

CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA –A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES-1
VOLUME-II

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

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

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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 headquarters and in our Directorates. This contribution is being acknowledged separately. Shri B. P. Jain, Deputy Director of Census Operations, has ensured speedy printing.

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

New Delhi
2nd of January, 1989

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REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA : A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
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PART I
GENERAL NOTE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA—A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

GENERAL NOTE

The regional spatial patterns, variations of resources, heterogeneous physio-geographic factors and problems in development bring out the necessity for a regional approach to planning. Delineation of physio-geographic regions of a country of sub-continental size like India with an area of 3,287,263 km^2, extending between latitudes 8°4′28″ and 37°17′53″ North and longitudes 68°7′5 ″ 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 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 in dependent of Stamp's work, J.N.L. Baker, following the work on natural regions initiated by Wood, proposed another scheme of natural regions. It was in

close agreement with Stamp's regional scheme. Later on, M.B. Pithawala, Kazi S. Ahmad and O.E. Baker also proposed their schemes of regional divisions. O.H.K. Spate gave a more comprehensive treatment to this scheme. He was in general agreement with the schemes proposed by Stamp and Baker. He divided the sub-continent into three paramount macro level regions on the basis of geological structure. The regional scheme proposed by Spate is empirically derived. He divided India into 35 regions of the first order (under the three macro regions excluding the islands), 74 of the second order with 225 sub-divisions.

The traditional divisions of the country into mountains, plateaus and plains and further regional 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 subcontinent. 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 geoglogical 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 variou 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 boundries (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 appli-

cation of planning strategies for better utilisation of resources and for providing amenities to the inhabitants. Since each sub-micro region has been clearly defined in so far as its rural and urban constituents are concerned, the demographic characteristics and other statistics can be generated for the past Censuses also to the extent to which village-wise/town-wise data are available. The sub-micro regions have been delineated within the district. In case the boundaries of the district experience any change in future, due to administrative or any other reason, the required scores can be obtained by compilation of data as we know their constituent units. The sub-micro regions of the districts will play an important role in the implementation of the plan at the grass root level within the framework of the State plan which, in turn, is a part of the overall National plan. Agricultural development in India is dependent upon the regional approach because of wide areal spread and the resultant contrasts in cropping patterns arising mainly from the regional variations in physical conditions. Since the landuse pattern should be adopted as per physical conditions of the region, the demarcation of physio-geographic regions will help in the long-term planning for the country. It is hoped that this scheme, the first of its kind in the history of the Census in India, besides enlarging the scope of Census Atlases, would serve as a useful framework for administrators, planners, researchers and other data users.

The Procedure Followed

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

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

While operating on the above system, step 3 required the consulting of maps on geology to further streamline the region-forming factors in the delineation of sub-micro areas. Where the micro relief and the micro physiographic elements on such considerations corresponded fully, the viable region in the district gave a precise zoning. Further, the forest spread on the maps helped to reorient the sub-micro regional boundaries. In addition, rainfall (isohyetal) maps also helped in the delineation of these boundaries. Thus, all the factors as envisaged in the programme have been synthesised judiciously and to the extent possible to carve out the sub-micro regions within the districts throughout the country.

Code Structure for the Regions and the Scheme of the Contents

The map 'Regional Divisions of India' included in this volume depicts 3 digit codes. The first digit stands for the macro regions, the second digit for the meso regions and the third for the micro regions. The four macro regions have been numbered as : the Northern Mountains (1), the Great Plains (2), the Deccan Plateau (3) and the Costal 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 breifly 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 thei 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, the 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 state 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 state/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are :

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

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

1.1.1 Ladakh

1.1.2 Kashmir Valley

1.1.3 Jammu

In these divisions the relief presents remarkable variations. The grouping of the districts has been made in conformity with the geological structure, elevation and forest cover. Other factors do not play significant role in delineating these divisions. However, sub-montane soil (Podsolic) is dominant in the Kashmir 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-Himalavan 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 camprises 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 (3 630 m), Sabargam (3 546 m) and Phalut (3 596 m) are located in this section of Himalayan zone. Similarly, the lofty ranges of about 5 000 m with intermitten 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, parts 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 Sub-montane Plain

2.1.3 Beas-Satluj Doab

2.1.4 Punjab-Malwa Plain

2.2 Haryana Plain

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

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

2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain

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

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

2.4 Upper Ganga Plain

This is the vast stretch of the Ganga Plain where the rivers are playing important role in carrying out definite influence area of their own. In general, the soil is alluvial but variations have developed on the upland and 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 the 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, sub-divisions were delineated. In general, the elevation rises to over 1 000 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 out 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 in-

fested 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 geogarphy. 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 four 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 and 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. 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 and 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 Vindhyas and Satpura

3.6.2 Mahanadi Basin

3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley

3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

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

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau

3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

The Karnataka Plateau is a well defined plateau region of the Deccan over the unclassified crystalline rocks. In general, the northern portion is having an elevation of about 300 m with a westward slope, while the southern portion is high (over 900 m) and slopes towards the south-east. Tungabhadra river cuts it into two regions. Average annual rainfall is around 80 cm in major part of this region. Soils in the northern Karnataka are black while in the south these are mostly laterite, red sandy and red loamy. Forests are dense only in Malnad bordering Sahyadri where the main elevation reaches 1 000 m with heavy rainfall of 150 cm per annum. Three divisions made on the above considerations in this region are :

3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau

3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau

3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri

3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

Andhra Plateau is another well-defined plateau region over the Archaean gneissic rocks 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 1 200 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 shows some definite regional chazacteristics for classification on account of coastal alluvium 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 these sections which is high (above 300 cm) in the Western Coastal Region and low (about 100 cm) in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Coastal Plain has been sub divided into four sub-regions and 20 divisions.

4.1 Gujarat Region

This region represents almost the whole of Gujarat state. It 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 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 provide further clue in establishing the divisions in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Eastern Ghats are broken as they do not run as continuous geographical barrier. The region has been divided into eight 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

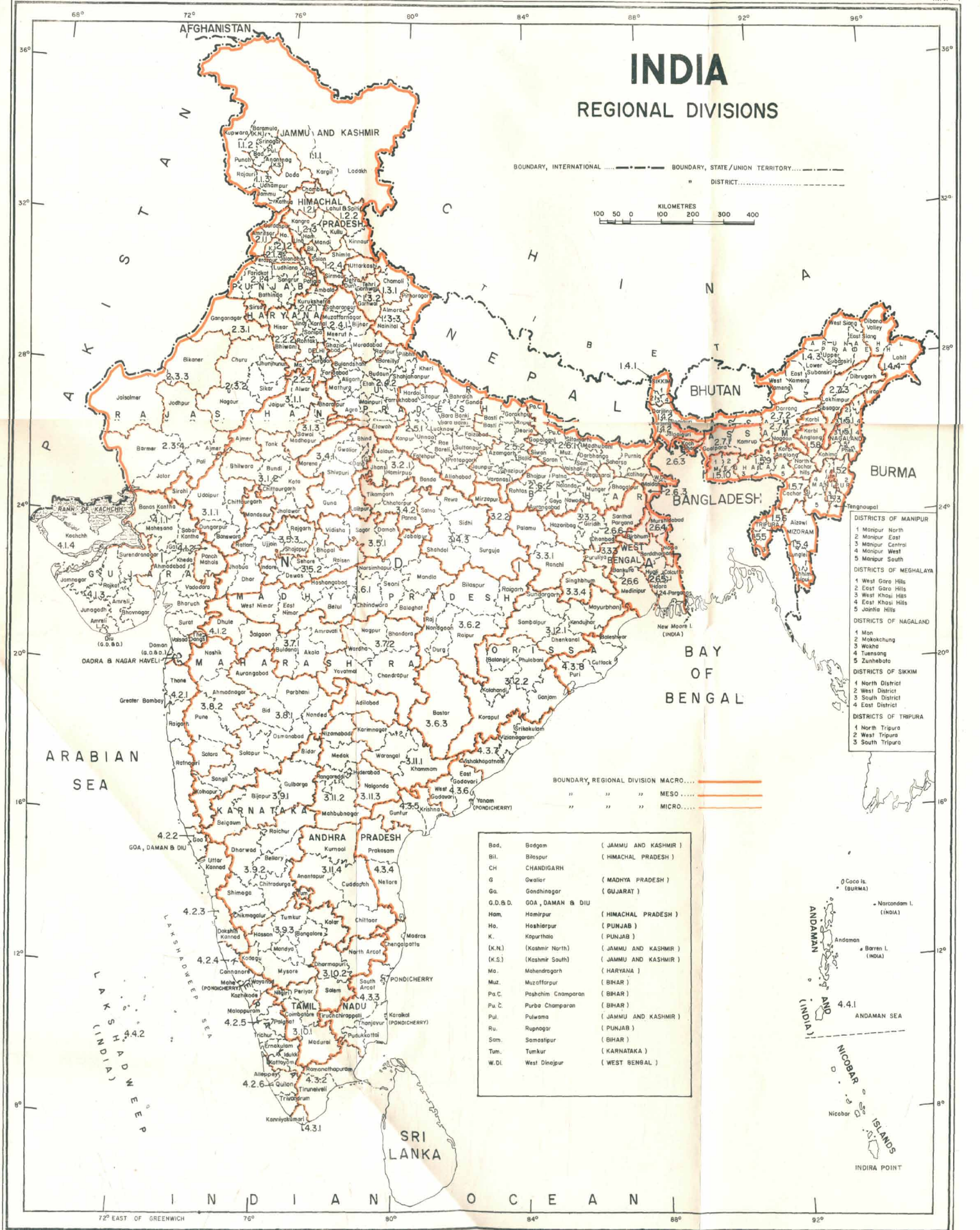
4.4 The Islands

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 these 33 major islands are inhabited, while the remaining islands are uninhabited. Geologically, sandstone and shales of Eocene period predominate. Due to hot and humid climate, soils are lateritic and degenerated with luxuriant growth of vegetation cover. Coral formation is the chief characteristics of the islands and so the group of islands forms a definite entity of a region on these considerations.

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

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



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

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

Regions with Code No. (Macro)	Sub-Regions with Code No. (Meso)	Divisions 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 and Uttarkashi	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya, Siwalik & Doons	Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
		1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya-East	Almora and Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
	1.4 North-Eastern Himalaya	1.4.1 Sikkim Himalaya	North District, West District, South District and East District	Sikkim
		1.4.2 Darjiling Himalaya including Duars	Darjiling and Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
		1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
		1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh
	1.5 Eastern Hill Zone	1.5. Nagaland Hills	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon. Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek and Tuensang	Nagaland
		1.5.2 Manipur Hills	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West, Pocket of Manipur Central and Manipur South	Manipur
		1.5.3 Imphal Valley	Manipur Central and Tengnoupal	Manipur
		1.5.4 Hill Zone	Aizawl Lunglei and Chhimtuipui	Mizoram
		1.5.5 Tripura Plain	South Tripura and West Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.6 Tripura Hills	North Tripura	Tripura
		1.5.7 Cachar Plain	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills	Assam
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5. 0 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills and East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Inter-fluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar	Chandigarh and 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

1	2	3	4	5
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur and Sikar	Rajasthan
		2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner and Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
		2.3.4 Luni Valley	Barmer, Jalor, Jodhpur and Pali	Rajasthan
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Bijnor, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur and Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Budaun Bulandshahr, Etah. Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5 Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain-West	Allahabad Bahraich Bara Banki, Faizabad. Fatehpur, Gonda Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur. Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		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
		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

1	2	3	4	5
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Barddhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twentyfour Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura, Birbhum and Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam
		2.7.3 Eastern Brahmaputra Valley	Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh	Assam
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Sirohi and Udaipur	Rajasthan
		3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar and Tonk	Rajasthan
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
	3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands	3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands	Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
	3.3 Bihar-West Bengal Uplands	3.3.1 Ranchi Plateau	Palamu and Ranchi	Bihar
		3.3.2 Hazaribag Plateau	Dhanbad, Hazaribag, Giridih and Santhal Pargana	Bihar
		3.3.3 Puruliya Uplands	Puruliya	West Bengal
		3.3.4 Singhbhum Plateau	Singhbhum	Bihar
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-West	Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.2 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-Central	Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
		3.4.3 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands-East	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Surguja	Madhya Pradesh

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

1	2	3	4	5
	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 Rayalaseema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Phulabani, Balangir, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Koraput	Orissa
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1 Gujarat Region	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, 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

1	2	3	4	5
		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 Kanniyakumari Coast	Kanniaykumari	Tamil Nadu
		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	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
		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 ANDHRA PRADESH

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The state of Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st November, 1956 under the State Re-organisation Act.

Andhra Pradesh is situated approximately between 12°38′ and 19°55′ north latitudes and 76°45′ and 84°45′ east longitudes and is bounded by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states in the north, Tamil Nadu in the south, Karnataka in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. The total area of Andhra Pradesh is 275 068.00 km^2 (provisional geographical area figures) with a total population of 53 549 673 persons in 1981.

Andhra Pradesh in general has the structure of the plateau which can be broadly divided into three natural regions : (i) The Coastal Plains, ii) the Eastern Ghats and (iii) the Plateau with intermittent peneplains. Some of the brief characteristics of these broad zones are as follows :

(i) The Coastal Plains consist of a belt of varying width between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visha-khapatnam districts constitute the northern portion of the narrow coastal plains having an altitude between 75 and 150 metres. The northern parts of this region are dotted with outliers of the Eastern Ghats where the altitude is between 300 and 600 metres. The central plain which is the broadest, comprises of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. The coast for several kilometres inland is largely fringed with mangrove swamp or sand dunes rising to 30-50 feet. The Krishna and Godavari deltas have conspicuous characteristics in the state. The narrow coastal plain in the south is occupied by Prakasam and Nellore districts, with low peneplains on Archaean gneisses and schists. These are even sandy or lateritic in nature and largely covered with scrub and bushes. In this region, the great salt water lagoon of Pulicat is situated.

(ii) The Eastern Ghats are a series of detached hill ranges of heterogeneous composition bordering the peneplains over the plateau in the interior. The Eastern Ghats widen and reach an elevation of more than 900 metres south of the Krishna valley. They continue into the Konda-veedu hills. South of the Krishna lie the most interesting of the eastern hills—the Cuddapah ranges and basin. This region forms a great crescent, the heart of it being the wide Nandyal valley drained by the Kunderu river. This region has an altitude of about 200 metres. To the west this trough is marked off from the Deccan plateau by the out facing scarps of Erramalai/Seshachalam/Palakonda hills, raising to an altitude of about 900 metres and forming a very fine scarp overlooking the Anantapur and Chittoor basins. The eastern limb of the central Kunderu basin is formed by the parallel Nallamalais and Velikondas having an altitude of 750 to 900 metres.

(iii) The Plateau : The Plateau is composed of a land having eroded flat and hillock structures. The interior of Andhra Pradesh in Anantapur, Kurnool and all the districts of Telangana consists of indications of Peneplains developed on the Archaean gneisses in the plateau region. In the north, faulting has preserved a belt of Gondwanas along the lower Godavari trough which is below 150 metres in altitude. The most general level lies between 480 to 800 metres altitude in this portion. On the south the Krishna and Tungabhadra valleys lie at an altitude of 300 to 450 metres below the rugged break of slope down from the Mysore plateau. To the north-west, the watershed between the Bhima and the Godavari is a

great swelling upland reaching an altitude of 720 metres in certain places.

Geologically, the state shows predominance of the Archaean gneisses in its western region. Almost the entire Telangana, western and southern Rayalaseema, portion of Kurnool and Anantapur, the entire Chittoor district and parts of Nellore district are composed of this rock type. Some parts of Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool and Khammam districts have Lower Pre-Cambrian and Upper Pre-Cambrian formations. The coastal part of the state is having Recent alluvium, Pleistocene and Mio-Pliocene deposits. The Upper Carboniferous formation is spread over the parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts.

Most of the soils in the state are red sandy, red loamy, medium and deep black, while the coastal parts of the state are covered with alluvial, deltaic alluvial and coastal alluvial soils. The soil map given in this volume is in addition to the above also outlines the traditional classifications on the map reproduced according to the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, I.C.A.R, Nagpur. Readers may match both the classification for their evaluation and the distribution of soils with reference to theregional systems as evolved in this exercise.

The climate of Andhra Pradesh is of monsoon type in general. The summer monsoon (June to September) contributes nearly 80 per cent of the annual rainfall in Telangana, 75 per cent in Rayalaseema and 50 per cent in the Coastal Andhra region. The rainfall is not evenly distributed during the monsoon season over the entire state and it decreases usually towards the north. The heavy rainfall is experienced during the rainy season due to concentration of low pressure in the Bay of Bengal. The floods are common in rainy season in north Telangana area and north Coastal Andhra. The south-western part, covering most of Rayalaseema, remains as arid due to lack of rainfall. Due to high temperatures and thunderstorms during April-May, showers occur in Andhra Pradesh. The average annual rainfall in Andhra Pradesh is 90 cms. The maximum rainfall is recorded at Kakinada, i.e., 110.17 cms in Coastal Andhra, while Anantapur in Rayalaseema receives the minimum of 55.79 cms rainfall. The north-eastern border alongwith the forest belt covering Telangana and Coastal Andhra receives good rainfall.

The highest maximum annual mean temperature of 34.9°C has been recorded at Rentachintala in Guntur district, closely followed by Ramagundam (34.4°C) in Karimnagar district; while Arogyavaram in Chittoor district is having the lowest annual mean maximum temperature (30.4°C). The minimum annual mean temperature ranges between 19.7°C at Arogyavaram and 24.4°C at Nellore and Ongole.

About half of the area in the state is under cultivation. The area under forests accounts for about 25 per cent while the area not available for cultivation constitutes 15 per cent of the total area of the state. The highest percentage of net area sown is reported by Kurnool district (58.36%) and the lowest by Nellore (25%). About one-fourths of the net cultivated area in the state is irrigated. The coastal districts are most irrigated.

The state is the Vth largest in the country with a population of 53 549 673 as per 1981 Census. It consists of 27 108 922 males and 26 440 751 famales making a sex ratio of 975 females per 1000 males as against 934 for the country as a whole. The proportion of urban population is 23.32 per cent which is lower than the National average (23.70%). There are 252 towns and 27 379 inhabited villages. The average density of population in the state is 195 persons per km^2 against 216 persons per km^2 for India in 1981 Census. The maps on urban and rural density of population (by Taluks) clearly reflect the spatial variations in density. The highest density of population has been recorded in Hyderabad district which is mainly due to high concentration of urban population. The lowest density of 35 persons per km^2 is found in Rampachodavaram taluk of East Godavari district as large part of its area is hilly. A look on the map reveals that the most thickly populated belt of the state lies along the coast. All the coastal taluks along the coast line of the state have a density of population of more than 200 persons per km^2 except Sullurpet, Gundur and Kavali taluks of Nellore district and Kandukur taluk of Prakasam district which are having a density of 195 persons per km^2 and below. Sullurpet taluk of Nellore district is the least populated coastal taluk. Two belts of thin population distribution covering most of the area of Adilabad and Khammam districts are noticed which run through the parts of Karimnagar, Warangal, West Godavari, East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts. This belt is largely a hilly terrain covered with forests. Most of the sparsely

populated belt lies in Telangana region. The other thinly populated belt covers most of Cuddapah and Prakasam distrtcts and parts of Nellore, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Guntur districts. In between these two most sparsely populated belts, with slightly higher density lie the entire Medak, Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts and parts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool and Guntur districts. There are intra-district variations in the density which support the sub-divisions of the districts based on physio-geographical factors. The maps on density (total, urban and rural) by sub-micro regions clearly reflect the impact of physio-geographic factors on the distribution of population as per the findings of the regional divisions of the state.

There are 59 scheduled castes in Andhra Pradesh. According to the 1981 Census, total population of scheduled castes is 7 961 730 sharing 14 87 per cent of the total population of the state. Of the total scheduled caste population in the state 84.81 per cent live in rural areas, while 15 19 per cent are recorded in urban areas. The scheduled castes are distributed unevenly in the state. The maximum proportion (20. 67 per cent) of scheduled caste population is found in Nellore district closely followed by 19.47 per cent in Rangareddi, 18.85 per cent in Karimnagar and 18.33 per cent in Adilabad district. The proportion of scheduled tribe population form 5.93 per cent. The total scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population forms about one fifths (11 137 731 persons) of the total population of the state.

Scheduled tribe population has higher concentration in Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. Khammam district has recorded the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population (24 55 per cent) to total population followed by Adilabad (1 .65 per cent), Vishakhapatnam (13.74 per cent) and Warangal (12.73 per cent). Nellore (8.81 per cent), Nalgonda (8.58 per cent), Vizianagaram (8 50 per cent) and Mahbubnagar (6.35 per cent) also have higher proportion of scheduled tribes than the state averge (5.93 per cent).

The higher concentration of scheduled tribe population in urban areas has been noticed in Guntur district with 22.74 per cent, Krishna district with 21.48 per cent. Prakasam district with 16.68 per cent, Nellore district with 15.83 per cent and Kurnool district with 15.68 per cent, while in the remaining districts the concentration of scheduled tribe population is less than 10 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the respective districts.

The literacy rate of total population (including 0-4 age group) in the state at 1981 Census is 29.94 per cent as against 24.57 per cent recorded during 1971. Among the districts of the state, Hyderabad district recorded the highest literacy rate of 58.33 per cent. The districts having higher rate of literacy than the State average are Krishna (41.71 per cent), West Godavari (37 61 per cent), Guntur (36 06 per cent), East Godavari (35.31 per cent). Nellore (32.16 per cent), Chittoor (31.85 per cent) and Cuddapah (31.16 per cent). Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts have recorded a very low proportion of literates, i.e., 18.79 and 19.42 per cent respectively. In the state, there are 51 99 per cent literates in the urban areas whereas 23 24 per cent in the rural areas. The lowest rate ef literacy of 40.33 per cent in urban areas is recorded in Adilabad district. Among the rural areas, the Krishna delta area shows a higher percentage of literates. Krishna district has recorded the highest literacy rate of 33.98 per cent in the rural population closely followed by West Godavari (33.78 per cent), Guntur (30.83 per cent) and East Godavari (30.48 per cent). The lowest literacy rate in rural areas is noticed in Adilabad district (13 62 per cent).

The general literacy rate among the males in the state is 39.26 per cent while in rural and urban areas it works out to 32.25 and 61.89 per cent respectively. The highest literacy among the total male population is recorded in Hyderabad district (66.72 per cent). The general literacy rate among the female population of the state is 20.39 per cent composed of 14.08 per cent of the female literates in rural areas and 41.54 per cent of the female literate population in urban areas of the state. The highest literacy rate amongst the rural female population is recorded in West Godavari district (28.15 per cent). Krishna, East Godavari and Guntur districts recorded 27.18, 24.44 and 21.50 per cent literacy rates respectively among the rural female population. The lowest female literacy rate of 5.46 per cent is recorded in the rural population of Adilabad district.

The total population of Andhra Pradesh is 53 549 673 persons as per 1981 Census which has been classified into three broad groups, *viz.*, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. In broader sense—(i) those who had worked in some economic activities during

the major part of the year for a period of six months or more have been classified as main workers, (ii) those who had worked for less than six months have been classified as marginal workers; while (iii) non-workers were those who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration. The proportion of total workers to total population in Andhra Pradesh is 45.76 per cent. The proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is 42.26, 3.50 and 54 24 per cent respectively. The percentage of agricultural labourers and cultivators is 15.55 and 13.83 to the total population of the state. The proportion of male main workers to total male population in the state is 57.12 per cent of which 21.06 per cent are cultivators, 15.14 per cent are agricultural labourers, 2.57 per cent are engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and 18.35 per cent are other workers.

The proportion of female main workers to total female population in the state is 27.02 per cent of which 6.43 per cent are cultivators, 15.96 per cent agricultural labourers, 1.39 per cent in household industries, etc., and 3.24 per cent are other workers. Comparatively, the percentage of male main workers is higher throughout the state as usual.

On the basis of physiographical background, elevation, distribution of forests, geology, soil coverage and different regional characteristics as out lined earlier, the entire Andhra Pradesh has been divided into two main regions, *viz.*, Andhra Plateau and Andhra Coastal Plain. Further these two have been sub-divided into eight micro regions with the above considerations on large scales as given below :

3.11.1 Godavari Depression including the districts of Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam,

3.11.2 Telangana Plateau including the districts of Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad,

3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain including Nalgonda district,

3.11.4 Rayalaseema including the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool,

4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain including the districts of Nellore and Prakasam,

4.3.5 Krishna Delta including the districts of Guntur and Krishna,

4.3.6 Godavari Delta including the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari,

4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain including the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam.

The Godavari Depression 3.11.1) consists of Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. The river Godavari is the main river flowing in the south-east direction joined by its tributaries in Warangal which are flowing from south-west. The other small rivers of this region are Sabari, Muneru, Palair, Akheru and Wira. This region is affected by floods during rainy season. There are few isolated hills in the central and eastern parts of the region. As regards the hill ranges which run in the north-east and south-west directions in Karimnagar is quite conspicuous. The famous hills of Hasanaparthi and Chandragiri lie in the north-west of Warangal in this region. The steep slopes face erosion during rainy season and the topography is dissected The main soils of this region are red-sandy, black clay, loamy clay, black cotton soils and alluvial soils in the river valley. The north-eastern and south-eastern portions of this region are composed of Gondwana rocks while rest of the region is characterised by the Archaean gneisses.

The Telangana Plateau (3.11 2) consists of the districts of Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad. The river Godavari flows along the northern border of Nizamabad and southern border of Adilabad districts. The river Penganga touches the northern border of Adilabad district, while river Musi and river Manjira flow through Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. The

river Krishna enters the district of Mahbubnagar from the south-west and is joined by river Tungabhadra on the southern border of the district. The districts of Telangana Plateau are mostly covered with tropical dry deciduous type of forests which constitutes half of the forest coverage of the state. In this region the land is undulated and hillocks are scattered all over the surface. The Satmala hill is lying in this region. This region has developed on the Archaean gneisses. The main soils found are deep black, medium black, red sandy and laterites.

The Krishna Piedmont Plain (3.11.3)* includes Nalgonda district. The river Krishna flows along the southern border of the district. The river Dindi joins the river Krishna on the southern margin. The region is having undulating terrain and has developed predominantly on the formations of Archaean gneisses. The forests of the region are dry deciduous scrubs and mainly located in the Krishna-Dindi forest tract. The main soil of this region is red sandy.

The Rayalaseema region (3.11.4) consists of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts. The river Pennar and Swarnamukhi are the main rivers of this region. The river Krishna and Tungabhadra form the northern border of this region. Almost the entire eastern part of this region is covered with hill ranges. The main hill ranges are Nallamala, Eramala, Lankamala, Velikonda, Palkonda and Naglapuram. The remaining part of this region has even topography formed by river basins. Most part of the region is composed of Archaean gneisses. The north-eastern part consists of Lower Palaeozoic and Upper Pre-Cambrian formations. The important forest types of this region are dry deciduous scrubs, dry peninsular sal, southern thorny and southern dry mixed deciduous and teak forests. The main soils of this region are red sandy, mixed red and black, red loamy and alluvial.

The Southern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.4) consists of Nellore and Prakasam districts. The western part of the region is having Velikonda and Nallamala hill ranges, while the remaining part of the region is almost plain. The Swarnamukhi, Penner and Gundlakamma rivers flow through this region. The eastern part of the region is influenced by Bay of Bengal. The coastal plain has been formed after the deposition of sediments of rivers and from the sea. The main forest types of this region are southern dry mixed deciduous and southern thorny forests. The eastern part facing sea coast is covered with alluvium and laterite, while the remaining part of the region belongs to Archaean and Upper and Lower Pre-Cambrian formations. The main soils of the region are brown, red sandy, coastal alluvium, laterites and mixed red and black soils.

The Krishna Delta (4.3.5) includes Guntur and Krishna districts. These districts are separated by the river Krishna which is one of the main rivers of this region. The Nallamala hills and reserved forests are spread in the western and northern part, while the other areas of the region can be categorised under Coastal Plains as well as Krishna Delta. The deltaic portion of this region has been formed by the sediments of the Krishna and its tributaries. The delta area is formed by the Recent alluvium while in the remaining part of the region Upper Pre-Cambrian, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Archaean rocks are found. The main soils of the region are deltaic alluvium, red sandy, deep black and mixed red and black. The main forest types of the region are dry deciduous scrub and southern dry mixed deciduous.

The Godavari Delta (4.3 6) consists of East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The river Godavari with its tributaries, Vasistha and Gautami Godavari flow through the middle part of the region. The Godavari Delta has been formed of the sediments deposited by the river. The region is affected by the floods of Godavari during rainy season. The northern part of the region is mostly covered with forests and hills of the Eastern Ghats. The middle part of the region is plain while the south-eastern part belongs to the Godavari delta. The delta area of the region consists of the Recent alluvium while the remaining portion has Lower Pre-Cambrian (Khondalites and Charnockites) rocks. The region is covered with southern dry mixed deciduous and tropical dry forests. The main soils of the region are red and deltaic alluviums.

* At the district set-up of regional divisions, the piedmont characteristics are considered as an integral part of plateau characteristics in this part of the country.

The Northern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.7) consists of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam districts. The river Suvarnamukhi, Vegavati, Langulya and Vamsadhara form the primary drainage system. The north-western part of the region is hilly and forested. The middle part of the region is a riverine plain while the south-eastern part represents coastal characteristics. The coastal plain has alluvium deposits while the remaining part of the region is formed by the Lower Pre-Cambrian (Khondalites and Charnockites) rocks. Southern dry mixed deciduous and tropical dry forests are mainly found over the region. The main soils of the region are coastal alluvium, red sandy and laterites.

Within the broad frame-work of two macro regions, *viz.*, the Deccan Plateau (3) and the Coastal Plains & Islands (4) of the national set-up the entire state has been further divided into two meso regions, eight micro regions in the frame of the state and 141 sub-micro regions in the districts of the state. In the chapters following hereafter a brief analysis of the physio-cultural characteristics at sub-micro regional level of each district has been given with additional statistics within the frame of the regional divisions as the fourth tier. It is hoped that this study will emerge as a reasonable tool in the field of area-specific planning for a balanced socio-economic development of the state with reference to the regions evolved in this volume for each district.

3.11 ANDHRA PLATEAU

Micro region with code	District with code	Sub-micro region with code (4th tier region)
1	2	3
3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar 20	3.11.1.1 Tadcherla-Singaram Forested Region
		3.11.1.2 Dharmapur-Bagdapalli Manthani Plain
		3.11.1.3 Metpalli-Jagtial Plain
		3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland
		3.11.1.5 Karimnagar-Peddapalle Plain
		3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland
		3.11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain
		3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin
	Warangal 21	3.11.1.1 Jangaon-Warangal-Narasampet-Mahbubabad Region
		3.11.1.2 Parkal Plain
		3.11.1.3 Mulug-Chintagudem-Gudur Forested Region
		3.11.1.4 Nagaram-Mangapet Forested Region
		3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin
	Khammam 22	3.11.1.1 Nugur-Cherla Forested Upland
		3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin
		3.11.1.3 Narakonda-Tatilanka-Bandarugudem Forested Region
		3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats)
		3.11.1.5 Kannegiri-Pengadapa-Damarcherla Forestd Region
		3.11.1.6 Khammam-Madhira-Kalluru-Kothagudem Plain
		3.11.1.7 Mahbubabad-Gundala-Chimalpad Forested Region
		3.11.1.8 Damartogu-Bhoorgampadu Forested Region

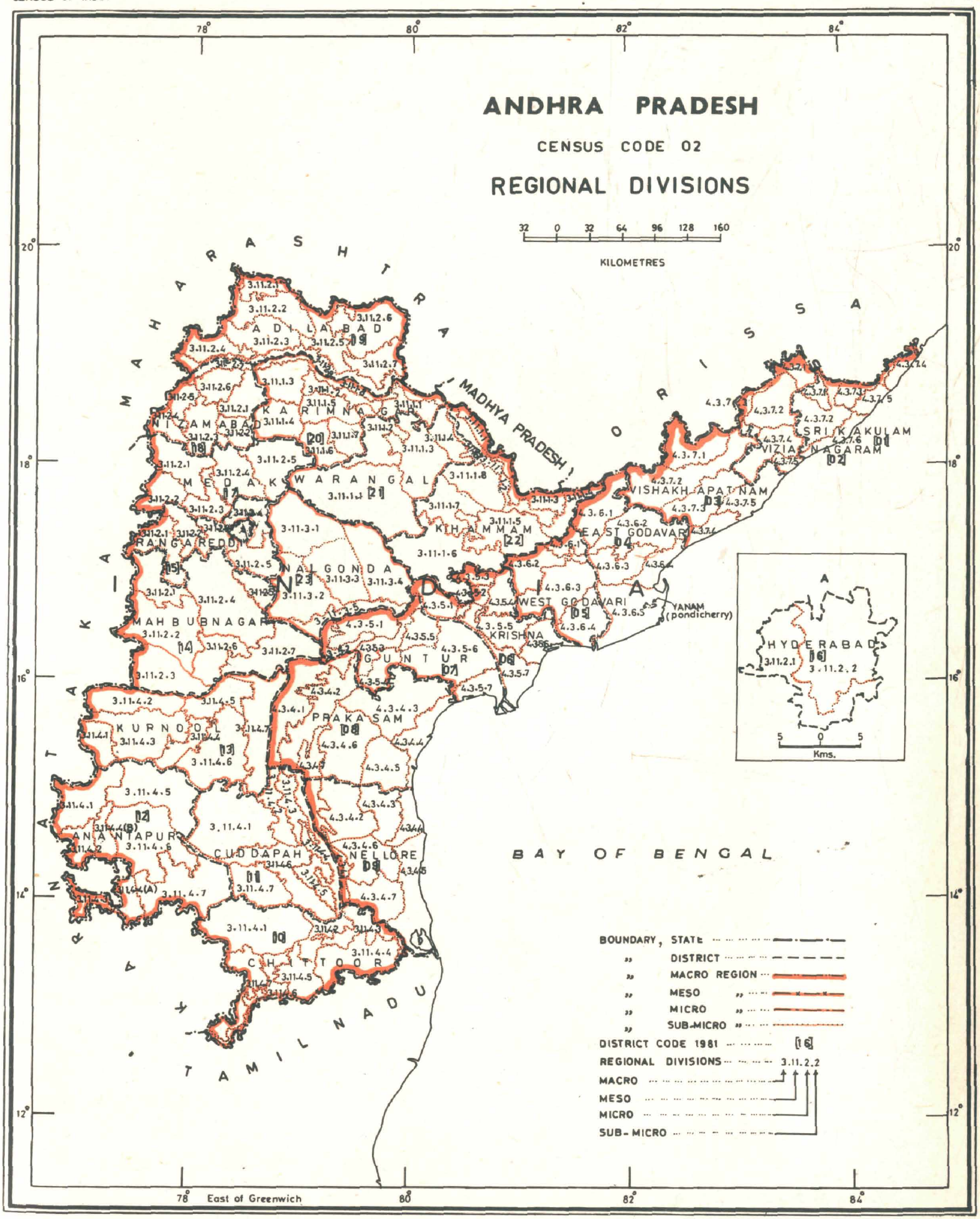
1	2	3
3.11.2 Telargana Plateau	Mahbubanagar	3.11.2.1 Kodangal-Koilkonda Upland
	14	3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar-Wanaparthi-Makthal Region
		3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve
		3.11.2.4 Sh dnagar-Badepalle-Achampet Region
		3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu-Ch rakonda Upland
		3.11.2.6 Koll pur Region
		3.11.2.7 Kollapur-Amrabad Forested Region
	Rangareddi	3.11.2.1 Tandur-Pargi Forested Region
	15	3.11.2.2 Marpally-Vicarabad Upland
		3.11.2.3 Musi-Musa Valley
		3.11.2.4 Medchal-Hayathnagar Region
		3.11.2.5 Maisaram-Ibrahimpatnam Region
	Hyderabad	3.11.2.1 West-South Hyderadad Urban Area
	16	3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
	Medak	3.11.2.1 Narayankhed-Andole Plain
	17	3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain
		3.11.2.3 Sangareddi-Patancheru-Hatnur Region
		3.11.2.4 Med k-Narsapur Forested Region
		3.11.2.5 Ramayampet-Gajwel-Siddipet Plain
	Nizamabad	3.11.2.1 Bheemgal Plain
	18	3.11.2.2 Kamareddy-Domkonda Plain
		3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland
		3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain
		3.11.2.5 Banswada-Bodhan Tract
		3.11.2.6 Nizamabad-Armur Plain
		3.11.2.7 Godavari Basin
	Adilabad	3.11.2.1 Adilabad-Penganga Region
	19	3.11.2.2 Satmala Hill Tract
		3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract
		3.11.2.4 Bhainsa-Nirmal Plateau
		3.11.2.5 Dhanora-Rali Forested Region
		3.11.2.6 Asifabad-Sirpur-Tandur Forested Region
		3.11.2.7 Mandamari-Yamanpalli Region
		3.11.2.8 Godavari Basin

1	2	3
3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	3.11.3.1 Bhongir-Ramannapet Plateau
	23	3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau
		3.11.3.3 Nalgonda-Miryalguda Plateau
		3.11.3.4 Suryapet-Huzurnagar Plateau
		3.11.3.5 Krishna-Dindi Forested Tract
3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru-Bah da-Punchu Region
	10	3. 1.4.2 Pa'akonda-Velikonda Range
		3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi-Kalangi Plain
		3.11.4.4 Nagari-Nagalapuram Hills
		3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland
		3.11.4.6 Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)
		3.11.4.7 Punghnur-Kuppam Upland
	Cuddapah	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin
	11	3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills
		3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley
		3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range
		3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru Pulong-Patagunjana Plain
		3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range
		3.11.4.7 Papagnni-Mandavi-Bahuda Region
	Anantapur	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain
	12	3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland
		3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland
		3.11.4.4 (A) Penner River Upper Basin
		3.11.4.4 (B) Penner River Upper Basin
		3.11.4.5 Penner River Middle Basin
		3.11.4.6 Anantapur-Dharmavaram Region
		3.11.4.7 Penukonda-Kadiri Forested Upland
	Kurnool	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau
	13	3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra-Hindri Plain
		3.11.4.3 Adoni-Dhone Plateau
		3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills
		3.11.4.5 Kurnool-Nandikotkur Plain
		3.11.4.6 Nandyal-Banganapalle-Allagadda Plain
		3.11.4.7 Nallamala Hills

4.3 EASTERN COASTAL REGION

1	2	3
4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore 09	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range
		4.3.4.2 Udayagiri-Atmakur Region
		4.3.4.3 Sangam-Kavali Plain
		4.3.4.4 Kovur-Alluru Coastal Plain
		4.3.4.5 Nellore-Sullurpet Coastal Plain
		4.3.4.6 Rapur-Podalakur Plain
		4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri-Gudur Plain
	Prakasam 08	4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills
		4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain
		4.3.4.3 Darsi-Addanki Plain
		4.3.4.4 Ongole-Chirala Coastal Plain
		4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain
		4.3.4.6 Podili-Kanigiri Plain
		4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range
4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur 07	4.3.5.1 Macherla-Gurazala Region
		4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills
		4.3.5.3 Bollapalle-Venkatayapalem Forested Region
		4.3.5.4 Vinukonda-Rompicherla Plain
		4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain
		4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet-Guntur-Tenali Plain
		4.3.5.7 Bapatla-Repalle Coastal Plain
	Krishna 06	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet-Nandigama Plain
		4.3.5.2 Kondapalle-Jamalapur-Kotiur Forested Upland
		4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain
		4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region
		4.3.5.5 Mylavaram-Vijayawada-Gudivada Plain
		4.3.5.6 Kaikalur-Machilipatnam Coastal Plain
		4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta
4.3.6 Godavari Delta	West Godavari 05	4.3.6.1 Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghats)
		4.3.6.2 Chintalapudi-Kannapuram Region
		4.3.6.3 Eluru-Kovvur Plain
		4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta

1	2	3
	East Godavari	4.3.6.1 Eastern Ghats
	04	4.3.6.2 Yellavaram-Annavaram Forested Upland
		4.3.6.3 Rajahmundry-Prathipadu Plain
		4.3.6.4 Tuni-Kakinada Coastal Plain
		4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta
4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam	4.3.7.1 Barnakonda-Kadagandi Forested Region
	01	4.3.7.2 Langulya-Vamsadhara Plain
		4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam-Banapuram-Mandasa Forested Region
		4.3.7.4 Sompeta-Ichchapuram Coastal Plain
		4.3.7.5 Tekkali-Palasa Coastal Plain
		4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Coastal Plain
	Vizianagaram	4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland
	02	4.3.7.2 Suvarnamukhi-Vegavati Plain
		4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract
		4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle-Gajapathinagaram-Viyyampeta Region
		4.3.7.5 Vizianagaram-Bhogapuram Coastal Plain
	Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.1 Machkund-Patal Riverine Tract
	03	4.3.7.2 Chintapalle-Peddakota Forested Region
		4.3.7.3 Narsapatnam–Chodavaram Plain
		4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili- Nakkapalle Coastal Plain
		4.3.7.5 Visbakhapatnam-Anakapalle Coastal Plain


ANDHRA PRADESH
CENSUS CODE 02
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
ADILABAD
KARIMNAGAR
NIZAMABAD
MEDAK
WARANGAL
RANGAREDDI
KHAMMAM
NALGONDA
MAHBUBNAGAR
GUNTUR
PRAKASAM
KURNOOL
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
SRIKAKULAM
VIZIANAGARAM
VISHAKHAPATNAM
EAST GODAVARI
WEST GODAVARI
KRISHNA
YANAM (pondicherry)
HYDERABAD
5 0 5
Kms.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 [16]
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 3.11.2.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
78° East of Greenwich
78° 80° 82° 84°
20° 18° 16° 14° 12°

Macro Region with Code	Meso Region with Code	Micro Region with Code	District with Code	Sub-Micro Region with Code (4th tier Region)		Constituents		Area in Km²			Population 1981		
						No. of Villages	No. of Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
The Deccan Plateau 3	Andhra Plateau 3.11	Godavari Depression 3.11.1	Karimnagar 20	3.11.1.1	Tadcherala—Singaram Forested Region	100	—	1 349.00	1 349.00	—	82 005	80 005	—
				3.11.1.2	Dharmapur—Bagdapalli—Manthani Plain	125	—	1 425.00	1 425.00	—	202 580	202 580	—
				3.11.1.3	Metpalli-Jagtial Plain	182	3	2 025.00	1 954.23	70.77	465 670	363 944	101 726
				3.11.1.4	Sirsilla Upland	173	2	1 850.00	1 808.90	41.10	362 323	314 978	47 345
				3.11.1.5	Karimnagar—Peddapalle Plain	169	3	1 525.00	1 487.94	37.06	474 777	355 929	118 848
				3.11.1.6	Husnabad Upland	114	—	1 375.00	1 375.00	—	283 222	283 222	—
				3.11.1.7	Huzurabad Plain	114	1	1 175.00	1 142.70	32.30	320 571	299 429	21 142
				3.11.1.8	Godavari Basin	120	3	1 099.00	1 045.43	53.57	245 175	149 506	95 669
			Warangal 21	3.11.1.1	Jangaon—Warangal—Narasampet—Mahbubabad Region	593	4	6 354.00	6 265.80	88.20	1 668 093	1 271 619	396 474
				3.11.1.2	Parkal Plain	190	—	1 582.00	1 582.00	—	420 598	420 598	—
				3.11.1.3	Mulug—Chintagudem—Gudur Forested Region	193	—	3 304.00	3 304.00	—	151 702	151 702	—
				3.11.1.4	Nagaram—Mangapet Forested Region	67	—	1 331.00	1 331.00	—	26 636	26 636	—
				3.11.1.5	Godavari Basin	45	—	275.00	275.00	—	33 266	33 266	—

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Khammam 22	3.11.1.1	Nugur—Cherla Forested Upland	30	—	776.00	776.00	—	11 822	11 822	—
				3.11.1.2	Godavari Basin	376	1	1 351.00	1 347.00	4.00	208 958	187 604	21 354
				3.11.1.3	Narakonda—Tatilanka—Bandarugudem Forested Region	157	—	1 226.00	1 226.00	—	44 471	44 471	—
				3.11.1.4	Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats)	56	1	N A.	1 201.00	N.A.	16 525	11 956	4 569
				3.11.1.5	Kannegiri—Pengadapa—Damarcherla Forested Region	113	1	2 650.00	2 548.00	101.70	189 001	149 885	39 116
				3.11.1.6	Khammam—Madhira—Kalluru—Kothagudem Plain	401	3	4 875.00	4 828.00	47.00	1 058 586	853 531	205 055
				3.11.1.7	Mahbubabad—Gundala—Chimalpad Forested Region	54	1	2 050.00	2 044.00	6.00	129 232	101 940	27 292
				3.11.1.8	Damartogu—Bhoorgampadu Forested Region	50	—	1 900.00	1 900.00	—	92 979	92 979	—
		Telangana Plateau 3.11.2	Mahbubnagar 14	3.11.2.1	Kodangal—Koilkonda Upland	237	1	2 575.00	2 534.90	40.10	317 513	306 154	11 359
				3.11.2.2	Mahbubnagar—Wanaparthi—Makthal Region	416	3	3 950.00	3 891.40	58.60	681 111	537 039	144 072
				3.11.2.3	Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve	202	2	2 050.00	2 045.46	4.54	355 236	313 533	41 703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			3.11.2.4	Shadnagar—Badepalle—Achampet Region	454	3	4 527.38	4 495.38	32.00	684 671	634 844	49 827
			3.11.2.5	Mudhivenu—Charakonda Upland	58	—	950.00	950.00	—	107 693	107 693	—
			3.11.2.6	Kollapur Region	144	1	1 575.00	1 556.60	18.40	239 358	225 874	13 484
			3.11.2.7	Kollapur—Amrabad Forested Region	35	1	N.A.	2 804.00	N.A.	59 037	52 261	6 776
		Rangareddi 15	3.11.2.1	Tandur-Pargi Forested Region	341	1	2 462.00	2 456.20	5.80	352 397	319 947	32 450
			3.11.2.2	Marpally—Vicarabad Upland	146	1	1 075.62	1 064.82	10.80	185 910	165 173	20 737
			3.11.2.3	Musi-Musa Valley	207	4	1 175.00	1 094.40	80.60	281 044	244 074	36 970
			3.11.2.4	Medchal—Hayathnagar Region	195	10	1 231.00	1 127.00	104.00	553 498	266 658	286 840
			3.11.2.5	Maisaram—Ibrahimpatnam Region	163	—	1 550.00	1 550.00	—	209 213	209 213	—
		Hyderabad* 16	3.11.2.1	West-South Hyderabad Urban Area	22	5	85.00	—	85.00	2 260 702	—	2 260 702
			3.11.2.2	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	39	—	132.00	—	132.00			
		Medak 17	3.11.2.1	Narayankhed—Andole Plain	312	3	2 150.00	2 118.59	31.41	370 740	339 896	30 844
			3.11.2.2	Zahirabad Plain	211	1	1 600.00	1 594.81	5.19	253 062	224 106	28 956

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.11.2.3	Sangareddi—Patancheru—Hatnur Region	198	4	1 300.00	1 264.03	35.97	344 434	259 162	85 272
				3.11.2.4	Medak—Narsapur Forested Region	289	1	2 224.00	2 219.00	5.00	372 503	343 926	28 577
				3.11.2.5	Ramayampet—Gajwel—Siddipet Plain	255	1	2 426.00	2 412.66	13.34	466 400	423 645	42 755
			Nizamabad 18	3.11.2.1	Bheemgal Plain	102	—	1 410.00	1 410.00	—	186 321	186 321	—
				3.11.2.2	Kamareddy—Domakonda Plain	126	1	1 029.00	1 022.10	6.90	244 534	211 486	33 048
				3.11.2.3	Yellareddy Wood Land	192	1	2 040.70	2 030.00	10.70	207 825	197 354	10 471
				3.11.2.4	Madnur Plain	154	—	917.00	917.00	—	148 251	148 251	—
				3.11.2.5	Banswada—Bodhan Tract	142	2	954.00	923.60	30.40	297 692	232 659	65 033
				3.11.2.6	Nizamabad—Armur Plain	160	2	1 196.71	1 141.00	55.71	527 168	320 468	206 700
				3.11.2.7	Godavari Basin	46	1	408.69	406.00	2.69	67 892	60 491	7 401
			Adilabad 19	3.11.2.1	Adilabad—Penganga Region	174	1	1 000.00	979.90	20.10	173 709	120 227	53 482
				3.11.2.2	Satmala Hill Tract	320	—	2 625.00	2 625.00	—	228 322	228 322	—
				3.11.2.3	Nirmal Hill Tract	136	—	2 128.00	2 128.00	—	82 615	82 615	—
				3.11.2.4	Bhainsa—Nirmal Plateau	219	2	1 625.00	1 601.50	23.50	261 910	197 402	64 508

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.11.2.5	Dhanora-Rali Forested Region	147	—	2 125.00	2 125.00	—	79 763	-79 763	—
				3.11.2.6	Asifabad—Sirpur-Tandur Forested Region	341	5	2 908.05	2 870.55	37.50	334 033	220 584	113 449
				3.11.2.7	Mandamarri—Yamanpalli Region	146	1	1 716.95	1 678.15	38.80	158 038	113 555	44 483
				3.11.2.8	Godavari Basin	248	3	2 000.00	1 952.60	47.40	320 613	279 552	41 061
		Krishna Piedmont Plain 3.11.3	Nalgonda 23	3.11.3.1	Bhongir—Ramannapet Plateau	312	3	3 396.00	3 370.10	25.90	550 183	504 378	45 805
				3.11.3.2	Devarakonda Plateau	267	2	3 275.00	3 237.60	37.40	404 169	380 973	23 196
				3.11.3.3	Nalgonda—Miryalguda Plateau	257	2	2 793.80	2 779.50	14.30	532 566	425 979	106 587
				3.11.3.4	Suryapet—Huzurnagar Plateau	261	2	3 346.00	3 280.90	65.10	676 269	612 074	64 195
				3.11.3.5	Krishna-Dindi Forested Tract	61	1	1 429.20	1 425.00	4.20	116 498	96 764	19 734
		Rayalaseema 3.11.4	Chittoor 10	3.11.4.1	Peddaeru—Bahuda—Punchu Region	270	1	4 576.00	4 568.20	7.80	676 072	621 134	54 938
				3.11.4.2	Palakonda—Velikonda Range	41	2	1 160.60	1 101.30	59.30	107 566	67 178	40 388

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi—Kalangi Plain	270	4	1 754.60	1 705.60	49.00	432 177	245 559	186 618
				3.11.4.4 Nagari—Nagalapuram Hills	237	2	2 720.60	2 706.00	14.60	491 935	461 216	30 719
				3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland	201	1	1 515.20	1 505.90	9.30	485 795	399 565	86 230
				3.11.4.6 Ayirala—Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)	50	—	1 309.80	1 309.80	—	61 372	61 372	—
				3.11.4.7 Punganur—Kuppam Upland	333	3	2 115.20	2 071.90	43.30	482 399	419 150	63 249
			Cuddapah 11	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin	482	8	5 225.50	5 125.20	100.30	1 027 595	735 716	291 879
				3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills	20	—	1 396.60	1 396.60	—	26 917	26 917	—
				3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley	142	1	1 127.30	1 121.00	6.30	180 039	168 579	11 460
				3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range	56	—	1 541.20	1 541.20	—	62 331	62 331	—
				3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru—Pulang—Patagunjana Plain	128	2	933.60	907.20	26.40	255 446	226 949	28 497
				3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range	38	1	2 917.80	2 903.30	14.50	74 895	67 485	7 410

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.11.4.7	Papaghni—Mandavi—Bahuda Region	114	1	2 216.40	2 176.60	39.80	306 081	270 824	35 257
			Anantapur 17	3.11.4.1	Upper Vedavati Plain	137	3	3 052.00	2 920.10	131.90	414 657	275 559	139 098
				3.11.4.2	Kalyandurg Upland	43	1	1 275.00	1 263.30	11.70	122 640	105 591	17 049
				3.11.4.3	Madakasira Upland	56	—	1 201.00	1 201.00	—	176 157	176 157	—
				3.11.4.4	(A) Penner River Upper Basin	82	1	1 225.00	1 218.40	6.60	235 533	179 632	55 901
				3.11.4.4	(B) Penner River Upper Basin	32	—	1 125.00	1 125.00	—	69 898	69 898	—
				3.11.4.5	Penner River Middle Basin	215	2	3 296.92	3 254.68	42.24	417 762	334 540	83 222
				3.11.4.6	Anantapur—Dharmavaram Region	197	2	3 955.08	3 902.28	52.80	618 520	448 020	170 500
				3.11.4.7	Penukonda—Kadiri Forested Upland	203	2	4 000.00	3 908.50	91.50	492 845	427 698	65 147
			Kurnool 13	3.11.4.1	Alur Plateau	83	—	1 264.00	1 264.00	—	127 657	127 657	—
				3.11.4.2	Tungabhadra—Hindri Plain	214	1	2 134.00	2 119.50	14.50	451 419	400 718	50 701
				3.11.4.3	Adoni-Dhone Plateau	160	2	3 442.00	3 409.29	32.71	478 688	347 240	131 448

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				3.11.4.4	Erramala Hills	38	1	1 241.00	1 240.56	0.44	105 639	94 897	10 742
				3.11.4.5	Kurnool—Nandikotkur Plain	110	3	1 828.00	1 787.31	40.69	507 932	256 515	251 417
				3.11.4.6	Nandyal—Banganapalle—Allagadda Plain	256	3	4 873.00	4 822.64	50.36	570 375	448 997	121 378
				3.11.4.7	Nallamala Hills	64	1	2 876.00	2 870.04	5.96	165 589	141 676	23 913
The Coastal Plains and Islands 4	Eastern Coastal Region 4.3	Southern Andhra Coastal Plain 4.3.4	Nellore 09	4.3.4.1	Velikonda Range	39	—	1 300.00	1 300.00	—	37 935	37 935	—
				4.3.4.2	Udayagiri—Atmakur Region	173	—	2 550.00	2 550.00	—	263 612	263 612	—
				4.3.4.3	Sangam-Kavali Plain	99	1	1 800.00	1 792.00	8.00	232 199	221 539	10 660
				4.3.4.4	Kovur-Alluru Coastal Plain	74	2	750.00	720.70	29.30	280 784	212 252	68 532
				4.3.4.5	Nellore—Sullurpet Coastal Plain	269	2	2 525.00	2 458.50	66.50	586 147	328 087	258 060
				4.3.4.6	Rapur—Podalakur Plain	189	—	2 275.00	2 275.00	—	236 683	236 683	—
				4.3.4.7	Venkatagiri—Gudur Plain	361	3	1 876.00	1 856.50	19.50	377 519	296 382	81 137
			Prakasam 08	4.3.4.1	Nallamala Hills	51	—	3 250.00	3 250.00	—	36 877	36 877	—

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				4.3.4.2	Gundlakamma Plain	211	3	3 125.00	3 052.90	72.10	445 132	380 992	64 140
				4.3.4.3	Darsi—Addanki Plain	303	1	3 825.00	3 795.10	29.90	715 525	698 907	16 618
				4.3.4.4	Ongole—Chirala Coastal Plain	79	5	1 325.00	1 267.00	58.00	530 895	311 463	219 432
				4.3.4.5	Kandukur Plain	175	1	1 850.00	1 842.30	7.70	283 190	250 820	32 370
				4.3.4.6	Podili—Kanigiri Plain	260	1	3 375.00	3 341.80	33.20	300 217	283 500	16 717
				4.3.4.7	Velikonda Range	23	—	876.00	876.00	—	17 735	17 735	—
Krishna Delta 4.3.5		Guntur 07		4.3.5.1	Macherla—Gurazala Region	92	1	1 835.36	1 825.00	10.36	389 145	358 426	30 719
				4.3.5.2	Nallamala Hills	7	1	705.16	700.00	5.16	26 162	19 976	6 186
				4.3.5.3	Bollapalle—Venkatayapalem Forested Region	45	—	1 450.00	1 450.00	—	97 053	97 053	—
				4.3.5.4	Vinukonda—Rompicherla Plain	70	1	1 086.40	1 083.80	2.60	186 245	162 007	24 238

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				4.3.5.5	Sattenapalle Plain	87	1	1 146.89	1 125.00	21.89	287 012	254 012	33 000
				4.3.5.6	Narasaraopet—Guntur-Tenali Plain	345	8	3 993.16	3 875.00	118.16	1 992 958	1 244 719	748 239
				4.3.5.7	Bapatla-Repalle Coastal Plain	83	3	1 174.10	1 125.00	49.10	456 149	352 829	103 320
			Krishna 06	4.3.5.1	Jaggayyapet—Nandigama Plain	158	2	1 404.80	1 369.80	35.00	354 734	304 840	49 894
				4.3.5.2	Kondapalle—Jamalapur—Kottur Forested Upland	44	—	647.90	647.90	—	94 881	94 881	—
				4.3.5.3	Tiruvur Plain	61	1	487.80	459.00	28.80	163 465	143 437	20 028
				4.3.5.4	Nuzvid Region	94	1	867.30	855.20	12.10	216 908	184 864	32 044
				4.3.5.5	Mylavaram—Vijayawada—Gudivada Plain	344	8	2 954.70	2 806.80	147.90	1 326 191	644 140	682 051
				4.3.5.6	Kaikalur—Machilipatnam Coastal Plain	162	3	1 157.30	1 111.70	45.60	513 757	336 804	176 953
				4.3.5.7	Krishna Delta	138	2	1 207.20	1 189.10	18.10	378 527	347 435	31 092
		Godavari Delta 4.3.6	West Godavari 05	4.3.6.1	Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghats)	37	—	650.00	650.00	—	25 668	25 668	—

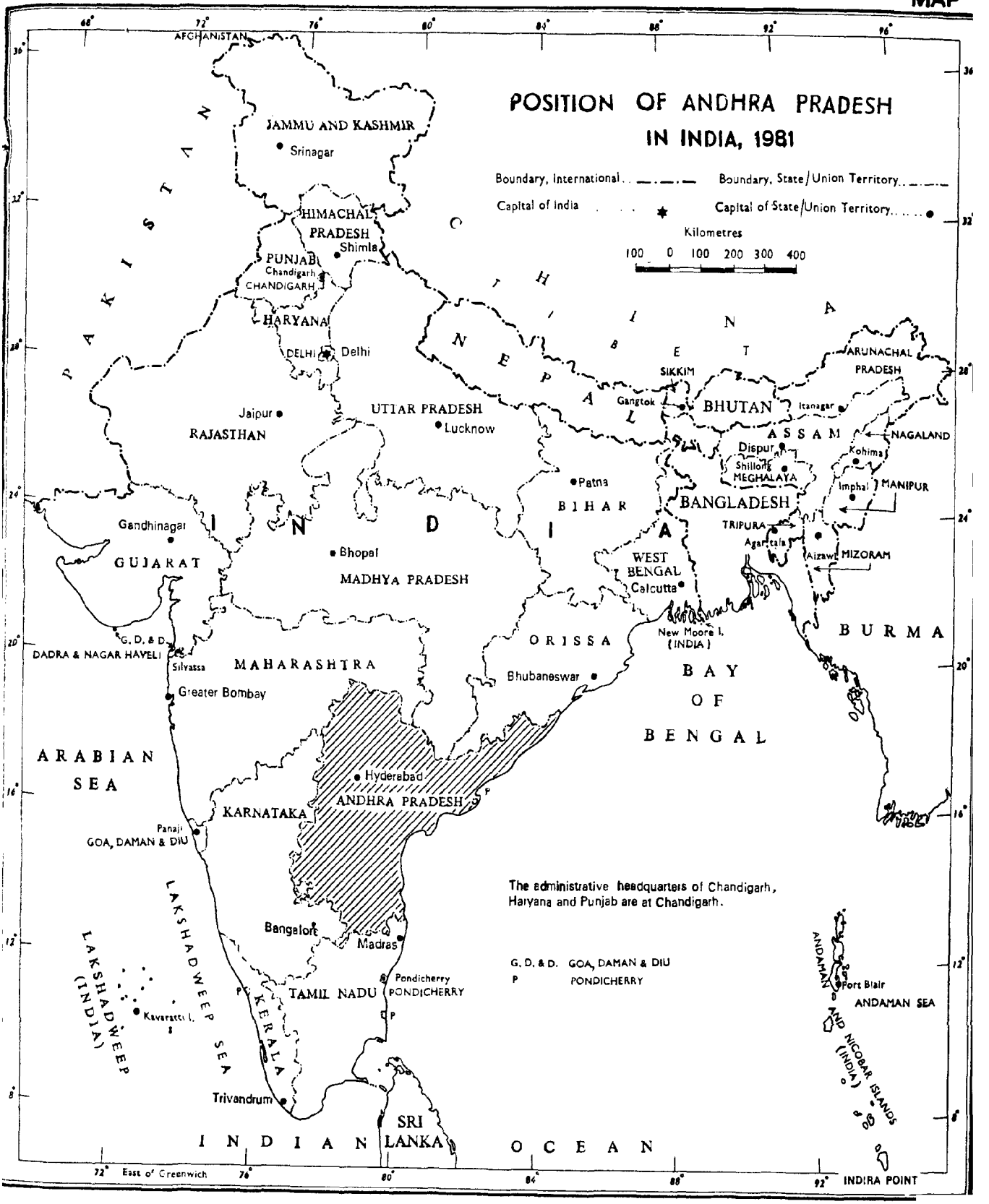
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				4.3.6.2	Chintalapudi — Kannapuram Region	211	1	1 898.00	1897.20	0.80	327 264	310 032	17 232
				4.3.6.3	Eluru-Kovvur Plain	347	5	3 181.40	3 104.80	76.60	1 176 212	864 389	311 823
				4.3.6.4	Godavari Delta	302	5	2 012.60	1 950.50	62.10	1 344 814	1 076 995	267 819
			East Godavari 04	4.3.6.1	Eastern Ghats	251	1	2 321.00	2 320.10	0.90	53 458	49 567	3 891
				4.3.6.2	Yellavaram — Annavaram Forested Upland	436	—	2 671.00	2 671.00	—	309 857	309 857	—
				4.3.6.3	Rajahmundry — Prathipadu Plain	196	4	1 773.00	1 676.00	97.00	883 528	554 856	328 672
				4.3.6.4	Tuni—Kakinada Coastal Plain	129	6	1 000.00	911.60	88.40	743 625	391 577	352 048
				4.3.6.5	Godavari Delta	397	6	3 042.00	2 980.10	61.90	1 710 572	1 573 003	137 569
		Northern Andhra Coastal Plain 4.3.7	Srikakulam 01	4.3.7.1	Barnakonda— Kadagandi Forested Region	148	—	555.00	555.00	—	35 549	35 549	—
				4.3.7.2	Langulya — Vamsadhara Plain	845	4	2 225.15	2 187.65	37.50	936 766	817 861	118 905
				4.3.7.3	Pathapatnam— Banapuram — Mandasa Forested Region	346	1	822.00	815.80	6.20	171 497	164 190	7 307

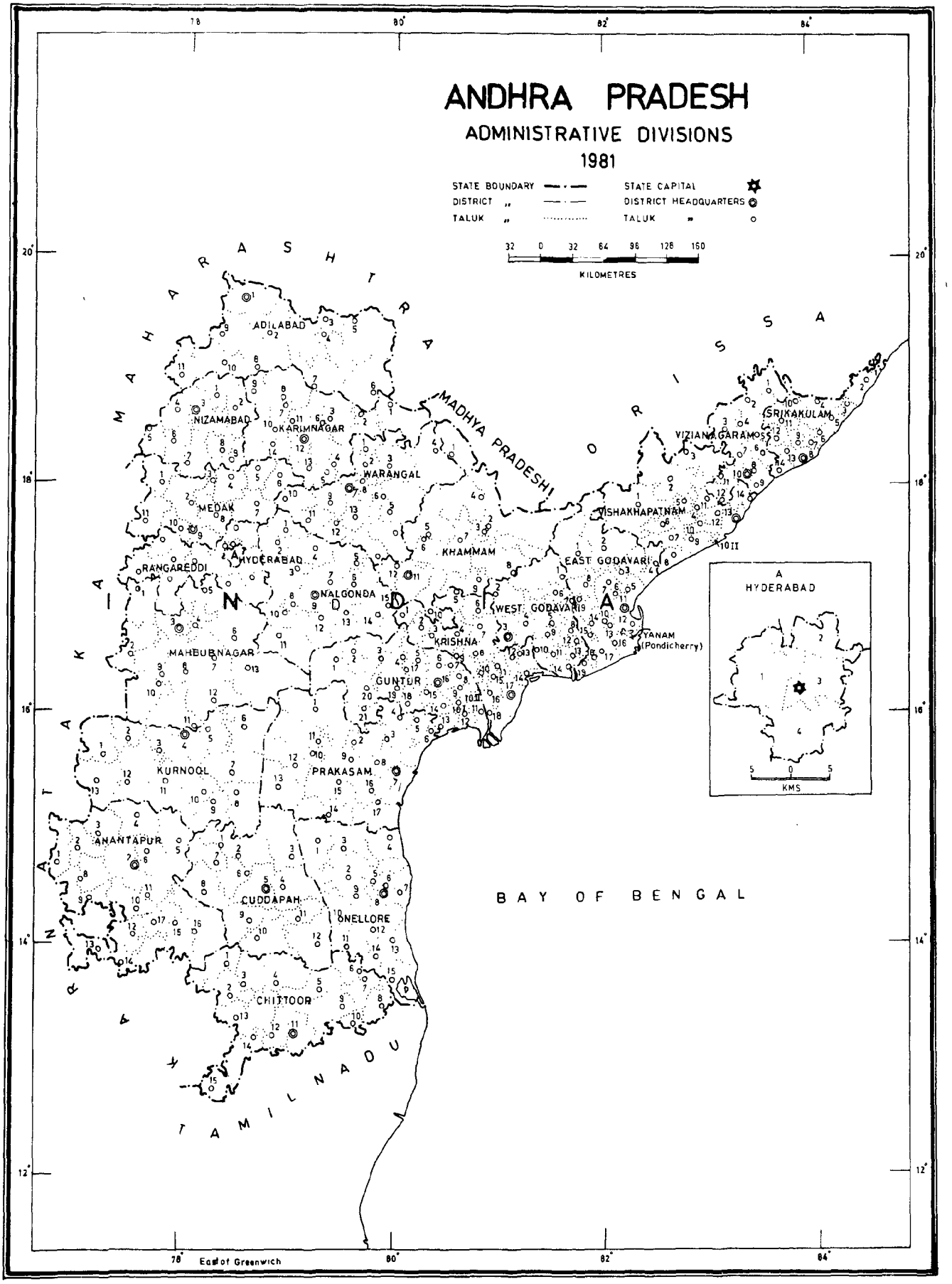
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			4.3.7.4	Sompeta—Ichchapuram Coastal Plain	215	2	633.00	615.40	17.60	261 886	229 942	31 944
			4.3.7.5	Tekkali Palasa Coastal Plain	318	3	725.00	703.80	21.20	238 533	197 787	40 746
			4.3.7.6	Srikakulam Coastal Plain	213	1	876.85	871.65	5.20	315 121	300 619	14 502
		Vizianagaram 02	4.3.7.1	Kurupam Forested Upland	279	—	923.00	923.00	—	76 062	76 062	—
			4.3.7.2.	Suvarnamukhi—Vegavati Plain	528	3	2 145.10	2 087.00	58.10	668 644	560 051	108 593
			4.3.7.3	Western Forested Tract	106	—	658.30	658.30	—	37 894	37 894	—
			4.3.7.4	Cheepurupalle—Gajapathi-nagaram—Viyyampeta Region	535	4	2 300.00	2 239.40	60.60	716 715	666 979	49 736
			4.3.7.5	Vizianagaram—Bhogapuram Coastal Plain	98	3	512.00	492.70	19.30	304 626	175 456	129 170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Vishakhapatnam 03	4.3.7.1 Machkund—Patal Riverine Tract	2 139	—	2 350.00	2 350.00	—	290 435	290 435	—
				4.3.7.2 Chintapalle—Peddakota Forested Region	1 254	1	3 872.00	3 868.70	3.30	161 611	156 829	4 782
				4.3.7.3 Narsapatnam—Chodavaram Plain	444	3	2 488.00	2 445.50	42.50	563 822	508 950	54 872
				4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili-Nakkapalle Coastal Plain	153	2	851.00	838.00	13.00	316 013	281 134	34 879
				4.3.7.5 Vishakhapatnam—Anakapalle Coastal Plain	308	4	1 600.00	1 462.00	138.00	1 244 848	533 420	711 428

*Note—The four taluks with their villages are only notional and they are part and parcel of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The villages in these taluks are included partly in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and partly in other towns of Hyderabad district and there is no rural area in the district.

GENERAL MAPS


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


ANDHRA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT ,,
TALUK ,,
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK ,,
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
ADILABAD
NIZAMABAD
KARIMNAGAR
WARANGAL
MEDAK
RANGAREDDI
HYDERABAD
NALGONDA
KHAMMAM
MAHBUBNAGAR
KRISHNA
WEST GODAVARI
EAST GODAVARI
VISHAKHAPATNAM
SRIKAKULAM
VIZIANAGARAM
GUNTUR
PRAKASAM
YANAM (Pondicherry)
KURNOOL
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
A
HYDERABAD
5 0 5
KMS
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°

ANDHRA PRADESH

Names of the taluks for the code numbers indicated in the map in each district :

Srikakulam District

1. Ichchapuram
2. Sompeta
3. Palasa
4. Pathapatnam
5. Tekkali
6. Kotabommali
7. Narasannapet
8. Srikakulum
9. Amadalavalasa
10. Hiramandalam
11. Palakonda
12. Rajam
13. Ponduru
14. Ranasthalam

Vizianagaram District

1. Kurupam
2. Parvathipuram
3. Salur
4. Bobbili
5. Badangi
6. Cheepurupalle
7. Gajapathinagaram
8. Nellimarla
9. Bhogapuram
10. Vizianagaram
11. Srungavarapukota
12. Viyyampeta

Vishakhapatnam District

1. Chintapalle
2. Paderu
3. Araku
4. Chodavaram
5. Madugula
6. Narasapatnam
7. Kotauratla
8. Nakkapalle
9. Yellamanchili
10. Anakapalle
11. K. Kotapadu
12. Sabbavaram
13. Vishakhapatnam
14. Bheemunipatnam

East Godavari District

1. Rampachodavaram
2. Yellavaram
3. Prathipadu
4. Tuni
5. Pithapuram
6. Peddapuram
7. Rangampeta
8. Korukonda
9. Rajahmundry
10. Rayavaram
11. Kakinada
12. Tallarevu
13. Ramachandrapuram
14. Alamur

15. Kothapeta
16. Mummidivaram
17. Amalapuram
18. P. Gannavaram
19. Razole

West Godavari District

1. Polavaram
2. Chintalapudi
3. Eluru
4. Bhimadole
5. Tadepalligudem
6. Gopalapuram
7. Kovvur
8. Tanuku
9. Ganapavaram
10. Akiveedu
11. Bheemavaram
12. Penumantra
13. Poduru
14. Narasapur

Krishna District

1. Jaggayyapet
2. Nandigama
3. Kanchikacherla
4. Mylavaram
5. Tiruvur
6. Vissannapet
7. Nuzvid
8. Gannavaram
9. Vijayawada
10. Vuyyuru
11. Gudivada
12. Mandavalli
13. Kaikalur
14. Bantumilli
15. Pamarru
16. Movva
17. Bandar
18. Divi

Guntur District

1. Macherla
2. Palnad
3. Piduguralla
4. Rajupalem
5. Talluru
6. Tadikonda
7. Mangalagiri
8. Eamani
9. Tenali
10. Amruthalur
11. Repalle
12. Pallapatla
13. Bapatla
14. Ponnur
15. Prathipadu
16. Guntur
17. Sattenapalle
18. Chilakaluripet
19. Narasaraopet
20. Ipur
21. Vinukonda

Prakasam District

1. Yerragondapalem
2. Darsi
3. Addanki
4. Santhamaguluru
5. Parchur
6. Chirala
7. Ongole
8. Maddipadu
9. Podili
10. Tarlupadu
11. Markapur
12. Bestavaripeta
13. Giddalur
14. Pamur
15. Kanigiri

16. Kondapi
17. Kandukur

Nellore District

1. Udayagiri
2. Atmakur
3. Vinjamur
4. Kavali
5. Butchireddipalem
6. Kovur
7. Indukurpet
8. Nellore
9. Podalakur
10. Rapur
11. Venkatagiri
12. Gudur
13. Vakadu
14. Naidupet
15. Sullurpet

Chittoor District

1. Thamballapalle
2. Madanapalle
3. Vayalpad
4. Chinagottigallu
5. Chandragiri
6. Srikalahasti
7. Thottambedu
8. Satyavedu
9. Puttur
10. Nagari
11. Chittoor
12. Bangarupalem
13. Punganur
14. Palmaner
15. Kuppam

Cuddapah District

1. Jammalamadugu
2. Proddatur
3. Badvel
4. Sidhout
5. Cuddapah
6. Kamalapuram
7. Muddanur
8. Pulivendla
9. Lakkireddipalle
10. Rayachoti
11. Rajampet
12. Kodur

Anantapur District

1. Rayadurg
2. Kanekal
3. Uravakonda
4. Gooty
5. Tadpatri
6. Singanamala
7. Anantapur
8. Kalyandurg
9. Kambadur
10. Chennekothapalle
11. Dharmavaram
12. Penukonda
13. Madakasira
14. Hindupur
15. Nallamada
16. Kadiri
17. Sri Satya Sai

Kurnool District

1. Adoni
2. Yemmiganur
3. Kodumur
4. Kurnool
5. Nandikotkur
6. Atmakur
7. Nandyal
8. Allagadda
9. Koilkuntla
10. Banganapalle
11. Dhone

12. Pattikonda
13. Alur

Mahbubnagar District

1. Kodangal
2. Makthal
3. Mahbubnagar
4. Jadcherla
5. Shadnagar
6. Kalvakurthi
7. Nagarkurnool
8. Wanaparthi
9. Atmakur
10. Gadwal
11. Alampur
12. Kollapur
13. Achampet

Rangareddi District

1. Medchal
2. Marpally
3. Hayatnagar
4. Ibrahimpatnam
5. Maheswaram
6. Rajendranagar
7. Chevella
8. Vicarabad
9. Tandur
10. Pargi
11. Vallabhnagar

Hyderabad District

1. Golconda
2. Secunderabad
3. Mushirabad
4. Charminar

Medak District.

