

CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA –A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES-I
VOLUME-III
ASSAM

Planning & Supervision
B.K. ROY, M.A., Ph. D.
Deputy Registrar General (Map)

General Direction & Editing
VIJAY S. VERMA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
2 - A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi

Maps included in this volume are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

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).

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on the maps is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

© Government of India copyright 1988.



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

Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

Experience has taught us that planning has to be related 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 unit — 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 coverage 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 be 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 head-quarters 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.



(VIJAY S. VERMA)
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
2nd of January, 1989

TECHNICAL STAFF OF THE RGI HEADQUARTERS AND DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, ASSAM ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS : ASSAM

Planning & Supervision	:	Dr. B.K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map)
Progress & Monitoring	:	Smt. Minati Ghosh Assistant Registrar General (Map)
Initial drafting and Supervision	:	J.C. Bhuyan Deputy Director, DCO, Assam
Evaluation and checking of draft	:	S.D. Tyagi, Map Officer
Cartographic supervision & other associated work	:	Mahesh Ram, Research Officer (Map) P.S. Chhikara, Map Analyst Kum. sarita, Sr. Geographer, Avtar Singh, Sr. Geographer N.K. Roy, Sr. Drawing Assistant Prem Chand, Geographer Dr. R.C.S. Taraji, Cartographer Pooran Singh, Cartographer Kum. Suyog, Artist
Initial analysis of maps and cartographic work in D.C.O, Assam	:	N. Bhattacharjee, Asstt. Director Dr. R. Kumar, Geographer S.K. Bora, Investigator A. Singh, Artist Smt. S.K. Chetia, Sr. Draftsman Kum. B. Mahanta, Draftsman Smt. M. Kalita, Draftsman Smt. R. Mazumdar, Draftsman
Reprographic Assistance	:	R.R. Chakraborty, Sr. Artist Vishnu Dayal, Ferro Typer
Secretarial work	:	Smt. Parvinder Kaur, Asstt., Compiler
Printing arrangement and proof reading	:	B.P. Jain, Deputy Director H.K. Jhamb, STA (Ptg) N.L. Savita, Ptg. Inspector K.C. Kalra, Computer

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA: A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
ASSAM STATE VOLUME

CONTENTS

		Pages
Foreword	..	(iii)
Preface	..	(v)

PART – I

Regional Divisions of India – A Cartographic Analysis – General Note	..	3 – 6
Brief Characteristics of Regional Divisions	..	7 – 12
Physio-Geographical Regions of India – (Regional Divisions)	..	15 – 24

PART – II

Regional Divisions of Assam	..	27 – 39

GENERAL MAPS

Position of Assam in India	..	43
Administrative Divisions of Assam, 1981	..	44
Relief and Drainage	..	45
Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall	..	46
Normal Monthly and Annual Temperature	..	47
Geology	..	48
Soils	..	49
Distribution of Population, 1971	..	50
Density of Population, 1971 (By Police Stations)	..	51
Density of Population, 1971 (By Sub-micro Regions)	..	52
Rural Density of Population, 1971 (By Police Stations)	..	53
Rural Density of Population, 1971 (By Sub-micro Regions)	..	54
Urban Density of Population, 1971 (By Police Stations)	..	55
Urban Density of Population, 1971 (By Sub-micro Regions)	..	56

PART – III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS:

1. DISTRICT CACHAR

i	Regional Divisions of Cachar	..	59–60
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Cachar	..	63

		Pages
iii	Region-wise village codes of Cachar, 1981 ..	64–67
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Cachar ..	68–77
2.	DISTRICT KARBI ANGLONG	
i	Regional Divisions of Karbi Anglong ..	79–80
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Karbi Anglong ..	83–84
iii	Region-wise village codes of Karbi Anglong, 1981 ..	85–88
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Karbi Anglong ..	89–102
3.	DISTRICT NORTH CACHAR HILLS	
i	Regional Divisions of North Cachar Hills ..	103–104
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of North Cachar Hills ..	107
iii	Region-wise village codes of North Cachar Hills, 1981 ..	108–109
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of North Cachar Hills ..	110–114
4.	DISTRICT GOALPARA	
i	Regional Divisions of Goalpara ..	115–117
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Goalpara ..	121–122
iii	Region-wise village codes of Goalpara, 1981 ..	123–127
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Goalpara ..	128–140
5.	DISTRICT KAMRUP	
i	Regional Divisions of Kamrup ..	141–142
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Kamrup ..	145–146
iii	Region-wise village codes of Kamrup, 1981 ..	147–150
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Kamrup ..	151–163
6.	DISTRICT DARRANG	
i	Regional Divisions of Darrang ..	165–166
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Darrang ..	169
iii	Region-wise village codes of Darrang, 1981 ..	170–174
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Darrang ..	175–187
7.	DISTRICT NAGAON	
i	Regional Divisions of Nagaon ..	188–190
ii	Data on Regional Divisions of Nagaon ..	193
iii	Region-wise village codes of Nagaon, 1981 ..	194–196
iv	Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Nagaon ..	197–208

		Pages
8. DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR		
i Regional Divisions of Lakhimpur	..	209
ii Data on Regional Divisions of Lakhimpur	..	213
iii Region-wise village codes of Lakhimpur, 1981	..	214–216
iv Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Lakhimpur	..	217–222
9. DISTRICT SIBSAGAR		
i Regional Divisions of Sibsagar	..	223–224
ii Data on Regional Divisions of Sibsagar	..	227–228
iii Region-wise village codes of Sibsagar, 1981	..	229–233
iv Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Sibsagar	..	234–244
10. DISTRICT DIBRUGARH		
i Regional Divisions of Dibrugarh	..	245–246
ii Data on Regional Divisions of Dibrugarh	..	249–250
iii Region-wise village codes of Dibrugarh, 1981	..	251–253
iv Statement on Region-wise Physio-cultural details of Dibrugarh	..	254–263
APPENDIX	..	265–272

PART I

GENERAL NOTE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA— A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

GENERAL NOTE

The regional spatial patterns, variations of resources, heterogeneous physiogeographic factors and problems in development bring out the necessity for a regional approach to planning. Delineation of physio-geographic regions of a country of sub-continental size like India with an area of 3,287,263 km², extending between latitudes 8°4'28" and 37°17' 53" North and longitudes 68°7' 53" and 97°24' 47" East and having a great range of geographic environment., is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised. For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

Thus, there was a need to delineate micro regions to suit the requirements of micro level regional plans within the framework 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 brief and sweeping generalisation and formed rather broad geographical zones of India on the basis of geological information only. Later, during the 1921-31 decade regional delineations were done mostly from the point of view of geological structure and stratigraphy. During 1922-24, L.D. Stamp produced a more substantive and well known work. Stamp adopted physiography and structure at the primary level, and climate for the second order regions. He divided the country into 3 primary or macro level regions and 22 sub-regions and designated them as 'natural regions'. Almost simultaneously, but independent of Stamp's work, J.N.L. Baker, following the work on natural regions initiated by Wood, proposed another scheme of natural regions. It was in close agreement with Stamp's regional scheme. Later on, M.B. Pithawala, Kazi S. Ahmad and O.E. Baker also proposed their schemes of regional divisions. O.H.K. Spate gave a more comprehensive treatment to this scheme. He was in general agreement with the schemes proposed by Stamp and Baker. He divided the sub-continent into three paramount macro level regions on the basis of geological structure. The regional scheme proposed by Spate is empirically derived. He divided India into 35 regions of the first order (under the three macro regions excluding the islands), 74 of the second order with 225 subdivisions.

The traditional divisions of the country into mountains, plateaus and plains, and further regional divisions as envisaged by Stamp and later on improved by Spate provided a base for the study of regional physical conditions. During 1931—41, 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 administra-

tive or any other reason, the required scores can be obtained by compilation of data as we know their constitutent 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 the 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 Interfluvial 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, lists 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 further divided into following three divisions (micro region):

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 *Duars* area of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. The Darjiling section of the Himalayan zone rises abruptly from *Duars* plain of

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

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

1.5 Eastern Hill Zone:

This region represents the eastern section of Himalayan zone extending over Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, part of Assam and Meghalaya. This region is interspersed with plains especially in Silchar, North Cachar Hills and adjoining areas. Topographically it is rugged. The 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 arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation, over 150 m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75 m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in the western zone with the exception of a small zone in eastern Jaisalmer district where the elevation is below 75 m. Geologically the whole region is made of alluvium brought by rivers from the Himalayas and this is a gradational plain formed during Pleistocene and Recent geological times. On the basis of drainage, soils and rainfall, the region has been divided into 7 sub-regions and 24 divisions:

2.1 Punjab Plain

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

2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Interfluvial Plain
2.1.2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Submontane 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 two divisions, viz.

2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain
2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain

2.5 Middle Ganga Plain

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

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

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

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

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

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

The Brahmaputra Valley presents typical geographical features. In general, the valley has an elevation of below 75 m. The eastern section is more undulating. Rainfall is very high and river pattern is braided in various sections of the Brahmaputra. The tributaries joining the main river Brahmaputra discharge large amount of water during the monsoon period and hence cause floods in the valley region. It is also covered with luxuriant vegetations throughout. Hence, on 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, subdivisions 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 the 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 belongs 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 presents large varieties of sal. Soils are primarily medium black to deep black types. The region has been sub-divided into three divisions:

3.5.1 Sagar Plateau
3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

This meso region in general, has an altitude ranging between 300 and 900 m and extends over

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

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

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

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

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

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

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

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

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

4. The Coastal Plains and Islands

Geologically, the Coastal Plains adjacent to the Peninsular region are mere 'Shore Facies' of the Deccan Trap. The region has attained a definite regional approach for classification on account of coastal alluvium characteristics hemmed in between the Sahyadri and Arabian sea towards 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 Sahyadri (the Western Ghats). The width of the region is often very narrow in Karnataka Coastal Region which broadens further south in Kerala. Rainfall is quite heavy over 300 cm. per annum. Six divisions have been demarcated in this region which cover portions of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Mahe district of Pondicherry and Goa district of Goa, Daman & Diu. The six divisions are:

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

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

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

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

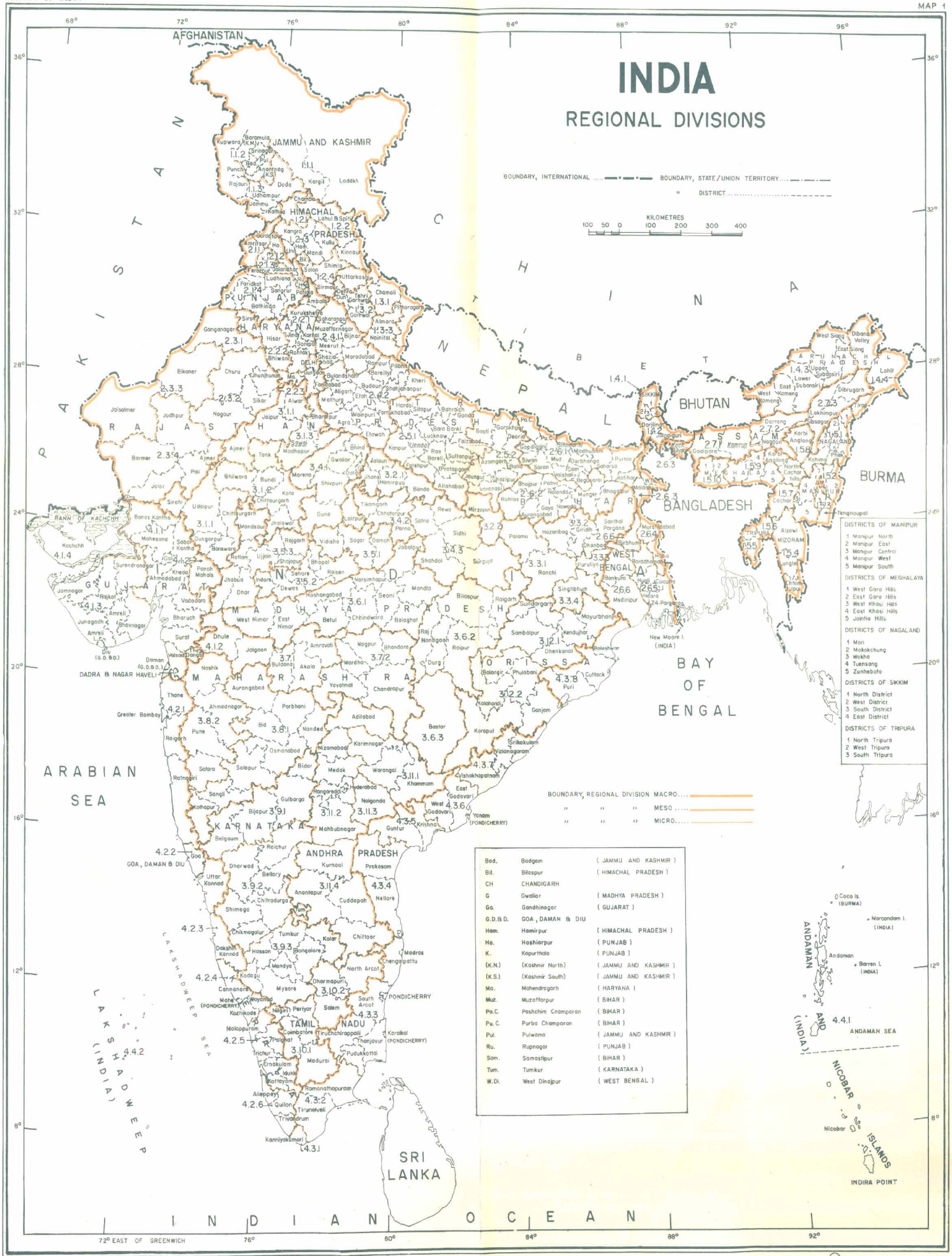
4.4 The Islands

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

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

4.4.2 The Lakshadweep — These islands have developed very near to the 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.

© Government of India copyright, 1986.

PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

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

1	2	3	4	5
1.4	North-Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District, West District, South District and East District	Sikkim
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya Including Duars	Darjiling and Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
1.5	Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima,Mokokchung, Mon, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central and Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central and Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura and West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills	Assam
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills and East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Interfluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar	Chandigarh & Punjab
		2.1.3 Beas-Satluj Doab	Jalandhar and Kapurthala	Punjab
		2.1.4 Punjab-Malwa Plain	Bathinda, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Sangrur and Faridkot	Punjab
	2.2 Haryana Plain	2.2.1 Eastern Haryana Plain	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Jind, Karnal, Rohtak and Sonipat	Haryana
		2.2.2 Western Haryana Plain	Hisar, Sirsa and Bhiwani	Haryana
		2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Delhi, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad	Delhi and Haryana
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur and Sikar	Rajasthan
		2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner and Jaisalmer	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
		2.3.4 Luni Valley	Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur and Pali	Rajasthan
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Bijnor, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur and Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain-West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain-East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6 Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Madhubani, Katihar, Samastipur, Vaishali, Siwan and Gopalganj	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5
		2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas and Aurangabad	Bihar
		2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar, Maldah and West Dinajpur	West Bengal
		2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshidabad and Nadia	West Bengal
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Barddhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twenty four Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura, Birbhum and Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi and Udaipur	Rajasthan
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar and Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
3.2	Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
3.3	Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu and Ranchi	Bihar
		3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad, Hazaribag, Giridih and Santhal Pargana	Bihar
		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	West Bengal
		3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	Bihar
3.4	Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-West	Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-Central	Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-East	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Surguja	Madhya Pradesh
3.5	Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	3.5.1 Sagar Plateau	Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Dewas, Indore, Raisen, Bhopal and Sehore	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau	Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.6.1 Narmada Region including Flanks of Vindhya and Satpura	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, West Nimar, East Nimar, Mandla, Narsimhapur and Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raj Nandgaon and Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
		3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Dhule and Jalgaon	Maharashtra
		3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal	Maharashtra
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Aurangabad, Bid, Kolhapur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Sangli and Solapur	Maharashtra
		3.8.2 Western Plateau with protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Pune and Satara	Maharashtra
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
		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
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem	Tamil Nadu
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.4 Rayala-seema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa High-lands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dan-dakaranya)	Phulabani, Balangir, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa

1	2	3	4	5
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.2 Eastern Hilly Region	Panch Mahals and The Dangs	Gujarat
		4.1.3 Kathiawar Peninsula	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Diu	Gujarat and Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.1.4 Kachchh Peninsula	Kachchh	Gujarat
	4.2 Western Coastal Region	4.2.1 Maharashtra Littoral	Greater Bombay, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Thane	Maharashtra
		4.2.2 Goa Coast	Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu
		4.2.3 Karnataka Coast	Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka
		4.2.4 North Kerala Coast	Cannanore, Kozhikode Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala and Pondicherry
		4.2.5 Central Kerala coast	Ernakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur and Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6 South Kerala Coast	Alleppey, Trivandrum and Quilon	Kerala
	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	4.3.1 Kanniya-kumari Coast	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
		4.3.2 Sandy Littoral	Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
		4.3.3 Coromandel Coast	Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Karaikal and Pondicherry	Pondicherry and 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 and Pondicherry
		4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
		4.3.8 Mahanadi Delta	Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri	Orissa
	4.4 The Islands	4.4.1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
		4.4.2 Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep

PART-II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF ASSAM

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF ASSAM

The state of Assam is located in the north-east corner of the Indian Union between the latitudes 24°13' and 28°0' North and the longitudes 89° 46' and 96° 4' East (Approx.). The word Assam is of modern origin. In the Hindu epics and in Pauranik and Tantrik literatures, there are numerous references to ancient Assam, which is known as Pragjyotisha in the Mahabharata and as Kamrupa in the Puranas and Tantras. Prior to the invasion of the Ahoms, who consolidated an empire here and changed the temper of it, this land was known as Pragjyotishapura or the city of eastern lights. Ancient Pragjyotishapura came to be known ultimately as Kamrupa in the medieval age. Assam is the modern name for the state which under the Ahom rule came to be called 'Asama' which means 'peerless'—used to describe the invincible might of the Ahoms. Another opinion about the origin of this name is that this relates to the uneven terrain and the scenic grandeur "without a peer"—a very apt description of the geography of this ancient land. Few states of India have such broad fertile valleys, dense forests, numerous rivers and high mountains surrounding the land. It is bounded by Bhutan in the north; Arunachal Pradesh in the north and north-east; Nagaland and Manipur in the south-east; Mizoram and Meghalaya in the south; Tripura, West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west. As per the 1971 Census (excluding figures of Mizo district), the present administrative boundary of Assam covers an area of 78,523.00 km^2 of which 78,088.00 km^2 is rural and 435.00 km^2 urban with a population of 14,625,152 of which 13,335,930 is rural and 1,289,222 urban.

Assam is more or less a hilly area in between parallel ranges of hills. Due to the presence of hills, plains and river valleys, the general appearance of the state is very picturesque. The most dominating feature in the topography of Assam is the course of the river Brahmaputra. It has carved out its own valley between two parallel ranges, the Assam Himalayas in the north and the central Assam range, better known as the Shillong plateau in the south. To the south of the Shillong plateau, there is another important but small river valley known as the Barak Valley. In this state, 5 micro regions have been delineated on the basis of topography, geology, soils, forest and climate. These regions are as follows:

2.7.1 — Western Brahmaputra Valley covering the districts of Goalpara and Kamrup.

2.7.2 — Central Brahmaputra Valley covering the districts of Darrang and Nagaon.

2.7.3 — Eastern Brahmaputra Valley covering the districts of Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar.

1 5.7 — Cachar Plain covering Cachar district.

1.5.8 — Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills covering the districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.

Physiographically, Western Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.1) is a unique region. In its northern boundary lie the folded ranges of the Himalayas and towards its south lies the senile Shillong plateau. In fact, southern part of the region, south of the Brahmaputra, is gagged with spurs of the plateau. Some of the outliers are found even north of the river as isolated monadnocks. These are found in and around North Gauhati, Hajo and Jogighopa. The northern area along the foothills has a gritty and pebbly *Bhabar* soils. Many ephemeral streams that come down with torrential currents from the Bhutan hills lose their way over these coarse soils and flow underground to reappear a few kms. south. Many such neighbouring streams contribute to a local master stream which flows down south for a certain distance over the north Kamrup-Goalpara alluvial plain. But before such a river can reach the Brahmaputra, it encounters the latter's levee and hence takes a westward course parallel to the Brahmaputra and ultimately reaches it through local depression. Thus, it can be seen that all the north bank tributaries of Kamrup open into the Brahmaputra through 'Manas' at the district's western limit. The Brahmaputra has many islands (*Chars*) in Kamrup and Goalpara districts.

Near *Terai* conditions prevail on the northern foothills over the *Bhabar* soils. Dense forests and tall grasses grow over it. The middle plain is intensively used for cultivation. The Brahmaputra banks and *char lands* have swampy vegetation. The south banks, that

is, the Shillong plateau foothills support valuable 'Sal' and 'Teak' trees. The region is agriculturally rich. Forest resources are also immense. The immediate problem of this region is to tame the north bank rivers that come down from the Bhutan Himalayas causing enormous devastation to life, property and crops every year. Once these rivers are tamed, the greater part of this region can be given to rice, jute, vegetable cultivation etc. Agriculture is the mainstay of the region's economy.

In this region industrial development has been confined to Kamrup district. Guwahati city, because of its central location, has been able to attract various industries including an oil refinery. There is, however, an oil refinery in Dhaligaon about 8 kms. away from Bongaigaon town. Some of the industries based on oil refinery are also in Bongaigaon town. Light engineering industries and food processing plants are common in Guwahati city. There are two ployester spinning mills in the region. One is at Manikpur in Goalpara district and other one is at Tihu in Kamrup district. Industries of any significance found outside Guwahati include rice and saw mills in the local commercial centres. There is a match factory at Dhubri. Ashok Paper Mills is in Jogighopa in Goalpara district, which is now a days shut down due to certain problems. Timber milling is an important industry based on forest resources of Bhutan and Shillong foothills. Weaving of the traditionally famous Assamese silk, *muga* and *endi* is found in Sualkuchi, Boko, Palasbari, Chhaygaon in Kamrup district. Bell-metal work is a traditional profession of a section of people of Sarthebari in Kamrup district and is known for its exquisite craftsmanship.

Central Brahmputra Valley (2.7.2) covers the districts of Nagaon and Darrang. Physiographically, Darrang district may be divided into three belts, the northern foothills belt, central plains and the Brahmaputra flood plains. Whereas Nagaon district is surrounded by the Shillong plateau on the east, south and the west, while towards its north lies the Brahmaputra river which forms the common administrative boundary between two districts. The plain under Nagaon district is more or less bowl-shaped being encircled in three sides by the plateau. Even along the Brahmaputra river, there are outliers of the Shillong plateau standing as isolated monadnocks. This is truely saucer-shaped plain created mainly by the Kopili river and its tributaries. Because of this physiographic peculiarity, Nagaon district used to be inundated by annual floods. Such floods and subsequent silting rendered the Nagaon plain one of the most fertile areas in the state.

Climatically, the area falling under Nagaon district stands out distinctively in Assam. Lying south of the Shillong plateau proper, that is, at the leeward side of the south-west monsoon, this plain has the lowest average annual rainfall in the state. Rainfall increases towards the north and the north-west. The deficiency of rainfall in the southern and south-eastern rain shadow zone is so much that the area calls for irrigation for efficient agriculture. The rainfall of the valley falls under Darrang district differs from Eastern Brahmaputra Valley. Average annual rainfall is lesser than that of Eastern Brahmaputra Valley but higher than that of Nagaon district. The soils under Darrang district differ from belt to belt. The foothills belt has coarse soils mixed with boulders and pebbles. On this belt lie the dense three-storeyed forests of valuable timbers, cane and tall grasses especially in the comparatively low lying areas. The soils of the Nagaon district in general are fertile except along the diluvial fringe of the Shillong plateau. Rich 'Sal' forests abound on the southern foothills. The central low lying areas have marshy vegetation and the water hyacinth is notoriously common in this tract. Tall grasses are common along the Brahmaputra river. Kaziranga National Park, famous world over for its one-horned Indian rhino, is located in Sibsagar district adjoining with north-eastern tract of Nagaon district. This area is covered with reed, cane, thatch and various other tall grasses. The region has remarkable agricultural potentiality. The central part of Nagaon district replenished by flood silts, support rich rice crops. The low lying bowl-shaped plain also produces good variety of jute in abundant quantities. Tea is another crop. The area falling under Darrang district is not so developed to its optimum because of the changing nature of river beds and devastating floods. The foothills belt is under jungles. Central belt is used for rice cultivation. Tea is a large scale industry in Darrang district. Besides this, there is a cotton mill at Chariduar in Darrang district. There are some industries in the Nagaon district such as Assam Spun Silk Mill Ltd., Polyester Spinning Mill and Paper Pulp Mill (Hindustan Paper Corporation) at Jagiroad and one jute mill at Silghat and sugar mill at Kampur.

Eastern Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.3) covers the districts of Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur. Physiographically, the greater part of the valley is mainly a flat alluvial plain which is formed by the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries such as the Subansiri and the Dhansiri rivers. The northern part falls under Lakhimpur district and is known as foothills plain. The Brahmaputra river flows through the valley. The river after crossing the Himalayas takes the name Dihing, and it is met by another stream, Dibong, coming from the north. Another stream, Luhit, comes from the east, and joins the two former rivers at Brahmakunda, a very famous religious spot for Hindus and this combined water takes the name of Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra forms the 'Majuli island' in Sibsagar district which is the largest river island in the world. In this valley the area slopes down gradually from Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. In general, the slope of this valley is an ideal one for tea plantation and this factor, coupled with favourable climatic and pedologic conditions, makes it the most important single area for growing tea in the world.

The general climate of the area is damp and cool. The soils are mostly alluvial silt although the fringe bordering the hills contains some diluvium with grit and pebbles. The region also supports large evergreen, semi-evergreen and wet deciduous forests. The areas adjoining the rivers contain a sandy soil and support reed and various other annual grasses and herbs. The portion in between the diluvial fringes and the Brahmaputra bank is thickly populated. Rice is abundantly grown here.

Economically, this is the most important region in Assam. It has all the oil fields and some of the important coal mines of the state. There are also rich deposits of limestone along its Karbi Anglong border. This region also has more than three quarters of the tea gardens of Assam. Its agricultural richness is not confined to its tea alone. Both rice and sugarcane are abundantly grown here. An area having a good slope is not generally ravaged by destructive annual floods. The only annual destructive feature is erosion by the Brahmaputra near Dibrugarh and in some parts of the Sibsagar district.

Industrially, the area is fairly well developed. Apart from the oldest oil refinery at Digboi, Oil and Natural Gas Commission is functioning in Nazira, Oil India and Assam Gas Company at Duliajan, a fertilizer factory namely, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. at Namrup and Assam Petro-Chemical Ltd. at Parbatpur. Also there are large number of saw mills, flour mills and plywood industries scattered throughout this region. A cooperative sugar mill is to be found at Barua Bamungaon about 4 kms. away from Dergaon. There are also many light engineering works. The power station based on natural gas at Naharkatiya has given a new impetus to industrial growth in the area. All these factors have given this region a geographic personality of its own, distinct from that of any other area of the state.

Cachar Plain (1.5.7) covers the Cachar district. This plain is bordered in the north by the North Cachar Hills (Barail range) and Jaintia hills along with Meghalaya border, in the east by the Manipur hills and in the south by the Mizo hills (covering Mizoram and Tripura) and is contiguous to the Bangladesh in the west. The region is heterogeneous land composed of high hills, low lands and level plains. The plain is dotted with low sand stone hillocks, locally known as *tillas*. The plain has been created by the headward cutting and subsequent deposition of the Barak river and its tributaries. The diluvial fringe of the plain is filled with loose talus which are borne by the rivers during the period of high rainfall.

The climate is characterised by excessive humidity and being shut in by ranges of hills on almost every side, the heat can become decidedly oppressive during certain seasons of the year. During the rainy season, the air is surcharged with moisture, the rainfall is extremely heavy and temperature is considerably high but the winter is not so cold as in the northern valley.

Flood is a chronic problem here also as in Brahmaputra valley. The Barak and the Kushiyara rivers have raised their beds above the level of the surrounding areas and they cause frequent floods in the rainy season. Even after the rainy season is over, many depressions here remain waterlogged.

Agriculturally, the Cachar plain is a rich one. Its diluvial slopes are clad with deep forests. Some of the

slopes as well as the *tillas* support tea gardens. The central alluvial plain is fertile and supports a rich rice crop. The low lying areas are used for jute growing. Industrially, the region is not so developed. However, some small scale industries are concentrated in urban areas. The region is famous for cane works. Hindustan Paper Corporation's Paper Mill is situated at Panchgram near Badarpur town. Besides this, there is a sugar mill in Ratabari which however, is not functioning at present.

Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills (1.5.8) region covers the districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. Physiographically, the region is described as a mass of rugged hilly area except some plains formed by the Jamuna and the Kopili rivers that fall under Karbi Anglong district. Actually, this region falls under Shillong plateau. The beds of most of the rivers are rocky and full of gravels, the current is swift and after a heavy rainfall even a small stream comes down in spate. Because of the altitude, this area is characterised by coolness, generally high humidity throughout the year and abundant rainfall. The majority of the population are scheduled tribes who live on hill tops practising *Jhuming* or shifting cultivation. Forests are of a mixed type. *Jhuming* has destroyed the original natural vegetation leaving behind uneconomic mixed forests. The mixed forests have a low timber value. Limestone is found in Karbi Anglong. Industrially, the region is backward. However, there is a cement factory, run by Cement Corporation of India at Bokajan in Karbi Anglong district.

The climate of Assam is quite distinct from that of the rest of the areas of the country. The pioneer climatologist, Dr. Wladimir Koppen, has recognised the climate of the Ganga-Brahmaputra region as "humid meso-thermal-Gangetic type" (Cwg). The climate of the state is controlled by five dominant factors such as (a) the orography, (b) the alternating pressure cells of north-west India and the Bay of Bengal; their periodic western oscillations, (c) the predominance of maritime tropical air mass (mt), (d) the roving periodic western disturbances and (e) the local mountain and valley winds. Besides these five important factors, the latitudinal position, its extensive water bodies and the local storms play a remarkable role in creating variable weather conditions in the state. The seasons of Assam can easily be distinguished from the nature of distribution of temperature, rainfall, rainy days and fog. These four elements of weather vary quite conspicuously from season to season and from place to place. On this basis, the year may be divided into four distinct seasons, (a) winter, (b) pre-monsoon or summer, (c) monsoon and (d) retreating monsoon.

The winter season sets in with the beginning of the month of December and continues till late February. It is characterised by cool weather, with occasional scattered thunder showers and frequent morning fog. The temperature during this period remains well above 12.8°C except at the hill stations. The eastern districts are comparatively cooler than the western plain districts. The greater percentage of rain during winter is caused by the western disturbances, but the total amount of rainfall never exceeds 7.6 cm. The winter season ends by the beginning of March. The pre-monsoon weather is characterised by a rapid rise of temperature, the vanishing fog and occasional thunder showers. The monsoon weather is characterised by cloudy weather, very high atmospheric humidity and weak variable surface winds. It starts from June to September. During the pre-monsoon period, the seasonal trough line that develops along the Gangetic valley also extends towards Assam. Most of the monsoon rain begins along this line. Annual average rainfall is higher in eastern districts and in Cachar district comparatively with other districts of Assam (Sibsagar 2226.22 mm., Lakhimpur 2706.88 mm., Cachar 2613.41 mm.). Nagaon, North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong districts get much lesser annual average rainfall (Nagaon 1059.69 mm., Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills 1041.40 mm.) comparatively with other districts. Retreating monsoon begins from October. The temperature gradually falls, but the diurnal range increases. The diurnal range varies from 2.8° to 5.6°C.

The geological formation of Assam which produces the various types of rocks and soils is a gradual process of evolution. The northern hills—the Bhutan, Aka, Dafla etc., the Assam Himalayas and most of Tibet formed a part of the bed of the sea of 'Tethys' which separated the 'Gondwana Land' of the south. During the Tertiary age, owing to the crustal movement of the earth, the bed of the sea began to rise and was folded into a series of parallel mountain chains. The rising land in Assam was thrown into wrinkles and

ne whole area contracted in size. The outcrop of the red earth deposited at end of the hills may be assumed to be the sediments laid down by the sea of 'Tethys' several thousand years ago. The Shillong plateau is supposed to be a continuation of the ancient 'Gondwana Land'. It is the continuation of the 'Rajmahal Hills' of Chhota Nagpur Plateau. So, granite and gneisses are the principal rocks in this plateau. At the foot of the hills beds of conglomerates are freqently found. In between these two ranges lies the narrow Brahmaputra valley, which is alluvial in origin and consists of sand, sandstone, pebbles, clay and sometimes a mixture of sand and clay with decomposed vegetable matter. The Tertiary beds include a similarly varied assemblage of rocks—such as hard sandstone, soft and loose sand, conglomerates, coal seams, shale and sandy clay. The Lowest Tertiary beds in some parts of Assam include limestone.

Earthquakes in Assam, like floods, are also a common phenomenon. These may occur several times within a year, but they are not equal in their destructive magnitude. Earthquakes are the result of sudden yielding of the crust to stress, either by formation of new weak zones, such as fault etc. or yielding by the walls along a fault plane. In Assam there are two parallel faults running in the east-west trend. One of them is located in the foothills of the Assam Himalayas, which is actually a prolongation of the great boundary fault of the western Himalayas. The other one is the Haflong-Disang fault.

Assam is primarily an agricultural state and the people are mostly rural. Cultivation is the most important use of land in this state. Agriculture is the backbone of the state's economy in trade and commerce and provides food requirement and gives employment. Geographical factors play an important role in the agriculture of the state. Specially, rainfall—its timely arrival, adequacy, consistency and regularity is the greatest single important factor influencing agriculture in Assam. All other considerations, such as soil, manuring, ploughing, seed etc. have a secondary role. No doubt, the human and economic considerations explain many characteristics of Assam's agriculture, yet in spite of certain degrees of uniformity, there are considerable variations in the regional pattern of cultivation. The geographical influence displays an interesting relationship in the agricultural practices of the area and determines many trends which are emerging today. The method of cultivation in the plain districts of Assam is more or less similar to the all India pattern, more particularly to the system prevailing in the Bengal delta. Most of the hill tribes practise a system of cultivation known as *Jhuming*. They clear the jungle in the slopes with axes, *daos* and *hoes* and burn the cuttings. The most striking feature of the agriculture of Assam is its high productivity. It is mainly due to the unique fertility of the Brahmaputra valley which is in fact the granary of Assam. From the agricultural point of view, Kamrup is the most important district in quantity and variety of crops grown. In Assam, rice and jute are main crops which are cultivated in the rainy season. Tea is another important crop. Other crops are rape, pulses, mustard, sugarcane, tobacco etc. Rice is the most important staple food crop. Maize is more popular in the hill districts. Pulses are grown now a days in the plain districts specially in Kamrup, Goalpara and Nagaon. Oil seeds, specially rape and mustard are grown in winter in the *charland* of the Brahmaputra. Sugarcane is another crop grown practically in every district for making *gur* by the indigenous method. Sibsagar district leads in production of sugarcane. Leading jute producing districts are Nagaon, Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. Assam is known for rich tea gardens specially in upper Assam districts (Sibsagar and Dibrugarh). Cachar is also an important tea producing district. The slopes of these districts are ideal for tea plantation. The tea industry in its fold about 770 gardens plays a dominant role in the state's economy. Fishing is very popular in Assam. Generally, catching of fish is done in ponds, tanks, *bils* and the rivers.

Assam has rich mineral resources. The known minerals of the state are petroleum, coal and limestone which have been exploited on a commercial scale. Coal is found in two distinct stratigraphical horizons—Gondwana formation and Cretaceous and Tertiary formation. Important coal fields in the state are Makum, Jaipur and Nazira coal fields. Oil-bearing strata in Assam are concentrated in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts. It is found in sedimentary rocks. Deposits of limestone are concentrated specially in Karbi Anglong district.

Assam is very rich in her forest resources. Forest resources also play an important role in state's economy. The distribution of forests is based primarily on three factors—temperature, rainfall and soils. There

are five types of forests in the state: (1) Tropical evergreen forests which spread over Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts (undivided), (2) 'Sal' forests spread over Kamrup and Goalpara districts, (3) Mixed deciduous forests occur in lower Assam as a belt between highland Savannah forest and 'Sal' forest in the plains, (4) Riverine forests are found in foothills of Bhutan all along the main river banks from the Sankosh river in the west through Goalpara and Kamrup to the eastern boundary of Darrang, (5) Savannah type forests occur in well drained high lands especially in areas adjoining villages. Besides timber, the Assam forests are also rich in minor forest produce. Of them cane, bamboos and reeds are famous because they yield considerable revenue to the Government, profit to businessmen and employment to local people. Cane is plentiful in Lakhimpur (undivided), Sibsagar, Nagaon and Cachar districts.

Industrially, Assam is not so developed. The industrial development is mainly handicapped by its isolation from the rest of India, not so satisfactory transport system, a very small local market and lack of sufficient capital and labour. As a result, Assam has very few industries of significance, other than the production of tea and refining of oil. But once the transport bottleneck is removed, various type of industries can be set up in Assam. There is a bright future in agro-based and forest resources-based industries in Assam. Industrially, Kamrup and Dibrugarh are the most developed districts. Guwahati by virtue of its central location has been able to attract various industries such as light engineering industries, food processing plants, etc. Apart from tea, coal and oil industries, some of the industries have its own significance and there is enough scope for plywood industry, saw mills, jute and sugar mills in Assam. Some of the traditional and old industries such as handloom weaving, sericulture and bell metal industries are still in existence in Assam. As a matter of fact sericulture and weaving also play a significant role in the state's economy.

The density of population for Assam as a whole is 186 persons per km^2 against 177 for India in the 1971 Census. As the density of population is influenced by various factors such as productivity of soils, climate, topography, industrial development, urbanisation, irrigational facilities and other factors of the economic development of the area, density is strikingly uneven in the state as it is clear from the map. Maps on rural density and urban density by Police Stations also reflect the agricultural and industrial development of the areas and their capacity to support the population. District Nagaon which falls under Central Brahmaputra Valley, has the highest density of population (302 persons per km^2) which is agriculturally rich in rice and jute cultivation. Tea is another crop. Nagaon alluvial plain is the most fertile area in the state. The district is rich in forest resources. But, some parts of the state such as Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts have very low density of population (37 and 16 persons per km^2 respectively). The topography of these two districts is hilly. Agriculturally and industrially these districts are backward. The method of cultivation is quite different from that practised in other plain districts of Assam. Most of the population practise a system of cultivation known as *Jhuming* which is very destructive and it often exposes the land to soil erosion and subsequent floods. These areas require extra planning emphasis. Among the other districts, the density of population was 215 in Goalpara, 289 in Kamrup, 198 in Darrang, 204 in Sibsagar, 201 in Dibrugarh, 246 in Cachar and 126 in Lakhimpur districts. Density varies even within the district. It also supports the sub-divisions of districts based on physio-geographical factors and carving out the sub-micro regions based on homogeneity. Maps on density (total, rural and urban) by sub-micro regions clearly reflect the economic health of the area, its capacity to support the population and pin point the areas where extra planning emphasis is required.

According to the 1971 Census Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 6.24 per cent and 10.99 per cent respectively to the total population of the state. The total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 912,557 and 1,606,648 respectively in the state. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is slightly more in urban areas than in rural areas, the percentage being 6.65 in urban and 6.20 in rural areas. The overwhelming majority of the Scheduled Tribes is found in rural areas where they constitute 11.94 per cent of the total rural population of the state as compared to only 1.11 per cent in urban areas.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes is the highest in Cachar (12.19) followed by Nagaon (9.95), Lakhimpur (5.77), Kamrup (5.77), Goalpara (5.39),

Sibsagar (4.69), Darrang (4.44), Dibrugarh (2.60), Karbi Anglong (2.59) and North Cachar Hills (1.09). In the rural areas the proportion is again highest in Cachar (12.63) followed by Nagaon (10.31). For urban areas the percentage is highest in Goalpara (11.89) followed by Cachar (7.07). Karbi Anglong has the lowest urban proportion of 1.63 per cent, Scheduled Tribes constitute the majority of population in the hill districts with 69.15 per cent in North Cachar Hills and 55.37 percent in Karbi Anglong. Proportion in both rural and urban areas is higher in North Cachar Hills than Karbi Anglong. Among the plain districts the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is highest in Lakhimpur (28.78) followed by Goalpara (13.85), Darrang (10.69) and Kamrup (10.44). Cachar has the lowest proportion of only 8.89 per cent. Percentages in the remaining districts are 7.44 in Nagaon, 6.82 in Sibsagar and 5.77 in Dibrugarh. Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are found in all the police stations.

According to the 1971 Census, 25.79 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes and 20.67 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes of the state are literate as against 28.15 per cent of the total population of the state. Or it may be stated, the general literacy rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 25.79 per cent and 20.67 per cent respectively as compared to 28.15 per cent for the state as a whole.

The literacy rates are calculated as the proportion of literates to the total population including age group 0-4 in 1971 Census. As per the 1971 Census, 28.15 per cent of the total population of Assam was literate. The corresponding percentages for males and females were 36.68 and 18.63 respectively. The literacy rates were 25.24 per cent for rural areas as against 58.29 per cent for urban areas. Among the districts it was highest in Sibsagar (36.62 per cent) and the lowest in Karbi Anglong (19.17 per cent).

According to the 1971 Census, 27.96 per cent of the total population of the state are workers. The participation rate for males is 48.83 per cent and that for females is only 4.66 per cent. In the 1971 Census, all workers are classified into nine broad industrial categories. According to this classification 55.86 per cent of the workers are cultivators and 9.92 per cent are agricultural labourers. Thus, agriculture alone accounts for 65.78 per cent of the workers. Plantation, etc. workers account for 10.91 per cent, other services for 9.69 per cent, trade and commerce for 5.65, per cent, non-household manufacturing for 2.75 per cent, transport, storage and communications for 2.51 per cent, household industry for 1.39 per cent, construction for 0.96 per cent and mining and quarrying for 0.36 per cent.

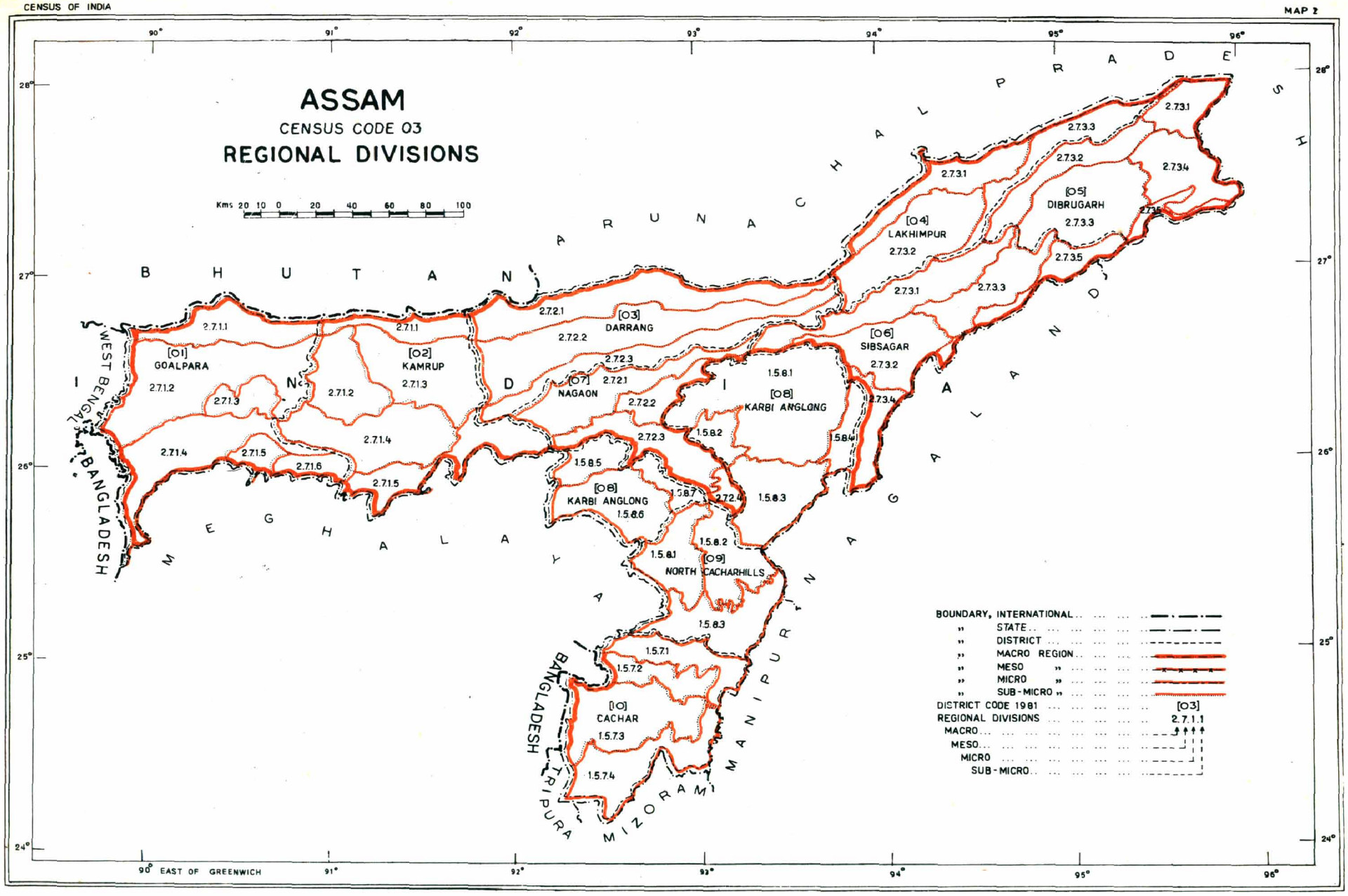
Within the broad frame of regions as delineated at the district level with five micro regions, viz., (1.5.7) Cachar Plain, (1.5.8) Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills, (2.7.1) Western Brahmaputra Valley, (2.7.2) Central Brahmaputra Valley and (2.7.3) Eastern Brahmaputra Valley, the entire state has been further delineated into 45 sub-micro regions as per the following. Further details of these sub-micro regions are given in Part III of this volume. These regions may serve a step further in the planning process of the districts in particular and the state in general, for integrating to the multi-level development programme of the state.

Micro Regions with Code No.	Districts with Code No.	Sub-Micro Regions with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)
1	2	3
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	
1.5.7 Cachar Plain	10 Cachar	1.5.7.1 Barail Range
		1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North
		1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South
		1.5.7.4 Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region

1	2	3
1.5.8 Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills	08 Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.1 Mikir Plateau 1.5.8.2 Jamuna Plain 1.5.8.3 Diphu Forested Hills 1.5.8.4 Nambar Forest 1.5.8.5 Bhoi Region 1.5.8.6 Mikir Hills 1.5.8.7 Kopili Plain
	09 North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.1 Cachar Hills West 1.5.8.2 Cachar Hills East 1.5.8.3 Barail Range
	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	
2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	01 Goalpara	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain 2.7.1.2 Golokganj-Bijni Plain 2.7.1.3 Baukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract 2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra flood Plain 2.7.1.5 Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract 2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin
	02 Kamrup	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain 2.7.1.2 Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land 2.7.1.3 Nalbari-Rangia Plain 2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain 2.7.1.5 Southern Forested Hills
2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Velley	03 Darrang	2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain 2.7.2.2 Central Plain 2.7.2.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
	07 Nagaon	2.7.2.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain 2.7.2.2 Nagaon Region 2.7.2.3 Kopili-Jamuna Region 2.7.2.4 Lumding Forested Region
2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	04 Lakhimpur	2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain 2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain 2.7.3.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain

1	2	3
	06 Sibsagar	2.7.3.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
		2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain
		2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain
		2.7.3.4 Nambar Forest
		2.7.3.5 Geleki-Abhayapur Forest Region
	05 Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1 Dibang-Lohit-Interfluvs
		2.7.3.2 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
		2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain
		2.7.3.4 Doomdooma-Margherita Region
		2.7.3.5 Upper-Dihing Forest Region

Note: Though owing to disturbed condition 1981 census could not be conducted in the state of Assam we could draw a final list of districts, police stations, villages and towns as they existed in 1981 and as such for the purpose of cartographic analysis, as spelt in this report, we have adopted the administrative frame of Assam as it existed in 1981. Further, in this report we have shown the number of constituent villages and towns in each sub-micro region as they existed in 1981 as well as in 1971. However, the location code numbers as assigned to the villages in 1981 have been indicated in this analysis and in absence of 1981 census data we have resorted to area and population of both rural and urban areas as obtained during 1971 census.

