

CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES-1
VOLUME-XVIII

RAJASTHAN

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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).

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Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

(BUTA SINGH)

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

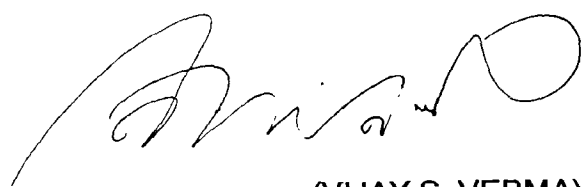
As in most areas of human endeavour, no one can hope either for totally foolproof delineation or immediate and whole hog adoption thereof for purposes of administration and development planning. And yet, all such exercises, should, I think, be welcome as contributive to the filling out of the complex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

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

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

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

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



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PART-I

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 8^0 4'28" and 37^0 17'53" North and longitudes 68^0 7'53" and 97° 24'47" East and having a great range geographic environment, is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

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

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

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

The Earlier Efforts

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

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

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

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

The Present Study

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

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

The Procedure Followed

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

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

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

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

Code Structure for the Regions and the Scheme of the Contents

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

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

It will be seen that the tables included in Parts II and III approach the configuration from the point of view of the administrative unit, i.e., State/District/Taluk/P.S./C.D.Block, Village. In other words, these tables give the position of these units with reference to the natural regions in which they fall, as determined at these respective levels. It will be perceived, however, that the same region or a similar region under a different name may be transcending the administrative boundaries of states and districts and there may be a legitimate enquiry seeking the total geographical spread of the same region or similar regions across and beyond such administrative boundaries but in terms of such administrative units. For purposes of planning it is as necessary to know as to what natural regions comprise a state or a district as to know the position from the opposite point of view as to what state and district or segments thereof comprise one region or similar adjoining regions.

To serve this latter purpose, we have added to each state/union territory volume an appendix which presents administrative constituents of similar regions which extend beyond district and state boundaries. In the case of the adjoining states/union territories, this exercise is, naturally, restricted to the limits of region/regions transcending the boundaries of the concerned state/union territory to which a particular volume in this series is devoted. For getting fuller details with regard to these "extended areas" in terms of their constituents the reader is invited to refer to the volumes dealing with the concerned states/union territories.

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1.THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are:

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

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

1.1.1 Ladakh
1.1.2 Kashmir Valley
1.1.3 Jammu

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

1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya

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

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

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

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

1.4 North Eastern Himalaya

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

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

1.5 Eastern Hill Zone

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

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

The region has been divided into 10 divisions as below:

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

2. THE GREAT PLAINS

This is the most important zone in view of human concentration and it stretches from Rajasthan via Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal to the eastern section of Brahmaputra valley. It is an enclosed vast basin of various small and large rivers separated by 'alluvial divides'.

The western section comprising of arid Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh is slightly higher in elevation over 150m, than the eastern section of the plain. However, according to elevation, this plain shows three levels of relief configuration, between 0 to 75m in the eastern section, 75 to 150 m in the Central Uttar Pradesh and 150 to 300 m in western zone with the exception of a small zone in eastern Jaisalmer district where the elevation is below 75 m. Geologically, the whole region is made of alluvium brought by rivers from Himalayas and this is a gradational plain formed during Pleistocene and Recent geological times. On the basis of drainage, soils and rainfall, the region has been divided into 7 sub-regions and 24 divisions:-

2.1 Punjab Plain

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

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

2.2 Haryana Plain

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

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

2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain

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

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

2.4 Upper Ganga Plain

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

2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain
2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain

2.5 Middle Ganga Plain

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

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

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

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

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

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

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

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

3. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

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

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

3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan

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

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

3.2 Uttar Pradesh Uplands

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

- 3.2.1 Jhansi Uplands
- 3.2.2 Mirzapur Uplands

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

3.3 Bihar - West Bengal Uplands

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

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

3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.5 Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau

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

- 3.5.1 Sagar Plateau

3 5.2 Bhopal Plateau
3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau

3.6 Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands

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

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

3.7 Northern Maharashtra

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

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

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

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

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

3.9 1 Northern Karnataka Plateau
3 9.2 Central Karnataka Plateau
3.9.3 Southern Karnataka Plateau

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3 10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3 10 2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

Andhra Plateau is another well-defined plateau

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

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

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

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

4. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

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

4.1 Gujarat Region

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

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

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

4.2 Western Coastal Region

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

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

4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast
4.2.6 South Kerala Coast

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

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

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

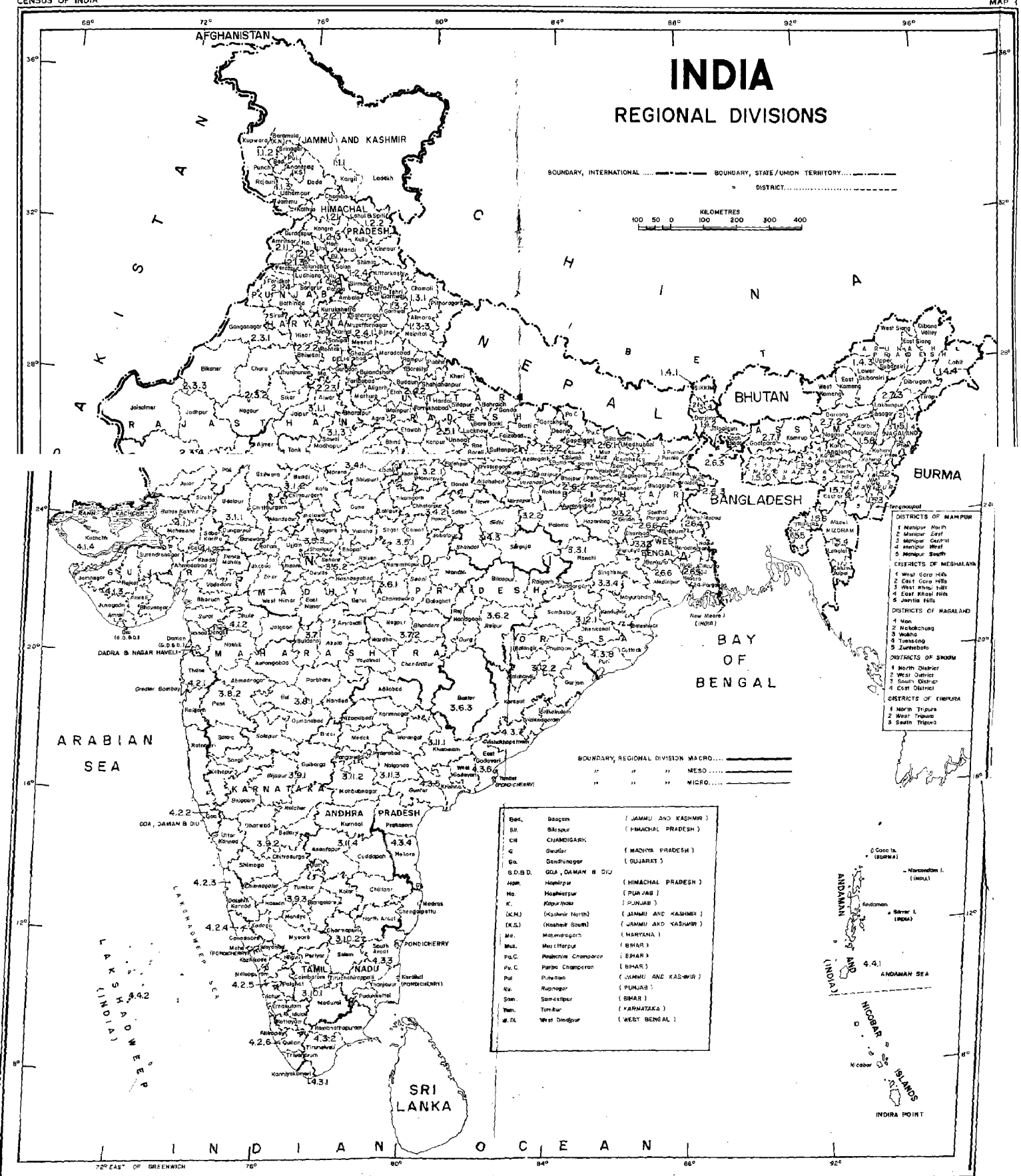
4.4 The Islands

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

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

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

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



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
OF
RAJASTHAN

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan till recently being divided into a number of princely states is now one of the states of the Indian Republic. It is located on the north-western border of India, a sub-continent of Asian continent, and lies between 23°—3' and 30°—12' North latitudes and 69°—30' and 78°-17' East longitudes. The shape of this state is roughly like a rhombus and its three sides are surrounded by 5 states of the Indian Union, while the fourth side forms a part of the International boundary between India and Pakistan. On the northern and north-eastern boundaries of Rajasthan lie the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, while on the south-eastern border lies the state of Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, on the south-western border lies the state of Gujarat and on the south-western and north-western border of Rajasthan lies Pakistan. The map indicates the geographical position of Rajasthan in India alongwith capital of all the states and the union territories. In terms of area, Rajasthan is the third biggest state in India while from the point of view of population it occupies the 9th place.

The state of Rajasthan, as constituted on 1st November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, has come into existence through seven stages of merger of the erstwhile princely states and the former Part 'C' State of Ajmer as well as the transfer of small enclaves from one state to another from time to time.

In the first stage on 17th March, 1948, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli including the chieftainship of Nimbrana were formed into the Matsya Union.

In the second stage, on 25th March, 1948, the nine princely states of Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk were amalgamated into another union known as Rajasthan.

Udaipur joined later, on 18th April, 1948. The four states of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur were merged on 30th March, 1949. On 15th May, 1949, Matsya Union merged with the United State of Greater Rajasthan. In the sixth stage on 26th January, 1950, part of the former Sirohi State was merged into Rajasthan.

Finally, in the last stage under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the erstwhile Part 'C' State of Ajmer, the Abu Road, Taluka of the former Bombay State and Sunel-Tappa of former Madhya Bharat State were merged into Rajasthan and Sironj sub-division was transferred to Madhya Pradesh.

Rajasthan is a tropical region consisting mostly of dry sandy desert. It has fertile plains, plateaus and forest clad hills which rise as high as about 1,219 metres above the sea level. Mount Abu situated at a height of 5,650 metres is the highest point between the Himalayas and Nilgiris. The Aravalli range runs from north-east to south-west almost across the entire state dividing it naturally into two parts. The north-western part comprises 3/5th and the south-eastern part covers about 2/5th of the total area. In the extreme west, Rajasthan is a mere desert while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable. Luni is an important river of the western part. The great desert is covered by sand hills and sand dunes on which grows a kind of coarse grass in the dry season and vegetation depends upon the scanty rainfall. The soil, however, yields rich return if assured water supply is available. Ganganagar has become a model district because of the Rajasthan Canal. South-east of Aravalli is higher, more fertile and very diversified in character. It contains extensive hill ranges, long stretches of rocky-wood and wood-land. This part is traversed by many rivers, although not perennial, and in some parts there are wide fallows, fertile table lands and great stretches of excellent soil. The main rivers are Banas and Chambal. There is no natural fresh water lake in Rajasthan. However, there are numerous artificial lakes of water in the eastern half of the state. Among the artificial lakes, mention may be made of the Jaisamand, the

Rajsamand, the Pichola, the Pushkar and the Anasagar. The well-known salt lake at Sambhar is the only considerable basin.

Rajasthan can be divided physiographically into the following two macro regions :

2. The Great Plains
3. The Deccan Plateau

These macro regions are further sub-divided into the following meso and micro regions.

2. THE GREAT PLAINS

2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain

The Aravalli Range runs from north-east to south-west almost across the entire state dividing Rajasthan naturally into two parts. The north-western part of Rajasthan is known as Arid Rajasthan Plain. It covers 3/5th area of the state and is comprised of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor and Pali districts. The north-western region was originally a sandy, ill-watered and unproductive area. With the digging of the Rajasthan Canal, Ganganagar and Bikaner districts have been enriched with Himalayan water and Ganganagar has proved itself a good productive district of the state. This canal is now named as Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar and its Gadra Road sub-branch has been extended upto Gadra Road village in Barmer district. Churu, Ladnu, Nagaur, Mundwa, Ashop, Jodhpur, Utarni and Barmer are to be benefitted from the water available from this canal. The work of II stage is under lift. The extreme west which is a mere desert is dreaming now for plenty of water for the thirsty land. The life line of Arid Rajasthan Plain is in the making. Luni is the only river of this region which is purely non-perennial. The climatic conditions of this region are arid. In western Rajasthan, the rainfall is scarce and averages just 30 cm a year. The winds are generally stronger over the western desert. Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar are districts of higher frequency wind speed. The winds are strongest in June and lightest in November.

The Arid Rajasthan Plain has been further sub-divided into four micro level regions, namely, 2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain comprising Ganganagar district, 2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar constituting Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Nagaur districts, 2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract covering Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts and 2.3.4 Luni Valley including Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer and Jalor districts.

2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain

Ghaggar Plain is comprised of Ganganagar district. It is a plain covered with a thick layer of alluvium and wind blown sand having slope towards the west. Ghaggar area is composed of the dry beds of the rivers Sarasvati and Drsadvati flanked by continuous ridges of sand hills, these beds have firm loamy soils. The height of this plain varies between 168 and 227 metres above the mean sea-level. The name of the region is based upon Ghaggar river which is an ephemeral one. It sometimes gets flooded during Monsoon. The Gang Canal' and 'Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar' have put this region on the agricultural map of India. An artificial lake known as Talwara Jhil in the river bed of Ghaggar also exists here. Sand dunes, 4 to 5 metres high, leaving to south-western part where they are more intensely developed are generally observed. The region has been further sub-divided into the following 4 sub-micro regions.

DISTRICT GANGANAGAR

2.3.1.1 Ganganagar Canal Region
2.3.1.2 Anupgarh-Ghaggar Green Belt
2.3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region
2.3.1.4 Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain.

2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar

This region covers four districts, namely, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Nagaur. Bagar is an urban area in district Jhunjhunun. There are many small scattered hillocks marking the western edge of Bagar. In Rajasthan Bagar region, there is only one important non-perennial river known as Kantli which forms its own basin in Jhunjhunun district.

This region has been further sub-divided into 21 sub-micro regions, as described below :

DISTRICT CHURU

2.3.2.1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone
2.3.2.2 Sardarshahar Sandy Plain

2.3.2.3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes.
2.3.2.4 Central Churu Sand Dunes
2.3.2.5 Ratangarh -Bigga Sandy Upland
2.3.2.6 Sujangarh Upland

DISTRICT JHUNJHUNUN

2.3.2.1 Jhunjhunun Sand Plain
2.3.2.2 Kantli Basin
2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sand Plain
2.3.2.4 Baloda-Dohan Plain
2.3.2.5 Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland

DISTRICT SIKAR

2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills
2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain
2.3.2.3 Central Sikar Aravalli Hills
2.3.2.4 Eastern Sikar Aravalli
2.3.2.5 Khatoo-Neem-Ka-Thana Plain

DISTRICT NAGAUR

2.3.2.1 Northern Nagaur Sand Hills
2.3.2.2 Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain
2.3.2.3 Nagaur-Degana Plain
2.3.2.4 Southern Nagaur Upland
2.3.2.5 Nagaur-Aravalli Region

2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract

This tract has extremely arid climatic conditions. It is spread over Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts. The Sandy area called Thar lies in Jaisalmer. The area more rugged but flatter than Thar and known as Pat lies in Bikaner where there is very little rainfall. The soil is loose and sandy and lies over a bed of clay and silt impervious to water. Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar is the life line of this extremely arid tract. The tract has been sub-divided into the following 12 sub-micro regions :

DISTRICT BIKANER

2.3.3.1 The great desert of Bikaner
2.3.3.2 Sandy Plain of Longitudinal Dunes.
2.3.3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes.
2.3.3.4 *Bikaner Sandy Plain*
2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of Intermittent Streams
2.3.3.6 Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner.

DISTRICT JAISALMER

2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert
2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land
2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes
2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert
2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area
2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes

2.3.4 Luni Valley

Luni Valley region is comprised of Pali, Jodhpur, Barmer and Jalor districts. In western Rajasthan, the only river of any consequence is Luni which rises in the hills near Ajmer and flows into the Rann of Kachchh. Its chief tributaries are the Lilri, the Raipur Luni, the Guhiya, the Bandi, the Sukri, the Jawai and the Jojri each of which is non-perennial. According to a saying of Marwar, about half the agricultural produce of the area is the gift of river Luni.

The region has been sub-divided into 23 sub-micro regions as follows :

DISTRICT JODHPUR

2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain
2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain
2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes
2.3.4.4 Western Jodhpur Upland
2.3.4.5 Eastern Upland
2.3.4.6 Pipar-Salawas Plain
2.3.4.7 Luni Basin

DISTRICT PALI

2.3.4.1 Western Pali Upland
2.3.4.2 Central Sandy Plain
2.3.4.3 Sojat Upland
2.3.4.4 Luni Basin
2.3.4.5 Pali Aravalli

DISTRICT BARMER

2.3.4.1 Dry Desert of Barmer
2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert Land
2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zone
2.3.4.4 *Luni-Sukri Basin*
2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste
2.3.4.6 Barmer Forested Upland

DISTRICT JALOR

2.3.4.1 Luni Low Land Sandy Waste
2.3.4.2 Sukri Basin
2.3.4.3 Jalor Aravalli
2.3.4 4 Bandi-Jawai Basin
2.3.4.5 Ahore Upland

3. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan

On the east and south-east of the Aravalli range, running north-east to south-west for about 688 kilometres forming the backbone of Rajasthan state which divides it into two regions lies the Semi-Arid Rajasthan. Here the forests and plains of the black loam are furrowed by the running streams of 3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands, 3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan, and 3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin regions. (3rd tier regions, viz., micro level regions of Semi-Arid Rajasthan).

The Aravalli hills proper lie in Udaipur district and spread to Dungarpur and Banswara, get precipitous towards Sirohi and taper towards Bhilwara and Ajmer districts. An important branch of it runs through Chittaurgarh, Kota and Bundi districts consisting largely of tablelands with fertile soils on flat hill tops. The central block of the Aravalli lies in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts. Loosely connected with the range of Aravalli of Udaipur is the Nag Pahad of Ajmer. Then there are more or less continuous ranges in the Jaipur and Alwar districts. In Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Alwar districts, the Aravallis are clad with fairly thick forests.

3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands

This region is constituted of Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. It has further been divided into 37 sub-micro regions. The names and code numbers of these regions are given below :

DISTRICT ALWAR

3.1.1.1 Behror-Sahibi Plain
3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland
3 1 1 3 Forested Upland of Alwar
3.1 1 4 Barah Basin
3.1.1.5 Lachhmangarh Plain

DISTRICT JAIPUR

3.1.1.1 Sambhar Salt Lake Region
3.1.1.2 Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes
3.1.1.3 Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland
3.1.1.4 Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain
3.1.1.5 Banganga-Morel Basin
3.1.1.6 Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland

DISTRICT AJMER

3.1.1.1 Saraswati Basin
3.1.1.2 Aravalli Hills
3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands
3.1.1.4 Khari-Dai Basin
3.1.1.5 Ajmer Aravalli

DISTRICT UDAIPUR

3.1.1.1 Western Aravalli
3.1.1.2 Central Aravalli
3.1.1.3 Banas Basin
3.1.1.4 Vallabhnagar Flanks
3.1.1.5 Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland

DISTRICT CHITTAURGARH

3.1.1.1 Banas Basin
3.1.1.2 Berach Basin
3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland
3.1.1.4 Chambal Basin
3.1.1.5 Western Chittaurgarh Upland
3.1.1.6 Nimbahera Undulating Plain
3.1.1.7 Pratapgarh Plain

DISTRICT DUNGARPUR

3.1.1.1 Dungarpur Upland
3.1.1.2 Mahi-Som Basin
3.1.1.3 Mahi-Vatrak Basin

DISTRICT BANSWARA

3.1.1.1 Mahi-Anas Basin
3.1.1.2 Banswara Upland

DISTRICT SIROHI

3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland
3.1.1.2 Mount Abu Hills
3.1.1.3 Sipu-Banas Valley
3.1.1.4 Sirohi Aravalli

3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan

The region lies in the south-eastern part of the state and includes Tonk, Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts. The eastern ranges are mostly the outliers of the Aravallis, running from Mandalgarh of Bhilwara district across Bundi to near Indergarh in Kota district as well as the Mukandara range running across the south-western part of Kota from the Chambal to beyond Jhalrapatan of Jhalawar district. The Vindhyan Scarps formed by sand stones particularly in Kota district mark the topography.

The main drainages of this region are Banas and Chambal. Chambal system is older than Yamuna. Chambal river system is a typical example of a consequent (also superimposed) stream. The dendritic patterns of the main streams are quite clear. Chambal rises from Janpao spur of the Vindhyas near Mhow (Madhya Pradesh). The Banas rises in the Aravallis near Kumbhalgarh of Udaipur district, flows through Bhilwara district and is fed by the Berach, the Khoghari, the Khari, the Dhund and the Morel. After completing a journey of about 480 km., it ultimately joins the Chambal in the 3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin region of third tier.

For further detail studies, the region has been divided into 28 sub-micro regions. The detailed districtwise list of these regions alongwith their code numbers is given below

DISTRICT TONK

3.1.2.1 Malpura Plain
3.1.2.2 Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain
3.1.2.3 Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain
3.1.2.4 Todaraisingh Upland
3.1.2.5 Uniara Dissected Plain

DISTRICT BHILWARA

3.1.2.1 Bhilwara Aravalli
3.1.2.2 Hurda-Banera Plain
3.1.2.3 Banas Basin
3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland

DISTRICT BUNDI

3.1.2 1 Hindoli-Roneeja Upland
3.1.2.2 Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain
3.1.2.3 Bundi Hills
3.1.2.4 Mej-Chambal Ravines
3.1.2.5 Bundi Plain
3.1.2.6 Dabi Plateau

DISTRICT KOTA

3.1.2.1 Chambal-Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines
3.1.2.2 Kota Plateau
3.1.2.3 Baran Upland
3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad
3.1.2 5 Mukandara Hills
3.1.2.6 Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland
3.1.2.7 Chechat Upland

DISTRICT JHALAWAR

3.1.2.1 Ujar Basin
3.1.2.2 Ahu-Kalisindh Basin
3.1.2.3 Mukandara Hills
3.1.2.4 Aklera Plateau
3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland
3.1.2.6 Dag Plateau

3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin

The region lies in the eastern part of Rajasthan state and is spread over Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts. Banas and Chambal are the two major rivers of t' is region. The former is non-perennial while the latter is a purely perennial river. Both form their basin areas in the region. Due to excellent soil and river water, relatively long stretches of forest, food and fodder are available in the region. At the sub-micro level, the region has been further divided into 11 regions. Five sub-micro regions have been delineated in

Bharatpur district and six in Sawai Madhopur. Their names and code numbers are as under.

DISTRICT BHARATPUR

3.1.3.1	North Bharatpur Plain
3.1.3.2	Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin
3.1.3.3	Parbati Basin
3.1.3.4	The Forested Land of Bharatpur
3.1.3.5	Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract

DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR

3.1.3.1	Banganga Plain
3.1.3.2	Godhwara Range
3.1.3.3	Nadoti-Gambhir Plain
3.1.3.4	Dissected Morel-Banas Plain
3.1.3.5	Forested Upland
3.1.3.6	Banas-Chambal Ravines.

Rajasthan forms three major climatic regions, namely, the Arid West, the Humid East and the Semi-Arid (Diagonal part of Rajasthan). These are briefly described below :

1. The Arid West

In Western Rajasthan, the conditions of rainfall remain scarcely at an annual average of about 30 cm. In the desert particularly it is very low, highly erratic and variable seasonally as well as yearly. The rainfall decreases from east to west and from south-west to north-east and variability increases in the same direction. It is not only the hottest region of Rajasthan but of India also. The temperature begins to rise sharply from March reaching the maximum in May and June. It continues to remain quite high till October when it begins to fall rapidly. The highest mean relative humidity is found in wet months of the year from July to September. In correspondence with the relative humidity, the mean cloud formation is the highest in July and August.

Winds blow from the south-east or south-west and their velocity remains generally stronger over the western desert. In Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar, winds blow with higher speeds. In this region, maximum dust storms occur in June in the north-west and in May in the south and south-east. Dust storms bring down the temperature causing occasional showers.

2. The Humid East

In this region, the rainfall occurs generally during the monsoon period. May and June are the hottest months, the temperature always remains above 30°C. After monsoon, temperature begins to fall and the rise in relative humidity at Kota produces muggy or sultry conditions.

3. The Semi-Arid (Diagonal part of Rajasthan)

The presence of water bodies like Siliserh Lake (Alwar), Jamwa Ramgarh Tal and Sainthal Sagar (Jaipur), Sambhar (Jaipur and Nagaur),, Pushkar and Anasagar (Ajmer), Pichola, Fateh Sagar, Udaisagar, Jaisamand and Rajsamand Lakes (Udaipur), Jawai Dam (Pali), Nakee lake (Sirohi) exercise moderate influence, to some extent, over the climate of this region. Winter of this area is normally cold while summers remain hot and dry. The rainy season remains quite pleasant and full with greenery. Aravalli uplands record their maximum temperature in May. In this region, the highest temperature remains in Alwar and lowest in Sirohi (The Mount Abu). Rainfall decreases from east and north-east to west and south-west. Mount Abu receives a very high rainfall in Rajasthan during the year.

On the basis of 'Soils of India' map published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Nagpur, 22 sub-order associations of soils are available in Rajasthan. The name of these sub-order associations of soils alongwith their sub-order numbers are given in the bracket against each:

i	(9)	Ustalfs-Ochrepts,
ii	(27)	Orthids,
iii	(29)	Orthids-Psamments,
iv	(30)	Orthids-Orthents,
v	(31)	Orthids-Argids,
vi	(32)	Orthids-Fluvents,
vii	(33)	Aquents-Fluvents
viii	(35)	Psamments,
ix	(36)	Psamments-Fluvents,
x	(37)	Psamments-Fluvents-Orthids,

xi (40) Psamments-Orthids,
xii (48) Fluvents-Orthids,
xiii (53) Orthents-Argids,
xiv (58) Orthents-Ochrepts,
xv (70) Ochrepts,
xvi (72) Ochrepts-Orthents,
xvii (73) Ochrepts-Psamments,
xviii (78) Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs,
xix (86) Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents,
xx (92) Usterts,
xxi (98) Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents,
xxii (100) Usterts-Ochrepts.