1. Narayankhed
2. Andole
3. Medak
4. Ramayampet
5. Dubbak
6. Siddipet
7. Gajwel
8. Narsapur
9. Sangareddy
10. Sadasivpet
11. Zahirabad

Nizamabad District

1. Armur
2. Bheemgal
3. Nizamabad
4. Bodhan
5. Madnur
6. Banswada
7. Yellareddy
8. Kamareddy
9. Domakonda

Adilabad District

1. Adilabad
2. Utnur
3. Wankadi
4. Asifabad
5. Sirpur
6. Chinnur
7. Lakshettipet
8. Khanapur
9. Boath
10. Nirmal
11. Mudhole

Karimnagar District

1. Mahadevpur
2. Manthani
3. Peddapalle
4. Huzurabad
5. Bheemadevarapalle
6. Sultanabad
7. Mallial

8. Jagtial
9. Metpalli
10. Vemulawada
11. Gangadhar
12. Karimnagar
13. Husnabad
14. Sirsilla

Warangal District

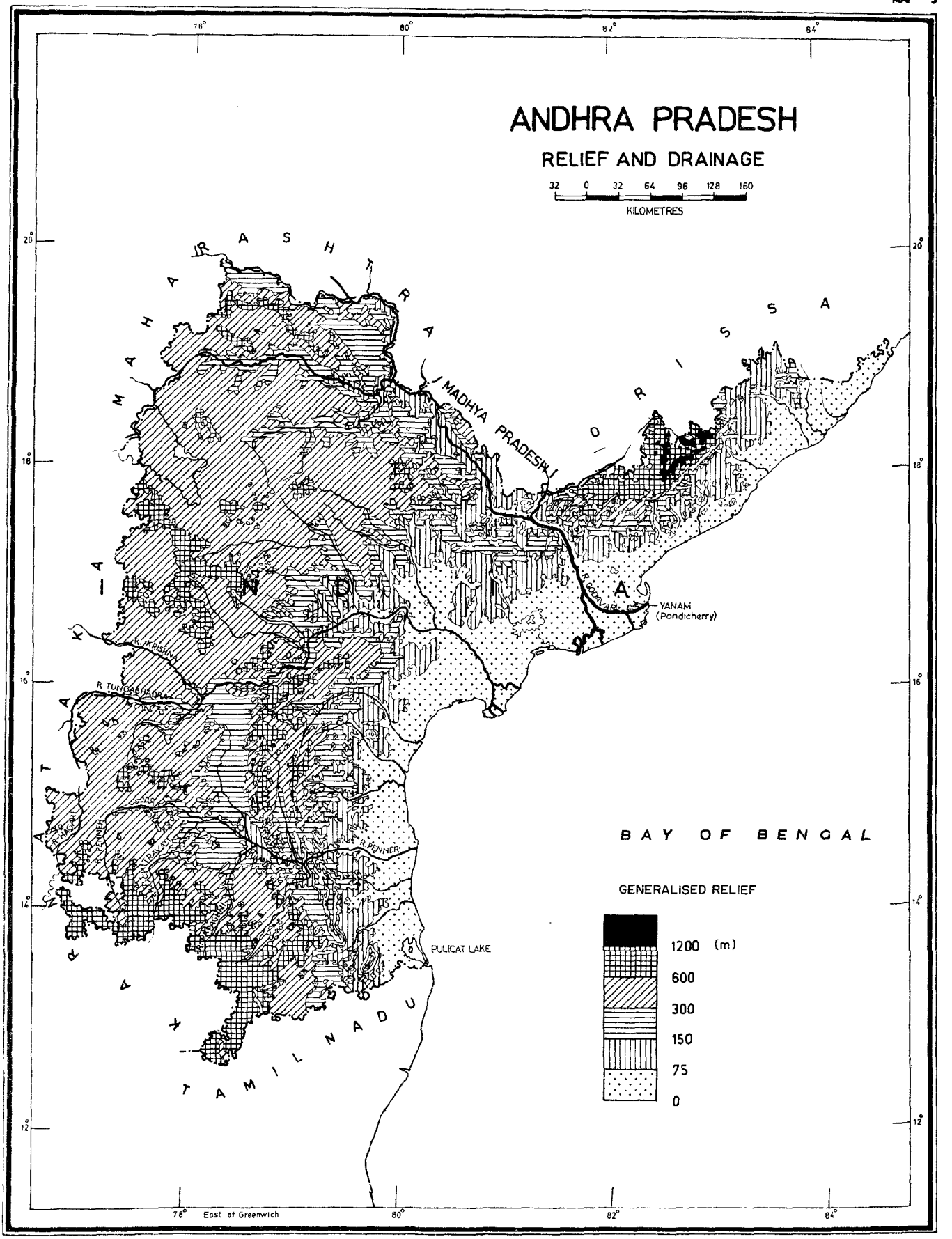
1. Chitiyal
2. Parkal
3. Mulug
4. Eturnagaram
5. Gudur
6. Narasampet
7. Warangal (Urban)
8. Warangal (Rural)
9. Ghanpur
10. Cheriyal
11. Jangaon
12. Kodakondla
13. Wardhannapet
14. Maripeda
15. Mahbubabad

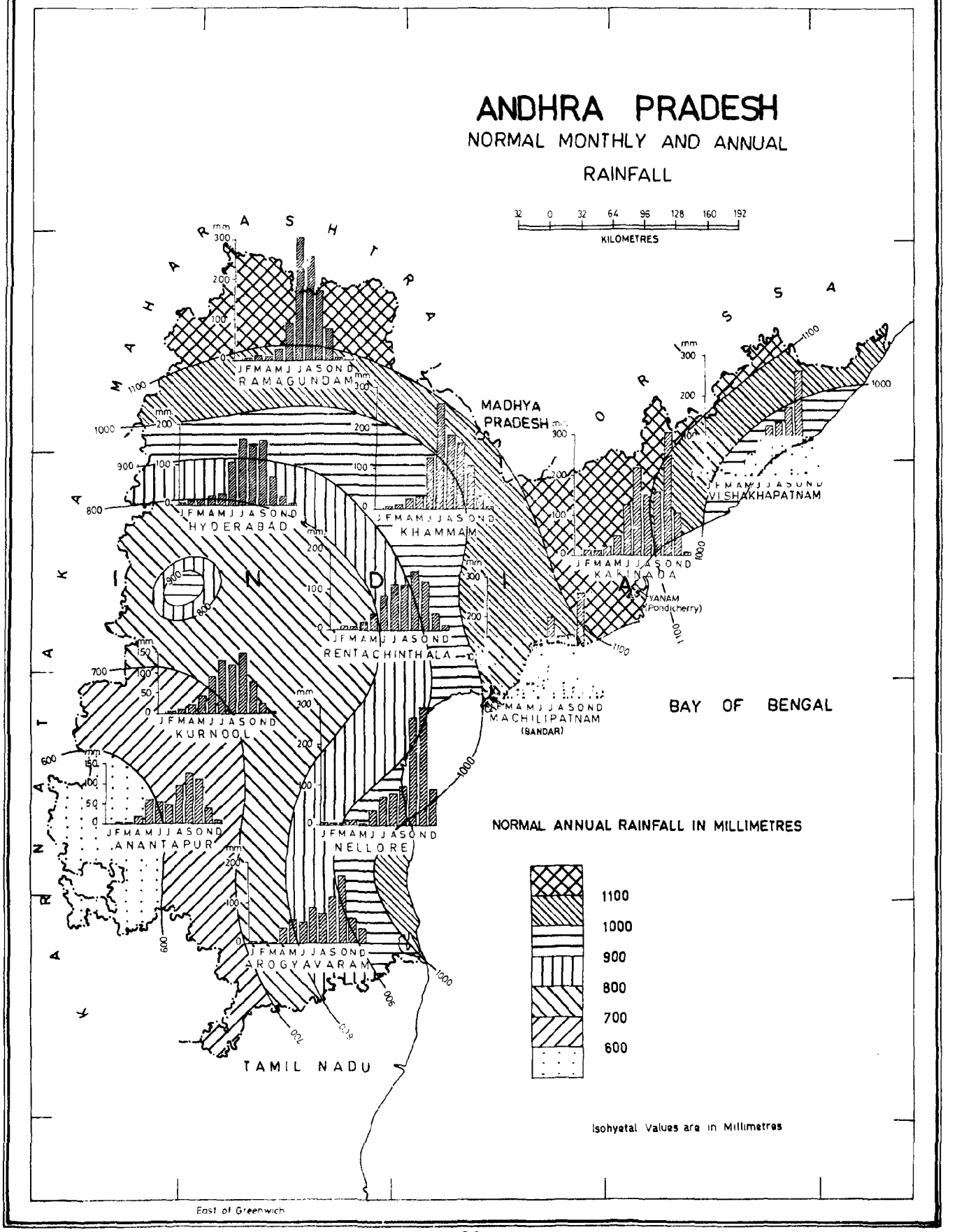
Khammam District

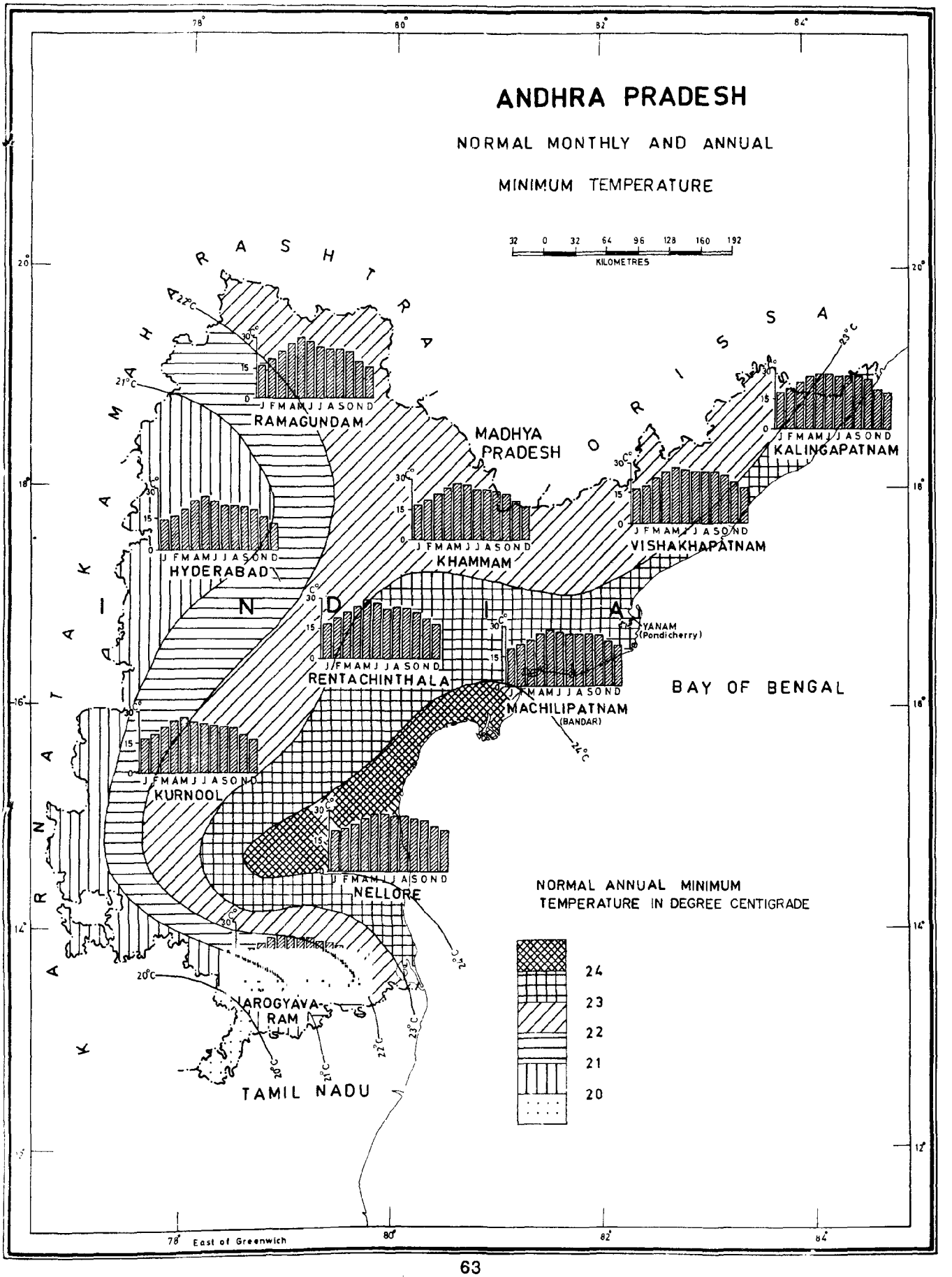
1. Nugur
2. Bhadrachalam
3. Bhoorgampadu
4. Mangoor
5. Sudimalla
6. Yellandu
7. Kothagudem
8. Aswaraopet
9. Sathupalli
10. Madhira
11. Khammam
12. Thirumalayapalem

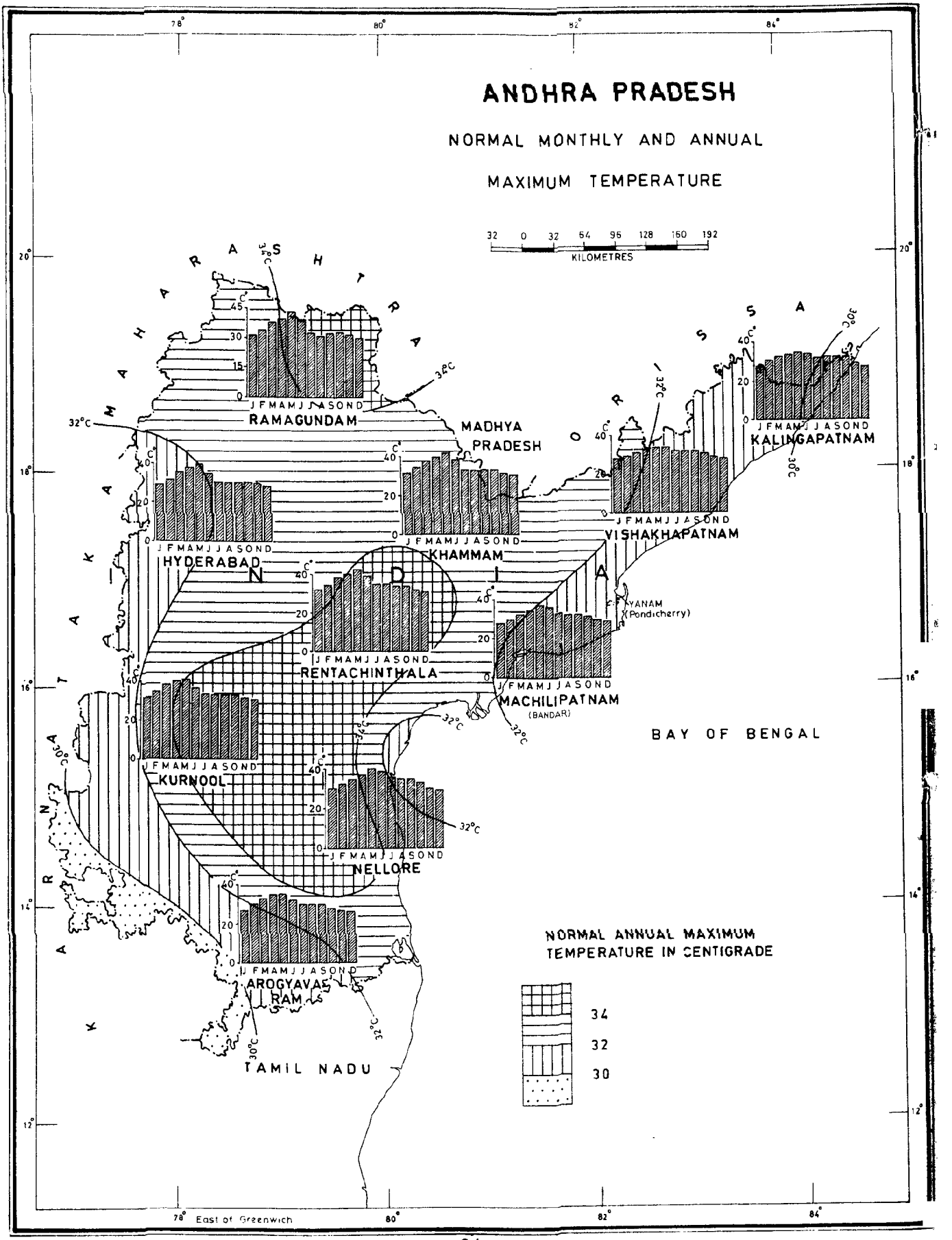
Nalgonda District

1. Yadagirigutta
2. Bhongir
3. Ramannapet
4. Mothkur
5. Thungathurthi
6. Suryapet
7. Nakrekal
8. Chandur
9. Nalgonda
10. Nampalli
11. Devarakonda
12. Nidamanur
13. Miryalguda
14. Huzurnagar
15. Kodad

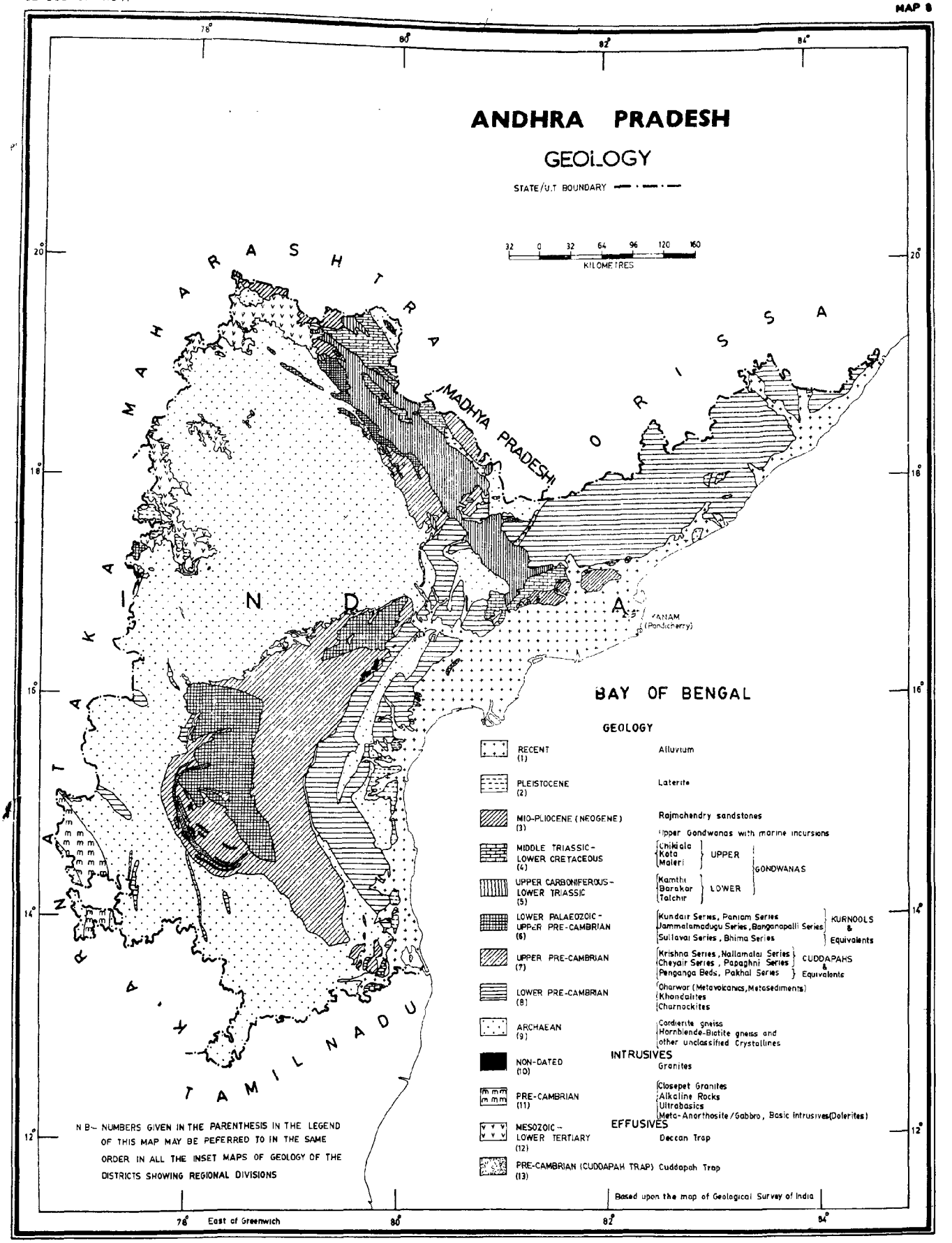

ANDHRA PRADESH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)
PULICAT LAKE
R. KRISHNA
R. TUNGABHADRA
R. PENNER
GENERALISED RELIEF
1200 (m)
600
300
150
75
0
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°

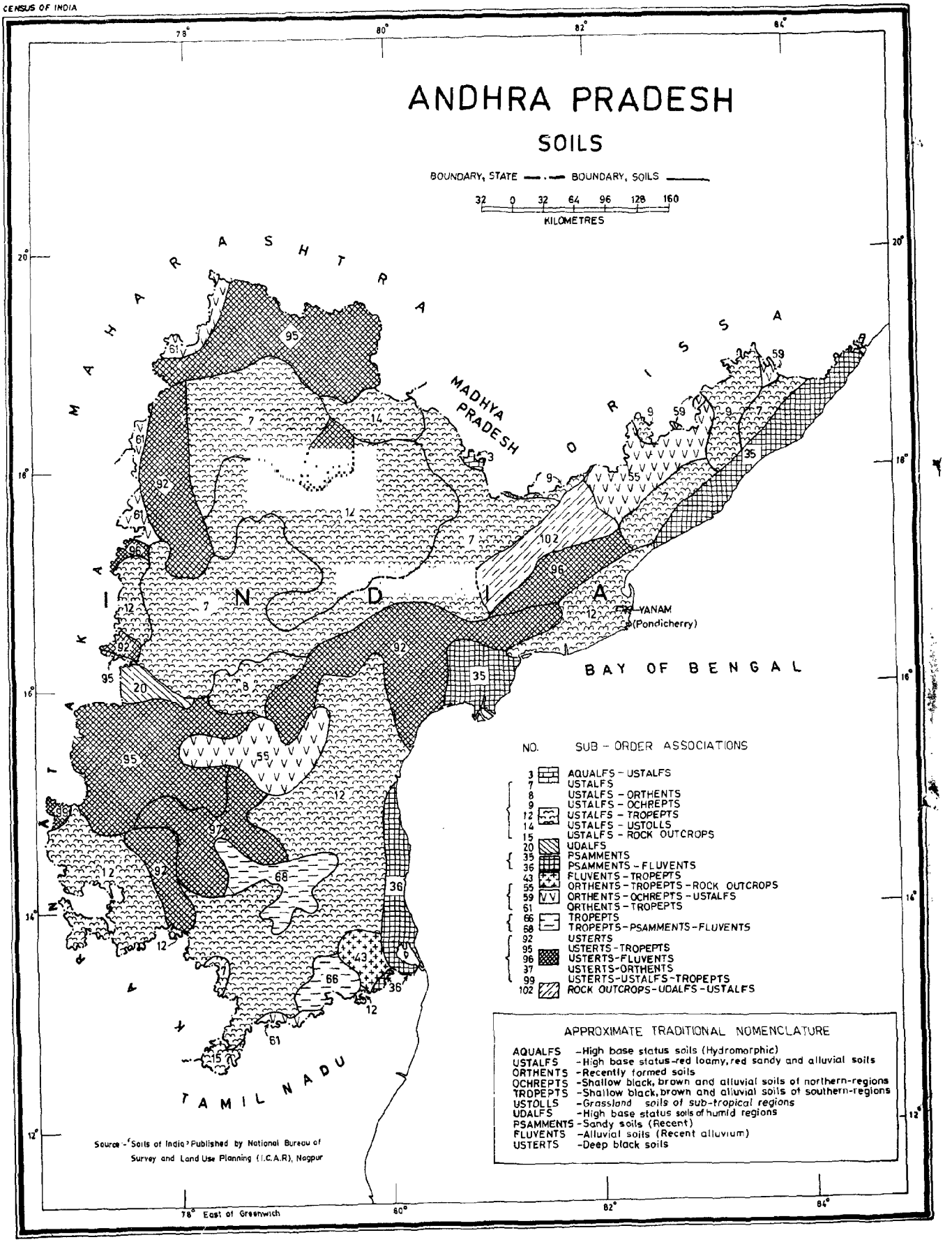

ANDHRA PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL
RAINFALL
32 0 32 64 96 128 160 192
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
BAY OF BENGAL
TAMIL NADU
RAMAGUNDAM
HYDERABAD
KHAMMAM
RENTACHINTHALA
KURNOOL
ANANTAPUR
NELLORE
AROGYAVARAM
MACHILIPATNAM (SANDAR)
VISHAKHAPATNAM
KARAIKAL (Pondicherry)
J F M A M J J A S O N D
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
Isohyetal Values are in Millimetres
East of Greenwich

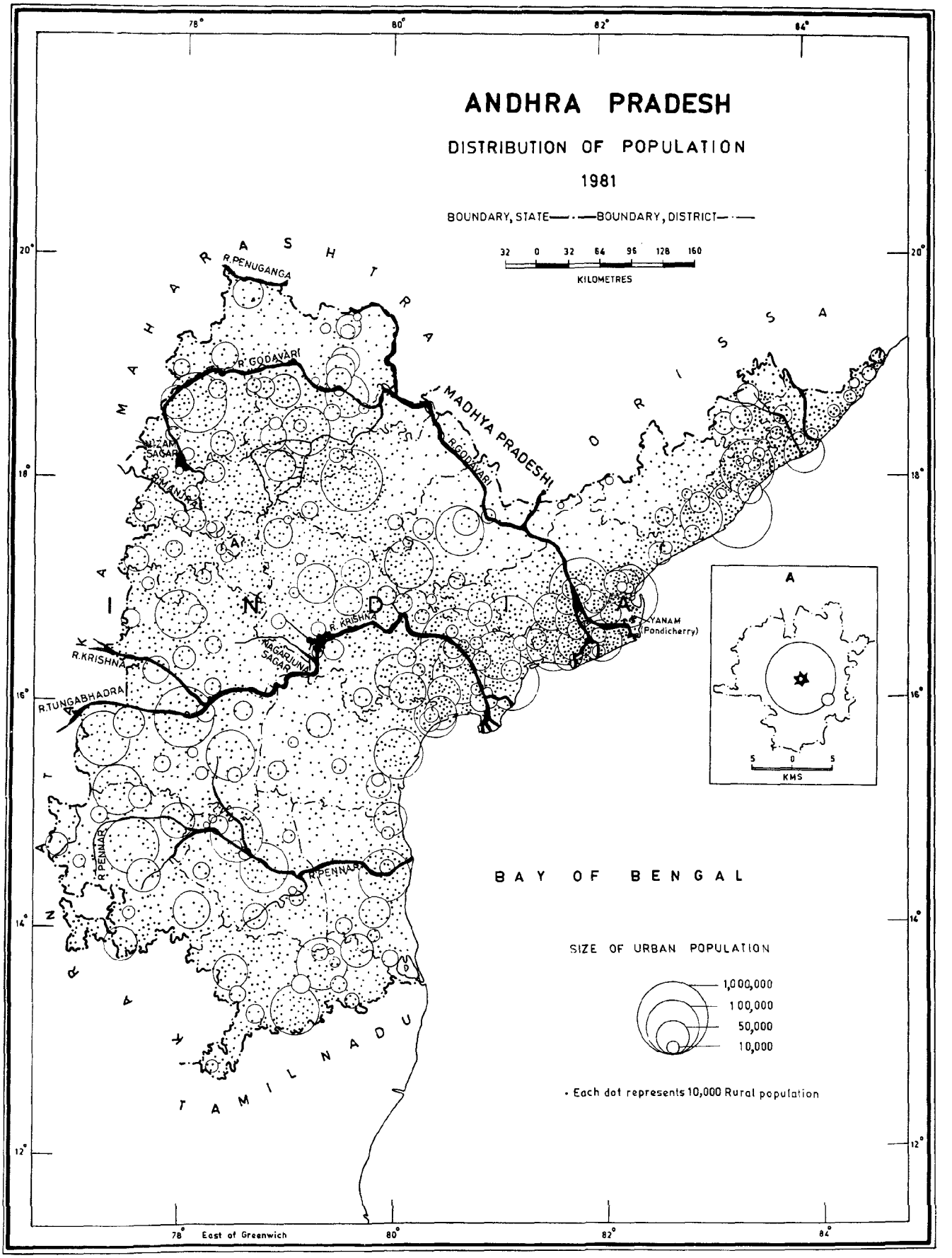

ANDHRA PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE
32 0 32 64 96 128 160 192
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
BAY OF BENGAL
RAMAGUNDAM
HYDERABAD
KHAMMAM
VISHAKHAPATNAM
KALINGAPATNAM
RENTACHINTHALA
MACHILIPATNAM
(BANDAR)
YANAM
(Pondicherry)
KURNOOL
NELLORE
AROGYAVA-
RAM
J F M A M J J A S O N D
NORMAL ANNUAL MINIMUM
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE
24
23
22
21
20
78° East of Greenwich
78°
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°

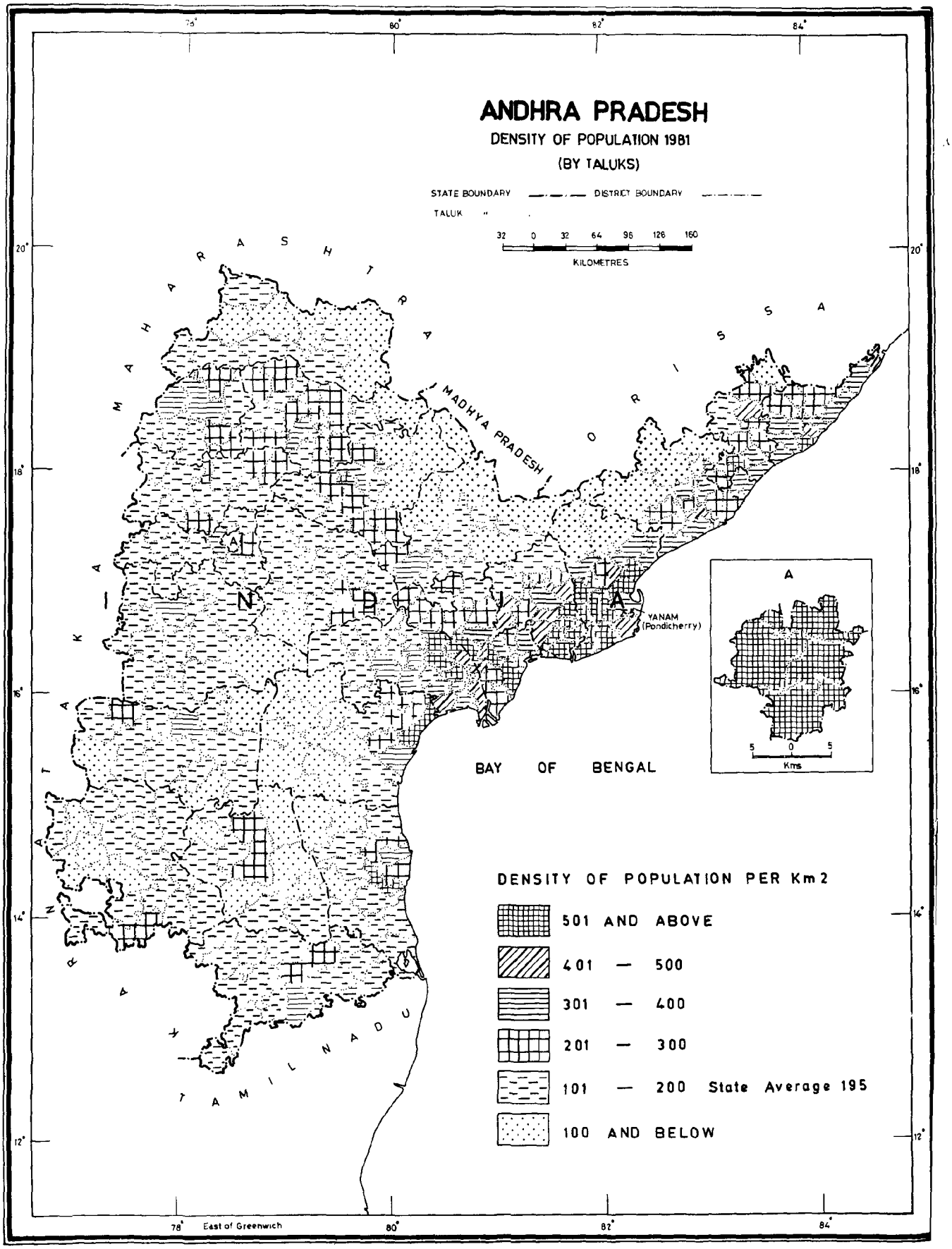

ANDHRA PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE
32 0 32 64 96 128 160 192
KILOMETRES
RAMAGUNDAM
HYDERABAD
KHAMMAM
RENTACHINTHALA
KURNOOL
NELLORE
AROGYAVARAM
MACHILIPATNAM
(BANDAR)
VISHAKHAPATNAM
KALINGAPATNAM
YANAM
(Pondicherry)
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
BAY OF BENGAL
J F M A M J J A S O N D
NORMAL ANNUAL MAXIMUM
TEMPERATURE IN CENTIGRADE
34
32
30
East of Greenwich

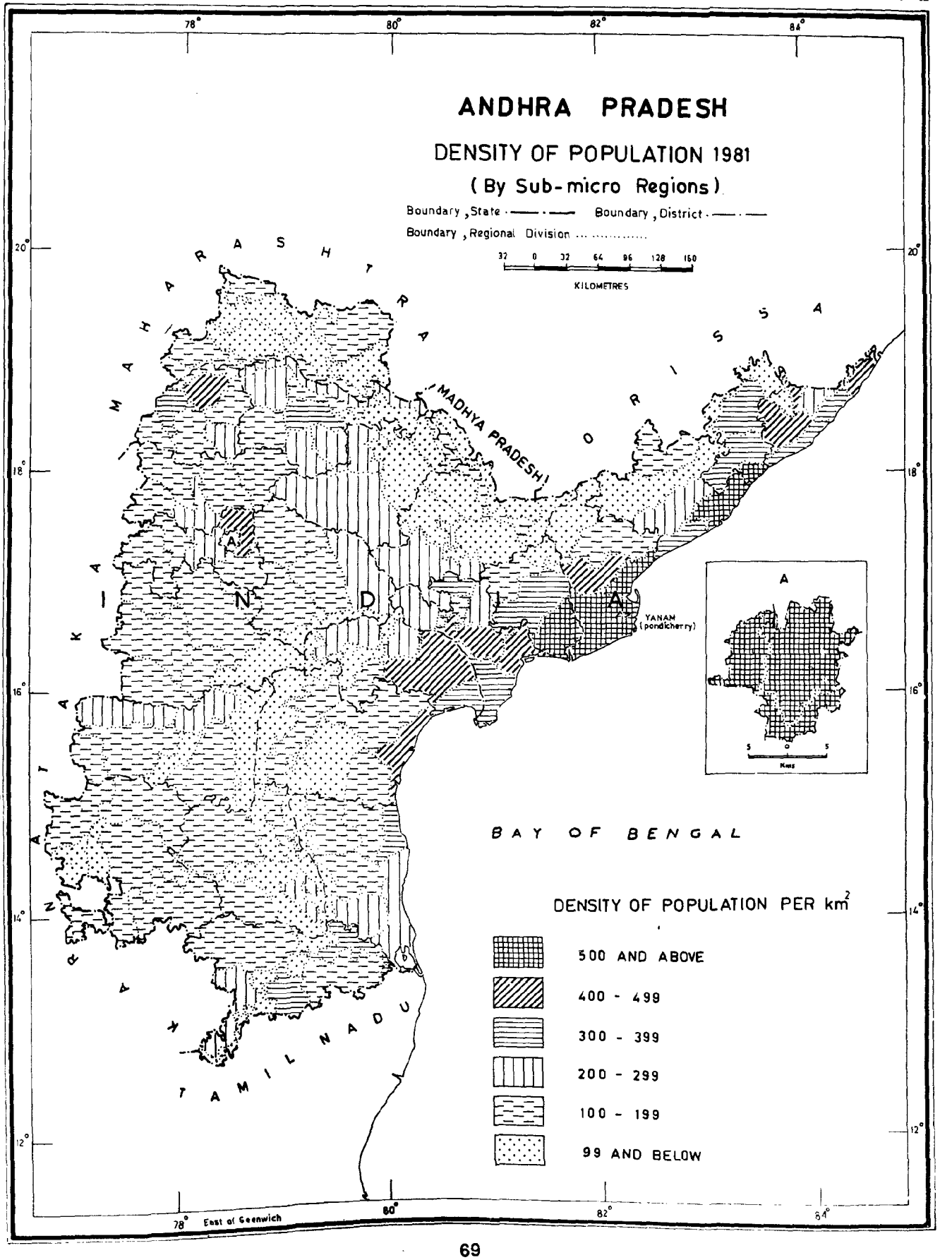
MAP 8

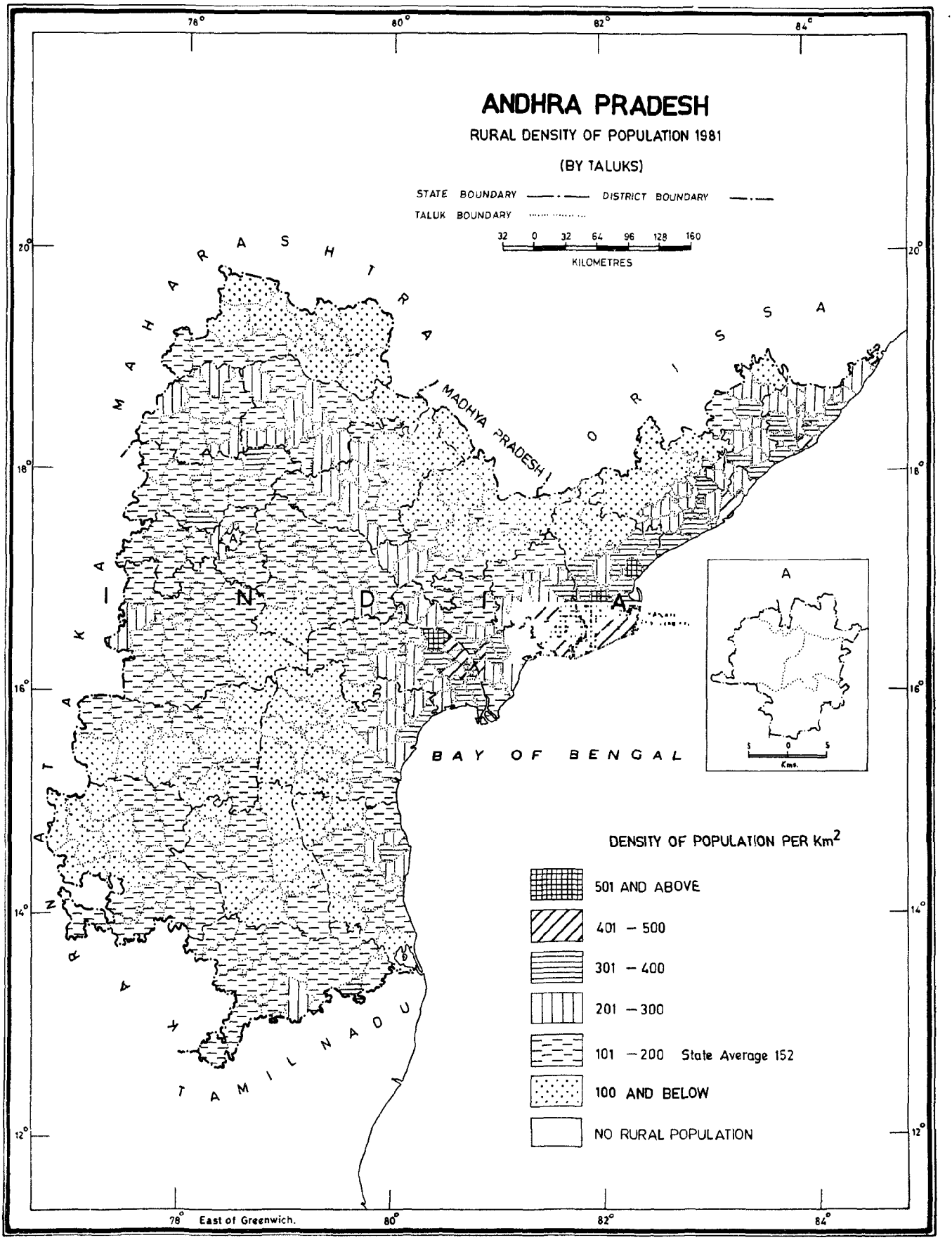

ANDHRA PRADESH
GEOLOGY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
32 0 32 64 96 120 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
INDIA
YANAM
(Pondicherry)
BAY OF BENGAL
GEOLOGY
RECENT (1) Alluvium
PLEISTOCENE (2) Laterite
MIO-PLIOCENE (NEOGENE) (3) Rajmchendry sandstones
Upper Gondwanas with marine incursions
MIDDLE TRIASSIC - LOWER CRETACEOUS (4) Chikiala, Kota, Maleri } UPPER GONDWANAS
UPPER CARBONIFEROUS - LOWER TRIASSIC (5) Kamthi, Barakar, Talchir } LOWER GONDWANAS
LOWER PALAEOZOIC - UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6) Kundair Series, Paniam Series, Jammalamadugu Series, Banganapalli Series, Sullavai Series, Bhima Series } KURNOOLS & Equivalents
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7) Krishna Series, Nallamalai Series, Cheyair Series, Papaghni Series, Penganga Beds, Pakhal Series } CUDDAPAHS & Equivalents
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8) Dharwar (Metavolcanics, Metasediments), Khondalites, Charnockites
ARCHAEAN (9) Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified Crystallines
NON-DATED (10)
INTRUSIVES
Granites
PRE-CAMBRIAN (11) Closepet Granites, Alkaline Rocks, Ultrabasics, Meta-Anorthosite/Gabbro, Basic Intrusives (Dolerites)
MESOZOIC - LOWER TERTIARY (12)
EFFUSIVES
Deccan Trap
PRE-CAMBRIAN (CUDDAPAH TRAP) (13) Cuddapah Trap
N.B.- NUMBERS GIVEN IN THE PARENTHESIS IN THE LEGEND OF THIS MAP MAY BE PEFERRED TO IN THE SAME ORDER IN ALL THE INSET MAPS OF GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICTS SHOWING REGIONAL DIVISIONS
Based upon the map of Geological Survey of India
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°

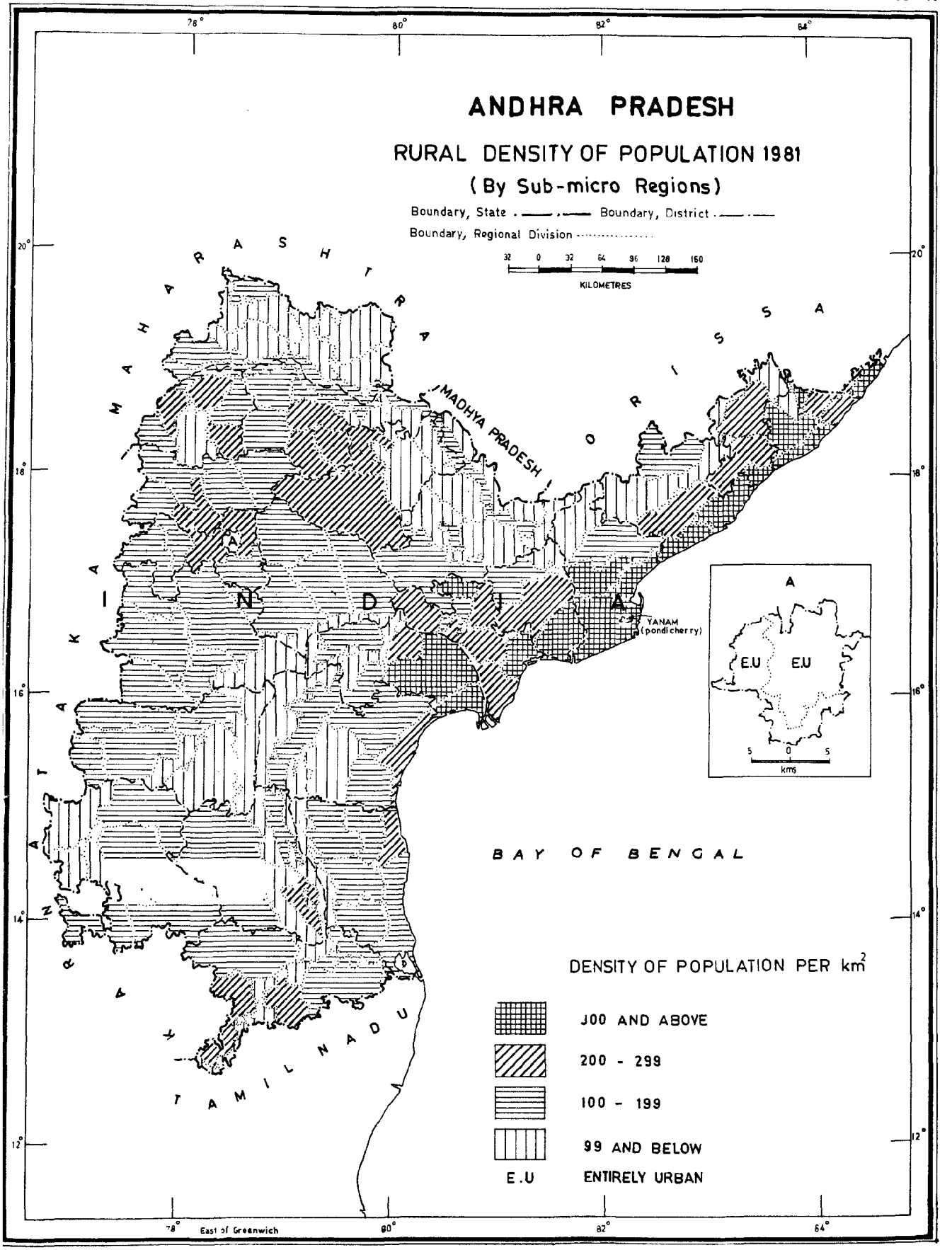

ANDHRA PRADESH
SOILS
BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, SOILS
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM
(Pondicherry)
78° East of Greenwich
NO. SUB - ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
3 AQUALFS - USTALFS
7 USTALFS
8 USTALFS - ORTHENTS
9 USTALFS - OCHREPTS
12 USTALFS - TROPEPTS
14 USTALFS - USTOLLS
15 USTALFS - ROCK OUTCROPS
20 UDALFS
35 PSAMMENTS
36 PSAMMENTS - FLUVENTS
43 FLUVENTS - TROPEPTS
55 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS - ROCK OUTCROPS
59 ORTHENTS - OCHREPTS - USTALFS
61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS
68 TROPEPTS - PSAMMENTS - FLUVENTS
92 USTERTS
95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS
96 USTERTS - FLUVENTS
97 USTERTS - ORTHENTS
99 USTERTS - USTALFS - TROPEPTS
102 ROCK OUTCROPS - UDALFS - USTALFS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUALFS -High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
USTALFS -High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
ORTHENTS -Recently formed soils
OCHREPTS -Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern-regions
TROPEPTS -Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of southern-regions
USTOLLS -Grassland soils of sub-tropical regions
UDALFS -High base status soils of humid regions
PSAMMENTS -Sandy soils (Recent)
FLUVENTS -Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)
USTERTS -Deep black soils
Source -'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R), Nagpur

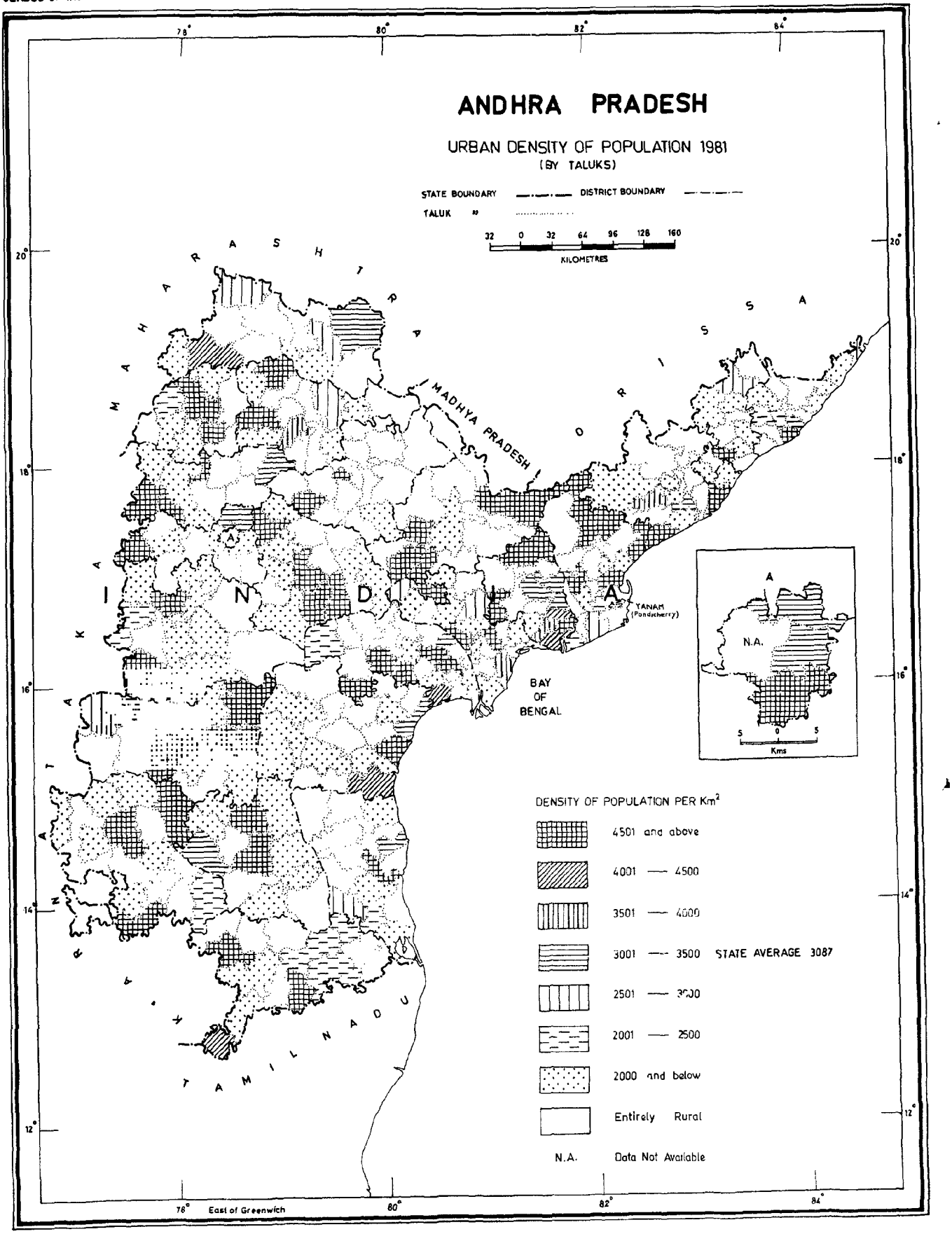

ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
BOUNDARY, STATE——·——BOUNDARY, DISTRICT——·——
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
78°
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°
R.PENUGANGA
R.GODAVARI
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
NIZAM SAGAR
MANJIRA
R.KRISHNA
NAGARJUNA SAGAR
R.TUNGABHADRA
R.PENNAR
YANAM (Pondicherry)
A
5 0 5
KMS
BAY OF BENGAL
SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION
1,000,000
100,000
50,000
10,000
• Each dot represents 10,000 Rural population
East of Greenwich

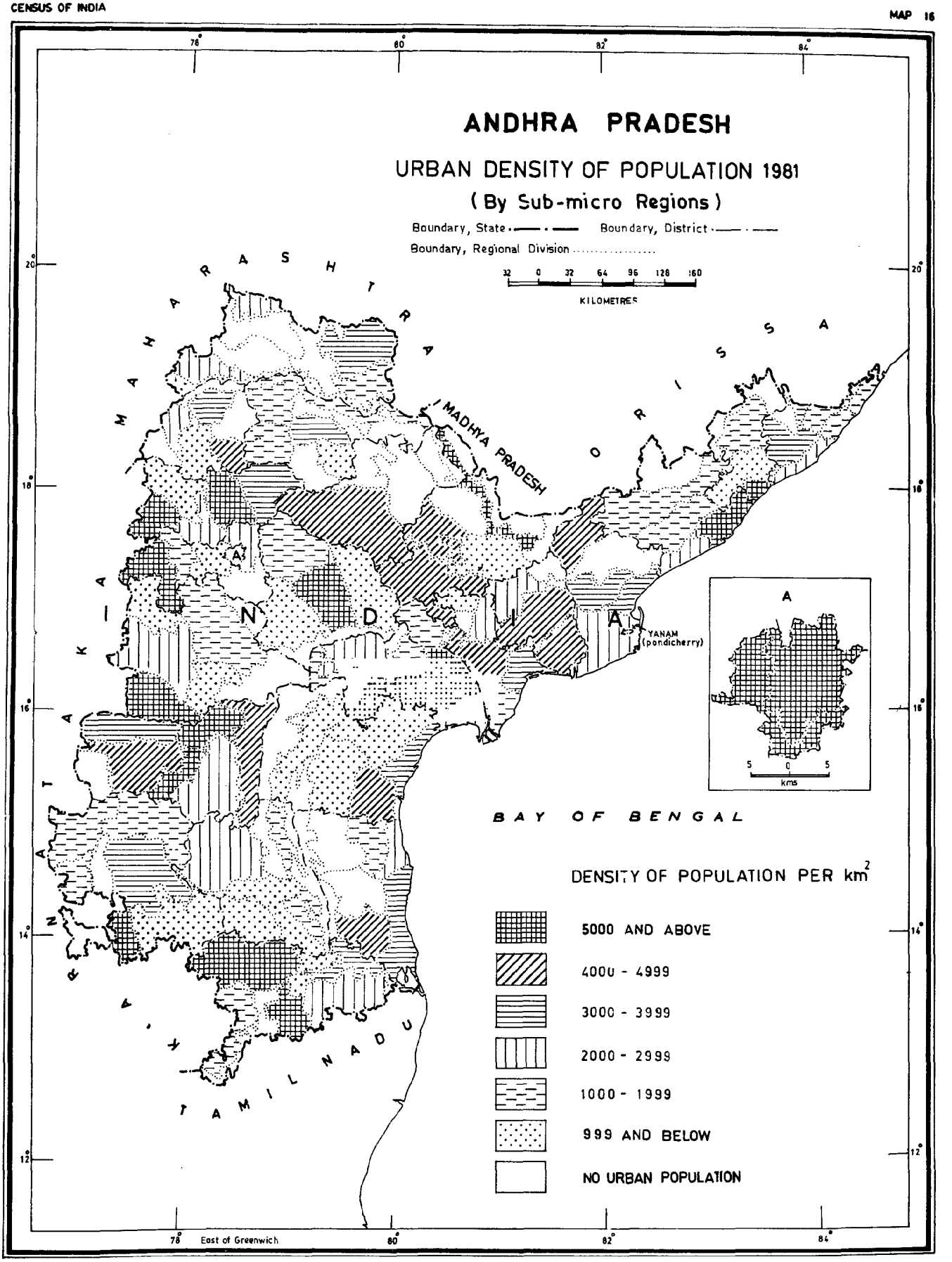

ANDHRA PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK "
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)
A
5 0 5
Kms
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Km 2
501 AND ABOVE
401 — 500
301 — 400
201 — 300
101 — 200 State Average 195
100 AND BELOW
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°


ANDHRA PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(By Sub-micro Regions)
Boundary , State
Boundary , District
Boundary , Regional Division
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
INDIA
YANAM (pondicherry)
A
5 0 5
Kms
BAY OF BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km²
500 AND ABOVE
400 - 499
300 - 399
200 - 299
100 - 199
99 AND BELOW
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°


ANDHRA PRADESH
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
78°
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
A
5 0 5
Kms.
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Km²
501 AND ABOVE
401 – 500
301 – 400
201 – 300
101 – 200 State Average 152
100 AND BELOW
NO RURAL POPULATION
East of Greenwich.


ANDHRA PRADESH
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(By Sub-micro Regions)
Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Regional Division
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
INDIA
YANAM (pondicherry)
A
E.U
E.U
5 0 5
kms
BAY OF BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km²
300 AND ABOVE
200 - 299
100 - 199
99 AND BELOW
E.U ENTIRELY URBAN
78°
80°
82°
84°
East of Greenwich
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°


ANDHRA PRADESH
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TALUKS)
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
INDIA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)
A
N.A.
5 0 5
Kms
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Km²
4501 and above
4001 — 4500
3501 — 4000
3001 — 3500 STATE AVERAGE 3087
2501 — 3000
2001 — 2500
2000 and below
Entirely Rural
N.A. Data Not Available
78° East of Greenwich
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°


ANDHRA PRADESH
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(By Sub-micro Regions)
Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Regional Division
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
KILOMETRES
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
KARNATAKA
TAMILNADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
YANAM (pondicherry)
A
5 0 5
kms
BAY OF BENGAL
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER km²
5000 AND ABOVE
4000 - 4999
3000 - 3999
2000 - 2999
1000 - 1999
999 AND BELOW
NO URBAN POPULATION
78° East of Greenwich
78°
80°
82°
84°
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°

PART III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Karimnagar district is a part of the Godavari Depression (3.11.1). It is located approximately between the latitudes 18°0′ and 19°0′N and longitudes 78°30′ and 80°31 E. The district extends over an area of 11 823 km² and has a population of 2 436 323 persons accorto ding the 1981 census. It consists of 14 taluks.

Physiographically, the district is comprised of plateaus with an absolute height of below 690 metres River Godavari and Manner and their tributaries have created substantial plain characteristics. River Godavari forms the northern boundary of the district while river Manner drains the southern parts of the district. The general slope tends towards east. The district is mainly composed of Archaean gneisses. Rocks of Upper Carboniferous - Lower Triassic and Middle Triassic– Lower Cretaceous occur in the eastern areas of the district. The impact of geological structure on soil distribution can be viewed as soils of Ustalfs, suborder association characterises the western half and Ustalfs–Ustolls and Usterts the eastern sections of the district. The climate is dry with hot summer. Average annual rainfall received is 975 mm. The plateau areas of the district have significant isolated forest cover mainly of dry Teak.

Keeping all these factors in view the district has been divided into following eight sub-micro regions.

3.11.1.1 Tadcherla–Singaram Forested Region

The region covers the parts of Mahadevpur, Manthani and Peddapalle taluks. The region is rocky with steep slopes covered with reserved forests of teak. The general slope is towards the north. Geologically, the region consists of rocks of Gondwana series mainly belonging to Upper Carboniferous–Lower Triassic period. A few patches of Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous rocks in the central and eastern part, and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre–Cambrian and Archaean rocks in western part are also noticed. The soil sub-order association found in the region is Ustalfs Ustolls. These are high base status soils of sub tropical origin. Cultivated land with even surface is limited. Settlements are sparsely distributed. The region is entirely rural and has 100 villages identified in this region. Its total area is 1 349.00 km² which is inhabited by 82 005 rural population as per 1981 Census. The region is least populated with the lowest density of 61 persons per km².

3.11.1.2 Dharmapur–Bagdapalli–Manthani Plain

The region extends over the parts of Mallial, Sultanabad, Peddapalle, Manthani and Jagtial taluks. The region lies in the interfluve of river Godavari and Manner and is a plain with occurrence of hillocks, rocky surfaceds and dry ponds. Some areas of reserved forests are also located in the eastern most part of the region. It is mainly composed of Archaean rocks with a few occurrence of Lower Palaeozoic–Upper Pre- Cambrian formations. The soil distribution in the region marks the association of parent rocks and soils. The associated sub-orders are Ustalfs, Ustalfs–Ustolls and Usterts. The region is mainly agricultural and relatively developed as compared to the former region. Settlements are evenly distributed throughout the region. This region is characteristically rural and contains 125 villages with an area of 1 425 00 km² which is inhabited by 202 580 rural population and accordingly has a density of 142 persons per km².

3.11.1.3 Metpalli - Jagtial Plain

The region includes the parts of Metpalli, Jagtial and Mallial taluks. Lying beside the river Godavari the central part of the region is a plain while the upper and lower parts are rough and hilly, mainly

covered with reserved forests of dry Teak. Pedda Vagu is the main river flowing from south to north. The region is composed of Archaean rocks. The soils are red loamy belonging to Ustalfs sub-order association. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the central part of the region. It contains 182 villages and 3 towns. With an area of 2 025.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 465 670 persons of which 363 944 persons reside in rural and 101 726 persons in urban areas. The density of population as calculated measures 230 persons per km^2 which is relatively higher in the region.

3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland

The region consists of Sirsilla and Vemulawada taluks. It is an upland with a few hillocks. Dry ponds and stony waste markedly characterise the region. The north-western part of the region has dense mixed jungles. This upland is criss-crossed by river Manner and its tributaries mainly Mula vagu, Nekka vagu and Bikka vagu. The western part is relatively higher. The altitude decreases towards the east. The region is made up of Archaean rocks and the soil sub-order found is Ustalfs. The central and eastern part of the region is mainly inhabited. It comprises 173 villages and 2 towns. The total area of the region is 1 850.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 362 323 persons according to 1981 Census. Out of these 314 978 persons reside in rural and 47 345 persons in urban areas. It has a moderate density of 196 persons per km^2. The towns and larger settlements are mainly concentrated along river Manner and its tributary Mula vagu.

3.11.1.5 Karimnagar—Pedpapalle Plain

The region covers the parts of Karimnagar, Gangadhara, Sultanabad and Peddapalle taluks. It is almost plain with numerous perennial and seasonal channels. The main river is Manner which flows along the southern border of the region. Among the tributaries of Manner draining the region Husain Miyan vagu flowing in west-east direction is important. The general slope of the region is towards south-east. The region is made up of Archaean rocks; erosional surfaces have caused isolated hillocks of various heights. The main soil sub-order association found in the region is Ustalfs. In the eastern most part Usterts occurs in some areas. Settlements are compact and evenly distributed. It has 169 villages and 3 towns. The total area of the region is 1 525.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 474 777 persons out of which 355 929 persons reside in rural and 118 8 '8 persons in urban areas. The region is thickly populated and has the highest density of population (311 persons per km^2) among the regions of district.

3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland

The region corresponds to the whole of Husnabad taluk and parts of Kārimnagar and Bheemadevarapalle taluks. This is an upland with an altitude ranging between 380 and 544 metres above the mean sea level. There are some scattered hillocks covered with open forests. It slopes towards the north. River Manner flows along the northern border of the region which is joined by Mohedamada river flowing in the region in south-north direction. The entire upland is composed of Archaean gneisses. Soil sub-order Ustalfs occurs in the west of river Mohedamada while Usterts occurs in the east. Most of the area is under cultivation and the settlements are evenly distributed. It is entirely rural having 114 villages. Its total area is 1 375.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 283 222 rural population. The region has a moderate density of population (206 persons per km^2) in the district.

3 11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain

The region covers the entire Huzurabad taluk and parts of Karimnagar and Bheemadevarapalle taluks. The region is almost plain with a few scattered hillocks. Tributaries of Manner river which form the northern boundary of the region flow in west-east direction in the region. It has Archaean geology and the soils belong to Usterts sub-order association. In addition, settlements are evenly distributed. More particularly, the size of settlements in the eastern section of the region is larger. It has 114 villages and 1 town. The total area of the region is 1 175.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 320 571 persons as per 1981 Census. Out of these 299 429 persons reside in rural and 21 142 in urban areas. It is one of densely populated regions of the district and ranks second in terms of density (273 persons per km^2).

3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin

The region covers the parts of Sultanabad, Peddapalle, Manthani, Mahadevpur, Jagtial, Mallial and Metpalli taluks. The region runs along the southern bank of river Godavari. The eastern and

western parts of the region are covered under dense reserved forests of Teak while the central part is inhabited where towns and large settlements are located. Geologically, the western area of the region is composed of Archaean gneisses. The eastern part of the region is relatively complex having rocks of Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic period. Rocks of Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian and Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous period occur in patches. Soils of the western part of region belong to Ustalfs sub-order association while Ustolls are associated with Ustalfs in the eastern part of the region. The central part of region is suitable for cultivation and is relatively developed one. Impact of physiographical factors is clearly seen in settlement distribution which are concentrated in the central part. It contains 120 villages and 3 towns. With an area of 1 099.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 245 175 persons of which 149 506 persons reside in rural and 95 669 persons in urban areas. The density of population is higher (223 persons per km^2) mainly because of location of 3 towns in the region.

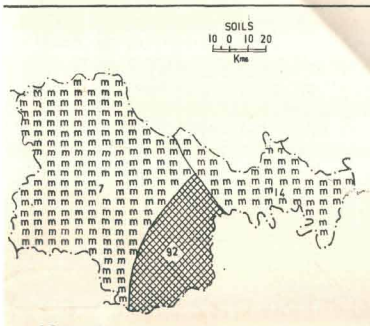
ANDHRA PRADESH

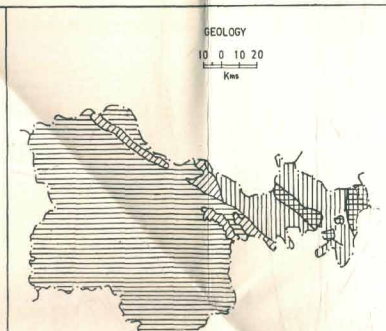
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 20

REGIONAL DIVISIONS







Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village Having 5 000 And Above Population
Urban Area
Railway Line with station, Broad Gauge — RS
State Highway — SH
Other Important Roads
River
Rigional Division — 3-11-1-2
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro With Boundary
Boundary, Forest

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

3-11-1-1 TADCHERLA-SINGARAM FORESTED REGION
3-11-1-2 DHARMAPUR-BAGDAPALLI-MANTHANI PLAIN
3-11-1-3 METPALLI-JAGTIAL PLAIN
3-11-1-4 SIRSILLA UPLAND
3-11-1-5 KARIMNAGAR-PEDDAPALLE PLAIN
3-11-1-6 HUSNABAD UPLAND
3-11-1-7 HUZURABAD PLAIN
3-11-1-8 GODAVARI BASIN

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Karimnagar **Census Location Code No. 20** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No. & Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karimnagar	3.11.1.1 Tadcherla—Singaram Forested Region	100 villages (60 in Mahadevpur, 35 in Manthani and 5 in Peddapalle taluks)	No town	1 349.00	1 349.00	—	82 005	82 005	—
	3.11.1.2 Dharmapur—Bagdapalli—Manthani Plain	125 villages (36 in Mallial, 22 in Sultanabad, 46 in Peddapalli, 9 in Jagtial and 12 in Manthani taluks)	No town	1 425.00	1 425.00	—	202 580	202 580	—
	3.11.1.3 Metpalli—Jagtial Plain	182 villages (91 in Metpalli, 62 in Jagtial and 29 in Mallial taluks)	3 towns 1. Metpalli 2. Koratla 3. Jagtial	2 025.00	1 954.23	70.77	465 670	363 944	101 729
	3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland	173 villages (77 in Sirsilla and 96 in Vemulawada taluks)	2 towns 1. Sirsilla 2. Vemulawada	1 850.00	1 808.90	41.10	362 323	314 978	47 345
	3.11.1.5 Karimnagar—Peddapalle Plain	169 villages (23 in Karimnagar, 60 in Gangadhara, 47 in Sultanabad and 39 in Peddapalle taluks)	3 towns 1. Kothapalli (Haveli) 2. Karimnagar 3. Paddapalle	1 525.00	1 487.94	37.06	474 777	355 929	118 848
	3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland	114 villages (59 in Husnabad, 33 in Karimnagar and 22 in Bheemadevarapalle taluks)	No town	1 375.00	1 375.00	—	283 222	283 222	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain	114 villages (57 in Huzurabad, 4 in Karimnagar and 53 in Bheemadevarapalle taluks)	1 town Huzurabad	1 175.00	1 142.70	32.30	320 571	299 429	21 142
	3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin	120 villages (7 in Sultanabad, 22 in Peddapalle, 16 in Manthani, 47 in Mahadevpur, 16 in Jagtial, 3 in Mallial and 9 in Metpalli taluks)	3 towns 1. Ramagundam 2. Jangaon (Godavari Khani) 3. Manthani	1 099.00	1 045.43	53.57	245 175	149 506	95 669

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Karimnagar **Census Location Code No. 20** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages 1981	Total villages Taluk	No. of in Division	Area of Regional Division in Km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.1.1 Tadcherla—Singaram Forested Region	Mahadevpur taluk	7, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 53 to 76, 81 to 107	60			Code No. 9, 11, to 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26 to 52, 77 to 80 are in region 3.11.1.8
		Manthani taluk	20 to 24, 32 to 38 41 to 63	35			Code No. 25 to 31, 39, 40 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Peddapalle taluk	61, 62, 92 to 94	5	00	1 349.00	Code No. 63 to 71, 84, 86 are in region 3.11.1.2 and Code No. 72 to 83, 85, 87 to 91 are in region 3.11.1.5
2.	3.11.1.2 Dharmapur—Bagdapaili—Manthani Plain	Mallial taluk	3 to 9, 11 to 38, 52	36			Code No. 10, is in region 3.11.1.8 and code No. 39 to 51 are in region 3.11.1.3
		Suitanabad taluk	4 to 13, 18 to 29	22			Code No. 14 to 17 are in region 3.11.1.8
		Peddapalle taluk	23 to 42, 46 to 60, 63 to 71, 84, 86	46			Code No. 43 to 45, 72 to 83, 85 are in region 3.11.1.5 and Code No. 61, 62 are in region 3.11.1.1
		Jagtial taluk	51, 53, 55, 56, 68 to 70, 85, 86,	9			Code No. 52, 54 are in region 3.11.1.8 and Code No. 57 to 67, 71 to 84 are in region 3.11.1.3
		Manthani taluk	7, 8, 10, 25 to 31, 39, 40	12	125	1 425,00	Code No. 9, 11 to 19 are in region 3.11.1.8. and Code No. 20 to 24, 32 to 38 are in region 3.11.1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	3.11.1.3 Metpalli—Jagtial Plain	Metpalli taluk	5 to 13, 15, 16, 17, 22 to 100	91			Code No. 14, 18 to 21 are in region 3.11.1.8 Code No. 10, 45 are fully and 46 partly included in Metapalli town and 51 is merged with Koratla town.
		Jagtial taluk	6, 12 to 20, 23 to 32, 35 to 50. 57 to 67, 71 to 84, 87	62			Code No. 7 to 11, 21, 22, 33, 34, 52, 54 are in region 3.11.1.8 and Code No. 51, 53, 55, 56, 68 to 70, 85 86 are in region 3.11.1.2 Code No. 80, 81 are partly included in Jagtial town.
		Mallial taluk	39 to 51, 53 to 68	29	182	2 025.00	Code No. 52 is in region 3.11.1.2
4.	3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland	Sirsilla taluk	1 to 78	77			Code No. 47 Sirsilla (Urban) is deleted and 48 is parly included in Sirsilla town.
		Vemulawada taluk	1 to 96	96	173	1 850.00	Code No. 36 is partly included in Vemulawada town.
5.	3.11.1.5 Krimnagar—Peddapalle Plain	Karimnagar taluk	1 to 22, 32	23			Code No. 23, 24, 29 to 31 are in region 3.11.1.6 Code No, 1 is merged ia Kothapalle (Haveli) town and 19 is partly included in Karimnagar town.
		Gangadhara taluk	1 to 60	60			
		Sultanabad taluk	30 to 76	47			—
		Peddapalle taluk	43 to 45, 72 to 83, 85, 87 to 91, 95 to 112	39	169	1 525.00	Code No. 46 to 60, 68 to 71, 84 to 86 are in region 3.11 1 2 and Code No. 61, 62. 92 to 94. are in region 3.11.1 1 Code No. 73 is inculded in Peddapalle town
6.	3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland	Husnab ad taluk	1 to 59	59			—
		Karimnagar taluk	23, 24, 29 to 31, 33 to 60	33			Code No. 25 to 28 are in region 3.11.1.7 and Code No. 32 is in region 3.11.1.5
		Bheemadevarapalle taluk	40, 43, 44, 54 to 56, 60 to 75	22	114	1 375.00	Code No. 41, 42, 45 to 53, 57 to 59 are in region 3.11.1.7
7.	3.11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain	Huzurabad taluk	1 to 57	57			Code No. 29 is merged with Huzurabad town.
		Karimnagar taluk	25 to 28	4			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bheemade-varapalle taluk	1 to 39, 41, 42, 45 to 53, 57 to 59	53	114	1 175.00	Code No. 40, 43, 44, 54 to 56 are in region 3.11.1.6
8.	3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin	Sultanabad taluk	1 to 3, 14 to 17	7			Code No. 4 to 13 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Peddapalle taluk	1 to 22	22			Code No. 14 and 18 are included in Ramagudam and Jangaon towns respectively.
		Manthani taluk	1 to 6, 9, 11 to 19	16			Code No. 7, 8, 10 are in region 3.11.1.2 and Code No. 11, 12 are marged with Manth ani town.
		Mahadevpur taluk	1 to 6, 9, 11 to 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26 to 52, 77 to 80	47			Code No. 7, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 23 to 25, 53 to 76 are in region 3.11.1.1
		Jagtial taluk	1 to 5, 7 to 11, 21, 22, 33, 34, 52, 54	16			Code No. 6, 12 to 20, 23 to 32, 35 to 50 are in region 3.11.1.3 and Code No. 51, 53 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Mallial taluk	1, 2, 10	3			Code No. 3 to 9 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Metpalli	1 to 4, 14, 18 to 21	9	120	1 099.00	Code No. 5 to 13 15 to 17 are in region 3.11.1.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Karimnagar **Census Location Code No. 20** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	3.11.1.1 Tadcherla—Singaram Forested Region	Mahadevpur, Manthani and Peddapalle taluks	Upper Carboniferous — Lower Triassic and Middle Triassic — Lower Cretacious	*Ustalfs — Ustolls*	This region is rocky with steep slopes covered with reserved forests. The Singaram and pamur reserved forests are notable The average height of this region ra ges between 500 and 600 mtrs. The direction of the slope is from south to north' Gunda-manakin vagu, Pedda vagu and Inmala vagu are the main rivers flowing in this region. Tanks, canals and streams are the main sources of irrigation. Transport and communications are poor. Settlements are sparsely distributed. Big settlements are Tadcheria, Yatanaram, Madaram, Nandigaon and Gollagudem.
		3.11.1.2 Dharmapur—Bagdapalli—Manthani Plain	Mallial, Sultanabad, Peddapalle, Jagtial and Manthani Taluks	Archaean and Lower Palaeozoic— Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs— Ustolls and Ustalfs — Usterts*	This region is almost plain with occurrence of a few hillocks, forest patches, dry ponds, steep rocky slopes etc. The reserved forests are Manthani and Khammampalli. Tanks, streams canals and wells are the main sources of irrigation. Roads and railways are available. In this region almost even distribution of settlements is seen with a few big settlements such as Manthani, Kamanpuram, Upatla etc.
		3.11.1.3 Metpalli—Jagtial Plain	Metpalli, Jagtial and Mallial taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs*	This region is mostly plain with hillocks and patches of reserved forests. Maximum height of the region is 375 mtrs. Reserved forests are Arisikota, Kothapuram-Kadmail, Vemulkuthi-Koblapuram and Raitapuram. Tributaries of the Godavari flow in this region where Pedda vagu is the main one. The sources of irrigation are tanks, canals, wells and streams. There is no railway line in this region. Only roads are available for transportation. Main settlements are Metpalle, Jagtial, Koratla, Mallial, Raikal, Atmakur, Kodimyala and Chittopuram.
		3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland	Sirsilla and Vemulawada taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs*	The region is an upland with occurrence of hillocks, dry ponds, sand hills, dunes, rocky slopes, cliffs, stony waste and dense mixed jungle. Some patches of reserved forests on western side of this region are seen. Main reserved forests are Sirsilla, Bigonal Lingava, Kodamal and Alpaspur. The average height is between 350 and 450 mtrs. The slope

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						direction is from west to east. River Manner is the main river which flows through this region with its tributaries, namely, Nekka vagu, Mula vagu and Bikka vagu. Irrigation is carried out mostly under the Manner and Gorantial projects. Tanks, kuntas and wells are also useful minor irrigation sources. This region is not connected by railways and as such it has to depend on road transport only. Almost even distribution of settlements is there, the important settlements are Sirsilla, Mattarabad, Charlakonaha, Vettemla, Wediaram, Markak, Nizamabad, Yellareddi, Ghambiraopet and Anantaram.
		3.11.1.5 Karimnagar—Peddapalle Plain	Karimnagar, Gangadhara, Sultanabad and Peddapalle taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Usterts*	This region is having plain area. River Manner is the main river which flows on the southern border of this region. Husain Miyan vagu also flows through this region. This region is having random hillocks, steep rocky slopes, numerous seasonal channels and significant ponds. Wells, kuntas, streams and tanks are main sources of irrigation. Roads and railways are available. Transport and communications are good. Settlements are dense. Big settlements are Karimnagar, Osmanagaram, Srirampuram, Peddapalle, Elgandal and Ghattubudkur.
		3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland	Husnabad, Kairmnagar and Bheemadevarapalle taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Usterts*	With an average height between 380 and 544 mtrs the region slopes from south to north. This region is an upland having steep rocky slopes and hillocks. Some patches of forests are also seen. The Manner, one of the main tributaries of the Godavari, flows in this region along the nothern border. There are many tanks, the important one among these is the Ankireddipalle tank on the border of the Karimnagar taluk. Irrigation is also done with minor irrigation sources such as tanks, kuntas, wells and canals. This region does not have railway facility and entirely depends upon road transport. Major district roads pass through this region. Shamgaram Irrigation Project located in this region is an important feature. The main settlements are Gannaram, Sundargiri, Thigalapalli, Sunigram and Kondapur.
		3.11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain	Huzurabad, Kimnagar and Bheemadevarapalle taluks	Archaean	*Usterts*	This region is dry plain with occurrence of hillocks. River Manner flows along the northern border of this region. Chinna vagu and Kesapatnam vagu also flow through this region. Tanks, streams, canals, wells and kuntas are the sources of irrigation. Roads and railways are available; transport and communications are good with even distribution of settlements. The big settlements are Kamalapur, Jamnikunta, Huzurabad, Yelkuturti and Dudanpalle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin	Sultanabad, Peddapalle, Manthani, Mahadevpur, Jagtial, Mallial and Me palle taluks	Archaean, Middle Triassic — Lower Cretaceous, Upper Carboniferous — Lower Triassic and Lower Palaeozoic — Upper pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs* — *Ustolls*	With a maximum height upto 500 mtrs this region has a slope from south to north. This region is almost plain. It is located along the river Godavari which makes its northern boundary. Manthani is an important reserved forest in this region. Gudlamanaka vagu and Pedda vagu also flow in this region Minor irrigation is available by tanks and kuntes. The region is not connected by railways but a district road which passes adjacent to it provides transport and communications facilities. Sparse settlements are found and the big ones are Manthani, Yelta Chanavaram, Mutyala, Chagaon, Dharmapui, and Mutnur.