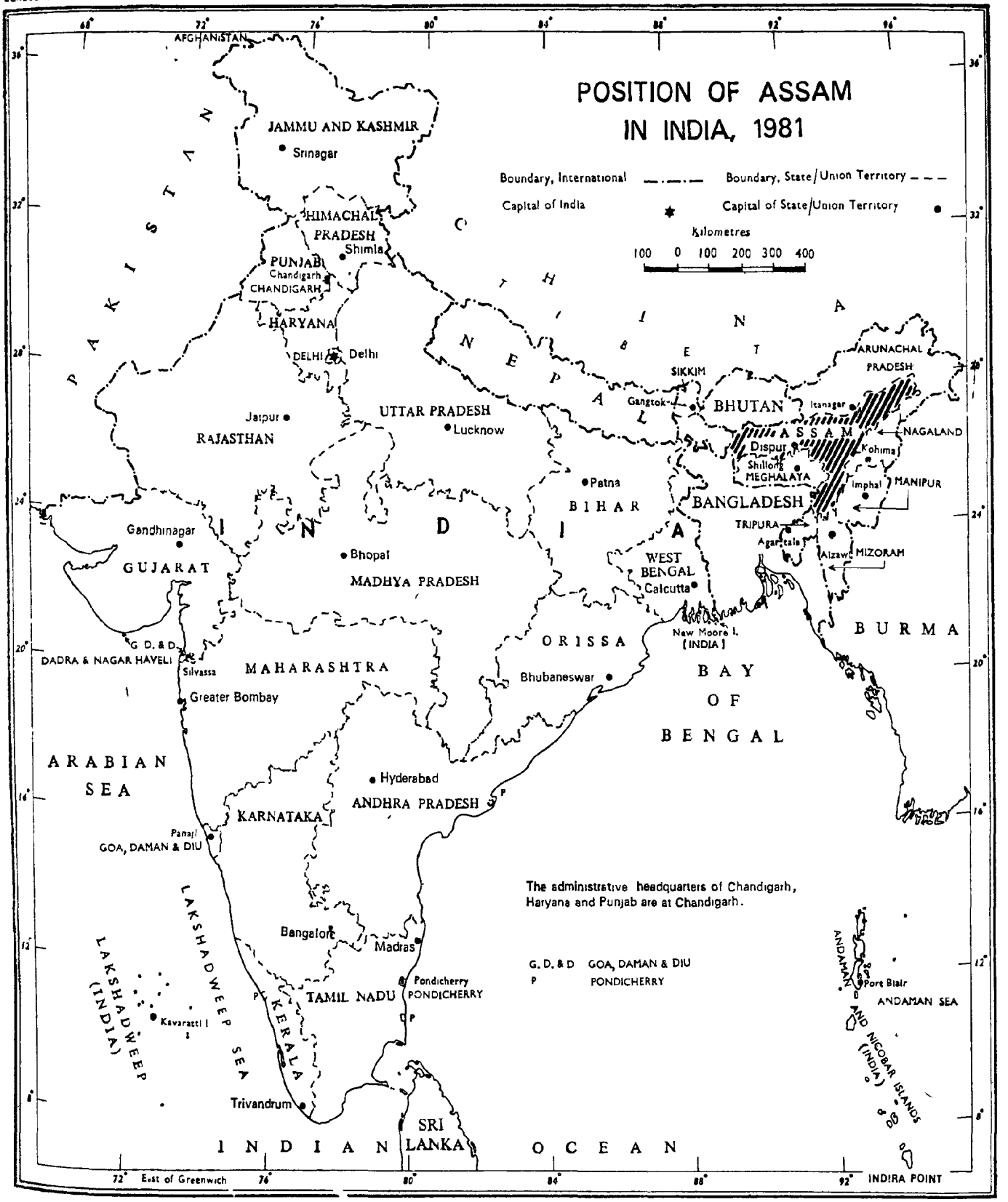

ASSAM
CENSUS CODE 03
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
Kms 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
MEGHALAYA
[01] GOALPARA
[02] KAMRUP
[03] DARRANG
[04] LAKHIMPUR
[05] DIBRUGARH
[06] SIBSAGAR
[07] NAGAON
[08] KARBI ANGLONG
[09] NORTH CACHARHILLS
[10] CACHAR
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 [03]
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2.7.1.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
90° EAST OF GREENWICH

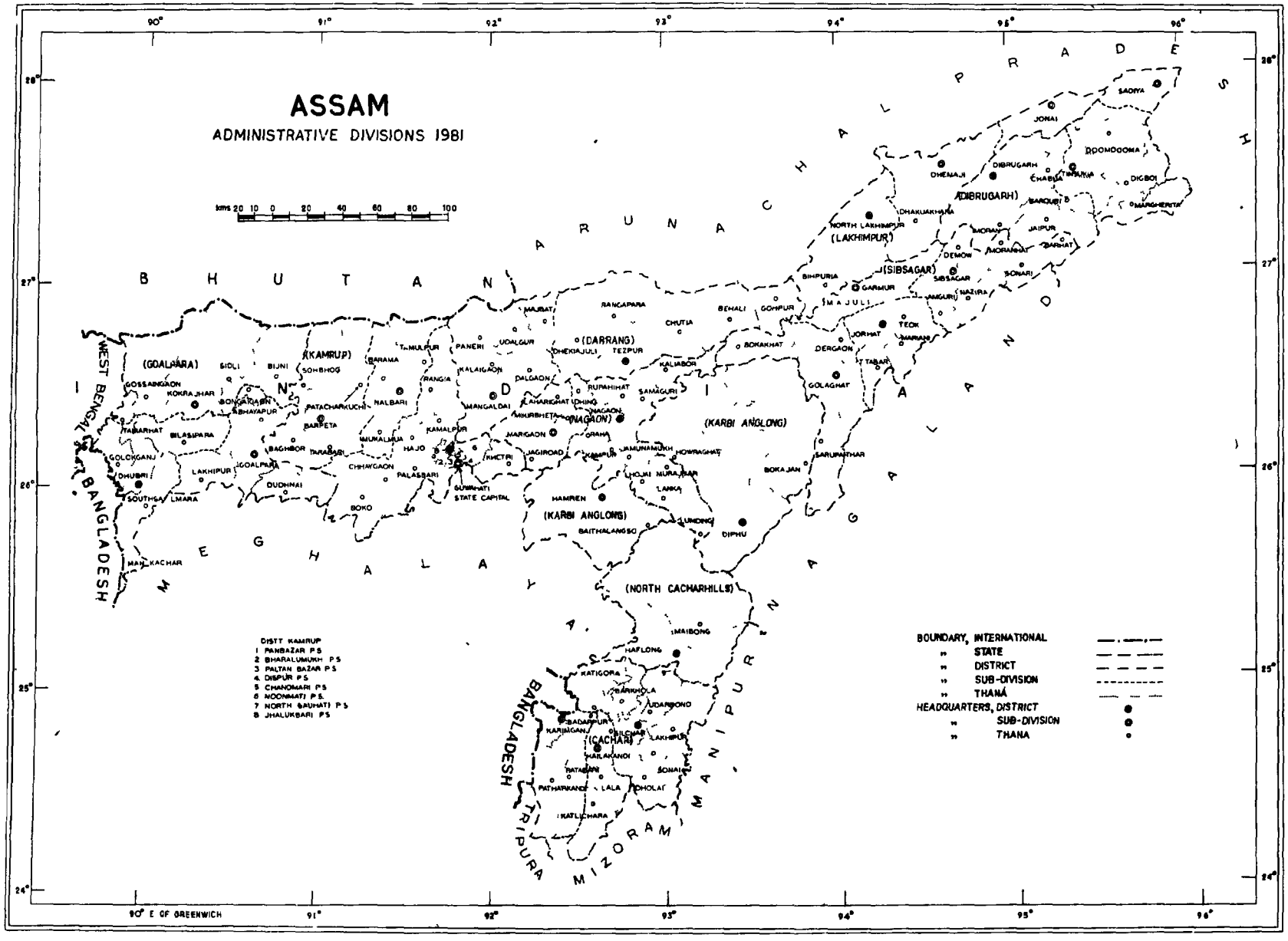
Macro regions with code No.	Meso regions with code No.		Micro regions with code No.		Districts with Code No.		Sub-Micro regions with Code No. (Fourth tier regions)	
1	2		3		4		5	
1. The Northern Mountains	1.5	Eastern Hill Zone	1.5.7	Cachar Plain	10	Cachar	1.5.7.1	Barail Range
							1.5.7.2	Barak Valley North
							1.5.7.3	Barak Valley South
							1.5.7.4	Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region
			1.5.8	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	08	Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.1	Mikir Plateau
							1.5.8.2	Jamuna Plain
							1.5.8.3	Diphu Forested Hills
							1.5.8.4	Nambar Forest
							1.5.8.5	Bhoi Region
							1.5.8.6	Mikir Hills
							1.5.8.7	Kopili Plain
					09	North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.1	Cachar Hills West
							1.5.8.2	Cachar Hills East
							1.5.8.3	Brarail Range
2. The Great Plains	2.7	Brahmaputra	2.7.1	Western Brahmaputra Valley	01	Goalpara	2.7.1.1	Northern Foot Hills Plain
							2.7.1.2	Golokganj-Bijni Plain
							2.7.1.3	Baukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract
							2.7.1.4	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
							2.7.1.5	Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract
							2.7.1.6	Dudhnai Basin
					02	Kamrup	2.7.1.1	Northern Foot Hills Plain
							2.7.1.2	Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land
							2.7.1.3	Nalbari-Rangia Plain
							2.7.1.4	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
							2.7.1.5	Southern Forested Hills
			2.7.2	Central Brahmaputra Valley	03	Darrang	2.7.2.1	Northern Foot Hills Plain
							2.7.2.2	Central Plain
							2.7.2.3	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
					07	Nagaon	2.7.2.1	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
							2.7.2.2	Nagaon Region
							2.7.2.3	Kopili-Jamuna Region
							2.7.2.4	Lumding Forested Region
			2.7.3	Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	04	Lakhimpur	2.7.3.1	Foot Hills Plain
							2.7.3.2	Subansiri Plain
							2.7.3.3	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
					06	Sibsagar	2.7.3.1	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
							2.7.3.2	Jorhat Plain
							2.7.3.3	Sibsagar Plain
							2.7.3.4	Nambar Forest
							2.7.3.5	Geleki-Abhayapur Forest Region
					05	Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1	Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs
							2.7.3.2	Brahmaputra Flood Plain
							2.7.3.3	Dibrugarh Plain
							2.7.3.4	Doomdooma-Margherita Region
							2.7.3.5	Upper-Dihing Forest Region

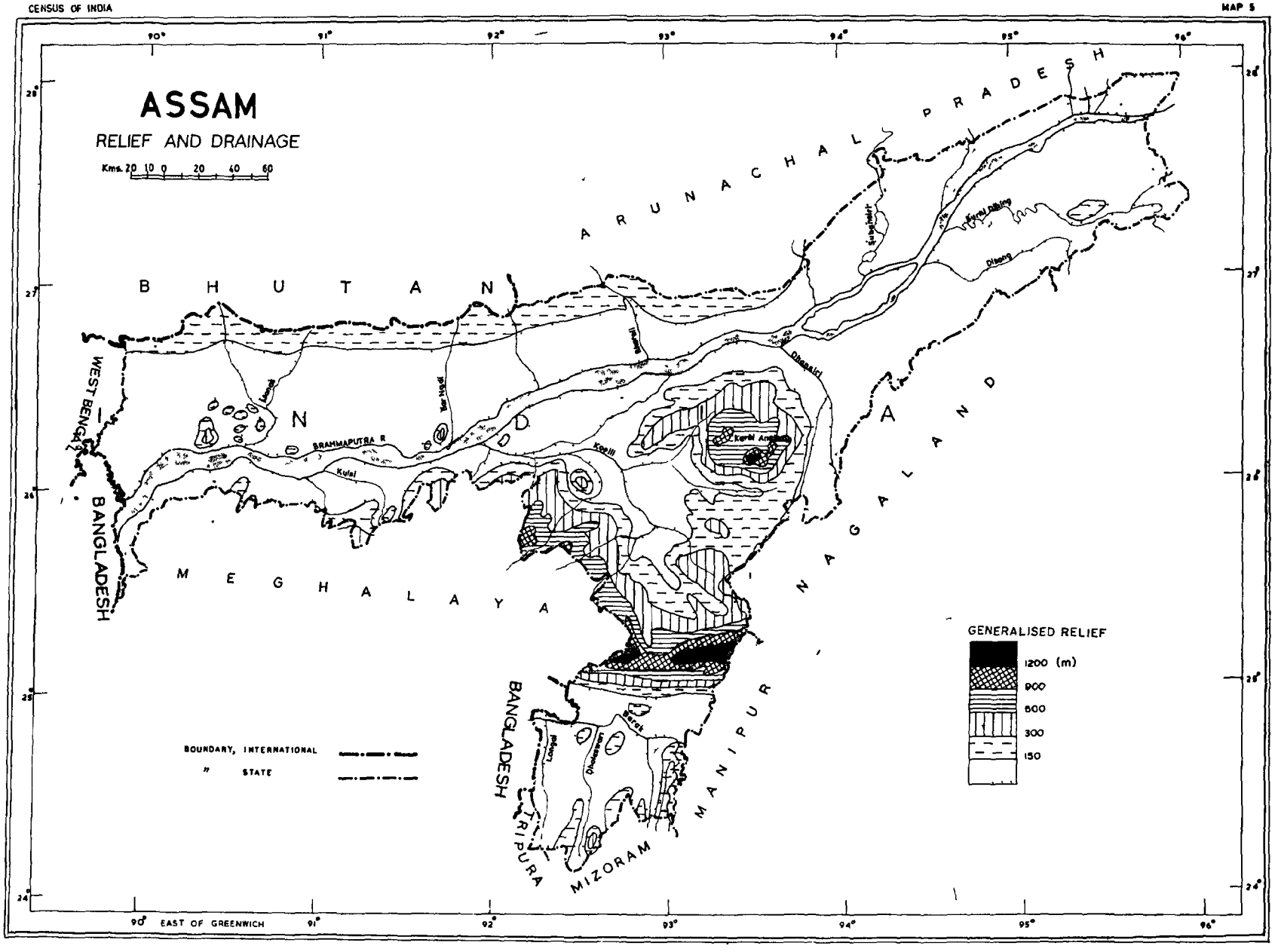
Note :- Area figures of Sub-micro regions are approximate and based on planemetric measurement.

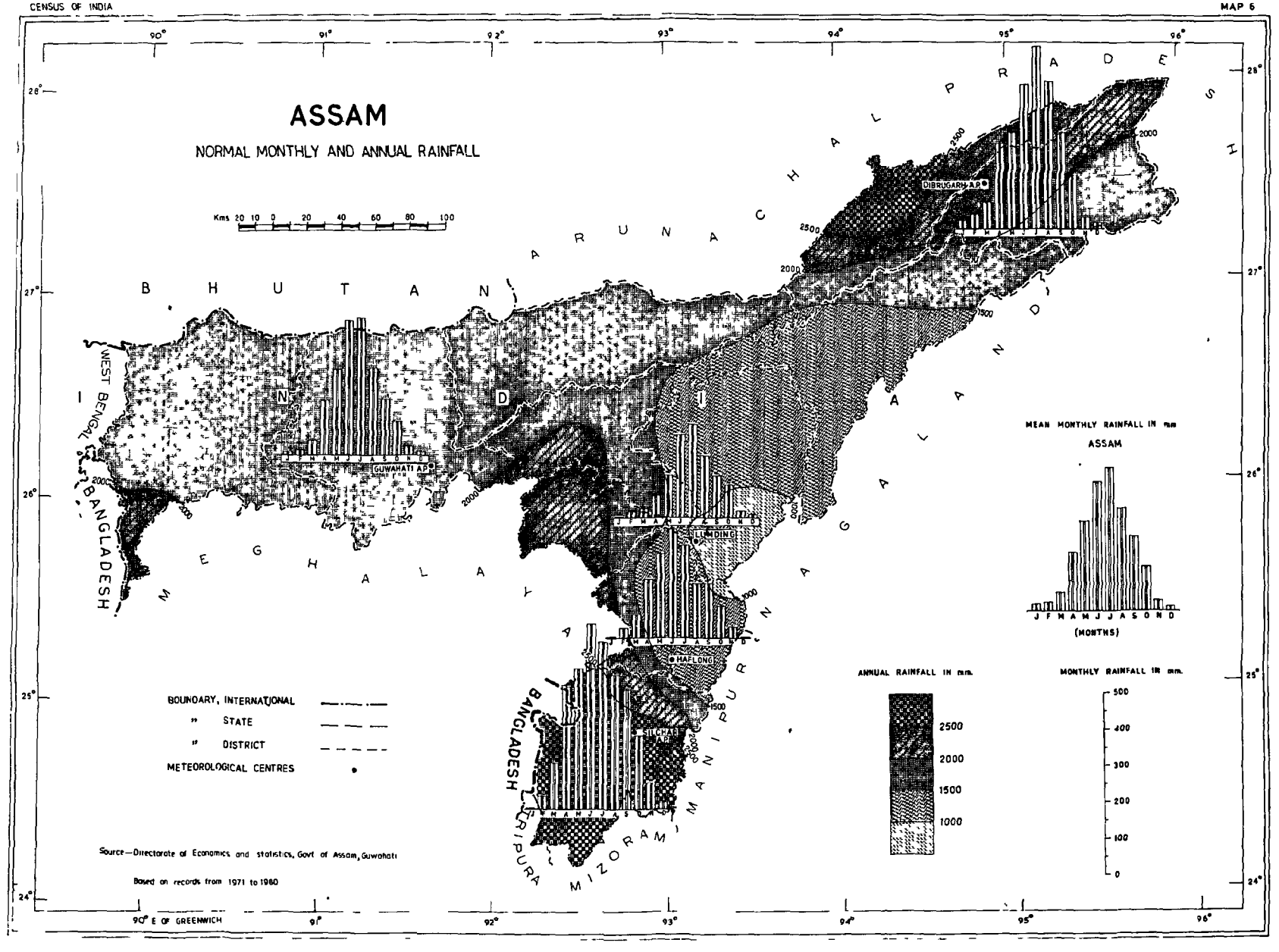
Constituents				Area in Km² (1971 Census)			Population (1971 Census)		
1981 Villages	1971 Villages	1981 Towns	1971 Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
218	208	–	–	1231.00	1231.00	–	62 294	62 294	–
377	372	–	–	957.00	957.00	–	314 714	314 714	–
1 576	1 547	7	8	2769.00	2729.70	39.30	1 159 969	1 024 277	135 692
362	337	–	–	2005.00	2005.00	–	176 341	176 341	–
666	360	–	–	4283.00	4283.00	–	52 903	52 903	–
315	243	1	–	513.00	513.00	–	114 680	114 680	–
519	282	1	1	1998.00	1993.00	5.00	46 661	36 461	10 200
288	151	–	–	464.00	464.00	–	45 565	45 565	–
149	128	–	–	598.00	598.00	–	19 517	19 517	–
266	237	–	–	1993.00	1993.00	–	40 587	40 587	–
205	165	–	–	326.00	326.00	–	56 298	56 298	–
144	108	–	–	1515.00	1515.00	–	12 027	12 027	–
144	142	–	–	1575.00	1575.00	–	21 248	21 248	–
264	253	1	1	1800.00	1794.80	5.20	42 772	37 575	5 197
161	161	–	–	1953.00	1953.00	–	80 674	80 674	–
1 739	1 754	7	4	3665.00	3648.40	16.60	902 079	860 111	41 968
254	255	2	2	726.00	719.31	6.69	135 510	110 560	24 950
1 396	1 374	7	6	2692.00	2663.59	28.41	875 513	770 137	105 376
225	225	–	–	621.00	621.00	–	104 132	104 132	–
254	254	–	–	702.00	702.00	–	127 195	127 195	–
167	167	–	–	720.00	720.00	–	120 926	120 926	–
680	680	6	6	1805.00	1787.30	17.70	616 008	547 280	68 728
1 025	1 026	3	3	2407.00	2389.70	17.30	897 046	871 389	25 657
981	988	4	3	2878.00	2867.80	10.20	816 408	788 204	28 204
423	481	3	5	2047.00	1995.40	51.60	403 519	190 953	212 566
723	629	–	–	3013.00	3013.00	–	376 454	376 454	–
1 854	1 717	6	6	3648.00	3612.30	35.70	1 209 567	1 116 272	93 295
331	263	1	1	2162.63	2160.33	2.30	152 216	141 768	10 448
891	889	2	1	2219.00	2214.00	5.00	749 272	738 494	10 778
409	388	1	1	878.00	871.80	6.20	338 163	281 626	56 537
737	746	3	1	1992.00	1986.70	5.30	539 896	517 127	22 769
64	53	1	1	472.00	466.80	5.20	53 564	24 311	29 253
426	349	–	–	1191.00	1191.00	–	133 331	133 331	–
1 241	1 141	3	2	3139.40	3120.30	19.10	500 061	474 711	25 350
345	238	–	–	1278.00	1278.00	–	67 163	67 163	–
487	501	–	–	2882.00	2882.00	–	231 087	231 087	–
790	762	5	4	2020.00	1948.70	71.30	681 679	573 419	108 260
655	664	4	4	1757.00	1732.20	24.80	565 948	521 922	44 026
433	162	–	–	1104.00	1104.00	–	113 855	113 855	–
343	342	1	1	1152.00	1151.00	1.00	229 042	226 604	2 438
180	142	–	–	898.00	898.00	–	57 658	57 658	–
23	18	–	–	1198.00	1198.00	–	10 454	10 454	–
1 506	1 518	7	7	2789.00	2751.00	38.00	933 017	757 635	175 382
561	492	2	2	1638.40	1632.70	5.70	316 875	297 115	19 760
63	67	2	2	545.40	528.00	17.40	86 593	54 205	32 388

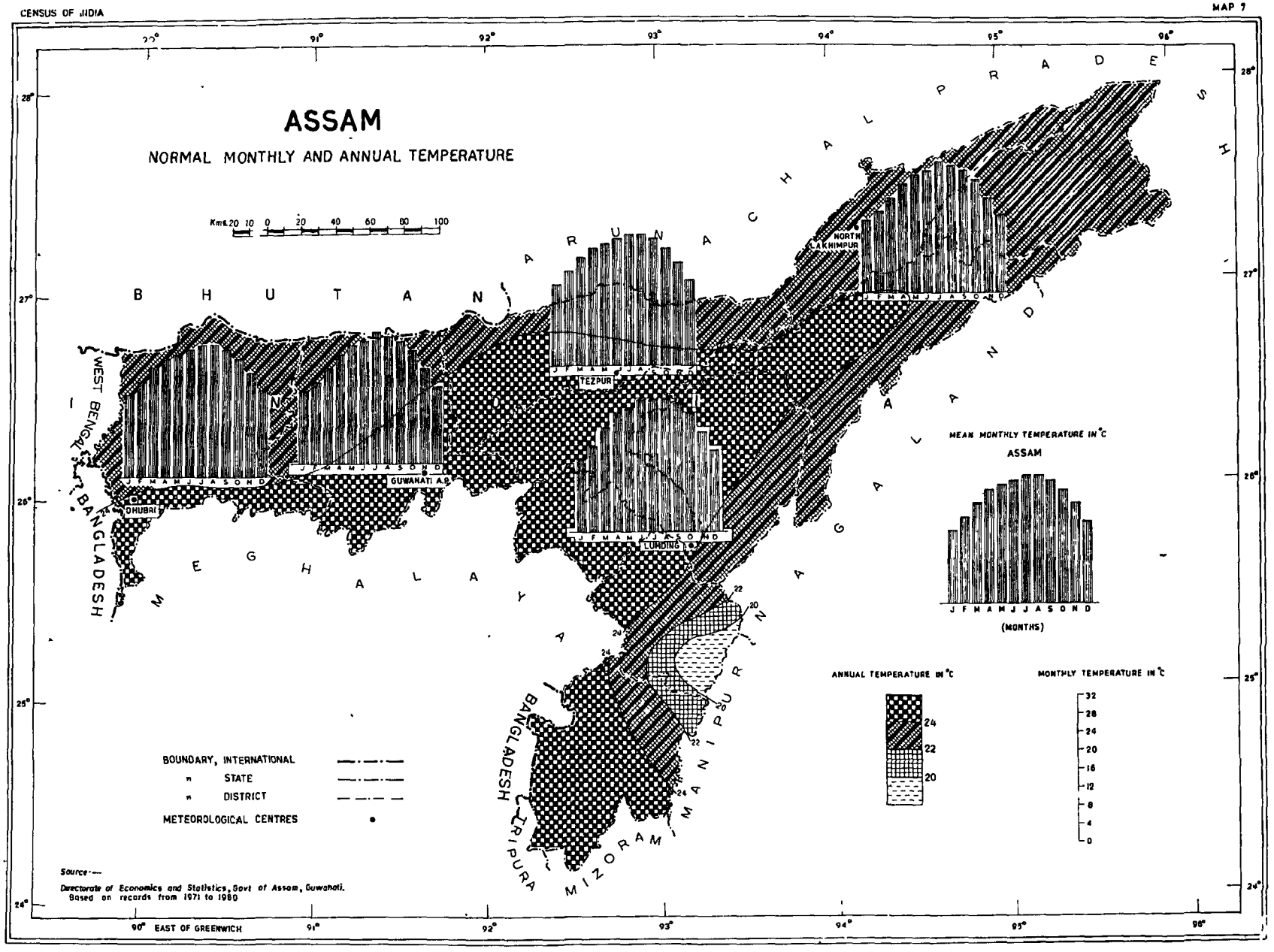
GENERAL MAPS

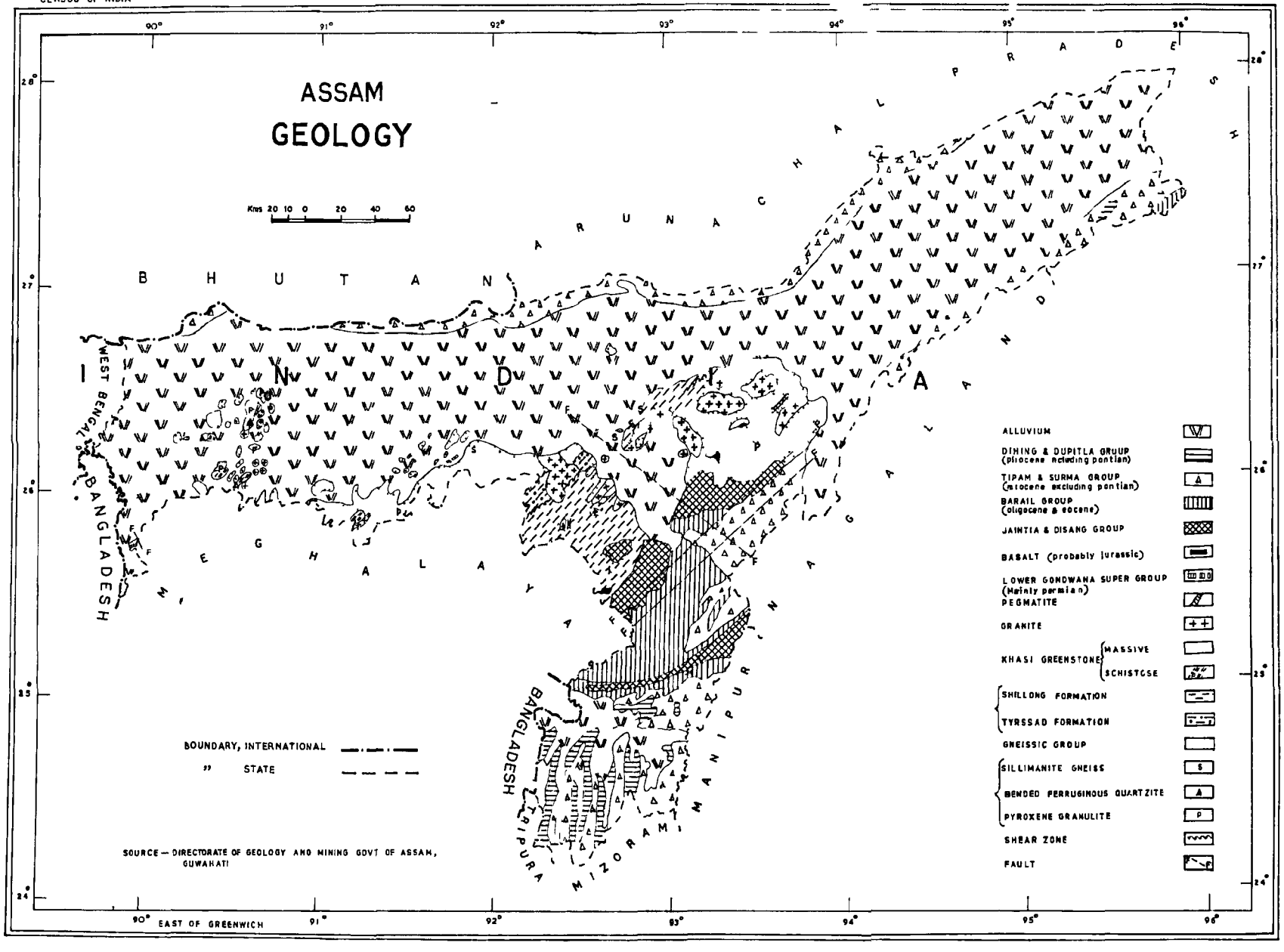

POSITION OF ASSAM IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN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

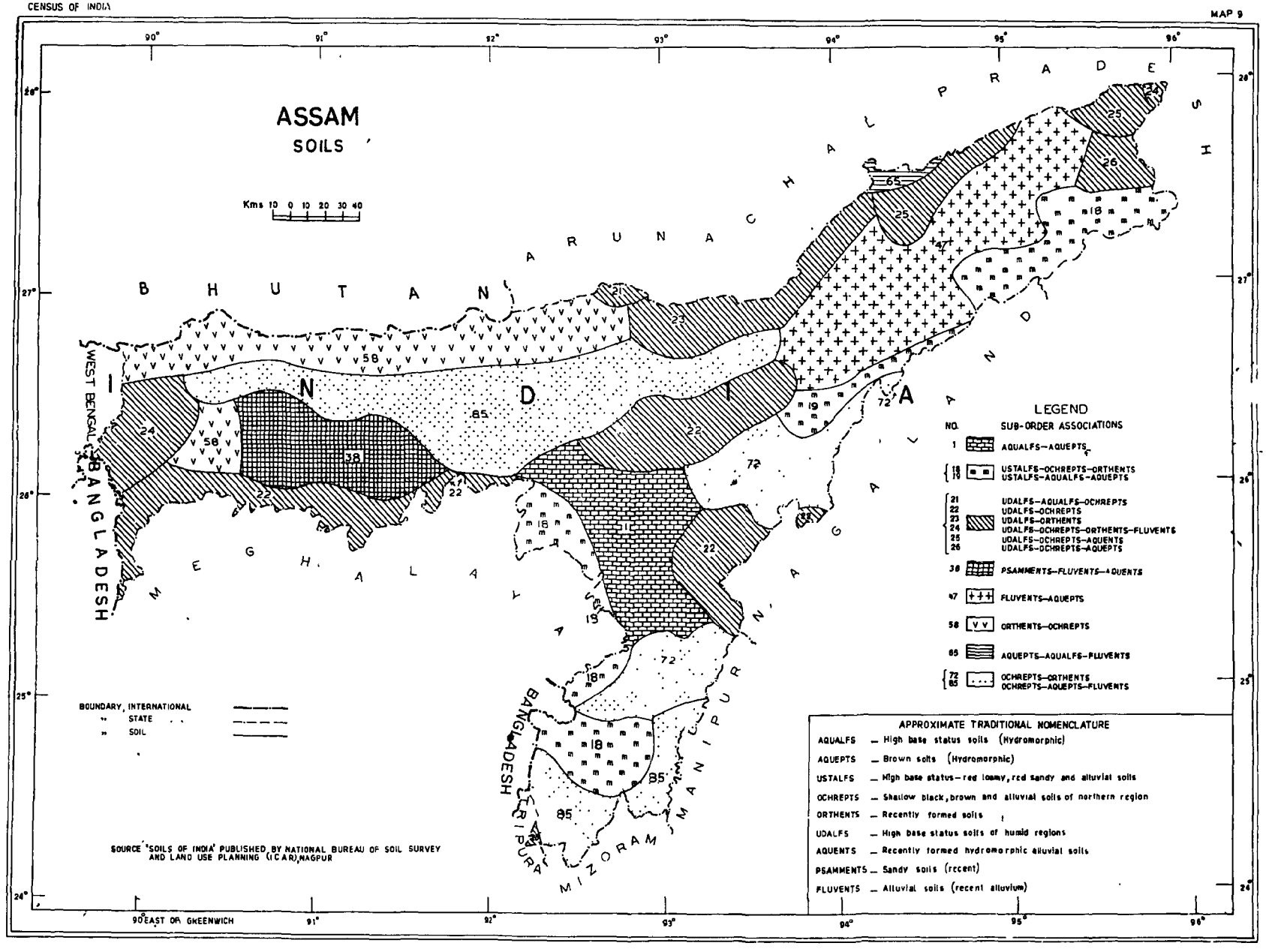

ASSAM
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
kms 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
(GOALPARA)
(KAMRUP)
(DARRANG)
(NAGAON)
(KARBI ANGLONG)
(NORTH CACHARHILLS)
(CACHAR)
(LAKHIMPUR)
(SIBSAGAR)
(DIBRUGARH)
DISTT KAMRUP
1 PANBAZAR P.S
2 BHARALUMUKH P.S
3 PALTAN BAZAR P.S
4 DISPUR P.S
5 CHANDMARI P.S
6 NOONMATI P.S.
7 NORTH GAUHATI P.S
8 JHALUKBARI P.S
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
" THANA
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT
" SUB-DIVISION
" THANA
90° E OF GREENWICH

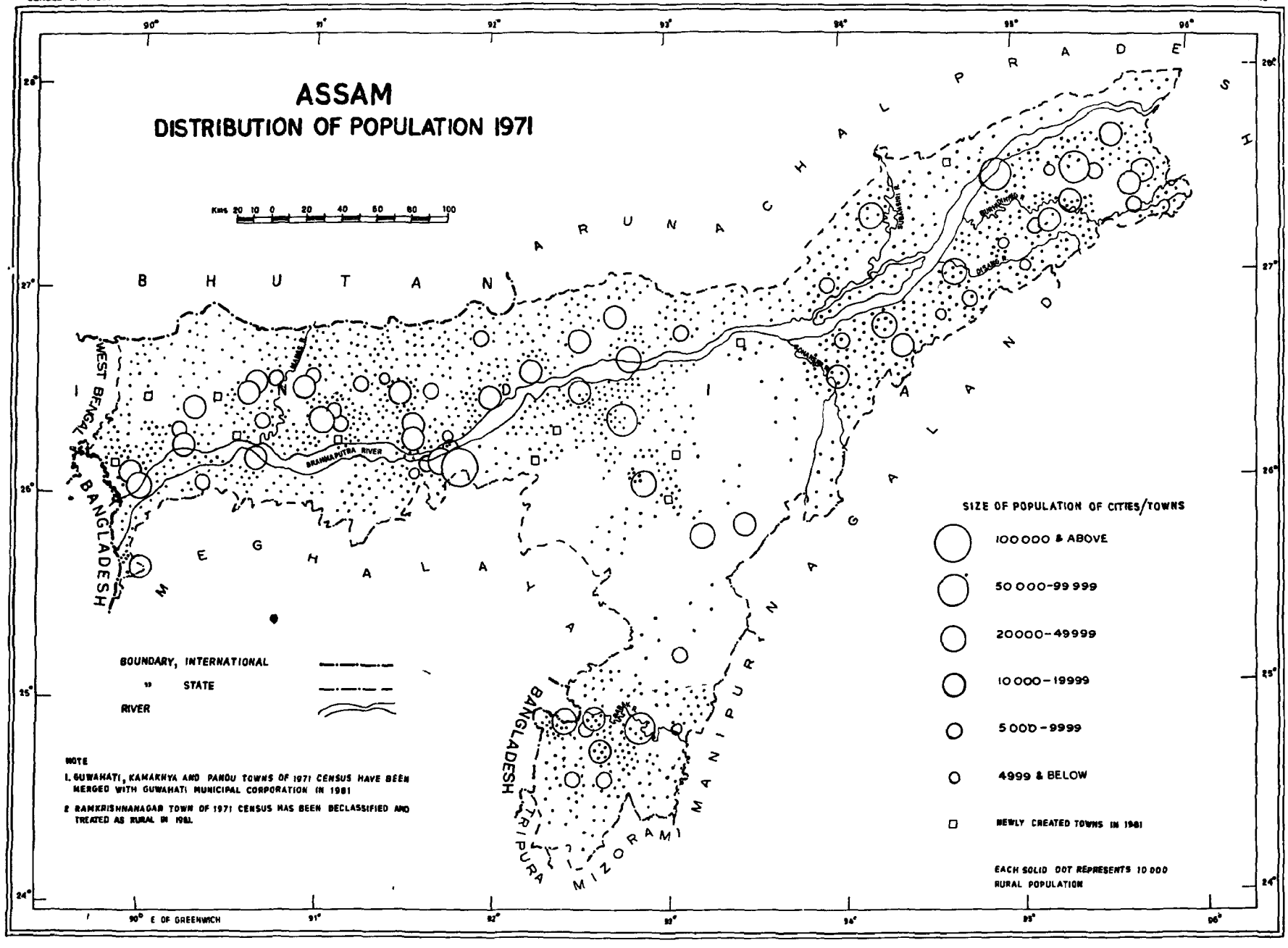

ASSAM
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
Kms. 20 10 0 20 40 60
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BRAHMAPUTRA R
Kulsi
Kopili
Dhansiri
Disang
Barak
Longai
Dhaleswari
GENERALISED RELIEF
1200 (m)
900
600
300
150
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°


ASSAM
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
Kms 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
DIBRUGARH A.P.
GUWAHATI A.P.
SILCHAR A.P.
HAFLONG
JORHAT
MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL IN mm
ASSAM
J F M A M J J A S O N D
(MONTHS)
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN mm.
2500
2000
1500
1000
MONTHLY RAINFALL IN mm.
500
400
300
200
100
0
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
METEOROLOGICAL CENTRES
Source—Directorate of Economics and statistics, Govt of Assam, Guwahati
Based on records from 1971 to 1980
90° E OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96°
28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

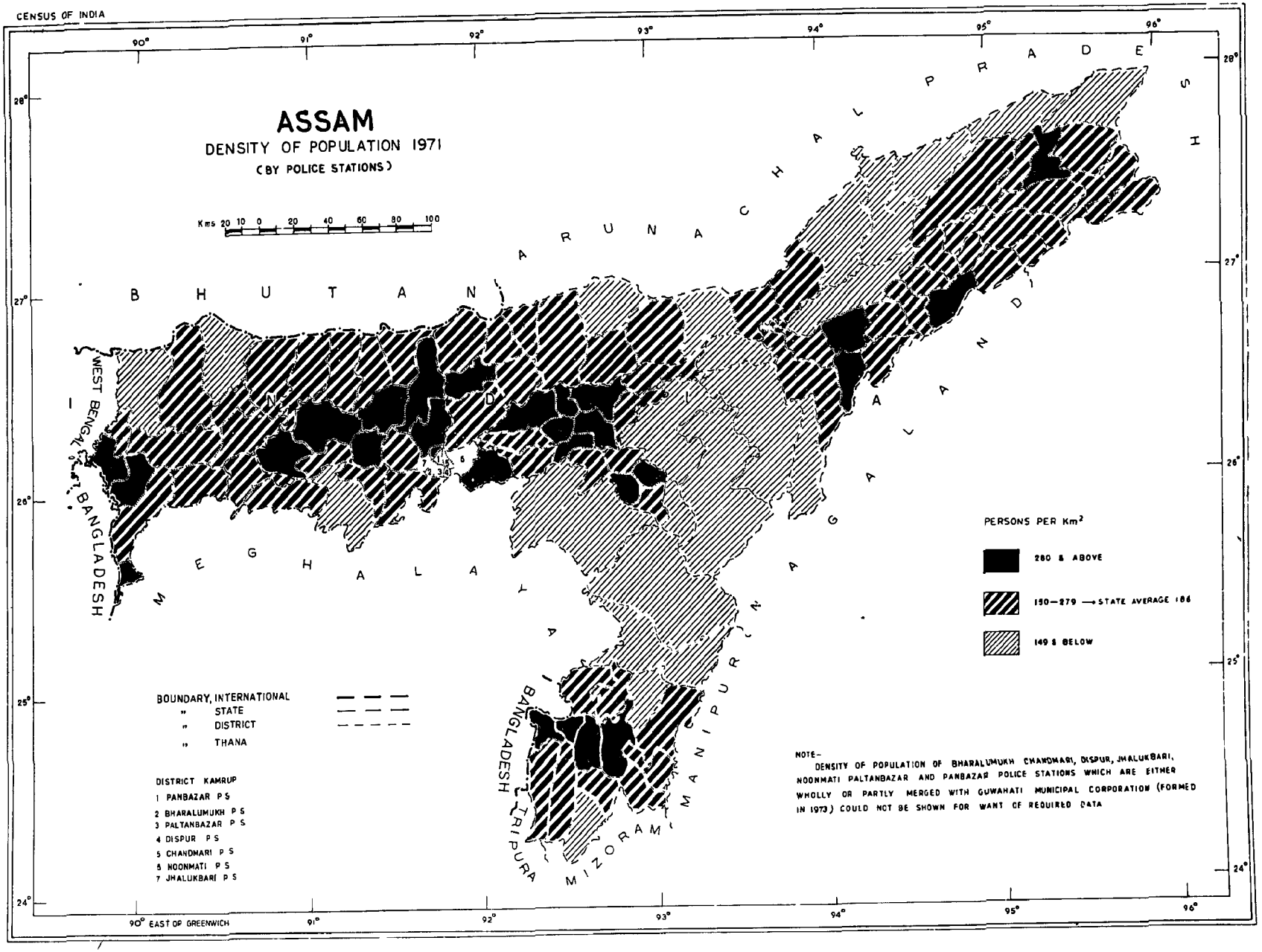

ASSAM
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
Kms. 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
WEST BENGAL
NORTH LAKHIMPUR
TEZPUR
GUWAHATI A.P.
DHUBRI
LUMDING
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE IN °C
ASSAM
(MONTHS)
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN °C
MONTHLY TEMPERATURE IN °C
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
METEOROLOGICAL CENTRES
Source:—
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Assam, Guwahati.
Based on records from 1971 to 1980
90° EAST OF GREENWICH

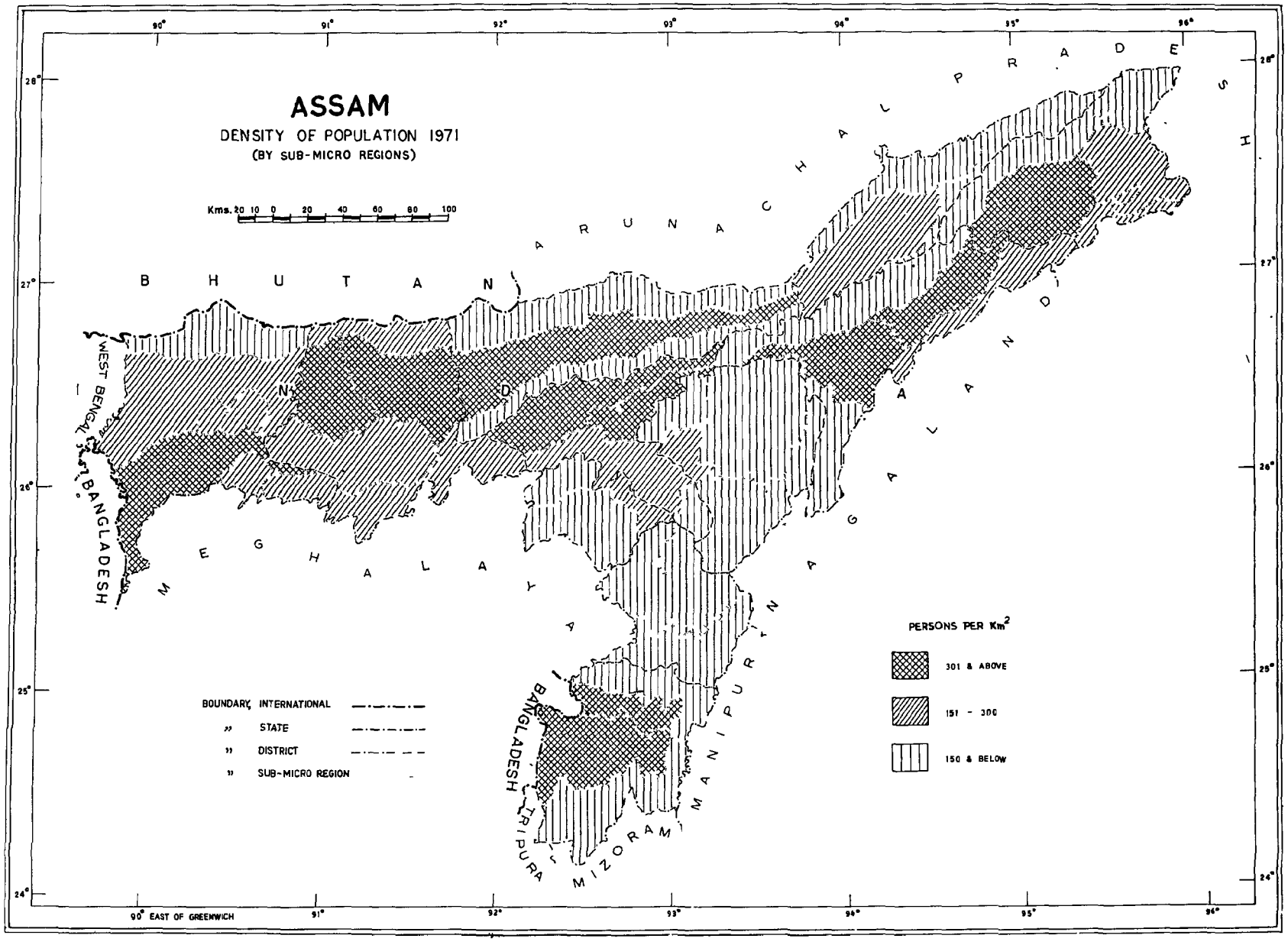

ASSAM
GEOLOGY
Kms 20 10 0 20 40 60
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
INDIA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
BANGLADESH
ALLUVIUM
DIHING & DUPITLA GROUP (pliocene retieding pontian)
TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
BARAIL GROUP (oligocene & eocene)
JAINTIA & DISANG GROUP
BASALT (probably jurassic)
LOWER GONDWANA SUPER GROUP (Mainly permian)
PEGMATITE
GRANITE
KHASI GREENSTONE
MASSIVE
SCHISTOSE
SHILLONG FORMATION
TYRSSAD FORMATION
GNEISSIC GROUP
SILLIMANITE GNEISS
BENDED FERRUGINOUS QUARTZITE
PYROXENE GRANULITE
SHEAR ZONE
FAULT
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
SOURCE — DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND MINING GOVT OF ASSAM, GUWAHATI
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

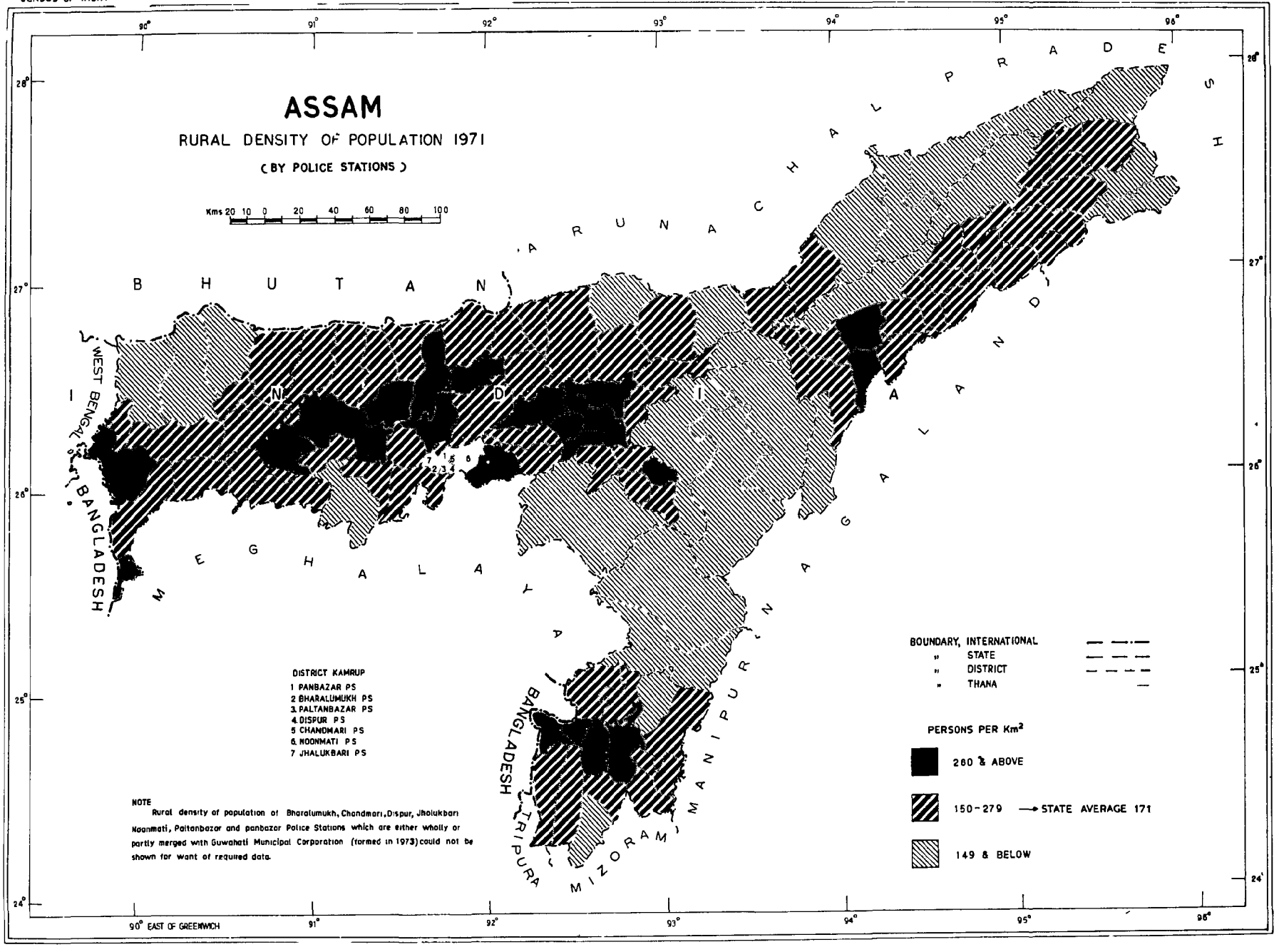

ASSAM
SOILS
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
MEGHALAYA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
INDIA
LEGEND
NO. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
1 AQUALFS—AQUEPTS
18 19 USTALFS—OCHREPTS—ORTHENTS USTALFS—AQUALFS—AQUEPTS
21 22 23 24 25 26 UDALFS—AQUALFS—OCHREPTS UDALFS—OCHREPTS UDALFS—ORTHENTS UDALFS—OCHREPTS—ORTHENTS—FLUVENTS UDALFS—OCHREPTS—AQUENTS UDALFS—OCHREPTS—AQUEPTS
38 PSAMMENTS—FLUVENTS—AQUENTS
47 FLUVENTS—AQUEPTS
58 ORTHENTS—OCHREPTS
85 AQUEPTS—AQUALFS—FLUVENTS
72 85 OCHREPTS—ORTHENTS OCHREPTS—AQUEPTS—FLUVENTS
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" SOIL
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUALFS — High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUEPTS — Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
USTALFS — High base status—red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
OCHREPTS — Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHENTS — Recently formed soils
UDALFS — High base status soils of humid regions
AQUENTS — Recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils
PSAMMENTS — Sandy soils (recent)
FLUVENTS — Alluvial soils (recent alluvium)
SOURCE 'SOILS OF INDIA' PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING (ICAR), NAGPUR
90° EAST OR GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96°
28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