The above technical terms used for soils sub-order associations can easily be understood with the help of their approximate traditional nomenclature used in the country which are given below:

USTALFS — High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils,
OCHREPTS — Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region.
ORTHIDS — Soils of arid region with some development.
PSAMMENTS— Sandy soils (Recent)
ORTHENTS — Recently formed soils.
ARGIDS — Soils of arid regions with clay accumulation in lower horizon.
FLUVENTS — Alluvial soils (Recent Alluvium)
AQUENTS — Recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils.
USTERTS — Deep black soils.

Areas of Soils

9 USTALFS—OCHREPTS

This type of soil is found in a very small part of Ganganagar district on the north-eastern border of Nohar tehsil.

27 ORTHIDS
29 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS
30 ORTHIDS-ORTHENTS
31 ORTHIDS-ARGIDS
32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS

These soils are largely found in parts of central-western Rajasthan and in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor and Sirohi.

33 AQUENTS-FLUVENTS

These soils are available in the tehsils of Dholpur and Rajakhera of Bharatpur district.

35 PSAMMENTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
37 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS
40 PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

These soils are found in most of the areas of Rajasthan excépt the areas of south-eastern Rajasthan, viz., in the districts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Tonk, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar. Besides, these soils are also found in some of the eastern areas in the tehsils of Bhim and Deogarh of Udaipur district.

48 FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS

These soils in Rajasthan are found only in the districts of Ganganagar and Bikaner. A large area of Anupgarh tehsil is covered with these soils and on the western border it is also found in some parts of the tehsils of Raisinghnagar and Suratgarh (Ganganagar district) and Bikaner.

53 ORTHENTS-ARGIDS
58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS

These sub-order associations of the soils are found in four zones. The first zone covers the areas of Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Ajmer and Tonk districts, the second one covers the areas of the districts of Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara and Bundi. The third one includes Dungarpur, Udaipur, Banswara and Chittaurgarh districts while the fourth zone covers the areas of Sirohi and Udaipur districts.

70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
73 OCHREPTS-PSAMMENTS
78 OCHREPTS-USTERTS-USTALFS
86 OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHENTS

These soils are found in the eastern, north-eastern and central-southern parts of Rajasthan covering the parts of the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pali, Sirohi and Jalor.

98 USTERTS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

These soil sub-order associations are observed in south-eastern Rajasthan. Jhalawar is completely covered by these associations while Kota and parts of Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur and Dungarpur are also covered by these sub-order associations of the soils.

Geologically, many parts of Rajasthan are even older than the Himalayas itself and the Indo-Gangetic plains are made up of the alluvial soil deposited by the rivers descending from the Himalayas.

Rajasthan provides both the earliest and recent geological formations. In the Aravalli it has the remnants of the earliest period of history when the area was covered with sea deposits on a large scale. The whole of the present sand-covered surface of the state belongs to the second geological unit which is the youngest in age reckoning not more than one million years old. According to the experts, during the Jurassic period the sea is stated to have approached India from the west and south submerging Rajasthan.

Rajasthan occupies an important place in the sphere of mineral deposits in the country. This natural wealth has contributed greatly to the progress and enhanced the income of the state which enjoys the monopoly in some of the minerals found in the country.

According to geologists, the land of Rajasthan possesses an unexposed mineral wealth. When this hidden wealth would receive the magic touch of human labour, the stigma of backwardness would also disappear. Even today, Rajasthan is producing mineral wealth to the tune of Rupees six thousand crores every year.

Rajasthan is endowed with a great variety of minerals, e.g., Asbestos, Barytes, Bentonite, Beryl, Calcite, Clay Copper Ore, Emerald, Felspar, Fluorspar, Fullers Earth, Garnet, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Kyanite, Lead & Zinc Ore, Lignite, Limestone, Magnesite, Manganese Ore, Mica, Phosphate, Pyrite & Phyrrhotite, Quartz, Silica & Glass sand, Salts, Talc, Tungsten Ore, Uranium Ore, Varmiculite etc. The following list indicates the districts where these minerals are found :

Name of Mineral	Place where the mineral is found
Asbestos	Ajmer and Udaipur districts
Barytes	Alwar district
Bentonite	Bikaner and Barmer districts
Baryl	Ajmer, Udaipur, Bhilwara and Tonk districts.
Calcite	Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Udaipur, Pali and Sirohi districts
Clay	Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Nagaur, Pali, Chittaurgarh, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts.
Copper Ore	Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Udaipur districts.
Emerald	Ajmer and Udaipur districts.
Felspar	Ajmer and Bhilwara districts
Fluorspar	Udaipur district
Fullers Earth	Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner districts.
Garnet	Pali, Udaipur, Ajmer and Tonk districts.

Name of Mineral	Place where the mineral is found
Gypsum	Largely found in Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts. At some places in Barmer and Pali districts also.
Iron Ore	Sikar, Alwar, Jaipur, Bundi and Udaipur districts.
Kyanite	Ajmer, Bhilwara, and Dungarpur districts.
Lead & Zinc Ore	Ajmer and Udaipur districts.
Lignite	Bikaner district
Lime Stone	Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Kota, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh districts.
Magnesite	Pali district
Manganese Ore	Udaipur and Banswara districts.
Mica	Largely found in Ajmer, Bhilwara and Tonk districts. At some places in Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Udaipur districts also.
Phosphate	Jaisalmer district
Pyrite & Phyrrhotite	Sikar district.
Quartz, Silica & Glass sand	Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Kota districts.
Salt	Jaipur, Nagaur and Barmer districts.
Talc	Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Dungarpur districts.
Tungsten Ore	Nagaur district
Uranium Ore	Udaipur district
Varmiculite	Jaipur and Ajmer districts.

Rajasthan is making steady progress in the effective utilisation of its mineral production. As a sequel, a sizable number of mineral-based industries have come up. Rajasthan is the only state for increasing the cement manufacturing capacity in the northern region.

In Rajasthan we find a large variety of forest species. The main types of forests are—

(i) Dry Forest (Anogesis Pendulay).
(ii) Tropical Dry & Dry Forest (Mixed Deciduous Forest).
(iii) Dry Forest with Teak (Teak Forest).
(iv) Dry Tropical Forest (Boswellia Serrata).
(v) Dry Tropical (Thorn Forest).
(vi) Evergreen Forest.

(Source : Forest map of Rajasthan)

(i) Dry Forest Anogesis Pendulay (Khair Forest): Forests of this type in Rajasthan are found in the districts of Sirohi, Pali, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar and cover more than 26,000 km^2 area. The height of the trees found in such forests varies between 6 to 7.5 m. and its wood is hard, strong and elastic which is used to rafters, handles of tools and as fuel.

(ii) Tropical Dry & Dry Forest (Mixed Deciduous Forests): These forests are found largely in Udaipur district and in the parts of Sirohi, Kota, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara, Bundi and Dungarpur districts covering an area of about 9,000 km^2. These forests provide wood, grass, fuel etc.

(iii) Dry Forest with Teak (Teak Forest): Such types of forests in Rajasthan exist in the southern parts covering an area of about 5,200 km^2 and are found in Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh districts. Teak trees vary in their height from 9 to 13 metres. Pockets of bamboos including shrubs and grasses are also found in the forest area.

(iv) Dry Tropical Forest (Boswelia Serrata): In Rajasthan, the Aravalli ranges gain an elevation of more than 430 m. and these forests are found in the districts of Sirohi, Pali, Udaipur, Banswara, Bhilwara and Alwar. Trees in these forests reach the height between 12 to 15 metres, and are fairly strong and straight and provide wood, timber, grass etc.

(v) Dry Tropical (Thorn Forest): These are found on lower hilly slopes as well as on the undulating terrain. Districts of Barmer, Jalor. Jodhpur, Pali, Udaipur, Bikaner, Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk are having such forests in Rajasthan. The height of trees varies between 4 to 6 metres. Prosopis is the most useful tree in these forests. Spicigera is considered very good for timber and charcoal is also found in these districts.

(vi) Evergreen Forest: These are found in the districts of Sirohi in Mount Abu tehsil at an elevation ranging from 1,070 m. to 1,375 m. above mean sea level. Magnifera, Indica and Syzygium Cuminic are worth-mentioning trees because of their great aesthetic value. Such forests cover an area of about 50 km^2.

The density of population coupled with poor industrialisation has resulted in greater pressure of population on agriculture. The conditions in economically backward regions of western and southern Rajasthan are still worse.

Rajasthan is basically rural and, therefore, agricultural. The net area sown accounts for nearly 44.3% of the total area of 34.22 million hectares. The breakup of the various classifications of land alongwith the percentage area claimed by each type is given below:

Classification of area		Percentage
Geographical Area		100.00
(i)	Forest	5.81
(ii)	Non-Agricultural use	4.54
(iii)	Barren	8.90
(iv)	Grazing Land	5.30
(v)	Tree crops and groves	0.03
(vi)	Culturable waste	19.32
(vii)	Current fallow	5.82
(viii)	Other fallow	6.50
(ix)	a — Net Area Sown	44.03
	b — Area Sown more than once	12.29
(x)	Total cropped area	49.41

The productivity in the area under cultivation is lower than that in some other parts of India due to arid and semi-arid conditions. However, due to better irrigation facilities in Ganganagar district, it has a high percentage of sown area devoted to cash crops.

The average size of a holding in Rajasthan is large, particularly in the arid region of the west. The average yield of crops like wheat, barley and cotton in the eastern and western regions and rice, maize, bajra and sesamum in the eastern wet region is higher. The yield of bajra, jawar and small millets is much lower in the dry region as compared to the average yields in India. The main crops of Rajasthan are wheat, barley, gram; wheat barley mixture (gojara), wheat gram mixture (gochani), barley gram mixture (bejhr), bajra, maize, jawar, rice, sugar cane, til, groundnut and other rabi oil seeds, zira etc.

The Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar (Rajasthan Canal) Project is one of the largest canal systems in the world. It is a gigantic human effort to transform the vast waste tract of the Thar desert into a land of plenty and prosperity. The project will provide not only irrigational facility but also drinking water to the adjoining desert areas.

The dismal picture of the desert is now changing fast as a result of the availability of canal water. Wherever water has reached, the sandy soil has been turned into lush green fields and luxuriant orchards. Thus, a firm foundation of a socio-economic transformation has been laid in the canal areas.

Besides benefitting culturable land, the Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar will help in developing the adjoining unirrigated areas. New sources of agro-industry based economy will be opened. It will also help in the development and extension of cattle breeding, sheep and wool programme, fish breeding and rural industries. This will generate employment for a large number of villagers. The project will not only benefit lakhs of people directly and indirectly but will give impetus to the prosperity of the country as a whole and prove a boon for it.

Rajasthan is one of the richest states in cattle wealth. Its animal wealth has provided a strong base to its economy. Thirteen per cent of the state income occurs from the cattle. Milk has become the economic base of thousands of villagers and farmers of Rajasthan. More than one lakh families of farmers have been benefitted directly and indirectly under the dairy development programme.

Besides livestock, sheep and wool are the other

assets for Rajasthan The state has about one crore sheep which produce as many as one lakh twenty-five thousand kilograms of wool every year. This accounts for 45% of the country's total output. The wool from Rajasthan is used for manufacturing carpets, blankets and fine woollens which are in great demand both in the country and abroad.

As per 1981 Census, Rajasthan is inhabited by 34,261,862 persons and had an area of 342,239 km^2. In other words, it has a density of 100 persons per km^2. The population of the state is unevenly distributed. Some parts of the state record a density as high as 260 and above, i.e., nearly three times the state average while some others reveal the density even below 20. The map indicates the eight density ranges of population. The highest density range falls in regions numbered 3.1.1.5 (Lachhmangarh Plain of Alwar district), 3.1.3.1 (North Bharatpur Plain), 3.1.3.3 (Parbati Basin of Bharatpur district), 3.1.3.1 (Banganga Plain of Sawai Madhopur district), 3.1.1.4 (Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain of Jaipur district), 3.1.1.2 (Aravalli Hills of Ajmer district) and 3.1.2.2 (Kota Plateau of Kota district).

Information of literacy has been collected at all the censuses in our country so far. The definition of a literate person as adopted at the 1981 Census is "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate." Literates form 36.23 per cent of the population in our country. In the case of Rajasthan, this percentage works at 24.38. The literacy rate is 48.35 per cent in urban areas and 17.99 per cent in rural areas. The literacy percentages show variations between the two sexes in all parts of the state. The largest number of sub-micro regions of the state (58 out of 136) exhibit the literacy percentages ranging between 20.01 and 30.00. A zone of such districts may be marked in the Rajasthan Bagar (2.3.2) and in Banas-Chambal Basin (3.1.3). The lowest percentage of literates (10.00 & below) has been noticed in 8 sub-micro regions. These regions are situated in the Extremely Arid Tract and Luni Valley. In Rajasthan, lower literacy has been observed among the females. It is a known fact that customs and traditions in most parts of the state confine females mostly to the domestic activities. Till recently, education was regarded primarily for earning bread. The 1981 Census data further show that literacy rates among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are lower than that of general population.

A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. There are 10,422,268 main workers in the state of Rajasthan which are reported to be enumerated at the 1981 Census. Thus 30.48 per cent of the population is classified as main workers. The highest percentage range (34.50 & above) of main workers is recorded in 31 sub-micro regions of the State. These sub-micro regions are situated in Extremely Arid Tract, (2.3.3), Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands (3.1.1), and Semi-Arid Upland of Eastern Rajasthan (3.1.2). The lowest percentage range (26.00 & below) of main workers is recorded in 11 sub-micro, regions. These sub-micro regions are situated in Rajasthan Bagar (2.3.2) in a compact area. The maximum number of sub-micro regions (43) are covered in the range of 28.50 to 31.99 per cent of main workers. These regions are scattered in all over the state.

There are 5,838,879 scheduled castes which constitute 17.04 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan state. The Ghaggar Plain (Region No. 2.3.1.1 , 2.3.1.2 & 2.3.1.3), Region No. 3.1.3.2 of Bharatpur district, Region No. 3.1.3.6 of Sawai Madhopur district and Region No. 3.1 2.7 of Kota district have higher percentages (25.00 & above) of scheduled castes than those returned by the remaining sub-micro regions of the state while Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur districts (except Region No 3.1.1.3 & 3.1.1.4 of Udaipur) and Region No. 2.3.3.1 of Jaisalmer district have lowest percentages (below 10.00) of scheduled castes. The corresponding percentages in the majority of sub-micro regions (59 out of 136) of the state vary between 15.00 to 19.99. Majority of the scheduled castes reside in rural areas. The male and female literacy percentages among them are 24.40 and 2.69 respectively which when compared to the general population is lesser in both the cases.

The scheduled tribes of the state number 4,183,124 and constitute 12.21 per cent of total population of the state. High percentages (45.00 & above) of scheduled tribes are noticeable in 7 sub-micro regions of

the state. These include Banswara and Dungarpur districts and Region No. 3.1.1.5 of Udaipur district and Region No. 3.1.1.4 of Sirohi district. However, it may be seen that Ganganagar district (except Region No. 2.3.1.2). Bikaner district, Nagaur district (except Region No. 2.3.2.5), Region No. 2.3.2.1, 2.3.2.4, 2.3.2.5, 2.3.2.6 of Churu district, Region No. 2.3.4.3, 2.3.4.4 of Pali district, Region No. 2.3.4.5 of Jodhpur district and Region No. 2.3.2.4 of Jhunjhunun district have returned below 0.5 per cent scheduled tribe population. The literacy rates among the male and female scheduled tribes are also lower (18.85 per cent and 1.20 per cent respectively) than that of general population and scheduled castes.

RAJASTHAN

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

KILOMETRES
50 0 50 100 150



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" MACRO REGION
" MESO REGION
" MICRO REGION
" SUB-MICRO REGION

DISTRICT CODE 1981 (02)
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 2.3.3.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO

Macro Region With Code No	Meso Region With Code No	Micro Region With Code No.	District with Code No.	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)		Constituents		Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
						Villages	Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5		6		7			8		
2. The Great Plains	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganga-nagar 01	2.3.1.1	Ganganagar Canal Region	2239	8	7759.88	7722.02	37.86	1030527	815799	214728
				2.3.1.2	Anupgarh Ghaggar Green Belt	411	5	1503.75	1449.03	54.72	298292	165883	132409
				2.3.1.3	Suratgarh Dunes Region	925	-	4888.76	4888 76	-	158155	158155	-
				2 3 1.4	Nohar Bhadra Sandy Plain	941	3	7030.86	7016.86	14 00	542994	471832	71162
		2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu 03	2.3.2 1	Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone	50	-	1466.40	1466 40	-	43105	43105	-
				2.3.2.2	Sardarshahar Sandy Plain	164	2	2756.91	2710.66	46.25	195014	123191	71823
				2.3.2.3	Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes	238	1	3085 11	3072.31	12.80	264231	233852	30379
				2.3.2 4	Central Churu Sand Dunes	163	3	4363 55	4264 75	98 80	264385	165601	98784
				2.3.2.5	Ratangarh-Bigga Sandy Upland	220	2	3809 91	3754.71	55.20	266457	207855	58602
				2.3.2.6	Sujangarh Upland	65	3	1255 21	1231.03	24 18	146274	61203	85071
			Jhunjhu-nun 04	2.3.2 1	Jhunjhunun Sand Plain	204	5	1561.95	1510 75	51 20	288334	193361	94973
				2 3 2.2	Kantli Basin	116	1	858.10	855 21	2 89	166606	154914	11692
				2.3 2 3	Chirawa-Leekha Sand Plain	70	4	636 18	607 18	29.00	158985	99739	59246
				2 3 2 4	Baloda-Dohan Plain	169	-	1022.42	1022 42	-	190614	190614	-
				2.3 2 5	Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland	133	4	1805 39	1738.83	66.56	407044	321688	85356
			Sikar 09	2 3 2 1	Sikar Sand Hills	242	4	2411 15	2293 92	117 23	347702	233601	114101
				2 3 2 2	Sikar Sandy Plain	152	1	1312 59	1293.09	19 50	302548	199578	102970
				2 3 2 3	Central Sikar Aravalli Hills	100	-	991 94	991 94	-	132697	132697	-
				2 3.2 4	Eastern Sikar Aravalli	110	-	980.63	980 63	-	150098	150098	-
				2 3 2 5	Khatoo-Neem-Ka-Thana Plain	233	4	2184 54	2118 62	65 92	444200	382335	61865
			Nagaur 14	2 3 2 1	Northern Nagaur Sand Hills	204	-	4332 57	4332 57	-	252169	252169	-
				2 3 2.2	Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain	287	2	3058 73	2983.35	75 38	344458	284549	59909
				2 3.2.3	Nagaur Degana Plain	306	4	4928 48	4823 76	104.72	425016	332635	92381
				2 3.2 4	Southern Nagaur Upland	310	-	3550 16	3550 16	-	344500	344500	-
				2.3.2 5	Nagaur Aravalli Region	142	4	1835.09	1745 72	89.37	262526	177739	84787
		2.3 3 Extremely And Tract	Bikaner 02	2 3.3 1	The Great Desert of Bikaner	111	-	9148.67	9148 67	-	67027	67027	
				2.3.3.2	Sandy Plain of Longitudinal Dunes	38	-	1485.19	1485 19	-	24388	24388	-

		2.3.3.3	Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes	133	-	4456.36	4456.36	-	82643	82643	
		2.3.3.4	Bikaner Sandy Plain	116	4	3550.74	3400 44	150 30	400425	100454	299971
		2.3.3.5	High Sandy Plain of Intermittent Streams	180	1	4942.39	4938.39	4.00	121203	110208	10995
		2.3.3.6	Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner	95	1	3053.84	3042.64	11.20	153063	128944	24119
	Jaisalmer 12	2.3.3.1	Jaisalmer Desert	117	-	8877.02	8877.02	-	4814	4814	-
		2.3.3 2	Ramgarh Sandy Plain	34	-	6840 53	6840 53	- -	16752	16752	-
		2.3.3.3	Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes	52	-	5684.34	5684 34	-	26239	26239	-
		2 3.3 4	Pokaran Desert	211	2	9918.54	9787.27	131.27	155889	122962	32927
		2.3.3.5	Zone of Inland Drainage Area	42	-	2746 55	2746 55	-	14390	14390	-
		2.3.3.6	Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes	59	-	4209.52	4209.52	-	24998	24998	-
2 3.4 Luni Valley	Jodhpur 13	2.3 4 1	Western Sandy Plain	73	1	3833.76	3823.76	10.00	101517	72978	28539
		2 3 4 2	Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain	108	-	4720.88	4720 88	-	172117	172117	-
		2.3 4.3	Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes	83	-	4494.42	4494 42	-	229339	229339	-
		2.3.4.4	Western Jodhpur Upland	125	1	3016.06	2937.49	78.57	687841	181496	506345
		2 3.4.5	Eastern Upland	58	-	1343.01	1343 01	-	95417	95417	-
		2.3 4 6	Pipar-Salawas Plain	160	1	2962.88	2942 88	20 00	230472	209517	20955
		2.3.4 7	Luni Basin	99	1	1903.88	1826.88	77 00	151088	127082	24006
	Pali 15	2.3.4 1	Western Pali Upland	90	2	1656.00	1612 25	43 75	180610	154258	26352
		2.3 4.2	Central Sandy Plain	366	4	5051.94	5007 10	44.84	545275	420333	124942
		2.3.4.3	Sojat Upland	7	-	176 31	176 31	-	11748	11748	-
		2.3.4.4	Luni Basin	158	5	2340 73	2253 10	87.63	272357	207354	65003
		2 3.4.5	Pali Aravalli	215	1	2931 44	2845 82	85 62	264514	246046	18468
	Barmer 16	2.3.4.1	Desert of Barmer	37	-	4353 33	4353 33	-	54894	54894	-
		2.3 4 2	Undulating Desert	52	-	2497 78	2497 78	-	48141	48141	-
		2 3.4 3	Shifting Sand Dunes Zone	182	-	6130 22	6130 22	-	238358	238358	-
		2 3.4 4	Luni-Sukri Basin	204	1	4315 16	4291 45	23 71	236399	206329	28070
		2 3 4 5	Barmer Sandy Waste	332	1	9526 05	9515 76	10 29	446473	390919	55554
		2.3.4.6	Barmer Forested Upland	57	1	1561.59	1525 46	36 13	94627	80022	14605
	Jalor 17	2.3 4.1	Luni Low Land Sandy Waste	61	-	1466.69	1466.69	-	66055	66055	-
		2.3.4.2	Sukri Basin	207	1	3855.91	3816 50	39.41	333140	319400	13740
		2.3.4.3	Jalor Aravalli	139	1	1960.39	1945 69	14.70	194442	170103	24339
		2.3.4.4	Bandi-Jawai Basin	148	2	2208.58	2194.87	13.71	248800	214089	34711
		2.3 4.5	Ahore Upland	58	-	987.96	987.96	-	61291	61291	-

1	2	3	4		5	6		7			8		
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Asso-ciated Uplands	Alwar 05	3.1.1.1	Behror-Sahibi Plain	465-		1593.30	1593 30	-	401446	401446	-
				3.1.1.2	Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland	488	2	2162.94	2121.30	41.64	429548	401387	28161
				3.1.1 3	Forested Upland of Alwar	302	1	2383.75	2377 50	6.25	202006	187807	14199
				3.1.1.4	Barah Basin	446	1	1820.90	1740.90	80.00	507701	361906	145795
				3.1.1.5	Lachhmangarh Plain	248	1	1719.00	1717 50	1.50	229832	221786	8046
			Jaipur 08	3 1 1 1	Sambhar Salt Lake Region	47	-	467.28	467.28	-	26143	26143	-
				3.1 1.2	Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes	370	2	2271.40	2238 87	32.53	468758	432253	36505
				3.1.1 3	Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland	554	5	3288.23	3209 90	78 33	638878	563543	75333
				3.1.1.4	Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain	689	6	3949.20	3655 09	294.11	1499871	442820	1057051
				3.1.1.5	Banganga-Morel Basin	815	2	2479.56	2450.45	29.11	503707	465364	38343
				3.1.1 6	Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland	335	3	1371.38	1330 69	40.69	283219	239919	43300
			Ajmer 10	3.1 1.1	Saraswati Basin	73	-	808.66	808 66	-	94082	94082	-
				3.1.1.2	Aravalli Hills	345	4	2270.39	1873 72	396.67	786040	249049	536991
				3.1.1.3	Ajmer Uplands	296	2	3158.02	3125 09	32.93	331207	281400	49807
				3.1.1.4	Khari-Dai Basin	202	2	2016.28	2004.06	12.22	207772	178164	29608
				3.1.1 5	Ajmer Aravalli	23	-	135.90	135.90	-	21265	21265	-
			Sirohi 18	3.1.1.1	Western Sirohi Upland	129	1	1794 90	1790.61	4.29	163200	146433	16767
				3.1 1.2	Mount Abu Hills	62	2	1043.81	1020.28	23.53	80047	43431	36616
				3 1 1 3	Sipu-Banas Valley	216	2	1731 34	1712.91	18.43	266475	222857	43618
				3 1 1.4	Sirohi Aravalli	38	-	630.07	630.07	-	31672	31672	-
			Udaipur 20	3.1 1 1	Western Aravalli	1055	1	5123.15	5099.15	24.00	546718	533887	12831
				3 1 1 2	Central Aravalli	833	2	5304 16	5228.06	76 10	937321	679877	257444
				3.1.1.3	Banas Basin	319	2	1407.05	1407.05	63.00	247833	209643	38190
				3.1.1.4	Vallabhnagar Flanks	238	1	1324.70	1309.70	15.00	240383	227173	13210
				3.1.1.5	Salumber-Dhariawad Forested Upland	698	3	2854.19	2839.80	14.39	384486	351042	33444
			Chitt-aurgarh 21	3.1 1.1	Banas Basin	84	-	450.00	450.00	-	58684	58684	-
				3.1.1.2	Berach Basin	394	1	1855.00	1828.25	26.75	253962	240104	13858
				3 1.1.3	Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland	333	1	1307.85	1301.22	6.63	117694	106354	11340
				3.1.1.4	Chambal Basin	222	1	1442.00	1420.50	21.50	76400	58700	17700

