10.1.3 Udumalaippettai Undulated Upland	Palladam Taluk	23 to 27, 52 to 56, 69 to 71, 73, 75 to 84, 87 to 96	34 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 22, 28 to 51, 57 to 67, 72, 74 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 68, 85, 86 are in region 3.10.1.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pollachi Taluk	18, 33, 34, 35, 54, 55, 66, 83, 103	9 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 17, 19 to 32, 36 to 53, 56 to 65, 67 to 82, 84 to 102, 104 to 123 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 124 to 126 are in region 3.10.1.5.
		Udumalaip-pettai Taluk	1 to 41, 46 to 59, 69 to 81, 84 to 90, 92	76 Villages	119 Villages + 1 Town	1538.21	Code Nos. 42 to 45, 60 to 68, 82, 83 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 91, 93 to 97 are in region 3.10.1.5.
4.	3.10.1.4 Pollachi Upland	Palladam Taluk	68, 85, 86	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 22, 28 to 51, 57 to 67, 72, 74 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 23 to 27, 52 to 56, 69 to 71, 73, 75 to 84, 87 to 96 are in region 3.10.1.3
		Coimba-tore Taluk	47 to 54, 59 to 63	13 Villages			Code Nos. 6, 7, 24, 25, 42, 45, 46, 55 to 58 are in region 3.10.1.1 Code Nos. 1 to 5, 8 to 23, 26 to 41, 43, 44 are in region 3.10.1.2.
		Pollachi Taluk	1 to 17, 19 to 32, 36 to 53, 56 to 65, 67 to 82, 84 to 102, 104 to 123	114 Villages			Code Nos. 18, 33, 34, 35, 54, 55, 66, 83, 103 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 124 to 126 are in region 3.10.1.5.
		Udumalaip-pettai Taluk	42 to 45, 60 to 68, 82, 83	15 Villages	145 Villages + 7 Towns	1200.17	Code Nos. 1 to 41, 46 to 59, 69 to 81, 84 to 90, 92 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 91, 93 to 97 are in region 3.10.1 5.
5.	3.10.1.5 Anaimalai Forested Hills	Pollachi Taluk	124 to 126	3 Villages			Code Nos.18, 33, 34, 35, 54, 55, 66, 83, 103 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 1 to 17, 19 to 32, 36 to 53, 56 to 65, 67 to 82, 84 to 102, 104 to 123 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Udumalaip-pettai Taluk	91, 93 to 97	6 Villages	9 Villages + 1 Town	1395.85	Code Nos. 1 to 41, 46 to 59, 69 to 81, 84 to 90, 92 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 42 to 45, 60 to 68, 82, 83 are in region 3.10.1.4.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: COIMBATORE | Census Location Code No. 08 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Coimba tore	3.10.1.1 Coimbatore forested hills	Taluks of Mettuppa-laiyam and Coimbatore	Granite gneiss	Ustalfs-Orthents and Usterts-Orthents-Tropepts	This region lies in the north-western corner of the district, as a narrow tract occupying a smaller area. It consists of parts of Mettuppalaiyam and Coimbatore taluks. Its boundaries are Nilgiri and Periyar districts in the north, Coimbatore plateau (3.10.1.2) and Pollachi upland (3.10.1.4) regions in the east, Kerala State both in the south and west. This hilly region is the continuation of western ghats. This region as a ridge separates the Coimbatore plateau from Ootacamund plateau in its northern part and the rest from Kerala State. The maximum height (1967 m) is located in Vellingirimalai which is in Boluvampatti block-II village (42) of Coimbatore taluk. In the northern tip of this region, 300 m. contour line is observed and this indicates the minimum height. This region forms the catchment area of Bhavani and Noyil rivers and their tributaries. This region slopes towards east. It has steep slopes over its southern part. The forest type is deciduous as the rainfall is less. We find escarpments in the southern tip of this region from where the Palghat gap begins. Walayar reservior is found in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed. This soil type is forest loamy and red soil. In the southern portion, a small bit has black soil. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents and Usterts-Orthents-Tropepts. In the southern tip of this region, there begins a pass which is called 'Palghat gap. The broad gauge railway line and NH 47 run

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						through this pass to connect Palghat (Kerala State) with Coimbatore. Over its northern portion, a railway line and a metalled road pass through to connect Mettuppalaiyam with the hill stations of Coonoor and Ootacamund. There are roads constructed over the spur of the hills to connect Coimbatore and Mannarghat (Kerala State).
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3.10.1.2 Coimbatore Plateau	Taluks of Mettuppalaiyam, Avanashi, Palladam and Coimbatore	Granite gneiss	Orthents-Argids	This region occupying a major portion of the district, lies in the northern part. It comprises the whole of Avanashi taluk and parts of Mettuppalaiyam, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. Its boundaries are Periyar district on the north, Periyar district and Udumalaippettai undulated upland region (3.10.1.3) in the east, Pollachi upland (3.10.1.4) and part of Udumalaippettai undulated upland (3.10.1.3) regions in the south and Coimbatore forested hills (3.10.1.1) on the west. This upland region is an undulating tract sloping towards east. This region lies as a plateau having more than 300m. in its height. However, the western part of this region has some isolated hills, separated from the mountain chain. For example Kattanumalai which has the maximum height of 824 m. is located in the Marudur village (29) of Mettuppalaiyam taluk, and there are also some knolls and hillocks. The minimum height of 301m. is located in the Tiruppur town of Palladam taluk. This region has black cotton soil and is situated in the rain-shadow region. Cotton is widely grown in this area. Paddy, cholam, groundnut, sugarcane, palm and pulses are the other crops raised here. This region is drained mainly by Noyil river Besides, there are also other streams and tributaries of Cauvery river. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed. It has large reserves of limestone. The soil is sandy with clay in the northern portion and black soil in the southern portion. Soils of this region are technically classified as Orthents-Argids and Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. As this region is industrially developed, it has a good transport net-work. It has both broad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						gauge and metre gauge railway lines. The former connects Coimbatore with Palghat, (Kerala State) Erode and Mettuppalaiyam while the latter connects Pollachi. NH 47 connects Coimbatore with Palghat (Kerala State) and Erode. There are many other roads connecting all the other important places of the region. Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Mettuppalaiyam, Avanashi and Palladam are the chief towns of this region. Coimbatore is an industrialised city, as well as a big commercial centre. It is well known for cotton textiles, handloom and engineering industries. It has rightly been called as 'Manchester of South India' because of the large concentration of spinning and weaving mills. In addition to that there are a large number of factories engaged in manufacture of machinery and tools, electrical equipments, farm equipments, printing and etc. Tiruppur is also an important textile centre and it is famous for hosiery products.
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3.10.1.3 Udumalaippettai Undulated upland	Taluks of Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai	Granite gneiss	Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. Orthents-Tropepts, and Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropets.	This region lies in the eastern part of the district comprising parts of Palladam, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It is bounded by Coimbatore plateau region (3.10.1.2) in the north, Periyar and Madurai districts in the east, Anaimalai forested hills (3.10.1.5) in the south and Pollachi Upland region (3.10.1.4) in the west. This region is an undulating upland and has a gentle slope towards east. It is a black cotton soil tract. The maximum height (413 m) is seen at Kethanur village (73) of Palladam taluk. The minimum height (285 m) is located in Karatholuvu village (19) of Udumalaippettai taluk. This region is drained by the tributaries of Amaravathi river. As this region has black cotton soil, cotton is widely grown. Cholam, groundnut, palms, pulses and spices are grown here. Paddy and sugarcane are also cultivated with the help of irrigation canals. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed. This region has black cotton soil and sandy soil. Soils here are technically classified as Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region has good transport facilities. A metre gauge railway line passes through this region connecting Pollachi with Palani. There are many metalled roads linking all the important places. Udumalaippettai, Kannamanaickanur, Agraharakannadiputhur and south Avanashipalayam are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3.10.1.4 Pollachi upland	Taluks of Palladam, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai	Granite gneiss and pink granite	Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. Orthents-Tropepts	This region lies in the western portion of the district in the Palghat gap area. It consists of parts of Palladam, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It has boundaries with Coimbatore plateau region (3.10.1.2) in the north, Udumalaippettai undulated upland region (3.10.1.3) in the east, Anaimalai forested hills region (3.10.1.5) in the south, and Coimbatore forested hills region (3.10.1.1) and Kerala State in the west. This upland region tilts towards west. A few riyers like Varattar and Aliyar flow towards west unlike the general pattern of east-flowing rivers in the district. The maximum height (445 m) is located in the northern portion of the region at Edayanpalayam village (68) of Palladam taluk. The minimum height (219 m) of the region is found in the border of the Kerala State at Servaikarampalayam village (26) of Pollachi taluk. Crops like paddy, cholam, and ragi as also palms are raised here. This region has mainly Granite gneiss and also pink granite in a small bit as its geological beds. The soil types are black soil in northern part red ferruginous and sandy soils in southern part. Soils are technically called as Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents in the north and Orthents-Tropepts in the south. This region has both rail and roadways. As this region is located in the Palghat gap which has an average width of 30 km, all the roads leading to Kerala run across this region. A metre gauge railway line connecting Kollengode (Kerala State) and Palani through Pollachi passes through this region. There is another metre gauge line connecting Podanur Railway Junction and Pollachi. Pollachi,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Anaimalai, Kinattukadavu and Uttukkuli are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Coimba-tore	3.10.1.5 Anaimalai forested hills	Taluks of Pollachi and Udu-malaip-pettai	Granite gneiss and Charno-ckites	Udults-Tropepts-Rock-out crops and Orthents-Tropepts.	This hilly region lies in the southern portion of the district comprising parts of Pollachi and Udumalaippettai taluks. It has boundaries with Pollachi uplands (3.10.1.4) and Udumalaip-pettai undulated upland (3.10.1.3) regions in the north, Madurai district in the east and Kerala State on the south and west. This forested hilly region is the continuation of western ghats. This region can be studied in two parts viz. eastern section and western section. The eastern section covers higher ranges consisting of extensive open grassy hills and valleys with shola forests. The maximum height (2513 m) of this region is at Tanakamalai located at Anaimalai Poonachi range R.F. village (126) of Pollachi taluk. This part has small plateau and it tilts towards north. The Amaravathi river and its streams run towards this direction. The Amaravathi reser-voir is located here which has a large number of crocodiles. The western part has the lower ranges that tilt towards west and so the Parambikulam Ar., Sholai Ar. and Aliyar river run towards western direction. This part has teak plantation. Apart from this, it has tea, coffee and rubber plantations too. The northern portion of this region has steep slopes and escarpments. We could find a few water-falls in this region. The 300 m. contour line runs in the northern border and this can be taken as the minimum height of this region. Anaimalai Wild Life Sanctuary is located in this region which has various kinds of animals like elephant, gaur, tiger, panther, bear, deer, jackal and birds. This region has Granite gneiss as its geological bed with the intrusion of Charnockites. The soil type is laterite in the western portion and forest loamy and sandy soils in the east. Technically it is classified as Udults-Tropepts-Rock-out crops and Orthents-Tropepts. As this region is a forested hilly region, the transport facility is poor. However, due to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Valparai having a number of tea and coffee estates, the western section of this region is connected by roads with Pollachi town and Kerala State. There is also a road in the eastern portion of this region connecting Udumalaippettai with Kerala State. Valparai township is the important settlement of this region.

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

NILGIRI DISTRICT

Code No. 09

Regional Divisions

Nilgiri district is a part of the Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri (3.10.1). It is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

3.10.1.1. Gudalur Plateau

This region occupies in the parts of Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks. It consists of 5 villages and 6 towns. Its area is 729.56 km^2. which is inhabited by 157,789 persons of which 53,405 reside in rural and 104,384 in urban areas. This region has larger urban area as well as population than rural. It has a high annual rainfall ranging from 250 to 300 cms. This region has Granite gneiss and Charnockite beds as its geology. It has forest loamy soil. This region is a continuation of Wayanad plateau and has a number of tea estates. Its density is 216 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.2 Mudumalai Forested Hills

This small region lies in the northern tip of the district consisting of only 2 villages of Gudalur taluk. It comprises Mudumalai forest with a wild-life sanctuary. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil is clayey and loamy. This is the smallest region of all the other regions in the State except Madras district. Its area is 232.66 km^2. which is inhabited by only 1,582 persons. It has a good amount of annual rainfall around 200 cms. It is an undulated area and its density is 7 persons per km^2. which is the lowest as compared to the other regions of the State.

3.10.1.3. Sigur Forested Hills

This region lies in the parts of Ootacamund and Kotagiri taluks. It consists of 7 villages. Its area is 288.40 km^2. which is inhabited by 27,795 perso A number of escarpments are found in this regi Granite gneiss and Charnockites are the geologi beds of this region. The soil type is red loam. T amount of annual rainfall is between 150 to 2 cms. It is an undeveloped area and its density is persons per km^2.

3.10.1.4 Ootacamund Plateau

This region spreads over the whole of Coonc taluk and parts of Ootacamund and Kotagiri talu which includes 29 villages and 9 towns. Doddape (2636 m) the highest peak of the State is located this region. This region provides a beautiful scen with a number of valleys and gardens. Its area 940.95 km^2. which is inhabited by 426,893 of wh 223,429 reside in rural and 203,464 in urban are Its geology is Charnockites and soils is clayey loa The annual rainfall ranges from 100 to 200 cms. T region includes a number of hill resorts. Its den is 454 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.5 Kunda Forested Hills

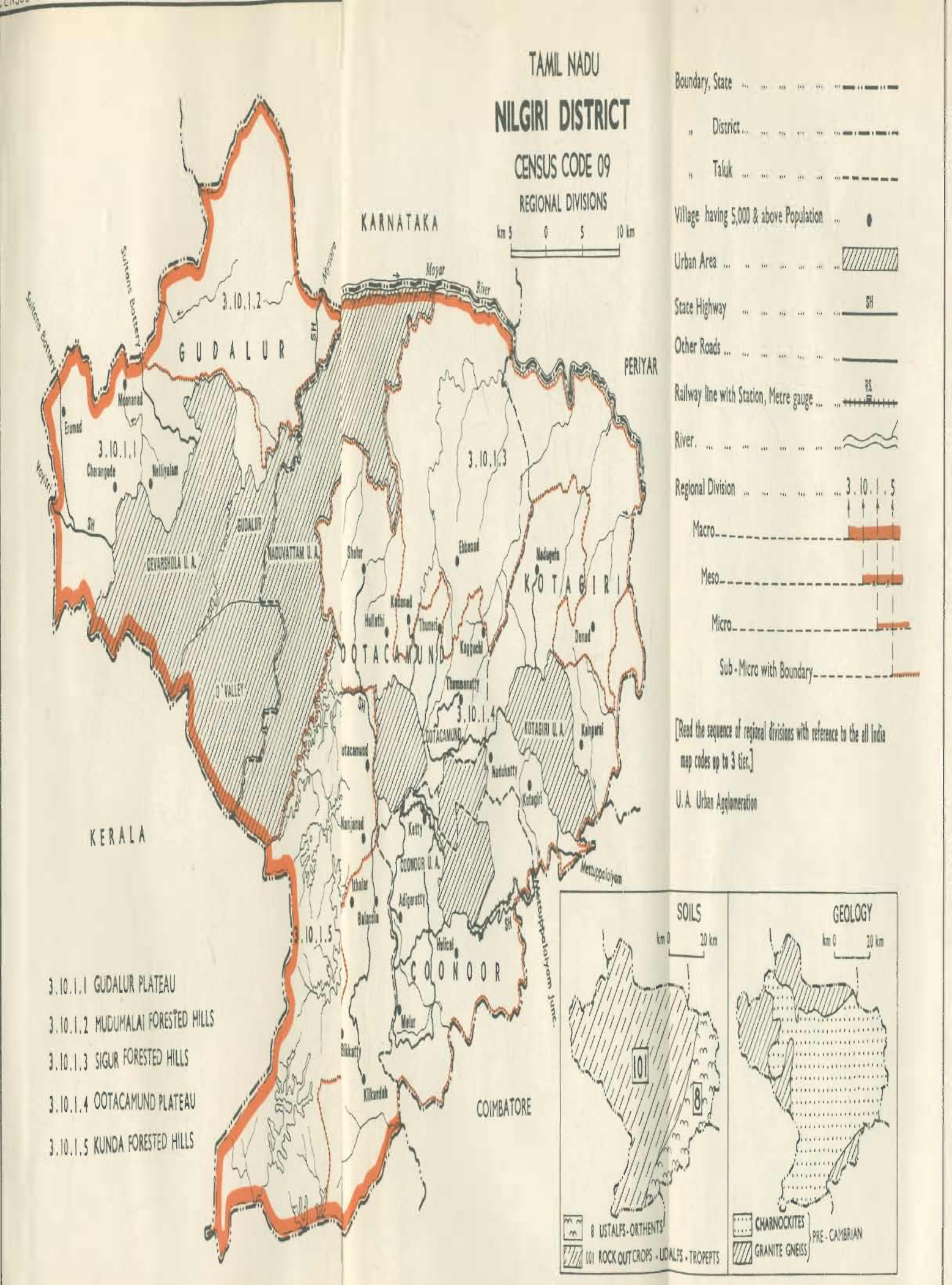
This small region lies in Ootacamund taluk wl includes only 2 villages. Its area is 303.68 k which is inhabited by 16,110 persons. Its geolog Charnockites and its soils are clay, alluvial laterite sub-soil. This region is a basin and ha number of reservoirs. The amount of annual rai varies 100 to 150 cms. This region is an developed area and its density is 53 pers per km^2.

TAMIL NADU

NILGIRI DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 09

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Boundary, State

" District

" Taluk

Village having 5,000 & above Population

Urban Area

State Highway — SH

Other Roads

Railway line with Station, Metre gauge — RS

River

Regional Division — 3.10.1.5

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with Boundary

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

U.A. Urban Agglomeration

3.10.1.1 GUDALUR PLATEAU

3.10.1.2 MUDUMALAI FORESTED HILLS

3.10.1.3 SIGUR FORESTED HILLS

3.10.1.4 OOTACAMUND PLATEAU

3.10.1.5 KUNDA FORESTED HILLS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: NILGIRI | Census Location Code No. 09 | State : TAMIL NADU

Dist-rict	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2. in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiri	3.10.1.1	5 Villages (5 Villages in Gudalur Taluk)	6 Towns Gudalur, Devarshola, Nelliyalam, 'O' valley (in Gudalur Taluk) Naduvattam, Masinigudi (in Ootacamund Taluk)	729.56	181.55	548.01	157789	53405	104384
	3.10.1.2	2 Villages (2 Villages in Gudalur Taluk)	-	232.66	232.66	-	1582	1582	-
	3.10.1.3	7 Villages (3 Villages in Ootacamund Taluk 4 Villages in Kotagiri Taluk)	-	288.40	288.40	-	27795	27795	-
	3.10.1.4	29 Villages (12 Villages in Ootacamund Taluk, 10 Villages in Kotagiri Taluk, 7 Villages in Coonoor Taluk)	9 Towns Kotagiri, Konakkarai, Jagathala (in Kotagiri Taluk), Coonoor Berhatty, Wellington, Hubbathala, Aravankad (in Coonoor Taluk)	940.95	776.88	164.07	426893	223429	203464
	3.10.1.5	2 Villages (2 Villages in Ootacamund Taluk)	-	303.68	303.68	-	16110	16110	--

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : NILGIRI | Census Location Code No. 09 | State: TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages & Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.10.1.1 Gudalur Plateau	Gudalur Taluk	1, 2, 5 to 7	5 Villages	5 Villages + 6 Towns	729.56	Code Nos. 3 & 4 are in region 3.10.1.2
2	3.10.1.2 Mudumalai Forested Hills	Gudalur Taluk	3,4	2 Villages	2 Villages	232.66	Code Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 7 are in region 3.10.1.1
3	3.10.1.3 Sigur Forested Hills	Ootacamund Taluk	1 to 3	3 Villages			Code Nos. 4 to 7, 9 to 11 & 13 to 17 are in region 3.10.1.4 Code Nos. 8 & 12 are in region 3.10.1.5
		Kotagiri Taluk	1 to 3, 6	4 Villages	7 Villages	288.40	Code Nos. 4, 5 & 7 to 14 are in region 3.10.1.4
4	3.10.1.4 Ootacamund Plateau	Ootacamund Taluk	4 to 7, 9 to 11, 13 to 17	12 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3 are in region 3.10.1.3 Code Nos. 8 & 12 are in region 3.10.1.5
		Kotagiri Taluk	4, 5, 7 to 14	10 Villages			Code Nos. 1, to 3 & 6 are in region 3.10.1.3
		Coonoor Taluk	1 to 7	7 Villages	29 Villages + 9 Towns	940.95	Whole of the Taluk
5	3.10.1.5 Kunda Forested Hills	Ootacamund Taluk	8, 12	2 Villages	2 Villages	303.68	Code Nos. 1 to 3 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 4 to 7, 9 to 11 & 13 to 17 are in region 3.10.1.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: NILGIRI | Census Location Code No. 09 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	3.10.1.1 Gudalur plateau	Gudalur and Ootaca-mund taluks	Granite gneiss and Charnoc-kites	Rock out crops-Udalfs-Tropepts	This region covers parts of Gudalur and Ootacamund Taluks. The region is bounded by Mudumalai forested hills (3.10.1.2) and Karnataka State in the north, Sigur forested hills (3.10.1.3), Ootacamund plateau (3.10.1.4) and Kunda hills (3.10.1.5) in the east and Kerala State in its west and south. This region constitutes an extension of Wayanad Plateau of Kerala State, and is also considered to be a continuation of Mysore plateau. The maximum height (2222 m) is noticed at Naduvattam town and the minimum height (962 m) is found at Nelliyalam town. However, the average height of this region is around 1200 to 1300 m. The slope of this region differs from place to place, as it has some ups and downs. However, the slope is by and large towards the north-east direction. A general characteristics is that in the centre of the plateau, the hills are lower in height while in the west the terrain has steep slope. This region is drained by the tributaries of the Moyar river. Near to the southern border of Gudalur and Ootacamund taluks, the hill ranges slope suddenly towards the west. The steepness may be noticed by seeing the sudden drop of 600 to 700 m. in height within a short distance of one kilometre. Beneath this escarp hill ranges, we find a valley where Nelliyalam town is located. The forest of this region comprises two types of forests, viz., plateau--deciduous and tropical semi-evergreen forests. This region is having a large number of tea estates. The other important plantation crops raised in this region are eucalyptus and cinchona, especially over Naduvattam area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Geologically, this region has Granite gneiss bed over the western part and Charnockites bed in the eastern part. The whole of this region has Rock out crops-Udalfs-Tropepts. It has forest loamy soil. The forest loamy soil is developed from the weathered crystalline rocks. The upper layer is highly rich with organic matter. The soil is dark reddish brown to black in colour and is rich in nitrogen. Metalled roads connecting the important settlements viz., Devarshola, O'Valley, Gudalur, Naduvattam, Masinigudi etc. exist in the region. The tea estates in this region are well connected as roads have been laid in and around them. There are roads connecting Sultan's Battery, Vythiri and Nilambur of Kerala state and Gundlupet of Karnataka state with Gudalur. Most of the workers here are engaged in the plantation estates.
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	3.10.1.2 Mudumalai forested hills	Gudalur Taluk	Granite gneiss	Rock out crops, Udalfs-Tropepts	This small region lies in the northern tip of this district, covering a portion of Gudalur taluk. Its boundaries are Karnataka State in the north, Gudalur plateau (3.10.1.1) in the south and east and Kerala State in the west. This region consists of the well known Mudumalai forest, with a wildlife sanctuary mainly of elephants. Both the maximum height (1136 m) and the minimum height (900 m) of the region are in the Mudumalai forest village (4). From this area, the tributaries of Moyar river originate and they are of radial type due to the influence of dome hills. This region slopes towards east and south. This region has tropical semi-evergreen forest. Teak and Oak are the famous among the varieties of trees in this forest. The whole of this region is coming under the Granite gneiss bed. The soil of this region is clayey loam and clay. Technically it is called as Udalfs-Tropepts. The motorable road connecting Gudalur and Gundlupet of Karnataka State is passing through this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	3.10.1.3 Sigur forested hills	Taluks of Ootaca-mund and Kotagiri	Granite gneiss and Charno-ckites	Ustalfs-Orthents, Rock out crops-Udalfs-Tropepts	This region lies in the northern portion of the district, comprising the parts of Ootacamund and Kotagiri taluks. It has its boundaries with Karnataka State and Periyar district in the north, Gudalur plateau region (3.10.1.1) in the west, Periyar district in the east and Ootacamund plateau (3.10.1.4) in the south. This region is the meeting point of Western and Eastern ghats. The maximum height (1764 m) is found at Ebbanad (6) village of Kotagiri taluk and the minimum height (665 m) is in the forest area. This region slopes from west towards east. It forms the catchment area of Moyar river. The southern border of this region ends in steep slopes. A number of escarpments are found in this region. The close contours reveal the steepness of slopes of this region. There is a possibility of landslides here during rainy seasons. Over the foot-hills of the north-eastern part of this region, there is a narrow gorge called 'Mysore ditch'. The eroded gorge of 900 ft. deep, is clearly visible from many points on the northern edge of the Ootacamund plateau. The forests that exist here are found to be more or less deciduous in character. A large variety of trees and plants grow here, but the timber obtained from them are of inferior quality. Noted timber variety seen in this region are Iron wood, Red Cedar, Ebony etc. However, Sandalwood, Gypress and Pine trees are also found. The geology of this region consists of the Grantite gneiss and Charnockites. The soils are of red loamy variety, technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents and Udalfs-Tropepts. As this region is having slopes here and there, transportation facilities are quite less. Hallimoyar is the important settlement in this region.
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	3.10.1.4 Ootaca-mund Plateau	Taluks of Ootaca-mund, Kotagiri and Coonoor	Charnoc-kites	Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts-and Ustalfs-Orthents	This region has comparatively larger area of the district comprising the whole of Coonoor Taluk and parts of the taluks of Ootacamund and Kotagiri. It has boundaries with Sigur Forested hills (3.10.1.3) in the north, Coimbatore district in the east and South and Kunda forested hills (3.10.1.5) in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region lies at the meeting point of Western and Eastern Ghats. Doddapetta (2636 m) the highest peak of the State is located here. The steep hills and narrow valleys with numerous rivers and rivulets running in all directions with a few waterfalls here and there provide a beautiful scenary. The important valleys are Emerald valley, Orange valley, etc. The minimum height seen in this region is (1618 m) at Kilkundah village (15) of Ootacamund taluk. This whole region lies in the valley and it is surrounded by steep sloping hill ranges. This region is drained by the Moyar river and Kallar river which are the tributaries of Bhavani river. This region is well known for its pleasant climate and is a tourist centre with Botanical gardens and a number of valleys. The region has an average height of 2100 to 2200 m. and has Oak, Cypress, Pine, Eucalyptus and Cinchona trees. There are a number of tea estates, Eucalyptus, Cinchona and other plantations in this region. This region is famous for vegetables like cabbage, carrot, beetroot, cauliflower, potato and fruits like cherry, citrus varieties, apples, plum etc.
						Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockite bed. The soils are loamy with laterite sub-soil and clayey loam. The soils are technically classified as Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Orthents.
						Even though this region is surrounded by lofty hill ranges, it is well connected by metalled roads and also a railway line worked on rack principle from Mettuppalaiyam in Coimbatore district to Ootacamund. It has a number of important settlements like Ootacamund, Coonoor, Wellington, Kotagiri, etc. These settlements are well connected with one another by metalled roads. These are also hill resorts and have a number of well-known educational institutions, beautiful gardens etc. Most of the workers here are engaged in Tea, Eucalyptus, Cinchona and other plantations and also in horticulture and allied industries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri	3.10.1.5 Kunda forested hills	Ootaca-mund Taluk	Charno-ckites	Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts	This region is having a small area in Ootacamund taluk. It has boundaries with Gudalur plateau (3.10.1.1) and Ootacamund plateau (3.10.1.4) in the north and Ootacamund plateau (3.10.1.4) in the east and Kerala State in south and west. This region is in broad valley surrounded by steep-sided hill ranges. The whole of this region is a basin and it has a number of reservoirs like-Pykara reservoir, Mukurti lake, Parsons valley reservoir, Emerald reservoir, Upper Bhavani reservoir etc. The maximum height (2629 m) is seen in Kolari peak of the Mulligur village (12) of Ootacamund taluk. The minimum height (2117 m) is in the northern portion of this region in the forest at the Nanjanad village (8) of Ootacamund taluk. The trees of importance here are Oak, Pine trees and Eucalyptus. Cinchona plantations are also famous. The geology of this region is coming under the Charnockite bed. The soils are clay, alluvial and laterite sub-soil. It is technically called as Ustalfs-Tropepts. Metalled roads are available to connect Ootacamund and Nanjanad, the main settlements of this region.

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

MADURAI DISTRICT

Code No. 10

Regional Divisions

Maduari district is a part of Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri (3.10.1) and it is sub-divided into the following six sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.10.1.1 Palani Upland

This region spreads over the northern part of the district comprising the parts of Palani, Vedasandur and Dindigul taluks. It consists of 252 villages and 6 towns. Its area is 2,944.64 km^2. and its population is 1,073,443 of which 804,750 reside in rural and 268,693 in urban areas. It is an upland region. Its geology is Granite gneiss and soils are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. The amount of annual rainfall is very less about 70 to 80 cms. This region has good transport net-work. Its density is 365 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.2 Kodaikanal Forested Hills

This region lies in the western part of the district comprising the whole of Kodaikanal taluk and parts of Palani, Dindigul, Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai talukas. It consists of 31 villages and 1 town. Its area is 1,752.04 km^2. which is inhabited by 111,452 persons which 91,006 reside in rural and 20,446 in urban areas. This consists largely of plateaux and wooded valleys with exceptional beauty. Besides food crops, cultivation of several kinds of vegetables and fruits are the striking features of this region. The famous hill resort Kodaikanal is situated in this region. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Charnockites. The annual rainfall is around 120 cms. Its soil types are red loamy and black clayey. This region has a low density of 64 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.3 Sirumalai-Semmalai Forested Hills

This region lies on the eastern border comprising the whole of Nattam taluk and parts of Vedasandur, Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Melur and Madurai North taluks. It consists of 91 villages and 1 town. Its area is 1,503.77 km^2 which is inhabited by 174,182 persons of which 154,986 reside in rural and 19,196 in urban areas. This region has a number of isolated hills and some ridges. The geological beds of this region are Granite gneiss, Charnockites, Pink granite and Dharwar system. Its soils are red loamy and sandy. The amount of annual rainfall is between 80 to 100 cms. The density of this region is 116 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.4 Suruli Valley

This region which is called as Kambam valley lies in the south-western portion of the district. It comprises the parts of Nilakkottai, Periyakulam, Dindigul and Uttampalaiyam taluks. It contains 132 villages and 10 towns. Its area is 2,347.26 km^2 and its population is 1,094,680 of which 755,212 reside in rural and 339,468 in urban areas. This valley which is situated between Cardamom hills and Varushanad hills, has fertile land. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soil is red loamy and sandy. The annual rainfall is very less having below 70 cms. The density of this region is 466 persons per km^2

3.10.1.5 Madurai Plain

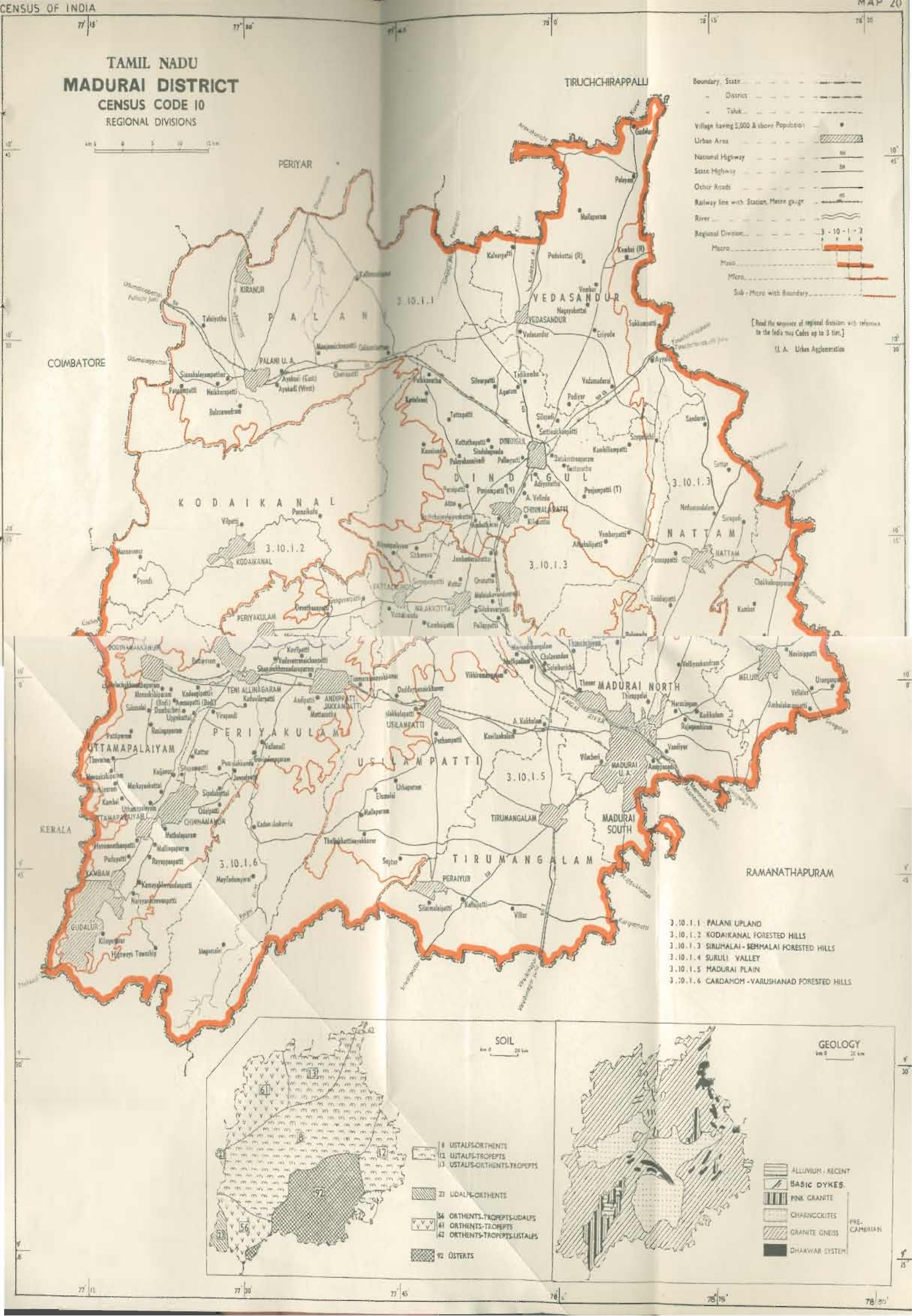
This region spreads over the whole of Maduari South and Tirumangalam taluks and parts of Nilakkottai, Melur, Madurai North, Usilampatti and Tirumangalam taluks. It includes 563 villages and 14 towns. Its area is 3,169.84 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,997,495 persons of which 1,001,686 reside in

rural and 995,809 in urban areas. It is a plain region and has a considerable area of cultivable land. The geological beds are Charnockites and Granite gneiss and its soil is black. The amount of annual rainfall is below 100 cms. This region has a good transport net-work. Madurai, an ancient temple city, is situated in this region. It has a high density of 630 persons per km^2. This region has a very high urban density about 6,374 persons per km^2.