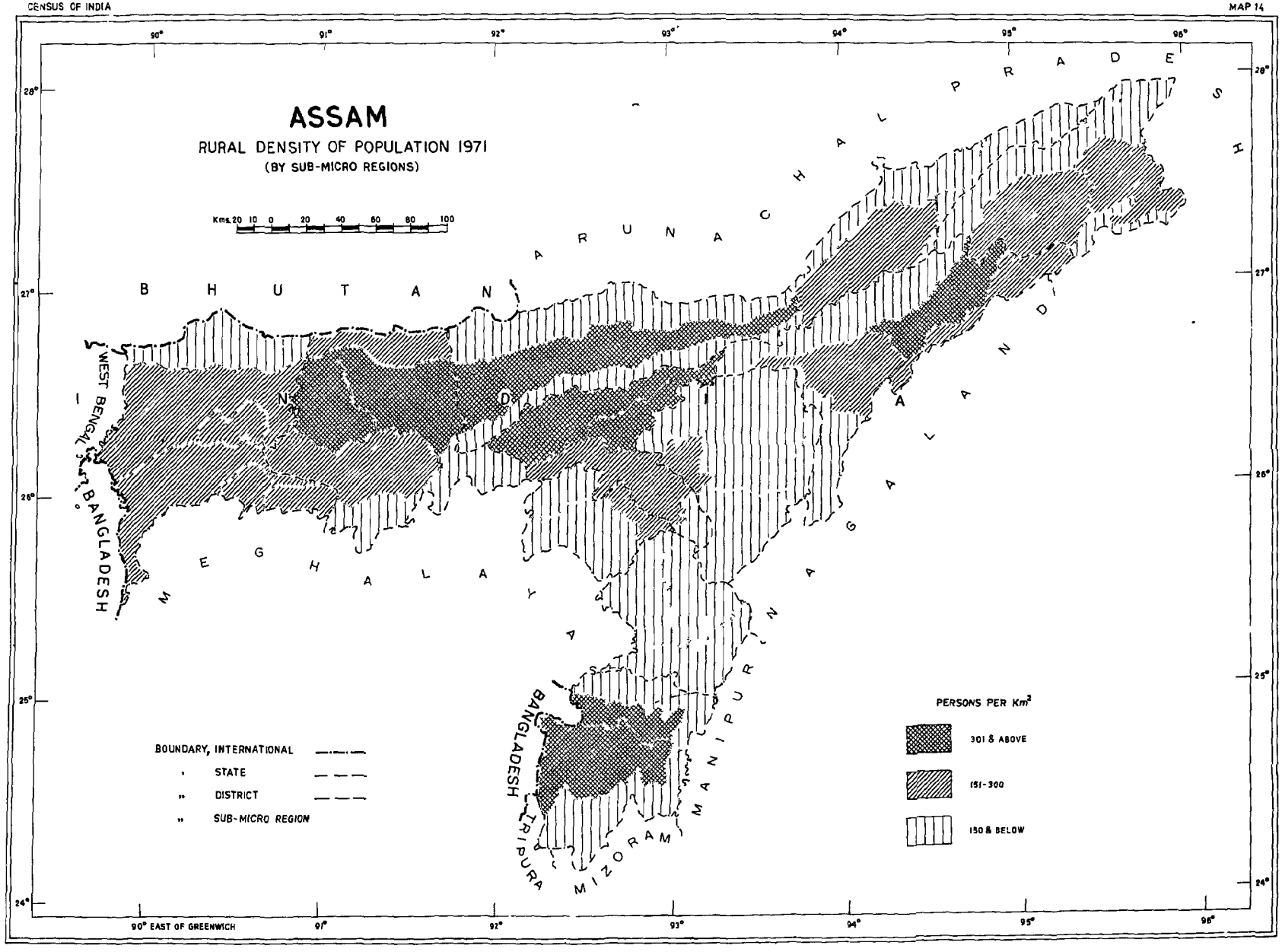

ASSAM
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971
Kms 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
MEGHALAYA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
RIVER
SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES/TOWNS
100000 & ABOVE
50000-99999
20000-49999
10000-19999
5000-9999
4999 & BELOW
NEWLY CREATED TOWNS IN 1981
EACH SOLID DOT REPRESENTS 10000 RURAL POPULATION
NOTE
1. GUWAHATI, KAMAKHYA AND PANDU TOWNS OF 1971 CENSUS HAVE BEEN MERGED WITH GUWAHATI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN 1981
2. RAMKRISHNANAGAR TOWN OF 1971 CENSUS HAS BEEN DECLASSIFIED AND TREATED AS RURAL IN 1981
90° E OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96°
28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

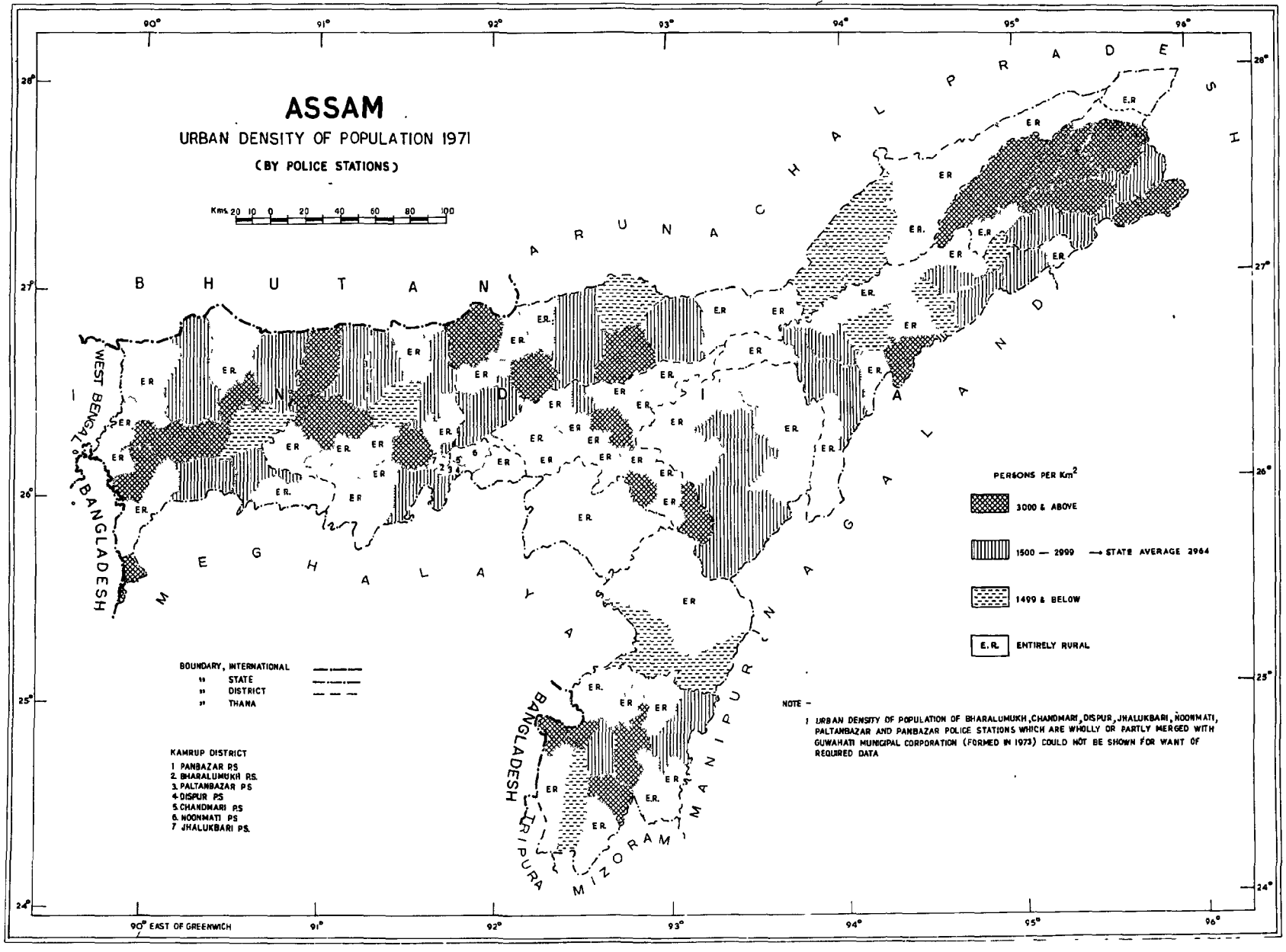
CENSUS OF INDIA

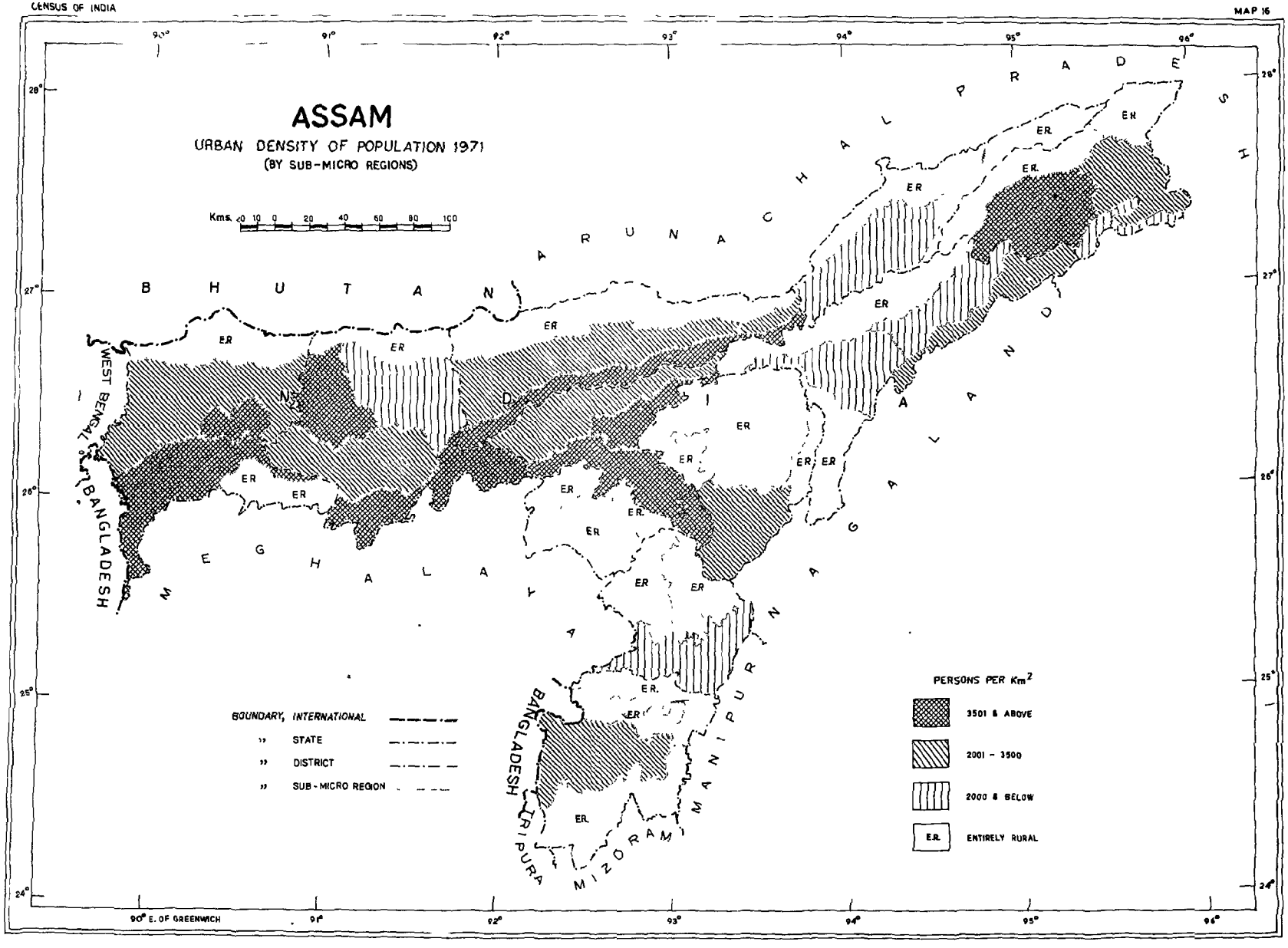



ASSAM
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms. 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION
PERSONS PER Km²
301 & ABOVE
151 - 300
150 & BELOW
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96°
28° 27° 26° 25° 24°


ASSAM
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
(BY POLICE STATIONS)
Kms 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
DISTRICT KAMRUP
1 PANBAZAR PS
2 BHARALUMUKH PS
3 PALTANBAZAR PS
4 DISPUR PS
5 CHANDMARI PS
6 NOONMATI PS
7 JHALUKBARI PS
NOTE
Rural density of population of Bharalumukh, Chandmari, Dispur, Jhalukbari Noonmati, Paltanbazar and panbazar Police Stations which are either wholly or partly merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation (formed in 1973) could not be shown for want of required data.
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
PERSONS PER Km²
260 & ABOVE
150-279 → STATE AVERAGE 171
149 & BELOW
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°


ASSAM
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms. 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
PERSONS PER Km²
301 & ABOVE
151-300
150 & BELOW
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90°
91°
92°
93°
94°
95°
96°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°


ASSAM
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
(BY POLICE STATIONS)
Kms. 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
3000 & ABOVE
1500 — 2999 → STATE AVERAGE 2964
1499 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
KAMRUP DISTRICT
1 PANBAZAR PS
2. BHARALUMUKH PS.
3. PALTANBAZAR PS
4. DISPUR PS
5. CHANDMARI PS
6. NOONMATI PS
7 JHALUKBARI PS.
NOTE -
1 URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION OF BHARALUMUKH, CHANDMARI, DISPUR, JHALUKBARI, NOONMATI, PALTANBAZAR AND PANBAZAR POLICE STATIONS WHICH ARE WHOLLY OR PARTLY MERGED WITH GUWAHATI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (FORMED IN 1973) COULD NOT BE SHOWN FOR WANT OF REQUIRED DATA
90° EAST OF GREENWICH
90° 91° 92° 93° 94° 95° 96°
28° 27° 26° 25° 24°


ASSAM
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
Kms. 0 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
WEST BENGAL
BANGLADESH
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION
PERSONS PER Km²
3501 & ABOVE
2001 - 3500
2000 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
90° E. OF GREENWICH

PART III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS

DISTRICT CACHAR

Regional Divisions

The Cachar district is bounded on the north by Meghalaya state and North Cachar Hills district, on the east by the Manipur state, on the south by Mizoram state and on the west by Tripura state and Bangladesh. It is situated between 24°8' and 25°8' North latitudes and 92°15' and 93°15' East longitudes. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 6962.00 km^2 of which 6922.70 km^2 is rural and 39.30 km^2 urban with a population of 1,713,318 of which 1,577,626 is rural and 135,692 urban. The district has a density of population of 246 persons per km^2.

As in 1981, the district is divided into 3 Sub-divisions, namely, Silchar Sub-division consisting of 7 police stations namely, Katigora, Barkhola; Udarbond, Lakhipur, Silchar, Dholai and Sonai; Karimganj Sub-division comprising 4 police stations, namely, Karimganj, Badarpur, Patharkandi and Ratabari and Hailakandi Sub-division consisting of 3 police stations, namely, Hailakandi, Lala and Katlichara. Dholai and Lala police stations are newly created in 1981. It has 7 towns (8 in 1971), namely, Lakhipur, Silchar, Karimganj, Badarpur, Badarpur Railway town, Hailakandi and Lala. Ramkrishna Nagar town of the 1971 Census has been declassified and treated as rural area in 1981. Silchar is the district headquarters.

Cachar district is a heterogeneous land composed of high hills, low lands and level plains. The general appearance is extremely picturesque. On the north, east and south it is shut in by ranges of purple hills whose forest-clad sides are seamed with beautiful landscapes. The Silchar Sub-division includes the southern section of Assam range and a belt of hilly area with an average width of about 8 to 9 kms., containing peaks between about 900 to 1200 metres in height. The Bhuban range which is a continuation of Mizo hills range on the eastern frontier covers a considerable area and rises in places to over about 900 metres above the mean sea level; while the Saraspur hills on the west of the Hailakandi valley stretch in a continuous line to the Barak. Almost the whole of the area north and south of the river Barak is dotted with low ranged isolated hills called *tillahs* which rise from the level of alluvial soil. The northern part of the district is bounded by Barail range and Jaintia hills along with Meghalaya border. The southern part of the district is girt by Mizo hills. To the south much of the area is still covered with primeval forest. The higher lands of the district in the north are planted with tea, while the lower levels are covered with rich crops of waving rice. The river Barak flows through the centre of the plain valley region. Here and there swamps and *bils* with clumps of elephant grass and reeds land variety to the view. Most of the parts of the Barak's bank are lined with villages covered in groves of slender areca nuts, broad-leaved plantains and feathery bamboos growing in all seasons of the year.

The climate of the district is characterised by excessive humidity and being shut in by ranges of hills on almost every side, the heat can become decidedly oppressive during certain seasons of the year. During the rainy season, the air is surcharged with moisture, the rainfall is extremely heavy and temperature is considerably high but the winter is not so cold as in northern valley. The rainy season starts from the month of May and continues upto October. The cold weather can be said to have regularly set in from November to the end of February. During these months the sky is generally clear. During the period from March to May, moderate to heavily clouded sky is common which prevents extreme heat. The tendency of monsoon is felt from the month of April with the accompaniment of moderate showers.

The soils of the district are not much different from those of the Brahmaputra Valley, except variations. The district is characterised by an abundance of marshes and low lands the soil of which contain a large percentage of organic matter. The soils in the district are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). The district is an important crop region of Assam. Tea, rice and jute are main crops of the district. Rice and fish are considered to be a major food items by a vast majority of population. Fish are commonly found in *bils,* ponds, and rivers.

Geologically, the district consists of Barail group of rocks, Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks, Alluvium rocks, Jaintia & Disang group of rocks and Tipam & Surma group of rocks. Barail group of rocks are concentrated along with Barail range which belongs to Oligocene age. These rocks are horizontal, consisting of fine grained sandstones and shales.Jaintia and Disang group of rocks give rise to low ground and its outcrop is very clearly indicated by the strike valley of the upper part of the Larang, the Kayang and the upper part of the Jatinga. Tipam and Surma group of rocks covers a vast area of the district. Alluvium rocks are concentrated in alluvial plain. Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks are made up of an alternation of pebble beds and beds of soft clay which look like recent alluvium.

Industrially, the district is not so developed. Tea industry is the main large scale industry. Cane industry and a few other small industries are also to be found in the district. Hindustan Paper Corporation has of late started producing paper at Panchgram near Badar pur town. Silchar and Karimganj are important towns of the district.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highways, State Highway, some important metalled roads, railway line (metre gauge) pass through the district.

The district of Cachar belongs to Cachar Plain (1.5.7) which is divided into four sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.7.1 Barail Range : The region covers northern and eastern parts of the district, occupying 218 villages (208 in 1971). It covers an area of 1231.00 km^2 with an entirely rural population of 62,294. It has the density of population of 51 persons per km^2 (population and area figures are as per 1971). It presents hilly topography bounded by Barail and Jaintia hills. The tributaries of the Barak river such as the Jiri, the Chiri, the Madhura rivers flow through the region. Its geology is of mainly Barail, Jaintia and Disang and Tipam and Surma group of rocks. The region is rich in forests.

1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North : The region spreads over between Barail Range region and Barak Valley South region, occupying 377 villages (372 in 1971). The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 957.00 km^2 with a population of 314,714. It has the density of population of 329 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). It is an alluvial plain excluding some isolated hills. The Jatinga is the principal river which flows through the region. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin.

1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South : The region spreads over in central part of the district, occupying 1576 villages (1547 in 1971). It covers an area of 2769.00 km^2 with a population of 1,159,969 of which 1,024,277 is rural and 135,692 urban. It has the density of population of 419 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). All the towns of Cachar district fall within this region which contain 7 towns (8 in 1971), namely, Lakhipur, Silchar, Karimganj, Badarpur, Badarpur Rly. town, Hailakandi and Lala. Ramkrishna Nagar town of 1971 census has been declassified and treated as rural area in 1981. The region is fertile alluvial plain, dotted with low sand stone hillocks. The Barak is the principal river. Its geology is of mainly alluvium origin excluding Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks.

1.5.7.4 Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region : The region covers southern and eastern parts of the district, occupying 362 villages (337 in 1971). The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 2005.00 km^2. with a population of 176,341.As per the 1971 Census it has the density of population of 88 persons per km^2. It is a hilly region which is girt by Mizo hills and Bhuban Hills, the latter being the continuation of Mizo Hills. The region is covered with evergreen forests. In this region the Barak river flows in eastern part. Besides this, Katakhal, Sonai, Rukni and Langai rivers flow through the region. Its geology is of mainly Tipam and Surma group of rocks.

ASSAM
DISTRICT CACHAR
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 4 0 4 8 12



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME — BARAK RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971 •
URBAN AREA 1971
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 54
STATE HIGHWAY — SH
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 1.5.7.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

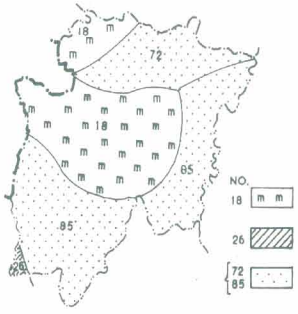
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

1.5.7.1 – BARAIL RANGE
1.5.7.2 – BARAK VALLEY NORTH
1.5.7.3 – BARAK VALLEY SOUTH
1.5.7.4 – BHAIRABI-BHUBAN HILLY REGION

NOTE – RAMKRISHNAA NAGAR TOWN HAS BEEN DECLASSIFIED AND TREATED AS RURAL AREA IN 1981.

SOILS

km. 0 20



NO.
18 — USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
26 — UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS
72, 85 — OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS, OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20



W — ALLUVIUM
DIHING & DUPITLA GROUP (pliocene including pontian)
TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
BARAIL GROUP (oligocene & eocene)
JAINTIA & DISANG GROUP

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

DISTRICT NAME: CACHAR CENSUS CODE NO. 10 STATE: ASSAM

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cachar	1.5.7.1 Barail Range	218 ('81) 208 ('71)	– –	1231.00	1231.00	–	62 294	62 294	–
	1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North	377 ('81) 372 ('71)	– –	957.00	957.00	–	314 714	314 714	–
	1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South	1576 ('81)	7 towns (81) Same towns excluding Rama-krishna Nagar						
		1547 ('71)	8 towns (71) 1) Lakhipur (T.C) 2) Silchar (M) 3) Karimganj (M) 4) Badarpur Rly. town (Censu town) 6) Hailakandi (M) 7) Lala (T.C. in 1981) *8) Ramkrishna Nagar (Census town)	2769.00	2729.70	39.30	1 159 969	1 024 277	135 692
	1.5.7.4 Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region	362 ('81) 337 ('71)	– –	2005.00	2005.00	–	176 341	176 341	

*Ramkrishna Nagar of the 1971 Census has been declasfied and treated as rural area in 1981.
M-Municipality
T.C.- Town Committee

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

DISTRICT NAME: CACHAR | CENSUS CODE NO. 10 | STATE: ASSAM

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S.	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.7.1 Barail Range	Katigora	1 to 3, 18 to 21, 38 to 44, 77 to 87, 128, 155 to 160	32 ('81) 31 ('71)			4 to 17, 22 to 37, 45 to 76, 88 to 127, 129 to 154 are in region No. 1.5.7.2
		Barkhola	1 to 22, 26 to 29, 31	27 ('81) 24 ('71)			23 to 25 and 30 are in region No. 1.5.7.2
		Udarbond	1 to 30, 32, 54 to 69, 93 to 96	51 ('81) 51 ('71)			31, 33 to 53, 70 to 92 are in region No. 1.5.7.2
		Lakhipur	1 to 6, 8, 17 to 38, 57, 61 to 63, 66 to 93, 128 to 159, 211 to 223	106 ('81) 101 ('71)			7, 9 to 16, 39 to 56, 58 to 60, 64, 65, 94 to 127 are in region No. 1.5.7.2 and 160 to 194, 196, 198 to 206 are in region No. 1.5.7.3 and 195, 197, 207 to 210 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Silchar	42, 43	2 ('81) 1 ('71)	218 ('81) 208 ('71)	1231.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North	Katigora	4 to 17, 22 to 37, 45 to 76, 88 to 127, 129 to 154, 161 to 184	152 ('81) 150 ('71)			18 to 21, 38 to 44, 77 to 87, 128, 155 to 160 are in region No. 1.5.7.1
		Barkhola	23 to 25, 30, 32 to 94	67 ('81) 66 ('71)			26 to 29, 31 are in region No. 1.5.7.1
		Udarbond	31, 33 to 53, 70 to 92, 97 to 105	54 ('81) 52 ('71)			32, 54 to 69, 93 to 96 are in region No. 1.5.7.1
		Lakhipur	7, 9 to 16, 39 to 56, 58 to 60, 64, 65, 94 to 127	66 ('81) 66 ('71)			8, 17 to 38, 57, 61 to 63, 66 to 93 are in region No. 1.5.7.1
		Silchar	33 to 41, 44 to 49, 70 to 74, 101, 102, 107, 132 to 146	38 ('81) 38 ('71)	377 ('81) 372 ('71)	957.00	42, 43 are in region No. 1.5.7.1 and 50 to 69, 75 to 100, 103 to 106, 108 to 131 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
3.	1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South	Karimganj	All villages	324 ('81) 331 ('71)			--
		Badarpur	–do–	140 ('81) 135 ('71)			--
		Hailakàndi	–do–	160 ('81) 158 ('71)			--
		Lakhipur	160 to 194, 196, 198 to 206	45 ('81) 45 ('71)			195, 197 are in region No. 1.5.7.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ratabari	1 to 63, 66 to 68, 81 to 206, 208, 273, 274, 276 to 281, 307 to 346	241 ('81) 210 ('71)			64, 65, 69 to 80, 207, 209 to 272, 275, 282 to 306 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Patharkandi	1 to 226, 288 to 304	243 ('81) 249 ('71)			227 to 287 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Silchar	1 to 32, 50 to 69, 75 to 100, 103 to 106, 108 to 131, 147 to 202	162 ('81) 162 ('71)			42, 43 are in region No. 1.5.7.1 and 33 to 41, 44 to 49, 70 to 74, 101, 102, 107, 132 to 146 are in region No. 1.5.7.2
		Sonai	1 to 104, 112	105 ('81) 104 ('71)			105 to 111 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Dholai	1 to 32, 37 to 48, 58 to 72, 96 to 101	65 ('81) 65 ('71)			33 to 36, 49 to 57, 73 to 95 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Lala	1 to 54, 58 to 82, 89 to 91	82 ('81) 80 ('71)			55 to 57, 83 to 88 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
		Katlichara	1 to 5, 13 to 16	9 ('81) 8 ('71)	1576 ('81) 1547 ('71) 7 towns ('81) 8 towns ('71)	2769.00	6 to 12 are in region No. 1.5.7.4
4.	1.5.7.4 Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region	Lakhipur	195, 197, 207 to 210, 224 to 227	10 ('81) 10 ('71)			211 to 223 are in region No. 1.5.7.1 and 196,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							198 to 206 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
		Ratabari	64, 65, 69 to 80, 207, 209 to 272, 275, 282 to 306	105 ('81) 89 ('71)			66 to 68, 81 to 206, 208, 273, 274, 276 to 281 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
		Patharkandi	227 to 287, 305, 306	63 ('81) 63 ('71)			288 to 304 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
		Sonai	105 to 111	7 ('81) 7 ('71)			
		Dholai	33 to 36, 49 to 57, 73 to 95	36 ('81) 36 ('71)			37 to 48, 58 to 72 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
		Lala	55 to 57, 83 to 88	9 ('81) 7 ('71)			58 to 82 are in region No. 1.5.7.3
		Katlichara	6 to 12, 17 to 141	132 ('81) 125 ('71)	362 ('81) 337 ('71)	2005.00	13 to 16 are in region No. 1.5.7.3

Note : P.S. lala and P.S. Dholai are newly created police stations during 1971-81.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

DISTRICT NAME: CACHAR | CENSUS LOCATION CODE NO. 10 | STATE: ASSAM

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Cachar	1.5.7.1 Barail Range	Katigora Barkhola Udarbond Lakhipur Silchar	Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks, Jaintia &/Disang group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Barail group of rocks, Alluvium rocks.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region covers northern and eastern parts of the district occupying 218 villages (208 villages in 1971) of which 32 villages (31 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Katigora, 27 villages (24 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barkhola, 51 villages (51 villages in 1971) of P.S. Udarbond, 106 villages (101 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lakhipur and 2 villages (1 village in 1971) of P.S. Silchar. The region is entirely rural. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 1231.00 km^2 with a population of 62,294. The density of population of the region is 51 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district. The region makes its boundaries with Meghalaya state in the west, North Cachar Hills district in the north, Manipur state in the east, Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region in the south-eastern corner and Barak Valley North region in the south. From physiogeographical point of view, the region belongs to hilly topography. It is bounded

Geological details – Source-Directorate of Geology & Mining Department, Govt. of Assam, Guwahati.
Soil details-Source – National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R) Nagpur.

by Barail range. 'Kalangtam' (adjoining to Meghalaya state) where the range enters in the region is about 1301 metres above the mean sea level. The principal rivers of the region are the Jiri, the Chiri, the Mathura etc. These rivers are the tributaries of the Barak river. The Jiri river rises in the North Cachar Hills and flows and course of about 97 kms. to its confluence with the Barak, during the greater part of which it forms the boundary line between Assam and Manipur. The region is covered with dense tree forests. Important reserved forests are North Cachar R.F., Barail R.F. and Upper Jiri R.F. The forests are generally evergreen in type and contain a host of tree species.

The geological formation of the region is dominated by Barail groups of rocks. The oldest rocks found within the region are the sandstones of the Barail group. These rocks are horizontal, consisting of fine-grained sandstones and shales. This group belongs to Oligocene age. Jaintia and Disang group of rocks belongs to Eocene (including Palaeocene age). This group of rocks are found in a belt. Tipam and Surma group of rocks are concentrated in eastern part of the region. Besides this, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and Alluvium rocks cover very small area. Alluvium rocks are concentrated only in south-eastern corner of the region.

The Soils in the region are as follows:

Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18) type of soil spreads over in western part, *Ochrepts-Orthents*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(72) covers central part and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) covers the eastern part of the region. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The region is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor though railway line (metre gauge) and National Highway-53 pass through the region. The region belongs to hilly topography, therefore human settlement is scattered.
		1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North	Katigora Barkhola Udarbond Lakhipur Silchar	Alluvium rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	This region occupies 377 villages (372 villages in 1971) of which 152 villages (150 villages in 1971) of P.S. Katigora, 67 villages (66 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barkhola, 54 villages (52 villages in 1971) of P.S. Udarbond, 66 villages (66 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lakhipur and 38 villages (38 villages in 1971) of P.S. Silchar. The region makes its boundaries with Barail Range region in the north and in the east, Barak Valley South region in the south and Bangladesh in the west. The region is entirely rural. As per the 1971 census, it covers an area of 957.00 km^2 with a population of 314,714. It has the density of population of 329 persons per km^2. There is one village in the region having 5000 and above population namely, Lallong T.E. under P.S. Lakhipur (population 6891). This region spreads over between the southern part of Barail Range region and northern part of the Barak Valley South region. It is a alluvial plain, excluding some isolated hills here and there. The Barak river forms the regional boundary between Barak Valley North,

region and Barak Valley South region. The Jatinga river is the principal river which flows through the region. It rises south of Haflong and flows west and south through the hills till it emerges on the plain at Panighat. From here it flows through the Barkhola P.S. and after receiving the Dalu river on its left bank, falls into the Barak nearly opposite to Joynagar after a course of about 46 kms. West of the Jatinga there are numerous small streams which drain the area south of the Barail, but are of little importance except as drainage channels. The bed of the Jatinga river is full of gravel which are abundantly used in construction works. These gravels from the river beds are generally lifted by big country boats during winter.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin, excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks in eastern part and Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks concentrated in north and north-eastern corner of the region.

Soils in the region are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). The soils are generally fertile due to annual depositing of silt. Most of the tea cultivation is on hilly slopes of Tipam beds which are concentrated in eastern part of the region. The alluvial plain is fertile and supports rice crops. The region is backward in industries.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway line (metre gauge), National

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Highway-53 and some metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be compact comparatively with Barail Range region (1.5.7.1.).
		1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South	Karimganj Badarpur Hailakandi Lakhipur Ratabari Patharkandi Silchar Sonai Dholai Lala Katlichara	Alluvium rocks, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region spreads over in central part of the district, occupying 1576 villages (1547 villages in 1971) of which 324 villages (331 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Karimganj, 140 villages (135 villages in 1971) of P.S. Badarpur, 160 villages (158 villages in 1971) of P.S. Hailakandi, 45 villages (45 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lakhipur, 241 villages (210 villages in 1971) of P.S. Ratabari, 243 villages (249 villages in 1971) of P.S. Patharkandi, 162 villages (162 villages in 1971) of P.S. Silchar, 105 villages (104 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sonai, 65 villages (65 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dholai, 82 villages (80 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lala and 9 villages (8 villages in 1971) of P.S. Katlichara. The region makes its boundaries with Barak Valley North region in the north, Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region in the east and south, Tripura state in the south-west and Bangladesh in the west. As per the 1971 Census the region covers an area of 2769.00 km^2 of which 2729.70 km^2 is rural and 39.30 km^2 urban with a population of 1,159,969 of which 1,024,277 is rural and 135,692 urban. It has the density of population of 419 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the district. There are 7 towns (8 towns in 1971) in the region, namely, Lakhipur, Silchar, Karimganj, Badarpur, Badarpur Rly. town, Hailakandi and Lala. Ramkrishna Nagar town of the 1971 Census

has been declassified and treated as rural area in 1981. There are five villages in the region having 5000 and above population of which four villages under P.S. Silchar, namely, Ambikapur Pt. IX (Population 6461), Kanakpur Pt. II (Population 5233), Bharakhali grant (Population 5197) and Silcooria T.E. (Population 8834) and Chargala T.E. (Population 5511) under P.S. Ratabari.

Physiographically, the region is alluvial plain, dotted with low sandstone hillocks, locally known as *tillas* . The plain has been created by the headward cutting and subsequent deposition of the Barak and its tributaries. The diluvial fringe of the plain with loose talus which are borne by the rivers during the period of high rainfall. The principal river of the region is the Barak river which flows in northern part and forms the common regional boundary between Barak Valley North region and Barak Valley South region. In this region the Barak river turns to the west and flows a tortuous course across the region and touches Lakhipur, Silchar and Badarpur towns. The river bifurcates into two branches, one branch called Surma flowing northwards and other branch, known as Kushiara, flowing westwards. The Surma and the Kushiara rivers form the boundary between Bangladesh and Cachar district. The Barak and Kushiara rivers have raised their beds above the level of surrounding area, and they cause frequent floods in the rainy season. Even after the rainy season is over, many depressions here remain waterlogged. Another important drainage feature in the region are *bils*. Depressions here form *bils* (marshy places) of different

shapes and sizes.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin excluding Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks and Tipam and Surma group of rocks concentrated here and there in the region. Many lower and scattered hills are made of sand and clay belonging to the Tipam series. The lower beds of the Tipam series are harder. Most of the tea cultivation is on Tipam beds.

The soils in the region are generally fertile due to annual deposition of silt. The region is characterised by an abundance of marshes and low lands, the soils of which contain a large percentage of organic matter. The soils in the region are as follows:

Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18)-covers the large part of the region.

Ochrepts-Orthents (72)-covers very small area in the northern part of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85)-Spreads over in eastern and south-western part of the region.

The region is rich in agriculture. It is an important crop region. The alluvial plain is fertile and supports a rich rice crop. Some of the slopes as well as *tillas* support tea gardens. The low lying areas are used for jute cultivation.

Tea industry is an important industry which spreads over in entire region. Some small scale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						industries are concentrated in Silchar and Karimganj towns. Cane industry is one of the important industry in the region. Hindustan Paper Corporation is located at Panchgram near Badarpur town. There is a sugar mill in the region near Ratabari. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. There is good road network which connects one place to another place. National Highway-54 and 53, State Highway, some metalled roads, railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. It is the most prosperous region in the district. Human settlement is compact comparatively with other regions. Silchar is an important town and district headquarters. There are some educational institutes such as Medical College, Regional Engineering College in Silchar town. Silchar is connected by rail, road, and airways with the rest of the country.
		1.5.7.4 Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region	Lakhipur Ratabari Patherkandi Sonai Dholai Lala Katlichara	Alluvium rocks, Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts-* (26), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region covers southern and eastern parts of the district, occupying 362 villages (337 villages in 1971) of which 10 villages (10 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Lakhipur, 105 villages (89 villages in 1971) of P.S. Ratabari, 63 villages, (63 villages in 1971) of P.S. Patharkandi, 7 villages (7 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sonai, 36 villages (36 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dholai, 9 villages (7 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lala and 132 villages (125 villages in 1971) of P.S. Katlichara. The region makes its boundaries with Barak

Valley South region in the north, Barail Range region in the north-eastern corner, Manipur state in the east, Mizoram state in the south and Tripura state in the west. The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 2005.00 km^2 with a population of 176,341. It has the density of population of 88 persons per $km.^2$ (population and area figures as per 1971).

The region belongs to hilly topography, covered with forests. It has the maximum height of about 621 metres above the mean sea level near Chhatchura range under P.S. Katlichara and the minimum height of about 35 metres above the mean sea level near Phanal T.G. under P.S. Ratabari. The Bhuban hills are a continuation of the Mizo hills range. In this region, it runs along the eastern boundary of the district to the junction of the Jiri and the Barak rivers. The main range contains many peaks of moderate height which take the form of serrated ridges. The southern part of the region is surrounded with Mizo Hills. The Hailakandi valley is shut in between the two ranges. In this region the Barak river flows in eastern part and forms the boundary between Cachar district and Manipur state. The Barak rises on the southern slopes of the lofty ranges of Nagaland. The Katakhal river flows in the region. The tract between the Sonai and the Katakhal is drained by the Rukni, a tributary of the former river. Besides this, the Singia river and the Langai river flow through the region. The Langai river rises in the Jampai hills of the Tripura range.

The region is covered with evergreen forest

dense mixed with jungle mainly bamboo trees. Important reserved forests in the region are Langai R.F., Singla R.F., Inner Line R.F., Katakhal R.F. and Barak R.F. etc.

The geological formation of the region is dominated by Tipam and Surma group of rocks. Besides this, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and alluvium rocks are found in the region. The soils in the region are as follows:

Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18) – Covers small part of the region.

Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts (26) – Covers western corner of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) – Spreads over the entire region.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. Tea cultivation is practised on slopes. The region is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor. National Highway 54 passes through the region which covers small distance in the region. Human settlement is scattered due to hilly topography.

DISTRICT KARBI ANGLONG

Regional Divisions

District Karbi Anglong lies between 25°30' and 26°37' North Latitudes and 92°8' and 93°50' East longitude approximately. It is bounded on the north by the Nagaon district and Sibsagar district; on the east by Sibsagar district and Nagaland state; on the south by the North Cachar Hills district and Nagaland state and on the west by Meghalaya state. It covers an area of 10,332.00 km^2 with a population of 379,310 of which 369,110 reside in rural and 10,200 in urban (1971 Census figures) areas. The density of population of the district is 37 persons per km^2 (1971). The district is divided into two (2) Sub-divisions, namely, Hamren and Diphu Sub-division and four (4) Police Stations, namely, Diphu, Howraghat, Bokajan and Baithalangso. It has two towns namely, Howraghat and Diphu (as per 1981). Howraghat is a newly created town in 1981. Diphu is the district headquarters.

The entire district is covered by hilly green forests except some plains formed by Jamuna and Kopili rivers. Important rivers of the district are the Umium, the Kopili, the Barapani, the Jamuna, the Diphu, the Kaliyani and the Dhansiri.

The District is constituted geologically by an inlier of complex older Archean gneissic and granites in central part, Shillong Series in the south-west, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks, Barail group of rocks and Tipam and Surma group of rocks in the south-east. From soils point of view, the district covers *Aqualfs, Aquepts, Ustalfs, Ochrepts, Orthents, Udalfs* and *Fluvents* types of soils. The climate of the district is characterised by coolness, generally high humidity all the year round and abundant rainfall.

The district is still backward due to hilly topography and it is known as tribal district. Their livelihood is mainly agriculture. Paddy is a major crop of the district. The majority of the population of the district are scheduled tribes who live on hill tops practising *jhuming* or shifting cultivation. Industrially, it is a backward district. There is a cement factory located in Bokajan. Some small scale and cottage industries are located in Baithalangso, Diphu, Howraghat and in Bokajan.

Though National Highway No. 39 and 36 and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the district yet transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory.

District Karbi Anglong is a part of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills (1.5.8) which is divided into seven (7) sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.8.1 Mikir Plateau: The region occupies 666 villages (360 villages in 1971). It is entirely rural which spreads over an area of 4283.00 km^2 inhabited by 52,903 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 12 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the lowest in the district.

As regards the relief, the region is a detached continuation of 'Peninsular Shield' as a consequence of which it forms an extremely rugged and hilly dissected terrain rising rather sharply from the surrounding plains.

The region shows a radial drainage pattern with the rivers and streams flowing south into the Jamuna valley. The Kaliyani river flows east-north-east across the hills in the north-eastern part of the district. The forests of the region can be placed broadly under northern tropical moist deciduous forests and northern tropical semi-evergreen forests. Geologically, the region covers Archean gneissic complex rocks. Except Besalt, Pyroxene granulite, Pegmatite and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks are found in some pockets. Soils found in this region are rocky and hilly. The region covers four types of soils – *Udalfs-Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts, Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents.*

1.5.8.2 Jamuna Plain: The region occupies 315 villages (243 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 513.00 km^2 inhabited by 114,680 population (1971). The density of population of this region is 223 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the district (1971). Howraghat is newly created town in 1981 which falls under the region.

The topography of the region is entirely plain. This region is in Jamuna valley – the largest and the most thickly populated area in the whole district which was previously covered by dense forests and thick jungles. The region (Jamuna plain) is formed by Jamuna river. Alluvium rocks are found in the large part of the region. The region covers three types of soils – *Udalfs-Ochrepts, Aqualfs-Aquepts, and Ochrepts-Orthents.*

1.5.8.3 Diphu Forested Hills: The region spreads over south-eastern part of the district, occupying 519 villages (282 villages in 1971). The region covers an area of 1998.00 km^2 inhabited by 46,661 population of which 36,461 are rural and 10,200 urban (1971). The density of population of the region as per 1971 is 23 persons per km^2. There is one town, namely, Diphu in the region. The region is covered with forested hills. The Jamuna river and the Diphu river flow through this region. The Dhansiri river forms a common boundary with district Karbi Anglong and Nagaland state. Forests of this region are rich. Northern tropical semi-evergreen riverine type of forests are found in this region. The region covers a large part of Tipam and Surma group of rocks and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks. The region covers three types of soils – *Aqualfs-Aquepts, Udalfs-Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents.*

1.5.8.4 Nambar Forest: The region covers eastern part of the district, occupying 288 villages (151 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 464.00 km^2 inhabited by 45,565 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 98 persons per km^2 (1971). It is entirely rural. The Dhansiri river is the important river of this region which makes a common boundary with district Karbi Anglong and district Sibsagar. The region is covered with green forests. It covers Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Khasi green stone (massive) rocks and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks. There are two types of soils in this region-*Ochrepts-Orthents and Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts.*

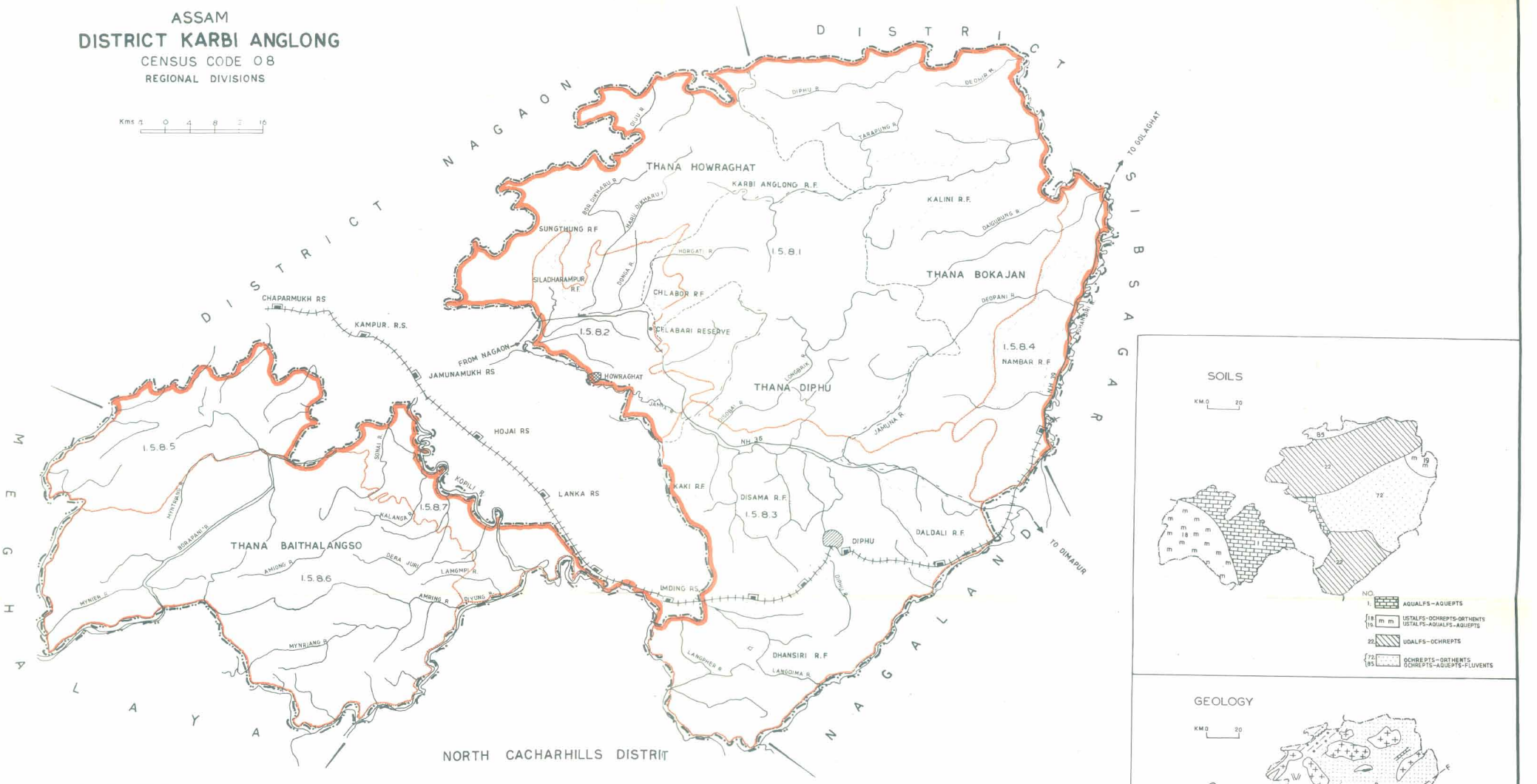
1.5.8.5 Bhoi Region: The region covers northwest corner of the district, occupying 149 villages (128 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 598.00 km^2 inhabited by 19,517 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 33 persons per km^2 (1971). It is entirely rural. The region is rocky and hilly. The Umium river flows through the region. Geologically, Tyrssad formation rocks, Granite rocks and Shillong formation rocks are found in this region. It covers two types of soils *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents and Aqualfs-Aquepts.*

1.5.8.6 Mikir Hills: The region covers a large area of P.S. Baithalangso, occupying 266 villages (237 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 1993.00 km^2 inhabited by 40,587 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 20 persons per km^2 (1971). It is entirely rural. The region is covered by hills belonging to United Khasi and Jaintia group of hills. These hills have less forests than those of the eastern part of the district. The Borapani river is the important river of this region. Geologically, the region covers entirely Shillong formation rocks. There are two types of soils in this region-*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Aqualfs-Aquepts.*

1.5.8.7 Kopili Plain: The region covers eastern part of P.S. Baithalangso, occupying 205 villages (165 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 326.00 km^2 inhabited by 56,298 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 173 persons per km^2 (1971).

Kopili Plain is formed by Kopili river. The region is also fast being depleted of the jungles that surrounded it till very recently and big villages are coming up with almost equal rapidity. Geologically, Shillong formation rocks, Alluvium rocks, Granite, Khasi green stone (massive) rocks are found in this region. The region covers entirely *Aqualfs-Aquepts* type of soil.