		3.1.1.5	Western Chittaurgarh Upland	826	1	3283.70	3270.70	13 00	359285	347564	11721
		3.1.1.6	Nimbahera Undulating Plain	240	3	1042.43	974.11	68 32	216192	131293	84899
		3.1.1.7	Pratapgarh Plain	258	1	987.55	974.75	12 80	147820	124717	22903
	Dungarpur 22	3.1.1.1	Dungarpur Upland	437	1	1708.55	1697.81	10 74	355267	327711	27556
		3.1.1.2	Mahi-Som Basin	140	-	617.05	617.05	-	114871	114871	-
		3.1.1.3	Mahi-Vatrak Basin	260	1	1485.43	1478.43	7.00	212707	196137	16570
	Banas-wara 23	3 1.1 1	Mahi-Anas Basin	671	2	2298.73	2264.49	34 24	578665	523478	55187
		3.1 1.2	Banaswara Upland	792	-	2768.97	2768.97	-	307935	307935	-
3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Tonk 11	3.1.2 1	Malpura Plain	99	1	1195.04	1149.69	45.35	101688	83694	17994
		3 1.2 2	Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain	282	-	1656.04	1656.04	-	172652	172652	-
		3.1.2 3	Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain	300	2	1968.01	1943.22	24 79	267162	173548	93614
		3 1 2.4	Todaraisingh Upland	217	2	1670.61	1589.03	81 58	165295	140257	25038
		3 1.2.5	Uniara Dissected Plain	191	1	830.43	828.43	2 00	76838	69640	7198
	Bhilwara 19	3.1.2.1	Bhilwara Aravalli	39	-	211.21	211.21	-	28078	28078	-
		3.1.2.2	Hurda-Banera Plain	719	3	5088.05	5018.55	69.50	608667	547386	34281
		3.1.2 3	Banas Basin	479	2	3296.13	3169.68	126 45	493347	351393	141954
		3 1.2.4	Bhilwara Upland	337	1	1766.84	1721.54	45 30	183162	170834	12328
	Bundi 24	3.1.2.1	Hindoli-Roneeja Upland	149	1	1117.96	1114.07	3 89	128537	118539	9998
		3 1.2.2	Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain	112	-	716.97	716.97	-	67305	67305	-
		3.1.2 3	Bundi Hills	63	-	730.66	730.66	-	40256	40256	-
		3.1.2.4	Mej-Chambal Ravines	174	1	1148.75	1123.75	25.00	127116	107056	20060
		3 1.2 5	Bundi Plain	186	3	1030 91	918.24	112.67	181647	111876	69771
		3.1.2.6	Dabi Plateau	53	-	878.45	878.45	-	42121	42121	-
	Kota 25	3.1.2.1	Chambal-Kalisindh & Parbati Ravines	499	1	2503 05	2489.66	13.39	273699	269542	4157
		3.1.2.2	Kota Plateau	314	3	1756.76	1511.51	245.25	554095	171865	382230
		3.1.2.3	Baran Upland	229	3	1431.03	1410.15	20.88	210265	144471	65794
		3.1.2.4	Forested Upland of Shahbad	358	-	2617.52	2617.52	-	120805	120805	-
		3.1.2.5	Mukandara Hills	133	-	1214.73	1214.73	-	45174	45174	-
		3 1 2.6	Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland	460	2	2230.51	2215.51	15.00	229526	206797	22729
		3.1.2.7	Chechat Upland	148	2	631.90	612.38	19.52	126220	103036	23184
	Jhalawar 26	3.1.2.1	Ujar Basin	203	-	949.70	949.70	-	107572	107572	-
		3.1.2.2	Ahu-Kalisindh Basin	414	4	1573.96	1530.84	43.12	258014	185265	72749
		3.1.2.3	Mukundara Hills	187	-	560 94	560.94	-	49289	49289	-

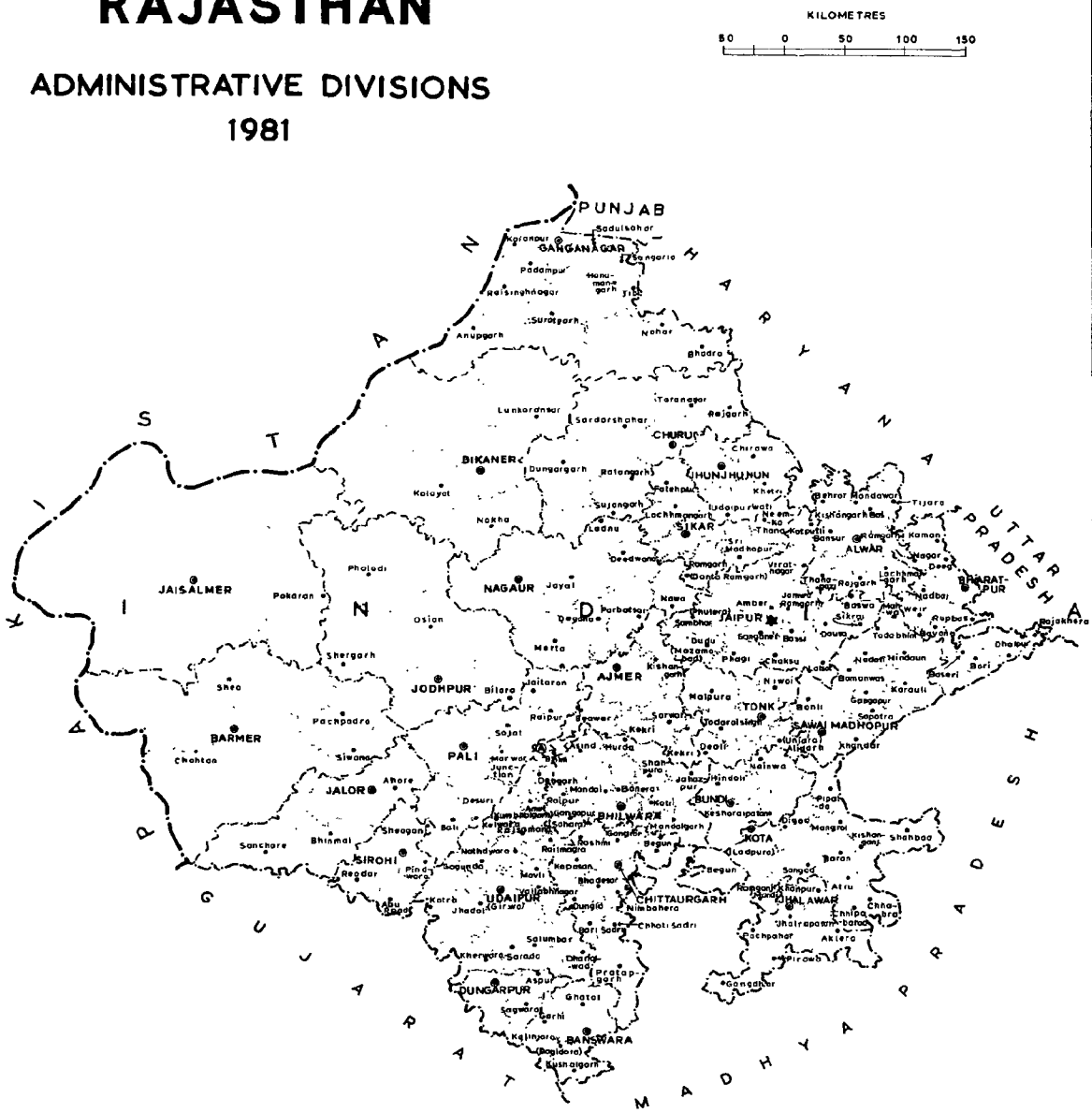
1	2	3	4	5		6		7			8		
				3.1.2.4	Aklera Plateau	380	1	1172.20	1166.30	5.90	149988	139484	10504
				3.1.2.5	Pirawa Upland	92	1	419.29	410.94	8.35	52713	44450	8263
				3.1.2.6	Dag Plateau	313	-	1576.72	1576.72	-	167422	167422	-
		3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharat-pur 06	3.1.3.1	North Bharatpur Plain	1060	6	3401.65	3335.25	66.40	957968	769314	188654
				3.1.3.2	Bharatpur-Banganga & Gambhir Basin	382	3	1641.92	1609.48	32.44	341842	297931	43911
				3.1.3.3	Parbati Basin	381	2	1594.77	1570.43	24.34	443043	371269	71774
				3.1.3.4	The Forested Land of Bharatpur	48	-	465.13	465.13	-	24861	24861	-
				3.1.3.5	Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract	122	1	894.61	884.61	10.00	115905	98544	17361
			Sawai Madhopur 07	3.1.3.1	Banganga Plain	183	1	548.53	543.53	5.00	157914	144641	13273
				3.1.3.2	Godhwara Range	54	-	414.26	414.26	-	51628	51628	-
				3.1.3.3	Nadoti-Gambhir PLain	360	1	1872.96	1860.96	12.00	405963	363257	42706
				3.1.3.4	Dissected Morel-Banas Plain	474	1	2826.10	2819.15	6.95	435282	389256	46026
				3.1.3.5	Forested Upland	441	4	3740.81	3641.85	98.96	403758	299673	104085
				3.1.3.6	Banas-Chambal Ravines	145	-	1127.07	1127.07	-	82478	82478	-

GENERAL MAPS


POSITION OF RAJASTHAN 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
CHINA
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
INDIA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
East of Greenwich
INDIRA POINT

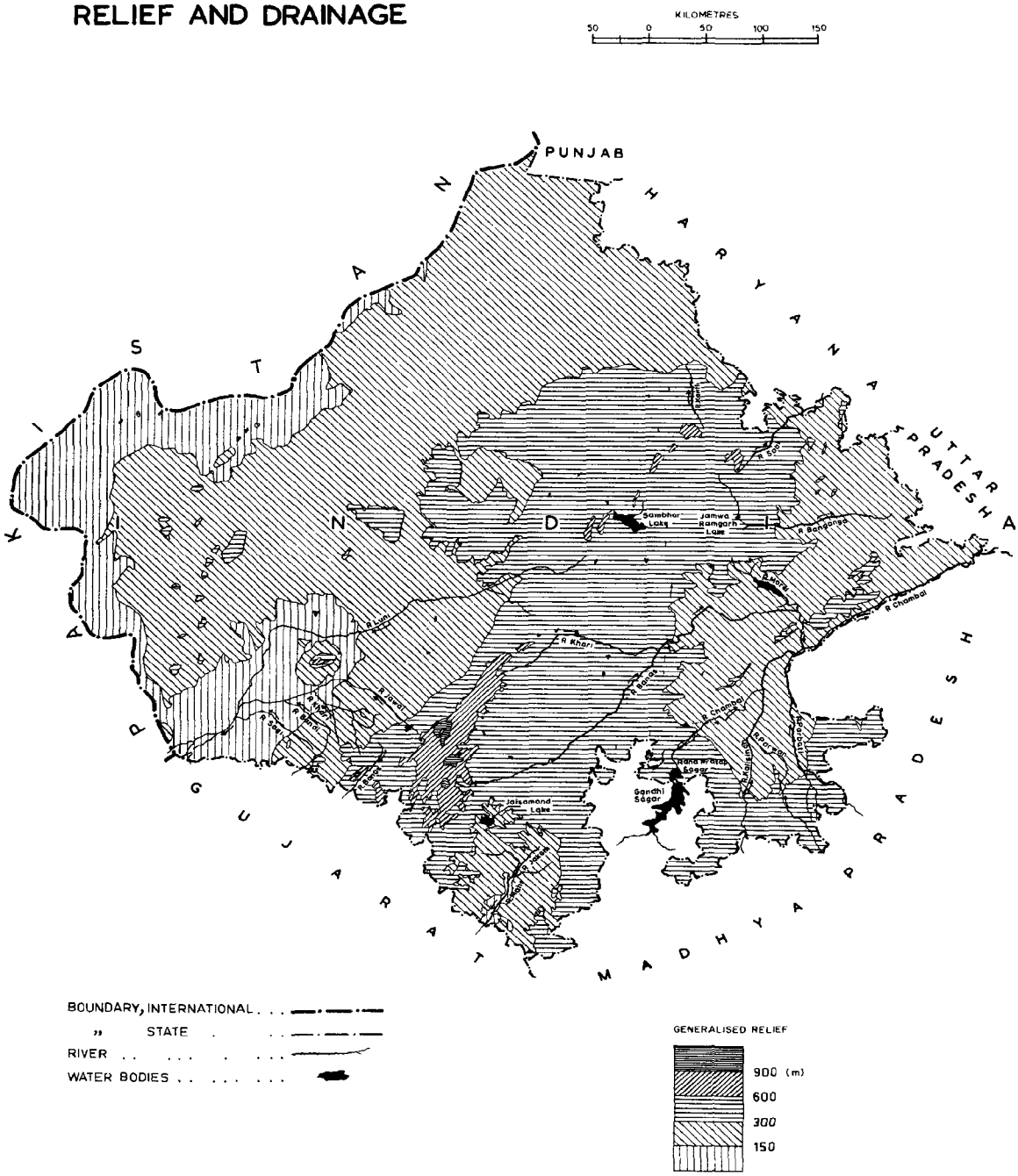
RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



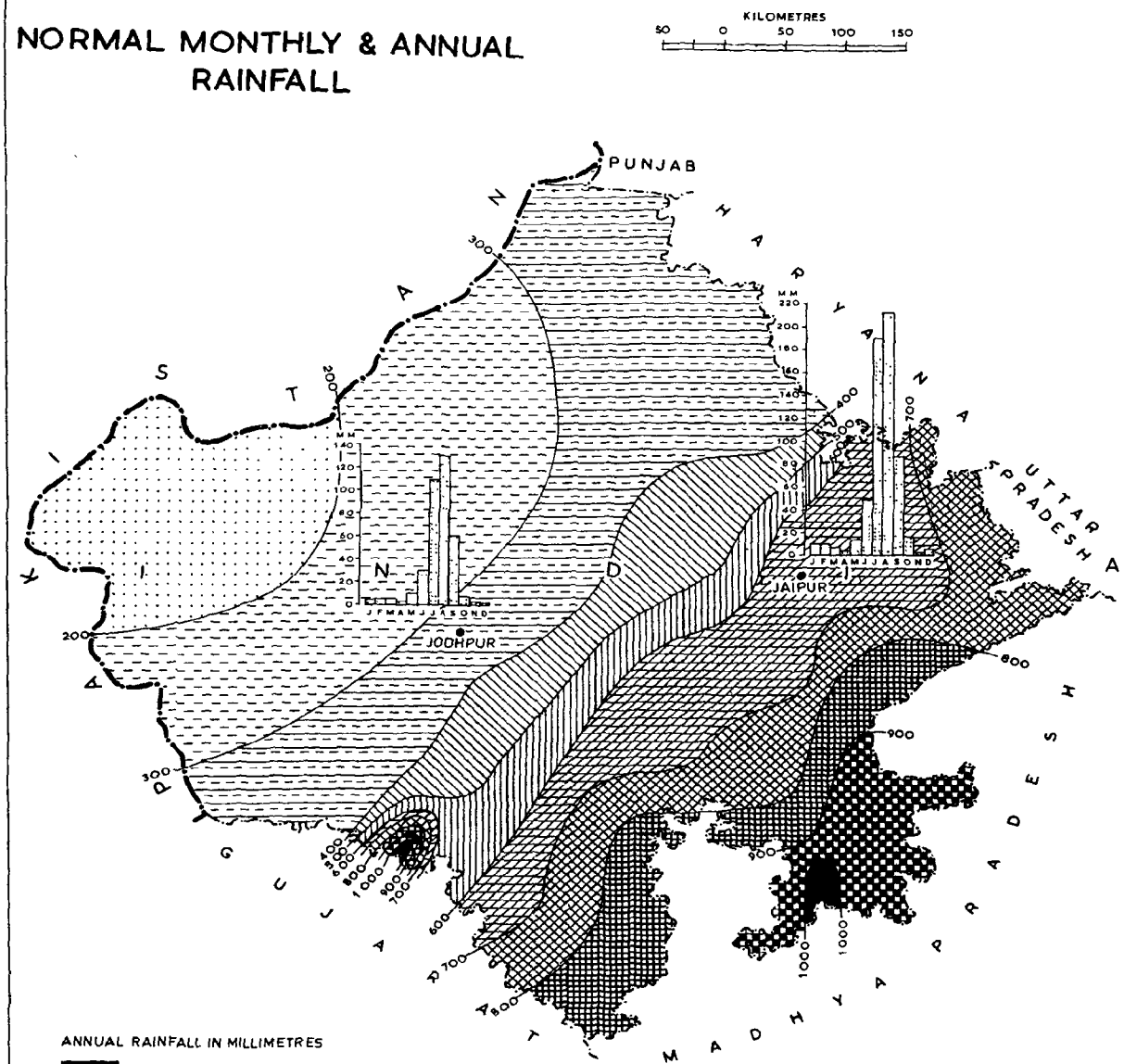
RAJASTHAN

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE



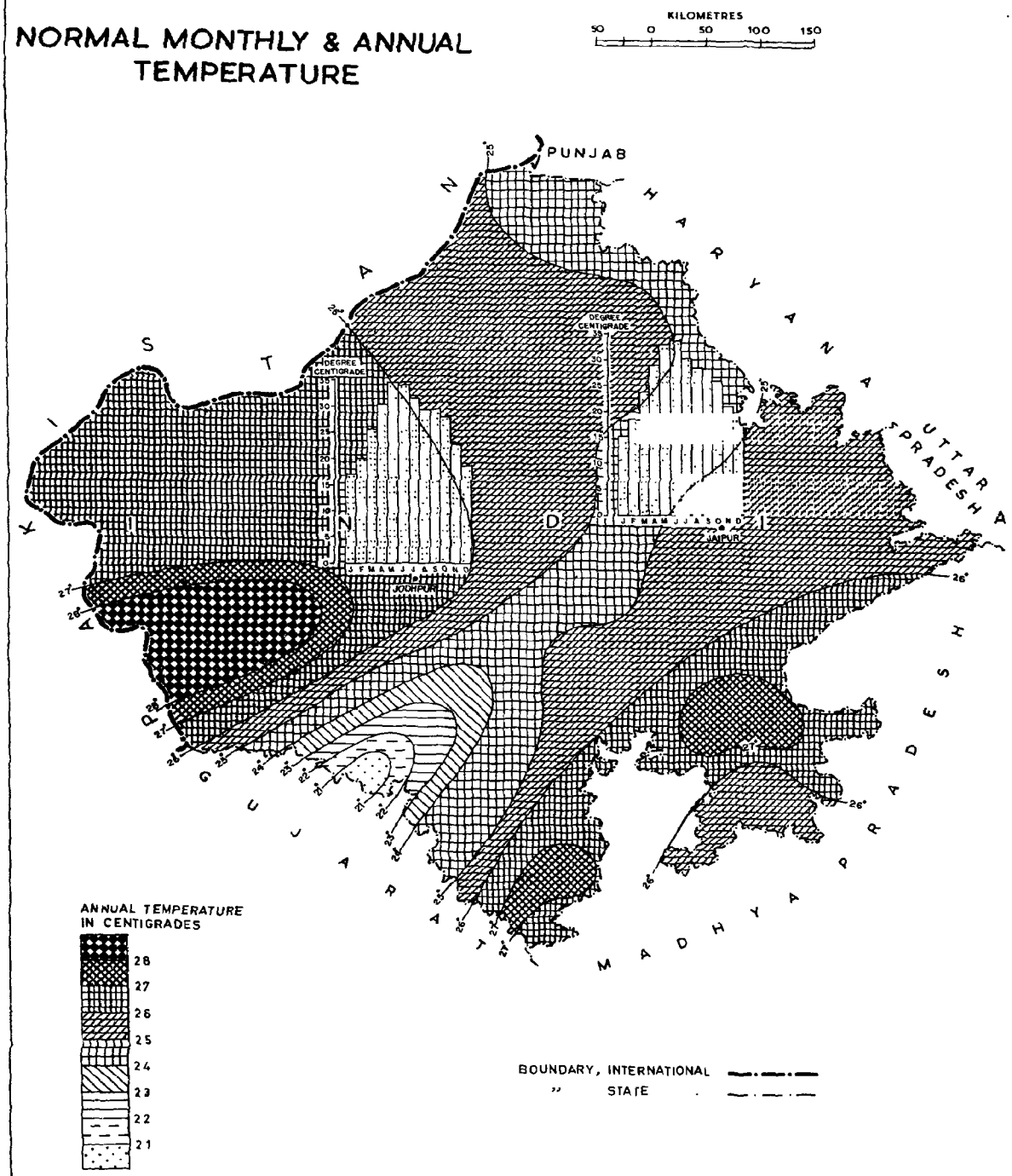
RAJASTHAN

NORMAL MONTHLY & ANNUAL RAINFALL



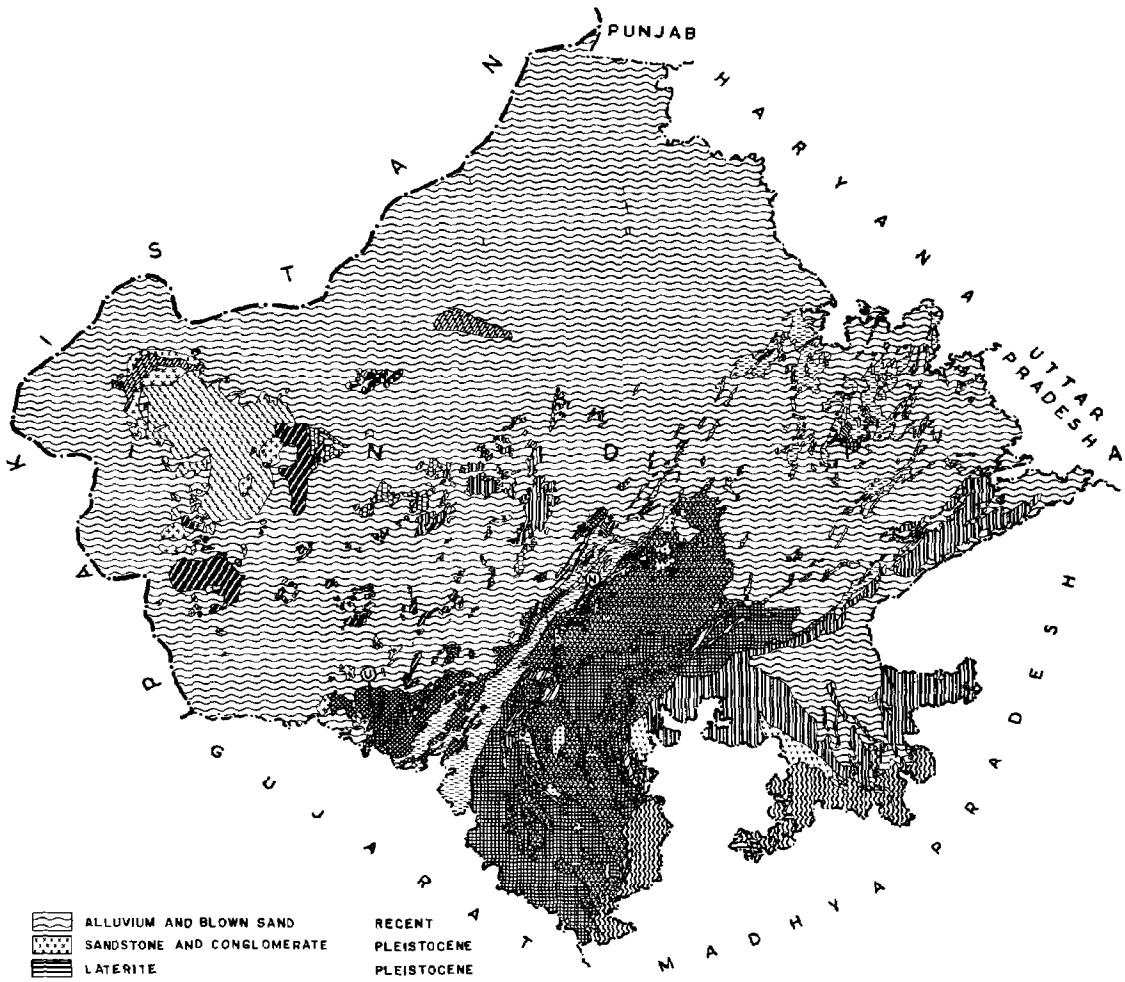
RAJASTHAN

NORMAL MONTHLY & ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



RAJASTHAN

GEOLOGY



RAJASTHAN

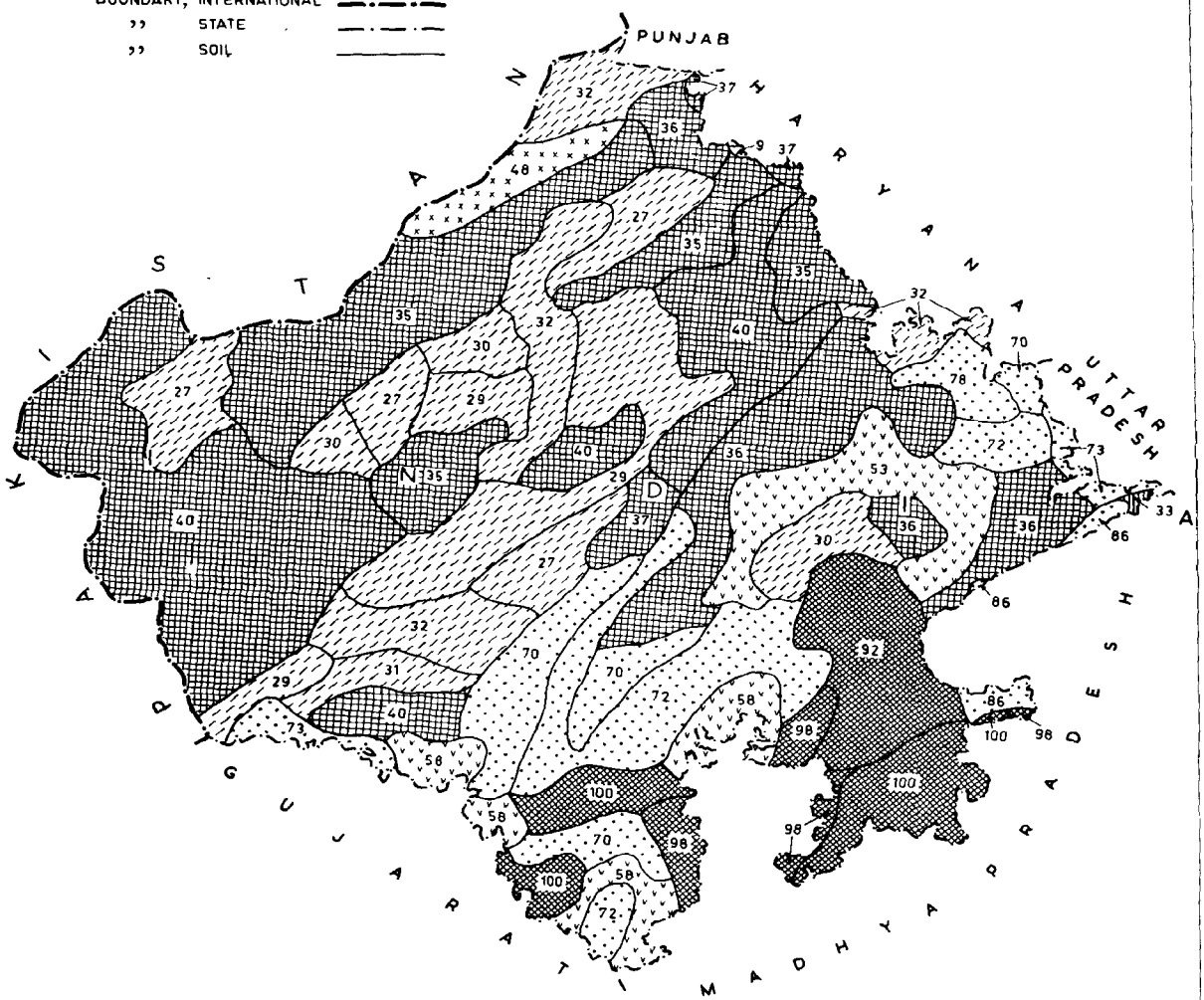
SOILS

KILOMETRES
50 0 50 100 150

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" SOIL

APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE

USTALFS	— High base status–red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
OCHREPTS	— Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHIDS	— Soils of arid region with some development
PSAMMENTS	— Sandy Soils (Recent)
ORTHENTS	— Recently formed soils
ARGIDS	— Soils of arid regions with clay accumulation in lower horizon
FLUVENTS	— Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)
AQUENTS	— Recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils
USTERTS	— Deep black soils