WARANGAL DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Warangal district is a part of Godavari Depression (3.11.1) The district lies approximately between 17°19' and 18° 13' north latitudes and 78°49' and 80° 43' east longitudes. It has an area of 12 846 km² and a population of 2 300 295 persons (1981 Census). Physiographically, the northern part of the district is lower (below 300 metres) than the southern major part (300-600 metres). A few areas showing even the higher elevation (upto 1 200 metres) are also seen randomly. The slope tends to the north in the northern part and to the east in the rest part of the district in general. Drainage is governed by Godavari, Manner Akeru and Maneru rivers with their tributaries as well as frequent perennial lakes/tanks particularly in the northern areas of the district. Geologically, the major portion of the district in the west is occupied by Archaean rocks while the remaining part bears a complex geology specifying the rock formations of Upper Pre-Cambrian, Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian, Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous periods. Soils of the region show a vast expansion of Ustalfs-Tropepts categories excluding some areas in the north-west and north-east under Usterts, Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Ustolls. Vegetal cover relates to teak forests in the north-eastern part and dry deciduous scrubs in the extreme west.

Altogether, such heterogeneity in the physio-geographic factors at the micro level leads to sub-divide the district into the following five sub-micro divisions.

3.11.1.1 Jangaon—Warangal—Narasampet—Mahbubabad Region

The region is the largest one covering almost half of the district area which comprises Cheriyal, Jangaon, Kodakondla, Warangal,(U), Wardhannapet, Mahbubabad aad Maripeda taluks as a whole and Ghanpur, Warangal (R), Gudur and Narasampet taluks in parts. This is a plateau region composed of Archaean rocks. The soils in general are red loamy and the sub-order association is related to Ustalfs-Tropepts Along the northern border extension of Usterts are observed. It is mainly an agricultural area with almost even distribution of settlements. It contains 593 villages and 4 towns. Its total area is 6 354.00 km² which is inhabited by 1 668 093 persons out of which 1 271 619 persons reside in rural and 396 474 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 263 persons per km².

3.11 1.2 Parkal Plain

The region covers the parts of Chitiyal, Mulug, Parkal, Ghanpur, Warangal (R), Narasampet and Gudur taluks. It is a plain region with a few hillocks, forest patches and dry ponds. Its geology is Archaean. The soils are medium black, red loamy and brown belonging to Usterts in the north-west and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the major remaining part of the district. The region is entirely rural comprising of 190 villages. Its total area is 1 552.00 km² which is inhabited by 4 '0 598 rural population making a density of 266 persons per km².

3.11 1.3 Mulug—Chintagudem—Gudur Forested Region

Extending over the parts of Eturnagaram, Chitiyal, Gudur, Parkal and Mulug taluks, the region has a rugged topography characterised by hills and forests. Geologically, the region is composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian, Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian and Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic rocks. The soil sub-order association found is Ustalfs-Tropepts. Settlements are mostly concentrated in the cultivated areas. It is entirely a rural region having 193 villages. It has a total area of 3 304.00 km² which is inhabited by 151 702 rural population and thus it shows a density of 46 persons per km².

3.11.1.4 Nagaram—Mangapet Forested Region

Covering the part of Eturnagaram taluk it is quite distinctive from the neighbouring regions in its

physiographic personality and is characterised by rough topography with hillocks covered with dense mixed forests. Geologically, the region belongs to Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic formations in the major part and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous formations in the extreme north. The soil sub-orders found are Ustalfs (in the major portion) and Ustalfs-Ustolls (in the north). There are only 67 villages in this region accounting for a total area of 1 331.00 km^2 inhabited by 26 636 rural population where the region shows a density of 200 persons per km^2.

3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin

The region stretches along the Godavari (right bank) in a strip covering the part of Eturnagaram taluk in the north-eastern part of the district. It is composed of Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic in the southern and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous formations in the northern areas. The soils are red loamy and red sandy belonging to Ustalfs (southern part) and Ustalfs-Ustolls sub-order associations (northern part). The region has only 45 villages with an area of 275.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 33 266 rural population. It shows a density of 121 persons per km^2.

ANDHRA PRADESH

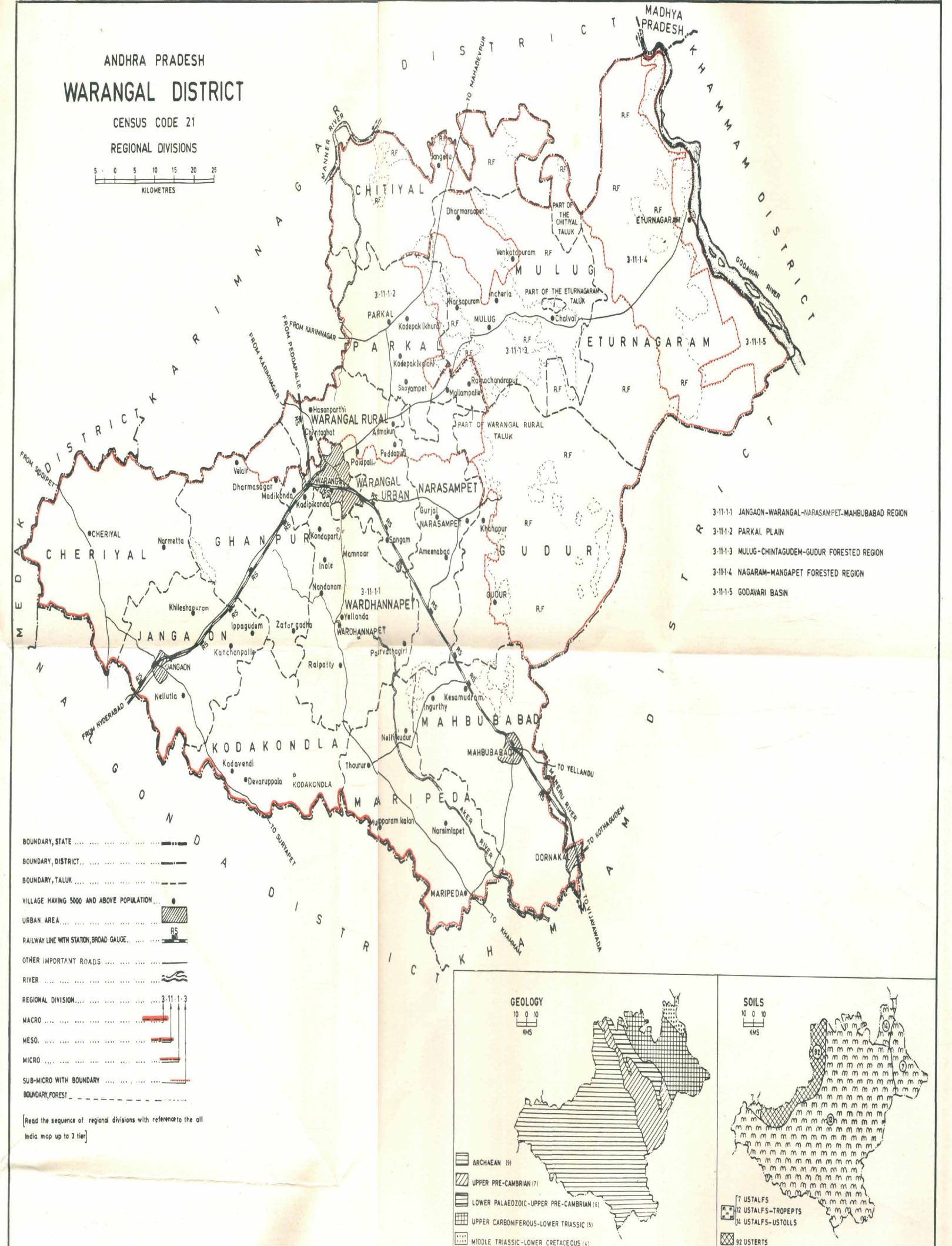
WARANGAL DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 21

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25

KILOMETRES



3-11-1-1 JANGAON-WARANGAL-NARASAMPET-MAHBUBABAD REGION

3-11-1-2 PARKAL PLAIN

3-11-1-3 MULUG-CHINTAGUDEM-GUDUR FORESTED REGION

3-11-1-4 NAGARAM-MANGAPET FORESTED REGION

3-11-1-5 GODAVARI BASIN

BOUNDARY, STATE

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

BOUNDARY, TALUK

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 3-11-1-3

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

GEOLOGY

10 0 10 KMS

ARCHAEAN (9)

UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)

LOWER PALAEOZOIC-UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6)

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS-LOWER TRIASSIC (5)

MIDDLE TRIASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS (4)

SOILS

10 0 10 KMS

7 USTALFS

12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

14 USTALFS-USTOLLS

92 USTERTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Warangal **Census Location Code No. 21** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Warangal	3.11.1.1 Jangaon — Warangal — Narsampet — Mahbubabad Region	593 villages (81 in Cheriyal, 56 in Ghanpur, 55 in Jangaon, 51 in Kodakondla, 78 in Warangal Rural, 20 in Warangal Urban, 28 in Gudur 65 in Wardhannapet. 54 in Narasampet, 4 in Maripeda and 81 in Mahbubabad taluks)	4 towns 1. Warangal 2. Jangaon 3. Mahbubabad 4. Dornakal	6 354.00	6 265.80	88.20	1 668 093	1 271 619	396 474
	3.11.1.2 Parkal Plain	190 villages (51 in Chitiyal, 1 in Mulug 61 in Parkal 6 in Ghanapur, 37 in Warangal and 14 in Narasampet 9 in Gudur taluks)	No town	1 582.00	1 582.00	—	420 598	420 598	—
	3.11.1.3 Mulug — Chintagudem — Gudur *Forested* Region	193 villages (51 in Eturnagaram, 13 in Chitiyal, 90 in Gudur, 6 in Parkal *and 33 in* Mulug taluks)	No town	3 304.00	3 304.00	—	151 702	151 702	—
	3.11.1.4 Nagaram — Mangapet Forested Region	67 villages (67 in Eturnagaram taluk)	No town	1 331.00	1 331.00	—	26 636	26 636	—
	3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin	45 villages (45 in Eturnagaram taluk)	No town	275.00	275.00	—	33 266	33 266	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Warangal **Census Location Code No. 21** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census Villages 1981	Total No. of villages in		Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
				Taluk	Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.1.1 Jangaon — Warangal — Narasampet — Mahbubabad Region	Cheriyal taluk	1 to 81	81		—	—
		Ghanpur taluk	1, 2, 9 to 62	56		—	Code No. 3 to 8 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Jangaon taluk	1 to 55	55		—	Code No. 29 is merged with Jangaon town.
		Kondakondla taluk	1 to 51	51		—	—
		Warangal Rural taluk	27, 36 to 39, 41 to 63	28		—	Code No. 28 to 35, 40 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Warangal Urban taluk	1 to 20	20		—	Code No. 2, 4, 7 to 10, 14 to 19 are fully and 1, 3, 5, 6, 12 partly included in Warangal town.
		Gudur taluk	11, 30, 31, 84 to 90, 96 to 104, 106 to 114	28		—	Code No. 12 to 29, 32 to 83, 9 to 95, 105 are in region 3.11.1.3
		Wardhannapet taluk	1 to 65	65		—	—
		Narasampet taluk	7 to 13, 22 to 68	54		—	Code No. 14 to 21 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Maripeda taluk	1 to 74	74		—	—
		Mahbubabad taluk	1 to 81	81	593	6 354.00	Code No. 42 and 80 are merged in Mahbubabad and Donakal towns respectively.
2.	3.11.1.2 Parkal Plain	Chitiyal taluk	1 to 51	51		—	—
		Mulug taluk	1, 2, 7 to 16	12		—	Code No. 3 to 6 are in region 3.11.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Parkal taluk	1 to 5, 10 to 32, 34 to 52, 54 to 67	61		—	Code No. 6 to 9, 33, 53 are in region 3.11.1.3
		Ghanpur taluk	3 to 8	6		—	—
		Warangal Rural taluk	1 to 26, 28 to 35, 40, 64, 65	37		—	Code No. 27, 36 to 39, 41 to 63 are in region 3.11.1.1
		Narasampet taluk	1 to 6, 14 to 21	14		—	Code No. 7 to 13 are in region 3.11.1.1
		Gudur taluk	1 to 8, 10	9	190	1 582.00	Code No. 9 is in region 3.11.1.3
3.	3.11.1.3 Mulug—Chintagudem—Gudur Forested Region	Eturnagaram taluk	52, 55, 66, 59 to 66, 70, 85, 113, 116, 120 to 123, 126, 129, 134, 135, 136, 138 to 164	51		—	Code No. 53, 54, 57, 58, 67 to 69 71 to 77, 82 to 84, 86, 87, 90 to 92, 97, 99, 109, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117 to 119, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130 to 133, 137 are in region 3.11.1.4, and Code No. 78 to 81, 88, 89, 93 to 96, 98, 100 to 108, 110 are in region 3.11.1.5
		Chitiyal taluk	52 to 64	13		—	—
		Gudur taluk	9, 12 to 29, 32 to 83, 91 to 95, 105, 115 to 127	90		—	Code No. 10 is in region 3.11.1.2 and Code No. 11, 30, 31, 84 to 90, 96 to 104, 106 to 114 are in region 3.11.1.1
		Parkal taluk	6 to 9, 33, 53	6		—	Code No. 10 to 32, 34 to 52 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Mulug taluk	3 to 6, 17 to 25 27, 29, 31 to 33, 35, 39 41 to 52, 54	33	193	3 304.00	Code No. 7 to 16 are in region 3.11.1.2. Code No. 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 53 have been merged with Code No 41, 27, 31, 29, 27, 39, 35, 39, 39 respectively.
4.	3.11.1.4 Nagaram-Mangapet Forested Region	Eturnagaram taluk	1, 2, 8, 12, 18, 19, 28 to 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 77, 82, to 84, 86, 87, 90 to 92, 97	68	68	1 331.00	Code No. 3 to 7, 9 to 11, 13 to 17, 20 to 27, 34, 38, 40, 78 to 81, 88, 89, 93 to 96, 98, 100 to 108, 110, 116 are in region 3.11.1.5 and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			99, 109, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117 to 119, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130 to 133, 137	67	67	1 331.00	Code No. 52, 55, 56, 59 to 66, 70, 85, 113, 116, 120 to 23, 126, 129, 134, 135, 136 are in region 3.11.1.3 and Code No. 49 is merged with reserved forest.
5.	3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin	Eturnagaram taluk	3 to 7, 9 to 11, 13 to 17, 20 to 27, 34, 38, 40, 78 to 80, 81, 88, 89, 93 to 96, 98, 100 to 108, 110	45	45	275.00	Code No. 1, 2, 8, 12, 18, 19, 28 to 33, 35 to 37, 39, 41 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 67 to 69, 71 to 77, 82 to 84, 86, 87, 90 to 92, 97, 99, 109 are in region 3.11.1.4 and Code No. 52, 55, 56, 59 to 66, 70, 85 are in region 3.11.1.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Warangal **Census Location Code No. 21** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Admin'strative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	3.11.1.1 Jangaon—Warangal—Narasampet—Mahbubabad Region	Cheriyal, Ghanpur, Jangaon, Warangal (U), Warangal (R), Kodakondla, Gudur, Wardhannapet, Narasampet, Maripeda and Mahbubabad taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs, Ustalfs-Tropepts* and *Usterts*	With an average height ranging between 200 and 500 mtrs. the region slopes from north-west to south-east. It is charac terised by a dendritic drainage pattern with frequent tiny ponds. The main river flowing is Akeru. There are random stony waste and rocky knobs spread over the region. It is mainly agricultural area with almost even distribution of settlements. The main settelements are Narasampet, Mahbubabad, Dornakal and Nallikodur.
		3.11.1.2 Parkal Plain	Chitiyal, Mulug, Parkal, Ghanpur, Warangal (R), Narasampet and Gudur taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs—Tropepts* and *Usterts*	With an average height of 100 mtrs. the region slopes towards the north. It is drained by Sali vagu, Moruvancha vagu, Pedda vagu and several other streams lastly culminating into Manner river. The region has the characteristics of a plain with occurrence of hillocks, forest patches and dry ponds (comparatively longer in size). Settlements are almost evenly distributed.
		3.11.1.3 Mulug—Chintagudem—Gudur Forested Region	Eturnagaram, Chitiyal, Gudur, Parkal and Mulug taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian, Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian and Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic	*Ustalfs—Tropepts*	Showing an average height of 300 mtrs. it is characterised by a rugged topography composed of hills (upto 500 mtrs.), steep rocky slopes, sheet rocks etc. It has an ubiquitous reserved forest cover of dense mixed jungles. Numerous seasonal channels and significant lakes, viz., Parkal, Lakkavaram, Chanpur, Ramappa etc. are the drainage features of this region. The region has very small and scattered patches of cultivated land inhabited with smaller sized settlements.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.1.4 Nagaram—Mangapet Forested Region	Eturnagaram taluk	Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic and Middle-Triassic—Lower Cretaceous	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Ustolls*	With an average height below 00 mtrs and a slope towards the east the region is characterised by a rough topography with random hillocks and a ubiquitous reserved forest cover (dense mixed jungle mostly of teak). Scattered patches of smaller settlements are found lying in proximity to the channels.
		3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin	Eturnagaram taluk	Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic and Middle Triassic Lower Cretaceous	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Ustolls*	River Godavari is flowing on the eastern margin of this region. Patches of small settlements are found on the bank of the river. The region slopes towards the east criss-crossed by seasonal channels.

KHAMMAM DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Khammam district is a part of Godavari Depression (3.11.1) as delineated for the present study. It lies approximately between 16°45′ and 18°35′ N. latitudes and 79°47′ and 80°47′ Elongitudes. Extending over an area of 16 029 km² the district has a population of 1 751 574 according to the 1981 Census. It consists of 12 taluks. On account of the Eastern Ghats the district, in general, represents rough topography consisting of dissected uplands and hills some times exceeding a height of 600 metres above the mean sea level. The central and eastern parts of the district are mainly hilly. Important are Marrigutta, Rajagutta, Yerragutta and Bison hills. The entire drainage of the district is controlled by the river systems of Godavari and Krishna. However, the rivers/streams flowing towards north-east join Godavari while those flowing in southern direction join the river Krishna. Godavari enters this district near Chandupalle village in Nugur taluk. After flowing a distance of about 18 kms in the south-eastern direction it leaves the district at Kollur village of Bhadrachalam taluk. The important tributaries of river Godavari are Sabari and Kinnerasani. The notable tributaries of river Krishna flowing in this district are Wyra, Muneru, Paleru and Kattaleru.

The district has very complex geological structure. The central part between river Godavari and Kinnerasani spreading in a northwest-southeast direction is mainly composed of Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic rocks. The south western and northern and southern central parts are developed on Archaean gneisses. The extreme north-western and some western parts are made up of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The hilly areas of the district comprise Lower Pre-Cambrian deposits while Recent alluvium is found along river Godavari; the proximity is wide in the western part. Major part of the district is occupied under Ustalfs soils. In the western part Ustalfs-Tropepts occur in large areas. Udalfs-Ustalfs associated with Rock Outcrops are found in some parts of Eastern Ghats.

More than fifty per cent area of the district is covered under forests of reserved category. These are dense mixed jungles of Teak, Bijasal, Tunki, Sandra Anduk, Bamboo and Tapsi. The climate is characterised by a hot summer and good rains. The temperature shoots upto 40°C in June. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 1 018 mm, three fourths of which is concentrated during south-west monsoon period.

Keeping these physio-geographical factors in view the district has been divided into following eight sub-micro regions.

3.11.1.1 Nugur—Cherla Forested Upland

The region extends over the part of Nugur taluk. This is the smallest region in the district as delineated covering northern most part of the district lying adjacent to the Godavari Basin. It is mainly covered with reserved forests of dry Teak. The entire region is hilly composed of rocks belonging to Upper Pre-Cambrian period. The soils are red loamy, red sandy and alluvial. The main sub-order associated is Ustalfs. Settlements are scattered and isolated alongwith cultivated areas. It consists of only 30 villages and has no town. The region has an area of 776.00 km² which is inhabited by 11 822 rural population. Being a forested region it is thinly populated and has a low density of 15 persons per km².

3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin

The region covers the parts of Nugur, Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu and Mangoor taluks. The region extends in a narrow belt along the river Godavari. This elongated region has varied geology. The western part of the region mainly belongs to Recent, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous and Upper Carboniferous – Lower Triassic periods while eastern part is mainly composed of Archaean rocks. An intrusion belonging to Pre-Cambrian period is also

visible in the eastern margin of the region. The main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs however, there are local variations in the soil distribution. There are few scattered patches of reserved forest. Settlements are concentrated in relatively flat areas along river Godavari. The region contains 376 villages and 1 town, *viz.*, Bhadrachalam an important religious centre and place of tourist interest. Its total area is 1 351.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 208 958 persons of which 187 604 persons reside in rural and 21 354 persons in urban areas. Settlement concentration is good and the region ranks second in the district in terms of density of population which is 155 persons per km^2.

3.11.1 3 Narakonda -Tatilanka-Bandarugudem Forested Region

It is a forested region extending over the parts of Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks. The region is hilly which slopes towards south, criss-crossed by the tributaries of Godavari. Notable rivers are Sabari in the east and Talperu in the west. The region is mainly composed of Archaean rocks A patch of Recent alluvium occurs in the central part of the region. Conforming to its geological structure the soils mainly belong to Ustalfs sub-order associations. Besides, there occur Aqualfs—Ustalfs deposited in the western part along river Talperu and Ustalfs—Ochrepts in northwestern parts. The region is mainly covered under reserved forests of dry Teak. Settlements are not evenly distributed and concentrated in low flat areas of the region. It is entirely a rural tract and contains 157 villages. Its total area is 1 226.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 44 471 rural population. The region has a density of 36 persons per km^2.

3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats)

The region forming parts of the Eastern Ghats covers the parts of Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu and Aswaraopet taluks. It has the highest altitude in the district exceeding 600 m above the mean sea level. With rough hilly topography the region is covered with reserved forests (dense mixed jungles mainly of Teak). Geologically, the region is made-up of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. An intrusive belonging to Pre-Cambrian period separates the region from Godavari Basin. The main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs. In higher altitudes in the southern part of the region Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs occur in significant area while the northern most part of the region has deposits of Aqualfs-Ustalfs. The soils are red loamy and alluvial. Settlements are very sparse. It contains 56 villages and 1 town. With an area of 1 201.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 16 525 persons Of the total, 11 956 persons reside in rural and 4 569 persons in urban areas. This is the least populated region in the district with a density of only 14 persons per km^2 as per 1981 Census.

3.11.1.5 Kannegiri—Pengadapa-Damarcherla Forested Region

The region covers the parts of Bhoorgampadu, Kothagudem, Aswaraopet and Sathupalle taluks. Falling in the vicinity of the Eastern Ghats, the region represents rugged topography with steep to moderate slopes Some parts are sandy. The general slope is towards the west. It is mostly covered with reserved forests consisting of Bijasal, Teak, Tunki. Sandra, Bamboo and Tapsi trees. Most part of the region is composed of Upper Carboniferous - Lower Triassic rocks. A few areas in the western and north-eastern part have deposits of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. The soils are red loamy and red sandy (Ustalfs). Udalfs-Ustalfs associated with Rock Outcrops occur in relatively higher areas in the south-eastern part of the region. The distribution of settlements is random. It contains 113 villages and 1 town. Its total areas is 2 650 00 km^2 which is inhabited by 189 001 persons of which 149 885 persons reside in rural and 39 116 persons in urban areas. The density of population is moderate and is computed as 71 persons per km^2 according to 1981 Census.

3.11.1.6 Khammam - Madhira-Kalluru-Kothagudem Plain

The region includes Thirumalayapalem, Madhira and Khammam taluks and the parts of Aswaraopet, Kothagudem, Yellandu, Sudimalla aud Sathupalle taluks This is a plain in character with isolated hills and scattered patches of forests mainly concentrated along the northern border of the region and in some western and central parts. Paleru river is flowing on the western border of the region. The region is drained by river Muneru, Wyra and Kattaleru all flowing from north to south following the general slope of the region. Geologically, most part of the region consists of Archaean gneisses. The eastern part falling towards the east of river Wyra is composed of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. Recent alluvium is found deposited along rivers, mainly Wyra and Kattaleru. To the west of

river Wyra rocks of Upper Pre-Cambrian period occur in a north-south elongation. The main soil sub-order found in eastern part is Ustalfs while Ustalfs—Tropepts occur in rest part of the region. This is the most inhabited region in the district Settlements are evenly distributed. It consists of 401 villages and 3 towns including the district Headquarters, i.e., Khammam. It has an area of 4 875.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 1 058 586 persons. Of these 853 531 persons reside in rural and 205 055 persons in urban areas. The region represents highest concentration of population among the regions and has a density of 217 persons per km^2.

3.11.1.7 Mahbubabad—Gundala—Chimalpad Forested Region

The region covers the parts of Sudimalla, Yellandu, Kothagudem and Mangoor taluks. The entire region is hilly mostly covered with reserved forests of dense mixed jungles. The altitude some time exceeds 600 m height above the mean sea level. Major part of the region is composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. In some parts Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic rocks occur along the eastern border while Archaean gneisses are found in southern border of the region. Soils are red loamy and red sandy belonging to Ustalfs-Tropepts sub-order association. Settlements are sparsely distributed located alongwith cultivated patches scattered in between the reserved forests. It contains 54 villages and only 1 town. The region covers an area of 2 050 00 km^2 which is inhabited by 129 232 persons of which 101 940 persons reside in rural and 27 292 persons in urban areas. Being a forested region the density of population is low at 63 persons per km^2.

3.11.1.8 Damartogu—Bhoorgampadu Forested Region

The region covers the parts of Sudimalla, Mangoor, Bhoorgampadu and Kothagudem taluks. This is also a forested region covered with reserved forests which are dense mixed jungles mainly of dry Teak. The entire region is hilly with steep rocky slopes in the western side. There are hills of more than 500 m height above the mean sea level. A few tributaries of Godavari drain the region in west-east direction. Kinnarsani is an important river flowing along the southern border of the region. The region is mainly composed of Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic rocks. In the eastern part near the confluence of river Godavari and Kinnarasani deposits of Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks are also found. The main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs. In western part Tropepts is asso ciated with Ustalfs. It contains only 50 villages. With an area of 1 900.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 92 979 rural population. The region has a density of 49 persons per km^2.

ANDHRA PRADESH

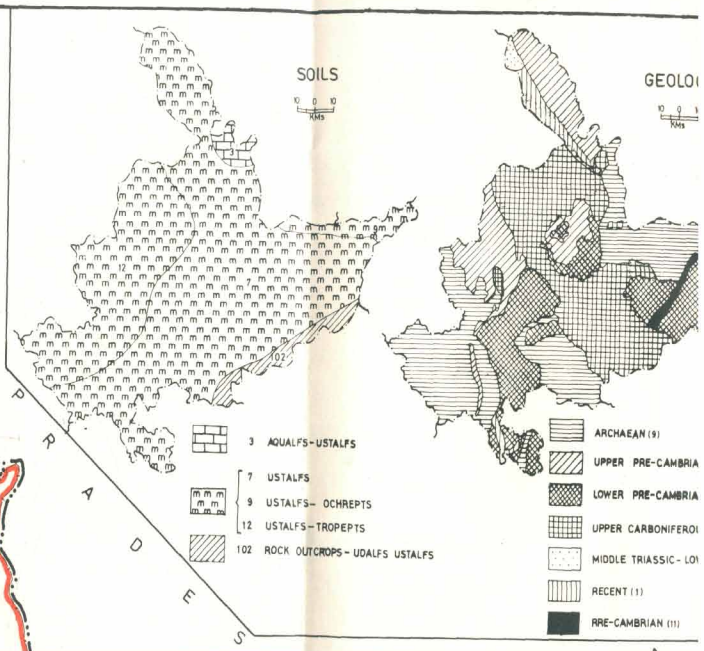
KHAMMAM DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 22

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
KILOMETRES

11.1.1 NUGUR-CHERLA FORESTED UPLAND
11.1.2 GODAVARI BASIN
11.1.3 NARAKONDA-TATILANKA-BANDARUGUDEM FORESTED REGION
11.1.4 REKAPALLE HILLS (EASTERN GHATS)
11.1.5 KANNEGIRI-PENGADAPA-DAMARCHERLA FORESTED REGION
11.1.6 KHAMMAM-MADHIRA-KALLURU-KOTHAGUDEM PLAIN
11.1.7 MAHABUBABAD-GUNDALA-CHIMALPAD FORESTED REGION
11.1.8 DAMARTOGU-BHOORGAMPADU FORESTED REGION



MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
DISTRICT
GODAVARI RIVER
PALERU RIVER
SILERU RIVER
SABARI RIVER
SUNNAM VAGU
NUGUR
MANGOOR
SUDIMALLA
BHADRACHALAM
BHOORGAMPADU
PALWANCHA
KOTHAGUDEM
YELLANDU
YELLANDU KOTHAGUDEM ASWARAOPET
THIRUMALAYAPALAM
KHAMMAM
KHAMMAM SATHUPALLE
MADHIRA
ASWARAOPET
MOTHUGUDEM
BAYYARAM
RAMANUJAVARAM
SAMITHISINGARAM
ASWAPURAM
NELLIPAKA
KOMARARAM
ROMPAID
SARAPAKA
NAGINENIPROLU
BHADRACHALAM
BHOORGAMPADU
POCKET OF YELLANDU TALUK
CHELLASAMUDRAM
SUDIMALLA
BETHAMPUDI
MULKANOOR
SIRIKAYALAPALLE
KARLKONDA
CHUNCHUPALLE
GARLA
POCKET OF SUDIMALLA TALUK
SUJATNAGAR
PAPAKOLU
FROM KAZIPET
FROM WARANGAL
WYRA RIVER
AKER RIVER
ERLAPUDI
EDULAPURAM
TELLAMPADU
KUSHMANCHI
PALAIR
KANNAPURAM HAVELI
RAJESWARAPURAM
TALLADA
KALLURU
SOMAVARAM
VEMSUR
POCKET OF KOTHAGUDEM TALUK
PENUBALLI
AYYAGARIPETA
SATHUPALLE
BETUPALLE
NAGUPALLE
DAMMAPETA
ASWARAOPETA
TO RAJAHMUNDRY
TO NUZVID
TO MYDERABAD
NELAKONDAPALLE
NAGULAVANCHA
CHERUVUMADHAVARAM
FROM KODAD
FROM JAGGAYYAPET
MYDERABAD
KRISHNA
WEST GODAVARI
EAST GODAVARI
TO VIJAYAWADA

BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Khammam **Census Location Code No. 22** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khammam	3.11.1.1 Nugur—Cherla Forested Upland	30 villages (30 in Nugur taluk)	No town	776.00	776.00	—	11 822	11 822	—
	3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin	376 villages (162 in Nugur, 169 in Bhadrachalam, 17 in Bhoorgampadu and 28 in Mangoor taluks)	1 town 1 Bhadrachalam	1 351.00	1 347.00	4.00	208 958	187 604	21 354
	3.11.1.3 Narakonda—Tatilanka—Bandarugudem Forested Region	157 villages (15 in Nugur and 142 in Bhandrachalam taluks)	No town	1 226.00	1 226.00	—	44 471	44 471	—
	3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats)	56 villages (45 in Bhadrachalam, 10 in Bhoorgampadu and 1 in Aswaraopet taluks)	1 town 1 Mothugudem	N.A	1 201.00	N.A	16 525	11 956	4 569
	3.11.1.5 Kannegiri—Pengadapa—Damarcherla Forested Region	113 villages (15 in Bhoorgampadu 35 in Kothagudem, 62 in Aswaraopet and 1 in Sathupalle taluks)	1 town 1 Palwancha	2 650.00	2 548.00	101.70	189 001	149 885	39 116
	3.11.1.6 Khammam—Madhira—Kalluru—Kothagudem Plain	401 villages (1 in Aswaraopet, 25 in Kothagudem, 25 in Yellandu,	3 towns 1. Kothagudem 2. Khammam 3. Madhira	4 875.00	4 828.00	47.00	1 058 586	853 531	205 055

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		13 in Sudimalla, 77 in Thirumalaya-palem taluk, 110 in Madhira, 86 in Khammam and 64 in Sathupalle taluks)							
	3.11.1.7 Mahbubabad—Gundala—Chimalpad Forested Region	54 villages (31 in Sudimalla 9 in Yellandu 13 in Kothagudem and 1 in Mangoor taluks)	1 town 1 Yellandu	2 050.00	2 044.00	6.00	129 232	101 940	27 292
	3.11.1.8 Damartogu—Bhoorgampadu Forested Region	50 villages (8 in Sudimalla 25 in Mangoor 12 in Bhoorgampadu and 5 in Kothagudem taluks)	No town	1 900.00	1 900.00	—	92 979	92 979	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Khammam **Census Location Code No. 22** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.1.1 Nugurcharla-Forested Upland	Nugur taluk	28, 55, 56, 79 to 82, 86, 87, 90, 92 to 98, 101, 102, 103, 105, 108, 109, 111 to 114, 118, 119, 120	30	30	776.00	Code No. 29 to 54, 57 to 78, 83 to 85, 88, 89, 91, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 110, 115 to 117 are in region 3.11.1.2
2.	3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin	Nugur taluk	1 to 27, 29 to 54, 57 to 78, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 91, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 110, 115, 116, 117, 121 to 128, 133 to 136, 142 to 157, 159 to 174, 176 to 192, 196 to 204, 206, 207	162			Code No. 28, 55, 56, 79 to 82, 86, 87, 90, 92 to 98, 101 to 103, 105, 108, 109, 111 to 114, 118 to 120 are in region 3.11.1.1 and Code No. 129 to 132, 137 to 141, 158, 175, 193 to 195, 205 are in region 3.11.1.3
		Bhadrachalam taluk	1, 7 to 14, 16, 22, to 26, 28 to 33, 42,to 51, 60 to 72, 144 to 146, 148 to 156, 158 to 162, 203 to 237, 260 to 265, 267 to 328, 334 to 340	169			Code No. 2 to 6, 15, 17 to 21, 27, 34 to 41, 52 to 59, 73 to 110, 112, 113, 131 to 143, 147, 157, 163 to 177, 187 to 204, 238 to 257, 259, 266, 329 to 331 are in region 3.11.1.3 and Code No. 111, 114 to 130, 178 to 186, 258, 332, 333 are in region 3.11.1.4 Code No. 215 is merged with Bhadrachalam town.
		Bhoorgampadu taluk	13, 14, 24, 27, 28, 29, 34 to 39, 41 to 45	17			Code No. 15 to 23, 25, 26, 30 to 33 are in region 3.11.1.5 and Code No. 40 is in region 3.11.1.4
		Mangoor taluk	1 to 14, 20, 22, 23, 25 to 30, 41 to 45	28	376	1 351.00	Code No. 15 to 19, 21, 24, 31 to 40 are in Region 3.11.1.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	3.11.1.3 Narakonda — Tatilanka — Bandarugudem Forested Region	Nugur taluk	129 to 132, 137 to 141, 158, 175, 193 194, 195, 205	15			Code No. 133 to 136, 142 to 157, 159 to 174, 176 to 192, 196 to 204 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Bhadrachalam taluk	2 to 6, 15, 17 to 21, 27, 34 to 41, 52 to 59, 73 to 110, 112, 113, 131 to 143, 147, 157, 163 to 177, 187 to 204, 238 to 257, 259, 266, 329 to 331, 356	142	157	1 226.00	Code No. 7 to 14, 16, 22 to 26, 28 to 33, 42 to 51, 60 to 72, 144 to 146, 148 to 156, 158 to 162, 205 to 237, 260 to 265, 267 to 328, 334 to 340 are in region 3.11.1.2 and Code No. 111, 114 to 130, 178 to 186, 258, 332, 333, 341 to 355 are in region 3.11.1.4
4.	3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats),	Bhadrachalamu taluk	111, 114 to 130, 178 to 186, 258, 332, 333, 341 to 355	45			Code No. 112, 113, 131 to 143, 147 157, 163 to 177, 187 to 204, 238 to 257, 259, 266, 329 to 331 are in region 3.11.1.3 and Code No. 144 to 146, 148 to 156, 158 to 162, 205 to 237, 260 to 265, 267 to 328, 334 to 340 are in region 3.11.1.2 Code No. 122 is merged with Mothugudem town.
		Bhoorgampadu taluk	40, 46 to 54	10			Code No. 41 to 45 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Aswaraopet taluk	29	1	56	1 201.00	—
5.	3.11.1.5 Kannegiri — Pengadapa — Damarcharla Forested Region	Bhoorgampadu taluk	15 to 23, 25, 26, 30 to 33	15			Code No. 24, 27 to 29 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Kothagudemu taluk	19, 22 to 38, 43, 53 to 65, 68, 69	35			Code No. 20, 21, 40, 41 are in region 3.11.1.7 and Code No. 39. 42, 44 to 52, 67 are in region 3.11.1.6 Code No 35 to 38 fully and 34 partly are merged with Kothagudem and 19 in Palwancha towns.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Aswaraopet taluk	1 to 28, 30 to 47, 49 to 54	62			Code No. 29 is in region 3.11.1.4 and Code No. 48 is in region 3.11.1.6
		Sathupalle taluk	32	1	113	2 650.00	—
6.	3.11.1.6 Khammam—Madhira—Kalluru—Kothagudem Plain	Aswaraopet taluk	48	1	—	—	—
		Kothagudem taluk	13 to 17, 39, 42, 44 to 52, 67, 70, 72 to 78	25			Code No. 18, 20, 21, 40, 41, 71 are in region 3.11.1.7 and Code No. 19, 22 to 38, 43, 53 to 66, 68, 69 are in region 3.11.1.5 Code No. 16, 17 are included in Kothagudem town.
		Yellandu taluk	5, 6, 7, 13 to 34	25			Code No. 8 to 12 are in region 3.11.1.7
		Sudimalla taluk	26 to 34, 36, 38, 50, 51	13			Code No. 35, 37, 39 to 49 are in region 3.11.1.7
		Thirumalaipalem taluk	1 to 77	77		—	—
		Madhira taluk	1 to 110	110		—	Code No. 86 is included in Madhira town.
		Khammam taluk	1 to 86	86		—	Code No. 15, 16, 35 are fully included and 14 partly included in Khammam town.
		Sathupalle taluk	1 to 31, 33 to 65	64	401	4 875.00	Code No. 32 is in region 3.11.1.5
7.	3.11.1.7 Mabbubabad—Gundala—Chimalapad Forested Region	Sudimalla taluk	6 to 8, 10, 11, 14 to 25, 35, 37, 39 to 49, 52	31			Code No. 9, 12, 13 are in region 3.11.1.8 and Code No. 26 to 34, 36, 38, 50, 51 are in region 3.11.1.6
		Yellandu taluk	1 to 4, 8 to 12	9		—	Code No. 5 to 7 are in region 3.11.1.6 Code No. 4 is inculded in Yellandu town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kothagudem taluk	1, 2, 8 to 12, 18, 20, 21, 40, 41, 71	13			Code No. 3 to 7 are in region 3.11.1.8 and Code No, 13 to 17, 39, 42, 44 to 52, 67, 70 are in region 3.11.1.6 and Code No. 19, 22 to 38, 43, 53 to 66, 68, 69 are in region 3,11.1.5 Code No. 2 is submerged under Kinnerasani Project.
		Mangoor taluk	54	1	54	2 050.00	—
8.	3.11.1.8 Damartogu — Bhoorgampadu Forested Region	Sudimalla taluk	1 to 5, 9, 12, 13	8			Code No. 6 to 8, 10, 11 are in region 3.11.1.7
		Mangoor taluk	15 to 19, 21, 24, 31 to 40, 46 to 53	25		—	Code No. 20, 22, 23, 25 to 30, 41 to 45 are in region 3.11.1.2
		Bhoorgampadu taluk	1 to 12	12		—	—
		Kothagudem taluk	3 to 7	5	50	1900.00	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Khammam **Census Location Code No. 22** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	3.11.1.1 Nagur-Cherla Forested Upland	Nugur taluk	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*	With an absolute height between 175 and 345 mtrs. it slopes towards the west. This region is spread in a narrow strip almost covered with thick reserved forests, viz., Nugur and Cherla There is a range of hills ending in a scarp near Talperu river and Niruda vagu which flow through the region. Isolated patches of settlements are located in the forests, viz., Penagolu, Pamunuru and Chermala Wells and kuntas are the main irrigation sources in this region. Roads and railways are not available
		3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin	Nugur, Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu and Mangoor taluks	Recent, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous, Archaean, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic	*Ustalfs*	With an absolute height of 130 and 290 mtrs. this region of long narrow strip of land lies along sides of the Godavari river. Besides Godavari, Talperu and Sabari are the other important rivers in this region. The main irrigation sources are wells, tanks and canals. Only road transport is available in this region. The main settlements and transport routes are developed along river Godavari. Important settlements are Nugur, Venkatapuram, Cherla, Kapavaram, Muruonuru, Gavridevipeta, Narsapuram and Dobbagudem.
		3.11.1.3 Narakonda—Tatilanka—Bandarugudem Forested Region	Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks	Archaean	*Aqualfs*—*Ustalfs*, *Ustalfs*—*Ochrepts* and *Ustalfs*	In this region the river Sabari is an important tributary joining the Godavari river. This region is covered with low hills and forests and has a height between 125 and 515 mtrs. with a slope towards south-east. Some high hills rise to the east of Sabari river adjoining the ghats. In the eastern half it

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						is mostly covered with reserved forests (dense mixed jungle of bamboo). viz., Bandarugudem, Edugurallapalle, Gollaguppa and Ramachandrapuram. Irrigation is done through rainfed tanks, wells and kuntas. Only roads are available as means of transport. Settlements are sparse.Big settlements are Kumman dra. Edugullapalle, Kamalapuram and Nellipaka.
	3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastetrn Ghats)	Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu and Aswaraopet taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs, Ustalfs— Ochrepts* and *Rock out— crops— Udalfs — Ustalfs*		This region is almost covered with reserved forests. Important are Lakkavaram, Maduguru. Marriguda, Kaleru and Warsugiri reserved forests.With an average height between 231 and 632 mtrs. it has rocky slopes and cliffs. Most part of this region is covered with low hills. Some high hills rise to the east of Sabari river adjoining to the ghats where Rekapalle hills are the ma in. Sileru river, a tributary of Godavari, flows along the northern border of the region. The region is poor in transport facility. The main irrigation sources in this region are streams, wells and kuntas. Settlements are scattered. Notable are Jidiguppa Lakkavaram and Chandaradi. Mothugudem is the only town located in the region.
	3.11.1.5 Kannegiri — Pengadapa — Damarcharla Forested Region	Bhoorgampadu, Kothagudem, Aswaraopet, and Sathupalle taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Upper Carboniferous — Lower Triassic	*Ustalfs and Rock outcrops— Udalfs — Ustalfs*		With an average height of 212 and 596 mtrs., this region is having steep to moderate Slope It has large extents of forest areas. Reserved forests are Timmapet,a Pengadapa, Katkur, Vedantapuram, Damarcherla and Kannegiri. These are dense mixed jungles mainly of Teak. This region is drained by a number of small rivulets. River Godavari and Kinnarasani flow on the northern border of this region. The main irrigation sources are tanks, kuntas, numerous seasonal channels and canals. Roads and railways are available in some parts. Settlements are smaller in size. The bigger ones are Nagupalle, Naidupeta, Patwarigudem, Aswaraopet and Venganapalem.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.1.6 Khammam — Madhira — Kalluru — Kothagudem Plain	Aswaraopet, Kothagudem, Yellandu, Sudimalla, Thirumalaipalem, Madhira, Khammam and Sathupalle taluks	Archaean, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Recent	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Tropepts*	It is a dry plain region having small patches of reserved forests such as Gobbegurti, Komepalle etc. This region has sandy soil with occurrence of small hillocks. The two important rivers that flow through this region are Muneru and Paleru both ultimately joining the river Krishna. The river Muneru flowing from north to south passes through the western side of Khammam town. Wyra and Kattaleru are the other rivers flowing through this region Paleru Wyra and Bethupalle Gangaram projects are important medium irrigation projects located in this region. This regiofn has both rail and road facilities. Settlement size is relativey large. Important settlements are Kothagudem Khammam, Kalluru Mitlapalle, Garla, Kashmaneli, Thattampad and Madhira.
		3.11.1.7 Mahbubabad — Gundala — Chimalpad Forested Region	Sudimalla, Yellandu, Kothagudem and Mangoor taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian, Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic and Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs — Tropepts*	This is a hilly region with extensive forests in the northern portion, viz., Komararam, Mahbubbad, Gundala Lakshmipuram etc. With an average height of 348-682 mtrs. this region is having sand hills and dunes, rocky slopes, random stony waste and rocky knobs. Kinnarasani is an important river flowing in the northern border of this region. Boyyaram tank and Singabhupalem project are the major irrigation sources in this region. This region has both road and railway facilities. Smaller settlements are found in this region. The main settlements are Yellandu, Komapuram Kambolupalle, Singareragotaimella and Chatipalle Devigudem.
		3.11.1.8 Damartogu — Bhoorgampadu Forested Region	Sudimalla, Mangoor, Bhoorgampadu and Kothagudem taluks	Upper Carboniferous — Lower Triassic and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Tropepts*	This region is almost coveresd with reserved forests and has steep rocky slopes and sand hills. Manallagutta, Damartogu and Manbarlagudem are the important reserved forests. With an averag height of 290-560 mtrs., it slopes towards east. Kinnarasani is the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						important river which flows along the southern border af this region. River Jalleru and Gureta vagu also flow in this region. The main sources of irrigation are tanks (Kinnarasani tank), kuntas and canals. Transport and communi cation facilities are poor. Settlements are isolated in the forest. Important settlements are Bhoorgasmpadu, Markadu, Regulagudem, Venkatapuram and Allapalli.

MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Mahbubnagar district is a part of the Telangana plateau (3.11.2) and is situated approximately between 16° and 17° N. latitudes and 77° and 79° E. longitudes. Administratively being comprised of 13 taluks, it occupies an area of 18 432 km^2 with a population of 2 444 619 persons (1981 Census). Physiographically, it is higher in altitude in the north and north-western parts showing a rugged topography and an elevation ranging between 600 and 1 200 metres. Other part of the district has an elevation between 300 and 600 metres. The district, with a general slope towards the south-east is drained by the rivers Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pedda vagu, Chinna vagu and Dindi along with some perennial tanks/lakes. Vegetation is dry deciduous with scrubs in the north and north-western parts and teak forests in the south-eastern part. Geologically, the district mainly belongs to the Archaean formation. A few areas in the north-western and western part have Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian Lower Pre-Cambrian, Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary and undated formations. A smaller area in the south-east is noticed to show the Upper Pre-Cambrian formations. As regards soils, Ustalfs group (with 3 sub-order associations) predominate all over the district excepting for a smaller area along the south-western margin of the district where Udalfs and Usterts groups are noticed.

Keeping in view all such physio-geographic traits the district may be divided into seven sub-micro regions as under—

3.11.2.1 Kodangal-Koilkonda Upland

The region includes Kondangal taluk and parts of Makthal, Atmakur, Mahbubnagar and Jadcherla taluks. It is an upland having slope towards the south-east. The south-eastern part is covered with reserved forests. Most of the region is composed of Archaean rocks. Rocks of Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian, Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary and undated rocks are found in the western part. The main soil sub-orders occuring in the region are Ustalfs in the east and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the west. The settlements are scattered. The region contains 237 villages and and 1 town accounting for a total area of 2 575.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 317 513 persons of which 306 154 persons reside in rural and 11 359 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 123 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar—Wanaparthi—Makthal Region

Extending over the parts of Makthal, Atmakur, Wanaparthi. Kollapur, Mahbubnagar and Jadcherla taluks, it is almost a plain region. Pedda vagu and Okacheti vagu are the main rivers besides Krishna which flow along the southern boundary of the region. The entire region is composed of Archaean rocks except a few patches of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks in the middle of the region. Soil sub-orders found are Ustalfs in the east and Ustalfs—Tropepts and Usterts in the west. It has 416 villages and 3 towns. Its total area is 3 950.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 681 111 persons of which 537 039 persons reside in rural and 144 072 persons in urban areas. It has a density of 172 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.3 Krishna—Tungabhadra Interfluve

The region is triangular in shape being constituted by Gadwal and Alampur taluks between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra forming the northern and southern boundaries of the region respectively. The region is composed of Archaean, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The soil sub-orders found are Udalfs in the north and Usterts-Tropepts in the south. The area is suitable for cultivation due to being rich in river-borne alluvium. Consisting of 202 villages and 2 towns it has a total area of 2 050.02 km^2 which is inhabited by 355 236 persons out of which 313 533 persons reside in rural and 41 703 persons in urban areas. The region makes a density of 173 persons per km^2.

3.11 2.4 Shadnagar—Badepalle—Achampet Region

The region extends over the parts of Shadnagar, Jadcherla, Mahbubnagar, Wanaparthi, Nagarkurnool, Kalvakurthi and Achampet taluks. Most part of the region is plain and cultivated. The Dindi and Chinna vagu rivers flow through the middle part of the region following the general slope towards the south-east. Its geology is Archaean and main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs It contains 454 villages and 3 towns making altogether a total area of 4 527.38 km² which is inhabited by 684 671 persons of which 634 844 persons reside in rural and 49 827 in urban areas. It has a density of 151 persons per km².

3 11.2.5 Mudhivenu– Charakonda Upland

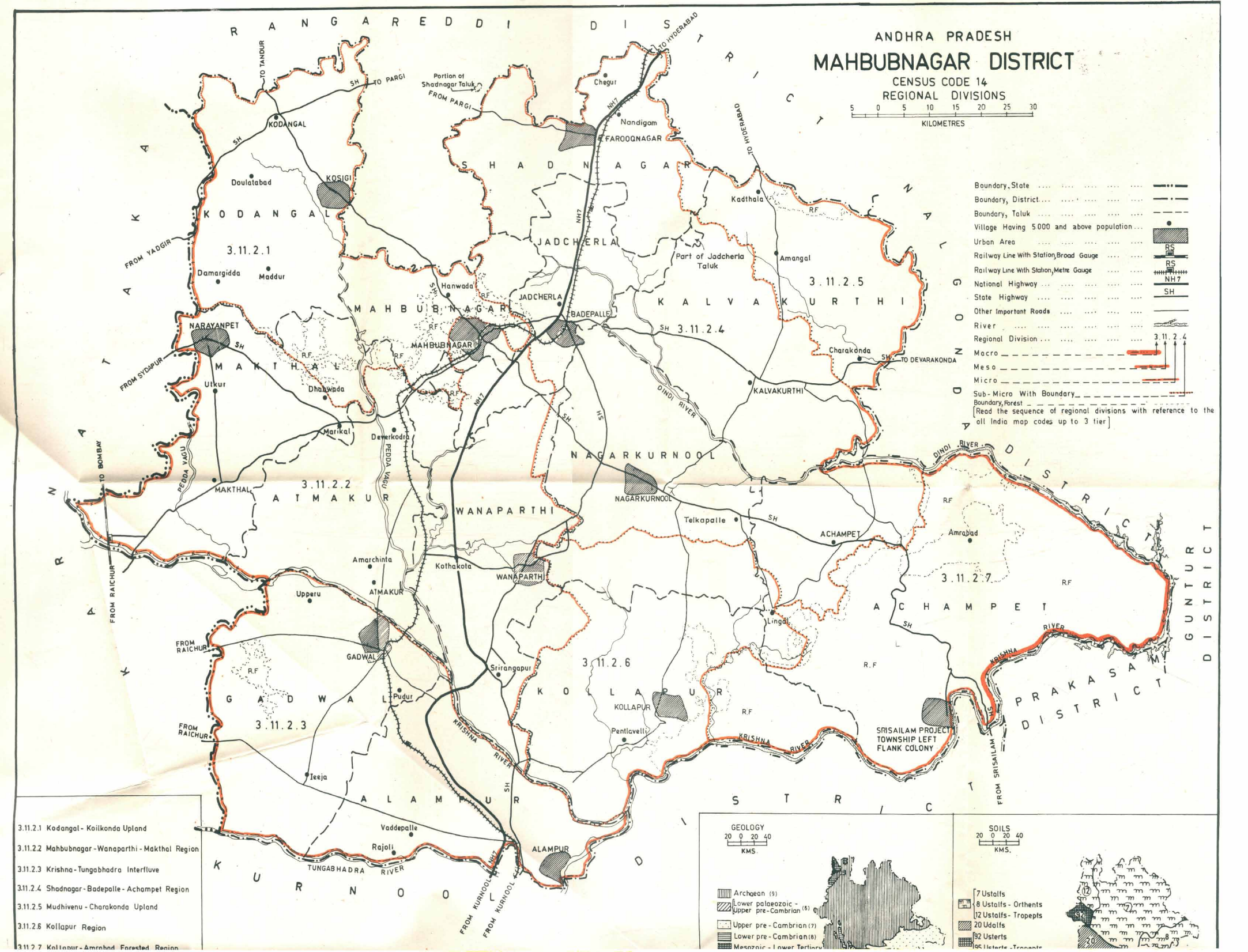
The region covers the parts of Kalvakurthi and Shadnagar taluks. The northern part of the region has areas of reserved forests. Pedda vagu is the main river flowing in this region. The region is composed of Archaean rocks. Ustalfs soils are found all over the region .The region has only 58 villages with a total area of 950.00 km² inhabited by 107 693 rural population. It shows density of 113 persons per km².

3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region

Being bounded in the south by the river Krishna this region extends northwards over the parts of Kollapur, Nagarkurnool and Achampet taluks. Small tributaries of the river Krishna criss-cross the area in north-south direction The region mainly consists of Archaean rocks. The main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs. Settlements are evenly distributed. It contains 144 villages and 1 town. Its total area is 1 575.00 km² which is inhabited by 239 358 persons of which 225 874 persons reside in rural and 13 484 persons in urban areas. Its density of populaltion is 152 persons per km².

3.11.2.7 Kollapur—Amrabad Forested Region

The region is situated in the south-eastern part of the district and is bounded by the rivers Dindi and Krishna on the north-east and south. This interfluve covers the parts Achampet and Kollapur taluks. Most part of the region is hilly and covered with reserved forests. Geologically, the region mainly belongs to the Upper Pre-Cambrian period. Ustalfs-Orthents is the main soil sub-order association found in the region. Settlements are scattered. It contains only 35 villages and 1 town. The total area of the region is 2 804.00 km² which is inhabited by 59 037 persons of which 52 261 persons are in rural and 6 776 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of only 21 persons per km² and hence is the least populated.


ANDHRA PRADESH
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 14
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
KILOMETRES
RANGAREDDI DISTRICT
NALGONDA DISTRICT
GUNTUR DISTRICT
PRAKASAM DISTRICT
KURNOOL DISTRICT
KARNATAKA
KODANGAL
SHADNAGAR
JADCHERLA
KALVAKURTHI
MAHBUBNAGAR
MAKTHAL
NARAYANPET
ATMAKUR
WANAPARTHI
NAGARKURNOOL
ACHAMPET
GADWAL
KOLLAPUR
ALAMPUR
3.11.2.1
3.11.2.2
3.11.2.3
3.11.2.4
3.11.2.5
3.11.2.6
3.11.2.7
Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village Having 5,000 and above population
Urban Area
Railway Line With Station, Broad Gauge
Railway Line With Station, Metre Gauge
National Highway
State Highway
Other Important Roads
River
Regional Division
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro With Boundary
Boundary, Forest
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]
3.11.2.1 Kodangal - Koilkonda Upland
3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar - Wanaparthi - Makthal Region
3.11.2.3 Krishna - Tungabhadra Interfluve
3.11.2.4 Shadnagar - Badepalle - Achampet Region
3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu - Charakonda Upland
3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region
3.11.2.7 Kollapur - Amrabad Forested Region
GEOLOGY
20 0 20 40
KMS.
Archaean (9)
Lower palaeozoic - Upper pre-Cambrian (6)
Upper pre-Cambrian (7)
Lower pre-Cambrian (8)
Mesozoic - Lower Tertiary
SOILS
20 0 20 40
KMS.
7 Ustalfs
8 Ustalfs - Orthents
12 Ustalfs - Tropepts
20 Udalfs
92 Usterts
95 Usterts - Tropepts
TO TANDUR
TO PARGI
FROM PARGI
Portion of Shadnagar Taluk
TO HYDERABAD
FROM YADGIR
FROM SYDAPUR
TO BOMBAY
FROM RAICHUR
TO DEVARAKONDA
FROM SRISAILAM
FROM KURNOOL
KODANGAL
KOSIGI
Doulatabad
Damargidda
Maddur
Chegur
Nandigam
FAROOQNAGAR
Kadthala
Amangal
Part of Jadcherla Taluk
Hanwada
JADCHERLA
BADEPALLE
Charakonda
KALVAKURTHI
NARAYANPET
MAHBUBNAGAR
Utkur
Dhanwada
Marikal
Devarkodra
MAKTHAL
PEDDA VAGU
DINDI RIVER
NAGARKURNOOL
Telkapalle
ACHAMPET
Amrabad
Amarchinta
Kothakota
WANAPARTHI
Upperu
ATMAKUR
Lingal
GADWAL
Srirangapur
Pudur
KOLLAPUR
Pentlavelli
KRISHNA RIVER
SRISAILAM PROJECT TOWNSHIP LEFT FLANK COLONY
Ieeja
Vaddepalle
Rajoli
ALAMPUR
TUNGABHADRA RIVER

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Mahbubnagar **Census Location Code No. 14** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.1 Kodangal — Koilkonda Upland	237 villages (156 in Kodangal, 14 in Makthal, 1 in Atmakur, 5 in Jadcherla and 61 in Mahbubnagar taluks)	1 town 1. Kosigi	2 575.00	2 534.90	40.10	317 513	306 154	11 359
	3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar— Wanaparthi— Makthal Region	416 villages (116 in Makthal, 121 in Atmakur, 141 in Wanaparthi, 13 in Kollapur, 6 in Mahbubnagar, and 19 in Jadcherla taluks)	3 towns 1. Mahbubnagar 2. Narayanpet 3. Wanaparthi	3 550.00	3 891.40	58.60	681 111	537 039	144 072
	3.11.2.3 Krishna— Tungabhadra Interfluve	202 villages (102 in Gadwal taluk and 100 in Alampur taluks)	2 towns 1. Gadwal 2. Alampur	2 050.00	2 045.46	4.54	355 236	313 533	41 703
	3.11.2.4 Shadnagar— Badepalle— Achampet Region	454 villages (120 in Shadnagar, 66 in Jadcherla, 15 in Mahbubnagar, 3 in Wanaparthi, 101 in Nagarkurnool, 92 in Kalvakurthy and 57 in Achampet taluks)	3 towns 1. Badepalle 2. Farooqnagar 3. Nagarkurnool	4 527.38	4 495.38	32.00	684 671	634 844	49 827

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu—Charakonda Upland	58 villages (55 in Kalvakurthi and 3 in Shadnagar taluks)	No town	950.00	950.00	—	107 693	107 693	—
	3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region	144 villages (99 in Kollapur 37 in Nagarkurnool and 8 in Achampet taluks)	1 Town 1. Kollapur	1 575.00	1 556.60	18.40	239 358	225 874	13 484
	3.11.2.7 Kollapur—Amrabad Forested Region	35 villages (29 in Achampet and 6 in Kollapur taluks)	1 town Srisailam project township-left flank colony	N.A.	2 804.00	N.A	59 037	52 261	6 776

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Mahbubnagar **Census Location Code No. 14** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 Kodangal—Koilkonda Upland	Kodangal taluk	1 to 156	156		—	—
		Makthal taluk	12 to 22, 57, 58, 59	14			Code No. 23 to 56 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Atmakur taluk	1	1		—	—
		Jadcherla taluk	82 to 86	5		—	—
		Mahbub-nagar— taluk	1 to 15, 31 to 69, 72, 77 to 82	61	237	2 575.00	Code No. 16 to 30 are in region 3.11.2.4 and code No. 70, 71, 73 to 76 are in region 3.11.2.2 Code No. 37 is partly included in Mahbubnagar town.
2.	3.11.2.2 Mahbub-nagar—Wanaparthi—Makthal Region	Makthal taluk	1 to 11, 23 to 56 60 to 130	116			Code No. 12 to 22, 57 to 59 are in region 3.11.2.1, Code No. 36 is merged with Narayanpet town.
		Atmakur taluk	2 to 122	121		—	—
		Wanapa-rthi taluk	1 to 19, 22 to 25, 27 to 144	141			Code No. 20, 21, 26 are in region 3.11.2.4. Code No. 77 is merged with wanaparthi town.
		Kollapur taluk	1 to 6, 33 to 39	13			Code No. 7 to 32 are in region 3.11.2.6
		Mahbub-nagar taluk	70, 71, 73 to 76	6			Code No. 72 is in region 3.11.2.1
		Jadcherla taluk	65, 66, 69 to 81, 87 to 90	19	416	3 950.00	Code No. 67, 68 are in region 3.11.2.4 and code No. 82 to 86 are in region 3.11.2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve	Gadwal taluk	1 to 102	102		—	Code No. 15 is partly merged in Gadwal town.
		Alampur taluk	1 to 100	100	202	2 050.00	Code No. 90 is included in Alampur town.
4.	3.11.2.4 Shadnagar-Badepalle-	Shadnagar taluk	1 to 38, 40 to 107, 109, 112 to 124	120			Code No. 108, 110, 111 are in region 3.11.2.5. Code No. 13 is merged with Farooqnagar town. Code No. 39 is in Pargi taluk of Rangareddi district.
	Achampet Region	Jadcherla taluk	1 to 64, 67, 68	66			Code No. 65, 66 are in region 3.11.2.2 Code No. 59 is included in Badepalle town.
		Mahbubnagar taluk	16 to 30	15			—
		Wanaparthi taluk	20, 21, 26	3			Code No. 22 to 25 are in region 3.11.2.2.
		Nagarkurnool taluk	1 to 93, 105 to 112	101			Code No. 94 to 104 are in region 3.11.2.6. Code No. 72 is merged with Nagarkurnool town.
		Kalvakurthi taluk	1, 2, 22 to 34, 69 to 101, 104 to 147	92			Code No. 3 to 21, 35 to 68, 102, 103 are in region 3.11.2.5
		Achampet taluk	1 to 49, 58 to 65	57	454	4 495.38	Code No. 50 to 57 are in region 3.11.2.
5.	3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu-Charakonda Upland	Kalvakurthi taluk	3 to 21, 35 to 68, 102, 103	55			Code No. 22 to 34, 69 to 101 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Shadnagar taluk	108, 110, 111	3	58	950.00	Code No. 109 in region 3.11.2.4
6.	3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region	Kollapur taluk	7 to 32, 40 to 52, 56 to 81, 83 to 116	99			Code No. 33 to 39, are region 3.11.2.2 and Code No. 53 to 55, 82 are in region 3.11.2.7 Code No. 85, 115 are merged with Kollapur town.
		Nagarkurnool taluk	94 to 104, 113 to 138	37			Code No. 105 to 112 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Achampet taluk	50 to 57	8	144	1 575.00	—
7.	3.11.2.7 Kollapur-Amrabad Forested Region	Achampet taluk	66 to 94	29			—
		Kollapur taluk	53, 54, 55, 82, 117, 118	6	35	2 804.00	Code No. 56 to 81, 83 to 116 are in region 3.11.2.6

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Mahbubnagar **Census Location code No. 14** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	3.11 2.1 Kodangal—Koilkonda Upland	Jadcherla, Kodangal, Makthal, Atmakur and Mahbubnagar taluks	Archaean, Lower Paleozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	The region has a height upto 619 mtrs. On the upper part of the region grasses and trees like palms are grown. Settlements are scatterred over the region. Transport & communications is not very developed. This area is not very suitable for cultivation.
		3.11.2.2 Mahbub nagar—Wanaparthi—Makthal Region	Makthal, Atmakur, Wanaparthi Kollapur, Mahbubnagar, and Jadcherla taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*, *Ustalfs—Tropepts* and *Usterts*	The region is almost plain. Pedda vagu and Okacheti vagu the tributaries of river Krishna are flowing in this region. Palms and small trees are found on higher areas. In this area roads and railways are available as means of transportation. Settlements are mainly concentrated on the river bank.
		3.11.2.3 Krishna—Tungabhadra Interfluve	Gadwal and Alampur taluks	Archaean, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Udalfs* and *Usterts—Tropepts*	This region is an interfluve of river Krishna and Tungabhadra. Most of the area is suitable for cultivation. Some patches of reserved forests are also available. Palms and bomboo are the main species growing in these forests mainly in the western part. Settlements are located on the road side and Gadwal town is thickly populated in this region.
		3.11.2.4 Shadnagar—Badepalle—Achampet Region	Shadnagar, Jadcherla, Mahbubnagar, Wanaparthi, Nagarkurnool, Kalvakurthi and Achampet taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs*	This region is almost plain and suitable for cultivation. Dindi and Chinna vagu rivers flow through the central part of the region. A few tanks are also available. Settlements are spread throughout the region. Farooqnagar, Badepalle and Nagarkurnool are the three towns. All are connected by metalled roads.
		3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu—Charakonda Upland	Kalvakurthi and Shadnagar taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs*	The northern part of the region is covered with reserved forests. This upland is drained by Pedda vagu river which flows in the southern part of the region. Settlements are spread throughout the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region	Kollapur, Nagarkurnool and Achampet taluks	Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*	A few tributaries of river Krishna drain the region in north-south direction. Forests are located along the eastern boundary of the region. Settlements are evenly distributed. *Few roads are developing. Small* tanks (dry/perennial) are also available. Kollapur is the only town located in the region.
		31.1.2.7 Kollapur—Amrabad Forested Region	Achampet and Kollapur taluks	Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs—Orthents*	With an average height between 451 and 676 mtrs. Most part of the region is covered by Kollapur-Amrabad reserved forests. Some settlements are available on the road side in the middle part of Amrabad reserved forest. A metalled road passes through this reserved forest. The entire area is hilly and not suitable for cultivation. In this region Srisailam Project Town-ship Left Flank Colony is located.

RANGAREDDI DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Rangareddi is a part of the Telangana Plateau (3.11.2) and is constituted by 11 taluks accounting for a total area of 7 493 km² and a population of 1 582 062 persons (1981 Census). It lies approximately between the latitudes of 16°30' and 18°20' North and longitudes of 77°30' and 79°30' East.

Physiographically, the district shows the height between 300 and 600 m. in its western and eastern parts intervened most obviously by the elevated middle part that ranges even upto 1 200 m. Naturally, slope direction in both the parts is centrifugal, i.e., the western part tends to the west and the eastern part to the east. Major drainage channels are Konga, Pedda vagu, Pochamma vagu etc. in the western part and Musi, Yenteru, Pooya vagu, Erramulli vagu, Mula vagu etc. in the eastern part. The middle part shows considerable ruggedness marked with small hillocks, stony waste, rock outcrops, boulders and rocky wastes. Geologically, the eastern part of the district covers the Archaean rocks while the western part has some areas of the Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian, undated granites and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary formations over the Archaean. The middle part belongs to Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary (Deccan Trap) interrupted by significant areas of laterites of Pleistocene. The soils relating to Ustalfs group cover the eastern and south-western parts, while those relating to Usterts are visible over the central and western parts of the district. A small patch of Orthents-Tropepts is noticed in the extreme north-west. Vegetation includes patches of dry deciduous scrubs throughout except two significant patches of Teak forests in the north-west and extreme south.

Thus, in view of the above physio-geographical factors and their spatial variations, the district has been divided into five sub-micro regions as under—

3.11.2.1 Tandur-Pargi Forested Region

Expanding over the western part of the district this region is constituted by Tandur taluk and the parts of Marpally, Vicarabad and Pargi taluks. It is having rugged terrain marked with stony waste, boulders and rocky slopes. The general slope is towards the west which is evident from the flow of the Kanga river and its tributaries. The surface is mostly covered with open and dense mixed forests (Teak) and open scrubs. Geologically, most part of the region is composed of Archaean rocks. In the north-western part Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian, Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary and Pleistocene formations are conspicuous. The region shows Usterts-Fluvents soils in the northern part and Ustalfs--Tropepts and Ustalfs in the south-western and southern parts. Settlements are parts and governed by agricultural tracts. Altogether there are 341 villages and 1 town making a total area of 2 462.00 km². It is inhabited by 352 397 persons of which 319 947 persons are in rural and 32 450 persons in urban areas. The density of population comes 143 persons per km² for the region as a whole.

3.11.2.2 Marpally—Vicarabad Upland

Lying to the east of the former region this covers the parts of Marpally, Vicarabad, Chevella and Pargi taluks and Shadnager taluk of Mahbubnagar district. This is an upland sloping towards the east. The river Musi with other streams/nalas is flowing in the southern most part of this region. The region is marked with small hillocks and stony wastes. Open scrubs are numerous and areas of open mixed jungles are rare. The region shows Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary geological formations with the rocks of Pleistocene laterites. The soils are mainly Usterts covering the major part. However, there are Ustalfs soils on the western margin of the region. Settlements are sparsely distributed. It contains 146 villages and 1 town with a total area of 1 075.62 km² which is inhabited by 185 910 persons of which 165 173 persons reside in rural and 20 737 in urban areas. The region has a density of 173 persons per km².

3.11.2.3 Musi—Musa Valley

The region covers the parts of Chevella and Rajendranagar taluks. It is drained by Musi-Musa

rivers with a general slope towards the east. The Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar are the important water bodies in the eastern part of the region. The surface is rough marked with hillocks, rocky knobs and boulders particularly towards the east. Its geology is mainly Archaean. Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary formations are seen only in the western side. The main soil sub-order association found is Usterts. Most part of the region is suitable for agriculture. There are 207 villages and 4 towns that account for an area of 1 175.00 km^2. It has a population of 281 044 persons where there are 244 074 rural and 36 970 urban dwellers making altogether a density of 239 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.4 Medchal – Hayathnagar Region

Occupying the north-eastern part of the district, this region consists of Medchal and Vallabhanagar taluks and Hayathnagar taluk in part. The surface is rugged marked with rocky areas, boulders, stony waste and hillocks. There are abundant ponds/tanks which are seasonal. Musi is the main river of the region flowing to the east. Its geology ubiquitously belongs to Archaean period showing the rock formations such as cordierite gneiss, hornblende-biotite gneiss and unclassified crystallines. The soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the western part and Ustalfs in the eastern part of the region. Settlements are randomly distributed concentrating mainly in the cultivable zones. There are 195 villages and 10 towns inhabited by a total population of 553 498 persons over an area of 1 231.00 km^2. Out of this total population there are 266 658 persons in rural and 286 840 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 450 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.5 Maisaram – Ibrahimpatnam Region

In the south-eastern part of the district this region includes Maheswaram and Ibrahimpatnam taluks in full and Hyathnagar taluk in part. The presence of boulders, rocky knobs and stony waste is the main characteristics of the region. Small hills with open scrubs characterise the physiography of the eastern part of the region. The southern part is also having undulating surface marked with steep rocky slopes and hillocks with limited forest areas. Geologically, the region exhibits Archaean rocks throughout the region where soils are red sandy in character relating to Ustalfs group. Settlements are dispersed being located mostly in the agricultural tracts or along the transport routes. The region is entirely rural with 163 villages inhabited by 209 213 persons over an area of 1 550.00 km^2. It makes a density of population of 135 persons per km^2.