ASSAM
DISTRICT KARBI ANGLONG
CENSUS CODE 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



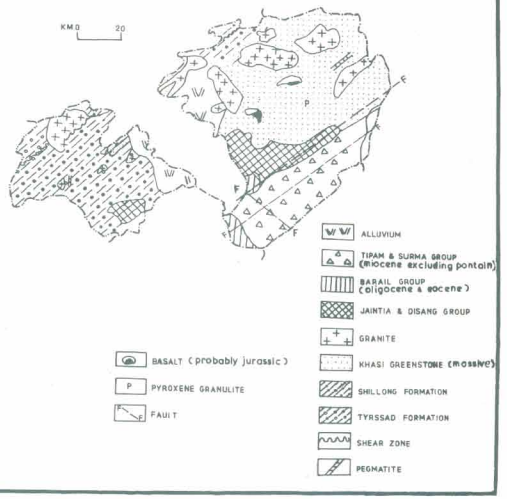
BOUNDARY, STATE .....
" DISTRICT .....
" THANA .....
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME ..... KAKI R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971 ....
URBAN AREA 1971 .....
" 1981 NEWLY CREATED .....
NATIONAL HIGHWAY ..... NH 39
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ..... RS
RIVER .....
REGIONAL DIVISION ..... I. 5. 8. 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

I.5.8.1 MIKIR PLATEAU
I.5.8.2 JAMUNA PLAIN
I.5.8.3 DIPHU FORESTED HILLS
I.5.8.4 NAMBAR FOREST
I.5.8.5 BHOI REGION
I.5.8.6 MIKIR HILLS
I.5.8.7 KOPILI PLAIN

SOILS

GEOLOGY



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Karbi Anglong | Census Code No. 08 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.1. Mikir Plateau	666 ('81)	–						
		360 ('71)	–	4283.00	4283.00	–	52 903	52 903	–
	1.5.8.2 Jamuna Plain	315 ('81)	1 ('81)						
		243 ('71)	Howraghat (T.C.) newly created in '81	513.00	513.00	–	114 680	114 680	–
	1.5.8.3 Diphu Forested Hills	519 ('81)	1 ('81) Diphu (T.C. in '81)						
		282 ('71)	1 ('71) (same town in 1981 as well as in 1971)	1998.00	1993.00	5.00	46 661	36 461	10 200
	1.5.8.4 Nambar Forest	288 ('81)	–						
		151 ('71)	–	464.00	464.00	–	45 565	45 565	–
	1.5.8.5 Bhoi Region	149 ('81)	–						
		128 ('71)	–	598.00	598.00	–	19 517	19 517	–
	1.5.8.6 Mikir Hills	266 ('81)	–						
		237 ('71)	–	1993.00	1993.00	–	40 587	40 587	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1.5.8.7 Kopili Plain	205 ('81)	–						
		165 ('71)	–	326.00	326.00	–	56 298	56 298	–
		* 39 villages (1971)		*157.00 Km². (Area) (1971)			* 3099 (Population 1971)		

* Location of 39 villages (1971) of which 34 villages of P.S. Bokajan, 4 villages of P.S. Diphu and 1 village of P.S. Howraghat have not been given on concerning P.S. maps. Therefore, the details of these villages (village, population, area) could not be given region-wise.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: Karbi Anglong | Census Code No. 08 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.8.1 Mikir Plateau	Howraghat	1 to 62, 64, 65, 139 to 146, 151 to 155, 161 to 164, 187 to 217, 219 to 221, 354 to 374, 381 to 400, 405 to 413, 430 to 432, 434 to 440, 474	176 ('81) 109 ('71)			63, 66 to 138, 147 to 150, 156 to 160, 165 to 186, 218, 222 to 353, 375 to 380, 401 to 404, 414 to 429, 433, 444 to 454, 463 to 473 are in region No. 1.5.8.2 and 441 to 443, 455 to 462 are in region No. 1.5.8.3
		Diphu	11 to 13, 18, 22, 24 to 94, 116 to 122, 177 to 211, 213	119 ('81) 86 ('71)			14 to 17, 19 to 21, 23 are in region No. 1.5.8.2 and 95 to 115, 123 to 176, 212 are in region No. 1.5.8.3
		Bokajan	1 to 247, 260 to 286, 293, 294, 309, 319 to 348, 568 to 581, 597 to 607, 636 to 640, 656 to 665, 678 to 689, 740 to 748, 750 to 752	371 ('81) 165 ('71)	666 ('81) 360 ('71)	4283.00	585, 608, 610, 620 to 635, 641 to 655, 666 to 677, 691 to 697, 699 to 739 are in region No. 1.5.8.3 and 248 to 259, 287 to 292, 295 to 308, 310 to 318,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			63, 66 to 138, 147 to 150, 156 to 160, 165 to				349 to 567, 582 to 584, 586 to 596, 609, 611 to 619, 690, 698, 749 are in region No. 1.5.8.4.
2.	1.5.8.2 Jamuna-Plain	Howraghat	186, 218, 222 to 353, 375 to 380, 401 to 404, 414 to 429, 433, 444 to 454, 463 to 473, 475 to 484	297 ('81) 225 ('71)			64, 65, 139 to 146, 151 to 155, 161 to 164, 187 to 217, 219 to 221, 354 to 374, 381 to 400, 405 to 413, 430 to 432, 434 to 440, 474 are in region No. 1.5.8.1 and 441 to 443, 455 to 462 are in region No. 1.5.8.3
		Diphu	1 to 10, 14 to 17, 19 to 21, 23	18 ('81) 18 ('71)	315 ('81) 243 ('71) 1 town ('81) newly created	513.00	11 to 13, 18, 22 are in region No. 1.5.8.1
3.	1.5.8.3 Diphu Forested Hills	Howraghat	441 to 443, 455 to 462	11 ('81) 6 ('71)			444 to 454 are in region No. 1.5.8.2
		Diphu	95 to 115, 123 to 176, 212, 214 to 550	413 ('81) 191 ('71)			116 to 122, 177 to 211, 213 are in region No. 1.5.8.1
		Bokajan	585, 608, 610, 620 to 635, 641 to 655, 666 to 677, 691 to 697, 699 to 739, 754	95 ('81) 85 ('71)	519 ('81) 282 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	1998.00	597 to 607, 636 to 640, 656 to 665, 678 to 689, 740 to 748 750 to 752 are in region

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							No. 1.5.8.1 and 586 to 596, 609, 611 to 619, 690, 698, 749, 753 are in region No. 1.5.8.4
4.	1.5.8.4 Nambar Forest	Bokajan	248 to 259, 287 to 292, 295 to 308, 310 to 318, 349 to 567, 582 to 584, 586 to 596, 609, 611 to 619, 690, 698, 749, 753	288 ('81) 151 ('71)	288 ('81) 151 ('71)	464.00	260 to 286, 293, 294, 309, 319 to 348, 568 to 581, 597 to 607, 636 to 640, 656 to 665, 678 to 689, 740 to 748, 750 to 752 are in region No. 1.5.8.1 and 585, 608, 610, 620 to 635, 641 to 655, 666 to 677, 691 to 697, 699 to 739 are in region No. 1.5.8.3
5.	1.5.8.5 Bhoi Region	Baithalangso	1 to 86, 139 to 179, 583, 586 to 588, 593, 595, 597, 599 to 602, 604 to 609, 613, 615 to 617, 620	149 ('81) 128 ('71)	149 ('81) 128 ('71)	598.00	87 to 138, 180 to 253, 341 to 460, 485, 535, 536, 560, 561, 580 to 582, 585, 589, 591, 594, 596 598, 603, 610 to 612, 618, 619 are in region No. 1.5.8.6 and 254 to 340, 461 to 484, 486 to 534, 537 to 559, 562 to 579, 584, 590,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							592, 614 are in region No. 1.5.8.7
6.	1.5.8.6 Mikir Hills	Baithalangso	87 to 138, 180 to 253, 341 to 460, 485, 535, 536, 560, 561, 580 to 582, 585, 589, 591, 594, 596, 598, 603, 610 to 612, 618, 619 254 to 340,	266 ('81) 237 ('71)	266 ('81) 237 ('71)	1993.00	139 to 179, 583, 586 to 588, 593, 595, 597 599 to 602, 604 to 609, 613, 615 to 617 are in region No. 1.5.8.5 and 254 to 340, 461 to 484, 486 to 534, 537 to 559, 562 to 579, 584, 590, 592, 614 are in region in 1.5.8.7
7.	1.5.8.7 Kopili Plain	Baithalangso	461 to 484, 486 to 534, 537 to 559, 562 to 579, 584, 590, 592, 614	205 ('81) 165 ('71)	205 ('81) 165 ('71)	326.00	583, 586 to 588, 593, 595, 597, 599 to 602, 604 to 609, 613 are in region No. 1.5.8.5 and 341 to 460, 485, 535, 536, 560, 561, 580 to 582, 585, 589, 591, 594, 596, 598, 603, 610 to 612 are in region No. 1.5.8.6.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Karbi Anglong | Census Location Code No. 08 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.1 Mikir Plateau	Howraghat Diphu Bokajan	Jaintia & Disang group of rocks, Khasi green stone-(Massive) rocks, Besalt, Granite, pyroxene granulite, Pegmatite, Shillong formation rocks, Shear zone.	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85).	The region covers a large part of the district. It occupies 666 villages (360 villages in 1971) of which 176 villages (109 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Howraghat, 119 villages (86 villages in 1971) of P.S. Diphu and 371 villages (165 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bokajan. The region spreads over an area of 4283.00 km^2 inhabited by 52,903 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 12 persons per km^2 (as per 1971). The region belongs entirely to rural population. It makes its boundaries with district Nagaon and district Sibsagar in the north, Nambar Forest region in the east Diphu Forested Hills region in the south and Jamuna Plains region in the west. Physiographically, the region is a detached continuation of 'Peninsular Shield' as a consequence of which it forms an extremely rugged and highly dissected terrain rising rather sharply from the surrounding plains. The region has a maximum height of 1360 metres above the mean sea level near Hembung in P.S. Diphu and the minimum height of 268 metres above the mean sea level near Sabor village in P.S. Howraghat. Hot springs and natural falls from various heights (50 to 120 metres) are found in

this region.

The drainage of the region is towards the north into the Brahmaputra river. It shows a radial drainage pattern with the rivers and streams flowing south into the Jamuna valley. Kaliyani river is the important river of the region flowing east-north-east across the hills in the north-eastern part of the district. Other important rivers are the Diphu on the northern slopes and the Deopani on the north-western slope of the region.

The forests of the region can be placed broadly under northern tropical moist deciduous forests and northern tropical semi-evergreen forests. The forest included under the type northern tropical moist deciduous fall into two categories, 'Sal' and the rest. Dense mixed jungle mainly 'Bamboo' trees are found in this region. Important reserved forests are Karbi Anglong R.F. and Kaliyani R.F.

From geological point of view, the region covers large part of Khasi green stone (massive) (Archean gneissic complex) which is the oldest group of rocks in the district. Besalt rocks, pyroxene granulite, pegmatite rocks and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks are found in some pockets. The archean gneissic complex as well as the Shillong series are intruded by granites that is known as mylliem granite. This type of rock is found in north-western corner of the region. This region is rich in mineral wealth. Glass-sand, sillimanite, clay, limestone, coal and Kaoline minerals are found in this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Soils, found in this region are rocky and hilly. The region covers four types of soils. *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) — Spreads over north-east to north-west in the region. *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72) — Spreads over south-east to south-west in the region. *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19) — Spreads over north-eastern corner of the region. *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) — Spreads over north-western corner of the region. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The majority of population who live on hill tops practise *Jhuming* or shifting cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop. This region is industrially backward. Transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory. No railway line and National Highway pass through this region. Human settlement seems to be scattered.
	1.5.8.2 Jamuna Plain	Howraghat Diphu	Alluvium rocks, Khasi greenstone (Massive), Granite rocks	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)		The region occupies 315 villages (243 villages in 1971) of which 297 villages (225 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Howraghat and 18 villages (18 villages in 1971 also) are of P.S. Diphu. It spreads over an area of 513.00 km^2 inhabited by 114,680 population (1971). The density of population of this region is the highest in the district (223 persons per km^2 as per 1971 area and population figures). The region makes its boundaries with

Mikir Plateau region in the west, north and east, Diphu Forested Hills region in the south-east and district Nagaon in the south and south-west. There is one village in the region having 5000 and above population, namely, Chelabari Reserve (Population 6632) under Howraghat police station. Howraghat is newly created town in 1981 which falls under the region.

From relief point of view, the topography of the region is entirely plain. The region has maximum height of 237 metres above the mean sea level near Mahamaya Parbat in P.S. Howraghat and the minimum height of 183 metres above the mean sea level near Karkok village in P.S. Howraghat. This region is in Jamuna valley—the largest and the most thickly populated area in the whole district which was previously covered by dense forests and thick jungles, but during the last one decade or two specially after the independence, there is a heavy rush of immigrants, from both hills and plains coming into the area for search of land and consequently the whole region has practically been cleared and occupied.

The region (Jamuna Plains) is formed by the Jamuna river. The Jamuna or 'Dijen' as it is called by the Dimasa Kacharies, rises in the ranges of Khanbamun hills and drains the whole of the southern portion of the eastern hills of Karbi Anglong. It enters the Nagaon district at the eastern boundary of Namati mauza of that district forming a common boundary between Karbi Anglong and Nagaon upto the junction of the Duar

dikharu, then it flows through Nagaon meeting the Kopili near Jamunamukh Railway Station. From its source, it covers, from east to west, a distance of about 120 kms before it meets the Kopili. The river is navigable upto Silbheta and can be used for trade and commerce upto that point only, beyond which no boat can ply due to rapids. Its main tributaries are the Dikharu, the Dikik etc.

From geological point of view, alluvium rocks are found in the large part of the region. Besides this, Khasi greenstone–massive rocks are found in south-eastern corner and Granite rocks in the north-eastern corner of the region. Mineral wealth like sillimanite and Pyrite minerals are found in this region.

From soils point of view, the region covers three types of soils:—

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) — This type of soil spreads over large part of the region.

Aqualfs-Aquepts (1) — This type of soil spreads over south-western corner of the region.

Ochrepts-Orthents (72) — This type of soil spreads over south-eastern corner of the region.

Paddy is the staple food crop grown extensively in the region. It falls into three categories, i.e. winter paddy, autumn paddy and summer or spring paddy. The process of cultivation in the region is more or less the same as practised in other neighbouring regions. The other important

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						crops in the region are mustard, sugarcane, potato etc. Transport and communication facilities are not satisfacotry though National Highway 36 passes through the region. No railway line passes through the region. Human settlement seems to be compact comparatively with other regions. Some small scale and cottage industries are found in Howraghat town of this region.
		1.5.8.3. Diphu Forested Hills	Diphu Howraghat Bokajan	Jaintia & Disang group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Barail group of rocks, Khasi Green Stone-Massive rocks, Fault S.W. to N.E.	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	The region spreads over south-eastern part of the district, occupying 519 villages (282 villages in 1971). The region makes its boundaries with Jamuna Plain region in the north-west, Mikir Plateau region in the north, Nambar Forest region in the north-east, Nagaland state in the east and south-east, North Cachar Hills district in the south and south-west and Nagaon district in the west. The region consists of 413 villages (191 villages in 1971) of P.S. Diphu, 95 villages (85 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bokajan and 11 villages (6 villages in 1971)of P.S. Howraghat. The region covers an area of 1998.00 km^2 of which 1993.00 km^2 are rural and 5.00 km^2 urban with a population of 46,661 (36,461 are rural and 10,200 are urban-1971). The density of population of the region as per 1971 is 23 persons per km^2. It has one town, namely, Diphu. From relief point of view, the region is covered with forested hills which ends on the north at the plains of Brahmaputra river, and on the east and west at the plains of the Dhansiri and Jamuna valleys respectively. They rise sharply from the

narrow valley with which they are intersected and are covered with dense tree forests, except in places where they have been cleared for the shifting cultivation by the tribal people. These hills support a scanty population who grow dry rice, vegetables, cotton, mustard and sesamum on the slopes and are seldom visited by the natives of the plains. The region has maximum height of 598 metres above the mean sea level near 'Thangnangsip' village in P.S. Diphu and the minimum height of 137 metres above the mean sea level near Jungterang village in P.S. Diphu.

The Jamuna river and the Diphu river flow through this region. The Dhansiri river forms a common boundary with district Karbi Anglong and Nagaland state. The Dhansiri river which rises in the south-west corner of the Naga hills below the Laishing peak enters the Karbi Anglong at the confluence of the Watidisa river which is also a trijunction of Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills and Nagaland state and for a little portion near about Dimapur it forms the entire eastern boundary of the region.

Generally, forests of this region are rich. Northern tropical semi-evergreen riverine type of forests are found in this region. The top canopy of these forests is characterised by species which are deciduous for short period, with middle and lower canopies being mainly evergreen in character. Deciduous characteristics of the forest increases as one proceeds into the hilly regions of Daldali R.F. Most of these forests were presumably under cultivation until the beginning of the last

century and at present represent a serried stage. Important Reserved forests of this region are Dhansiri R.F., Daldali R.F., Disama R.F. and Kaki R.F.

From geological point of view, the region covers a large part of Tipam and Surma group of rocks (North-west to north-east of the region) and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks (South-west to north-east of the region). Besides this, Barail group of rocks is found in south-eastern part of the region. Khasi green stone (massive) rocks spread over the north pocket of the region.

From soils point of view, the region covers three types of soils, as follows:

Aqualfs-Aquepts (1) — Covers north-western corner of the region.

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) — Covers a large part of the region specifically south-west to south-east.

Ochrepts-Orthents (72) — Covers northern portion of the region.

Transport and communication facilities are better than other regions of the district. National Highway-36, important metalled and unmetalled roads pass through the region. Railway line (meter gauge) from Dimapur to Lumding passes through the region. Diphu is the district headquarters and an important town of this region. Some small scale cottage industries are found in Diphu town. There are some plywood factories in Diphu town. Human settlement seems to be scattered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.5.8.4 Nambar Forest	Bokajan	Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Khasi Green Stone-Massive rocks, Jaintia & Disang group of rocks, Fault S.W. to S.E.	*Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19)	The region covers eastern part of the district, occupying 288 villages (151 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bokajan. The region makes its boundaries with district Sibsagar in the north and in the east, Nagaland state in the south-east corner, Diphu Forested Hills region in the south-west and Mikir Pleateu region in the west. The region is entirely rural which spreads over an area of 464.00 km^2 inhabited by 45,565 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 98 persons per km^2 (1971). The region has maximum height of 404 metres above the mean sea level near Kharsinggaon village in P.S. Bokajan and the minimum height of 155 metres above the mean sea level near Nambar nadi in P.S. Bokajan. Some hot springs near Garampani are found in this region. The Dhansiri river is the important river of this region which makes a common boundary with district Karbi Anglong and district Sibsagar. Down streams of Dimapur (Nagaland), the banks of the river are low at several places where the river overflows during the floods and inundates large area of the land. The river is navigable upto Bokajan by small country boats. Besides the Doyang, the main tributaries of the Dhansiri river are Deopani, the Nambarnadi and the Daigurang flowing through the region. The region is covered with green forests. Hill type of forests occur in Nambar R.F., characterised by a high degree of deciduousness. Dense

mixed jungles mainly bamboo trees are found in this region. The soil is shallow and poor and the predominance of bamboos in these areas indicates that *Jhuming* was prevalent in the not very distant past. Dense scrubs with grass upto 3 meters are found in south-western corner of the region.

Geologically, the region covers Tipam and Surma group of rocks in southern part, Khasi green stone-massive rocks in the northern part and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks in south-western pocket of the region.

From soils point of view, the region covers two types of soils as follows:

Ochrepts-Orthents (72) — Spreads over the large part of the region.

Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts (19) — Covers a very small part in the north of the region.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway-39 passes through the region. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the south-eastern corner of the region. Bokajan is an important place of this region. There is a cement plant in Bokajan which has been set up by Cement Corporation of India. Besides this, some small scale and cottage industries are located in Bokajan. Human settlement seems to be scattered in eastern part of the region. Western part is covered with forests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.5.8.5 Bhoi Region	Baithalangso	Tyrssad formation rocks, Shear Zone, Shillong formation rocks, Granite rocks.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1)	The region covers north-west corner of the district, occupying 149 villages (128 villages in 1971) of P.S. Baithalangso. The region makes its boundaries with district Nagaon in the north and the east, Mikir Hills region in the south and Meghalaya state in the west. It is entirely rural which spreads over an area of 598.00 km^2 inhabited by 19,517 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 33 persons per km^2 (1971) The region is rocky and hilly. The Umium river flows through the region. The Umium is called the 'Killing' in its lower portion. It originates from the high altitudes of Shillong hills and flows from south to north. It enters Karbi Anglong from the confluence of the Umlet and forms a considerable part of its western boundary with the Meghalaya state till it meets the boundary of Duramala mouza when it debouches into the plain of Nagaon and ultimately meets the Kopili river. The river in its hilly region flows a stable course and carries no silt. The bed of the river consists of boulders and gravels. Geologically, Tyrssad formation rocks in the western part, Granite rocks in the central part and Shillong formation rocks are found in the southern part (S.W. to S.E.) of the region. Shillong formation rocks are considered to be equivalent to the Pre-cambrian Dharwar formations of the other parts of India. From soils point of view, the region covers two types of soils as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18) - This type of soil spreads over the western part of the region. *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) - This type of soil spreads over the eastern part of the region. Transport and communication facilities are very poor. No National Highway and railway line pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered.
		1.5.8.6 Mikir Hills	Baithalangso	Shillong formation rocks, Granite rocks, Pegmatite, Jaintia & Disang Group of rocks, Khasi Green stone-massive rocks, Shear Zone.	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1).	The region covers a large area of P.S. Baithalangso, occupying 266 villages (237 villages in 1971). The region makes its boundaries with Meghalaya state in the south and in the west, Bhoi Region and district Nagaon in the north, Kopili Plain region in the east and North Cachar Hills district in the south-east. It is entirely rural which spreads over an area of 1993.00 km^2 inhabited by 40,587 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 20 persons per km^2 (1971). The region is covered by hills belonging to United Khasi and Jaintia group of hills. These hills have less forests than those of the eastern part of the district. The Barapani river is the important river of this region. The Barapani rises in the Shillong hills and enters the Karbi Anglong just below its confluence with the 'Umlew,' thus forming the southern boundary with Jowai district of Meghalaya state upto the mouth of Umshunam. As the source of the river lies in a region of heavy precipitation, it brings down large discharge and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						while passing through the low lying areas it spills copiously right from the foothills. Geologically, the region covers entirely Shillong formation rocks except granite, pegmatite, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks and Khasi green stone-massive rocks in some pockets of the region. The group of Shillong formation rocks is composed of considerable thickness of well-beded quartzites, locally conglomeratic and frequently micaceous, and highly crumpled and foliated micaschists, hornblende schists, chlorite, schists, granulites and amphibolites with occasional bands of shale and slate. From soils point of view, the region covers two types of soil, as follows: *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18)* - This type of soil spreads over the western part of the region. *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) - This type of soil is found in the eastern part of the region. Transport and communication facilities are very poor. No National Highway and railway line pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be scattered.
		1.5.8.7. Kopili Plain	Baithalangso	Shillong formation rocks, Alluvium rocks, Granite, Khasi green stone-massive rocks.	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1)	The region covers eastern part of P.S. Baithalangso, occupying 205 villages (165 villages in 1971). The region makes its boundaries with district Nagaon in the east and north, district North Cachar Hills in the south and Mikir Hills region in the west. It is entirely rural which spreads

over an area of 326.00 km^2 inhabited by 56,298 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 173 persons per km^2 (1971).

The region (Kopili Plain) is formed by Kopili river. This region is also being depleted of the jungles that surrounded it till very recently and big villages are coming up with almost equal rapidity. The Kopili river is the important river flowing through the region. The river basin is a rich rice bowl of the district. Paddy and jute are the major crops grown in this region. Because of its low level, the region is subject to damaging floods quite frequently.

The region covers four types of geological rocks. The strike of Shillong formation is generally north-east to south-west and the dips are moderate to the south-east. Sedimentary structures like current-bedding, cross-bedding, ripple marks etc. are common in the quartzites. Besides this, alluvium rocks, granite rocks and Khasi green stone-massive rocks are found in the region. The region covers entirely *Aqualfs-Aquepts (1)* type of soil.

Transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory but human settlement seems to be more compact than other regions of the district.

DISTRICT NORTH CACHAR HILLS

Regional Divisions

The North Cachar Hills district lies between 24° 57' and 25° 48' North latitudes and 92° 32' and 93° 28' East longitudes (Approx.). It is bounded on the north by Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts, on the east by Nagaland and Manipur, on the south by Cachar district and on the west by Meghalaya. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 4,890.00 km^2 of which 4,884.80 km^2 is rural and 5.20 km^2 urban with a population of 76,047 (70,850 are rural and 5,197 urban). It has the density of population of only 16 persons per km^2. The district consists of two police stations, namely, Maibong and Haflong and one town namely, Haflong. The majority of the population of the district are scheduled tribes.

Physiographically, the district is described as a mass of rugged hilly area. It is bounded on the west by Jaintia hills and on the south by Barail range. The principal drainage channel of the district is the Diyung river which rises near the Mahur station and flows a tortuous course through the centre of the district. Numerous small hilly streams flow in the district. The bed of the Diyung river is full of rocks and boulders. Most of the rivers have steep grade of bed and have tremendous velocities which make them unfit for navigation.

The district is covered with forests. The upper portions of the hills are covered with dense tree forests. Important reserved forests in the district are Krungming R.F. and Langtingmaupa R.F.

The climate of the district is characterised by coolness, generally high humidities nearly all the year round and abundant rainfall. The cold season from December to February is followed by the season of thunder storms from March to May. The south-west monsoon season is from June to about the first week of October. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

The geological formation of the district consists of Alluvium rocks, Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Barail group of rocks, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks, Basalt rocks and Shillong formation rocks. The soils in the district as classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). The important characteristic of the soil is its acidity. Rice is the staple food crop. Other crops in the district are mustard, sugarcane, potato etc. Fish is also considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds and rivers.

The district is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory though railway line (metre gauge) and some metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered due to hilly topography. Haflong is an important town and district headquarters.

The district is a part of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar hills (1.5.8) which is divided into three sub-micro regions on the basis of its geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1.5.8.1 Cachar Hills West : The region covers north-western part of the district, occupying 144 villages (108 villages in 1971). The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 1515.00 km^2 with a population of 12,027. It has the density of only 8 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). The topography is hilly and rocky which belongs to Shillong plateau (Jaintia Hills) relief. The Diyung river flows in the region which forms the common sub-micro regional boundary with Cachar Hills East region.

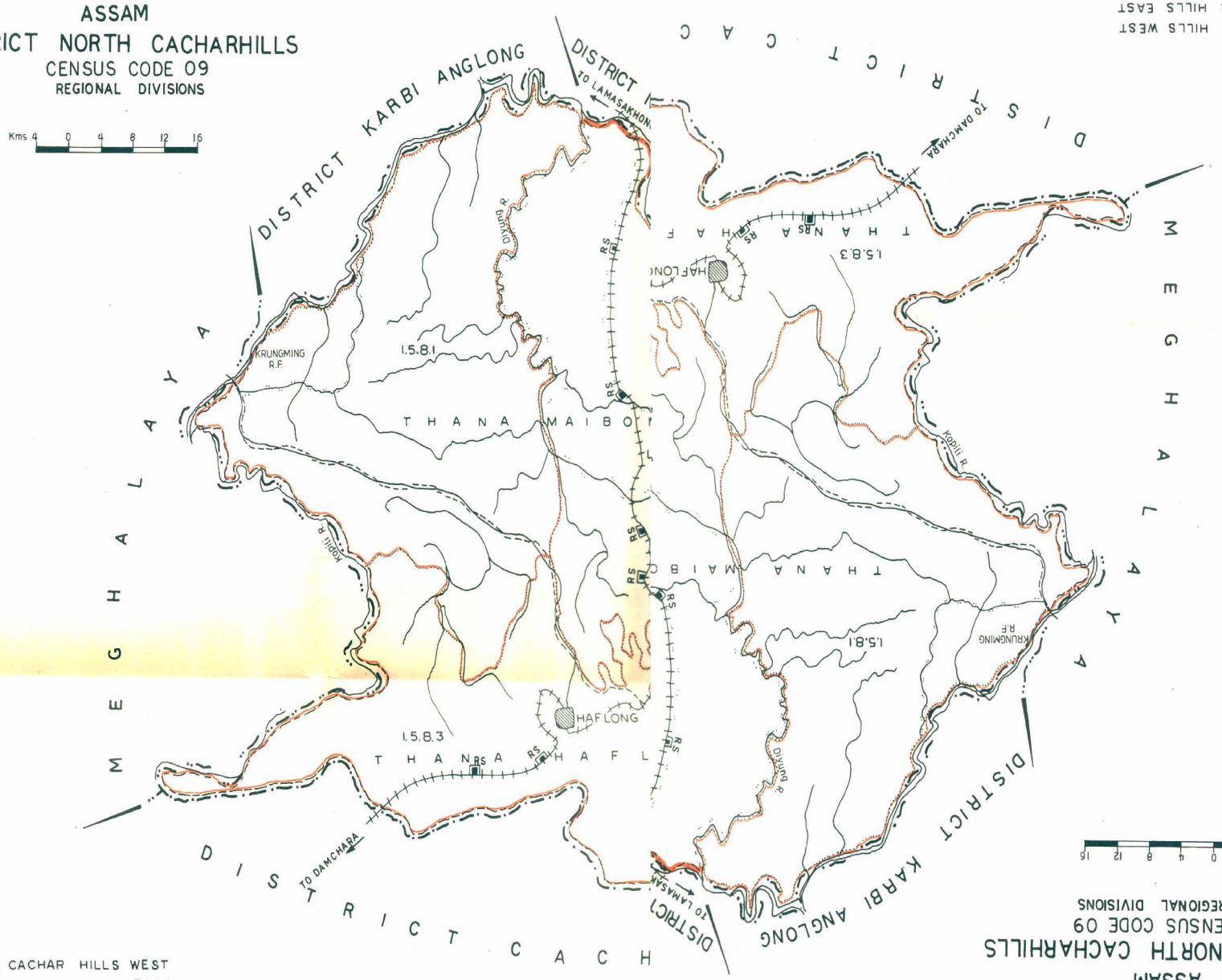
1.5.8.2 Cahcar Hills East : The region covers north-eastern part of the district, occupying 144 villages (142 villages in 1971). It is entirely rural and covers an area of 1575.00 km^2 with a population of 21,248. It has the density of 13 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). This region is also hilly. The Diyung river flows through the region which forms the common sub-micro regional boundary with Cachar Hills West region.

1.5.8.3 Barail Range : The region spreads over the southern part of the district, occupying 264

villages (253 villages in 1971). As per the 1971 figures, it covers an area of 1800.00 km^2 with a population of 42,772 of which 37,575 are rural and 5,197 urban. It has the density of 24 persons per km^2

There is one town, namely, Haflong in the region. The topography of the region forms a rugged hilly area constituting the eastern flanks of Jaintia Hills and the northern flanks of Barail range.

ASSAM
DISTRICT NORTH CACHARHILLS
CENSUS CODE 09
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



1.5.8.1. CACHAR HILLS WEST
1.5.8.2. CACHAR HILLS EAST
1.5.8.3. BARAIL RANGE

1.5.8.1. CACHAR HILLS WEST
1.5.8.2. CACHAR HILLS EAST
1.5.8.3. BARAIL RANGE

ASSAM
DISTRICT NORTH CACHARHILLS
CENSUS CODE 09
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 4 0 4 8 12 16

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: North Cachar Hills | Census Code No. 09 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.1 Cachar Hills West	144 ('81) 108 ('71)	– –	1515.00	1515.00	–	12 027	12 027	–
	1.5.8.2 Cachar Hills East	144 ('81) 142 ('71)	– –	1575.00	1575.00	–	21 248	21 248	–
	1.5.8.3 Barail Range	**264 ('81) 253 ('71)**	1 ('81) 1 ('71) Haflong (T.C. in '81)	1800.00	1794.80	5.20	42 772	37 575	5 197

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name: North Cachar Hills | Census Code No. 09 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census Villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.5.8.1 Cachar Hills West	Maibong	1 to 39, 63 to 96, 114 to 134, 136, 137, 144, 282 to 286	102 ('81) 74 ('71)			40 to 62, 97 to 113, 135, 138 to 143, 145 to 173, 176 to 196, 199, 205, 206, 212 to 229, 231, 234 to 242, 244, 246, 247, 249, 251, 255, 262 to 265, 267, 269, 280 and 281 are in region No. 1.5.8.2 and 174, 175, 197, 198, 200 to 204, 207 to 211, 230, 232, 233, 243, 245, 248, 250, 252 to 254, 256 to 261, 266, 268, 270 to 279 are in region No. 1.5.8.3.
		Haflong	1 to 24, 33 to 36, 38 to 46, 53 to 57	42 ('81) 34 ('71)	144 ('81) 108 ('71)	1515.00	25 to 32, 37, 47 to 52 are in region No. 1.5.8.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	1.5.8.2 Cachar Hills East	Maibong	40 to 62, 97 to 113, 135, 138 to 143, 145 to 173, 176 to 196, 199, 205, 206, 212 to 229, 231, 234 to 242, 244, 246, 247, 249, 251, 255, 262 to 265, 267, 269, 280, 281, 289, 290.	144 ('81) 142 ('71)	144 ('81) 142 ('71)	1575.00	63 to 96, 114 to 134, 136, 137, 144, 282 to 286 are in region No. 1.5.8.1 and 174, 175, 197, 198, 200 to 204, 207 to 211, 230, 232, 233, 243, 245, 248, 250, 252 to 254, 256 to 261, 266, 268, 270 to 279, 287, 288 are in region No. 1.5.8.3
3.	1.5.8.3 Barail Range	Maibong	174, 175, 197, 198, 200 to 204, 207 to 211, 230, 232, 233, 243, 245, 248, 250, 252 to 254, 256 to 261, 266, 268, 270 to 279, 287, 288	44 ('81) 42 ('71)			282 to 286 are in region No. 1.5.8.1 and 176 to 196, 199, 205, 206, 212 to 229, 231, 234 to 242, 244, 246, 247, 249, 251, 255, 262 to 265, 267, 269, 280, 281 are in region No. 1.5.8.2.
		Haflong	25 to 32, 37, 47 to 52, 58 to 262	220 ('81) 211 ('71)	264 ('81) 253 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	1800.00	33 to 36, 38 to 46, 53 to 57 are in region No. 1.5.8.1.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : North Cachar Hills | Census Location Code No. 09 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.1 Cachar Hills West	Maibong Haflong	Aluvium rocks, Jaintia & Disang group of rocks, Barail group of rocks, Besalt, Shillong formation rocks, Fault	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	The region covers north and west parts of the district, occupying 144 villages (108 villages in 1971) of which 102 villages (74 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Maibong and 42 villages (34 villages in 1971) of P.S. Haflong. The region makes its boundaries with district Karbi Anglong in the north, Cachar Hills East region in the east, Barail Range region in the south and Meghalaya state in the west. The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 1515.00 km² with a population of 12,027. It has the density of population of only 8 persons per km² which is the lowest in the district. (Population and area figures as per 1971). Physiographically, the region belongs to Shillong plateau relief which is entirely rocky and hilly. It forms a rugged hilly area constituting the eastern flanks of the Jaintia Hills. It has the maximum height of 2450 metres (approximately) above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 124 metres (approximately) above the mean sea level. The Diyung is an important river which forms the sub-micro regional boundary with Cachar Hills East region. The bed of the river is

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						rocky and full of gravels. The current is swift and after a heavy rainfall, it comes down in spate. This region is covered with forests. The eastern flanks of the Jaintia hills consist of Krungming reserved forests hills.
						Geologically, the region covers Barail group of rocks, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks, Alluvium rocks, Besalt and Shillong formation rocks. Soils in the region are *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). The important characteristic of the soil is its acidity. Rice is the staple food crop.
						The region is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor. One metalled road passes through the region. Human settlement is scattered due to hilly topography.
		1.5.8.2 Cachar Hills East	Maibong	Jaintia & Disang group of rocks, Alluvium rocks, Barail group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Fault	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	The region covers north-eastern part of the district, occupying 144 villages (142 villages in 1971) of P.S. Maibong and makes its boundaries with district Nagaon and Karbi Anglong in the north, Nagaland state in the east, Barail Range region in the south and Cachar Hills West region in the west.
						The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 1575.00 km^2 with a population of 21,248. It has the density of population of 13 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures are as per 1971).
						Physiographically, this region is also rocky

and hilly which has the maximum height of 720 metres above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 150 metres above the mean sea level. The principal drainage channel of the region is the Diyung river which forms the sub-micro regional boundary with Cachar Hills West region. The river rises near the Mahur station and flows a tortuous course through the centre of the district. Its approximate length up to Kopili river is about 193 kms. On the right bank, it is joined by the Mahur river with its tributaries—the Mupa and the Langting. Although the channel is full of rocks and boulders which in conjunction with the rapidity of the current render them useless for purpose of navigation, it offers a good scope for fishing by angling in clear water. The region is covered with forests. Important reserved forest in the region is Langtingmaupa reserved forest.

Geological formation of the region covers mostly Barail group of rocks which belongs to Oligocene and Eocene age. Alluvium rocks cover very small area in northern part. Besides this, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks and Tipam and Surma group of rocks are found in the region. The upper beds of Surma series are mainly soft, sandy shales within sand stones.

Soils in the region are *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). Rice is the staple food crop. Industrially, the region is backward. Transport and communication facilities are comparatively better than Cachar Hills West region. Railway line (metre

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						gauge) passes through the region. Human settlement is scattered due to hilly topography.
		1.5.8.3 Barail Range	Maibong Haflong	Barail group of rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Jaintia & Disang group of rocks.	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	The region spreads over the southern part of the district, occupying 264 villages (253 villages in 1971) of which 44 villages (42 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Maibong and 220 villages (211 villages in 1971) of P.S. Haflong. The region makes its boundaries with Meghalaya state in the west, district Cachar in the south, Manipur and Nagaland states in the east, Cachar Hills East region and Cachar Hills West region in the north. As per the 1971 Census, the region covers an area of 1800.00 km^2 of which 1794.80 km^2 are rural and 5.20 km^2 urban with a population of 42,772 (37,575 are rural and 5,197 urban). It has the density of population of 24 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the district. There is one town (same town in 1981 and in 1971), namely, Haflong in the region. Physiographically, this region also belongs to hilly topography. It has the maximum height of 1004 metres above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 591 metres above the mean sea level. The topography of the region forms a rugged hill area constituting the eastern flanks of Jaintia hills and the northern flanks of the Barail range. The Barail range along the southern boundary of the region trends north-east to south-west south of Haflong and swings nearly east-west towards the west of Haflong connecting with the eastern flanks of the Jaintia hills. Near Haflong the difference between the plateau land and the

hilly region is well marked due to the presence of a thrust fault known as Haflong-Disang fault. This block of land is regarded as being a part of ancient Godwana Land. Almost all the rivers of the region are hilly rivers with steep grade of bed and have tremendous valocities which make them unfit for navigation. The upper portions of the hills are covered with dense tree forests but lower slopes are generally cleared for shifting cultivation.

Geologically, the region covers mostly Barail group of rocks. It is represented by a thick succession of well bedded, massive, ferruginous sand stones with inter bedded grey buff and brown shales. Besides this, Tipam and Surma group of rocks in south-eastern part and Jaintia and Disang group of rocks in eastern part of the region are concentrated.

The soils in the region are *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). The soil in the hilly tracts has high contents of organic matter and nitrogen. It is because of the virgin nature of the soil. Rice is the staple food crop.

The region is backward in industries. There are some small scale industries in Haflong town. Transport and communication facilities are better than other regions. Railway line (metre gauge) and metalled road pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered. Haflong is an important town and district headquarters.

DISTRICT GOALPARA

Regional Divisions

Goalpara district lying on both sides of the Brahmaputra is the westernmost district of the state of Assam. The district lies between 25°28' and 26°54' North latitudes and 89°42' and 91°06' East longitudes. On the north it is bounded by Bhutan, on the east by Kamrup district, on the south by Meghalaya state and on the west by Bangladesh and West Bengal. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 10,359.00 km^2 of which 10,307.30 km^2 is rural and 51.70 km^2 urban with a population of 2,225,103 (2,052,809 are rural and 172,294 urban). It has the density of population of 215 persons per km^2. The district is divided into 3 (three) Sub-divisions namely, Kokrajhar consisting of 5 (five) police stations, viz; Tamarhat, Gossaingaon, Kokrajhar, Sidli and Bijni; Dhubri Subdivision consisting of 5(five) police stations namely, Golokganj, Bilasipara, Dhubri, South Salmara and Mankachar; and Goalpara Subdivision consisting of 5 (five) police stations namely, Bongaigaon, Abhayapuri, Lakhipur, Goalpara and Dudhnai. It has 16 (sixteen) urban centres (1981) of which 4 towns namely, Gossaingaon, Basugaon, Golokganj and Jogighopa are newly created in 1981. Remaining towns are Sapatgram, Kokrajhar, Bijni, Abhayapuri, Bongaigaon, New Bongaigaon Rly. Colony, Dhubri, Gauripur, Bilasipara, Lakhipur, Goalpara and Mankachar.

The larger portion of the district is a level plain through the southern part of which flows the Brahmaputra. A few off-shoots of the Assam range protrude towards the river and appear even on its north bank in certain places. The land near the Brahmaputra is subject to floods and is covered by dense grass and reeds. Away from the river the level of the land rises and swamps give way to rice fields. The homesteads of the cultivators are surrounded by dense grass, areca palms, plantains and bamboos. The northern part of the district, a latter accretion known as the Eastern Duars, is a sparsely populated area and is mostly covered by tall grass and dense forests. The northern part forms the foothills topography of Bhutan range. The western part is also absolutely flat. On the east however, many low ranges jut out from the Garo Hills and reach the Brahmaputra near Goalpara town. Most of the district is a level plain and mountains are conspicuous by their absence. A few ranges of hills run irregularly on both banks of the Brahmaputra and divide the area into many drainage sections.

The Brahmaputra is an important river which enters the district on the south bank a few kilometres west of Nagarbera in Kamrup district and on the north bank at the mouth of Manas river opposite Goalpara town. Its initial course is from east to west but then it turns to the south-west and finally to the south. The whole drainage of the district ultimately finds its way to it. Its principal tributaries in the district on the north bank are the Manas, the Champamati and the Saralbhanga known as Gaurang in its lower reaches, the Sankosh, the Gadadhar and the Raidakon Dudhkumar. On the south bank its main tributaries are the Jinjiram, the Kaladarie, the Dudhnai, the Krishnai and the Balbola. Flood is a common feature in Brahmaputra and in its tributaries. The Brahmaputra remains navigable throughout the year. There are large number of *bils* in the district such as *Tamranga bil, Dhir bil, Urpad bil* etc. Shoals are continually being formed causing serious impediments to navigation.

The climate of the district has features that are intermediate between those of the North Bengal Plains and the Assam Valley. While the former has a distinct hot season with the day temperatures in April and May higher than in the rest of the year, in the Assam Valley, the south-west monsoon season is the hottest part of the year. In Goalpara district, the day temperatures in April and May are nearly the same as in the monsoon months. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from December to February. The next three months may be termed as the season of thunder-storms. The south-west monsoon season is from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Khasi green stone rocks and some other rocks concentrated in the district here and there. Tipam and Surma group of rocks covers very small portion in northern part. The numerous low hills called Archean inselbergs found scattered in the district are in fact out lying portions of the Shillong plateau. It has been

found that inliers of Archean metamorphic complex with intrusive granite and pegmatite occur in various parts of the district as isolated hillocks surrounded by extensive alluvium.

Soils in the district as classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* (24), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). The soil of district is of alluvial origin. The soil varies from sands to loams. It consists of sand and clay in varying proportions ranging from poor sand near the Brahmaputra to stiff clay which is unfit for cultivation. In the *Duars* the soil is, for the most part, light gravel. The staple food crop of the district is rice. Other important crops are mustard, pulse, wheat, jute, sugarcane etc. Fish is also considered to be a major food by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds, tanks and rivers.

Handloom weaving, sericulture, pottery, cane and bamboo works are important cottage industries in the district. There are some small scale industries in the district such as saw mills, rice mills, flour mills, oil mills etc. Refinery-cum-Petro Chemical Complex at Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon town comes under heavy industry in the district. There are some industries in the district which are based on refinery. Besides this, there is a Thermal Power Project near Bongaigaon. There are some large scale industries also in the district such as Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Jogighopa which is based on rich bamboo trees resources of the district. Now a days it is shut down due to some reasons. Efforts are being taken to restart this plant. Caustic Soda and Chlorine plant at Jogighopa has been established to assure supply of chemicals to the paper mill. Besides this, there is a match factory at Dhubri, Polyester Spinning Mill in Manikpur and Railway Workshop is in Bongaigaon. Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Jogighopa are the important industrial towns in the district.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the district. There is good road net-work of National Highways, State Highways and important metalled roads which connect one place to another place in the district. Railway lines, metre gauge as well as broad gauge, pass through the district. Human settlement is compact in alluvial plain. However, it is scattered on hilly slopes.

The Goalpara district is a part of Western Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.1) which is divided into 6 (six) sub-micro regions on the basis of topography, geology, soils, forest, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain : The region covers the northern part of the district, occupying 161 villages (161 villages in 1971). It is entirely rural which covers an area of 1,953.00 km^2 with a population of 80,674. It has the density of population of 41 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). The region belongs to foothills topogrpahy of Bhutan range. Important rivers such as the Saralbhanga, the Hel, the Bhur flow in the region from north to south. These rivers emerge from the Bhutan range and find its way into the Brahmaputra river. The region is covered with grasses, reeds, bamboo, simul and sal trees. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks.

2.7.1.2 Golokganj–Bijni Plain : This region occupies 1739 villages (1754 villages in 1971). As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 3665.00 km^2 with a population of 902,079 of which 860,111 are rural and 41,968 urban. It has the density of population of 246 persons per km^2. The region has 7 towns of which 3 towns are newly created in 1981. It is a flat alluvial plain. The Manas river flows through the region which is most unstable and meandering in nature. Besides this, the Saralbhanga and the Champamati are the important rivers which flow through the region from north to south. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin excluding some Khasi greenstone-massive rocks.

2.7.1.3 Baukumori–Bairaberchura Hills Tract : This region occupies 254 villages (255 villages in 1971). As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 726.00 km^2 with a population of 135,510 of which 110,560 are rural and 24,950 urban. It has the density of population of 187 persons per km^2. It has two towns (same towns in 1981 and in 1971). It consists of plain and hills. Some of the hills attain high altitude which are covered by green vegetation. Important rivers in the region are the Champamati, the Kujia and the Haripani. There are number of *bils* in the region. Geologically, the plain is dotted with hills which are composed of metamorphic rocks. Plain topography is of alluvial origin.

2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : This region occupies 1396 villages (1374 villages in 1971). As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 2,692.00 km^2 with a population of 875,513 of which 770,137 are rural and 105,376 urban. It has the density of population of 325 persons per km^2. There are 7 towns of which one town is newly created in 1981. The region is flat alluvial plain, formed by the Brahmaputra river. The land near the Brahmaputra river is subject to floods and is covered by grass and reeds. Its geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.1.5 Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract : This region occupies 225 villages (225 villages in 1971). It is entirely rural which covers an area of 621.00 km^2 with a population of 104,132. It has the density of population of 168 persons per km^2 (population and area figures as per 1971). The region belongs to hilly topography which are in fact outlying portions of the Shillong plateau. Important rivers in the region are the Jinjiram and the Balbola which are the tributaries of the Brahmaputra river on south bank. Its geology is of Khasi green stone and granite rocks.

2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin : This region spreads over in south-eastern corner of the district, occupying 254 villages (254 villages in 1971). It is entirely rural which covers an area of 702.00 km^2 with a population of 127,195. It has the density of population of 181 persons per km^2 (population and area figures as per 1971). The region is entirely plain excluding some scattered hills. The Krishnai and the Dudhnai rivers flow through the region which are the tributaries of the Brahmaputra river. It is covered with grass, reeds, bamboo and sal trees. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin.