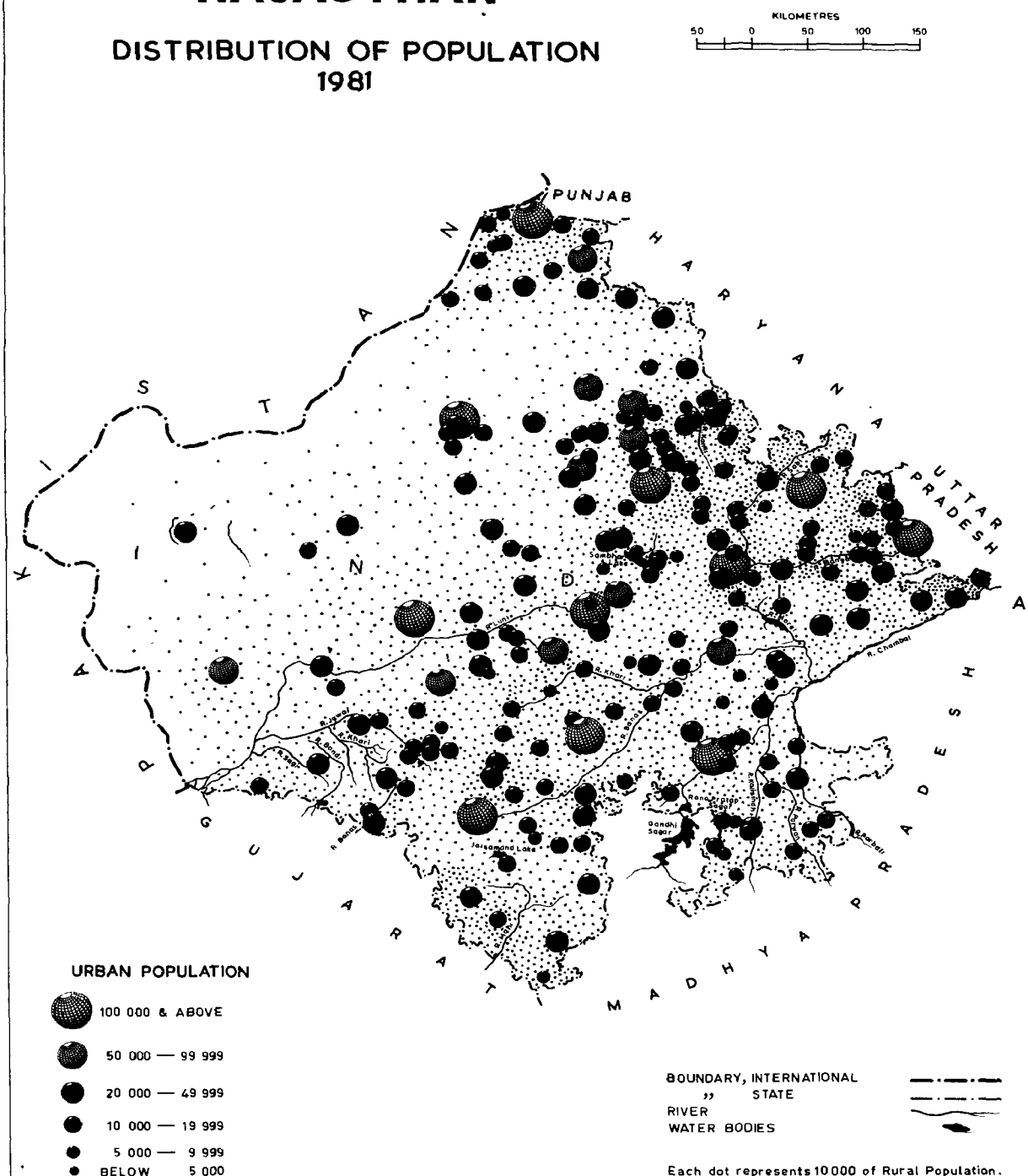


No.	SUB–ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
9	USTALFS–OCHREPTS
27	ORTHIDS
29	ORTHIDS–PSAMMENTS
30	ORTHIDS–ORTHENTS
31	ORTHIDS–ARGIDS
32	ORTHIDS–FLUVENTS
33	AQUENTS–FLUVENTS
35	PSAMMENTS
36	PSAMMENTS–FLUVENTS
37	PSAMMENTS–FLUVENTS–ORTHIDS
40	PSAMMENTS–ORTHIDS

No.	SUB–ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
48	FLUVENTS–ORTHIDS
53	ORTHENTS–ARGIDS
58	ORTHENTS–OCHREPTS
70	OCHREPTS
72	OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
73	OCHREPTS–PSAMMENTS
78	OCHREPTS–USTERTS–USTALFS
86	OCHREPTS–FLUVENTS–ORTHENTS
92	USTERTS
98	USTERTS–OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
100	USTERTS–OCHREPTS

RAJASTHAN

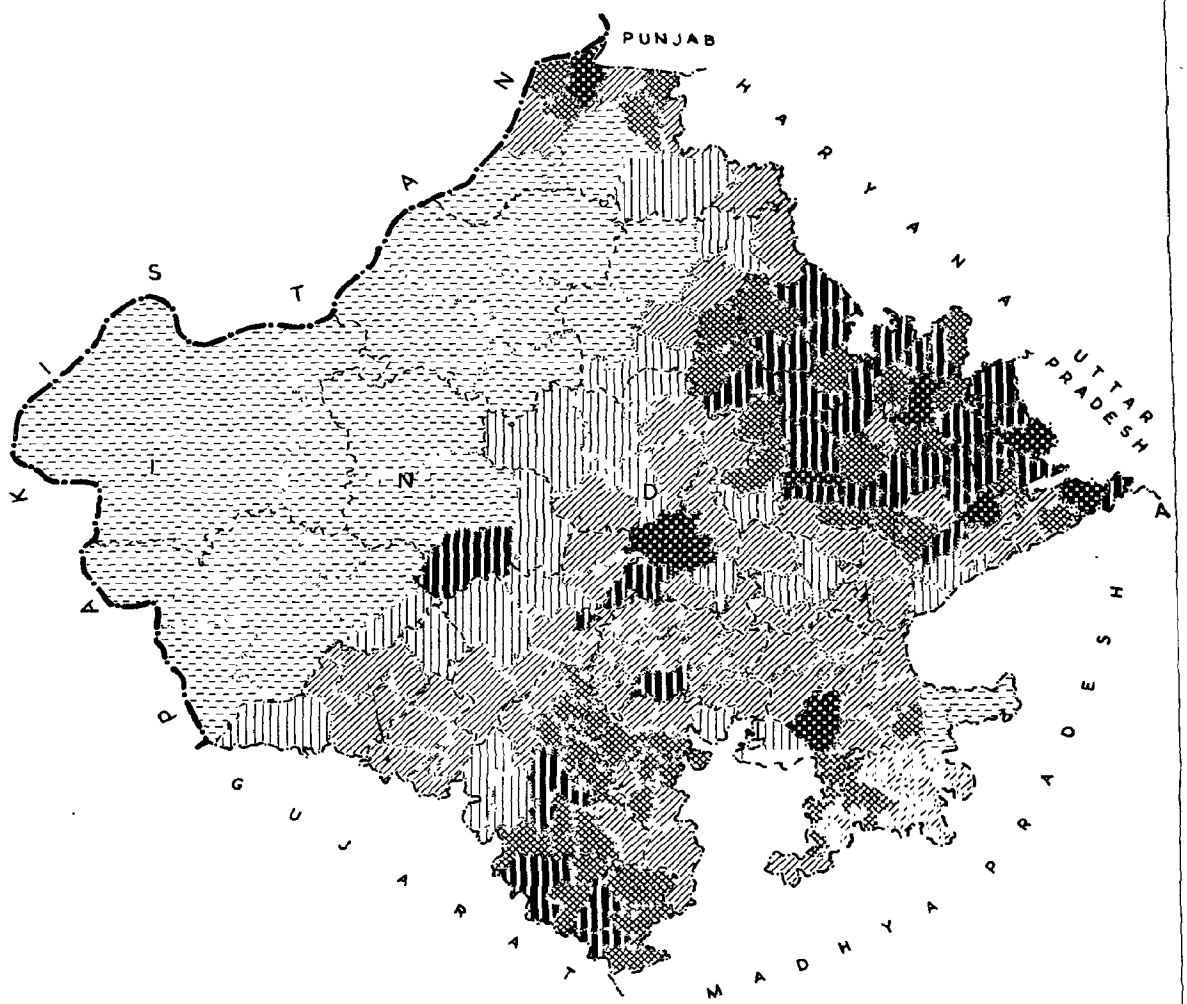
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981



RAJASTHAN

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TEHSILS)

KILOMETRES
50 0 50 100 150



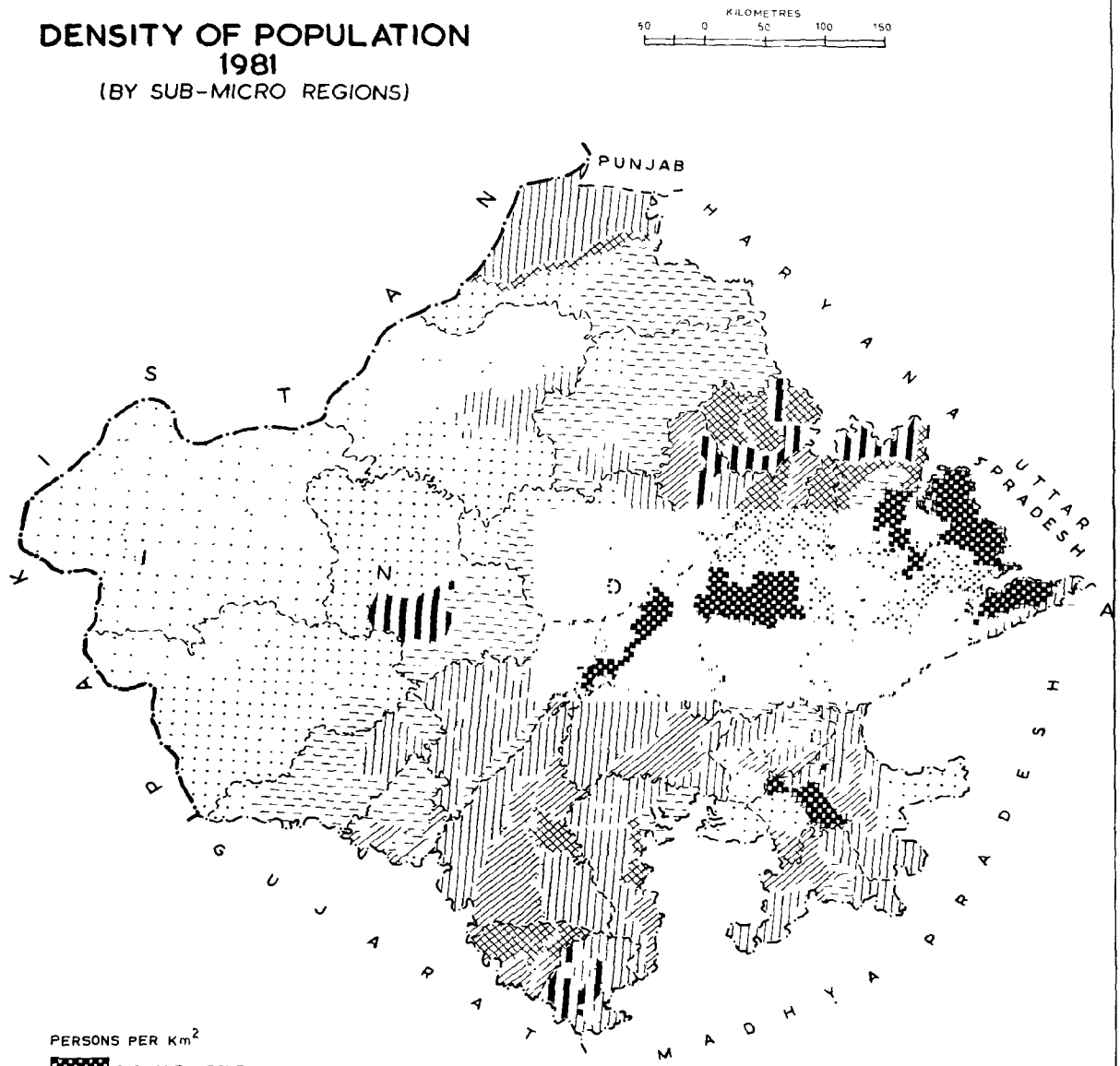
PERSONS PER Km^2
- 271 AND ABOVE
- 196 — 270
- 136 — 195
- 91 — 135 State Average 100
- 61 — 90
- 60 AND BELOW

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ...
" STATE ...
" DISTRICT ...
" TEHSIL ...

RAJASTHAN

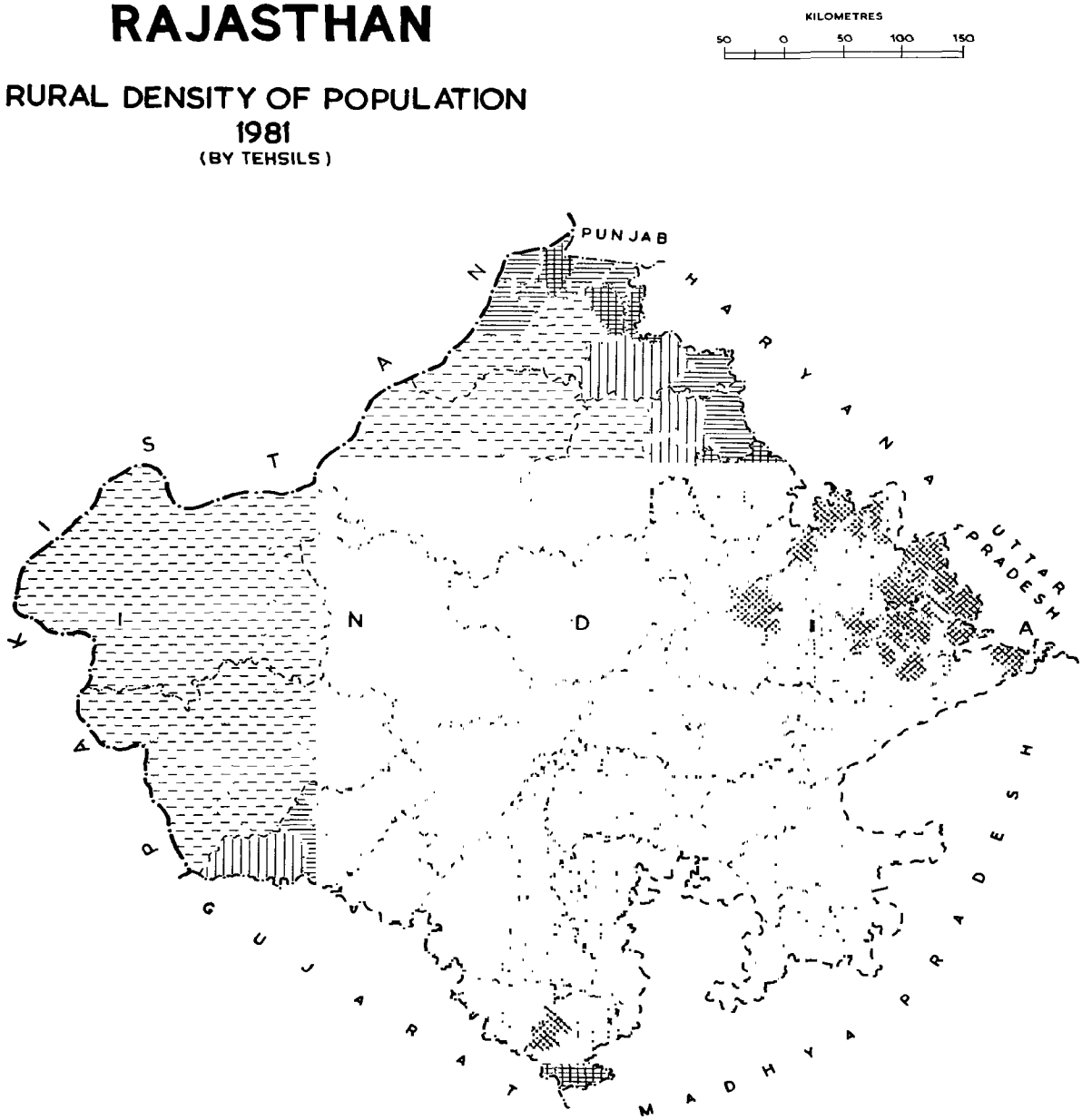
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



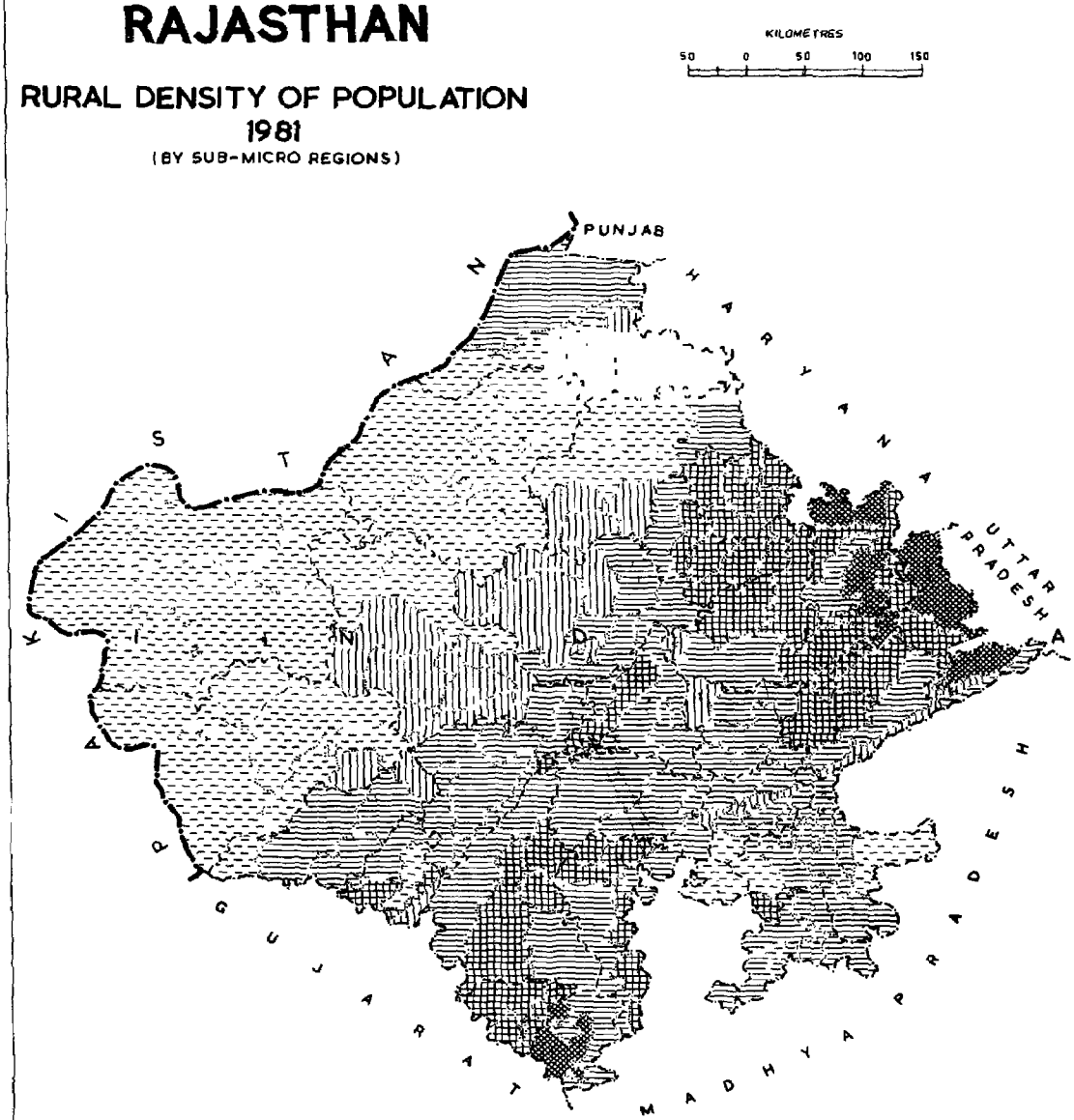
RAJASTHAN

RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY TEHSILS)



RAJASTHAN

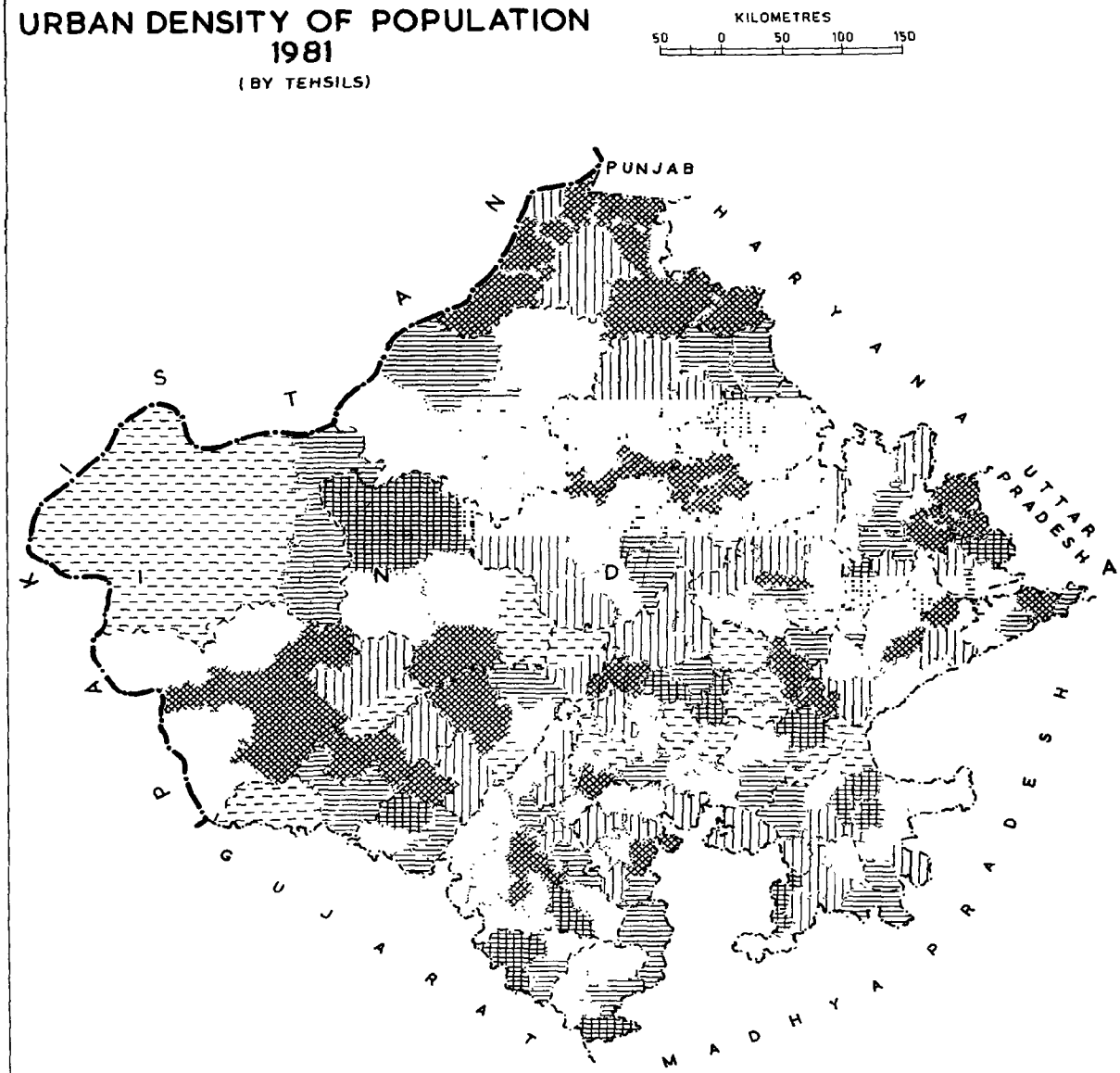
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