3.10.1.6 Cardamom-Varushanad Forested Hills

This region lies in the south-western portion of the district as a narrow belt and it consists of parts of Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam, Nilakkottai and Usilampatti taluks. It includes 32 villages. Its area is 1,579 km^2 and its population is 84,645. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss, Pink granite and Alluvium. Its soils are red loamy, alluvial and black soil. The annual rainfall is very less below 100 cms, as it is located in the rain-shadow region. This region is a continuation of the western ghats. Through the Kumili pass this region is connected with the nearby Kerala State. It has a low density of 54 persons per km^2

TAMIL NADU
MADURAI DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: MADURAI | Census Location Code No. 10 | State : TAMIL NADU

Dis-trict	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2. in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madurai	3.10.1.1	252 Villages (111 Villages in Palani Taluk, 57 Villages in Vedasandur Taluk, 83 Villages in Dindigul Taluk, 1 Village in Nilakkottai Taluk)	6 Towns Palani, Sivagiripatti, Kiranur (in Palani Taluk), Vedasandur (in Vedasandur Taluk), Dindigul, Chinnalapatti (in Dindigul Taluk)	2944.64	2890.69	53.95	1073443	804750	268693
	3.10.1.2	31 Villages (3 Villages in Palani Taluk, 5 Villages in Dindigul Taluk, 16 Villages in Kodaikanal Taluk, 3 Villages in Uttamapalaiyam Taluk, 3 Villages in Periyakulam Taluk, 1 Village in Nilakkottai Taluk)	1 Town Kodaikanal (in Kodaikanal Taluk)	1752.04	1730.21	21.83	111452	91006	20446
	3.10.1.3	91 Villages (16 Villages in Vedasandur Taluk, 41 Villages in Nattam Taluk, 11 Villages in Dindigul Taluk, 9 Villages in Nilakkottai Taluk, 11 Villages in Melur Taluk, 3 Villages in Madurai North Taluk)	1 Town Nattam (in Nattam Taluk)	1503.77	1491.34	12.43	174182	154986	19196
	3.10.1.4	132 Villages (3 Villages in Dindigul Taluk,	10 Towns Bodinayakkanur, Chinnamanur,	2347.26	2187.52	159.74	1094680	755212	339468

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		39 Villages in Uttamapalaiyam Taluk, 49 Villages in Periyakulam Taluk, 41 Villages in Nilakkottai Taluk)	Uttamapalaiyam, Kambam, Gudalur (in Uttamapalaiyam Taluk), Theni-Allinagaram, Periyakulam, Andippatti, Jakkampatti (in Periyakulam Taluk), Vattala-kundu, Nilakkot-tai (in Nilakkottai Taluk)						
	3.10.1.5	563 Villages (76 Villages in Nilakkottai Taluk, 74 Villa-ges in Melur Taluk, 139 Villa-ges in Madurai North Taluk, 62 Villages in Madurai South Taluk, 80 Villages in Usilam-patti Taluk, 132 Villages in Tirumangalam Taluk)	14 Towns Melur (in Melur Taluk), Samayanallur, Paravai, Vilangudi, Thathaneri (in Madurai North Taluk), Madurai, Avaniapuram, Thiagarajar colony, Tiru-nagar, Harvey-patti, Tiruppa-rangunram (in Madurai South Taluk), Usilam-patti (in Usilampatti Taluk), Tirumangalam, Peraiyur (in Tirumangalam Taluk)	3169.84	3013.61	156.23	1997495	1001686	995809
	3.10.1.6	32 Villages (13 Villages in Uttamapalaiyam Taluk, 6 Villages in Periyakulam Taluk, 1 Village in Nilakkottai Taluk, 12 Villages in Usilampatti Taluk)	--	1579.00	1579.00	--	84645	84645	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : MADURAI | Census Location Code No. 10 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.10.1.1 Palani Upland	Palani Taluk	1 to 99, 101 111 & 113	111 Villages			Code Nos. 100, 112 & 114 are in region 3.10.1.2.
		Vedasandur Taluk	1 to 15, 18 to 45, 51 to 60 & 70 to 73	57 Villages			Code Nos. 16, 17, 46 to 50, 61 to 69 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Dindigul Taluk	1 to 13, 15 to 24, 26 to 35, 39 to 51, 54 to 65, 67 to 70, 73 to 81, 85 to 90, 93 to 96, 100 & 101	83 Villages			Code Nos. 14, 36 to 38 & 66 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 25, 52, 53, 71, 72, 82 to 84, 91, 92 & 102 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 97 to 99 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Nilakkottai Taluk	3	1 Village	252 Vilalges + 6 Towns	2944.64	Code Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58, 89 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code No. 12 is in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34, & 62 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129 are in region 3.10.1.5. Code Nos. 92 is in region 3.10.1.6.
2	3.10.1.2. Kodaikanal Forested Hills	Palani Taluk	100, 112 & 114	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 99, 101 to 111 & 113 are in region 3.10.1.1.
		Dindigul Taluk	14, 36 to 38 & 66	5 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 13, 15 to 24, 26 to 35, 39 to 51, 54 to 65, 67 to 70, 73 to 81, 85 to 90, 93 to 96, 100 & 101 are in region 3.10.1.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code Nos. 25, 52, 53, 71, 72, 82 to 84, 91, 92 & 102 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 97 to 99 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Kodaikanal Taluk	1 to 16	16 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Uttama-palaiyam Taluk	1 to 3	3 Villages			Code Nos. 4 to 8, 10 to 16, 18 to 26, 28 to 41, 44, 45, 47 & 48 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 9, 17, 27, 42, 43, 46 49 to 55 are in region 3.10.1.6.
		Periya-kulam Taluk	3, 6 & 25	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 34, 36 to 46 & 48 to 55 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 19, 35, 47 & 56 to 58 are in region 3.10.1.6.
		Nilakkottai Taluk	12	1 Village	31 Villages + 1 Town	1752.04	Code No. 3 is in region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34 & 62 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58 & 89 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129 are in region 3.10.1.5. Code No. 92 is in region 3.10.1.6.
3	3.10.1.3. Sirumalai-Semmalai Forested Hills	Veda-sandur Taluk	16, 17, 46 to 50, 61 to 69	16 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 15, 18 to 45, 51 to 60 & 70 to 73 are in region 3.10.1.1.
		Nattam Taluk	1 to 41	41 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Dindigul Taluk	25, 52, 53, 71, 72, 82 to 84,91, 92 & 102	11 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 13, 15 to 24, 26 to 35, 39 to 51, 54 to 65, 67 to 70, 73 to 81, 85 to 90, 93 to 96, 100 & 101 are in region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 14, 36 to 38 & 66 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 97 to 99 are in region 3.10.1.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nilak-kottai Taluk	21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34 & 62	9 Villages			Code No. 3 is in region 3.10.1.1. Code No. 12 is in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58 & 89 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129 are in region 3.10.1.5. Code No. 92 is in region 3.10.1.6.
		Melur Taluk	1 to 7 & 9 to 12	11 Villages			Code Nos. 8, 13 to 85 are in region 3.10.1.5.
		Madurai North Taluk	1 to 3	3 Villages	91 Villages + 1 Town	1503.77	Code Nos. 8 & 13 to 85 are in region 3.10.1.5.
	3.10.1.4 Suruli Valley	Dindigul Taluk	97 to 99	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 13, 15 to 24, 26 to 35, 39 to 51, 54 to 65, 67 to 70, 73 to 81, 85 to 90, 93 to 96, 100 & 101 are in region 3.10.1.1. Code Nos. 14, 36 to 38 & 66 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 25, 52, 53, 71, 72, 82 to 84, 91, 92 & 102 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Uttama-palaiyam	4 to 8, 10 to 16, 18 to 26, 28 to 41, 44, 45, 47 & 48	39 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 9, 17, 27, 42, 43, 46 & 49 to 55 are in region 3.10.1.6.
		Periya-kulam Taluk	1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 18; 20 to 24, 26 to 34, 36 to 46 & 48 to 55	49 Villages			Code Nos. 3, 6 & 25 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 19, 35, 47 & 56 to 58 are in region 3.10.1.6.
		Nilak-kottai Taluk	1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58 & 89 to 91.	41 Villages	132 Villages + 10 Towns	2347.26	Code Nos. 3 is in region 3.10.1.1. Code No. 12 is in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34 & 62 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129 are in region 3.10.1.5. Code No. 92 is in region 3.10.1.6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	3.10.1.5. Madurai Plain	Nilak-kottai Taluk	25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129	76 Villages			Code No. 3 is in region 3.10.1.1. Code No. 12 is in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58 & 89 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34 & 62 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code No. 92 is in region 3.10.1.6.
		Melur Taluk	8 & 13 to 85	74 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 7 & 9 to 12 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Madurai North Taluk	4 to 142	139 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3 are in region 3.10.1.3.
		Madurai South Taluk	1 to 62	62 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Usilam-patti Taluk	7, 9 to 23, 26 to 52 & 55 to 91	80 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 24, 25, 53, 54 & 92 are in region 3.10.1.6.
		Tiruman-galam Taluk	1 to 132	132 Villages	563 Villages + 14 Towns	3169.84	Whole of the Taluk
6	3.10.1.6. Carda-mom-Varushanad Forested Hills	Uttama-palaiyam Taluk	9, 17, 27, 42, 43, 46 & 49 to 55	13 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 4 to 8, 10 to 16, 18 to 26, 28 to 41, 44, 45, 47 & 48 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Periya-kulam Taluk	19, 35, 47 & 56 to 58	6 Villages			Code Nos. 3, 6 & 25 are in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 34, 36 to 46 & 48 to 55 are in region 3.10.1.4.
		Nilak-kottai Taluk	92	1 Village			Code No. 3 is in region 3.10.1.1. Code No. 12 is in region 3.10.1.2. Code Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11, 13 to 20, 38 to 56, 58 & 89 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.4. Code Nos. 21 to 24, 26, 32 to 34 & 62 are in region 3.10.1.3. Code Nos. 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 37, 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 88 & 93 to 129 are in region 3.10.1.5.
		Usilam-patti Taluk	1 to 6, 8, 24, 25, 53, 54 & 92	12 Villages	32 Villages	1579.00	Code Nos. 7, 9 to 23, 26 to 52 & 55 to 91 are in region 3.10.1.5.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: MADURAI | Census Location Code No. 10 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.1 Palani Upland	Taluks of Palani, Vedasandur and Dindigul	Granite gneiss Charnockites and Basic dykes	Orthents-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts	This region lies in the northern part of the district comprising parts of Palani, Vedasandur and Dindigul taluks. It is bounded by Periyar and Tiruchchirappalli districts in the north, Sirumalai-Semmalai forested hills region (3.10.1.3) and Tiruchchirappalli district in the east, Suruli valley region (3.10.1.4) and Sirumalai-Semmalai forested hills (3.10.1.3) in the south and Kodaikanal forested hill region (3.10.1.2) and Coimbatore district in the west. This upland region which has more than 300 m. in height, slopes towards north. The streams which originate from the nearby western ghats run towards north and join Amaravathi river. There are a number of hillocks and knolls in this region. The maximum height (823 m) of this region is observed in the northern tip in the border of Periyar District at Kondarangikeeranur (12) village of Palani taluk. The minimum height (198 m) is located at Budhipuram (37) village of Vedasandur taluk. There is a small ridge located in the northern part and it has some forest area. The tributaries of Amaravathi river viz., Kudiraiyar river, Shanmukha river, Nanganji river, Kodavanar river etc., drain this region. Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Tobacco, Palms etc., are the chief items grown in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed and it has a little portion of Charnockites and basic dykes. Soils of this region are technically classified into two. Those in the western part are called Orthents-Tropepts and those in the eastern portion are called Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region has a good net-work of transport facilities. Two railway lines (metre gauge) exist here. One connects Dindigul with Pollachi via Palani and the other connects Madurai with Tiruchchirappalli via Dindigul of this region. There are a number of roads connecting all the important places. NH 7 and NH 45 run across this region. Dindigul, Palani and Vedasandur are the important towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.2 Kodaikanal forested hills	Taluks of Palani, Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam, and Nilakkottai	Charnockites and Granite gneiss	Orthents-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Orthents and Udalfs-Orthents	This region lies in the western part of the district comprising the whole of Kodaikanal taluk and parts of Palani, Dindigul, Uttama palaiyam, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai taluks. Its boundaries are Palani Upland region (3.10.1.1) on the north and east, Suruli valley region (3.10.1.4) on the south and Coimbatore district and Kerala State on the west. This region is a continuation of the western ghats. The Western ghats section which may be called 'Upper hills' possess fewer ravines, less forest and more barren soil. It consists largely of plateaux of a vast area covered with course grasses. The wooded valleys of the area are called as sholas. The general fall of the hills is to the north but on the south they terminate abruptly in precipitious cliffs. The eastern section of the hills which may be called as 'lower hills' consists of a number of peaks with heights ranging between 1000 to 2000 m. The maximum height of this region is 2506 m. (Vembandi Shola peak) and it is located in the forest area of Kodaikanal taluk. The 300 M. contour line which indicates the minimum height of this region runs along the eastern border. Small rivers like Kudiraiyar, Porandalar, Kallar etc. which are north-flowing rivers join Amaravathi river. Rivers like Kottangudi Ar, Pambon Ar, Manjal Ar etc. which are south-flowing, join Vaigai river. The Pumbarai valley is located in the upper hills. Cultivation is done on the sides of the hills, which have woods and broken ground. The crops grown here include paddy, varieties of barley, excellent varieties of garlic etc. Potatoes and several kinds of vegetables and fruits like beans, beetroots, cabbages, pears,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						peaches and apples are also raised here. In the valleys of the lower hills, tamarind, jack, mango, orange, lime, citrus and varieties like turmeric, ginger, cardamoms, plantains, castor oil seeds, rice, ragi and cumbu are grown. Coffee estates are also found here in an extensive area. The region has Charnockites and Granite gneiss bed and has red loamy and clay soils. Soils here are technically classified as under: Orthents-Tropepts in the north, Ustalfs-Orthents in the south and Udalfs-Orthents in a small bit in the south-western part. There are two prominent roads in this region, one connecting Kodaikanal with Munnar (in Kerala State) and the other connecting Kodaikanal with Vattalakundu. There is a road connecting Kodaikanal with Munnar (Kerala State) and a road connecting. Vattalakundu pass through this region. Kodaikanal is a famous hill resort of this region, attracting thousands of tourists during summer months.
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.3 Sirumalai-Semmalai forested hills	Taluks of Vedasandur, Nattam, Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Melur and Madurai North	Granite gneiss and Charnockites bed with the intrusion of Pink granite and Dharwar system.	Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs-Tropepts.	The region lies in the eastern border consisting the whole of Nattam taluk and parts of Vedasandur, Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Madurai North and Melur taluks. It is bounded by Palani upland region (3.10.1.1) and part of Tiruchchirappalli district in the north, Tiruchchirappalli district in the east, Madurai plain region (3.10.1.5) in the south and Palani upland (3.10.1.1) and Suruli valley region (3.10.1.4) in the west. This region has a number of isolated hills detached from the mountain chain viz., Sirumalai, Waguttumalai, Alagarmalai, Korandamalai, Ayilur malai, Semmalai etc. Sirumalai hills consist of a compact block which is well known for a variety of plantains. On the top of them is a basin-shaped plateau of some 1000 m. height in which there are a few villages. The Karandamalais are also covered by a little plateau which has a few villages. From the sides of these hills run down low ridges enclosing steep valleys each of which give rise to a small rivulet. Alagarmalai consists of a ridge about 10 miles in length

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						from which lesser ridges branch off in all directions forming fertile valley. The Nattam and Ayilur hills are little strong ridges and hummocks with steep sides covered with shrubs. The maximum height (1485 m) of this region is located in the Sirumalai hills in the Sirumalai village (92) of Dindigul taluk. The 300 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height runs along the eastern border of this region in the Nattam taluk. The streams and gullies which originate in this region, join Uppar river. The region has deciduous types of trees, shrubs and bushes. We find coffee estates in this region, especially in the Sirumalai hills area. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss and Charnockites bed with the intrusion of Pink granite and also Dharwar system which occurs in the northern portion. The soil type here is red loamy and sandy soil, which are technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs-Tropepts. A railway line (metre gauge) and NH 45 connecting Dindigul with Tiruchchirappalli pass through this region. Another road which connects Dindigul with Tiruppattur also runs through this region via Nattam town. Nattam and Ayilur are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.4 Suruli Valley	Taluks of Dindigul, Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai	Granite gneiss, Dharwar system and Charnockites	Ustalfs-Orthents, Orthents-Tropepts-Udalfs and Udalfs-Orthents.	This is the famous Kambam valley region and it lies in the South-western portion of the district. It consists of parts of Nilakkottai, Periyakulam, Dindigul and Uttamapalaiyam taluks. It is bounded by Kodaikanal forested hills region (3.10.1.2) in the north, Sirumalai-Semmalai forested hills region (3.10.1.3) in the east, and Cardamom-Varushanad forested hills region (3.10.1.6) in its south and west. This Valley lies between Cardamom hills (Kerala State) and Varushanad hills. There is a small isolated hill which has the region's maximum height (711 m) in the Kombaipatti village (15) of Nilakkottai taluk. The minimum height (226 m) lies in Viruveedu (91) village of Nilakkottai taluk. This region gently slopes towards north-eastern direction. It has some

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						knolls and hillocks here and there. This region is drained by Vaigai river and its tributaries like Suruli Ar, Kottagudi Ar, Manjal Ar etc. This region contains fertile land. In this region teak wood trees, tea estates and bamboo trees occur. Paddy, Vegetables and fruits and palms are the chief items raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under the Granite gneiss bed with the intrusion of Dharwar system and Charnockites. It has red loamy and sandy soil. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents and a little portion in the south consists of Orthents-Tropepts-Udalfs and also Udalfs-Orthents. Udalfs-Orthents. This region supports a large number of population and has many settlements. It has good net-work of roadways. A railway line (metre gauge) connecting Madurai and Dindigul passes through the eastern border of this region and another line (metre gauge) also runs across connecting Bodinayakkanur and Madurai. National Highway No. 7 passes through this region. There is a road running through the Kumuli pass connecting the neighbouring Kerala State with Periyakulam. It leads to the famous picnic spot Thekkadi (Kerala State).
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.5 Madurai Plain	Taluks of Nilakkottai, Melur, Maduari North, Madurai South, Usilampatti and Tirumangalam.	Charnockites and Granite gneiss	Usterts, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region lies in the south-eastern corner of the district comprising the whole of Madurai south and Tirumangalam taluks and parts of Melur, Madurai North, Nilakkottai and Usilampatti taluks. It is bounded by Sirumalai-Semmalai forested hills (3.10.1.3) in the north, Ramanathapuram district in the east and south, and Cardamom-Varushanad forested hills region (3.10.1.6) in the west. This plain region has a number of lakes, most of which are non-perennial. Vaigai river and its tributaries drain this region. This region has an average height of 150 m. However, it has a few detached isolated hills off the mountain chains. The maximum height (712 m) is seen in an isolated hill in the Ayanmettupatti (49) of Usilampatti taluk. The minimum height

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(105 m) is in the Kurayur village (112) of Tirumangalam taluk. There is a ridge near Madurai called Nagamalai which has shrubs and bushes. Paddy, Cholam, Ragi, Cotton and Palms are the chief items grown in this region. The western portion has Charnockites bed and the eastern portion has Granite gneiss. The chief soil type is black soil (Usterts). In the eastern portion it has Ustalfs-Tropepts i.e., red loamy and sandy soils. This region has a good transport net-work facilities. The railway line (metre gauge) and NH 7 connecting Virudunagar and Dindigul pass through this region. Another railway line (metre gauge) connecting Bodinayakkanur and Madurai runs from east to west in the region. There are many other roads connecting the important settlements of this region particularly Madurai, Tirumangalam and Melur. Madurai is an ancient city, famous for its temple. It is at once a pilgrimage and tourist centre. The city and suburbs are important for handlooms, textile mills and educational institutions.
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3.10.1.6 Cardamom-Varushanad forested hills.	Taluks of Uttama-palaiyam, Periya-kulam, Nilak-kottai and Usilampatti	Pink granite, Granite gneiss and Alluvium and Dharwar system	Orthents-Tropepts-Udalfs, Usterts, Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region lies in the south-western portion of the district as a narrow belt. It comprises parts of Uttamapalaiyam, Periyakulam, Nilakkottai and Usilampatti taluks. It is bounded by Suruli valley region (3.10.1.4) in the north, Madurai plain region (3.10.1.5) in the east, Ramanathapuram district and a part of Kerala State in the south and Kerala State in the west. This region is the continuation of the Western Ghats. The Cardamom hills lie in the western border as a narrow strip. Many streams originate from the Cardamom hills and join Suruli river. The western side of the Varushanad valley lies as a long ridge and is flanked by the highest portion of the Varushanad and Andipatti hill range, known as the 'High Wavy mountain'. On the top of this mountain is a plateau covered with evergreen forests, where the maximum height (1896 m) is seen in Megamalai village (56) of Periyakulam taluk. The jungle runs down on

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						both sides of the plateau. At the foot of the hill, there is a fairly thick line of deciduous forest. The eastern side of the Varushanad valley contains lower and more broken line of hills. The Varushanad hills (*meaning 'rainy locality*) is the catchment area for both Suruli and Vaigai rivers. Over its western part, the slope of the hill is very steep. We find many water-falls here like 'Suruli Falls'. The crops raised here are Cardamom, Teak, Coffee, Tea, etc. Geologically, this region has Pink granite and in its centre it has alluvium bed. It has Granite gneiss bed also. The soil types are red loamy, alluvial and black soils. Soils here are technically classified as Orthents-Tropepts-Udalfs, Usterts and Ustalfs-Orthents. As this region is a forested hilly tract, the transport facilities are poor. Through the Kumili pass, a road runs to Kerala State in the northern portion of this region, over the Andipatti hills, there is a pass called Andipatti Pass, through which a railway line (metre gauge) and a road connecting Usilampatti with Theni-Allinagaram exist.

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

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Code No. 03

Regional Divisions

North Arcot district is a part of Tamil Nadu Uplands (3.10.2) and it is sub-divided into the following 4 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetations:--

3.10.2.1 Amburdurg-Ammur Forested Hills

This region extends as a narrow tract in the northern border of the district. It consists of parts of Gudiyattam, Walajapet, Vaniyambadi and Tirup-pattur *taluks which includes 160 villages and 3* towns. Its area is 1,328.90 km^2 which is inhabited by 346,130 persons of which 282,852 persons reside in rural and 63,278 in urban areas. Its geology is Granite gneiss and soil is red loam. It is a dry region having the annual rainfall between 70 and 80 cms. This region has a number of detached narrow hills of lower height. Its density is 260 persons per km^2.

3.10.2.2 Palar Valley

This region lies in the north and south-western part of the district comprising the whole of Arakkonam taluk and parts of Gudiyattam, Walajapet, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Arcot and Cheyyar taluks. It has 552 villages and 26 towns. Its area is 2,770.40 km^2 and its population is 1,969,315 persons of which 1,223,068 reside in rural and 746,247 in urban areas. This region is formed by Palar river. This valley is mainly used for transportation and Communication. It has good agricultural land. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and alluvium. Its soils are red sandy and alluvial. The amount of annual rainfall is between 80 and 100 cms. It has a high density of 711 persons per km^2. Most of the urban centres of the district lie in this region.

3.10.2.3 Javadi Forested Hills

This region lies in the central part of the district comprising parts of Arcot, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Arani, Polur and Chengam taluks. It includes 311 villages. Its area is 3,351.07 km^2 which is inhabited by 474,314 persons. This region includes a number of hills like Javadi hills, Elagiri hills, Kalrayan hills etc. It has a density of 142 persons per km^2. It has Granite gneiss, Charnockites and Pink granite as its geological beds. Its soils are black and red loam. The amount of annual rainfall is around 100 cms.

3.10.2.4 Cheyyar Plain

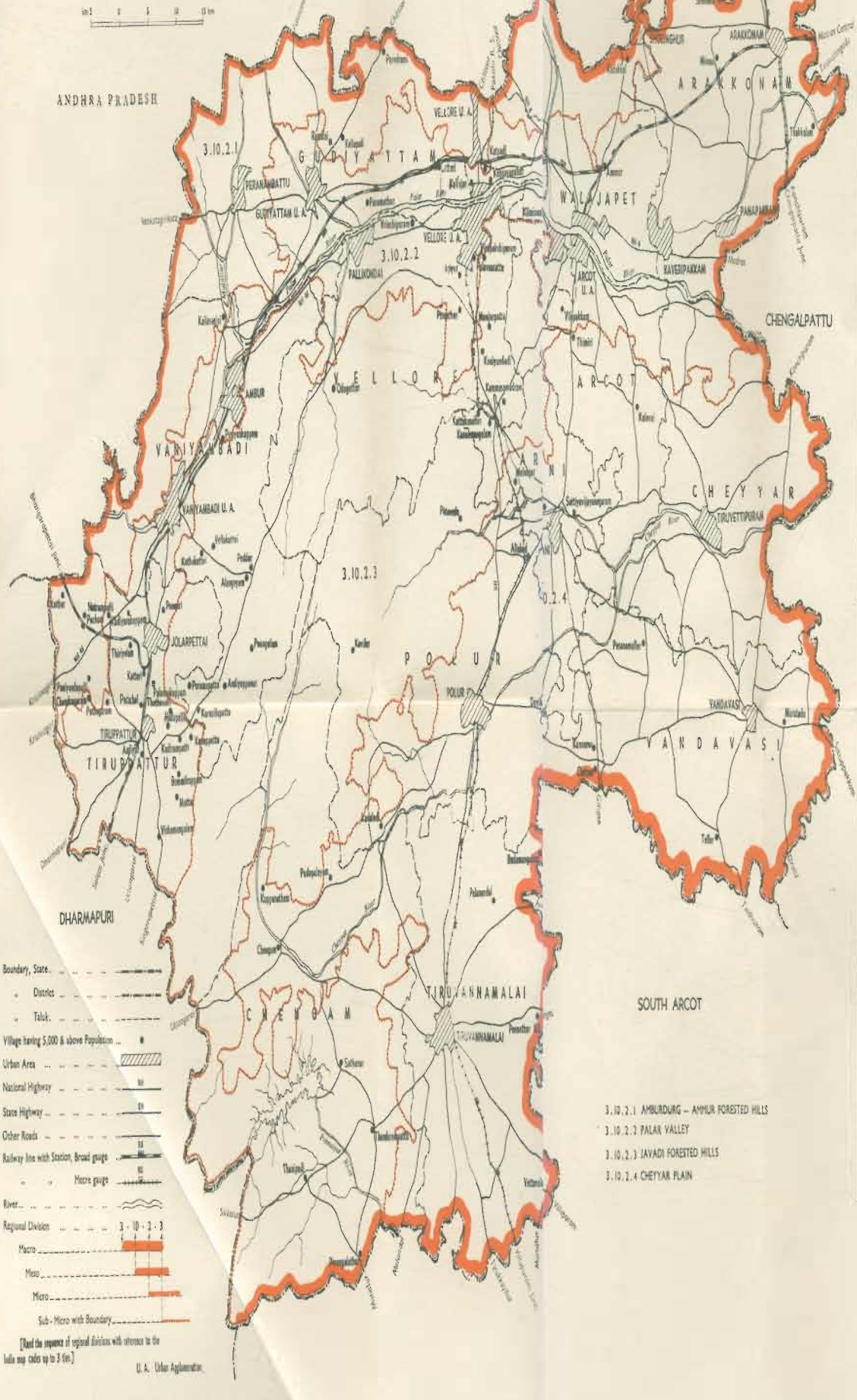
This region has a large and it extends over the whole of Vandavasi and Tiruvannamalai taluks and parts of Arcot, Cheyyar, Arani, Polur, Chengam taluks. It consists of 1,002 villages and 5 towns. Its area is 4,548.60 km^2 and its population is 1,624,565 of which 1,418,561 reside in rural and 206,004 in urban areas. This region is a plain area with fertile land. It is drained by Cheyyar river. This region is utilised for agriculture. Its geological beds are Charnockites and Dharwar system. The soil type is red sandy and also black soils. The amount of annual rainfall varies from 100 to 150 cms. It has a moderate density of 357 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Boundary, State

" District

" Taluk

Village having 5,000 & above Population

Urban Area

National Highway

State Highway

Other Roads

Railway line with Station, Broad gauge

" " Metre gauge

River

Regional Division 3 · 10 · 2 · 3

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with Boundary

[Read the sequence of regional division with reference to the India map codes up to 3 figs.]

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

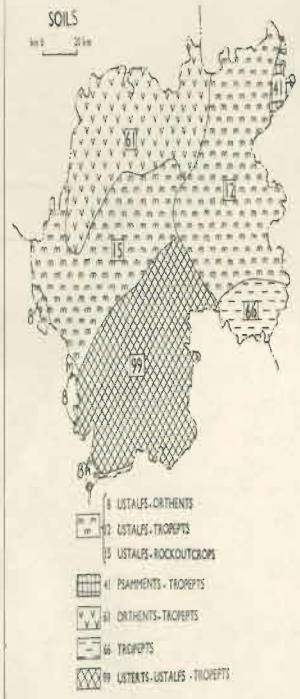
3.10.2.1 AMBURDURG – AMBUR FORESTED HILLS

3.10.2.2 PALAR VALLEY

3.10.2.3 JAVADI FORESTED HILLS

3.10.2.4 CHEYYAR PLAIN

SOILS



6 USTALFS.-ORTHENTS

12 USTALFS.-TROPEPTS

15 USTALFS.-ROCKOUTCROPS

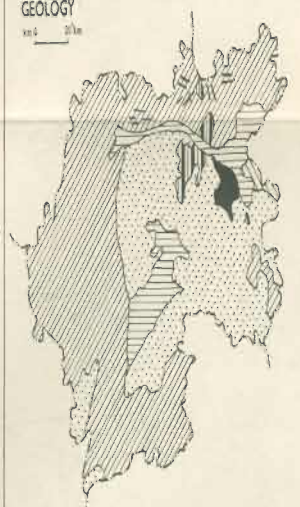
41 PSAMMENTS.-TROPEPTS

61 ORTHENTS.-TROPEPTS

66 TROPEPTS

99 USTERTS.-USTALFS.-TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM ; RECENT

GONDWANAS WITH MARINE INTERCALATIONS — LOWER CRETACEOUS

PINK GRANITE

CHARNOCKITES

GRANITE GNEISS

DHARWAR SYSTEM

BASIC DYKES — PRE-CAMBRIAN

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: NORTH ARCOT | Census Location Code No. 03 | State : TAMIL NADU

Dis-trict	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2. in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Arcot	3.10.2.1	160 Villages (44 Villages in Walajapet Taluk, 70 Villages in Gudiyattam Taluk, 32 Villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk, 14 Villages in Tiruppattur Taluk)	3 Towns Sholinghur (in Walajapet Taluk) Peranambattu, Darapadavedu (in Gudiyattam Taluk)	1328.90	1303.29	25.61	346130	282852	63278
	3.10.2.2	552 Villages (145 Villages in Arakkonam Taluk, 61 Villages in Walajapet Taluk, 114 Villages in Gudiyattam Taluk, 48 Villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk, 68 Villages in Vellore Taluk, 26 Villages in Arcot Taluk, 22 Villages in Cheyyar Taluk, 68 Villages in Tiruppattur Taluk)	26 Towns. Kaveripakkam, Panapakkam, Arakkonam (in Arakkonam Taluk), Ranipettai, Walajapet, Melvisharam (in Walajapet Taluk) Gudiyattam, Seevur, Cheruvanki, Katpadi Extension, Virudambattu (in Gudiyattam Taluk), Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Jaffrabad, Devasthanam, Udayendram (in Vaniyambadi Taluk), Pallikondai, Vellore, Konavattam, Shembakkam, Allapuram, Sattuvacheri,	2770.42	2598.27	172.15	1969315	1223068	746247

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Torappadi (in Vellore Taluk) Arcot (in Arcot Taluk), Tirup-pattur, Jolar-pettai (in Tiruppattur Taluk)						
	3.10.2.3	311 Villages (46 Villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk, 83 Villages in Vellore Taluk, 10 villages in Arani Taluk, 9 Villages in Arcot Taluk, 38 Villages in Polur Taluk, 14 Villages in Tiruppattur Taluk, 111 Villages in Chengam Taluk)		3351.07	3351.07		474314	474314	
	3.10.2.4	1002 Villages (42 Villages in Arani Taluk, 68 Villages in Arcot Taluk, 198 Villages in Cheyyar Taluk, 212 Villages in Vandavasi Taluk, 160 Villages in Polur Taluk, 104 Villages in Chengam Taluk, 218 Villages in Tiruvannamalai Taluk)	5 Towns Arani (in Arani Taluk) Tiruvettipu-ram (in Cheyyar Taluk), Vanda-vasi (in Vanda-vasi Taluk), Polur (in Polur Taluk), Tiruvannamalai (in Tiruvanna-malai Taluk)	4548.60	4490.49	58.11	1624565	1418561	206004

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : NORTH ARCOT | Census Location Code No. 03 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.10.2.1 Ambur-durg-Ammur Forested Hills	Walajapet Taluk	1 to 42, 47 & 52	44 Villages			Code Nos. 43 to 46, 48 to 51 & 53 to 105 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Gudiyattam Taluk	1 to 15, 17 to 27, 31, 33, 43 to 46, 48 to 58, 65 to 70, 87, 98 to 109, 122 to 128 & 133	70 Villages			Code Nos. 16, 28 to 30, 32, 34 to 42, 47, 59 to 64, 71 to 86, 88 to 97, 110 to 121, 129 to 132 & 134 to 184 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Vaniyam-badi Taluk	1 to 3, 26, 27, 29 to 31, 62 to 68, 85 to 99, 108 & 109	32 Villages			Code Nos. 4 to 7, 13 to 17, 22 to 25, 28, 32 to 38, 43 to 52, 58 to 61, 69 to 71, 83, 84, 100 to 103, 105 to 107 & 110 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 8 to 12, 18 to 21, 39 to 42, 53 to 57, 72 to 82, 104 & 111 to 126 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Tirup-pattur Taluk	1 to 4, 23 to 31, 49	14 Villages	160 Villages + 3 Towns	1328.90	Code Nos. 5 to 10, 17 to 22, 32 to 48, 50 to 61 & 66 to 92 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 11 to 16, 62 to 65 & 93 to 96 are in region 3.10.2.3.
2.	3.10.2.2. Palar Valley	Arak-konam Taluk	1 to 145	145 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Walaja-pet Taluk	43 to 46, 48 to 51, 53 to 105	61 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 42, 47 & 52 are in region 3.10.2.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gudiyat-tam Taluk	16, 28 to 30, 32, 34 to 42, 47, 59 to 64, 71 to 86, 88 to 97, 110 to 121, 129 to 132 & 134 to 184	114 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 15, 17 to 27, 31, 33, 43 to 46, 48 to 58, 65 to 70, 87, 98 to 109, 122 to 128 & 133 are in region 3.10.2.1.
		Vaniyam-badi Taluk	4 to 7, 13 to 17, 22 to 25, 28, 32 to 38, 43 to 52, 58 to 61, 69 to 71, 83, 84, 100 to 103, 105 to 107 & 110	48 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 26, 27, 29 to 31, 62 to 68, 85 to 99, 108 & 109 are in region 3.10.2.1 Code Nos. 8 to 12, 18 to 21, 39 to 42, 53 to 57, 72 to 82, 104 & 111 to 126 are in region 3.10.2.3
		Vellore Taluk	1 to 16, 18 to 36, 38 to 45, 52 to 55, 57, 60 to 66, 74 to 77, 79, 82 to 85, 93 to 95 & 101	68 Villages			Code Nos. 17, 37, 46 to 51, 56, 58, 59, 67 to 73, 78, 80, 81, 86 to 92, 96 to 100 & 102 to 151 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Arcot Taluk	5 to 27, 39, 42 & 43	26 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 4 & 29 to 33 are in region 3.10.2.3 Code Nos. 28, 34 to 38, 40, 41 & 44 to 103 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Cheyyar Taluk	1 to 10, 17 to 25, 27, 28 & 30	22 Villages			Code Nos. 11 to 16, 26, 29 & 31 to 220 are in region 3.10.2.4
		Tirup-pattur Taluk	5 to 10, 17 to 22, 32 to 48, 50 to 61, 66 to 92	68 Villages	552 Villages + 26 Towns	2770.42	Code Nos. 1 to 4, 23 to 31 & 49 are in region 3.10.2.1 Code Nos. 11 to 16, 62 to 65 & 93 to 96 are in region 3.10.2.3
3.	3.10.2.3 Javadi Forested Hills	Vaniyam-badi Taluk	8 to 12, 18 to 21, 39 to 42, 53 to 57, 72 to 82, 104 & 111 to 126	46 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 26, 27, 29 to 31, 62 to 68, 85 to 99, 108 & 109 are in region 3.10.2.1 Code Nos. 4 to 7, 13 to 17, 22 to 25, 28, 32 to 38, 43 to 52, 58 to 61, 69 to 71, 83, 84, 100 to 103, 105 to 107 & 110 are in region 3.10.2.2
		Vellore Taluk	17, 37, 46 to 51, 56, 58, 59, 67 to 73, 78, 80, 81, 86 to 92, 96 to 100 & 102 to 151	83 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 16, 18 to 36, 38 to 45, 52 to 55, 57, 60 to 66, 74 to 77, 79, 82 to 85, 93 to 95 & 101 are in region 3.10.2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Arani Taluk	1 to 7, 12, 18 & 19	10 Villages			Code Nos. 8 to 11, 13 to 17 & 20 to 52 are in region 3.10.2.4
		Arcot Taluk	1 to 4 & 29 to 33	9 Villages			Code Nos. 5 to 27, 39, 42 & 43 are in region 3.10.2.2
							Code Nos. 28, 34 to 38, 40, 41 & 44 to 103 are in region 3.10.2.4
		Polur Taluk	1 to 21, 30 to 39, 104, 107 to 111 & 162	38 Villages			Code Nos. 22 to 29, 40 to 103, 105, 106, 112 to 161 & 163 to 198 are in region 3.10.2.4
		Tiruppa-ttur Taluk	11 to 16, 62 to 65 & 93 to 96	14 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 4, 23 to 31 & 49 are in region 3.10.2.1 Code Nos. 5 to 10, 17 to 22, 32 to 48, 50 to 61 & 66 to 92 are in region 3.10.2.2
		Chengam Taluk	1 to 22, 24, 25, 29, 64 to 66, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 103 to 105, 115 to 122, 124, 128 to 150, 156 to 184 & 194 to 207	111 Villages	311 Villages	3351.07	Code Nos. 23, 26 to 28, 30 to 63, 67 to 92, 95, 98, 100 to 102, 106 to 114 123, 125 to 127, 151 to 155, 185 to 193 & 208 to 215 are in region 3.10.2.4
4.	3.10.2.4 Cheyyar Plain	Arani Taluk	8 to 11, 13 to 17 & 20 to 52	42 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 7, 12, 18 & 19 are in region 3.10.2.3
		Arcot Taluk	28, 34 to 38, 40, 41 & 44 to 103	68 Villages			Code Nos. 5 to 27, 39, 42 & 43 are in region 3.10.2.2 Code Nos. 1 to 4 & 29 to 33 are in region 3.10.2.3
		Cheyyar Taluk	11 to 16, 26, 29, 31 to 220	198 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 10, 17 to 25, 27, 28 & 30 are in region 3.10.2.2
		Vandavasi Taluk	1 to 212	212 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Polur Taluk	22 to 29, 40 to 103, 105, 106, 112 to 161 & 163 to 198	160 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 21, 30 to 39, 104, 107 to 111 & 162 are in region 3.10.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chengam Taluk	23, 26 to 28, 30 to 63, 67 to 92, 95, 98, 100 to 102, 106 to 114, 123, 125 to 127, 151 to 155, 185 to 193 & 208 to 215	104 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 22, 24, 25, 29, 64 to 66, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 103 to 105, 115 to 122, 124, 128 to 150, 156 to 184 & 194 to 207 are in region 3.10.2.3
		Tiruvanna-malai Taluk	1 to 218	218 Villages	1002 Villages + 5 Towns	4548.60	Whole of the taluk

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: NORTH ARCOT | Census Location Code No. 03 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	North-Arcot	3.10.2.1 Amburdurg-Ammur forested hills	Taluks of Gudiya-tam, Walajapet, Vaniyam-badi and Tiruppat-tur	Granite gneiss	Ustalfs-Rock out crops, Orthents-Tropepts	This forest region lies as a narrow tract in the northern border of the district, comprising the parts of Gudiyattam, Walajapet, Vaniyambadi and Tiruppattur Taluks. The region is bounded by Andhra Pradesh and Chengalpattu district in the north, Palar valley region (3.10.2.2) in the east and south, Dharmapuri district and Andhra Pradesh in the west. This region is a continuation of the Eastern ghats and has a number of detached narrow hills of lower height. This region slopes towards east. The maximum height (860 m) is seen at Elayanagaram village (62) of Vaniyambadi taluk. The minimum height (250 m) lies at Thagonakuppam village (27) of Walajapet taluk. The eastern part of this region has a number of mounds though they are well spread out. This region forms the catchment area of Palar river and its tributaries. This region has deciduous type of trees, scrubs and bushes. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed. The soil type is red loamy soil. The soil of the region can be technically classified as Orthents-Tropepts except for a part in the south-west, which is called Ustalfs-Rock outcrops. As this region consists of a number of irregular and interrupted hills, railway lines and roads pass through the spurs of these hills. In the south-western tip of this region a broad gauge railway line runs to connect Jolarpet and Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh). A metre gauge railway line passes through this region

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						to connect Vellore and Chittoor (in Andhra Pradesh). There are roads connecting the neighbouring settlements of Andhra Pradesh with this region. Peranampattu, Katpadi Extension, Darapadavedu, Sholinghur are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	North Arcot	3.10.2.2 Palar Valley	Taluks of of Arakkonam, Gudiyattam, Walajapet, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Arcot and Cheyyar	Granite gneiss and Alluvium	Ustalfs-Rock outcrops, Orthents-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Psamments-Tropepts	This region lies as a narrow tract in the north and south-western part of the district. It comprises the whole of Arakkonam taluk and parts of Gudiyattam, Walajapet, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Arcot and Cheyyar taluks. It is bounded by Amburdurg-Ammur forested hills region (3.10.2.1) and also Chengalpattu district in the north, Chengalpattu district in the east, Javadi forested hills (3.10.2.3) and Cheyyar plain region (3.10.2.4) as also Dharmapuri district in the south and Amburdung-Ammur forested hills region (3.10.2.1) in the west. The south-western part of the valley lies between the Amburdurg-Ammur hills and Javadi hills and its eastern part opens out as an undulating plain. This valley is formed by the Palar river which collects water from the adjacent hills located on both the sides in the western part of the region. This river runs towards eastern direction according to the slope of this region. Though initially it travels in a north-easterly direction upto Vellore, this valley is mainly used for transportation and communication between the different centres. The eastern section of this region which is a dry region has some mounds and in some places here we could find bad-lands too. The eastern part of this region has some tanks, mostly non-perennial. Paddy, groundnut, ragi and pulses are generally cultivated in the region. The maximum height (746 m) is observed in Chandrapuram village (45) of Tiruppattur taluk and the minimum height (92 m) is seen at Savanavaram (Jagir) village (91) of Arakkonam taluk. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed and Alluvium bed. The soil type is red sandy and alluvial soils. Soils are technically classified as Ustalfs-Rock outcrops in the western part, Orthents-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Tropepts in the central portions, Psamments-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Tropepts in the eastern part. The broad gauge railway lines, one from Madras to Salem and another from Jolarpet to Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh) pass through this region. The metre gauge railway line connecting Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) and Vellore passes through this region. NH 46 and NH 4 connecting Madras respectively with Krishnagiri and Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) pass through this region. Apart from these, there are many other roads in this region. Tiruppattur, Jolarpettai, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Gudiyattam, Ranipettai, Vellore, Walajapet and Arakkonam are the important towns of this region. Alangayam, Kannamangalam and Sathanur are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	North Arcot	3.10.2.3 Javadi forested hills	Taluks of of Arcot, Vellore, Vaniyam-badi, Tiruppat-tur, Arani, Polur and Chengam	Granite gneiss, Charnoc-kites and pink granite	Ustalfs-Rock out-crops and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts	This region is a part of Eastern ghats. It includes Javadi hills, Elagiri hills and the hills located in Chengam Taluk which is a continuation of Kalrayan hills. This region lies in the central part of the district comprising parts of Arcot, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Arani, Polur and Chengam taluks. It is bounded by Palar Valley region (3.10.2.2) in its north, Cheyyar plain (3.10.2.4) in the east, South Arcot district in the south and Dharmapuri district in the west. The Javadi hills lies as a long ridge and form the catchment area for Ponnaiyar and Cheyyar rivers which are of dendritic pattern. The eastern sections of the hills have steep slopes. Near Vellore, we find a detached isolated hill. The hills located in the southern part of this region form the catchment area for Ponnaiyar. We find a reservoir here, namely Sathanur reservoir which has tourist attraction. Over the western section, there is a conical hill with flat surface in its top, called Elagiri hills. From this hill, streams take their source and they are of radial pattern. The maximum height (1175 m) in this region is found in Singarapet (extension) village (96) of Tiruppattur taluk. The minimum height (192 m) is in Edathanur village (182) of Chengam taluk. The general

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						slope of this region is from west to east. The forest type is deciduous. It includes teak, rose-wood, bamboo and fuel trees. The western part has Granite gneiss and the eastern part has Pink granite while its central portion has Charnockite bed as its geology. The soil type is red loamy and black soils. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Rock outcrops in the north and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts in the south. A railway line (metre gauge) runs across the northern part of this region connecting Vellore and Polur. There are also some roads that pass this region over the spurs of the hills.
Tamil Nadu	North Arcot	3.10.2.4 Cheyyar plain	Taluks of Arcot, Cheyyar, Arani, Polur, Chengam, Tiruvannamalai *and* Vandavasi	Granite gneiss, Alluvium bed, Charnockites and Dharwar *system*	Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs-Tropepts and Tropepts	This region has a large area and it covers parts of eastern and southern sections of the district. It consists of the whole of Vandavasi and Tiruvannamalai taluks and parts of Arcot, Cheyyar, Arani, Polur, Chengam taluks. It is bounded by Palar Valley (3.10.2.2) in the north, Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts in the east, South Arcot district in the south and *Javadi forested hills (3.10.2.3) in its west.* This region is a plain area with fertile soil. It has a large number of tanks, partly perennial and these are mostly utilised for cultivation. There is an isolated residual hill located in Tiruvannamalai town in Tiruvannamalai taluk which has the maximum height of this region that is 617 m. The minimum height of the region (74 m) is seen in the Maratadu village (82) of Vandavasi taluk. The general slope of this region is towards east. This region is drained by Cheyyar river and its tributaries. *The river course shows the meandering* character which implies that floodplain has attained a matured condition. The extreme western portion of this region which falls in the Chengam taluk has some knolls. This region is predominantly agricultural in character and important crops like paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, cholam, cumbu, ragi and palms are also raised here. The geological bed of this region is Charnockites which is intruded by Dharwar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						system in the north, by Granite gneiss in south and by Alluvium bed in the central portion. The soil type is red sandy and also black soils. Soils are technically classified as Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts. In the north-eastern part of this region there is Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region has a good network of roads. The metre gauge railway line which connects Villupuram and Vellore passes over this region. There are many roads connecting the neighbouring places of this region with the important towns. Tiruvannamalai, Chengam, Arani, Vandavasi, Polur and Tiruvettipuram are the important settlements of this region.