ANDHRA PRADESH

RANGAREDDI DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 15

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25

KILOMETRES



3.11.2.1 Tandur – Pargi Forested Region

3.11.2.2 Marpally – Vicarabad Upland

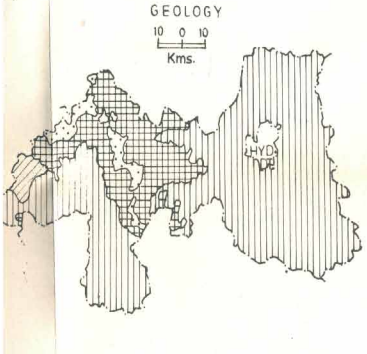
3.11.2.3 Musi – Musa Valley

3.11.2.4 Medchal – Hayathnagar Region

3.11.2.5 Maisaram – Ibrahimpatnam Region

GEOLOGY

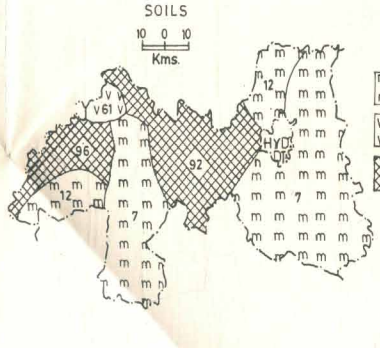
10 0 10 Kms.



- ARCHAEAN (9)
- LOWER PALAEOZOIC – UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6)
- MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY (12)
- PLEISTOCENE (2)

SOILS

10 0 10 Kms.



- 7 USTALFS
- 12 USTALFS – TROPEPTS
- 61 ORTHENTS – TROPEPTS
- 92 USTERTS
- 96 USTERTS – FLUVENTS

HYD. DT. — HYDERABAD DISTRICT

- Boundary, State
- Boundary, District
- Boundary, Taluk
- Village Having 5000 And Above Population
- Urban Area
- Railway Line with station, Broad Gauge
- " " Metre Gauge
- National Highway
- State Highway
- Other Important Roads
- River
- Regional Division 3.11
- Macro
- Meso
- Micro
- Sub-Micro With Boundary
- Boundary, Forest

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Rangareddi **Census Location Code No. 15** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangareddi	3.11.2.1 Tandur-Pargi Forested Region	341 villages (132 in Tandur, 46 in Marpalle, 45 in Vicarabad and 118 in Pargi taluks)	1 town Tandur	2 462.00	2 456.20	5.80	352 397	319 947	32 450
	3.11.2.2 Marpally-Vicarabad Upland	146 villages (43 in Marpally, 63 in Vicarabad, 19 in Pargi, 20 in Chevella and 1 in Shadnagar taluk of Mahbubnagar district)	1 town Vicarabad	1 075.62	1 064.82	10.80	185 910	165 173	20 737
	3.11.2.3 Musi-Musa Valley	207 villages (90 in Chevella and 117 in Rajendranagar taluks)	4 towns 1. Budvel 2. Kukatpalle 3. Musapet 4. Shamshabad	1 175.00	1 094.40	80.60	281 044	244 074	36 970
	3.11.2.4 Medchal-Hayathnagar Region	195 villages (93 in Medchal taluk, 19 in Vallabhnagar and 83 in Hayathnagar taluks)	10 towns 1. Qutubullapur 2. Machabolaram	1 231.00	1 127.00	104.00	553 498	266 658	286 840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			3. Alwal 4. Balanagar 5. Bowenpalle 6. *Fathenagar* 7. Kapra 8. Yapral 9. Malkajgiri 10. Ghatkeswar						
	3.11.2.5 Maisaram—Ibrahimpatnam Region	163 villages (65 in Maheswaram, 27 in Hayathnagar and 71 in Ibrahimpatnam taluks)	No town	1 550.00	1 550.00	—	209 213	209 213	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES. 1981

District : Rangareddi **Census Location Code No. 15** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Nnmber & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 Tandur—Pargi Forested Region	Tandur taluk	1 to 132	132		—	Code No. 60, 61, 80 are included in Tandur town.
		Marpally taluk	28 to 33, 50 to 89	46			Code No. 34 to 49 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Vicarabad taluk	37 to 49, 59 to 72, 91 to 108	45			Code No. 50 to 58, 73 to 90 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Pargi taluk	1 to 9, 17 to 31, 43 to 60, 62 to 137	118	341	2 462.00	Code No. 10 to 16, 32 to 42, 61 are in region 3.11.2.2
2.	3.11.2.2 Marpally-Vicarabad Upland	Marapally taluk	1 to 27, 34 to 49	43			Code No. 28 to 33 are in region 3 11.2.1
		Vicarabad taluk	1 to 36, 50 to 58 73 to 90	63			Code No. 37 to 49, 59 to 72 are in region 3.11.2.1 Code No. 35, 51, 58 are merged with Vicarabad town.
		Pargi taluk	10 to 16, 32 to 42, 61	19			Code No. 17 to 31, 43 to 60 are in region 3.11.2.1
		Chevella taluk	13 to 17, 19, 35 to 45, 47, 48, 62	20			Code No. 18, 20 to 34, 46, 49 to 61 are in region 3.11.2.3
		Shadnagar taluk (Mahbubnagar district)	39	1	146	1 075.62	—
3.	3.11.2.3 Musi-Musa Valley	Chevella taluk	1 to 12, 18, 20 to 34, 46, 49 to 61, 63 to 110	90			Code No. 13 to 17, 19, 35 to 45, 47, 48, 62 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Rajendranagar taluk	1 to 117	117	207	1 175.00	Code No. 16, 17, 18 are merged with Kukatpalle, Moosapeend Budvel towns respectively, 89, 90 in Shamshabad, Code No. 1 is treated as O.G to Balanagar (P) and 2 to Kukatpalle (P) towns.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.11.2.4 Medchal-Hayathnagar Region	Medchal taluk	1 to 93	93		—	Code No. 77 is merged with Qutbullapur town.
		Vallabhnagar taluk	1 to 19	19		—	Code No. 3 and 13 are treated as Out-Growths to Macha-Balaram and Alwal towns respectively.
		Hayathnagar taluk	1 to 20, 25 to 44, 48 to 68, 80 to 92, 95 to 102, 110	83	195	1 231.00	Code No. 21 to 24, 45 to 47, 69 to 79, 93, 94 103 to 109 are in region 3.11.2.5. Code No. 4 is merged with Ghatkeswar town and 32, 34, 56 are Out-Growths to Hyderabad city of Hyderabad district.
5.	3.11.2.5 Maisaram-Ibrahimpatnam Region	Maheswaram taluk	1 to 65	65		—	—
		Ibrahimpatnam taluk	1 to 71	71		—	—
		Hayathnagar taluk	21 to 24, 45 to 47, 69 to 79, 93, 94, 103 to 109	27	163	1 550.00	Code No. 25 to 44, 48 to 68, 80 to 92, 95 to 102 are in region 3.11.2.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Rangareddi **Census Location Code No. 15** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	3.11.2.1 Tandur — Pargi Forested Region	Tandur, Marpally, Vicarabad and Pargi taluks	Archaean, Lower Palaeozoic, Upper Pre- Cambrian, Pleistocene Laterites and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary.	*Ustalfs*, *Ustalfs* — *Tropepts* and *Usterts* — *Fluvents*	With a complex geological structure, the region shows the character of a dissected landscape. The average height of the region in the northern part ranges between 400 and 600 mtrs and that in the southern part between 500 and 700 mtrs. with a general slope towards the west. It is drained by the Kanga, Pedda vagu Pochamma vagu, Kollam vagu, Kakkareni and others forming a dendratic pattern of drainage. Despite considerable agricultural land it is characterised by the open scrubs, stony waste, rock outcrops, boulders, rocky slopes, tiny ponds/tanks etc. Roughness of the surface may obviously be marked under the forest patches. Vegetation cover comprises of the frequent patches of open and dense mixed jungles with Teak and miscellaneous species. Settlements are sparse, although those are of big size and lie particularly in agricultural areas or besides the perennial water bodies. The big ones are Indur, Nagapalli, Barwad Dharur, Pargi, Doma Markal, Mohammadabad etc. Transport network is mainly radial being radiated from Tandur.
		3.11.2.2 Marpally — Vicarabad Upland	Marpally, Vicarabad, Chevella and Pargi taluks and Shadnagar Taluk (Mahbubnagar district)	Mesozoic— Lower Tertiary and Pleistocene Laterites	*Ustalfs* and *Usterts*	This region is altogether different from the former one in its physio-cultural personality with an average height above 600 mtrs. above the mean sea level and a general slope towards the east. The only significant river in this region is Musi. Other

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						seasonal streams/nalas form dendratic pattern of drainage. More rugged surface is observed in the northern part marked with small hillocks, stony waste, open scrubs, rock outcrops and rare patches of open mixed jungles. There is a considerable expansion of agricultural area. Settlements are almost evenly distributed with sparse dispersion. Big settlements are Patlur, Marpally, Pudur, Chinchalpat, Alur etc. Transport network is more developed in the eastern part comprising of rail and roads.
		3.11.2.3 Musi—Musa Valley	Chevella and Rajendranagar taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary	*Usterts*	Having an average height of 600 mtrs. in the north and 660 mtrs. in the east it is drained by the Musi river in the north and by Musa nala, Yenteru river, Erravadka, Boya vagu etc. in the south. Besides, the presence of the Osman sagar and the Himayat sagar in the eastern part is also worth mentioning. Roughness of the surface is more obvious in the eastern part along with hillocks, rocky knobs, boulders etc. Altogether it shows a good expansion of agricultural land sometimes interrupted by the patches of wastes, open scrubs and a few patches of stony waste. Settlements are almost even but sparse. Big ones are Dhobipet, Shankarapalle, Gundipet, Mohinabad, Chevella, Shahabad, Hayatabad, Shamshabad etc. Transport network is comprised of rails and roads and is considerably good.
		3.11.2.4 Medchal—Hayathnagar Region	Medchal, Hayathnagar, and Vallabhnagar taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	With a general slope towards the east and the average height between 600 and 600 mtrs. it is mainly drained by the Musi river and its tributaries, viz., Shahmirpet vagu,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Erramulli vagu and others. Distinctive feature of this region is a marked abundance of ponds/ tanks (mostly seasonal) throughout the region. On the whole, it is characterised by relatively rugged surface, rocky knobs, boulders, rock outcrops, stony waste, hillocks, steep rocky slopes and significant patches of uncultivable land and opn scrubs. Settlements concentrate particularly in the agricultural patches and are random. Bigger settlements are Dhundgol, Medchal, Aliabad, Maula Ali, Ghatkesar, Hayathnagar etc. Transport network comprises of rail and roads presenting a spinal pattern radiating from Hyderabad.
	3.11.2.5 Maisaram—Ibrahimpatnam Region	Maheswaram, Ibrahimpatnam and Hayathnagar taluks	Archaean,	*Ustalfs*		With a general slope towards the east and an average height between 500 and 700 mtrs. it is drained by the Chinna Musi river, Yellinineti vagu, Mula vagu and a few other seasonal streams and nalas along with numerous ponds/tanks (mostly seasonal). The region, in general, is characterised by the presence of boulders, rocky knobs, stony waste, rocky slopes, small hills, open scrubs etc. Surface configuration along the eastern and southern margins is obviously marked with considerable roughness owing to steep rocky slopes around the forest patches, hillocks and knolls. Significant forest patches (fairly dense mixed and open mixed) are dispersed throughout the region. Settlement dispersion is random; the settlements being located preferably in agricultural patches and on the transport routes. Big settlements are Amirpet, Maisaram, Nednoor, Kongara, Ibrahimpatnam, Raipol, Manchal, Gunjal, Yacharam, Chintapetta etc. Transport network is not satisfactorily developed due to topographical problems.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Hyderabad is a part of the Telangana Plateau (3.11.2) and is located approximately at the intersection of 17°20' north latitude and 78°30' east longitude. Being surrounded by Rangareddi district from all sides, it is entirely an urban district comprised of 4 taluks, *viz.*, Golconda, Secunderabad, Mushirabad and Charminar. It covers an area of 217 km^2 and a population of 2 260 702 persons (1981 Census).

The district as a whole is of urban sprawl. According to 1981 Census it contains 61 villages which are included partly in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and partly in other towns of Hyderabad district and hence there is no rural area in the district.

Physiographically, it is characterised by an average elevation between 500 and 600 mtrs. being the general slope towards the east. The topography is rugged particularly in the eastern part. Quite contrary, the major part of the district in the east is obviously noticed to have congested settlements under urban system of Hyderabad.

Drainage features of the district include the Musi river as well as Hussain Sagar and Miralam tank. Geologically, the district shows Archaean rocks specified as cordierite gneiss, horn blend-biotite and unclassified crystallines. Soils of the district relate to Ustalfs-Tropepts sub-order association.

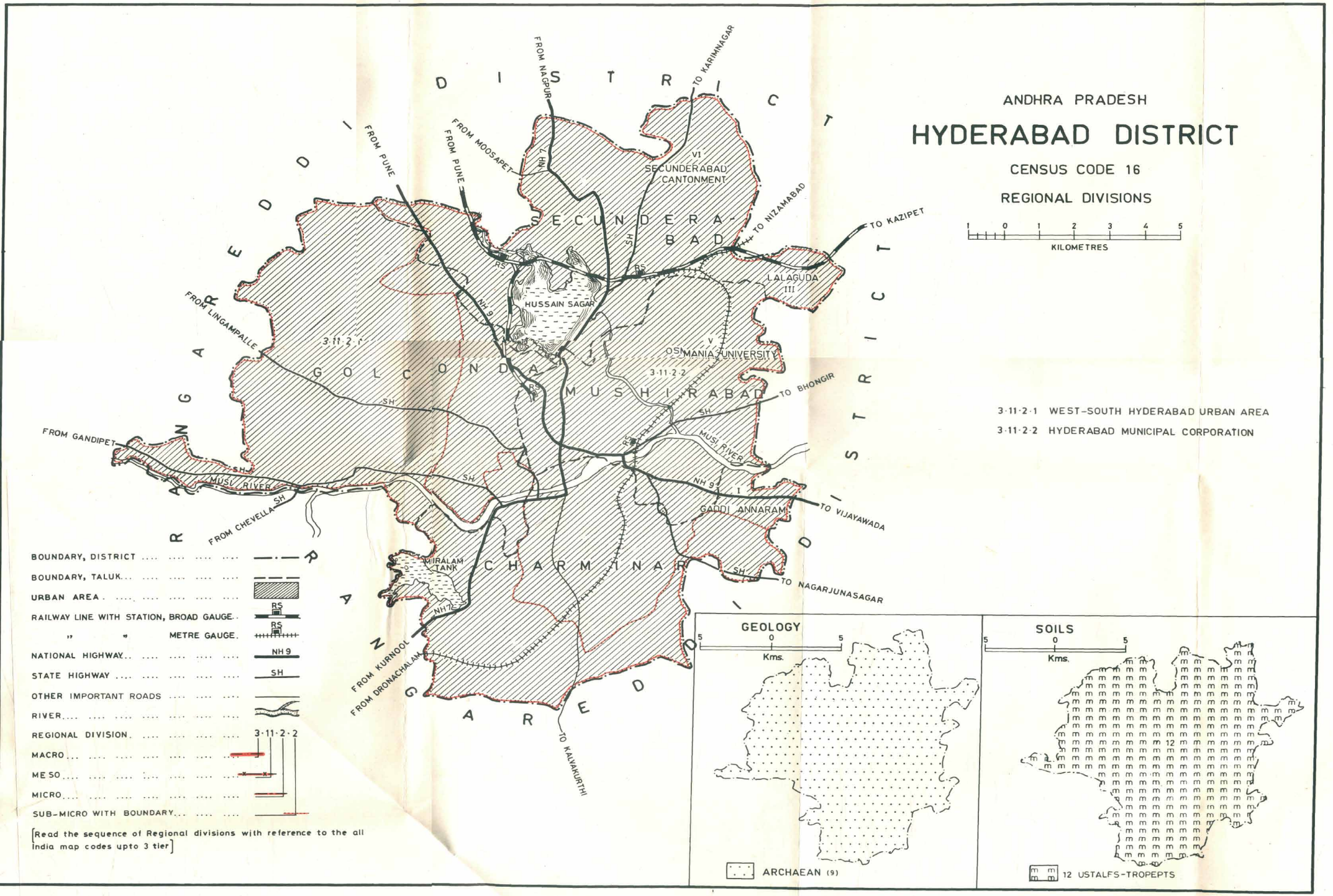
Thus, in view of its physiographic personality as well as existing landuse pattern, the district has been sub-divided into two sub-micro regions as under—

3.11 2.1 West-South Hyderabad Urban Area

Lying along the western and southern margins of the district as a crecent, the region covers the parts of Golconda and Charminar taluks. It is characterised by rugged surface composed of hillocks, rocky knobs, stony waste, ponds/tanks and less occupance of built-up areas, although built-up structures are visible at some nuclei, such as Golconda Fort Area, Keshargiri, Saroornagar and Barkal. The region is developed on the Archaean rocks with Ustalfs-Tropepts soil sub-order association.

3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

The region holds the major coverage extending over the parts of Golconda, Secunderabad, Mushirabad and Charminar taluks. The Musi river runs through the southern part and Hussain Sagar is the most significant water body in the centre of the region. A few smaller tanks ponds can also be dotted in the region. Its geology is Archaean and soil is Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region is distinguishable from its counterpart as it has a considerable coverage under compact built-up area and the congestion of the built-up area is higher, particularly between the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.


ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 16
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
KILOMETRES
3·11·2·1 WEST-SOUTH HYDERABAD URBAN AREA
3·11·2·2 HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
RANGAREDDI DISTRICT
SECUNDERABAD
GOLCONDA
MUSHIRABAD
CHARMINAR
VI SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT
V OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
LALAGUDA III
HUSSAIN SAGAR
MIRALAM TANK
GADDI ANNARAM
MUSI RIVER
FROM NAGPUR
TO KARIMNAGAR
FROM PUNE
FROM MOOSAPET
TO NIZAMABAD
TO KAZIPET
FROM LINGAMPALLE
TO BHONGIR
FROM GANDIPET
FROM CHEVELLA
TO VIJAYAWADA
TO NAGARJUNASAGAR
FROM KURNOOL
FROM DRONACHALAM
TO KALVAKURTHI
NH 9
NH 7
SH
RS
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
" " METRE GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION 3·11·2·2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
[Read the sequence of Regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tier]
GEOLOGY
5 0 5
Kms.
ARCHAEAN (9)
SOILS
5 0 5
Kms.
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Hyderabad **Census Location Code No. 16** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region* (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hyderabad	3.11.2.1 West-South Hyderabad Urban Area	22 villages (9 in Golconda and 13 in Charminar taluks)	5 Towns 1. Hyderabad M.C. (Portion) 2. Lalaguda (P) 3. Secunderabad cantonment 4. Osmania University 5. Gaddi Annaram (P)	85.00	—	85.00			
	3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	39 villages (5 in Golconda, 13 in Secunderabad, 14 in Mushirabad and 7 in Charminar taluks)		132.00	—	132.00	—	—	—

Note :- The villages (61) in all these taluks are included partly in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and partly in other towns of Hyderabad district and there is no rural area in the district.

* Regionwise break-up of the population could not be worked out. The total population of the district is 2 260 702 persons which is entirly urban.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Hyderabad **Census Location Code No. 16** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code No. of census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 West-South Hyderabad Urban Area	Golconda taluk	1, 5 to 9, 12, 13, 14	9			Code No. 2 to 4, 10, 11 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Charminar taluk	3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 to 20	13	22	85.00	Code No. 6 to 9, 12, are in region 3.11.2.2
2.	3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Golconda taluk	2, 3, 4, 10, 11	5			Code No. 5 to 9 are in region 3.11.2.1
		Secunde-rabad taluk	1 to 13	13			—
		Mushirabad taluk	1 to 14	14			—
		Charminar taluk	1, 2, 6 to 9, 12	7	39	132.00	Code No. 3 to 5, 10, 11 are in region 3.11.2.1

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO—CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Hyderabad **Census Location Code No. 16** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	3.11.2.1 West-South Hyderabad Urban Area	Golconda and Charminar taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs—Tropepts*	Lying on the south-western margin of the district as the crescent the region bears Archaean geology and red sandy soils. It shows an average height between 500 and 600 mtrs. General slope of the northern part tends towards the south while that of the southern part towards the north culminating into Musi river from both the sides. Physiographically, it is characterised by the rugged surface composed of hillocks, rocky knobs, stony waste, boulders, ponds/tanks and a few patches of vine trellis etc. There is a less occupance of built-up area although built-up structures are visible at some nuclei such as Golconda Fort Area, Keshavgiri, Saroornagar and Barkas settlements.
		3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Golconda, Secunderabad, Mushirabad and Charminar taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs—Tropepts*	As the physical characteristics the region shows an average height between 500 and 540 mtrs. Musi river runs through the southern part and Hussain Sagar is the most significant water body in the centre of the region along with a few smaller tanks/ponds scattered randomly. There is a meagre scope left for open spaces, orchards or the like. The region as a whole shows compact built-up area with intricate web of the roads streets and lanes. Congestion in the built-up area is higher particularly between Hyderabad and Secunderabad since the area lying between the two is C.B.D (core) of the town. The region as compared to others, offers better opportunities for various socio-economic transactions within and beyond the region.

MEDAK DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Medak district is a part of the Telangana Plateau (3.11.2). Forming part of Deccan table land the district lies between 17°27' and 18°19' North latitudes and 77°28' and 79°10' East longitudes. It occupies an area of 9 699 km² inhabiting 1807 139 persons as per 1981 Census. It consists of 11 taluks. With an average height between 500 and 600 metres above the mean sea level, the topography of the district can be characterised by plain as well as upland/plateau. Significant areas of stony waste and boulder rocks characterise the district with open scrubs and dry channels; ponds are quite frequent all over the district. A few ranges like that of Medak hills cross the district. In addition, isolated peaks and rocky clusters lie scattered. The hilly areas are covered under reserved forests comprising of maddi, chinangi, satinwood, mahua, nim and abnus. The leaves of abnus are used for making beedis and are important forest products of the district.

Manjira, a tributary of river Godavari, is an important drainage flowing in the district. It enters the district from the north-west and forms the boundaries of Narayankhed, Andole, Zahirabad, Sadasivpet and Sangareddy taluks and then it flows towards the south-east. A few kilometers ahead of Sangareddy town the river changes its course and flows towards the north forming the eastern and western boundaries of Andole and Narsapur taluks. The important Nizamsagar is constructed on this river in district Nizamabad. The other important streams are Haldi and Kudalair flowing in the eastern half of the district. The district is composed of the oldest rock formations, i.e., Archaean gneisses and those consisting principally of peninsular granite. The western most part has large deposits of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks. Besides, in the south-western part Pleistocene-laterite is found between Manjira and Kagna rivers. The soils developed in the eastern half on Archaean gneisses are Ustalfs in the northern part and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the southern part. Usterts soil sub-order association is generally found in western half with large extension of Orthents-Tropepts in extreme western part of the district. The climate is generally dry with hot summers. It receives an average annual rainfall of 885 mm.

Keeping the physiographic characteristics of this district into consideration as many as five sub-micro regions can be delineated as follows :

3.11.2.1 Narayankhed - Andole Plain

The region cut out from southern and eastern sides by Manjira river covers the whole of Narayankhed and Andole taluks. The Nizamsagar is located on the middle of the northern border. The region is almost a plain with an average height of 500 metres above the mean sea level. There are a few areas of reserved forests located in the northern and southern region. Besides, stony waste and boulders are some of the other characteristics of the region. Open scrubs cover over scattered areas. Ponds are numerous, most of these are dry-off the monsoon period. The north-eastern half is composed of Archaean gneisses while there occur deposits of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary period in the south-western half of the region. In general, soils belong to Usterts sub-order association. However, there are extensions of Orthents-Tropepts along the western border. The region consists of 312 villages and 3 towns. Encompassing an area of 2 150.00 km² the region is inhabited by 370 740 persons of which 339 896 persons reside in rural and 30 844 persons in urban areas. The distribution of population is moderate in comparison to other regions of the district with a density of 172 persons per km².

3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain

Lying in the south-western part of the district this region covers the whole of Zahirabad taluk and part

of Sadasivpet taluk. The region is a plain with its major portion covered under sand and rocky wastes. With an average height of 600 metres it slopes from south-west to north-east. The river Manjira flows along the northern border of the region. Its small tributaries and channels join the river from south dissecting the plain. Major part of the region is developed on Pleistocene-laterite. A few patches of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks also occur in lower areas. The main soils are Orthents-Tropepts while there are extensions of Usterts in the eastern part. Settlements are evenly distributed and inter village distance is large. It contains 211 villages and 1 town. Its total area is 1 600.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 253 062 persons of which 224 106 persons reside in rural and 28 956 persons in urban areas. The district has a density of 158 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.3 Sangareddy—Patancheru—Hatnur Region

The region extends over an area comprising of Sangareddy taluk and parts of Sadasivpet, Narsapur and Medak taluks. River Manjira flows along the north-western boundary of the region. Having an average height of 550 metres above the mean sea level the region generally slopes towards the north. The region is prominently characterised by the frequent occurrence of ponds, dry channels, stony waste, boulders, open scrubs and rocky knobs. A few forest patches are seen in the north eastern part of the region. The whole region is made up of oldest rock types belonging to Archaean period. Most part of the region has Usterts soils whereas Ustalfs-Tropepts occur in some eastern part of the region. Settlements are evenly distributed. It contains 198 villages and 4 towns. The region has an area of 1 300.00 km^2 inhabited by 344 434 persons as per 1981 Census. Of the total, 259 162 persons reside in rural and 85 272 persons in urban areas. Owing to the existence of 4 urban centres the region shows the highest density of population (265 persons per km^2) in the district.

3.11.2.4 Medak—Narsapur Forested Region

Being relatively higher in altitude (600 mts) with large forest covers this region is obviously distinctive from the adjoining regions. It covers the parts of Narsapur, Medak, Ramayampet and Gajwel taluks. Pushpal and Haldi rivers with their tributaries flow in this region from south-east to north-west and join river Manjira which touches the region at its north-western corner. Geologically, the region has been developed on Archaean gneisses. Formed on disintegrated material of parent rocks the soils in the north-western half belong to Ustalfs sub-order association while Tropepts are associated with Ustalfs in the south-eastern part. There are large patches of reserved forests scattered over the region. These are open/dense mixed jungles of dry mixed deciduous type. Settlements are concentrated in relatively flat areas in lower elevations. The region consists of 289 villages and 1 town (Medak). With an area of 2 224.00 km^2 the region inhabits 372 503 persons of which 343 926 persons reside in rural and 28 577 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 167 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.5 Ramayampet—Gajwel—Siddipet Plain

The region lying in the eastern part of the district consists of Dubbak and Siddipet taluks and part of Gajwel and Ramayampet taluks. It is a plain region having some forested area and scrubs on the one hand and hillocks and rocky waste on the other. River Kudalair flows through the central part of the region from south-east to north-west. Its geology is Archaean. Ustalfs soils are found in the northern part of the region while Ustalfs-Tropepts occur in other part of the region. Settlements are of smaller size and sparse in their distribution. There are 255 villages and 1 town located in the region. The total area of the region is 2 426.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 466 400 persons of which 423 645 reside in rural and 42 755 in urban areas. The region ranks second in the district in terms of its density of population (192 persons per km^2).

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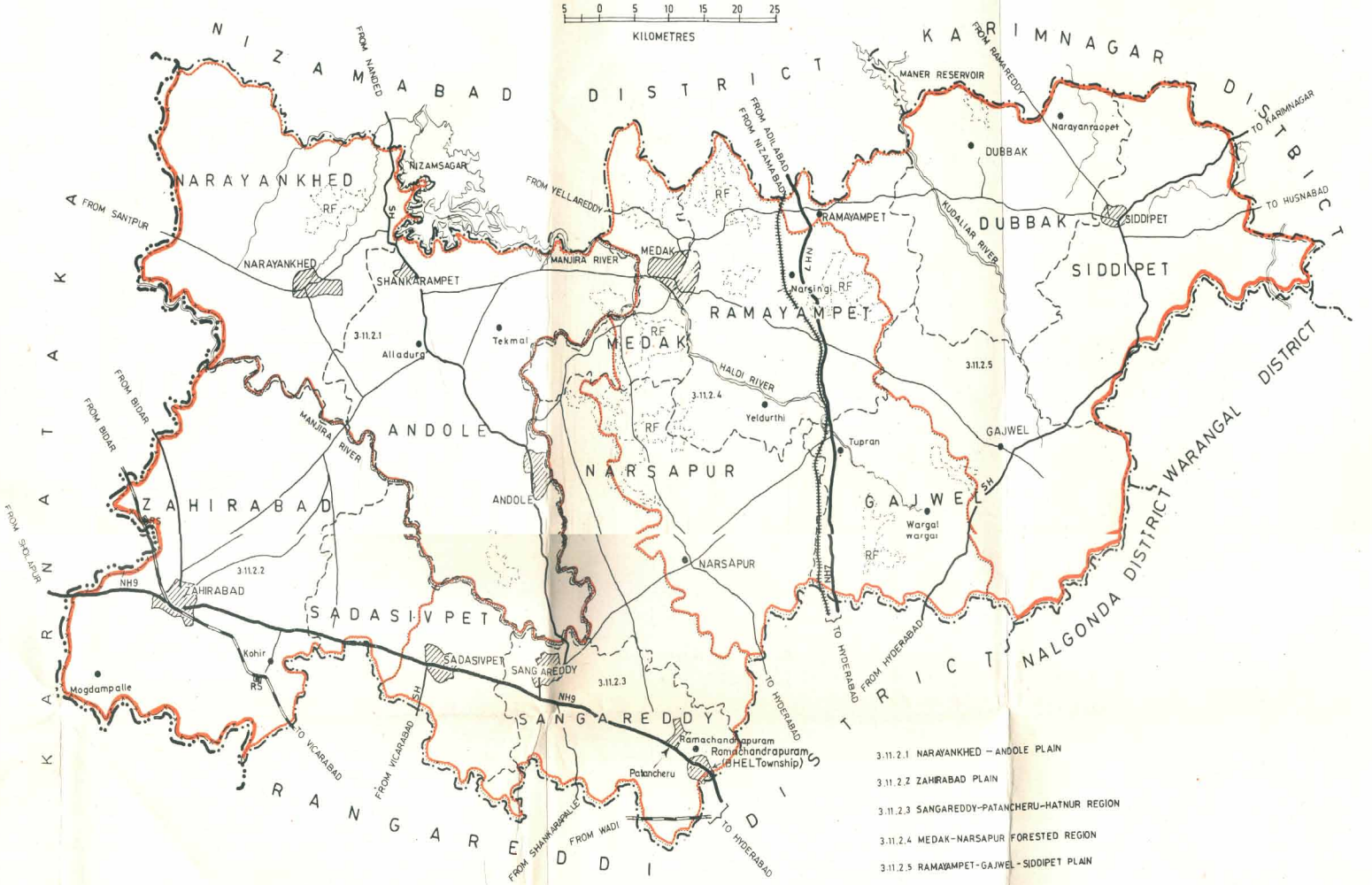
MEDAK DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 17

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25

KILOMETRES



3.11.2.1 NARAYANKHED – ANDOLE PLAIN

3.11.2.2 ZAHIRABAD PLAIN

3.11.2.3 SANGAREDDY–PATANCHERU–HATNUR REGION

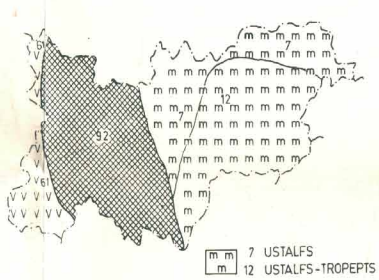
3.11.2.4 MEDAK–NARSAPUR FORESTED REGION

3.11.2.5 RAMAYAMPET–GAJWEL–SIDDIPET PLAIN

SOILS

10 0 10

KMS



7 USTALFS

12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS

61 ORTHENTS - TROPEPTS

92 USTERTS

GEOLOGY

10 0 10

KMS



ARCHAEAN (9)

MESOZOIC-LOWER TERTIARY (12)

PLEISTOCENE (2)

Boundary, State

Boundary, District

Boundary, Taluk

Village Having 5 000 And Above Population

Urban Area

Railway Line With Station, Broad Gauge

Railway Line With Station, Metre Gauge

National Highway

State Highway

Other Important Roads

River

Regional Division... 3 · 11 · 2 · 2

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro With Boundary

Boundary, Forest

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Medak **Census Location Code No. 17** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Medak	3.11.2.1 Narayankhed—Andole Plain	312 villages (139 in Narayankhed and 173 in Andole taluks)	3 towns 1. Narayankhed 2. Andole 3. Shankarampet	2 150·00	2 118.59	31.41	370 740	339 896	30 844
	3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain	211 villages (172 in Zahirabad and 39 in Sadasivpet taluks)	1 town Zahirabad	1 600.00	1 594.81	5.19	253 062	224 106	28 956
	3.11.2.3 Sangareddy—Patancheru—Hatnur Region	198 villages (38 in Sadasivpet, 72 in Sangareddy, 78 in Narsapur and 10 in Medak taluks)	4 towns 1. Sangareddy 2. Sadasivpet 3. Patancheru 4. Ramachandrapuram	1 300.00	1 264.03	35.97	344 434	259 162	85 272
	3.11.2.4 Medak—Narsapur Forested Region	289 villages (81 in Narsapur, 32 in Medak, 92 in Ramayampet and 84 in Gajwel taluks)	1 town Medak	2 224.00	2 219.00	5.00	372 503	343 926	28 577
	3.11.2.5 Ramayampet—Gajwel—Siddipet Plain	255 villages (85 in Gajwel, 19 in Ramayampet, 77 in Dubbak and 74 in Siddipet taluks)	1 town Siddipet	2 486.00	2 412.66	13.34	466 400	423 645	42 755

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Medak **Census Location Code No. 17** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code No. of census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk Division		Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 Narayan-khed— Andole Plain	Narayan-khed taluk	1 to 139	139		—	Code No. 106 is included in Narayankhed town.
		Andole taluk	1 to 173	173	312	2 150.00	Code No. 139, 140 are included in Andole (Jogipet) and in Shankarampet towns.
2.	3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain	Zahirabad taluk	1 to 172	172		—	Code No. 104 is partly merged in Zahirabad town.
		Sadasivpet-taluk	1 to 29, 41 to 50	39	211	1 600.00	Code No. 30 to 40 are in region 3.11.2.3
3.	3.11.2.3 Sanga-reddy— Patancheru— Hatnur Region	Sadasivpet taluk	30 to 40, 51 to 77	38			Code No. 41 to 50, are in region 3.11.2.2 Code No 55 is partly merged with Sadasivpet town.
		Sangared-dy taluk	1 to 72	72			Code No. 20, 21 are included in Sangareddy, 55 in Patancheru and 66 partly in Ramachandrapuram towns.
		Narsapur taluk	1, 2, 12 to 31, 69 to 84, 110 to 128, 138 to 148, 150 to 159	78			Code No. 3 to 11, 32 to 68, 85 to 109, 129 to 137, 149 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Medak taluk	33 to 42	10	198	1 300.00	—
4.	3.11.2.4 Medak— Narsapur Forested Region	Narsapur taluk	3 to 11, 32 to 68, 85 to 109, 129 to 137, 149	81			Code No. 12 to 31, 69 to 84, 110 to 128, 138 to 148 are in region 3.11.2.3
		Medak taluk	1 to 32	32		—	Code No. 18 is merged with Medak town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ramayampet taluk	1 to 15, 27 to 43, 49 to 69, 73 to 111	92			Code No. 16 to 26, 44 to 48, 70 to 72 are in region 3.11.2.5
		Gajwel taluk	23 to 41, 53 to 72, 93 to 130, 158 to 164	84	289	2 224.00	Code No. 42 to 52, 73 to 92, 131 to 157 are in region 3.11.2.5
5.	3.11.2.5 Ramayampet—Gajwel – Siddipet Plain	Gajwel taluk	1 to 22, 42 to 52, 73 to 92, 131 to 157, 165 to 169	85			Code No. 23 to 41, 53 to 72, 93 to 130, 158 to 164 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Ramayampet taluk	16 to 26, 44 to 48, 70, 71, 72	19			Code No. 27 to 43, 49 to 69 are in region 3.11,2.4
		Dubbak taluk	1 to 77	97		—	—
		Siddipet taluk	1 to 74	74	255	2 426.00	Code No. 22 is partly merged with Siddipet town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Medak **Census Location Code No. 17** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	3.11.2.1 Narayankhed—Andole Plain	Narayankhed and Andole taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary	*Orthents—Tropepts* and *Usterts*	The average height of the region is between 484 and 586 mtrs. A few patches of forests are seen. Two important rivers that flow in the region are the Manjira and Nalla vagu. Many tanks, wells and canals are also seen. State Highway and important roads pass through this region. The region is having three towns—Narayankhed, Shankarampet and Andole. Settlements are sparsely located.
		3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain	Zahirabad and Sadasivpet taluks	Pleistocene, and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary	*Orthents—Tropepts* and *Usterts*	The average height is between 555 and 633 mtrs. It is a plain region. The Manjira river flows on the northern side of the region with its tributaries. Naranja vagu is another stream that drains the region Amajor portion of the region is covered with sand and rocky waste, Kuntas and wells are the main sources of irrigation. This region has both roads and railway facilities. Zahirabad is the only town located in the region. Settlements are sparsely located.
		3.11.2.3 Sangareddy—Patancheru—Hatnur Region	Sadasivpet, Sangareddy, Narsapur and Medak taluks	Archaean	*Usterts, Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs-Tropepts*	The average height of the region is 561 mtrs. In this region Manjira is the main river. Some tanks and wells are the sources of irrigation. Communication and transport facilities are developed. Settlements are spread sparsely. The region is having 4 towns namely, Sangareddy, Sadasivpet, Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram.
		3.11.2.4 Medak—Narsapur Forested Region	Narsapur, Medak, Ramayampet and Gajwel taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	The average height is 599 mtrs The area is mostly covered with forests. Some rocky areas are also found in this region. Pushpal and Haldi are important rivers that flow through this region. Many tanks, streams and canals are the sources of irrigation. Transport

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						facilities are developed. Two medium irrigation projects. viz., Mahabubar Project and Rajanpalle Project are located there. Settlements are random distributed. Medak is the only town located in this region.
		3.11.2.5 Ramayam-pet — Gajwel — Siddipet Plain	Gajwel, Ramayampet, Dubbak and Siddipet taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs — Tropepts*	It is a plain region having some patches of forests, scrubs and hillocks Numerous ponds, tanks and streams are seen in this region. Kudaliar is the important river that flows in this region having small streams as its tributaries. Tanks, kuntas and wells are the main irrigation sources. This region is having only one town, viz. Siddipet. The other important settlements are Dubbak, Ramayampet and Narayanaraopet.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Nizamabad district is a part of the Telangana Plateau (3.11.2). It lies between 18°5' and 19°0' of the northern latitudes and 77°40' and 78°37' of eastern longitudes. Occupying an area of 7956.00 km² the district inhabits 1 679 683 persons as per 1981 Census. Situated in the tableland of the Deccan, the district consists mostly of plains in the western and eastern areas. The canals and tanks and the green hills with boulders toppling one over the other and some times standing queerly balanced, in the central parts, present a picturesque spectacle. Isolated peaks of more than 600 metres height and rocky clusters occur frequently.

River Godavari flows along the northern boundary of the district. It is joined by river Manjira which enters the district from southern part of Yellareddy taluk and flows mainly in northern direction in the western part of the district. Nizamsagar dam near Achampet in Banswada taluk is constructed on river Manjira. Pedda vagu is another important river flowing in the eastern part of the district in northern direction. The district is mainly composed of Archaean gneisses. A large patch of Deccan trap belonging to Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary periods alongwith some occurrence of Pleistocene laterite is found in western parts of Kamareddy and Domakonda taluks and northern part of Yellareddy taluk. A few scattered patches of these rock types also occur in western part of Madnur taluk and eastern part of Bheemgal taluk. The eastern half of the district consists of Ustalfs soil sub-order association while Usterts occur in the western half besides a large area in the western part of Madnur taluk falling under Orthents-Tropepts sub-order association. The climate of the region is characterised by hot summer and is generally dry except during south-west monsoon. The district receives comparatively good rainfall in the area which is 1 288 mm average annual. Considerable area falling under forests also attracts rains in this district. The forests are mainly spread over the central part of the district. These are southern tropical dry deciduous mainly including the species of teak, ebony, black-wood, nallamadi, yeppa, bijasal and tarwar. The forest products like timber, bamboo and beedi leaves yield good revenue.

Based on all these physio-geographical characteristics the district has been divided into following seven sub-micro regions.

3.11.2.1 Bheemgal Plain

The region lying in the north-eastern part of the district is comprised partly of Bheemgal and Nizamabad taluks. It is a level plain mainly drained by the Pedda vagu a tributary of river Godavari, Kappai vagu and other seasonal streams. The southern part is relatively higher and rough. The height decreases towards the north. Significant areas of dense mixed forests mainly of teak exist in the eastern and southern portions of the region. Mainly it is composed of Archaean rocks. A few patches of the Deccan trap of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary period also occur in southern part of the region. Ustalfs soils are found throughout the region. Settlement dispersion is random. The northern part is mainly inhabited while settlements are sparse in the southern half. It is entirely a rural tract and has only 102 villages. Its total area is 1 410.00 km² which is inhabited by 186 321 rural population. Population concentration is not high in this part of the district and the region shows a density of 132 persons per km².

3.11.2.2 Kamareddy—Domakonda Plain

The region located in the south-eastern corner of the district covers the parts of Kamareddy and Domakonda taluks. It is almost a level plain drained by the Manner river which originates from the region. Manner reservoir constructed on this river is located in the south-eastern border of the region. The region slopes towards the east. The general physiography is represented by perennial tanks/ponds; stony waste and scrubs are numerous. The forests are common in the northern portion. Extensions of some reserved

forests are also seen in the south-western part of the region. The region has been developed an Archaean gneisses. Along the western border a few extensions of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks alongwith some lateritic formations are observed. The soils are red sandy, red loamy belonging to Ustalfs sub-order association. The region contains 126 villages and 1 town. Its total area is 1 029.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 244 534 persons of which 211 486 persons reside in rural and 33 048 in urban areas. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the middle part of the region. The region has a density of 237 persons per km^2 which is relatively higher in the district.

3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland

The region extending over the central part of the district includes Yellareddy taluk and parts of Domakonda, Kamareddy, Nizamabad and Banswada taluks. Signifying to its name large area is covered under forests mainly of teak, ebony, blackwood, nallamadi, bijasal and tarwar. The surface is uneven composed of rocky knobs, boulders stony waste and open scrubs. With an average height ranging between 500 and 600 metres the region slopes towards south. Nizamsagar constructed on river Manjira and one of the important water bodies of the state is located on the southern margin of the region. Most part of the region is composed of Archaean gneisses while Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks alongwith patches of Pleistocene laterite occur along the north-eastern part. Usterts soil sub-order association occupies the major area of the region. A small area in the eastern part has Ustalfs soils. Settlements are small and randomly dispersed. It contains 192 villages and 1 town. With an area of 2 040.70 km^2 the region is inhabited by 207 825 persons. Of the total, 197 354 persons reside in rural and 10 471 persons in urban areas. The concentration of population is low and the region is the least populated in the district with a density of 102 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain

The region comprising of Madnur taluk and parts of Banswada taluk lies in the south-western part of the district. The region is almost plain and mainly drained by Manjira river which forms the eastern boundary of the region. Among the tributaries of Manjira, Kaulas vagu is important which enters the region in its south-western corner and flows in the central part of the region in north-eastern direction. The general slope is towards the north. The northern part of the region is agricultural while the southern is rugged and is having patches of reserved forests, open mixed jungles, stony waste, open scrubs and rocky areas. The region is mainly composed of Archaean rocks. In some western parts the Deccan trap of Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary period also occurs. Orthents-Tropepts soil sub-order association occupies most part of the region while extension of Usterts is found in the eastern part. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the western half of the region and are sparse in distribution. It contains only 154 villages. Having an area of 917 00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 148 251 persons residing in rural areas. The region has a density of 162 persons per km^2.

3.11.2.5 Banswada-Bodhan Tract

The region bounded by river Manjira from south and west extends over the parts of Banswada and Bodhan taluks. It is a level plain with agrarian character showing an average height between 340 and 380 metres. Some parts in the eastern margin of the region present uneven topography characterised by rocky and stony waste, hillocks, open and dense scrubs with a few extensions of reserved forests. There are numerous perennial tanks in the region. The whole region is composed of Archaean gneisses. The soil sub-order association found throughout the region is Usterts. Settlements are evenly distributed and are compact. The region consists of 142 villages and 2 towns. With an area of 954.00 km^2 the region inhabits 297 692 persons. Out of total, 232 659 persons reside in rural and 65 033 persons in urban areas. The concentration of population is higher in the region and it ranks second in terms of density (312 persons per km^2).

3.11.2.6 Nizamabad – Armur Plain

The region lying beside the Godavari Basin covers the parts of Nizamabad, Armur and Bheemgal taluks. It is an agricultural plain with an average height ranging between 320 and 440 metres. The patches of open scrubs, stony and rocky wastes are prominent over the region. A few patches of forests occur between Nizamabad and Armur towns. The region is composed of Archaean rocks. Mainly Ustalfs soils are found in the region. In western parts, Usterts also occur in some areas. Settlements are evenly distributed. The central part has relatively larger

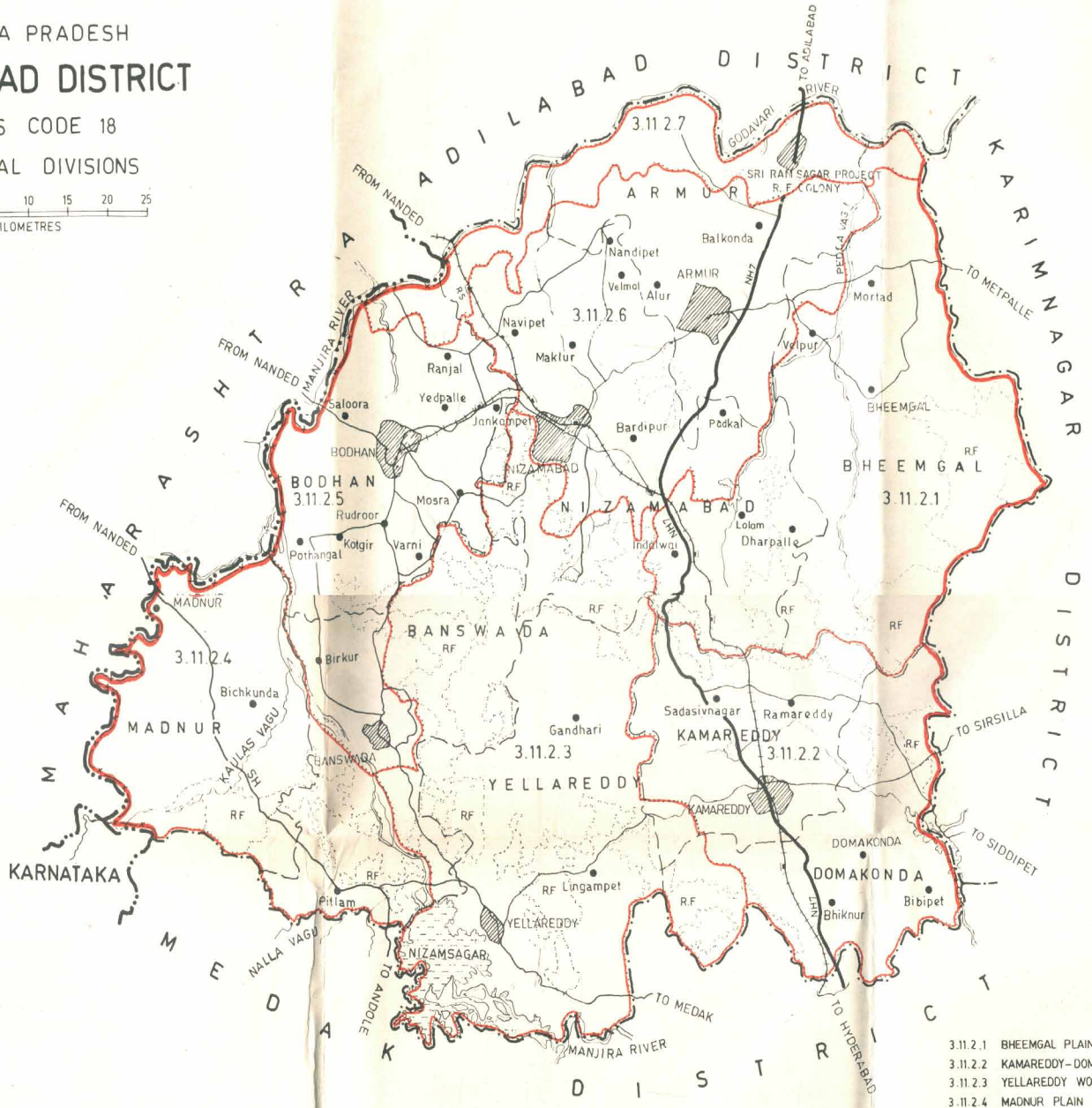
ANDHRA PRADESH

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 18

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
KILOMETRES



3.11.2.1 BHEEMGAL PLAIN
3.11.2.2 KAMAREDDY – DOMAKONDA PLAIN
3.11.2.3 YELLAREDDY WOOD LAND
3.11.2.4 MADNUR PLAIN
3.11.2.5 BANSWADA – BODHAN TRACT
3.11.2.6 NIZAMABAD – ARMUR PLAIN
3.11.2.7 GODAVARI BASIN

Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village having 5000 and above population
Urban Area
Railway Line with Station, Metre Gauge — RS
National Highway — NH7
State Highway — SH
Other Important Roads
River
Regional Division — 3.11.2.4
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary
Boundary, Forest

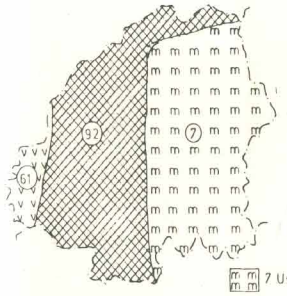
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

GEOLOGY
10 0 10
KMS



Archaean (9)
Mesozoic - Lower Tertiary (12)

SOILS
10 0 10
KMS



7 Ustalfs
61 Orthents - Tropepts
92 Usterts

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Nizamabad **Census Location Code No. 18** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nizamabad	3.11.2.1 Bheemgal Plain	102 villages (79 in Bheemgal 23 in Nizamabad and taluks)	No town	1 410.00	1 410.00	—	186 321	186 321	—
	3.11.2.2 Kamareddy—Domakonda Plain	126 villages (66 in Kamareddy and 60 in Domakonda taluks)	1 town Kamareddy	1 029.00	1 022.10	6.90	244 534	211 486	33 048
	3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland	192 villages (45 in Banswada, 16 in Nizamabad, 120 in Yellareddy, 4 in Kamareddy and 7 in Domakonda taluks)	1 town Yellareddy	2 040.70	2 030.00	10.70	207 825	197 354	10 471
	3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain	154 villages (112 in Madnur and 42 in Banswada taluks)	No town	917.00	917.00	—	148 251	148 251	—
	3.11.2.5 Banswada—Bodhan Tract	142 villages (109 in Bodhan and 33 in Banswada taluks)	2 towns 1. Bodhan 2. Banswada	954.00	923.60	30.40	297 692	232 659	65 033
	3.11.2.6 Nizamabad—Armur Plain	160 villages (85 in Nizamabad, 65 in Armur and 10 in Bheemgal taluks)	2 towns 1. Armur 2. Nizamabad	1 196.71	1 141.00	55.71	527 168	320 468	206 700
	3.11.2.7 Godavari Basin	46 villages (4 in Bodhan, 10 in Nizamabad, 27 in Armur and 5 in Bheemgal taluks)	1 town Sri Ram Sagar Project R.F. Colony	408.69	406.00	2.69	67 892	60 491	7 401

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Nizamabad **Census Location Code No. 18** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location code No. of census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 Bheemgal Plain	Bheemgal taluk	6 to 11, 17 to 24, 30 to 94	79			Code No. 12 to 16, 25 to 29 are in region 3.11.2.6
		Nizamabad taluk	77 to 81, 102 to 111, 120 to 125, 133, 134	23	102	1 410.00	Code No. 82 to 89, 94 to 101, 112, 114, 116, 117 are in region 3.11.2.6 Code No. 90 to 93, 113, 115, 118, 119, 126 to 132 are in region 3.11.2.3
2.	3.11.2.2 Kam reddy—Domakonda Plain	Kamareddy—taluk	1 to 62, 67 to 70	66			Code No. 63 to 66 are in region 3.11.2.3 Code No. 56 fully and 54 partly are merged with Kamareddy town.
		Domakonda taluk	1 to 24, 29 to 47, 51 to 67	60	126	1 029.00	Code No. 25 to 28, 48 to 50 are in region 3.11.2.3.
3.	3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland	Banswada taluk	1 to 13, 27 to 39, 51 to 54, 62, 63, 64, 74 to 77, 94 to 99, 115, 116	45			Code No. 14 to 26, 40 to 50, 55 to 61, 65, 66 are in region 3.11.2.5 and Code No. 67 to 73, 78 to 93, 100 to 114 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Nizamabad taluk	65, 90 to 93, 113, 115, 118, 119, 126 to 132	16			Code No. 66 to 76, 82 to 89, 94 to 101, 112, 114, 116, 117, are in region 3.11.2.6 and Code No. 77 to 81, 102 to 111, 120 to 125 are in region 3.11.2.1
		Yellareddy taluk	1 to 120	120		—	Code No. 73 is included in Yellareddy town.
		Kamareddy taluk	63 to 66	4		—	—
		Domakonda taluk	25 to 28, 48, 49, 50	7	192	2 040.70	Code No. 29 to 47 are in region 3.11.2.2
4.	3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain	Madnur taluk	1 to 112	112		—	—
		Banswada taluk	67 to 73, 78 to 93, 100 to 114, 117 to 120	42	154	9 17.00	Code No. 74 to 77, 94 to 99, 115, are 116 in region 3.11.2.5
5.	3.11.2.5 Banswada—Bodhan Tract	Bodhan taluk	4 to 10, 12 to 113	109			Code No. 11 is in region 3.11.2.7 Code No. 30 and 38 are partly merged with Bodhan town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Banswada taluk	14 to 26, 40 to 50, 55 to 61, 65, 66	33	142	954.00	Code No. 27 to39, 51 to 54, 62 to 64 are in region 3.11.2.3 Code No. 60 is included in Banswada town.
6.	3.11.2.6 Nizamabad-Armur Plain	Nizamabad taluk	10 to 23, 25 to 64, 66 to 76, 82 to 89, 94 to 101, 112, 114, 116, 117	85			Code No. 24 is in region 3.11.2.7, and Code No. 65, 90 to 93, 113, 115 are in region 3.11.2.3 and Code No 77 to 81, 102 to 111 are in region 3.11.2.1 Code No. 66, 68, 89 are merged with Nizamabad town.
		Armus taluk	12 to 18, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40 to 92	65			Code No. 19 to 32, 36, 39 are in region 3.11.2.7
							Code No. 74 is included in Armur town.
		Bheemgal taluk	12 to 16, 25 to 29	10	160	1 196.71	Code No. 17 to 24, 30 to 94 are in region 3,11.2.1
7.	3.11.2.7 Godavari Basin	Bodhan taluk	1, 2, 3, 11	4			Code No. 4 to 10 are in region 3.11.2.5
		Nizamabad taluk	1 to 9, 24	10			Code No. 10 to 23 are in region 3.11.2.6
		Armur taluk	1 to 11, 19 to 32, 36, 39	27			Code No. 12 to 18, 33 to 35, 37, 38 are in region 3.11.2.6
							Code No 24, 25, 26, 27 are partly included in Sagar Project Sri Ram Township.
		Bheemgal taluk	1 to 5	5	46	408.69	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Nizamabad **Census Location Code No. 18** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	3.11.2.1 Bheemgal Plain	Bheemgal and Nizamabad taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary	*Ustalfs*	It is physiographically an almost level plain with an average height of 300—600 mtrs. sloping towards the north. It is drained by the Pedda vagu, Kappai vagu and other seasonal nalas. Significant patches of dense mixed forests (especially of teak) exist in the east and the south. Settlement dispersion is random. Big settlements are Bheemgal, Mortad, Turti, Dharpalle, Simapalli etc. Transport network is better in western part.
		3.11.2.2 Kamareddy—Domakonda Plain	Kamareddy and Domakonda taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary	*Ustalfs*	The average height of the region ranges between 500 and 600 mtrs. Sloping towards the east, it is also almost a level plain and is drained by Manner river and other nalas. Numerous perennial tanks/ponds, patches of stony waste and scrubs also represent its physiography. Forests are common in the north and north-eastern part. Settlement dispersion is almost even; the big ones being located on the transport routes. These are Domakonda, Kamareddy, Deoni, Rajampet, Bibipet etc. Transport network is spinal which originates from Kamareddy.
		3.11.2.3 Yellareddy Woodland	Yellareddy, Domakonda, Kamareddy, Nizamabad and Banswada taluks	Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary, Pleistocene and Archaean	*Usterts* and *Ustalfs*	The region shows an uneven surface composed of rocky knobs, boulders, open scrubs etc. Sloping towards the south, it has an average height between 500 and 600 mtrs. It is drained by numerous

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						perennial seasonal channels along with some significant water bodies, *viz*, Nizamsagar. It has a predominant coverage of forests (open and dense mixed with teak). Settlements are small/hamlated and randomly dispersed. The bigger ones are Jalapur, Mohammad nagar, Sangareddipet, Gandhari, Indalral etc. Transport network is poorly developed.
		3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain	Madnur and Banswada taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic— Lower Tertiary	*Orthents— Tropepts* and *Usterts*	The region shows an average height between 400 and 500 mtrs. Sloping towards the north, it is mainly drained by the Manjira river with its tributaries, *viz.*, Landikanlor vagu, Nalla vagu etc. Northern part of the region is mainly agricultural while the southern part is rugged showing the significant patches of open mixed jungles (teak), stony waste, open scrubs, rocky slopes, tiny ponds etc. Settlements are almost evenly dispersed although sparse. Big ones are Madnur, Jukal, Kanlas, Bichkunda, Pulkal etc. Transport network is fair.
		3.11.2.5 Banswada—Bodhan Tract	Banswada and Bodhan taluks	Archaean	*Usterts*	The region is a level plain with agrarian character showing an average height between 300 and 340 mtrs. and a slope towards the north. It is drained by the Manjira river with its tributaries (Haldi and Gundla vagu). Distinctive features of the region are an obvious presence of perennial ponds, rocky slopes, stony waste, hillocks, open and dense scrubs etc. Vegetation specifically pertains to palm, palmyra, etc. Settlements are almost evenly dispersed and are of bigger size. The important ones are Saloora Pentokurnol, Kotgiri, Kudrur, Birkur, Durki etc. Transport network is comparatively developed·

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.2.6 Nizamabad—Armur Plain	Nizamabad, Armur and Bheemgal taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Usterts*	It is almost a plain with an average height between 320 and 440 mtrs. It slopes toward the north. There are many tanks in the region, viz., Gordanani, Abriapatnam, Raghunath, Masan, Khanjer and Marchippa. Frequent and vast patches of open scrubs, stony waste and rocky knobs etc. are the obvious features. A few patches of forests occur between Nizamabad and Armur. Settlements are sparse. The bigger settlement are Binda, Nandipet, Khudampur, Yetmal, Allur and Balkonda. Transport network is better in the eastern half of the region.
		3.11.2.7 Godavari Basin	Nizamabad, Armur and Bheemgal taluks	Archaean	*Usterts*	This region is almost plain drained by Godavari river and its tributaries. Settlements are concentrated on the bank of Godavari river. Transport network is not very developed.

ADILABAD DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Adilabad is a part of the Telangana Plateau (3.11.2) and is situated in the northern most part of the state. Lying approximately between 18°40′ and 19° 56′ north latitudes and 77° 46′ and 80°0′ east longitudes it occupies an area of 16 128 km² and a population of 1 639 003 persons (1981 Census). The district is constituted by 11 taluks. Its physical boundaries are formed by the Penganga and Wardha rivers on the north, Pranhita river on the east and Godavari river on the south. Physiographically, an average height of 150-300 metres is noticed in the northern, north-eastern and eastern parts while that of 300-600 metres in the rest part. The area occupied by the Satmala hill range traversing from north-west to south-east in the middle of the district is, however, considerably higher i.e., 600-1 200 metres. General slope of the district tends to the east. The Archaean rocks predominate in the southern part and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary formations in the western half of the district. The eastern half of the district is noticed to exhibit significant coverage under Upper Carboniferous-Lower Triassic and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous formations alongwith some stray areas of Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. Spatial variation in the soils is least pronounced in the district since Usterts soils occupy almost all the district area excluding a narrow strip of Orthents-Tropepts along the western margin of the district. The district has a significant coverage (nearly 40 per cent area) under teak forests.

On the basis of the spatial variation in the physio-geographical elements of the district there have been carved out eight sub-micro regions as follows—

3.11.2.1 Adilabad—Penganga Region

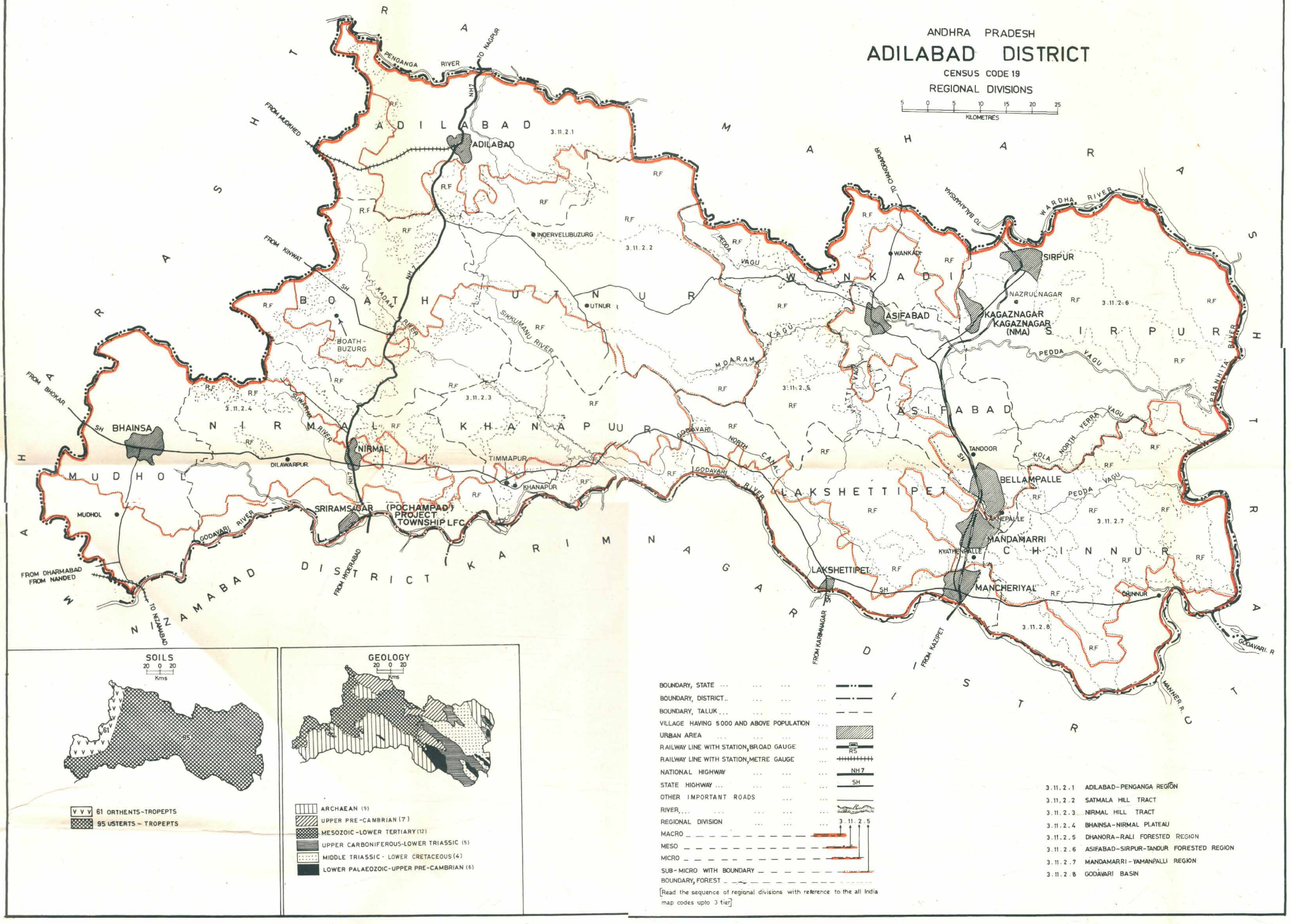
-egion is located in the extreme north in the ıstrict and covers the major part of Adilabad taluk. River Penganga touches the region on the northern side. With a slope towards the north it is mostly flat and cultivable, excepting for some areas of rough topography along the southern and western margins. Reserved forests are also seen in th se areas. Its geology is characterised by Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks in the eastern and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks in the western part. As regards soils the western part exhibits Orthents-Tropepts while the eastern part is under Usterts-Tropepts. Settlements are distributed evenly and are sparsely located throughout the landscape. There are 174 villages and 1 town. Covering a total areas of 1 000 00 km² which is inhabited by 173 709 persons of which 120 22? persons reside in rural and 53 482 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 174 persons per km².

3.11.2 2 Satmala Hill Tract

Lying horizontally in the south of the former region, the region covers the parts of Adilabad, Boath and Utnur taluks. It has a distinctive identity with rugged topography, hills, scrubs, dry channels, forest patches etc. Prominent geological formation relate to Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary period in most part patched with Archaean rocks in the middle of the region. Soils in the western side are Orthents-Tropepts and Usterts-Tropepts in the major eastern part. The region is not significantly developed. Settlements are smaller in size and distributed sparsely. Total number of villages in the region comes to be 320 inhabited by 228 322 rural population over an area of 2 625 km² making thereby a density of only 87 persons per km².