RAJASTHAN

URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

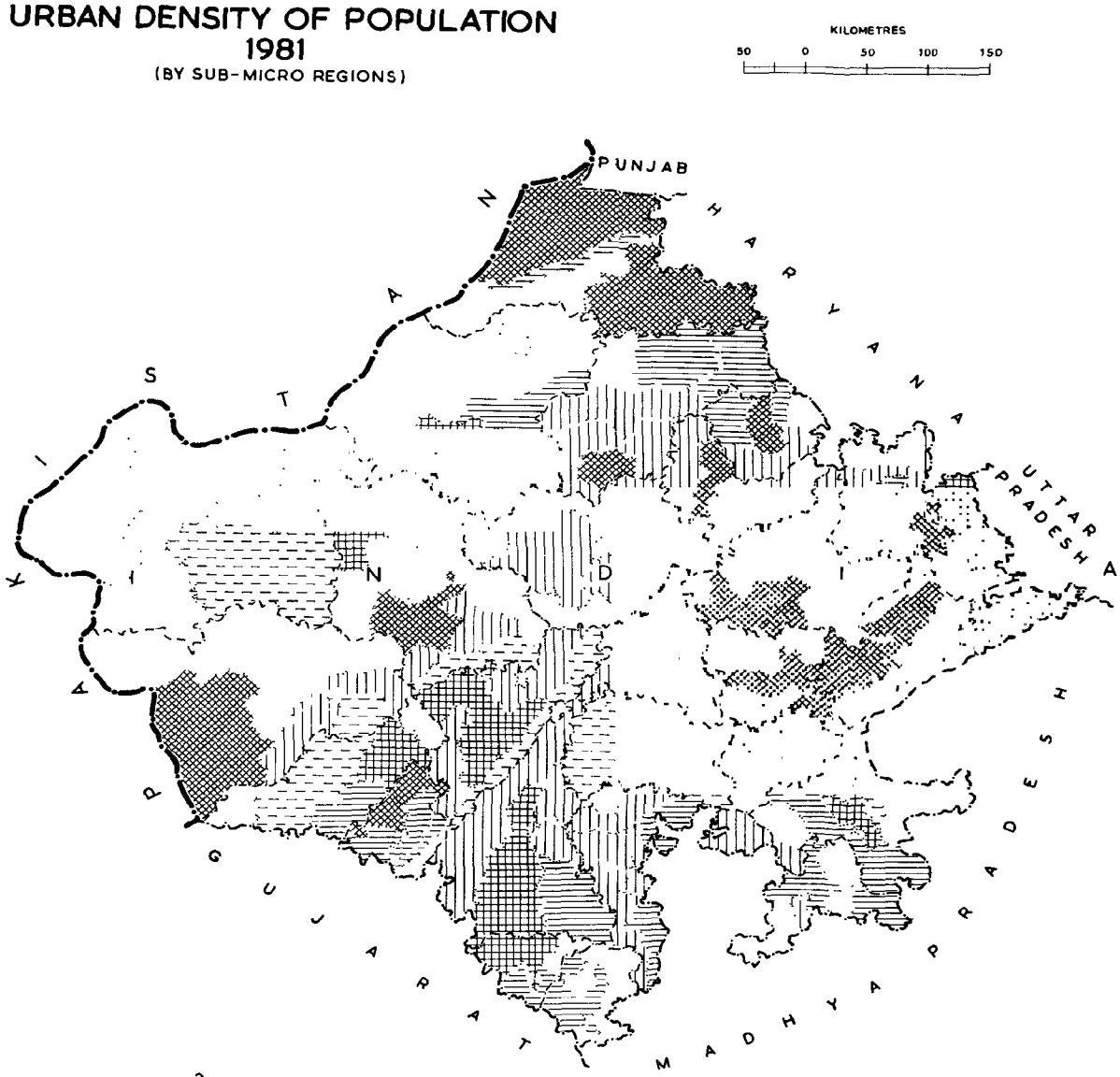
(BY TEHSILS)



RAJASTHAN

URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



PART III
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
OF
DISTRICTS

RAJASTHAN

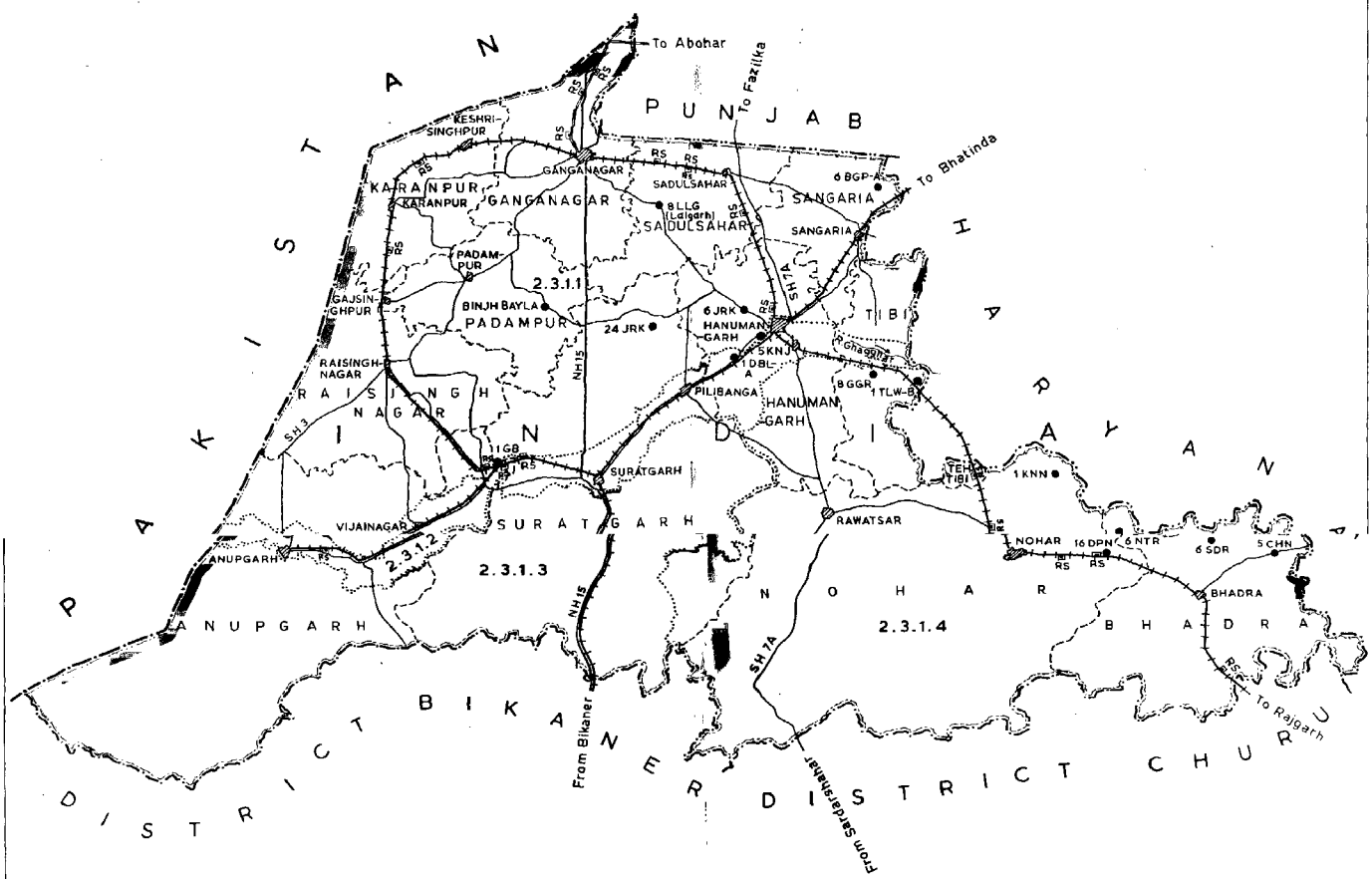
DISTRICT GANGANAGAR

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

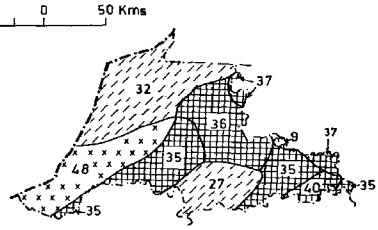
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

2.3.1.1 GANGANAGAR CANAL REGION
2.3.1.2 ANUPGARH-GHAGGAR GREEN BELT
2.3.1.3 SURATGARH DUNES REGION
2.3.1.4 NOHAR-BHADRA SANDY PLAIN



SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



- 9 USTALFS-OCHREPTS
- 27, 32 ORTHIDS, ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
- 35, 36, 37, 40 PSAMMENTS, PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS, PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS, PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS
- 48 FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



- ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

- BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
- ,, STATE
- ,, DISTRICT
- ,, TEHSIL
- VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
- URBAN AREA
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER (NH15)
- STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER (SH 3)
- OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE (RS)
- ,, ,, ,, ,, METRE GAUGE (RS)
- RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION ... 2.3.1.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DISTRICT GANGANAGAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Ganganagar comprises the Ghaggar Plain (2.3.1) of Arid Rajasthan Plain (2.3).

On the basis of geology, structure, drainage, relief, physiography, forest, rainfall and soils Ganganagar district has been divided into four sub-micro regions. Ganganagar district is the only district which comes under Ghaggar Plain (23.1). The sub-micro regions of the district are as follows--

2.3.1.1 Ganganagar Canal Region

The region extends over the north-western parts of the district. Rajasthan Canal popularly known as Indira Gandhi Mukhya Nahar has converted this thirsty and arid land of the district into agricultural land. No perennial river exists in this region. With the completion of Rajasthan Canal the face of this region has been considerably changed. The general height of this region varies between 161 to 197 metres above the mean sea level and the direction of drainage is from east to west. The region contains 2,239 villages and 8 towns with a total area of 7,759.88 km^2 where 1,030,527 persons are residing of which 815,799 are residing in rural and 214,728 in urban areas.

2.3.1.2 Anupgarh--Ghaggar Green Belt

Anupgarh-Ghaggar Green Belt is the most important and fertile region of Ganganagar district. It spreads over from east to west just parallel to the southern boundary of Ganganagar Canal Region with an average width of 8 kms. This is the old bed of Ghaggar river which used to flow in the past from east to west direction. The area is rich in agriculture. Another important feature of this region is that it is well linked with railway line which passes through the centre of the region from east to west leaving a small part on the both ends of the region. It comprises of 411 villages and 5 towns with a total area of 1,503.75 km^2 having a population of 298,292 persons out of which 165,883 reside in rural and 132,409 in urban areas.

2.3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region

This region spreads over the major southern part of Anupgarh and Suratgarh tehsils having an area of 4,888.76 km^2 with a population of 158,155 persons. This region contains 925 villages without any urban centre. It abounds in sand dunes of various heights which is a major physiographic characteristic of this region. Rajasthan Canal is the only source of irrigation which has converted the land in this region into cultivable agricultural land.

2.3.1.4 Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain

Ganganagar district is mainly a sandy plain area spreading over the south-eastern part known as Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain. Physiographically it has sandy characteristics throughout the district. The towns, namely, Rawatsar, Nohar and Bhadra are the three urban centres of this region and are linked with one another either by road or by rail. The railway line links this region in the north with Hanumangarh town and in the south with Rajgarh town of Churu district. There are 941 villages and 3 towns in this region which is inhabited by 542,994 persons of which 471,832 reside in rural and 71,162 in urban areas. The region covers an area of 7,030.86 km^2.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : GANGANAGAR | Code No. 01 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km²			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganganagar	2.3.1.1 Ganganagar Canal Region	2,239	8	7,759.88	7,722.02	37.86	1,030,527	815,799	214,728
	2.3.1.2 Anupgarh—Ghaggar Green Belt	411	5	1,503.75	1,449.03	54.72	298,292	165,883	132,409
	2.3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region	925	—	4,888.76	4,888.76	—	158,155	158,155	—
	2.3.1.4 Nohar—Bhadra Sandy Plain	941	3	7,030.86	7,016.86	14.00	542,944	471,832	71,162

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : GANGANAGAR | Code No. 01 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km²	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2 3 1 1 Ganganagar Canal Region	Karanpur	Entire Tehsil 1 to 237 and Two Towns I, II (Keshrisinghpur and Karanpur)	237 Villages and Two towns	—	—	—
		Ganganagar	Entire Tehsil 1 to 313 and One Town III (Ganganagar)	313 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Padampur	Entire Tehsil 1 to 247 and Two Towns IV, V (Padampur and Gajsinghpur)	247 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	—
		Raisinghnagar	Entire Tehsil 1 to 369 and One Town IX (Raisingh-nagar)	369 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Sadulshahar	Entire Tehsil 1 to 213 and One Town VI (Sadulshahar)	213 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Sangaria	Entire Tehsil 1 to 188 and One Town VII (Sangaria)	188 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Anupgarh	1 to 39, 45 to 176, 178, 179, 221 to 240, 243, 244, 245, 252 to 265, 290, 296, 298 to 323, 325	239 Villages	—	—	Code No. 40 to 44, 177, 180 to 188, 192 to 196, 198 to 200, 208, 211 to 220, 241, 242, 246 to 251, 266 to 289, 291 to 295, 297, 324 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2 and 189 to 191, 197, 201 to 207, 209, 210 are in Region No. 2.3.1.3
		Suratgarh	1 to 152, 157 to 210, 232 to 243, 271 to 282	230 Villages	—	—	Code No. 153 to 156, 211 to 231, 244 to 270 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2
		Hanumangarh	1 to 113, 142 to 157, 160, 163	131 Villages	—	—	Code No. 114 to 141, 158, 159, 161, 162 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2
		Tibi	1 to 53, 58 to 76	72 Villages	2,239 Villages and Eight Towns	T—7,759.88 R—7,722.02 U— 37.86	Code No. 54 to 57 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2.3 1 2 Anupgarh-Ghaggar Green Belt	Anupgarh	40 to 44, 177, 180 to 188, 192 to 196, 198 to 200, 208, 211 to 220, 241, 242, 246 to 251, 266 to 289, 291 to 295, 297, 324, 326 to 362, 365 to 390, 392 to 394, 448 to 464, 468, 469, 471 and Two Towns XV, XVI (Anupgarh, Vijai Nagar)	159 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	Code No. 197, 189 to 191, 201 to 207, 209, 210, 363, 364, 391, 395 to 447, 465 to 467, 470 are in Region No 2 3 1.3 and 45 to 176, 178, 179, 221 to 240, 243 to 245, 252 to 265, 290, 296, 298 to 323, 325 are in Region No 2 3.1.1
		Suratgarh	153 to 156, 211 to 231, 244 to 270, 283 to 322, 340, 349 to 499, 503 to 505, 513 to 529 and Two Towns X, XI (Pilibanga, Suratgarh)	119 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	Code No. 323 to 339, 341 to 493, 500 to 502, 506 to 512 are in Region No. 2.3 1.3 and 157 to 210, 232 to 243, 271 to 282 are in Region No 2.3.1.1
		Hanuman-garh	114 to 141, 158, 159, 161, 162, 164 to 212, 218 to 232, 274, 275 and One Town VIII (Hanumangarh)	98 Villages and One Town	—	—	Code No 213 to 217, 233 to 273 are in Region No. 2 3 1.4 and 142 to 157, 160, 163 are in Region No 2 3.1.1
		Tibi	54 to 57, 77 to 101, 107, 109, 111 to 114	35 Villages	411 Villages and Five Towns	T—1,503 75 R—1,449.03 U— 54.72	Code No 102 to 106, 108, 110 are in Region No. 2.3.1.4 and 58 to 76 are in Region No. 2.3.1.1
3.	2,3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region	Anupgarh	189 to 191, 197, 201 to 207, 209, 210, 363, 364, 391, 395 to 447, 465 to 467, 470, 472 to 998	600 Villages	—	—	Code No. 192 to 196,198 to 200, 208, 211 to 220, 241, 242, 246 to 251, 266 to 289, 291 to 295, 297 324, 326 to 362, 365 to 390, 392 to 394, 448 to 464, 468, 469, 471 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2 and 221 to 240, 243, 244, 245, 252 to 265, 290, 296, 298 to 323, 325 are in Region No. 2.3.1.1
		Suratgarh	323 to 339, 341 to 493, 500 to 502, 506 to 512, 530 to 664, 671 to 680	325 Villages	925 Villages	T—4,888.76 R—4,888 76 U— Nil	Code No. 340, 494 to 499, 503 to 505, 513 to 529 are in Region No 2 3.1.2 and 665 to 670 are in Region No. 2.3.1.4
4	2 3 1 4 Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain	Nohar	Entire Tehsil 1 to 412 and Two Towns XII, XIII (Rawatsar and Nohar)	412 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	—
		Bhadra	Entire Tehsil 1 to 213 and One Town XIV (Bhadra)	213 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Tibi	102 to 106, 108, 110, 115 to 248	141 Villages	—	—	Code No. 107, 109, 111 to 114 are in Region No 2.3 1 2
		Hanuman-garh	213 to 217, 233 to 273, 276 to 393	164 Villages	—	—	Code No. 218 to 232, 274, 275 are in Region No. 2.3.1.2
		Suratgarh	665 to 670, 681 to 685	11 Villages	941 Villages and Three Towns	T—7,030.86 R—7,016.86 U— 14 00	Code No. 671 to 680 are in Region No. 2.3.1.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : GANGANAGAR | Code No. 01 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.1.1 Ganganagar Canal Region	1 Karanpur (Wholly) 2 Ganganagar (Wholly) 3 Padampur (Wholly) 4 Raisinghnagar (Wholly) 5 Sadulshahar (Wholly) 6 Sangaria (Wholly) 7 Anupgarh (Partly) 8 Suratgarh (Partly) 9 Hanumangarh (Partly) 10 Tibi (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids—Fluvents Psamments—Fluvents Psamments—Fluvents—Orthids Fluvents-Orthids	This region covers an area of 7,759 88 km² with a density of population having 133 persons per km². The south and south-western parts have some scattered sand dunes; the rest of the area is plain. Canal system is prevalent in the entire region. The distribution of population is uneven. The concentration of population is more in the north and north-western parts and less in the middle and eastern parts.
2.3.1.2 Anupgarh-Ghaggar Green Belt	1 Anupgarh (Partly) 2 Suratgarh (Partly) 3 Hanumangarh (Partly) 4. Tibi (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Psamments—Fluvents Fluvents—Orthids	River Ghaggar used to flow in this region in the eastern part only. In the rest of the region Anupgarh Canal and its distributaries flow. The desert has been changed into green area. This region is densely populated vis-a-vis other regions of the district. The entire region is a plain with sandy fertile soil. However, some sand dunes are found in the west of Suratgarh town. The total area of this region is 1,503.75 km^2 with a density of 196 persons per km^2.
2.3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region	1. Anupgarh (Partly) 2 Suratgarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Psamments Fluvents—Orthids	This region has sand dunes of various heights in the entire region. The Rajasthan Canal which flows in this region is changing the region into fertile plain. The entire region has scattered population except near the canal. The density of population is low in this region The total area of this region is 4,888.76 km² having a density of population as 32 persons per km²
2.3.1.4 Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain	1 Suratgarh (Partly) 2 Hanumangarh (Partly) 3 Tibi (Partly) 4 Nohar (Wholly) 5. Bhadra (Wholly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Ustalfs—Ochrepts Orthids Psamments Psamments—Fluvents Psamments—Fluvents—Orthids Psamments—Orthids	This region has lesser sand dunes in comparison with other regions. Ghaggar Canal and its distributaries flow in the north-west and Kishangarh link canal distributaries in the north-east. A forest patch exists in the north-western part of this region. A contour of 60,958 metres is also visible in the south-eastern part It is a sparsely populated region The population is concentrated at Nohar, Bhadra and Rawatsar Towns. The total area of the region is 7,030.86 km² and a density of population is 77 persons per km²

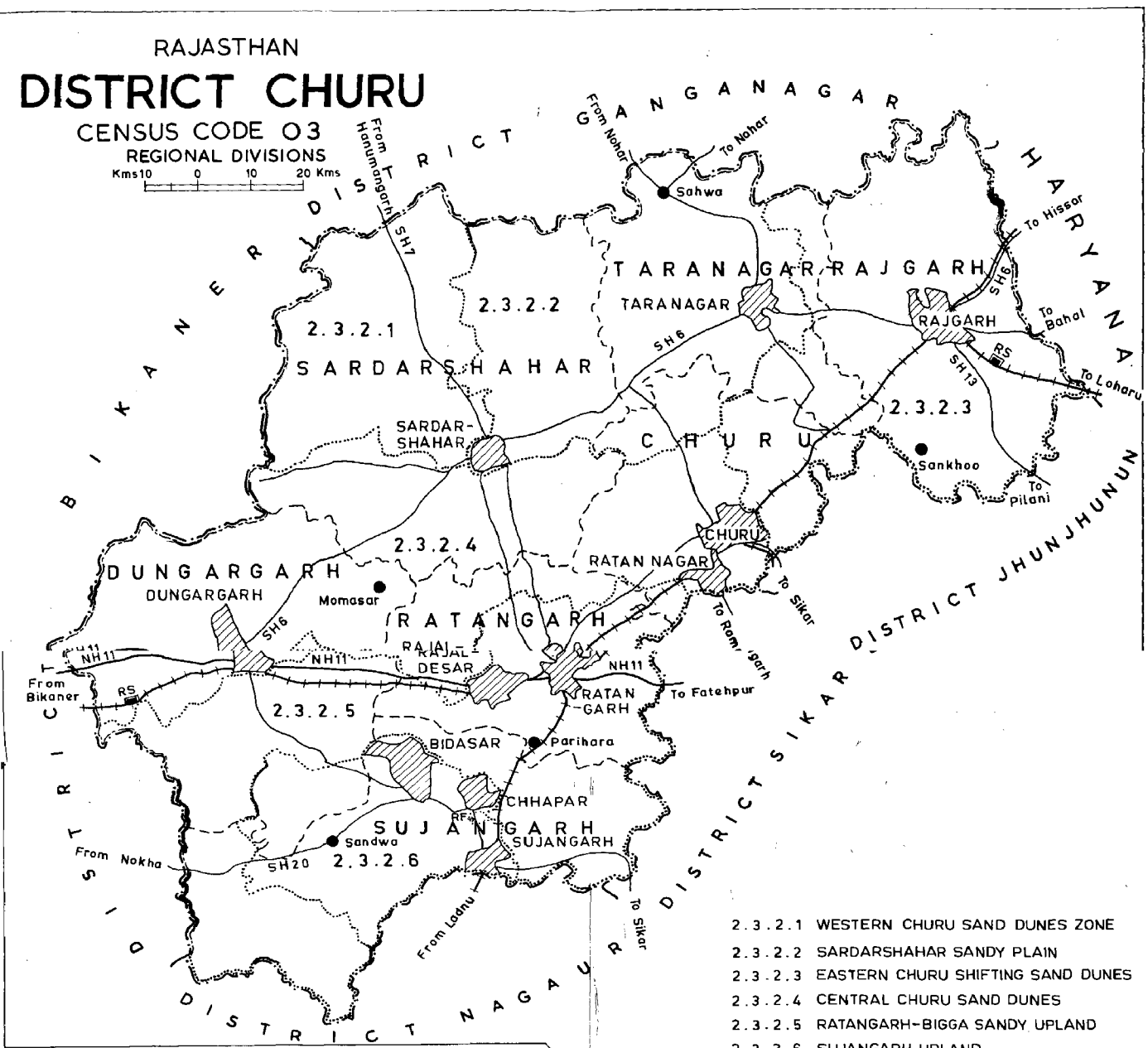
RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT CHURU

CENSUS CODE 03

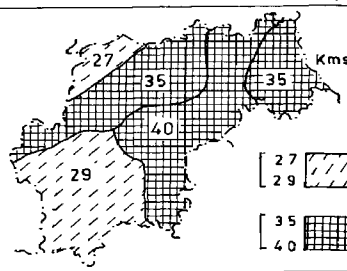
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 Kms



2.3.2.1 WESTERN CHURU SAND DUNES ZONE
2.3.2.2 SARDARSHAHAR SANDY PLAIN
2.3.2.3 EASTERN CHURU SHIFTING SAND DUNES
2.3.2.4 CENTRAL CHURU SAND DUNES
2.3.2.5 RATANGARH-BIGGA SANDY UPLAND
2.3.2.6 SUJANGARH UPLAND

SOILS



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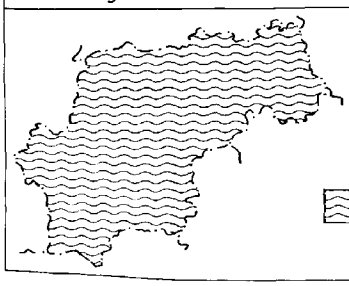
27 29 ORTHIDS
ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS

35 40 PSAMMENTS
PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY



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ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 11
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 6
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.2.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DISTRICT CHURU

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Churu is a part of the Arid Rajasthan Plain known as Rajasthan Bagar Area (2.3.2). It is a sandy desert area with dunes which are of shifting nature. On the basis of topography the district has been sub-divided into six sub-micro regional divisions. The details of each region are given as under :

2.3.2.1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone

This region is a sandy desert and spreads over the tehsil of Sardarshahar covering an area of 1,466.40 km^2 with a population of 43,105 persons. It has in all 50 villages. The S.H. 7 passes through the region linking Sardarshahar to Hanumangarh which is the major source of transport and communication. The region is situated at the north-western border of the district.

2.3.2.2 Sardarshahar Sandy Plain

The entire region is a sandy plain. It covers some parts of the tehsils, viz. Sardarshahar, Taranagar and Churu. Sardarshahar and Taranagar are the two main urban centres of this region linked with S.H. 6. The region has 164 villages in all with an area of 2,756.91 km^2 which is inhabited by 195,014 persons out of which 123,191 reside in rural and 71,823 in urban areas. Sahwa is an important village of the region which ranks second in terms of population after towns.

2.3.2.3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes

This region comprises of sand dunes which are of shifting nature and their existence remains uncertain. The region covers entire Rajgarh tehsil and some parts of Taranagar and Churu tehsils, having an area of 3,085.11 km^2 with a population of 264,231 persons out of which 233,852 reside in rural and 30,379 in urban areas. In all there are 238 villages in the region. It has improved means of transport and communication within the region. Rajgarh is an important town of this region and is linked with various places, viz., Bhadra (Ganganagar), Hissar (Haryana), Pilani (Jhunjhunun) and Churu by train. The S.H. 6 and S.H. 13 are two important State Highways of this region. Shankhoo is an important village of the region having largest population next to Rajgarh town.