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

Dharmapuri District

Code No. 05

Regional Divisions

Dharmapuri district is a part of Tamil Nadu Uplands (3.10.2) and it is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.10.2.1 Hosur Plateau

This region spreads in the northern part of the district comprising the whole of Hosur taluk and parts of Denkanikota and Krishnagiri taluks. This upland region has a plateau-like structure and suitable climate for mulberry cultivation which promote sericulture. It has 303 villages and 2 towns. Its area is 1,815.49 km^2 and its population is 400,961 of which 356,362 reside in rural and 44,599 in urban areas. Granite gneiss and basic dykes are its geological beds. Its soil types are forest loamy and red ferrugeneous soils. This region has sandalwood, bamboo and fuel trees. A large variety of industrial units are found in this region. Its annual rainfall is around 80 cms. It has the density of 221 persons per km^2

3.10.2.2 Krishnagiri Forested Hills

This region stretches from east to west in the central part of the district and extends towards south also as a narrow belt, occupying a large area of the district. It consists of parts of Denkanikota, Krishnagiri, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Harur and Dharmapuri taluks. It has 212 villages and 2 towns. This region comprises mixed deciduous type forests mostly of fire wood and small timber trees, besides some sandal wood and bamboo. Its area is 3,254.59 km^2 which is inhabited by 546,565 persons of which 484,561 reside in rural and 62,004 in urban areas. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and basic dykes. Its soil types are forest loamy and black soil. Its annual rainfall amount is between 80 and 100 cms. It is less developed and has a density of 168 persons per km^2.

3.10.2.3. Cauvery Basin

This region is located in the south-western border of the district in a narrow stretch, comprising parts of Denkanikota and Pennagaram taluks. It consists of 23 villages. This region forms the catchment area of a number of streams and tributaries of Cauvery river. Its area is 805.14 km^2 and its population is 43,829. It has the rainfall of around 120 cms. Its geology is Charnockites and its soil is forest loamy. It is an undeveloped region and its density is low about 54 persons per km^2. Hoganekkal, one of the famous waterfalls is located in this region.

3.10.2.4 Dharmapuri Upland

This region covers a large area of the district comprising the whole of Uttangarai taluk and parts of Krishnagiri, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and Harur taluks. This region consists of 569 villages and 3 towns. Its area is 3,157.70 km^2 and its population is 975,493 of which 894,912 reside in rural and 80,581 in urban areas. Its geological beds are Charnockites and Granite gneiss. It has black

and sandy soils. The amount of annual rainfall varies from 80 to 100 cms. Food crops, oilseeds and cotton are cultivated in this region. It has a good network of transportation facilities. Its density is 309 persons per km^2.

3.10.2.5 Chitteri Forested Hills

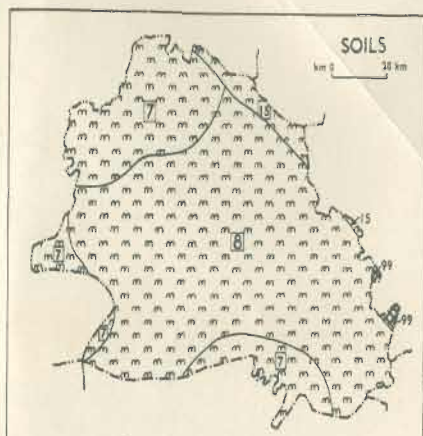
This region has a small area, located in the south-eastern corner of Harur taluk of this district. It consists of 60 villages. Its area is 685.79 km^2 and it is inhabited by 30,212 persons. This hilly region is a continuation of Shevaroy-Kalrayan hills. It has a less forest coverage. Its geology is Charnockites and its soil types are forest loamy and red ferrugeneous soil. Its annual rainfall is around 120 cms. This region is undeveloped and has a low density of only 44 persons per km^2.

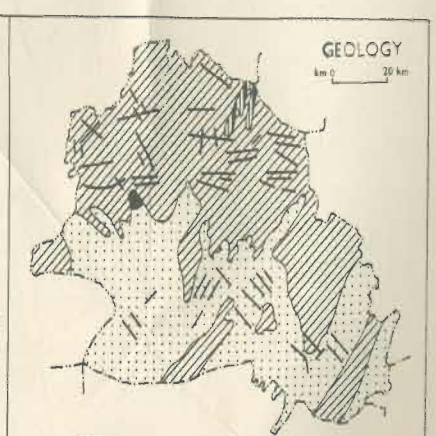
TAMIL NADU
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 05
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

km 5 0 5 10 15 km

3.10.2.1 HOSUR PLATEAU
3.10.2.2 KRISHNAGIRI FORESTED HILLS
3.10.2.3 CAUVERY BASIN
3.10.2.4 DHARMAPURI UPLAND
3.10.2.5 CHITTERI FORESTED HILLS







Boundary, State ...
" District ...
" Taluk ...
Village having 5,000 & above Population ...
Urban Area ...
National Highway ... NH
Other Roads ...
Railway line with Station, Broad gauge ... RS
Railway line with Station, Metre gauge ... RS

River ...
Regional Division ... 3 . 10 . 2 . 1
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: DHARMAPURI | Census Location Code No. 09 | State : TAMIL NADU

Dist-rict	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2. in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhar-mapuri	3.10.2.1	303 Villages (176 Villages in Hosur Taluk 65 Villages in Denkanikota Taluk, 62 Villages in Krishnagiri Taluk)	2 Towns Hosur (in Hosur Taluk), Denkanikota (in Denkanikota Taluk)	1815.49	1789.61	25.88	400961	356362	44599
	3.10.2.2	212 Villages (49 Villages in Denkanikota Taluk, 93 Villages in Krishnagiri Taluk, 22 Villages in Palakkodu Taluk, 20 Villages in Pennagaram Taluk, 10 Villages in Dharmapuri Taluk, 18 Villages in Harur Taluk)	2 Towns Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam (in Krishnagiri Taluk)	3254.59	3238.72	15.87	546565	484561	62004
	3.10.2.3	23 Villages (12 Villages in Denkanikota Taluk, 11 Villages in Pennagaram Taluk)		805.14	805.14	-	43829	43829	-
	3.10.2.4	569 Villages (35 Villages in Krishnagiri Taluk, 198 Villages in Uttangarai Taluk, 53 Villages in Palakkodu Taluk, 20 Villages in Pennagaram Taluk, 54 Villages in Dharmapuri Taluk, 209 Villages in Harur Taluk)	3 Towns Palakkodu (in Palakkodu Taluk), Dharma-puri (in Dharma-puri Taluk), Harur (in Harur Taluk)	3157.70	3128.85	28.85	975493	894912	80581

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.10.2.5	60 Villages (60 Villages in Harur Taluk)		685.79	685.79		30212	30212	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : DHARMAPURI | Census Location Code No. 05 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.10.2.1 Hosur Plateau	Hosur Taluk	1 to 176	176 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Denkani-Kota Taluk	1 to 19, 21 to 24, 28, 29, 31 to 42, 44 to 51, 62 to 73, 75 to 80, 92 & 93	65 Villages			Code Nos. 20, 25 to 27, 30, 43, 52 to 61, 74, 81 to 91 94 to 111 & 117 to 119 are in region 3.10.2.2 Code Nos. 112 to 116 & 120 to 126 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Krishna-giri Taluk	1 to 49, 52 to 60 & 83 to 86	62 Villages	303 Villages + 2 Towns	1815.49	Code Nos. 50, 51, 61 to 82, 87 to 121, 126 to 152, 155, 156, 164 & 169 to 172 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 122 to 125, 153, 154, 157 to 163, 165 to 168 & 173 to 190 are in region 3.10.2.4.
	3.10.2.2. Krishna-giri Forested Hills	Denkani-Kota Taluk	20, 25 to 27, 30, 43, 52 to 61, 74, 81 to 91, 94 to 111 & 117 to 119	49 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 19, 21 to 24, 28, 29, 31 to 42, 44 to 51, 62 to 73, 75 to 80, 92 & 93 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 112 to 116 & 120 to 126 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Krishna-giri Taluk	50, 51, 61 to 82, 87 to 121, 126 to 152, 155, 156, 164 & 169 to 172	93 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 49, 52 to 60 & 83 to 86 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 122 to 125, 153, 154, 157 to 163, 165 to 168 & 173 to 190 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Palak-kodu Taluk	1 to 12 & 25 to 34	22 Villages			Code Nos. 13 to 24 & 35 to 75 are in region 3.10.2.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pennagaram Taluk	1, to 3, 14, 15, 17, 26, 27, 30 to 33, 36 to 39, 45, 48, 50 & 51	20 Villages			Code Nos. 16, 28, 29, 40 to 44, 46, 47 & 49 are in region 3.10.2.3. Code Nos. 4 to 13, 18 to 25, 34 & 35 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Dharmapuri Taluk	47 to 49 & 58 to 64	10 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 46 & 50 to 57 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Harur Taluk	196, 204, 205, 207, 243 to 252 & 273 to 276	18 Villages	212 Villages + 2 Towns	3254.59	Code Nos. 1 to 26, 28 to 72, 85 to 129, 136 to 175, 186 to 195, 197 to 203, 206, 208 to 213, 234 to 242, 253 to 262, 271, 272 & 277 to 284 are in region 3.10.2.4. Code Nos. 27, 73 to 84, 130 to 135, 176 to 185, 214 to 233, 263 to 270 & 285 to 287 are in region 3.10.2.5.
3	3.10.2.3. Cauvery Basin	Denkanikota Taluk	112 to 116 & 120 to 126	12 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 19, 21 to 24, 28, 29, 31 to 42, 44 to 51, 62 to 73, 75 to 80, 92 & 93 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 20, 25 to 27, 30, 43, 52 to 61, 74, 81 to 91, 94 to 111 & 117 to 119 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Pennagaram Taluk	16, 28, 29, 40 to 44, 46, 47 & 49	11 Villages	23 Villages	805.14	Code Nos. 1 to 3, 14, 15, 17, 26, 27, 30 to 33, 36 to 39, 45, 48, 50 & 51 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 4 to 13, 18 to 25, 34 & 35 are in region 3.10.2.4.
4	3.10.2.4. Dharmapuri upland	Krishnagiri Taluk	122 to 125, 153, 154, 157 to 163, 165 to 168 & 173 to 190	35 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 49, 52 to 60 & 83 to 86 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 50, 51, 61 to 82, 87 to 121, 126 to 152, 155, 156, 164 & 169 to 172 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Uttangarai Taluk	1 to 198	198 Villages			Whole of the Taluk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Palakkodu Taluk	13 to 24 & 35 to 75	53 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 12 & 25 to 34 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Penna-garam Taluk	4 to 13, 18 to 25, 34 & 35	20 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 14, 15, 17, 26, 27, 30 to 33, 36 to 39, 45, 48, 50 & 51 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 16, 28, 28, 40 to 44, 46, 47 & 49 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Dharma-puri Taluk	1 to 46, 50 to 57	54 Villages			Code Nos. 47 to 49 & 58 to 64 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Harur Taluk	1 to 26, 28 to 72, 85 to 129, 136 to 175, 186 to 195, 197 to 203, 206, 208 to 213, 234 to 242, 253 to 262, 271, 272, 277 to 284	209 Villages	569 Villages + 3 Towns	3157.70	Code Nos. 196, 204, 205, 207, 243 to 252 & 273 to 276 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 27, 73 to 84, 130 to 135, 176 to 185, 214 to 233, 263 to 270 & 285 to 287 are in region 3.10.2.5.
5	3.10.2.5 Chitteri Forested Hills	Harur Taluk	27, 73 to 84, 130 to 135, 176 to 185, 214 to 233, 263 to 270, 285 to 287	60 Villages	60 Villages	685.79	Code Nos. 196, 204, 205, 207, 243 to 252 & 273 to 276 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 1 to 26, 28 to 72, 85 to 129, 136 to 175, 186 to 195, 197 to 203, 206, 208 to 213, 234 to 242, 253 to 262, 271, 272 & 277 to 284 are in region 3.10.2.4.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : DHARAMPURI | Census Location Code No. 05 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Dharma-puri	3.10.2.1 Hosur Plateau	Taluks of Hosur, Denkanikota, Krishnagiri	Granite gneiss and Basic dykes	Ustalfs.	This region lies in the northern portion of the district, occupying the whole of Hosur taluk and parts of Denkanikota and Krishnagiri taluks. It has boundaries with Karnataka State in the north and west, Krishnagiri forested hills region (3.10.2.2) in the south and east. This upland region locally known as Balaghat region, has a plateau-like structure which is a part of Mysore plateau and on an average it has a height of more than 800 m. The maximum height (1001 m.) of this region is at Marupalli village (78) of Denkanikota taluk. The 500 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height encircles Dasirapalli village (47) of Krishnagiri taluk forming a knoll with a height of 671 m. Generally, this region slopes towards south east except in its eastern portion which slopes towards south. This region forms the catchment area of Ponnaiyar and Chinnar rivers which are of dendritic pattern. The forest cover of this region comprises deciduous type trees with thorny under-growth, sandalwood, bamboo, fuel trees etc. In this region, especially over the eastern section, Paddy, Ragi and other millets are cultivated. The cool climate and proximity to Karnataka State, well known for silk industries, have enabled the pursuit of sericulture as a traditional occupation by some of the local farmers in this district. Mulberry is widely cultivated in this region. Hosur is famous for silk-thread manufacture. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed with the intrusion of basic dykes in its southern part. Quartz and black granite are the minerals found here. The soil variety is forest loamy and red ferrugenous soil. Soil as classified by NBSS & LUP (ICAR) Nagpur is Ustalfs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region has a good transport net-work. A railway line (metre gauge) connecting Hosur with Bangalore and Dharmapuri runs through this region. NH 7 connecting Hosur with Krishnagiri and Bangalore passes through this region. There are many other roads connecting the important settlements of this region. A large variety of industrial units are found in Hosur area which has also the SIPCOT industrial complex. Hosur and Denkanikota are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Dharma-puri	3.10.2.2 Krishnagiri forested hills	Taluks of Denkanikota, Krishnagiri, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and Harur	Granite gneiss and basic dykes	Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs	This region stretches from east to west in the central part of the district and extends towards south also in a narrow belt. It comprises parts of Denkanikota, Krishnagiri, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Harur and Dharmapuri taluks. The region is bounded by Hosur plateau region (3.10.2.1) in the north, Andhra Pradesh and North Arcot district in the east, Dharmapuri upland region (3.10.2.4) and Salem district in the south and Karnataka State in the west. The western section of this region has a continuous stretch of forest and joins with Mysore plateau while in the eastern section, it has patches of forest. This region slopes towards south. This region extends over a small and narrow east-west patch in the southern border of the district. The maximum height (1291 m) lies in the western part of this region at Ayyur R.F. village (87) of Denkanikota taluk and the minimum height (490 m) is in the eastern section at Marigampalli village (113) of Krishnagiri taluk. The western section of this region is a catchment area of a number of streams and tributaries of Cauvery. The eastern section of this region is a dissected one having a number of hillocks and knolls. There is a reservoir near Krishnagiri. This region is drained by Ponnaiyar river. The forest area consists mostly of fire-wood and small timber trees, although it contains some sandalwood trees and bamboo also. In the southern portion of this region near Toppur, it has mixed deciduous forest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss intruded by basic dykes. A small bit of Dharwar system and pink granite are found in its extreme north and in middle portion respectively. The soil type is forest loamy and black soil. Soils as classified by NBSS & LUP (ICAR) Nagpur, is Ustalfs - Orthernts and Ustalfs. The western section of this region has poor transport facilities. There is a road that runs across this section connects Denkanikota and Pennagaram. The eastern section has good transport facilities. There is a railway line (metre gauge) passing through this region connects Dharmapuri and Bangalore. NH 7 which connects Salem and Bangalore and NH 46 connecting Krishnagiri and Vaniyambadi pass through this region. At the southern tip of this region, near Toppur Ghat, a road towards Salem passes through. There are many other roads connecting the neighbouring settlements with the important settlements of this region. Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam and Pennagaram are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Dharma-puri	3.10.2.3. Cauvery basin	Taluks of Denkanikota and Pennagaram	Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss	Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region lies in the south-western border of this district in a narrow stretch. It comprises parts of Denkanikota and Pennagaram taluks. It has boundaries with Krishnagiri forested hills (3.10.2.2) in north and east, Salem district in the south and Karnataka State in the west. This region which occupies a small area forms the catchment area of a number of streams and tributaries of Cauvery river. It slopes towards south east. The maximum height (1137 m) is in the eastern tip of this region at Kasthur R.F. village (121) of Denkanikota taluk. The 300 m. contour line which denotes minimum height runs along the southern border of the region. A portion of Stanley Reservoir lies in this region. There is a waterfall namely Hoganekkal falls (21 m height) at the western tip of the region, on the border of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Karnataka State. The forest type is deciduous. Teak, Anjam (a tree which yields excellent timber), Kinotree, Indian Rosewood etc. are the main varieties of trees besides some sandalwood trees and bamboo. The geological bed is Charnockites except a small bit of Granite gneiss in its western portion. This region has forest loamy soil, technically classified as Ustalfs by NBSS & LUP (ICAR), Nagpur. The transport facility is poor here. There is a road from Hoganekkal to Pennagaram and another road is from Neruppur to Pennagaram. Hoganekkal is a famous picnic spot in this region.
Tamil Nadu	Dharma-puri	3.10.2.4 Dharmapuri Upland	Taluks of Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and Harur	Charno-ckites, Basic dykes and Granite gneiss	Ustalfs - Orthents	This region occupies the whole of Uttangarai taluk and parts of Krishnagiri, Palakkodu, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and Harur taluks. It has boundaries with Krishnagiri forested hills (3.10.2.2) in north, west and south and North Arcot district and Chitteri forested hills (3.10.2.5) in east. This region locally called as Brahamal, is an extensive basin lying intermediate between the Mysore Plateau in the west and the plains of the neighbouring districts in the east. It slopes towards east. The maximum height (710 m) is found in a hillock. The southern tip of this region is at Alapuram village (239) of Harur taluk. The minimum height (362 m) is located at Nagarkudal village (36) of Dharmapuri taluk. This region has isolated hills. There are hillocks in its southern portion and patches of forest in its eastern end. This region is drained by Ponnaiyar river and its tributaries. Paddy, Ragi, Cholam, Groundnut, Horse-gram, Tapioca and Cotton are the chief crops raised here. This region has Charnockites and Granite gneiss as its beds. Black granite, copper, corundum are the minerals available in this region. This region has recently formed sandy and black soils, technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region has a good network of transportation facilities. A railway line (broad gauge) which connects Salem and Tiruppattur and another line (metre gauge) connecting Salem and Bangalore pass through this region. NH 7 connecting Salem and Bangalore runs across this region. Besides, there are many other metalled roads connecting all the other important settlements. Dharmapuri, Palakkodu, Harur are the chief towns of this region. There is a small pass in the southern tip of this district namely Manjavadi ghat, through which a metalled road runs to connect Salem and Harur.
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	3.10.2.5 Chitteri Forested Hills	Harur taluk	Charnockites and Granite gneiss	Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region which has a smaller area lies in the south-eastern corner of Harur taluk of this district. It is bounded by North Arcot district in the north, South Arcot district in the east, Salem district in the south and Dharmapuri upland region (3.10.2.4) in the west. This hilly region is a continuation of Shevaroy-Kalrayan hills of Salem and South Arcot district. This region slopes towards north. It forms the catchment area of Kallar river, a tributary of Ponnaiyar river and joins with Sattanur reservoir which is located in the nearby North Arcot district. This region has a number of ups and downs. The maximum height of (1266 m) is in Pallipatti R.F. village (232) of Harur taluk. The minimum height (367 m) is at Sikkalur village (77) of Harur taluk. The forest type is mixed deciduous. Teak, Indian Rosewood and other fire-wood trees are the varieties of trees found here. This region has Charnockites bed with a narrow belt of Granite gneiss. The soil type is forest loamy and red ferrugenous soil. Technically, it is classified as Ustalfs-Orthernts. There is a motorable road that connects this region with Uttangarai. The population and settlements are sparse.

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

SALEM DISTRICT

Code No. 06

Regional Divisions

Salem district is a part of Tamil Nadu Uplands (3.10.2) and it is sub-divided into the following 4 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

3.10.2.1 Cauvery basin

This region lies in the western part of the district. It occupies a major part of the district, consisting of the whole of Mettur, Sankari and Tiruchengodu taluks and parts of Omalur, Salem, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks. It has 625 villages and 40 towns. Its area is 4,918.44 km^2 and its population is 2,707,107 of which 1,782,397 reside in rural and 924,710 in urban areas. This region is drained by the Cauvery and its tributaries. It has reservoirs and lakes which are almost perennial. Its geological beds are Charnockites, Granite gneiss and Pink granite. It has Laterite, alluvial and loamy soils. The rainfall is below 80 cms. annually. This region has some minerals like bauxite, quartz, manganese and limestone. It has a good transport network. Its density is 550 persons per km^2. Most of the urban centres of the district lie in this region.

3.10.2.2 Shevaroy - Kalrayan Forested Hills

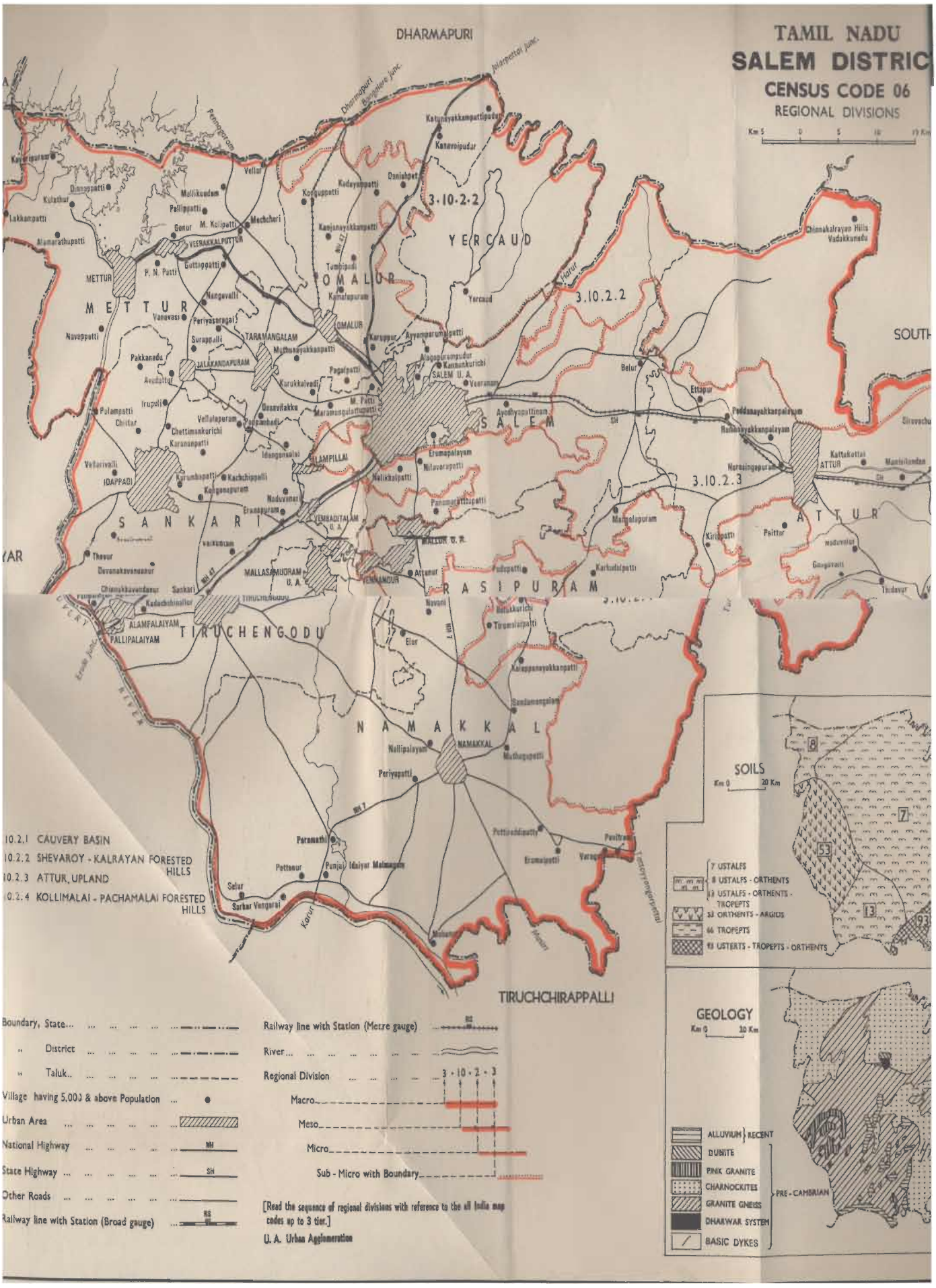
This region lies in the northern portion of this district, comprising the whole of Yercaud taluk and parts of Omalur, Salem and Attur taluks. This region is a continuation of Eastern Ghats. It has semi-deciduous forest. This region has 152 villages and its area is 1,166.98 km^2 and its population is 91,199. Yercaud, the famous hill resort, is located here. This region has Charnockites and Granite gneiss as its geological beds. Its soil types are forest loamy and laterite soils. The annual rainfall amount is around 100 cms. This region also has bauxite mineral. Its density is low with 78 persons per km^2.

3.10.2.3 Attur Upland

This region lies in the central part of the district comprising parts of the Salem and Attur taluks. This upland region is located in a valley between the hill ranges. It has 147 villages and 1 town. Its area is 1,130.62 km^2 which is inhabited by 421,064 persons of which 370,547 reside in rural and 50,517 in urban areas. Its geology is Granite gneiss and it has iron-ore mineral. The soils are red loamy and black varieties. The amount of annual rainfall is below 70 cms. Mainly dry crops are cultivated in this region. Its density is 382 persons per km^2.

3.10.2.4 Kollimalai - Pachamalai Forested Hills

This region is located in the south-eastern part of the district, consisting of parts of Salem, Attur, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks. It has 141 villages and 3 towns. Its area is 1,448.66 km^2 and its population is 222,347 of which 201,911 persons reside in rural and 20,436 in urban areas. This region lies in the foot-hill zone of Eastern Ghats, and has a number of hill ranges. It geological beds are Granite gneiss and Charnockites. This region has minerals like bauxite, quartz, iron ore, feldspar etc. Its soil types are red loamy and black soils. The annual rainfall is very less having below 70 cms. The density of this region is 156 persons per km^2.


TAMIL NADU
SALEM DISTRIC
CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
DHARMAPURI
METTUR
OMALUR
YERCAUD
SALEM
SANKARI
ATTUR
RASIPURAM
TIRUCHENGODU
NAMAKKAL
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
3.10.2.2
3.10.2.3
10.2.1 CAUVERY BASIN
10.2.2 SHEVAROY - KALRAYAN FORESTED HILLS
10.2.3 ATTUR, UPLAND
10.2.4 KOLLIMALAI - PACHAMALAI FORESTED HILLS
SOILS
7 USTALFS
8 USTALFS - ORTHENTS
53 USTALFS - ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS
13 ORTHENTS - ARGIDS
66 TROPEPTS
93 USTERTS - TROPEPTS - ORTHENTS
GEOLOGY
ALLUVIUM } RECENT
DUNITE
PINK GRANITE
CHARNOCKITES
GRANITE GNEISS
DHARWAR SYSTEM
BASIC DYKES
} PRE-CAMBRIAN
Boundary, State
District
Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with Station (Broad gauge)
Railway line with Station (Metre gauge)
River
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier.]
U. A. Urban Agglomeration

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : SALEM | Census Location Code No. 06 | State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem	3.10.2.1	625 Villages (50 Villages in Mettur Taluk, 82 Villages in Omalur Taluk, 103 Villages in Salem Taluk, 48 Villages in Rasipuram Taluk, 71 Villages in Sankari Taluk, 104 Villages in Tiruchengodu Taluk, 167 Villages in Namakkal Taluk)	40 Towns Jalakandapuram, Mettur,Veerakkalputtur (in Mettur Taluk), Omalur, Taramangalam (in Omalur Taluk) Salem, Seelanayakkanpatti, Reddipatti, Ammapalaiyam, Narasojipatti, Alagapuram, Thadampatti, Ammapettai, Komarasamipatti, Annadanapatti, Pallapatti, Meyyanur, Suramangalam, Sivadapuram, Kandampatti, Jarikondalampatti, Puttur, Neykkarapatti, Kondalampatti, Ilampillai, Vembadittalam, Senaipalaiyam, Attayyampatti, Marulaiyampalaiyam Papparapatti (in Salem Taluk), Rasipuram, Pillanallur (in Rasipuram Taluk) Idappadi (in Sankari Taluk), Tiruchengodu, Mallasamudram, Seppiyapuram, Kumarapalaiyam, Pallipalaiyam, Alampalaiyam (in Tiruchengodu Taluk), Namakkal (in Namakkal Taluk)	4918.44	4662.10	256.34	2707107	1782397	924710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.10.2.2	152 Villages (15 Villages in Omalur Taluk, 92 Villages in Yercaud Taluk, 20 Villages in Salem Taluk, 25 Villages in Attur Taluk)		1166.98	1166.98	-	91199	91199	--
	3.10.2.3	147 Villages (35 Villages in Salem Taluk, 5 Villages in Rasipuram Taluk, 107 Villages in Attur Taluk)	1 Town Attur (in Attur Taluk)	1130.62	1103.00	27.62	421064	370547	50517
	3.10.2.4	141 Villages (32 Villages in Salem Taluk 63 Villages in Rasipuram Taluk, 28 Villages in Attur Taluk, 18 Villages in Namakkal Taluk)	3 Towns Mallur (in Salem Taluk) Kumarapalaiyam, Vennandur (in Rasipuram Taluk)	1448.66	1425.99	22.67	222347	201911	20436