3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract

Extending over the parts of Boath, Nirmal, Utnur and Khanapur taluks this region stands in continuity with the former hill tract in view of its physical character. It is however, mostly covered with dense mixed jungles. A little cultivated land, rough topography, scattered hillocks etc. are the other obvious features. Geologically, most part of the region (east) is under Archaean rocks and the remaining western


ANDHRA PRADESH
ADILABAD DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 19
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
KILOMETRES
ADILABAD
NIRMAL
MUDHOL
BOATH
UTNUR
WANKADI
SIRPUR
ASIFABAD
LAKSHETTIPET
MANCHERIYAL
MANDAMARRI
CHINNUR
BELLAMPALLE
TANDOOR
KAGAZNAGAR
KAGAZNAGAR (NMA)
BHAINSA
DILAWARPUR
TIMMAPUR
KHANAPUR
SRIRAMSAGAR (POCHAMPAD) PROJECT TOWNSHIP LFC
INDERVELLIBUZURG
WANKADI
NAZRULNAGAR
KYATHENPALLE
KANEPALLE
PENGANGA RIVER
WARDHA RIVER
PRANHITA RIVER
PEDDA VAGU
GODAVARI RIVER
GODAVARI NORTH CANAL
SUNNAM RIVER
SIKKUMANU RIVER
KADAM RIVER
MOARAM
KOLA NORTH TERRA VAGU
MANJIRA R.
GODAVARI. R
TO NAGPUR
TO CHANDRAPUR
TO BALHARSHA
FROM MUDKHED
FROM KINWAT
FROM BHOKAR
FROM DHARMABAD FROM NANDED
TO NIZAMABAD
FROM HYDERABAD
FROM KARIMNAGAR
FROM KAZIPET
NH7
SH
RS
3.11.2.1
3.11.2.2
3.11.2.3
3.11.2.4
3.11.2.5
3.11.2.6
3.11.2.7
3.11.2.8
R.F
SOILS
20 0 20
Kms
61
95
61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS
95 USTERTS - TROPEPTS
GEOLOGY
20 0 20
Kms
ARCHAEAN (9)
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
MESOZOIC-LOWER TERTIARY (12)
UPPER CARBONIFEROUS-LOWER TRIASSIC (5)
MIDDLE TRIASSIC - LOWER CRETACEOUS (4)
LOWER PALAEOZOIC-UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6)
BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tier]
3.11.2.1 ADILABAD-PENGANGA REGION
3.11.2.2 SATMALA HILL TRACT
3.11.2.3 NIRMAL HILL TRACT
3.11.2.4 BHAINSA-NIRMAL PLATEAU
3.11.2.5 DHANORA-RALI FORESTED REGION
3.11.2.6 ASIFABAD-SIRPUR-TANDUR FORESTED REGION
3.11.2.7 MANDAMARRI-YAMANPALLI REGION
3.11.2.8 GODAVARI BASIN

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Adilabad **Census Location Code No. 19** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adilabad	3.11.2.1 Adilabad—Penganga Region	174 villages (174 in Adilabad taluk)	1 town 1. Adilabad	1 000.00	979.90	20.10	173 709	120 227	53 482
	3.11.2.2 Satmala Hill Tract	320 villages (36 in Adilabad, 118 in Boath and 166 in Utnur taluks)	No town	2 625.00	2 625.00	—	228 322	228 322	—
	3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract	136 Villages (52 in Boath, 3 in Utnur, 38 in Nirmal and 43 in Khanapur taluks)	No town	2 128.00	2 128.00	—	82 615	82 615	—
	3.11.2.4 Bhainsa—Nirmal Plateau	219 villages (103 in Mudhol and 116 in Nirmal taluks)	2 towns 1. Bhainsa 2. Nirmal	1 625.00	1 601.50	23.50	261 910	197 402	64 508
	3.11.2.5 Dhanora—Rali Forested Region	147 villages (5 in Asifabad, 102 in Wankadi and 40 in Lakshettipet taluks)	No town	2 125.00	2 125.00	—	79 763	79 763	—
	3.11.2.6 Asifabad—Sirpur—Tandur Forested Region	341 villages (34 in Wankadi 109 in Asifabad and, 198 in Sirpur taluks)	5 towns 1. Asifabad 2. Bellampalle 3. Sirpur 4. Kagaznagar 5. Kagaznagar NMA	2 908.50	2 870.55	37.50	334 033	220 584	113 449

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.2.7 Mandamarri—Yamanpalli Region	146 villages (11 in Lakshettipet, 1 in Asifabad, 126 in Chinnur, and 10 in Sirpur taluks)	1 town 1. Mandamari	1 716.95	1 678,15	38.80	158 038	113 555	44 483
	3.11.2.8 Godavari Basin	248 villages (47 in Mudhol, 38 in Nirmal, 34 in Khanapur, 81 in Lakshettipet and 48 in Chinnur taluks)	3 towns 1. Sriram Sagar (Pochampad) Project township L.F.C. 2. Lakshettipet 3. Mancheriyal	2 000.00	1 952.60	47.40	320 613	279 552	41 061

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Adilabad **Census Location Code No. 19** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.2.1 Adilabad — Penganga Region	Adilabad taluk	1 to 10, 12 to 120, 131 to 156, 167 to 187, 193, 195, 197 to 203	174	174	1 000.00	Code No. 11, 121 to 130, 157 to 166, 188 to 192, 194, 196 are in region 3.11.2.2 Code No. 145, 146 and 158 merged in Adilabad town.
2.	3.11.2.2 Satmala Hill Tract	Adilabad taluk	11, 121 to 130, 157 to 166, 188 to 192, 194, 196, 204 to 210	36			Code No. 12 to 120, 131 to 156, 167 to 187, 193, 195, 197 to 203 are in region 3.11.2.1
		Boath taluk	1 to 34, 37 to 90, 97, 98, 101, 120, 121, 123 to 137, 145, 147 to 155	118			Code No. 35, 36, 91 to 96, 99, 100, 102 to 119, 122, 138 to 144, 146 are in region 3.11.2.3
		Utnur taluk	1 to 130, 134 to 169	166	320	2 625.00	Code No. 131 to 133 are in region 3.11.2.3
3.	3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract	Boath taluk	35, 36, 91 to 96, 99, 100, 102 to 119, 122, 138 to 144, 146, 156 to 170	52			Code No. 37 to 90, 97, 98, 101 120, 121, 123 to 137, 145, 147 to 155 are in region 3.11.2.2
		Utnur taluk	131, 132, 133	3		—	
		Nirmal taluk	105 to 119, 122, 139, 145, 146, 147, 150 to 156, 172, 175 to 182, 184, 185	38			Code No. 120, 121, 123 to 130, 134 to 138, 140 to 144, 148, 149, 157, to 159, 168 to 171, 173, 174, 183 are in region 3.11.2.4 and Code No. 131 to 133, 160 to 167 are in region 3.11.2.8
		Khanapur taluk	1 to 16, 23, 34 to 37, 44 to 54, 63 to 72, 75	43	136	2 128.00	Code No. 17 to 22, 24 to 33, 38 to 43, 55 to 62, 73, 74 are in region 3.11.2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.11.2.4 Bhainsa-Nirmal Plateau	Mudhol taluk	1 to 81, 91 to 108, 113, 114, 115, 118	103			Code No. 82 to 90, 109 to 112, 116, 17 are in region 3.11.2.8 **Code No. 66 is merged in Bhainsa town.**
		Nirmal taluk	1 to 55, 61, 66 to 70, 82 to 104, 120, 121, 123 to 130, 134 to 138, 140 to 144, 148, 149, 157 to 159, 168 to 171, 173, 174, 183	116	219	1 625.00	Code No. 56 to 60, 62 to 65, 71 to 81, 131 to 133, 160 to 167 are in region 3.11.2.8 and Code No. 105 to 119, 122, 139, 145 to 147 150 to 156, 172, 175 to, 182 are in region 3.11.2.3
5.	3.11.2.5 Dhanora—Rali Forested Region	Asifabad taluk	60, 61, 64, 80, 81	5			Code No. 62, 63, 65 to 79 are in region 3.11.2.6
		Wankadi taluk	1 to 12, 14, 23, 24, 42 to 90, 92, 94 to 100, 105, 107, 108, 110 to 136	102			Code No. 13, 15 to 22, 25 to 41, 91, 93, 101 to 104, 106 109 are in region 3.11.2.6
		Lakshettipet taluk	1, 6 to 9, 14, 15, 20, 21, 28 to 37, 39 to 43, 45, 46, 50 to 53, 57 to 61, 95, 96, 106, 107, 122	40	147	2 125.00	Code No. 2 to 5, 10 to 13, 16 to 19, 22 to 27, 62 to 94, 97 to 105, 108 to 121 are in region 3.11.2.8 and Code No. 38, 44, 47 to 49, 54 to 56 are in region 3.11.2.7
6.	3.11.2.6 Asifabad—Sirpur—Tandur Forested Region	Wankadi taluk	13, 15 to 22, 25 to 41, 91, 93, 101 to 104, 106, 109	34			Code No. 14, 23, 24, 42 to 90, 92, 94 to 100, 105, 107, 108 are in region 3.11.2.5
		Asifabad taluk	1 to 59, 62, 63, 65 to 79, 82 to 110, 112 to 115	109			Code No. 60, 61, 64, 80, 81 are in region 3.11.2.5 and Code No. 111 is in region 3.11.2.7 **Code No. 35, 36, 25, 26 fully merged in Asifabad town and 106, 108, 110, 111 are partly included in Bellam Palle town**
		Sirpur taluk	1 to 183, 185 to 192, 194, 195, 196, 200, 201, 205, 206	198	341	2 908.05	Code No. 184, 193, 197 to 199, 20 to 204 are in region 3.11.2.7 **Code No. 9 is fully and 7 partly merged in Kagazanagar town and 19 in Sirpur town.**
7.	3.11.2.7 Mandamarri—Yamanpalli Region	Lakshettipet taluk	38, 44, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 123, 124, 125	11			Code No. 39 to 43, 45, 46, 50 to 53, 57 to 61, 95, 96, 106, 107, 122 are in region 3.11.2.5 and Code No. 62 to 94, 97 to 105, 108 to 121 are in region 3.11.2.8 **Code No. 124 is merged in Mandmari town.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Asifabad taluk	111	1		—	—
		Chinnur taluk	1 to 66, 71, 72, 77 to 117, 130 to 134, 136 to 146, 166	126			Code No. 67 to 70, 73 to 76, 118 to 129, 135, 147 to 165 are in region 3.11.2.8
		Sirpur taluk	184, 193, 197 to 199, 202 to 204	8	146	1 716.95	Code No. 185 to 192, 194 to 196, 200, 201 are in region 3.11.2.6
8.	3.11.2.8 Godavari Basin	Mudhol taluk	82 to 90, 109 to 112, 116, 117, 119 to 150	47			Code No. 91 to 108, 113 to 115, 118 are in region 3.11.2.4
		Nirmal taluk	56 to 60, 62 to 65, 71 to 81, 131 to 133, 160 to 167, 186 to 192	38			Code No. 61, 66 to 70, 82 to 104, 120, 121, 123 to 130, 134 to 138, 140 to 144, 148, 149, 157 to 159, 168 to 171, 173, 174, 188 are in region 3.11.2.4 and Code No. 105 to 119, 122, 139, 145 to 147, 150 to 156, 172, 175 to 182, 184, 185 are in region 3.11.2.3
							Code No. 74, 75, 77, 78, 79 are fully and 30,33 to 35, 37 to 39, 41, 56 to 59, 62, 65 to 69, 72, 73, 76 are partly submerged in Sriram Sagar Project and Code No. 140 is merged in Nirmal town.
		Khanapur taluk	17 to 22, 24 to 33, 38 to 43, 55 to 62, 73, 74, 76, 77	34			Code No. 23, 34 to 37, 44 to 54, 63 to 72, 75 are in region 3.11.2.3
		Lakshettipet taluk	2 to 5, 10 to 13, 16 to 19, 22 to 27, 62 to 94, 97 to 105, 108 to 121, 126 to 132	81			Code No. 6 to 9, 14, 15, 20, 21, 28 to 37, 39 to 43, 45, 46, 50 to 53, 57 to 61, 95, 96, 106, 107, 122 are in region 3.11.2.5 and Code No. 38, 44, 47 to 49, 54 to 56, 123 to 125 are in region 3.11.2.7
							Code No. 90 is merged in Lakshettipet, 121, 127 in Mancheriyal towns.
		Chinnur taluk	67 to 70, 73 to 76, 118 to 129, 135, 147 to 165, 167 to 174	48	248	2 000.00	Code No. 71, 72, 77 to 117, 130 to 134, 136 to 146, 166 are in region 3.11.2.7

Note- Village location codes for Khanapur taluk are according to D.C.H. map.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Adilabad **Census Location Code No. 19** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	3.11.2.1 Adilabad—Penganga Region	Adilabad taluk	Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts*—*Tropepts* and *Orthents*—*Tropepts*	This region is mainly hilly covered with thick forests. The Penganga and Satmala rivers are the main rivers and are flowing on the northern border of this region. There are many other rivers/rivulets like Chanda, Dasnapur, Nallamala vagu and Mithadi vagu ultimately joining either Penganga or Satmala rivers. Small patches of reserved forests are located, viz., Buzurg and Mavala. The main sources of irrigation in this region are tanks, kuntas and wells. Big settlements are Adilabad, Pandharwara, Tamsa, Talamadugu and Devampur. Adilabad is the only Urban area in this region.
		3.11.2.2 Satmala Hill Tract	Adilabad, Boath and Utnur taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic—Lower Tertiary	*Orthents*—*Tropepts* and *Usterts*—*Tropepts*	This region is covered with hills and has thick forested area. (open mixed dense jungle) whe e Koddam R.F. is important. The absolute height ranges from 536 to 611 mtrs. Kadam river originates from this region. Pedda vagu, Vakhas and Gajjala vagu also flow through this region. The irrigation facilities are very poor. It depends on tanks, wells and kuntas etc. Only roads are the means of transport and communications. Settlements are sparse where big settlements are Utnur, Boath, Chora etc. Only two towns are located in this region, viz., Boath and Utnur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract	Boath, Nirmal, Utnur and Khanapur taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic — Lower Tertiary	*Orthents* — *Tropepts* and *Usterts* — *Tropepts*	The average height is 221—530 mtrs. This region is fully covered with hills and thick reserved forests. Nirmal-Khanapur reserved forest is located there. River Sikkumanu and river Kadam are the two important rivers flowing through this region. River Kadam flows across this region and ultimately joins the Godavari river. Gujjala river, Sikhamundry river and Patikerlu vagu also flow in this region. One big tank (Pedda-ballala) is also located there. The irrigation sources are tanks, wells and kuntas. Only roads are means of transport and communications. Settlements are sparse; big ones are Rhura, Gungapuram, Lakshmipuram, Kalleda etc.
		3.11.2.4 Bhainsa — Nirmal Plateau	Mudhol and Nirmal taluks	Archaean and Mesozoic— Lower Tertiary	*Orthents* — *Tropepts* and *Usterts*— *Tropepts*	It is a hilly area having some patches of reserved forests. Narsapur, Dawan-Chelli R.F. and Nirmal dense jungles are notable. Swarna vagu and Siddhu vagu are flowing through this region which are the important sources of irrigation. Sirala and Swarna Projects are important. Settlements are rare; big settlements are Nirmal, Wedyal, Lakman Thanda and Narsapur. This region is having two towns, *viz.*, Nirmal and Bhainsa. These are connected by roads.
		3.11.2.5 Dhanora — Rali Forested Region	Asifabad, Wankadi and Lakshettipet taluks	Archaean, Mesozoic— Lower Tertiary and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts*— *Tropepts*	The average height is 444 to 644 mtrs. This region is hilly and has the largest forested area having large tract of dense forests. In Asifabad division big reserved forests are Dhanora, Degangutta and Garakpet. Pedda vagu, Vatti vagu and Palla vagu flow through this region. The Kadam project and other tanks, kuntas, wells and channels are the sources of irrigation. This region is having road and railway facilities. Trans-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						port and communications are good. Settlements are scattered. Big settlements are Makargur, Dubbagura, Kummuguru etc.
	3.11.2.6 Asifabad -- Sirpur—Tandur Forested Region	Wankadi, Asifabad and Sirpur taulks	Upper Pre-Cambrian, Archaean, Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts—Tropepts*		This region is also mostly covered with reserved forests. The western part of the region is hilly and has thick forest cover. The reserved forests are Gudem, Nimbal, Ranchi etc. The main rivers that flow in this region are Wardha and Pranhita which flow on the northern and eastern border respectively. Pedda vagu flows across this region from west to east and ultimately joins river Pranhita. Tanks, kuntas and wells are the main sources of irrigation. Roads and railways are available as transport and communication facilities. Settlements are scattered. Big settlements are Sirpur, Asifabad, Tandur, Wankadi etc. This region is having five towns, Asifabad, Sirpur, Bellampalle, Kagaznagar and Kagaznagar NMA.
	3.11.2.7 Mandamari—Yamanpalli Region	Lakshettipet, Asifabad, Chinnur and Sirpur taluks	Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper pre-Cambrian	*Usterts—Tropepts*		This region has a large extent of thick forest area of dense mixed jungle. Big reserved forests are Manna. Yanchapalle, Chinnur, Kundaram and Bellampalle. This region is drained by Pranhita river which flows on the eastern border and further joins Godavari. Pedda vagu and Golla vagu also flow through this region. The main sources of irrigation are kuntas, wells and canals. Road and Railways are available although these are not adequate. Settlements are mainly located in the western part. Big settlements are Chinnur, Angaralapalle, Shankarapur and Kottapalle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.2.8 Godavari Basin	Mudhol, Nirmal, Khanapur, Lakshettipet and Chinnur taluks	Archaean, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous, Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian and Upper Carbonifrous—Lower Triassic	*Usterts—Tropepts*	This region is having plain and dry area with some patches of reserved forests. Kondaram R.F. is worth mentioning. The river Godavari flows along the southern border of this region. On the southern side Sriramsagar project (L.F.C.) and many canals, streams, tanks are there which are the main sources of irrigation. Roads and railways are available as transport and communication facilities. Settlements are evenly distributed. Big settlements are Lakshettipet, Indaram, Kazipet, Dharmaram, Bederellia, Janla, Basar and Mudhala to mention a few. This region is having three towns, *viz.*, Lakshettipet, Mancheriyal and Sriram Sagar Project (L.F.C.).

NALGONDA DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Nalgonda district forms the part of the Krishna Piedmont Plain (3.11.3) micro region as delineated in Andhra Pradesh The district lies approximately between 16°25′ and 17°50′ of the northern latitudes and 78°40′ and 80°5′ of the eastern longitudes. Covering an area of 14 240 km^2, the district accounts for 2 279 685 persons as per the 1981 Census At present the district comprises 15 taluks. River Krishna joined by river Dindi forms the southern boundary of the district while Paleru river flows along its eastern border. The district has typical physiographic characteristics of a plateau and is criss crossed by numerous tributaries of the above three rivers. Important are Musi and Aler rivers in eastern and northern parts, Hallai in central part and Pedda vagu in southern part. All drainage flows into Krishna river system from west and north-west to south-east The district is very rich in itswater resources There are many important river projects located in the district. Notable are Nagarjuna sagar project constructed across the Krishna river, Musi project across the Musi river and Dindi project across the Dindi river Besides, there are many perennial tanks/ ponds located in the district. A few ranges and hills run through the district mainly in south-western and north-western parts. The height of these hills sometime exceeds 600 metres above the mean sea level. Barring a few areas in the southern and south-eastern margins, the entire district is developed on oldest rocks belonging to Archaean period. These primarily consist Cordierite gneiss, Hornblende-Biotite gneiss and other unclassified crystalline rocks. Rocks of Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian occur along the Krishna and Dindi rivers. A few patches of metavolcanics of Dharwar group are also scattered over the southern part. Formed after the disintegration of basic rock materials the soils in general belong to Ustalfs sub-order association. Tropepts are associated with Ustalfs in a significant area of the district. Nalgonda district is poor in natural vegetation as compared to other districts of the state. Forest cover is very thin and scattered. The forest areas present a dry undulating landscape with sudden small outcrops of granite or basalt, which support a xerophytic flora like Salvadora, Euphorbia, thorny scrubs and dry grasses. The district experiences a dry and very hot summer with temperature exceeding 40°C. About 70 per cent of rain is received through the south-west monsoon. The average annual rainfall in the district is 701 mm.

With many of its physiographic heterogeneity the district has been divided into following five sub-micro regions considering the homogeneous character of individual regions as per the criterion developed for the study.

3.11.3.1 Bhongir—Ramannapet Plateau

The region covering north-western part of the district comprises Yadagirigutta, Bhongir, Mothkur and Ramannapet taluks. It is a plateau with an average height ranging between 450 and 650 metres. The surface is rocky and generally sloping towards east. The region is drained by Aler river in the northern part and Musi river in the southern part; both flowing parallel from west to east. Later Aler joins river Musi at the corner of south-eastern border of the region. The entire region is composed of Archaean rocks. The soil suborder associations found are Ustalfs in the south-western half and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the north-eastern half. Settlements are spread along the banks of Musi and Aler rivers and along main transport routes. The region consists of 312 villages and 3 towns, all taluk headquarters. The total area is 3 396.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 550 183 persons of which 504 378 persons reside in rural and 45 805 persons in urban areas. Concentration of population in the region is moderate with a density of 162 persons per km^2.

3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau

Located in the south-western part of the district the region consists of Nampalli taluk and parts of Chandoor, Nalongda, Devarakonda and Nidamanur taluks. The surface is rough consequently the cultiva-

tion is not developed. The average height ranges between 435 and 660 metres. Low hills are seen in some parts of the region. Hallai river flows along the entire eastern border of the region. Pedda vagu is the other important river flowing in the southern part of the region in eastern direction and merging in Nagarjunasagar. Some extensions of Dindi reserved forests in the southern margin of the region adds an element to environmental conservation. The region mainly consists of Archaean rocks. A few patches of metavolcanics of Dharwar group are scattered over the south-eastern part. The main soil sub-order association found is Ustalfs while Tropepts is associated with Ustalfs in some central parts. The region has 267 villages and 2 towns. With an area of 3 275 00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 404 169 persons. Of these, 380 973 persons reside in rural and 23 196 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 123 persons per km^2.

3.11.3.3 Nalgonda—Miryalguda Plateau

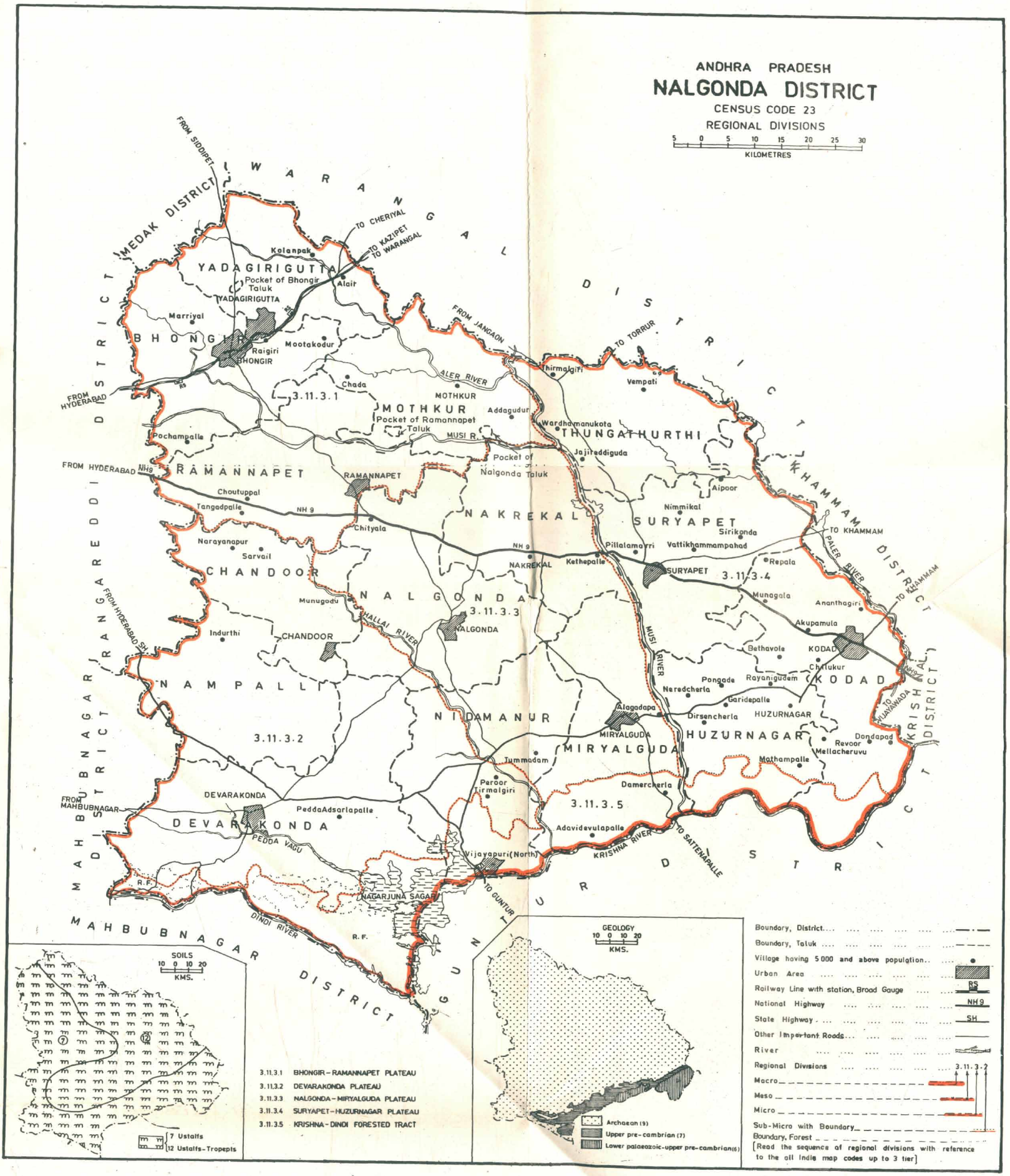
Bounded by river Musi in the east and Hallai river in the west this region consists of Nakrekal taluk and parts of Nalgonda, Chandoor, Miryalguda and Nidamanur taluks covering the central part of the district. The region is also a plateau with rough surface. Nagarjunasagar left bank canal passes through the southern part of this region. The region is composed of Archaean rocks. The main soil sub-order association is related to Ustalfs-Tropepts. Settlements are dispersed. It contains 257 villages and 2 towns. Its total area is 2 793.80 km^2 which is inhabited by 532 566 persons of which 425 979 persons reside in rural and 106 587 persons in urban areas. The region has a density of 198 persons per km^2.

3.11.3.4 Suryapet—Huzurnagar Plateau

Falling in between river Musi and Paler which flow along its western and eastern boundaries respectively the region covers eastern part of the district including Thungathurthi and Suryapet taluks and parts of Kodad and Huzurnagar taluks. Both the rivers Musi and Paler join Krishna which touches the south-eastern corner of the region. The surface of the region is rough with an average height ranging between 215 and 502 metres. Most part of the region is composed of Archaean rocks. In some southern areas rocks of Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian also occur. Ustalfs soil sub-order association is found in the southern half while Tropepts are associated with Ustalfs in the northern half. Settlements are dense in this part of the region and are mainly concentrated along transport routes. Large settlements lie in the southern half of the region. The region has 261 villages and 2 towns encompassing an area of 3 346.00 km^2. The region is inhabited by 676 269 persons of which 612 074 persons reside in rural and 64 195 persons in urban areas. The region has the highest density in the district (202 persons per km^2).

3.11.3.5 Krishna—Dindi Forested Tract

The region carved out along the river Krishna and its tributary Dindi lie in the southern most part of the district in an elongated shape. It covers the parts of Devarakonda, Nidamanur, Miryalguda, Huzurnagar and Kodad taluks. Nagarjuna Sagar is an important feature of the region which is constructed on Krishna river and lies in the central part of the region. This is mainly a forested region with large patches of reserved forests in the western parts. The forests are close to Krishna and Dindi rivers. It has varied geology. The western part is comprised mainly of Archaean rocks with some scattered patches of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The eastern half is composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The region is covered under Ustalfs soil sub-order association. The eastern part is mainly inhabited. Settlements are sparsely distributed. It contains 61 villages and one town. With an area of 1 429.20 km^2 the region is inhabited by 116 498 persons of which 96 764 are rural and 19 734 urban. The region is least populated in the district and has the lowest density of 68 persons per km^2.


ANDHRA PRADESH
NALGONDA DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 23
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
KILOMETRES
WARANGAL DISTRICT
MEDAK DISTRICT
KHAMMAM DISTRICT
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT
RANGAREDDI DISTRICT
KRISHNA DISTRICT
GUNTUR DISTRICT
YADAGIRIGUTTA
BHONGIR
MOTHKUR
RAMANNAPET
CHANDOOR
NALGONDA
NAMPALLI
DEVARAKONDA
NIDAMANUR
MIRYALGUDA
THUNGATHURTHI
NAKREKAL
SURYAPET
HUZURNAGAR
KODAD
3.11.3.1
3.11.3.2
3.11.3.3
3.11.3.4
3.11.3.5
Kolanpak
Pocket of Bhongir Taluk
Alair
Marriyal
Raigiri
Mootakodur
Chada
Pochampalle
Choutuppal
Tangadpalle
Narayanapur
Sarvail
Indurthi
Munugodu
Devarakonda
Peddaadsarlapalle
Pedda Vagu
Nagarjuna Sagar
R.F.
Dindi River
Krishna River
Aler River
Musi R.
Hallai River
Pocket of Ramannapet Taluk
Pocket of Nalgonda Taluk
Addagudur
Wardhamanukota
Jajireddiguda
Thirmalgiri
Vempati
Aipoor
Nimmikal
Sirikonda
Vattikhammampahad
Pillalamarri
Kethepalle
Repala
Munagala
Ananthagiri
Akupamula
Bethavole
Chilukur
Pongode
Rayanigudem
Neredcherla
Garidepalle
Dirsencherla
Alagadapa
Dondapad
Revoor
Mellacheruvu
Mothampalle
Jammadam
Peroor
Tirmalgiri
Damercherla
Adavidevulapalle
Vijayapuri (North)
To Cheriyal
To Kazipet
To Warangal
From Jangaon
To Torrur
From Siddipet
From Hyderabad
From Hyderabad NH9
From Hyderabad SH
From Mahbubnagar
To Khammam
To Vijayawada
To Sattenapalle
To Guntur
NH 9
SH
RS
SOILS
10 0 10 20
KMS.
7 Ustalfs
12 Ustalfs-Tropepts
3.11.3.1 BHONGIR-RAMANNAPET PLATEAU
3.11.3.2 DEVARAKONDA PLATEAU
3.11.3.3 NALGONDA-MIRYALGUDA PLATEAU
3.11.3.4 SURYAPET-HUZURNAGAR PLATEAU
3.11.3.5 KRISHNA-DINDI FORESTED TRACT
GEOLOGY
10 0 10 20
KMS.
Archaean (9)
Upper pre-cambrian (7)
Lower palaeozoic-upper pre-cambrian(6)
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village having 5000 and above population
Urban Area
Railway Line with station, Broad Gauge
National Highway
State Highway
Other Important Roads
River
Regional Divisions
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary
Boundary, Forest
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes up to 3 tier]

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Nalgonda **Census Location Code No. 23** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nalgonda	3.11.3.1 Bhongir—Ramannapet Plateau	312 villages (63 in Yadagirigutta, 104 in Bhongir, 73 in Mothkur and 72 in Ramannapet taluks)	3 towns 1. Yadagirigutta 2. Bhongir 3. Ramannapet	3 396.00	3 370.10	25.90	550 183	504 378	45 805
	3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau	267 villages (43 in Chandoor, 8 in Nalgonda, 73 in Nampalli, 108 in Devarakonda and 35 in Nidamanur taluks)	2 towns 1. Chandoor 2. Devarakonda	3 275.00	3 237.60	37.40	404 169	380 973	23 196
	3.11.3.3 Nalgonda—Miryalguda Plateau	257 villages (85 in Nalgonda, 8 in Chandoor, 58 in Miryalaguda, 39 in Nidamanur and 67 in Nakrekal taluks)	2 towns 1. Nalgonda 2. Miryalguda	2 793.80	2 779.50	14.30	532 566	425 979	106 587
	3.11.3.4 Suryapet—Huzurnagar Plateau	261 villages (67 in Thungathurthi, 95 in Suryapet, 57 in Kodad and 42 in Huzurnagar taluks)	2 towns 1. Suryapet 2. Kodad	3 346.00	3 280.90	65.10	676 269	612 074	64 195
	3.11.3.5 Krishna—Dindi Forested Tract	61 villages (16 in Devarakonda, 11 in Nidamanur, 16 in Miryalguda, 11 in Huzurnagar and 7 in Kodad taluks)	1 one town 1. Vijayapuri (North)	1 429.20	1 42 .00	4.20	116 498	96 764	19 734

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Nalgonda **Census Location Code No. 23** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Loaticon Code No. of census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.3.1 Bhongir—Ramannpet Plateau	Yadagiri-gutta taluk	1 to 63	63		—	Code No. 44, 45 are included in Yadagirigutta town.
		Bhongir taluk	1 to 104	104		—	Code No. 53 is fully and 27. 52 are partly merged in Bhongir town.
		Mothkur taluk	1 to 73	73		—	
		Ramannapet taluk	1 to 72	72	312	3 396.00	Code No. 70 is included in Ramannnapet town.
2.	3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau	Chandoor taluk	1 to 13, 22 to 51	43			Code No. 14 to 21 are in region 3.11.3.3. Code No. 50 is merged in Chandoor town
		Nalgonda taluk	80 to 87	8		—	
		Nampalli taluks	1 to 73	73		—	
		Devara-konda taluk	1 to 61, 63 to 92, 96 to 104, 107, 108, 109, 114 to 118	108			Code No. 62, 93 to 95, 105, 106, 110 to 113 are in region 3.11.3.5. Code No. 44 is merged in Devarakonda town.
		Nidamanur taluk	1 to 4, 6 to 13, 19 to 29, 47 to 53, 62 to 65, 69	35	267	3 275.00	Code No. 5, 14 to 18, 30 to 46 are in region 3.11.3.3 and Code No. 54 to 61, 66 to 68 are in region 3.11.3.5
3.	3.11.3.3 Nalgonda—Miryalguda Plateau	Nalgonda taluk	1 to 79, 88 to 93	85			Code No. 80 to 87 are in region 3.11.3.2. Code No. 39 49, 50 are partly merged in Nalgonda town.
		Chandoor taluk	14 to 21	8		—	
		Miryalguda taluk	1 to 56, 62, 63	58			Code No. 57 to 61 are in region 3,11.3 5. Code No. 35 is merged in Miryalguda town.
		Nidamanur taluk	5, 14 to 18, 30 to 46, 70 to 85	39			Code No. 6 to 13, 19 to 29, 47 to 53, 62 to 65, 69 are in region 3.11.3.2 and Code No. 54 to 61, 66 to 68 are in region 3.11.3.5
		Nakrekal taluk	1 to 67	67	257	2 798.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.11.3.4 Suryapet—Huzurnagar Plateau	Thunga-thurthi taluk	1 to 67	67		—	
		Suryapet taluk	1 to 95	95		—	Code No. 63, 66 are included in Suryapet town.
		Kodad taluk	1 to 57	57		—	Code No. 38 is included in Kodad town.
		Huzurnagar taluk	1 to 32 , 34 to 40, 43, 44, 47	42	261	3 346.00	Code No. 33, 41, 42, 45, 46 are in region 3.11.3.5
5.	3.11.3.5 Krishna—Dindi Forested Tract	Devara-konda taluk	62, 93, 94, 95, 105, 106, 110 to 113, 119 to 124	16			Code No. 63 to 92, 96 to 104, 107 to 109, 114 to 118, are in region 3.11.3.2
		Nidamanur taluk	54 to 61, 66, 67, 68	11			Code No. 62 to 65 are in region 3.11.3.2. Code No.56 is included in Vijayapur (North) and 54, 55 are sub-merged in Nagarjuna Sagar Project.
		Miryal-guda taluk	57 to 61, 64 to 74	16			Code No. 62, 63 are in region 3.11.3.3
		Huzurna-gar taluk	33, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48 to 53	11			Code No. 34 to 40, 43, 44, 47 are in region 3.11.3.4
		Kodad taluk	58 to 64	7	61	1 425.00	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Nalgonda **Census Location Code No.23** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	3.11.3.1 Bhongir—Ramannapet Plateau	Yadagirigutta, Bhongir—Mothkur and Ramannapet taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	The average height of the region is between 453 and 635 mtrs. Musi and Aler are the main rivers flowing in this region. Dry channels and tanks are also available. Due to rocky surface cultivation is not very developed. Settlements located are mainly on the banks of Musi and Aler rivers. Trees like palms and others are found. All the towns are connected by roads. Broadgauge railway line from Hyderabad to Kazipet passes through this region joining towns Bhongir and Yadagirigutta.
		3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau	Chandoor, Nalgonda, Nampalle, Devarakonda and Nidamanur taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	The average height is between 435 and 661 mtrs. Hallai and Peddavagu are the main rivers flowing in this region. Dry channels and some tanks are available. State Higway crosses the region in east-west direction. Due to rough surface cultivation is not developed. Settlements are sparse in this region.
		3.11.3.3 Nalgonda—Miryalguda Plateau	Nalgonda, Chandoor, Miryalguda, Nidamanur and Nakrekal taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs—Tropepts*	The surface is rough with dry channels and tanks. Musi river flows aiong its eastern border whereas Hallai river forms the western boundary of the region. Palms and other small trees are available. Nalgonda and Miryalguda are the main towns which are thickly populated. Nagarjuna sagar left bank (Lal Bahadur canal) canal is passing through this region which provides irrigational facilities. National Highway No, 9 passes through the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.3.4 Suryapet-Huzurnagar Plateau	Thungathurthi, Suryapet Kodad and Huzurnagar taluks	Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*	With an average height between 215 and 502 mtrs this plateau is characterised by perennial and dry channels and ponds. Palm and other small trees are found. Settlements are located on the road side. Suryapet and Kodad are the main towns. National Highway No. 9 passes through the central part of the region joining Suryapet and Kodad towns. Nagarjuna sagar left bank canal is also passing through the upper portion of the region.
		3.11.3.5 Krishna—Dindi Forested Tract	Devarakonda, Nidamanur, Miryalguda, Huzurnagar and Kodad taluks	Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*	The average height of the region is between 361 and 499 mtrs. Nidgal reserved forest and Nagarjuna sagar are covering the western portion of this region. Forests are closed to Dindi and Krishna rivers. Settlements and transport are mainly developed in the eastern half of the region. Cultivation is not so developed.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Chittoor district is a part of the Rayalaseema (3 11.4) and is located in the extreme south of the state approximately between 12°37'-14°08' north latitudes and 78 03'-79°55' east longitudes. It is constituted by 15 taluks with a total area of 15 152 km^2 inhabited by 2 737 316 persons (1981 Census). Physiographically, it is composed of hills, plains and uplands. Normally the height increases from east to west ranging from 75 to 1 200 m. Relief and structure of the district have generated a centrifugal drainage contributed by perennial/non-perennial channels. Geologically, the district is composed of Archaean rocks which is noticed to have been patched with Upper Pre-Cambrian, Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous and Recent rocks in the eastern part. Spatial pattern of the soils is related to Ustalfs group (with micro level variations) which predominates in most part of the district towards the west. In the eastern and south-eastern parts groups of Fluvents, Psamments, Tropepts and Orthents are seen from east to west. In view of vegetal cover, the district has isolated forests all over which include dry tropical mixed deciduous and thorny forests.

Considering the spatial variations in the gamut of the physio-geographic phenomenon of the district it is viable to carve out seven sub-micro regions as under.

3.11.4.1 Peddaeru-Bahuda-Punchu Region

Occupying the north-western portion of the district the region includes Thamballapalle, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks and parts of Chinagottigallu, Punganur and Chandragiri taluks. It is characterised with hills and associated forests with a slope towards the north. Geologically, it is composed of Archaean rocks uniformly excepting for a very little patch of Lower Pre-Cambrian period in the west. Soils are Ustalfs in the south-west which turn to Ustalfs-Tropepts in the rest part of the region. Settlements are almost evenly dispersed with reference to cultivated zones. The region includes 270 villages and 1 town accounting for a total area of 4 576.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 676 072 persons of which 621 134 reside in rural and 54 938 in urban areas. Its density of population is 148 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.2 Palakonda-Velikonda Range

This region extends over the parts of Chandragiri, Chinagottigallu, and Srikalahasti taluks. It is almost entirely forested and hilly region with sporadic settlements. Showing the Archaean geology in the southern part and Upper Pre-Cambrian in the northern, this region bears a ubiquitous spread of Ustalfs-Tropepts. Having 41 villages and 2 towns over a total area of 1 160.60 km^2, the region is inhabited by 107 566 persons with a break-up as 67 178 rural and 40 388 urban dwellers. It has a density of population of 93 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi-Kalangi Plain

The region extends over the parts of Srikalahasti, Thottambedu, Satyavedu, Puttur and Chandragiri taluks in the north-eastern part of the district. In its physical character it is a plain region with thin vegetal cover and is drained by the Swarnamukhi and Kalangi rivers with other seasonal channels. Geogically, it is composed of Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. Soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the north-west and Fluvents-Tropepts in the major south-eastern part. The region includes 270 villages and 4 towns accounting for a total area of 1 754.60 km^2. Out of the total population of 432 177 persons there are 245 559 persons as rural and 186 618 persons as urban inhabitants. The density of population in the region is 246 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.4 Nagari-Nagalapuram Hills

In the south-eastern part of the district this region includes Nagari taluk and parts of Thottambedu, Satyavedu and Puttur taluks. With a general slope towards the south-east it is drained by river Arani that flows through the central part of the region. It is

characterised by numerous small hills, dense scrubs, waste lands, dry channels and a few forest patches. Its geology is complex relating to Archaean, Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous and Recent periods. Likely, soil distribution is also varied, that is, there is a spread of Psamments-Fluvents, Fluvents-Tropepts and Tropepts. The region has 237 villages and 2 towns with a total area of 2 720.60 km^2 which is inhabited by 491 935 persons of which 461 216 persons reside in rural and 30 719 persons in urban areas. It has a density of population of 181 persons per km^2.

2.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland

This region extends over the parts of Chandragiri, Bangarupalem and Chittoor taluks. The slope is towards the south-east. In general the region has isolated hills and the landscape, in addition, has dry channels, ponds and small areas of forests. Geologically, it has a ubiquitous spread of Archaean rocks. Soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the north and Orthents-Tropepts in the south. There are 201 villages and 1 town over a total area of 1 515.20 km^2 as categorised in the delineation of the sub-micro region. It is inhabited by 485 795 persons where 399 565 persons reside in rural and 86 230 persons in urban areas. The region makes a density of 321 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.6 Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)

Extending in a zigzag shape from north to south in the southern part of the district the region covers the parts of Bangarupalem, Punganur, Chittoor, Palmaner and Kuppam taluks. Physiographically, it is almost hilly and is covered mainly with dense forests. The surface is rugged. It shows the Archaean geology. The soils are Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops in the southern part; Orthents-Tropepts in the middle and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the northern part of the region. The region is entirely rural having 50 villages over an area of 1 309.80 km^2 inhabited by 61 372 persons making thereby a density of only 47 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.7 Punganur-Kuppam Upland

It stretches along the south-western margin of the district covering the parts of Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam taluks. The slope is towards the south-west with a rugged topography. The region has a few areas of open scrubs and forests. Geologically, it is composed of Archaean rocks and a few tiny patches of Lower Pre-Cambrian formations in the south. Soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the major part of the district (north) while Ustalfs-Rock Outcrops are seen in the remaining southern part. The region includes 333 villages and 3 towns constituting a total area of 2 115.20 km^2 which is inhabited by 482 399 persons. Out of these, 419 150 persons reside in rural and 63 249 persons in urban areas. With this set-up of the region, the density of population comes to 228 persons per km^2.

ANDHRA PRADESH
CHITTOOR DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



3.11.4.1 PEDD
3.11.4.2 PALA DAERU - BAHUDA - PUNCHU REGION
3.11.4.3 SWAR AKONDA - VELIKONDA RANGE
3.11.4.4 NAGA RNAMUKHI - KALANGI PLAIN
3.11.4.5 CHIT ARI - NAGALAPURAM HILLS
3.11.4.6 AYIR TTOOR UPLAND
(Mahe RALA - PUDUR FORESTED REGION
endragiri Forested Region)
3.11.4.7 PUNG IGANUR - KUPPAM UPLAND

BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION 3-11-4-2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST

[READ THE SEQUENCE OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE ALL INDIA MAP CODES UP TO 3 TIER]

GEOLOGY
10 0 10 20 30 KMS.

ARCHAEAN (9)
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
PLEISTOCENE (2)
RECENT (1)
MIDDLE TRIASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS (4)
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)

SOILS
10 0 10 20 30 KMS.

7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
43 FLUVENTS-TROPEPTS
61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Chittoor **Census Location Code No. 10** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chittoor	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru—Bahuda—Punchu Region	270 villages (61 in Thamballapalle 49 in Madanapalle 26 in Punganur 65 in Vayalpad 62 in Chinagottigallu, and 7 in Chandragiri taluks)	1 town 1. Madanapalle	4 576.00	4 568.20	7.80	676 072	621 134	54 938
	3.11.4.2 Palakonda—Velikonda Range	41 villages (41 in Chandragiri taluk) and Chinagottigallu and Srikalahasti—NIL)	2 towns 1. Pakala 2. Tirumalai	1 160.60	1 101.30	59.30	107 566	67 178	40 388
	3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi—Kalangi Plain	270 villages (108 in Srikalahasti, 57 in Thottambedu, 32 in Satyavedu, 6 in Puttur and 67 *in Chandragiri taluks)*	4 towns 1. Srikalahasti 2. Renigunta 3. Tirupati 4. Tirupati NMA	1 754.60	1 705.60	49.00	432 177	245 559	186 618
	3.11.4.4 Nagari—Nagalapuram Hills	237 villages (41 in Thottambedu, 56 in Satyavedu, 92 in Puttur and 48 in *Nagari taluks)*	2 towns 1. Puttur 2. Nagari	2 720.60	2 706.00	14.60	491 935	461 216	30 719
	3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland	201 villages (7 in Chandragiri, 69 in Bangarupalem and 125 in Chittoor taluks)	1 town 1. Chittoor	1 515.20	1 505.90	9.30	485 795	399 565	86 230

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.4.6 Ayirala — Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)	50 villages (9 in Bangarupalem, 4 in Punganur, 1 in Chittoor, 8 in Palmaner and 28 in Kuppam taluks)	No town	1 309.80	1 309.80	—	61 372	61 372	—
	3.11.4.7 Punganur – Kuppam Upland	333 villages (74 in Punganur, 92 in Palmaner and 167 in Kuppam taluks)	3 towns 1. Punganur 2. Kuppam 3. Palmaner	2 115.20	2 071.90	43.30	482 399	419 150	63 249

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES,1981

District : Chittoor **Census Location Code No. 10** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru – Bahuda – Punchu Region	Thamballa-palle taluk	1 to 61	61			—
		Madanapalle taluk	1 to 49	49			Code No. 24, 35 are fully and 26, 32 are partly merged in Madanapalle town.
		Pungunur taluk	1 to 25, 40	26			Code No. 26 to 29, 32 to 39 are in region 3.11.4.7 and Code No. 30, 31 are in region 3.11.4.6
		Vayalpad taluk	1 to 65	65			—
		Chinagot-tigallu taluk	1 to 62	62			—
		Chandragiri taluk	1, 2, 3, 11 to 14	7	270	4 576.00	Code No. 4 to 8 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 9, 10 are in region 3.11.4.5
2.	3.11.4.2 Palakonda—Velikonda Range	Chandra-giri taluk	4 to 8, 20 to 38, 45 to 49, 51 to 56, 58, 62, 63, 88, 97, 98	41	41	1 160.60	Code No. 9, 10, 15 to 19 are in region 3.11.4.5 and Code No. 39 to 44, 50, 57, 59 to 61, 64 to 87, 89 to 96 are in region 3. 1.4.3 and Code No. 11 to 14 are in region 3.11.4.1 Code No. 25 is merged in Pakala, 88 in Tirumalai and 99, 116 are partly merged in Renigunta towns. Code No. 87 is partly included in Tirupati municipality and remaining portion is merged in Tirupati Non-municipality XIII.
		Chinagoti-gallu taluk	—NIL—				
		Srikalahasti taluk	—NIL—				
3.	3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi — Kalangi Plain	Srikala-hasti taluk	1 to 108	108			Code No. 81 is fully and 82 is partly included in Srikalahasti town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Thottambedu taluk	1 to 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 to 36, 38 to 51, 53 to 56, 58, 59, 60, 62 to 66, 68, 75, 77	57			Code No. 6, 8, 9, 11, to 13, 18, 19, 37, 52, 57, 61, 67, 69 to 74, 76 are in region 3.11.4.4
		Satyavedu taluk	1 to 10, 12, 13, 14, 19 to 31, 43 to 48	32			Code No. 11, 15 to 18, 32 to 42 are in region 3.11.4.4
		Puttur taluk	6 to 10, 12	6			Code No. 11 is in region 3.11.4.4
		Chandragiri taluk	39 to 44, 50, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64 to 87, 89 to 96, 99 to 122	67	270	1 754.60	Code No. 45 to 49, 51 to 56, 58, 62, 63, 88, 97, 98 are in region 3.11.4.2
4.	3.11.4.4 Nagari-Nagalapuram Hills	Thottambedu taluk	6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 37, 52, 57, 61, 67, 69 to 74, 76, 78 to 98	41			Code No. 7, 10, 14 to 17, 20 to 36, 38 to 51, 53 to 56, 58 to 60, 62 to 66, 68, 75, 77 are in region 3.11.4.3
		Satyavedu taluk	11, 15 to 18, 32 to 42, 49 to 88	56			Code No. 12 to 4, 19 to 31, 43 to 48 are in region 3.11.4.3
		Puttur taluk	1 to 5, 11, 13 to 98	92			Code No. 6 to 10, 12 are in region 3.11.4.3. Code No.42 is merged in Puttur town.
		Nagari taluk	1 to 48	48	237	2 720.60	Code No. 14 is included in Nagar town.
5.	3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland	Chandragiri taluk	9, 10, 15 to 19	7			Code No. 11 to 14 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Bangarupalem taluk	1 to 5, 9 to 43, 45 to 73	69			Code No. 6 to 8, 44 are in regio 3.11.4.6
		Chittoor taluk	1 to 96, 98 to 126	125	201	1 515.20	Code No. 97 is in region 3.11.4.6 Code No. 54 to 56, 64 to 67 are partly merged in Chittoor town.
6.	3.11.4.6 Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)	Bangarupalem taluk	6,7, 8, 44, 74 to 78	9			Code No. 9 to 43, 45 to 73 are in region 3.11. 4.5
		Punganur taluk	30, 31, 53, 54	4			Code No. 32 to 39, 41 to 52 are in region 3.11.4.7 and Code No. 40 is in region 3.11.4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chittoor taluk	97	1			—
		Palmaner taluk	9, 40, to 42, 50, 81, 83, 99	8			Code No. 10 to 39, 43 to 49, 51 to 80, 82, 84 to 98 are in region 3.11.4.7
		Kuppam taluk	123, 124, 137 to 145, 148, 170 to 175, 180, 181, 184, 187, 190 to 195	28	50	1 309.80	Code No. 125 to 136, 146, 147, 149 to 169, 176 to 179, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188, 189 are region 3. 1.4.7
7.	3.11.4.7 Punganur — Kuppam	Punganur taluk	26 to 29, 32 to 39, 41 to 52, 55 to 104	74			Code No. 30, 31, 53, 54 are in region 3.11.4.6 and Code No. 40 is in region 3.11.4.1
							Code No. 66 is fully and 43,67 are partly merged in Punganur town.
	Upland	Palmaner taluk	1 to 8, 10 to 39, 43 to 49, 51 to 80, 82, 84 to 98, 100	92			Code No. 9, 40 to 42, 50, 81, 83, 99 are in region 3.11.4.6 Code No. 7 is merged in Palmaner town
		Kuppam taluk	1 to 122, 125 to 136, 146, 147, 149 to 169, 76 to 179, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188, 189	167	333	2 115.20	Code No. 123, 124, 137 to 145, 148, 170 to 175, 180, 181, 184, 187 are in ragion 3.11.4.6. Code No. 153 is fully and 110 partly included in Kuppam town.

Note- Village location Codes for Thottambedu taluk are according to 1971 D.C.H. map.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Chittoor **Census Location Code No. 10** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru — Bahuda — Punchu Region	Thamballapalle, Madanapalle, Punganur, Vayalpad, Chinagottigallu and Chandragiri taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs — Tropepts*	With an average height between 500 and 000 mtrs and a slope towards the north it is characterised with numerous hills, forest patches, ponds/tanks etc. dispersed through out the region. Settlements are almost evenly distributed. The region is served by roads and railways and all important settlements are connected with each other.
		3.11.4.2 Palakonda — Velikonda Range	Chandragiri, Chinagottigallu and Srikalahasti taluks	Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs — Tropepts*	With an average height of 500 mtrs., it is rugged due to steep rocky slopes, hillocks, springs, dense scrubs etc. There are many hills with a height of more than 500 mtrs. It is mostly covered with forests with rare settlements.
		3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi - Kalangi Plain	Srikalahasti, Thottambedu, Satyavedu, Puttur and Chandragiri taluks	Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Fluvents — Tropepts* and *Ustalfs — Tropepts*	It is a level plain of 100 mtrs. average height drained by the Swarnamukhi and Kalangi with numerous other seasonal channel and ponds. It shows a thin vegetal cover alongwith random settlements mainly being located along transport routes. The transport network is well developed.
		3.11.4.4 Nagari — Nagalapuram Hills	Thottambedu, Satyavedu, Puttur and Nagari taluks	Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian, Middle Triassic — Lower Cretaceous, Pleistocene and Recent	*Psamments — Fluvents, Fluvents — Tropepts* and *Tropepts*	With an average height between 200 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east it is characterised by numerous hills (even upto 1000 mtrs.), dense scrubs, waste land, dry channels, rare vegetation with a few forest patches and random dispersion of settlements.
		3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland	Chandragiri, Bangarupalem, and Chittoor taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs — Tropepts, Orthents — Tropepts* and *Tropepts*	It has an average height upto 300 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east with scattered hills, dry channels ponds and scattered patches of forests. Settlements are almost evenly dispersed. District headquarters is located in this region which is well connected by rail and roads.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.4.6 Ayirala — Puddur Forested Region (Mahendra-giri Forested Region)	Bangarupalem, Punganur, Chittoor, Palmaner and Kuppam taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs — Tropepts, Orthents — Tropepts* and *Ustalfs — Rock outcrops*	With an average height below 300 mtrs. it shows rugged surface cut by numerous dry channels. It is mostly hilly and is covered by dense forests with rare settlement locations.
		3.11.4.7 Punganur— Kuppam Upland	Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs, Ustalfs— Tropepts* and *Ustalfs — Rock outcrops*	With an average height above 700 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east it shows a frequent occurrence of ponds/tanks with dry channels and a few patches of open scrubs and forests. Settlements are random.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Cuddapah district is a part of the Rayalaseema (3.11.4) micro region. The district lies approximately between 13° 43' and 15° 14' of the northern latitudes and 77°55' and 79° 29' of the eastern longitudes. The district spreads northwards along the western slopes of the Eastern Ghats encompassing an area of 15 359 km^2 inhabiting 1 933 304 persons according to 1981 Census. The district presently comprises of twelve taluks. The district is characterised by its magnificent and historic hill ranges. These hills are of ancient crystalline rocks and mostly steep sided and belong to the Pre-Cambrian era, presumably Alogonikan. They are made up of tightly folded isoclines with occasional synforms and antiforms (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978). They are relatively flat topped hills due to erosion. The Cuddapah system of hill ranges forms part of the central portion of the Eastern Ghats. The important hill ranges are Vellikonda hills, Palakonda hills, Yerramalais, Nallamalais and Lankamala hills. The district is mainly drained by Penner river and its tributaries. This river enters the district in north-western corner near Tallaproddatur in Muddanur taluk. Just flowing a little distance it is joined by river Chitravati near Gundlur. Afterwards the river flowing almost in the central part in south-eastern direction cuts through the Velikonda range lying in the eastern border of the district. River Penner is joined by Kundu and Sagileru rivers from the north and Papaghni and Cheyyeru rivers from the south.

The southern part of the district mainly covering Lakkireddipalle, Rayachoti and Kodur taluks is rated to be the oldest one and is composed of Archaean rocks. The interfluve of river Penner and Sagileru is developed on rocks of Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian period while remaining part of the district belongs to Upper Pre-Cambrian period. The soils of the southern part are Ustalfs-Tropepts. These soils are also found deposited in Sagileru river valley. The western part of the district is mainly covered under the soils of Usterts-Orthents while Tropepts-Psamments-Fluvents are deposited in the central part.

The hill ranges in the district are covered by reserved forest. These are of dry deciduous type. This is the only district in the country where the most important species of red sandal occurs. Shorea engenia occurs in higher altitudes of the district. The climate is characterised by a hot summer. May is the hottest month of the year. Average annual rainfall received is 685 mm. On account of its different physiographic characteristics the district can be divided into following seven sub-micro regions.

3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin

This is the largest region in the district in terms of both area and population. Covering most of eastern portion of the district it includes Jammalamadugu, Muddanur and Kamalapuram taluks and parts of Pulivendla, Proddatur, Sidhout and Cuddapah taluks. The region is a level plain sloping towards the east. It is drained by river Penner and its tributaries specially, Chitravati, Papaghni and Kundu. Most of the area is agricultural except few hills and patches of forests located in the central part. This part of the basin is composed of Lower Palaeozoic- Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks while the lower reaches are formed of the Upper-Pre-Cambrian rocks. There is a close relationship between geological structure and soil distribution. It is noted in this context that the upper part of the basin is covered by Usterts-Orthents and the lower part is marked by Tropepts-Psamments-Fluvents while eastern margin of the region in the east of Kundu river is characterised by Ustalfs-Tropepts. The important towns and settlements including the district headquarters are located along Penner river. It consists of the largest number of villages and towns of the district and has 482 villages and 8 towns. Covering an area of 5 225.50 km^2 it is inhabited by 1 027 595 persons. Out of the total, 735 716 persons reside in rural and 291 879

persons in urban areas. The concentration of population is high with a density of 197 persons per km².

3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills

To the east of the former region this sub-micro region is carved out consisting of Lankamala hills of Eastern Ghats. It Comprises the parts af Proddatur, Badvel, Cuddapah and Sidhout taluks. The region is entirely hilly covered with forests The height exceeds 600 metres above the mean sea level. These hills are of ancient crystalline rocks and belong mainly to Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian period and Upper Pre- Cambrian (Nallamala series). The soils are deep black and shallow black. The associated soil sub-orders are Usterts-Orthents. Some extensions of Ustalfs-Tropepts are also observed in the northern part of the region. Being a hilly tract covered with reserved forests settlements are rare and are isolated. It is entirely rural and the least populated region of the district. It consists of only 20 villages with an area of 1 396.60 km² which is inhabited by 26 917 persons. The density of population is only 19 persons per km².

3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley

This region confines to lower areas along Sagileru river with an average height ranging between 100 and 200 metres. It covers the parts of Badvel and Sidhout taluks. It is a valley formed by Sagileru river falling in between Lankamala hills and Velikonda range of Eastern Ghats. The slope is towards the south. The topography is relatively flat with considerable agricultural land. The valley is composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian (Nallamala series) rocks. The main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts. Being an agricultural area the number of villages are more in reference to its total area It consists of 142 villages and one town. With an area of 1 127.30 km²the region is inhabited by 180 039 persons. Out af the total, 168 579 persons reside in rural and 11 460 in urban areas. The concentration of population is high. The region ranks second in terms of its density of population which is 160 persons per km².

3 11.4.4 Velikonda Range

The Velikonda range runs along the eastern boundary of the district in north-south direction almost crescent in shape. The highest peak located at Thollipenta of Rajampet taluk is 826 metres high above the mean sea level. It covers the parts of Badvel, Sidhout, Rajampet and Kodur taluks. The region is mostly covered with reserved forests. These are of dry deciduous type. Some of the hills are surrounded by thick under growth consisting of primeval forests. These hills are of ancient crystalline rocks belonging to Pre-Cambrian era and are of greater geological importance. Specifically, these belong to Upper Pre-Cambrian formations. The soil sub-order association Ustalfs-Tropepts is found in northern and southern parts while Tropepts-Psamments-Fluvents occurs in the central part of the region. Being hilly covered with forests settlements are rare and scattered over the region mainly in the periphery of reserved forests. It is entirely rural and has only 56 villages. Its total area is 1 541.20 km² which is inhabited by 62 331 persons residing in rural areas. The density of population is as low as 40 persons per km².

3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru-Pulang-Patagunjana Plain

Owing to structural discontinuity of Eastern Ghats a few level plain areas have been developed which are surrounded by slopy hills. This region belongs to one such areas covering the parts of Rajampet and Kodur taluks. River Cheyyeru flows in the northern part of the region. The general slope is towards north-east. The tributaries of Cheyyeru *viz.*, Gundla Eru, Mushti Eru and Gunjana Eru drain the southern part of the region. Geologically, the region belongs to the Upper Pre-Cambrian period. The northern half has Tropepts-Psamments-Fluvents soils while southern half is occupied by Ustalfs-Tropepts soil sub-order association. The region being suitable for agricultural activities and falling on the main transport routes of the state is relatively developed one and the most densely populated regions of the district. Settlements are mainly Concentrated along the transport routes. It contains 128 villages and 2 towns. The total area of the region is 933.60 km² which is inhabited by 255 446 persons of which 226 949 persons reside in rural and 28 497 persons in urban areas. The density of population is the highest in the district, i.e., 243 persons per km².

3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range

The region is confined to one of the important ranges of the district named Palakonda range and covers the parts of Pulivendla, Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Kodur, Sidhout, Rajampet and Lakkireddipalle taluks. Stretching in east-west direction these hills are formed of massive quartzites interbedded with slates. The beautiful

ANDHRA PRADESH

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 11

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20

KILOMETRES

3.11.4.1 PENNER RIVER BASIN
3.11.4.2 LANKAMALA HILLS
3.11.4.3 SAGILERU RIVER VALLEY
3.11.4.4 VELIKONDA RANGE
3.11.4.5 CHEYYERU-PULANG-PATAGUNJANA REGION
3.11.4.6 PALAKONDA RANGE
3.11.4.7 PAPAGHNI MANDAVI-BAHUDA REGION

BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY SH
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION 3.11.4.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

SOILS

20 0 20 Kms

12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
68 TROPEPTS-PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
97 USTERTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY

10 0 20 Kms

LOWER PALAEOZOIC-UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6)
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
ARCHAEAN (5)
PRE-CAMBRIAN (CUDDAPAH TRAP) (13) (Effusives)

KURNOOL DISTRICT
PRAKASAM DISTRICT
NELLORE DISTRICT
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
CHITTOOR DISTRICT

FROM GIDDALUR
FROM KOILKUNTLA
FROM KURNOOL
FROM ANANTAPUR
FROM GUNTAKAL
SH TO NELLORE
SH TO CHITTOOR
SH TO PUTTUR & RENIGUNTA
RS TO CHITTOOR

JAMMALAMADUGU
DOMMARANANDYALA
MORAGUDI
VEPARALA
MUDDANUR
PRODDATUR
KOTHAPALLE
YERRAGUNTLA
KAMALAPURAM
BALAPANURU
PULIVENDLA
ERRABALLE
VEMPALLE
NANDIMANDALAM
LAKKIREDDIPALLE
NOOLIVEEDU
GALIVEEDU
CHINNAMANDEM
RAYACHOTI
TSUNDUPALLE
SETTIPALLE
MADITHADU
RAYAVARAM
PAPINCHANADI
MATLI
VEERABALLE
NAGIREDDIPALLE
RAJAMPET
CUDDAPAH
CHINNACHOWK
AKKAYAPALLE
CHEMMUMIAHPETA
CHINTAKOMMADINNE
VALLURU
CHENNUR
KHAJIPETSUNKESULA
PATHURU
DUVVUR
ONIPENTA
NORTHMYDUKUR
SOUTHMYDUKUR
SETTIVARIPALLE
NANDYALAMPETA
BADVEL
SIDHOUT
MADAKALAVARI-PALLE
SANKAVARAM
KATHERAGANDLA
CHERLOPALLE
PORUMAMILLA
TADUKU
VONTIMITTA
MADHAVARAM
KURUGUNTAPALLE
PENNER RIVER
SAGILERU RIVER
CHEYYERU RIVER
MANDAVI RIVER
PAPAGHNI RIVER
MAGAMUR RIVER
KUNDU RIVER
CHITRAVATI RIVER
GUNTLA ERU
MUSHTI ERU
GUJANA ERU
PONDALUR
MALEMARPURAM
CHIVVEL
NAGIRIPADU
CHINTAKAMPADU
KODUR
ANANTHARAJUPET
YERRAGUNTLAKOTA
R.F.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Cuddapah **Census Location Code No. 11** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in Km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuddapah	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin	482 villages (85 in Prodddatur, 62 in Kamalapuram, 6 in Sidhout, 60 in Jammalamadugu, 96 in Pulivendla, 78 in Maddanur and 95 in Cuddapah taluks)	8 towns 1. Jammalamadugu 2. Dommaranandyal 3. Kamalapuram 4. Yerraguntla 5. Pulivendla 6. Proddatur 7. Cuddapah 8. Veparala	5 225.50	5 125.20	100.30	1 027 595	735 716	291 879
	3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills	20 villages (4 in Proddatur, 5 in Badvel, 3 in Cuddapah and 8 in Sidhout taluks)	No town	1 396.60	1 396.60	—	26 917	26 917	—
	3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley	142 villages (108 in Badvel and 34 in Sidhout taluks)	1 town 1. Badvel	1 127.30	1 121.00	6.30	180 039	168 579	11 460
	3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range	56 villages (27 in Badvel, 15 in Sidhout, 8 in Kodur and 6 in Rajampet taluks)	No town	1 541.20	1 541.20	—	62 331	62 331	—
	3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru—Pulang—Patagunjana Plain	128 villages (62 in Rajampet and 66 in Kodur taluks)	2 towns 1. Rajampet 2. Nagireddipalle	933.60	907.20	26.40	255 446	226 949	28 497

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range	38 villages (14 in Cuddapah, 17 in Sidhout, 1 in Pulivendla, 2 in Rajampet, 2 in Lakkireddipalle and 2 in Rayachoti taluks) and Kodur Nil	1 town 1. Madhavaram	2 917.80	2 903.30	14.50	74 895	67 485	7 410
	3.11.4.7 Papaghni—Mandavi—Bahuda Region	114 villages (48 in Lakkireddipalle and 66 in Rayachoti taluks)	1 town 1. Rayachoti	2 216.40	2 176.60	39.80	306 081	270 824	35 257

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Cuddapah **Census Location Code No. 11** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin	Proddatur taluk	1 to 9, 14 to 89	85			Code No. 10 to 13 are in region 3.11.4.2. Code No, 42 to 47 48, 49 are partly merged in Proddatur town.
		Kamala-puram taluk	1 to 62	62			Code No. 12 is fully and 21 partly included in Yerraguntla and Kamalapuram towns respectively.
		Sidhout taluk	43 to 48	6			—
		Jamala-madugu taluk	1 to 60	60			Code No. 50, 51 are merged in Jamalamadur town and 53 in Dommaranandyal town.
		Pulivendla taluk	1 to 96	96			Code No. 66 is merged in Pulivendla town.
		Muddanur taluk	1 to 78	78			Code No. 17 is included in Veparala town and Code No. 21 is Sub merged in Mylavaram dam.
		Cuddapah taluk	1, 2, 3, 5, 7 to 20, 22 to 67, 75 to 78, 80 to 88, 90 to 94, 96 to 106, 108, 110	95	482 5 225.50		Code No. 4, 6, 21 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 68 to 74, 79, 89, 95, 107, 109 are in region 3.11.4.6 Code No. 27 is fully and 26, 63, 66, 67 and 69 partly included in Cuddapah town.
2.	3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills	Proddatur taluk	10 to 13	4			—
		Badvel taluk	64, 65, 92, 93, 114	5			Code No. 66 to 72, 76, 79, 81 to 91, 94 to 99, 103 to 113 are in region 3.11.4.3 and Code No. 73 to 75, 77, 78, 80, 100 to 102 are in region 3.11.4.4.
		Cuddapah taluk	4, 6, 21	3			Code No. 5, 7 to 20 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Sidhout taluk	34, 35, 37 to 42	8	20 1 396.60		Code No. 36 is in region 3.11.4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley	Badvel taluk	3, 4, 16 to 20, 22 to 38, 40 to 54, 58 to 63, 66 to 72, 76, 79, 81 to 91, 94 to 99. 103 to 113, 115 to 140	108			Code No. 5 to 15, 21, 39, 55 to 57, 73, 74, 75, 77. 78, 80, 100, 101, 102 are in region 3.11.4.4 and Code No. 64, 65, 92 93, 114 are in region 3.11.4.2 Code No. 124 is included in Badvel town.
		Sidhout taluk	1 to 5, 7 to 17, 20 to 28, 30, 32, 33, 56, 62 to 66	34	142	1 127.30	Code No. 6, 18, 19, 29, 31, 57 to 61 are in region 3.11.4.4, and Code No. 34, 35, 37 to 42 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 36, 49 to 55 are in region 3.11.4.6 and Code No. 43 to 48 are in region 3.11.4.1
4	3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range	Badvel taluk	1, 2, 5, to 15, 21, 39, 55 56, 57, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 100, 101, 102	27			Code No. 3, 4, 16 to 20, 22 to 38, 40 to 54, 58 to 63, 66 to 72, 76, 79, 81 to 91, 94 to 99 are in region 3.11.4.3 and Code No. 64, 65, 92, 93 are in region 3.11.4.2
		Sidhout taluk	6, 18, 19, 29, 31, 57 to 61, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72	15			Code No. 7 to 17, 20 to 28, 30, 32, 33, 56, 62 to 66 are in region 3.11.4.3 and Code No. 36, 49 to 55, 70 are in region 3.11.4.6 and Code No. 34, 35, 37 to 42 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 43 to 48 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Kodur taluk	1, 11, 15, 36 to 39, 41	8			Code No. 2 to 10, 12 to 14, 16 to 35, 40 are in negion 3.11.4.5
		Rajampet taluk	13, 14, 15, 35, 55, 56	6	56	1 541.20	Code No. 16 to 34, 36 to 54 are in region 3.11.4.5
5.	3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru—Pulang-Patagunjana Plain	Rajampet taluk	1 to 6, 8 to 12, 16 to 34, 36 to 54, 57 to 69	62			Code No. 7 is in region 3.11.4.6 and Code No. 13 to 15, 35, 55, 56, are in region 3.11.4.4. Code No. 46 is fully and 59, 65 partly merged in Rajampet town.
		Kodur taluk	2 to 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 to 35, 40, 42 to 74	66	128	933.60	Code No. 11, 15, 36 to 39, 41 are in region 3.11.4.4
6.	3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range	Cuddapah taluk	68 to 74, 79, 89 95, 107, 109, 111, 112	14			Code No. 75 to 78, 80 to 88, 90 to 94, 96 to 106, 108, 110 are in region 3.11.4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sidhout taluk	36, 49 to 55, 70, 73 to 80	17		Code No.	37 to 42 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 43 to 48 are in region 3.11.4.1 and Code No. 56, 62 to 66 are in region 3.11.4.3 and Code No. 57 to 61, 67 to 69, 71, 72 are in region 3.11.4.4 Code No. 70 is merged in Madharam town.
		Pulivendla taluk	97	1			
		Rajampet taluk	7, 70	2		Code No.	8 to 12, 16 to 34, 36 to 54, 57 to 69 are in region 3.11.4.5 and Code No. 13, 14, 15, 35, 55, 56 are in region 3.11.4.4.
		Lakkireddi-palle taluk	1, 2	2			—
		Rayachoti taluk	1, 2	2			—
		Kodur taluk	—	—	38 2 917.80		—
7.	3, 11.4.7 Papaghni—Mandavi—Bahuda Region	Lakkired-dipalle taluk	3 to 50	48			—
		Rayachoti taluk	3 to 68	66	114 2 216.40	Code No.	19 and 29 are fully and partly included in Rayachoti town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Cuddapah **Census Location Code No. 11** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin	Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Kamalapuram, Cuddapah, Sidhout and Maddanur taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre Cambrian	*Tropepts*—*Psamments*—*Fluvents*, *Usterts*—*Orthents* and *Ustalfs* *Tropepts*	With an average height between 150 and 400 mtrs. and a eastward slope it is a level plain. It is drained by Penner and its tributaries the Kundu, Chitravati, Papaghni and Ragenu rivers. It is entirely agricultural except a few hills and forest patches in the south of the Penner river. Settlements are sparse. Transport net-work is developed and important settlements are linked with each other.
		3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills	Proddatur, Badvel, Cuddapah and Sidhout taluks	Lower Palaeozoic—Upper Pre-Cambrian and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts*—*Orthents* and *Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*	It is a hilly region covered with dense forests. The height exceeds 600 mtrs. Settlements are rare and located at the margins of the forests.
		3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley	Badvel and Sidhout taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*	Having an average height between 100 and 200 mtrs. and a slope towards the south it is an agricultural area with almost even distribution of settlements. Road network is developed.
		3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range	Badvel, Sidhout, Rajampet and Kodur taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts* and *Tropepts*—*Psamments*—*Fluvents*	Lying along the eastern margin of the district it shows a continuous series of hills mostly covered with forests. The hills are even beyond 600 mtrs height. The region has very sparse settlement distribution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru—Pulang—Patagunjana Plain	Rajampet and Kodur taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts* and *Tropepts*—*Psamments*—*Fluvents*	With an average height between 150 and 300 mtrs. and a slope towards the north it is characterised by numerous dry channels, ponds/tanks, open scrubs, scattered hills etc. It is mostly agricultural with even distribution of settlements. Transport network is well developed in the region.
			3.11.4.6 Palakonda Range	Pulivendla, Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Sidhout, Rajampet, Lakkireddipalle and Kodur taluks	Archaean and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*, *Tropepts*—*Psamments*—*Fluvents* and *Usterts*—*Orthents*	Being characterised by rugged topography showing an average height between 300 and 500 mtrs. it is a hilly region almost covered by reserved forests. The height some time exceeds 500 mtrs. Distribution of settelement is very sparse.
			3.11.4.7 Papaghni—Mandavi—Bahuda Region	Rayachoti and Lakkireddipalle taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts* and *Usterts*—*Orthents*	Showing an average height between 200 and 500 mtrs. and a slope toward the north-east it is mainly drained by the Papaghni, Mandavi and Bahuda rivers. There are numerous scattered hills, forest patches, open scrubs and waste land. Settlement distribution is even.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Anantapur district is a part of Rayalaseema (3.11 4) and is located in the south-western part of the state approximately between 13°41'—15°14' N. latitudes and 76°47'-78°26' E. longitudes. It is constituted by 17 taluks encompassing an area of 19 130 km² and a population of 2 548 012 persons (1981 Census). The relief of the district is marked with an average height of 300-600 metres in most part in the north while it increases upto 1 200 metres towards the south. With a consequent slope towards the north the region is drained by Vedavati, Penner, Chitravati, Papaghni etc. with their tributaries. Physiographic personality of the district altogether reflects in the form of basins, uplands and hilly terrain. Geologically, the district exhibits major coverage under Archaean rocks.However, the patches of Pre-Cambrian rocks with difference (Lower/Upper/Cuddapah series etc.) are noticed randomly all over the district. Soils in the northern and eastern parts belong to Usterts group in association with Orthents/Ustalfs/Tropepts. The remaining western part has uniform spread of Ustalfs-Tropepts. The vegetal cover is scanty showing small patches of dry peninsular sal forests dispersed throughout the district except a very little coverage of the southern thorny forests on the eastern margin adjoining to Cuddapah district.

In view of the physiographic diversity at the micro level the district has been divided into seven sub-micro regions as detailed below.

3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain

In the north-western part of the district this region extends over Rayadurg and the parts of Kanekal, Kambadur, Kalyandurg, Uravakonda and Gooty taluks. With a slope towards the north it is drained by the river Vedavati and its tributary Chinna Hagari. Vegetation is sparse. Its geology belongs to Archaean period showing a few patches of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks in the northern part. The soils are Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts in the north and Ustalfs-Tropepts in the south. Containing 137 villages and 3 towns over an area of 3 052.00 km² it is inhabited by 414 657 persons of which 275 559 persons reside in rural and 139 098 persons in urban areas. Its density of population comes to 136 persons per km².

3.11.4 2 Kalyandurg Upland

Lying beside the western margin of the district the region extends over the parts of Kalyandurg and Kambadur taluks. The slope is towards the west. The mosaic of the landscape is characterised by occasional forests, hillocks and scrubs. Settlements are sparse. Its geology is Archaean in the western half while it is Pre-Cambrian in the remaining eastern part. Soils are Ustalfs throughout the region. It contains 43 villages and 1 town covering a total area of 1 275.00 km². It is inhabited by 142 640 persons of which 105 591 persons reside in rural and 17 049 in urban areas. The region has a density of 96 persons per km².

3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland

In the extreme south-western part of the district this region covers the major part of Madakasira taluk. It is characterised by a few hills, patches of forests, scrubs and sparse distribution of settlements. The slope is towards the west. Geologically, Archaean rocks are noticed in the western part while Pre-Cambrian rocks occur in the eastern part. Soils are ubiquitously Ustalfs-Tropepts in the region. It is entirely rural having 56 villages with a total area of 1 201 00 km². It is inhabited by 176 157 persons making thereby a density of 147 persons per km².

3.11.4.4 (A) Penner River Upper Basin

The region covers the parts of Penukonda, Madakasira and Hindupur taluks. The region is drained by the upper course of Penner and its seasonal tributaries. The slope is towards the north with dispersed settlements. Its geology belongs to Archaean period and the main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts throughout the

region. With a total area of 1 225.00 km² it has 82 villages and one town inhabited altogether by 235 533 persons of which 179 632 persons reside in rural and 55 901 persons in urban areas. The region shows a density of 192 persons per km².

3.11.4.4 (B) Penner River Upper Basin

The region covers the parts of Anantapur, Kanekal, Kalyandurg, Kambadur and Chennekothapalle taluks. It has a general slope towards the north. Cultivable patches of land are seen with scrubs. Its geology is Archaean and the main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts. Settlements are sparsely distributed. There are only 32 villages with an aggregate area of 1 125.00 km² inhabited by 69 898 rural population. It makes a density of 62 persons per km².

3.11.4 5 Penner River Middle Basin

It occupies the north-eastern part of the district extending over the parts of Anantapur, Gooty, Singanamala, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks. The region is characterised with dry channels, ponds, forest patches and dense scrubs. The general slope tends to the east. Geologically, the western part of the region shows Archaean rocks while the eastern part has Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks alongwith the patches of Pre-Cambrian (Cuddapah Trap). Likewise, western and northern parts have a spread of Usterts-Tropepts soils and the remaining eastern part shows Usterts-Orthents. The region has 215 villages and 2 towns over a total area of 3 296 92 km² which is inhabited by 417 762 persons. Out of this, 334540 persons reside in rural and 83 222 persons in urban areas. The density in the region comes to be 127 persons per km².

3.11.4.6 Anantapur-Dharmavaram Region

Holding a central position in the district this region includes in its bounds the parts of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Chennekothapalle, Singanamala, Sri Satya Sai, Dharmavaram and Nallamada taluks. The slope is towards the north-east. Small hills, forest patches and scrubs are the main features of the region. Geologically the region has a major spread of Archaean rocks which is patched with Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks in the west. The soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the west and Usterts in the east. Constituted by 197 villages and 2 towns with a total area of 3 955.08 km² it is inhabited by 618 520 persons. Out of these, 448 020 persons reside in rural and 170 500 persons in urban areas. Its density of population is 156 persons per km².

3.11.4.7 Penukonda-Kadiri Forested Upland

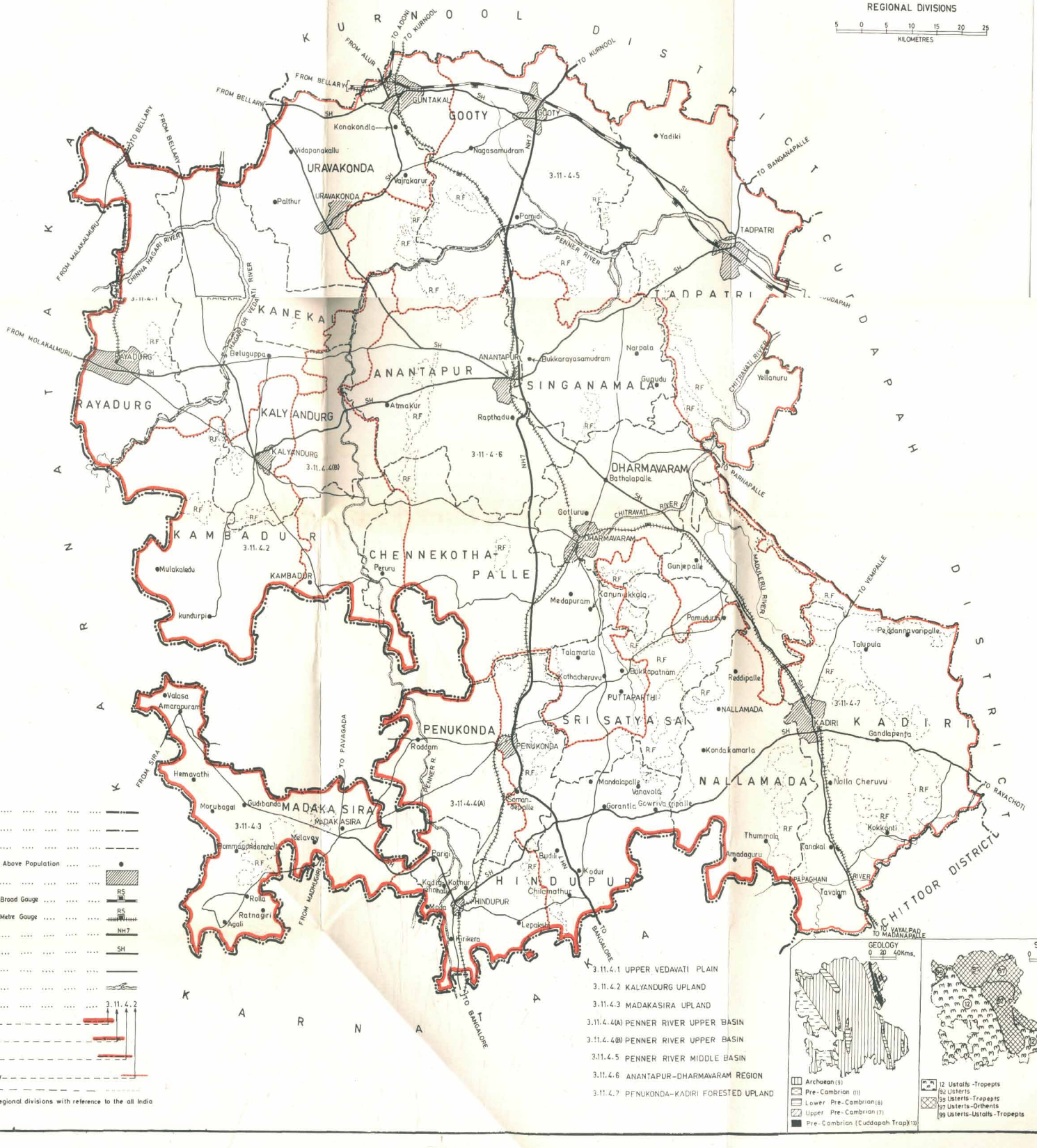
It lies in the south-eastern portion of the district and extends over Kadiri taluk and part of Penukonda, Hindupur, Chennekothapalle, Dharmavaram, Sri Satya Sai and Nallamada taluks. Physiographically, it is having rugged surface, hills, forest patches, dense scrubs and dry channels. Its geology belongs to Archaean rocks, however a few strips of Lower Pre-Cambrian formations are also noticed in the eastern part. Soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the western and eastern parts while Usterts are seen in the middle part of the region. It contains 203 villages and 2 towns making a total area of 4 000.00 km² which is inhabited by 492 845 persons of which 427 698 persons reside in rural and 65 147 persons in urban areas. The density of population is 123 persons per km².