2.3.2.4 Central Churu Sand Dunes

This region is situated in the central part of the district connecting three district boundaries, i.e., Bikaner, Jhunjhunun and Sikar. It has 163 villages covering 4,363.55 km^2 area with a population of 264,385 persons out of which 165,601 reside in rural and 98,784 in urban areas. It has three urban centres, namely, Churu, Ratannagar and Dungargarh. This region is linked with railway lines, viz., Ladnu-Hissar an Fatehpur-Bikaner. N.H. 11, S.H. 6, S.H. 7 and S.H. 20 pass through the region. Momasar being the chief village of the region stands next to the towns in terms of population.

2.3.2.5 Ratangarh-Bigga Sandy Upland

This region has high elevation with sandy soil and covers the western, northern and eastern parts of the district including the tehsils of Ratangarh, Dungargarh and Sujangarh. It contains 220 villages and two towns, namely, Ratangarh and Rajaldesar. Parihara is the chief village of this region in terms of population. It has an area of 3,809.91 km^2 with a population of 266,457 persons out of which 207,855 reside in rural and 58,602 in urban areas. Region is provided with both the rail and road facilities. N.H. 11 and S.H. 20 are the main roads and Ladnu-Hissar and Fatehpur-Bikaner are the railway lines passing through this region. Bigga is an important village of Dungargarh tehsil on Fatehpur-Bikaner railway line.

2.3.2.6 Sujangarh Upland

This is the upper part of the district and is situated on the western border of the district containing 65 villages with 1,255.21 km^2 area and is inhabited by 146,274 persons out of which 61,203 reside in rural and 85,071 in urban area. It has three urban centres, namely, Bidasar, Chhapar and Sujangarh. Railway line passes through Sujangarh town on the eastern side of the region. S.H. 20 and other roads are there in the region which serve as means of transport and communication. Sandwa is the chief village of the region as per the size of population and is situated on the S.H. 20. There is one reserved forest near Chhapar town in the region.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : CHURU | Code No. 03 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No and Name	No of Villages in the Region	No of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km²			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Churu	2 3.2 1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone	50	—	1,466 40	1,466.40	—	43,105	43,105	—
	2 3 2 2 Sardarsha-har Sandy Plain	164	2	2,756 91	2,710.66	46.25	195,014	123,191	71,823
	2.3 2 3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand-Dunes	238	1	3,085.11	3,072 31	12 80	264,231	233,852	30,379
	2.3.2.4 Central Churu Sand Dunes	163	3	4,363.55	4,264.75	98 80	264,385	165,601	98,784
	2.3.2.5 Ratangarh-Bigga Sandy Upland	220	2	3,809 91	3,754 71	55 20	266,457	207,855	58,602
	2.3 2.6 Sujangarh Upland	65	3	1,255 21	1,231 03	24.18	146,274	61,203	85,071

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : CHURU | Code No. 03 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km²	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.2.1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone	Sardarshahar	1 to 21, 46,50 to 63, 71 to 75, 84, 104 to 110, 128	50 Villages	50 Villages	T—1,466.40 R—1,466.40 U— Nil	Code No. 22 to 45, 47 to 49, 76 to 83, 85 to 103 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2 and 64 to 70, 111 to 127 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3
2.	2.3.2.2 Sardarshahar Sandy Plain	Taranagar	1 to 26, 31 to 65, 70, 71, 73 to 90, 92, 93 and One Town I (Taranagar)	83 Villages and One Town	—	—	Code No. 27 to 30, 66 to 69, 72, 91 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3
		Sardarshahar	22 to 45, 47 to 49, 76 to 83, 85 to 103, 137 to 145 and One Town III (Sardarshahar)	63 Villages and One Town	—	—	Code No. 46, 50 to 63, 71 to 75, 84, 104 to 110, 128 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1 and 64 to 70, 111 to 127, 129 to 136 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4
		Churu	1 to 18	18 Villages	164 Villages and Two Towns	T—2,756.91 R—2,710.66 U— 46 25	
3.	2.3 2 3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes	Taranagar	27 to 30, 66 to 69, 72, 91, 94 to 105	22 Villages	—	—	Code No. 31 to 65, 70, 71, 73 to 90, 92, 93 are in Region No. 2.3 2 2
		Rajgarh	1 to 187 and One Town II (Rajgarh) (Entire Tehsil)	187 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Churu	30 to 44, 78 to 91	29 Villages	238 Villages and One Town	T—3,085.11 R—3 072 31 U— 12 80	Code No. 45 to 60, 66 to 77 are in Region No 2.3.2.4 and 61 to 65 are in Region No 2.3.2 5
4.	2.3.2.4 Central Churu Sand Dunes	Sardarshahar	64 to 70, 111 to 127, 129 to 136, 146 to 178	65 Villages	—	—	Code No 71 to 75, 84, 104 to 110, 128 are in Region No. 2.3 2.1 and 76 to 83, 85 to 103, 137 to 145 are in Region No 2.3.2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Churu	19 to 29, 45 to 60, 66 to 77 & Two Towns IV, V (Churu and Ratangarh)	39 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	Code No 30 to 44 are in Region No. 2 3 2 3 and 61 to 65 are in Region No 2 3 2 5
		Ratangarh	1 to 11, 20, 21, 28 to 32	18 Villages	—	—	Code No 12 to 19, 22 to 27 are in Region No. 2 3 2.5
		Dungargarh	1 to 24, 27 to 39, 43, 44, 48, 52 and One Town VI (Dungargarh)	41 Villages and One Town	163 Villages and Three Towns	T-4,363.55 R-4,264.75 U- 98.80	Code No. 25, 26, 40 to 42, 45 to 47, 49 to 51 are in Region No. 2.3 2 5
5	2 3 2 5 Ratangarh-Bigga Sandy Upland	Sujangarh	1, 2, 3, 8 to 21, 37 39, 45, 57 to 74, 91, 93 to 120, 123 to 150	100 Villages	—	—	Code No. 4 to 7, 22 to 36, 38 45 to 56 75 to 90, 92, 121, 122 are in Region No. 2 3.2 6
		Churu	61 to 65	05 Villages	—	—	—
		Ratangarh	12 to 19, 22 to 27, 33 to 95 & Two Towns, VII, VIII (Ratangarh, and Rajaldesar)	77 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	Code No 20, 21, 28 to 32 are in Region No 2.3 2.4
		Dungargarh	25, 26, 40 to 42, 45 to 47, 49 to 51, 53 to 76, 80 to 82	38 Villages	220 Villages and Two Towns	T-3,809 91 R-3,754.71 U- 55.20	Code No. 27 to 39, 43, 44, 48, 52 are in Region No 2 3 2.4 and 77 to 79 are in Region No 2 3 2 6
6	2 3 2.6 Sujangarh Uoland	Dungargarh	77 to 79, 83 to 94	15 Villages	—	—	Code No. 80 to 82 are in Region No. 2 3 2.5
		Sujangarh	4 to 7, 22 to 36, 38, 46 to 56, 75 to 90, 92, 121, 122 and Three Towns IX, X, XI, (Bidasar, Chhapar and Sujangarh)	50 Villages and Three Towns	65 Villages and Three Towns	T—1,255 21 R—1,231 03 U— 24 18	Code No. 8 to 21, 37, 39 to 45, 57 to 74, 91, 93 to 120 are in Region No 2 3 2 5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : CHURU | Code No. 03 | State : RAJASTHAN

No and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3 2 1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone	1 Sardarshahar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Psamments	The entire region has sand dunes of latitudenal slope. The distribution of population is sparse in the whole region. It occupies an area of 1.466.49 km^2. and a density of 29 persons per km^2 which is very low.
2.3.2.2 Sardarshahar Sandy Plain	1 Taranagar (Partly) 2. Sardarshahar (Partly) 3 Churu (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Psamments Psamments—Orthids	This region is a plain having sandy soil and small sand dunes scattered throughout the region. The average population density is low being 71 persons per km^2. It occupies an area of 2,756.91 km^2.
2.3 2 3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes	1 Taranagar (Partly) 2. Rajgarh (Wholly) 3. Churu (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Psamments—Orthids	It has an area of 3,085.11 km^2. with an average density of 86 persons per km^2. The northern part of the region has dunes while the southern parts contain sandy plain. The population is evenly distributed in the entire region.
2 3 2 4 Central Churu Sand Dunes	1 Sardarshahar (Partly) 2 Churu (Partly) 3 Ratangarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids—Psamments Psamments Psamments—Orthids	The proportion of population is larger in the eastern part and has a declining trend towards the west which has larger number of sand dunes. The total area of this region is 4,363.55 km^2. It includes desert and semi-desert area with sand dunes scattered throughout the region. The density of population comes to 61 persons per km^2. in this region.
2 3.2 5 Ratangarh—Bigga Sandy Upland	1 Sujangarh (Partly) 2 Churu (Partly) 3 Ratangarh (Partly) 4 Dungargarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids—Psamments Psamments—Orthids	Sandy upland is the major characteristic of the region. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region. It contains a forest area near Ratangarh station. An average density is low being 70 persons per km^2. The total area occupied is 3,809.91 km^2.
2.3 2 6 Sujangarh Upland	1 Dungargarh (Partly) 2. Sujangarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids—Psamments	It occupies an area of 1,255.21 km^2. and a density of population of 116 persons per km^2. The region has sandy soils with undulating sand hills and also possesses a small forest area under Chhapar village. The region is densely populated with an exception of the north-eastern parts.

DISTRICT JHUNJHUNUN

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District of Jhunjhunun is situated in Arid Rajasthan Plain (2.3) and known as Rajasthan Bagar (2 3 3). It comprises rolling hills, some off-shoots of the Aravalli range on the south-eastern border running in the south-eastern direction and a range of Aravalli Hills in the extreme south of Udaipurwati extending towards Singhana and Khetri in the east, viz., Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland. On the basis of geology, rainfall, soils and topography etc. the district has been divided into five sub-micro regional divisions. Brief description of each region is given as under :

2.3.2.1 Jhunjhunun Sandy Plain

This region is a sandy plain and lies along the north-eastern border of the district. It contains 204 villages with an area of 1,561 95 km^2 and a total population of 288,334 persons out of which 193,361 reside in rural and 94,973 in urban areas. It has five urban centres on its border, namely, Bissau, Mandawa and Mukandgarh on the western border and Mandrela and Jhunjhunun on the eastern border. Jhunjhunun, Bissau and Mukandgarh towns are getting rail as well as road facilities while Mandawa and Mandrela have only road facilities. The S.H. 8 passes through Mukandgarh and Jhunjhunun towns. The important village of this region having largest rural population is Malsisar. On the whole, the entire region is a sandy plain.

2.3.2.2 Kantli Basin

The region comprises of Kantli river which flows from north to south In rainy season most of the area of the region is irrigated by its water as well as by wells which are situated along side the river bed. The river helps in increasing the water level of the wells. The most important urban centre in this region is Baggar town. Islampur and Baragaon are the important villages in terms of population. The S H 8 and Sikar-Loharu railway line pass through this region This region has in all 116 villages with an area of 858.10 km^2 having a total population of 166,606 persons of which 154,914 reside in rural and 11,692 in urban areas.

2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sandy Plain

It is located along the northern border of the district touching the border of Haryana state. There are four urban centres, viz , Vidyavihar, Pilani, Chirawa and Surajgarh in the region. Chirawa and Surajgarh are located on the S.H. 8 and Sikar-Loharu railway line and Vidyavihar and Pilani on the S.H. No. 13. Being the smallest region it has 70 villages and four towns with an area of 636.18 km^2 and a total population of 158,985 persons out of which 99,739 reside in rural and 59,246 in urban areas. Narhar and Sultana are the two important villages of this region.

2.3.2.4 Baloda—Dohan Plain

The region includes some parts of the tehsils of Chirawa and Khetri on the eastern border of the district adjoining with Haryana state. Baloda and Dohan are important, former being a large village and the latter a river in the region. In the north of the region the S.H. 8 and Sikar—Loharu railway line pass through it, while in the south the Narnaul and Nizampur roads exist. The number of villages in the region is 169. The area is 1,022 42 km^2 and total population of the region comes to 190,614 persons as per 1981 Census. The entire region is a plain while along its south-eastern border river Chandrawati flows in the rainy season from south to north.

2.3.2.5 Nawalgarh—Khetri Upland

This is an important region of the district from the view point of geology. Gothra, Khetri, Nawalgarh and Udaipurwati are the four important towns of the region. It has 133 villages, 1,805.39 km^2 area and a population of 407,044 persons being the largest among all the regions of this district out of which 321,688 reside in rural and 85,356 in urban areas.

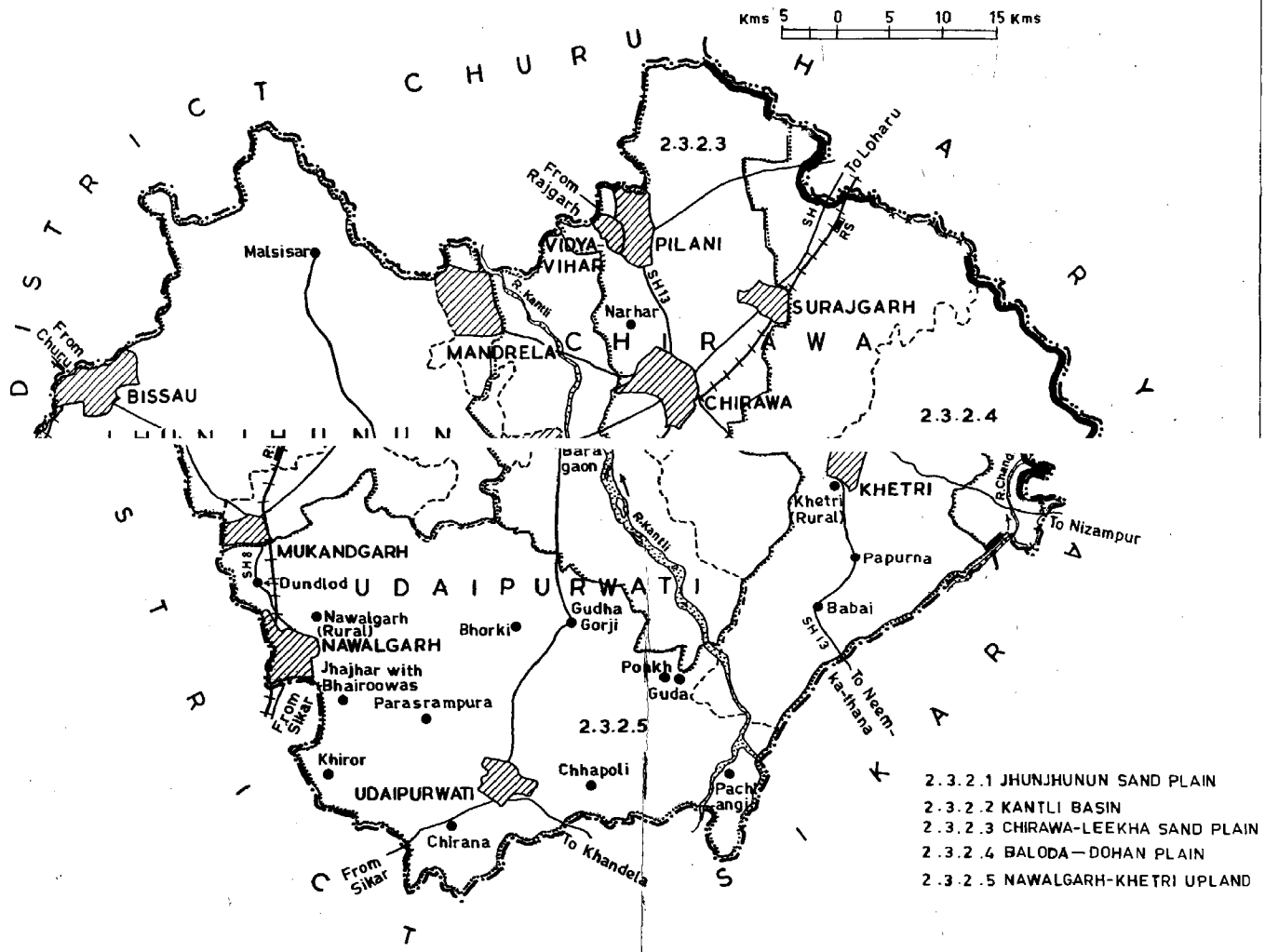
Nawalgarh town is situated on the Sikar-Loharu railway line and S.H. 8 and, Udaipurwati, Gothra and Khetri are the inland towns. Kantli (non-perennial) river divides the region in two parts. Nawalgarh and Udaipurwati fall in the western part of the region and Gothra and Khetri in the eastern part of the region. The river Chandrawati flows during rainy season through a small part of the south-eastern border of the region. In this region Khetri is famous for its copper mines project.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT JHUNJHUNUN

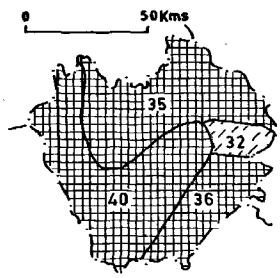
CENSUS CODE 04

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

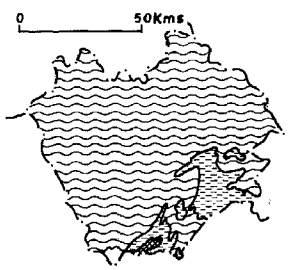


SOILS

32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
35 PSAMMENTS
36 " -FLUVENTS
40 " -ORTHIDS



GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

ERINPURA GRANITE

DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR — SERIES

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — SH13
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER AND STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.3.2.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JHUNJHUNUN | Code No. 04 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jhun-jhunun	2.3.2.1 Jhunjhunun Sandy Plain	204	5	1,561.95	1,510.75	51.20	288,334	193,361	94,973
	2.3.2.2 Kantli Basin	116	1	858.10	855.21	2.89	166,606	154,914	11,692
	2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sandy Plain	70	4	636.18	607.18	29.00	158,985	99,739	59,246
	2.3.2.4 Baloda-Dohan Plain	169	--	1,022.42	1,022.42	--	190,614	190,614	--
	2.3.2.5 Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland	133	4	1,805.39	1,738.83	66.56	407,044	321,688	85,356

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JHUNJHUNUN | Code No. 04 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.2.1 Jhunjhunun Sandy Plain	Jhunjhunun	1 to 97,100 to 169, 194 to 206 and Three Towns I, II, III (Bisau, Mandawa and Jhunjhunun)	180 Villages and Three Towns	--	--	Code No. 98, 99, 170 to 193 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Chirawa	34 to 39 and One Town VII (Mandrela)	06 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Udaipurwati	1 to 13,16,24 to 27 and One Town XII (Mukandgarh)	18 Villages and One Town	204 Villages and Five Towns	T-1,561.95 R-1,510.75 U- 51.20	Code No. 14, 15, 17, to 23 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5
2.	2.3.2.2 Kantli Basin	Jhunjhunun	98, 99, 170 to 193, 207 and One Town IV (Baggar)	27 Villages and One Town	--	--	Codes No. 100 to 169, 194 to 206 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1
		Chirawa	28, 31 to 33, 40 to 66, 125 to 144	51 Villages	--	--	Code No. 29, 30, 67 to 81, 112 to 124 are in Region No 2.3.2.3 & 34 to 39 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1 and 82 to 111 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4
		Khetri	64, 121 to 127, 163, 164	10 Villages	--	--	Code No. 69 to 116, 140, 142, 145 to 154 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4 and 65 to 68. 117 to 120, 128 to 139, 141. 143. 144, 145 to 162 are in Region No 2.3.2.5
		Udaipurwati	41 to 56, 74 to 79, 111 to 116	28 Villages	116 Villages and One Town	T-858.10 R-855.21 U- 2.89	Code No.57 to 73, 80 to 110 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5

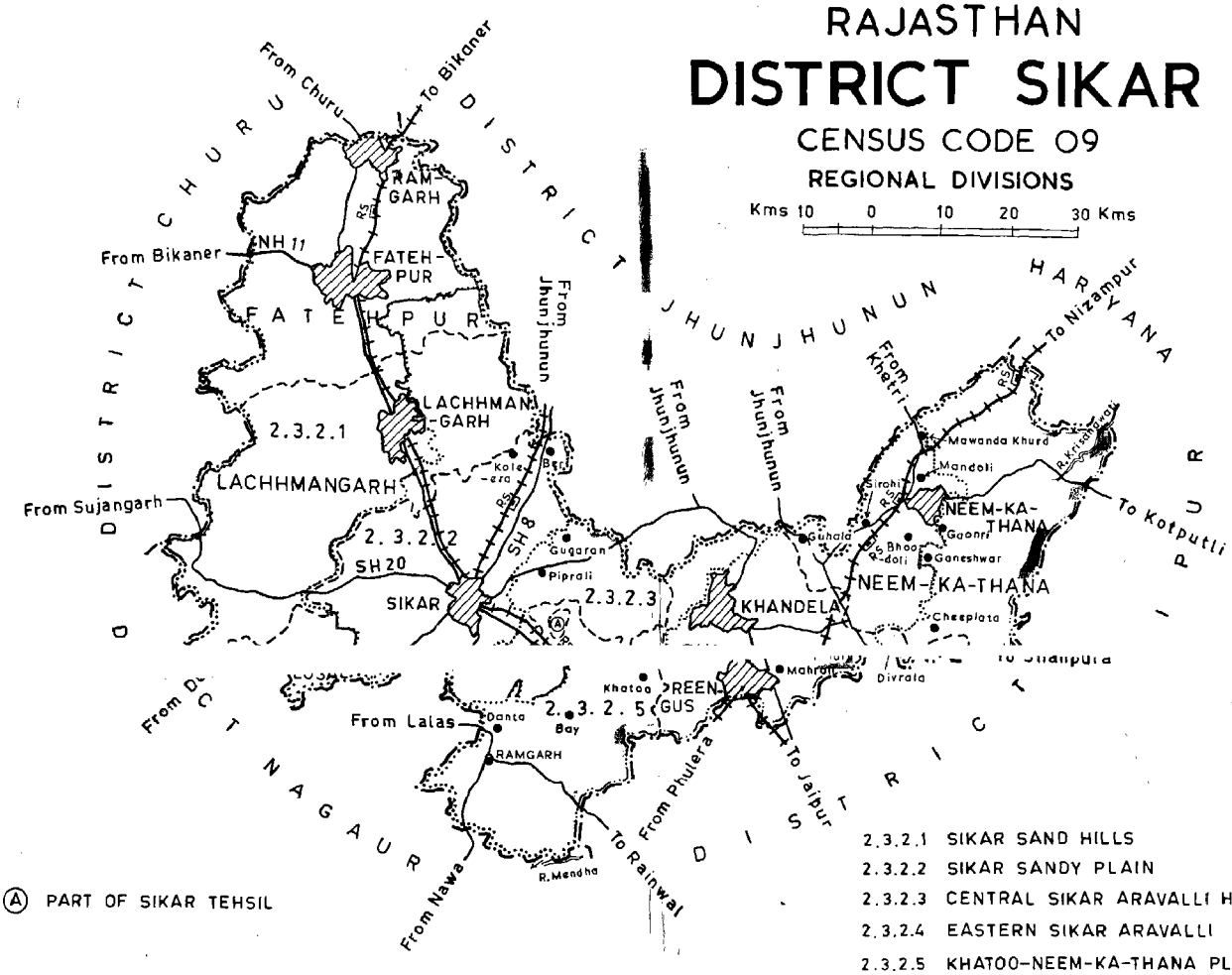
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sandy Plain	Chirawa	1 to 9, 11, 13 to 27, 29, 30, 67 to 81, 112 to 124, 145 to 153 and Four Towns V, VI, VIII, IX (Pilani, Vidyavihar, Chirawa and Surajgarh)	64 Villages and Four Towns			Code No. 10, 12, 82 to 111 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4 and 28, 31, 32, 33, 40 to 66, 125 to 144 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2 and 34 to 39 are in Region No. 2.3.2 1
		Khetri	1, 59 to 63	06 Villages	70 Villages and Four Towns	T-636.18 R-607.18 U- 29.00	Code No. 2 to 58 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4
4.	2.3.2.4 Baloda-Dohan Plain	Chirawa	10, 12, 82 to 111, 154 to 164	43 Villages	–	--	Code No. 11, 13 to 27, 29, 30, 67 to 81, 112 to 124, 145 to 153 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3 and 34 to 39 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1 and 28, 31 to 33, 40 to 66, 125 to 144 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Khetri	2 to 58, 69 to 116, 140, 142, 145 to 154, 183 to 191	126 Villages	169 Villages	T-1,022.42 R-1,022.42 U- Nil	Code No. 59 to 63 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3 and 64, 121 to 127, 163, 164 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2 and 65 to 68, 117 to 120, 128 to 139, 141, 143, 144, 155 to 162, 165 to 182 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5
5.	2.3.2.5 Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland	Khetri	65 to 68, 117 to 120, 128 to 139, 141, 143, 144, 155 to 162, 165 to 182 and Two Towns X, XI (Gothra and Khetri)	49 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 69 to 116, 140, 142, 145 to 154 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4 and 121 to 127, 163, 164 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Udaipur-wati	14, 15, 17 to 23, 28 to 40, 57 to 73, 80 to 110, 117 to 130 and Two Towns XIII, XIV (Udaipurwati and Nawalgarh)	84 Villages and Two Towns	133 Villages and Four Towns	T-1,805.39 R-1,738.83 U- 66.56	Code No. 16, 24 to 27 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1 and 41 to 56, 74 to 79,111 to 116 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District · JHUNJHUNUN | Code No 04 | State · RAJASTHAN

No. and name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3 2 1 Jhun-jhunun Plain	1. Jhunjhunun (Partly) 2. Chirawa (Partly) 3. Udaipurwati (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Psamments-Orthids	This occupies an area of 1,561.95 km^2. with an average density of 185 persons per km^2. The entire region is covered by sandy plain with sand hills here and there. A contour of 300 metres height exists here The population is evenly distributed throughout the region with the exception of a few urban centres
2.3 2.2 Kantli Basin	1 Jhunjhunun (Partly) 2 Chirawa (Partly) 3. Khetri (Partly) 4. Udaipurwati (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Psamments-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	In the central part of the region the river Kantli flows from south to north with its tributaries spreading throughout the region. The entire region is covered with shifting sand dunes/hills. In the southern parts some forest patches are found. Contours of 300 to 400 metres height also exist here. The proportion of population is larger in the southern parts in comparison with any other area in the region except urban centres. The total area of the region is 858.10 km^2. and its population density is 194 persons per km^2.
2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sandy Plain	1. Chirawa (Partly) 2. Khetri (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Psamments-Orthids	The entire region is covered with shifting sand dunes while the northern parts contain a few sand hills. The concentration of population is larger in the vicinity of urban centres. The total area of this region is 636.18 km^2 and the density of population is 250 persons per km^2.
2 3.2.4 Baloda-Dohan Plain	1. Chirawa (Partly) 2. Khetri (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthids-Fluvents Psamments Psamments-Fluvents	This region occupies an area of 1,022.42 km^2. having a population density of 187 persons per Km^2. River Chandrawati flows in the south-eastern parts while Nadi Sukh and another seasonal rivers flow in the south of this region. The northern parts of this region are covered with shifting sand dunes and the middle part is undulating. In the southern parts some forest patches are also observed. Contours of 300 to 400 metres are seen here. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region.
2.3.4.5 Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland	1. Khetri (Partly) 2. Udaipurwati (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand, Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Erinpura Granite	Psamments-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	South-eastern and north-eastern parts are hilly and covered with forest patches having contour of 950 metres while the rest of the area is sandy. River Kantli along with its tributaries flows through the middle of the region. Lohagarh Ki Nadi flows from south to north-western parts of the region. The south-western parts of the region have larger population vis-a-vis other parts. The total area of this region is 1,805.39 km^2 and the density of population is 225 persons per km^2.