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : SALEM | Census Location Code No.06 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.10.2.1 Cauvery Basin	Mettur Taluk	1 to 50	50 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Omalur Taluk	9 to 16, 20, 21, 23 to 29, 32 to 41 & 43 to 97	82 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 8, 17 to 19, 22, 30, 31 & 42 are in region 3.10.2.2.
		Salem Taluk	1 to 20, 22, 23, 38 to 57, 59 to 68, 70, 76 to 86, 89, 93 to 100, 109 to 114, 133, 137, 139 to 155 & 157 to 161	103 Villages			Code Nos. 21, 24 to 37, 69, 71 to 73 & 75 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 74, 115 to 129 & 171 to 189 are in region 3.10.2.3. Code Nos. 58, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 101 to 108, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 138, 156, 162 to 170 & 103 to 116 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Rasipuram Taluk	1, 29 to 35, 40 to 46, 50 to 59, 78 to 86 & 89 to 102	48 Villages			Code Nos. 18 to 22 are in region 3.10.2.3. Code Nos. 2 to 17, 23 to 28, 36 to 39, 47, to 49, 60 to 77, 87, 88, 103 to 116 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Sankari Taluk	1 to 71	71 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Tiruchen-godu Taluk	1 to 104	104 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Namakkal Taluk	1 to 12, 15 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 44 to 81 & 88 to 185	167 Villages	625 Villages + 40 Towns	4918.44	Code Nos. 13, 14, 31, 33, 36 to 43 & 82 to 87 are in region 3.10.2.4.
2	3.10.2.2 Shevaroy-Kalrayan Forested Hills	Omalur Taluk	1 to 8, 17 to 19, 22, 30, 31 & 42	15 Villages			Code Nos. 9 to 16, 20, 21, 23 to 29, 32 to 41 & 43 to 97 are in region 3.10.2.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Yercaud Taluk	1 to 92	92 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Salem Taluk	21, 24 to 37, 69, 71 to 73 & 75	20 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 20, 22, 23, 38 to 57, 59 to 68, 70, 76 to 86, 89, 93 to 100, 109 to 114, 133, 137, 139 to 155 & 157 to 161 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 74, 115 to 129, 171 to 189 are in region 3.10.2.3 Code Nos. 58, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 101 to 108, 130 to 132, 134 to 136, 137, 156, 162 to 170 & 190 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Attur Taluk	1 to 13, 16 to 23, 46, to 48 & 50	25 Villages	152 Villages	1166.98	Code Nos. 14, 15, 24 to 45, 49, 51 to 104, 107 to 109, 124 to 140, 142, 145 & 155 to 160 are in region 3.10.2.3. Code Nos. 105, 106, 110 to 123, 141, 143, 144 & 146 to 154 are in region 3.10.2.4.
3	3.10.2.3. Attur Upland	Salem Taluk	74, 115 to 129 & 171 to 189	35 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 20, 22, 23, 38 to 57, 59 to 68, 70, 76 to 86, 89, 93 to 100, 109 to 114, 133, 137, 139 to 155 & 157 to 161 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 21, 24 to 37, 69, 71 to 73 & 75 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 58, 87, 88, 90 to 92, 101 to 108, 130 to 132, 134 to 136, 138, 156, 162 to 170 & 190 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Rasipuram Taluk	18 to 22	5 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 29 to 35, 40 to 46, 50 to 59, 78 to 86 & 89 to 102 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 2 to 17, 23 to 28, 36 to 39, 47 to 49, 60 to 77, 87, 88 & 103 to 116 are in region 3.10.2.4.
		Attur Taluk	14, 15, 24 to 45, 49, 51 to 104, 107 to 109, 124 to 140, 142, 145 & 155 to 160	107 Villages	147 Villages + 1 Town	1130.62	Code Nos. 1 to 13, 16 to 23, 46 to 48, 50 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 105, 106, 110 to 123, 141, 143, 144 & 146 to 154 are in region 3.10.2.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	3.10.2.4. Kollimalai-Pachamalai Forested Hills	Salem Taluk	58, 87, 88, 90 to 92, 101 to 108, 130 to 132, 134 to 136 138, 156, 162 to 170 & 190	32 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 20, 22, 23, 38 to 57, 59 to 68, 70, 76 to 86, 89, 93 to 100, 109 to 114, 133, 137, 139 to 155 & 157 to 161 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 21, 24 to 37, 69, 71 to 73 & 75 are in region 3.10.2.3. Code Nos. 74, 115 to 129 & 171 to 189 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Rasipuram Taluk	2 to 17, 23 to 28, 36 to 39, 47 to 49 60 to 77, 87, 88 & 103 to 116	63 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 29 to 35, 40 to 46, 50 to 59, 78 to 86 & 89 to 102 are in region 3.10.2.1. Code Nos. 18 to 22 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Attur Taluk	105, 106, 110 to 123, 141, 143, 144 & 146 to 154	28 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 13, 16 to 23, 46 to 48, 50 are in region 3.10.2.2. Code Nos. 14, 15, 24 to 45, 49, 51 to 104, 107 to 109, 124 to 140, 142, 145 & 155 to 160 are in region 3.10.2.3.
		Namakkal Taluk	13, 14, 31, 33, 36 to 43 & 82 to 87	18 Villages	141 Villages + 3 Towns	1448.66	Code Nos. 1 to 12, 15 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 44 to 81 & 88 to 185 are in region 3.10.2.1.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : SALEM | Census Location Code No. 06 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Salem	3.10.2.1 Cauvery basin	Taluks of Mettur, Omalur, Salem, Rasipuram, Sankari, Tiruchengodu and Namakkal	Charnockites, Granite gneiss, Pink granite, Dharwar System and Dunite	Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Orthents, Orthents-Argids, Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts, and Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents.	This region occupies a major portion of this district, lying in the western sector. This comprises the whole of Mettur, Sankari and Tiruchengodu taluks and parts of Omalur, Salem, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks. It is bounded by Dharmapuri district and Shevaroy-Kalrayan forested hills region (3.10.2.2) in the north, Attur upland region (3.10.2.3) and Kollimalai - Pachamalai forested hills region (3.10.2.4) in the east, Tiruchchirappalli district in the south and Periyar district in the west. This region is drained by the tributaries of Cauvery river which runs along its western border. This region generally slopes towards south-west direction. In the north-western tip, there is a reservoir called Stanley reservoir which is largely used for irrigation and power generation. Around this area, we find forest cover with varieties of trees like teak, bamboo etc. This part of the region falls along the foot-hills of eastern ghats. In this part, we find the maximum height (1500 m) at Palamalai village (27) of Mettur taluk. The minimum height (119 m) is at Punjai Idaiyar Kalimugam (158) of Namakkal taluk. In the southern part of this region in Namakkal taluk, there are some isolated hills detached from the mountain chain. The Sarabhanga Nadi and Tirumanimuthar Nadi, the tributaries of Cauvery river drain this region. We could find some lakes in this part which are almost perennial. There is a small forest patch, found in this region which rises upto 631 m. in height and it is located at Suriyamalai village (44) of Sankari taluk. The major occupation of the people here is cultivation of mainly dry crops along with paddy in some places. Millets, Ragi, Cholam are the main varieties of dry crops raised in this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						It has Charnockites in its north-western part and has Granite gneiss and Pink granite in the western part as its geological beds. It has a little portion of Dharwar system and Dunite also. This region has Bauxite and Quartz in Mettur taluk and Manganese and Limestone in Sankari and Tiruchengodu taluks. It has recently formed loamy, laterite and alluvial soils. Technically, these are classified as Ustalfs, Ustalfs - Orthents, Orthents - Argids, Ustalfs - Orthents - Tropepts and Usterts - Tropepts - Orthents. This region has a good net-work of roads. NH 7 and NH 47 pass through this region. All the towns of this district are inter-connected and the towns of neighbouring districts are also connected. Both broad gauge and metre-gauge railway lines serve this region connecting Salem with Jolarpettai and Erode on the one hand and with Mettur and Vriddhachalam on the other as also Dharmapuri - Bangalore in another line in north-west. Salem, Omalur, Mettur, Idappadi, Rasipuram, Tiruchengodu and Namakkal are the chief urban centres of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Salem	3.10.2.2 Shevaroy-Kalrayan forested hills.	Taluks of Omalur, Yercaud, Salem and Attur.	Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss.	Ustalfs and Ustalfs - orthents.	This region lies in the northern portion of this district comprising the entire Yercaud taluk and parts of Omalur, Salem and Attur taluks. The boundaries of this region are Dharmapuri district in the north, South Arcot district in the east, Cauvery basin (3.10.2.1) and Attur upland (3.10.2.3) in the south and Cauvery basin (3.10.2.1) in the west. This region consists of the Shevaroy and Kalrayan hill ranges which form part of the Eastern Ghats. The maximum height (1586 m) is observed at Vellakadi village (37) of Yercaud taluk and the minimum height (200 m) is in the eastern tip of the region at Jadaya Goundan Slopes R.F. village (50) of Attur taluk.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region slopes towards south. However, the northern portion of Shevaroy hills tilts towards north. It forms the catchment area of Tirumanimuthar Nadi, Anaimadavu river and Vasishta Nadi or Vellar river. These hilly ranges are intersected by these rivers. There is a pass called Manjavadi ghat, between Shevaroy and Chitteri hills through which a road runs connecting Salem and Pallipatti of Dharmapuri district. Over its north-western portion, the hills have steep slope towards southern side. This region has semi-deciduous forest. Teak, sandalwood and bamboo are the main varieties of trees. We find coffee estates and also orchard farming (jack, pine-apple, mango etc.) in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites bed and Granite gneiss bed. It has bauxite minerals especially in the Shevaroy hills. The soil type is forest loamy and laterite. Technically, it is classified as Ustalfs soil. In its eastern part, it has Ustalfs - Orthents (recently formed) soil. In the north-western part of this region, the broad gauge railway line connecting Salem with Jolarpettai and the metre gauge railway line connecting Salem with Bangalore pass through. Over Shevaroy hills, we find road facilities around the coffee estates. A road from Salem to Tumbal runs through the Kalrayan hills. Yercaud is the important town of this region which is located in a summit of Shevaroy hills. It is a famous hill resort.
Tamil Nadu	Salem	3.10.2.3 Attur Upland	Taluks of Salem and Attur	Granite gneiss	Ustalfs, Ustalfs - Orthents and usterts Tropepts - orthents.	This region is a narrow tract that lies in the central portion of this district. It comprises parts of Salem and Attur taluks. It is bounded by Shevaroy - Kalrayan forested hills (3.10.2.2) in the north, South Arcot district and Tiruchchirappalli district in the east and Kollimalai - Pachamalai forested hills (3.10.2.4) in the south and Cauvery basin (3.10.2.1) in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region lies as a broad valley between the Shevaroy and Kalrayan hill ranges in the north and Kollimalai and Pachamalai ranges in the south. This region has an isolated hill separated from mountain chain, called Gundamalai, which has the maximum height (969 m) in this region, located at the Gundamalai R.F. village (125) of Salem taluk. The minimum height (127 m) is in the eastern tip at Pallipalayam village (134) of Attur taluk. This region slopes towards east. The river Vasishta Nadi drains this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed. It has iron-ore mineral, especially over Gundamalai. The soils are Red loamy and black varieties. Technically, soils are classified as Ustalfs, Ustalfs - Orthents and Usterts - Tropepts - Orthents. This region has both roadway and railway (metre gauge) which run from east to west connecting Salem with Chinnasalem of South Arcot district. Attur, Talaivasal, Valappadi are the important settlements of this region. The chief occupation of the people here is agriculture. Mainly dry crops are cultivated in this region.
Tamil-Nadu	Salem	3.10.2.4 Kollimalai-Pachamalai forested hills.	Taluks of Salem, Attur, Rasipuram and Namakkal	Granite gneiss and Charnockites.	Ustalfs, Usterts-Tropepts-orthents.	This region lies in the south-eastern portion of this district, comprising parts of Salem, Rasipuram, Attur and Namakkal taluks. It is bounded by Cauvery basin (3.10.2.1) and Attur upland (3.10.2.3) in the north, Tiruchchirappalli district in the east and Cauvery basin (3.10.2.1) in the south and west. This region lies in the foot hill zone of Eastern Ghats and has many hill ranges like Bodamalai, Kollimalai, Pachamalai etc. Which are detached from the main mountain chain. There are some knolls and hillocks found in this region. The maximum height of this region (1417 m) is noticed in the Kollimalai hills at Bailnad village (105) of Rasipuram taluk. The minimum height (246 m) is found in the western part of this region at Mullaikkadu village (49) of Rasipuram taluk. The Kollimalai range is like a plateau-like structure with steep

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						slopes on its southern and western side forming escarpments. This region forms the catchment area of Suvatha Nadi and Aliyar river. Apart from this hilly range, we could find Bodamalai ridge, Jarugumalai ridge and also some knolls, hillocks and isolated hills. The forest cover of this region is semi-deciduous type. Geologically, this area comes under Granite gneiss bed and the southern portion is coming under Charnockites bed. In the Kollimalai area, minerals like bauxite, quartz, feldspar etc. are available and in Kanjamalai, iron ore is available. The soils of this region are red loamy and black soil. Technically these are classified as Ustalfs-Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. A broad gauge railway line, NH 7 and NH 47 pass through this region over its western border. Roads exist in the foot-hill zone and cart-track and foot-path are available in the forest area. The important settlements here are Tammampatti and Mallur.

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

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Code No. 16

Regional Divisions

Kanniyakumari district is a part of Kanniyakumari Coast (4.3.1) and it is sub-divided into the following 3 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari Forested Hills

This region extends over the north-eastern part of the district comprising the parts of Vilavankod, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastiswaram taluks. It has 13 villages. Its area is 650.83 km^2 and its population is 33,126 persons. In this region, Western Ghats end abruptly by low hills. It has a few ridges with steep slope and waterfalls. This region has a good amount of rainfall and it produces the best variety of rubber. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Charnockites. Its soil type is red loamy soil. The amount of annual rainfall is between 150 and 200 cms. It is common during South-west monsoon season. Its density is low with 51 persons per km^2.

4.3.1.2 Kanniyakumari Undulated Upland

This region stretches as a narrow tract in the central part of the district consisting of the parts of Vilavankod, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastiswaram taluks. It has 36 villages. Its area is 436.13 km^2 and its population is 408,438 persons. It has an undulating tract with a numer of hillocks and knolls. Every bit of land is utilized for either cultivation or settlement. Its geological beds are Laterite, Charnockites and Granite gneiss. Its soil types are laterite, red loamy and red sandy soils. The annual rainfall varies from 100 to 200 cms. Most of the rainfall occurs during South-west monsoon season. This region has a high density of 937 persons per km^2.

4.3.1.3 Kanniyakumari Coastal Plain

This region occupies the parts of Vilavankod, Kalkulam and Agastiswaram taluks. It consists of 45 villages and 5 towns. All the urban centres of this district lie in this region. Its area is 584.88 km^2 which is inhabited by 981,835 persons of which 736,303 reside in rural and 245,532 in urban areas. Remnants of sand-dunes are found in this region. A lot of valuable minerals are found in this region. Kanniyakumari the famous tourist centre is located here. The amount of annual rainfall is between 100 to 150 cms. This region is a developed one and has a very high density of 1,811 persons per km^2.

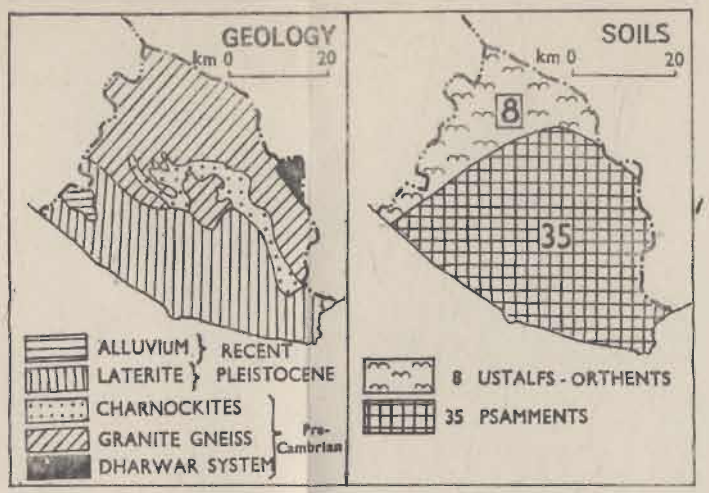
TAMIL NADU
KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 16
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



4.3.1.1 KANNIYAKUMARI FORESTED HILLS

4.3.1.2 KANNIYAKUMARI UNDULATED UPLAND

4.3.1.3 KANNIYAKUMARI COASTAL PLAIN



Boundary, State ... ...

„ District ... ...

„ Taluk ... ...

Village having 5,000 & above Population ... ●

Urban Area ... ...

National Highway ... ... NH

State Highway ... ... SH

Other Roads ... ...

Railway line with Station, Broad gauge ... ... RS

River ... ...

Regional Division ... ... 4 · 3 · 1 · 2

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with Boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: KANNIYAKUMARI Census Location Code No. 16 State: TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Village in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanniya-kumari	4.3.1.1	13 Villages (2 Villages in Vilavankod taluk, 2 villages in Kalkulam Taluk, 8 Villages in Thovala Taluk, 1 Village in Agastiswaram Taluk)	-	650.83	650.83	-	33126	33126	-
	4.3.1.2	36 Villages (9 Villages in Vilavankod Taluk, 13 Villages in Kalkulam Taluk, 13 Villages in Thovala Taluk, 1 Village in Agastiswaram Taluk)	-	436.13	436.13	-	408438	408438	-
	4.3.1.3	45 Villages (13 Villages in Vilavankod Taluk, 13 Villages in Kalkulam Taluk, 19 Villages in Agastiswaram Taluk)	5 Towns Kuzhittura (in Vilavankod Taluk) Padmanabha-puram, Kolachel (in Kalkulam Taluk) Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari (in Agastiswaram Taluk)	584.88	542.21	42.67	981835	736303	245532

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: KANNIYAKUMARI | Census Location Code No. 16 | State: TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.1.1 Kanniya-kumari forested hills	Vilavankod Taluk	1 & 2	2 Villages			Code Nos. 3 to 8 & 10 to 12 are in region 4.3.1.2 Code Nos. 9 & 13 to 24 are in region 4.3.1.3
		Kalkulam Taluk	1 & 2	2 Villages			Code Nos. 3 to 13, 18 & 20 are in region 4.3.1.2 Code Nos. 14 to 17, 19 & 21 to 28 are in region 4.3.1.3
		Thovala Taluk	1 to 5 & 19 to 21	8 Villages			Code Nos. 6 to 18 are in region 4.3.1.2
		Agasti-swaram Taluk	5	1 Village	13 Villages	650.83	Code No. 1 is in region 4.3.1.2 Code Nos. 2 to 4 & 6 to 21 are in region 4.3.1.3.
2.	4.3.1.2 Kanniya-kumari Undulated Upland	Vilavan-kod Taluk	3 to 8 & 10 to 12	9 Villages			Code Nos. 1 & 2 are in region 4.3.1.1 Code Nos. 9 & 13 to 24 are in region 4.3.1.3.
		Kalkulam Taluk	3 to 13 & 18 20	13 Villages			Code Nos. 1 & 2 are in region 4.3.1.1 Code Nos. 14 to 17, 19 & 21 to 28 are in region 4.3.1.3
		Thovala Taluk	6 to 18	13 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5 & 19 to 21 are in region 4.3.1.1
		Agasti-swaram Taluk	1	1 Village	36 Villages	436.13	Code No. 5 is in region 4.3.1.1 Code Nos. 2 to 4 & 6 to 21 are in region 4.3.1.3.
3.	4.3.1.3 Kanniya-kumari Coastal Plain	Vilavankod Taluk	9 & 13 to 24	13 Villages			Code Nos. 1 & 2 are in region 4.3.1.1 Code Nos. 3 to 8 & 10 to 12 are in region 4.3.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kalkulam Taluk	14 to 17, 19 & 21 to 28	13 Villages			Code Nos. 1 & 2 are in region 4.3.1.1 Code Nos. 3 to 13, 18 & 20 are in region 4.3.1.2
		Agasti-swaram Taluk	2 to 4 & 6 to 21	19 Villages	45 Villages + 5 Towns	585.88	Code No. 5 is in region 4.3.1.1. Code No.1 is in region 4.3.1.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE
PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: KANNIYAKUMARI | Census Location Code No. 16 | State: TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Kanniya-Kumari	4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari forested hills	Taluks of Vilavankod, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastiswaram	Granite gneiss and Charonockites	Ustalfs-Orthents, Psamments.	This region which lies in the north-eastern portion of this district extends over the parts of Vilavankod, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastiswaram taluks. It is bounded by Tirunelveli district in the north and east, Kanniyakumari undulated upland (4.3.1.2) in the south and Kerala State in the west. The western ghats end abruptly by low hills with scarp slope in southern side of this region. In the south-eastern tip of this hilly range there is a pass at Aramboli through which NH-7 runs. This region slopes gently towards south-west. However, closed contours in the northern portion, reveal the steepness of the mountains in this part of the region. The maximum height (1829 m) is recorded in the northern part at the Klamalai R.F. village (1) of Kalkulam taluk. The minimum height (73 m) is seen at Veerapalli Extension village (2) of Kalkulam taluk. A ridge is formed in the northern portion of this region from where Kodayar river originates. Beneath this ridge, we find watershed from where Kodayar left bank channel has been constructed and runs all along the foot hills of this hilly tract for irrigation purpose. We find scarp slope and water-falls in lower height in this region. The southern portion of this region, the hilly tract forms the catchment area of Pazhayar river. The drainage pattern of this river system is dendritic type. The forest of this region is known as semi-ever green type with varieties of teak, rose-wood, jack and vengai trees. This region has many rubber estates which produce best quality rubber in our country. The laterite soil, slope of the land and adequate amount of rainfall favour the growth of rubber. We find tea estates also in the central portion of this region though in less number. Teak plantations are found near the Kodayar and Perunchani lakes, coconut, arecanut, cahsew and tapioca are the other major crops of this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region is wholly under Granite gneiss bed except a narrow belt of Charnockite bed in the southern portion. The chief soil type of this region is red loamy. Technically, it is classified as Ustalfs-Orthents. Psamments soil is also found in the south-east portion. As this region is hilly, the transport facility is less. However, a metalled road connects Pechippara (a picnic spot) with Kulasekharam and another road connects Balamore tea estate with Boothapandi. There are fewer settlements here and these have been formed along the road side (linear type of settlements) Most of the workers are engaged in rubber, tea, teak plantations and cashew-nut industries. Ottakadu and Aramboli are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Kanniya-Kumari	4.3.1.2 Kanniya-Kumari undulated upland	Vilavan-kod, Kalkulam, Thovala & Agastis-waram	Laterite, Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss	Psamments and Ustalfs-Orthents	This region lies as a narrow tract in the central portion of the district stretching from west to east. It extends over the parts of Vilavankod, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastiswaram taluks. It is bounded by Kanniyakumari forested hills (4.3.1.1) in north and east, Kanniyakumari Coastal Plain (4.3.1.3) in the south and Kerala State in the west. This region is an undulating tract and has a number of hillocks and knolls. The direction of the slope is towards south. The maximum height (937 m) is found out in an isolated residual hill which is separated from the main hilly tract. It is located at the Velimala village (10) of Kalkulam taluk. The minimum height (79 m) is located at Thiruvallar village (5) of Kalkulam taluk. Lateritic mesa occurs here and there especially in central part of this region. This region is drained by Kodayar river, Kuzhittura Ar, Pazhayar river and Puttan Ar. Rubber, cashew, coconut, arecanut, pepper, tapioca form the vegetation cover of this region. Geologically, this region is coming under laterite, Charnockites and Granite gneiss bed. The soil of this region is laterite, red loamy and sandy. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents and Psamments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Inspite of undulating topography, a number of metalled roads provide a good transportation facilities to this region. The people are engaged in rubber, cashew-nut industries and coir products. Thiruvattar, Thirparappu, Boothapandi are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Kanniya-Kumari	4.3.1.3 Kanniya-kumari Coastal plain	Taluks of Vilavankod, Kalkulam and Agastis-waram	Laterite	Psamments and Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region which lies all along the coast of the district consists of a major portion of Agastiswaram and parts of Vilavankod and Kalkulam taluks. Its boundaries are Kanniyakumari undulated upland (4.3.1.2) in the north, Arabian Sea in the south, Gulf of Mannar in the east and Kerala State in the west. This region has a moderate slope as it raises upto 100 m. in its height. However, there is an isolated residual hill which has the maximum height of this region i.e. 370 m. It is located at Azhagappapuram village (20) in Agastiswaram taluk. This region is drained by Kuzhittura Ar. Kodayar river, Pazhayar river and Puttan Ar. Remnants of sand dunes are found especially from Kollancode to Thengapattanam and also from Chembagaramanputtanthura to Cape Comorin. Very near to a place called Muttam-thura, an old small fishing port with a lighthouse, we find ravine land -- bad land of red loamy soil. We find paddy, coconut and tapioca cultivation. Salt-pan is available in a small area near Cape Comorin. Geologically, this region is coming under Laterite bed and Charnockites bed. Deposits of valuable minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon, leucexene, sillimanite, garnet and monazite occur near Manavalakurichi and Kadiapatt-nam. This region has mainly sandy soil and alluvium which are recently formed and are classified as Psamments and Ustaffs-Orthents. This region has a very high density of population with thick settlements. We find fishing communities living all along the coast. This region has good transport facilities. The broad gauge railway lines, one connecting

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Kanniyakumari with Trivandrum and another one with Tirunelveli run across this region. NH-47 and NH-7 pass through this region. There are many other metalled roads connecting all the important settlements like Nagarcoil, Thuckalay, Kuzhittura, Marthandam and Kolachel. Kanniyakumari, the southern tip of our country, is a famous tourist centre where the waters of Arabain sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean meet. These are all the important settlements of this region. The main occupation of the people here is paddy cultivation, production of rubber, coir and cashew-nut, lumbering industries and fishing.

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

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Code No. 14

Regional Divisions

Ramanathapuram district is a part of Sandy Littoral (4.3.2) and it is sub-divided into the following four sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegatation.

4.3.2.1 Srivilliputtur Forested Hills

This region has a small area, located in the western part of the district. It consists of parts of Srivilliputtur and Rajapalaiyam taluks. It has 10 villages. Its area is 375.92 km^2 and its population is only 173. This region is a continuation of Western Ghats. The amount of annual rainfall is below 100 cms. Its forest type varies from semi-evergreen to dry-mixed deciduous forest. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Pink granite and its soil type is black loamy soil. It is an undulated region and has the lowest density of the State hardly about 1 person per 2 km^2.

4.3.2.2 Vaigai - Gundar Black soil Plain

This region lies in the major part of the district consisting of the whole of Virudunagar, Aruppukkottai, Tiruchchuli, Kamudi, Sattur taluks and Manamadurai sub-taluk and parts of Srivilliputtur, Rajapalaiyam, Sivaganga, Paramakkudi, Tiruvadanai, Mudukulattur taluks and Ilayankudi sub-taluk. This is the biggest sub-micro region in the State.It consists of 914 villages and 20 towns. Its area is 6,652.52 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,963,114 persons of which 1,338,904 reside in rural and 624,210 in urban areas. This plain region is drained by many rivers like Vaippar, Gundar, Vaigai etc. It has numerous tanks which earned a name to the district 'Lake district'. Cotton is a major crop cultivated here. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Alluvium. Its soil types are black and alluvial. This region is a dry area having less than 70 cms. of annual rainfall. It has a good network of transportation. Most of the urban centres are located in this region. Its density is 295 persons per km^2

4.3.2.3. Pambar - Virasuli Red Soil Plain

This region is located in the northern portion of the district comprising the whole of Tiruppattur, Karaikkudi and Devakkottai taluks and parts of Tiruvadanai and Sivaganga taluks. This region is a rolling plain and has different varieties of red soil. This region has annual rainfall of below 100 cms. This region consists of 307 villages and 11 towns. Its area is 2,463.23 km^2 and its population is 630,384 of which 455,651 reside in rural and 174,733 in urban areas. This region consists of vast stretches of barren land, over-grown with 'babul' trees. There are large number of huge buildings built on high basement of laterite blocks. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss, Gondwanas with marine intercalations and Laterite. Its density is 256 persons per km^2.

4.3.2.4 Sandy Coastal Plain

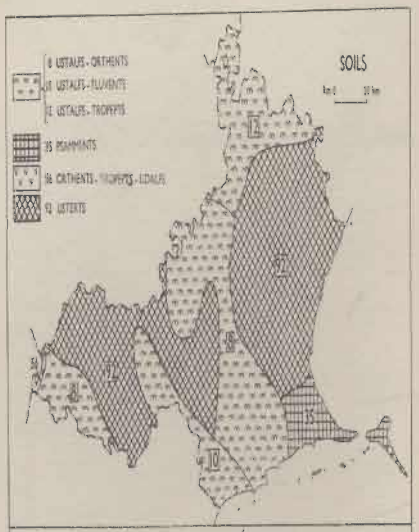
This region has a considerable area along the coast of the district comprising the whole of Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram taluks and parts of Mudukulattur, Paramakkudi, Tiruvadanai taluks and Ilaiyankudi sub-taluk. It consists of 296 villages and 7 towns. Its area is 3,136.11 km^2 and its population is 743,738 persons of which 601,727 reside in rural and 142,011 in urban areas. It is a plain region, having a curved and picturesque sea-

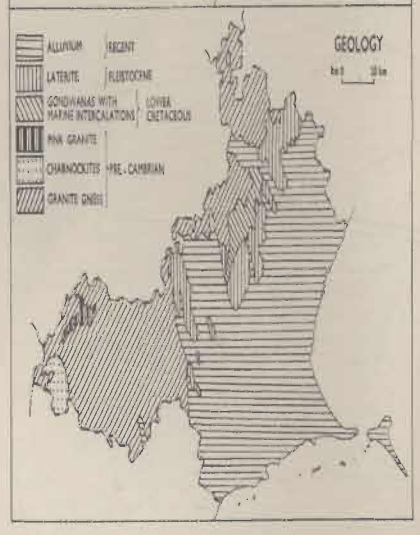
coast extending upto the island of Rameswaram, the well-known place of pilgrimage, on the eastern side. The sea all along the coast is shallow. The southern coast of the district is fronted by a chain of islets and shoals. Its geology is Alluvium and its soil is sandy soil. The amount of annual rainfall is less than 100 cms.

Fishing is the main occupation of the people with a special feature being Pearl and Chank fishing. Its density is 237 persons per km^2

Note:-- One village of Tirumayam taluk of Pudukkottai district lies in the Pambar-Virasuli red soil plain region (4.3.2.3) of this district.

TAMIL NADU
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 14
REGIONAL DIVISIONS





4.3.2.1 SRIVILLIPUTTUR FORESTED HILLS
4.3.2.2 VAIGAI - GUNDAR BLACK SOIL PLAIN
4.3.2.3 PAMBAR - VIRASULI RED SOIL PLAIN
4.3.2.4 SANDY COASTAL PLAIN

Boundary, State
" District
" Taluk/Sub-Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, Metre gauge
River
Regional Division 4 - 3 - 2 - 4
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary

[Read the sequence of regional division with reference to the index map codes up to 3 tier]

U.A. - Urban Agglomeration

TIRUPPATTUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
KARAIKKUDI
DEVAKOTTAI
SIVAGANGA
MADURAI
TIRUVADANAI
ILAYANKUDI (SUB-TALUK)
TIRUCH
ARUPPUKKOTTAI
PARAMAKKUDI
SRIVILLIPUTTUR
VIRUDUNAGAR
RAJAPALAYAM
SATTUR
MUDUKULATTUR
RAMANATHAPURAM
RAMESWARAM (SUB-TALUK)
KERALA
TIRUNELVELI
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : RAMANATHAPURAM Census Location Code No.14 State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramanathapuram	4.3.2.1	10 Villages (7 Villages in Srivilliputtur Taluk, 3 Villages in Rajapalaiyam Taluk)	-	375.92	375.92	-	173	173	-
	4.3.2.2	914 Villages (2 Villages in Tiruvadanai Taluk, 76 Villages in Sivaganga Taluk, 81 Villages in Manamadurai Sub-Taluk, 43 Villages in Ilaiyankudi Sub-Taluk, 31 Villages in Paramakkudi Taluk, 150 Villages in Tiruchchuli Taluk, 189 Villages in Aruppukkottai Taluk, 72 Villages in Virudunagar Taluk, 52 Villages in Srivilliputtur Taluk, 45 Villages in Rajapalaiyam Taluk, 97 Villages in Sattur Taluk, 49 Villages in Kamudi Taluk 27 Villages in Mudukulattur Taluk)	20 Towns Sivaganga (in Sivaganga Taluk) Tiruppuvanam, Manamadurai (in Manamadurai sub-Taluk) Ilaiyankudi (in Ilaiyankudi Sub-Taluk) Paramakkudi (in Paramakkudi Taluk) Aruppukkottai (in Aruppukkottai Taluk) Virudunagar, Rosalpatti (in Virudunagar Taluk) Srivilliputtur (in Srivilliputtur Taluk) Rajapalaiyam, Chatrapatti Chettiarpatt, Dhalavoipuram (in Rajapalaiyam Taluk) Sivakasi, Tiruttangal, Anaiyur, Pallapatti, Viswanattam, Sattur (in Sattur Taluk) Kamudi (in Kamudi Taluk)	6652.52	6466.99	185.53	1963114	1338904	624210
**	4.3.2.3	307 Villages (99 Villages in Tiruppattur	11 Towns Singampunari, Tiruppattur	2463.23	2344.55	118.68	630384	455651	174733

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Taluk, 63 Villages in Karaikkudi Taluk, 62 Villages in Devakkottai Taluk, 29 Villages in Tiruvadanai Taluk, 53 Villages in Sivaganga Taluk, 1 village in Tirumayam Taluk of Pudukkottai District)	(in Tiruppattur Taluk) Karaikkudi, Kanadukattan, Pallattur, Kottaiyur, Sankarapuram, Kandanur, Puduvayal (in Karaikkudi Taluk) Devakottai (in Devakottai Taluk) Nattarasankottai (in Sivaganga Taluk)						
	4.3.2.4	296 Villages (6 Villages in Devakottai Taluk, 88 Villages in Tiruvadanai Taluk, 10 Villages in Ilaiyankudi Sub-Taluk, 61 Villages in Paramakkudi Taluk, 63 Villages in Mudukulattur Taluk, 67 Villages in Ramanathapuram Taluk, 1 Village in Rameswaram Taluk)	7 Towns Tondi, Nambutalai (in Tiruvadanai Taluk) Mudukulattur (in Mudukulattur Taluk) Ramanathapuram, Kilakkarai, Mandapam (in Ramanatha puram Taluk) Rameswaram (in Rameswaram Taluk)	3136.11	2994.48	141.63	743738	601727	142011

** This region includes 1 Village of Tirumayam Taluk of Pudukkottai District.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : RAMANATHAPURAM Census Location Code No. 14 State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.2.1 Srivilli-puttur Forested Hills	Srivilli-puttur Taluk	13, 14, 25 to 29	7 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 12, 15 to 24, 30 to 59 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Rajapalai-yam Taluk	1, 15, 36	3 Villages	10 Villages	375.92	Code Nos. 2 to 14, 16 to 35, 37 to 48 are in region 4.3.2.2.
2	4.3.2.2. Vaigai-Gundar Black Soil Plain	Tiru-vadanai Taluk	79, 80	2 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 6, 16 to 25, 44 to 52, 75 to 78 are in region 4.3.2.3. Code Nos. 7 to 15, 26 to 43, 53 to 74, 81 to 119 are in region 4.3.2.4
		Siva-ganga Taluk	30 to 34, 55 to 68, 73 to 129	76 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 29, 35 to 54, 69 to 72 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Mana-madurai Sub-Taluk	1 to 81	81 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Ilaiyan-kudi Sub-Taluk	1 to 5, 8 to 23, 29 to 40, 44 to 53	43 Villages			Code Nos. 6, 7, 24 to 28, 41 to 43 are in region 4.3.2.4
		Para-makkudi Taluk	1 to 3, 12 to 17, 31 to 44, 59, 61 to 67	31 Villages			Code Nos. 4 to 11, 18 to 30, 45 to 58, 60, 68 to 92 are in region 4.3.2.4.
		Tiruch-chuli Taluk	1 to 150	150 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Aruppukko-ttai Taluk	1 to 189	189 Villages			Whole of the Taluk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Virudu-nagar Taluk	1 to 72	72 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Srivilli-puttur Taluk	1 to 12, 15 to 24, 30 to 59	52 Villages			Code Nos. 13, 14, 25 to 29 are in region 4.3.2.1.
		Raja-palaiyam Taluk	2 to 14, 16 to 35, 37 to 48	45 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 15, 36 are in region 4.3.2.1
		Sattur Taluk	1 to 97	97 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Kamudi Taluk	1 to 49	49 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Mudukku-lattur Taluk	1 to 11, 18 to 23, 33, 34, 65 to 71, 78	27 Villages	914 Villages + 20 Towns	6652.52	Code Nos. 12 to 17, 24 to 32, 35 to 64, 72 to 77, 79 to 90 are in region 4.3.2.4
3	**4.3.2.3 Pambar-Virasuli Red Soil Plain	Tirup-pattur Taluk	1 to 99	99 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Karaikkudi Taluk	1 to 63	63 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Devakottai Taluk	1 to 62	62 Villages			Code Nos. 63 to 68 are in region 4.3.2.4
		Tiruvadanai Taluk	1 to 6, 16 to 25, 44 to 52, 75 to 78	29 Villages			Code Nos. 79, 80 are in region 4.3.2.2. Code Nos. 7 to 15, 26 to 43, 53 to 74, 81 to 119 are in region 4.3.2.4
		Sivaganga Taluk	1 to 29, 35 to 54, 69 to 72	53 Villages			Code Nos. 30 to 34, 55 to 68, 73 to 129 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Tirumayam Taluk (Pudukkottai Dt.)	74	1 Village	307 Villages + 11 Towns	2463.23	
4	4.3.2.4 Sandy Coastal Plain	Deva-kottai Taluk	63 to 68	6 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 62 are in region 4.3.2.3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tiruva-danai Taluk	7 to 15, 26 to 43, 53 to 74, 81 to 119	88 Villages			Code Nos. 79, 80 are in region 4.3.2.2. Code Nos. 1 to 6, 16 to 25, 44 to 52, 75 to 78 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Ilaiyan-kudi Sub-Taluk	6, 7, 24 to 28, 41 to 43	10 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 8 to 23, 29 to 40, 44 to 53 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Paramak-kudi Taluk	4 to 11, 18 to 30, 45 to 58, 60, 68 to 92	61 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 12 to 17, 31 to 44, 59, 61 to 67 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Muduku-lattur Taluk	12 to 17, 24 to 32, 35 to 64, 72 to 77, 79 to 90	63 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 11, 18 to 23, 33, 34, 65 to 71, 78 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Ramana-thapuram Taluk	1 to 67	67 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Rames-waram Taluk	1	1 Village	296 Villages + 7 Towns	3136.11	Whole of the Taluk

** This region includes 1 Village of Tirumayam Taluk of Pudukkottai District

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : RAMANATHAPURAM Census Location Code No. 14 State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Rama-natha-puram	4.3.2.1 Srivilli-puttur forested hills	Taluks of Srivilli-puttur and Rajapalaiyam	Granite gneiss and Pink granite	Usterts, Orthents - Tropepts - Udalfs and Ustalfs - Orthents.	This region which lies in the western extreme portion occupies a smaller area of the district, comprising parts of Srivilliputtur and Rajapalaiyam taluks. It has boundaries with Vaigai - Gundar black soil plain region (4.3.2.2.) in the north and east, Tirunelveli district in the south and Kerala State and Madurai district in the west. This region is a continuation of western Ghats. It has steep slopes towards eastern side, especially in the middle and southern portion of this region where we could find escarp-ments, waterfalls in low height and rapids. This region has the maximum height of 1,699 m. in the Pemalai peak which is located at Srivilli-puttur R.F. village (27) in Srivilliputtur taluk. The 200 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height of this region runs all along its eastern border. This region forms the catchment area for Vaippar river and its tributaries. The forest type varies from semi-evergreen forest to dry-mixed deciduous forest. Teak plantations and cashew are found in this region alongwith tea and Coffee estates. Thorny and fuel wood trees also occur in this region. Geologically, this region has Granite gneiss and Pink granite bed. Soil here is black loamy. Soils of this region are technically classified as Usterts, Orthents - Tropepts - Udalfs and Ustalfs - Orthernts. The transport facilities here are naturally very poor due to the existence of hilly tract. Only foot-paths are available. However, there is a road towards Rajapalaiyam and Srivilliputtur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Rama-natha-puram	4.3.2.2 Vaigai-Gundar black soil plain	Taluks of Tiruva-danai, Sivaganga, Paramakkudi, Tiruchchuli, Aruppukkottai, Virdunagar, Srivilliputtur, Rajapalaiyam, Sattur, Kamudi, Mudukulattur Sub-Taluks of Manamadurai and Ilaiyankudi	Granite gneiss, Alluvium, Laterite, Char-nockites	Usterts, Ustalfs, Orthents-and Ustalfs-Fluvents.	This region occupies a major portion of this district comprising the whole of Virudunagar, Aruppukkottai, Tiruchchuli, Kamudi, Sattur taluks and Manamadurai sub-taluk and parts of Srivilliputtur, Rajapalaiyam, Sivaganga, Paramakkudi, Tiruvadanai, Mudukulattur taluks and Ilaiyankudi sub-taluk. It is bounded by Madurai district and Pambar - Virasuli red soil plain region (4.3.2.3) in the north, Sandy Coastal Plain region (4.3.2.4) in the east, Tirunelveli district in the south and Srivilliputtur forested hills region (4.3.2.1) in the west. This vast region is a plain area gently sloping towards east. However, we find some hillocks here and there in Srivilliputtur and Rajapalai-yam taluks in the west. The maximum height (400 m) here is recorded in a hillock at the Kottankulam R.F. village (11) of Rajapalaiyam taluk and the minimum height (30 m) is located at Kiltuval village (11) of Mudukulattur taluk. Except its wester section, this region has below 80m in height. This region is drained by Vaippar, Gundar and Vaigai rivers and their tributaries, which are non-perennial. These rivers feed numerous tanks along their course. As several tanks exists here, this district is known as 'Lake district'. Cotton is widely cultivated in this region due to availability of black soil. Crops like paddy, cambu, cholam, ragi, chilli, groundnut, gingelly are all grown here alongwith palms and other thorny trees. Geologically, the western section of this region is coming under Granite gneiss while the eastern section has alluvium bed with the intrusion of laterite bed. Soils are of black cotton variety. The occurrence of calcareous nodules (konkan) in the soft clayey soil here is probably due to the prevalence of lime-stone bands among the archaean bed rocks. It is believed that the black colour of the soil is due to rich humus content rather than lime content. Soils here are practically classified as Usterts, Ustalfs - Orthernts and Ustalfs - Fluvents This region has a good net-work of both railways and roads. The railway line (metre gauge) from Madurai to Tenkasi, Madurai to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Maniyachchi, Madurai to Rameswaram and Virudunagar to Karaikkudi cross over this region. All the important places here are well connected by roads while NH 7 connects Madurai with Tirunelveli. NH 49 connects Madurai with Rameswaram. Rajapalaiyam, Srivilliputtur, Sivakasi, Aruppukkottai, Manamadurai, Sivaganga, Ilaiyankudi, Paramakkudi, Virudunagar and Kamudi are the important towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	4.3.2.3 Pambar-Virasuli red soil plain	Taluks of Tiruppattur, Karaikkudi, Devakottai, Tiruvadanai and Sivaganga and Tirumayam of Pudukkottai district.	Granite gneiss, Alluvium, Laterite and Gondwanas with marine intercalations.	Ustalfs-Tropepts, and Usterts.	This region lies in the northern portion of the district comprising the whole of Tiruppattur, Karaikkudi and Devakottai taluks and parts of Sivaganga and Tiruvadanai taluks. And one village of Tirumayam taluk of Pudukkottai district also falls in this region. This region is bounded by Tiruchchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts in the north, Sandy Coastal Plain region (4.3.2.4) in the east, Vaigai - Gundar black soil plain region (4.3.2.2) in the south and Madurai district in the west. This region locally known as 'Chettinad' is a rolling plain having different characteristics of soil. However, the northern portion is an elevated one and we find isolated hills like Piranmalai which has the maximum height (846 m) of this region, located at Mel-Avannariruppu village (17) of Tiruppattur taluk. The minimum height (30 m) is located at Muppaiyar village (62) of Devakottai taluk This region is drained by Pambar, Virasuli and Sarungani rivers. It gently slopes towards the east. The region has a large number of tanks. It consists of vast stretches of barren land, over-grown with 'babul' trees. Cashew plantations have been raised in many places here in order to rehabilitate the barren land. A common feature of this region is the existence of a number of huge buildings built on high basements of laterite blocks. This region has Granite gneiss as its geological bed in north, Gondwanas with marine intercalations in some parts in the south and laterite and alluvium beds in the other portions. Soil of this region is red ferrugenous soil. The red soil is classified into three types as Sevval, Veppal and Pottal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Sevval soil is of deep red colour with high iron content formed out of underlying hornblende and other gneisses - found mostly in Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks. Veppal soil is reddish brown colour free from pebbles and stones and it is formed out of Silicaceous variety of gneisses. It is found in Sakkottai, Palaiyur and Amaravathipuda area. Pottal soil is very gritty and light brown in colour and is formed out of granular quartz. It is found in Vellamalai and Sriyurmalai. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs - Tropepts and Usterts. A railway line (metre gauge) in this region connects Sivaganga with Karaikkudi and two more lines, connect Karaikkudi with Pudukkottai and Arantangi in the north. Roads connecting all the important settlements of this region like Tiruppattur, Karaikkudi and Devakottai also exist.
Tamil Nadu	Rama-natha-puram	4.3.2.4 Sandy Coastal plain	Taluks of Tiruvadanai, Paramakkudi, Mudukulattur, Ramanatha-puram, Rameswaram and Sub-Taluk of Ilaiyankudi	Alluvium	Usterts and Ustalfs - Fluvents.	This region lies along the coast of this district comprising the whole of Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram taluks and parts of Mudukulattur, Paramakkudi, Tiruvadanai taluk and Ilaiyankudi sub-taluk. The region is bounded by Pudukkottai district in its north, Palk Strait in the east, Gulf of Mannar in the south and Vaigai-Gundar black soil plain (4.3.2.2) and Pambar-Virasuli red soil plain (4.3.2.3) regions in the west. This region is a plain area, having a curved and picturesque sea-coast extending upto the island of Rameswaram on the eastern side. The maximum height of 26 m. in this region is noticed in Karumal village (31) of Mudukulattur taluk. Vaigai, Pamban, Virasuli, Sangurani and Gundar rivers drain this region. Most of the distributaries of these rivers end up in tanks. The coast is fringed with sand-dunes and swamps. Along the sea coast, the underlying sandstone or coral rock have disintegrated into sandy soil, which is more often sterile and bears thorny 'Acacia' (Odai) and palmyras. In some places, herbs and creepers grow which help in binding the soil. The coastal forests serve as a valuable shelter belt against shifting sands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The coast-line, starting from north tends towards south-west for about 65 kms. From thence it begins to turn towards east in a curve enclaving Palk Strait. The coast-line goes round the Rameswaram Island and moves towards south-west direction. The sea all along the coast is shallow. The southern coast of the district is fronted by a chain of islets and shoals extending to a distance of 5 to 10 kilometres off-shore. Rameswaram is the longest and biggest among the islands here. It is a low-sandy foot shaped land separated from the main land by the Pamban Channel. The coast in this region is often subjected to cyclonic storms with high velocity winds and rains that cause much damage to land and the economy. Besides Rameswaram, there are 16 other islands here of which Kurusadi, Muyal and Nallathanni Theevu are the important ones. Geologically, this region has Alluvium bed and its soil is sandy soil. Technically the soils here are classified as Psamments, Ustalfs-Orthents, Usterts and Ustalfs - Fluvents. The main occupation of the people here is fishing, a special feature being pearl and chank fishing. This region has a railway line (metre gauge) connecting Rameswaram with Manamadurai and it has a good network of roads. NH 49 runs through this region connecting Mandapam with Madurai. Ramanathapuram, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Tondi, Kilakkarai and Mudukulattur are the important settlement of this region.