ANDHRA PRADESH
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 12

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
KILOMETRES



3.11.4.1 UPPER VEDAVATI PLAIN
3.11.4.2 KALYANDURG UPLAND
3.11.4.3 MADAKASIRA UPLAND
3.11.4.4(A) PENNER RIVER UPPER BASIN
3.11.4.4(B) PENNER RIVER UPPER BASIN
3.11.4.5 PENNER RIVER MIDDLE BASIN
3.11.4.6 ANANTAPUR-DHARMAVARAM REGION
3.11.4.7 PENUKONDA-KADIRI FORESTED UPLAND

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ilway Line With Station, Broad Gauge
ilway Line With Station, Metre Gauge
tional Highway
ate Highway
her Important Roads
ver
gional Division
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b-Micro With Boundary
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P codes up to 3 tier)

GEOLOGY
0 20 40Kms.

Archaean (9)
Pre-Cambrian (11)
Lower Pre-Cambrian (8)
Upper Pre-Cambrian (7)
Pre-Cambrian (Cuddapah Trap) (13)

12 Ustalfs -Tropepts
92 Usterts
95 Usterts-Tropepts
97 Usterts-Orthents
99 Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Anantapur **Census Location Code No. 12** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anantapur	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain	137 villages (42 in Rayadurg, 39 in Kanekal, 2 in Kambadur, 8 in Kalyandurg, 37 in Uravakonda and 9 in Gooty taluks)	3 towns 1. Guntakal 2. Rayadurg 3. Uravakonda	3 052.00	2 920.10	131.90	414 657	275 559	139 098
	3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland	43 villages (11 in Kalyandurg and 32 in Kambadur taluks)	1 town 1. Kalyandurg	1 275.00	1 263.30	11.70	122 640	105 591	17 049
	3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland	56 villages (56 in Madakasira taluk)	No town	1 201.00	1 201.00	—	176 157	176 157	—
	3.11.4.4 (A) Pennar River Upper Basin	82 villages (37 in Penukonda, 2 in Madakasira and 43 in Hindupur taluks)	1 town 1. Hindupur	1 225.00	1 218.40	6.60	235 533	179 632	55 901
	3.11.4.4 (B) Pennar River Upper Basin	32 villages (4 villages in Anantapur, 1 in Kanekal, 11 in Kalyandurg, 10 in Kambadur and 6 in Chennakothapalle taluks)	No town	1 125.00	1 125.00	—	69 898	69 898	—
	3.11.4.5 Pennar River Middle Basin	215 villages (78 in Gooty, 11 in Anantapur, 19 in Singanamala, 11 in Uravakonda and 96 in Tadpatri taluks)	2 towns 1. Gooty 2. Tadpatri	3 296.92	3 254.68	42.24	417 762	334 540	83 222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.4.6 Anantapur-Dharmavaram Region	197 villages (44 in Anantapur, 1 in Tadpatri, 24 in Chennakothapalli, 35 in Sri Satya Sai, 29 in Dharmavaram 40 in Singanamala and 24 in Nallamada taluks)	2 towns 1. Anantapur 2. Dharmavaram	3 955.08	3 902.28	52.80	618 520	448 020	170 500
	3.11.4.7 Penukonda-Kadiri Forested Upland	203 villages (20 in Penukonda 4 in Hindupur, 2 in Chennakothapalle 2 in Dharmavaram 6 in Sri Satya Sai, 47 in Nallamala and 75 in Kadiri taluks)	2 tonws 1. Kadiri 2. Penukonda	4 000.00	3 908.5	91.50	492 845	427 698	65 147

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Anantapur **Census Location Code No. 12** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of census villages 1981	Total no. of villages in Taluk	Total no. of villages in Division	Area Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain	Rayadurg taluk	1 to 42	42			—
		Kanekal taluk	1 to 37, 39, 40	39			Code No. 38 is in region 3.11.4.4B
		Kambadur taluk	1, 2	2			—
		Kalyandurg taluk	1 to 4, 7, 9, 11, 21	8			Code No. 5, 6, 12 to 18 are in region 3.11.4.4 B and Code No. 8, 10, 19, 20 are in region 3.11.4.2
		Uravakonda taluk	1 to 27, 32 to 38, 42 to 44	37			Code No. 28 to 31, 39 to 41 are in region 3.11.4.5
		Gooty taluk	1, 2, 3, 20 to 25	9	137	3 052.00	Code No. 4 to 19 are in region 3.11.4.5
2.	3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland	Kalyandurg taluk	8, 10, 19, 20, 22 to 28	11			Code No. 9, 11. 21 are in region 3.11.4.1 and Code No. 12 to 18 are in region 3.11.4.4 B
		Kambadur taluk	3 to 33, 35	32	43	1 275.00	Code No. 34 is in region 3.11.4.4B
3.	3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland	Madakasira taluk	1 to 56	56	56	1 201.00	—
4.	3.11.4.4 (A) Pennar River Upper Basin	Penukonda taluk	6 to 16, 25 to 40, 47 to 51, 53 to 57	37			Code No. 17 to 24, 41 to 46, 52 are in region 3.11.4.7
		Madakasira taluk	57, 58	2			—
		Hindupur taluk	38 to 61, 66 to 84	43	82	1 225.00	Code No. 62 to 65 are in reion 3.11.4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	3.11.4.4 (B) Pennar River Upper Basin	Anantapur taluk	12, 13, 26, 27	4			Code No. 14 to 25 are in region 3.11.4.6
		Kanekal taluk	38	1			—
		Kalyandurg taluk	5, 6, 12 to 18, 29, 30	11			Code No. 7, 9,11 , 21 are in region 3.11.4.1 and Code No. 8, 10, 19, 20, 22 to 28 are in region 3.11.4.2
		Kambadur taluk	34, 36 to 44	10			Code No. 35 is in region 3.11.4.2
		Chennakothapalle taluk	15 to 20	6	32	1 125.00	—
6.	3.11.4.5 Pennar River Middle Basin	Gooty taluk	4 to 19, 26 to 87	78			Code No. 20 to 25 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Anantapur taluk	1 to 11	11			—
		Singanamala taluk	1 to 19	19			—
		Uravakonda taluk	28 to 31, 39, 40, 41, 45 to 48	11			Code No. 32 to 38, 42 to 44 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Tadpatri taluk	1 to 96	96	215	3 296.92	—
7.	3.11.4.6 Anantapur—Dharmavaram Region	Anantapur taluk	14 to 25, 28 to 59	44			Code No. 26, 27 are in region 3.11.4.4 B
		Tadpatri taluk	97	1			—
		Chennakothapalle taluk	1 to 14, 21 to 30	24			Code No. 15 to 20 are in region 3.11.4.4 B
		Sri Satya Sai taluk	4 to 7, 11, 14, 16 to 26, 29 to 37, 41 to 49	35			Code No. 8 to 10, 12, 13, 15, 27, 28, 38 to 40 are in region 3.11.4.7
		Dharmavaram taluk	1 to 29	29			—
		Singanamala taluk	20 to 59	40			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nallamada taluk	1 to 13, 15 to 24, 26	24	197	3 955.08	Code No. 14, 25 are in region 3.11.4.7
8.	3.11.4.7 Penukonda-Kadiri Forested Upland	Penukonda taluk	1 to 5, 17 to 24, 41 to 46, 52	20			Code No. 6 to 16, 25 to 40, 47 to 51 are in region 3.11.4.4 A
		Hindupur taluk	1 to 37, 62 to 65	41			Code No. 38 to 61 are in region 3.11.4.4A
		Chennakothapalle taluk	31, 32	2			—
		Dharmavaram taluk	30, 31	2			—
		Sri Satya Sai taluk	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 50, 51	16			Code No. 4 to 7, 11, 14, 16 to 26, 29 to 37, 41 to 49 are in region 3.11.4.6
		Nallamala taluk	14, 25, 27 to 71	47			Code No. 15 to 24, 26 are in region 3.11.4.6
		Kadiri taluk	1 to 75	75	203	4 000.00	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Anantapur **Census Location Code No. 12** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain	Rayadurg, Kanekal, Kambadur, Kalyandurg, Uravakonda and Gooty taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs— Tropepts* and *Usterts— Ustalfs— Tropepts*	It has an average height between 400 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the north. It is characterised by dry channels and ponds, sparse vegetation, cultivated land and sparse settlements.
		3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland	Kalyandurg and Kambadur, taluks	Archaean and Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs — Tropepts*	With an absolute relief of 600 mtrs. and above and a slope towards the west it is drained by numerous perennial and dry channels and ponds. It has forest patches, a few hillocks, scrubs and sparse settlement dispersion.
		3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland	Madakasira taluk	Archaean, and Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs— Tropepts*	With an average height between 600 and 900 mtrs. and a slope towards the west it is characterised by a few hills, dry ponds, forest patches, scrubs and sparse settlements.
		3.11.4.4 (A) Pennar River Upper Basin	Penukonda, Madakasira and Hindupur taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs — Tropepts*	Being drained by the upper course of the Pennar along with its seasonal tributaries it has an average height between 600 and 650 mtrs., a northwards slope, frequent dry ponds and almost evenly dispersed settlements.
		3.11.4.4 (B) Pennar River Upper Basin	Anantapur, Kanekal, Kalyandurg, Kambadur and Chennekothapalle taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs— Tropepts*	With an average height of 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the north it is characterised by numerous dry channels, scrubs, cultivated land and sparse but almost evenly dispersed settlements.
		3.11.4.5 Pennar River Middle Basin	Gooty, Anantapur, Singanamala, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks	Archaean and Pre-Cambrian (Dharwar/ Cuddapah)	*Usterts— Orthents* and *Usterts— Tropepts*	Having an average height between 300 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the east it shows numerous dry channels, ponds, forest patches dense scrubs, a few hillocks, cultivated land and sparse settlements.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.4.6 Anantapur—Dharmavaram Region	Anantapur, Tadpatri, Chennekothapalle, Sri Satya Sai, Dhrmavaram, Singanamala and Nallamada taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs – Tropepts* and *Usterts*	With an average height between 300 and 500 mtrs. and a north-east wards slope it is drained by the Thadkal Eru, Pedda vanka, Chitravati, Maditeru etc. It shows small hills, dry ponds, forest patches, scrubs and about even settlements.
		3.11.4.7 Penukonda Kadiri Forested Upland	Penukonda, Hindupur, Chennekothapalle, Dharmavaram, Sri Satya Sai, Nallamada and Kadiri taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs— Tropepts* and *Usterts*	With an average height between 500 and 800 mtrs. and a slope towards the north it is characterised by rugged surface, hills, forest patches, dense scrubs, dry channels, ponds and randomly dispersed settlements.

KURNOOL DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kurnool district falls in Rayalaseema (3.11.4) micro region as evolved in the present system of regionalisation. The district lies approximately between the north latitudes of 14° 54' and 16° 18' and the eastern longitudes of 76°58' and 79°34'. It is spread over an area of 17 658 km² inhabiting a population of 2 407 299 persons according to 1981 Census. River Krishna and its tributary river Tungabhadra form the northern boundary of the district while Nallamala hills run along the eastern border in north-south direction. A major part of these hills is spread in this district. These hills of Eastern Ghats have more than 700 metres height above the mean sea level. The other notable hill range called Erramala lies over the central part of the district in Kurnool, Dhone and Banganapalle taluks. The average height of these hills is between 400 and 600 metres. The remaining part of the district consists of Alur and Adoni-Dhone plateau in south-western part and plain along Tungabhadra in the northern part and areas in between Nallamala and Erramala hill ranges. River Tungabhadra separates the district from Telangana area. The main drainage follows the Krishna drainage system. The important tributaries besides Tungabhadra are Hindri and Bavanasti. The rivers of this system flowing in this district are north and north-east bound. Rivers in eastern part join Penner river system and flow from north to south. The notable river of this system is Kunderu which rises in the western side of Erramalais and flows in the valley region in between Erramala and Nallamala hills.

The western areas of the district are entirely developed on Archaean gneisses. The hilly areas in eastern and central parts of the district are composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks while the central part in between these hill ranges belongs to Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian period. Massive effusives of Cuddapah trap belonging to Pre-Cambrian period are seen over Erramala hills. Major part of the district is covered under Usterts-Tropepts soil sub-order association. In eastern part Tropepts and Rock Outcrops are found associated with Orthents in a significant zone. At the south-eastern corner extension of Usterts-Orthents are also noticed. The district has thick forest cover which remain green over quite a long period. Superior quality of teak is found in the reserved forest areas in hills. Bamboo and mountain hay are the other important floras growing in the district. In the northern parts, where the jungle is poor, there are extensive pastures. The climate is characterised by a hot summer. The south-west monsoon season appears from June to September. It receives an average annual rainfall of 848 mm. The plateau areas in western part are very hot in May-June (mean monthly temperature exceeding 40°C).

The varied physiographic condition of the district justifies its sub-divisions into following seven sub-micro regions.

3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau

The region covering the maximum part of Alur taluk lies in the south-western corner of the district. With an average height of 450 metres the region generally slopes towards the west. The surface configuration is flat topped with occasional areas of reserved forests and scattered scrubs. The entire plateau consists of Archaean gneisses. The soils belong to Usterts-Tropepts sub-order association. Most part is cultivated. Settlements are scattered and the region is entirely rural having 83 villages. Its total area is 1 264.00 km² which is inhabited by 127 657 persons. It is a moderately populated region of the district with a density of 101 persons per km².

3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra-Hindri Plain

The region comprises Yemmiganur as a whole and Adoni, Pattikonda, Kodumur and Kurnool taluks in parts. The major part of the region falls between the Tungabhadra and Hindri rivers which unite at the north-eastern corner of the region. In general, the

topography is even with scattered hillocks. The slope is towards the north-east and the average height ranges between 300 and 500 metres. There are random areas of forests and open scrubs. The region primarily belongs to Archaean rocks. However, a few areas along Tungabhadra and Hindri have deposits of Lower and Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks The main soils found in the region are Usterts-Tropepts. With suitable agricultural conditions the region shows a fairly dense setilement distribution. It contains 214 villages and 1 town. Encompassing an area of 2 134.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 451 419 persons. Out of these, 400 718 persons reside in rural and 50 701 persons in urban areas. The region bears a higher concentration of population and ranks second in the district in terms of its density of population (212 persons per km^2).

3.11.4.3 Adoni-Dhone Plateau

This plateau extending mainly over Hindri river catchment covers the parts of Adoni, Alur, Pattikonda Kodumur, Kurnool and Dhone taluks. The region is characterised by undulated surface with the existence, of hillocks and areas of rocky waste. The general slope is towards north-east. There are a few areas of reserved forests and scrubs mainly spread in the eastern part in the vicinity of Erramala hills. The plateau is made up of Archaean gneisses. The main soil sub-order association occuring in the region is Usterts-Tropepts. Settlements are sparse and small in sizes. These are found associated with cultivated areas which are expansive. It consists of 160 villages and 2 towns covering an area of 3442.00 km^2. The region inhabits 478 688 persons as per 1981 Census. Out of these, 347 240 persons reside in rural and 131 448 persons in urban areas. The region is moderately populated in the district with a density of 139 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills

In the central part of the district Erramala hills lies in southwest-northeast direction. This hilly region comprises the parts of Kurnool, Nandyal, Dhone and Banganapalle taluks. It has a rugged topography with hills of more than 600 metres height above the mean sea level. These hills are mainly covered with forests of teak and bamboo groves. Significant areas of mountain hay and scrub are also seen over the region. Erramala hills are composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. In the eastern part of the region extension of Archaean gneisses also occurs. Effusives of Cuddapah are seen extensively beded over the region. The main soil sub-order association found is Usterts-Tropepts while Orthents-Tropepts-Rock Outcrops are found in some upper parts. Settlements are sparse and located far apart alongwith agricultural areas. It contains 38 villages and 1 town. Its total area is 1241.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 105 639 persons of which 94 897 persons reside in rural and 10 742 persons in urban areas. The region has a low density of population measuring 85 persons per km^2.

3.11 4.5 Kurnool-Nandikotkur Plain

This plain region covers the parts of Nandikotkur, Kurnool and Atmakur taluks. Falling in between Erramala and Nallamala hills the northern boundary of the region is made by river Tungabhadra which later joins river Krishna along this border. Being a level plain most part of the region is cultivated and densely populated. However, a few small forest areas are also seen in eastern and western margins of the region. There are many perennial ponds and tanks. Its geology belogns to Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian period with the occurrence of a Pre-Cambrian (Cuddapah trap) effusive on the western margins of the region. The main soil sub-order association found is Usterts-Tropepts. Settlements are evenly distributed and relatively large in size. It includes 110 villages and 3 towns. With an area of 1 828.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 507 932 persons. Out of the total, 256 515 persons reside in rural and 251 417 persons in urban areas. The region has the highest population concentration in the district and ranks first in terms of population density which is 278 persons per km^2.

3.11.4.5 Nandyal-Banganapalle-Allagadda Plain

The region coinciding with Kunderu river valley lies in between Erramala and Nallamala hills which make its western and eastern boundaries respectively. It covers whole of Koilkuntla taluk and the parts of Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Allagadda and Banganapalle taluks. River Kunderu a tributary of river Penner flows in the central part in southern direction. The Madduleru and Jurreru on the west and the Galeru and vakkileru on the east are the chief feeders of Kunderu. with an average height between 200 and 300 metres the region slopes towards the south. The region is mainly composed of Lower Palaeozoic-Upper-Pre-Cambrian

ANDHRA PRADESH

KURNOOL DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 13

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Boundary, State

Boundary, District

Boundary, Taluk

Village Having 5000 And Above Population

Urban Area

Railway Line with station, Broad Gauge

" " Metre Gauge

National Highway — NH 7

State Highway — SH

Other Important Roads

River

Regional Division — 3·11·4·1

Macro

Meso

Micro

Sub-Micro with Boundary

Boundary, Forest

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

3·11·4·1 ALUR PLATEAU

3·11·4·2 TUNGABHADRA – HINDRI PLAIN

3·11·4·3 ADONI – DHONE PLATEAU

3·11·4·4 ERRAMALA HILLS

3·11·4·5 KURNOOL–NANDIKOTKUR PLAIN

3·11·4·6 NANDYAL–BANGANAPALLE – ALLAGADDA PLAIN

3·11·4·7 NALLAMALA HILLS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Kurnool **Census Location Code No. 13** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kurnool	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau	83 villages (83 in Alur taluk)	No town	1 264.00	1 264.00	—	127 657	127 657	—
	3.11.4.2 Thungabhadra - Hindri Plain	214 villages (98 in Adoni, 55 in Yemminagur, 8 in Pattikonda, 33 in Kodumur and 20 in Kurnool taluks)	1 town 1. Yemmiganur	2 134.00	2 119.50	14.50	451 419	400 718	50 701
	3.11.4.3 Adoni—Dhone Plateau	160 villages (24 in Adoni, 11 in Alur, 65 in Pattikonda, 4 in Kodumur, 3 in Kurnool and 55 in Dhone taluks)	2 towns 1. Adoni 2. Dhone	3 442.00	3 409.29	32.71	478 688	347 240	131 448
	3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills	38 villages (4 in Kurnool, 2 in Nandyal, 24 in Dhone and 8 in Banganapalle taluks)	1 town 1. Bugganipalle	1 241.00	1 240.56	0.44	105 639	94 897	10 742
	3.11.4.5 Kurnool—Nandikotkur Plain	110 villages (49 in Nandikotkur, 33 in Kurnool and 28 in Atmakur taluks)	3 towns 1. Atmakur 2. Kurnool 3. Nandikotkur	1 828.00	1 787.31	40.69	507 932	256 515	251 417

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3.11.4.6 Nandyal—Banganapalle—Allagadda Plain	256 villages (6 in Nandikotkur, 54 in Nandyal, 92 in Koilkuntla, 58 in Allagadda and 46 in Banganapalle taluks)	3 towns 1. Nandyal 2. Allagadda 3. Banganapalle	4 873.00	4 822.64	50.36	570 375	448 997	121 378
	3.11.4.7 Nallamala Hills	64 villages (18 in Atmakur, 17 in Nandyal and 29 in Allagadda taluks)	1 town 1. Srisailam Project Township Right flank Colony	2 876.00	2 870.04	5.96	165 589	141 676	23 913

REGION-WISE VILLLGE CODES, 1981

District : Kurnool **Census Location Code No. 13** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau	Alur taluk	1 to 14, 18 to 33, 42 to 94	83	83	1 264.00	Code No. 15 to 17, 34 to 4 are in region 3.11.4.3
2.	3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra—Hindri Plain	Adoni taluk	1 to 98	98			—
		Yemmiganur taluk	1 to 55	55			Code No. 38 is merged in Yemmiganur town.
		Pattikonda taluk	1 to 5, 15, 16, 17	8			Code No. 6 to 14 are in region 3.11.4.3
		Kodumur taluk	1 to 30, 33, 34, 35	33			Code No. 31, 32 are in region 3.11.4.3
		Kurnool taluk	1, 4 to 10, 20 to 25, 39 to 43, 45	20	214	2 134.00	Code No. 2, 3, 11 to 19, 26 to 38 are in region 3.11.4.5 and Code No. 44 is in region 3.11.4.3
3.	3.11.4.3 Adoni—Dhone Plateau	Adoni taluk	99 to 122	24			Code No. 110 to 113 are fully and 119 is partly included in Adoni town.
		Alur taluk	15, 16, 17, 34 to 41	11			Code No. 18 to 33 are in region 3.11.4.1
		Pattikonda taluk	6 to 14, 18 to 73	65			Code No. 15 to 17 are in region 3.11.4.2
		Kodumur taluk	31, 32, 36. 37	4			Code No. 33 to 35 are in region 3.11.4.2
		Kurnool taluk	44, 46, 47	3			Code No. 45 is in region 3.11.4.2
		Dhone taluk	1 to 29, 42, 43, 47 to 68	53	160	3 442.00	Code No. 30 to 41, 44 to 46 are in region 3.11.4.4 and Code No. 48 is partly in Dhone town.
4.	3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills	Kurnool taluk	56, 58, 59, 60	4			Code No. 57 is in region 3.11.4.5
		Nandyal taluk	25, 26	2			—
		Dhone taluk	30 to 41, 44, 45, 46, 69 to 77	24			Code No. 42, 43, 47 to 68 are in region 3.11.4.3 Code No. 71 is merged in Bagganipalle town.
		Banganapalle taluk	11, 24 to 30	8	38	1 241.00	Code No. 12 to 23 are in region 3.11.4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	3.11.4.5 Kurnool — Nandikotkur Plain	Nandikotkur taluk	1 to 38, 40 to 50	49			Code No. 39 is in region 3.11.4.6 Code No. 27 is merged in Nandikotkur town.
		Kurnool taluk	2, 3, 11 to 19, 26 to 38, 48 to 55, 57	33			Code No. 4 to 10, 20 to 25, 39 to 43, 45 are in region 3.11.4.2 and Code No. 44, 46, 47 are in region 3.11.4.3 and 56 the region 3.11.4.4 Code No 3, 4 11 are included in Kurnool town.
		Atmakur taluk	1 to 12, 18 to 31, 34, 35	28	110	1 828.00	Code No. 13 to 17, 32, 33 are in region 3.11.4.7. Code No. 19 is partly merged in Atmakur town.
6.	3.11.4.6 Nandyal— Banganapalle— Allagadda Plain	Nandikotkur taluk	39, 51 to 55	6			Code No. 40 to 50 are in region 3.11.4.5
		Nandyal taluk	1 to 8, 14 to 24, 27 to 39, 47 to 57, 63 to 73	54			Code No. 9 to 13, 40 to 46 58 to 62 are in region 3.11.4.7 and Code No. 25, 26 are in region 3.11.4.4
		Allagadda taluk	2 to 20, 28 to 37, 42 to 47, 50, 55 to 66, 74 to 81, 86, 87	58			Code No. 21 to 27, 38 to 41, 48, 49, 51 to 54, 67 to 73, 82 to 85 are in region 3.11.4.7 Code No. 63, 64 are merged in Allagadda town.
		Koilkuntla taluk	1 to 92	92			—
		Banganapalle taluk	1 to 10, 12 to 23, 31 to 54	46	256	4 873.00	Code No. 11,24 to 30 are in region 3.11.4.4 Code No.47 and 56 are partly included in Nandyal town.
7.	3.11.4.7 Nallamala Hills	Atmakur taluk	13 to 17, 32, 33, 36 to 46	18			Code No. 18 to 31, 34, 35 are is region 3.11.4.5 Code No 16 is included in Sri Sailam Project township.
		Nandyal taluk	9 to 13, 40 to 46, 58 to 62	17			Code No. 14 to 24, 27 to 39, 47 to 57 are in region 3.11.4.6 and Code No. 25, 26 are in region 3.11.4.4 Code No. 32 & 33 are included in Banganapalle town.
		Allagadda aluk	1, 21 to 27, 38 to 41, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 67 to 73, 82 to 85	29	64	28 76.00	Code No. 2 to 20, 28 to 37, 42 to 47, 50, 55 to 66, 74 to 81 are in region 3.11.4.6

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Kurnool **Census Location Code No. 13** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau	Alur taluk	Archaean	*Usterts— Tropepts*	With an average height between 400 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the west. It is a plateau with cultivated land, patches of forest, stony waste and scrubs. Settlements are sparsely located. The bigger ones are Alur, Holalagundi, Nagaruru and Chippigiri. The region has spinal network of transport radiating from Alur.
		3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra — Hindri Plain	Adoni, Yemmiganur, Pattikonda, Kodumur and Kurnool taluks	Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts— Tropepts*	With an average height between 300 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the north-east it is a plain being characterised by a good amount of cultivated land, random patches of forests, scrubs and hillocks. Settlements are almost evenly distributed although sparse. Bigger settlements are Yemmiganur, Kosigi, Gudur, Pejapali, Veldurti etc. Transport network is good.
		3.11.4.3 Adoni - Dhone Plateau	Adoni, Alur, Pattikonda Kodumur, Kurnool and Dhone taluks	Archaean, Upper Pre-Cambrian and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts — Tropepts* and *Orthents— Tropepts— Rock Outcrops*	With an average height between 479 and 517 mtrs. and slope towards the north-east, it is a plateau region having some patches of reserved forests, viz., Adoni, Pattikonda, Gondlakonda etc. Two main rivers Hindri and Pedda vanka are flowing in the region. Cultivation is not so much developed. Settlements are sparsely located. Adoni and Dhone are the urban centres of this region. Transport network is developed.
		3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills	Kurnool, Nandyal, Dhone and Banganapalle taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian Effusives	*Orthents— Tropepts— Rock Outcrops* and *Usterts— Tropepts*	The region shows an average height between 400 and 600 mtrs above the sea level. It has a rugged topography along with patches of cultivated land. Significant patches of forests and scrubs are located Settlements are very rare and small in sizes Bugganipalle is the only urban centre. Transport net work is good.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3.11.4.5 Kurnool — Nandikotkur Plain	Nandikotkur, Kurnool and Atmakur taluks	Lower Palaeozoic — Upper Pre-Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian Effusives	*Usterts-Tropepts*	The region is plain with an average height of 400 mtrs above sea level and slopes towards the north. It shows a good amount of cultivated land along with a few forest patches and perennial ponds/tanks. Settlements are evenly dispersed. Major ones are Kurnool, Nandikotkur and Atmakur. Transport network is developed.
		3.11.4.6 Nandyal — Banganapalle — Allagadda Plain	Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Allagadda, Koilkuntla, and Banganapalle taluks	Lower Palaeozoic — Upper Pre-Cambrian and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents — Tropepts Rock Outcrops, Usterts — Tropepts* and *Usterts — Orthents*	With an average height between 200 and 300 mtrs above the sea level and a slope towards the south. It is drained by numerous dry and perennial channels with numerous ponds/tanks. The region is cultivated with even dispersion of settlements. Bigger settlements are Velugodu, Nandyal, Poman, Banganapalle and Allagadda. Transport network is developed.
		3.11.4.7 Nallamala Hills	Atmakur, Nandyal and Allagadda taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents — Tropepts — Rock Outcrops, Usterts — Tropepts* and *Usterts — Orthents*	Stretching in north-south direction it has an average height between 400 and 700 mtrs. The region is characterised by rugged topography, hillocks, scrubs, wastes, etc. It is mostly covered with forestes, Settlements are smaller in size and rare in occurrence. Srisailam Projec. Township Right Flank Colony it the only town located in this region

NELLORE DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Nellore district, the southern most coastal district of Andhra Pradesh belongs to the Southern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.4) micro region. It lies approximately between the latitudes 13° 30′ and 15° 6′ north and longitudes 70° 5′ and 80° 15′ east. The district extends over an area of 13 076 km^2 accounting for 2 014 879 persons as per 1981 Census. It consists of 15 taluks with 1 182 villages and 8 towns.

Physiographically, the district, in general, is flat and of low elevation. The maximum height exceeding 1000 metres is observed along its western border where Velikonda range stretching in north-south direction bounds the district. The height decreases towards the east to merge along the coast facing the Bay of Bengal. The sandy coastal belt extends from the sea for 5 to 7 kms interior, all along t he length of the district. There are numerous back water channels along the coast, the best known among them is the Pulicat lake, located in the southern margin of the district. Towards the extreme south-east is Island of Sriharikota where the East Coast Rocket Launching Station is located. The astern half of the district is fertile with large paddy cultivating areas. The coast is fringed with large tracts of shrub jungles interspersed with coconut, palmyrah, cashew and casuarina plantations. The western half is relatively higher in altitude and the height of Velikonda range in the western margin of the district exceeds 1000 metres. There are large areas of reserved forests and low shrub jungles diversified with rocky hills and stony plains. The main rivers which drain the district are the Penner and Swarnamukhi. The numerous minor streams in the district are little more than mountain torrents and their beds lie so low beneath the adjoining lands that their water is seldom available for irrigation purposes. All drainage falls in to the Bay of Bengal.

The coastal plain area consists of Recent alluvium and Pleistocene-laterites while the Velikonda range in western part of the district is composed of old rocks of Upper Pre-Cambrian period. The middle part of the district mainly consists of Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. The coastal part of the district has Psamments-Fluvents soil sub-order association characterising sandy alluvial soils. The rest of the district mainly belongs to red loamy soils where Tropepts is found associated with Ustalfs. The climate of the district is salubrious. May-June are the hottest months with mean maximum temperature of about 39°C. The rainfall is uncertain and is received from both north-east and south-west monsoons. It receives good rainfall with an average annual of 1 047 mm. rainfall.

Keeping these physiographic characteristics in view, the district has been sub-divided into following seven sub-micro regions.

4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range

The region covers the western margin of the district and includes the parts of Udayagiri, Atmakur, Podalakur, Rapur and Venkatagiri taluks. This hilly region is mostly covered with reserved forests, dense scrubs and jungles. These are of dry deciduous type. These hills are made up of ancient crystalline rocks belonging to Pre-Cambrian period. Specifically, these belong to Upper Pre-Cambrian formations. The main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts while Psamments & Fluvents are associated with Tropepts in the area along Penner river which cuts down these hills in the central part of the region. The region is spread over an area of 1300 00 km^2. It is entirely rural and has 39 villages inhabited by 37 935 persons. The region is least populated in the district with a density of 29 persons per km^2.

4.3.4.2 Udayagiri-Atmakur Region

The region occupies the parts of Atmakur, Udayagiri and Vinjamur taluks. River Penner forms the southern boundary of the region while Velikonda range bounds it from the west. Besides Penner, the

important rivers draining the region are Pillaperu and Baggeru. The region is a plain and the general slope tends towards south-east. There are few scattered areas of reserved forests in the central and western parts of the region. It mainly consists of the Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks with some occurrences of Archaean gneiss in fringe areas. The main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts while Tropepts-Psamments-Fluvents are found in a small area along Penner river. This region is entirely rural and has recorded 173 Villages covering an area of 2 550.00 km^2. It is inhabited by 263 612 persons as per 1981 Census with a density of 103 persons per km^2.

4.3.4.3 Sangam-Kavali Plain

The region extends over the part of Kavali, Butchireddipalem, Vinjamur and Kovur taluks. The river Penner forms the southern boundary of the region while coastal plain lies in the east of this region. The region is a plain with few patches of reserved forests scattered in the northern part. Geologically, it belongs to Archaean period and consists of gneisses. The main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts. Most part of the region is under cultivation. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the southern part. It contains 99 villages and one town inhabited by 232 199 persons of which 221 539 reside in rural and 10 660 in urban areas. Encompassing an area of 1 800.00 km^2 the region is moderately populated with a density of 129 persons per km^2 according to 1981 Census.

4.3.4.4 Kovur-Alluru Coastal Plain

The region lies in the extreme north-eastern part of the district along the coast. River Penner forms its southern boundary. Administratively, it covers the parts of Kavali, Butchireddipalem and Kovur taluks. It is a sandy plain mainly formed of sea deposits. The western part of the region is elevated and has Pleistocene laterite deposits. The major part of the region is covered under Recent alluvium. The main soil suborder association found is Psamments-Fluvents. Settlements are compact and larger in size. It contains 74 villages and 2 towns. With an area of 750.00 km^2 the region is inhabited by 280 784 persons. Of these 212 252 persons reside in rural and 68 532 persons in urban areas. The region shows the highest population concentration in the district with a density of 374 persons per km^2.

4.3.4.5. Nellore-Sullurpet Coastal Plain

The region mainly covers the southern coastal part of Nellore district and is separated from the former region (4.3.4.4) by river Penner which makes the northern boundary of the region. It includes the parts of Indukurpet, Nellore, Gudur, Vakadu, Naidupet and Sullurpet taluks. It is also sandy plain formed by the sand deposited by sea and the rivers Penner and Swarnamukhi and their tributaries. There are numerous back waters along the coast, the best known is Pulicat lake located in the southern corner of the region. Recent alluvium is found deposited throughout the region and the main soils are Psamments-Fluvents. Like its counterpart (region No. 4.3.4.4) this region is also mostly cultivated with large areas of paddy cultivation. The settlements are compact and large in sizes. The region contains 269 villages and 2 towns. Its total area is 2 525.00 km^2 which is inhabited by 586 147 persons. Out of these, 328 087 persons reside in rural and 258 060 persons in urban areas. It ranks second in terms of density of population which is computed as 232 persons per km^2.

4.3.4.6 Rapur-Podalakur Plain

The region lying over the central part of the district comprises the parts of Podalakur, Indukurpet, Rapur, Nellore and Gudur taluks. River Penner forms its northern boundary while Velikonda range lies in the west and coastal plain (Nellore-Sullurpet Coastal Plain) in the east of this region. Thus, this plain region is mainly developed between the coastal plain and the Eastern Ghats. The western part along Velikonda range is rough and has some reserved forest areas. The region exhibits low hillocks, scattered reserved forests and some dense scrubs. It is mainly composed of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. However, there occur some extensions of Upper Pre-Cambrian and Archaean rocks in the western part and Recent alluvium in the eastern. The main soil sub-order found is Ustalfs-Tropepts. The region includes 189 villages covering an area of 2 275.00 km^2. It is entirely rural with a population of 236 683 persons. It has a density of 104 persons per km^2.

4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri-Gudur Plain

Falling in the southern most part of the district this region also lies in between Velikonda range and

the Nellore-Sullurpet Coastal Plain. Administratively, parts of Venkatagiri, Naidupet, Gudur, Vakadu and Sullurpet taluks are covered under this region. Except a few scattered hillocks and scrubs, the entire region is plain. River Swarnamukhi flows in the south-eastern part in north-eastern direction. The region is mainly developed on Archaean gneisses. In eastern part a few areas along coastal plain consist of Recent alluvium and Pleistocene laterites. The main soil sub-order association occuring in the region is Ustalfs-Tropepts. Some areas along Swarnamukhi river have Fluvents occuring in association with Tropepts. Most part of the region is under cultivation. Settlements are dense and spread evenly. There are 361 villages and 3 towns. Encompassing an area of 1 876.00 km^2 these inhabit 377 519 persons according to 1981 Census. Out of these 296 382 persons reside in rural and 81 137 in urban areas. The density of population is as high as 201 persons per km^2.

ANDHRA PRADESH

NELLORE DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 09

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20

KILOMETRES



BOUNDARY, STATE

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

BOUNDARY, TALUK

VILLAGE HAVING 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH5

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

OTHER ROADS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION — 4.3.4.2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

4.3.4.1 VELIKONDA RANGE
4.3.4.2 UDAYAGIRI-ATMAKUR REGION
4.3.4.3 SANGAM-KAVALI PLAIN
4.3.4.4 KOVUR-ALLURU COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.4.5 NELLORE-SULLURPET COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.4.6 RAPUR-PODALAKUR PLAIN
4.3.4.7 VENKATAGIRI-GUDUR PLAIN

GEOLOGY
10 0 10
KMS

UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)
ARCHAEAN (9)
RECENT (1)
PLEISTOCENE (2)

SOILS
10 0 10
KMS

12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
43 FLUVENTS-TROPEPTS
68 TROPEPTS-PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Nellore **Census Location Code No. 09** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nellore	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range	39 villages (21 in Udayagiri 3 in Atmakur 1 in Podalakur, 12 in Rapur and 2 in Venkatagiri taluks)	No town	1 300.00	1 300.00	—	37 935	37 935	—
	4.3.4.2 Udayagiri—Atmakur Region	173 villages (77 in Atmakur, 68 in Udayagiri and 28 in Vinjamur taluks)	No town	2 550.00	2 550.00	—	263 612	263 612	—
	4.3.4.3 Sangam—Kavali Plain	99 villages (24 in Kavali, 44 in Vinjamur, 26 in Buchireddipalem and 5 in Kovur taluks)	1 town 1. Kovurpalle	1 800.00	1 792.00	8.00	232 199	221 539	10 660
	4.3.3.4 Kovur—Alluru Coastal Plain	74 villages (15 in Kavali, 26 in Butchireddipalem and 33 in Kovur taluks)	2 towns 1. Kovur 2. Kavali	750.00	720.70	29.30	280 784	212 252	68 532
	4.3.4.5 Nellore—Sullurpet Coastal Plain	269 villages (51 in Indukurupet 20 in Nellore, 12 in Gudur, 85 in Vakadu, 2 in Naidupet and 99 in Sullurpet taluks)	2 towns 1. Nellore 2. Sullurpet	2 525.00	2 458.50	66.50	586 147	328 087	258 060
	4.3.4.6 Rapur—Podalakur Plain	189 villages (57 in Podalakur 61 in Rapur 38 in Gudur 32 in Nellore and 1 in Indukurupet taluks)	No town	2 275.00	2 275.00	—	236 683	236 683	—
	4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri—Gudur Plain	361 villages (194 in Venkatagiri 105 in Naidupet, 10 in Sullurpet, 12 in Vakadu and 40 in Gudur taluks)	3 towns 1. Gudur 2. Naidupet 3. Venkatagiri	1 876.00	1 856.50	19.50	377 519	296 382	81 137

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Nellore **Census Location Code No. 09** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range	Udayagiri taluk	1 to 14, 17, 18, 48, 49, 66, 87, 88	21			Code No. 15. 16, 19 to 47. 50 to 56, 58 to 65, 67 to 86 are in region 4.3.4.2
		Atmakur taluk	70, 71, 72	3			—
		Podalakur taluk	2	1			—
		Rapur taluk	1 to 6, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 57	12			Code No. 7 to 11, 13, 15, 17 to 19 22, to 56 are in region 4.3.4.6
		Venkatagiri taluk	98, 138	2	39	1 300.00	Code No. 7 to 1, 13, 15, 7 to 19, 22 to 56 are region 4.3.4.7
2.	4.3.4.2 Udayagiri— Atmakur Region	Atmakur taluk	1 to 69, 73 to 80	77			Code No. 70 to 72 are in region 4.3.4.1
		Udayagiri taluk	15, 16, 19 to 47, 50 to 56, 58 to 65, 67 to 86, 89, 90	68			Code No. 17, 18, 48, 49, 66, 87, 88 are in region 4.3.4.1 Code No. 57 is now Code No. 72 of Vinjamur taluk.
		Vinjamur taluk	1 to 12, 15, 35 to 42, 66 to 72	28	173	2 550.00	Code No. 13, 14, 16 to 34, 43 to 65 are in region 4.3.4.3
3.	4.3.4.3 Sangam— Kavali Plain	Kavali taluk	1 to 6, 13, 15, 17 to 30, 38, 39	24			Code No. 7 to 12, 14. 16, 31 to 37 are in region 4.3.4.4. Code No. 38 is merged in Kovur town.
		Vinjamur taluk	13, 14, 16 to 34, 43 to 65	44			Code No. 15, 35 to 42 are in region 4.3.4.2
		Butchireddi-palem	14, 17 to 38, 41, 42	26			Code No. 15, 16, 39 are in region 4.3.4.4 and L.C. 40 is merged in L.C. 36
		Kovur taluk	1 to 5	5	99	1 800.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	4.3.4.4 Kovur—Alluru Coastal Plain	Kavali taluk	7 to 12, 14, 16, 31 to 37	15			Code No. 13, 15, 17 to 30 are in region 4.3.4.3 Code No. 14, 16 are partly merged in Kavali town.
		Butchireddi-palem taluk	1 to 13, 15, 16, 39, 43 to 52	26			Code No. 14, 17 to 38, 41, 42 are in region 4.3.4.3
		Kovur taluk	6 to 38	33	74	750.00	Code No. 35 is merged in Kovur town.
5.	4.3.4.5 Nellore—Sullurpet Coastal Plain	Indukurupet	1 to 30, 32 to 52	51			Code No. 31 is in region 4.3.4.6 and L.C. No. 32 is fully included in Nellore Municipality.
		Nellore taluk	10, 11, 23, 25, 26, 27, 37 to 50	20			Code No. 12 to 22, 24, 28 to 36 are in region 4.3.4.6 Code No. 11 fully and 10 partly are included in Nellore town.
		Gudur taluk	23 to 34	12			—
		Vakadu taluk	2 to 19, 23 to 46, 52 to 81, 84 to 93, 95, 96, 97	85			Code No. 20 to 22, 47 to 51, 82, 83, 94 are in region 4.3.4.7
		Naidupet taluk	92, 93	2			—
		Sullurpet taluk	3 to 9, 16 to 35, 37 to 53, 55 to 109	99	269	2 525.00	Code No. 10 to 15, 36, 54 are in region 4.3.4.7 Code No. 60, 62, 68, 70, 71, 73 to 78 are included in Sullurpet town and Code No. 110 to 115 are included in Shar Project. Code No. 105 is merged under Shar Project (Sriharikota).
6.	4.3.4.6 Rapur—Podalakur Plain	Podalakur taluk	1, 3 to 58	57			Code No. 2 is in region 4.3.4.1
		Rapur taluk	7 to 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 to 56, 58 to 73	61			Code No. 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 57 are in region 4.3.4.1
		Gudur taluk	1 to 6, 8 to 22, 43, 44, 45, 47 to 59, 90	38			Code No. 7, 35, 42 to 46, 60 to 89 are in region 4.3.4.7 and Code No. 23 to 34 are in region 4.3.4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nellore taluk	1 to 9, 12 to 22, 24, 28 to 36, 51, 52	32			Code No. 10, 11, 23, 25 to 27, 37 to 50 are in region 4.3.4.5 Code No. 21, 22 are included in Nellore town.
		Indukurpet taluk	31	1	189	2 275.00	—
7.	4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri-Gudur Plain	Venkatagiri taluk	1 to 97, 99 to 137, 139 to 196	194			Code No. 98, 130 are in region 4.3.4.1 Code No. 109, 141, 158 full and part of 159 are included in Venkatagiri town.
		Naidupet taluk	1 to 91, 94 to 107	105			Code No. 92, 93 are in region 4.3.4.5 Code No. 61 full and 47, 48 parts are included in Naidupet town.
		Sullurpet taluk	1, 2, 10 to 15, 36, 54	10			Code No. 3 to 9, 16 to 35, 37 to 53 are in region 4.3.4.5
		Vakadu taluk	1, 20, 21, 22, 47 to 51, 82, 83, 94	12			Code No. 2 to 19, 23 to 46, 52 to 81, 84 to 93 are in region 4.3.4.5
		Gudur taluk	7, 35 to 42, 46, 60 to 89	40	361	1 876.00	Code No. 8 to 22, 43 to 45, 47 to 59 are in region 4.3.4.6 and Code No. 23 to 34 are in region 4.3.4.5 Code No. 65, 66 are partly merged in Gudur town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Nellore **Census Location Code No. 09** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range	Udayagiri, Atmakur, Podalakur, Rapur and Venkatagiri taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* — *Tropepts* and *Tropepts* — *Psamments* — *Fluvents*	With an average height between 500 and 1037 mtrs. this region is mostly covered with reserved forests, dense scrubs and jungles. The reserved forests are Korukonda, Sivadurgam, Sitarampuram, Mallammakonda, Errakonda, Palchrala etc. Velikonda is a longer strip of hills. The river Penner flows from west to east in the central portion of the region. Alapa Eru also flows in this region. Canals are the main sources of irrigation. Settlements are scattered. Only roads are available as means of transportation.
		4.3.4.2 Udayagiri – Atmakur Region	Atmakur, Udayagiri and Vinjamur taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* — *Tropepts* and *Tropepts* — *Psamments* — *Fluvents*	This region is a plain and slope tends towards south-east. The main rivers are the Pillaperu and the Baggeru which flow from west to east and join Penner which forms southern boundary of the region. Mullakant eru, Uppu vagu, Kareru and Nerella-eru are the other streams flowing in this region. This region is mostly dry and has numerous scrubs, jungles and pastures. Major sources of irrigation are tanks. Settlements are sparse; big settlements are Udayagiri, Duttaluru and Atmakur
		4.3.4.3 Sangam— Kavali Plain	Kavali, Vinjamur, Buchireddypalem and Kovur taluks	Archaean	*Ustalfs* — *Tropepts*	This is a plain region with significant cultivated area. Rivulets like, Upput eru, Chikati vagu, Chippaleru and Manneru flow through this region. In some portion there are reserved forests viz, Chinna, Annaluru, Talamanoni etc. Kanigiri reservoir and Vangallu, Duvuru cheru and Buckingham canals are the main sources of irrigation. This region is connected both by roads and railways. Settlements are dense. Kovurupalle is the only town located in this region.
		4.3.4.4 Kovur— Alluru Coastal Plain	Kavali, Butchireddipalem and Kovur taluks	Recent and Pleistocene	*Psamments* — *Fluvents*	This is a sandy plain mainly drained by Pydem and Maldri. River Penner flows along its southern border. Most part is under cultivation. Alluru tank and other small tanks are the sources of irrigation. Roads and railway facilities are available. Settlements are very dense

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						and big settlements are concentrated along the main transport routes. Kovur and Kavali are the two towns located in this region. The other notable settlements are Alluru, Mungamuru, Utukur and Vadareru.
		4.3.4.5 Nellore—Sullurpet Coastal Plain	Indukurpet, Nellore, Gudur, Vakadu, Naidupet and Sullurpet taluks	Recent	*Psamments—Fluvents*	This region is also a coastal plain. sloping towards the Bay of Bengal Most of the coastal area is sandy. River Penner flows along its northern border. The river Swarnamukhi with its tributaries Challakalva, Upputeru and Mavidikalva also flow across this region. River Kalangi merges into the Pulicate lake. The tanks are the main sources of irrigation. Roads and railway facilities are available. Settlements are dense. Big settlements are Sullurpet, Muttukuru, Ipuru and Kota. The district headquarters Nellore is located in this region.
		4.3.4.6 Rapur—Podalakur Plain	Indukurpet, Podalakur, Rapur, Gudur and Nellore taluks	Archaean, Recent, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs—Tropepts* and *Tropepts—Psamments—Fluvents*	This region is a plain with low hillocks, scattered reserved forests and some dense scrubs. The river Penner flows on the northern margin. The Kolleru, Nallavagu Kandleru river and other minor streams flow in this region. There are few scattered areas of reserved forests in western part. minor irrigation sources are tanks and wells. Transport and communication facilities are good with the availability of roads and railways. Settlements are concentrated mainly in the eastern part. Big settlements are Rapur, Kalluru, Kaluvaya, Podalakur and Tatiparti.
		4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri—Gudur Plain	Venkatagiri, Naidupet, Sullurpet, Vakadu and Gudur taluks	Archaean, Recent, Lower Pre Cambrian and Pleistocene	*Ustalfs—Tropepts* and *Fluvents—Tropepts*	The river Swarnamukhi which rises in Chandragiri hills flows in this region. Besides the chain of hills along the wstern margin there are few scattered hillocks with open scrubs. The Alapal Eru, Doggavalu Eru and Upputeru rivers also flow through this region. Many tanks are there. Important are Pennaki tank, Chennur tank and Gudur tank. Roads and railways are available and join the important settlements in the region. This region has good transport and communication facilities. Venkatagiri, Gudur and Naidupet are the three towns located in the region.

PRAKASAM DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Prakasam distrct is a part of the Southern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.4). Lying approximately between 15°30′ and 16°0′N. latitudes and 79°0′ and 80°0′E. longitudes, it is bounded by Mahbubnagar and Guntur districts in the north. Kurnool district in the west, Cuddapah and Nellore districts in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. It is constituted by 17 taluks occupying a total area of 17 626 km² inhabited by 2 329 571 persons (1981 Census).

Physiographically, most part of the district is a level plain with an average height below 300 metres showing a gradient towards the coast The remaining western part is however rugged and higher in elevation (even upto 1 200 metres) where the Nallamala and Velikonda hill ranges are the characteristic features of the landscape Showing a general slope towards the east, it is drained by the Gundlakama, Musi, Manneru, Paleru and various other rivers. Geologically, the eastern part of the district is marked with the rocks of Recent. Pleistocene and Archaean periods. The western half is occupied by the Upper and Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. As the soils concern, Usterts are found in the north-western and north-eastern parts, Ustalfs-Tropepts in the eastern half and Orthents-Tropepts-Rock outcrops in the western part. Psamments-Fluvents show a very meagre coverage in the extreme south-east of the district. Vegetal cover in the district is characterised by the extensive reserved forest areas (mainly in the western part) showing dry Teak, southern dry mixed deciduous and tropical dry evergreen forest types.

The heterogenous physio-geographic features of the district lead to sub-divide it into seven sub-micro regions as under.

4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills

Lying all along the western margin of the district the region covers the parts of Yerragondapalem, Markapur, Bestavaripeta and Giddalur taluks. It has mostly rocky surface covered with reserved forsts. It is drained by Yerragondapalem vagu, Gundlakamma, Enumaleru and other streams. Its geology is Upper Pre-Cambrian (Nallamala series). The soil sub-order associations are Ustalfs-Tropepts and Usterts in the northern part and Orthents-Tropepts Rock outcrops in the southern part. This region is entirely rural including 51 villages inhabited by 36 877 persons in an area of 3 250.00 km². It is sparsely populated showing a density of only 11 persons per km².

4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain

The region stretches between the Nallamala and Velikonda hill ranges and covers the parts of Yerragondapalem, Tarlupadu, Markapur, Giddalur and Bestavaripeta taluks. This region is plain in its physical character. It is drained by river Gundlakamma and its tributaries. Its geology belongs to Upper Pre-Cambrian period. The main soils pertain to Usterts in the north and Orthents-Tropepts-Rock outcrops in the south. It contains 211 villages and 3 towns. Its total area is 3 125.00 km² which is inhabited by 445 132 persons of which 380 992 persons reside in rural and 64 140 persons in urban areas. Its density of population is 122 persons per km².

4.3.4.3 Darsi-Addanki Plain

In the north-eastern part of the district this region extends over Darsi, Santhamaguluru, Parchur, Addanki, Maddipadu taluks and parts of Tarlupadu and Chirala taluks. With a general slope towards the south-east it is drained by Gundlakamma river flowing through its central part. The region has complex geology belonging to Archaean, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Recent periods. The main soils of the region are Ustalfs-Tropepts in the west and Usterts in the east. It consists of 303 villages and 1 town making a total area of 3 825.00 km². It is inhabited by 715 525

persons of which 698 907 persons are rural and 16 618 persons urban. The density of population comes to 187 persons per km².

4.3 4.4 Ongole-Chirala Coastal Plain

It lies all along the coast line with a varying width from north to south covering Ongole and the parts of Chirala, Parchur, Kondapi and Kandukur taluks. It is a level plain irrigated by rivers and tanks and is suitable for plantation. Geologically, this region is of Recent origin where soils vary from north to south i.e., Usterts in the north, Ustalfs-Tropepts in the middle part and Psamments-Fluvents in the extreme south. It has 79 villages and 5 towns over an area of 1 325.00 km² and is inhabited by 530 895 persons of which 311 463 reside in rural and 219 432 in urban areas. It has a density of 401 persons per km².

4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain

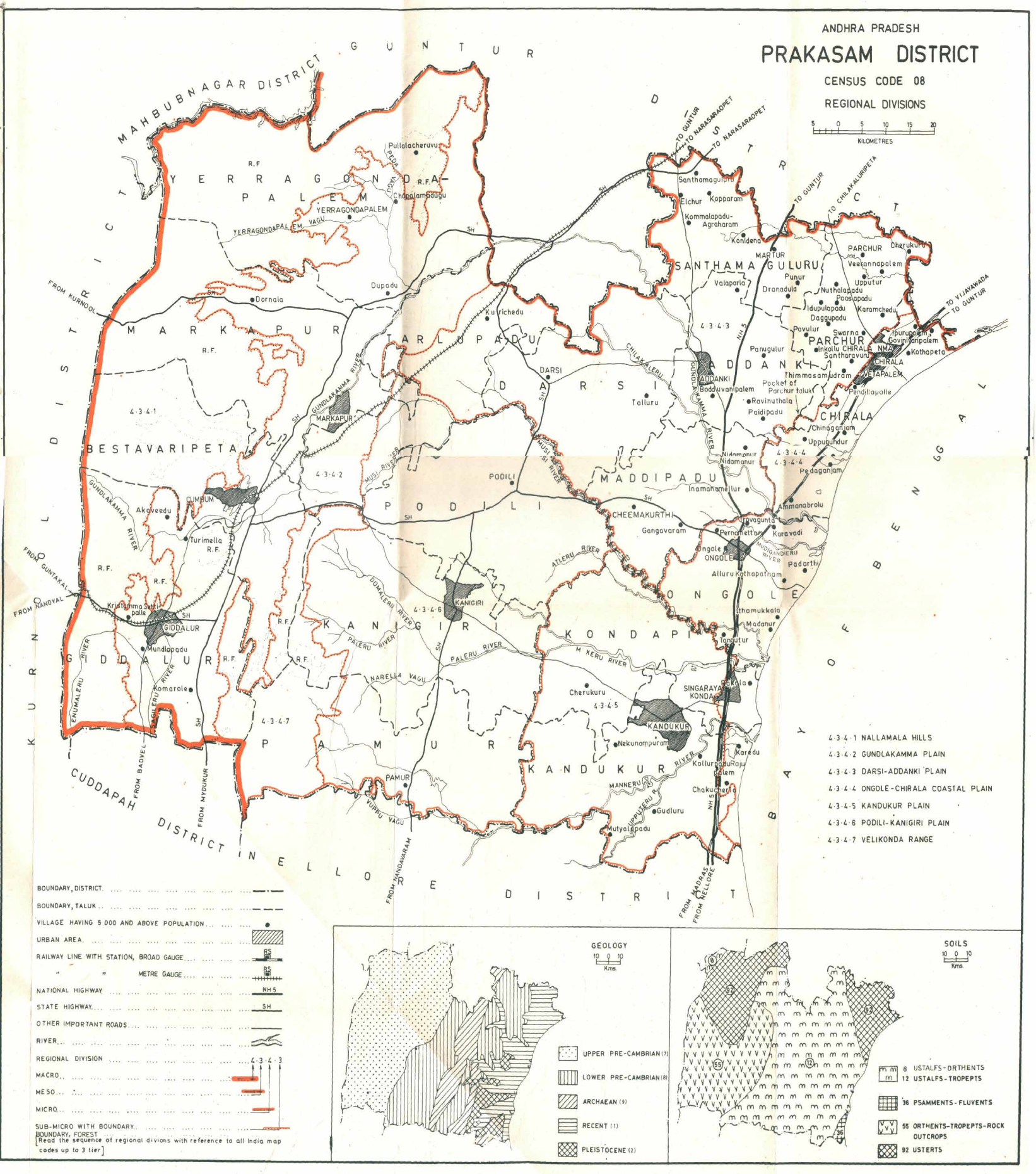
Occupying the south-eastern part of the district the region includes the parts of Kondapi and Kandukur taluks. It is mostly plain and is drained by Makeru, Manneru, Upputeru and Atleru rivers which are the main source of irrigation. Its geology belongs to Recent and Pleistocene rock formations. Archaean rocks are also seen in the extreme south. Main soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts throughout the region. It records 175 villages and 1 town over an area of 1 850.00 km². Total population of the region is 283 190 persons of which 250 820 persons are rural and 32 370 urban. It makes a density of 153 persons per km².

4.3.4.6 Podili-Kanigiri Plain

It is located in the south-central part of the district expanding over Podili taluk and the parts of Markapur, Tarlupadu, Kanigiri and Pamur taluks. It is drained by Musi and Paleru rivers with their tributaries which are the sources of minor irrigation. Its geology shows Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian rock formations. The soils are Ustalfs-Tropepts. There are 260 villages and 1 town with an aggregate area of 3 375.00 km². Total population of the region accounts for 300 217 persons where 283 500 persons reside in rural and 16 717 persons in urban areas. The density of population is 89 persons per km².

4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range

Stretching in the north-south direction it covers the parts of Giddalur, Bestavaripeta, Kanigiri and Pamur taluks. The region is mostly covered with reserved forests and the Velikonda range having hilly and rocky undulating surface. In this region settlements are sparsely distributed. Geologically, it has Upper and Lower Pre-Cambrian rock formations. The soil sub-order associations are Ustalfs-Tropepts and Orthents-Tropepts Rock outcrops. The region is entirely rural including 23 villages only. Its total area is 876.00 km² which is inhabited by 17 735 persons. Its density of population is 20 persons per km².


ANDHRA PRADESH
PRAKASAM DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
KILOMETRES
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT
GUNTUR DISTRICT
KURNOOL DISTRICT
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT
NELLORE DISTRICT
BAY OF BENGAL
YERRAGONDAPALEM
MARKAPUR
TARLUPADU
DARSI
SANTHAMAGULURU
PARCHUR
ADDANKI
CHIRALA
BESTAVARIPETA
PODILI
MADDIPADU
ONGOLE
GIDDALUR
KANIGIRI
KONDAPI
PAMUR
KANDUKUR
4-3-4-1 NALLAMALA HILLS
4-3-4-2 GUNDLAKAMMA PLAIN
4-3-4-3 DARSI-ADDANKI PLAIN
4-3-4-4 ONGOLE-CHIRALA COASTAL PLAIN
4-3-4-5 KANDUKUR PLAIN
4-3-4-6 PODILI-KANIGIRI PLAIN
4-3-4-7 VELIKONDA RANGE
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
" " METRE GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST
[Read the sequence of regional divions with reference to all India map codes up to 3 tier]
GEOLOGY
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)
ARCHAEAN (9)
RECENT (1)
PLEISTOCENE (2)
SOILS
8 USTALFS-ORTHENTS
12 USTALFS-TROPEPTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
55 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS-ROCK OUTCROPS
92 USTERTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Prakasam **Census Location Code No. 08** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prakasam	4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills	51 villages (26 in Yerragondapalem, 11 in Markapur, 11 in Bestavaripeta and 3 in Giddalur taluks)	No town	3 250.00	3 250.00	—	36 877	36 877	—
	4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain	211 villages (41 in Yerragondapalem, 32 in Tarlupadu, 45 in Markapur, 37 in Bestavaripeta and 56 in Giddalur taluks)	3 towns 1. Markapur 2. Cumbum 3. Giddalur	3 125.00	3 052.90	72.10	445 132	380 992	64 140
	4.3.4.3 Darsi—Addanki Plain	303 villages (37 in Tarlupadu, 86 in Darsi, 41 in Santhamaguluru, 31 in Parchur, 3 in Chirala, 49 in Addanki and 61 in Maddipadu taluks)	1 town 1. Addanki	3 825.00	3 795.10	29.90	715 525	698 907	16 618
	4.3.4.4 Ongole—Chirala Coastal Plain	79 villages (21 in Chirala, 1 in Parchur, 48 in Ongole, 5 in Kondapi and 4 in Kandukur taluks)	5 towns 1. Chirala 2. Chirala NMA 3. Vetapalem 4. Ongole 5. Singarayakonda	1 325.00	1 267.00	58.00	530 895	311 463	219 432
	4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain	175 villages (86 in Kondapi and 89 in Kandukur taluks)	1 town 1. Kandukur	1 850.00	1 842.30	7.70	283 190	250 820	32 370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.4.6 Podili-Kanigiri Plain	260 villages (2 in Markapur, 20 in Tarlupadu, 82 in Podili, 101 in Kanigiri and 55 in Pamur taluks)	1 town 1. Kanigiri	3 375.00	3 341.80	33.20	300 217	283 500	16 717
	4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range	23 villages (3 in Kanigiri and 20 in Pamur taluks Bestavaripeta and Giddalur taluks—NIL)	No town	8 76.00	8 76.00	—	17 735	17 735	—

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Prakasam **Census Location Code No. 08** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages in Taluk	Total No. of Villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills	Yerragonda palem taluk	1 to 5, 9, 10, 11 14 to 28, 34, 48, 49	26			Code No. 6 to 8, 12, 13, 29 to 33, 35 to 47 are in region 4.3.4.2
		Markapur taluk	1 to 11	11			—
		Bestavaripeta taluk	1 to 11	11			—
		Giddalur taluk	57, 58, 59	3	51	3 250.00	—
2.	4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain	Yerragonda palem taluk	6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 to 47, 50 to 67	41			Code No. 9 to 11, 14 to 28, 34, 48, 49 are in region 4.3.4.1
		Tarlupadu taluk	1 to 10, 28 to 32, 56 to 64, 77 to 84	32			Code No. 11 to 27, 33 to 43 47 to 50 are in region 4.3.4.3 and 44 to 46, 51 to 55, 65 to 76 are in region 4.3.4.6
		Markapur taluk	12 to 37, 40 to 58	45			Code No. 38, 39, are in region 4.3.4.6 Code No. 41 is partly included in Markapur town.
		Bestavaripeta taluk	12 to 48	37			Code No. 19 is included in Cumbum town.
		Giddalur taluk	1 to 56	56	211	3 125.00	Code No. 19, 20,31 are merged in Giddalur town.
3.	4.3.4.3 Darsi—Addanki Plain	Tarlupadu taluk	11 to 27, 33 to 43, 47 to 50	32			Code No. 28 to 32 are in region 4.3.4.2 and Code No. 44 to 46 are in region 4.3.4.6
		Darsi taluk	1 to 86	86			—
		Santhamaguluru taluk	1 to 41	41			—
		Parchur taluk	1 to 31	31			—
		Chirala taluk	1, 14, 15	3			Code No. 2 to 13 are in region 4.3.4.4
		Addanki taluk	1 to 49	49			Code No. 20, 21 are partly merged in Addanki town.
		Maddipadu taluk	1 to 61	61	303	3 825.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	4.3.4.4 Ongole — Chirala Coastal Plain	Chirala taluk	2 to 13, 16 to 24	21			Code No. 14, 15 are in region 4.3.4.3 Code No. 6 and 7 are included in Chirala (NMA and Vetapalem towns, Code No. 4 is partly merged in Chirala M.
		Parchur taluk	32	1			
		Ongole taluk	1 to 48	48			Code No. 14 and 15 are partly included in Ongole town.
		Kondapi taluk	66 to 70	5			Code No. 67 is merged in Singarayakonda town.
		Kandukur taluk	17, 43, 78, 79	4	79	1 325.00	Code No. 18 to 42, 44 to 77 are in region 4.3.4.5
5.	4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain	Kondapi taluk	1 to 65, 71 to 91	86			Code No. 66 to 70 are in region 4.3.4.4
		Kandukur taluk	1 to 16, 18 to 42, 44 to 77, 80 to 93	89	175	1 850.00	Code No. 17, 43, 78, 79 are in region 4.3.4.4 Code. No. 7, 9, 14 are merged in Kandukur town.
6.	4.3.4.6 Podili — Kanigiri Plain	Markapur taluk	38, 39	2			Code No. 47 to 50 are in region 4.3.4.3 and Code No. 56 to 64 are in region 4.3.4.2
		Tarlupadu taluk	44, 45, 46, 51 to 55, 65 to 76	20			
		Podili taluk	1 to 82	82			—
		Kanigiri taluk	1 to 93, 95, 96, 99 to 104	101			Code No. 94, 97, 98 are in regioni 4.3.4.7 Code No. 20 is partly merged in Kanigiri town.
		Pamur taluk	2 to 6, 26 to 75	55	260	3 375.00	Code No. 7 to 25 are in region 4.3.4.7
7.	4.3.4.7 Velikonda	Kanigiri taluk	94, 97, 98	3			Code No. 95, 96 are in region 4.3.4.6
	Range	Pamur taluk	1, 7 to 25	20			Code No. 2 to 6 are in region 4.3.4.6
		Bestavaripeta	—	—			—
		Giddalur	—	—	23	8 76.00	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Prakasam **Census Location Code No. 08** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	4.3.2.1 Nallamala Hills	Yerragondapalem, Markapur, Bestavaripeta and Giddalur taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian (Nallamala series)	*Ustalfs— Tropepts, Usterts* and *Orthents— Tropepts— Rock outcrops*	With an average height between 212 and 885 mtrs. the region is hilly mostly covered with forests. The important reserved forests are Sundra Padu, Diguvametta, Iskagundam and Velagatapaya. The rivers Gundlakamma and Yerragondapalem vagu flow in this region. Settlements are very sparse. Big settlements are Mundlapadu, Racherla, Bollapalle, Peddachemma, Nallagundla etc. The main sources of irrigation are tanks, wells and canals.
		4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain	Yerragondapalem, Tarlupadu, Markapur, Bestavaripeta, and Giddalur taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian (Nallamala series)	*Usterts, Orthents— Tropepts— Rock outcrops* and *Ustalfs— Tropepts*	The maximum height of the region is 359 mtrs. Gundlakamma is the main river which flows through this region. Small patches of reserved forests are noticed here in the southern part. Roads and Railway facilities are available. Canals and tanks are the main sources of irrigation. Settlements are evenly distributed. Three towns located in the region are Markapur, Cumbum and Giddalur.
		4.3.4.3 Darsi — Addanki Plain	Tarlupadu, Darsi, Santhamaguluru, Parchur,	Lower Pre-Cambrian, Recent, Pleistocene and Archaean,	*Ustalfs— Tropepts* and *Usterts*	It is a plain with an average height between 314 and 638 mtrs. The river Musi forms its southern boundary while Gnndlakamma river flows through the central part of the region. Besides

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Chirala, Addanki and Maddipadu taluks			these. Dornapu vagu Idana vagu and Chilakaluru vagu are other important rivers. The irrigation sources of the region are tan' s, canals etc. There are small reserved forests, *viz.*, Kurichedu, Vallala and Domakonda. Scrubs and thorny species are found in the forests of this region. Railways and roads are available. Addanki is the only town located in this region. Other important settlements of this region are Darsi, Santhamaguluru, Domakonda, Maddipadu, Kurichedu and Macharapuram.
			4.3.4.4 Ongole—Chirala Coastal Plain	Chirala, Parchur, Ongole, Kondapi and Kandukur taluks	Recent	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*, *Usterts* and *Psamments*—*Fluvents*	This is a Coastal plain adjoing to the Bay of Bengal. The rivers which flow through this region are Gundlakama, Manneru, Upputeru, Palleru and Musi rivers. This region has a major irrigation project at Lingasamudram which is called the Rallapadu Project. This region is connected by the roads and railways and the transport and communication facilities are good. Settlements are even. Important settlements are Chirala, Vetalem, Parchur, Ongole and Singarayakonda.
			4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain	Kondapi and Kandukur taluks	Recent, Pleistocene and Archaean	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*	This region is also a plain and drained by Makeru, Upputeru, Manneru and Atleru rivers. Canals and tanks are the main sources of irrigation. Main settlements are Kondapi, Kandukur, Ponnaluru, Chundu and Harana·
			4.3.4.6 Podili—Kanigiri Plain	Markapur, Tarlupadu, Podili, Kanigiri, and Pamur taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Archaean	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts*	The average height is between 240 and 374 mtrs. The Musi river flows along the northern boundary of this region. The Paleru, Narella vagu and Manneru rivers drain the region in west-east direction. The

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							main irrigation sources are tanks, wells and canals. Settlements are sparse. Kanigiri is the only urban centre located in this region. Other important settlements are Podili, Tarlupadu, Peddalvalasapadu and Chandrasekhspuram.
			4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range	Kanigiri, Pamur, Bestavaripeta and Giddalur Taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian (Nallamala series) and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents— Tropepets— Rockout-crops* and *Ustalfs— Tropepts*	The average height of this region is between 550 and 820 mtrs. This region is hilly and mostly covered with reserved forests. Velikonda reserved forest is worth mentioning. Pugulla vagu, Dokkalacheru are some hill streams which flow from west to east. Transport and Communication facilities are poor. Settlements are rare and scattered over the region.

GUNTUR DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Guntur district is a part of Krishna delta (4.3.5) micro region as delineated in the present context of regionalisation. The district extends approximately between 15°18' and 16°50' of north latitudes and 79°10' and 80°55' of east longitudes. River Krishna bounds the district almost from three sides-western, northern and eastern separating the district from Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Krishna district. The Bay of Bengal lies in the south-eastern part of the district. On the south, the district is bounded by Prakasam district. Encompassing an area of 11 391 km^2 the region inhabits 3 434 724 persons according to 1981 Census. Admintstratively, the district is divided into 21 taluks consisting of 714 census villages and 15 towns. The western part of the district is rugged and relatively higher in altitude. The height of Nallamala hills located in the extreme west is more than 600 metres above the mean sea level. The eastern part is a fertile plain and most suitable for paddy cultivation. The coastal plain along the Bay of Bengal is mainly formed by sea deposits and debris brought by river Krishna and its tributaries. A small portion of Krishna delta also belongs to this coastal area which is a gently rolling low lying plain with less than 20 metres height. This delta part is believed to be evolved during Holocene times (Nageswara Rao and Vaidyanadhan, 1978). The rivers draining the district besides Krishna are the Gundlakamma, the Musi, the Chandravanka and the Naguleru. The district represents varied geological characteristics. The Nallamala hills and some extensions of the Eastern Ghats in the western part are composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The area beyond these hills along river Krishna consists of Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous rocks. The eastern part including the coastal plain is formed on Recent alluvium. In between Nallamala hills and the eastern plain extensive deposits of Archaean gneiss and rocks of Lower Pre-Cambrian are found. The soil in the coastal plain area consists of Psamments while Usterts occur in major part of the district. In some central and north-western areas the district has deposits of Ustalfs-Tropepts.

The flora of the district may be classified as (i) Inland flora, (ii) Coastal flora and (iii) Estuarine flora. The inland flora growing mainly in the western part of the district chiefly include *Acacia arabica*, *Gymnosporia montana*, *Albizzia lebbeck* and *Albizzia odoratissima*. The coastal flora consists mainly of *Mimusops hexandra*, *Memecylon edule* and *Sapindus emerginatus*. The estuarine flora is evergreen and may be sub-divided into mangroves and halophytes. The climate is characterised by a hot summer. The heat in April-May is oppressive. The rainfall generally decreases from east to the west. More than 50 per cent rain is received during monsoon season. The average annual rainfal is 815 mm.

Keeping the physio-geographic heterogeneity as well as homogeneity in view, the district has been subdivided into the following seven sub-micro regions.

4.3.5.1 Macherla—Gurazala Region

The region spreads from the Nagarjuna Sagar to the east along the Krishna river occupying the parts of Macherla, Palnad, Piduguralla and Rajupalem taluks. River Krishna forms its northern boundary while Nallamala hills and other hills of Eastern Ghats surround this region from the remaining three sides. The region is relatively lower in elevation than the adjoining regions. However, there are a few hills of above 500 metres height. Significant reserved forests are found along river Krishna. The region is primarily developed on Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The main soil sub-order found is Usterts while Ustalfs sub-order association occurs along river Krishna. Large area in the region is cultivated. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam provides irrigation facility. The southern half of the region is mainly inhabited. It has 92 villages and one town. With an area of

1 835.36 km² the region accounts for 389 145 persons. Out of these, 358 426 persons reside in rural and 30 719 in urban areas. The region is moderately populated with a density of 212 persons per km².

4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills

This region comprises the Nallamala hills situated along the north-western margin of the district. Administratively, it covers the parts of Macherla and Palnad taluks. It is covered under large reserved forest areas. The hills of the region belong to Eastern Ghats and are composed of Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks. The primary soil sub-order association occuring in the region is Usterts. A few areas along river Krishna, however, show deposits of Ustalfs-Tropepts. Being a hilly region, it is thinly populated and settlements are rare located in the margins of forested area. It includes only 7 villages and one town. Its total area is 705.16 km² which is inhabited by 26 162 persons of which 19 976 persons reside in rural and 6 186 persons in urban areas. The region has a lowest density of population in the district (37 persons per km²).