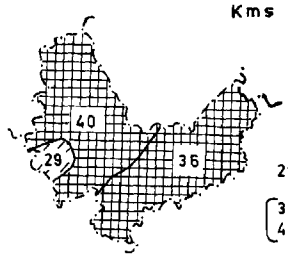
RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT SIKAR
CENSUS CODE 09
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



Ⓐ PART OF SIKAR TEHSIL

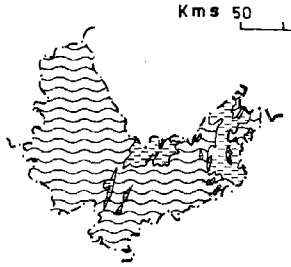
2.3.2.1 SIKAR SAND HILLS
2.3.2.2 SIKAR SANDY PLAIN
2.3.2.3 CENTRAL SIKAR ARAVALLI HILLS
2.3.2.4 EASTERN SIKAR ARAVALLI
2.3.2.5 KHATOO-NEEM-KA-THANA PLAIN

SOILS



29 ORTHIDS PSAMMENTS
36, 40 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS, PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
ERINPURA GRANITE
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — NH 11
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — SH 20
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.3.2.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DISTRICT SIKAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Sikar forms part of the Great Plains (macro region) of India, Arid Rajasthan Plain (meso region) and micro region known as Rajasthan Bagar and possesses physiographic characteristic as sand hills, sandy plain, and Aravalli hills. The forest area in the district is insignificant in terms of forest produce. The district has been further sub-divided into sub-micro regional divisions on the basis of its physiography, rainfall, temperature, forest coverage, drainage system, soils, geology, settlement pattern etc. as per brief details given below :

2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills

The region lies in the north-western part of the district and extends over the parts of Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Sikar and Danta Ramgarh tehsils having physiographic characteristic of sand hills. There are four urban units in the region, namely, Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh and Losal. The first three are provided with both rail and road communications. Jaipur-Churu metre gauge railway line passes through Lachhmangarh and Fatehpur towns. State Highway No. 20 and other important roads pass through the region. As per 1981 Census, there are 242 villages extending to a total area of 2,411.15 km^2 and inhabited by 347,702 persons of which 233,601 reside in rural and 114,101 in urban areas. The region is conspicuous by the absence of any perennial or non-perennial river.

2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain

The region is located in the north-western part of the district and extends from its north-east to southern boundary, spreading over the parts of Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Sikar and Danta Ramgarh tehsils. It covers a total area of 1,312.59 km^2 and consists of 152 villages in all. As per 1981 Census, the region was inhabited by 302,548 persons of which 199,578 reside in rural and 102,970 in urban areas. There is only one urban centre in the region, namely, Sikar. It is a junction point of railway where from Churu, Jhunjhunun and Reengus the trains come and meet changing the direction. National Highway 11, State Highway 20 & 8 and other important roads pass through the region acrossing the Sikar town. The region is a sandy plain having no perennial or non-perennial river.

2.3.2.3 Central Sikar Aravalli Hills

The region is situated in the central part of the district and extends from its north to south boundary, spreading over the parts of Sikar, Danta Ramgarh and Sri Madhopur tehsils and covering an area of 991.94 km^2. There are 100 villages in the region which has a total population of 132,697 persons. The region is conspicuous by the absence of any urban centre. The physiography of the region is Aravalli Hills. National Highway No.11 and Reengus-Sikar railway line crosses this region besides other important roads serving as vital means of communication and transport. Gugaran, Piprali, Ranoli, Sheeshyoo and Palsana are some of the important villages of this region from the point of view of population and location.

2.3.2.4 Eastern Sikar Aravalli

Located in the eastern part of the district, the region extends from its north to southern boundary. It is spread over the parts of Neem-ka-Thana and Sri Madhopur tehsils, comprising of 110 villages covering an area of 980.63 km^2 and a total population of 150,098 persons. There is no town in this region. Gaonri, Ganeshwar, Cheeplata, Jharli, Ajeetgarh are some of the important villages

according to the size of the population. Railway line leading towards Nizampur from Neem-ka-Thana passes through the north-western part of the region. Two important roads, namely Neem-ka-Thana to Kotputli and Jhunjhunun to Shahpura pass respectively from the northern part and lower south-western part of the region. On the north-west border, river Chandrawati and in the north-east many streams of Krishnawati flow in the direction of north-east. A number of streams of river Sabi flow in the southern parts of this region. The region has some seasonal rivers which dry up just after the rainy season.

2.3.2.5 Khatoo-Neem-Ka-Thana Plain

The region derives its name from its locational and physiographical position. Two non-perennial rivers, namely Kantli and Mendha flow through the region but they are not so important. There are four urban units, viz., Neem-ka-Thana on the north-east border of the region, Khandela on the north-west border, Sri Madhopur in the centre and Reengus on the southern border. Reengus is the junction point from where railway passes on four sides, one towards Sikar, the second towards Nizampur of Haryana state, the third towards Phulera and the fourth to Jaipur. The National Highway No.11 and some other important roads pass through this region which comprises of 110 villages and four towns extending to an area of 2,184.54 km^2 and inhabited by 444,200 persons as per the data returned at the census held in 1981 of which 382,355 reside in rural and 81,865 in urban areas.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : SIKAR | Code No. 09 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No.and Name	No.of Villages in the Region	No.of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikar	2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills	242	4	2,411.15	2,293.92	117.23	347,702	233,601	114,101
	2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain	152	1	1,312.59	1,293.09	19.50	302,548	199,578	102,970
	2.3.2.3 Central Sikar Aravalli Hills	100	--	991.94	991.94	--	132,697	132,697	--
	2.3.2.4 Eastern Sikar Aravalli	110	--	980.63	980.63	--	150,098	150,098	--
	2.3.2.5. Khatoo-Neem-ka-Thana Plain	233	4	2,184.54	2,118.62	65.92	444,200	382,335	61,865

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : SIKAR | Code No.09 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills	Fatehpur	1 to 101, 107 to 109 and Two Towns, I,II (Ramgarh and Fatehpur)	104 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 102 to 106 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Lachhman-garh	1 to 17, 42, 44 to 125 and One Town, III (Lachhman-garh)	100 Villages and one Town	--	--	Code No. 18 to 41, 43 are in Region No. 2.3.2 2.
		Sikar	74 to 93, 95 to 103	29 villages	--	--	Code No. 94 is in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Danta Ramgarh	1 to 7,12,13 and One Town IX (Losal)	09 Villages and One Town	242 Villages and Four Towns	T-2,411.15 R-2,293.92 U- 117.23	Code No. 8 to 11 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
2.	2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain	Fatehpur	102 to 106, 110 to 114	10 Villages	--	--	Code No. 107 to 109 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1
		Lachhman-garh	18 to 41, 43, 126 to 145	45 Villages	--	--	Code No. 42, 44 to 125 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1.
		Sikar	1 to 47, 50 to 73, 94, 104 to 121 and One Town IV (Sikar)	90 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 48, 49 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3 & 74 to 93,95 to 103 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1
		Danta Ramgarh	8 to 11,14 to 16	07 Villages	152 Villages and One Town	T-1,312.59 R-1,293.09 U- 19.50	Code No.12,13 are in Region No.2.3.2.1
3.	2.3.2.3 Central Sikar Aravalli Hills	Sikar	48, 49, 122 to 146	27 Villages	--	--	Code No. 50 to 73, 94, 104 to 121 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2 and 74 to 93, 95 to 103 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Danta Ramgarh	17 to 74, 80, 86 to 92	66 Villages	--	--	Code No. 75 to 79,81 to 85 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5
		Sri-Madhopur	1 to 4, 11, 15, 16	07 Villages	100 Villages	T-991.94 R-991.94 U- Nil	Code No. 5 to 10, 12 to 14 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5.
4.	2.3.2.4 Eastern Sikar Aravalli	Neem-Ka-Thana	16 to 41, 45 to 48, 57 to 122	96 Villages	--	--	Code No. 42 to 44, 49 to 56 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5
		Sri-Madhopur	139 to 147, 163, 164, 166 to 168	14 Villages	110 Villages	T-980.63 R-980.63 U- Nil	Code No.148 to 162,165 are in Region No. 2.3.2.5.
5.	2.3.2.5 Khatoo-Neem-Ka-Thana Plain	Danta Ramgarh	75 to 79, 81 to 85, 93 to 142	60 Villages	--	--	Code No. 80, 86 to 92 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4.
		Neema-Ka-Thana	1 to 15, 42 to 44, 49 to 56 and One Town V (Neem-Ka-Thana)	26 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No.16 to 41,45 to 48 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4.
		Sri-Madhopur	5 to 10, 12 to 14, 17 to 138, 148 to 162,165 and Three Towns, VI, VII, VIII (Khandela, Sri-Madhopur and Reengus)	147 Villages and Three Towns	233 Villages and Four Towns	T-2,184.54 R-2,118.62 U- 65.92	Code No. 11,15,16 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3. and 139 to 147,163,164 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : SIKAR | Code No. 09 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills	1.Tehsil Fatehpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Lachhman-garh (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sikar (Partly) 4. Tehsil Danta Ramgarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	The region is covered with sand dunes and sand hills.Forest patches also exist near Fatehpur town. The height of the region is about 300 metres. Rural areas of the region have generally a uniform pattern of distribution of population. The total area is 2411.15 km^2 and the density of population is 144 per km^2.
2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain	1.Tehsil Fatehpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Lachh-mangarh (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sikar (Partly) 4. Tehsil Danta Ramgarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	The region is although a sandy plain, but in some places, sand hills also exist. In the southern part, some dry seasonal 'Nadis' flow. The population distribution in the rural sector is generally even. The region extends to an area of 1 312.59 km^2 which, indicates the density of 231 per km^2.
2.3.2.3 Central Sikar Aravalli Hills	1. Tehsil Sikar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Danta Ramgarh (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sri Madhopur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	The region is a hilly area having contour of 1,051 metres height. The middle part of this region is a sandy plain. Many dry seasonal rivers flow in the region. Forest patches also exist in the northern and southern parts. The concentration of population is higher in the middle part and low in the rest of the region due to hilly area. It has a total area of 991.94 km^2 and the density of population of 134 persons per km^2.
2.3.2.4. Eastern Sikar Aravalli	1. Tehsil Neem-Ka-Thana (Partly) 2. Tehsil Sri Madhopur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Erinpura Granite	Psamments-Fluvents	This region covers an area of 980.63 km^2 which reveals a density of 153 persons per km^2 The whole region is covered with forest patches. In the north-western and the southern parts, some broken ground is also observed. River Krishnawati and some seasonal 'Nadis' flow through the region. There is also one water body near Kachrave village. Contour of 846 metres height exist in this region. Due to hilly and forestry area, the distribution of population is uneven.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.2.5 Khatoo-Neem-ka-Thana Plain	1. Tehsil Danta Ramgarh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Neem-ka-Thana (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sri Madhopur (Partly)	Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments-Fluvents	This region has an area of 2,184.54 km^2 consequently showing a density of 203 persons per km^2 in the west southern & northern parts. Some forest patches exist and some dry seasonal rivers flow in the region. Shifting sand dunes follow throughout the region which has contour of 642 metres height. The concentration of population is higher in the southern part and lesser in the northern parts.

DISTRICT NAGAUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Nagaur forms a part of the Arid Rajasthan Plain. The district has been further sub-divided into five natural divisions.

A brief description of each of these regions is given as follows :

2.3.2.1 Northern Nagaur Sand Hills

The region is located in the north-western parts of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Nagaur, Ladnu, Deedwana and Parbatsar touching the districts of Jodhpur in the west, Bikaner in the north and Churu in the north-east of the region. According to physical characteristics the region is characterised as sandy arid area. There is no urban centre within this region, however Karno, Panchla, Sindha and Alay are some large villages which lie in the western part of this region and Nimbi, Jodhal, Khatoo Kalan and Khatu Khurd belong to the south-eastern part. Khatoo Kalan village located in this region is known for its archaeological excavations. Nagaur-Nokha metre guage line and State Highway (2) are the important means of rail-road communication in the western part of this region. Similarly the State Highway (2) (3) and (18). Nagaur-Lalgarh road pass through the eastern and central parts of this region. The region has in all 204 villages, covering an area of 4,332.57 km^2 and having a total population of 252,169 persons.

2.3.2.2 Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain

The region lies in the north-eastern part of the district and is spreading in the central part of the district towards south-west also. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Nagaur, Jayal, Degana and Merta. Ladnu and Deedwana are two urban centres in this region. Both these towns are located on the Degana to Sujangarh railway line and State Highway (7A) and linked with S.H. 3 and S.H. 18 which pass through Ladnu and Deedwana towns respectively. The State Highways 12 and 18 are two other important roads which pass through the central and western part of the district. Jaswantgarh is a large village in the east of Ladnu town. According to physiographical characteristics the region is a sandy plain. It contains 287 villages having a population of 344,458 persons of which 284,549 reside in rural and 59,909 in urban areas. It covers an area of 3,058.73 km^2. Both the towns are connected with the district headquarters by rail as well as road. A salt lake exists in this region in the south and south-west of the town Deedwana.

2.3.2.3 Nagaur-Degana Plain

The region is located in the western part of the district and extends over lower central part towards east upto Degana village. It contains 306 villages and four urban centres viz., (i) Nagaur, (ii) Mundwa (iii) Kuchaman and (iv) Merta. The total area and population of the region are 4,928.48 km^2 and 425,016 persons out of which 332,635 and 92,381 population reside in rural and urban areas respectively. This region is well served with rail and road communication. Nagaur and Mundwa towns are linked with Merta junction. Degana railway station which is located in the extreme north-eastern part of this region, lies on Jodhpur-Makrana railway line which also passes through this region. The State Highways Nos. 2, 3, 18 and 21 also pass through this region touching Nagaur, Merta towns and Degana and Jayal villages respectively in this region. Basmi, Deh, Jayal, Merta Road, Ren and Degana are some of the important villages of this region in terms of population and location.

2.3.2.4 Southern Nagaur Upland

The region lies in the southern part of the district adjoining with the districts of Jodhpur in the west, Pali in the south and Ajmer in the south-east respectively and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Merta, Degana and Parbatsar. It has no urban centre. The villages Borawar, Badoo, Thanawala, Padoo Khurd, Riyabari, Jainagar,

Gothan and Harsolao are important in terms of population. The off shoots of Aravalli range are projected specially along the common border with Ajmer district. A belt of reserved forest also runs along the eastern border of this region forming boundary with the district of Ajmer. The river Luni is the major source of irrigation in this region in the southern part. It is a non-perennial river and water supply depends upon the volume of rainfall during the monsoon season. The river rises from Pushkar and after crossing the western slopes of the Aravalli ranges it enters in this region and flows about 37 kilometres before entering into Pali district. It has a sandy bed and a very heavy percolation which helps in raising the water level of nearby wells. Some rivulets and nullahs rise during monsoon and disappear after a short run into the sandy plain of Eastern Nagaur Plain. As regards means of transport and communication, State Highways 18 and 21 are the major and a few other roads exist in this region. The metre guage railway line from Jodhpur to Makrana passes through this region. The region contains 310 villages, covers an area of 3,550.16 km^2 and possesses a total population of 344,500 persons.

2.3.2.5 Nagaur Aravalli Region

The region is located in the extreme eastern part of the district touching the districts of Sikar in the north, Jaipur in the south-east and Ajmer in the south. It contains 142 villages, covers an area of 1,835.09 km^2 and possesses a total population of 262,526 persons out of which 177,739 reside in rural and 84,787 in urban areas. It has four towns, namely, Kuchaman, Makrana, Nawa and Parbatsar. Except Kuchaman the three towns are linked with the railway line. Kuchaman and Parbatsar are linked with the State Highway (7A) and Makrana and Nawa with S.H. No.2. Other important roads are also there in this region. S.H.21 passes through Parbatsar. Jodhpur to Sambhar railway line passes through the south-western part of the region while the Phulera to Reengus railway line crosses touching two villages situated in the corner in this region. The famous Sambhar lake is located in the south of Nawa town in this region. Jodhpur to Sambhar railway line also passes through the northern corner of this lake. One small salt lake also exists in the south of Kuchaman but the Sambhar lake is a great source of supply of common salt. Makrana is an important railway junction on the Jodhpur-Phulera track and is famous for its marble stone quarries which spread over an area of about 10 km^2. in this region. Hills near Kuchaman and Nawa are used for extracting masonry stone as well as *pattis*. The river Mandha flowing from north-east to south-west meets with Sambhar lake in the rainy season. Panchwa and Maroth are large villages of this region in terms of population. Parbatsar town is famous for its cattle fair in which a large number of people come from other adjoining states like, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat.

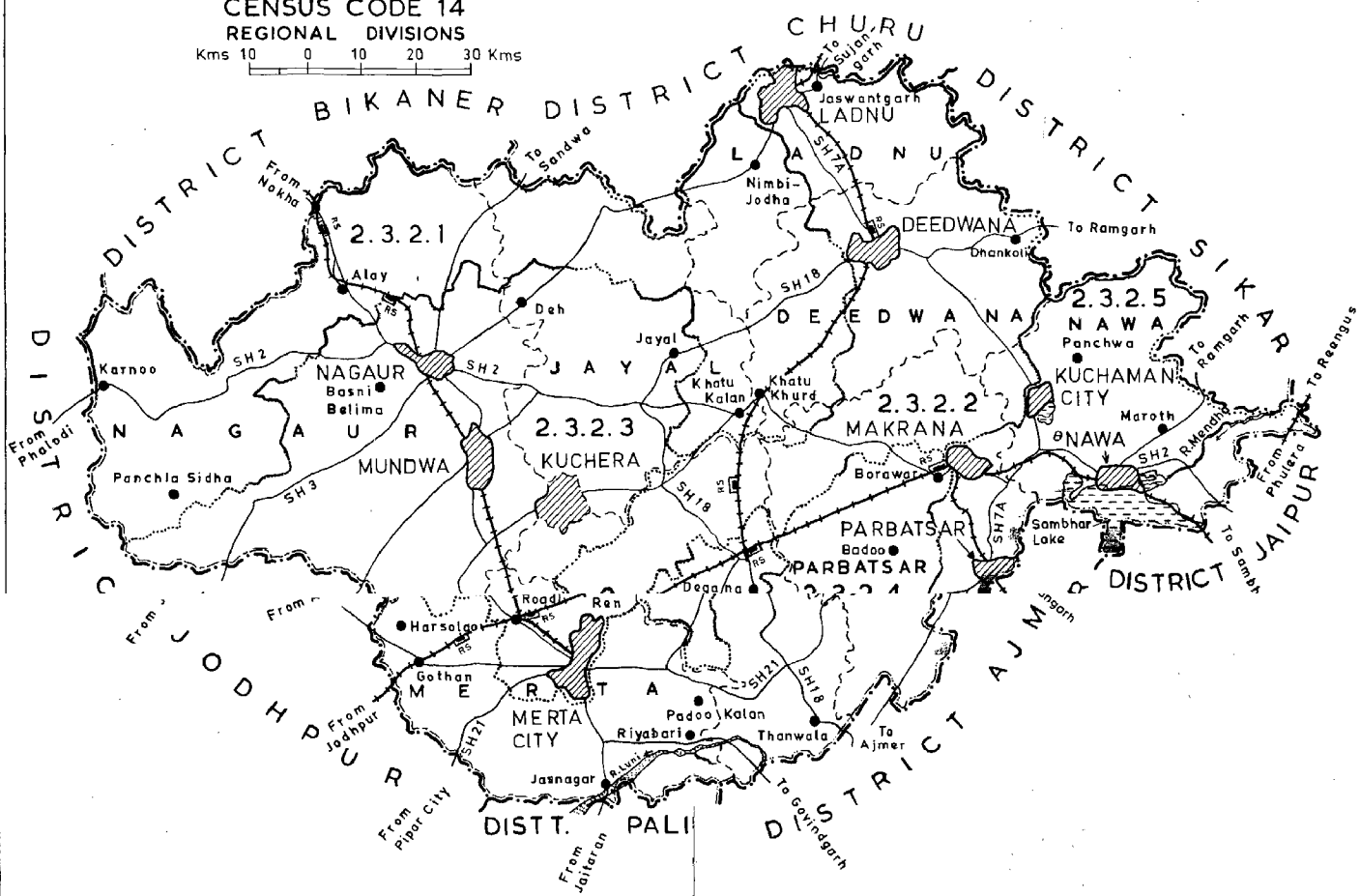
RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT NAGAUR

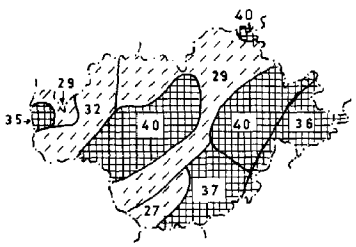
CENSUS CODE 14

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms



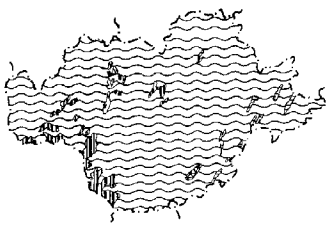
SOILS



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

- 27 ORTHIDS
- 29 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS
- 32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
- 35 PSAMMENTS
- 36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
- 37 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS
- 40 PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

- VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
- VINDHYAN SYSTEM (LOWER)
- DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
- ARAVALLI SYSTEM
- GNEISSIC COMPLEX
- ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

- BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
- ,, TEHSIL
- VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
- URBAN AREA
- STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER (SH 2)
- OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE (RS)
- RIVER AND WATER BODIES
- REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.2.1
  - MACRO
  - MESO
  - MICRO
  - SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

2.3.2.1	NORTHERN NAGAUR SAND HILLS
2.3.2.2	EASTERN NAGAUR SANDY PLAIN
2.3.2.3	NAGAUR-DEGANA PLAIN
2.3.2.4	SOUTHERN NAGAUR UPLAND
2.3.2.5	NAGAUR ARAVALLI REGION

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : NAGAUR | Code No. 14 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No.and Name	No.of Villages in the Region	No.of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Uurban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaur	2.3.2.1 Northern Nagaur Sand Hills	204	—	4,332.57	4,332.57	--	252,169	252,169	—
	2.3.2.2. Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain	287	2	3,058.73	2,983.35	75.38	344,458	284,549	59,909
	2.3.2.3 Nagaur-Degana Plain	306	4	4,928.48	4,823.76	104.72	425,016	332,635	92,381
	2.3.2.4 Southern Nagaur Upland	310	--	3,550.16	3,550.16	--	344,500	344,500	-
	2.3.2.5. Nagaur Aravalli Region	142	4	1,835.09	1,745.72	89.37	262,526	177,739	84,787