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

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Code No. 15

Regional Divisions

Tirunelveli district is a part of Sandy Littoral (4.3.2.) and it is sub-divided into the following 4 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation:--

4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli Forested Hills

This region is a continuation of Western Ghats. It lies along the western border of the district consisting of the parts of Sivagiri sub-taluk, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri taluks. This region has a number of escarpments and water falls. Kuttalam water falls, the famous picnic spot is situated in this region. It has semi-evergreen forest type. This region has 17 villages. Its area is 1,247.60 km^2 which is inhabited by only 1,614 persons. The Shencottah gap which connects Kerala with this district lies in this region. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Charnockites and its soil types are forest loamy and laterite. The southern part of this region has between 100 to 150 cms. and its northern part has below 100 cms of annual rainfall. The density is very low, hardly about only one person per km^2.

4.3.2.2 Sankarankovil Rolling Plain

This region consists of Sivagiri sub-taluk, Sankarankovil, Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Tirunelveli and Ambasamudram taluks. It contains 244 villages and 12 towns. Its area is 2,861.44 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,190,400 persons of which 827,056 reside in rural and 363,344 in urban areas. This region is a rolling plain and has numerous tanks. Its gelogy is Granite gneiss and its soil types are red loamy, alluvial and black soils. The annual rainfall amount is between 80 to 100 cms. The railway line which passes through Shencottah gap to connect the Kerala State lies in this region. Its density is 295 persons per km^2

4.3.2.3 Tirunelveli Central Plain

This region is located in the Central part of the district occupying a major portion of the district. It consists of the parts of Sankarankovil, Kovilpatti, Vilattikulam, Ottappidaram, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam, Ambasamudram, Nanguneri and Sattankulam taluks. This region contains 498 villages and 16 towns. Its area is 4,583.31 km^2 and its population is 1,357,971 of which 932,162 persons reside in rural and 425,809 in urban areas. This region is drained by Tambraparni and Vaippar rivers. It has a good cultivable land. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Dharwar system. Its soil types are red alluvial and black soils. It is a dry region having the annual rainfall between 70 and 80 cms. Plenty of limestone mineral is available in this region. This region has a good transport network. Its density is 256 persons per km^2.

4.3.2.4 Tirunelveli Coastal Plain

This region consists of the whole of Tuticorin and Tiruchchendur taluks and parts of Vilattikulam, Ottappidaram, Srivaikuntam, Sattankulam and Nanguneri taluks. It contains 232 villages and 24 towns. Most of the urban centres of this region are located in this region. The total area of this region is 2,810.64 km^2 and its population is 1,023,766 of which 575,120 persons reside in rural and 448,646 in urban areas. This region contains sand-dunes, salt-pans, tanks and lagoons. This region is famous for pearl and chank fishing. Its geological beds are Alluvium and Charnockites and its soils are sandy and alluvial. It is a dry region having the annual rainfall below 70 cms. Its density is 237 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 15

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

4.3.2.1 TIRUNELVELI FORESTED HILLS
4.3.2.2 SANKARANKOVIL ROLLING PLAIN
4.3.2.3 TIRUNELVELI CENTRAL PLAIN
4.3.2.4 TIRUNELVELI COASTAL PLAIN

RAMANATHAPURAM

SIVAGIRI (SUB-TALUK) 4.3.2.1
SANKARANKOVIL 4.3.2.2
KOVILPATTI
VILATTIKULAM
TUTICORIN 4.3.2.4
AMBASAMUDRAM
SRIVAIKUNTAM
TIRUCHCHENDUR
SATTANKULAM
NANGUNERI
KADAIYANALLUR
SHENCOTTAH
KALUGUMALAI
ETTAIYAPURAM
SAWYERPURAM
NAZARETH
MUDALUR
TISAIYANVILAI
ERUVADI
KANNIYAKUMARI
KERALA

Sivagiri, Viswanathapperi, Tenmalai, Rayagiri, Karivalavanallur, Kalugapatti, Nakkattankulam, PULIYANGUDI, Karuvelikkulam (North), Palankottai, Terkkusankaranayanarkovil, Madathupatti, Chokkampatti, Virmikhanam, Sernalamangalam, Achampudur, Kambaneri Pudukkudi, Neyinaickanpudur, Pillaiyarpatti, Pampali, Pulavarpatti, Kilakkarai, Vadakku Ariyanayakipuram, Brahmadesam, Pappakudi, Mukkudal, Sivanthipuram, Ambasamudram U.A., Sernalevi, Pattamadai, Gopalasamudram, Timmarajapuram, Vellanadu (Kasba), Kumarapuri, Maditianandal, Srivaikuntam, Sayadanallur, Karungulam, Perungulam, ERAL, Mukkani, Atter (Kasba), Melatur, ALWARTIRUNAGARAI, Nalumavadi, Malaikkarunaippatti, Kalakkadu, Singikulam, Tiruchchendur U.A., Kayamozhi, Samathanallur, PARAMANKURICHCHI, Karungadal, Sattankulam, Manadeladagupatta, Padukkulam, Vilagatisamudram, Ittamozhi, Sastavinallur, Naduvakkurichchi, Kulasekarapattinam, Manappadu, Padukkapattu, Arumar, Terku Valliyur, Vadakku Valliyur, Terku Kallikkulam, Vanakkankudi, Perungudi, Radhapuram, Tirunambalapuram, Kariachchatta Uruti, Kariachchatta Pudur, Pulavar, Kudiyanpalam, Viravanallur, Levingipuram, Chettikulam, Nambiyar River, Kannikkumari

SOILS

8 USTALFS - ORTHENTS
10 USTALFS - FLUVENTS
35 PSAMMENTS
56 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS - UDALFS
92 USTERTS

GEOLOGY

ALLUVIUM } RECENT
LATERITE } PLEISTOCENE
CHARNOCKITES
GRANITE GNEISS } PRE-CAMBRIAN
DHARWAR SYSTEM

Boundary, State
" District
" Taluk/Sub-Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, Metre gauge
" " Broad gauge
River
Regional Division 4 · 3 · 2 · 3
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary

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

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : TIRUNELVELI | Census Location Code No.15 | State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli	4.3.2.1	17 Villages (1 Village in Sivagiri Sub-Taluk, 5 Villages in Tenkasi Taluk, 4 Villages in Shencottah Taluk 6 Villages in Ambasamudram Taluk, 1 Village in Nanguneri Taluk)		1247.60	1247.60	-	1614	1614	-
	4.3.2.2	244 Villages (21 Villages in Sivagiri Sub-Taluk, 91 Villages in Sankarankovil Taluk, 17 Villages in Kovilpatti Taluk, 4 Villages in Tirunelveli Taluk, 82 Villages in Tenkasi Taluk, 9 Villages in Shencottah Taluk, 20 Villages in Ambasamudram Taluk)	12 Towns Puliyangudi (in Sivagiri Sub-Taluk), Sankarankovil (in Sankarankovil Taluk), Kalugumalai (In Kovilpatti Taluk) Kadaya-nallur, Tenkasi, Kuttalam (in Tenkasi Taluk), Shencottah (in Shen-cottah Taluk,) Vikramasingapuram, Sivanthipuram, Ambasamudram, Kallidaikurichi, Viravanallur (in Ambasamudram Taluk)	2861.44	2630.40	231.04	1190400	827056	363344
	4.3.2.3	498 Villages (7 Villages in Sankarankovil Taluk, 81 Villa-ges in Kovilpatti Taluk, 79 Villages	16 Towns Kovilpatti, Kayattar, Ettaiyapuram, (in Kovilpatti, Taluk),	4583.31	4426.04	157.27	1357971	932162	425809

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		in Vilattikulam Taluk, 36 Villages in Ottapidaram Taluk, 19 Villages in Srivaikuntam Taluk, 121 Villages in Tirunelveli Taluk, 3 Villages in Tenkasi Taluk, 70 Villages in Ambasamudram Taluk, 80 Villages in Nanguneri Taluk, 2 Villages in Sattankulam Taluk)	Vilattikulam (in Vilattikulam Taluk), Tirunelveli, Talayuttu, Pettai, Tachchanallur, Alaganeri, Naranammalpuram, Sankarnagar, Melapalaiyam, Melanattam, Palayankottai (P), Palayankottai (M), (in Tirunelveli Taluk), Eruvadi (in Nanguneri Taluk)						
	4.3.2.4	232 Villages (35 Villages in Vilattikulam Taluk, 27 Villages in Ottapidaram Taluk, 23 Villages in Tuticorin Taluk, 45 Villages in Srivaikuntam Taluk, 32 Villages in Nanguneri Taluk, 22 Villages in Sattankulam Taluk, 48 Villages in Tiruchchendur Taluk)	24 Towns Tuticorin (M) Mullakkadu, Muttayapuram, Milavittan, Tuticorin (P), Korampallam, Attimaraipatti, Ayanadaippu, Mappilaiurani (in Tuticorin Taluk) Palayakayal, Eral, Sawyerpuram, Srivaikuntam (in Srivaikuntam Taluk), Mudalur, Sattankulam (in Sattankulam Taluk), Tiruchchendur, Kayalpattinam, Arumuganeri, Paramankurichi, Udangudi, Kulasekarapattinam, Alwartirunagarai, Nazareth (in Tiruchchendur Taluk), Tisayanvilai (in Nanguneri Taluk)	2810.64	2486.62	324.02	1023766	575120	448646

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : TIRUNELVELI | Census Location Code No. 15 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional Division in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli Forested Hills	Sivagiri Sub-Taluk	1	1 Village			Code Nos. 2 to 22 are in region 4.3.2.2
		Tenkasi Taluk	1, 3, 5, 21, 78	5 Villages			Code Nos. 2,4,6 to 20, 22 to 49, 51 to 61, 64 to 77, 79 to 90 are in region 4.3.2.2. Code Nos. 50, 62, 63 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Shencottah Taluk	1, 2, 5, 10	4 Villages			Code Nos. 3, 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 13 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Amba-samudram Taluk	1, 77, 87, 89, 90, 91	6 Villages			Code Nos. 2 to 8, 16 to 25, 27, 28, 51 are in region 4.3.2.2. Code Nos. 9 to 15, 26, 29 to 50, 52 to 76, 78 to 86, 88, 92 to 96 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Nanguneri Taluk	13	1 Village	17 Villages	1247.60	Code Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 27, 30 to 50, 52, 56 to 69, 72 to 79, 88 to 94, 105 to 107 are in region 4.3.2.3. Code Nos. 28, 29, 51, 53 to 55, 70, 71, 80 to 87, 95 to 104, 108 to 113 are in region 4.3.2.4.
2	4.3.2.2 Sankaran-kovil Rolling plain	Sivagiri Sub-Taluk	2 to 22	21 Villages			Code No. 1 is in region 4.3.2.1
		Sankaran-kovil Taluk	1 to 12, 16 to 73, 75 to 91, 93 to 96	91 Villages			Code Nos. 13 to 15, 74, 92, 97, 98 are in region 4.3.2.3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kovil-patti Taluk	1 to 5, 27 to 37, 56	17 Villages			Code Nos. 6 to 26, 38 to 55, 57 to 98 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Tirunel-veli Taluk	10, 12, 19, 25	4 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 9, 11, 13 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 125 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Tenkasi Taluk	2, 4, 6 to 20, 22 to 49, 51 to 61, 64 to 77, 79 to 90	82 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 3, 5, 21, 78 are in region 4.3.2.1 Code Nos. 50, 62, 63 are in region 4.3.2.3
		Shencottah Taluk	3, 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 13	9 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 2, 5, 10 are in region 4.3.2.1
		Amba-samudram Taluk	2 to 8, 16 to 25, 27, 28, 51	20 Villages	244 Villages + 12 Towns	2861.44	Code Nos. 1, 77, 87, 89, 90, 91 are in region 4.3.2.1 Code Nos. 9 to 15, 26, 29 to 50, 52 to 76, 78 to 86, 88, 92 to 96 are in region 4.3.2.3
3.	4.3.2.3 Tirunelveli Central Plain	Sankaran-kovil Taluk	13 to 15, 74, 92, 97, 98	7 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 12, 16 to 73, 75 to 91, 93 to 96 are in region 4.3.2.2
		Kovil-patti Taluk	6 to 26, 38 to 55, 57 to 98	81 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 27 to 37, 56 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Vilatti-kulam Taluk	1 to 69, 83 to 85, 89 to 94, 100	79 Villages			Code Nos. 70 to 82, 86 to 88, 95 to 99, 101 to 114 are in region 4.3.2.4.
		Ottapida-ram Taluk	1 to 9, 17 to 32, 45 to 55	36 Villages			Code Nos. 10 to 16, 33 to 44, 56 to 63 are in region 4.3.2.4.
		Srivai-kuntam Taluk	1 to 3, 5, 8, 18 to 21, 24, 26, 45 to 52	19 Villages			Code Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9 to 17, 22, 23, 25, 27 to 44, 53 to 64 are in region 4.3.2.4.
		Tirunel-veli Taluk	1 to 9, 11, 13 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 125	121 Villages			Code Nos. 10, 12, 19, 25 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Tenkasi Taluk	50, 62, 63	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 3, 5, 21, 78 are in region 4.3.2.1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code Nos. 2, 4, 6 to 20, 22 to 49, 51 to 61, 64 to 77, 79 to 90 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Amba-samudram Taluk	9 to 15, 26, 29 to 50, 52 to 76, 78 to 86, 88, 92 to 96	70 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 77, 87, 89 to 91 are in region 4.3.2.1. Code Nos. 2 to 8, 16 to 25, 27, 28, 51 are in region 4.3.2.2.
		Nanguneri Taluk	1 to 12, 14 to 27, 30 to 50, 52, 56, to 69, 72 to 79, 88 to 94, 105 to 107	80 Villages			Code No. 13 is in region 4.3.2.1. Code Nos. 28, 29, 51, 53 to 55, 70, 71, 80 to 87, 95 to 104, 108 to 113 are in region 4.3.2.4.
		Sattan-kulam Taluk	1, 8	2 Villages	498 Villages + 16 Towns	4583.31	Code Nos. 2 to 7, 9 to 24 are in region 4.3.2.4.
4.	4.3.2.4 Tirunel-veli Coastal Plain	Vilatti-kulam Taluk	70 to 82, 86 to 88, 95 to 99, 101 to 114	35 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 69, 83 to 85, 89 to 94, 100 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Ottappi-daram Taluk	10 to 16, 33 to 44, 56 to 63	27 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 9, 17 to 32, 45 to 55 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Tuticorin Taluk	1 to 23	23 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Srivai-kuntam Taluk	4, 6,7, 9 to 17, 22, 23, 25, 27 to 44, 53 to 64	45 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 8, 18 to 21, 24, 26, 45 to 52 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Nanguneri Taluk	28, 29, 51, 53 to 55, 70, 71, 80 to 87, 95 to 104, 108 to 113	32 Villages			Code No. 13 is in region 4.3.2.1. Code Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 27, 30 to 50, 52, 56 to 69, 72 to 79, 88 to 94, 105 to 107 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Sattan-kulam Taluk	2 to 7, 9 to 24	22 Villages			Code Nos. 1, 8 are in region 4.3.2.3.
		Tiruchchen-dur Taluk	1 to 48	48 Villages	232 Villages + 24 Towns	2810.64	Whole of the Taluk

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: TIRUNELVELI | Census Location Code No. 15 | State: TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli forested hills	Taluks of Tenkasi, Shencottah, Ambasa-mudram, Nanguneri and Sub-Taluk of Sivagiri	Granite gneiss and Charno-kites	Orthents-Tropepts-Udalfs and Ustalfs-Orthents.	This region lies all along the western border of the district comprising the parts of sivagiri sub-taluk, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri taluks. It is bounded by Ramanathapuram district in the north, Sankarankovil Rolling Plain region (4.3.2.2.) and Tirunelveli Central Plain region (4.3.2.3) in the east, Kanniyakumari district in the south and Kerala State in the west. This region is a continuation of the mountainous tract of Western Ghats. This region narrows down at its central portion where Shencottah gap lies. Nearer to the border of Tenkasi and Ambasamudram taluks, the ghats widen out forming undulating hills, broad valleys and extensive plateaux. The maximum height (1869 m) of this region lies in the central part located in the Singampatti Zamindar Forest village (87) of Ambasamudram taluk and the minimum height (156 m) is also located in the same village. This region slopes towards east. It has steep slope, over its eastern side. In the southern portion, we find a number of escarpments and waterfalls especially during rainy seasons. Kuttalam falls is a famous picnic spot. There is a sudden drop in the contour value within a short distance. There is a long ridge which separates this region from the neighbouring Kerala State. Many peaks soar high in the height of 1,247 m, 1,254 m, 1,049 m, 1,147 m, 1,475 m, 1,451 m, etc. in this region. Agastyamalai (1,869 m) is exactly located in the State border. This region forms the catchment area of Vaippar river, Tambraparni river and its tributaries. The drainage systems are structurally controlled especially in its southern part where

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Manimuttar reservoir is located. This region has semi-evergreen forest. Teak, Sal, Blackwood, Rosewood etc. are the varieties of trees available here. Cashew, tamarind, bamboo are also found in this region. Kuttalam area has a large number of orchards and medicinal herbal trees. This region has Granite gneiss bed with the intrusion of Charnockites in its northern portion. The soil type is forest loamy and laterite. Soils here are classified as Orthents - Tropepts - Udalfs in its northern and Ustalfs - Orthents in its southern portions. Transportation facility is very poor. Apart from the Shencottah gap where a railway line (metre gauge) and road pass through, it has a road to Kuttalam and Papanasam dam.
Tamil Nadu	Tirunel-veli	4.3.2.2 Sankaran-kovil rolling plain	Taluks of Sankaran-kovil, Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Shen-cottah, Tiru-nelveli, Ambasamudram and sub-Taluk of Sivagiri	Granite gneiss	Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs-Fluvents	This region comprises the parts of Sivagiri sub-taluk, Sankarankovil, Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Tirunelveli and Ambasamudram taluks. It is bounded by Ramanathapuram district in the north, Tirunelveli central plain region (4.3.2.3.) in the east and south and Tirunelveli forested hills region (4.3.2.1) in the west. This region is a rolling plain having more than 100 m. in its height. Its slopes towards east. The maximum height (463 m) is located at Kadaiyamperumbattu village (2) of Ambasa-mudram taluk. The minimum height (115 m) is at Kalingapatti village (5) of Sankarankovil taluk. Many streams and gullies which originate from this region, end in the lakes. This region has many perennial lakes located in its western section and non-perennial occur in its eastern section. The tributaries of Tambraparni and Vaippar river drain this region. It has hillocks and knolls here and there. This region has the cultivation of cotton, cholam and cumbu etc. This region has Granite gneiss as its geological bed. It has gypsum as its major mineral deposit. It has red loamy, alluvial and black soils. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs - Orthents in its northern portion and Ustalfs - Fluvents in its southern portion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Through the Shencottah gap a railway line (metre gauge) and raod run across this region connecting Quilon (Kerala State) and Rajapalaiyam. It has a good net work of roads connecting all the important places. Tenkasi, Shencottah, Sankarankovil are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Tirunel-veli	4.3.2.3 Tirunelveli central plain	Taluks of Sankaran-kovil, Kovil-patti, Vilattikulam, Ottappi-daram, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Srivaikun-tam, Ambasamu-dram, Nanguneri and Sattankulam	Granite gneiss and Dharwar system	Usterts, Ustalfs-Fluvents and Ustalfs-Orthents	This region occupies a major portion of the district. It lies in the central part of the district comprising the parts of Sankarankovil, Kovil-patti, Villattikulam, Ottappidaram, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam, Ambasamudram, Nanguneri and Sattankulam taluks. Its boundaries are Ramanathapuram district in the north, Tirunelveli coastal plain region (4.3.2.4) in the east and south, and Sankarankovil plain region (4.3.2.2) and Tirunelveli forested hills region (4.3.2.1) in the west. This region is a plain area sloping towards east. Generally, this region is below 160 m. in its height. However, there is an isolated hill which has the maximum height (420 m) in this region, is located at Kallikulam village (20) of Nanguneri taluk. The minimum height (30 m) of this region is located at Vilattikulam village (66) of Vilattikulam taluk. This region is drained by Vaippar river and Tambraparni river and its tributaries like Chittar river and Uppadai river etc. The lower course of river shows the meandering character which implies that the floodplain has attained a matured condition. This region has good cultivable land. Cotton, cholam, cumbu, cashew-nut, groundnut are widely grown in its northern part and paddy, sugarcane and palms are grown in its southern part. This region has Granite gneiss with intrusion of Dharwar system as its geological beds. Limestone is found in a large quantity in this region. The other minerals like quartzite and dolomite are also found in this region. This region has black soil, red soil and alluvial soil. Soils here are technically classified as Usterts, Ustalfs - Fluvents in its northern portion and Ustalfs - Orthents in its southern portion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						It has a good transport network. A railway line (metre gauge) runs through this region connecting Virudunagar and Tuticorin. A braod gauge railway line passes through from Tirunelveli to connect Cape Comorin. NH 7 runs through this region connecting Cape Comorin and Virudunagar. There are many roads to connect all the neighbouring places. Kovilpatti, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri and Ambasamudram are the important places of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.4 Tirunelveli coastal plain	Taluks of Tuticorin, Tiruchendur, Vilattikulam, Ottappidaram, Srivaikuntam, Sattankulam and Nanguneri	Alluvium and Charnockites	Ustalfs-Fluvents, Ustalfs-Orthents and Psamments.	This coastal plain consists of the whole of Tuticorin and Tiruchchendur taluks and parts of Vilattikulam, Ottappidaram, Srivaikuntam, Sattankulam and Nanguneri taluks. It is bounded by Ramanathapuram district in the north, Gulf of Mannar in the east and south, Tirunelveli central Plain region (4.3.2.3) and Kanniyakumari district in the west. This coastal plain region slopes very gently towards east. The maximum height (67 m) is located in a hillock of sand deposit in Maduvakurichi village (22) of Sattankulam taluk. However, there is an isolated hill called Vallanadu hills having a height of 314 m. From Tiruchchendur onwards, the northern coast has a number of salt pans, non-perennial lakes and lagoons in the mouth of Tambraparni river. Over the southern portion, we find sand-dunes and also a sand-stone cliff at Tiruchchendur. The sand-dunes are locally called as 'Theris' example - Kudiraimoliteri, Adamppanvilateri, Idaiyankudiyirupputeri etc. there are ground inland lakes close to Theris. The vast expanses of water known as 'Thuvaris', are found which are peculiar to this district and used for cultivation. We find forest and open scrubs here. Cashew trees, palms, vegetables are the crops of this region. This region is famous for marine fishing, prawn, pearl and chank. This region has alluvium and Charnockites as its geological beds. Its soils are sandy and aliuvial. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs - Fluvents, Ustalfs - orthents and Psamments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						It has a good transport net-work. There is a railway line (metre gauge) to connect Tuticorin and Virudunagar. There are many roads to connect the neighbouring places. NH 7A runs over this region to connect Tuticorin and Palayamkottai. Tuticorin is a famous harbour. Besides Vilattikulam Srivaikuntam. Tiruchchendur and Kulasekarappattinam are the other important settlement of this region.

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

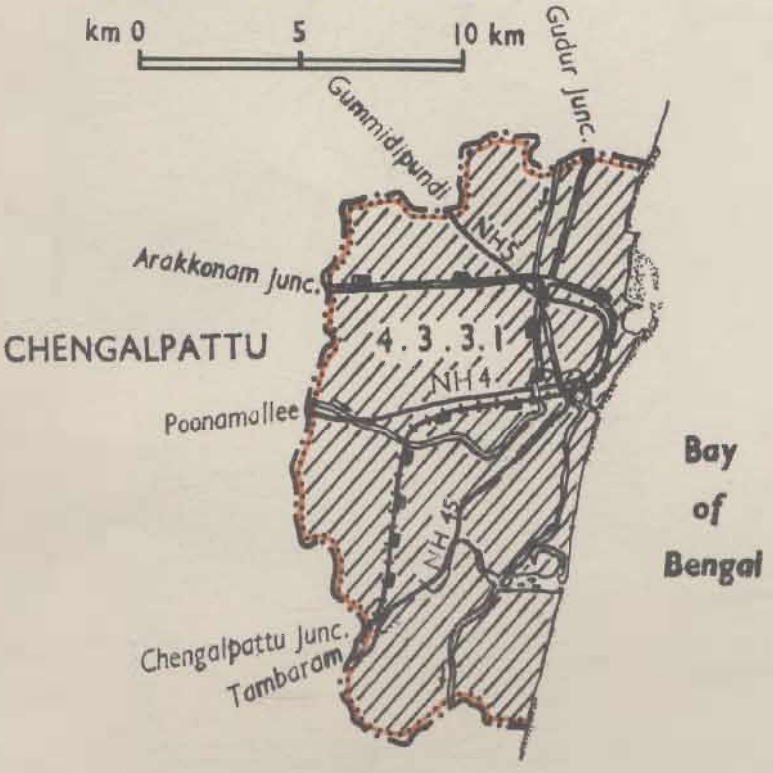
MADRAS DISTRICT

Code No. 01

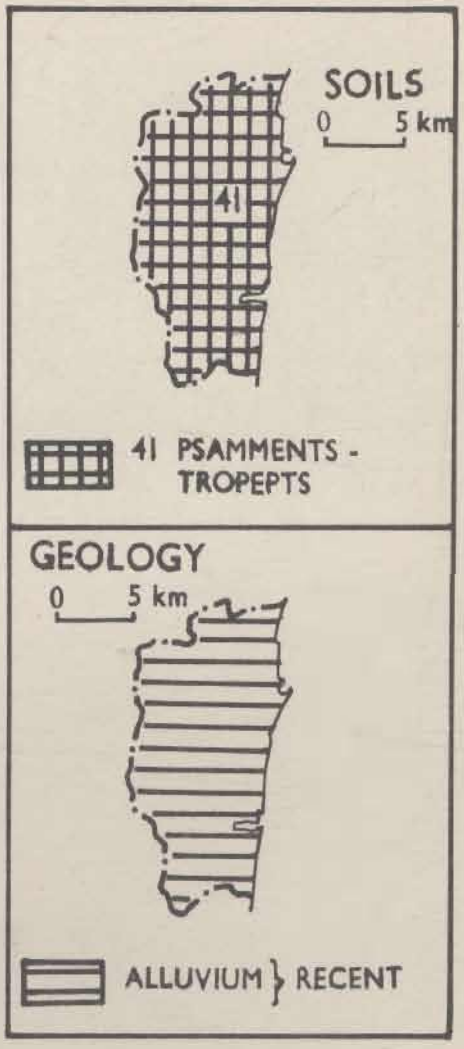
Regional Divisions

Madras district is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3). The entire district is treated as one region-Madras Coastal Plain (4.3.3.1). Its area is 170 km^2 which is the lowest in the State. Its population is 3,276,622. The whole of this region is urban. Madras city is the fourth biggest metropolitan in the country. It is an important commercial centre, well connected with all the major cities of the country. This region is drained by Cooum, Adayar river and Buckingham canal which are used also for sewage disposal. This region has a large Harbour and an International Airport. A number of large scale industries are located in this region especially in the sub-urban area, and hinterland. The Integral Coach Factory, Buckingham & Carnatic Mill and Industrial Estates in Guindy, Arumbakkam and Perambur are located within the district limit. In the sub-urban area, it has a number of large scale industries like oil refineries in Ennore and Manali, Heavy Vehicle Factory, T.I. Cycles, Dunlop, Brakes India, Automobiles, Transport equipments, Machine Tool industries, Standard Motor Company, Rubber Factories, Leather products industries and match industries etc. This region has a number of parks. This district ranks first in literacy and density, among all the other districts in the State. This region is well-connected by roads, railways with all the major cities in India. The Sandy beach called the Marina beach is the second longest in the world. Highly advanced technical institutes and professional colleges and skilled persons are available in this region. This region faces a crucial problems like Water scarcity, Sanitary facilities, Housing etc. Nearly 30% of its population reside in slum areas. This region supports a very high density of 19,274 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU
MADRAS DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 01
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



4.3.3.1 MADRAS COASTAL PLAIN



Boundary, District ... ...

Urban Area ... ...

National Highway ... ... NH

Railway line with Station, Broad gauge ... ... R.S.

" " " Metre gauge ... ... R.S.

River .. ..

Regional Division 4.3.3.1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with Boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISION

District Name: MADRAS | Census Location Code No.01 | State: TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	4.3.3.1 Madras Coastal Plain		1 Town	170.00	-	170.00	3276622	-	3276622

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : MADRAS | Census Location Code No. 01 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Madras	4.3.3.1 Madras Coastal Plain	Madras district	Alluvium	Psamments-Tropepts	Madras district which is the smallest in the State with an area of only 170 Km^2. is wholly treated as a single region - Madras Coastal Plain (4.3.3.1). It is surrounded by Chengalpattu District except in its east where it faces Bay of Bengal. Regarding relief features, this region is a low-lying coastal plain. The region is just at sea-level except in its southern portion at Little Mount. It has a height of around 15 m. In the southern portion of this region we find mixed jungle, called Guindy Reserved Forest where Deer Sanctuary and National park are located. This region is intersected by two languid streams, the Cooum and the Adayar which are stagnant and receive a sizeable quantity of sewage for disposal. The river course shows the meandering character which implies that floodplain has attained a matured condition. Buckingham Canal also serves this region. There are many parks like Children's park, Nehru's Park, People's park, Napier park, Anna Square park, Thiru V.K. park, Snake park, Nageswara Rao park etc. which are the City's greenery spots and constitute 'lungs of the city'. This region has a very long sandy beach namely Marina beach, which is the second longest beach in the world. This region has a very big harbour viz., Madras, which is one of the major ports in India, consisting of a basin of 200-acres for ships. The region has alluvial soil. It is technically classified as Psamments - Tropepts. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Integral Coach Factory are the two big and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						prominent industrial units located within the limits of the city of Madras. The State-owned Hindustan Teleprinters and the Surgical Instruments Factory are also well known units within this region. A variety of industries manufacturing goods of every description ranging from engineering, chemical, automobiles and parts, to leather processing, rubber, electrical goods, food processing, etc. are located in and around this region. An oil refinery, a big fertilizer unit, a big thermal power station, and a number of industrial estates (at Avadi, Ambattur, Madhavaram etc) are also located at the outskirts of this region lying in Chengalpattu district. Guindy, Perambur and Arumbakkam Industrial Estates lie within the limits of the region. The striking feature of this region is that the whole of this region/distri.. is treated as urban. Highly advanced and specialised technical and Medical Institutions are located in this region. It is well connected by roads and railways to all the major cities in India. It has a very big Port and also International Airport. The Madras Central Railway Station is the terminus for broad gauge line connecting the important cities of the country. The Madras Egmore Railway Station which has metre gauge line connects the places south of the State. Apart from this the sub-urban electric trains both a broad gauge and metre gauge is a great boon in this region. Three National Highways bearing numbers. 4, 5 and 45 branching off from Madras towards west, north and southern regions constitute important road link in this region. A very large number of workers in this region are engaged in the commercial and industrial sectors. Madras is one of the major fishing centres of the State. Fishing Communities inhabitate along the coast.

CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT

Code No. 02

Regional Divisions

Chengalpattu district is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3) and is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils topography, climate and natural vegetation.

4.3.3.1 Tiruttani Upland

This region lies in north-western part of the district, occupying the whole of Pallipattu sub-taluk and parts of Uttukkottai sub-taluk, Tiruvallur and Tiruttani taluks. It consists of 99 villages and 3 towns. Its area is 755.19 km^2 which is inhabited by 277,102 persons of which 232,660 reside in rural and 44,442 in urban areas. It is an undulating upland and has a number of hillocks and knolls. It has Granite gneiss, basic dykes and alluvium as its geological beds. Its soils are sandy and red. This region is less developed and its density is 367 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.2 Gummidipundi-Tiruvallur Plain

This region spreads over the parts of Gummidipundi, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Chengalpattu taluks and Uttukkottai sub-taluk. It is a plain region and has a large number of tanks. It comprises 661 villages and 42 towns. Its area is 2,744.37 of which is inhabited by 1,697,518 persons of which 838,307 reside in rural and 859,211 in urban areas. Most of the urban centres of this district lie in this region. Alluvium, Laterite and Charnockites are its geological beds. The soil types are red and alluvial. It has a good transport network. This region is a developing region and its density is 619 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.3 Chengalpattu Coastal Plain

This region lies as a narrow tract over the parts of Ponneri, Saidapet, Chengalpattu and Maduran-takam taluks which includes 478 villages and 13 towns. Its area is 1,938.43km^2 which is inhabited by 757,529 persons of which 498,572 reside in rural and 258,957 in urban areas. This region is a low lying land served by Arani, Korattalaiyar and Palar rivers and Buckingham Canal. We find swampy land in the backwaters of this coast. Salt-pans are also found in this region. Sand deposits are found all along the coast. Its geology is alluvium bed and its soil types are sandy and alluvial. This region has a large number of industrial units. Its density is 391 person per km^2.

4.3.3.4 Palar Valley

This region lies in the central part of the district comprising the parts of Sriperumbudur, Kanchipuram, Uttiramerur, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam taluks. It has 384 villages and 6 towns. Its area is 1,277.99km^2 which is inhabited by 557,092 persons of which 353,778 persons reside in rural and 203,314 persons in urban areas. This region has a good cultivable land. Its geological beds are alluvium, Charnockites and Gondwanas with marine intercalations. Its soils are regur and alluvial. This region has a good transport network. The density of this region is 436 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.5 Madurantakam Plain

This region lies in the southern part of the district consisting of parts of Kanchipuram, Uttiramerur and Madurantakam taluks. It contains 333 villages and 2 towns. Its area is 1,170.96 km^2 and its population is 327,267 of which 285,405 persons reside in rural and 41,862 in urban areas. This region is an undulating plain and has some mounds. The geological beds are Charnockite and Gondwanas with marine intercalations. The soil types are black, sandy and alluvial soils. The density of population is 279 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU
CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

km 5 0 5 10 15 km

ANDHRA PRADESH

GUMMIDIPUNDI

PULICAT

PONNERI

PONNERI 4.3.3.3

ARANI

UTTUKKOTTAI (SUB-TALUK)

PALLIPATTU (SUB-TALUK)

PODDATTURUPETA

TIRUTTANI 4.3.3.1

TIRUTTANI

AMMAVARIKUPPAM

TIRUVALLUR 4.3.3.2

TIRUVALLUR

MADRAS U. A. (Part)

MADRAS

SRIPERUMBUDUR

SRIPERUMBUDUR

MADRAS U. A. (Part)

SAIDAPET

KANCHIPURAM 4.3.3.4

KANCHIPURAM U. A.