4.3 5 3 Bollapalle—Venkatayapalem Forested Region

The region extends over the parts of Palnad, Rajupalem, Narasaraopet, Ipur, Vinukonda, Piduguralla and Talluru taluks and is mosty covered with reserved forests. The forests are southern dry mixed deciduous and dry deciduous scrubs. The region is an extension of Eastern Ghats and is entirely hilly with average height ranging between 251 and 567 metres Geologically, the region shows Upper Pre-Cambrian rocks in the south-western part and Lower Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian formations in the rest part. Intrusives of granites are also found in some southern areas. The soils in the northern part are Usterts and those in the southern part are Ustalfs-Tropepts. Settlements are sparse peeping the environs of the region. It is entirely rural consisting of 45 villages with a total area of 1 450.00 km². The region is thinly populated and is inhabited by 97 053 persons making a density of 67 persons per km².

4.3.5.4 Vinukonda – Rompicherla Plain

This region includes the parts of Narasaraopet, Ipur and Vinukonda taluks. The area is relatively flat lying in the southern part of the district. There are a few hills and some patches of forests particularly along the north-western margin. Most part of the region is a plain. The southern part is drained by Gundalakamma river which is the main river flowing in this region from west to east. Its geology is Archaean in the eastern part and Lower Pre-Cambrian in the western. Soils altogether are Ustalfs-Tropepts There are 70 villages and 1 town constituting an area of 1 086.40 km² which is inhabited by 186 245 persons. Out of the total, 162 007 persons reside in rural and 24 238 persons in urban areas. The density of population is moderate (171 persons per km²).

4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain

This region expands over the parts of Talluru, Rajupalem, Narasaraopet and Sattenapalle taluks. River Krishna forms the northern border of this region. The region is plain, however, in some portions thorny scrubs and stunned jungles are visible. Archaean rocks are found in the eastern side while Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks may be noticed in the western part. A few areas along river Krishna have deposits of Recent alluvium in the north. Soils are uniformly Usterts throughout the region. It contains 87 villages and 1 town with a total area of 1 146.89 km² inhabited by 287 012 persons. Out of these, 254 012 persons live in rural areas and 33 000 in urban. The region has a density of 250 persons per km² which is the third highest among the sub-micro regions of the district.

4 3 5 6 Narasaraopet – Guntur – Tenali Plain

This is the largest region in the district and includes the whole of Tadikonda, Mangalagiri, Emani, Tenali, Amruthalur, Ponnur, Prathipadu, Guntur, Chilakaluripet taluks and parts of Rajupalem, Talluru, Bapatla, Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks. This region is a sandy plain and the south-eastern part represents the deltaic characteristics. The region exhibits a vast expansion of Recent formations excepting for a little patch of Middle-Triassic-Lower Cretaceous period near Guntur. Usterts soils in the western half and Psamments soils in the eastern part are noticed. Large area is cultivated where intensive agriculture is practised. Settlements are compact and spread throughout the region. It consists of 345 villages aud 8 towns with a total area of 3 993.16 km². The region is inhabited by 1 992 958 persons. Rural and urban areas claim for 1 244 719 and 748 239 persons respectively. The population concentration is highest in this part of the distrct with a maximum density of 499 persons per km².

4.3.5.7 Bapatla—Repalle Coastal Plain

The region is comprised of Pallapatla taluk and the parts of Bapatla and Repalle taluks. This coastal plain

along the Bay of Bengal is bounded by river Krishna on the east. The region has been formed by sediments and alluvial deposits made available by river Krishna as well as sea deposits. The eastern part over a small area belongs to Krishna delta and is a low lying plain. The important geomorphic features here are ancient beach ridges, ancient channels (abondoned channels), flood plain deposits and spits (Babu, 1975). Its geology relates to Recent period and the soils in general are Psamments. The settlements are dense mainly concentrated over northern and western parts of the region. It has 83 villages and 3 towns covering a total area of 1 174.10 km^2. The region shows a good concentration of population by inhabiting 456 149 persons (352 829 residing in rural and 103 320 in urban areas). It ranks second in terms of density of population (389 persons per km^2).

Nageswara Rao K. and Vaidyanadhan R. ; Geomorphic Features in the Krishna Delta and its Evolution; Proceedings of the Symposium on Morphology and Evolution of Landforms, University of Delhi, 22-23 Dec. 1978 pp. 120-130.

Babu P.V.L.P. ; Morphological Evolution of the Krishna Delta; Photonirvachak, Jour. Ind. Soci. Photointer. 3(1), 1975, pp. 21-27.

ANDHRA PRADESH

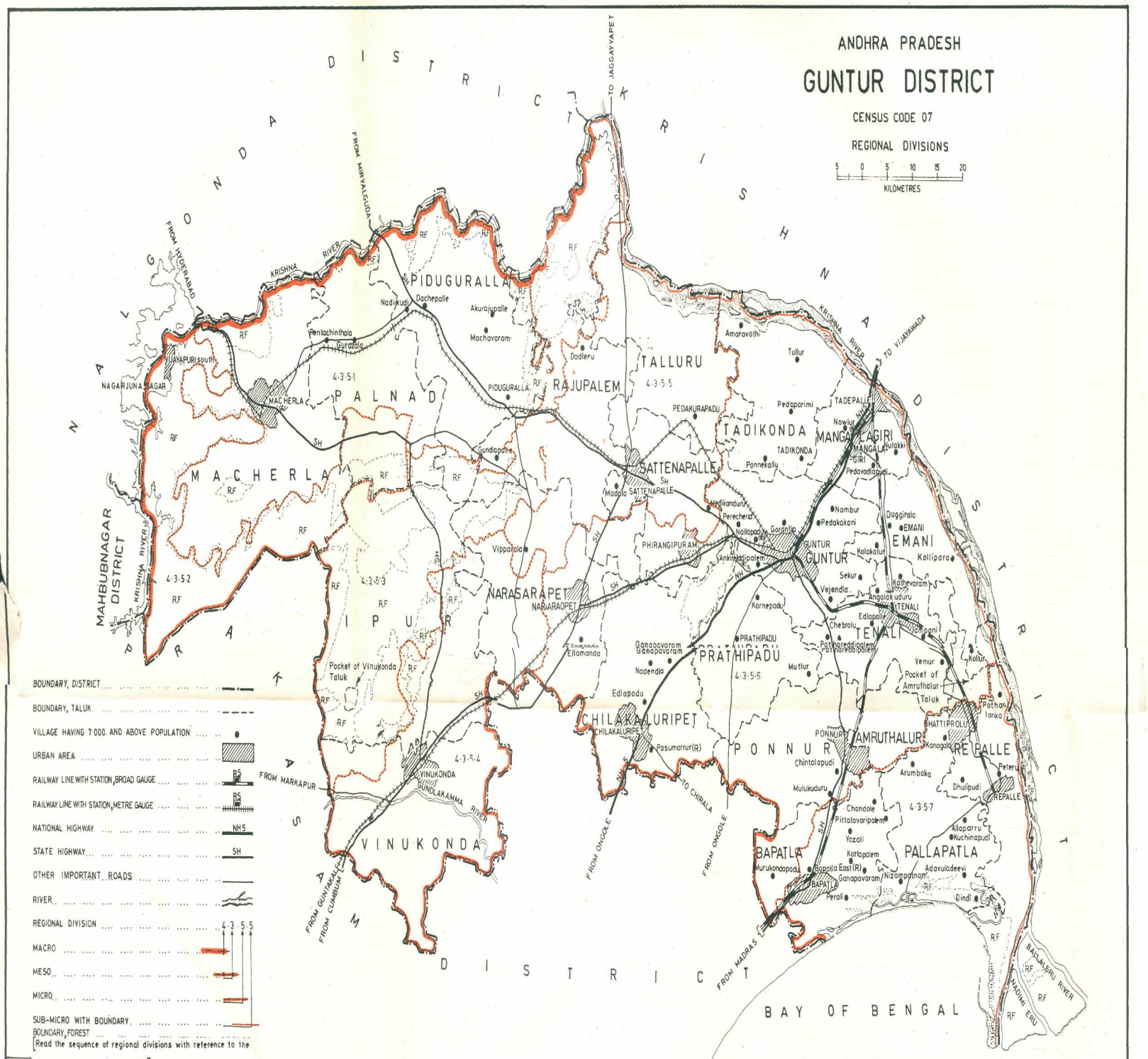
GUNTUR DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20

KILOMETRES



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

BOUNDARY, TALUK

VILLAGE HAVING 7 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — BS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — BS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH5

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION — 4-3-5-5

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

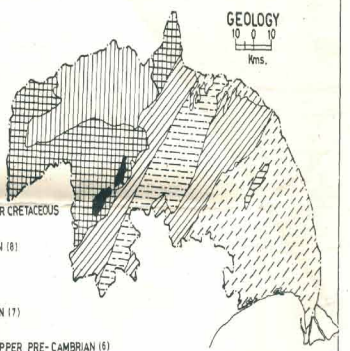
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

GEOLOGY

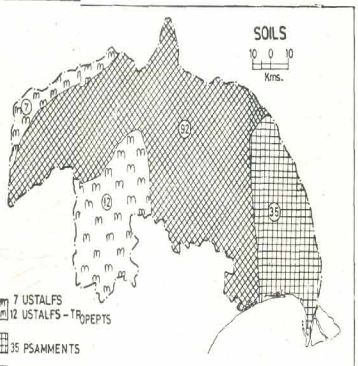
10 0 10 Kms.



- RECENT (1)
- MIDDLE TRIASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS (4)
- LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)
- ARCHAEAN (9)
- UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (7)
- LOWER PALAEOZOIC-UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN (6)
- NON-DATED (10)

SOILS

10 0 10 Kms.



- 7 USTALFS
- 12 USTALFS – TROPEPTS
- 35 PSAMMENTS
- 92 USTERTS

4.3.5.1 MACHERLA-GURAZALA REGION

4.3.5.2 NALLAMALA HILLS

4.3.5.3 BOLLAPALLE-VENKATAYAPALEM FORESTED REGION

4.3.5.4 VINUKONDA-ROMPICHERLA PLAIN

4.3.5.5 SATTENAPALLE PLAIN

4.3.5.6 NARSARAOPET-GUNTUR-TENALI PLAIN

4.3.5.7 BAPATLA-REPALLE COASTAL PLAIN

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Guntur **Census Location Code No. 07** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Guntur	4.3.5.1 Macherla-Gurazala Region	92 villages (33 in Macherla, 22 in Palnad, 31 in Piduguralla and 6 in Rajupalem taluks)	1. town 1. Macherla	1 835.36	1 825.00	10.36	389 145	358 426	30 719
	4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills	7 villages (2 in Macherla and 5 in Palnad taluks)	1 town 1. Vijayapuri South	705.16	700.00	5.16	26 162	19 976	6 186
	4.3.5.3 Bollapalle-Venkatayapalem Forested Region	45 villages (1 in Palnad, 14 in Rajupalem, 2 in Narasaraopet, 15 in Ipur, 6 in Vinukonda, 7 in Talluru taluks and Pidaguralla taluks—Nil)	No town	1 450.00	1 450.00	—	97 053	97 053	—
	4.3.5.4 Vinukonda-Rompicherla Plain	7 villages 14 in Narasaraopet, 17 in Ipur and 39 in Vinukonda taluks)	1 town Vinukonda	1 086.40	1 083.80	2.60	186 245	162 007	24 238
	4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain	87 villages (43 in Talluru 20 in Sattenapalle, 20 in Rajupalem and 4 in Narasaraopet taluks)	1 town Sattenapalle	1 146.890	1 125.00	21.89	287 012	254 012	33 000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet-Guntur—Tenali Plain	345 villages (7 in Rajupalem, 1 in Talluru, 36 in Tadikonada, 23 in Mangalagiri, 29 in Emani, 35 in Tenali, 29 in Amruthalur, 9 in Bapatla, 34 in Ponnur, 31 in Prathipadu, 37 in Guntur, 14 in Sattenapalle, 42 in Chilakaluripet and 18 in Narasaraopet taluks)	8 towns 1. Mangalagiri 2. Guntur 3. Chilakaluripet 4. Tadepalle 5. Tenali 6. Ponnur 7. Narasaraopet 8. Phirangipuram	3 993.16	38 75.00	118.16	1 992 958	1 244 719	748 239
	4.3.5.7 Bapatla—Repalle Coastal Plain	83 villages (39 in Repalle 26 in Pallapatla and 22 in Bapatla taluks)	3 towns 1. Repalle 2. Bhattiprolu 3. Bapatla	1 174.10	1 125.00	49.10	456 149	352 829	103 320

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Guntur | Census Location Code No-07 | State : Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.5.1 Macherla – Gurazala Region	Macherla taluk	1 to 13, 16 to 35	33			Code No. 14, 15 are in region 4.3.5.2 Code No. 26 merged in Macherla town.
		Palnad taluk	1 to 21, 24	22			Code No. 22 is in region 4.3.5.3 and Code No. 23 is in region 4.3.4. 2
		Pidugu-ralla taluk	1 to 31	31			—
		Rajupalem taluk	6, 27 to 31	6	92	1 835.36	Code No. 7 to 9, 19, 20, 26 are in region 4.3.5.3 Code No. 10 to 16, 21 to 25 are in region 4.3.5.5
2,	4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills	Macherla taluk	14, 15	2			Code No. 14 included in Vijya-puri South town and 15 Submerged under Nagarjuna Sagar Project.
		Palnad taluk	23, 25 to 28	5	7	705.16	Code No. 24 is in region 4.3.5.1
3.	4.3.5.3 Bollapalle-Venkataya-palem Forested Region	Palnad taluk	22	1			—
		Rajupalem taluk	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 32	14			Code No. 6, 27 to 31 are in region 4.3..5.1 and Code No. 10 to 16, 21 to 25 are in region 4.3.5.5
		Narasa-raopet taluk	1, 2	2			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ipur taluk	1 to 8, 11, 18 to 23	15			Code No. 9, 10, 12 to 17 are in region 4.3.5.4
		Vinukonda taluk	1 to 4, 8, 9	6			Code No. 5 to 7 are in region 4.3.5.4
		Talluru taluk Piduguralla	1 to 5, 12, 13	7	45	1 450.00	Code No. 6 to 11 are in region 4.3.5.5
4.	4.3.5.4 Vinukonda-Rompicherla Plain	Narasaraopet taluk	8 to 13, 26 to 33	14			Code No. 14 to 25 are in region 4.3.5.6
		Ipur taluk	9, 10, 12 to 17, 24 to 32	17			Code No. 11, 18 to 23 are in region 4, 3, 5, 3
		Vinukonda	5, 6, 7, 10 to 45	39	70	1 086.40	Code No. 8, 9 are in region 4.3.5.3 Code No. 10 is partly included in Vinukonda (P) town.
5.	4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain	Talluru taluk	6 to 11, 14 to 47, 49, 50, 51	43			Code No. 12, 13 are in region 4.3.5.3 and Code No. 48 is in region 4.3.5.6
		Sattenapalle taluk	1 to 6, 8 to 20, 24	20			Code No. 7, 21 to 23 are in region 4.3.5.6 Coce No. 3,14 merged in Sattenapalle town.
		Rajupalem taluk	10 to 16, 21 to 25, 33 to 40	20			Code No. 17 to 20, 26, 32 are in region 4.3.5.3 and Code No. 27 to 31 are in region 4.3.5.1
		Narasaraopet taluk	3, 4, 6, 7	4	87	1 146.98	Code No. 5 is in region 4.3.5.6
6.	4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet-Guntur-Tenali Plain	Rajupalem taluk	41 to 47	7			—
		Talluru taluk	48	1			—
		Tadikonda taluk	1 to 36	36			—
		Mangalagiri taluk	1 to 23	23			Code No. 7 merged in Tadepalle and 12 full and 6 partly included in Mangalam towns.
		Emani taluk	1 to 29	29			—
		Tenali taluk	1 to 35	35			Code No. 8, 9 partly merged in Tenali town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Amruthalur taluk	1 to 29	29			—
		Bapatla taluk	1, 2, 3, 21 to 26	9			Code No. 4 to 20 are in region 4.3.5.7
		Ponnur taluk	1 to 34	34			Code No. 29, 30 merged in Ponnur town.
		Prathipadu taluk	1 to 31	31			—
		Guntur taluk	1 to 37	37			Code No. 19, 25 fully and 23, 24, 26 partly merged in Guntur town.
		Sattenapalle taluk	7, 21, 22, 23, 25 to 34	14			Code No. 8 to 20, 24 are in region 4.3.5.5 Codie No. 23 merged in Phrangipuram town.
		Chilakaluripet taluk	1 to 42	42			Code No. 26 fully and 28 partly merged in Chilakaluripet town.
		Narasaropet taluk	5, 14 to 25, 34 to 38	18	345	3 993.16	Code No. 6, 7 are in region 4.3.5.5 and Code No. 8 to 13, 26 to 33 are in region 4, 3, 5, 4 Code No. 28 partly included in Narasaraopet town.
7.	4.3.5.7 Bapatla-Repalle Coastal Plain	Repalle taluk	1 to 35	35			Code No. 3 fully and 4 partly included in Bhattiprole and 23 fully and 24 partly merged in Repalle towns.
		Pallapatla taluk	1 to 26	26			
		Bapatla taluk	4 to 20, 27 to 31	22	83	1 174.10	Code No. 21 to 26 are in region 4.3.5.6 Code No. 27 to 29 partly merged in Bapatla town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Guntur **Census Location Code No. 07** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	4.3.5.1 Macherla — Gurazala Region	Macherla, Palnad, Piduguralla, and Rajupalem taluks	Lower Palaeozoic — Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Usterts*	With an average height between 392 and 530 mtrs. this region is partly surrounded by hills. Krishna river forms its northern boundary. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam provides irrigation facilities. The main reserved forests are Akalavaram, Devupalle and Ganikonda. Macherla is the only urban centre of this region. Hyderabad-Vijayawada metre gauge line passes through this region. The main road follows this railway line.
		4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills	Macherla and Palnad taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*— *Tropepts* and *Usterts*	The Krishna river flows on the western boundary of the region. The southern and western parts of Palnad consist of hills which are part of Eastern Ghats. Rivers Chandravanka, *Gali vagu, Dandi vagu* and *Naguleru* vagu also flow in this region. Tanks, canals and streams are the sources of irrigation. It consists of large extent of reserved forests, viz., Manadadi, Mutukur, Kandlagunta and Kakirala. Settlements are sparse. Vijaypuri (south) is the only town located in the region. Other important settlements are Gurazala, Piduguralla, Mutukuru, Rentachintala, Veldurti and Daihepalle.
		4.3.5.3 Bollapalle — Venkatayapalem Forested Region	Palnad, Rajupalem, Narasraopet, Ipur, Vinukonda, Tallura and Pidugur-alla taluks	Upper Pre-Cambrian, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic-Upper Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*— *Tropepts* and *Usterts*	This region has an average height between 257 and 567 mtrs. River Krishna flows on its northern boundary. Nagarjuna Sagar right canal and Gaddala vagu flow in this region. This region is hilly mostly covered under reserved forests. Notable are Kachalapur,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Yerrakonda, Bollapalle and Papayyapalem Canals, tanks and wells are the *sources of irrigation. Settlements* are sparse. Road and railway facilities are poor.
	4.3.5.4 Vinukonda—Rompicherla Plain	Narasaraopet, Ipur and Vinukonda taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Archaean	*Ustalfs—Tropepts*		This region is a plain drained by Gundlakamma river the Kandleru river and the Bonneru river. There are several bold hills, such as Kotappakonda and Kondividu which occupy the north-western part of the region. Wells and tanks serve the purpose of irrigation. Vinukonda town is connected by both road and railways. Large settlements are Rampicherla, Sentagudipadu and Muppalai.
	4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain	Tallur, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet and Rajupalem taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian, Archaean and Recent	*Usterts* and *Ustalfs-Tropepts*		It is a plain region and has scattered thorny scrub jungle in some parts. Krishna river makes the northern boundary of this region. Edau vagu and Mada vagu also flow in this region. Nagarjuna Sagar right canal passes through the region. Sattenapalle town is well connected by roads and railways. Other important settlements are Peddakurapadu, Dodleru and Dhulipallet.
	4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet—Guntur—Tenali Plain	Talluru, Tadikonda, Mangalagiri, Emani, Tenali, Amruthalur, Bapatla, Ponnur, Prathipadu, Guntur,	Lower Pre-Cambrian, Recent and Middle Triassic — Lower Cretaceous	*Psamments* and *Usterts*		This is a plain region. River Krishna froms its north-eastern boundary. The other important rivers draining the region are Nakka vagu, Kuppavari vagu and Nallavralla vagu. This region has in general sandy characteristics. Nizamapatnam canal and Nagarjuna Sagar right canal are the main sources of irrigation. This region forms the delta area in south-eastern part. The flat sur-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Sattenapalle, Chilakaluripet, Rajupalem and Narasaorapet taluks			face with soft alluvial soil is suitable for cultivation. Kammanur canal joins the Buckingham canal near the Pedaganjam in the Bapatla taluk. Transport and communication facilities are good. The region has eight towns and many large rural settlements.
			4.3.5.7 Bapatla—Repalle Coastal Plain	Repalle, Pallapalla and Bapatla taluks	Recent	*Psamments* and *Usterts*	Most part of the region has deltaic characteristics. It is formed by river Krishna as well as deposits from Bay of Bengal. Large portion of the region is under cultivation. The irrigation facilities are provided by the splendid network of canals i.e. Bank canal, Nizampanam canal, Kammanur canal and certain other drains, viz., Tungabhadra drain, the Nallamala drain, the Kanderu drain, etc. Transport and communication facilities are good. Settlements are evenly distributed. Bhattiprolu, Repalle and Bapatla are the three towns located in the region.

KRISHNA DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Krishna dirtrsct is a part of the Krishna Delta (4.3.5.). Being situated approximately between 15°43′ 17°10′ N latitudes and 80°00′-81°33 E. longitudes it is bounded by Khammam district in the north, West Godavari district in the north-east. the Bay of Bengal in the south and south-east and the Krishna river in the west. It is constituted by 18 taluks accounting for a total area of 8 727 km² and a population of 3 048 463 persons (1981 Census).

In view of its physical presonality, the dlstrict may be broadly divided into upland and delta zones-the former relating to the northern and the latter to the southern part. The general relief of the district ranges upto 300 metres showing a gradient towards the south. The Kondapalle hill range lying between Nondigama and Vijayawada taluks is an important topographic feature.

The most important physical feature of the district is the Krishna delta covering an area of about 4 600 km². Most part of the delta belongs to this district. The shape of the delta is arcuate (Vaidyanadhan,1968) if only the active delta part is taken into consideration. It is a gently rolling low lying plain with Vijayawada as its head and a coast line of about 120 kms length. Perhaps the whole delta evolved during Holocene (Nageswara Rao and Vaidyanadhan,1978). Babu (1975) and latter Nageswara Rao and Vaidyanadhan (9 8) have recognised the geomorphic features of the delta. The notable are ancient beach ridges, ancient channels (abondoned streams), morphostructures, flood plain deposits and spits.

Abandonement of the older channels and opening up of newer ones is a common process associated with the fluvial regime and the whole delta is full of ancient abondoned channels (Nageswara Rao and Vaidyanadhan, 1978).

Besides the Krishna which comes out of the Eastern Ghats and flows through an open deltaic country into the Bay of Bengal on the east coast the other important rivers draining the district are Muneru, Wyra, Tammileru, Budineru, Kattaleru and Upputeru.

Geologically, the district shows a widespread Recent alluvium in its deltaic formations. But in the upper parts of the district the rock formations of Archaean, Lower Pre—Cambrian and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous periods are noticed. As the soils are concerned, Ustalfs occur mainly in the northern, Usterts in the middle and Psamments in the southern parts of the district. In view of vegetal cover, only a few reserved forests are seen on the Kondapalle hills and its neighbourhood. However, the species here belong to dry deciduous scrubs.

On the basis of the spatial diversity in the physiogeographic elements within the district there have been envisaged seven sub-micro regions as under.

4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet—Nandigama Plain

Extending over the north-western part of the district this region includes Jaggayyapet and Nandigama taluks and the part of Mylavaram and Kanchikacherla taluks. It is a plain area where Muneru and Wyra rivers are providing water resource. Its geology is Archaean in the north-west and Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian in the south-east. Soils are Ustalfs in the northern and Usterts in the southern part. The region is suitable for cultivation. It includes 158 villages and 2 towns with a total area of 1 404 80 km² which is inhabited by 354 734 persons of which 304 840 reside in rural and 49 894 in urban areas. Its density of population is 253 persons per km².

4.3.5.2 Kondapalle-Jamalapur-Kottur Forested Upland

This region extends over the parts of Mylavaram, Nuzvid, Vijayawada, Kanchikacherla and Vissannapet taluks. It is mostly covered with reserved forests over rocky terrain. Its geology belongs to Archaean in the northern and Lower Pre-Cambrian period in the sout

hern part. Soils in the north are Ustalfs and those in the south are Usterts. The region is entirely rural having only 44 villages over an area of 647.90. km². It is inhabited by 94 881 persons with a density of 146 persons per km².

4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain

Being located in the extreme north it encompasses Tiruvur taluk and the part of Vissannapet taluk. The region is plain which is drained by Kattaleru river and its tributaries flowing in the region as a source of irrigation. Geologically, major spread is of Archaean period. Soils are ubiquitously Ustalfs. With 61 villages and 1 town the region makes a total area of 487.80 km² which is inhabited by 163 465 persons of which 143 437 persons are rural and 20 028 persons urban. It makes a density of 335 persons per km².

4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region

Stretching along the north-eastern margin of the district the region includes the parts of Vissannapet and Nuzvid taluks. The region is plain and suitable for cultivation. Geologically, the northern part of the region is characterised by Archaean rocks while the southern part shows Recent, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous geology. Soils are mostly Ustalfs in the region. In eastern part Udalfs-Ustalfs are associated with Rock Outcrops. There are 94 villages and 1 town over an area of 867.30 km². Total population accounts for 216 908 persons of which 184 864 reside in rural and 32 044 in urban areas. Its density of population is 250 persons per km².

4.3.5.5 Mylavaram-Vijayawada-Gudivada Plain

Enjoying the central location in the district this region covers Gannavaram and Gudivada taluks in full and Vijayawada, Pamarru, Mandavalli Kaikalur, Movva, Vuyyuru and Mylavaram taluks in parts. The region is plain and is suitable for cultivation due to irrigation facility. Most part of the region has Recent geological formations although a little occurrence of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks is also noticed in the north. Soils are Usterts. It is a developed region containing 344 villages and 8 towns with a total area of 2 954.70 km². It records 1 326 191 persons as its total population of which 644 140 persons reside in rural and 682 051 persons in urban areas. It is densely populated region showing a density of 449 persons per km².

4.3.5.6 Kaikalur-Machilipatnam Coastal Plain

It is located in the coastal area of the district in the east and is composed of Bantumilli taluk as a whole and Kaikalur, Mandavalli and Bandar taluks in parts. This area is suitable for cultivation and is irrigated by *Bantumilli canal. Its geology is Recent. With a character of coastal alluvium*, soils are mainly Ustalfs Tropepts. The region is constituted by 162 villages and 3 towns showing a total area of 1 157.30 km². It is inhabited by 513 757 persons of which 336 804 persons reside in rural and 176 953 persons in urban areas. The density of population comes to 444 persons per km².

4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta

Occupying the southern part of the district it spreads over Divi taluk and the parts of Vijayawada, Bandar, Vuyyru, Pammaru and Movva taluks. The region is deltaic in its physical character which has been formed after the deposition of alluvium sediments by the Krishna river. The maximum altitude is about 19 metres above the mean sea level near Vijayawada from where the river flows towards the sea on a gentle slope. The general slope is 15 cm/km. Among the prominent geomorphic features recognised in the aerial photographs of the Krishna delta are ancient beach ridges, ancient channels (abandoned streams)[1], morphostructures, flood plain deposits and spits (Nageswara Rao and Vaidyanadhan, 1978). The delta is very characteristic with its extensive mangrove swamp vegetation along its entire coastal part. The whole delta is under canal irrigation where the main crop is paddy. Its geology is Recent. Soils are Psamments. The region has 138 villages and 2 towns claiming for a total area of 1 207.20 km² which is inhabited by 378 527 persons of which 347 435 persons reside in rural and 31 092 persons in urban areas. The density of population comes to 314 persons per km².

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ANDHRA PRADESH

KRISHNA DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE .06

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

KMS.5 0 5 10 15 20 KMS.



Boundary, District ... ...

Boundary, Taluk ... ...

Village having 5000 and above population

Urban Area ... ...

Railway Line with station, Broad Gauge ... ... RS

National Highway NH9

State Highway ... ... SH

River ... ...

Regional Division 4.3.5.2

Macro ... ...

Meso ... ...

Micro ... ...

Sub-Micro with Boundary ... ...

Boundary, Forest ... ...

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

4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet – Nandigama Plain

4.3.5.2 Kondapalle – Jamalapur – Kottur Forested upland

4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain

4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region

4.3.5.5 Mylavaram – Vijayawada – Gudivada Plain

4.3.5.6 Kaikalur – Machilipatnam Coastal Plain

4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Krishna **Census Location Code No. 06** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Krishna	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet-Nandigama Plain	158 villages (45 in Jaggayyapet, 63 in Nandigama 46 in Kanchikacherla and 4 in Mylavaram taluks)	2 towns 1. Jaggayyapet 2. Nandigama	1 404.80	1 369.80	35.00	354 734	304 840	49 894
	4.3.5.2 Kondapalle-Jamalapur-Kottur Forested Upland	44 villages (31 in Mylavaram, 2 in Nuzvid, 2 in Vijayawada, 9 in Vissannapet and Kanchikacherla nil taluks)	No town	647.90	647.90	—	94 881	94 881	—
	4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain	61 villages (46 in Tiruvur and 15 in Vissannapet taluks)	1 town 1. Tiruvur	487.80	459.00	28.80	163 465	143 437	20 028
	4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region	94 villages (15 in Vissannapet and 79 in Nuzvid taluks)	1 town 1. Nuzvid	867.30	855.20	12.10	216 908	184 864	32 044
	4.3.5.5 Mylavaram-Vijayawada-Gudivada Plain	344 villages (52 in Vijayawada, 66 in Gannavaram, 63 in Gudivada 49, in Pamarru, 37 in Vuyyur, 29 in Mandavalli, 14 in Kaikalur, 1 in Movva and 33 in Mylavaram taluks)	8 towns 1. Vijayawada 2. Patamata 3. Gunadala 4. Kankipadu 5. Gannavaram 6. Gudivada 7. Kondapalle 8. Vuyyur	2 954.70	2 806.80	147.90	1 326 191	644 140	682 051

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.5.6 Kaikalur-Machilipatnam Coastal Plain	162 villages (37 in Kaikalur, 20 in Madavalli, 45 in Bantumilli and 60 in Bandar taluks)	3 towns 1. Padana 2. Machilipatnam 3. Kaikalur	1 157.30	1 111.70	45.60	513 737	336 804	176 953
	4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta	138 villages (8 in Vijayawada, 11 in Bandar, 16 in Vuyyur s, 6 in Pamarru, 54 in Movva and 43 in Divi taluks)	2 towns 1. Avanigadda 2. Challapalle	1 207.20	1 189.10	18 10	378 527	347 435	31 092

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Krishna **Census Location Code No. 06** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of Villages in Taluk	Total No. of Villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet-Nandigama Plain	Jaggayyapet taluk	1 to 45,	45			Code No. 37 is merged in Jaggayapet town.
		Nandigama taluk	1 to 63	63			Code No. 31 is merged in Nandigama town.
		Kanchikacherla taluk	1 to 46	46			—
		Mylavaram taluk	19 to 22	4	158	1 404.80	—
2.	4.3.5.2 Kondapalle-Jamalapur-Kottur Forested Upland	Mylavaram taluk	1 to 18, 23, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 38, 60 to 65	31			Code No. 19 to 22 are in region 4.3.5.1 and Code No. 24 to 26, 30 to 35, 39 to 59 are in region 4.3.5.5
		Nuzvid taluk	53, 58	2			Code No 54 to 57 are in region 4.3.5.4
		Vijayawada taluk	8, 9	2			—
		Vissannapet taluk	27, 32 to 39	9			Code No. 28 to 31 are in region 4.3.5.3
		Kanchikacherla	—		44	647.90	—
3.	4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain	Tiruvur taluk	1 to 46	46			Code No. 6, 9, 10 are included in Tiruvur town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Vissannapet taluk	1 to 4, 12 to 18, 28 to 31	15	61	487.80	Code No. 5 to 11, 19 to 26 are in region 4.3.5.4 and Code No. 27 is in region 4.3.5.2
4.	4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region	Vissannapet taluk	5 to 11, 19 to 26	15			Code No. 12 to 18 are in region 4.3.5.3
		Nuzvid taluk	1 to 52, 54 to 57 59 to 81	79	94	867.30	Code No. 53, 58 are in region 4.3.5.2. Code No. 27 is merged in Nuzvid town.
5.	4.3.5.5. Mylavaram—Vijayawada—Gudivada Plain	Vijayawada taluk	1 to 7, 10 to 41, 44 to 51, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60	52			Code No. 8, 9 are in region 4.3.5.2 and Code No. 42, 43, 52 to 54, 58 are in region 4.3.5.7. Code No. 13, 15, 17 to 20 are included in Vijayawada town, 21, 22 in Gundala, 47 in Kantipadu, 40, 41 in Patamata towns.
		Gannavaram taluk	1 to 66	66			Code No. 13 is included in Gannavaram town.
		Gudivada taluk	1 to 63	63			Code No. 30 to 35, 40 are partly included in Gudivada town.
		Pamarru taluk	1 to 29, 31 to 39 45 to 55	49			Code No. 30, 40 to 44 are in region 4.3.5.7
		Vuyyuru taluk	1 to 37	37			Part of Code No. 18 is included in Vuyyuru town.
		Mandavalli tuluk	1 to 24, 26, 27, 29 to 31	29			Code No. 25, 28 are in region 4.3.5.6
		Kaikalur taluk	1 to 11, 20, 24, 25	14			Code No. 12 to 19, 21 to 23 are in region 4.3.5.6 Code No. 9 is merged in Kaikalur town.
		Movva taluk	8	1			—
		Mylavaram taluk	24, 25, 26, 30 to 35, 39 to 59, 66 67, 68	33	344	2 954.70	Code No. 27 to 29, 36 to 38, 60 to 65 are in region 4.3.5.2, Code No. 47 is merged in kondapalle town.
6.	4.3.5.6 Kaikalur—Machilipatnam Coastal Plain	Kaikalur taluk	12 to 19, 21, 22 23, 26 to 51	37			Code No. 20, 24, 25 are in region 4.3.5.5
		Mandavalli taluk	25, 28, 32, to 49	20			Code No. 26, 27, 29 to 31 are in region 4.3.5.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bantumilli taluk	1 to 45	45			—
		Bandar taluk	1 to 46, 58 to 71	60	162	1 157.30	Code No. 47 to 57 are in region 4.3.5.7. Code No. 29 is fully merged in Pedana town and Code No. 59, 61 aer partly included in Machilipatnam town.
7.	4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta	Vijayawada taluk	42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62	8			Code No. 44 to 51, 55 to 57, 59, 6 are in region 4.3.5.5
		Bandar taluk	47 to 57	11			—
		Vuyyur taluk	38 to 53	16			—
		Pamarru taluk	30, 40 to 44	6			Code No. 31 to 39 are in region 4.3.5.5
		Movva taluk	1 to 7, 9 to 55	54			Code No. 8 is in region 4.3.5.5
		Divi taluk	1 to 43	43	138	1 207.20	Code No. 27 and 3 are merged in Avanigadda and Challapalle towns respectively.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Krishna **Census Location Code No. 06** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet — Nandigama Plain	Jaggayyapet, Nandigama, Kanchikacherla and Mylavaram taluks	Archaean, Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs and Usterts*	This region is mostly plain. Muneru and Wira rivers flow through its central part providing water facilities to this region. Trees such as palms and bamboo are fou d in this region Settlements are spread. This region is suitable for cultivation.
		4.3.5.2 Kondapalle— Jamalapur— Kottur Forested Upland	Mylavaram, Nuzvid, Vijayawada, Vissannapet and Kanchikacherla taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs and Usterts*	This region has an average height upto 545 mtrs. having Kondapalle Kunduru and Kothuru reserved forests. Budineru river flows through its central p rt and has some dry tanks on its bank. Settlements are sparse y distr.buted.
		4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain	Tiruvur and Vissannapet taluks	Archaean and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs*	This is a plain having small trees such as palms, bamboos and others. Kattaleru river with its tributaries flows in this region which is the mai' source of irrigation. Settlements are n ostly located on road side and near river banks. Some kachha roads are available.
		4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region	Vissannapet and Nuzvid taluks	Archaean Recent, Lower Pre-Cambrian, Middle Triassic— Lower-Cretaceous	*Ustalfs* and *Rock outcrops— Udalfs— Ustalfs*	It is a plain with scrubs and small trees This region is fertile and suitable for cultivation. Settlements are spread mostly on the road sides and also at other places.
		4.3.5.5 Mylavaram — Vijayawada— Gudivada Plain	Vijayawada, Gannavaram, Pamarru, Mandavalli, Kaikalur, Movva, Gudivada, *Vuyyuru and* Mylavaram taluks	Archaean, Recent and Lower Pre— Cambrian	*Usterts*	This region is a plain mostly cov ring the cei tral part of the district. Small trees like palms and bamboos are also available. Irrigation facility in the are ais developed and canals are the main source of irrigation. This area is *fertile and suitable for cultivation.* Settlements are spread along the roads. Swamps are seen near Kaikalur town.

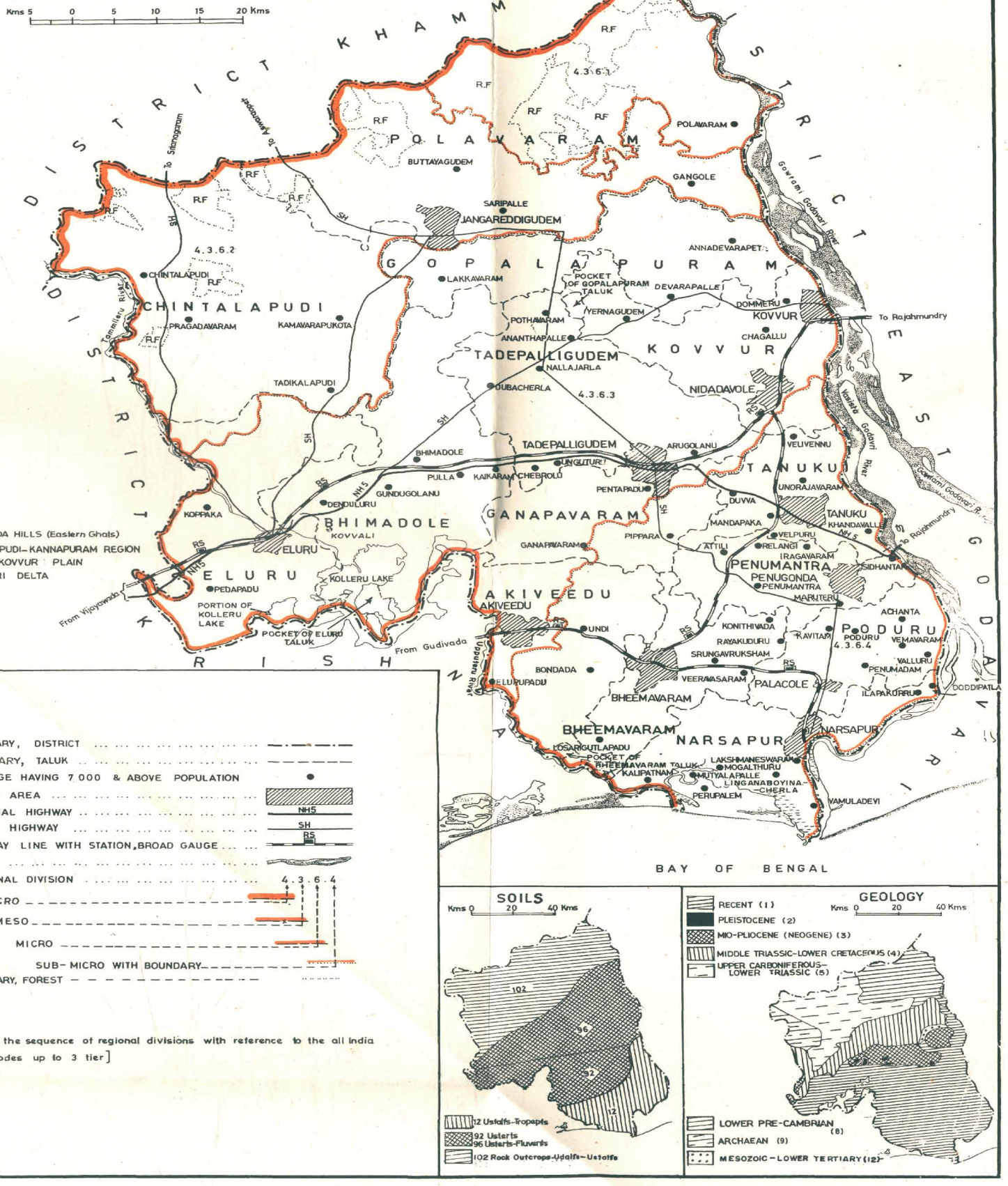
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
		4.3.5.6 Kaikalur—Machilipatnam Coastal Plain	Kaikalur, Mandavalli, Bantumilli and Bandar taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Recent	*Ustalfs—Tropets* and *Usterts*	It is a coastal plain irrigated by Bantumilli canal and others which are distributed throughout the region; swamps are found near Chorampudi. This area is suitable for cultivation. Some small trees are also available. Means of transport and communications are only roads in the lower part of the region. Settlements are spread throughout the region. Machilipatnam, one of the biggest towns of the district, is located in this region.
		4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta	Vijayawada, Bandar, Vuyyuru Pamarru, Movva and Divi taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Recent	*Psamments* and *Usterts*	This is a delta formed by Krishna river. In the lower part near sea coast there are reserved forests such as Telachettudibbapalem and Nachingunta. This region is wet and suitable for coconut cultivation. Swamps are seen in the eastern part of the region. Settlements are spread on the banks of the river. Means of transport and communications are roads.

ANDHRA PRADESH

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



4.3.6.1 PAPIKONDA HILLS (Eastern Ghats)
4.3.6.2 CHINTALAPUDI–KANNAPURAM REGION
4.3.6.3 ELURU–KOVVUR PLAIN
4.3.6.4 GODAVARI DELTA

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 7,000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH5
STATE HIGHWAY — SH
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 4.3.6.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

SOILS

GEOLOGY

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : West Godavari **Census Location Code No. 05** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Godavari	4.3.6.1 Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghats)	37 villages (37 in Polavaram taluk)	No town	650.00	650.00	—	25 668	25 668	—
	4.3.6.2 Chintalapudi—Kannapuram Region	211 villages (97 in Polavaram, 110 in Chintalapudi and 4 in Eluru taluks)	1 town 1. Jangareddigudem	1 898.00	1 897.20	0.80	327 264	310 032	17 232
	4.3.6.3 Eluru—Kovvur Plain	347 villages (72 in Eluru, 68 in Bhimadole, 41 in Tadepalligudem, 50 in Kovvur, 48 in Gopalapuram, 50 in Ganapavaram and 18 in Akiveedu taluks)	5 towns 1. Eluru 2. Tadepalligudem 3. Kovvur 4. Akiveedu 5. Nidadavole	3 181.40	3 104.80	76.60	1 176 212	864 389	311 823
	4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta	302 villages (13 in Kovvur, 52 in Tanuku, 24 in Ganapavaram, 35 in Akiveedu, 38 in Bheemavaram, 51 in Penu-mantra, 49 in Poduru and 40 in Narsapur taluks)	5 towns 1. Tanuku 2. Bheemavaram 3. Penugonda 4. Palacole 5. Narsapur	2 012.60	1 950.50	62.10	1 344 814	1 076 995	267 819

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : West Godavari **Census Location Code No. 05** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.6.1 Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghats)	Polavaram taluk	1 to 14, 27 to 46, 75, 84, 85	37	37	650.00	Code No. 15 to 26, 47 to 74, 76 to 83 are in region 4.3.6.2
2.	4.3.6.2 Chintalapudi—Kannapuram Region	Polavaram taluk	15 to 26, 47 to 74, 76 to 83, 86 to 134	97			Code No. 27 to 46, 75, 84, 85 are in region 4.3.6.1 Code No. 123 is included in Jangareddigudem town.
		Chintalapudi taluk	1 to 110	110			—
		Eluru taluk	1, 2, 3, 19	4	211	1 898.00	Code No. 4 to 18 are in region 4.3.6.3
3.	4.3.6.3 Eluru—Kovvur Plain	Eluru taluk	4 to 18, 20 to 76	72			Code No. 19 is in region 4.3.6.2 Code No. 32 full and 47 is partly included in Eluru town.
		Bhimadole taluk	1 to 68	68			—
		Tadepalligudem taluk	1 to 41	41			Code No. 36, 37, 39 and 40 and part of Code No. 41 are merged in Tadepalligudem town.
		Kovvur taluk	1 to 47, 53, 55, 56	50			Code No. 48 to 52, 54 are in region 4.3.6.4 Code No. 19 is included in Kuvvur town and 53 is partly merged in Nidadavole town.
		Gopalapuram taluk	1 to 48	48			
		Ganapavaram taluk	1 to 22, 30 to 42, 51 to 58, 68 to 74	50			Code No. 23 to 29, 43 to 50, 59 67 are in region to 4.3.6.4
		Akiveedu taluk	1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 25 to 33, 35, 50, 51	18	347	3 181.40	Code No. 4 to 11, 15 to 24, 34, 36 to 49 are in region 4.3.6.4. Code No. 26, 30, 32 are merged in Akiveedu town.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta	Kovvur taluk	48 to 52, 54, 57 to 63	13			Code No. 53, 55, 56 are in region 4.3.6.3
		Ganapavaram taluk	23 to 29, 43 to 50, 59 to 67	24			Code No. 30 to 42, 51 to 58 are in region 4.3.6.3
		Akiveedu taluk	4 to 11, 15 to 24, 34, 36 to 49, 52, 53	35			Code No. 12 to 14, 25 to 33. 35 50, 51 are in region 4.3.6.3
		Bheemavaram taluk	1 to 38	38			Code No. 24 and 25 fully and 32 are partly included in Bheemavaram town.
		Penumantra	1 to 51	51			Code No. 16 and 31 are merged in Penumantra town.
		Poduru taluk	1 to 49	49			—
		Narsapur taluk	1 to 40	40			Code No. 27 and 28 are fully and 17 and 26 partly merged in Narsapur town.
		Tanuku taluk	1 to 52	52	302	2 012.60	Code No. 26, 27, 29 are merged in Tanuku town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : West Godavari **Census Location Code No. 05** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Adm nist-rative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	4.3.6.1 Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghats)	Polavaram taluk	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Rock Outcrops*— *Udalfs*— *Ustalfs*	This region lies in the extreme northern portion of the district with an average height of 717 mtrs. above the sea level. The entire region is hilly and covered with Papikonda and other reserved forests. In this region settlements are very few and transport is poor.
		4.3.6.2 Chintalapudi— Kannapuram Region	Polavaram Chintalapudi and Eluru taluks	Recent, Neogene, Middle Triassic— Lower Cretaceous, Upper Carboniferous— Lower Triassic, Lower Pre-Cambrian and Archaean	*Rock Outcrops*— *Udalfs* — *Ustalfs* *and* *Usterts* — *Fluvents*	In this region the natural vegetation includes palms bamboo and other small trees. Small patches of reserved forests are also found. In this region settlements are spread throughout the region. The development of roads is good.
		4.3.6.3 Eluru— Kovvur Plain	Eluru, Bhimadoli, Tadepalligudem, Kovvur, Gopalapuram, Ganapavaram and Akiveedu taluks	Recent, Pleistocene, Mio-Pliocene (Neogene), Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous, Upper Carboniferous—Lower Triassic, Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Usterts*, *Usterts*— *Fluvents* *and Rock-outcrops*— *Udalfs*- *Ustalfs*	This region is bounded by river Godavari in the east and mainly drained by Kakaraparru and Eluru canals which are the main sources of irrigation. Topographically it is flat plain area. The region is fertile and cultivable. Kolleru lake is situated in the south of this region. Swamps and reeds are also seen. In this region settlements are highly concentrated, Transportation system is comprised of roads and railways.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta	Kovvur, Tanuku, Ganapavaram, Akiveedu, Bheemavaram, Penumantra, Poduru, and Narsapur taluks	Recent	*Ustalfs — Tropepts*	The region is drained by Vasista Godavari river and by some other canals. The natural vegetation includes palms, bamboos and other small trees which are seen in the entire region. Here settlements are well distributed and connected by roads and railways. The region is fertile and extensively under cultivation.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

East Godavari district is a part of the Godavari Delta (4.3.6) delineated in the frame of the country. Being located between 16°30'-18°00' N. latitudes and 81°30'-82°30' E. longitudes, it is bounded by Khammam district, Orissa state and Vishakhapatnam district on the north, the Bay of Bengal on the east and south and river Godavari on the west. Occupying a total area of 10 807 km² and a population of 3 701 040 persons (1981 Census) the district is composed of 19 taluks.

Physiographic character of the district is reflected through the zones broadly identified as the hilly tract (north), the upland (middle) and the delta area (south). With a general slope towards the south the general elevation ranges from a few metres near the coast to over 1000 metres towards the north of the Eastern Ghats. These hills are made up of tightly folded isoclines with occasional synforms and antiforms. (Prudhvi Raju & Vaidyanadhan, 1978). The Eastern Ghats are believed to be uplifted in post Mid-Miocene times. Geological structure of these hills is characterised by the occurrence of Lower Pre-Cambrian formations. The southern part of the district is chiefly made up of Recent alluvium. A few patches of Middle Triassic-Lower Cretaceous, Mio-Pliocene and Mesozoic-Tertiary rocks may be noticed in the central part of the district. In view of soils, Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs are found in the north and Ustalfs-Tropepts are widespread all along the coast. The area of Usterts-Fluvents is interspersed between these two. Vegetal cover of the district may be seen as the patches of reserved forests most obviously over Eastern Ghats in the northern part. However, total coverage (26.4% of total area) includes 4 types of forests, viz.,- (i) southern tropical dry deciduous, (ii) southern tropical moist deciduous, (iii) southern tropical thorn and (iv) moist tropical seral forests (Beachtidal).

On account of the micro level spatial variations in the physio-geographical factors the district may be envisaged to have the following five sub-micro regions-

4.3.6 1 Eastern Ghats

Having an influence and the environment of the Eastern Ghats in general, the region in the district of East Godavari spreads over the north-western part comprising the major part of Rampachodavaram and almost half of Yellavaram taluks. This region is less developed as it is mostly covered with reserved forests. Settlements are sparse. Its geology is Lower Pre-Cambrian and soils pertain to Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs. The region is constituted by 251 villages and 1 town with a total area of 2 321.00 km² and is inhabited by 49 567 rural and 3 891 urban dwellers making a total of 53 458 persons. The density of population is 23 persons per km².

4.3.6.2 Yellavaram—Annavaram Forested Upland

This is a forested upland region extending over the parts of Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram, Korukonda, Rangampeta, Prathipadu and Tuni taluks. It is mostly covered with reserved forests. Its geology relates to Lower Pre-Cambrian rock formations. Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs soils lie in the northern side and Ustalfs-Usterts-Fluvents in the southern side. The region is entirely rural and contains 436 villages with an area of 2 671.00 km². It is inhabited by 309 857 persons showing a density of population of 116 persons per km².

4 3.6 3 Rajahmundry—Prathipadu Plain

The region falls in the central part of the district where river Akhanda Gautami Godavari confines its western limits. It covers the parts of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Prathipadu, Rampachodavaram, Korukonda Rangampeta and Almur taluks. Topographically, it is a cultivated plain, irrigated by rivers, tanks and small streams. Its geological structure is consisted of Lower Pre-Cambrian, Recent, Middle Triassic-Lower

Cretaceous, Mio-Pliocene and Mesozoic-Lower Tertiary rocks. Soils are mainly Usterts-Fluvents. The region includes 196 villages and 4 towns. The total area is 1 773.00 km² which is inhabited by 883 528 persons of which 554 856 reside in rural and 328 672 in urban areas. Its density of population is 498 persons per km² which reflects its agricultural richness.

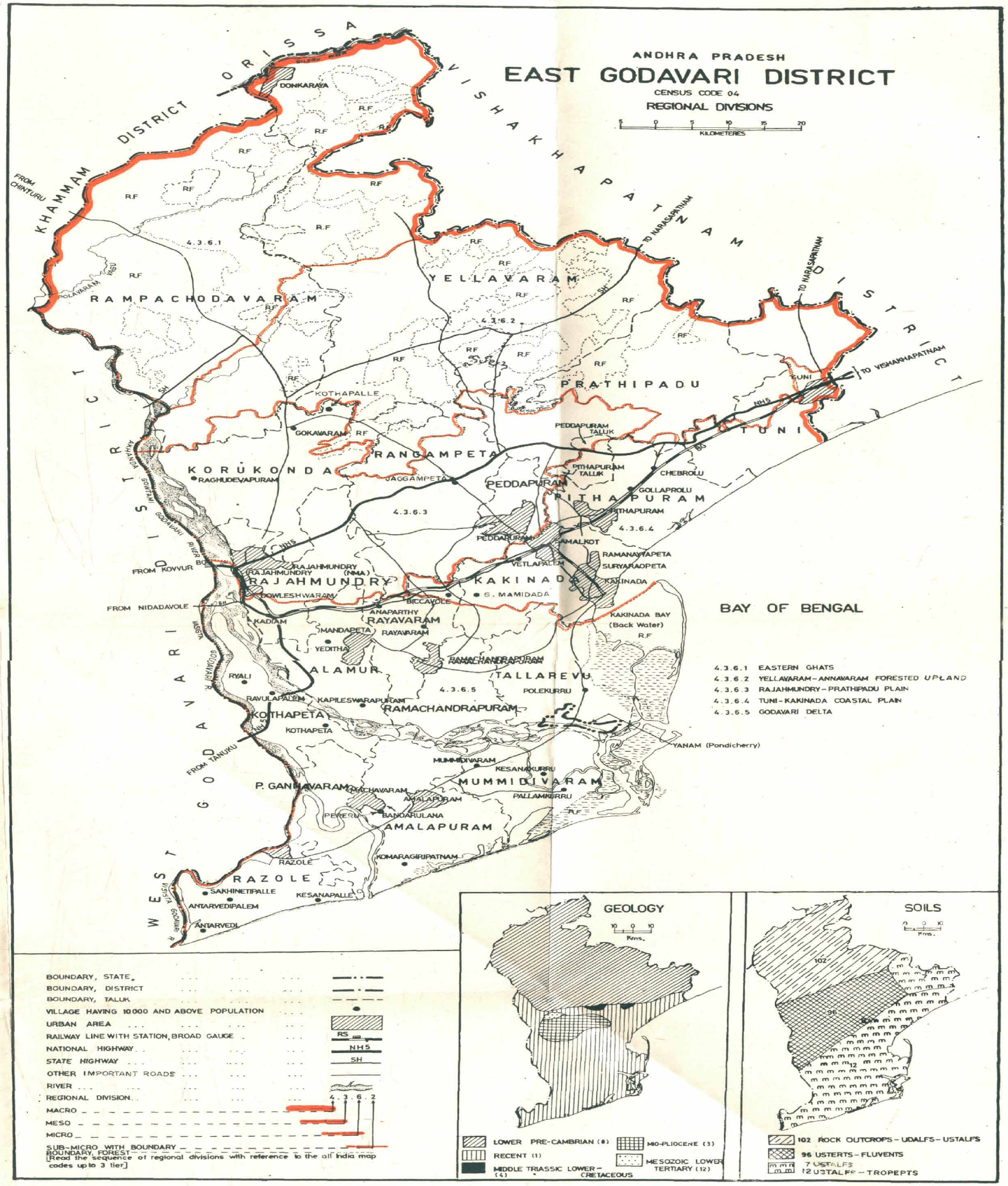
4.3.6 4 Tuni-Kakinada Coastal Plain

The region is a coastal plain stretching upto the Bay of Bengal in the east. It covers the parts of Tuni, Prathipadu, Peddapuram. Pithapuram, Kakinada and Rayavaram taluks. Its geology relates mainly to Recent formations. Soils are mainly Ustalfs-Tropepts. In this region settlements are found near the sea coast. The northern portion of the region is mostly hilly. Pampa river which takes its birth in the Prathipadu, a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats, flows across this region from west to east. All the hilly tracts and some parts of the sea shore are covered by small forest patches. The region contains 129 villages and 6 towns with a total area of 1 000.00 km² and is inhabited by 743 625 persons of which 391 577 reside in rural and 352 048 in urban areas. The region has a density of 743 persons per km².

4.3 6.5 Godavari Delta

The region extends over the southern part of the district and covers Kothapeta, Ramachandrapuram, Tallarevu, P. Gannavaram, Mummidivarm, Amalapuram and Razole taluks and parts of Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Rayavaram and Alamur taluks. This region is captured from two ends by Vasistha and Gautami Godavari rivers. The region is formed by deposition of the deltaic alluvial sediments of the Recent geological period. Soil sub-order association is Ustalfs-Tropepts. This region has palms and other small trees with thorny bushy types of vegetation. It contains 397 villages and 6 towns with a total area of 3 042.00 km² and is inhabited by 1 710 572 persons where 1 573 003 persons reside in rural and 137 569 in urban areas. Its density of population is 562 persons per km.²

Prudhvi Raju K.N. and Vaidyanadhan R. : op. cit. 1978, p. 517.


ANDHRA PRADESH
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT
CENSUS CODE 04
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
KILOMETERES
ORISSA
VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT
KHAMMAM DISTRICT
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT
FROM CHINTURU
TO NARASAPATNAM
TO VISHAKHAPATNAM
FROM KOVVUR
FROM NIDADAVOLE
FROM TANUKU
DONKARAYA
POLAVARAM
RAMPACHODAVARAM
YELLAVARAM
PRATHIPADU
TUNI
KOTHAPALLE
GOKAVARAM
PEDDAPURAM TALUK
PITHAPURAM TALUK
KORUKONDA
RAGHUDEVAPURAM
RANGAMPETA
JAGGAMPETA
PEDDAPURAM
PITHAPURAM
CHEBROLU
GOLLAPROLU
RAJAHMUNDRY
RAJAHMUNDRY (NMA)
DOWLESHWARAM
KAKINADA
S. MAMIDADA
BICCAVOLE
ANAPARTHY
RAYAVARAM
MANDAPETA
YEDITHA
ALAMUR
RAMACHANDRAPURAM
TALLAREVU
POLEKURRU
RAVULAPALEM
KAPILESWARAPURAM
KOTHAPETA
RYALI
PEDDAPURAM
AMALKOT
VETLAPALEM
RAMANAYYAPETA
SURYARAOPETA
KAKINADA BAY
(Back Water)
BAY OF BENGAL
YANAM (Pondicherry)
MUMMIDIVARAM
KESANAKURRU
PALLAMKURRU
P. GANNAVARAM
PACHAVARAM
AMALAPURAM
PEREPU
BANDARULANA
KOMARAGIRIPATNAM
RAZOLE
SAKHINETIPALLE
KESANAPALLE
ANTARVEDIPALEM
ANTARVEDI
4.3.6.1 EASTERN GHATS
4.3.6.2 YELLAVARAM – ANNAVARAM FORESTED UPLAND
4.3.6.3 RAJAHMUNDRY – PRATHIPADU PLAIN
4.3.6.4 TUNI – KAKINADA COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.6.5 GODAVARI DELTA
BOUNDARY, STATE
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
BOUNDARY, TALUK
VILLAGE HAVING 10000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY, FOREST
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tier]
GEOLOGY
Kms.
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)
RECENT (1)
MIDDLE TRIASSIC LOWER – CRETACEOUS (4)
MIO-PLIOCENE (3)
MESOZOIC LOWER TERTIARY (12)
SOILS
Kms.
102 ROCK OUTCROPS – UDALFS – USTALFS
96 USTERTS – FLUVENTS
7 USTALFS
12 USTALFS – TROPEPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : East Godavari **Census Location Code No.04** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Godavari	4.3.6.1 Eastern Ghats	251 villages (130 in Rampachodavaram and 121 in Yellavaram taluks)	1 town 1. Donkaraya	2 321.00	2 320.10	0.90	53 458	49 567	3 891
	4.3.6.2 Yellavaram—Annavaram Forested Upland	436 villages (64 in Rampachodavaram, 237 in Yellavaram, 5 in Korukonda, 5 in Rangampeta, 96 in Prathipadu and 29 in Tuni taluks)	No town	2 671.00	2 671.00	—	309 857	309 857	—
	4.3.6.3 Rajahmundry—Prathipadu Plain	196 villages (7 in Rampachodavaram, 47 in Korukonda, 26 in Rajahmundry, 54 in Rangampeta, 27 in Peddapuram, 34 in Prathipadu and 1 in Alamur taluks)	4 towns 1. Rajahmundry 2. Rajahmundry (NMA) 3. Dowleshwaram 4. Peddapuram	1 773.00	1 676.00	97.00	883 528	554 856	328 672
	4.3.6.4 Tuni-Kakinada Coastal Plain	129 villages (24 in Tuni, 2 in Prathipadu, 4 in Peddapuram, 53 in Pithapuram, 44 in Kakinada and 2 in Rayavaram taluks)	6 towns 1. Tuni 2. Pithapuram 3. Kakinada 4. Ramanayyapeta 5. Suryaraopeta 6. Samalkot	1 000.00	911.60	88.40	743 625	391 577	352 048

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta	397 villages (7 in Rajahmundry, 42 in Alamur, 25 in Rayavaram, 11 in Kakinada, 51 in Tallarevu, 47 in Ramachandrapuram, 36 in Mummidivaram, 71 in Amalapuram, 36 in Kothapeta, 40 in P. Gannavaram and 31 in Razole taluks)	6 towns 1. Mandapeta 2. Ramachandrapuram 3. Amalapuram 4. Bandarulanka 5. Machavaram 6. Razole	3 042.00	2 980.10	61.90	1 710 572	1 573 003	137 569

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : East Godavari | **Census Location Code No. 04** | **State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.6.1 Eastern Ghats	Rampachodavaram taluk	1 to 53, 65 to 101, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124 129 to 154, 157, 181 to 188	130			Code No. 54 to 64 102 to 118, 123, 125 to 128, 155, 156, 158 to 180 are in region 4.3.6.2
		Yellavaram taluk	1 to 116, 122 to 125, 127	121	251	2 321.00	Code No. 117 to 121, 126 are in region 4.3.6.2
2.	4.3.6.2 Yellavaram—Annavaram Forested Upland	Rampachodavaram taluk	54 to 64, 102 to 118, 123 125 to 128, 155 156, 158 to 180, 189 to 192, 195, 196	64			Code No. 65 to 101, 119 to 122, 124, 129 to 154, 157, 181 to 188 are in rigion 4.3.6.1 and Code No. 193, 194 are in region 4.3.6.3
		Yellavaram taluk	117 to 121, 126, 128 to 358	237			Code No. 122 to 125, 127 are in region 4.3.6.1
		Korukonda taluk	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	5			—
		Rangampeta taluk	1, 2, 3, 13, 15	5			Code No. 4 to 12, 14 are in region 4.3.6.3
		Prathipadu taluk	1 to 68, 77, 78, 98, 99, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114 to 132	96			Code No. 69 to 76, 79 to 97, 100 to 105, 113 are in region 4.3.6.3 and Code No. 107, 108 are in region 4.3.6.4
		Tuni taluk	1 to 27, 35, 36	29	436	2 671.00	Code No. 28 to 34 are in region 4.3.6.4
3.	4.3.6.3 Rajahmundry—Prathipadu Plain	Rampachodavaram taluk	193, 194, 197 to 201	7			Code No. 195, 196 are in region 4.3.6.2
		Korukonda taluk	1, 2, 8 to 52	47			Code No. 3 to 7 are in region 4.3.6.2
		Rajahmundry taluk	1 to 25, 27	26			Code No. 26 is in region 4.3.6.5 Code No.2, 4, 22 are included in Rajahmundry and 24 in Dawleshwaram towns.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rangampeta taluk	4 to 12, 14, 16 to 59	54			Code No. 13, 15 are in region 4.3.6.2
		Peddapuram taluk	1 to 9, 14 to 31	27			Code No. 10 to 13 are in region 4.3.6.4 Code No. 27 is included is Peddapuram town.
		Prathipadu taluk	69 to 76, 79 to 97, 100 to 105, 113	34			Code No. 77, 78, 98. 99, 106, 109 to 112 are in region 4.3 6.2 and Code No. 107, 108 are in region 4.3.6.4
		Alamur taluk	1	1	196	1 773.00	—
4.	4.3.6.4 Tuni — Kakinada Costal Plain	Tuni taluk	28 to 34, 37 to 53	24			Code No. 35, 36 are in region 4.3.6 2 Code No. 30 is fully and 32 partly merged in Tuni town.
		Prathipadu taluk	107, 108	2			—
		Peddapuram taluk	10 to 13	4			—
		Pithapuram taluk	1 to 53	53			Code No. 34 fully and 22 partly are merged in Pithapuram town.
		Kakinada taluk	1 to 32, 44 to 55	44			Code No. 33 to 43 are in region 4.3.6.5
							Code No. 1, 13 fully and 14 partly are merged in Samalkot town.
							Code No. 48, 49, 50, 55 are fully and 54 partly included in Kakinada town, 22 in Ramarayyapeta and 48 partly merged in Suryaraopeta town.
		Rayavaram taluk	1, 2	2	129	1 000.00	—
5.	4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta	Rajahmundry taluk	26, 28. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	7			Code No. 27 is in region 4.3.6.3
		Alamur taluk	2 to 43	42			Code No. 14 is merged in Mandapeta town.
		Rayavaram taluk	3 to 27	25			—
		Kakinada taluk	33 to 43	11			—
		Tallarevu taluk	1 to 51	51			—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ramachandra-puram taluk	1 to 47	47			Code No. 1 and 13 are included in Ramachandra-puram town.
		Mummidivaram taluk	1 to 36	36			—
		Amalapuram taluk	1 to 71	71			Code No. 38 is partly merged in Amalapuram town 29 in Machavaram and 34 in Ba. da.ulanka towns.
		Kothapeta taluk	1 to 36	36			—
		P. Gannavaram taluk	1 to 40	40			—
		Razole taluk	1 to 31	31	397	3 042.00	Code No. 4 is partly included in Razole town.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: East Godavari **Census Location Code No 04** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	4.3.6.8 Eastern Ghats	Rampachodavaram and Yellavram taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Rock Outcrops* — *Udalfs* — *Ustalfs*	With an average height of 1091 mtrs. above the sea level it is mostly covered with reserved forests such as Palagondi, Deverpalle and Kondamadalu. Settlements are sparsely distributed. Some portions at the bank of Akhanda Gowtami Godavari river are cultiv ble. Transport is underdeveloped.
		4.3.6.2 Yellavaram—Ammavaram Forested Upland	Rampachodavaram, Yellavaram, Korukonda, Rangampeta, Prathipadu and Tuni taluks	Recent	*Rock Outcrops* — *Udalfs* — *Ustalfs* and *Usterts*— *Fluvents*	This region is having an average height upto 854 mtrs. and is mostly covered with reserved forests. In this region transportation is not developed except few a roads. It is irrigated by Eluru river which passes through its centre. Settlements are scattered.
		4.3.6.3 Rajahmundry—Prathipadu Plain	Rampachodavaram, Korukonda, Rajahmundry, Rangampeta, Peddapuram, Prathidadu, Pithapuram and Alamur taluks	Recent, Lower Pre-Cambrian, Middle Triassic—Lower Cretaceous, Mio-Pliocene and Mesozoic Lower Tertiary	*Usterts*— *Fluvents* and *Rock Outcrops* — *Udalfs*— *Ustalfs*	This region is bounded by river Akhanda Gowtami Godavari in the west with an average height of 213 mtrs. Small trees such as palms, conifers and bamboos are seen. This area is plain and cultivable which is irrigated by Vasista Godavari river. Some springs and tanks are also found here. Development of transport and communication facilities is better.
		4.3.6.4 Tuni—Kakinada Coastal Plain	Tuni, Prathipadu, Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Kakinada and Rayavaram taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian, Recent and Mio-Pliocene	*Ustalfs* — *Tropepts* and *Usterts*— *Fluvents*	This region is a coastal plain lying beside the Bay of Bengal. In this region tanks and springs are also seen; means of transportation such as roads and broadgauge rail lines are also found. Settlements are found near the sea coast. The nor-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						thern portion of this region is mostly hilly. Pampa river taking its birth in thePrathipadu —a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats—runs across this region from west to east. All the hilly tracts and some parts of the sea shore are covered with minor forests consisting of palms and other small trees.
		4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta	Rajahmundry, Alamur, Rayavaram, Kakinada, Tallarevu, Ramchandra-puram, Razole, Mummidivaram, Amalapuram, Kothapeta and P. Gannavaram taluks	Recent	*Ustalfs*—*Tropepts* and *Usterts*—*Fluvents*	This delta region lies along the Bay of Bengal and is captured by Vasista and Gowtami Godavari rivers. In this region palms and other small trees are available. This area is cultivated and fertile due to good irrigation facilities. Roads and other means of transportation are developed. It is having some of the important towns of this district.

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Srikakulam district is a part of the Northern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.7) and lies in the north-eastern corner of the state approximately between the northern latitudes of 18°20′ and 19°10′ and between the eastern longitudes of 83°5′ and 84°50′. It is bounded on the north by Orissa state, on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by Vizianagaram district. This is the second smallest district of the state with an area of 5 837 00 km² where 1 959 352 persons reside as per the 1981 Census. Major part of the district is a plain with the characteristics of coastal plain of the Bay of Bengal The district has a sea coast of 192 kms. In the north, the elevation is higher and surface is rugged on account of the presence of the off-shoots of the Eastern Ghats. The height of these hillocks is above 500 metres at some places. The plain area has an average elevation of 200 metres above the mean sea level. Vamsadhara and Langulya are the main rivers of the district which flow in the central part in almost north-south direction. The district headquarters of Srikakulam is situated on the bank of Langulya river. The other rivers flowing in this district are Nagavalli, Suvarnamukhi, Mahendratanaya, Bahuda and Champavati. The rugged topographic area in the north and west consists of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks while the plain and coastal plain areas have deposits of Recent alluvium. The soils in the plain are Psamments while Ustalfs occur in the north-western part of the district. In the extreme north-west, in few areas Ustalfs and Ochrepts are associated with Orthents.

The climate of the district is characterised by humidity throughout the year. The summer is oppressive and the seasonal rainfall is good. The average annual rainfall is 1 116 mm. The forests in the district are of varying types greatly differing in nature. Broadly, these may be classified as South Indian moist deciduous which mainly include sal forests and hilly savanah and dry deciduous which included mixed forests and thorn forests.

Keeping its physical diversities in view, the district may be divided into following six sub-micro regions.

4.3.7.1 Barnakonda—Kadagandi Forested Region

This region consists of the parts of the high land falling between Vamsadhara and Langulya rivers. It covers the parts of Palakonda and Hiramandalam taluks. It is characterised by rugged topography marked with hillocks and knolls with an average height ranging from 100 to 500 metres. The region is mostly covered with reserved forests. It consists of old rocks of Lower Pre-Cambrian period. The main soil sub-order association found is Ustalfs while Ochrepts-Ustalfs are associated with Orthents in the northern part. Settlements are located along the cultivated patches scattered over relatively flat areas of the region. It is entirely rural and includes 148 villages with an area of 555.00 km². The region is inhabited by 35 549 persons. The area is least populated in the district and has a lowest density of 64 persons per k m².

4.3.7.2 Langulya—Vamsadhara Plain

This is the largest region in the district mainly coinciding with the valleys of Vamsadhara and Langulya rivers. On the south-east, it is separated by the coastal plain (4.3.7.6). Administratively, this plain extends over Rajam, Amadalavalasa and the parts of Hiramandalam, Palakonda, Pathapatnam, Ponduru, Ranasthalam, Srikakulam, Narasannapet and Kotabommali taluks. This is almost a level plain with an elevation below 300 metres above the mean sea level. However, some scattered vegetal cover in the form of open scrubs is also seen. Perennial and seasonal ponds are found throughout the region. The general slope is towards the south. Major part of the region consists of Recent alluvium. The area falling to the west of Langulya river is composed of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. Ustalfs soil sub-orde

association is found in the northern part of the region while Psamments occurs in the southern part along coastal plain area. Settlements are dense and evenly distributed. This is the most populated region of the district with the highest population concentration (density of population—421 persons per km²). The region contains 845 villages and 4 towns with a total area of 2 225.15 km². The total population of the region is 936 766 persons out of which 817 861 persons are categorised as rural and 118 905 persons as urban.

4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam—Banapuram—Mandasa Forested Region

The region extends over the northern parts of the district comprising Pathapatnam, Palasa and Sompeta taluks in part. The region presents typical rugged topography consisting of hills of a height above 500 metres characteristic to the Deccan Plateau. These are the off-shoots of the Eastern Ghats and are mostly covered with reserved forests. The region has developed on ancient rocks of Lower Pre-Cambrian period. The soils mainly belong to Ustalfs sub-order association. Psamments occupy a few eastern areas of the region. Being a hilly region mainly covered with reserved forests, cultivated areas are small and scattered. Settlements also lie along these areas. It includes 346 villages and one town. The total area is 822 00 km² which is inhabited by 171 497 persons of which 164 190 reside in rural and 7 307 in urban areas. The region has a density of 209 persons per km².

4.3.7.4 Sompeta—Ichchapuram Coastal Plain

The region occupies the north-eastern corner of the district and includes Ichchapuram and part of Sompeta taluk. This is mainly formed by sea deposits. The areas of marshy land and coastal sand with some scattered hillocks are the chief characteristics of this region. The slope is towards the south-east. Significant area is suitable for cultivation of paddy. Geologically, it mainly belongs to Recent period and the associated soil sub-order association is Psamments. The region has 215 villages and 2 towns with a total area of 633.00 km². It is inhabited by 261 886 persons of which 229 942 reside in rural and 31 944 in urban areas. The settlements are compact and distributed throughout the region. The favourable geographical conditions of the region have led to a higher population concentration. The region ranks second in the district in terms of density of population (414 persons per km²).