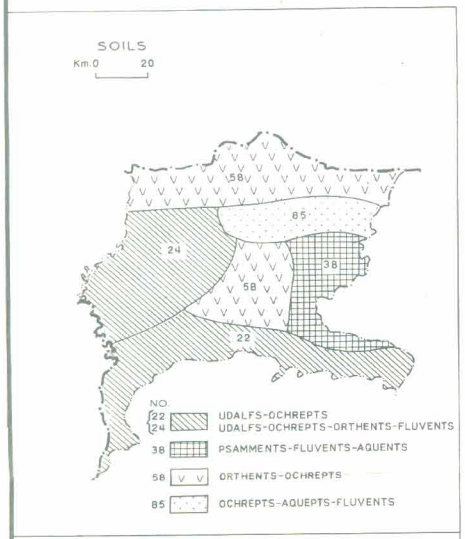
ASSAM

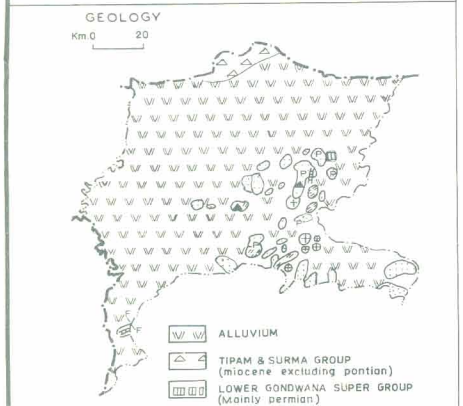
DISTRICT GOALPARA

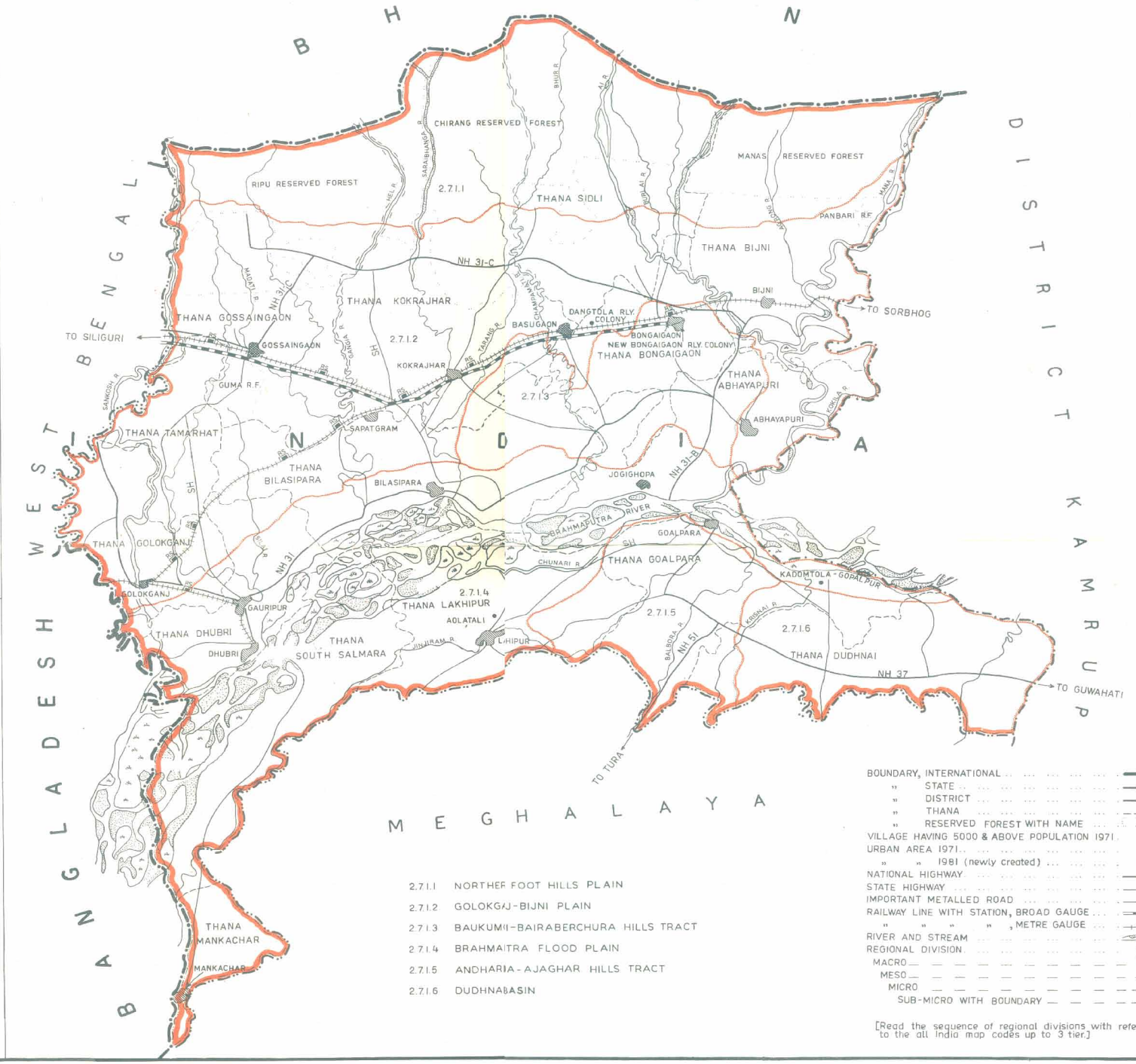
CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms. 4 0 4 8 12







2.7.1.1 NORTHER FOOT HILLS PLAIN

2.7.1.2 GOLOKGANJ-BIJNI PLAIN

2.7.1.3 BAUKUMII-BAIRABERCHURA HILLS TRACT

2.7.1.4 BRAHMAITRA FLOOD PLAIN

2.7.1.5 ANDHARIA-AJAGHAR HILLS TRACT

2.7.1.6 DUDHNABASIN

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

" THANA

" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME — GUMA R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971

URBAN AREA 1971

" " 1981 (newly created)

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 31

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS

" " " " , METRE GAUGE

RIVER AND STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.7.1.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Goalpara | Census Code No. 01 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goalpara	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	161 ('81) 161 ('71)	–	1953.00	1953.00	–	80 674	80 674	–
	2.7.1.2 Golokganj-Bijni Plain	1739 ('81) 1754 ('71)	7 ('81) 4 ('71) 1.Golokganj (Census town) New town 2. Gossaingaon - New town in 1981 (T.C.) 3. Basugaon (T.C.) New town 4. Sapatgram (T.C.) 5. Kokrajhar (M) 6. Bijni (T.C. in '81) 7. Abhayapuri (T.C.)	3665.00	3648. 40	16.60	902 079	860 111	41 968
	2.7.1.3 Baukumori-Bairaber-chura Hills Tract	254 ('81) 255 ('71)	2 ('81) 2 ('71) 1. Bongaigaon (M) in '81 2. New Bongai-gaon Rly. Colony (Census town) (Same towns in 1981 and in 1971)	726.00	719.31	6.69	135 510	110 560	24 950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.7.1.4 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	1396 ('81) 1374 ('71)	7 ('81) 6 ('71) 1 Jogighopa (Census town) New town 2. Dhubri (M) 3. Gauripur (T.C.) 4. Bilasipara (T.C.) 5. Lakhipur (T.C. in '81) 6. Goalpara (M) 7. Mankachar (Census town)	2692.00	2663.59	28.41	875 513	770 137	105 376
	2.7.1.5 Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract	225 ('81) 225 ('71)	–	621.00	621.00	–	104 132	104 132	–
	2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin	254 ('81) 254 ('71)	–	702.00	702.00	–	127 195	127 195	–

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name:Goalpara | Census Code No. 01 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S.	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	Gossain-gaon	1 to 3	3 ('81) 3 ('71)			
		Kokrajhar	1 to 4	4 ('81) 4 ('71)			
		Sidli	1 to 114	114 ('81) 114 ('71)			
		Bijni	1 to 40	40 ('81) 40 ('71)	161 ('81) 161 ('71)	1953.00	
2	2.7.1 2 Golokganj-Bijni Plain	Gossain-gaon	4 to 358	355 ('81) 362 ('71)			
		Kokrajhar	5 to 310, 330 to 354	331 ('81) 336 ('71)			311 to 329 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Sidli	115 to 221	107 ('81) 107 ('71)			
		Bijni	41 to 283	243 ('81) 245 ('71)			
		Tamarhat	All villages	121 ('81) 120 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Dhubri	1 to 38	38 ('81) 38 ('71)			
		Golokganj	1 to 119, 135 to 150	135 ('81) 136 ('71)			120 to 134 are in region No. 2.7.1.4
		Bilasipara	1 to 59, 107 to 122, 157 to 175, 208 to 236, 239,	192 ('81) 192 ('71)			415 to 423 are in region No. 2.7.1.3 and 60 to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			296 to 341, 356 to 376, 424				106, 123 to 156, 176 to 207, 237, 238, 240 to 295, 342 to 355, 377 to 414 are in No. 2.7.1.4
		Bongaigaon	1 to 24, 26, 27, 51, 54, 58 to 97	68 ('81) 69 ('71)			25, 28 to 50, 52, 53, 55 to 57 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Abhayapuri	219 to 223, 230, 238, 240 to 381	149 ('81) 149 ('71)	1739 ('81) 1754 ('71) 7 towns ('81) 4 towns('71)	3665.00	224 to 229, 231 to 237, 239 are in region No. 2.7.1.3.
3.	2.7.1.3. Bukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract	Kokrajhar	311 to 329, 355 to 380	45 ('81) 45 ('71)			330 to 354 are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Bilasipara	415 to 423, 425 to 432, 463 to 482, 503 to 513, 518 to 536	67 ('81) 66 ('71)			424 is in region No. 2.7.1.2 and 433 to 462, 483 to 502, 514 to 517 are in region No. 2.7.1.4.
		Bongaigaon	25, 28 to 50, 52, 53, 55 to 57, 98 to 150	82 ('81) 84 ('71)			26, 27, 51, 54, 58 to 97 are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Abhayapuri	173 to 218, 224 to 229, 231 to 237, 239.	60 ('81) 60 ('71)	254 ('81) 255 ('71) 2 towns ('81) 2 towns ('71)	726.00	219 to 223, 230, 238 are in region No. 2.7.1.2
4.	2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Mankachar	All villages	74 ('81) 74 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		South Salmara	–do–	328 ('81) 325 ('71)			–do–
		Dhubri	39 to 212	174 ('81) 176 ('71)			
		Golokganj	120 to 134, 151 to 186	51 ('81) 51 ('71)			135 to 150 are in region No.2.7.1.2
		Lakhipur	1 to 204, 206, 211 to 222, 225, 226, 235 to 243, 246, 252 to 255, 258 to 281	257 ('81) 246('71)			205, 207 to 210, 223, 224, 227 to 234, 244, 245, 247 to 251, 256, 257 are in region No. 2.7.1.5
		Bilasipara	60 to 106, 123 to 156, 176 to 207, 237, 238, 240 to 295, 342 to 355, 377 to 414, 433 to 462, 483 to 502, 514 to 517	277 ('81) 277 ('71)			107 to 122, 157 to 175, 208 to 236, 239, 296 to 341, 356 to 376, 424 are in region No. 2.7.1.2 and 415 to 423, 425 to 432, 463 to 482, 503 to 513 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Abhayapuri	1 to 172	172 ('81) 171 ('71)			
		Goalpara	20, 22 to 26, 29, 152 to 159, 161, 165 to 172, 174 to 198, 200, 201, 203 to 208	57 ('81) 48 ('71)			21, 27, 28, 30 to 125, 137 to 151, 160, 162 to 164 are in region No. 2.7.1.5 and 126 to 136, 173, 199,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							202 are in *region No.* 2.7.1.6
		Dudhnai	140 to 145	6 ('81) 6 ('71)	1396 ('81) 1374 ('71) 7 towns ('81) 6 towns ('71)	2692.00	
5.	2.7.1.5 Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract	Lakhipur	205, 207 to 210, 223, 224, 227 to 234, 244, 245, 247 to 251, 256, 257, 282 to 330	73 ('81) 73 ('71)			206, 211 to 222, 225, 226, 235 to 243, 246, 252 to 255 258 to 281 are in region No. 2.7.1.4.
		Goalpara	1 to 19, 21, 27, 28, 30 to 125, 137 to 151; 160, 162 to 164	137 ('81) 137 ('71)			20, 22 to 26, 29, 152 to 159, 161 are in region No. 2.7.1.4 and 126 to 136 are in region No. 2.7.1.6
		Dudhnai	1 to 11, 16 to 19	15 ('81) 15 ('71)	225 ('81) 225 ('71)	621.00	12 to 15 are in region No. 2.7.1.6
6.	2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin	Goalpara	126 to 136, 173, 199, 202, 209 to 226	32 ('81) 32 ('71)			152 to 159, 161, 165 to 172, 174 to 198, 200, 201, 203 to 208 are in region No. 2.7.1.4 and 137 to 151, 160, 162 to 164 are in region No. 2.7.1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dudhnai	12 to 15, 20 to 139, 146 to 243	222 ('81) 222 ('71)	254 ('81) 254 ('71)	702.00	140 to 145 are in region No. 2.7.1.4 and 16 to 19 are in region No. 2.7.1.5

Note :- P.S. Bongaigaon and P.S. Tamarhat are newly created during 1971-81. The area of P.S. Bongaigaon has been transferred from P.S. Sidli, P.S. Bijni and P.S. Abhyapuri. The area of P.S. Tamarhat has been transferred from P.S. Gossaingaon, P.S. Golokganj and P.S. Bilasipara.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Goalpara | Census Location Code No. 01 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Goalpara	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	Gossaingaon Kokrajhar Sidli Bijni	Alluvium rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks,	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region covers the northern part of the district, occupying 161 villages (161 villages in 1971) of which 3 villages (3 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Gossaingon, 4 villages (4 villages in 1971) of P.S. Kokrajhar, 114 villages (114 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sidli and 40 villages (40 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bijni. It makes its boundaries with Bhutan in the north, district Kamrup in the east, Golokganj-Bijni Plain region in the south, West Bengal and some portion of Bhutan in the west. This region is entirely rural which covers an area of 1,953.00 km^2 with a population of 80,674. It has the density of population of 41 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district. (Population and area figures as per 1971). Physiographically, the region belongs to foot-hills topography of Bhutan range which has the maximum height of 212 metres approximately above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 79 metres approximately above the mean sea level. Important rivers in the region are the Saralbhanga, the Hel, the Bhur and the Champamati running from north to south. The Saralbhanga river emerges from the foothills of the Bhutan

range at a high elevation. It passes through steep hilly region in Ripu reserved forests. The Manas river rises in the Bhutan hills. The Ai river is the tributary of the Manas which flows a tortuous course, first south and then south-east, till it falls into the Manas.

The region is entirely covered with forests. Tropical semi-evergreen type of forests are found in the region. Bamboo and Simul trees along with grasses (3 to 5 mtrs.) are found in eastern part and open 'Sal' trees are found in the western part of the region. Important reserved forests in the region are Ripu reserved forests, Chirang R.F. and Manas R.F.

Geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks. The older alluvium is found in the region. The older alluvium, composed of light terrace gravel stretches from the Bhutan border to the 250 feet (83 mtrs. approximately) contour level south ward. Besides this, rocks belonging to Tipam & Surma group (Miocene excluding Pontian age) are found in the northern part.

Soils are *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58) which cover entire region and Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) type of soil spreads over the south-eastern part of the region. The northern part along with foothills has a gritty and pebbly *Bhabar* soil. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. Rice is the staple food crop.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						The region is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor. No railway line, National Highway or important road pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered.
		2.7.1.2 Golokganj-Bijni Plain	Gossaingaon Kokrajhar Sidli Bijni Tamarhat Dhubri Golokganj Bilasipara Bongaigaon Abhayapuri	Alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone (Massive, Schistose) Lower Gondwana super group, Pyroxene granulite	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* (24) *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents-* (38) *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58) *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	This region occupies 1739 villages (1754 villages in 1971) of which 355 villages (362 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Gossaingaon, 331 villages (336 villages in 1971) of P.S. Kokrajhar, 107 villages (107 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sidli, 243 villages (245 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bijni, 121 villages (120 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tamarhat, 38 villages (38 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhubri, 135 villages (136 villages in 1971) of P.S. Golokganj, 192 villages (192 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bilasipara, 68 villages (69 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bongaigaon and 149 villages (149 villages in 1971) of P.S. Abhayapuri. The region makes its boundaries with Northern Foot Hills Plain region in the north, district Kamrup in the east, Baukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract in the south-east, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the south-west, Bangladesh and West Bengal in the west. As per the 1971 Census figures, it covers an area of 3,665.00 km^2 of which 3,648.40 km^2 is rural and 16.60 km^2 urban with a population of 902,079 (860,111 are rural and 41,968 urban). It has the density of population of 246 persons per km^2. The region has 7 towns of which 3 towns, namely Golokganj, Gossaingaon and Basugaon are newly created towns in 1981. Remaining

towns are Sapatgram, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Abhayapuri. There is one village having 5000 and above population, namely, Dangtola Rly. Colony (Population 9457) in the region.

Physiographically, the region is a flat alluvial plain. The Manas river is an important river which flows in the eastern part of the region. This river is most unstable and meandering in nature and changes its course very frequently. It carries heavy silt and detritus from the hilly region in its upper reaches before falling into the Brahmaputra river. Its principal tributary on its right bank is the Ai. The Ai is also emanating from the Bhutan range, first flows rapidly south and then south-east till it falls into the Manas to the south-east of Bijni town. The Saralbhanga river which is known as the Gaurang in its lower reaches flows through the region. Besides this, the Gangia, the Champamati and the Tarang rivers flow through the region. The Tarang river is joined by the Gaurang river near Kokrajhar town. The turbulent and meandering Gaurang falls into the Brahmaputra. 'Sal' trees are found in the region mainly in Guma reserved forest.

Geologically, the region entirely covers newer alluvium rocks excluding Khasi green stone-massive and schistose, Pyroxene granulite rocks and lower Gondwana Super group rocks concentrated in south-eastern part of the region near Abhayapuri and Bijni towns. Soils are *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* (24), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38), *Orthents-*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Ochrepts (58) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). Rice is the staple food crop. Other important crops are tea, jute and mustard etc. There are few tea gardens in the region. Handloom weaving and sericulture are the important cottage industries in the region. Besides this, some small scale industries are situated in urban centres. There is a Polyester Spinning Mill in Manikpur. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway lines, metre gauge as well as broad gauge, National Highway, State Highway and some important metalled roads pass through the region. There is good road net-work in the region which connects one place to another place. Human settlement is compact. The region is prosperous and presents ideal condition for human living.
		2.7.1.3. Baukumori-Bairaberchura HillsTract	1.Kokrajhar 2. Bilasipara 3. Bongaigaon 4. Abhayapuri	Alluvium rocks,Khasi green stone (Massive, Schistose), Pyroxene granulite, Pegmatite rocks.	*Psamments-Fluvents-Aquepts* (38), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58)	This region occupies 254 villages (255 villages in 1971) of which 45 villages (45 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Kokrajhar, 67 villages (66 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bilasipara, 82 villages (84 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bongaigaon, 60 villages (60 villages in 1971) of P.S. Abhayapuri. The region is bounded on the north, west and east by Golokganj-Bijni Plain region and on the south by Brahmaputra Flood Plain region. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 726.00 km^2 of which 719.31 km^2 are rural and 6.69 km^2 urban with a population of 135,510 (110, 560 are rural and 24,950 urban). It has the density of population of 187 persons per km^2. There are two towns in the region namely, Bongaigaon and New Bongai-

gaon Rly. Colony (same towns in 1981 and in 1971).

From relief point of view, the region consists of plain and hills both having the maximum height of 517 metres above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 36 metres above the mean sea level. The hills are covered by green vegetation. Some of the hills attain high altitude such as Baukumori Chura 448 metres (approximately), Bairaber Chura 491 metres (approximately). Important rivers such as the Kujia, the Haripani and the Champamati flow through the region. The Kujia and the Haripani rivers are the tributary of the Manas river. Generally, the rivers flow from north to south. The region has numerous *bils* such as *Dhir bil, Dipor bil, Tamranga bil* and *Dalni bil.* Some of the *bils* attain the size of small lakes. The largest of them are the *Dalani* and the *Tamranga bil.* In the rains, these two *bils* merge themselves into one, and form a magnificent vast sheet of water. The *Dipor bil* lies at the foot of *Baukumori hill.*

Geologically, the plain is dotted with hills which are composed of metamorphic rocks like biolite-gneiss and granite-gneiss. The plain topography of the region is of alluvial origin. Besides this, Khasi green stone-massive and Schistose, Pegmatite and Pyroxene granulite rocks are found in the region.

Soils in the region are *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38) which cover eastern part and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Orthents-Ochrepts (58) which cover western part of the region. Rice is the main crop. There are few tea gardens in the region.
						The region is rich in industries. Refinery-cum-Petro Chemical Complex is the biggest industrial project in the district. This project is situated at Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon Town. There are some industries which are based on Refinery-cum-Petro Chemical Complex at Bongaigaon. Besides this, there is a Thermal Power Project near Bongaigaon which is run by Assam State Electricity Board and railway workshop and some small scale industries are also in Bongaigaon town.
						Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway lines, metre-gauge as well as broad gauge, National Highway-31, some important metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be compact.
		2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Mankachar South Salmara Dhubri Golokganj Lakhipur Bilasipara Abhayapuri Goalpara Dudhnai	Alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone (Massive, Schistose), Bended Ferruginous quartz-ite, Lower Gond-wana super group, Pyroxene granulite rocks.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* (24), *Psam-ments-Fluvents-*	This region occupies 1396 villages (1374 villages in 1971) of which 74 villages (74 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Mankachar, 328 villages (325 villages in 1971) of P.S. South Salmara, 174 villages (176 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhubri, 51 villages (51 villages in 1971) of P.S. Golokganj, 257 villages (246 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lakhipur, 277 villages (277 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bilasipara, 172 villages (171 villages in 1971) of P.S. Abhayapuri, 57 villages (48 villages in 1971) of P.S. Goalpara and 6 villages (6 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dudhnai.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Aquents (38), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58)	The region makes its boundaries with Golokganj-Bijni Plain region and Baukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract region in the north, district Kamrup in the east, Dudhnai Basin region in the south-east, Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract region and Meghalaya state in the south and Bangladesh in the west. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 2692.00 km^2 of which 2,663.59 km^2 are rural and 28.41 km^2 urban with a population of 875,513 (770,137 are rural and 105,376 urban). It has the density of population of 325 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the district. There are 7 towns in the region of which one town, namely, Jogighopa is newly created in 1981. Remaining towns are Dhubri, Gauripur, Bilasipara, Lakhipur, Goalpara and Mankachar. The region has two villages having 5000 and above population namely, Aolatali (population 5011) under P.S. Lakhipur and Kodomtola-Goalpur (population 5332) under P.S. Goalpara. Physiographically, the region is flat alluvial plain excluding some hillocks near Bilasipara town. The land near the Brahmaputra river is subject to floods and is covered by grass and reeds. Away from the river, the level of the land rises and swamps give way to rice fields. The homesteads of the cultivators are surrounded by grass, areca palms, plantains and bamboos. The Brahmaputra river is the principal river of the region which flows east to west then it turns to the south-west and finally to the south. The whole drainage of the district ultimately finds its way to it. Its principal tributaries in the district on the north

bank are the Manas, the Champamati, the Saralbhanga known as Gaurang in its lower reaches', the Sankosh and the Gadadhar. On the south bank its main tributaries are the Jinjiram, the Kaladarie, the Dudhnai, the Krishnai and the Balbola. Oscillating rapidly from side to side of the sandy stretch through which it makes its way, the mighty river cuts away a great bank in some place and throws up a *char* in another. Such *char* may exist temporarily till swept away by the next flood or may grow into a large island covered with grass and reeds. The floods which are so frequent in the Brahmaputra cause tremendous changes in the river course and raise the river beds by depositing the detritus carried from the upper reaches. These floods overtop the main banks and inundate large expanses of land, causing severe damage to railways, roads and loss of life and property. The Brahmaputra remains navigable throughout the year. There are number of *bils* in the region such as, *Jaleswar bil and Medo bil* etc.

Geologically, the region is mainly covered by newer alluvium which is being deposited by the present rivers and streams in their flood periods. Besides this, Khasi green stone (massive and schistose), Bended ferruginous quartzite rocks, pyroxene granulite rocks and lower Gondwana super group rocks are found in the region here and there.

Soils in the region are *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* (24), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38) and *Orthents-*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Ochrepts (58). The soil of the region is of alluvial origin. Away from the river, the level of the land rises and swamps give way to rice fields. Rice and jute are main crops. Handloom weaving and sericulture are important cottage industries in the region. There are some large scale industries in the region such as Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. and Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant at Jogighopa which is now shut down due to some reasons. Besides this, there is a Match factory at Dhubri. There are some small scale industries also mainly in urban centres. Dhubri is the district headquarters and an important town. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory Railway line (metre gauge), National Highway-31, State Highway, some important metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement is compact.
		2.7.1.5 Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract	Lakhipur Goalpara Dudhnai	Alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone (Massive, Schistose), Granite rocks.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58)	This region occupies 225 villages (225 villages in 1971) of which 73 villages (73 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Lakhipur, 137 villages (137 villages in 1971) of P.S. Goalpara and 15 villages (15 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dudhnai. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north and in the west, Meghalaya state in the south and Dudhnai Basin region in the east. This region is entirely rural which covers an area of 621.00 km^2 with a population of 104,132. It has the density of population of 168 persons per

km^2 (population and area figures as per 1971).

Physiographically, the region is hilly which has the maximum height of 555 metres (approximately) above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 38 metres (approximately) above the mean sea level. There are several hills in the region such as, Ajaghar hill, Andharmua and Pancharatna which are in fact the outlying portions of the Shillong plateau and represent the oldest rocks.

The Jinjiram and the Balbola rivers are the important rivers which flow through the region. These rivers are tributaries of the Brahmaputra on the south bank. There are number of *bils* in the region. *Urpad bil* is the largest *bil* on the south bank of the Brahmaputra. It almost attains the dimensions of a lake and is the source of the Jinjiram river. The hills are covered with dense mixed jungle. 'Sal' trees, grass and bamboos are found in the region.

Geologically, the region is covered with Khasi green stone (massive and Schistose), granite and Alluvium rocks. The region is dotted with hills which are composed of metamorphic rocks like biolite-gneiss and granite-gneiss. Soils in the region are *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38) and *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58). Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The region is backward in industries.

Transport and communication facilities are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						satisfactory. National Highway-37 and 51 and State Highway pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered due to hilly topography.
		2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin	Goalpara Dudhnai	Alluvium rocks,Khasi green stone (Massive)	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38)	The region spreads over the south-eastern corner of the district, occupying 254 villages (254 villages in 1971). It consists of 32 villages (32 villages in 1971) of P.S. Goalpara and 222 villages (222 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dudhnai. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north, district Kamrup in the north and east, Meghalaya state in the south and Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract region in the west.
						This region is entirely rural which covers an area of 702.00 km^2 with a population of 127,195. It has the density of population of 181 persons per km^2 (population and area figures as per 1971).
						Physiographically, the region is entirely plain excluding some isolated hills. These low range hills are the outlying portions of the Shillong plateau. Important rivers in the region are the Krishnai and the Dudhnai. These rivers are the tributaries of the Brahmaputra and ultimately find its way into the Brahmaputra. The region is covered with grass, reeds and bamboo trees. Dense 'sal' trees are found in the region.
						Geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin excluding Khasi greenstone-massive-rocks concentrated in the eastern and south-western parts of the region. Soils in the region are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) and *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38). Rice is the main crop of the region.

The region is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway-37 and some metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered.

DISTRICT KAMRUP

Regional Divisions

The district of Kamrup lies between 25°43' and 26°53' North latitudes and 90°39' and 92°11' East longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Bhutan, on the east by the districts of Darrang and Nagaon, on the south by Meghalaya state and on the west by Goalpara district. It covers an area of 9,863.00 km^2 of which 9,766.20 km^2 are rural and 96.80 km^2 urban with a population of 2,854,183 (2,519,028 are rural and 335,155 urban). The density of population of the district is 289 persons per km^2. (Population and area figures are as per the 1971 Census). The district is divided into 3 (three) Sub-divisions namely, Barpeta consisting of 5 (five) police stations, viz., Sorbhog, Patacharkuchi, Barpeta, Baghbor and Tarabari; Nalbari Sub-division consisting of 4(four) Police stations namely, Barama, Nalbari, Tamulpur, Mukalmua; and Guwahati Sub-division comprising of 15(fifteen) police stations namely, Rangia, Hajo, Kamalpur, North Gauhati, Boko, Chhaygaon, Palasbari, Jhalukbari, Bharalumukh, Pan Bazar, Paltan Bazar, Chandmari, Noonmati, Dispur and Khetri (as per 1981). It has 16 (sixteen) urban centres (as per 1981) of which 1 (one) town namely, Bohari is newly created in 1981 and the remaining towns are Barpeta Road, Sorbhog, Pathsala, Barpeta, Sarthebari, Howli, Tihu, Nalbari, Rangia, Sualkuchi, Niz Hajo, North Gauhati, Palasbari, Amingaon and Guwahati Municipal Corporation. Guwahati, Kamakhya and Pandu towns of the 1971 Census have been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation (formed in 1973). Guwahati is the district headquarters and capital of Assam. It is an important industrial town.

The greater part of the district consists of a wide plain through the lower portion of which the Brahmaputra makes its way, flowing a steady course from east to west. South of the river, this plain is much broken up by hills. Northern part of the district belongs to the foothills plain of Bhutan. Western part, above the north bank of Brahmaputra, is a low land and central part is a fertile alluvial plain. Southern part of the district is covered by Khasi Hills forests. There is no mountain in the district but the plain is broken by hills in north and in south bank of the Brahmaputra.

The Brahmaputra is the major river of the district which flows from east to west. Most of the rivers find their way into Brahmaputra river. Other important rivers in the district are the Manas, the Barnadi, the Pagladiya, the Kulsi, the Digaru etc.

The forests are situated on both banks of the Brahmaputra. These lie in the north as a strip in width along the Bhutan Himalayas from the Manas river on the west to the Barnadi on the east; in the south, forests occupy the foothills and ridges of Khasi hills.

The climate of the district does not differ materially from that of other districts of central Assam. Its principal characteristics are a cold and foggy winter, a moderately hot spring and a temperately hot but humid summer.

The soils in the district, as classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38), *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). Geological formation of the district is of alluvial origin excluding a strip of Tipam and Surma group of rocks at foothills plain of Bhutan in the north and Khasi green stone-massive rocks in Khasi Hills in the south.

Rice and fish are considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds, tanks and rivers.

The staple food crop of the district is rice. Other important crops are mustard, pulses, vegetables, sugarcane, fruits etc. Jute cultivation is found in low land areas of the district. Handloom weaving is a common sight in every Assamese household in the villages and towns of the district. Sualkuchi town is known the world over for its exquisite silk products (*Muga* and *Pat*). Sarthebari town is known for its famous bell metal industry. Some industries such as saw mills, rolling mills, flour mills etc. are situated in the towns of the district.

Kamrup is a part of Western Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.1) which is divided into 5 (five) sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain : The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 167 villages (167 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 720.00 km^2 with a population of 120,926. It has the density of 168 persons per km^2 as per the 1971 Census. The region is entirely rural. To this region belongs the base of foothills of Eastern Himalayas (Bhutan Hills), covered with forests from where the alluvial plain gradually slopes down to the Brahmaputra river. The Manas and the Barnadi rivers flow in the region which make the district boundary in west and in east. Geological formation of the region is of Tipam and Surma group of rocks and alluvial origin.

2.7.1.2 Sorbhog–Barpeta Low Land : This region spreads over in north-west part of the district, occupying 680 villages (680 villages in 1971) and 6 towns. It covers an area of 1,805.00 km^2 with a population of 616,008 of which 547,280 are rural and 68,728 urban. It has the density of 341 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). The region is low land, more or less marshy which is subject to inundation in the rains, lies on either side of the cold weather channel. There are numerous small *bils* and marshes, covered with grasses in southern part of the region. The region is famous for jute and rice cultivation. Its geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.1.3 Nalbari–Rangia Plain : The region spreads over the eastern part of the district, occupying 1025 villages (1026 villages in 1971) and 3 towns. It covers an area of 2,407.00 km^2 with a population of 897,046 of which 871,389 are rural and 25,657 urban. It has the density of 373 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per the 1971 Census). The topography of the region is of alluvial plain excluding some hills in south-eastern corner near Guwahati. The Pagladiya river and the Barnadi are the principal tributaries of the Brahmaputra in the region. These rivers have a tendency to change their courses because of the push from the Himalayas.

2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : The region spreads over the northern and southern bank of the Brahmaputra and occupies 981 villages (988 villages in 1971) and 4 towns (3 in 1971). It covers an area of 2,878.00 km^2 with a population of 816,408 of which 788,204 are rural and 28,204 urban. It has the density of 284 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per the 1971 Census). The region is known as flood plain of the Brahmaputra river, broken by some small hills here and there. This river flows from east to west. Its geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.1.5 Southern–Forested Hills: The region covers southern part of the district, occupying 423 villages (481 villages in 1971) and 3 towns (5 in 1971). It covers an area of 2,047.00 km^2 with a population of 403,519 of which 190,953 are rural and 212,566 urban. It has the density of 197 persons per km^2 (Area and population figures as per the 1971 Census). The region presents hilly topography. The hills of the region consist of spurs of Khasi hills and a few other isolated hills are to be seen dotted about the plain south of the Brahmaputra river more especially in Guwahati. Its geology is of Khasi green stone-massive rocks. Some rocks such as sillimanite gneiss, pyroxene granulite are found in this region.

ASSAM
DISTRICT KAMRUP
CENSUS CODE 02
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

kms 4 0 4 8 12

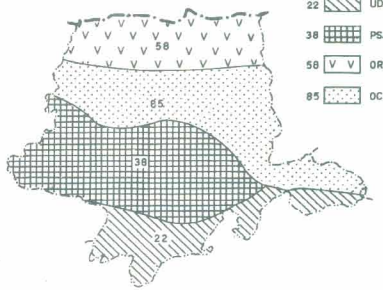


2.7.1.1 – NORTHERN FOOT HILLS PLAIN
2.7.1.2 – SORBHOG – BARPETA LOW LAND
2.7.1.3 – NALBARI – RANGIA PLAIN
2.7.1.4 – BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD PLAIN
2.7.1.5 – SOUTHERN FORESTED HILLS

Note – Kamakhya, Pandu and Guwahati town (1971 census) have been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation.

SOILS

Km 0 20



NO.
22 UDALFS-OCHREPTS
38 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS-AQUENTS
58 V V ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
85 OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

Km 0 20

V ALLUVIUM
Δ TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
+ + GRANITE
MASSIVE } KHASI GREENSTONE
SCHISTOSE }
S SILLIMANITE GNEISS
P PYROXENE GRANULITE

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME – Rani R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971
URBAN AREA 1971
" " 1981 (Newly created)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY – NH 37
STATE HIGHWAY – SH
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE – RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION – 2 7 1 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Kamrup | Census Code No. 02 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kamrup	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	167 ('81) 167 ('71)		720.00	720.00	–	120 926	120 926	–
	2.7.1.2 Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land	680 ('81) 680 ('71)	6 ('81) 6 ('71) 1. Barpeta Road (T.C.) 2. Sorbhog (T.C.) 3. Pathsala (T.C.) 4. Barpeta (M) 5. Sarthebari (T.C.) 6. Howli (T.C. in '81)	1805.00	1787.30	17.70	616 008	547 280	68 728
	2.7.1.3 Nalbari-Rangia Plain	1025 ('81) 1026 ('71)	3 ('81) 3 ('71) 1. Tihu (T.C.) 2. Nalbari (M) 3. Rangia (M)	2407.00	2389.70	17.30	897 046	871 389	25 657
	2.7.1.4 Brah-maputra Flood Plain	981 ('81) 988 ('71)	4 ('81) Bohari (Census Town) newly created in 1981 3 ('71) 1. Sualkuchi (T.C.) in '81 2. Niz Hajo (Census Town) 3. Palasbari (M)	2878.00	2867.80	10.20	816 408	788 204	28 204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.7.1.5 Southern Forested Hills.	423 ('81)	3 ('81) Guwahati (M.C.) in 1981						
		481 ('71)	5 ('71) 1. North Gauhati (T.C.) 2: Gauhati (M) 3. Amingaon (Census Town) 4. Kamakhya (T.C.) 5. Pandu (Census Town)	2047.00	1995.40	51.60	403 519	190 953	212 566

Note: 1. Gauhati, Kamakhya and Pandu towns of the 1971 Census have been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in 1981.
2. Location of 2 (two) villages (Code No. 254, 256) of P.S. Sorbhog was not given on P.S. map in 1971 as well as in 1981. Therefore, region-wise population (276) and Area (6.00 km²) figures of these villages could not be given.
3. (M) - Municipal Board, (T.C.) - Town Committee,
(M.C.) - Municipal Corporation.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name:Kamrup | Census Code No. 02 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	Sorbhog	252	1 ('81) 1 ('71)			
		Barama	1 to 22, 26 to 39, 48 to 54	43 ('81) 43 ('71)			23 to 25, 40 to 47 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Tamulpur	1 to 79, 88 to 121, 136 to 145	120 ('81) 123 ('71)	167 ('81) 167 ('71)	720.00	80 to 87, 122 to 135 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
2.	2.7.1.2 Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land	Sorbhog	1 to 251, 253, 255	253 ('81) 253 ('71)			252 is in region No. 2.7.1.1
		Patachar-kuchi	77, 78, 81 to 124, 135, 140 to 142, 163 to 165, 176 to 182, 191	61 ('81) 61 ('71)			79, 80, 125 to 134, 136 to 139, 143 to 162, 166 to 175, 183 to 190 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Barpeta	All villages	351 ('81) 351 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Nalbari	76 to 90	15 ('81) 15 ('71)	680 ('81) 680 ('71) 6 towns ('81) 6 towns ('71)	1805.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.7.1.3 Nalbari Rangia Plain	Patachar-kuchi	1 to 76, 79, 80, 125 to 134, 136 to 139, 143 to 162, 166 to 175, 183 to 190, 192 to 198	137 ('81) 137 ('71)			77, 78, 81 to 124, 135, 140 to 142, 163 to 165, 176 to 182, 191 are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Nalbari	1 to 75, 91 to 291	276 ('81) 276 ('71)			76 to 90 are in region No. 2.7.1.2
		Rangia	All villages	184 ('81) 184 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		Kamalpur	–do–	141 ('81) 141 ('71)			–do–
		North Gauhati	1 to 35, 37, 38	37 ('81) 38 ('71)			36 is in region No. 2.7.1.5
		Barama	23 to 25, 40 to 47, 55 to 205	162 ('81) 162 ('71)			26 to 39, 48 to 54 are in region No. 2.7.1.1
		Tamulpur	80 to 87, 122 to 135, 146 to 211	88 ('81) 88 ('71)	1025 ('81) 1026 ('71) 3 towns ('81) 3 towns ('71)	2407.00	88 to 121, 136 to 145 are in region No. 2.7.1.1
4.	2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Baghbor	All villages	203 ('81) 203 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.4
		Tarabari	–do–	71 ('81) 73 ('71)			–do–
		Mukalmua	–do–	141 ('81) 141 ('71)			–do–
		Hajo	–do–	133 ('81) 132 ('71)			–do–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Palasbari	1 to 62, 67 to 79, 147 to 151, 161 to 168, 174 to 186	101 ('81) 100 ('71)			63 to 66, 80 to 146, 152 to 160, 169 to 173 are in region No. 2.7.1.5
		Chhaygaon	1 to 128, 132 to 173	170 ('81) 171 ('71)			129 to 131 are in region No. 2.7.1.5
		Boko	1 to 105, 107 to 118, 124, 183 to 209, 211 to 227	162 ('81) 168 ('71)	981 ('81) 988 ('71) 4 towns ('81) 3 towns ('71)	2878.00	106, 119 to 123, 125 to 182, 210 are in region No. 2.7.1.5.
5.	2.7.1.5 Southern Forested Hills	Palasbari	63 to 66, 80 to 146, 152 to 160, 169 to 173, 187 to 200	99 ('81) 106 ('71)			67 to 79, 147 to 151, 161 to 168, 174 to 186 are in region No. 2.7.1.4
		Chhaygaon	129 to 131, 174 to 195	25 ('81) 29 ('71)			132 to 173 are in region No. 2.7.1.4
		Boko	106, 119 to 123, 125 to 182, 210, 228 to 270	108 ('81) 96 ('71)			107 to 118, 124, 183 to 209, 211 to 227 are in region No. 2.7.1.4
		North Gauhati	36, 39 to 44	7 ('81) 6 ('71)			37 and 38 are in region No. 2.7.1.3
		*Jhalukbari	All villages	– 4 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.5

Note: * 4 (four) villages and urban area (Kąmakhya ar.d Pandu towns) (1971 Census) of P.S. Jhalukbari have been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in 1981. Remaining villages of P.S. Jhalukbari have been transferred to P.S. North Gauhati in 1981.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		**Khetri Pan Bazar	–do–	139 ('81) 135 ('71)			–do–
		Paltan-bazar Chandmari Noonmati Bharalu-mukh Dispur	All villages	45 ('81) 105 ('71)	423 ('81) 481 ('71) 3 towns ('81) 5 towns ('71)	2047.00	All villages are in region No. 2.7.1.5
		***Sorbhog		2 villages		6.00	

** 7 (seven) police stations have been newly created from P S Guwahati during the 1971-81 There were 243 villages in P S Guwahati in 1971 Census Out of which 3 villages transferred to P S North Gauhati, 135 villages transferred to P S Khetri and remaining 105 villages fall under P S Pan Bazar, Paltan Bazar, Chandmari, Noonmati, Bharalumukh and Dispur which are either whooly or partly merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in 1981 Guwahati town of P S Guwahati (1971 Census) has also been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in 1981

*** Location of 2 (two) villages (Code No 254, 256) of P S Sorbhog was not given on P S map in 1971 as well as in 1981 Therefore, region-wise population (276), Area (6 00 km²) figures of these villages could not be given

1 P S Mukalmua is newly created from P S Nalbari during 1971-81

2 P S North Gauhati is newly created from Kamalpur, Guwahati and Jhalukbari Police Stations during 1971-81

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Kamrup | Census Location Code No. 02 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Kamrup	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	Sorbhog Patacharkuchi Barama Tamulpur	Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Alluvium rocks	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58),	The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 167 villages (167 villages in 1971). It consists of 43 villages (43 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barama, 1 village (1 village in 1971) of P.S. Sorbhog and 123 villages (123 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tamulpur. No village inhabited or uninhabited of P.S. Patacharkuchi falls under the region. However, some reserved forests belonging to this police station, appear in this region. This region is entirely rural. It spreads over an area of 720.00 km^2 with a population of 120,926. The density of population of the region is 168 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district. (Area and population figures as per the 1971 Census). The region makes its boundaries with Bhutan in the north, district Darrang in the east, district Goalpara in the west, Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land region in the south-west and Nalbari-Rangia Plain in the south. Physiographically, the region forms the base of foothills of the Eastern Himalayas from where the alluvial plain gradually slopes down to the Brahmaputra. It has the maximum height of 144 metres and the minimum height of 79 metres

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

above the mean sea level under P.S. Tamulpur. The Manas and the Bar nadi are the important rivers of the region which orignally formed the boundaries of Kamrup to the west and the east respectively. These two rivers enter the district from Bhutan hills. Pagladiya is another important river that flows through this region. There are numerous rivers that issue from the Bhutan hills, but most of them are small and unimportant.

Botanically, the northern region at the foot of the hills is covered with wide stretches of jungle forests. High grass upto 3 metres is found in western part of the region. Simul, bamboo trees and grasses are found in the entire region. The Manas Games Sanctuary is situated on the bank of Manas river. This sanctuary is well known for its great scenic beauty. Important reserve forests in the region are North Kamrup R.F., Kakilabari R.F., Batabari R.F., Subankha R.F., Darranga R.F. etc.

From geological point of view, the Tipam and Surma group of rocks (Miocene excluding Pontian age) are found in northern part and alluvium rocks in the south-eastern part of the region. The region covers *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58) type of soil.

The region is not rich in industries. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers of the region. Transport and communication facilities are poor. No railway line, National Highway or important roads pass through the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.7.1.2 Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land	Sorbhog Patacharkuchi Barpeta Nalbari	Alluvium rocks	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38)	The region spreads over the north-western part of the district, occupying 680 villages (680 villages in 1971). It consists of 253 villages (253 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sorbhog, 61 villages (61 villages in 1971) of P.S. Patacharkuchi, 351 villages (351 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barpeta and 15 villages (15 villages in 1971) of P.S. Nalbari. It spreads over an area of 1805.00 km^2 of which 1,787.30 km^2 is rural and 17.70 km^2 urban with a population of 616,008 comprising of 547,280 rural and 68,728 urban (Population and area figures as per 1971). The density of population of the region is 341 persons per km^2 (1971). There are 6 (six) towns (same set of towns in 1981 and 1971) in the region namely, Barpeta Road, Sorbhog, Sarthebari, Pathsala, Howli and Barpeta. The region makes its boundaries with Northern Foot Hills Plain region in the north, Nalbari-Rangia Plain region in the east, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in south and district Goalpara in the west. Physiographically, the region is more or less marshy area, which is subject to inundation in the rains. It lies on either side of the cold weather channel. It has maximum height of 68 metres above the mean sea level under P.S. Sorbhog and the minimum height of 38 metres above the mean sea level under P.S. Barpeta. The Manas river flows in the region which makes the boundary of Kamrup and Goalpara districts. Besides this, Mora Manas and Karekhawa rivers flow through the region. There are numerous small *bils* and

marshes in southern part of the region. These *bils* are generally shallow sheets of water which collect in the center of a saucer-like basin.

The entire region is covered with marshy grasses. Bamboo trees are found in northern part of the region. The marshy portions of the region have been cleared by the villagers and they now produce jute and rice. In the midst of vast stretches of paddy fields, grooves of bamboos, betal vines and other fruit trees can be seen. The Geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin. From soils point of view, Terai soils in northern part and alluvium soils (recent) spread over in entire region. Soils in the region are as follows :

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) –Spreads over the northern part of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) – Spreads over the central part of the region.

Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents (38) – Spreads over the southern part of the region.

Some small scale cottage industries are found in the region. Sarthebari town is famous for Bell metal industry. Barpeta had establishments manufacturing attractive ivory products.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. National Highway 31 and railway line (meter gauge) pass through the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.7.1.3 Nalbari-Rangia Plain	Patachar-kuchi Nalbari Rangia Kamalpur North Gauhati Barama Tamulpur	Alluvium rocks, Khasi greenstone-massive rocks	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38)	The region spreads over the eastern part of the district, occupying 1025 villages (1026 villages in 1971). It consists of 137 villages (137 villages in 1971) of P.S. Patacharkuchi, 276 villages (276 villages in 1971) of P.S. Nalbari, 184 villages (184 villages in 1971) of P.S. Rangia, 141 villages (141 villages in 1971) of P.S. Kamalpur, 37 villages (38 villages in 1971) of P.S. North Gauhati, 162 villages (162 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barama and 88 villages (88 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tamulpur.

The region covers an area of 2,407.00 km^2 of which 2,389.70 km^2 is rural and 17.30 km^2 urban with a population of 897,046 comprising of 871,389 rural and 25,657 urban (Population and area figures as per 1971). The density of population of the region is 373 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the region. There are 3 (three) villages having 5000 and above population in the region,namely, Barbang (Population 5086) under P.S. Patacharkuchi, Belsor (Population 6627) and Jagara (Population 5053) under P.S. Nalbari. There are 3 (three) towns in the region (same set of towns in 1971 and 1981) namely, Tihu, Nalbari and Rangia. The region makes its boundaries with Northern Foot Hills Plain region in the north, Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land region in the west, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the south and district Darrang in the east.

Physiographically, the region presents entirely plain topography excluding some hills in south-eastern corner of the region near Guwahati. The region has maximum height of 332 metres

near Khalaipara village under P.S. North Gauhati and the minimum height of 57 metres above the mean sea level near Loch village under P.S. Kamalpur. The Pagladiya and the Bar nadi are the important rivers which flow in the region. These rivers are the principal tributaries of the Brahmaputra. These rivers rise from the Himalayan mountains and empty their waters into the Brahmaputra. During the summer, these rivers almost invariably flood vast areas. Pagladiya river is famous for its ravages when in spate. These rivers have a tendency to change their courses and wander away from the former channels because of the push from the Himalayas.

Geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin excluding some Khasi green stone-massive rocks in south-eastern corner of the region. Soils are as follows:

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) – Covers northern part of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) – Covers large part of the region.

Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents (38) – Covers south-western corner of the region.

This region is a densely populated plain because arable land is used for purpose of cultivating rice and jute.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						There is a good road net-work in the region. National Highway-31, State Highway and important metalled roads pass through the region. Railway line (meter gauge) passes through the region and links Guwahati. There are some small scale industries in urban centres of the region such as wire, nail, candle, electrical goods, printing etc. Besides this, there is a polyester spinning mill in Tihu town.
		2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Baghbor Tarabari Mukalmua Hajo Palasbari Chhaygaon Boko	Alluvium rocks, Khasi greenstone-massive rocks	*Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region makes its boundaries with Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land region in the north-west, Nalbari-Rangia Plain region in the north-east, Southern Forested Hills region in the south-west to south-east and district Goalpara in the west, occupying 981 villages (988 villages in 1971) of which 203 villages (203 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Baghbor, 71 villages (73 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tarabari, 141 villages (141 villages in 1971) of P.S. Mukalmua, 133 villages (132 villages in 1971) of P.S. Hajo, 101 villages (100 villages in 1971) of P.S. Palasbari, 170 villages (171 villages in 1971) of P.S. Chhaygaon and 162 villages (168 villages in 1971) of P.S. Boko. This region covers an area of 2,878.00 km^2 of which 2,867.80 km^2 is rural and 10.20 km^2 urban with a population of 816,408 comprising of 788,204 rural and 28,204 urban (Area and population figures as per 1971). The density of population of the region is 284 persons per km^2. There are 4 (four) towns (3 towns in 1971) in the region namely, Sualkuchi, Niz Hajo, Palasbari and

Bohari (which is newly created in 1981). There are 5 (five) villages in the region having 5000 and above population, namely, Balikuri N.C. (6240) and Ujirarchar (5322) under P.S. Baghbor, Nahira (6660), Rampur II (5393), and Dharapur (5593) under P.S. Palasbari.

Physiographically, the region is known as flood plain of the Brahmaputra river, broken by some small hills here and there. It has maximum height of 224 metres above the mean sea level near Bangara village under P.S. Palasbari and the minimum height of 34 metres above the mean sea level near Dighaltari village under P.S. Baghbor.

The Brahmaputra is the main river of this region which flows from east to west. The northern bank of the river is generally subject to inundation by rivers coming from the Himalayas during the rainy season. In summer, the river looks like an inland lake in its wide expanses, but in winter, the river and its channels are zig zag in sandy stretches. The river spreads itself during the rains over the marshy land on either side, and when in flood, the distance from one high bank to the other is very great. Between main banks, there is a wide sandy stretch in which the river oscillates from side to side, throwing out here and there divergent channels which, after a time, rejoin the parent stream or may be silted up. The waters of the river are heavily surcharged with suspended matter and the smallest obstruction in the current is liable to give rise to an almond-shaped *chapari*, but the next flood may wash these *chaparies* away or

may increase their size by fresh deposits of sand, covered with reeds and high grass in seasons. These operations of alluvium and diluvium are continually being carried on in a gigantic scale by the Brahmaputra river. It is navigable through out the year by steamer. Another important river in the region is the Kulsi river.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin and consists of sand and clay in varying proportions, ranging from pure sand near the banks of the Brahmaputra to a blue clay so stiff as be utterly unfit for cultivation. Besides this, Khasi green stone-massive rocks are found in some pockets in the region. Soils are as follows in the region.

Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents (38) – Covers entire region.

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) – Covers south-west part of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) – Covers north-eastern corner of the region.

There are some small scale and cottage industries in the region. Sualkuchi town is famous for its '*Muga*' and '*Pat*' products. Niz Hajo town is famous for brass metal industry.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway-37, State High-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						way, some important metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be scattered in western part of the region.
		2.7.1.5 Southern Forested Hills	Palasbari Chhaygaon Boko North Gauhati Khetri Pan Bazar Paltan Bazar Chandmari Bharalumukh Dispur Noonmati Jhalukbari	Khasi green stone-massive, Schistose, Granite rocks, Pyroxene Granulite rocks, Sillimanite Gneiss	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38)	The region covers southern part of the district (west to east), occupying 423 villages (481 villages in 1971). It consists of 99 villages (106 villages in 1971) of P.S. Palasbari, 25 villages (29 villages in 1971) of P.S. Chhaygaon, 108 villages (96 villages in 1971) of P.S. Boko, 7 villages (6 villages in 1971) of P.S. North Gauhati, 139 villages (135 villages in 1971) of P.S. Khetri which have been newly created from P.S. Guwahati of the 1971 Census, 4 villages of P.S. Jhalukbari of 1971 Census which are now merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in 1981 and 45 villages (105 villages in 1971) of P.S. Pan Bazar, Paltan Bazar, Chandmari, Bharalumukh, Dispur and Noonmati which have been newly created from P.S. Guwahati of the 1971 Census and are now either wholly or partly merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation. The region covers an area of 2,047.00 km^2 of which 1,995.40 km^2 is rural and 51.60 km^2 urban with a population of 403,519 comprising of 190,953 rural and 212,566 urban (Population and area figures as per 1971). The density of population of the region is 197 persons per km^2 (1971). There are 3 (three) towns (5 towns in 1971) in the region namely, North Gauhati, Amingaon and Guwahati Municipal Corporation. Guwahati, Kamakhya and Pandu towns of 1971 have been merged with Guwahati Municipal Corporation in

1981. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north, Nalbari-Rangia Plain region in the north-east, district Darrang and district Nagaon in the east, Meghalaya state in the south and district Goalpara in the west.

The region has hilly topography, covered with forests. It has the maximum height of 811 metres above the mean sea level under P.S. Boko and the minimum height of 46 metres above the mean sea level under P.S. Bharalumukh. The hills of the region consist of spurs of the Khasi hills and a few other isolated hills and ridges are to be seen dotted in the plain south of the Brahmaputra more especially in Guwahati. Many hills of the region are associated with mythology and they are treated as objects of pilgrimage by many generations of Hindus. The most well known is Nilachal hill on the top of which stands the Kamakhya temple.

The important rivers of the region are the Digru and the Singra which rise in Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Numerous other small streams rise from the Khasi hills and fall into the Brahmaputra river. The Brahmaputra river flows in the region from east. Guwahati is situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river.

The region is entirely covered by forests. The forests of this region occupy the ridges, foothills and highland projections of these hills into the plains of the outlying ranges of the Khasi hills.

Important reserved forests of the region are Rani R.F., Kulsi R.F., Milmilia R.F., Pantan R.F., Momon R.F. etc.

Geological formation of the region represents entirely Khasi green stone-massive rocks. Schistose group of rocks, Granite rocks and Pyroxene granulite type of rocks are found in western part of the region. Sillimanite Gneiss rocks are concentrated in north-eastern part of the region.

Soils in the region are as follows:

Udalfs-Ochrepts (22) – Spreads over from west to east.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) – Spreads over north-eastern part of the region.

Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents (38) – Spreads over some northern portion of the region.

The region is rich in industries. Various types of industries such as rice mills, flour mills, light engineering works, saw mills, edible oil, vanaspati industry, rolling mills etc. are situated in and around Guwahati.

Guwahati is a very important town of the region. It is district headquarters and capital of Assam. Guwahati is known as the 'Gateway of North-East'. It has the Guwahati university, Engineering college, Medical college, Veterinary college, State Museum, Zoo, Ayurvedic college, an

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Oil Refinery and a host of other important institutions and establishments. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. Guwahati is connected with the rest part of the country by road, railways, waterways and airways. There is good road net-work in the region which connects one place with another. National Highway 37, State Highway and important metalled roads pass through the region. Railway line (meter gauge) passes through the region, broad gauge railway line has been extended upto Guwahati after 1981. Human settlement seems to be compact in this region.

DISTRICT DARRANG

Regional Divisions

Darrang district lies between 26° 12' to 27° 08', North latitudes and 91° 42' to 93° 47' East longitudes. It covers an alluvial tract between the Brahmaputra river on the south and the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas. The district is bounded by Bhutan in north-west corner. Arunachal Pradesh in the north, district Lakhimpur in the east, district Sibsagar in the south-east corner, district Nagaon in the south and district Kamrup in the west. It covers an area of 8,832.00 km^2 of which 8,794.00 km^2 is rural and 38.00 km^2 urban with a population of 1,740,983 comprising of 1,637,240 rural and 103,743 urban as per the 1971 census. The density of population of the district is 197 persons per km^2 (1971). The district is divided into two (2) Subdivisions namely, Tezpur and Mangaldai and twelve (12) police stations namely, Paneri, Udalguri, Majbat, Dhekiajuli, Rangapara, Chutia, Behali, Gohpur, Kaliagaon, Dalgaon, Mangaldai and Tezpur. It has seven urban centres, viz. Tangla, Dhekiajuli, Mangaldai, Rangapara, Tezpur, Biswanath Charali and Kharupatia (same set of towns in 1981 and 1971). Tezpur is the district headquarters.

Physiographically, the district is mainly a flat alluvial tract. In the southern part, a few scattered 'inselbergs' of gneissic rocks not exceeding 90 to 140 metres in height above the mean sea level lie along the north bank of the Brahmaputra river. In the northern front along the base of the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas, it is covered with green grass jungles from where the alluvial plain gradually slopes down to the Brahmaputra. There are several low lying mounds.

The Brahmaputra river is the main river which flows along the southern boundary of the district. Its main tributaries in the district are the Burai, Bargang, Bhareli, Gabharu, Dhansiri, Nanai, Noanadi and Barnadi.

The climate of the district is characterised by the absence of a dry hot summer season, the highest temperature is experienced during the south-west monsoon season along with abundant rains and a highly humid atmosphere throughout the year. The cold season is from December to February. This is followed by a season of thunder storms from March to May. The south-west monsoon season is from June to about the beginning of October. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

From Geological point of view, barring the isolated hillocks exposing the Archaean Gneisses in the southern part and occasional outcrops of the Upper Tertiary (Tipam & Surma group of rocks) sand stones at places over the northern boundary, the entire district is covered by alluvial deposits of recent and sub-recent origin.

There are four types of soil in the district as classified by N.B.S.S.* and I.C.A.R.** (Nagpur) are as follows:-

(1) *Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* (21), (2) *Udalfs-Orthents* (23), (3) *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), (4) *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). Being almost entirely covered by a vast alluvial tract, the district does not possess any mineral of much economic value except for the alluvial clays, sands,gravels and boulders of gneissic rocks.

The main forest belt of the district is situated in the sub-montane tract at the foot of Bhutan, Aka and Daffla Hills from the Bar nadi on the west to the Mar nadi in the east (common boundary of Darrang and Lakhimpur district). The Noa nadi, Orang, Singri, Bhomaraguri reserved forests are on the southern side near the Brahmaputra river. The forest of the district can be divided into the following types. (1) Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, (2) Mixed deciduous forests, (3) Sal forests, (4) Riverine forests, (5) Savannah forests, (6) Bamboo and cane forests. There are two wild life sanctuaries in the district

Note: Seven villages of P.S. Dergaon (district Sibsagar), population 4,795 and area 57.00 km^2 (1971) have been transferred to P.S. Gohpur (district Darrang) during 1971-81 and these figures have been included in area and population figures of Darrang district. Consequently the density figures of the district have also been changed.

* National Bureau of Soil Survey.

** Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

namely, Sonai-Rupa lying along the foot hills between Pachnai and Dibru rivers and the Orang game sanctuary on the bank of the Brahmaputra between Tezpur and Mangaldai.

Agriculture is the main occupation of villagers of the district. Paddy, jute, sugarcane and tea are the major crops. Rice is the staple food. Jute is the main cash crop which is grown on the low lying areas at the bank of Brahmaputra river Acidity is the general characteristics of the soil of the district which is suitable for tea cultivation. Rice and fish are considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds and the rivers.

There are some small scale, cottage and large scale industries in the district. Handloom weaving, sericulture, bamboo and cane products etc. are the important cottage industries of the rural population which is the subsidiary occupation of the villagers in spare time. Tea industry is the large scale industry which employs largest number of labourers in the district. Besides this, there is a cotton mill at Charduar in the district.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the district. The district has good net-work of roads and the places are well connected.

District Darrang is a part of Central Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.2) which is divided into three (3) sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain : The region spreads over the northern part of the district, occupying 723 villages (629 villages as per the 1971 Census) and is entirely rural. It covers an area of 3,013.00 km^2 inhabited by 376,454 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 125 persons per km^2 (1971).

Physiographically, the region belongs to the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas covered with wide stretches of jungle forests. The main forest belt of the district is situated in this region. Most of the rivers of the region emanate in Arunachal Pradesh and find its way to the Brahmaputra river which flows along the southern boundary of the district. The Bhareli river is the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra river in the region. Geologically, the Upper Tertiary (Tipam and Surma group of rocks) are found in large part of the region. The soil of the region is composed of loose sandy texture with occasional sands and gravels. The region is entirely rural. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. Rice is the staple food. Paddy is a major crop. Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of the region.

2.7.2.2 Central Plain : The region covers central part of the district. It spreads from west to east, occupying 1854 villages (1717 villages as per the 1971 Census) and 6 towns. It covers an area of 3,648.00 km^2 inhabited by 1,209,567 population (1971). Its density of population is 331 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the highest in the district.

The region is mainly a flat alluvial tract. The elevated tracts consist of some low hills about 60 to 150 metres high covered with jungle and sweep outwards in a crescent shape. The entire region is covered by alluvial deposits of recent and sub-recent origin. Alluvial soil is very much fertile for growing rice. Acidity in the soil is fruitful for tea cultivation.

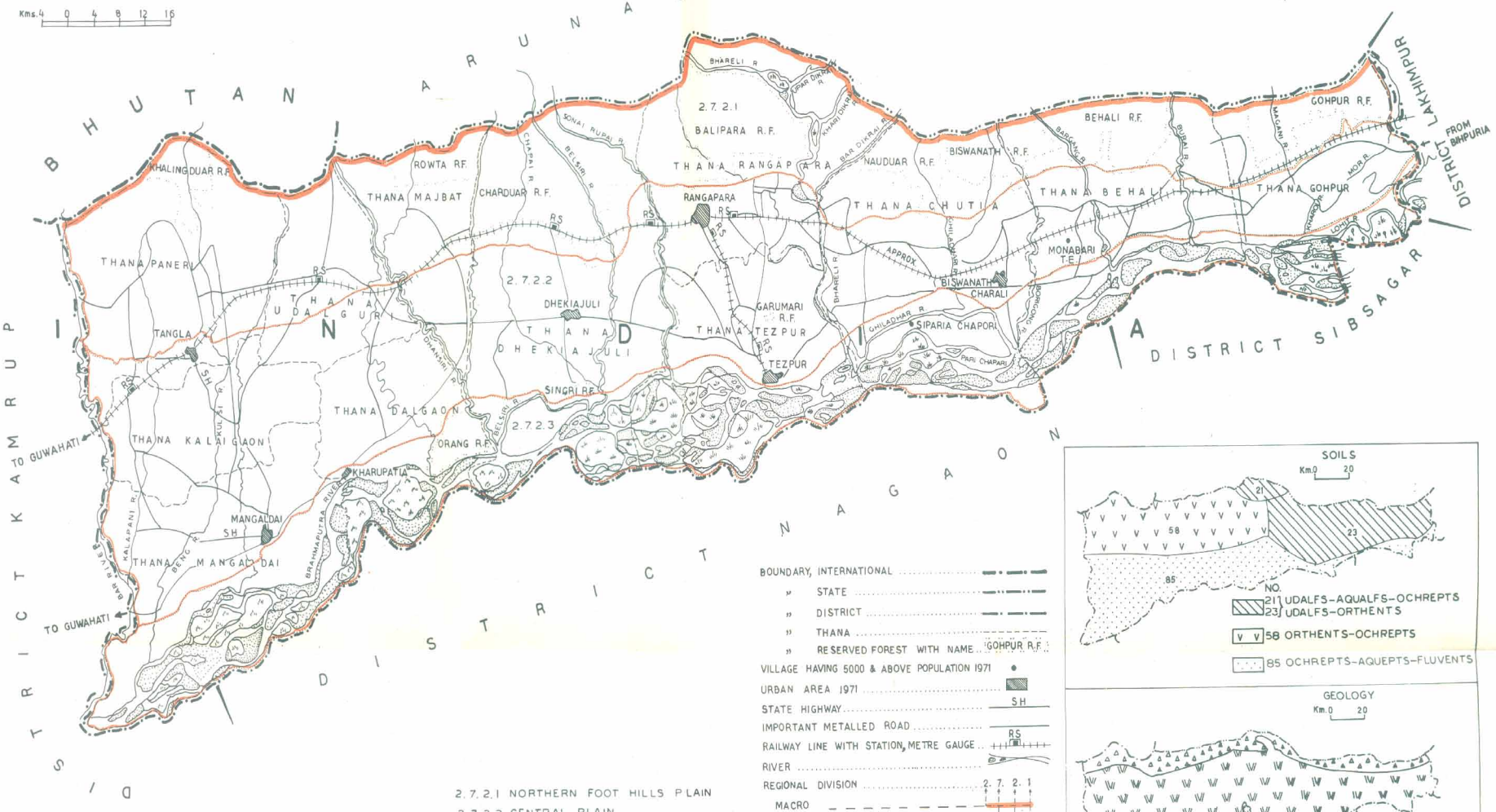
2.7.2.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : The region spreads over southern part of the district, occupying 331 villages (263 villages as per the 1971 Census) and 1 town. It covers an area of 2,162.63 km^2 inhabited by 152,216 population (1971). Its density of population is 70 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the lowest in the district. The Brahmaputra river is the major river of the region which flows along the southern boundary of the district and forms a flood plain. The general feature of the river in the region is the mass of silt brought down from the Himalayas which is sufficient to form sand banks and sand dunes. Floods are frequent in the river which cause change in the river course as well as raise the river bed by depositing the detritus carried from the upper reaches. The region belongs entirely to alluvium rocks. Riverine type of forests are found along the bank of river in the alluvial soil. The region is very fertile for agriculture. Paddy is the main crop.

ASSAM

DISTRICT DARRANG

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



2.7.2.1 NORTHERN FOOT HILLS PLAIN

2.7.2.2 CENTRAL PLAIN

2.7.2.3 BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD PLAIN

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

" THANA

" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME ... GOHPUR R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971

URBAN AREA 1971

STATE HIGHWAY ... SH

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ... RS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION ... 2. 7. 2. 1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20

NO.

21 UDALFS-AQUALFS-OCHREPTS

23 UDALFS-ORTHENTS

58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS

85 OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20

ALLUVIUM

KHASI GREEN-STONE (massive)

TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Darrang | Census Code No. 03 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darrang	2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	723 ('81) 629 ('71)	–	3013.00	3013.00	–	376 454	376 454	–
	2.7.2.2 Central Plain	1854 ('81) 1717 ('71)	6 ('81) 6 ('71) 1. Tangla (T.C.) 2. Dhekiajuli (M) in '81 3. Mangaldai (M) 4. Rangapara (T.C.) 5. Tezpur (M) 6. Biswanath Charali (T.C)	3648.00	3612.30	35.70	1 209 567	1 116 272	93 295
	2.7.2.3 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	331 ('81) 263 ('71)	1 ('81) 1 ('71) Kharupatia (T.C.)	2162.63	2160.33	2.30	152 216	141 768	10 448

Note :- (1) 7 (seven) villages of P.S. Dergaon (District Sibsagar, Population 4 795 and area 57.00 Km² (1971) have been transferred to P.S. Gohpur (Distt. Darrang) during 1971-81. Therefore, these figures have been included in Darrang district.

(2) Location of 4 villages (Code No. 5,80,98 & 103) of P.S. Behali could not been given in 1981 due to lack of information, therefore these villages have not been counted region wise.

(3) Location of 7 villages (Population 2746, Area 8.37 Km²) of 1971 of which 1 village of P.S. Majbat, 2 villages of P.S. Gohpur, 1 village of P.S. Tezpur and 3 villages of P.S. Behali was not given in concerning P.S. maps due to lack of information. Therefore, the details of these villages (Population and Area) have not been given region-wise.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : Darrang | Census Code No. 03 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S.	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain				723 ('81) 629 ('71)	3 013.00	
		Majbat	1 to 92, 98, 100	94 ('81) 81 ('71)			93 to 97 & 99 are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Paneri	1 to 88, 93 to 103, 153 to 245, 250 to 266, 278 & 279	211 ('81) 203 ('71)			89 to 92, 104 to 152, 246 to 249, 267 to 277 are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Udalguri	1 to 104	104 ('81) 87 ('71)			
		Dhekiajuli	1 to 28, 30 to 41, 45 to 50, 63 to 68	52 ('81) 53 ('71)			29, 42 to 44, 51 to 62 are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Rangapara	1 to 33	33 ('81) 29 ('71)			
		Chutia	1 to 41, 90 to 141, 193 & 194, 361	96 ('81) 58 ('71)			42 to 77, 79 to 89, 142 to 192, 195 to 282, 287, 290 to 301 are in 2.7.2.2. and 78, 283 to 286, 288, 289, 302 to 360 are in 2.7.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		* Behali	1 to 4, 6 to 20, 96, 97, 106, 108 to 114, 187 to 201, 220 to 236	61 ('81) 48 ('71)			21 to 55, 59 to 65, 92 to 95, 99 to 102, 104, 105, 107, 115 to 159, 163 to 186, 202 to 219 are in 2.7.2.2. and 56 to 58, 66 to 79, 81 to 91, 160 to 162 are in 2.7.2.3.
		Gohpur	1 to 20, 24, 26 to 40, 42 to 76, 104	72 ('81) 70 ('71)			21 to 23, 25, 41, 77 to 103 are in 2.7.2.2
2.	2.7.2.2 Central Plain				1 854 ('81) 1 717 ('71) 6 towns ('81) 6 towns ('71)	3648.00	
		Paneri	89 to 92, 104 to 152, 246 to 249, 267 to 277	68 ('81) 67 ('71)			93 to 103, 153 to 245, 250 to 266 are in 2.7.2.1
		Udalguri	105 to 173	69 ('81) 70 ('71)			
		Majbat	93 to 97, 99, 101 to 142	48 ('81) 44 ('71)			98 and 100 are in 2.7.2.1
		Kalaigaon	1 to 206	206 ('81) 206 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Dalgaon	1 to 130, 136, 137, 143 to 148, 150 to 166, 172, 173	157 ('81) 158 ('71)			131 to 135, 138 to 142, 149, 167 to 171 are in 2.7.2.3

* Location of 4 villages (Code No. 5,80,98 & 103) of P.S. Behali could not be given in 1981 due to lack of information, therefore these villages have not been counted regionwise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mangaldai	1 to 192, 207, 209 to 215, 227 to 250, 254 to 263, 334 to 336	237 ('81) 231 ('71)			193 to 206, 208, 216 to 226, 251 to 253, 264 to 333 are in 2.7.2.3
		Dhekiajuli	29, 42 to 44, 51 to 62, 69 to 333, 337 to 351, 356 to 361	302 ('81) 291 ('71)			30 to 41, 45 to 50, 63 to 68, are in 2.7.2.1 and 334 to 336, 352 to 355 are in 2.7.2.3
		Tezpur	1 to 56, 60 to 62, 72 to 76, 78, 79, 86 to 190, 192, 194 to 202	181 ('81) 171 ('71)			57 to 59, 63 to 71, 77, 80 to 85, 191, 193 are in 2.7.2.3
		Rangapara	34 to 147	114 ('81) 91 ('71)			
		Chutia	42 to 77, 79 to 89, 142 to 192, 195 to 282, 287, 290 to 301	199 ('81) 143 ('71)			90 to 141, 193, 194 are in 2.7.2.1 and 78, 283 to 286, 288 and 289 are in 2.7.2.3
		Behali	21 to 55, 59 to 65, 92 to 95, 99 to 102, 104, 105, 107, 115 to 159, 163 to 186, 202 to 219, 237 to 240	144 ('81) 116 ('71)			96, 97, 106, 108 to 114, 187 to 201, 220 to 236 are in 2.7.2.1 and 56 to 58, 66 to 79, 81 to 91, 160 to 162 are in 2.7.2.3.
		Gohpur	21 to 23, 25, 41, 77 to	129 ('81) 123 ('71)			24, 26 to 40, 42 to 76,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			103, 105 to 109, 113 to 192, 200 to 203, 215 to 222				104 are in 2.7.2.1 and 110 to 112, 193 to 199, 204 to 214 are in 2.7.2.3
3.	2.7.2.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain				331 ('81) 263 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	2 162.63	
		Dalgaon	131 to 135, 138 to 142, 149, 167 to 171, 174 to 191	34 ('81) 25 ('71)			136, 137, 143 to 148, 150 to 166, 172 & 173 are in 2.7.2.2
		Mangaldai	193 to 206, 208, 216 to 226, 251 to 253, 264 to 333, 337 to 348	111 ('81) 96 ('71)			207, 209 to 215, 227 to 250, 254 to 263, 334 to 336 are in 2.7.2.2
		Dhekiajuli	334 to 336, 352 to 355, 362 to 376	22 ('81) 20 ('71)			337 to 351, 356 to 361 are in 2.7.2.2
		Chutia	78, 283 to 286, 288, 289, 302 to 360	66 ('81) 37 ('71)			90 to 141, 193, 194 are in 2.7.2.1 and 79 to 89, 142 to 192, 195 to 282, 287, 290 to 301 are in 2.7.2.2
		Tezpur	57 to 59, 63 to 71, 77, 80 to 85, 191, 193, 203 to 208	27 ('81) 25 ('71)			60 to 62, 72 to 76, 78, 79, 86 to 190, 192, 194 to 202 are in 2.7.2.2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Behali	56 to 58, 66 to 79, 81 to 91, 160 to 162, 241,. 242	33 ('81) 21 ('71)			96, 97, 106, 108 to 114, 187 to 201, 220 to 236 are in 2.7.2.1. and 59 to 65, 92 to 95, 99 to 102, 104, 105, 107, 115 to 159, 163 to 186, 202 to 219, 237 to 240 are in 2.7.2.2
		Gohpur	110 to 112, 193 to 199, 204 to 214, 223 to 239	38 ('81) 39 ('71)			113 to 192, 200 to 203, 215 to 222 are in 2.7.2.2

Note - (1) 7 villages of P S Dergaon (Distt Sibsagar) population 4 795 & area 57 00 Km^2 (1971) have been transferred to P S Gohpur (Distt Darrang) during 1971-81 Now these figures have been included in Darrang district

(2) Location of 4 villages (Code No 5,80, 98 and 103) of P S Behali could not be given in 1981 due to lack of information Therefore, these villages have not been counted region-wise

(3) Location of 7 villages (population 2 746 and area 8 37 Km^2) was not given in concerning P S maps of Darrang district in 1971 Therefore, the details of these villages (population and area) have not been given region-wise

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Darrang | Census Location Code No. 03 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Darrang	2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain	Paneri Udalguri Majbat Dhekiajuli Rangapara Chutia Behali Gohpur	Alluvium rocks, Tipam and Surma group of rocks	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Udalfs-Orthents* (23), *Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* (21)	The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 723 villages (629 villages in 1971). The region consists of 211 villages (203 villages in 1971) of P.S. Paneri, 104 villages (87 villages in 1971) of P.S. Udalguri, 94 villages (81 villages in 1971) of P.S. Majbat, 52 villages (53 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhekiajuli, 33 villages (29 villages in 1971) of P.S. Rangapara, 96 villages (58 villages in 1971) of P.S. Chutia, 61 villages (48 villages in 1971) of P.S. Behali and 72 villages (70 villages in 1971) of P.S. Gohpur. It spreads over an area of 3,013.00 km² (1971) inhabited by 376,454 population (1971). The density of population of the region is 125 persons per km² (1971). This region belongs entirely to rural population. It makes its boundaries with Bhutan in the north-west, Arunachal Pradesh in the north, district Kamrup in the west, district Lakhimpur in the east and Central Plain region in the south. Physiographically, the region belongs to the foot hills of the Eastern Himalayas from where the alluvial plain gradually slopes down to the Brahmaputra. The northern region at the foot of the hills

is covered with wide stretches of forests. There are no mountains in this region.

The whole of the drainage of the region ultimately finds its way to the Brahmaputra river which flows along the southern boundary of the district. The largest tributary of the Brahmaputra in Darrang district is the Bhareli river. This river flows through the region. It originates in the Aka Hills in Arunachal Pradesh. The gorge through which the river makes its way is of great natural beauty. The hills covered with forests rise steeply from the water's edge. Besides this, the Dhansiri, Belsiri, Sonarupa, Bargang and the Burai rivers flow through this region. Most of the rivers of this region emanate in Arunachal Pradesh.

There is one wild life sanctuary in the region namely, Sonai-Rupa wild life sanctuary along the foothills between Pachnai and Dibru river.

The main forest belt of the district is situated in this region. The reserved forests that exist in this region are Khalingduar R.F., Rowta R.F., Charduar R.F., Balipara R.F., Nauduar R.F., Biswanath R.F., Behali R.F. and Gohpur R.F. The forests of this region can be divided into the following types.

Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests — These forests are found in Biswanath, Rowta, Charduar and Behali R.F.

Savannah forests — This type of forests are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

found in Balipara R.F., Gohpur R.F., Rowta R.F. and Sonarupa R.F. Kum, Bihmona, Amlaki, Simul and Udal trees are found scattered in these forests.

Bamboo and cane forests — Bamboos and cane are found all over the region.

From geological point of view, the Tipam and Surma group rocks (Miocene excluding pontian age) are found in large part of the region. The Upper Tertiary, sand stones (Tipam & Surma group) mainly covering the foothills across the northern boundary consist of fine to medium grained, bluish to greenish grey ferruginous sand stones with partings of dark grey splintery shales and occasional lumps, streaks and fragments of lignite and carbonised wood and thus resemble the Tipam sand stones of upper Assam. Along the base of the foothills, these sand stones are covered by a thick accumulation of unstratified and unconsolidated terrace deposit of the sub-recent age. Besides this, Alluvium rocks belt is also found in this region.

The region covers three types of soils.

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) — Covers the western (north & south) part of the region.

Udalfs-Orthents (23) — Covers the eastern part (north & south) of the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts (21) — Covers northern corner of the region.

The soils of this region are composed of loose sandy texture with occasional sands and gravels. Water is scarce in the upland primarily because the turbulent hill rivers do not inundate large tracts for long and the rain water is quickly soaked in the sandy soil. The local people, however, cultivate the land with the help of small irrigation channels called *dongs* of which there is a wide network in the region. Northern part of the region is largely covered by tea gardens fringed here and there by villages of ex-tea garden labourers.

This region belongs entirely to rural population. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers of the region. Paddy, tea, pulses and mustard are the major crops. Rice is the staple food.

Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of this region that has been flourishing in Assam from ancient times. The making of bamboo products is very popular. It is commonly pursued by the agriculturists in their spare time as a subsidiary occupation. In this region there is a cotton mill at Charduar under P.S. Rangapara.

Transport and postal services are satisfactory. Railway line (metre gauge) that passes through the region links Guwahati. Besides this, State Highway and important mettalled roads pass through the region. Postal services are in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						P.S. Hqrs. and in important villages. The density of population of this region is the second highest in the district. Human settlement is not thickly populated due to foothills topography.
		2.7.2.2 Central Plain	Paneri Udalguri Majbat Kalaigaon Dalgaon Mangaldai Dhekiajuli Tezpur Rangapara Chutia Behali Gohpur	Alluvium rocks	*Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Udalfs-Orthents* (23)	The region covers central part of the district. It spreads from west to east, occupying 1854 villages (1717 villages in 1971). This region consists of 68 villages (67 villages in 1971) of Paneri P.S., 69 villages (70 villages in 1971) of P.S. Udalguri, 48 villages (44 villages in 1971) of P.S. Majbat, 206 villages (206 villages in 1971 also) of P.S. Kalaigaon, 157 villages (158 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dalgaon, 237 villages (237 villages in 1971) of P.S. Mangaldai, 302 villages (291 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhekiajuli, 181 villages (171 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tezpur, 114 villages (91 villages in 1971) of P.S. Rangapara, 199 villages (143 villages in 1971) of P.S. Chutia, 144 villages (116 villages in 1971) of P.S. Behali and 129 villages (123 villages in 1971) of P.S. Gohpur. The region spreads over an area of 3,648.00 km^2 out of which 3,612.30 km^2 is rural and 35.70 km^2 urban inhabited by 1,209,567 population (1,116,272 rural and 93,295 urban) (1971). The density of population of the region is 331 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the highest in the district. The region makes its boundaries with the district Kamrup in the west, the district Lakhimpur in the east, Northern Foot Hills Plain region in the north and Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the south. There are six urban centres in this region namely, Tangla, Dhekiajuli, Mangaldai, Rangapara,

Tezpur, Biswanath Charali. There is only one village, namely, Monabari T.E. having population of 5000 and above (Population 7094 in 1971).

Physiographically, the region is mainly a flat alluvial tract. There are no mountains in the region. The elevated tracts consist of low hills about 60 to 150 metres high covered with jungle and sweep outwards in a crescent shape.

In this region (the Tezpur sub-division), the eastern part is practically unbroken plain sloping gently towards the south excepting a block in the north of Behali which is of uneven formation. West of Behali the Bishwanath plain lies in between the Bargang river on the east and the Ghiladhari river on the west. It is an elevated region stretching to the bank of the Brahmaputra river and is of older geological formation than other parts of the district. Tezpur town is situated on an elevated tract about 78 metres above the mean sea level and few low hills along the bank of the Brahmaputra are also situated. Towards the north of Tezpur, the landscape is generally high and uneven. The best tea gardens are situated in this region. Between Tezpur and Gabharu river, stretches of paddy fields and thickly populated villages dominate the entire landscape. The slope of the landscape of Mangaldai sub-division in this region is gentle and is an alluvial plain.

In this region the Bhareli river is the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra river. It first flows east between two ranges of hills and then turns sharply

to the south and flows a tortuous course to the Brahmaputra, to which it joins about 9 kms. east of Tezpur town. Originally, the course of the river near its confluence with the Brahmaputra was close to the Tezpur town but sometime in the early part of the 19th century, the river changed its course and shifted about eight kms. further east. The havoc caused by flood in the river and erosion are quite extensive. Besides this, the Burai is an important river that flows through the region in eastern part. The river is not a perennial one and is not navigable in the dry season. The flood of Burai river is normal. The Bargang river emanates in Arunachal Pradesh. The main features of the river are that it flows between very wide banks and that it has very steep bed slope due to which the canal flow of the river goes on changing in every flood season. The Ghiladhari river, the Gabharu or Sonarupa river, the Belsiri river, the Dhansiri river are the other important rivers which flow through the region.

The forests of this region are not so rich. Mixed deciduous forests, Bamboo and cane forests are found. There is no compact area under 'Sal' forests in this region.

Geologically, the entire region is covered by alluvial deposits of recent and sub-recent origin. From the soils point of view, the region covers three types of soils as follows:

Orthents-Ochrepts (58) — Covers northern part of the region.

Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents (85) — Spreads over southern and western part of the region.

Udalfs-Orthents (23) — Covers eastern part of the region.

Agriculture is the main occupation of villagers of this region. Paddy, jute, sugarcane, tea, pulses and mustard are the major crops and tobacco, potato, vegetable and fruits are subsidiary crops of the region. Rice is the staple food. The productivity of the land, particularly of the rice growing areas is very high. The farmers mainly depend upon cultivation of wet paddy. Flood, rainfall, textural peculiarities of the soil and above all, the farming practices are the factors upon which cultivation of the crops largely depends. During the rainy season all the arable lands are covered with crops. The region belongs entirely to fertile alluvial soil which is fruitful for rice cultivation. Acidity is the general characteristics of the alluvial soil of the region which is suitable for tea cultivation. The region receives heavy rainfall during the monsoon which is required for rice, jute and tea cultivation.

The region is rich in industries. Some small scale, cottage and large scale industries are situated in the region. Important cottage industries that exist in the region are weaving, sericulture, pottery, bamboo and cane works, brass and bell metal, gold or silver smithy and black smithy. *Muga Silk* and *Pat* clothes are world famous clothes. *Eri* cloth has been serving the purpose of woollens. Carpentry in the rural areas, is more or

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

less a subsidiary occupation. The tea industry is the large scale industry in the region that is little more than a century old. This industry is the largest employer of the labourers. Important small scale industries that exist in the region are saw mills, flour mills, oil mills, bakeries, soap factories, ice factory, engineering industries, automobile workshops, printing presses, brick making and shoe making etc.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway line (metre gauge) coming from Guwahati passes through the region. There is very good road net work in this region. State Highway and important metalled roads, connect one place with another. Tezpur, the district headquarters, is connected by roads and railway from rest part of the country. Post and telegraph offices are concentrated in P.S.Hqrs., towns and important villages. Human settlement is more compact here than in other regions of the district. The region is flat alluvial plain which is very fertile for cultivation. Small scale, cottage industries and large scale industries are concentrated in rural and urban areas. So the region consists of a mixture of rural and urban population which provides suitable living conditions to human being.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.7.2.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Dalgaon mangaldai Dhekiajuli Chutia Tezpur Behali Gohpur	Alluvium rocks,Khasi green Stone (Massive)	*Ochrept-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Udalfs-Orthents* (23)	This region spreads over southern part of the district, occupying 331 villages (263 in 1971). It consists of 34 villages (25 in 1971) of P.S. Dalgaon, 111 villages (96 in 1971) of P.S. Mangaldai, 22 villages (20 in 1971) of P.S. Dhekiajuli, 66 villages (37 in 1971) of P.S. Chutia, 27 villages (25 in 1971) of P.S. Tezpur, 33 villages (21 in 1971) of P.S Behali and 38 villages (39 in 1971) of P.S. Gohpur. The region covers an area of 2,162.63 km^2 (2,160.33 km^2 rural, 2.30 km^2 urban) inhabited by 152,216 population (141, 768 rural, 10,448 urban). The density of population of the region is 70 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the lowest in the district. It is bounded by the district Kamrup in western corner, district Nagaon in the south, district Sibsagar in the south-east, district Lakhimpur in the east and Central Plain region in the north. There is only one urban area namely, Kharupatia town (T.C.) in P.S. Dalgaon and one village namely 'Siparia Chapari' having population 5,000 and above (population 11,384 as per 1971). Physiographically, the region is characterised as a flood plain of river Brahmaputra. In Tezpur sub-division near the Brahmaputra on the south there is a belt of marshy land, three to four kms. in width, where sandy flats are covered with reeds and grasses. This area is inhabited by villagers and the construction of *bund* has now rendered the area fit for cultivation. In this region the most populous part is that of Mangaldai sub-division, where the flat alluvial plain is covered with

stretches or rice lands. The tract on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra is a low flat alluvial plain covered with reeds or tall grasses. In the eastern part of the sub-division, the plain is situated on higher level and broken here and there by the old bed of the Dhansiri river. This was covered with wild jungles, but now jungles are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

The Brahmaputra is the main river of this region which forms flood plain. All the rivers of the district ultimately find their way into the Brahmaputra which flows along the southern boundary of the district. The river here is wide and deep and remains navigable throughout the year. Its main tributaries are the Burai, Bargang, Bhareli, Gabharu, Dhansiri, Nanai, Naonadi and the Barnadi. The general feature of the river in the region is the mass of silt brought down from the Himalayas sufficient to form sand banks and sand dunes. The river is bounded on either side by stretches of marshy land covered with thick grassy jungle relieved occasionally by patches of cultivated land. Further behind, however, where the elevation is higher, the plain is covered with rice fields, dotted with clumps of bamboo, palm and fruit trees. Floods are frequent in Brahmaputra river which cause change in the river course as well as raise the river bed by depositing the detritus carried from the upper reaches. During high floods in the river, villages situated on the river banks are submerged and paddy fields are turned into vast sheets of water. The standing crops are destroyed. *Bils* are another feature of

the river. *Bils* are shallow pools of water which form in the depressions. In the cold weather they are usually surrounded by a belt of rich green grass which affords the most splendid grazing.

Riverine type of forests are found along the bank of the river in the alluvial soil. The important species of this type of forests are Korai, Sisso, Khair, Sumul and Khakan etc. There is one wild life sancfuary in the region namely, 'Orang game sanctuary '

From the geological point of view, the region belongs entirely to alluvium rocks excluding Khasi green stone (Massive rocks) in western corner and in north in some pockets. The recent alluvium consists of loosely consolidated sands, clays and single beds with occasional accumulation of vegetation.

As regards soils, *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) covers large part of the region. Besides this *Udalfs-Orthents* (23) type of soil is also found in the region.

The region is very fertile for agriculture. Paddy is the main crop. Among the cash crops, jute is grown on the low lying areas of the banks of the Brahmaputra. Pulses are grown mainly in alluvial flat lands near the river Brahmaputra.

The region is not so rich in industry, though cane and bamboo products and handloom weaving are subsidiary occupation of villagers. Trans-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						port and communication facilities are poor. No railway line and important roads pass through the region. Small stretches of metalled roads connect one village with another. Human settlement is scattered. The density of population of this region is the lowest in the district. Due to the miseries caused by the high floods in Brahmaputra river, the villages situated on the river banks are submerged and standing crops are destroyed. Some of the cattle are swept away and hundreds of cultivators, fishermen or other people living in these areas are rendered homeless. When the flood subsides, pestilence creates havoc among men and cattle alike. Due to flood havoc and river Brahmaputra covering large area of the region, human settlement is not thick.

DISTRICT NAGAON

Regional Divisions

Nagaon district which is situated on the south bank of the Brahmaputra river occupies a central geographical position in the state of Assam. The district lies between 25°45' and 26°45' North latitudes and 91°50' and 93°20' East longitudes. On the north it is bounded by the river Brahmaputra, on the east by Sibsagar and Karbi Anglong districts, on the south mainly by Karbi Anglong district and by portions of Meghalaya state and North Cachar Hills district and on the west by the Kamrup district and portions of Meghalaya state. It covers an area of 5 561.00 km^2 of which 5 539.30 km^2 are rural and 21.70 km^2 urban with a population of 1 680 895 comprising of 1 561 558 rural and 119 337 urban. The density of population of the district is 302 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures are as per the 1971 Census). The district is divided into two (2) Sub-divisions namely, Marigaon consisting of four police stations viz., Laharighat, Marigaon, Jagiroad and Mikirbheta; and Nagaon Sub-division comprising of Dhing, Rupahihat, Kaliabor, Samaguri, Nagaon, Raha, Kampur, Jamunamukh, Murajhar, Hojai, Lanka and Lumding (as per 1981) police stations. It has seven (7) urban centres (as per 1981) of which three (3) namely, Marigaon, Jagiroad and Lanka are newly created in 1981 and the remaining towns are Dhing, Nagaon, Hojai and Lumding. Nagaon is the district headquarters.

Physiographically, the greater part of the district is an alluvial plain criss-crossed with numerous rivers and water ways and dotted over with *bils* and marshes. The banks of the Kalang are densely populated. But the area fringing the south bank of the Brahmaputra which is liable to deep floods is nothing but wide stretches of waste lands usually covered with tall grasses. On the north-east the Mikir Hills impinge upon the plain and on the south-east there is the fertile valley of the Kopili. On the west the outlying spurs of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills project into the plain. The district may roughly be described 'as a tract of level area bounded on the north by the Brahmaputra and surrounded on the three remaining sides by hills'.

The principal river of the district is the Brahmaputra which flows along the entire northern boundary of the district and the whole drainage of the district ultimately finds its way into it. Other rivers which flow in the district are the Kalang, Kopili, Jamuna, Barapani, Nanoi etc. *Bils* and marshes are scattered throughout the district. *Bils* differ from marshes. The banks of *bils* are high and are generally over-grown with trees. They are also long and narrow and are often quite deep.

The climate of the district is characterised by a highly humid atmosphere all through the year, the absence of dry hot summer season and plentiful rainfall. The cold season is from December to February. This is followed by the pre-monsoon season of thunder storms from March to May. The period from June to the begining of October is of the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

The geological formations of the district as seen from the outcropping rocks are confined mainly to three geological periods namely, Pre-Cambrian, Tertiary and Quarternary ages. The areas at the north are mostly covered by recent alluvium formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The Pre-Cambrian rocks are exposed in the hilly areas to the west, south-west and north-eastern parts of the district. The Pre-Cambrian group of rocks mainly consists of gneisses and granites. Besides this, Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Barail group of rocks and Jaintia & Disang group of rocks are concentrated near Lumding (south-eastern corner of the district).

There are three types of soils in the district as classified by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Indian Counsil of Agricultural Research (Nagpur) and these are *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85). The general characteristic of the soil of the district is that it is of alluvial origin. It varies from pure sand near the Brahmaputra to clay so sticky as to render it utterly unfit for cultivation. The land best suited for the growth of rice is called *Bherbheria* which is deep and soft. This type of soil is found in the lowest part of the rice basin. Pulses are usually grown in the alluvial flats that fringe the Brahmaputra whereas low lying areas are

mainly used for jute cultivation. Paddy, jute, sugarcane, mustard and pulses are the major crops and tobacco, potato, vegetables and fruits are subsidiary crops of the district. Tea is also produced but it is not so important as a crop. Rice and fish are considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds and the rivers.

The forests of the district can broadly be divided into two divisions; Tropical Evergreen forests and Miscellaneous forests. No major minerals of economic importance has so far been discovered in the district, except such minor minerals as railway ballast, road metal, sands and brick clays.

There are some small scale, cottage and large scale industries in the district. Handloom weaving, sericulture, bamboo and cane products etc. are the important cottage industries in the district. Saw mills, rice mills, flour mills, oil mills etc. are the important small scale industries. There are some large scale industries in this district namely, Assam Spun Silk Mill Ltd., Polyester Spinning Mill and Paper Pulp Mill (Hindustan Paper Corporation) at Jagiroad and Jute Mill at Silghat.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the district. National Highway-37 and State Highway pass through the district. There is good road network in the district which connects one place with another.

District Nagaon is a part of Central Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.2) which is divided into four sub-micro regions on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.2.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain:— The region covers northern part of the district; occupying 891 villages (889 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 2219.00 km^2 with a population of 749 272 of which 738 494 are rural and 10 778 urban. It has the density of 338 persons per km^2 (population and area figures are as per 1971). There are two towns namely, Marigaon (newly created in 1981) and Dhing in the region. The region is an alluvial plain. The Brahmaputra is the main river which flows along the entire northern boundary of the region and south bank of the river is low lying area which is deeply flooded in the rains. The region is covered with grasses and reeds. Riverine and swamp type of forests are found in the region. The geological formations are mostly covered by recent alluvium formed by the Brahmaputra river. The region is entirely covered by alluvial soil.

2.7.2.2. Nagaon Region:— The region covers north-east part of the district, occupying 409 villages (388 villages in 1971). It spreads over an area of 878.00 km^2 with a population of 338,163 of which 281,626 are rural and 56,537 urban. The region has a density of 385 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures are as per 1971). There is only one town namely, Nagaon in the region which is the district headquarters. The region is bounded on the east by Mikir Hills, covered with forests and remaining sides by plains. The greater part of the region is an alluvial plain. The Kalang and the Nanai are main rivers which flow through the region. Geologically, alluvium covers the large part of the region. Pre-Cambrian rocks are also found in the region.

2.7.2.3 Kopili-Jamuna Region:— The region covers southern part (west to east) of the district, occupying 737 villages (746 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 1992.00 km^2 with a population of 539,896 of which 517,127 are rural and 22,769 urban. It has a density of population of 271 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures are as per 1971). There are three urban centres of which two are newly created in 1981 namely, Jagiroad and Lanka and remaining one town is Hojai. The region is an alluvial plain surrounded by Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Mikir Hills (covered with forests.) The Kopili, the Kalong and the Jamuna are main rivers of the region. The region is very much fertile for rice cultivation. The low lying areas are covered with high grass interspersed with marshes. Alluvium and Pre-Cambrian rocks are found in the region.

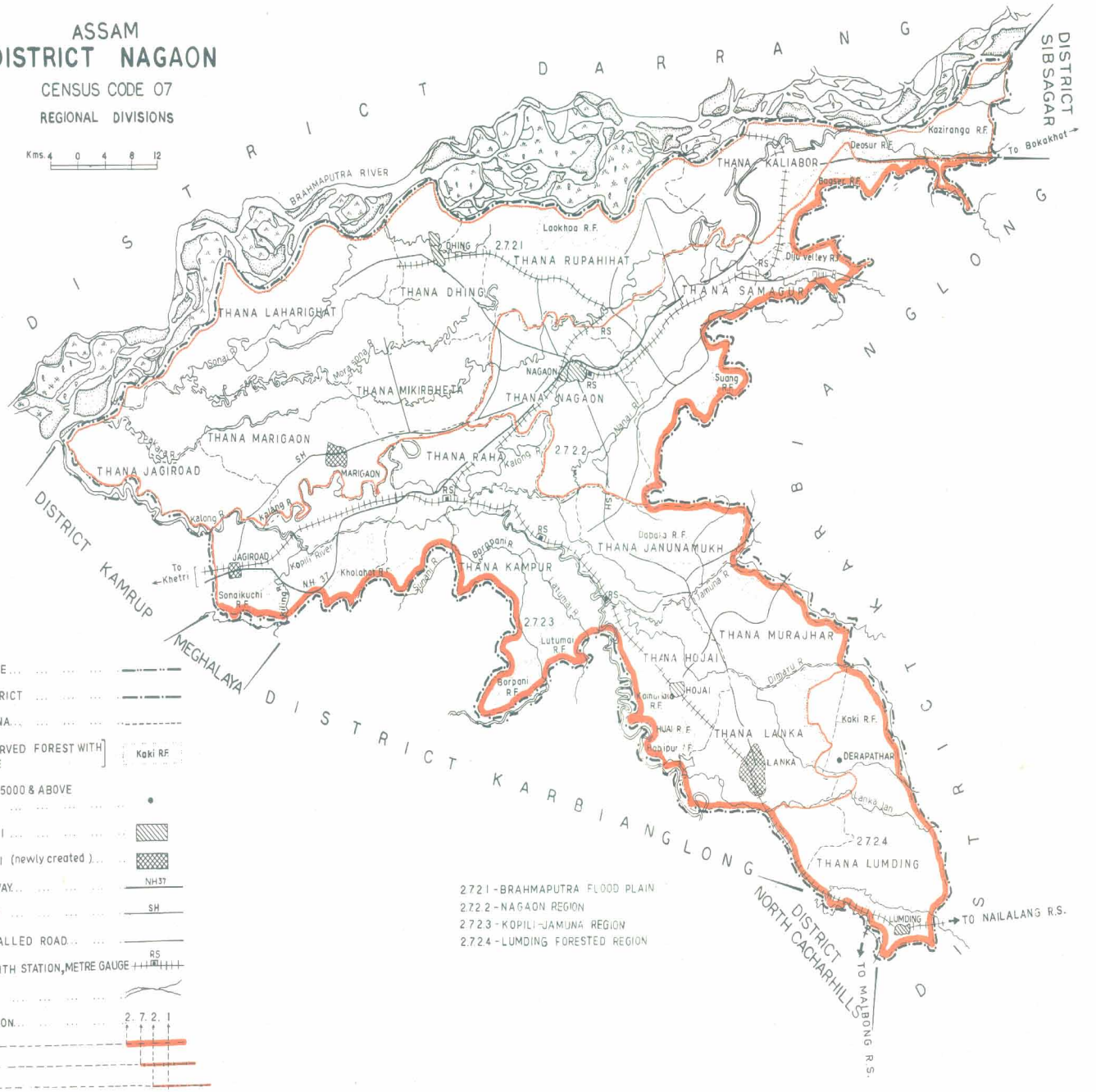
2.7.2.4 Lumding Forested Region :— The region covers south-eastern corner of the district, occupying 64 villages (53 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 472.00 km^2 with a population of 53 564 of which 24 311 are rural and 29 253 urban. It has a density of population of 113 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures are as per 1971). There is only one urban centre namely, Lumding in the region. This region is surrounded by Mikir Hills from three sides (south, west and east). It is entirely covered with forests. South-

eastern part of the region is covered with forested hills. Geologically, Alluvium, Jaintia and Disang, Tipam and Surma and Barail group of rocks are found in the region.