WALAJABAD

CHENGALPATTU

CHENGALPATTU

NORTH ARCOT

UTTIRAMERUR

UTTIRAMERUR

TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM

4.3.3.3

MADURANTAKAM 4.3.3.5

MADURANTAKAM

CHEYUR

SOUTH ARCOT

Bay of Bengal

Arambakkam, Karimanal, Madarpakkam, Palaya Gummidipundi, Nagari, Uttukkottai, Arani River, Chittoor, Karvetinagar, Pallipattu, Kalathur, Nagari, Poddaturupeta, Kadivalasa, Nagari River, Ammavarikuppam, Vakkanampudi, Nagari, Tiruttani, Ponnai, Walajapet, Arakkonam, Arakkonam Junc., Thakkolam, Arakkonam Junc., Thakkolam, Minjur, Vellur, Karanodaiyar River, Padianallur, Pakkam, Ikkadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvallur, Vengathur, Kosasthalaiyar River, Voyalanallur, Mangadu, Porur, Velachery, Alandur, Kadapperi, Sholinganallur, Vandalur, Nandiveram, Gudduvancheri, Demal, Vembakkam, Ayyampettai, Walajabad, Palur, Athur, Palar River, Thaiyur, Cheyyar River, Vandavasi, Menampethy, Uttiramerur, Tirukkalukkunram, Mamallapuram, Buckingham Canal, Karunguzhi, Pudupattinam, Vandavasi, Acharapakkam, Sembedu, Cheyur, Tindivanam, Villupuram Junc., Chengalpattu, Tindivanam, Chengalpet

SOILS

km 0 20 km

12 USTALFS - TROPEPTS
36 PSAMMENTS - FLUVENTS
41 PSAMMENTS - TROPEPTS
61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS

GEOLOGY

km 0 20 km

Alluvium } RECENT
Laterite } PLEISTOCENE
Gondwanas with marine intercalations } LOWER CRETACEOUS
Basic dykes
Charnockites } PRE-CAMBRIAN
Granite Gneiss

4.3.3.1 TIRUTTANI UPLAND
4.3.3.2 GUMMIDIPUNDI - TIRUVALLUR PLAIN
4.3.3.3 CHENGALPATTU COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.3.4 PALAR VALLEY
4.3.3.5 MADURANTAKAM PLAIN

Boundary, State
" District
" Taluk / Sub-Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
National Highway NH
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, Broad gauge RS
" " " Metre gauge RS
River
Regional Division 4 · 3 · 3 · 2
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary

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

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : CHENGALPATTU Census Location Code No. 02 State: TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Areas in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chengalpattu	4.3.3.1	99 Villages (4 Villages in Uttukkottai Sub-Taluk, 9 Villages in Tiruvallur Taluk, 41 Villages in Pallipattu sub-Taluk, 45 Villages in Tiruttani Taluk)	3 Towns Poddatturupeta, Ammavarikuppam (in Pallipattu Sub-Taluk) Tiruttani (in Tiruttani Taluk)	755.19	733.90	21.29	277102	232660	44442
	4.3.3.2	661 Villages (79 Villages in Gummidipundi Taluk, 85 Villages in Ponneri Taluk, 96 Villages in Uttukkottai Sub-Taluk, 136 Villages in Tiruvallur Taluk, 20 Villages in Tiruttani Taluk, 150 Villages in Sriperumbudur Taluk, 48 Villages in Saidapet Taluk, 47 Villages in Chengalpattu Taluk)	42 Towns Ponneri, Arani (in Ponneri Taluk) Tiruvallur (in Tiruvallur Taluk) Sriperumbudur, Tiruverkadu, Avadi, Soranjeri, Kannapalaiyam, Nemilicheri, Nadukkuthagai, Tinnanur, Melmanambedu, Tirumahishai, Nazarethpettai, Varadharajapuram, Poonamallee, Kattupakkam, Sennirkuppam, Kunnathur, Chembarambakkam (in Sriperumbudur Taluk), Naravarikuppam, Pulal, Vellanur, Ambattur, Nerkunram, Maduravoyal, Nandambakkam, St. Thomas-Mount-Cum-Pallavaram (Cantt.), Minambakkam, Polichalur, Anakaputtur,	2744.37	2389.34	355.03	1697518	838307	859211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Pammal, Tirusulam, Alandur, Madippakkam, Pallavaram, Sittalapakkam, Tirunirmalai, Tambaram, Perungalattur, Mudichchur, Peerkankaranai (in Saidapet Taluk)						
	4.3.3.3.	478 Villages (7 Villages in Gummidipundi Taluk, 112 Villages in Ponneri Taluk, 32 Villages in Saidapet Taluk, 204 Villages in Chengalpattu Taluk, 123 Villages in Madurantakam Taluk)	13 Towns Pulicat (in Ponneri Taluk) Kattivakkam, Tiruvottiyur, Sadayankuppam, Madavaram, Mattur, Kathirvedu, Kottivakkam, Perungudi, Pallikaranai, Vengavasal (in Saidapet Taluk), Tirukkalukkunram (in Chengalpattu Taluk) Cheyur (in Medurantakam Taluk)	1938.43	1777.79	160.64	757529	498572	258957
	4.3.3.4	384 Villages (46 Villages in Sriperumbudur Taluk, 90 Villages in Chengalpattu Taluk, 187 Villages in Kanchipuram Taluk, 26 Villages in Uttiramerur Taluk, 35 Villages in Madurantakam Taluk)	6 Towns Chengalpattu (in Chengalpattu Taluk), Kanchipuram, Putteri, Sevilimedu, Nattapettai, Walajabad (in Kanchipuram Taluk)	1277.99	1222.94	55.05	557092	353778	203314
	4.3.3.5	333 Villages (5 Villages in Kanchipuram Taluk, 94 Villages in Uttiramerur Taluk, 234 Villages in Madurantakam Taluk)	2 Towns Uttiramerur (in Uttiramerur Taluk), Maduranthakam (in Madurantakam Taluk)	1170.96	1113.97	56.99	327267	285405	41862

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : CHENGALPATTU | Census Location Code No. 02 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.3.1 Tiruttani Upland	Uttukkottai Sub-Taluk	23, 24, 59, 60	4 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 22, 25 to 58, 61 to 100 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Tiruvallur Taluk	1 to 8, 10	9 Villages			Code Nos. 9, 11 to 145 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Pallipattu Sub-Taluk	1 to 41	41 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Tiruttani Taluk	1 to 45	45 Villages	99 Villages + 3 Towns	755.19	Code Nos. 46 to 65 are in region 4.3.3.2.
2	4.3.3.2. Gummidi-pundi-Tiruvallur Plain	Gummidi-pundi Taluk	1 to 8, 15, 17 to 86	79 Villages			Code Nos. 9 to 14, 16 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Ponneri Taluk	34 to 42, 60 to 64, 88, 95 to 118, 126 to 147, 158 to 168, 170, 180 to 191	85 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 33, 43 to 59, 65 to 87, 89 to 94, 119 to 125, 148 to 157, 169, 171 to 179, 192 to 197 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Uttukko-ttai Sub-Taluk	1 to 22, 25 to 58, 61 to 100	96 Villages			Code Nos. 23, 24, 59, 60 are in region 4.3.3.1
		Tiruvallur Taluk	9, 11 to 145	136 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 8, 10 are in region 4.3.3.1
		Tiruttani Taluk	46 to 65	20 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 45 are in region 4.3.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sriperum-budur Taluk	1 to 37, 46 to 78, 86 to 110, 120 to 146, 148, 157 to 172, 185, 186, 188 to 196	150 Villages			Code Nos. 38 to 45, 79 to 85, 111 to 119, 147, 149 to 156, 173 to 184, 187 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Saidapet Taluk	1 to 8, 20 to 49, 51, 54 to 60, 68, 69	48 Villages			Code Nos. 9 to 19, 50, 52, 53, 61 to 67, 70 to 80 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Chengal-pattu Taluk	1 to 10, 27 to 43, 55 to 64, 71 to 75, 96 to 100	47 Villages	661 Villages + 42 Towns	2744.37	Code Nos. 11 to 26, 44 to 54, 76 to 95, 119 to 137, 152 to 175, 177, 178, 181 to 207, 225 to 248, 259 to 279, 293 to 307, 317 to 341 are in region 4.3.3.3. Code Nos. 65 to 70, 101 to 118, 138 to 151, 176, 179, 180, 208 to 224, 249 to 258, 280 to 292, 308 to 316 are in region 4.3.3.4.
3	4.3.3.3. Chengal-pattu Coastal Plain	Gummidi-pundi Taluk	9 to 14, 16	7 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 8, 15, 17 to 86 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Ponneri Taluk	1 to 33, 43 to 59, 65 to 87, 89 to 94, 119 to 125, 148 to 157, 169, 171 to 179, 192 to 197	112 Villages			Code Nos. 34 to 42, 60 to 64, 88, 95 to 118, 126 to 147, 158 to 168, 170, 180 to 191 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Saidapet Taluk	9 to 19, 50, 52, 53,61 to 67, 70 to 80	32 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 8, 20 to 49, 51, 54 to 60, 68, 69 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Chengal-pattu Taluk	11 to 26, 44 to 54, 76 to 95, 119 to 137, 152 to 175, 177, 178, 181 to 207, 225 to 248, 259 to 279, 293 to 307, 317 to 341	204 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 10, 27 to 43, 55 to 64, 71 to 75, 96 to 100 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 65 to 70, 101 to 118, 138 to 151, 176, 179, 180, 208 to 224, 249 to 258, 280 to 292, 308 to 316 are in region 4.3.3.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Maduran-takam Taluk	80 to 99, 150, 154, 156 to 170, 236 to 271, 335 to 349, 351 to 353, 360 to 382, 384 to 392	123 Villages	478 Villages + 13 Towns	1938.43	Code Nos. 1 to 9, 26 to 34, 69 to 79, 100 to 103, 108, 149 are in region 4.3.3.4. Code Nos. 10 to 25, 35 to 68, 104 to 107, 109 to 148, 151 to 153, 155, 171 to 235, 272 to 334, 350, 354 to 359, 383 are in region 4.3.3.5.
4.	4.3.3.4 Palar Valley	Sriperum-budur Taluk	38 to 45, 79 to 85, 111 to 119, 147, 149 to 156, 173 to 184, 187	46 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 37, 46 to 78, 86 to 110, 120 to 146, 148, 157 to 172, 185, 186, 188 to 196 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Chengal-pattu Taluk	65 to 70, 101 to 118, 138 to 151, 176, 179, 180, 208 to 224, 249 to 258, 280 to 292, 308 to 316	90 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 10, 27 to 43, 55 to 64, 71 to 75, 96 to 100 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 11 to 26, 44 to 54, 76 to 95, 119 to 137, 152 to 175, 177, 178, 181 to 207, 225 to 248, 259 to 279, 293 to 307, 317 to 341 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Kanchi-puram Taluk	1 to 184, 188 to 190	187 Villages			Code Nos. 185 to 187, 191, 192 are in region 4.3.3.5.
		Uttira-merur Taluk	18 to 26, 62 to 71, 102 to 107, 120	26 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 17, 27 to 61, 72 to 101, 108 to 119 are in region 4.3.3.5.
		Maduran-takam Taluk	1 to 9, 26 to 34, 69 to 79, 100 to 103, 108, 149	35 Villages	384 Villages + 6 Towns	1277.99	Code Nos. 11 to 26, 44 to 54, 76 to 95, 119 to 137, 152 to 175, 349, 351 to 353, 360 to 382, 384 to 392 are in region 4.3.3.3. Code Nos. 10 to 25, 35 to 68, 104 to 107, 109 to 148, 151 to 153, 155, 171 to 235, 272 to 334, 350, 354 to 359, 383 are in region 4.3.3.5.
5	4.3.3.5 Maduran-takam Plain	Kanchi-puram Taluk	185 to 187, 191, 192	5 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 184, 188 to 190 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Uttira-merur Taluk	1 to 17, 27 to 61, 72 to 101, 108 to 119	94 Villages			Code Nos. 18 to 26, 62 to 71, 102 to 107, 120 are in region 4.3.3.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Maduran-takam Taluk	10 to 25, 35 to 68, 104 to 107, 109 to 148, 151 to 153, 155, 171 to 235, 272 to 334, 350, 354 to 359, 383	234 Villages	333 Villages + 2 Towns	1170.96	Code Nos. 80 to 99, 150, 154, 156 to 170, 236 to 271, 335 to 349, 351 to 353, 360 to 382, 384 to 392 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code Nos. 1 to 9, 26 to 34, 69 to 79, 100 to 103, 108, 149 are in region 4.3.3.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : CHENGALPATTU Census Location Code No. 02 State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Chengal-pattu	4.3.3.1 Tiruttani Upland	Taluks of Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Sub-Taluks of Uttukkottai, and Pallipattu	Granite gneiss Basic dykes and Alluvium	Ustalfs-Tropepts, Orthents-Tropepts and Tropepts.	This region lies in the north-western corner of the district comprising the whole of Pallipattu sub-taluk, and parts of Uttukkottai sub-taluk, Tiruvallur and Tiruttani taluks. It is bounded by Andhra Pradesh both in the north and west, Gummidipundi - Tiruvallur Plain (4.3.3.2) in the east and North Arcot district in the South. This upland region has undulating terrain with a number of hillocks and knolls. The maximum height (597 m) is found in a conical hill on the border between Pallipattu sub-taluk and Tiruttani taluk, located in the Krishna Samudram village (11) of Tiruttani taluk. The minimum height (76 m) is located in the Chivvada village (4) of Tiruttani taluk. It slopes towards east. The streams that run across the region join with Nagari river which drains the eastern border of this region. We could find bad lands in the central portion of this region. Paddy and Ragi are the chief crops cultivated here. Geologically this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed which is intruded by basic dykes. In its eastern portion it has alluvium bed. The soil type is red and sandy soils. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Tropepts, Orthents-Tropepts and Tropepts. Regarding the transportation facilities, this region has both railways and roadways. A railway line (broad gauge) which connects Arakkonam and Renigunta, runs across this region. Metalled roads are there to connect the neighbouring places with the important settlements of this region like Tiruttani, Podatturupeta and Pallipattu.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Chengal-pattu	4.3.3.2 Gummidi-pundi Tiruvallur plain.	Taluks of Gummidi-pundi, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Chengalpattu and Sub-Taluk of Uttukkottai.	Alluvium, Laterite, and Charnock-ites.	Psamments, Fluvents and Psamments-Tropepts.	This region which occupies a substantial portion of the district comprises parts of Gummidipundi, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Chengalpattu taluks and Uttukkottai sub-taluk. It is bounded by Andhra Pradesh in north, Chengalpattu coastal plain (4.3.3.3.) and Madras district in the east, Palar Valley (4.3.3.4) in the south and North Arcot district and Tiruttani upland (4.3.3.1) in the west. This plain region is drained by Arani, Korttalaiyar and Cooum rivers. The river course shows the meandering character which implies that floodplain has attained a matured condition. It has a large number of tanks because of which this district may also be called 'Lake district' like Ramanathapuram district. In the southern portion of this region, we find some hillocks. The maximum height (172 m) is located in the hill in the Perungalattur town of Saidapet taluk. The minimum height (9 m) is located in the northern tip of this region at Arambakkam village (3) of Gummidipundi taluk. This region has good cultivable land. Paddy, sugarcane, millets, pulses etc. are cultivated in this region. Geologically this region is coming under alluvium bed with the intrusion of laterite in its north and charnockite bed in its south. The soil types are red soil and alluvial soil. Soils here are technically classified as Psamments-Fluvents and Psamments-Tropepts. This region has a very good transport network. A metre gauge railway line connecting Villupuram and Madras, runs across this region. Two broad gauge railway lines in this region run from Madras towards Gudur in the north, and Arakkonam in the west and they run across the region. The Three National Highways bearing Numbers 4, 5, & 45 pass through this region. There are many metalled roads connecting the important settlements of this region. Most of the consitutent urban units of Madras Urban Agglomeration other than Madras city, lie in this region. Arani, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur are the four other important towns of this region not falling under the Madras Urban Agglomeration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Chengal-pattu	4.3.3.3 Chengal-pattu coastal plain	Taluks of Ponneri, Saidapet, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam	Alluvium	Psamments-Fluvents, Psamments-Tropepts.	This plain region lies as a narrow tract all along the coast. This region is intersected by Madras district. It comprises parts of Ponneri, Saidapet, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam taluks. It is bounded by Andhra Pradesh in the north, Bay of Bengal in the east, South Arcot district in the south and Gummidipundi-Tiruvallur Plain (4.3.3.2), Palar valley (4.3.3.4) and Madurantakam plain (4.3.3.5) in the west. This coast is a low-lying land except in its southern portion in Chengalpattu taluk where one could find small hillocks and isolated hills. The maximum height (180 m) is located in an isolated hill in the Anjur R.F. Villages (137) of Chengalpattu taluk. The northern portion of the coast has a maximum height of only 13m while the southern portion has 39 m. In the northern border of this region lies the Pulicat lake from where the Buckingham canal begins and runs upto the southern end of this region. This region is drained by Arani, Korttalaiyar and Palar rivers. Over the northern & southern coast, we find swamp land and also salt-pans. Sand deposits are found along the southern portion of this coast especially from Kovalam to Mahabalipuram. Along this coast, we find casuarina and palms trees. Geologically, this region is coming under alluvium bed. The soil type is alluvial and sandy soil. Soils here are technically classified as Psamments-Fluvents and Psamments-Tropepts. This region has a good network of transportation facilities. A railway line (broad gauge) runs in the northern coast from Madras connecting Gudur in Andhra Pradesh. There are a number of metalled roads to connect all the important settlements in the region. The northern portion of this region has a number of large scale industrial units as well as small scale industries. Fishing communities inhabit all along the coast. Pulicat, Ennore, Tirukkalukkunram, Cheyur and Mahabalipuram (a famous picnic spot) are the important settlements of this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Chengal Pattu	4.3.3.4 Palar valley	Taluks of Sriperum-budur, Chengal-pattu, Kanchipuram, Uttiramerur & Madura-ntakam	Alluvium and charno-ckites	Psamments-Tropepts-and Ustalfs-Tropepts	This region lies as a narrow curve in the central part of the district, stretching from west to east. It consists of parts of Sriperumbudur, Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram, Uttiramerur and Madurantakam taluks. The region is bounded by Gummidipundi-Tiruvallur plain (4.3.3.2) in the north, Chengalpattu coastal plain (4.3.3.3) in the east, Madurantakam plain (4.3.3.5) in the south and north Arcot district in the west. This region is a plain region drained by Palar river and its tributary Cheyyar river. In the southern portion of this region, we find some hillocks. The maximum height (235 m) is located in a hillock in Thirumani R.F. (221 m) village of Chengalpattu taluk. The minimum height (17 m) is located in Karuppur village (79) of Madurantakam Taluk. This region has a number of tanks. The river course shows the meandering character which implies that floodplain has attained its matured condition. Cultivation, is widely done in this region. Paddy, millet, pulses are the major crops cultivated in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under alluvium bed with the intrusion of charnockite bed in this southern portion. The soil type is regur and alluvial soils. Soils here are technically classified as Psamments-Tropepts and Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region has a good network of transportation facilities. Two railway lines (metre gauge) one connecting Villupuram and Madras and the other connecting Chengalpattu and Arakkonam pass through this region. NH4 & NH45 run across this region. There are many roads connecting the important towns like Chengalpattu and Kanchipuram with other settlements. Kanchipuram is a famous centre for silk industry.
Tamil Nadu	Chengal-pattu	4.3.3.5 Madu-ranta-kam plain	Taluks of Kanchi-puram, Utti-ramerur and Madu-rantakam	Charnock-ites, Gond-wanas with marine intercalations.	Psamments-Fluvents and Psamments-Tropepts	This region lies in the southern part of the district comprising parts of Kanchipuram, Uttiramerur and Madurantakam taluks. It is bounded by Palar valley (4.3.3.4) in the north, Chengalpattu Coastal plain (4.3.3.3) in the east, South Arcot district in the south and North Arcot district in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region is an undulating plain region. It is drained by Kalliyar river and a number of tanks exist here. In the southern portion of this region, we find mounds here and there. The maximum height (201 m) is observed in an isolated hill in the Thenpakkam (282) village of Madurantakam taluk. The minimum height (28m) is noticed in the Madurantakam town of Madurantakam taluk. This region slopes towards east. There is a small forest area in the southern portion of this region. Paddy, millets, groundnut and palms are the major crops cultivated in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites bed which is intruded by Gondwanas with marine intercalations. The soil types found here are black, sandy and alluvial soils. Soils technically classified as Psamments-Fluvents and Psamments-Tropepts exist in this region. A railway line (metre gauge) and NH 45 connecting Villupuram and Madras run across this region. There are many other roads to connect the important places of the region with Madurantakam and Uttiramerur, which are the major towns here. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people of this region.

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

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Code No. 04

Regional Divisions

South Arcot district is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3.) and is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natrual vegetation.

4.3.3.1 Kalrayan Forested Hills

This region covers a small area in the western part of the district in Kallakkurichchi taluk. It is a continuation of Kalrayan hills. It has 54 villages. Its area is 634.35 km^2 which is inhabited by 35,670 persons. Its geology is Charnockites, and soil is red loamy variety. It is an undeveloped area and has density of only 56 persons per km^2. The amount of annual rainfall is around 100 cms.

4.3.3.2 Gingee Kallakurichchi Upland

This upland region has a large area comprising the parts of Gingee, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakkurichchi, Ulundurpettai and Tittakudi taluks. Its consists of 585 villages and 2 towns. Its area is 2,859.29 km^2 which is inhabited by 927,969 persons of which 879,244 reside in rural and 487,45 reside in urban areas. This region has a number of hills, hillocks and knolls. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Alluvium and its soil types are red loamy, red sandy and black soils. The amount of annual rainfall is between 100 and 150 cms. This region has a density of 325 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.3 Tindivanam - Villupuram Plain

This region is located in the northern part of the district comprising the parts of Gingee, Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks. It consist of 419 villabe and 1 town. Its area is 1,711.32 km^2 and its population is 596,757 of which 540,237 reside in rural and 56,520 in urban areas. This plain region has a large number of tanks. This region has a very good transport network. Its geology is Charnockites and its soils types are black and alluvial soils. The amount of annual rainfall is around 120 cms. Its density is 349 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.4 Ponnaiyar - Vellar interfluvial Plain

This region occupies a major portion of the district comprising the whole of Vriddhachalam taluk and parts of Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur, Ulundurpettai, Panruti, Cuddalore, Kallakkurichchi, Tittakudi, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks. It consists of 849 villages and 7 towns. Its area is 3,948.30 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,621,912 persons of which 1,354,284 reside in rural and 267,628 in urban areas. This region lies between two big rivers. Ponniyar and Vellar rivers. This region has a good cultivable land. The geological beds are Charnockites, Granite gneiss, Cuddalore beds are Charnockites, Granite gneiss Cuddalore sandstone beds, and Niniyur and Ariyalur stages. The soil types are regur, alluvial and red sandy. The amount of annual rainfall is between 100 and 150 cms. Plenty of Lignite coal is available in this region. The region has very good transport systems. The density of this region is 411 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.5 South Arcot Coastal Plain

This region occupies the parts of Tindivanam, Panruti, Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks. It consists of 464 villages and 7 towns. Its area is 1,756.72 km^2 which is inhabited by 1,019,561 persons of which 732,831 reside in rural and 286,730 in urban areas. This region is a low-lying narrow tract and has some lakes. Sand deposits are found all along the coast. The geological beds are Alluvium, Niniyur and Ariyalur stages and Cuddalore sandstone and its soils are regur and alluvial. This coastal region has an annual rainfall of about 150 cms. During north-east monsoon season, the amount of rainfall raises upto 400 cms. Its density is high about 580 persons per km^2.

TAMIL NADU
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 04
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

km 5 0 5 10 15 km

4.3.3.1 KALRAYAN FORESTED HILLS
4.3.3.2 GINGEE - KALLAKKURICHCHI UPLAND
4.3.3.3 TINDIVANAM - VILLUPURAM PLAIN
4.3.3.4 PONNAIYAR - VELLAR INTERFLUVIAL PLAIN
4.3.3.5 SOUTH ARCOT COASTAL PLAIN

NORTH ARCOT
CHENGALPATTU
G I N G E E
T I N D I V A N A M
4.3.3.3
VILLUPURAM
TIRUKKOYILUR
4.3.3.2
KALLAKKURICHCHI
4.3.3.1
MAPURI
PONDICHERRY (Union Territory)
Bay of
CUDDALORE
4.3.3.5
VRIDDHACHALAM
TITTAKUDI
CHIDAMBARAM
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
KATTUMANNARKOIL
THANJAVUR

SOILS
km 0 20 km

7 Ustalfs
8 Ustalfs-Orthents
41 Psamments-Tropepts
66 Tropepts
92 Usterts
93 Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents
99 Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts

GEOLOGY
km 0 20 km

ALLUVIUM } RECENT
CUDDALORE SANDSTONE } MIOCENE-PLIOCENE
NNIYUR AND ARIYALUR STAGES } UPPER CRETACEOUS
CHARNOCKITES
GRANITE GNEISS } PRE-CAMBRIAN
BASIC DYKES

Boundary, Union Territory
" District
" Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with station, Metre gauge
River
Regional Division 4 · 3 · 3
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : SOUTH ARCOT Census Location Code No. 04 State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Arcot	4.3.3.1	54 villages (54 villages in Kallakurichchi Taluk)	–	634.35	634.35	–	35670	35670	–
	4.3.3.2	585 Villages (177 villages in Gingee Taluk, 12 villages in Villupuram Taluk, 104 villages in Tirukkoyilur Taluk, 261 villages in Kallakkurichchi Taluk, 26 villages in Tittakudi Taluk 5 villages Ulundurpettai Taluk)	2 Towns Tirukkoyilur in (Tirukkoyilur in Taluk), Kallakkurichchi (in Kallakkurichchi Taluk)	2859.29	2831.28	28.01	927969	879224	48745
	4.3.3.3	419 villages (76 villages in Gingee Taluk, 253 villages in Tindivanam Taluk, 90 villages in Villupuram Taluk)	1 Town Tindivanam (in Tindivanam Taluk)	1711.32	1688.95	22.37	596757	540237	56520
	4.3.3.4	849 villages (138 villages in Villupuram Taluk, 80 villages in Tirukkoyilur Taluk, 34 villages in Kallakkurichchi Taluk, 179 villages in Ulundurpettai Taluk, 82 villages in Panruti Taluk,	7 Towns Villupuram (in Villupuram Taluk) Thorapadi, Panruti, Neyveli (in Panruti Taluk) Melpathi, Gangaikondan, Vriddhachalam (in Vriddhachalam Taluk)	3948.30	3810.23	138.07	1621912	1354284	267628

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		8 villages in Cuddalore Taluk, 162 villages in Vriddhachalam Taluk, 108 villages in Tittakudi Taluk, 13 Villages in Chidambaram Taluk, 45 villages in Kattumannarkoil Taluk)							
	4.3.3.5	464 villages (52 villages in Tindivanam Taluk, 22 villages in Panruti Taluk, 110 villages in Cuddalore Taluk, 167 villages in Chidambaram Taluk, 113 villages in Kattumannarkoil Taluk)	7 Towns Nellikuppam (in Panruti Taluk) Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi (in Cuddalore Taluk) Portonovo, Bhuvanagiri, Chidambaram, Annamalainagar (in Chidambaram Taluk)	1756.72	1661.55	95.17	1019561	732831	286730

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : SOUTH ARCOT | Census Location Code No. 04 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.3.1 Kalrayan Forested Hills	Kallakku-richchi Taluk	1 to 4, 7, 38 to 46, 48, 74 to 84, 114 to 124, 162 to 172, 216 to 221	54 Villages	54 Villages	634.35	Code Nos. 5, 6, 8 to 37, 47, 49 to 73, 85 to 113, 125 to 161, 173 to 215, 222 to 232, 235, 236, 246 to 264, 287 to 319, 321 to 349 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 233, 234, 237 to 245, 265 to 286, 320 are in region 4.3.3.4.
2	4.3.3.2 Gingee-Kallakku-richchi Upland	Gingee Taluk	1 to 61, 64 to 85, 97 to 123, 148 to 199, 221 to 235	177 Villages			Code Nos. 62, 63, 86 to 96, 124 to 147, 200 to 220, 236 to 253 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Villupuram Taluk	1 to 8, 22 to 25	12 Villages			Code Nos. 9 to 21, 26 to 87, 89, 94 to 103, 106, 107, 109, 113 are in region 4.3.3.3. Code Nos. 88, 90 to 93, 104, 105, 108, 110 to 112, 114 to 240 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Tirukkoyi-lur Taluk	1 to 67, 79, 80, 96 to 117, 138 to 150	104 Villages			Code Nos. 68 to 78, 81 to 95, 118 to 137, 151 to 184 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Kallakku-richchi Taluk	5, 6,8 to 37, 47, 49 to 73, 85 to 113, 125 to 161, 173 to 215, 222 to 232, 235, 236, 246 to 264, 287 to 319, 321 to 349	261 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 38 to 46, 48, 74 to 84, 114 to 124, 162 to 172, 216 to 221 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 233, 234, 237 to 245, 265 to 286, 320 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Ulundur-pettai Taluk	50 to 53, 102	5 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 49, 54 to 101, 103 to 184 are in region 4.3.3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tittakudi Taluk	1 to 5, 7, 8, 13, 15 to 26, 74, 78 to 81, 83	26 Villages	585 Villages + 2 Towns	2859.29	Code Nos. 6, 9 to 12, 14, 27 to 73, 75 to 77, 82, 84 to 134 are in region 4.3.3.4.
3	4.3.3.3. Tindivanam-Villupuram Plain	Gingee Taluk	62, 63, 86 to 96, 124 to 147, 200 to 220 236 to 253	76 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 61, 64 to 85, 97 to 123, 148 to 199, 221 to 235 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Tindivanam Taluk	1 to 77, 87 to 132, 144 to 192, 195, 200 to 238, 248 to 271, 278 to 294	253 Villages			Code Nos. 78 to 86, 133 to 143, 193, 194, 196 to 199, 239 to 247, 272 to 277, 295 to 305 are in region 4.3.3.5.
		Villupuram Taluk	9 to 21, 26 to 87, 89, 94 to 103, 106, 107, 109,113	90 Villages	419 Villages + 1 Town	1711.32	Code Nos. 1 to 8, 22 to 25 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 88, 90 to 93, 104, 105, 108, 110, 112, 114 to 240 are in region 4.3.3.4.
4	4.3.3.4. Ponnaiyar-Vellar Interfluvial Plain	Villupuram Taluk	88, 90 to 93, 104, 105, 108, 110 to 112, 114 to 240	138 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 8, 22 to 25 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 9 to 21, 26 to 87, 89, 94 to 103, 106, 107, 109, 113 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Tirukkoyilur Taluk	68 to 78, 81 to 95, 118 to 137, 151 to 184	80 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 67, 79, 80, 96 to 117, 138 to 150 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Kallakkurichchi Taluk	233, 234, 237 to 245, 265 to 286, 320	34 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 38 to 46, 48, 74 to 84, 114 to 124, 162 to 172, 216 to 221 are in region 4.3.3.1. Code Nos. 5, 6, 8 to 37, 47, 49 to 73, 85 to 113, 125 to 161, 173 to 215, 222 to 232, 235, 236, 246 to 264, 287 to 319, 321 to 349 are in regin 4.3.3.2
		Ulundurpettai Taluk	1 to 49, 54 to 101, 103 to 184	179 Villages			Code Nos. 50 to 53, 102 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Panruti Taluk	1 to 10, 13 to 27, 32 to 42,	82 Villages			Code Nos. 11, 12, 28 to 31, 43 to 51, 76 to 79, 96 to 98 are in region 4.3.3.5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			52 to 75, 80 to 95, 99 to 104				
		Cuddalore Taluk	52, 90, 91, 104 to 108	8 Villages			Code Nos.1 to 51, 53 to 89, 92 to 103, 109 to 118 are in region 4.3.3.5.
		Vriddha-chalam Taluk	1 to 162	162 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Tittakudi Taluk	6, 9 to 12, 14, 27 to 73, 75 to 77, 82, 84 to 134	108 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 8, 13, 15 to 26, 74, 78 to 81, 83 are in region 4.3.3.2.
		Chidam-baram Taluk	1 to 3, 31 to 39, 122	13 Villages			Code Nos. 4 to 30, 40 to 121, 123 to 180 are in region 4.3.3.5.
		Kattu-mannarkoil Taluk	1 to 41, 78 to 80, 82	45 Villages	849 Villages + 7 Towns	3948.30	Code Nos. 42 to 77, 81, 83 to 158 are in region 4.3.3.5.
5	4.3.3.5 South Arcot Coastal Plain	Tindi-vanam Taluk	78 to 86, 133 to 143, 193, 194, 196 to 199, 239 to 247, 272 to 277, 295 to 305	52 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 77, 87 to 132, 144 to 192, 195, 200 to 238, 248 to 271, 278 to 294 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Panruti Taluk	11, 12, 28 to 31, 43 to 51, 76 to 79, 96 to 98	22 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 10, 13 to 27, 32 to 42, 52 to 75, 80 to 95, 99 to 104 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Cuddalore Taluk	1 to 51, 53 to 89, 92 to 103, 109 to 118	110 Villages			Code Nos. 52, 90, 91, 104 to 108 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Chidam-baram Taluk	4 to 30, 40 to 121, 123 to 180	167 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 3, 31 to 39, 122 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Kattu-mannarkoil Taluk	42 to 77, 81, 83 to 158	113 Villages	464 Villages + 7 Towns	1756.72	Code Nos. 1 to 41, 78 to 80, 82 are in region 4.3.3.4.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : SOUTH ARCOT | Census Location Code No. 04 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	4.3.3.1 Kalrayan Forested hills	Kalla-kkurichchi Taluk	Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss	Ustalfs-Orthents and Tropepts	This region lies in the western extremity of the district in Kallakkurichchi taluk. It is bounded by North Arcot district in the north, Gingee-Kallakkurichchi Upland (4.3.3.2) in the east, Salem district in the south and both Dharmapuri and Salem districts in the west. This hilly region is a continuation of Kalrayan hills of Salem district and forms a part of Eastern ghats. The maximum height (1034 m) of this region lies in the Vanniyar village (165) of Kallakkurichchi taluk. The minimum height of this region (203 m) lies in the Takarai R.F. Village (216) of Kallakkurichchi taluk. It slopes towards east,. The close contours reveal the steep slope of this region in the eastern border. This region forms the catchment area of Manimukta Nadi. This region has deciduous type of forest, dense jungles in its western part and scrubs and bushes in its eastern part. Geologically, this region falls almost wholly under Charnockites bed. However, Granite gneiss bed is also observed in some places in north and south. The soil type is red loamy. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs - Orthents and Tropepts. As this region is of forested hilly area, we find unmetalled roads and foot paths only. There are no important road connection or human settlements.
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	4.3.3.2 Gingee-Kallakkuri-chchi upland	Taluks of Gingee, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur,	Granite gneiss and Alluvium	Tropepts, Usterts-Tropepts - Orthents	This region occupies quite a large portion of the district, comprising parts of Gingee, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur Kallakkurichchi, Ulundurpettai and Tittakudi taluks. It is

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Kallakku-richchi, Ulundurpettai, Tittakudi		and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts.	bounded by North Arcot district in north, Tindivanam - Villupuram Plain (4.3.3.3) and Ponnaiyar-Vellar interfluvial plain (4.3.3.4) in the east, Tiruchchirapalli and Salem districts in the South and Kalrayan Forested hills (4.3.3.1) in the west. This region has a large area and slopes towards east. Its maximum height (541 m) is located in a conical hill in the Pakkamalai R.F. village (161) of Gingee taluk. The 100 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height of this region runs over its eastern border. This region has a number of hills, hillocks and knolls. We find an accumulation of boulders near Tirukkoyilur. A number of forest patches are also found all along this region. The forests vary from open jungles to dense scrubs and bushes. This region is drained by Varaha Nadi, Ponnaiyar river, Manimukta Nadi (Vellar river) and their tributaries. A number of non-perennial tanks are found in this region. Paddy, cumbu, ragi and groundnut are the crops raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss and Alluvium bed. The soil types are red loamy, red sandy and black soils. Soils are technically classified as Tropepts, Usterts - Tropepts - Orthents and Usterts - Ustalfs - Tropepts. This region has a good transport net-work. A railway line (metre gauge) connecting Villupuram and Katpadi passes through this region. Another railway line (metre gauge) running between Salem and Vriddhachalam passes. This region in the southern part. Many metalled roads exist in this region and they connect all the important places of this region. Gingee, Tirukkoyilur, and Kallakkurichchi are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	4.3.3.3 Tindivanam-Villupuram plain	Taluks of Gingee, Tindivanam, and Villupuram.	Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss	Tropepts and Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts.	This region lies in the northern portion of the district comprising a major part of Tindivanam taluk and parts of Gingee and Villupuram taluks. It is bounded by North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts in the north, South Arcot Coastal Plain (4.3.3.5) in the east, Ponnaiyar - Vellar interfluvial plain (4.3.3.4) and Pondicherry Union Territory in the south and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Gingee - Kallakkurichchi Upland (4.3.3.2) in the east. This plain region slopes towards east.The maximum height (290 m) is in the Mavattambadi village (219) of Gingee taluk. The minimum height (16 m) is located in Tailapuram village (248) of Tindivanam taluk. We find some knolls and rocky knobs in the western border. This region is drained by Varaha Nadi and a number of small streams which end up in lakes. There are a large number of rainfed tanks. Over its northern and western border we find some scrubs and bushes. Paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, pulses and palms are the major crops grown here. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites bed although the western section has some Granite gneiss bed. The soil types are black and alluvial. Soils here are technically classified as Tropepts and Usterts - Ustalfs - Tropepts. This region has a very good transport network. The Madras - Villupuram metre gauge electric traction runs through this region. NH 45 runs across this region connecting Madurantakam with Villupuram. There are many other roads connecting all the important settlements. Tindivanam is the chief town of this region. Agriculture is the pre-dominant occupation of the people here.
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	4.3.3.4 Ponnaiyar-Vellar Upland	Taluks of Villupuram-Tirukkoyilur, Kallakkurichchi, Ulundurpettai Panruti, Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil.	Alluvium, Granite gneiss, Sand stone Niniyur and Ariyalur stages.	Psamments-Tropepts, Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs and Tropepts	This region occupies a major portion of the district consisting of the whole of Vriddhachalam taluk and parts of Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur, Ulundurpettai, Panruti, Cuddalore, Kallakkurichchi, Tittakudi, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks. Some parts of Pondicherry Union Territory intervenes this region in the north-eastern part. It is bounded by Tindivanam-Villupuram plain (4.3.3.3) in the north, South Arcot Coastal plain (4.3.3.5) and Pondicherry Union Territory in the east, Tiruchchirappalli district in the south and Gingee - Kallakkurichchi Upland (4.3.3.2) in the west. This plain region lies between two big rivers - Ponnaiyar and Vellar rivers. This region is also drained by Gadilam river and Manimukta Nadi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						and many streams. This region slopes gently towards east. The maximum height (136 m) of this region is found at Kunnattur village (44) of Ulundurpettai taluk and the minimum height (17 m) is found at Kondur village (221) of Villupuram taluk. In the western parts of this region, we find some mounds and also some scrubs. There are a number of tanks in the western section of this region. The river course shows the meandering character which implies that flood plain has attained a matured condition. In the south-eastern tip of this region lies a lake called 'Veeranam Eri'. This region has good cultivable land. Paddy, sugar-cane, betel-nut, cashew, jack, groundnut, pulses and palms are mainly grown here. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites, Granite gneiss. Cuddalore sandstone beds and Niniyur and Ariyalur stages. Lignite coal is availble in plenty in and around Neyveli area. The soils types are regur (black) soil, alluvial and red sandy. Soils here are technically known as Psamments - Tropepts, Usterts - Ustalfs - Tropepts, Ustalfs and Tropepts. This region has an excellent road and rail links. There are 5 metre gauge railway lines running in different directions from Villupuram of this region. Villupuram is linked to Madras in the north, Pondicherry in the east, Cuddalore in the south-east, Vriddhachalam and further to Tiruchchirappalli in the south, Tirukkoyilur in the west and further to Katpadi. There are also railway lines (metre gauge) running east-west from Salem to Cuddalore via Vridhachalam and Neyveli. NH 45 (Madras - Tiruchchirappalli) runs from North-east to south-west across this region. There are many other metalled roads connecting the numerous settlements in and around this region. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people here. Villupuram, Panruti, Vriddhachalam and Neyveli are the chief towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	4.3.3.5 South Arcot coastal Plain	Taluks of Panruti, Tindivanam,	Alluvium, Niniyur and Ariyalur	Psamments-Tropepts and	This region lies all along the coast of the district comprising parts of Tindivanam, Panruti, Cuddalore, Chidambaram and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Cuddalore, Chidam-baram and Kattumannar-koil.	stages and Cuddalore sandstone	Usterts	Kattumannarkoil taluks. The Pondicherry Union Territory intervenes in the central part of this region. Its boundaries are Chengalpattu district in the north, Bay of Bangal in the east, Thanjavur district in the south and Tindivanam - Villupuram plain (4.3.3.3) and Ponniyar - Vellar interfluvial plain (4.3.3.4) in the west. This region is a low-lying narrow strip extending north-south and is in the coastal belt. It has some lakes besides having the mouths of the rivers Vellar, Varaha Nadi and Ponnaiyar. We find some remnants of sand-dunes over the coast. The maximum height of this region is just 56 m and is found at the Pattanur village (302) of Tindivanam taluk. This region is drained by the Ponnaiyar river, Gadilam river, and Vellar river. Over its southern border runs the Kollidam river. Apart from these rivers, there are many canals that drain this region. In the northern portion lies a big tank namely Kaliveli tank. All along the coast are found sand deposits. Paddy, Sugar-cane, Cashew, Palms are the major crops cultivated here. Geologically, this region is coming under Alluvium, Niniyur and Ariyalur Stages and Cuddalore sandstone beds. The soil types are alluvial and regur (black) soil. Recently oil has been struck at Bhuvanagiri. Soils here are technically known as Psamments - Tropepts and Usterts. This region has a good transport net-work. Three railway lines (metre gauge) converge at Cuddalore from Mayuram, Vriddhachalam, and Villupuram. A small string of metre gauge railway line from Villupuram to Pondicherry (running east-west) also cuts across this region. There are many roads connecting the important settlements of this region. Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Nellikuppam, Kurinjipadi, Porto Novo, Bhuvanagiri are the chief urban centres of this region. Fishing communities inhabit the coastal areas.