4.3.7.5 Tekkali—Palasa Coastal Plain

In continuation of the above region this coastal plain also lies along the Bay of Bengal and bears almost similar physiographic characteristics. Administratively, it extends over Tekkali and the parts of Palasa and Pathapatnam taluks. Besides a major part of the region being a fertile plain, the physiographic characteristics of the region include seasonal ponds, channels, mud, swamps, salt pans and coastal sands. The region is developed on Recent alluvium. Psamments soil sub-order association is found throughout the region. Settlements are dense and mainly concentrated in the central part. The region contains 318 villages and 3 towns. With an area of 725.00 km² it inhabits 238 533 persons according to 1981 Census. Out of these, 197 787 persons reside in rural and 40 746 in urban areas. The region has a density of population of 329 persons per km².

4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Coastal Plain

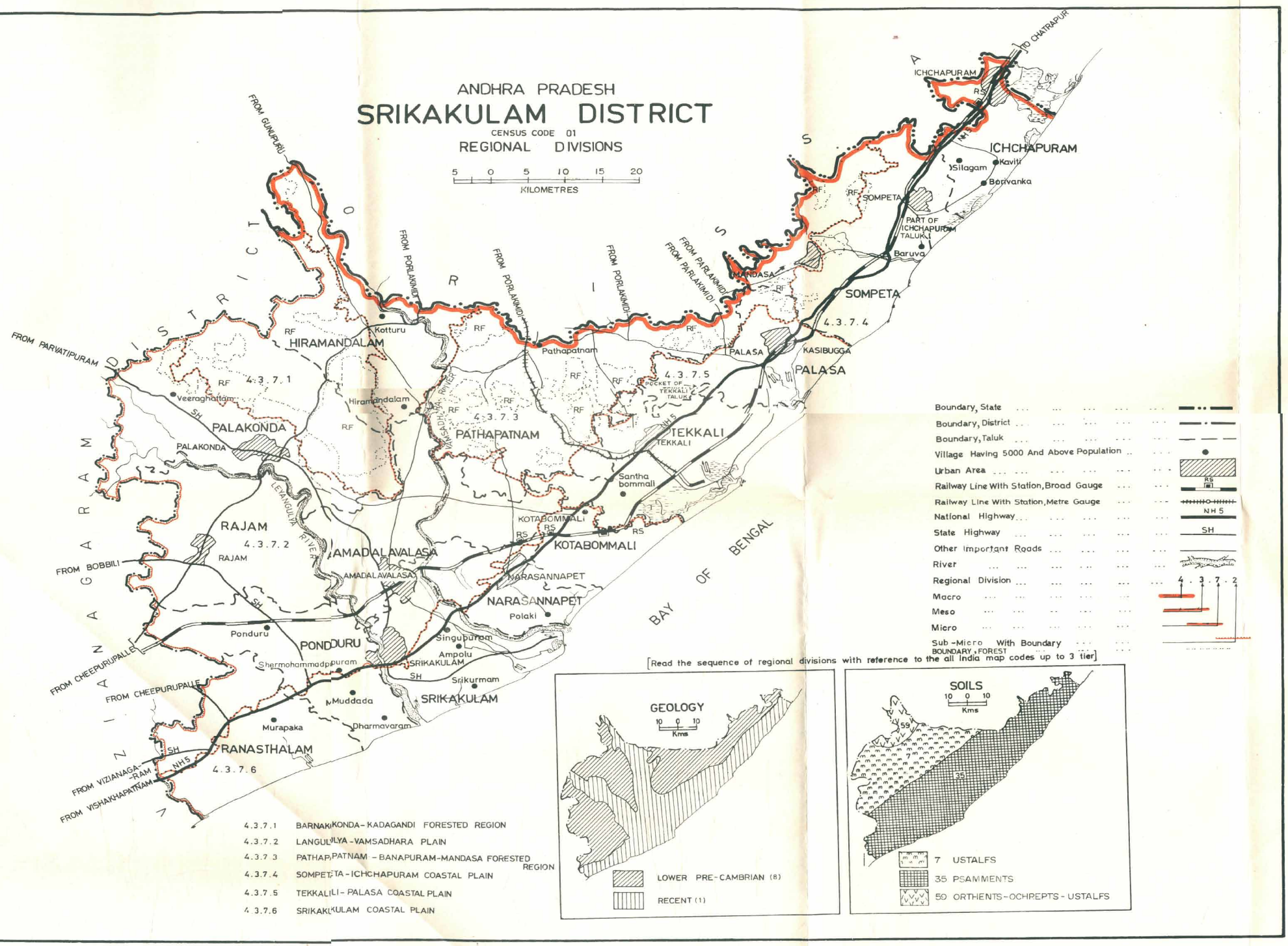
The region lies in the south-eastern corner of the district along the Bay of Bengal and consists partly of Ranasthalam, Ponduru, Narasannapet, Kotabommali and Srikakulam taluks. Langulya and Vamsadhara rivers flow in the central part of the region in south-eastern direction and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The region is rich in cultivation and is partly covered with thorny bushy types of vegetation. It consists of Recent alluvium and the associated soil sub-order is Psamments. Settlements are dense and evenly distributed. The region contains 213 villages and one town with a total area of 876.85 km². It is inhabited by 315 121 persons of which 300 619 reside in rural and 14 502 in urban areas. The concentration of population is fairly high with a density of 359 persons per km².

ANDHRA PRADESH
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20
KILOMETRES



4.3.7.1 BARNAKONDA - KADAGANDI FORESTED REGION
4.3.7.2 LANGULYA - VAMSADHARA PLAIN
4.3.7.3 PATHAPATNAM - BANAPURAM - MANDASA FORESTED REGION
4.3.7.4 SOMPETA - ICHCHAPURAM COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.7.5 TEKKALI - PALASA COASTAL PLAIN
4.3.7.6 SRIKAKULAM COASTAL PLAIN

Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village Having 5000 And Above Population
Urban Area
Railway Line With Station, Broad Gauge
Railway Line With Station, Metre Gauge
National Highway
State Highway
Other Important Roads
River
Regional Division 4.3.7.2
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro With Boundary
BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

GEOLOGY

10 0 10
Kms

LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN (8)
RECENT (1)

SOILS

10 0 10
Kms

7 USTALFS
35 PSAMMENTS
59 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS-USTALFS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Srikakulam **Census Location Code No. 01** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	4.3.7.1 Barnakond—Kadagandi Forested Region	148 villages (33 in Hiramandalam and 115 in Palakonda taluks)	No town	555.00	555.00	—	35 549	35 549	—
	4.3.7.2 Langulya—Vamsadhara Plain	845 villages (97 in Hiramandalam, 45 in Pathapatnam, 64 in Kotabommali, 40 in Narasannapet, 171 in Amadalavalasa, 24 in Srikakulam, 34 in Ranasthalam, 82 in Ponduru, 145 in Rajam and 143 in Palakonda taluks)	4 towns 1. Amadalavalasa 2. Palakonda, 3. Rajam 4. Srikakulam	2 225.15	2 187.65	37.50	936 766	817 861	118 905
	4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam—Banapuram—Mandasa Forested Region	346 villages (22 in Sompeta, 19 in Palasa and 305 in Pathapatnam taluks)	1 town 1. Mandasa	822.00	815.80	6.20	171 497	164 190	7 307
	4.3.7.4 Sompeta—Ichchapuram Coastal Plain	215 villages (50 in Ichchapuram and 165 in Sompeta taluks)	2 towns 1. Ichchapuram 2. Sompeta	633.00	615.40	17.60	261 886	229 942	31 944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.7.5 Tekkali—Palasa Coastal Plain	318 villages (168 in Palasa, 140 in Tekkali and 10 in Pathapatnam taluks)	3 towns 1. Kasibugga 2. Palasa 3. Tekkali	725.00	703.80	21.20	238 533	197 787	40 746
	4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Coastal Plain	213 villages (37 in Kotabommali, 45 in Narasannapet, 36 in Srikakulam, 23 in Ponduru and 72 in Ranasthalam taluks)	1 town 1. Narasannapet	876.85	871.65	5.20	315 121	300 619	14 502

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Srikakulam **Census Location Code No. 01** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of census Villages 1981	Total No. of Villages in Taluk	Total No. of Villages in Division	Area of Rigional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.7.1 Bimakonda—Kadagandi Forested Region	Hiramandalam taluk	34,42 to 66, 84 to 89, 104	33			Code No. 35 to 41, 67 to 83, 90 to 103 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Palakonda taluk	1 to 5, 8 to 33, 47 to 108, 148 to 168, 217 to 233, 243	115	148	555.00	Code No. 6, 7, 34 to 46, 109 to 147, 169 to 16, 234 to 242 are in region 4.3.7.2
2.	4.3.7.2 Langulya—Vamsadhara Plain	Hiramandalam taluk	1 to 33, 35 to 41, 67 to 83, 90 to 103, 105 to 130	97			Code No. 34, 42 to 66, 84 to 89, 104 are in region 4.3.7.1
		Pathapatnam taluk	1 to 11, 16 to 23, 44, 45, 308 to 315, 342 to 348, 35 to 361	45			L.C. No. 52 is merged in L. C. No. 54 and Code No. 12 to 15, 24 to 43, 46 to 51, 53 to 307, 316 to 319, 325 to 327, 333 to 341, 349 to 352 are in region 4.3.7.3
		Kotabommali taluk	1 to 24, 29 to 66, 89, 90	64			Code No. 25 to 28 67 to 88 are in region 4.3.7.6
		Narasannapet taluk	1 to 29, 42 to 51, 73	40			Code No. 30 to 41, 52 to 72 are in region 4.3.7.6
		Amadalavalasa taluk	1 to 105, 107 to 172	171			Code No. 106 is deleted from this taluk. Code No. 157, 158, 165, 167, 168 are fully included in Amadalavalasa town.
		Srikakulam taluk	1 to 5, 9 to 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 to 29	24			Code No. 6 to 8 are in region 4.3.7.6 and Code No. 14 and 18 are deleted from this taluk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Code No. 27, 28 and parts of 26, 29, 30 are partly included in Srikakulam town.
		Ranasthalam taluk	1 to 18, 25. 26. 38 to 46, 69, 70 71, 72. 75	34			Code No. 19 to 24, 27 to 37, 47 to 68. 73, 74 are in region .3.7.6
		Ponduru taluk	1 to 79, 81, 82, 83	82			Code No. 80 is in region 4.3.7.6
		Rajam taluk	1 to 145	145			Code No. 70 is included in Rajam town.
		Palakonda taluk	6, 7, 34 to 46, 109 to 147, 169 to 216, 234 to 242, 244 to 258	143	845	2 225.15	Code No. 8 to 33, 47 to 108, 148 to 168, 217 to 233, 243 are in region 4.3.7.1 Code No. 175, 211, 212 are included in Palakonda town.
3.	4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam-Banapuram-Mandasa Forested	Sompeta taluk	58 to 64, 89 to 101, 106, 151	22			Code No. 65 to 88, 102 to 105, 107 to 150 are in region 4.3.7.4 Code No. 106 is included in Mandasa town.
	Region	Palasa taluk	1 to 16, 21, 22, 23	19			Code No. 17 to 20 are in region 4.3.7.5
		Pathapatnam taluk	12, 13, 14, 15, 24 to 43, 46 to 51, 53 to 307, 316, 317, 318, 319, 325, 326, 327, 333 to 341, 349 to 352	305	346	822.00	Code No. 16 to 23, 44, 45, 303 to 315, 342 to 348 are in region 4.3.7.2 and Code No. 320 to 324, 3 8 to 332 are in rigion 4.3.7.5
4.	4.3.7.4 Sompeta— Ichchapuram	Ichchapuram taluk	1 to 50	50			Code No. 20 is merged in Ichchapuram town.
	Coastal Plain	Sompeta taluk	1 to 57, 65 to 88. 102, 103, 104, 105. 107 to 150, 152 to 187	165	215	633.00	Code No. 58 to 64, 89 to 101, 106, 151 are in region 4.3.7.3 Code Nn. 51, 52 and 72 are included in Sompeta town.
5.	4.3.7.5 Tekkali— Palasa Coastal Plain	Palasa taluk	17 to 20, 24 to 187	168			Code No. 21 to 23 are in region 4.3.7.3 Code No. 32, 33, 34 are merged in Palasa and 39, 40, 51 and 53 in Kasibugga towus.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tekkali taluk	1 to 104	104			Code No. 45, 67 are included in Tekkali town.
		Pathapatnam taluk	320 to 324, 328 to 332	10	318	725.00	Code No. 325 to 327 are in region 4.3.7.3
6.	4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Coastal Plain	Kotabommali taluk	25, 26, 27, 28, 67 to 88, 91 to 101	37			Code No. 29 to 66, 89, 90 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Narasannapet taluk	30 to 4 , 52 to 72, 74 to 85	45			Code No. 42 to 51, 73 are in region 4.3.7.2 Code No. 29, 40, 42 and 43 are included partly and 41 fully included in Narasannapet town.
		Srikakulam taluk	6, 7, 8, 30 to 62	36			Code No. 9 to 13, 15 to 17, 19 to 29 are in region 4.3.7.2 and Code No. 14 and 18 are deleted from this taluk and transferred to Amadalavalasa and Ponduru taluks respectively.
		Ponduru taluk	80, 84 to 105	23			Code No. 81 to 83 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Ranasthalam taluk	19 to 24, 27 to 37, 47 to 68, 73, 74, 76 to 106	72	213	876.85	Code No. 25, 26, 38 to 46, 69 to 72, 75 are in region 4.3.7.2

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Srikakulam **Census Location Code No. 01** **State: Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	4.3.7.1 Barnakonda—Kadagandi Forested Region	Palakonda and Hiramandalam taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents*—*Ochrepts*—*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs*	With an average height between 100 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east it is characterised by rugged topography marked with hillocks, knolls etc. It is almost entirely clad with forests. Settlements are located only in the cultivable areas over the level land.
		4.3.7.2 Langulya—Vamsadhara Plain	Palakonda, Hiramandalam, Pathapatnam, Rajam, Ponduru, Amadalavalasa, Ranasthalam, Srikakulam, Narasannapet, and Kotabommali taluks	Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Psamments*	Between the average height of 100 and 300 mtrs. and a gentle slope toward the south, it is a level plain drained by the Langulya Vamsadhara and their tributaries with occurrence of ponds/tanks. Sufficient vegetation with scanty open scrubs, rocky knobs and cultivated land is visible. Settlements are evenly dispersed.
		4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam—Banapuram—Mandasa Forested Region	Pathapatnam, Sompeta and Palasa taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Ustalfs* and *Psamments*	This region has an average height between 100 and 500 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east. It is drained by numerous seasonal channels. It is majorly occupied by forest patches with a lesser amount of cultivated land and is also characterised by small hillocks, rocky slopes, knobs, scrubs etc. Settlements are random and preferably located in the level land.
		4.3.7.4 Sompeta—Ichchapuram Coastal Plain	Sompeta and Ichchapuram taluks	Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Psamments*	This coastal plain has an average height below 50 mtrs. and a general slope towards the Bay of Bengal. It is characterised by a few patches of marsh, coastal sand etc. Mixed vegetation with cashew plantation and a good amount of cultivated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						land with even distribution of settlements are the obvious features of the region.
		4.3.7.5 Tekkali — Palasa Coastal Plain	Palasa, Tekkali, and Pathapatnam taluks	Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Psamments*	The region spreads over the coast along the Bay of Bengal with an average height upto 100 mtrs. and slope towards the south-east. It is characterised by a few rocky knobs, seasonal ponds, salt pans and coastal sand. It is mostly cultivated with almost even distribution of settlements and a good network of roads and railways.
		4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Coastal Plain	Ranasthalam, Ponduru, Srikakulam, Narasannapet, and Kotabommali taluks	Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Psamments*	With an average height below 100 mtrs. it is drained mainly by the Langulya and Vamsadhara rivers alongwith several seasonal channels and ponds. It is characterised by a few rocky knobs, ubiquitous vegetation, cultivated land and almost even distribution of settlements.

VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Vizianagaram district is a part of the Northern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.7) and lies between 17°15' and 19°15' North latitudes and 83° 0' and 83°45' East longitudes. The district was formed on 1st June 1979 by taking off some areas of Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts which presently surround the district from eastern and western sides respectively. A very small portion of the district touches the Bay of Bengal on the south. In terms of geographical area the district is the third smallest in the state having an area of 6 539.00 km². The district accounts for 1 804 196 persons as per the 1981 Census. It consists of 1 523 villages and 10 towns in 12 taluks. The district shows a varied topography including alluvial and coastal plains, upland and hilly areas. The areas transferred from Vishakhapatnam district are mostly hilly and picturesque, especially in the north. This hilly part and sand areas on the western margin of the district consist of the Eastern Ghats. The height exceeds 600 metres above the mean sea level. The average height of the plain between this hilly part and the coastal plain is about 200 metres. The main rivers draining the district are Langulya (Nagavalli), Champavati, Suvarnamukhi, Vegavati and Gomukhi. Langulya is the main river which flows in Parvathipuram taluk for about 112 kms. The Suvarnamukhi river takes its birth in the hills of Salur taluk and takes an easterly direction finally joining Langulya river. The river Gostani has its origin in Ananthagiri forest area and flows through Srungavarapukota taluk. The general flow of the drainage is towards the south-east.

Major area of the district is composed of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks while the coastal plain area is developed on Recent alluvium. There are some deposits of Pleistocene laterites in the south-western part of the district. In this area of the Eastern Ghats the latiritic cappings occur at altitudes above 1000 metres. Majority of these cappings are located over water divides with a number of first order streams flowing away from them. (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978). The district is chiefly covered under Ustalfs-Ochrepts soil sub-order association. However, Psamments is found deposited along the coastal part while Tropepts-Ustalfs are associated with Orthents in some extreme western and eastern areas. The climate of the district is characterised by high humidity, oppressive summer and good seasonal rainfall. There are obvious local variances in climate. The hilly area is generally pleasant in summer and experiences low temperature and better rainfall. The hilly areas are mostly forested mainly belonging to southern tropical moist mixed deciduous forests and southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest types. The forestry plays an important role in the economy of the district.

According to the parameters of delineation in this volume, the district can be sub-divided into following five sub-micro regions.

4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland

The region spreads over the northern part of the district occupying larger parts of Kurupam taluk and some areas of Parvathipuram taluk. This upland is marked with hillocks, knolls and rugged topography with significant coverage of forests. It is drained by the Vottigedda river which flows in the central part of the region in north-south direction alongwith its tributaries. These leave broken ground along sides. This hilly part is an extension of the Eastern Ghats mainly consisting of Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks. The main soil sub-order association found is Ustalfs-Ochrepts while Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs occurs in some eastern areas. This is entirely a rural tract having 279 villages. The total area of the region is 923.00 km² inhabited by 76 062 rural population. On account of large extent of forest cover settlements are rare and sparsely distributed. The density of population (82 persons per km²) is low.

4 3 7.2 Suvarnamukhi—Vegavati Plain

This plain region lies adjacent to the Eastern Ghats covering the whole of Bobbili and Badangi taluks and the parts of Kurupam, Parvathipuram and Salur taluks. The plain is sandy and undulating with a perceptible slope near the hills. It is traversed by a large number of streams. The important rivers draining the region mainly from west to east are Langulya (Nagavalli) in the northern part, Suvarnamukhi in the central part and Vegavati in the southern part of the region. Large area of the region belongs to Lower Pre-Cambrian period. A few areas along river Langulya and Suvarnamukhi however have some deposits of Recent alluvium. Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Ochrepts soils occur throughout the region. Some forest areas are seen over the southern and south-western parts of the region. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the central and eastern parts of the region. There are 528 villages and 3 towns with a tota area of 2 145.10 km² where 668 644 persons are residing according to 1981 Census. Out of these 560 051 persons reside in rural and 108 593 persons in urban areas. The region show a higher concentration of population with a density of 312 persons per km².

4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract

The region lies in the western part of the district in a strip of hills extending over the parts of Salur, Parvathipuram and Gajapathinagaram taluks. A small patch of Araku taluk of Vishakhapatnam district is also included in this region which lies in the southern part of the region. The region characterises with rugged topography marked with a few hillocks, steep slopes and a few rocky knobs. There are significant areas of reserved forests and dense scrubs located over the region. Its geology is Lower Pre-Cambrian. The main soils are Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs. In the northern part Ustalfs-Ochrepts occurs in some areas. Settlements are mainly concentrated in the northern part of the region. This is entirely rural tract consisting of 106 villages. Its total area is 658 30 km² inhabited by 37 894 rural population. This is the least populated region in the district and has the lowest density of population (58 persons per km²).

4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle-Gajapathinagaram-Viyyampeta Region

The region includes the whole of Cheepurupalle, Nellimarla and Viyyampeta taluks and parts of Gajapathinagaram, Vizianagaram, Bhogapuram and Srungavarapukota taluks. With an altitude of below 00 metres the region is a plain sloping towards the south. It is drained by the upper courses of the Champavati, Kandivalsa, Gostani and its tributares. The region chiefly belongs to Lower Pre-Cambrian period with some formations of Pleistocene laterites in southern part. The main soils found are Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Ochrepts. Psamments is deposited only in some south-eastern areas. The region shows a fairly good concentration of settlements which are evenly distributed over the region. The region consists of 534 villages and 4 towns with a total area of 2 300.00 km². It is inhabited by 716 715 persons of which 666 979 persons reside in rural and 49 736 in urban areas. The density of popuiation is high (312 persons per km²).

4.3.7 5 Vizianagaram Bhogapuram Coastal Plain

The region extends over the major part of Bhogapuram and a small area of Vizianagaram taluks. This coastal plain has been formed after the deposition of the alluvial sediments, clay and sands. The altitude is below 100 metres above the mean sea level. It is drained by Champavati river and some seasonal channels and ponds. Scattered thorny bushy type of vegetation is found. The region is mainly formed of Recent alluvium while rocks of Lower Pre-Cambrian period are found in the western part of the region. Soils are sandy belonging to Psamments soil sub-order association. Settlements are dense and the region shows the highest concentration of population in the district. It contains 98 villages and 3 towns. With an area of 512.00 km² the region is inhabited by 304 626 persons. Out of these 175 456 persons reside in rural and 129 170 in urban areas. It has the highest density of population (595 persons per km²) in the district.

Prudhvi Raju K.N. and Vaidyanadhan R.; op.cit. 1978 p.516.

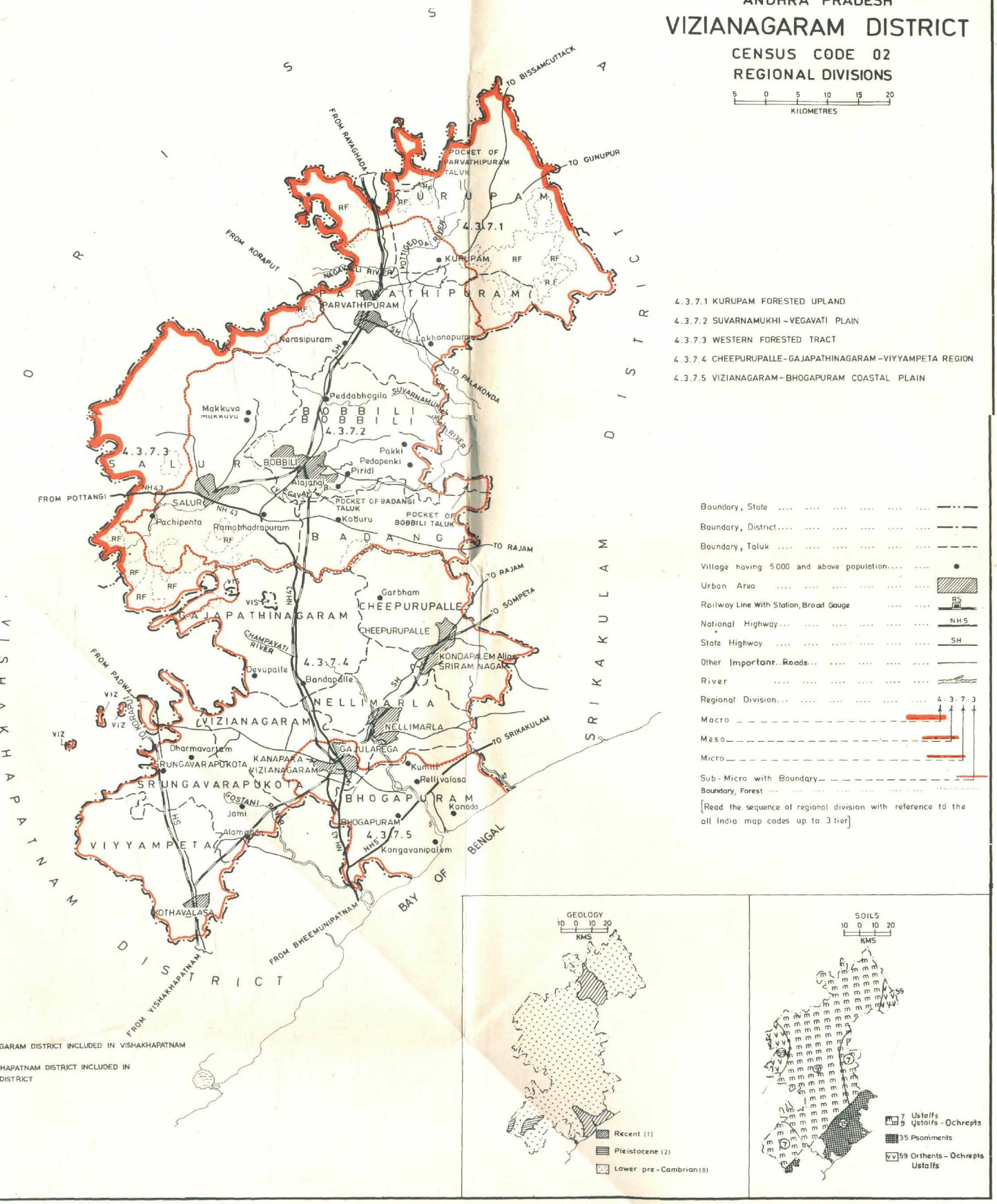
ANDHRA PRADESH

VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

5 0 5 10 15 20
KILOMETRES



4.3.7.1 KURUPAM FORESTED UPLAND

4.3.7.2 SUVARNAMUKHI - VEGAVATI PLAIN

4.3.7.3 WESTERN FORESTED TRACT

4.3.7.4 CHEEPURUPALLE - GAJAPATHINAGARAM - VIYYAMPETA REGION

4.3.7.5 VIZIANAGARAM - BHOGAPURAM COASTAL PLAIN

Boundary, State
Boundary, District
Boundary, Taluk
Village having 5000 and above population
Urban Area
Railway Line With Station, Broad Gauge — RS
National Highway — NH 5
State Highway — SH
Other Important Roads
River
Regional Division — 4.3.7.3
Macro
Meso
Micro
Sub-Micro with Boundary
Boundary, Forest

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

VIZ - PART OF VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT INCLUDED IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

VIS - PART OF VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT INCLUDED IN VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

GEOLOGY
10 0 10 20
KMS

Recent (1)
Pleistocene (2)
Lower pre-Cambrian (8)

SOILS
10 0 10 20
KMS

7 Ustalfs
9 Ustalfs - Ochrepts
35 Psamments
59 Orthents - Ochrepts Ustalfs

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Vizianagaram **Census Location Code No. 02** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

District	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vizianagaram	4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland	279 villages (216 in Kurupam and 63 in Parvathipuram taluks)	No town	923.00	923.00	—	76 062	76 062	—
	4.3.7.2 Suvarnamukhi—Vegavati Plain	528 villages (24 in Kurupam, 147 in Parvathipuram, 121 in Bobbili, 92 in Badangi and 144 in Salur taluks)	3 towns 1. Parvathipuram 2. Salur 3. Bobbili	2 145.10	2 087.00	58.10	668 644	560 051	108 593
	4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract	106 villages (12 in Parvathipuram, 84 in Salur, 3 in Araku (Vishakhapatnam District), and 7 in Gajapathinagaram taluks)	No town	658.30	658.30	—	37 894	37 894	—
	4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle—Gajapathinagaram—Viyyampeta Region	534 villages (15 in Gajapathinagaram 112 in Cheepurupalle 73 in Nellimarla taluk, 7 in Bhogapuram 50 in Vizianagaram and 83 in Srungavarapukota taluks (L.C. Nos. 14, 15 and 16 are located in Araku taluk of Vishakhapatnam District and 94 in Viyyampeta taluk)	4 towns 1. Cheepurupalle 2. Kondapal Alias Sriramnagar 3, Nellimarla 4. Kothavalasa	2 300.00	2 239.40	60.60	716 715	666 979	49 736
	4.3.7.5 Vizianagaram-Bhogapuram Coastal Plain	98 villages (20 in Vizianagaram and 78 in Bhogapuram taluks)	3 towns 1. Gajularega 2. Konapaka 3. Vizianagaram	512.00	492.70	19.30	304 626	175 456	129 170

Note : The area and population totals of the districts do not tally since some of the villages & Vizianagaram district are located in Vishakhapatnam district and vice versa.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Vizianagaram **Census Location Code No 02** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland	Kurupam taluk	1 to 100, 103 to 128, 136 to 166, 182 to 240	216			Code No. 101, 102, 129 to 135, 167 to 181 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Parvathipuram taluk	1 to 41, 48, 49, 71 to 83, 129, 132, 133, 135 to 138	63	279	923.00	Code No. 42 to 47, 50 to 70, 84 to 128, 130, 131, 134, are in region 4.3.7.2
2.	4.3.7.2 Suvarnamukhi—Vegavati Plain	Kurupam taluk	101, 102, 129 to 135, 167 to 181	24			Code No. 103 to 128, 136 to 166 are in region 4.3.7.1
		Parvathipuram taluk	42 to 47, 50 to 70, 84 to 128, 130, 131, 134, 139 to 155, 168 to 222	147			Code No. 48, 49, 71 to 83, 129, 132, 133, 135 to 138, are in region 4.3.7.1 and Code No. 156 to 167 are in region 4.3.7.3 Code No. 112, 150, 151, 182, 183 are merged in parvathipuram town.
		Bobbili taluk	1 to 121	121			Code No. 65, 105 full and patr of 88 is included in Bobbili town.
		Badangi taluk	1 to 92	92			—
		Salur taluk	20, 21, 22, 23, 32 to 51, 67 to 87, 90, 96 to 122, 129, 130, 134 to 148, 152 to 173, 180, 181, 182, 185 to 211, 215	144	528	2 145.10	Code No. 24 to 31, 52 to 66, 88, 89, 91 to 95, 123 to 128, 131 to 133, 149, 151, 174 to 179, 183, 184, 212 to 214 are in region 4.3.7.3 Code No. 134, 144, 156, 157 are included in Salur town.
3.	4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract	Parvathipuram taluk	156 to 167	12			—
		Salur taluk	1 to 19, 24 to 31, 52 to 66, 88, 89, 91 to 95, 123 to 128, 131 to 133, 149, 174 to 179, 183, 184, 212 to 214, 216 to 228	84			Code No. 20 to 23, 32 to 51, 67 to 87, 90, 96 to 122, 129, 130, 134 to 148, 150, 152 to 173, 180 to 182, 185 to 211, 215 are in region 4.3.7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Araku taluk (Visakhapatnam District)	1, 3, 132	3			L.C. Nos. 1, 3 and 132 are located in Gajapathinagaram taluk of Vizianagaram District.
		Gajapathi-nagaram	26, 27, 57 to 61	7	106	658.30	Code No. 28 to 56 are in region 4.3.7.4
4.	4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle—Gajapathi-nagaram—Viyyampeta Region	Gajapathi-nagaram taluk	1 to 25, 28 to 56, 62 to 122	115			Code No. 26, 27, 57 to 61 are in region 4.3.7.3
		Cheepurupalle taluk	1 to 112	112			Code No. 78 62, 70 are merged in Cheepurupalle and 75 to 77, 90 in Kondapalem town.
		Nellimarla taluk	1 to 73	73			Code No. 67 is included in Nellimarla town.
		Bhogapuram taluk	2 to 6, 15, 16	7			Code No. 7 to 14 are in region 4.3.7.5
		Vizianagaram taluk	1 to 31, 35 to 51, 64, 65	50			Code No. 32 to 34, 52 to 63 are in region 4.3.7.5
		Srungavarapukota taluk	1 to 13, 17 to 49, 51 to 87	83			Code No. 14, 15 and 16 are located in Araku taluk of Vishakhapatnam District.
		Viyyampeta taluk	1 to 94	94	534	2 300.00	Code No. 50 is merged in Code No. 49 Code No. 86 is merged in Kothavalasa town.
5.	4.3.7.5 Vizianagaram—Bhogapuram Coastal Plain	Vizianagaram taluk	32 to 34, 52 to 63, 66 to 70	20			Code No. 35 to 51, 64, 65 are in region 4.3.7.4 Code No. 54 is included in Konapaka, 56 in Gajularega and 60, 61 parts in Vizianagaram towns.
		Bhogapuram taluk	1, 7 to 14, 17 to 85	78	98	512.00	Code No. 2 to 6, 15, 16 are in region 4.3.7.4

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Vizianagaram **Census Location Code No. 02** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland	Parvathipuram and Kurupam taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian (Khondalites)	*Ustalfs*—*Ochrepts* and *Orthents*—*Ochrepts*—*Ustalfs*	With an average height between 200 and 950 mtrs. and a slope towards the south it is drained by the Vottigedda and other streams with b oken ground along sides. It shows an abundance of hillocks/ knolls and rugged topography with steep rocky slopes marked with significant coverage of forests. Settlements are located along cultivated patches.
		4.3.7.2 Suvarnamukhi-Vegavati Plain	Kurupam, Parvathipuram, Salur, Bobbili and Badangi taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian and Recent	*Ustalfs* and *Ustalfs*—*Ochrepts*	It is a level plain having an average height between 100 and 200 mtrs. and a slope towards the east. Drained by the Langulya, Suvarnamukhi, Vegavati and others it is characterised by numerous ponds/tanks and a few patches of forests mixed with miscellaneous vegetation. It is mostly cultivated showing an even dispersion of settlements.
		4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract	Gajapathinagaram, Salur and Parvathipuram taluks of Vizianagram and Araku taluk of Vishakhapatnam District	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents*—*Ochrepts*—*Ustalfs*	Lying in the west as a strip with an average height between 200 and 900 mtrs it is characterised by rugged topography marked with a few hillocks, steep slopes, dense scrubs and a few rocky knobs. It is almost entirely forested showing random dispersion of settlements.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle — Gajapathinagaram — Viyyampeta Region	Gajapathinagaram. Cheepurupalle, Nellimarla, Vizianagaram. Srungavarapukota, Bhogapuram and Viyyampeta taluks	Lower Pre-Cambrian (Khondalites) and Pleistocene	*Ustalfs*, *Ustalfs*— *Ochrepts* and *Psamments*	Lying between the average height of 100 and 200 mtrs. and a slope towards the south it is drained by the upper course of the Champavathi, Kandivalasa Gostani and its tributaries. It is characterised by a good amount of cultivated land except a few small hillocks and open scrubs mixed with miscellaneous vegetation throughout. Settlements are almost even in distribution.
		4.3.7.5 Vizianagaram — Bhogapuram Coastal Plain	Vizianagaram and Bhogapuram taluks	Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian (Khondalites)	*Psamments*	It has an average height below 100 mtrs. and slopes towards the south. It is drained by the Champavathi river and some seasonal channels and ponds. Vegetation cover is dense compris ng of plantation, coniferous and others. Settlements are dense. Transport net work is better.

VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Vishakhapatnam district is a part of the Northern Andhra Coastal Plain (4.3.7). Being located between the co-ordinates of 17°15'-18°32' N.latitudes and 81°50'-83°32' E. longitudes, the district is bounded by the state of Orissa on the north and north-west, Vizianagaram district on the north-east, the Bay of Bengal on the south-east and East Godavari district on the south-west. The district accounts for a total area of 11 161 km^2 constituted by 14 taluks and inhabited by 2 576 474 persons (1981 Census).

Physiographically, the district exhibits the characteristics of a plain landscape in the area extending from the coast upto the foothills of the Eastern Ghats. It contains sea stacks, wave-cut platforms, beaches and sand dunes. This coastal plain is characterised by small detached hills, large accumulation of red sand, often dissected into miniature badlands and patches of dune sands. Laterites are present here both as altered product of hard rock as well as colluvium. To the north-west, there is undulating upland area (with a height of even more than 1200 metres) of the Eastern Ghats. In the western part over Chintapalle area relatively flat tops and associated laterite cappings are usually recognised, by their negligible to gentle slope (0°-15°), light tone sparse to thin vegetation occurring usually at higher altitudes and spatial extension across fracture. This area was uplifted alongwith a major part of the Eastern Ghats in post Mid-Miocene period (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978).

The district is drained by Sileru, Machkund and Patal rivers on the northen side and by Sarda, Pedda Eru and Varaha rivers in the coastal area. According to a geomorphological study on Chintapalle area of the distirct (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978), the headward erosion is most important along the streams that flow along the ENE—WSW fracture. In general, major part of the district is under Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks although the formations of the Recent and Plesistocene periods are also visible along the coast. More specifically, the major rock types around Vishakhapatnam city are Khondalite, Charnokite and granite The southern foot slopes of the Kailasa range here are flanked by a series of piedmont fans formed of detritus of debris slope brought down by streams. The material is chiefly silt-gravel-sand. In the inter-fan areas and along the rest of the foot slope where there are no fans, it is all colluvium with the same material composition as of the fans. The thickness of the colluvium deposit varies from 0.6 to 6 metres (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978). It is also relevant there to note that the GSI and other organisations have recognised the extensive reserves of bauxite of different categories ranging to million of tons among the lateritic cappings particularly between Anantagiri and Araku as well as around Chintapalle (Prudhvi Raju and Vaidyanadhan, 1978).

As far as the soils are concerned, broadly there are 3 soil zones in the district- (i) Psamments along the coast, (ii) Ustalfs in the middle part and (iii) Orthents-Tropepts-Rock outcrops in the north. Little patches of Rock Outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs and Ustalfs-Ochrepts are also seen in the extreme west and north respectively. As a general character of the soil spread, the presence of laterites both as altered product of hard rock as well as colluvium is a usual feature in the western and north-western parts. Forest coverage in the district accounts for 42.1 per cent of its total geographical area. It includes southern dry mixed deciduous forests in the north-western hilly area and tropical dry evergreen forests in the coastal area.

On the basis of the micro level diversities in the physio-geographical factors in the district there have been carved out 5 sub-micro regions as described below

4.3.7.1 Machkund—Patal Riverine Tract

The region spreads over the north-western part of the district and is gently sloping towards the north. It covers the parts of Paderu, Chintapalle and Araku taluks. It is drained by Machkund, Patal and other rivers/streams. Along the river sides land is cultivable and rest part is having undulating surface with small

hills, knolls and forest coverage. Its geology is Lower Pre-Cambrian throughout the region and soils are Ustalfs-Ochrepts in the extreme north and Orthents-Tropepts-Rock Outcrops in all the rest part of the region. It is entirely rural including 2139 villages with an area of 2 3[illegible]0.00 km² and is inhabited by 290 435 persons. Its density of population is 124 persons per km².

4.3.7.2 Chintapalle—Peddakota Forested Region

The region is comprised of the parts of Chintapalle, Paderu, Araku and K. Kotapadu taluks of Vishakhapatnam district and the part of Srungvarapukota taluk of Vizianagaram district. It has the most rugged surface with hills, knobs having varying slopes and is covered with forests. In this area the lateritic cappings occur at altitudes of 1065-1220 metres above mean sea level and are as the layer of weathered product. Some investigations have indicated that extensive reserves of bauxites of different categories ranging to millions of tons are found here. Its geology belongs to Lower Pre-Cambrian period and soils are Orthents-Tropepts-Rock outcrops throughout the region excepting for a little patch of Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Ustalfs in the extreme west. The region has 1254villags and one town with a total area of 3 872.00 km² inhabited by 161 611 persons where 156 829 are in rural and 4782 are in urban area. The region has a density of 42 persons per km².

4.3.7.3 Narsapatnam—Chodavaram Plain

This region extends over Narsapatnam, Kotauratla and the parts of Madugula, Chodavaram, Nakkapalle, Chintapalle, K.Kotapadu and Anakapalle taluks. It is mostly cultivated land with some patches of forests and rugged topography and is drained by Sarada river and other streams. Geologically, the region shows widespread Lower Pre-Cambrian rocks alongwith a few little patches of Pleistocene formations in the extreme east. Soils are Ustalfs. Settlements are more dense in the eastern part. It includes 444 villages and 3 towns with a total area of 2 488.00 km² which is inhabited by 563 822 persons of which 508 950 reside in rural and 54 872 in urban areas. Its density of population is 227 persons per km².

4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili—Nakkapalle Coastal Plain

As a strip along the Bay of Bengal this region extends over Yellamanchili taluk and the parts of Nakkapalle and Anakapalle taluks. Sloping towards the Bay of Bengal it is drained by Tandavan, Varaha, Gokivada and Sarada rivers and other streams. Its geology relates to the Recent and Lower Pre-Cambrian formations. Soils are Psamments. The area is fertile for agriculture showing even distribution of settlements. It includes 153 villages and 2 towns with a total area of 851 00 km² and is inhabited by 316 013 persons of which 281 134 reside in rural and 34 879 in urban areas. Its density of population is 371 persons per km².

4.3.7.5 Vishakhapatnam—Anakapalle Coastal Plain

In the eastern part of the district this region lies beside the Bay of Bengal and covers Sabbvaram, Vishakhapatnam and Bheemunipatnam taluks and the parts of Anakapalle and K.Kotapadu taluks. Its slope is towards the Bay of Bengal. With specific soil sub-order association of Psamments its geology belongs to Lower Pre-Cambrian and Pleistocene periods. Piedmont fans are remarkable feature near Vishakhapatnam city which are formed of detritus of debris brought down by streams. Colluvium with a thickness of 0.6-6 metres and material composition of silt-gravel-sand is common in all the rest part. Showing an even distribution of settlements the region consists of 308 villages and 4 towns with a total area of 1 60[illegible].00 km². It is inhabited by 1 244 848 persons of which 533 420 reside in rural and 711 428 in urban areas. It is densely populated area with a density of 778 persons per km².

K.N Prudhvi Raju and R.Vaidyanadhan 1978; Geomorphology of Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; Journal of the Geological Survey of India, vol.19, No.1 Jan.1978, pp.26-34.

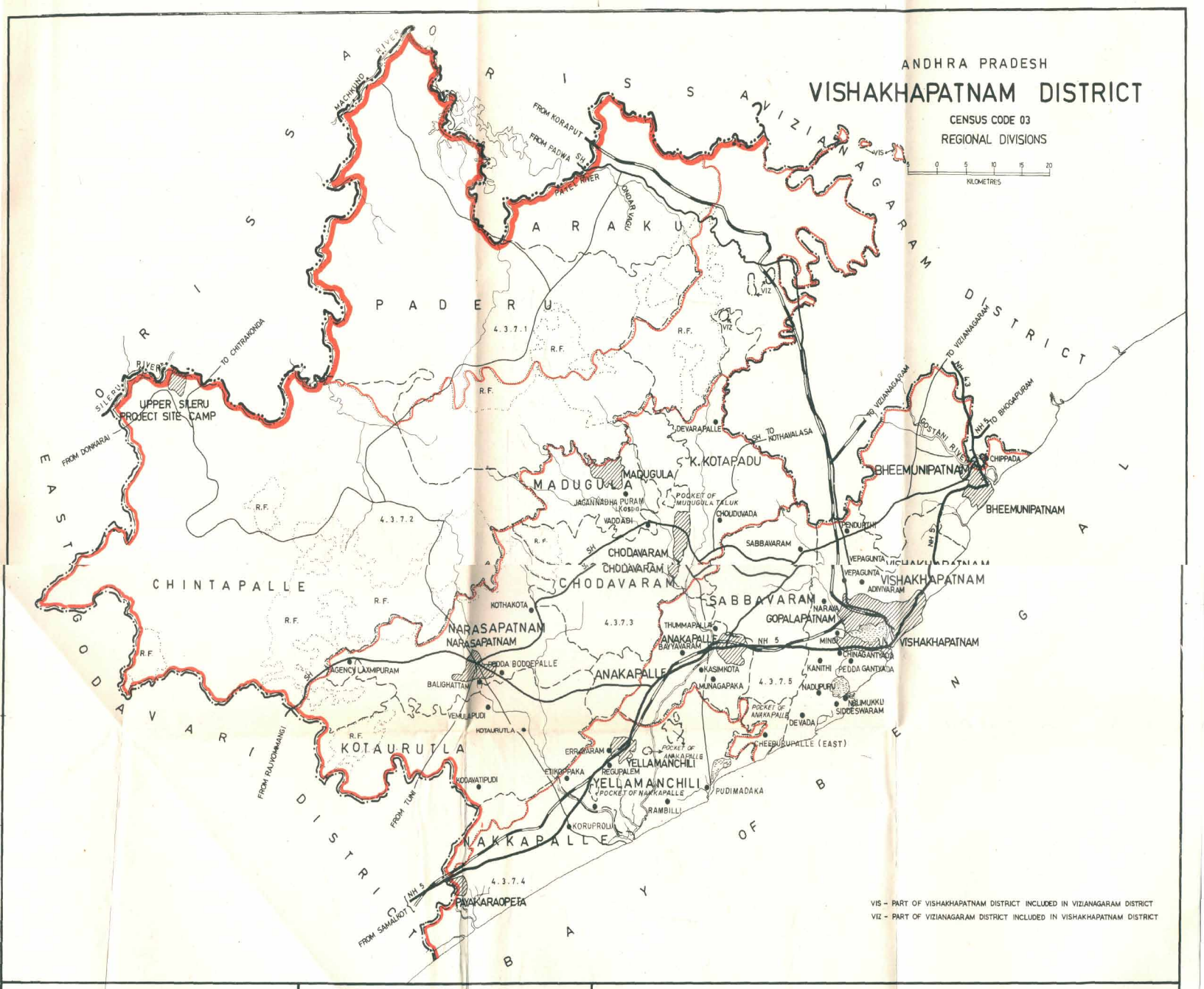
Photo-Geomorphic Features in Chintapalle Area over Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh; Journal of the Geological Society of India, Vol 19 No.11, Nov.1978, pp.515-518.

ANDHRA PRADESH

VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

CENSUS CODE 03

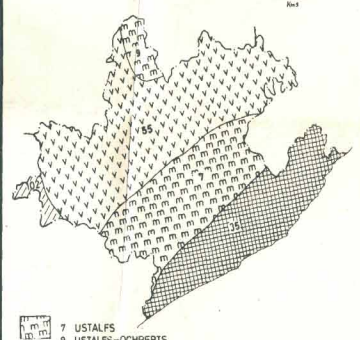
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



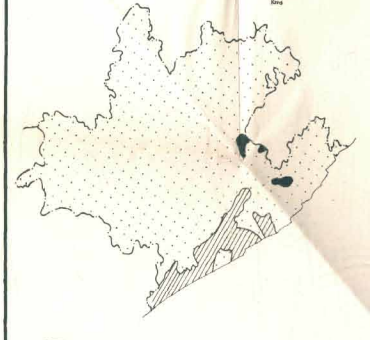
VIS – PART OF VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT INCLUDED IN VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

VIZ – PART OF VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT INCLUDED IN VISHAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

SOILS



GEOLOGY



4.3.7.1 MACHKUND – PATAL RIVERINE TRACT

4.3.7.2 CHINTAPALLE – PEDDAKOTA FORESTED REGION

4.3.7.3 NARASAPATNAM-CHODAVARAM PLAIN

4.3.7.4 YELLAMANCHILI-NAKKAPALLE COASTAL PLAIN

4.3.7.5 VISHAKHAPATNAM – ANAKAPALLE COASTAL PLAIN

BOUNDARY, STATE

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

BOUNDARY, TALUK

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

RAILWAYLINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 5

STATE HIGHWAY SH

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 4.3.7.2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY, FOREST

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : Vishakhapatnam **Census Location Code No. 03** **State : Andhraradesh**

Dlstrict	Region No./ Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region/ Name	Area in km² in region			Population in region (1981)		
				T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vishakha patnam	4.3.7.1 Machkund-Patal Riverine Tract	2 139 villages (16 in Chintapalle 1646 in Paderu and 477 in Araku taluks)	No town	2 350.00	2 350.00	—	290 435	290 435	—
	4.3.7.2 Chintapalle Peddakota Forested Region	1254 villages (434 in Chintapalle, 405 in Paderu, 410 in Araku (L.C. Nos. 1, 3 and 132 are located in Gajapathi-nagaram taluk of Vizianagaram district), 3 in Srungavarapukota of Vizianagaram district and 2 in K. Kotapadu taluks)	1 town 1. Upper Sileru Project Site Camp	3 872.00	3 868.70	3.30	161 611	156 829	4 782
	4.3.7.3 Narasapatnam-Chodavaram Plain	444 villages (10 in Chintapalle 88 in Narasa-patnam 84 in Kotauratla 97 in Chodavaram 68 In Madugula 9 in Anaka-palle 86 in K. Kotapadu and 2 in Nakkapalle taluks)	3 towns 1. Chodavaram 2. Madugula 3. Narasapatnam	2488.00	2 445.50	42.50	563 822	508 950	54 872

1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili—Nakkapalle Coastal Plain	153 villages (84 in Yellamanchili, 5 in Anakapalle and 64 in Nakkapalle taluks)	2 towns 1. Payakayaraopeta 2. Yellamanchili	851.00	838.00	13.00	316 013	281 134	34 879
	4.3.7.5 Vishakhapatnam—Anakapalle Coastal Plain	308 villages (82 in Bheemunipatnam, 81 in Vishakhapatnam, 74 in Sabbavaram, 68 in Anakapalle and 3 in K. Kothapadu taluks)	4 towns 1. Anakapalle 2. Visakhapatnam 3. Bheemunipatnam 4. Gopalapatnam	1 600.00	1 462.00	138.00	1 244 848	533 420	711 428

Note : The area and population totals of the district do not tally since some of the villages of Vishakhapatnam district are located in Vizianagaram district and vice versa.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : Vishakhapatnam **Census Location Code No. 03** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Taluk	Location Code No. of Census villages 1981	Total No. of villages in Taluk	Total No. of villages in Division	Area of Regional Division in km²	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	4.3.7.1 Machkund—Patal Riverine Tract	Chintapalle taluk	23 to 29, 68 to 74, 77, 119	16			Code No. 30 to 67, 75, 76, 78 to 118 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Paderu taluk	1 to 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1018 to 1045, 1057, 1064 to 1072 1087 to 1648, 1650 to 1683	1646			Code No. 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1046 to 1056, 1058 to 063, 1073 to 1086, 1649 are in region 4.3.7.2
		Araku taluk	334 to 593, 617 to 637, 656 to 681, 702 to 731, 746 to 778, 780 to 811, 816 to 837, 839 to 891	477	2 139	2 350.00	Code No. 594 to 616, 638 to 655, 682 to 701, 732 to 745, 779, 812 to 815, 838 are in region 4.3.7.2
2.	4.3.7.2 Chintapalle—Peddakota Forested Region	Chintapalle taluk	1 to 22, 30 to 67, 75 76, 78 to 118, 120 to 447, 452 453, 454	434			Code No. 23 to 29, 68 to 74, 77, 119 are in region 4.3.7.1 and Code No. 448 to 451 are in region 4.3.7.3 Code No. 3 is merged in Upper Sileru Project Site Camp.
		Paderu taluk	1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1046 to 1056, 1058 to 1063, 1073 to 1086, 1649, 1684 to 2051	405			Code No. 1011, 1013, 1015, 1018 to 1045, 1057, 1064 to 1072, 1087 to 1648, 1650 to 1683 are in region 4.3.7.1
		Araku taluk	2, 4 to 131, 133 to 236, 238 to 333, 594 to 616, 638 to 655, 682 to 701, 732 to 745, 779, 812 to 815, 838	410			L.C. Nos. 1, 3 and 132 are located in Gajapathinagaram taluk of Vizianagaram District. Code No. 237 is included in Srungavarapukota taluk of Vizianagaram district. Code No. 334 to 593, 617 to 637, 656 to 681, 702 to 731, 746 to 778, 780 to 811, 816 to 837 are in region 4.3.7.1
		Srungavarapukota taluk of Vizianagaram District	14, 15, 16	3			Code No. 14, 15, 16 are located in Araku taluk
		K. Kotapadu taluk	1, 2	2	1 254	8 872.00	
3.	4.3.7.3 Narasapatnam—Chodavaram Plain	Chintapalle taluk	448, 449, 450, 451, 455 to 460	10			Code No. 452 to 454 are in region 4.3.7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Narasapatnam taluk	1 to 88	88			Code No. 54 is merged in Narasapatnam town.
		Kotauratla taluk	1 to 84	84			—
		Chodavaram taluk	1 to 97	97			Code No. 27 to 30 are included in Chodavaram town.
		Madugula taluk	1 to 68	68			Code No. 6 is included in Madugula town.
		Anakapalle taluk	16 to 24	9			—
		K. Kotapadu taluk	3 to 88	86			—
		Nakkapalle taluk	18, 20	2	444	2 488.00	Code No. 19 is in region 4.3.7.4
4.	4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili-Nakkapalle Coastal Plain	Yellamanchili taluk	1 to 84	84			Code No. 43 is merged in Yellamanchili town.
		Anakapalle taluk	78 to 82	5			—
		Nakkapalle taluk	1 to 17, 19, 21 to 66	64	153	851.00	Code No. 18, 20 are in region 4.3.7.3. Code No. 43 is merged in Nakkapalle town.
5.	4.3.7.5 Vishakhapatnam-Anakapalle Coastal Plain	Bheemunipatnam	1 to 23, 25 to 83	82			Code No. 24 is deleted from this taluk. Code No. 72, 78 to 81 is included in Bheemunipatnam town.
		Vishkahapatnam taluk	1 to 81	81			Code No. 33 to 46, 60 to 64, 66 to 68 are merged in Vishakhapatnam, 47, 48 in Gopalapatnam towns and 32 and48 are partly included in Vishakhapatnam and Gopalaptanam towns respectvely.
		Sabbavaram taluk	1 to 74	74			—
		Anakapalle taluk	1 to 15, 25 to 77	68			Code No. 16 to 24 are in region 4.3.7.3. Code No. 32, 36 are included in Anakapalle town.
		K. Kotapadu taluk	89, 90, 91	3	308	1 600.00	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : Vishakhapatnam **Census Location Code No. 03** **State : Andhra Pradesh**

State	District	Division Number & Name	Name of Administrative Division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakha-patnam	4.3.7.1 Machkund—Patal Riverine Tract	Paderu, Chinta-palle and Araku taluks	Lower Pre—Cambrian	*Ustalfs*—*Ochrepts* and *Orthents*—*Tropepts*—*Rock outcrops*	Having an average height of 100 mtrs above mean sea level, it gently slopes towards the north. It is drained by Machkund, Patal and other streams showing cultivable land along sides. Rest part is characterised by undulating surface with small hills, knobs and forest coverage. Settlements are sparse although almost even. The development of roads and railways is not satisfactory.
		4.3.7.2 Chintapalle—Peddakota Forested Region	Chintapalle, Paderu, Araku, K. Kothapadu, and Srungavara-pukota taluk of Vizianagaram district	Lower Pre-Cambrian	*Orthents*—*Tropepts*—*Rock outcrops* and *Rock-outcrops*—*Udalfs*—*Ustalfs*	The region has an average height of 1000 mtrs. Topographically, it is the most rugged with so many hills, knobs, steep slopes etc. and is clad with forest cover (dense mixed with bomboo) except a few patches of cultivated land. Settlements are very sparse and random.
		4.3.7.3 Narasapatnam—Chodavaram Plain	Narsapatnam, Madugula, Kotauratla, Nakkapalle, Chintapalle, Anakapalle, Chodavaram and K. Kotha-padu taluks	Lower Pre—Cambrian and Pleis-tocene	*Ustalfs*	It is a plain between an average height of 100 and 200 mtrs. and is drained by the upper course of Varahanala, Surpanala, Peddaeru and Sarda rivers. It is mostly cultivated excepting a few significant patches of forests with rugged topography. Settlements are more dense in the eastern part. Narsapatnam, Madugula and Chodavaram are the urban centres of this region.
		4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili—Anakapalle Coastal Plain	Anakapalle, Nakkapalle, Yellamanchili taluks	Lower Pre—Cambrian and Recent	*Psamments*	With an average height below 100 mtrs. and a south-east ward slope it is drained by Tandavan Varaha, Gokivada and Sarda rivers and some ponds/tanks. With a rare

3	4	5	6	7
				presence of knobs, forest patches, coastal sands, salt pans, etc., it is a cultivated area showing an even distribution of settlements. The net work of roads and railways is good
4.3.7.5 Vishakhapatnam—Anakapalle Coastal Plain	Anakapalle, Sabbavaram, Vishakhapatnam, Bheemunipatnam and K. Kothapadu taluks	Lower Pre—Cambrian and Pleistocene	*Psamments*	With an average height upto 200 mtrs. and a slope towards the south-east it is characterised by scattered hillocks, forest patches with dense, scrubs, seasonal ponds, marshes, salt pans, coastal sands and a dense coverage of vegetation. Settlements are evenly dispersed. The transportation facilities are good.

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTIRCT WITH REFERNECE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND OTHER STATES, NAMELY, TAMIL NADU, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA AND THE UNION IERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.4 Kovur-Allur Coastal Plain*
				Prakasam	4.3.4.4 Ongole-Chirala Coastal Plain
				Nellore	4.3.4.5 Nellore-Sullurupet Coastal Plain*
			4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Krishna	4.3.5.6 Kaikalur-Machilipatnam Coastal Plain
				Krishna	4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta*
				Guntur	4.3.5.7 Bapatla-Repalle Coastal Plain
		Pondicherry	4.3.6 Godavari Delta	Yanam	4.3.6.1 Yanam Municipal Area
		Andhra Pradesh		West Godavari	4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta*
				East Godavari	4.3.6.4 Tuni—Kakinada Coastal Plain
				East Godavari	4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta*
			4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.4 Yellamanchili-Nakkapalle Coastal Plain
				Srikakulam	4.3.7.4 Sompeta-Ichchapuram Coastal Plain
				Srikakulam	4.3.7.5 Tekkali—Palasa Coastal Plain
				Vizianagaram	4.3.7.5 Vizianagaram—Bhogapuram Coastal Plain
				Srikakulam	4.3.7.6 Srikakulam Plain
			PLAIN		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Bidar	3.9.1.1 Manja—Karanja Basin
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar	3.11.1.2 Dharmapur-Bagdapalli-Manthani Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Warangal	3.11.1.2 Parkal Plain
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.3 Metpalli-Jagtial Plain
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.5 Karimnagar-Peddapalle Plain
				Khammam	3.11.1.6 Khammam-Madhira-Kalluru-Kothagudem Plain
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.7 Huzurabad Plain
			3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Medak	3.11.2.1 Narayankhed-Andole Plain
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.1 Bhimgal Plain
				Medak	3.11.2.2 Zahirabad Plain
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.2 Kamareddi-Domkonda Plain
				Rangareddy	3.11.2.3 Musi-Musa Velley
				Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.4 Shadnagar-Badepalle-Achampet Region
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.4 Madnur Plain
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.5 Banswada-Bodhan Tract
				Medak	3.11.2.5 Ramayampet-Gajwel-Siddipet Plain
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.6 Nizamabad-Armur Plain
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.3 Swarnamukhi-Kalangi Plain
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	Orissa	3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Koraput	3.12.2.7 Nagavali or Langulya Basin
				Koraput	3.12.2.8 Vamsadhara Basin
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Prakasam	4.3.4.2 Gundlakamma Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Prakasam	4.3.4.3 Darsi-Addanki Plain
				Prakasam	4.3.4.5 Kandukur Plain
				Prakasam	4.3.4.6 Padili-Kanigiri Plain
				Nellore	4.3.4.7 Venkatagiri-Gudur Plain
			4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Krishna	4.3.5.3 Tiruvur Plain
				Krishna	4.3.5.4 Nuzvid Region
				Guntur	4.3.5.4 Vinukonda-Rompicherla Plain
				Krishna	4.3.5.5 Mylavaram-Vijayawada-Gudivada Plain
			4.3.6 Godavari Delta	West Godavari	4.3.6.2 Chintalapudi-Kannapuram Region
			4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam	4.3.7.2 Langulya-Vamsadhara Plain
				Vizianagaram	4.3.7.2 Suvarnamukhi-Vegavati Plain
				Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.3 Narsapatnam-Chodavaram Plain
				Vizianagaram	4.3.7.4 Cheepurupalle-Gajapathinagaram-Viyyampeta Region
			GODAVARI BASIN@		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	3.6.3.7 Godavari Basin
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Buldana	3.7.1.6 Purna Valley (South)
			3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain	Chandrapur	3.7.2.11 Godavari Basin

@River Godavari flows through a gorge for a distance of about 48 kms in between village Kalthunuru (L.C. No. 341, Region No. 3.11.0.4) in Khammam district and village A. Veeravaram (L.C. No. 186, Region 4.3.6.1) in East Godavari district where the basin is narrowed down at the sub-micro level due to high ranges and forested hills of the Eastern Ghats.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Parbhani	3.8.1.1 Dudhana Basin
				Parbhani	3.8.1.2 Purna Basin (South)
				Parbhani	3.8.1.3 Purna Valley (South)
				Aurangabad	3.8.1.3 Purna Valley (South)
				Bid	3.8.1.4 Sindphana Basin
				Bid	3.8.1.5 Godavari Basin
				Nanded	3.8.1.5 Godavari Basin
				Aurangabad	3.8.1.6 Dudhana Basin
				Parbhani	3.8.1.6 Godavari Basin
				Aurangabad	3.8.1.7 Godavari Basin
				Nanded	3.8.1.7 Siddha Valley
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.3 Pravara-Mula Basin
				Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.4 Godavari Basin
				Nashik	3.8.2.4 Godavari Basin
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Khammam	3.11.1.2 Godavari Basin
				Warangal	3.11.1.5 Godavari Basin
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.8 Godavari Basin
			3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Nizamabad	3.11.2.7 Godavari Basin
				Adilabad	3.11.2.8 Godavari Basin
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Pondicherry	4.3.6 Godavari Delta	Yanam	4.3.6.1 Yanam Municipal Area*
		Andhra Pradesh		East Godavari	4.3.6.3 Rajahmundry-Prathipadu Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
				West Godavari	4.3.6.3 Eluru-Kovvur Plain
				West Godavari	4.3.6.4 Godavari Delta*
				East Godavari	4.3.6.5 Godavari Delta*

KRISHNA VALLEY

3. The Deccan Plateau	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Sangli	3.8.1.2 Krishna Yerla Basin
				Kolhapur	3.8.1.2 Krishna Basin
			3.8.2 Western Plateau with protruded Hills	Satara	3.8.2.2 Koyna Valley
				Satara	3.8.2.3 Krishna Catchment
				Satara	3.8.2.6 Yerla Basin
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Belgaum	3.9.1.2 Krishna-Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract
				Bijapur	3.9.1.3 Upper Krishna Valley
				Bijapur	3.9.1.4 Ghatprabha Irrigated Tract
				Belgaum	3.9.1.4 Malprabha Basin
				Gulbarga	3.9.1.6 Middle Krishna Valley
			3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Raichur	3.9.2.1 Middle Krishna Valley
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.2 Mahbubnagar-Wanaparthi-Makthal Region
				Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve
				Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.6 Kollapur Region
				Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.7 Kollapur-Amrabad Forested Region
			3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	3.11.3.5 Krishna-Dindi Forested Tract
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Kurnool	3.11.4.5 Kurnool-Nandikotkur Plain

1	2	3	4	5	6
The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region		4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur	4.3.5.1 Macharla-Gurazala Region
				Krishna	4.3.5.1 Jaggayyapet- Nandigama Plain
				Guntur	4.3.5.3 Bollapalle-Venkatayapalem Forested Region
				Guntur	4.3.5.5 Sattenapalle Plain
				Guntur	4.3.5.6 Narasaraopet-Guntur-Tenali Plain
				Krishna	4.3.5.7 Krishna Delta*
			TUNGABHADRA VALLEY		
9. The Deccan Plateau	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau	Bellary	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.1 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Raichur	3.9.2.2 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Bellary	3.9.2.2 Lower Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
				Shimoga	3.9.2.2 Upper Tungabhadra Valley
				Dharwad	3.9.2.3 Varada Basin
				Chikmagalur	3.9.2.3 Upper Vedavati Basin
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.4 Middle Vedavati (Hagari) Basin
				Bellary	3.9.2.5 Chikka Hagari Valley
				Dharwad	3.9.2.5 Middle Tungabhadra Valley
				Chitradurga	3.9.2.6 Upper Vedavati (Hagari) Basin

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3.11 Ana Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.3 Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantapur	3.11.4.1 Upper Vedavati Plain
				Kurnool	3.11.4.2 Tungabhadra-Hindri Region
			PENNER BASIN$		
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Kolar	3.9.3.1 Upper Penner Basin
				Tumkur	3.9.3.2 Suvarnamukhi Basin
				Tumkur	3.9.3.4 Upper Penner Basin
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Cuddapah	3.11.4.1 Penner River Basin
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.3 Sagileru River Valley
				Anantapur	3.11.4.4 Penner River Upper Basin
				Anantapur	3.11.4.5 Penner River Middle Basin
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.5 Cheyyeru-Pulong-Pata gunjana Region (Plain
				Kurnool	3.11.4.6 Nandyal-Banganapalle-Allagadda Region
				Anantapur	3.11.4.6 Anantapur-Dharmavaram Region
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.2 Udayagiri-Atmakur Region
				Nellore	4.3.4.3 Sangam—Kavali Plain
				Nellore	4.3.4.4 Kovur-Allur Coastal Plain*
				Nellore	4.3.4.5 Nellore-Sullurupet Coastal Plain*
				Nellore	4.3.4.6 Rapur-Podalakur Plain

$ Intercepted by Eastern Ghats Penner Valley is narrowed down for a distance of about 53 kms in between village Jyothi (L.C. 43, region No. 3.11.4.1) in Cuddapah district and village Kalluru (L.C.1, region No. 4.3.4.6) in Nellore district. Therefore, the delimitation of Penner Valley at sub-micro level is not done for these two districts, viz., Cuddapah and Nellore.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			UPLAND/PLATEAU		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	Madhya Pradesh	3.6.3 Madhya Pradesh Dandakaranya	Bastar	3.6.3.3 Indravati Plateau
				Bastar	3.6.3.5 Bijapur Upland
				Bastar	3.6.3.9 Gollapalli Plateau
				Bastar	3.6.3.10 Dantewara Plateau
	3.7 Northern Maharashtra	Maharashtra	3.7.1 Tapti-Purna Valley	Buldana	3.7.1.5 Chikhli Plateau
				Akola	3.7.1.5 Washim Plateau
			3.7.2 Wardha-Penganga- Wainganga Plain	Chandrapur	3.7.2.2 Rajura Upland
				Yavatmal	3.7.2.3 Yavatmal Plateau
				Yavatmal	3.7.2.4 Darwha Plateau
				Chandrapur	3.7.2.4 Chandrapur Upland
				Chandrapur	3.7.2.6 Gadchiroli Upland
				Nagpur	3.7.2.6 Umred Upland
				Chandrapur	3.7.2.8 Sirouncha Plateau
				Bhandara	3.7.2.9 Nishti Plateau
	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Bid	3.8.1.2 Ashti Plateau
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.2 Bhum Plateau
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.3 Osmanabad Plateau
				Osmanabad	3.8.1.4 Umarga Plateau
				Parbhani	3.8.1.4 Hingoli Plateau
				Nanded	3.8.1.4 Bhokar Plateau
				Solapur	3.8.1.7 Barshi Plateau
				Solapur	3.8.1.8 Akkalkot Plateau

1	2	3	4	5	6
			3.8.2 Westen Plateau with Protruded Hills	Ahmadnagar	3.8.2.10 Jamkhed Plateau
	3.9 Karnataka Plateau	Karnataka	3.9.1 Northern Karnataka Plateau	Gulbarga	3.9.1.1 Aland-Chincholi Tract of Trappean Outcrops
				Bidar	3.9.1.2 Hamnabad Kamthana Lateritic Tract
				Gulbarga	3.9.1.3 Gurmatkal Scrubby Upland
			3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau	Tumkur	3.9.3.1 Pavagada Uplands
				Bangalore	3.9.3.1 Bangalore Plateau
				Kolar	3.9.3.2 Gudibanda-Bagepalli Highlands
				Kolar	3.9.3.3 Sidlaghatta-Srinivaspur Uplands
				Kolar	3.9.3.4 Kolar-Bangarapet rugged Tract
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri	3.10.2.1 Hosur Plateau
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar	3.11.1.1 Tadcharla-Singaram Forested Region
				Warangal	3.11.1.1 Jangaon-Warangal-Narsampet-Mahbubabad Region
				Khammam	3.11.1.1 Nugur-Cherla Forested Upland
				Khammam	3.11.1.3 Narakonda-Tatilanka-Bandarugudem Forested Region
				Warangal	3.11.1.3 Mulug-Chintagudem-Gudur Forested Region
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.4 Sirsilla Upland
				Warangal	3.11.1.4 Nagaram-Mangapet Forested Region

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Khammam	3.11.1.5 Kannegiri-Pengadapa-Damarcherla Forested Region
				Karimnagar	3.11.1.6 Husnabad Upland
				Khammam	3.11.1.7 Mahbubabad-Gundala-Chimalpad Forsted Region
				Khammam	3.11.1.8 Damartogu-Bhoorgam-pad Forested Region
			3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.1 Kodangal-Koilkonda Upland
				Rangareddy	3.11.2.1 Tandur-Pargi Forested Region
				Hyderabad	3.11.2.1 West-South Hyderaba Urban Area
				Adilabad	3.11.2.1 Adilabad-Penganga Region
				Rangareddy	3.11.2.2 Marpally-Vicarabad Upland
				Hyderabad	3.11.2.2 Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
				Medak	3.11.2.3 Sangareddi-Patancheru-Hatnur Region
				Nizamabad	3.11.2.3 Yellareddi Woodland
				Adilabad	3.11.2.4 Bhainsa-Nirmal Plateau
				Medak	3.11.2.4 Medak-Narsapur Forested Region
				Rangareddy	3.11.2.4 Medchal-Hayathnagar Region
				Mahbubnagar	3.11.2.5 Mudhivenu-Charakonda Upland
				Rangareddy	3.11.2.5 Maisaram-Ibrahimpatnam Region
				Adilabad	3.11.2.5 Dhanora-Rali Forested Upland
				Adilabad	3.11.2.6 Asifabad-Sirpur-Tandur Forested Region

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Adilabad	3.11.2.7 Mandamari-Yamanpalli Region
			3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	3.11.3.1 Bhongir-Ramannapet Plateau
				Nalgonda	3.11.3.2 Devarakonda Plateau
				Nalgonda	3.11.3.3 Nalgonda-Miryalguda Plateau
				Nalgonda	3.11.3.4 Suryapet-Huzurnagar Plateau
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.1 Peddaeru-Bahuda-Punchu Region
				Kurnool	3.11.4.1 Alur Plateau
				Anantapur	3.11.4.2 Kalyandurg Upland
				Anantapur	3.11.4.3 Madakasira Upland
				Kurnool	3.11.4.3 Adoni-Dhone Plateau
				Chittoor	3.11.4.5 Chittoor Upland
				Chittoor	3.11.4.6 Ayirala-Puddur Forested Region (Mahendragiri Forested Region)
				Chittoor	3.11.4.7 Punganur-Kuppam Upland
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.7 Papagni-Mandavi-Bahuda Region/Upland
				Anantapur	3.11.4.7 Penukonda-Kadiri Forested Upland
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coastal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.3 Coromandal Coast	Chengalpattu	4.3.3.1 Tiruttani Upland
		Andhra Pradesh	4.3.5 Krsshna Delta	Krishna	4.3.5.2 Kendapalle-Jamalapur-Kotturu Forested Upland
			4.3.6 Godavari Delta	East Godavari	4.3.6.2 Yellavaram-Annavaram Forested Upland
			4.3.7 Northern Andhra Coastal Plain	Srikakulam	4.3.7.1 Barnakonda-Kadagandi Forested Region

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.1 Machkund-Patal Riverine Tract
				Vizianagaram	4.3.7.1 Kurupam Forested Upland
				Vishakhapatnam	4.3.7.2 Chintapalle-Peddakota Forested Region
				Srikakulam	4.3.7.3 Pathapatnam-Banapuram-Mandasa Forested Region
				Vizianagaram	4.3.7.3 Western Forested Tract
			EASTERN GHATS/HILLS		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.8 Maharashtra Plateau	Maharashtra	3.8.1 Eastern Plateau	Nanded	3.8.1.2 Satmala Hills
				Nanded	3.8.1.3 Nirmal Hills
	3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Tamil Nadu	3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	North Arcot	3.10.2.1 Amburdurg-Ammur Forested Hills
				Dharmapuri	3.10.2.2 Krishnagiri Forested Hills
				Salem	3.10.2.2 Shevaroy-Kalrayan Forested Hills
				North Arcot	3.10.2.3 Javadi Forested Hills
				Salem	3.10.2.4 Kollimalai—Pachamalai Forested Hills
				Dharmapuri	3.10.2.5 Chitteri Forested Hills
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	Andhra Pradesh	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Khammam	3.11.1.4 Rekapalle Hills (Eastern Ghats)
			3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Adilabad	3.11.2.2 Satmala Hill Tract
				Adilabad	3.11.2.3 Nirmal Hill Tract
			3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Chittoor	3.11.4.2 Palkonda-Velikonda Range
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.2 Lankamala Hills
				Kurnool	3.11.4.4 Erramala Hills

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.4 Velikonda Range
				Chittoor	3.11.4.4 Nagari-Nagalapuram Hills
				Cuddapah	3.11.4.6 Palkonda Range
				Kurnool	3.11.4.7 Nallamala Hills
	3.12 Orissa Highlands	Orissa	3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Koraput	3.12.2.5 Koraput Eastern Ghat
				Koraput	3.12.2.6 Dasmantapur Forested Hills
				Koraput	3.12.2.9 Ambadala-Puttasing Forestad Hills (East Koraput)
4. The Coastal Plains & Islands	4.3 Eastern Coasal Region	Tamil Nadu	4.3.3 Coromandal Coast	Tiruchchirappalli	4.3.3.1 Pachamalai Forested Hills
				South Arcot	4 3.3.1 Kalrayan Forested Hills
		Andhra Pradesh	4.3.4 Southern Andhra Coastal Plain	Nellore	4.3.4.1 Velikonda Range
				Prakasam	4.3.4.1 Nallamala Hills
				Prakasam	4.3.4.7 Velikonda Range
			4.3.5 Krishna Delta	Guntur	4.3.5.2 Nallamala Hills
			4.3.6 Godavari Delta	West Godavari	4.3.6.1 Papikonda Hills (Eastern Ghat)
				East Godavari	4.3.6.1 Eastern Ghat

Note : Region No. 3 11.2.3 of Mahbubnagar (Krishna-Tungabhadra Interfluve) has been included in both Krishna Valley and Tungabhadra Valley.

*The region has been listed at two places to maintain the continuity of the river basin it belongs to,