ASSAM
DISTRICT NAGAON

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



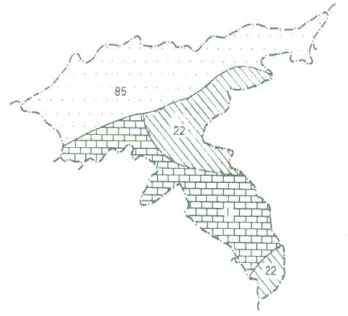
2721 - BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD PLAIN
2722 - NAGAON REGION
2723 - KOPILI-JAMUNA REGION
2724 - LUMDING FORESTED REGION

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME — Koki RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971
URBAN AREA 1971
" " 1981 (newly created)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH37
STATE HIGHWAY — SH
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.7.2.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

SOILS

Km. 0 20



NO.
1. AQUALFS - AQUEPTS
22. UDALFS - OCHREPTS
85. OCHREPTS - AQUEPTS - FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

Km. 0 20



ALLUVIUM
TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
BARAIL GROUP (oligocene & eocene)
JAINTIA & DISANG GROUP
GRANITE
KHASI GREENSTONE (MASSIVE)
SHILLONG FORMATION
TYRSSAD FORMATION
S SILLIMANITE GNEISS
FAULT

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Nagaon | Census Code No. 07 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaon	2.7.2.1 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	891 ('81) 889 ('71)	2 ('81) Marigaon (T.C.) newly created 1 ('71) Dhing (T.C.)	2219.00	2214.00	5.00	749 272	738 494	10 778
	2.7.2.2 Nagaon Region	409 ('81) 388 ('71)	1 ('81) 1 ('71) Nagaon (M)	878.00	871.80	6.20	338 163	281 626	56 537
	2.7.2.3 Kopili-Jamuna Region	737 ('81) 746 ('71)	3 ('81) Jagiroad (Census town) & Lanka (T.C.) Newly created 1 ('71) Hojai (M)	1992.00	1986.70	5.30	539 896	517 127	22 769
	2.7.2.4 Lumding Forested Region	64 ('81) 53 ('71)	1 ('81) 1 ('71) Lumding (Census town)	472.00	466.80	5.20	53 564*	24 311	29 253

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : Nagaon | Census Code No. 07 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.2.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Jagiroad	1 to 75	75 ('81) 75 ('71)			
		Marigaon	1 to 143, 146 to 148, 150 to 161, 163, 164, 182 to 186	165 ('81) 167 ('71)			144, 145, 149, 162, 165 to 181 are in region No. 2.7.2.3
		Mikirbheta	All villages	65 ('81) 65 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.2.1
		Dhing	–do–	68 ('81) 72 ('71)			–do–
		Laharighat	–do–	227 ('81) 224 ('71)			–do–
		Rupahihat	1 to 108, 114 to 169	164 ('81) 168 ('71)			109 to 113 are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Kaliabor	1 to 81, 92 to 110, 120 to 130, 132 to 135, 139, 140, 143 to 145, 154 to 156, 174, 175, 178, 181	127 ('81) 118 ('71)	891 ('81) 889 ('71) 2 towns ('81) 1 town ('71)	2219.00	82 to 91, 111 to 119, 131, 136 to 138, 141, 142, 146 to 153, 157 to 173, 176, 177, 179 and 180 are in region No. 2.7.2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	2.7.2.2 Nagaon Region	Rupahihat	109 to 113	5 ('81) 5 ('71)			
		Kaliabor	82 to 91, 111 to 119, 131, 136 to 138, 141, 142, 146 to 153, 157 to 173, 176, 177, 179, 180, 182	55 ('81) 37 ('71)			92 to 110, 120 to 130, 132 to 135, 139, 140, 143 to 145, 154 to 156, 174, 175, 178 and 181 are in region No. 2.7.2.1
		Samaguri	All villages	184 ('81) 176 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.2.2
		Nagaon	All villages	165 ('81) 170 ('71)	409 ('81) 388 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	878.00	–do–
3.	2.7.2.3 Kopili–Jamuna Region	Marigaon	144, 145, 149, 162, 165 to 181, 187 to 199	34 ('81) 35 ('71)			146 to 148, 150 to 161, 163, 164, 182 to 186 are in region No. 2.7.2.1
		Jagiroad	76 to 157	82 ('81) 86 ('71)			
		Lumding	5 to 8	4 ('81) 4 ('71)			
		Lanka	1 to 63, 67 to 79, 82 to 87, 89 to 97, 101 to 109, 112 to 121	110 ('81) 110 ('71)			64, 65, 66, 80, 81, 88, 98, 99, 100, 110, 111 are in region No. 2.7.2.4
		Raha	All villages	94 ('81) 99 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kampur	All Villages	163 ('81) 161 ('71)			All Villages in region No. 2.7.2.3
		Jamunamukh	–do–	68 ('81) 69 ('71)			–do–
		Murajhar	–do–	79 ('81) 78 ('71)			–do–
		Hojai	–do–	103 ('81) 104 ('71)	737 ('81) 746 ('71) 3 towns ('81) 1 town ('71)	1992.00	–do–
4.	2.7.2.4 Lumding Forested Region	Lanka	64 to 66, 80, 81, 88, 98 to 100, 110, 111, 122	12 ('81) 3 ('71)			67 to 79, 82 to 87, 89 to 97, 101 to 109, 112 to 121 are in region No. 2.7.2.3
		Lumding	1 to 4, 9 to 56	52 ('81) 50 ('71)	64 ('81) 53 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	472.00	5 to 8 are in region No. 2.7.2.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Nagaon | Census Location Code No. 07 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Nagaon	2.7.2.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Jagiroad Marigaon Mikirbheta Dhing Laharighat Rupahihat Kaliabor	Alluvium-rocks, Khasi green stone-massive rocks, Shillong formation rocks, Fault	*Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1)	The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 891 villages (889 villages in 1971). It consists of 75 villages (75 villages in 1971 also) of P.S. Jagiroad, 165 villages (167 villages in 1971) of P.S.Marigaon, 65 villages (65 villages in 1971) of P.S. Mikirbheta, 68 villages (72 villages in 1971) of P.S.Dhing, 227 villages (224 villages in 1971) of P.S.Laharighat, 164 villages (168 villages in 1971) of P.S. Rupahihat and 127 villages (118 villages in 1971) P.S.Kaliabor. The region spreads over an area of 2219.00 km^2 of which 2214.00 km^2 are rural and 5.00 km^2 urban with a population of 749 272 comprising of 738 494 rural and 10 778 urban (1971 figures). The density of the population of the region is 338 persons per km^2 (1971). There are 2 (two) towns namely, Marigaon (newly created in 1981) and Dhing in this region. This region makes its boundaries with district Darrang in the north; district Sibsagar in the east, district Kamrup in the west, Kopili-Jamuna Region in the south-west and Nagaon Region in the south-east. Physiographically, the region is an alluvial plain excluding some hillocks in western corner of

the region namely, Bura Mayang Parbat under Jagiroad P.S. and some hills near Silghat under Kaliabor P.S. The region has maximum height of 342 metres above the mean sea level near Bura Mayang Parbat under P.S. Jagiroad and the minimum height of 51 metres above the mean sea level near Bardhoa village under P.S. Dhing. The region is an alluvial plain criss-crossed with numerous rivers and water ways and dotted over with *bils* and marshes. The plain bordering the south bank of the Brahmaputra is a low lying area and is deeply flooded in the rains. For the greater part of the year it is covered with grasses and reeds which grow from 3 to 6 metres high.

The Brahmaputra river is the main river of this region which flows along the entire northern boundary of the region and the whole drainage of the district ultimately finds its way to it. The rocks and hills at Silghat give permanence to the channel of the Brahmaputra but lower down the river spreads itself during the rainy season over the marshy land on either sides and, there is a wide sandy stretch between its main banks in which the river constantly oscillates from side to side for a breadth of about 10 kms. on either sides divergent channels are thrown out here and there which after a time rejoin the main stream or get silted up. A huge quantity of suspend matters and sediments are carried by the river. Any obstruction to the current gives rise to an almond shaped *chapari* on sand bank. Floods may wash off this *chapari* or may increase its size by fresh deposit of sand. These operations are continuously carried on in a

massive scale by the Brahmaputra. The floods which are so frequent in the Brahmaputra, cause tremendous changes in the river courses, and raise the river bed by depositing detritus carried from the upper reaches. The Brahmaputra remains navigable through out the year. Important steamer ghats in the region are Sil ghat, Lahari ghat and Dhing ghat. Other rivers which flow through the region are Sonai, Moransonai, Pakaria and Kalang etc.

Botanically, Riverine type and Swamp type of forests are found in this region. Riverine type of forests are found in Brahmaputra alluvium. Swamp type forests include *bils* and marshes and abandoned river channels. Important reserved forests in the region are Laokhoa R.F. under P.S. Rupahihat, Deosur R.F., Kaziranga R.F. and some part of Bagser R.F. under P.S. Kaliabor. The greater part of the region is too low lying for the growth of any tree except the 'Simul' which grows here and there. The higher land produces 'Ulu' and other kinds of shorter grass used for thatching. The area is covered with reed, cane, thatch and various other tall grasses.

The geological formations are mostly covered by recent alluvium, formed by the Brahmaputra in this region excluding some Khasi Green stone-massive rocks in south western corner and Shillong formation rocks in south-eastern part of the region. One fault passes through the region.

The region is entirely covered by alluvial soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						which is mostly loamy and consists of a mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions, ranging from pure sand on the banks of the Brahmaputra to a stiff clay which is quite unfit for cultivation. Marshy soil is chiefly found in the low lying waterlogged areas. The region entirely covers *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) type of soil excluding *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) type of soil in south-western part of the region. From agriculture point of view, the general characteristic of the soil of the region is that of alluvial origin. Though rice is staple food crop in this region yet pulses are usually grown in the alluvial flats that fringe the Brahmaputra. The area from Sil ghat to Jagi is the best suited for rice growth but on either sides of this belt cultivation falls off. Low lying areas of the region are fit for jute cultivation. The region is not rich in industries. Only some cottage industries, such as handloom weaving, sericulture etc. are found in villages. There is however, one jute mill at Sil ghat under P.S. Kaliabor. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. National Highway 37, State Highway and some important metalled roads pass through the region. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the region links Nagaon.
	2.7.2.2 Nagaon Region	Rupahihat Kaliabor Samaguri	Alluvium Rocks, Shillong formation Rocks, Khasi	*Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)		The region covers north-east part of the district, occupying 409 villages (388 villages in 1971). It consists of 5 villages (5 villages in 1971) of P.S. Rupahihat, 55 villages (37 villages in 1971) of P.S.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Nagaon	green stone-massive Rocks, Sillimanite gneiss, Fault	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22)	Kaliabor, 184 villages (176 villages in 1971) of P.S. Samaguri and 165 villages (170 villages in 1971) of P.S. Nagaon.

The region spreads over an area of 878.00 km^2 (871.80 km^2 rural and 6.20 km^2 urban) with a population of 338 163 (281 626 rural and 56 537 urban 1971 figures). The density of the population of the region is 385 persons per km^2 (1971) which is the highest in the district. There is one town namely, Nagaon in the region.

The region makes its boundaries with district Karbi Anglong in the east, Brahmaputra Flood Plain in the north and in the west and Kopili-Jamuna Region in the south.

Physiographically, the region is bounded on the east by Mikir Hills and remaining sides by plains. It has maximum height of 586 metres above the mean sea level near Bamuni Parbat under P.S. Samaguri and the minimum height of 55 metres above the mean sea level near Barchung under P.S. Samaguri. The greater part of the region is alluvial plain. The Kalang is the main river which flows through the region. The annual floods of the Kalang river in recent years threatened Nagaon town. The Nanoi river is another important river which flows parallel to the Kalang river for some distance and ultimately falls into the river Haria.

The forests are found in eastern part of the region in Mikir Hills. Important reserve forests in

the region are Suang R.F., Diju valley south R.F. and Bagsor R.F. The hills of the eastern side of the region are covered with dense forests. Geologically, alluvium rocks cover the large part of the region. Shillong formation spreads over from north-east to south-east in the region. Khasi green stone (massive) rocks are found in south-eastern corner of the region. Sillimanite gneiss rocks are found along with Shillong formation rocks. The Pre-Cambrian rocks are exposed in the hilly areas of the region. These are continuations of the Shillong plateau. The Pre-Cambrian group of rocks mainly consist of gneisses and granites.

The region is covered with *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) type of soils in northern part. Another type of soil that is *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) is also found in the region. Agriculture is the main stay of the region's economy. Rice is the staple food. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Alluvial tract is very much fertile for cultivation. The hill people of the region grow rice, potato, cotton and vegetables on the slope of the hills. Tea is also produced in the region but it is not so important as a crop.

With regard to industries, handloom weaving and sericulture are the most important cottage industries. Some small scale industries are located in Nagaon town. These are saw mills, rice mills, bakeries, soap factories, candle works, printing presses and steel furniture etc. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. There is good road net work in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						region. National Highway 37, State Highway and other important metalled roads pass through the region. Railway line (metre gauge) also passes through the region.
		2.7.2.3 Kopili-Jamuna Region	Marigaon Jagiroad Lumding Lanka Raha Kampur Jamunamukh Murajhar Hojai	Alluvium rocks, Granite, Khasi green stone (massive), Tyrssad formation	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85)	The region covers southern part (west to east) of the district, occupying 737 villages (746 villages in 1971). It consists of 34 villages (35 villages in 1971) of P.S. Marigaon, 82 villages (86 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jagiroad, 4 villages (4 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lumding, 110 villages(110 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lanka, 94 villages (99 villages in 1971) of P.S. Raha, 163 villages (161 villages in 1971) of P.S. Kampur, 68 villages (69 villages in 1971) of P.S.Jamunamukh, 79 villages (78 villages in 1971) of P.S. Murajhar, and 103 villages (104 villages in 1971) of P.S. Hojai. The region spreads over an area of 1992.00 km^2 of which 1986.70 km^2 are rural and 5.30 km^2 urban with a population of 539 896 comprising of 517 127 rural and 22 769 urban. The density of the population of the region is 271 persons per km^2. (Population and area figures are as per the 1971 Census). It has three (3) urban centres (as per 1981) of which two namely, Jagiroad and Lanka are newly created in 1981 and the other town is Hojai. The region makes its boundaries with district Kamrup in the west, Meghalaya state in the south-west, district Karbi Anglong in the south and in the east, Lumding Forested Region in the south-east, Brahmaputra Flood Plain and Nagaon Region in the north.

Physiographically, the region is an alluvial plain surrounded by Khasi and Jaintia hills in the south-west, Mikir hills in the south and in the north-east. It has maximum height of 764 metres above the mean sea level near Kamala Devi Parbat under P.S. Jamunamukh in Daboka R.F. and the minimum height of 53 metres above the mean sea level near Nakhandagaon under P.S. Raha. On the north-east corner of the region, the Mikir Hills impinge upon the plain. In this region, there is the fertile valley of the Kopili river. The area south of the Kopili between Dharamtul and the hills is a low lying area. It is subjected to floods and it is covered with high grass interspersed with marshes. These marshes grow the most luxuriant fodder grass where cattle graze knee-deep in winter. The Kopili valley beyond Jamunamukh is getting gradually filled up though it is mostly covered with marshes and Savannah which support rich growth of thatching grass but is destitute of trees. The forests of this region are found in Mikir Hills. Important reserved forests in the region are Sonakuchi R.F., Kholahat R.F., Barapani. R.F., Latumari R.F., Kamarakata R.F., Hojai R.F., Habaipur R.F., Kaki R.F. and Daboka R.F. etc.

The Kalong, the Kopili and the Jamuna rivers are the important rivers that flow through the region. The Kalang river takes off from the Brahmaputra river. The river flows for some distance parallel to the Nanai or Haria river and finally falls into it at Raha. The main stream of the Kopili after receiving the water of the Barapani and Killing falls into the Kalang river at Jati. A little to the west of

Jagi, the Kalang forms the boundary between Nagaon and Kamrup district. The Kopili river rises in Jaintia hills. At Jamunamukh it is met by its eastern tributary the Jamuna and flows past Raha after taking a westerly turn. The Jamuna river, the main tributary of the Kopili originates from the Khanbamn hills in Karbi Anglong district and flows from east to west and falls in the Kopili near Jamunamukh. Other important rivers that flow in the region are the Barapani, the Nanai, the Killing etc.

The geological formations of the region as seen from the outcropping rocks are confined mainly to alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone-massive rocks, Tyrssad formation and granites. Alluvium rocks are spread over large part of the region. The Pre-Cambrian rocks are exposed in the region in the hilly areas. These rocks are concentrated in western side (Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Mikir Hills) in the region. These are continuations of the Shillong plateau. These rocks mainly consist of gneisses and granites. In the granites, older rocks such as biotite, schist, quartzite, hornblende and granite are found to occur as xenoliths-one fault (North-East to South-East) across through the region.

From soil point of view, *Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) type of soils cover the large part of the region. Besides this, *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) type of soils are found in north-east part of the region. *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85) type of soils are found in north-west corner of the region. The

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						region is fertile and rice is grown in this region. The Hojai area in the region which produces good quality of rice, is known as the granary of Assam. Handloom weaving and sericulture are the important cottage industries in the region. Some small scale industries such as rice mills, oil mills etc. are found in the region. Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Polyester Spinning Mill and Paper Pulp Mills (Hindustan Paper Corporation) are at Jagiroad in the region. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. National Highway 37, State Highway and other roads pass through the region. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the region.
		2.7.2.4 Lumding Forested Region	Lanka Lumding	Alluvium rocks, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks, Barail group of rocks, Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Fault	*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22)	The region covers south-eastern part of the district, consisting 64 villages (53 villages in 1971). It consists of 12 villages (3 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lanka and 52 villages (50 villages in 1971) of P.S. Lumding. It covers an area of 472.00 km^2 of which 466.80 km^2 are rural and 5.20 km^2 urban with a population of 53 564 comprising of 24 311 rural and 29, 253 urban. The density of population of the region is 113 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district. (Population and area figures are as per the 1971 Census).There is one urban centre namely, Lumding in this region. There is one village having 5 000 and above population namely, Derapathar (Population 8170) in the region under P.S. Lumding. The region makes its boundaries with Kopili-Jamuna Region in the

north, remaining three sides are surrounded by Karbi Anglong district and North Cachar Hills district..

Physiographically, the region is surrounded by Mikir Hills from three sides (south, west and east). It has maximum height of 461 metres above the mean sea level under Lumding P.S. and the minimum height of 105 metres above the mean sea level under P.S. Lanka. This region is entirely covered with forests. Important reserved forests in the region are Lumding R.F. and Kaki R.F. Lanka Jan is the important tributary that flows through the region. Kaki Jan tributary makes its boundary with Karbi Anglong district in eastern part of the region. These tributaries or streamlets are locally called *jan*. Bara-Langpher river flows through the region near Lumding. South-eastern part of the region is covered with florested hills.

Geologically, the region is marked with Alluvium, Jaintia and Disang group of rocks, Barail group of rocks (Oligocene and Eocene) and Tipam and Surma group of rocks (Miocene). Younger rocks belonging to Tertiary age seen only near Lumding. East and north-east of Lumding, the Barails become more and more disturbed and outcrops are split up into long narrow strips or small inliers due to strike faults. A large area near Lumding is occupied by the transgressive Surma group of rocks which dip at very low but variable angles.

From soil point of view, there are two types of soils in the region-*Aqualfs-Aquepts* (1) type of soil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

spreads over in northern part (west to east) and *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) type of soil covers the southern part (west to east) of the region.

The region is not so rich in industries. Transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory. No National Highway pass through the region. Railway line (metre gauge) passing through the region links Lanka town. Lumding is an important town in this region. Human settlement are more concentrated near Lumding and northern part of Lumding P.S.

DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR

Regional Divisions

Lakhimpur district is situated on the north-east corner of the state of Assam. The district lies between 26°48' and 27°53' North latitudes and 93° 42' and 95°31' East longitudes (approximately). It is bounded on the north and north-east by Arunachal Pradesh, district Dibrugarh on the south and east, district Sibsagar on the south and district Darrang on the west. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 5646.40 km^2 of which 5627.30 km^2 are rural and 19.10 km^2 urban with a population of 711 600 (686 250 rural and 25 350 urban). The density of population of the district is 126 persons per km^2. The district is divided into 3 (three) Sub-divisions namely, North Lakhimpur consisting of 2 police stations viz., Bihpuria and North Lakhimpur; Dhemaji Sub-division consisting of 2 police stations namely, Dhakuakhana and Dhemaji and Jonai Sub-division comprising only 1 police station namely, Jonai. It has 3 towns of which 1 namely, Dhemaji is newly created in 1981. The remaining towns are Bihpuria and North Lakhimpur — the latter being the district headquarters.

Physiographically, the greater part of the district is an alluvial plain which is formed by the Subansiri and the Brahmaputra rivers and its tributaries. The northern part of the district is known as foothills plain. The Brahmaputra is the main river which forms the boundary between Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh districts. The climate of the district is characterised by the absence of a dry hot summer season, the highest temperature being experieneced during the south-west monsoon season along with abundant rains and a highly humid atmosphere through out the year. The climate of this district is more endurable than that in most of the plain districts of Assam.

Geological formation of the district is of alluvial origin excluding a long strip of Tipam and Surma group of rocks (Miocene excluding Pontian age) in north part of the district alongwith foothills plain of the Himalayas. Soils of this district classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are as follows. *Udalfs-Orthents* (23), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47), *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents* (65). Reeds, grasses and bamboos are found in the district especially on the banks of the rivers. A strip of reserved forests is situated in northern part. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. Rice is the staple food crop. Fish is also considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Fishes are commonly found in *bils*, ponds and rivers. The district is not rich in industries. Railway line (metre gauge) and some metalled roads pass through the district.

District Lakhimpur is a part of Eastern Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.3) which is divided into three sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

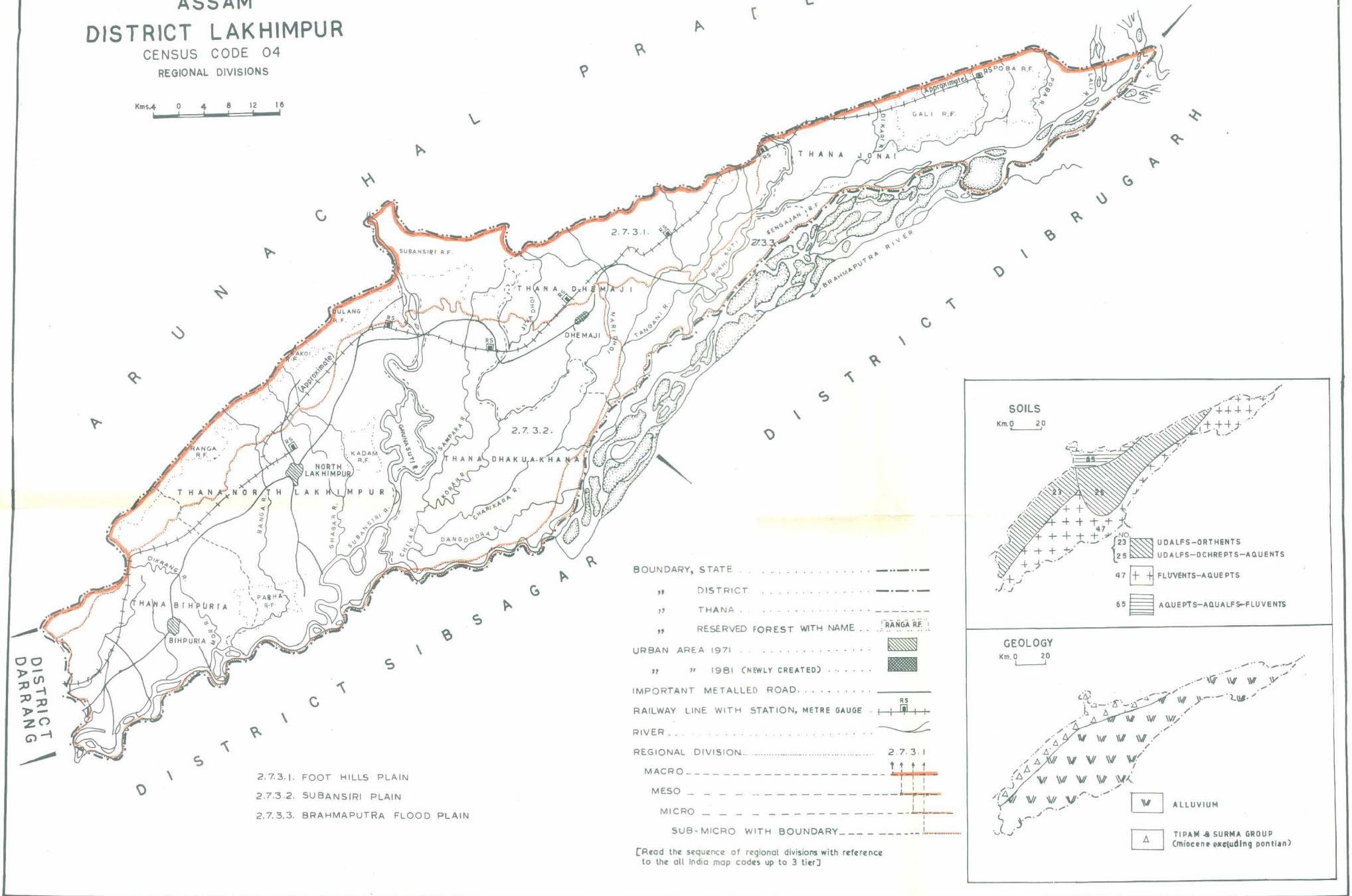
2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain : The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 426 villages (349 villages in 1971). The region is entirely rural. It covers an area of 1191.00 km^2 with a population of 133,331. It has the density of 112 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per the 1971 Census). It belongs to the foothills plain of Eastern Himalayas. The Subansiri and the Ranga are the important rivers which flow through the region. The region is covered with bamboos and grasses. It's geology is mainly of Tipam and Surma group of rocks.

2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain : This region occupies 1241 villages (1141 villages in 1971), covering an area of 3139.40 km^2 with a population of 500,061 of which 474,711 are rural and 25,350 urban. It has the density of 159 persons per km^2 as per the 1971 Census. There are three towns in the region namely, Bihpuria, North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji. Dhemaji town is newly created in 1981. The region is alluvial plain which is formed by the Subansiri river and its tributaries. There are several *bils* and marshes in lower level of the region. The area is covered with masses of grass and reeds. Its geology and soil are of alluvial origin.

2.7.3.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : The region spreads over in eastern and south-eastern part of the district, occupying 345 villages (238 villages in 1971). The region is entirely rural. It covers an area of 1278.00 km^2 with a population of 67,163. It has the density of 52 persons per km^2 (1971 Census). The region is a flood plain which is formed by the Brahmaputra river. Botanically, mixed deciduous type of forests are found in the grassy banks along the bank of the Brahmaputra river. Its geology and soil are of alluvial origin.

ASSAM
DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR
CENSUS CODE 04
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms. 4 0 4 8 12 16



BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME — RANGA R.F.
URBAN AREA 1971
" " 1981 (NEWLY CREATED)
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.7.3.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Lakhimpur | Census Code No. 04 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakhimpur	2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain	426 ('81) 349 ('71)	– –	1191.00	1191.00	–	133 331	133 331	–
	2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain	1241 ('81)	3 ('81) Dhemaji (T.C.) Newly created in 1981						
		1141 ('71)	2 ('71) 1. North Lakhimpur (M) 2. Bihpuria (T.C.)	3139.40	3120.30	19.10	500 061	474 711	25 350
	2.7.3.3 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	345 ('81) 238 ('71)	– –	1278.00	1278.00	–	67 163	67 163	
		* 35 Villages (1971)		*38.00 Km² Area (1971)			* 11 045 Population (1971)		

*As Location of 35 villages – 17 villages of P.S. Dhakuakhana, 6 villages of P.S. North Lakhimpur, 4 villages of P.S. Bihpuria and 8 villages of P.S. Dhemaji were not shown on the concerning P.S. maps in the 1971 census, the details (villages, population and area) of these villages could not be given region-wise.

Note: District Lakhimpur has been splitted into two districts namely, district Lakhimpur and district Dibrugarh during 1971-81. There are 5 (five) police stations namely, Dhakuakhana, North Lakhimpur, Bihpuria, Dhemaji and Jonai in Lakhimpur district. The remaining police stations of the erstwhile fall under district Dibrugarh.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : Lakhimpur | Census Code No. 04 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain	Bihpuria	1 to 12, 16, 17, 149 to 165, 205, 209 to 216, 222 to 232	51 ('81) 52 ('71)			13 to 15, 18 to 148, 166 to 204, 206 to 208, 217 to 221 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		North Lakhimpur	1 to 25, 29 to 48, 61 to 65, 72, 77, 78, 197 to 216, 219, 222 to 227, 234, 350, 370, 371	84 ('81) 84 ('71)			26 to 28, 49 to 60, 66 to 71, 73 to 76, 79 to 196, 217, 218, 220, 221, 228 to 233, 235 to 349, 351 to 369 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Dhakua-khana	1 to 59, 63 to 80	77 ('81) 38 ('71)			60, 61 and 62 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Dhemaji	1 to 68, 74 to 87, 146 to 196, 342 to 414, 428 to 434, 450	214 ('81) 175 ('71)	426 ('81) 349 ('71)	1191.00	69 to 73, 88 to 145, 215 to 292, 294, 297 to 299, 301, 304 to 308 are in 2.7.3.2 and 197 to 214 293, 295, 296, 300, 302, 303, 309 to 341, 415 to 427,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							435 to 449 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
2.	2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain	Bihpuria	13 to 15, 18 to 148, 166 to 204, 206 to 208, 217 to 221, 233 to 373	322 ('81) 321 ('71)			16, 17, 149 to 165, 205, 209 to 216, 222 to 232 are in region No. 2.7.3.1
		North Lakhimpur	26 to 28, 49 to 60, 66 to 71, 73 to 76, 79 to 196, 217, 218, 220, 221, 228 to 233, 235 to 349, 351 to 369, 372 to 477	393 ('81) 381 ('71)			29 to 48, 61 to 65, 72, 77, 78, 197 to 216, 219, 222 to 227, 234, 350, 370, 371 are in region No. 2.7.3.1
		Dhakuakhana	60, 61, 62, 81 to 257, 259 to 307, 310 to 388, 392 to 406, 410 to 455, 457 to 462	375 ('81) 294 ('71)			63 to 80 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 258, 308, 309, 389 to 391, 407 to 409 and 456 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Dhemaji	69 to 73, 88 to 145, 215 to 292, 294, 297 to 299, 301, 304 to 308	151 ('81) 145 ('71)	1241 ('81) 1141 ('71) 3 towns ('81) 2 towns ('71)	3139.40	74 to 87, 146 to 196 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 197 to 214, 293, 295, 296, 300, 302 and 303 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
3.	2.7.3.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Dhakuakhana	258, 308 309, 389 to 391,	12 ('81) 10 ('71)			259 to 307, 310 to 388, 392 to 406.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			407 to 409, 456, 463, 464				410 to 455, 457 to 462 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Dhemaji	197 to 214, 293, 295, 296, 300, 302, 303, 309 to 341, 415 to 427, 435 to 449, 451 to 478	113 ('81) 107 ('71)			342 to 414, 428 to 434, 450 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 215 to 292, 294, 297 to 299, 301, 304 to 308 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Jonai	All villages	220 ('81) 121 ('71)	345 ('81) 238 ('71)	1278.00	All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.3
			* 35 villages (1971)			*38.00 Km^2 (area 1971)	* 11045 (Population 1971)

* As location of 35 villages –17 villages of P.S. Dhakuakhana, 6 of P.S. North Lakhimpur, 4 of P.S. Bihpuria and 8 of P.S. Dhemaji was not given on concerning P.S. maps in the 1971 Census; the details (villages, area, population) of these villages could not be given region-wise.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Lakhimpur | Census Location Code No. 04 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Lakhimpur	2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain	Bihpuria North Lakhimpur Dhakuakhana Dhemaji	Timpam and Surma group of rocks, Alluvium rocks	*Udalfs-Orthents* (23) *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25) *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents* (65)	The region covers northern part of the district, occupying 426 villages (349 villages in 1971). It consists of 51 villages (52 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bihpuria, 84 villages (84 villages in 1971) of P.S. North Lakhimpur, 77 villages (38 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhakuakhana and 214 villages (175 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhemaji. The region is entirely rural. It covers an area of 1191.00 km^2 with a population of 1,33,331. The density of the population of the region is 112 persons per km^2 (population and area figures as per 1971). This region makes its boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh in the north, district Darrang in the west, Subansiri Plain region in the south and Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the east. Physiographically, the region belongs to the base of foothills plain of Eastern Himalayas. It has maximum height of 956 metres above the mean sea level in Subansiri R.F. under P.S. Dhakuakhana and the minimum height of 105 metres above the mean sea level also in P.S. Dhakuakhana. The northern boundary of the region nearer to Himalayan ranges is generally high enough to conceal the eternal snows of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Great Himalayan ranges. The Subansiri river is the important river which flows through the region. The Subansiri is believed to rise far up amongst the mountains of Tibet and enters the plains of Lakhimpur through a gorge of singular beauty. Besides this, the Ranga river flows through the region which originates in the Dafla hills and is said to be a very ancient river. The Jiadhol river is another important river which rises in the Abor hills. Botanically, the forests of the region are found in a long strip along with northern boundary of the region. The region is covered with dense bamboos. Grasses (3 metres high) are found in eastern part of the region. The important reserved forests of the region are Ranga R.F. and Subansiri R.F. Geological formations of the region are entirely covered with Tipam and Surma group of rocks excluding alluvium rocks in south-eastern part of the region. Soils in this region are *Udalfs-Orthents* (23), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25), *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents* (65) The region is not rich in industries. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the villagers. Railway line (metre gauge) and some metalled roads pass through the region.
		2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain	Bihpuria North Lakhimpur	Alluvium rocks	*Udalfs-Orthents* (23)	This region contains 1241 villages (1141 villages in 1971) of which 322 villages (321 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Bihpuria, 393 villages (381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Dhakuakhana Dhemaji		*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25) *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47)	villages in 1971) of P.S. North Lakhimpur, 375 villages (294 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhakuakhana and 151 villages (145 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhemaji. It covers an area of 3139.40 km² of which 3120.30 km² are rural and 19.10 km² urban with a population of 500,061 comprising of 474,711 rural and 25,350 urban. The density of population of the region is 159 persons per km² which is the highest in the district (Population and area figures as per 1971). There are 3 towns in the region namely, Bihpuria, North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji — Dhemaji being newly created in 1981. The region makes its boundaries with Foot Hills Plain region in the north, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in east and south-east, district Sibsagar in the south-west and district Darrang in the west. Physiographically, the region is alluvial plain, formed by the Subansiri river and its tributaries. It is still covered with bamboos. The level of the land is lower and there are several *bils* and marshes in the region. In the rainy season the area is exposed to inundation. The region is covered with dense masses of grass and reeds (3 metres high) which are found in low lands of the nearby banks of the Subansiri river and the hinterland consists of extensive plains of fertile rice lands dotted with villages surrounded by bamboos. The Subansiri river (tributary of the Brahmaputra river) is the important river which flows

through the region. The Subansiri in spate is a swirling mass of brown waters heavily charged with silt. But in winter, it quietens and flows smoothly with an unruffed surface of luminous green. This river as well as its tributaries have shallow beds and do not have well defined courses. The floods in the Subansiri basin may be caused by excessive rainfall, melting snow and bursting of dams which are formed by the land slides. The most important of all these factors is the heavy and prolonged rainfall. Besides this, other rivers which flow through the region are the Ranga river, the Jiyadhol river, the Sampare river, the Dikrang river etc.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin. The soils as classified by N.B.S.S. and L.C.A.R. (Nagpur) in the region are as follows, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) and *Udalfs-Orthents* (23). The soil of the region is alluvial. Soils of North Lakhimpur are highly acidic. The soils around the Subansiri and the Ranga rivers are sandy, coated with silt which is good for cultivation of winter crops, such as rape and mustard, potato etc. Rice is the staple food crop grown in the region. The region is not rich in industries. Some cottage industries such as weaving and small scale industries such as saw mills, rice mill etc. are situated in the region.

Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. Some metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be compact.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.7.3.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Dhakuakhana Dhemaji Jonai	Alluvium rocks	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25) *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47)	The region spreads over the eastern and south-eastern part of the district, occupying 345 villages (238 villages in 1971) of which 12 villages (10 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Dhakuakhana, 113 villages (107 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dhemaji and 220 villages (121 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jonai. The region is entirely rural. It covers an area of 1278.00 km^2 with a population of 67,163. The density of the population of the region is 52 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district (Population and area figures as per 1971). The region makes its boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east, district Dibrugarh in the south and east, district Sibsagar in the south-west, Subansiri Plain region in the west and Foot Hills Plain region in the north-west. This region is an alluvial flood plain which is formed by the Brahmaputra river. It is girt on the north by some hills. The Brahmaputra river is the main river of the region which forms the boundary between Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh districts. The whole drainage of the region ultimately finds its way into the Brahmaputra which is an enormous river here even at a great distance from its source of origin. The mass of silt brought down from the Himalayas is sufficient to form sandbanks. The river is bounded on either sides by stretches of marshy land covered with thick grassy jungle (3 metres high) and bamboos relieved by patches of cultivated land. Floods are frequent in the Brahmaputra river which cause radical changes in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						river. *Bils* are found in the region. Botanically, mixed deciduous type of forests are found in the grassy banks along the bank of the Brahmaputra river. A strip of reserved forests is found in eastern part of the region. Important reserved forests in the region are Gali R.F., Poba R.F. etc. The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin. Alluvial rocks consist of sands, silts, shingles and clays covering the vast plain along the Brahmaputra valley. This group shows variation from place to place and is comparatively more sandy than the older group. The soils in the region are as follows—*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25) and *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47). Rice is the staple food crop of the villagers. The region is not rich in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor. Railway line (metre gauge), passing through the region, links Silapathar railway station. Human settlement seems to be scattered.

DISTRICT SIBSAGAR

Regional Divisions

Sibsagar district lies between 25°49' and 27°17' North latitudes and 93°18' and 95°26' East longitudes (Approximately). On the north it is bounded by the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur, on the east by Dibrugarh district and Arunachal Pradesh, on the south by Nagaland state and on the west by the districts of Karbi Anglong and Nagaon.* As per the 1971 Census, the district covers an area of 8932.00 km² of which 8834.90 km² are rural and 97.10 km² urban with a population of 1,832,594 (1,677,870 rural and 154,724 urban). It has the density of population of 205 persons per km². It is divided into 4 Sub-divisions namely, Majuli Sub-division consisting of only one police station namely, Majuli; Jorhat Sub-division consisting of 4 police stations namely, Jorhat, Teok, Mariani and Titabar; Sibsagar Sub-division consisting of 7 police stations namely, Amguri, Nazira, Sibsagar, Demow, Moranhat, Sonari and Barhat; and Golaghat Sub-division consisting of 4 police stations namely, Bokakhat, Dergaon, Golaghat and Sarupathar (Police stations as per 1981). The district has 10 towns of which one town namely, Bokakhat is newly created in 1981. Remaining towns are Golaghat, Dergaon, Jorhat, Mariani, Amguri, Sibsagar, Moranhat, Nazira and Sonari. Jorhat is the district headquarters.

Physiographically, the district is alluvial plain excluding some isolated or scattered Naga Hills concentrated in southern part of the district in some pockets. The northern part of the district is a flood plain, formed by the Brahmaputra river which flows from east to west in the north of the district. The area in this part is covered with high reed jungle, interspersed with swamps or *bils* and magnificent stretches of rich fodder grass. In this part, the Brahmaputra river has formed the 'majuli island' which is the greatest river island in the world. South of this flood plain is a wide, healthy and homogeneous plain which is the most populous and important portion of the district. The landscape of this part is ideal for tea cultivation. Rice is extensively grown in this part. Southern part of the district is covered by forests. The whole of the drainage of the district ultimately finds its way into the Brahmaputra. Other important rivers in the district are the Dhansiri river which flows into the Brahmaputra through the south bank, the Disang river, the Dikhou river, the Disai and the Dayang. There are plenty of tanks in the district which had been dug by ' Ahom' rulers.

Botanically, the forests of the district can roughly be divided into two divisions—the tropical evergreen forests and the miscellaneous forests. Kaziranga, the world famous wild life sanctuary is situated in the district. Other important reserved forests in the district are Nambar R.F., Diphu R.F., Rengma R.F., Geleki R.F. and Abhyapur R.F.

The district has a climate which is characterised by a highly humid atmosphere, abundant rains and general coolness. The cold season from December to February is followed by the season of severe thunder storms from March to May. The south-west monsoon season is from June to about the beginning of October. October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

The geology of almost the entire district is concealed by alluvial deposits. Geological surveys, aided by drilling for oil, have shown that under the recent deposits there are many thousands of feet of 'Tertiary' sediments which lie over an Archean basement complex. These Tertiary rocks represent the foreland facies and are distinguishable from the geosynclinal facies of Tertiary rocks which form the hills on the south and south-east of the district. Rocks of the latter facies are found outcropping in a small area within the district along the hills to the south of the railway near the north-eastern boundary. Thus, the geological formation of the district is of alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks concentrated in south and south-eastern part and Khasi greenstone—massive and Shillong formation rocks are found in the western part of the district. Coal and Petrolium oil are the chief minerals of the district.

* 7 villages of P.S. Dergaon (Distt.Sibsagar) have been transferred to P.S. Gohpur (Distt.Darrang) during 1971-81. Therefore, the population numbering 4795 and area of 57.00 km² of these villages have been subtracted from the total figures of the district Consequently, the density figures of the district have also been changed.

Soils in the district as classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72) and *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85).

Tea, paddy, sugarcane, vegetables, pulses and mustard are the main crops grown in the district. Rice, being the principal food crop, it has been grown in the district since time immemorial. Fish is also major food item of the vast majority of population. Generally, catching of fish used to be done in *bils,* tanks, ponds and rivers.

Tea industry has played a vital role to build up the economy of the district. The slopes are ideal for tea cultivation. Oil industry and coal industry have its own significance. The drilling of oil, undertaken in and around Nazira and Sibsagar towns constitutes one of the important and profitable industries of the district. Coal has been commercially exploited in the district. It is found in Nazira and on the Jhanji and Disoi rivers. There are some small industries in the district such as rice mills, oil mills, flour mills, engineering workshops, brick making, foot-wear industry, printing presses, soap making etc. Handloom weaving, carpentry, pottery, cane works are the important cottage industries in the district.

Human settlement is compact in Jorhat and Sibsagar plains on the south of Brahmaputra flood plains whereas it is scattered in the northern, southern and south-eastern parts of the district.

There is good transport net-work in the district. National Highway 37 and 39, State Highway, some important metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the district.

District Sibsagar is a part of Eastern Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.3) which is divided into 5 (five) sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.3.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : The region occupies 487 (501 villages in 1971) covering an area of 2882.00 km^2 with a population of 231,087. It has the density of population of 80 persons per km^2 (1971 Census figures). It is entirely rural. Physiographically, it is a flood plain which is formed by the Brahmaputra river. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin.

2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain : The region occupies 790 villages (762 villages in 1971) covering an area of 2020.00 km^2 with a population of 681,679 of which 573,419 are rural and 108,260 urban. It has the density of population of 337 persons per km^2 (1971 Census figures). It has 5 towns of which one town Bokakhat is newly created in 1981. Remaining towns are Golaghat, Dergaon, Jorhat and Mariani. It is mainly fertile alluvial plain. Rice and tea are the main crops. The Dhansiri river flows through the region. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin.

2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain : This region consists of 655 villages (664 villages in 1971) covering an area of 1757.00 km^2 with a population of 565,948 of which 521,922 are rural and 44,026 urban. It has the density of population of 322 persons per km^2 (1971 Census figures). There are 4 towns in the region namely, Amguri, Sibsagar, Moranhat, Nazira. It is also a plain region. The Disang and the Dikhou rivers flow through the region. Rice and tea are the main crops. Coal and oil are the chief minerals. Its geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.3.4 Nambar Forest : The region covers 433 villages (162 villages in 1971) and spreads over an area of 1104.00 km^2 with a population of 113,855. It is entirely rural which has the density of 103 persons per km^2 (1971 Census figures). It is a land of hills, forests and marshes. The Dhansiri river and its tributaries such as the Dayang, the Daigurang, the Diphu flow through the region. Its geology is of mainly alluvial origin.

2.7.3.5 Geleki-Abhyapur Forest Region : This region occupies 343 villages (342 villages in 1971) covering an area of 1152.00 km^2 with a population of 229,042 of which 226,604 are rural and 2,438 are urban. There is one town in this region namely, Sonari. It has the density of population of 199 persons per km^2 (1971 Census figures). The region belongs to plain topography excluding some Naga Hills concentrated in south-western part of the region. It is covered by mixed jungle mainly bamboo trees. Important rivers which flow through the region are the Disang and the Teok. Its geology is of mainly Tipam and Surma group of rocks (Miocene excluding Pontian age).

ASSAM
DISTRICT SIBSAGAR
CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" THANA
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME — NAMBAR R.F.
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION 1971
URBAN AREA 1971
" " 1981 (NEWLY CREATED)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH 37
STATE HIGHWAY — S.H.
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 2 7 3 1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

2731 BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD PLAIN
2732 JORHAT PLAIN
2733 SIBSAGAR PLAIN
2734 NAMBAR FOREST
2735 GELEKI-ABHAYAPUR FOREST REGION

SOILS

NO.
18 19 — USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS / USTALFS-AQUALFS-AQUEPTS
22 — UDALFS-OCHREPTS
47 — FLUVENTS-AQUEPTS
72 — OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
85 — OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS-FLUVENTS

GEOLOGY

ALLUVIUM
TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
KHASI GREENSTONE (Massive)
SHILLONG FORMATION

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Sibsagar | Census Code No. 06 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sibsagar	2.7.3.1 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	487 ('81) 501 ('71)	– –	2882.00	2882.00	– –	231 087	231 087	–
	2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain	790 ('81)	5 ('81) Bokakhat (T.C.) newly created in ('81)						
		762 ('71)	4 ('71) 1. Gola-ghat (M) 2. Der-gaon (T.C.) 3. Jorhat (M) 4. Mariani (T.C. in '81)	2020.00	1948.70	71.30	681 679	573 419	108 260
	2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain	655 ('81) 664 ('71)	4 ('81) 4 ('71) (Same towns in 1981 as well as in 1971) 1. Amguri (T.C.) 2. Sibsagar (M) 3. Moranhat (T.C.) 4. Nazira (T.C.)	1757.00	1732.20	24.80	565 948	521 922	44 026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.7.3.4 Nambar Forest	433 ('81) 162 ('71)	– –	1104.00	1104.00	–	113 855	113 855	–
	2.7.3.5 Geleki-Abhyapur Forest Region	343 ('81) 342 ('71)	1 ('81) 1 ('71) (Same town in 1981 as well as in 1971) 1. Sonari (T.C.)	1152.00	1151.00	1.00	229 042	226 604	2 438
		*6 villages (1971)		*17.00 Km² (Area) (1971)			*10983 (Population) (1971)		

* Location of 6 villages in P.S. Golaghat map have not been given in 1971 and now these villages are not in village directory of P.S.. Golaghat in 1981. Therefore, the details (Population, area and No. of villages) could not be given region-wise.