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

TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Code No. 11

Regional Divisions

Tiruchchirappalli District is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3) and it is sub-divided into the following 6 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetations:--

4.3.3.1 Pachamalai Forested Hills

This region occupies a small area in the northern part of the district comprising the parts of Turaiyur and Perambalur taluks. It has 37 villages. Its area is 358.36 km^2 which is inhabited by only 6,968 persons. This region has a number of detached hills and it has tropical dry deciduous forest. Its geological beds are Charnockites and Granite gneiss and its soil type is black soil. This region has very less amount of annual rainfall around 80 cms. It is an undeveloped region and its density is only 19 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.2 Perambalur Upland

This region is located in the central part of the district consisting of the parts of Turaiyur, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Musiri taluks. It has 209 villages and 5 towns. Its area is 2,621.19 km^2 and its population 656,615 of which 583,790 reside in rural and 72,825 in urban areas. It is an upland region. This is a dry region having annual rainfall of less than 70 cms. Its geological beds are Charnockites, Granite gneiss and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. Its soil types are black and red sandy soils. This region has a density of 251 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.3 Vellar Plain

This region extends in the north-east corner of the district comprising the parts of Perambalur, Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalaiyam taluks. It consists of 75 villages. Its area is 842.87 km^2 which is inhabited by 233,996 persons. This plain region is drained by many streams and tributaries of Vellar river. Paddy, sugarcane, betel-nut and cashew are the major crops raised here. Its geological beds are alluvium, Cuddalore-sandstone, Granite gneiss and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. Its soil types are alluvial and red sandy soils. This region has an annual rainfall between 100 and 150 cms. This region has a good transport network. Its density is 278 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.4 Cauvery Basin

This region occupies a major portion of the district comprising the whole of Tiruchchirappalli taluk and parts of Turaiyur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur and Kulittalai taluks. This region consists of 445 villages and 20 towns. Its area is 4,145.33 km^2 and its population 1,988,168 persons of which 1,255,838 reside in rural and 732,330 in urban areas. This is a plain region, drained by Cauvery river and its tributaries. The meandering river course implies that the flood plain has attained a matured condition. This region is mainly utilised for cultivation of food crops. Tiruchchirappalli town is located in this region which has a number of educational institutions and a lot of large scale and small scale industries. Its geological beds are Alluvium, Granite gneiss, Cuddalore-sandstone and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. The soil types are red loamy, red sandy, alluvial and regur soils. The amount of annual rainfall varies from 80 cm to 150 cms. The region has a good transport network. Its density is 480 persons per km2.

4.3.3.5 Manapparai Upland

This region is located in the western section of the district comprising the parts of Karur, Kulittalai and Manapparai taluks. It has 174 villages and 4 towns. Its area is 2,667.78 km^2 and its population is 643,512 of which 504,943 reside in rural and 138,569 in urban areas. It is an upland region with some knolls and hillocks. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Around the town Karur, Industrial units are coming up. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss, Pink granite and Dharwar system. Its soils are red and alluvial. It is a dry region and has less than 70 cms. of annual rainfall. This region has a good transport network. Its density is 241 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.6 Sirumalai Forested Hills

This region occupies a small area in the south-west corner of the district consisting of the parts of Kulittalai and Manapparai taluks. It has 37 villages. Its area is 437.31 km^2 which is inhabited by 83,368 persons. This hilly region has some isolated hills and ridges. It has tropical dry thorny forest and jungles. Its geology is Granite gneiss and its soils are red loamy and red sandy. The amount of annual rainfall is around 80 cms. Its density is 191 persons per km^2.

Note: One village of Kulattur taluk of Pudukkottai district lies in the Cauvery basin region (4.3.3.4.) of this district.

TAMIL NADU

TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 11

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



4.3.3.1 PACHAMALAI FORESTED HILLS

4.3.3.2 PERAMBALUR UPLAND

4.3.3.3 VELLAR PLAIN

4.3.3.4 CAUVERY BASIN

4.3.3.5 MANAPPARAI UPLAND

4.3.3.6 SIRUMALAI FORESTED HILLS

SOUTH ARCOT

SALEM

PERAMBALUR

4.3.3.1

4.3.3.3

4.3.3.2

TURAIYUR

MUSIRI

LALGUDI

ARIYALUR

UDAIYARPALAIYAM

KARUR

PERIYAR

THANJAVUR

4.3.3.4

KULITTALAI

4.3.3.5

TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI

PUDUKKOTTAI

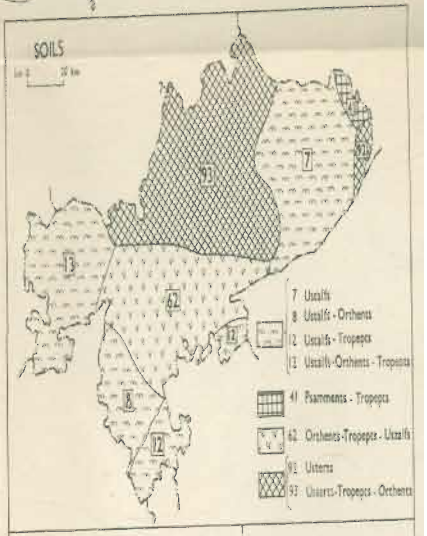
MADURAI

MANAPPARAI

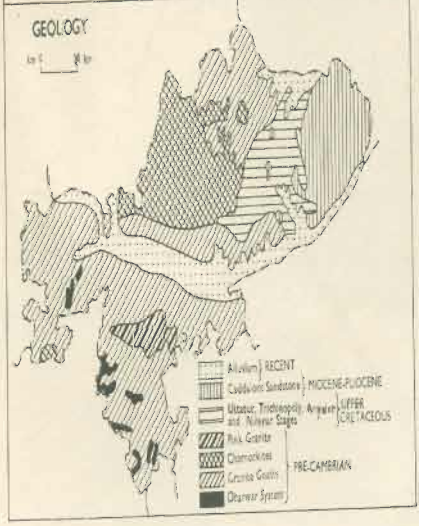
4.3.3.6

RAMANATHAPURAM

SOILS



GEOLOGY



Boundary, District

" Taluk

Village having 5,000 and above Population

Urban area

National Highway

State Highway

Other Roads

Railway line with station, Broad gauge

" " Metre gauge

River

Regional Division 4 - 3 - 3 - 6

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub - Micro with Boundary

[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 5 tier]

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name : TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI Census Location Code No. 11 State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchchi-rappalli	4.3.3.1	37 Villages (24 Villages in Turaiyur Taluk, 13 Villages in Perambalur Taluk)	-	358.36	358.36	-	6968	6968	-
	4.3.3.2	209 Villages (26 Villages in Musiri Taluk, 68 Villages in Turaiyur Taluk, 71 Villages in Perambalur Taluk, 44 Villages in Lalgudi Taluk)	5 Towns Mettupalaiyam, Tattayyangarpettai (in Musiri Taluk) Turaiyur (in Turaiyur Taluk) Perambalur (in Perambalur Taluk) Kallakkudi (in Lalgudi Taluk)	2621.19	2545.83	75.36	656615	583790	72825
	4.3.3.3	75 Villages (29 Villages in Perambalur Taluk, 21 Villages in Ariyalur Taluk, 25 Villages in Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk)	–	842.87	842.87	–	233996	233996	–
	*4.3.3.4	445 Villages (17 Villages in Perambalur Taluk, 70 Villages in Ariyalur Taluk, 78 Villages in Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk, 4 Villages in Turaiyur Taluk, 78 Villages in Lalgudi Taluk 48 Villages in Musiri Taluk,	20 Towns Ariyalur (in Ariyalur Taluk) Lalgudi, Puvalur, Manachchanellur (in Lalgudi Taluk) Musiri, Kattupputtur (in Musiri Taluk) Punjai Pugalur (in Karur Taluk) Kulittalai (in	4145.33	3907.33	238.00	1988168	1255838	732330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		23 Villages in Karur Taluk, 40 Villages in Kulittalai Taluk, 86 Villages in Tiruchchirappalli Taluk, 1 Village (in Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai District)	Kulittalai Taluk) Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Piratti-yur, Abisheka-puram, Alathur, Tiruverambur, Navalpattu, Tuvagudi, Ariya-Mangalam, Ulkadai-Ariyamangalam, Golden Rock Rly. Colony, Ponmalai (in Tiruchchirappalli Taluk)						
	4.3.3.5	174 Villages (74 Villages in Karur Taluk, 36 Villages in Kulittalai Taluk, 64 Villages in Manapparai Taluk)	4 Towns Karur, Inam-karur, Palla-ppatti (in Karur Taluk) Manapparai (in Manapparai Taluk)	2667.78	2631.64	36.14	643512	504943	138569
	4.3.3.6	37 Villages (2 Villages in Kulittalai Taluk, 35 Villages in Mannapparai Taluk)		437.31	437.31	-	83368	83368	

*This region includes 1 village of Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai District.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI | Census Location Code No. 11 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.3.1 Pachamalai Forested Hills	Turaiyur Taluk	2 to 9, 21 to 33, 54 to 56	24 villages			Code Nos. 1, 10 to 20, 34 to 53, 57 to 90, 94, 95 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code Nos. 91 to 93, 96 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Perambalur Taluk	34, 36, 40, 41, 68 to 70, 74, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105	13 Villages	37 villages	358.36	Code Nos. 1 to 12, 26 to 33, 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 47, 62 to 67, 71 to 73, 75 to 77, 88 to 95, 98, 100 to 103, 106 to 120, 123 are in region. 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 13 to 25, 48 to 61, 79, 81 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code Nos. 78, 80, 82 to 87, 121, 122, 124 to 130 are in region 4.3.3.4
2	4.3.3.2 Perambalur Upland	Musiri Taluk	1 to 17, 19 to 25, 27, 28	26 Villages			Code Nos. 18, 26, 29 to 74 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Turaiyur Taluk	1, 10 to 20, 34 to 53, 57 to 90, 94, 95	68 Villages			Code Nos. 2 to 9, 21 to 33, 54 to 56 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 91 to 93, 96 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Perambalur Taluk	1 to 12, 26 to 33, 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 47, 62 to 67, 71 to 73, 75 to 77, 88 to 95, 98, 100 to 103, 106 to 120, 123	71 Villages			Code Nos. 34, 36, 40, 41, 68 to 70, 74, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 13 to 25, 48 to 61, 79, 81 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code Nos. 78, 80, 82 to 87, 121, 122, 124 to 130 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Lalgudi Taluk	1 to 40, 43, 47 to 49	44 Villages	209 villages + 5 Towns	2621.19	Code Nos. 41, 42, 44 to 46, 50 to 122 are in region 4.3.3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4.3.3.3 Vellar Plain	Perambalur Taluk	13 to 25, 48 to 61, 79, 81	29 Villages			Code Nos. 34, 36, 40, 41, 68 to 70, 74, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 1 to 12, 26 to 33, 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 47, 62 to 67,71 to 73, 75 to 77, 88 to 95, 98, 100 to 103, 106 to 120, 123 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 78, 80, 82 to 87, 121, 122, 124 to 130 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Ariyalur Taluk	1 to 15, 17, 22 to 25, 30	21 Villages			Code Nos. 16, 18 to 21, 26 to 29, 31 to 91 are in region 4.3.3.4.
		Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk	1 to 19, 23 to 28	25 Villages	75 Villages	842.87	Code Nos. 20 to 22, 29 to 103 are in region 4.3.3.4
4	**4.3.3.4. Cauvery Basin	Perambalur Taluk	78, 80, 82 to 87, 121, 122, 124 to 130	17 Villages			Code Nos. 34, 36, 40, 41, 68 to 70, 74, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 1 to 12, 26 to 33, 35, 37 to 39, 42 to 47, 62 to 67, 71 to 73, 75 to 77, 88 to 95, 98, 100 to 103, 106 to 120, 123 are in region 4.3.3.2. Code Nos. 13 to 25, 48 to 61, 79, 81 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Ariyalur Taluk	16, 18 to 21, 26 to 29, 31 to 91	70 Villages			Code No. 1 to 15, 17, 22 to 25, 30 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk	20 to 22, 29 to 103	78 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 19, 23 to 28 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Turaiyur Taluk	91 to 93, 96	4 Villages			Code Nos. 2 to 9, 21 to 33, 54 to 56 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 1, 10 to 20, 34 to 53, 57 to 90, 94, 95 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Lalgudi Taluk	41, 42, 44 to 46, 50 to 122	78 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 40, 43, 47 to 49 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Musiri Taluk	18, 26, 29 to 74	48 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 17, 19 to 25, 27, 28 are in region 4.3.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Karur Taluk	6 to 24, 43 to 46	23 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 5, 25 to 42, 47 to 97 are in region 4.3.3.5
		Kulittalai Taluk	1 to 33, 47 to 53	40 Villages			Code Nos. 34 to 46, 54 to 65, 67, 69 to 78 are in region 4.3.3.5 Code Nos. 66, 68 are in region4.3.3.6
		Tiruch-chirappalli Taluk	1 to 71, 73 to 87	86 Villages			Code No. 72 is in region 4.3.3.1 of Pudukkottai District.
		Kulattur Taluk (of Pudukkottai District)	1*	1 Village	445 Villages + 20 towns	4145.33	
5	4.3.3.5 Manap-parai Upland	Karur Taluk	1 to 5, 25 to 42, 47 to 97	74 villages			Code Nos. 6 to 24, 43 to 46 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Kulit-talai Taluk	34 to 46, 54 to 65, 67, 69 to 78	36 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 33, 47 to 53 are in region 4.3.3.4 Code Nos. 66, 68 are in region 4.3.3.6
		Manap-parai Taluk	1 to 48, 66 to 73, 77 to 83, 91	64 Villages	174 Villages + 4 Towns	2667.78	Code nos. 49 to 65, 84 to 90, 92 to 102 are in region 4.3.3.6 Code Nos. 74 to 76 are in region 4.3.3.2 of Pudukkottai District.
6	4.3.3.6 Sirumalai Forested Hills	Kuli-ttalai Taluk	66, 68	2 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 33, 47 to 53 are in region 4.3.3.4 Code Nos. 34 to 46, 54 to 65, 67, 69 to 78 are in region 4.3.3.5
		Manap-parai Taluk	49 to 65, 84 to 90, 92 to 102	35 Villages	37 Villages	437.31	Code Nos. 1 to 48, 66 to 73, 77 to 83, 91 are in region 4.3.3.5 Code Nos. 74 to 76 are in region 4.3.3.2 of Pudukkottai District.

** This region includes 1 Village of Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai District

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI Census Location Code No. 11 State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Tiruch-chirap-palli	4.3.3.1 Pachamalai forested hills	Taluks of Turai-yur and Peram-balur	Charno-ckites and Granite gneiss	Usterts-Tropepts Orthents.	This region extends over a small part in the northern Vurportion of the district consisting of parts of Turaiyur and Perambalur taluks. It is bounded by Perambalur upland region (4.3.3.2) on all the sides except north where Salem district forms its boundary. This region has a number of detached hills and it is an extension of Pachamalai hills of Salem district. Generally, this region slopes towards east. The maximum height (1015 m) is located at Sengattupatti R.F. village (2) of Turaiyur taluk. The 200 m. contour line which indicates the minimum height of this region runs all along its border except in its northern side. This region forms the catchment area of Suveta Nadi, Koneri river, the tributaries of Vellar river and Aiyar river etc. This region has steep sided hills especially in the northern portion. This region has tropical dry deciduous forest and it has jungles ranging from open to dense. The chief varieties are fire-wood trees, casuarina and bamboo. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites and Granite gneiss beds. The soil type is black soil. Soils of this region are technically known as Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. Being a hilly area there are roads only along the borders of this region. The inner part of this region is served by cart-tracks and foot-paths. There are very few settlements in this region and the population is sparse.
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchchi-rappalli	4.3.3.2 Perambalur upland	Taluks of Turaiyur Perambalur,	Charno-ckites. Granite	Usterts Tropepts-Orthents	This region lies in the central part of the district comprising the parts of Turaiyur, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Musiri taluks. It is bounded by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Lalgudi and Musiri	gneiss, Uttatur, *Trichino-* poly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages	Salem district, Pachamalai forested hills (4.3.3.1) and South Arcot district in north, *Vellar plain (4.3.3.3) and Cauvery basin* (4.3.3.4) in east, Cauvery basin (4.3.3.4) in the south and Salem district in the west. This upland region has almost alevel land. However, *there are a few isolated hills.* By and large, this region has more than 100 m. in its height. This region has a gentle slope towards south except its north-eastern part which slopes towards east. The maximum height (439 m) is found at Irur village (115) of Perambalur taluk. The minimum height (73 m) is located at Peruvalappur village (25) of Lalgudi taluk. This region is drained by Aiyur and Uppar rivers which join the river Cauvery in the South and Suveta Nadi and Chinnar river which join with Vellar river in the east. There is a forest patch near Veeramachampatti village (75) of Turaiyur taluk and a few open jungles in the central part of the region. Paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cumbu, cholam are the major crops raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under Charnockites Granite gneiss beds and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. It has a very little portion of alluvium also. The soil types are black and red sandy soils. These are technically classified as Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents. This region has a good net work of roads to connect the settlements in and around. NH 45 runs through this region to connect Tiruchchirappalli with Madras. Perambalur, Turaiyur, Tattayyangarpettai and Mettupalaiyam are the important urban centres of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Tiru-chirap-palli	4.3.3.3 Vellar Plain	Taluks of Perambalur, Ariyalur Udaiyar-palaiyam	Alluvium, Granite gneiss, Cudda lore Sand stone and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages	Ustalfs and Psamments-Tropepts	This region lies in the north-east corner of the district comprising the parts of Perambalur, Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalaiyam taluks. It is bounded by South Arcot district in the north and east, Cauvery basin (4.3.3.4) in the south, Perambalur upland (4.3.3.2) in the west. This plain region is drained by streams and tributaries of Vellar river, which constitutes the northern border. The meandering character of the river clearly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						brings out the fact that flood plain has attained a matured condition. This region slopes towards east. The maximum height (116 m) of this region is noticed in Kunnam village (79) of Perambalur taluk and the minimum height (37 m) is in the northern border in the Athukurichi village (2) of Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. This region has a small forest patch in the northern portion. Paddy, sugarcane, betel-nut and cashew are the chief crops raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under Alluvium, Cuddalore-sandstone beds. Granite gneiss bed and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. The soils are Alluvial and red sandy. Soils here are technically known as Ustalfs and Psamments-Tropepts. This region has a good network of transport systems. The metre gauge railway line connecting Tiruchchirappalli and Madras runs in the middle of the region. There are few roads in the region connecting all the settlements in and around. Vilandai and Sendurai are the important settlements of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchchi-rappalli	4.3.3.4 Cauvery basin	Taluks Tiruch-chirappalli Turaiyur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Udaiyar-palaiyam, Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur Kulittalai and Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai district	Alluvium, Granite gneiss, Uttatur, Trichino-poly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages and Cuddalore sand stone	Ustalfs-Orthents Tropepts Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, Usterts-Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs and Usterts	This region covers a major portion of the district. It stretches from east to west bisecting the district. It is bounded by Salem district, Perambalur upland (4.3.3.2) and Vellar Plain (4.3.3.3) in the north, South Aroct and Thanjavur district in the east, Thanjavur district, Pudukkottai district and part of Manapparai Upland (4.3.3.5) in the south and Manapparai Upland (4.3.3.5) in the west. This region consists of whole of Tiruchchirappalli taluk and parts of Turaiyur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur and Kulittalai taluks. One village of Kulattur taluk of Pudukkottai district also lies in this region. This vast plain region is drained by the river Cauvery and its tributaries. This region gently slopes towards east. The maximum height (374 m) is found in a small hillock at Karuppattur village (33) of Kulittalai taluk. The minimum height (24 m) is located in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

eastern tip of this region in Kuruvalapparkovil (59) of Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. The river course shows the meandering character which implies that the flood plain has attained a matured condition. Near the eastern border of this region with Thanjavur district at the place 'Grand Anicut', the river Cauvery branches out into many distributaries. Near the village Kariyamanickam (74) of Lalgudi taluk, the place 'Upper Anicut' exists on the river Cauvery from where the Kollidam branches off. This region is a fertile land and it is used fully for cultivation. Paddy, sugarcane, plantain, groundnut, betel-nut, etc. are the chief crops raised here. Around the Tiruchchirappalli urban area, a few large scale industries and a number of small scale industries are located.

Geologically, this region is coming under Alluvium, Granite, gneiss and Cuddalore-sandstone beds and Uttatur, Trichinopoly, Ariyalur and Niniyur stages. The soil types are red loamy, red sandy, alluvial and regur (black) soils. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts, Usterts-Orthents-Tropepts, Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, Ustalfs and Usterts.

This region has excellent transport systems. It has both broad gauge and metre gauge railway lines. The broad gauge railway line which runs towards west connects Tiruchchirappalli and Erode. From Tiruchchirappalli railway junction, metre gauge railway lines run towards north to Madras, towards east to Thanjavur and towards south to Dindigul and Madurai. NH 45 runs through this region, connecting Madras and Madurai with Tiruchchirappalli. There are many other roads to connect the numerous settlements in this fertile tract. This region is densely populated, thanks to the high fertility of land numerous rural and urban settlements. Tiruchchirappalli, Musiri, Kulittalai, Lalgudi and Ariyalur are the important urban centres of this region. Tiruchchirappalli is an ancient town well-known from time in memorial for its

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						temples and famous educational institutions. The city is now well-known for industries also, the important among them are BHEL., Small Arms Factory, Railway workshop, Sugar factory besides a number of tanneries and a number of small scale industries.
Tamil Nadu	Tiruch-chirap-palli	4.3.3.5 Manap-parai upland	Taluks of Karur, Kulittalai and Manapparai	Granite gneiss, Pink granite and Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts, Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs-Tropepts.	This region lies in the western section of the district comprising parts of Karur, Kulittalai and Manapparai taluks. It is bounded by Cauvery basin (4.3.3.4) in the north, Pudukkottai district in the east, Sirumalai forested hills (4.3.3.6) and Madurai district in the south and Periyar district in the west. This upland region gently slopes towards north-east direction. It has a few knolls and hillocks. There is an isolated residual hill in the Viralimalai village (5) of Manapparai taluk which has the maximum height (484 m) of this region. Barring this highest point, the general height of this region ranges between 150 m and 250 m. The minimum height 114 m. of this region lies at Puttar village (49) of Kulittalai taluk. A number of tributaries and channels of the river Cauvery drain this region. Some of them are Amaravati, Pungar, Kodavanar, Ariyavur and Koraiyar rivers. Paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, pulses etc. are the major crops raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss, Pink granite beds with the intrusion of Dharwar system. The soil types are Red soil and alluvial. Technically speaking, there are 4 varieties of soil in this region. They are (i) Ustalfs-Orthents-Tropepts, (ii) Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, (iii) Ustalfs-Orthents and (iv) Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region has a good transportation network. A broad gauge railway line connecting Erode and Tiruchchirappalli and a metre gauge railway line connecting Tiruchchirappalli and Dindigul pass through this region. NH 45 connecting Madras and Tiruchchirappalli runs through this region touching Manapparai town. A number of roads exist in this region connecting the various settlements with the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						towns in and around the region. Karur and Manapparai are the chief towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchchi-rappalli	4.3.3.6 Sirumalai forested hills	Taluks of Kulittalai and Manapparai	Granite gneiss and Dharwar system	Ustalfs-Orthents, and Ustalfs-Tropepts	This small region lies in the south-west corner of the district. It occupies parts of Kulittalai and Manapparai taluks. Its boundaries are Manapparai upland region (4.3.3.5) in the north and east, both Ramanathapuram district and Madurai district in the south and Madurai district in the west. This hilly region is a continuation of Sirumalai hills of Madurai district. This region has isolated hills and ridges like Semmalai R.F., Ayilur R.F., etc. The general slope of this region is towards north-east. The maximum height (1014 m) is located exactly in the border of this region with the Madurai district at Palaviduthi village (67) of Kulittalai taluk. The minimum height (221 m) is located in the southern portion of this region at Thuvarangurichi village (94) of Manapparai taluk. This region has tropical dry thorny forest and jungles. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss with the intrusion of Dharwar system. Soil types are red loamy and red sandy. Soils here are technically known as Ustalfs-Orthents and Ustalfs-Tropepts. The metre gauge railway line which connects Dindigul and Tiruchchirappalli runs through this region. NH 45 also runs by the side of this railway line. There are some roads in the southern portion of the region connecting the neighbouring settlements. Thuvarangurichi is the important settlement of this region.

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

THA NJAVUR DISTRICT

Code No. 12

Regional Divisions

Thanjavur district is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3) and it is sub-divided into the following five sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils and natural vegetation.

4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin

This region is found at the north-western part of the district comprising the whole of Thiruvaiyaru and Kumbakonam taluks and parts of Tiruvidaimarudur, Papanasam and Thanjavur taluks. It has 408 villages and 11 towns. Its area is 1,532.70 km^2 and its population is 1,092,122 of which 673,780 reside in rural and 418,342 in urban areas. It is a rolling plain region, drained by the Cauvery river. This region has fertile land and is mainly used for agriculture. The amount of annual rainfall is between 100 and 150 cms. Its geology is Alluvium and its soils are red, black and alluvial. It has a good transport net-work. It has a high density of 713 persons per km^2

4.3.3.2 Kollidam-Cauvery Delta

This region occupies a major portion of the district comprising the whole of Sirkazhi, Mayuram, Thiruvarur, Nagappattinam taluks and parts of Tiruvidaimarudur, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tirutturaippundi and Vedaranniyam taluks. It has 848 villages and 14 towns. Its area is 3,894.28 km^2 and its population is 1,895,853 of which 1,545,921 reside in rural and 349,932 in urban areas. This deltaic region has earned the name 'granary of Tamil Nadu' to this district. This region is predominantly agricultural in character and paddy is the major crop cultivated here. Recently oil has been struck in this region. Its geology is Alluvium and its soils are black and alluvial. The amount of annual rainfall varies from 100 to 150 cms. It has a density of 487 persons per km^2. The region is well-developed and has a good transport net-work.

4.3.3.3 Orattanadu-Mannargudi Plain

This region is situated in the western part of the district comprising the whole of Orattanadu taluk and parts of Nannilam, Papanasam, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Peravurani taluks. It includes 365 villages and 5 towns. It has an area of 2,039.46 km^2 which is inhabited by 835,395 persons of which 704,378 reside in rural and 131,017 in urban areas. Its geology is Laterite and soil is alluvial. The amount of annual rainfall is between 80 to 100 cms. Its density is 410 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.4 Thanjavur Coastal Plain

This Coastal region is small in its extent comprising the parts of Tirutturaippundi, Pattukkottai and Peravurani taluks. It contains 120 villages and 1 town. Its area is 458.48 km^2 which is inhabited by 174,455 persons of which 157,968 reside in rural and 16,487 in urban areas. Its geology is Alluvium and its soils are coastal sand and alluvial. The rainfall amount is 120 cms. This region is poor in its development. Its density is 381 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.5 Vedaranniyam Swamp

This coastal part which consists of marshy land lies in the southern part of the district as a small region. It comprises parts of Tirutturaippundi, Vedaranniyam and Pattukkottai taluks. It has 24

villages and 1 town. Its area is only 284.12 km^2 which is inhabited by 69,092 persons of which 47,913 reside in rural and 21179 in urban areas. Its geology is Alluvium and its soil is deltaic soil. It has the annual rainfall of around 150 cms. This region has lagoons and salty swamps. This region is undeveloped and its density is 243 persons per km^2.

Note:-- Two villages of Alangudi taluk of Pudukkottai district lie in the Orattanadu-Mannargudi plain region (4.3.3.3) of this district.

TAMIL NADU
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 04
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

km 0 5 10 15 km

4.3.3.1 KALRAYAN FORESTED HILLS
4.3.3.2 GINGEE - KALLAKKURICHCHI UPLAND
4.3.3.3 TINDIVANAM - VILLUPURAM PLAIN
4.3.3.4 PONNAIYAR - VELLAR INTERFLUVIAL PLAIN
4.3.3.5 SOUTH ARCOT COASTAL PLAIN

NORTH ARCOT
CHENGALPATTU
DHARMAPURI
SALEM
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
THANJAVUR
PONDICHERRY (Union Territory)
Bay of Bengal

GINGEE
TINDIVANAM
4.3.3.3
VILLUPURAM
TIRUKKOYILUR
4.3.3.2
KALLAKKURICHCHI
4.3.3.1
ULUNDURPETTAI
4.3.3.4
PANRUTI
CUDDALORE
4.3.3.5
VRIDDHACHALAM
TITTAKUDI
CHIDAMBARAM
KATTUMANNARKOIL

SOILS
km 0 20 km
7 Ustalfs
8 Ustalfs-Orthents
41 Psamments-Tropepts
66 Tropepts
92 Usterts
93 Usterts-Tropepts-Orthents
99 Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts

GEOLOGY
km 0 20 km
ALLUVIUM } RECENT
CUDDALORE SANDSTONE } MIOCENE-PLIOCENE
NINIYUR AND ARIYALUR STAGES } UPPER CRETACEOUS
CHARNOCKITES
GRANITE GNEISS } PRE-CAMBRIAN
BASIC DYKES

Boundary, Union Territory
" District
" Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban area
National Highway
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with station, Metre gauge
River
Regional Division 4·3·3·5
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: THANJAVUR | Census Location Code No. 12 | State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thanj-avur	4.3.3.1	408 Villages (39 Villages in Tiruvid-aimarudur Taluk, 86 Villages in, Kumbakonam Taluk, 129 Villages in Papanasam Taluk, 86 Villages in Thiruvaiyaru Taluk, 68 Villages in Thanjavur Taluk)	11 Towns Tiruvid-aimarudur, Tirubuvanam (inTiruvidaimarudur Taluk)Kumbakonam, Dharasuram, Tirunageswaram, (in Kumbakonam Taluk) Papanasam, Valangiman, Ayyampettai (in Papanasam Taluk) Thiruvaiyaru, Tirukkattuppalli (in Thiruvaiyaru Taluk) Thanjavur (in Thanjavur Taluk)	1532.70	1437.45	95.25	1092122	673780	418342
	4.3.3.2	848 Villages (77Villages in Sirkazhi Taluk, 177 Villages in Mayuram Taluk, 51 Villages in Tiruvidaimarudur Taluk, 228 Villages in Nannilam Taluk, 34 Villages in Mannargudi Taluk, 88 Villages in Thiruvarur Taluk, 60 Villages in Nagappattinam Taluk, 73 Villages	14 Towns Tirumullaivasal, Sirkazhi, Vaithees-warankoil (in Sirkazhi Taluk) Mayuram, Kuttalam Tranquebar (in Mayu-ram Taluk) Aduthurai (in Tiruvidaimarudur Taluk) Kuttanallur (in Mannargudi Taluk) Thiruvarur (in Thiru-varur Taluk) Nagappa-ttinam, Andanappettai, Akkaraipettai (in Nagappattinam Taluk)	3894.28	3727.21	167.07	1895853	1545921	349932

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		in Tirutturaippundi Taluk, 60 Villages in Vedaranniyam Taluk)	Tirutturaippundi (in Tirutturaippundi Taluk) Vedaranniyam (in Vedaranniyam Taluk)						
	** 4.3.3.3	365 Villages (3 Villages in Nannilam Taluk, 21 Villages in Papanasam Taluk, 17 Villages in Thanjavur Taluk, 96 Villages in Orattanadu Taluk, 110 Villages in Mannargudi Taluk, 95 Villages in Pattukkottai Taluk, 20 Villages in Peravurani Taluk) (2 Villages in Alangudi Taluk Pudukkottai District)	5 Towns Ammapettai (in Papanasam Taluk) Orattanadu (in Orattanadu Taluk) Mannargudi Nidamangalam (in Mannargudi Taluk) Pattukkottai (in Pattukottai Taluk)	2039.46	1994.42	45.04	835395	704378	131017
	4.3.3.4	120 Villages (9 Villages in Tirutturaippundi Taluk, 46 Villages in Pattukkottai Taluk, 65 Villages in Peravurani Taluk)	1 Town Muttupet (in Tirutturaippundi Taluk)	458.48	447.21	11.27	174455	157968	16487
	4.3.3.5	24 Villages (4 Villages in Tirutturaippundi Taluk, 4 Villages in Vedaranniyam Taluk, 16 Villages in Pattukkottai Taluk)	1 Town Atirampattinam (in Pattukkottai Taluk)	284.12	278.43	5.69	69092	47913	21179

** This region includes 2 Villages of Alangudi Taluk of Pudukkottai District.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : THANJAVUR | Census Location Code No. 12 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin	Tiruvidai-marudur Taluk	14 to 16, 30 to 36, 47 to 58, 70 to 86	39 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 13, 17 to 29, 37 to 46,59 to 69, 87 to 90 in region 4.3.3.2
		Kumba-konam Taluk	1 to 86	86 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Papana-sam Taluk	1 to 119, 121 to 123, 125, 137 to 142	129 Villages			Code Nos. 120, 124, 126 to 136, 143 to 150 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Thiru-vaiyaru Taluk	1 to 86	86 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Thanja-vur Taluk	1 to 58, 60, 74 to 82	68 Villages	408 Villages + 11 Towns	1532.70	Code Nos. 59, 61 to 73, 83 to 85 are in region 4.3.3.3
2	4.3.3.2 Kollidam-Cauvery Delta	Sirkazhi Taluk	1 to 77	77 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Mayuram Taluk	1 to 177	177 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Tiruvidai-Marudur Taluk	1 to 13, 17 to 29, 37 to 46, 59 to 69, 87 to 90	51 Villages			Code Nos. 14 to 16, 30 to 36, 47 to 58, 70 to 86 are in 4.3.3.1.
		Nannilam Taluk	1 to 184, 186 to 213, 216 to 231	228 Villages			Code Nos. 185, 214, 215 are in region 4.3.3.3.
		Mannar-gudi Taluk	29 to 41, 56 to 64, 77 to 84 100 to 103	34 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 28, 42 to 55, 65 to 76, 85 to 99, 104 to 144 are in region 4.3.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Thiruvarur Taluk	1 to 88	88 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Nagappattinam Taluk	1 to 60	60 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Tirutturaippundi Taluk	1 to 73	73 Villages			Code Nos. 74 to 80, 82, 83 are in region 4.3.3.4 Code Nos. 81, 84, 85, 86 are in region 4.3.3.5
		Vedaranniyam	1 to 55 57 to 61	60 Villages	848 Villages + 14 Towns	3894.28	Code Nos. 56, 62, 63, 64 are in region 4.3.3.5
3	**4.3.3.3 Orattanadu-Mannargudi Plain	Nannilam Taluk	185, 214, 215	3 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 184, 186 to 123, 216 to 231 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Papanasam Taluk	120, 124, 126 to 136, 143 to 150	21 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 119, 121 to 123, 125, 137 to 142 are in region 4.3.3.1
		Thanjavur Taluk	59, 61 to 73, 83 to 85	17 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 58,60,74 to 82, are in region 4.3.3.1
		Orattanadu Taluk	1 to 96	96 Villages			Whole of the Taluk
		Mannargudi Taluk	1 to 28, 42 to 55, 65 to 76, 85 to 99, 104 to 144	110 Villages			Code Nos. 29 to 41, 56 to 64, 77 to 84, 100 to 103 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Pattukkottai Taluk	1 to 79, 81, 82, 88 to 91, 97 to 102 112 to 116	96 Villages			Code Nos. 80, 83 to 87, 92 to 96, 103 to 111, 117 to 125, 129 to 131, 133, 140, 145 to 156 are in region 4.3.3.4 Code Nos. 126 to 128, 132, 134 to 139, 141 to 144, 157, 158 are in region 4.3.3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Peravu-rani Taluk	1 to 5, 14 to 26, 40, 41	20 Villages			Code Nos. 6 to 13, 27 to 39, 42 to 85 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Alan-gudi Taluk (Puduk-kottai Dt.)	13, 14	2 Villages	365 Villages + 5 Towns	2039.46	
4	4.3.3.4 Thanjavur Coastal Plain	Tirutturaip-pundi Taluk	74 to 80, 82, 83	9 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 73 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code Nos. 81, 84, 85, 86 are in region 4.3.3.5
		Pattuk-kottai Taluk	80, 83 to 87, 92 to 96, 103 to 111, 117 to 125, 129 to 131, 133, 140, 145 to 156	46 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 79, 81, 82, 88 to 91, 97 to 102, 112 to 116 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code Nos. 126 to 128, 132, 134 to 139, 141 to 144, 157, 158 are in region 4.3.3.5
		Peravu-rani Taluk	6 to 13, 27 to 39, 42 to 85	65 Villages	120 Villages + 1 Town	458.48	Code Nos. 1 to 5, 14 to 26, 40, 41 are in region 4.3.3.3
5	4.3.3.5 Vedaran-niyam Swamp	Tirutturai-ppundi Taluk	81, 84, 85, 86	4 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 73 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code Nos. 74 to 80, 82, 83 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Vedaran-niyam Taluk	56, 62, 63, 64	4 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 55, 57 to 61 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Pattuk-kottai Taluk	126 to 128, 132. 134 to 139, 141 to 144, 157, 158	16 Villages	24 Villages + 1 Town	284.12	Code Nos. 1 to 79, 81, 82, 88 to 91, 97 to 102, 112 to 116 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code Nos. 80, 83 to 87, 92 to 96, 103 to 111, 117 to 125, 129 to 131, 133, 140, 145 to 156 are in region 4.3.3.4

** This region includes 2 Villages in Alangudi Taluk of Pudukkottai District

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: THANJAVUR | Census Location Code No. 12 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Thanja-vur	4.3.3.1 Cauvery basin	Taluks Tiruvidai-marudur, Kumba-konam Papanasam, Thiruvaiyaru and Thanjavur	Alluvium and Granite gneiss	Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs and Usterts	This region lies in the north-western part of the district comprising the whole of Thiruvaiyaru and Kumbakonam taluks and parts of Tiruvidaimarudur, Papanasam and Thanjavur taluks. Its boundaries are Tiruchchirappalli district in the north and west, Kollidam-Cauvery delta region (4.3.3.2) in the east, Orattanadu-Mannargudi plain (4.3.3.3) and Pudukkottai district in the south. This region is a gently rolling plain region, drained by the river Cauvery. The river Cauvery branches out into many distributaries viz. Kollidam, Vennar and Kudamuruti rivers from the nearby Grand Anicut, on the western border of this district. The meandering river course implies that the flood plain has attained a matured condition. This region slopes towards east. The maximum height (87 m) observed is in Pudukudi North village (50) of Thanjavur taluk. The minimum height (19 m) is located in Kolikutti village (15) of Tiruvidaimarudur taluk. As this region has fertile lands, paddy, sugarcane, cotton and betel-nut are widely raise here. Geologically, this region is coming under alluvium bed except a small portion of Granite gneiss bed in the north west portion. The soil types are red soil and alluvial soil. Soils here are technically classified as Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs and Usterts. This region has a good transport network. Two railway lines (metre gauge), one connecting Tiruchchirappalli and Nagore and another one connecting Thanjavur and Mayuram pass

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						through this region. There are many metalled roads to connect the various settlements with the neighbouring towns. Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Papanasam and Tiruvidaimarudur are the important towns of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Thanja-vur	4.3.3.2 Kollidam-Cauvery delta	Taluks of Sir-Kazhi, Mayuram, Tiruvidaimarudur, Mannargudi, *Thiruvarur*, Nagappattinam, Tirutturai-ppundi and Vedaranniyam	Alluvium	Usterts	This deltaic region occupies a major portion of the district. It comprises the whole of Sirkazhi, Mayuram, Thiruvarur, Nagappattinam taluks and parts of Tiruvidaimarudur, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tirutturaippundi and *Vedaranniyam taluks. Its boundaries are South* Arcot district in the north, Bay of Bengal in the east, Vedaranniyam swamp region (4.3.3.5) in the south and Cauvery basin (4.3.3.1) Orattanadu- Mannargudi Plain (4.3.3.3) regions in the west. The Cauvery delta, which is a famous delta in South India, has earned the name for this district 'granary of Tamil Nadu'. A large number of distributaries and canals from the river Cauvery drain this region. This region slopes gently towards east. The average height of this region is very low, the maximum height being only 21 m, and it is located in the Prataparamapuram village (90) of Nannilam Taluk. The type of soil, fertile flat land and availability of adequate water supply are all highly conducive for Paddy cultivation. Paddy is a major crop cultivated here besides plantain, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, cashew, gingelly and coconuts. Geologically, this region is coming under Alluvium bed. Recently, oil has been struck at Narimanam and Nannilam in Nannilam taluk. The northern portion has coastal alluvial soil and the rest of the region has deltaic alluvial soil. Soils technically classified as Usterts are found here. Over Nagappattinam, Mannargudi and Tirutturaippundi taluks, Black soil (Regur) occurs. This region is well-developed and has good transport facilities. From Thiruvarur, railway lines (metre gauge) run towards north to connect Cuddalore, towards east to Nagore, towards south to Tirutturaippundi and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Vedaranniyam and towards west to Thanjavur. There is another railway lines (metre gauge) from Mayuram to Tranquebar in the northern portion of the region. There are a number of roads connecting all the settlements with neighbouring towns. Sirkazhi, Vaitheeswarankoil, Mayuram, Tranquebar, Thiruvarur, Nagappattinam, Tirutturaippundi and Vedaranniyam are the important urban centres of this region.
Tamil Nadu	Thanja-vur	4.3.3.3 Orattanadu-Mannargudi Plain	Taluks of Nannilam, Papanasam, Thanjavur, Oratttanadu, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai, Peravurani and Alangudi taluk of Pudukkottai district	Laterite and Alluvium	Ustalfs	This region lies in the western part of the district comprising the whole of Orattanadu taluk and parts of Nannilam, , Papanasam, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Peravurani taluks. Two villages of Alangudi taluk of Pudukkottai district lie in this region. The boundaries are Cauvery basin (4.3.3.1) in the north, Kollidam-Cauvery delta (4.3.3.2) in the east, Thanjavur Coastal plain (4.3.3.4) in the south, and Pudukkottai district in the west. This plain region which slopes gently towards east, is drained by a number of distributaries of the Cauvery river and also canals. The maximum height (77 m) is located in the Tirukkanurpatti village (73) of Thanjavur taluk. The minimum height (7 m) is located in the Periyakottai village (42) of Pattukkottai taluk. There are some perennial tanks in this region which are used for irrigation purposes. Paddy and Sugarcane are the main crops and besides, plantain, black-gram, jack trees and cashew are the other crops raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under laterite bed except a small area in the eastern and southern border of this region which has alluvium bed. Recently oil has been struck at Kovilkalappal in Mannargudi taluk. The soil type seen here is laterite and alluvial and these are technically classified as Ustalfs. This region has good transport facilities. A metre gauge railway line is there connecting Thanjavur and Mannargaudi. Besides, there are many roads connecting the towns with almost all neighbouring settlements. Orattanadu, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai are the important urban centres of this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Thanja-vur	4.3.3.4 Thanjavur Coastal plain	Taluks of Tirutturai-ppundi, Pattukkottai and Pera-vurani	Alluvium	Ustalfs	This coastal plain is a small region and it lies in the southern part of the district. It consists of parts of Tirutturaippundi, Pattukkottai and Peravurani taluks. It boundaries are Orattanadu-Mannargudi plain (4.3.3.3) in the north, Kollidam-Cauvery delta (4.3.3.2)in the east Vedaranniyam swamp (4.3.3.5) and Palk strait in the south and Pudukkottai district in the west. This plain region which has coastal influence is a low lying tract. The maximum height (15 m) is located at Rudrachintamani village (63) of Peravurani taluk. This region is drained by small rivers like Ambuliar, Agniar, Punakkuttiar etc. This region has some lakes which are almost non-perennial. Paddy, jack trees, gingelly, coconuts, etc. are raised here. Geologically, this region is coming under the Alluvium bed. The soil type of this region is coastal sand and alluvial soil. These soils are technically classified as Ustalfs. This region is poor in transport facilities as compared to the other regions of the district. A railway line (metre gauge) from Arantangi to Tirutturaippundi runs across this region. There are roads to connect the important settlements of this region, viz. Peravurani, Muttupet etc. Fishing communities inhabitate the coastal areas.
Tamil Nadu	Thanja-vur	4.3.3.5 Vedaranni-yam Swamp	Taluks of Tirutturaip-pundi, Vedaranni-yam and Pattukkottai	Alluvium	Usterts and Ustalfs	This coastal part which consists of marshy land lies in the southern part of the district as a small region. It consists of parts of Vedaranniyam, Tirutturaippundi and Pattukkottai taluks. It is bounded by Kollidam-Cauvery delta (4.3.3.2). Thanjavur Coastal plain (4.3.3.4) regions in its north, Palk strait in the east and south and Thanjavur Coastal plain (4.3.3.4) in the west. This salt swamp region has only 8m. as its maximum height which is located at Tennadar village (56) of Vedaranniyam taluk. As it is a low-lying land and has lagoons, the influence of sea water is conspicuous. Spontaneous salt is produced in this region. A few rivers like Paminiyar, Valavanar etc. end in the lagoons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						In this region, we find mangrove type of forest. In Kodikkarai, there is a well-known sanctuary for birds of rare species and this spot attracts many tourists. Geologically, this region is coming under Alluvium bed. The soil type is deltaic soil and it is technically classified as Usterts and Ustalfs. Good transport facilities is available here only in two places, One at Kodikkarai and another at Atirampattinam. Both these places are connected to Tirutturaippundi by railway lines (metre gauge). Metalled roads exist also connecting these two places. Atirampattinam and Kodikkarai are the important places of this region.

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

PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT

Code No. 13

Regional Divisions

Pudukkottai district is a part of Coromandel Coast (4.3.3) and it is sub-divided into the following four sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin

This region lies in the northern part of the district occupying parts of Kulattur and Pudukkottai taluks. This region consists of 63 villages. Its area is of 596.13 km^2, which is inhabited by 41,097 persons. This region is a part of Cauvery basin which is drained by Koraiyar a tributary of the river Cauvery. Its geology is Granite gneiss. Its soil types are red, regur and laterite soils. The annual rainfall is less about 80 cms. Its density is 69 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.2 Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling Plain

This region is located in the western part of the district consists of parts of Kulattur, Tirumayam, and Pudukkottai taluks. It has 208 villages and 4 towns. Its area is 1,441.73 km^2, and its population is 380,702 of which 350,875 persons reside in rural and 29,827 in urban areas. This region is a rolling plain drained by Vellar river. Agriculture and dairy farming are the major occupations of the people. Its geological beds are Granite gneiss and Pink granite. Its soil type is regur soil. Its density is 264 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.3 Pudukkottai Plain

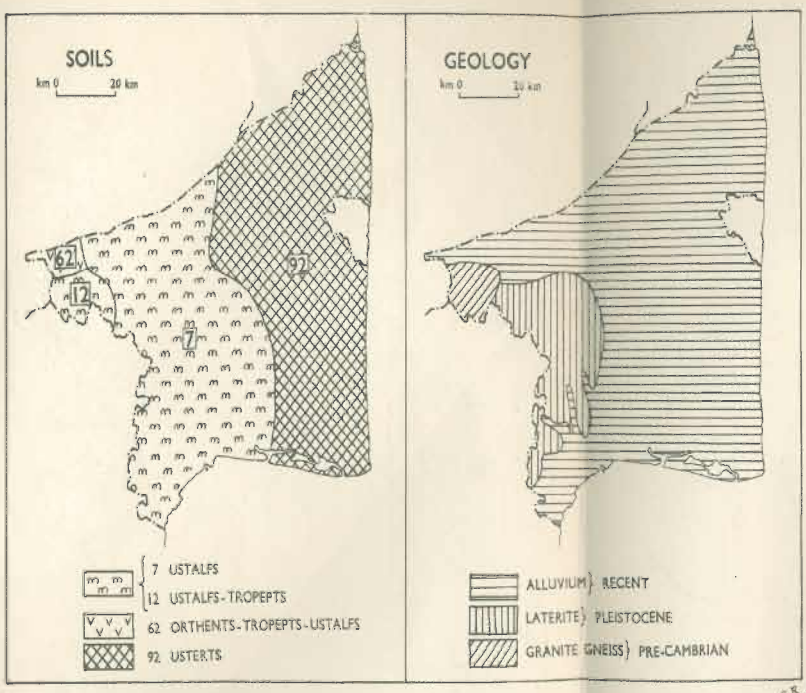
This region occupies a major portion of the district comprising the whole of Alangudi taluk and parts of Kulattur, Pudukkottai, Tirumayam, Arantangi and Avadaiyarkovil taluks. It consists of 302 villages and 4 towns. Its area is 1,986.32 km^2. which is inhabited by 579,399 persons of which 455,558 reside in rural and 123,841 in urban areas. This plain region has a gentle slope and it is drained by Agniar and Vellar rivers. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Its geology is laterite and its soil types are red and alluvial soils. The amount of annual rainfall is between 80 to 100 cms. It has a good transport net-work. Its density is 292 persons per km^2.

4.3.3.4 Pudukkottai Coastal Plain

This region has small area and it is located in the south-western part of the district comprising the parts of Avadaiyarkovil and Arantangi taluks. It has 187 villages. Its area is 670.29 km^2, which is inhabited by 149,964 persons. This region has a number of tanks. Along the coast we find some sand deposit and also salt-pans. Its geology is Alluvium and its soil is alluvial. Its density is 224 persons per km^2.

Note One village of Tiruchchirappalli taluk of Tiruchchirappalli district lies in the Cauvery basin region (4.3.3.1) and three villages of Manapparai taluk of Tiruchchirappalli district lie in the Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling plain region (4.3.3.2) of this district.

TAMIL NADU
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 12
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



4.3.3.1 CAUVERY BASIN
4.3.3.2 KOLLIDAM - CAUVERY DELTA
4.3.3.3 ORATTANADU – MANNARGUDI PLAIN
4.3.3.4 THANJAVUR COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.3.5 VEDARANNIYAM SWAMP

km 5 0 5 10 15 km

SOUTH ARCOT
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI
PUDUKKOTTAI
Karaikkal (Pondicherry)
Palk Strait

S I R K A Z H I
M A Y U R A M
K U M B A K O N A M
T H A N J A V U R
T H I R U V A R U R
M A N N A R G U D I
O R A T T A N A D U
PATTUKKOTTAI
TIRUTTURAIPPUNDI
VEDARANNIYAM
PERAVURANI
4.3.3.2
4.3.3.3
4.3.3.4
4.3.3.5

Boundary, Union Territory
" District
" Taluk
Village having 5,000 & above Population
Urban Area
State Highway
Other Roads
Railway line with Station, Metre gauge
River
Regional Division 4 · 3 · 3 · 5
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub - Micro with Boundary

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

U. A. Urban Agglomeration

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: PUDDUKKOTTAI | Census Location Code No. 13 | State : TAMIL NADU

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pudduk-kottai	*4.3.3.1	63 Villages (54 Villages in Kulattur taluk 8 Villages in Puddukkottai Taluk and 1 Village in Tiruchchirappalli Taluk of Tiruchchi-rappalli District)	—	596.13	596.13	—	41097	41097	--
	** 4.3.3.2	208 Villages (96 Villages in Kulattur Taluk 15 Villages in Puddukkottai Taluk, 94 Villages in Tirumayam Taluk and 3 villages in Manapparai Taluk of Tiruchchir appalli District)	4 Towns (Iluppur Kiranpur, in Kulattur Taluk, Ponnamaravathi Alagapuri (in Tirumayam Taluk)	1441.73	1417.27	24.46	380702	350875	29827
	4.3.3.3	302 Villages (10 Villages in Kulattur Taluk, 56 Vill-ages in Puduk kottai Taluk, 119 Villages in Alangudi Taluk, 35 Villages in Tirumayam Taluk, 53 Villages in Arantangi Taluk and 29 Villages in Avadaiyarkovil Taluk)	4 Towns Puddukkottai in Puddukkottai Alangudi (in Alangudi Taluk) Kadiapatti (in Tirumayam Taluk) Arantangi (in Arantangi Taluk)	1986.32	1954.64	31.68	579399	455558	123841

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.3.4	187 Villages (70 Villages in Arantangi Taluk 117 Villages in Avadaiyar kovil Taluk)	--	670.29	670.29	--	149964	149964	—

* This region includes 1 Village of Tiruchchirappalli Taluk of Tiruchchirappalli District

** This region includes 3 Villages of Manapparai Taluk of Tiruchchirappalli District

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : PUDUKKOTTAI | Census Location Code No. 13 | State : TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages of Taluk	Total No. of Villages and Towns in division	Area of Regional division in Km2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	*4.3.3.1 Cauvery Basin	Kulattur Taluk	2 to 23, 27 to 49, 53 to 59, 83, 86	54 Villages			Code No. 1 is in region 4.3.3.4 of Tiruchchirappalli district Code Nos. 50 to 52, 60 to 63, 65, 72 to 82, 84, 85, 87 to 161 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code Nos. 24 to 26, 64, 66 to 71 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Puduk-kottai Taluk	1 to 6, 11, 12	8 Villages			Code Nos. 46, 47, 60 to 71, 73 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code Nos. 7 to 10, 13 to 45, 48 to 59, 72, 74 to 79 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Tiruchchi-rappalli Taluk (Tiruchchi-rappalli District)	72	1 Village	63 Villages	596:13	Code Nos. 2 to 23, 27 to 49, 53 to 59, 83, 86 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 24 to 26, 64, 66 to 71 are in region 4.3.3.3 4.3.3.3.
**	4.3.3.1 Kulattur Tirumayam Rolling Plain	Kulatttur	50 to 52, 60 to 63, 65, 72 to 82, 84, 85, 87 to 161	96 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 6, 11, 12 are in region 4.3.3.1
		Puduk-kottai Taluk	46, 47, 60 to 71, 73	15 Villages			Code Nos. 7 to 10, 13 to 45, 48 to 59, 72, 74 to 79 are in region 4.3.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tirumayam Taluk	1 to 61, 65 to 73, 75 to 85, 99 to 111 111	94 Villages			Code Nos. 62 to 64, 86 to 98, 112 to 130 are in region 4.3.3.3 Code No. 74 is in region 4.3.2.3 of Ramanathapuram District
		Manapparai Taluk (Tiruchchirappalli District)	74, 75 & 76	3 Villages	208 Villages + 4 Towns	1441.73	
3	4.3.3.3 Pudukkottai Plain	Kulattur Taluk	24 to 26, 64 66 to 71	10 Villages			Code Nos. 2 to 23, 27 to 49, 53 to 59 83, 86 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 50 to52, 60 to 63, 65, 72 to 82, 84, 85, 87 to 161 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Pudukkottai Taluk	7 to 10, 13 to 45, 48 to 59, 72, 74 to 79	56 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 6, 11, 12 are in region 4.3.3.1 Code Nos. 46, 47, 60 to 71, 73 are in region 4.3.3.2
		Alangudi Taluk	1 to 12, 15 to 121	119 Villages			Code Nos. 13, 14 is in region 4.3.3.3
		Tirumayam Taluk	62 to 64, 86 to 98, 112 to 130	35 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 61, 65 to 73, 75 to 85, 99 to 111 are in region 4.3.3.2 Code No. 74 is in region 4.3.2.3
		Arantangi Taluk	1 to 19, 24 to 35, 49 to 70	53 Villages			Code Nos. 20 to 23, 36 to 48, 71 to 123 are in region 4.3.3.4
		Avadaiyarkovil Taluk	7, 15 to 24, 64 to 81	29 Villages	302 Villages + 4 Towns	1986.32	Code Nos. 1 to 6, 8 to 14, 25 to 63, 82 to 146 are in region 4.3.3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	4.3.3.4 Puduk-kottai Coastal Plain	Aran-tangi Taluk	20 to 23, 36 to 48, 71 to 123	70 Villages			Code Nos. 1 to 19, 24 to 35 49 to 70 are in region 4.3.3.3
		Avadai-yar kovil Taluk	1 to 6, 8 to 14, 25 to 63, 82 to 146	117 Villages	187 Villages	670.29	Code Nos. 7, 15 to 24, 64 to 81 are in region 4.3.3.3

* This region includes 1 village of Tiruchchirappali Taluk of Tiruchchirappalli District

** This region includes 3 villages of Manapparai Taluk of Tiruchchirappalli District

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name: PUDUKKOTTAI | Census Location Code No. 13 | State : TAMIL NADU

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Puduk-kottai	4.3.3.1 **Cauvery basin**	Taluks of Kulattur, Pudukkottai Tiruchchirappalli Taluk of Tiruchchi-rappalli District)	Granite gneiss laterite	Orthents-Tropepts. Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts	This region lies in the northern portion of the district comprising part of Kulattur taluk and a small portion of Pudukkottai taluk. One village of Tiruchchirappalli taluk of Tiruchchirappalli district lies in this region. The boundaries of this region are Tiruchchirappalli and Thanjavur district in the north, Thanjavur district in the east, Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling plain (4.3.3.2) and Pudukkottai plain (4.3.3.3) in the south and Tiruchchirappalli district in the west. west. This region forms part of Cauvery basin which is drained by Koraiyar, a tributary of the river Cauvery. This region has more than 100 m.in height and it gently slopes towards north. The maximum height (195 m) of this region is located in Vadadirayanpatti village (47) of Kulattur taluk. The minimum height (86 m) is located in the border of Tiruchchirappalli district in the Chettipatti village (17) of Kulattur taluk. Paddy, cashew and groundnut are raised in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed except a small portion in the eastern part which has laterite bed. The soil types are red soil, regur soil and a small portion of laterite soil. Soils here are technically classified as Orthents-Tropepts-Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region has a metre gauge railway line connecting Tiruchchirappalli with Pudukkottai. There are many metalled roads connecting all the important neighbouring settlements with this region. The main occupation of the people

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						here is agriculture. Viralimalai is the only important settlements of this region.
Tamil Naud	Puduk-kottai	4.3.3.2 Kulattur Tirumayam Rolling Plain	Taluks of Kulattur, Tirumayam Pudukkottai and Manap-parai Taluk of Tiruchchira-ppalli district	Granite gneiss and Pink Granite	Ustalfs-Tropepts,	This region lies in the western part of the district comprising parts of Kulattur and Tirumayam taluks and a small portion of Pudukkottai taluk. Three villages of Manapparai taluk of Tiruchchirappalli district lie in this region. This region is bounded by Cauvery basin region (4.3.3.1) in the north, Pudukkottai plain region (4.3.3.3) in the east, Ramanathapuram district in the south and Tiruchchirappalli district and Ramanathapuram district in the west. This is a rolling plain region sloping towards east. Over its western part, we could find some hillocks. The maximum height (313 m) is located in an isolated hill at Sevalur village (54) of Tirumayam taluk. The minimum height (83 m) if found in the eastern border, in the Mangalathupatti village (46) of Pudukkottai taluk. There are some forest patches and also small areas with scrubs and bushes, found here and there. This region is drained by Vellar river. Non-perennial tanks are scattered in this region. Paddy, Ragi, Cumbu, Cholam, Groundnut, Cashew and palms are the chief crops of this region. Geologically, this region is coming under Granite gneiss bed which is intruded by Pink granites. The soil type is regur and a little portion has laterite where we find scrubs and bushes. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Tropepts. Regarding the transport facilities, the region has railway lines and roadways. A metre-gauge railway line connecting Pudukkottai with Tiruchchirappalli runs through this region. There are a number of metalled roads connecting all the important settlements of this region. The major occupation of the people is agriculture and dairy farming.
Tamil Nadu	Puduk-Kottai	4.3.3.3 Puduk kottai Plain	Taluks of Kulattur, Pudukkottai, Alangudi, Tirumayam,	Laterite and alluvial	Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs and Usterts	This region lies in the eastern part and occupies a major portion of this district. It consists of the whole of Alangudi taluk and parts of Kulattur, Pudukkottai, Tirumayam,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Arantangi, and Avadai-yarkovil			Arantangi and Avadaiyarkovil taluks. Its boundaries are Cauvery basin region (4.3.3.1) in north, Thanjavur district and Pudukkottai coastal plain region (4.3.3.4) in the east, Ramanathapuram district in the south and Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling plain region (4.3.3.2) in the west. This plain region has a gentle slope towards east. Its maximum height (147 m) is located in the northern portion in the Temmavur village (68) of Kulattur taluk. The minimum height (46 m) is located in the Karambakudi village (26) of Alangudi taluk. This region is drained by Agniar and Vellar rivers. The southern portion of this region has some tanks. There are a few forest patches found here and there. Paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, cholam, palms and jack trees are mainly grown in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under laterite bed and a small portion of its southern part is in alluvium bed. The soil types are red soil and alluvial soil. Soils here are technically classified as Ustalfs-Tropepts, Ustalfs and Usterts. This region has good transport facilities. The railway lines (metre gauge) from Karaikkudi to Tiruchchirappalli and Arantangi to Thanjavur run across this region. There are a number of metalled roads connecting the important settlements. Pudukkottai, Arantangi, and Alangudi are the chief towns of this region. The main occupation of the people here is agriculture, Dairy farming industry is prominent in Pudukkottai.
Tamil Nadu	Puduk-kottai	4.3.3.4 Puduk-kottai Coastal Plain	Taluks of Arantangi and Avadai-yarkovil.	Alluvium	Usterts.	This region lies in the south-eastern portion of the district comprising major portion of Avadaiyarkovil taluk and a small portion of Arantangi taluk. It is bounded by Thanjavur district and part of Pudukkottai plain region (4.3.3.3) in the north, Palk strait in the east, Ramanathapuram district in the south and Pudukkottai plain region (4.3.3.3) in the west. This coastal plain region has a gentle slope towards east. The maximum height (32 m) lies

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						in its western border in the Kidanguvayal village (1) of Avadaiyarkovil taluk. The region is drained by Vellar river and it has a large number of tanks. Along the coast, we find sand dunes. We find salt pans also along this region. Over its western part we find some scrubs and bushes. Paddy and palms are raised in this region. Geologically, this region is coming under alluvium bed. The soil type is alluvial soil. Deep Black soils occur on this region. Soils of this region are technically classified as Usterts. There are a number of metalled roads connecting the important places. Manamelkudi and Kodikulam are the important settlements of this region. The major occupation of the people here is agriculture and fishing.

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

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN TAMIL NADU AND OTHER STATES VIZ, KERALA, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA, GUJARAT, ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE UNION TERRITORIES OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND PONDICHERRY

Macro Region with Code No. & Name		Meso Region with Code No. & Name		State	Micro Region with Code No. & Name		District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name	
1		2		3	4		5	6	
4.	The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3	Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.1	Kanniyakumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	4.3.1.3	Kanniyakumari Coastal Plain
					4.3.2	Sandy Littoral	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.4	Tirunelveli Coastal Plain
							Ramanatha-puram	4.3.2.4	Sandy Coastal Plain
					4.3.3	Coromandel Coast	Madras	4.3.3.1	Madras Coastal Plain
				Pondi-cherry			Pondicherry	4.3.3.1	Ozhukarai-Pondi-cherry-Ariankuppam (Coastal Plain)
							Karaikal	4.3.3.1	Nedungadu-Tiru-nallar Plain (Coastal Plain)
							Karaikal	4.3.3.2	Kottucherry-Karaikal --T.R. Pattinam Coastal Plain
				Tamil Nadu			Thanjavur	4.3.3.2	Kollidam-Cauvery Delta *
							Chengalpattu	4.3.3.3	Chengalpattu Coastal Plain
							Pudukkottai	4.3.3.4	Pudukkottai Coastal Plain
							Thanjavur	4.3.3.4	Thanjavur Coastal Plain
							Thanjavur	4.3.3.5	Vedaranniyam Swamp
							South Arcot	4.3.3.5	South Arcot Coastal Plain

1	2		3	4		5	6	
			Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4	Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.4	Kovur-Allur Coastal Plain
						Prakasam	4.3.4.4	Ongole-Chirala Coastal Plain
						Nellore	4.3.4.5	Nellore-Sullurupet Coastal Plain
				4.3.5	Krishna Delta	Krishna	4.3.5.6	Kaikalur-Machilipatnam Coastal Plain
						Krishna	4.3.5.7	Krishna Delta *
						Guntur	4.3.5.7	Bapatla-Repalle Coastal Plain
			Pondicherry	4.3.6	Godavari Delta	Yanam	4.3.6.1	Yanam Municipal Area
			Andhra Pradesh			West Godavari	4.3.6.4	Godavari Delta *
						East Godavari	4.3.6.4	Tuni-Kakinada Coastal Plain
						East Godavari	4.3.6.5	Godavari Delta *
				4.3.7	Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.4	Yellamanchili-Nakkapalle Coastal Plain
						Srikakulam	4.3.7.4	Sompeta-Ichchapuram Coastal Plain
							4.3.7.5	Tekkali-Palasa Coastal Plain
						Vizianagaram	4.3.7.5	Vizianagaram-Bhogapuram Coastal Plain
						Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.5	Vishakhapatnam-Anakapalle Coastal Plain
						Srikakulam	4.3.7.6	Sirkakulam Coastal Plain
					PLAIN/VALLEY			
3.	The Deccan Plateau	3.10	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Madurai	3.10.1.4	Suruli Valley
							3.10.1.5	Madurai Plain
					3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	North Arcot	3.10.2.2	Palar Valley
						North Arcot	3.10.2.4	Cheyyar Plain

1		2		3	4		5	6	
4.	The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.3	Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.2	Sandy Littoral	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.2	Sankarankovil Rolling Plain
							Ramanatha-puram	4.3.2.2	Vaigai-Gundar Black Soil Plain
							Ramanatha-puram	4.3.2.3	Pambar-Virasuli Red Soil Plain
							Tirunelveli	4.3.2.3	Tirunelveli Central Plain
					4.3.3	Coroma-ndel Coast	Pudukkottai	4.3.3.2	Kulattur-Tirumayam Rolling Plain
					4.3.3	Coroman-dal Coast	Pudukkottai	4.3.3.2	Kulattur-Tirumayam Plain
							Chengalpattu	4.3.3.2	Gummidipundi-Tiruvallur Plain
				Pondi-cherry Tamil Nadu			Pondicherry	4.3.3.2	Villianur Plain
							Pondicherry	4.3.3.3	Mannadipet Plain
							South Arcot	4.3.3.3	Tindivanam-Villu-puram Plain
							Tiruchchira-ppalli	4.3.3.3	Vellar Plain
							Thanjavu	4.3.3.3	Orattanadu-Mannargudi Plain
							Pudukkottai	4.3.3.3	Pudukkottai Plain
							South Arcot	4.3.3.4	Ponnaiyar-Vellar Interfluvial Plain
							Chengalpattu	4.3.3.4	Palar Valley
							Pondicherry	4.3.3.5	Madurantakam Plain
						CAUVERY BASIN			
3.	The Decan Plateau	3.9	Karna-taka Plateau	Kar-nataka	3.9.3	Southern Karnataka Plateau	Mandya	3.9.3.1	Cauvery-Hemavati Valley
							Mysore	3.9.3.1	Kabbani-Cauvery Valley
							Mysore	3.9.3.2	Cauvery Forested Region
							Bangalore	3.9.3.2	Cauvery Forested Region
							Mandya	3.9.3.3	Shimsha Basin
							Hassan	3.9.3.3	Cauvery-Hemavati Basin
							Mandya	3.9.3.4	Cauvery Forested Tract
							Mysore	3.9.3.6	Cauvery Valley

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		3.10	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1	Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Periyar	3.10.1.3	Cauvery Basin
					3.10.2	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Salem	3.10.2.1	Cauvery Basin
							Dharmapuri	3.10.2.3	Cauvery Basin
4.	The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.3	Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.3	Coromandel Coast	Pudukkottai	4.3.3.1	Cauvery Basin
							Thanjavur	4.3.3.1	Cauvery Basin
							Thanjavur	4.3.3.2	Cauvery Delta *
							Tiruchchi-rappalli	4.3.3.4	Cauvery Delta *
				PLATEAU/UPLAND					
3.	The Decan Plateau	3.9	Karna-taka Plateau	Karna-taka	3.9.2	Central Karnataka Plateau	Chitradurga	3.9.2.7	Kanchipura Scrubby Upland
					3.9.3	Southern Karnataka Plateau	Hassan	3.9.3.1	Arsikere Uplands
							Tumkur	3.9.3.1	Pavagada Uplands
							Bangalore	3.9.3.1	Bangalore Plateau
							Mandya	3.9.3.2	Nagamangala Plateau
							Hassan	3.9.3.2	Gandasi-Hirisave Plateau
							Kolar	3.9.3.2	Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands
							"	3.9.3.3	Sidlaghatta-Srini-vaspur Uplands
							Mysore	3.9.3.3	Gundlupet-Chamraj nagar Plateau
							"	3.9.3.4	Heggadadevankote-Bandipur Forested Uplands
							Kolar	3.9.3.4	Kolar-Bangarapet Rugged Tract
							Mysore	3.9.3.5	Mysore-Piriyapatna Plateau
							Tumkur	3.9.3.5	Tumkur-Kunigal Plateau
							"	3.9.3.6	Tiptur-Turuvekere Plateau
								3.9.3.7	Chiknayakanhalli-Sira Scrubby Upland

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		3.10	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1	Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Nilgiri	3.10.1.1	Gudalur Plateau
							Madurai	3.10.1.1	Palani Upland
							Periyar	3.10.1.2	Bhavani Upland
							Coimbatore	3.10.1.2	Coimbatore Plateau
							"	3.10.1.3	Udumalaippettai Undulated Upland
							"	3.10.1.4	Pollachi Upland
							Nilgiri	3.10.1.4	Ootacamund Plateau
							Periyar	3.10.1.4	Dharapuram Upland
					3.10.2	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri	3.10.2.1	Hosur Plateau
							Salem	3.10.2.3	Attur Upland
							Dharmapuri	3.10.2.4	Dharmapuri Upland
		3.11	Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.4	Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.1	Peddaeru-Bahuda-Punchu Region
							Anantapur	3.11.4.2	Kalyandurg Upland
							Anantapur	3.11.4.3	Madakasira Upland
							Chittoor	3.11.4.5	Chittoor Upland
							Chittoor	3.11.4.6	Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)
							Chittoor	3.11.4.7	Punganur-Kuppam Upland
							Cuddapah	3.11.4.7	Papagni-Mandavi-Bahuda Region/ Upland
							Anantapur	3.11.4.7	Penukonda-Kadri Forested Upland
4.	The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.2	Western Coastal Region	Kerala	4.2.4	North Kerala Coast	Wayanad	4.2.4.2	Wayanad Plateau
					4.2.5	Central Kerala	Kottayam	4.2.5.3	Meenachil-Kanjira-ppally Upland
					4.2.6	South Kerala Coast	Trivandrum	4.2.6.2	Attingal-Neyyattin-kara Undulating Upland
							Quilon	4.2.6.3	Kottarakkara Undulating Uplands
		4.3	Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.1	Kanniya-kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	4.3.1.2	Kanniyakumari Undulating Upland

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			4.3.3	Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu	4.3.3.1	Tiruttani Upland
					Tiruchchira-ppalli	4.3.3.2	Perambalur Upland
					South Arcot	4.3.3.2	Gingee-Kallakkuri-chchi Upland
					Tiruchchira-ppalli	4.3.3.5	Manapparai Upland
				HILLS			
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.7	Northern Mahara-shtra	Mahara-shtra	3.7.1	Tapti-Purna Valley	Dhule	3.7.1.4 Western Ghats
	3.8	Mahara-shtra Plateau		3.8.1	Eastern Plateau	Kolhapur	3.8.1.1 Sahyadri Hills
						Sangli	3.8.1.1 Sangli Sahyadri Hills
				3.8.2	Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Satara	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
						Pune	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
						Ahmednagar	3.8.2.1 Sahyadri Hills
						Nasik	3.8.1.2 Sahyadri Hills
							3.8.2.2 Satmala Hill Range
						Satara	3.8.2.4 Mahadeo Hill Range
						Pune	3.8.2.7 Mahadeo Hills
	3.9	Karnataka Plateau	Karna-taka	3.9.1	Northern Karnataka Pleateau	Belgaum	3.9.1.3 Gokak-Saundatti Hills
						Belgaum	3.9.1.5 Khanpur Forests
				3.9.2	Central Karnataka Pleateau	Shimoga	3.9.2.1 Sagar-Sorab-Shi-karpur Rolling Humid Region
						Chikmagalur	3.9.2.1 Sringeri-Koppa Rolling Humid Tract
						Dharwad	3.9.2.2 Kalghetgi-Laksh-meshwar Residual Hills
						Chikmagalur	3.9.2.2 Kudremukh-Baba-budan Forested Hilly Zone
							3.9.2.4 Chikmagalur-Mudi-rere Rolling Humid Belt
						Shimoga	3.9.2.4 Shimoga Forested Hills
						Dharwad	3.9.2.4 Byadgi-Hirekerur Rocky Knobs
						Shimoga	3.9.2.5 Tirthahalli Rolling Tract
							3.9.2.6 Western Ghats (Shimoga)

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				3.9.3	Southern Karnataka Plateau	Kodagu	3.9.3.1	Patti-Brahmagiri Ghats
						Kodagu	3.9.3.2	Somvarpet-Virajpet Rolling Humid Region
						Kodagu	3.9.3.3	Yedavanad-Nalkeri Forested Belt
						Hassan	3.9.3.4	Manjarabad Ghats
	3.10	Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.1	Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri	Periyar	3.10.1.1	Talamalai-Burgur Forested Hills
						Coimbatore	3.10.1.1	Coimbatore Forested Hills
						Nilgiri	3.10.1.2	Mudumalai Forested Hills
						Madurai	3.10.1.2	Kodaikanal Forested Hills
						Madurai	3:10.1.3	Sirumalai-Semmalai Forested Hills
						Nilgiri	3.10.1.3	Sigur Forested Hills
						Nilgiri	3.10.1.5	Kunda Forested Hills
						Coimbatore	3.10.1.5	Anaimalai Forested Hills
						Madurai	3.10.1.6	Cardamom-Varu-Shanad Forested Hills
				3.10.2	Tamil Nadu Uplands	North Arcot	3.10.2.1	Amburdurg-Ammur Forested Hills
						Dharmapuri	3.10.2.2	Krishnagiri Forested Hills
						Salem	3.10.2.2	Shevaroy-Kalrayan Forested Hills
						North Arcot	3.10.2.3	Javadi Forested Hills
						Salem	3.10.2.4	Kollimalai-Pacha-malai Forested Hills
						Dharmapuri	3.10.2.5	Chitteri Forested Hills
	3.11	Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.4	Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.2	Palkonda-Velikonda Range
						Cuddapah	3.11.4.2	Lankamala Hills
						Cuddapah	3.11.4.4	Velikonda Range
						Chittoor	3.11.4.4	Nagari-Nagala-puram Hills
						Cuddapah	3.11.4.6	Palkonda Range
						Kurnool	3.11.4.7	Nallamala Hills

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4.	The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.1	Gujarat Region	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Gujarat	4.1.1	Gujarat Plain	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1.1.2	Western Ghats
							Valsad	4.1.1.3	Western Ghats
							Surat	4.1.1.6	Kalakakra Hills
					4.1.2	Eastern Hilly Region	The Dangs	4.1.2.1	Lower Dangs
							The Dangs	4.1.2.2	Upper Dangs
		4.2	Western Coastal Region	Mahara-shtra	4.2.1	Mahara-shtra Littoral	Thane	4.2.1.2	Konkan Hills
							Gr. Bombay	4.2.1.2	Kanheri Konkan Hills
							Raigarh	4.2.1.2	Konkan Forested Hills
							Raigarh	4.2.1.4	Sahyadri Hills
							Ratnagiri	4.2.1.4	Sahyadri Hills
							Thane	4.2.1.4	Sahyadri Hills
							"	4.2.1.8	Jayshet Hills
							"	4.2.1.10	Tungar Hills
							"	4.2.1.12	Konkan Forested Hills
				Goa, Daman & Diu	4.2.2	Goa Coast	Goa	4.2.2.3	Sahyadri Hills
				Karna-taka	4.2.3	Karna-taka Coast	Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.2	Western Ghats (Uttar Kannad)
							Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.3	Yellapur-Dandeli Forests
							Dakshin Kannad	4.2.3.3	Western Ghats (Dakshin Kannad)
								4.2.3.4	Beltangadi Dissected Zone
							Uttar Kannad	4.2.3.4	Sirsi-Siddapur Dissected-Humid Tract
				Kerala	4.2.4	North Kerala Coast	Wayanad	4.2.4.1	Wayanad Forested Hills
							Kozhikode	4.2.4.3	Kozhikode Forested Hills
							Cannanore	4.2.4.5	Kannoth Forested Hills
					4.2.5	Central Kerala Coast	Idukki	4.2.5.1	Anamalai Forested Hills
							Idukki	4.2.5.2	Marayur Forested Hills
							Palghat	4.2.5.2	Mannarghat-Palghat Forested Hills
							Idukki Palghat	4.2.5.3	Palghat Gap

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					Ernakulam	4.2.5.3	Malayattur Forested Hills
					Idukki	4.2.5.3	Cardamom Hills
					Kottayam	4.2.5.4	Ranni Forested Hills
					Trichur	4.2.5.4	Kodassery Forested Hills
					Palghat	4.2.5.4	Chittur Forested Hills
					Malappuram	4.2.5.4	Nilambur Forested Hills
					Idukki	4.2.5.5	Thekkadi Forested Hills
			4.2.6	South Kerala Coast	Trivandrum	4.2.6.3	Ponmudi-Agasthiar Forested Hills
					Quilon	4.2.6.4	Pampa-Kakki Forested Hills
					Quilon	4.2.6.5	Kulathupuzha Forested Hills
	4.3	Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.1	Kanniya-Kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	4.3.1.1 Kanniyakumari Forested Hills
				4.3.2	Sandy Littoral	Tirunelveli	4.3.2.1 Tirunelveli Forested Hills
						Ramanatha-puram	4.3.2.1 Srivilliputtur Forested Hills
				4.3.3	Coroma-ndel Coast	Tiruchchira-ppalli	4.3.3.1 Pachamalai Forested Hills
						South Arcot	4.3.3.1 Kalrayan Forested Hills
						Tiruchchira-ppalli	4.3.3.6 Sirumalai Forested Hills
			Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4	Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range
						Prakasam	4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills
						Prakasam	4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range
				4.3.5	Krishna Delta	Guntur	4.3.5.2 Nallmala Hills

* The Delta region although falling in Coastal Plains has some distinguishable characteristics, therefore, it has been listed with Coastal Plains as well as with the River Basin.