Note :- 1. 7 villages of P.S. Dergaon (Population 4795, Area 57.00 km²) have been transferred to P.S. Gohpur (Distt. Darrang) during 1971-81.
2. P.S. Demow is newly created from P.S. Sibsagar during 1971-81.
3. P.S. Barhat is newly created from P.S. Sonari during 1971-81.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : Sibsagar | Census Code No. 06 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.3.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Teok	1 to 11, 27 to 41, 45 to 47, 65 to 72, 74, 75	39 ('81) 39 ('71)			12 to 26, 42 to 44, 48 to 64, 73 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Demow	1 to 3, 5 to 17, 20, 22 to 35, 49 to 67, 139 to 142	54 ('81) 52 ('71)			4, 18, 19, 21, 36 to 48, 68 to 138 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Bokakhat	1 to 11, 32, 33, 36, 37, 60 to 67	23 ('81) 29 ('71)			12 to 31, 34, 35, 38 to 51, 54 to 59 are in region No. 2.7.3.2 & 52, 53 are in region No. 2.7.3.4
		Dergaon	1 to 17, 69 to 77, 79 to 81	29 ('81) 27 ('71)			18 to 68, 78 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Golaghat	6 to 17	12 ('81) 11 ('71)			
		Majuli	All villages	205 ('81) 218 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.1
		Jorhat	1 to 27, 66, 67, 70 to 83, 89 to 102, 124 to 127	61 ('81) 61 ('71)			28 to 62, 64, 69 are in region No. 2.7.3.2 and 63, 65, 68, 84 to 88,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							103 to 123 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Amguri	1 to 23, 25, 26	25 ('81) 25 ('71)			24 is in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Sibsagar	1 to 35, 44 to 47	39 ('81) 39 ('71)	487 ('81) 501 ('71)	2882.00	36 to 43 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
2.	2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain	Bokakhat	12 to 31, 34, 35, 38 to 51, 54 to 59, 68 to 73, 77 to 84, 88 to 90	59 ('81) 59 ('71)			32, 33, 36, 37, 60 to 67 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 52, 53, 74 to 76, 85 to 87 are in region No. 2.7.3.4
		Dergaon	18 to 68, 78, 82 to 122	93 ('81) 91 ('71)			69 to 77, 79 to 81 are in region No. 2.7.3.1
		Golaghat	1 to 5, 18 to 122, 138 to 157, 168 to 181, 185 to 331, 335 to 342, 349, 350, 364, 391	303 ('81) 298 ('71)			6 to 17 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 123 to 137, 158 to 167, 182 to 184, 332 to 334, 343 to 348, 351 to 363, 365 to 390 are in region No. 2.7.3.4
		Titabar	All villages	186 ('81) 176 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Jorhat	28 to 62, 64, 69, 136 to 208	110 ('81) 99 ('71)			66, 67, 70 to 83, 89 to 102, 124 to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							127 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 63, 65, 68, 84 to 88, 103 to 123, 128 to 135 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Mariani	1 to 38, 89	39 ('81) 39 ('71)	790 ('81) 762 ('71) 5 towns ('81) 4 towns ('71)	2020.00	39 to 60, 63 to 84, 87, 88 are in region No. 2.7.3.3 61, 62, 85, 86 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
3.	2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain	Teok	12 to 26, 42 to 44, 48 to 64, 73, 76 to 107, 115 to 198	152 ('81) 152 ('71)			27 to 41, 45 to 47, 65 to 72, 74. 75 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 108 to 114 are in region No. 2.7.1.5
		Demow	4, 18, 19, 21,36 to 48, 68 to 138	88 ('81) 90 ('71)			5 to 17, 20, 22 to 35, 49 to 67 are in region No. 2.7.3.1
		Nazira	1 to 38, 45, 49 to 73, 86 to 97, 109 to 116, 118 to 123, 133 to 139, 141, 149, 150	100 ('81) 106 ('71)			39 to 44, 46 to 48, 74 to 85, 98 to 108, 117, 124 to 132, 140, 142 to 148 are in region No.2.7.3.5
		Moranhat	1 to 33, 38 to 61	57 ('81) 60 ('71)			34 to 37 are in region No. 2.7.3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Jorhat	63, 65, 68, 84 to 88, 103 to 123, 128 to 135, 209, 210	39 ('81) 36 ('71)			66, 67, 70 to 83, 89 to 102, 124 to 127 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 64, 69, 136 to 208 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Mariani	39 to 60, 63 to 84, 87, 88	46 ('81) 45 ('71)			61, 62, 85, 86 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Amguri	24, 27 to 74, 76 to 79, 87 to 113	80 ('81) 82 ('71)	655 ('81) 664 ('71) 4 towns ('81) 4 towns ('71)	1757.00	25, 26 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 75, 80 to 86 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Sibsagar	36 to 43, 48 to 132	93 ('81) 93 ('71)			44 to 47 are in region No. 2.7.3.1
4.	2.7.3.4 Nambar Forest						
		Bokakhat	52, 53, 74 to 76, 85 to 87, 91	9 ('81) 9 ('71)			60 to 67 are in region No. 2.7.3.1 and 54 to 59, 68 to 73, 77 to 84, 88 to 90 are in region 2.7.3.2
		Golaghat	123 to 137, 158 to 167, 182 to 184, 332 to 334, 343 to 348, 351 to 363, 365 to 390, 392 to 394.	79 ('81) 44 ('71)	433 ('81) 162 ('71)	1104.00	138 to 157, 168 to 181, 185 to 331, 335 to 342, 349, 350, 364, 391 are in region No. 2.7.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sarupathar	All villages	345 ('81) 109 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.4
5.	2.7.3.5 Geleki-Abhyapur Forest Region	Teok	108 to 114	7 ('81) 7 ('71)			
		Nazira	39 to 44, 46 to 48, 74 to 85, 98 to 108, 117, 124 to 132, 140, 142 to 148, 151 to 167	67 ('81) 68 ('71)			45, 49 to 73, 86 to 97, 109 to 116, 118 to 123, 133 to 139, 141, 149, 150 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Moranhat	34 to 37, 62 to 110	53 ('81) 53 ('71)			38 to 61 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Sonari	All villages	109 ('81) 107 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Barhat	–do–	79 ('81) 79 ('71)			–do–
		Amguri	75, 80 to 86, 114 to 125	20 ('81) 20 ('71)			76 to 79, 87 to 113 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
		Mariani	61, 62, 85, 86, 90 to 93	8 ('81) 8 ('71)	343 ('81) 342 ('71) 1 town ('81) 1 town ('71)	1152.00	63 to 84, 87, 88 are in region No. 2.7.3.3 and 89 in region No. 2.7.3.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Sibsagar | Census Location Code No. 06 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Sibsagar	2.7.3.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Teok Demow Bokakhat Dergaon Golaghat Majuli Jorhat Amguri Sibsagar	Alluvium rocks, Shillong formation rocks, Khasi greenstone-massive	*Fluvents-Aquepts* (47), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22)	The region spreads over from north-west to north-east, occupying 487 villages (501 villages in 1971). It consists of 39 villages (39 villages in 1971) of P.S. Teok, 54 villages (52 villages in 1971) of P.S. Demow, 23 villages (29 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bokakhat, 29 villages (27 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dergaon, 12 villages (11 villages in 1971) of P.S. Golaghat, 205 villages (218 villages in 1971) of P.S. Majuli, 61 villages (61 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jorhat, 25 villages (25 villages in 1971) of P.S. Amguri and 39 villages (39 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sibsagar. The region makes its boundaries with district Nagaon in the west, district Darrang and Lakhimpur in the north, district Dibrugarh in the north-east, Jorhat Plain region and Sibsagar Plain region in the south. This region is entirely rural which covers an area of 2882.00 km² with a population of 231,087. It has the density of population of 80 persons per km² which is the lowest in the district (1971 Census figures). From relief point of view, it is a flood plain which is formed by the Brahmaputra river. It has the maximum height of 88 metres above the mean

sea level near Chetia gaon in P.S. Sibsagar and the minimum height of 79 metres above the mean sea level in Bangkoel gaon near P.S. Golaghat. The whole of the drainage of the district ultimately finds its way into the Brahmaputra river which is an enormous river here even at a great distance from its source of origin. As it flows from east to west on the north of the district, it forms the Majuli, the greatest river island of the world. The mass of silt brought down from the Himalayas is sufficient to form sand banks and even island in the lower valley, wherever it is blocked by any impediment in the current of the river. The region is effected by flood. The causes of flood havoc lie mostly in the condition of the river course and the rapid silting of river beds. The Brahmaputra and their tributaries are cutting their banks and beds, deeper and deeper in the narrow gorges in the hills and all the while depositing their silt load in the lower reaches of the plains. So something like traffic jam is created. The river tries to over come the jam by over flowing.

Kaziranga, the world famous wild life sanctuary is situated in the region. The exhibit par excellence of the sanctuary is the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros, to be found generally wallowing in the mud of the swamps. Besides this, Panidihing R.F. is found in the region. High reed jungle is to be seen in very low lying areas with grass (3 to 4 metres). The forest land is swampy. Fine forest trees are no more in the region.

The geological formation of the region is of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						alluvial origin excluding Shillong formation and Khasi green stone - massive rocks concentrated in south-western corner of the region. Soils in the region are as follows: *Fluvents - Aquepts* (47) - Spreads over large part of the region. *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents* (85), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) } Spreads over western part of the region. Rice is abundantly grown in the region. The region is backward in industries. Navigation in the Brahmaputra river is an important transport system. National Highway-37 passes through south-western corner of the region which covers small distance. Besides this, some metalled roads pass through the region. Human settlements is scattered.
	2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain	Bokakhat Dergaon Golaghat Titabar Jorhat Mariani	Alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone-massive	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47),		The region occupies 790 villages (762 villages in 1971) of which 59 villages (59 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Bokakhat, 93 villages (91 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dergaon, 303 villages (298 villages in 1971) of P.S. Golaghat, 186 villages (176 villages in 1971) of P.S.Titabar, 110 villages (99 villages in 1971) of P.S.Jorhat and 39 villages (39 villages in 1971) of P.S. Mariani. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Ochrepts-Orthents (72)	Plain in the north and north-west, Sibsagar Plain region, Geleki-Abhayapur Forest Region and Nagaland state in the east, Nambar Forest region in the south and district Karbi Anglong in the south-west. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 2020.00 km² of which 1948.70 km² are rural and 71.30 km² urban with a population of 681,679 (573,419 rural and 108,260 urban). It has the density of population of 337 persons per km² which is the highest in the district. There are 5 towns (4 towns in 1971) in the region of which one town namely, Bokakhat is newly created in 1981. Remaining towns are Golaghat, Dergaon, Jorhat and Mariani. From relief point of view, the region is entirely plain but the western part of the region belongs to Shillong plateau region. The plateau starts from Golaghat. In general, the slope of the region is an ideal one for tea plantation and this factor coupled with favourable climatic and pedologic conditions makes it the most important single area for growing tea plantation. It has the maximum height of 88 metres above the mean sea level near Bhiti village in P.S. Jorhat and the minimum height of 75 metres above the mean sea level near Dirung tea garden. The Dhansiri is an important river which flows through the region. It is the largest river after the Brahmaputra. It rises in the south-west corner of the Naga Hills, below the Laishiang peak. Very

little is known about its upstreams and the valley. There is a plain of considerable width, shut in between the Naga and Mikir hills and covered with dense tree forests and except in the neighbourhood of Golaghat the greater part of its course lies through jungle land. Although the river is fed by many small streams, it is small in size and capacity. The region covers large evergreen, semi-evergreen and wet deciduous forests. Swampy land with grass and bamboos are found in the region. Important reserved forest in the region is Panbari R.F.

Its geology is of alluvial origin excluding Khasi green stone (massive) rocks concentrated in some pockets (near Shillong plateau, western part of the region). Soils in the region are Udalfs-Ochrepts (22), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). Rice and tea are the important crops of the region.

The Assam Cooperative Sugar mill is in Dergaon. Pottery and cane works, handloom, weaving are the important cottage industries. There are some small scale industries in the region such as rice mills, engineering workshops, volcanising and tyre rethreading, soap making etc. Economically, the region is very rich in the tea plantation.

There is a good transport net-work in the region which connects one place to another. National Highway-37, State Highway, some

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. It is a prosperous region. Human settlement is compact. All these factors have given this region a geographic personality of its own, distinct from that of any other region of the district. Jorhat is an important town and district headquarters. It is connected with the rest part of the country by road, rail and air. There are some technical educational institutes in Jorhat town, such as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat Engineering College, Industrial Training Institute, Post Graduate Training College. Besides this, Sericulture Training institute is in Titabar.
		2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain	Teok Demow Nazira Moranhat Jorhat Mariani Amguri Sibsagar	Alluvium rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47),	This region occupies 655 villages (644 villages in 1971) of which 152 villages (152 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Teok, 88 villages (90 villages in 1971) of P.S. Demow, 100 villages (106 villages in 1971) of P.S. Nazira, 57 villages (60 villages in 1971) of P.S.Moranhat, 39 villages (36 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jorhat, 46 villages (45 villages in 1971) of P.S. Moriani, 80 villages (82 villages in 1971) of P.S. Amguri and 93 villages (93 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sibsagar. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north, district Dibrugarh in the north-east, Geleki – Abhyapur Forest Region in the south and Jorhat Plain region in the west. As per the 1971 Census figures, it covers an area of 1757.00 km^2 of which 1732.20 km^2 are rural and 24.80 km^2 urban with a population of 565,948 (521,922 rural and 44,026 urban).

It has the density of population of 322 persons per km². The region has 4 towns (same towns in 1971) namely, Amguri, Sibsagar, Moranhat and Nazira.

Physiographically, it is a plain region which has the maximum height of 99 metres above the mean sea level near Rajai village in P.S. Teok and the minimum height of 84 metres above the mean sea level near Dagaon in P.S Jorhat. The Disang and the Dikhou rivers flow through the region. The Disang river flows through the alluvial plains of the region. In a serpentile way it embraces the Dirai and the Dimou rivers on its right bank and finally empties itself into the Brahmaputra near Disangmukh about 16 kms. from Sibsagar town. West of the Disang is the Dikhou which flows through the region. During its journey through the plains of the region, the river flows past Nazira and Sibsagar towns and meanders through the alluvium of the region in loops and curves. The river merges into the Brahmaputra at a distance of about 8 kms. downstream of Disangmukh. Its principal tributary in the region is the Darika, which flows a little north-east of Sibsagar town and falls into the Dikhou near its mouth. At Sibsagar site, the bed of the river is composed of fine grade black sand. There are some tanks in the region which had been built by '*Ahom*' rulers such as Sibsagar tank and Joysagar tank.

The geological formation of the region is of alluvial origin. Soils in the region are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*(18), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(19) and *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47). Rice is the staple food crop of the region. Economically, the region is rich in tea plantation. Coal and oil are the chief minerals which have been commercially exploited. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is drilling the Oil in the region. There are some small scale industries in the region such as rice mills, soap industry, printing presses etc. Pottery is an important cottage industry. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory in the region. National Highway-37, State Highway, some metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. Human settlement is compact. Sibsagar is an historical town which was the old capital of Assam during the 'Ahom' dynasty.
		2.7.3.4 Nambar Forest	Bokakhat Golaghat Sarupathar	Alluvium rocks, Khasi green stone-massive	*Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	This region occupies 433 villages (162 villages in 1971) of which 9 villages (9 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Bokakhat, 79 villages (44 villages in 1971) of P.S. Golaghat and 345 villages (109 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sarupathar. It makes its boundaries with Jorhat Plain region in the north, Nagaland state in the east and in the south and Karbi Anglong district in the west. The region is entirely rural which covers an area of 1104.00 km^2 with a population of 113,855. It has the density of population of 103 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971) There are 2 villages in the region under P.S. Golaghat having 5000 and above population namely, Tarani (E.A.) F.V.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Population 5041) and Gomariguri F.V. (Population 5,647).

Physiographically, it is a land of hills, forests and marshes and has the maximum height of 168 metres above the mean sea level and the minimum height of 109 metres above the mean sea level in P.S. Sarupathar. The region is shut in between Mikir Hills and Naga Hills. The Dhansiri is an important river which flows through the region and makes the common administrative boundary between Karbi Anglong and Sibsagar districts. The main tributaries of the river on the right bank are the Dayang, the Diphu, the Bhogdai and on the left bank are the Nambar, the Daigurang and the Kaliyani. Besides these tributaries, there are many sub-tributaries also among which the Kakadonga and the Rengma are important. Important reserved forests in the region are Nambar R.F. Diphu R.F. and Rengma R.F.

Its geology is of alluvial origin excluding some Khasi green stone-massive rocks concentrated in north-western part of the region. Soils in the region are *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19) *Udalfs-Ochrepts* (22) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). Rice is the staple food crop. The region is backward in industries. National Highway-39 covers very small distance in the region. Railway line (metre gauge) passes through the region. The region is covered with dense jungle mainly cane and bamboos and therefore transport and communication facilities are not satisfactory. Human settlement is scattered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.7.3.5 Geleki-Abhyapur Forest Region	Teok Nazira Moranhat Sonari Barhat Mariani Amguri	Alluvium rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72)	This region occupies 343 villages (342 villages in 1971) of which 7 villages (7 villages in 1971) are of P.S. Teok, 67 villages (68 villages in 1971) of P.S. Nazira, 53 villages (53 villages in 1971) of P.S. Moranhat, 109 villages (107 villages in 1971) of P.S. Sonari, 79 villages (79 villages in 1971) of P.S. Barhat, 8 villages (8 villages in 1971) of P.S. Mariani and 20 villages (20 villages in 1971) of P.S. Amguri. The region makes its boundaries with Jorhat Plain region in the north-west, Sibsagar Plain region in the north, district Dibrugarh in the north-east, Arunachal Pradesh in the south-east and Nagaland in the south and in the west. As per the 1971 Census, it covers an area of 1152.00 km^2 of which 1151.00 km^2 are rural and 1.00 km^2 urban with a population of 229,042 (226,604 rural and 2,438 urban). It has the density of population of 199 persons per km^2. It has one town namely, Sonari (same town in 1971). From relief point of view, Naga Hills are concentrated in south-western corner and the rest part belongs to plain topography which is covered by evergreen forests. It has the maximum height of 430 metres above the mean sea level in Disoi valley R.F. and the minimum height of 185 metres above the mean sea level in Rajbari tea garden in P.S. Teok. Important rivers flowing in the region are the Disang, the Disai, the teak and the Namdang, Important reserved forests in the region are Disai R.F., Tiruhill R.F., Geleki R.F. and Abhyapur R.F. The region is covered with dense

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

mixed jungle mainly bamboo trees.

Geologically, Tipam & Surma group of rocks (miocene excluding Pontian age) are found in the entire region excluding alluvium rocks concentrated in some pockets (Northern part of the region). Soils in the region are *Ustalf-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts* (19), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) and *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72). Rice is the staple food crop of the region. Industrially, the region is backward. State Highway, some metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. Human settlement is scattered. All these factors have given this region a geographic personality of its own.

DISTRICT DIBRUGARH

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Dibrugarh district lies between 27° 5' and 27° 58' North latitudes and 94° 35' and 96° 0' East longitudes (approximately). The district is bounded on the north and north-west by the Brahmaputra river which forms the common boundary between Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh districts, on the north-east, east and south-east by Arunachal Pradesh and on the south-west by Sibsagar district. It covers an area of 7,145.60 km^2 of which 7,084.5 km^2 are rural and 61.10 km^2 urban with a population of 1,411,119 (1,183,589 rural and 227,530 urban). The density of population of the district is 197 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). It is divided into 3 (three) Sub-divisions namely, Sadiya, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh. It consists of 10 (ten) police stations namely, Sadiya, Doomdooma, Tinsukia, Digboi, Margherita, Bardubi, Chabua, Dibrugarh, Moran and Jaipur (sub-divisions and police stations as per 1981). There are 11 (eleven) towns in the district namely, Dibrugarh, Chabua, Tinsukia, Makum, Duliajan oil town, Naharkatia, Namrup, Doomdooma, Margherita, Digboi and Digboi oil town (same set of towns in 1981 and in 1971). Dibrugarh is the district headquarters.

The greater part of the district is an alluvial plain. Brahmaputra is the main river which forms flood plain in the north. Dibrugarh plain is the most fertile and prosperous region. There is hilly topography in south-eastern part of the district adjoining Arunachal Pradesh. Buri Dihing is another important river which flows through the district. The forests of the district are very rich. Its geology is of alluvial origin except Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Barail group of rocks and Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks which are concentrated in south-eastern part of the district. In this part, oil, natural gas and coal are found in sedimentary rocks which are chief minerals of the district. The soils in the district as classified by N.B.S.S. and I.C.A.R. (Nagpur) are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts, Orthents-Fluvents* (24), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26) and *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47).

The climate is characterised by the absence of a dry hot summer season, the highest temperature being experienced during the south-west monsoon season alongwith abundant rains and a highly humid atmosphere throughout the year. Rice is the staple food crop. Fish is also considered to be a major food item by a vast majority of population. Different kind of fishes are found in *bils*, ponds, tanks and rivers. The district is rich in tea gardens and other natural resources established as early as 1840. There are some industries in the district based on tea, oil and natural gas. The first successful strike at oil took place at Makum in 1867. The first well at Digboi drilled in 1889-90 marked the birth of oil industry in India. Oil refinery at Digboi is the oldest in the country. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway 37 and 38, some metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the district.

District Dibrugarh is a part of Eastern Brahmaputra Valley (2.7.3) and is divided into 5 (five) sub-micro regions as follows on the basis of its geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

2.7.3.1 Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs : The region covers the north-east corner of the district, occupying 180 villages (142 villages in 1971) and no town. It covers an area of 898.00 km^2 with a population of 57,658. It has the density of 64 persons per km^2 (Population and area figures as per 1971). The region is entirely plain, covered with dense forests. The Luhit is an important river of the region. It's geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.3.2 Brahmaputra Flood Plain : The region covers north and north-west part of the district, occupying 23 villages (18 villages in 1971) and no town. It covers an area of 1198.00 km^2 with a population of 10,454. It has the density of 9 persons per km^2 which is the lowest in the district (Population and area figures as per 1971). This region is alluvial plain, formed by the Brahmaputra river which is the most important river of the region. Bamboos and grasses (about 3 metres high) are found in the region. It's geology is of alluvial origin.

2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain : The region consists

1506 villages (1518 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 2789.00 km² with a population of 933,017 of which 757,635 are rural and 175,382 urban. As per the 1971 Census, this region has the density of 334 persons per km² which is the highest in the district. There are 7 (seven) urban centres (same set of towns in 1981 and in 1971) in the region namely, Dibrugarh, Chabua, Tinsukia, Makum, Duliajan Oil Town, Naharkatia and Namrup. The topography is of alluvial plain which is covered with rice fields and tea gardens. The Buri Dihing is an important river of the region. It's geology is of alluvial origin. Oil and natural gas are the chief minerals.

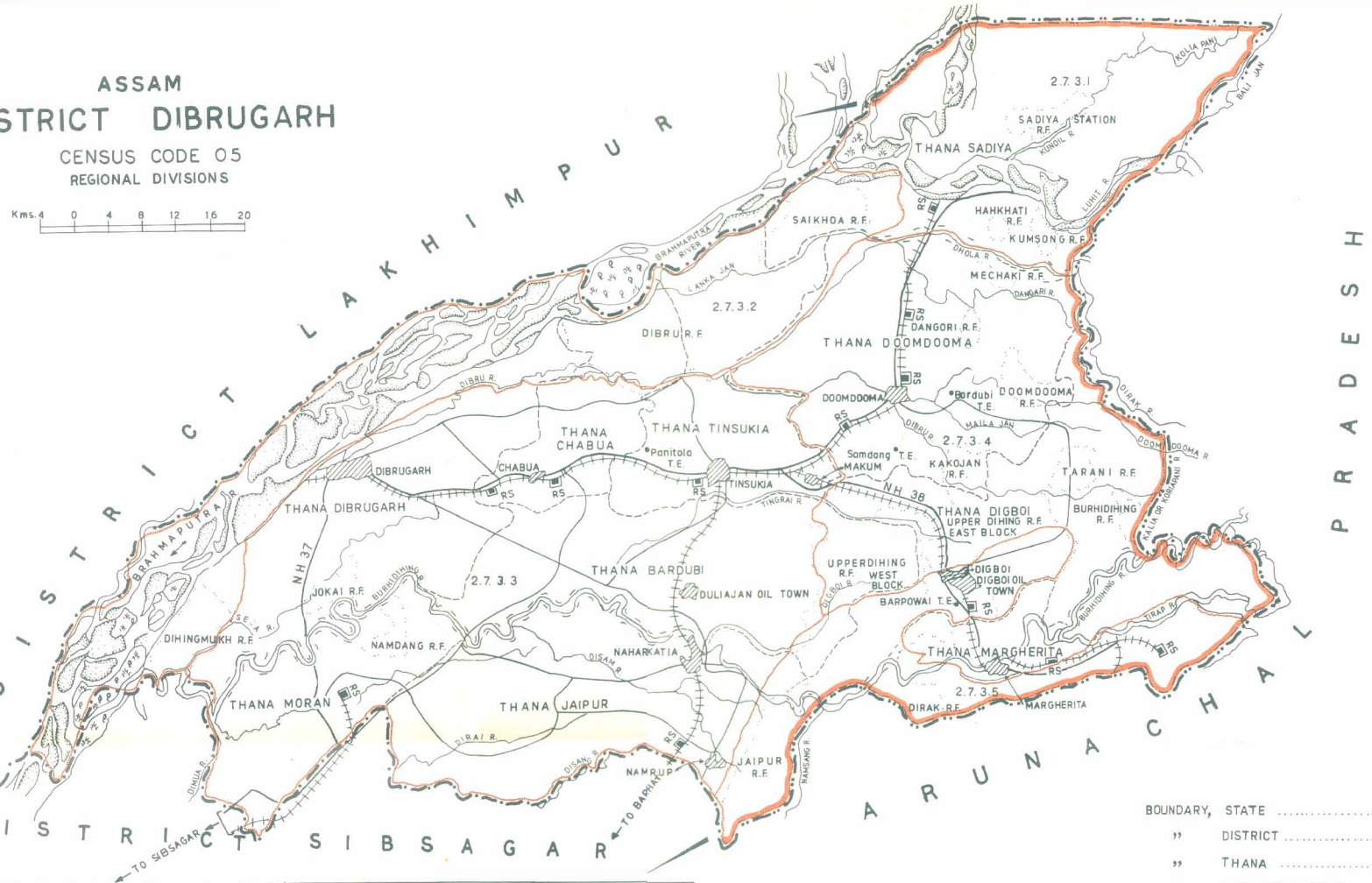
2.7.3.4 Doomdooma-Margherita Region : This region occupies 561 villages (492 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 1638.40 km² with a population of 316,875 of which 297,115 are rural and 19,760 urban. It has the density of 193 persons per km² (Population and area figures as per 1971). This region has 2 (two) towns namely, Doomdooma and Margherita (same set of towns in 1981 and in 1971). Physiographically, it is a plain region, excluding some hills in south-eastern part near Buri Dihing river. It's geology is of alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and Barail group of rocks in southern part. Coal is the chief mineral which is found in southern part near Margherita town. The forests are rich. Tea gardens are found here and there.

2.7.3.5 Upper Dihing Forest Region : This region covers the south-eastern part of the district, occupying 63 villages (67 villages in 1971). It covers an area of 545.40 km² with a population of 86,593 of which 54,205 are rural and 32,388 urban. It has the density of 159 persons per km² (Population and area figures as per 1971). It contains 2 (two) towns namely, Digboi and Digboi Oil Town. The region has hilly topography, covered with forests. It's geology is of Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and Barail group of rocks. Tipam sand stone covers the coal fields. Oil and coal are the major minerals.

ASSAM
DISTRICT DIBRUGARH

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

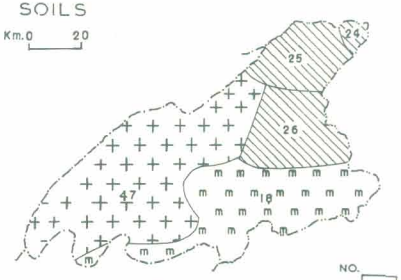


GEOLOGY



- ALLUVIUM
- DIHING & DUPITLA GROUP (pliocene including pontian)
- TIPAM & SURMA GROUP (miocene excluding pontian)
- BARAIL GROUP (oligocene & eocene)

SOILS



	NO.
USTALFS – OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS	18
UDALFS – OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – FLUVENTS	
UDALFS – OCHREPTS – AQUENTS	24, 25, 26
UDALFS – OCHREPTS – AQUEPTS	
FLUVENTS – AQUEPTS	47

2.7.3.1. DIBANG - LUHIT INTERFLUVS

2.7.3.2. BRAHMAPUTRA FLOOD PLAIN

2.7.3.3. DIBRUGARH PLAIN

2.7.3.4. DOOMDOOMA-MARGHERITA REGION

2.7.3.5. UPPER DIHING FOREST REGION

BOUNDARY, STATE

" DISTRICT

" THANA

" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME ..... DIRAK R.F.

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION, 1971

URBAN AREA 1971

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH37

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ..... RS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 2.7.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Name: Dibrugarh | Census Code No. 05 | State - Assam

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved 1971/81	No. of towns in region/ name 1971/81	Area in km² in region (1971)			Population in region (1971)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1 Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs	180 ('81) 142 ('71)	– –	898.00	898.00	–	57 658	57 658	–
	2.7.3.2 Brahma-putra Flood Plain	23 ('81) 18 ('71)	– –	1198.00	1198.00	–	10 454	10 454	–
	2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain	1506 ('81)	7 ('81) (same towns in 1981)						
		1518 ('71)	7 ('71) 1. Dibrugarh (M) 2. Chabua (T.C.) 3. Tinsukia (M) 4. Makum (T.C. in '81) 5. Duliajan Oil Town (Census town) 6. Naharkatia (T.C.) 7. Namrup (Census town)	2789.00	2751.00	38.00	933 017	757 635	175 382

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.7.3.4 Doom-dooma-Margher-ita Region	561 ('81) 492 ('71)	2 (same towns in 1981) 2 ('71) 1. Doom-dooma (T.C) 2. Margh-erita (Census town)	1638.40	1632.70	5.70	316 875	297 115	19 760
	2.7.3.5 Upper Dihing Forest Region	63 ('81) 67 ('71)	2 (same towns in 1981) 2 ('71) 1 Digboi (T C) 2 Digboi Oil Town (Census town)	545.40	528.00	17.40	86 593	54 205	32 388
		*33 villages (1971)		76 80 Km^2 (area (1971)			6 522 (Rural population) (1971)		

* Location of 33 villages of P S Sadiya (1971 Census) have not been given on P S Sadiya map (1971) therefore, the details of these villages could not be given region-wise

District Dibrugarh is newly created from district Lakhimpur during 1971-81 There are 10 (ten) police stations in the present district of Dibrugarh namely, Sadiya, Doomdooma, Tinsukia, Digboi, Margherita, Bardubi, Chabua, Dibrugarh, Moran and Jaipur.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District Name : Dibrugarh | Census Code No. 05 | State - Assam

Sl. No.	Division No./Name	P.S	Location Code No. of Census villages, as per 1981	Total No. of Villages in P.S. 1971/81	Total No. of Villages and Towns in Division 1971/81	Area of Regional Division in km² (1971)	Remarks (Village Code No. as per 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.7.3.1 Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs	Sadiya	All villages	180 ('81) 142 ('71)	180 ('81) 142 ('71)	898.00	All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.1
2.	2.7.3.2 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Doomdooma	1 to 7, 17, 72, 73	10 ('81) 10 ('71)			8 to 16, 18 to 71 are in region No. 2.7.3.4
		Tinsukia	1 to 3	3 ('81) 3 ('71)			
		Dibrugarh	254, 256, 299 to 304, 311, 312	10 ('81) 5 ('71)	23 ('81) 18 ('71)	1198.00	255, 257 to 298, 305 to 310 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
3.	2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain	Dibrugarh	1 to 253, 255, 257 to 298, 305 to 310, 313	303 ('81) 312 ('71)			254, 256, 299 to 304, 311 and 312 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Chabua	All villages	71 ('81) 73 ('71)			All villages are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Moran	–do–	307 ('81) 289 ('71)			–do–
		Tinsukia	4 to130	127 ('81) 127 ('71)			
		Bardubi	1 to 22, 26 to 76, 81 to 297, 299 to 305, 307,	302 ('81) 293 ('71)			23 to 25, 77 to 80 are in region No. 2.7.3.4 &

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			308, 310, 311, 314				298, 306, 309, 312, 313 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Jaipur	1 to 377, 379 to 394, 397 to 399	396 ('81) 424 ('71)	1506 ('81) 1518 ('71) 7 towns ('81) 7 towns ('71)	2789.00	378, 395, 396 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
4.	2.7.3.4 Doomdooma-Margherita Region	Doomdooma	8 to 16, 18 to 71, 74 to 311	301 ('81) 234 ('71)			17, 72, 73 are in region No. 2.7.3.2
		Digboi	1 to 31, 48 to 157	141 ('81) 138 ('71)			32 to 47 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Margherita	1 to 25, 34 to 74, 80, 82 to 115, 118 to 126, 142 and 143	121 ('81) 114 ('71)			26 to 33, 75 to 79, 81, 116, 117, 127 to 141 are in region No. 2.7.3.5
		Bardubi	23 to 25, 77 to 80	7 ('81) 6 ('71)	561 ('81) 492 ('71) 2 towns ('81) 2 towns ('71)	1638.40	26 to 76 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
5.	2.7.3.5 Upper Dihing Forest Region	Digboi	32 to 47	16 ('81) 18 ('71)			
		Margherita	26 to 33, 75 to 79, 81, 116, 117, 127 to 141	31 ('81) 32 ('71)			34 to 74, 80, 82 to 115, 118 to 126 are in region No. 2.7.3.4
		Bardubi	298, 306, 309, 312, 313, 315 to 320	11 ('81) 10 ('71)			299 to 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 314 are in region No. 2.7.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Jaipur	378, 395, 396, 400 and 401	5 ('81) 7 ('71)	63 ('81) 67 ('71) 2 towns ('81) 2 towns ('71)	545.40	379 to 394, 397 to 399 are in region No. 2.7.3.3
			P.S. Sadiya	* 33 villages (1971)		76.80 Km^2 (area) (1971)	

* Location of 33 villages of P.S. Sadiya (1971 Census) have not been given on P.S. Sadiya map (1971) therefore, the details of these villages could not be given region-wise.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District Name : Dibrugarh | Census Location Code No. 05 | State : Assam

State	District Name	Division Number & Name	Name of the Administrative Division (P.S.)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1 Dibang–Luhit Interfluvs	Sadiya	Alluvium rocks	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents, Fluvents* (24), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25), *Udalfs-Ochrepts Aquepts* (26)	The region covers north-east corner of the district, occupying 180 villages (142 villages in 1971). It spreads over only in P.S. Sadiya. This region is entirely rural. It covers an area of 898.00 km² with a population of 57,658. The density of population of the region is 64 persons per km² (Population and area figures as per 1971). The region makes its boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh in the north and in the east, Doomdooma-Margherita Region in the south, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the south-west and Lakhimpur district in the west. The region is entirely plain, covered with dense forests. The drainage of the region is carried off in small streams which feed the larger rivers. The Luhit, the Dibang and the Kundil rivers are the tributaries of the Brahmaputra river. These rivers flow through the region. The Kundil river falls into Luhit river in east of Sadiya. This river flows past Sadiya, but the greater part of its course lies inside Arunachal Pradesh. The Dibang river and its tributaries debouch upon the plain through gorges of great natural beauty. The current is swift and the beds of the river are full of snags and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						boulders. The forests of this region are dense with bamboos. Sadiya station R.F. is the important reserved forest of the region. The geological formation is of alluvial origin. Soils are as follows:
						Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents (24), covers the north-east corner of the region.
						Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents (25), covers the entire region.
						Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts (26), spreads over a narrow strip in southern part of the region.
						Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The region is not rich in industries. Transport and communication facilities are not so good though railway line (metre gauge) and National Highway — 37 pass through the region below the south bank of the Luhit river. Human settlement seems to be scattered and it is more concentrated in and out of Sadiya P.S. headquarters and near Saikhoa Ghat.
		2.7.3.2 Brahmaputra Flood Plain	Doomdooma Alluvium rocks Tinsukia Dibrugarh Sadiya Chabua		*Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25),	The region covers north and north-west part of the district, occupying 23 villages (18 villages in 1971). It consists of 10 villages (10 villages in 1971) of P.S. Doomdooma, 3 villages (3 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tinsukia and 10 villages (5 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dibrugarh. However, Dibru reserved forest belonging to the Chabua police station, appear in the region. Though the region passes through P.S. Sadiya also but no village of

this P.S. falls under the region.

The region is entirely rural. It spreads over an area of 1198.00 km² with a population of 10,454. The density of population of the region is 9 persons per km² which is the lowest in the district. (Population and area figures as per 1971). This region makes its boundaries with district Lakhimpur in the north and north-west, district Sibsagar in the south-west, Dibrugarh Plain region in the south, Doomdooma-Margherita Region in the south-east and Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs region in the east.

Physiographically, it is alluvial plain, formed by the Brahmaputra river. The whole of the drainage of the district ultimately finds its way into the Brahmaputra which is an enormous river here even at a great distance from its source of origin. In this part of the region it possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that it is here that it passes out of the Arunachal hills and enters into the alluvial plain. The mass of silt brought down from the Himalayas is sufficient to form sand banks. The floods which are so frequent in the Brahmaputra, cause changes in the river course and raise the river bed by depositing the detritus carried from the upper reaches. The Brahmaputra remains navigable through out the year.

The forest of the region is dense with bamboos and grasses (3 metres high). Important reserved forests in the region are Dibru R.F. and Saikhoa R.F. Geologically, the region is of alluvial

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						origin. Soils are *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) which covers the entire region and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* (25) which covers the north-eastern corner of the region. It is backward in industries. Transport and communication facilities are poor. Human settlement seems to be scattered.
		2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain	Dibrugarh Chabua Tinsukia Bardubi Jaipur Moran	Alluvium rocks	*Fluvents-Aquepts* (47), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26), *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18)	This region occupies 1506 villages (1518 villages in 1971). It consists of 303 villages (312 villages in 1971) of P.S. Dibrugarh, 71 villages (73 villages in 1971) of P.S. Chabua, 127 villages (127 villages in 1971) of P.S. Tinsukia, 302 villages (293 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bardubi, 396 villages (424 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jaipur and 307 villages (289 villages in 1971) of P.S. Moran. The region makes its boundaries with Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north and north-west, Doomdooma-Margherita Region in the east, Upper Dihing Forest Region in the south-east and district Sibsagar in the south. It covers an area of 2789.00 km^2 of which 2751.00 km^2 are rural and 38.00 km^2 urban with a population of 933,017 (757,635 rural and 175,382 urban). The density of population of the region is 334 persons per km^2 which is the highest in the district (Population and area figures as per 1971). There are 7 (seven) urban centres (same set of towns both in 1981 and in 1971) in the region namely, Dibrugarh, Chabua, Tinsukia, Makum, Duliajan Oil Town, Naharkatia and Namrup. There

is one village having population above 5,000 in the region namely, Panitola T.E. (5428 as per the 1971 Census) under P.S. Tinsukia.

The topography of the region is alluvial plain which is covered with fields of waving rice and tea bushes. The Buri Dihing is the important river which flows south of the Brahmaputra. This river rises in the Patkai range and flows a tortuous course with a westerly direction till it joins the Brahmaputra. The bed of the river is sandy and in places obstracted with snags. The present bed of the river is composed of fine brown sand and is unstable in nature. Bamboos are found in the region here and there. Jokai R.F. and Namdang R.F. are the important reserved forests of the region which are found on either bank of the Buri Dihing river.

Geological formation is of alluvial origin. Soils are—*Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) type of soil which is found in large part of the region. Besides this, *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) type of soil is found in eastern part and in a narrow strip in southern part of the region. *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26) type of soil is found in eastern corner of the region in a small pocket. Rice is the staple food crop of the region.

The region is rich in tea gardens and minerals wealth. Petroleum oil and natural gas are the chief minerals of the region. Naharkatia and Moran oil fields are known for oil and natural gas. There are some small scale industries in the region such as

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						saw mills, plywood industry, manufacture of furniture and fixtures, flour mills, rice mills and manufacture of steel furniture. Pottery, bamboo and cane works are the important cottage industries. Tea industry is the most important large scale industry in the region. Besides this, Oil India Ltd. and Assam Gas Company in Duliajan Oil Town, the Assam Petro-Chemical Limited, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Ltd:) and Thermal Power Plant in Namrup are situated in the region. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. There is good transport net work in the region. National Highway 37 and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. This region is prosperous and presents ideal condition for human living. Obviously therefore, the density of population of the region is the highest in the district. Dibrugarh is the district headquarters and an important town. There are some educational institutes in the town such as Medical College and Dibrugarh University. Dibrugarh town is connected by road, rail and air with rest of the country.
	2.7.3.4 Doomdooma-Margherita Region	Doomdooma Digboi Margherita Bardubi	Alluvium rocks, Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks, Barail group of rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18), *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26), *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47)		This region occupies 561 villages (492 villages in 1971). It consists of 301 villages (234 villages in 1971) of P.S. Doomdooma, 141 villages (138 villages in 1971) of P.S. Digboi, 112 villages (114 villages in 1971) of P.S. Margherita and 7 villages (6 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bardubi. The region makes its boundaries with Dibang-Luhit Interfluvs region in the north, Brahmaputra Flood Plain region in the north-west, Dibrugarh Plain in the west, Upper Dihing Forest Region in the south

and Arunachal Pradesh in the east.

It covers an area of 1638.40 km² of which 1632.70 km² are rural and 5.70 km² urban with a population of 316,875 (297,115 rural and 19,760 urban). The density of population of the region is 193 person per km² (Population and area figures as per 1971). There are 2 (two) towns (same towns in 1981 and in 1971) namely, Doomdooma and Margherita. There are 2 (two) villages having population about 5,000 in the region, namely, Bardubi T.E. (Population 5,070) and Samdang T.E. (Population 6,907) under P.S. Doomdooma.

This region presents plain topography excluding some hills in south-eastern part near north and south bank of the Buri Dihing river. The Buri Dihing is the main river which flows through the region. After leaving the hills, it flows along the southern part of the region and passes Margherita, an important town of the region. It's principal tributaries are on the right bank of Digboi, the Tingrai; and on the left bank, the Tirap.

This region is covered by forests. Important reserved forests in the region are Doomdooma R.F., Buri-Dihing R.F., Upper Dihing R.F. etc.

The geological formation is of Alluvial origin excluding Tipam and Surma group of rocks, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and Barail group of rocks concentrated in southern part of the region. The alluvial deposits of the region belong to sub-recent and recent periods. Tipam and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Surma group of rocks known as Tipam sand stone stage. In this part, coal is found in sedimentary rocks which are concentrated in southern part. Soils are *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) which covers the southern part of the region, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* (26) covers the large part of the region and *Fluvents-Aquepts* (47) covers the north-west part of the region. It is also famous for tea gardens. Coal is found near Margherita town. There are some industries such as the Assam Railway and Trading Company at Margherita. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway 37 and 38, some metalled roads and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region. Human settlement seems to be compact near Margherita and Doomdooma towns.
		2.7.3.5 Upper Dihing Forest Region	Digboi Margherita Bardubi Jaipur	Tipam & Surma group of rocks, Dihing & Dupitla group of rocks, Barail group of rocks	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18),	The region covers south-eastern part of the district, occupying 63 villages (67 villages in 1971). It consists of 16 villages (18 villages in 1971) of P.S. Digboi, 31 villages (32 villages in 1971) of P.S. Margherita, 11 villages (10 villages in 1971) of P.S. Bardubi and 5 villages (7 villages in 1971) of P.S. Jaipur. The region makes its boundaries with Doomdooma-Margherita Region in the north and north-east, Arunachal Pradesh in the south and south-east, Dibrugarh Plain region in the west. It covers an area of 545.40 km^2 of which

528.00 km² are rural and 17.40 km² urban with a population of 86,593 (54,205 rural and 32,388 urban). The density of population of the region is 159 persons per km²(Population and area figures as per 1971). There are 2 (two) towns (same towns in 1981 and 1971) in the region namely, Digboi and Digboi Oil Town. There is one village having a population of above 5,000 in the region namely, Barpowai T.E. (5,996 as per the 1971 Census) under P.S. Digboi.

Physiographically, it is a hilly region, covered by forests. It has the maximum height of 583 metres approximately above the mean sea level under P.S. Margharita and the minimum height of 175 metres approximately above the mean sea level under P.S. Digboi. The Buri Dihing is the main river which flows through the region. Important reserved forests in the region are Jaipur R.F. and Upper Dihing R.F. etc. Its geology belongs to Tipam and Surma groups of rocks, Dihing and Dupitla group of rocks and Barail group of rocks. Tipam sand stones cover the coal fields of the region. These sand stones are found in ridge of the Tikak-Ledo-Tipang and Honju range of hills. Another belt of the Tipam sand-stones covers the major part of the Jaipur-Tipam-Digboi range of hills. In this part, the Tipam includes several oil bearing horizons and a good number of oil and gas seepages occur along the base of the hills between Dihing river and Digboi. From soils point of view, it covers entirely *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* (18) type of soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Coal and petroleum oil are the chief minerals of the region. Tea gardens are found here and there in the region. Digboi is an important town of the region. There are some small scale industries in Digboi such as wire fencing and manufacture of furniture and fixtures etc. There is an oil refinery in Digboi, the oldest in the country. Transport and communication facilities are satisfactory. National Highway 38 and railway line (metre gauge) pass through the region.

APPENDIX

Showing administrative Constituents by Districts with reference to the Sub-Micro Regions in Assam and other states namely, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No. & Name	States	Micro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
		FOOTHILLS PLAIN (Undulating Plain)			
2 The Great Plains	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	Assam	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain
				Kamrup	2.7.1.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain
			2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Darrang	2.7.2.1 Northern Foot Hills Plain
			2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur	2.7.3.1 Foot Hills Plain
		BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY			
1 The Northern Mountains	1.4 North-Eastern Himalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	East Siang	1.4.3.5 Siang River Plain of East Siang District
			1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.1 Dibang River Plain
				Lohit	1.4.4.1 Lohit River Plain
				Tirap	1.4.4.2 Dibang River Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	Assam	1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.2 Jamuna Plain
					1.5.8.7 Kopili Plain
2 The Great Plains	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	Assam	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara	2.7.1.2 Golokganj-Bijni Plain
				Kamrup	2.7.1.2 Sorbhog-Barpeta Low Land
				Kamrup	2.7.1.3 Nalbari-Rangia Plain
2 The Great Plains	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	Assam	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara	2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
				Kamrup	2.7.1.4 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
			2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Nagaon	2.7.2.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
				Nagaon	2.7.2.2 Nagaon Region
				Darrang	2.7.2.2 Central Plain
				Nagaon	2.7.2.3 Kopili-Jamuna Region
				Darrang	2.7.2.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
			2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1 Dibang-Lohit Interfluvs
				Sibsagar	2.7.3.1 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
				Lakhimpur	2.7.3.2 Subansiri Plain
				Sibsagar	2.7.3.2 Jorhat Plain
				Dibrugarh	2.7.3.2 Brahmaputra Flood Plain
				Sibsagar	2.7.3.3 Sibsagar Plain
				Dibrugarh	2.7.3.3 Dibrugarh Plain
				Lakhimpur	2.7.3.3 Brahmaputra Flood Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Dibrugarh	2.7.3.4 Doom Dooma-Margherita Region
			DUDHNAI/KRISHNAI BASIN		
1 The Northern Mountains	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	Meghalaya	1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	East Garo Hills East Garo Hills	1.5.10.1 Krishnai Basin 1.5.10.2 Dudhnai Basin
2 *The Great Plains*	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	Assam	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara	2.7.1.6 Dudhnai Basin
			BARAK VALLEY		
1 The Northern Mountains	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	Assam	1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar Cachar	1.5.7.2 Barak Valley North 1.5.7.3 Barak Valley South
			MIKIR PLATEAU		
			1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.1 Mikir Plateau
			HILLS/ MOUNTAINOUS REGION		
1 The Northern Mountains	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	Nagaland	1.5.1 Nagaland Hills	Kohima Wokha Mokokchung	1.5.1.1 Kohima Tseminyu Hilly Region 1.5.1.1 Bhandari Forested Hills 1.5.1.1 Eastern Mokokchung Hills

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Mon	1.5.1.1	Champang-Phomch-ing Hilly Region
				Tuensang	1.5.1.1	Southern Tuensang Hills
				Zunheboto	1.5.1.1	Western Zunheboto Hills
				Phek	1.5.1.1	Chazouba-Chizemi Hilly Region
				Phek	1.5.1.2	Phek Hills
				Kohima	1.5.1.2	Barail Range
				Mokokchung	1.5.1.2	Western Mokokchung Hills
				Mon	1.5.1.2	Mon Hilly Region
				Tuensang	1.5.1.2	Northern Tuensang Hills
				Zunheboto	1.5.1.2	Eastern Zunheboto Hills
				Phek	1.5.1.3	Phokhungri-Meluri Hills
				Wokha	1.5.1.3	Wokha Hilly Region
				Mon	1.5.1.3	Singhphan-Chiknuyu Rolling Hills
				Kohima	1.5.1.3	Jaluke-Medziphema Rolling Hills Tract
		Manipur	1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipr North	1.5.2.1	Northern Hilly Region
				Manipur West	1.5.2.1	Northern Hilly Region
				Manipur South	1.5.2.1	Western Hilly Region
				Manipur East	1.5.2.1	Northern Hilly Region
				Manipr North	1.5.2.2	Eastern Hilly Region
				Manipur West	1.5.2.2	Western Hilly Region
				Manipur South	1.5.2.2	Eastern Hilly Region
				Manipur East	1.5.2.2	Eastern Hilly Region

1	2	3	4	5	6	
				Manipr North	1.5.2.3	Western Hilly Region
				Manipur West	1.5.2.3	Eastern Hilly Region
				Manipur South	1.5.2.3	Southern Forested Region
				Manipur East	1.5.2.3	Southern Hilly Region
			1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Tengnoupal	1.5.3.1	Tengnoupal Hilly Region
				Tengnoupal	1.5.3.2	Tengnoupal Eastern Hilly Region
				Tengnoupal	1.5.3.3	Tengnoupal Southern Hilly Region
				Manipur Central	1.5.3.4	Jiribam Hilly Region
		Mizoram	1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl	1.5.4.1	Hachhek-Tlang Region
				Chhimtuipui	1.5.4.1	Uiphum Tlang Region
				Aizawl	1.5.4.2	Aizawl Mountainous Region
				Lunglei	1.5.4.2	Thorang Tlang Region
				Chhimtuipui	1.5.4.2	Mualbu Samang Tlang Region
				Aizawl	1.5.4.3	Chalfilh-Kawlkulh Tlang Region
				Lunglei	1.5.4.3	Lunglei Mountainous Region
				Chhimtuipui	1.5.4.3	Eastern Saiha Mountainous Region
				Aizawl	1.5.4.4	Eastern Mountainous Region
				Lunglei	1.5.4.4	Purun Tlang Region

1	2		3	4		5	6	
			Assam	1.5.7	Cachar Plains	Cachar	1.5.7.1	Barail Range
						Cachar	1.5.7.4	Bhairabi-Bhuban Hilly Region
				1.5.8	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.1	Cachar Hills West
						North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.2	Cachar Hills East
						North Cachar Hills	1.5.8.3	Barail Range
						Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.3	Diphu Forested Hills
						Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.4	Nambar Forest
						Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.5	Bhoi Region
						Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.6	Mikir Hills
			Meghalaya	1.5.9	Eastern Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1.5.9.1	North-East Khasi Hills
						Jaintia Hills	1.5.9.2	Narpuh Saipung Forest Region
				1.5.10	Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	1.5.10.1	North West Garo Hills
							1.5.10.2	South West Garo Hills
2 The Great Plains	2.7	Brahmaputra Valley	Assam	2.7.1	Western Brahmaputra Valley	*Goalpara	2.7.1.3	Baukumori-Bairaberchura Hills Tract
						*Goalpara	2.7.1.5	Andharmua-Ajaghar Hills Tract
						*Kamrup	2.7.1.5	Southern Forested Hills
				2.7.2	Central Brahmaputra Valley	*Nagaon	2.7.2.4	Lumding Forested Region
				2.7.3	Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	*Sibsagar	2.7.3.4	Nambar Forest
						*Sibsagar	2.7.3.5	Geleki-Abhayapur Forest Region
						*Dibrugarh	2.7.3.5	Upper Dihing Forest Region

Note:- *Districts marked by asterisks have been included under the macro region. The Great Plains as the major portion of the concerned districts falls in that region. However, these are extension of the Northern Mountains macro region in these areas.