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : NAGAUR | Code No. 14 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No.of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No.of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.2.1. Northern Nagaur Sand Hills	Nagaur	1 to 45, 48, 51, 54, 56 to 61,73, 96 to 108, 111 to 114	72 Villages	--	--	Code No.46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 62 to 72, 74 to 95, 109. 110 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3
		Jayal	1 to 28, 40 to 47, 72 to 84, 112 to 116	54 Villages	--	--	Code No.29 to 39, 48 to 71, 85 to 111 are in Region No. 2.3.2.3
		Ladnu	1 to 11, 58 to 76	30 Villages	--	--	Code No.12 to 57 are in Region No.2.3.2.2
		Deedwana	1, 2, 14,46 to 64, 100 to 119	42 Villages	--		Code No.3 to 13. 15 to 45, 65 to 99 are in Region No.2.3.2.2
		Parbatsar	1 to 6	06 Villages	204 Villages	T-4,332.57 R-4,332.57 U- Nil	—
2.	2.3.2.2 Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain	Ladnu	12 to 57, 77 to 93 and One Town I (Ladnu)	63 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No.58 to 76 are in Region No.2.3.2.1
		Deedwana	3 to 13, 15 to 45, 65 to 99, 120 to 149 and One Town II (Deedwana)	107 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 14, 46 to 64, 100 to 119 are in Region No. 2.3.2.1
		Nawa	29 to 33, 35, 99	07 Villages	--	--	Code No. 34,36 to 98 are in Region No.2.3.2.5
		Parbatsar	7 to 41, 45 to 47, 50, 55, 59 to 66, 68 to 70	51, Villages	--	--	Code No. 42 to 44, 48,49, 51 to 54, 56 to 58 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4. and 67 is in Region No.2.3.2.5
		Degana	7 to 56, 59 to 63, 65, 66, 72, 73	59 Villages	287 Villages and Two Towns	T-3,058.73 R- 2,983.35 U- 75.38	Code No.57, 58, 64, 67 to 71 are in Region No.2.3.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2.3.2.3 Nagaur-Degana Plain	Nagaur	46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 62 to 72, 74 to 95, 109, 110, 115 to 213 and Three Towns III, IV,V (Nagaur, Mundwa and Kuchera)	141 Villages and Three Towns	--	--	Code No.48, 51, 54, 56 to 61 73, 96 to 108, 111 to 114 are in Region No.2.3.2.1
		Jayal	29 to 39, 48 to 71, 85 to 111	62 Villages	--	--	Code No.40 to 47, 72 to 84 are in Region No.2.3.2.1
		Degana	1 to 6, 57, 58, 64, 67 to 71, 74, to 107, 115 to 119	53 Villages	--	--	Code No. 7 to 56, 59, to 63, 65, 66, 72, 73 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2 and 108 to 114 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
		Merta	4 to 15, 31 to 62, 78 to 80, 101 to 103 and One Town X (Merta city)	50 Villages and One Town	306 Villages and Four Towns	T- 4,928.48 R- 4,823.76 U- 104.72	Code No. 16 to 30, 63 to 77, 81 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4
4.	2.3.2.4 Southern Nagaur Upland	Merta	1 to 3,16 to 30, 63 to 77, 81 to 100, 104 to 172	122 Villages	--	--	Code No.4 to 15, 31 to 62, 78 to 80, 101 to 103 are in Region No.2.3.2.3
		Degana	108 to 114, 120 to 181	69 Villages	--	--	Code No. 115 to 119 are in Region No.2.3.2.3
		Parbatsar	42 to 44, 48, 49, 51 to 54, 56 to 58, 71, 73, 75 to 105, 120 to 145, 157 to 170, 172 to 205	119 Villages	310 Villages	T- 3,550.16 R- 3,550.16 U- Nil	Code No. 67, 72, 74, 106 to 119, 146 to 156, 171 are in Region No.2.3.2 5 and 45 to 47, 50, 55, 59 to 66, 68 to 70 are in Region No. 2.3.2.2
5.	2.3.2.5 Nagaur Aravalli Region	Parbatsar	67, 72, 74, 106 to 119, 146 to 156, 171 and Two Towns, VIII, IX (Makrana and Parbatsar)	29 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 68 to 70 are in Region No.2.3.2.2 and 71, 73,75 to 105, 120 to 145, 157 to 170 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4
		Nawa	1 to 28, 34, 36 to 98, 100 to 120 and Two Towns VI, VII(Kuchaman and Nawa)	113 Villages and Two Towns	142 Villages and Four Towns	T- 1,835.09 R- 1,745.72 U- 89.37	Code No.29 to 33, 35, 99 are in Region No. 2.3.2.4

STATEMENT OF REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : NAGAUR | Code No. 14 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.2.1 Northern Nagaur Sand Hills	1. Tehsil Nagaur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jayal (Partly) 3. Tehsil Deedwana (Partly) 4. Tehsil Ladnu (Partly) 5. Tehsil Parbatsar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents Psamments Psamments-Orthids	It has sandy area with sand dunes scattered here and there throughout this region. Population is unevenly distributed. The general elevation is 91.43 metres in the north eastern parts of the region. The total population of this region is 252,169 covering an area of 4,332.57 km^2. with a density of population of 58 persons per km^2.
2.3.2.2 Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain	1. Tehsil Ladnu (Partly) 2. Tehsil Deedwana (Partly) 3. Tehsil Nawa (Partly) 4. Tehsil Parbatsar (Partly) 5. Tehsil Degana (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	This region is plain with sand dunes here and there. The population is sparsely distributed but shows an increasing tendency from north to south. A contour of 121.91 metres. This region is observed in the eastern parts. The region has an area of 3,058.73 km^2 with a density of population of 113 persons per km^2.
2.3.2.3 Nagaur-Degana Plain	1. Tehsil Nagaur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jayal (Partly) 3. Tehsil Degana (Partly) 4. Tehsil Merta (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper Pre-Cambrian)	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents-Orthids Psamments-Orthids	This region covers an area of 4,928.48 km^2 with a density of population 86 persons per km^2. It is a plain area with sandy soils. The population is sparsely distributed excepting Nagaur which is an urban centre. A contour line of 91.43 metres in height is found in the eastern and south western parts of the region.
2.3.2.4 Southern Nagaur Upland	1. Tehsil Merta (Partly) 2. Tehsil Degana (Partly) 3. Tehsil Parbatsar (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper Pre-Cambrian), Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) Gneissic complex and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents-Orthids Psamments-Orthids	It is an undulating plain and contains several streams and rivulets. Luni river flows through small portion of this region. The tributaries of Jojan Nadi flow in the western parts while another seasonal river flows in the centre of the region. Its south-eastern and south-western parts are hilly. It is thinly populated however concentration of population exists in the nearby areas of rivers and their tributaries, which flow through this region. This has an area of 3,550.16 km^2 with a density of population of 97 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.2.5 Nagaur Aravalli Region	1. Tehsil Parbatsar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Nawa (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	This region has contours of 152.39 to 208.17 metres and characteristics of hilly area. It has a few forest patches in the eastern parts. The southern region is largely hilly and has sparse population. The south-eastern part has a lake known as 'the Sambhar lake' This part of the region is thickly populated while the remaining areas have sparse population. This has an area of 1,835.09 km^2 with a density of population of 143 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT BIKANER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Bikaner falls under Arid Rajasthan Plain. It is an extremely arid tract and has variable physiographic characteristics, viz., desert, longitudinal dunes, scattered irregular dunes, sandy plain, intermittent streams and undulating higher plain areas. The district has been divided into six natural sub-micro regions. Brief details are as under :

2.3.3.1 The Great Desert of Bikaner

This region includes the north-western part of the district and covers the parts of Bikaner and Kolayat tehsils, alongwith an area of two villages of Lunkaransar tehsil which also forms a part of this region. It covers an area of 9,148.67 km^2 and has a population of 67,027 persons. It contains 111 villages in all. This is known as great desert area. Only eastern part of this region has a few roads which provide transport facilities from one place to another place.

2.3.3.2 Sandy Plain of Longitudinal Dunes

The region spreads over Lunkaransar tehsil. Covering also some villages of Bikaner tehsil it has an area of 1,485.19 km^2 with a total population of 24,388 persons. This is the smallest sub-micro region in the district covering only 38 villages. The sand dunes found in this region are longitudinal in dimension while on the whole it is a sandy plain. The highways, viz., S.H. 3 and N.H. 5 pass through western part of the region as well as Bikaner-Suratgarh railway line runs through the eastern part.

2.3.3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes

This is another sandy plain with irregular sand dunes scattered throughout the region. It covers an area of 4,456.36 km^2 with a population of 82,643 persons and 133 villages. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the district. The Bikaner-Suratgarh railway line and N.H. 15 pass through the region via Lunkaransar which is the most important village of the region.

2.3.3.4 Bikaner Sandy Plain

This is the most important region of the district being centrally located on the eastern border and having a total population of 400,425 persons out of which 100,454 reside in rural and 299,971 in urban areas. It has an area of 3,550.74 km^2. It has 116 villages and 4 towns. It is well connected with rail and roads. It also possesses reserved forest area on its western border between Bhinasar and Napasar towns having railway facilities. Physiographically, it is an entirely sandy plain.

2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of Intermittent Streams

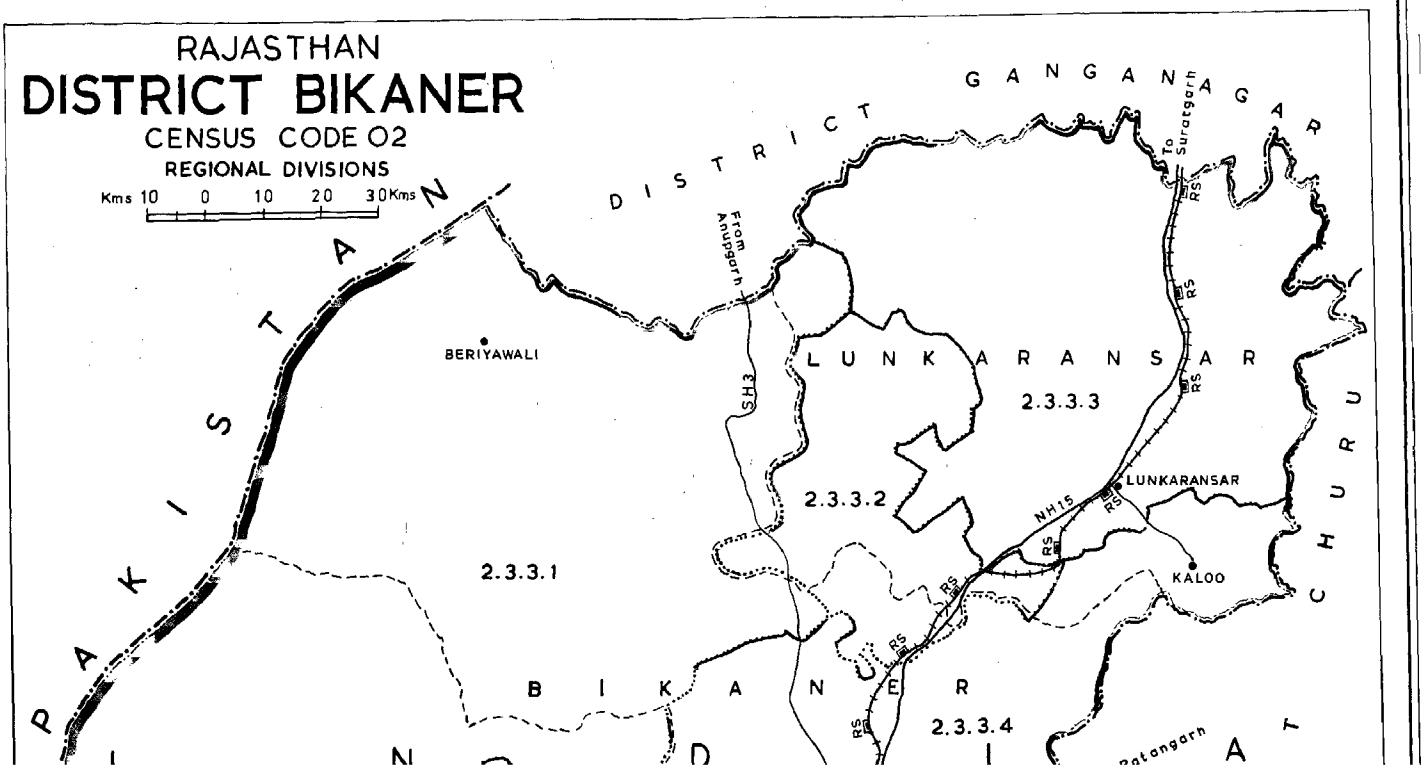
This region has special characteristics of a sandy plain with high-elevation hills and streams of seasonal nature attracting birds and animals of various types in this area. It is situated in the western part of the district covering a total area of 4,942.39 km^2 and having a total population of 121,203 persons out of which 110,208 reside in rural and 10,995 in urban areas. The N.H. 15 passes through this region which runs parallel to the north eastern border of the region with railway facilities upto Kolayat in the region. It has 180 villages while there is only one urban centre namely Deshnok in this region.

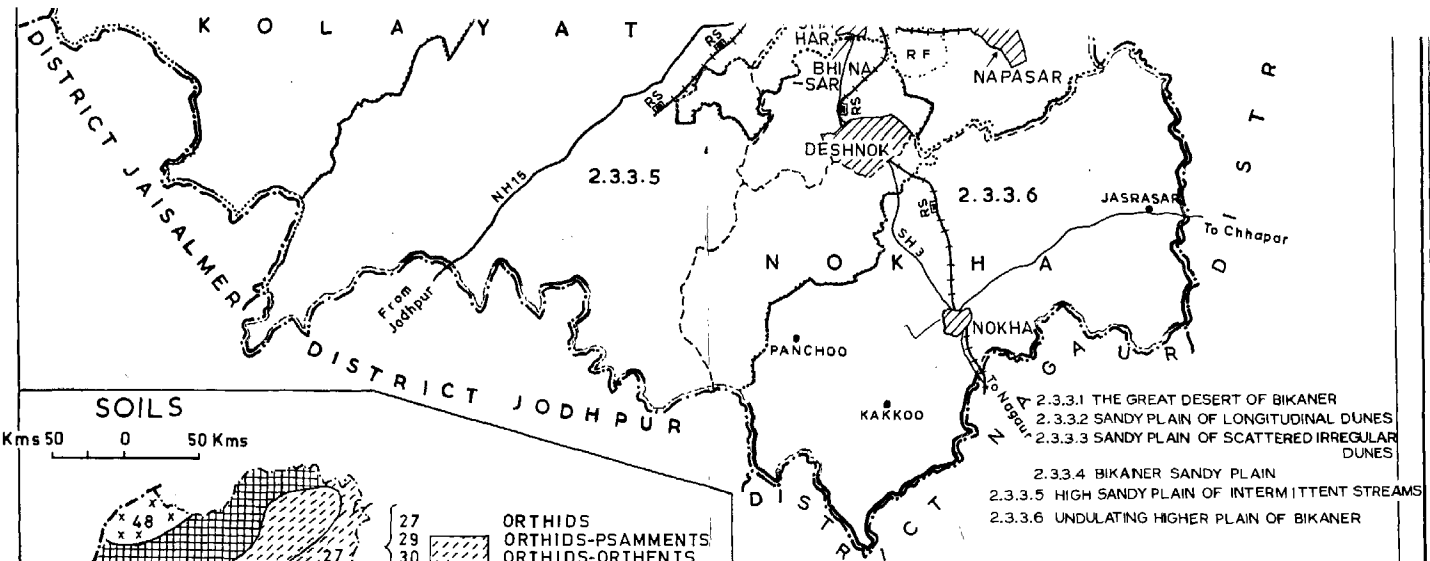
2.3.3.6 Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner

This is a plain of undulating nature with higher elevation situated on the east-western border of the

district. Both road and railway facilities are available in this region. Bikaner and Nagaur railway lines and S.H. 3 divide the region in two equal parts and it passes through Nokha, the only important urban centre of the region. This region contains 95 villages and one town i.e. Nokha with a total area of 3,053.84 km^2 and is inhabited by 153,063 persons out of which 128,944 reside in rural and 24,119 in urban areas.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT BIKANER
CENSUS CODE 02
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

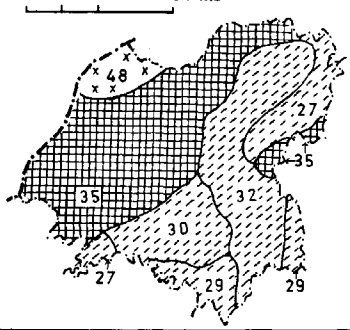




2.3.3.1 THE GREAT DESERT OF BIKANER
2.3.3.2 SANDY PLAIN OF LONGITUDINAL DUNES
2.3.3.3 SANDY PLAIN OF SCATTERED IRREGULAR DUNES
2.3.3.4 BIKANER SANDY PLAIN
2.3.3.5 HIGH SANDY PLAIN OF INTERMITTENT STREAMS
2.3.3.6 UNDULATING HIGHER PLAIN OF BIKANER

SOILS

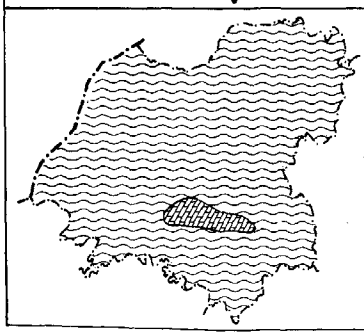
Kms 50 0 50 Kms



27 ORTHIDS
29 30 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS ORTHIDS-ORTHENTS
32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
35 PSAMMENTS
48 FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



ALLUVIUM & BLOWN SAND
EOCENE FORMATIONS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 15
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 3
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.3.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BIKANER | Code No. 02 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in Km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bikaner	2.3.3.1 The Great Desert of Bikaner	111	--	9,148.67	9,148.67	--	67,027	67,027	--
	2.3.3.2 Sandy Plain of Longi-tudinal Dunes	38	--	1,485.19	1,485.19	--	24,388	24,388	-
	2.3.3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes	133	--	4,456 36	4,456.36	--	82,643	82,643	--
	2.3.3.4 Bikaner Sandy Plain	116	4	3,550.74	3,400.44	150.30	400,425	100,454	299,971
	2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of Intermittent Streams	180	1	4,942.39	4,938.39	4.00	121,203	110,208	10,995
	2.3.3.6 Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner	95	1	3,053.84	3,042.64	11.20	153,063	128,944	24,119

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES 1981

District : BIKANER | Code No. 02 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.3.1 The Great Desert of Bikaner	Bikaner	1 to 51, 67	52 Villages	--	--	Code No. 52 to 66 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4
		Lunkaran-sar	10, 11	02 Villages	--	--	
		Kolayat	*1 to 44, 75, 84, 90 to 99, 101*	*57* Villages	*111* Villages	*T-9,148.67* R-9,148.67 U- Nil	*Code No. 45 to* 74, 76 to 83, 85 to 89, 100 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5
2.	2.3 3.2 Sandy Plain of Longi-tudinal Dunes	*Bikaner*	*68 to 74, 76 to* 83, 85, 86	17 Villages	--	--	Code No. 75, 84 are in Region Code No. 2.3.3.4
		Lunka-ransar	12 to 16, 80, 81, 83 to 90, 112 to 115, 120, 123	21 Villages	38 Villages	T-1,485.19 R-1,485.19 U- Nil	17 to 79, 82, 91 to 111, 116 to 119, 121, 122 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3
3.	2.3.3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes	Lunkaran-sar	1 to 9, 17 to 79, 82, 91 to 111, 116 to 119, 121, 122, 125 to 147, 149, 150, 164 to 171	133 Villages	133 Villages	T-4,456.36 R-4,456.36 U- Nil	Code No. 10, 11 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1 and 12 to 16, 80, 81, 83 to 90, 112 to 115, 120, 123 are in Region No. 2.3.3.2 and 124, 148, 151 to 163 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4
4.	2.3.3.4 Bikaner Sandy Plain	Bikaner	52 to 66, 75, 84, 87 to 143, 147, 148, 156 to 176 and Four Towns I, II, III, IV (Gangashahar, Bhinasar, Napasar and Bikaner.)	97 Villages and Four Towns	--	--	Code No. 67 is in Region No. 2.3.3.1 and 68 to 74, 76 to 83, 85, 86 are in Region No. 2.3.3.2 and 144 to 146, 149 to 155 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5
		Lunkaran-sar	124, 148, 151 to 163	15 Villages	--	--	Code No. 125 to 147, 149, 150 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3
		Kolayat	130, 133 to 135	04 Villages	116 Villages and Four Towns	T-3,559.74 R-3,400.44 U- 150.30	Code No. 131, 132 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of Intermit-tent Stre-ams	Bikaner	144 to 146, 149 to 155 and One Town V (Deshnok)	10 Villa-ges and One Town	--	--	Code No. 147, 148 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4
		Kolayat	45 to 74, 76 to 83, 85 to 89, 100, 102 to 129, 131 to 132, 136 to 203	142 Villa-ges	--	--	Code No. 84, 90 to 99, 101 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1 and 130, 133 to 135 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4
		Nokha	1 to 7, 9, 38 to 57	28 Villa-ges	180 Villa-ges and One Town	T-4,942.39 R-4,938.39 U- 4.00	Code No. 1 to 7, 8, 10, to 37 are in Region No. 2.3.3.6
6.	2.3.3.6 Undula-ting Higher Plain of Bikaner	Nokha	8, 10 to 37, 58 to 123 and One Town VI (Nokha)	95 Villa-ges and One Town	95 Villa-ges and One Town	T-3,053.84 R-3,042.64 U- 11.20	Code No. 9, 38 to 57 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5

STATEMENT OF REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BIKANER | Code No. 02 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio--Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.3.1 The Great Desert of Bikaner	1. Bikaner (Partly) 2. Lunkaransar (Partly) 3. Kolayat (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments Fluvents-Orthids	This region covers an area of 9,148.67 km^2 The distribution of population is sparse in the entire region except western parts. The density of population is very low, i.e., 7 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.2 Sandy Plain of Longitudinal Dunes	1. Bikaner (Partly) 2. Lunkaransar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Orthids-Fluvents Psamments	This region covers an area of 1,485.19 km^2. with desert sandy soils. The entire region has longitudinal sand dunes. The distribution of population is very sparse. The density of population is very low i.e . 16 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes	1. Lunkaransar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Orthids-Fluvents Psamments	This region has sandy soil with scattered sand dunes in general but the north-western parts are having more dunes. The distribution of population is scattered in the northern and south-eastern parts while it is negligible in the middle and north-western parts. This region has an area of 4,456.36 km^2 with a density of population of 19 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.4 Bikaner Sandy Plain	1. Bikaner (Partly) 2. Lunkaransar (Partly) 3. Kolayat (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Eocene formations	Orthids Orthids-Orthents Orthids-Fluvents. Psamments	This region has sand dunes in the northern part and plain in the southern part. The northern parts of the region are thinly populated whereas the southern part is densely populated due to the location of urban centre there. One forest patch also exists in the south. The total area of this region is 3,550.74 km^2. with density of population of 113 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of Intermittent Streams	1. Bikaner (Partly) 2. Kolayat (Partly) 3. Nokha (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Eocene formations	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Orthents Orthids-Fluvents Psamments	This region covers an area of 4,942.39 km^2 and possesses small sand hillocks. Internal streams flow in this region during rainy season. Two forest patches exist in the north and eastern parts of the region. The main concentration of population is in the north-eastern parts due to these streams. The north and south-western parts have sparse population while the north-eastern parts have scattered population. The density of population is 25 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.6 Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner	1. Nokha (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents	This region has an area of 3,053.84 km^2 with a density of population of 50 persons km^2. The entire region is an undulating plain. The soil is sandy with dunes. The distribution of population is uneven. Northern and southern parts are thinly populated whereas central and western parts are thickly populated.

DISTRICT JAISALMER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Jaisalmer comes under the Great plain of arid climatic areas but itself has extremely arid climate. Cartographically the district has been sub-divided into six sub-micro regions viz., 1. Jaisalmer Desert, 2. Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land, 3. Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes, 4. Pokaran Desert, 5. Zone of Inland Drainage Area, and 6. Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes. The district is located in the extreme western part of the state forming international boundary with Pakistan in the west and bounded by Bikaner in the north-east, by Jodhpur in the east and by Barmer in the south. Jaisalmer is the largest district in terms of area in this state and the second largest district in the whole of India. A brief regionwise description is given here under :

2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert

The region is located in the north-western corner of the district along the international border which joins this region with the Pakistan. It is largely a desert sandy area and development of roads is poor in the region. It has no urban centre and even the villages are thinly populated in this region. The villages in the north-west of the region are comparatively larger in size vis-a-vis those of located in the south-west. There is scarcity of water in the region as it is a largely dry and sandy region. The railway and road facilities are meagre in the region. It has in all 117 villages having an area of 8,877.02 km^2 with a population of 4,814 persons.

2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land

The region lies in the north-east of the district having common international boundary with the Pakistan. The region is largely a sandy dry area. It is a flat plain with sand dunes scattered all over the region. Ramgarh is an important village of this region which is situated on the road side linking Jaisalmer town with the adjoining region. Mohangarh is an another important village which is also linked with Jaisalmer town. There are 34 villages with a total area of 6,840.53 km^2. As per 1981 Census the total population of the region is 16,752 persons.

2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes

The region is situated in the north-eastern part of the district forming international boundary in the north with Pakistan, in the north-east with the district Bikaner and in the south-east with the district of Jodhpur. In the south, Pokaran Desert is the adjoining region. It is an area of Irregular Sand Dunes with arid land. Nachna is an important village of this region which is linked by road with Phalodi in the north-east to Pokaran in the south. It spreads over half of Pokaran tehsil and a small part of Jaisalmer tehsil. It has 52 villages with an area of 5,684.34 km^2. The total population of the region is 26,239 persons. The region is provided with both rail and road facilities but these are meagre in terms of the vast area of the region.

2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert

The most important region of the district of Jaisalmer is the Pokaran Desert. It lies in the south-east part of the district bordering the district of Jodhpur in the east and Barmer in the south of the region. This region is fairly developed vis-a-vis other regions of this district in the field of transport and communication as both rail and road facilities are available in the region. Both the towns in the region are well connected with other areas. The railway line terminates near Jaisalmer town but the National Highway No. 15 takes a turn towards south and reaches Sheo tehsil of Barmer. It has four water bodies, one is situated inside the town another is in the vicinity of the town towards south-west and the third one at a little distance from the town towards east and the fourth towards south-east of the town. Jaisalmer town is well connected with roads from all sides. It is linked with Ramgarh in the north-west, with Mohangarh in the north-east, with Monabau in the south-west, and the National Highway No. 15 reaches Sheo in the south-east while the National Highway No. 15 touches Phalodi via Pokaran. Pokaran is the second most important town of this region. Pokaran is connected with Shergarh, Sheo and Nachna respectively by roads. The physical

characteristics of the region are desert. There is no perennial river in this region but there are streams which flow around Jaisalmer in the rainy season. Among these streams one is Kakni which rises near village Kotri about 22 km. south of Jaisalmer town, flows towards north taking a turn to the west and forms a lake i.e. 'Bhuj Lake' near village Rupsi of this region. It flows towards north where its water is harnessed by the 'Daiya Dam'. There are 155,889 persons in this region with 211 villages and 2 towns where 122,962 population reside in rural and 33927 in urban areas. Total area of the region is 9,918.54 km^2. During the rainy season the water is stored in some low lying area which is used for domestic purposes.

2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area

It is more or less centrally located region with many inland drainages called rainy streams rising from sand dunes flowing in the region. Three roads pass through this region linking Jaisalmer with Mohangarh in the east, Jaisalmer with Ramgarh in the north and, Jaisalmer with Dhanana in the south-west. It is sparsely populated region. It has 42 villages with a population of 14,390 persons and an area of 2,746.55 km^2.

2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes

The region comprises of sand dunes and lies in the south-west part of the district. It forms international boundary in the west and district Barmer in the west and south-east makes boundary and three natural regions lie in the north-west, north and north-east. There are two roads in this region, the important one links Jaisalmer with Monabau while the second one runs between the village Harsoni and Barmer district. There are 59 villages having a total population of 24,998 persons and covering an area of 4,209.52 km^2.

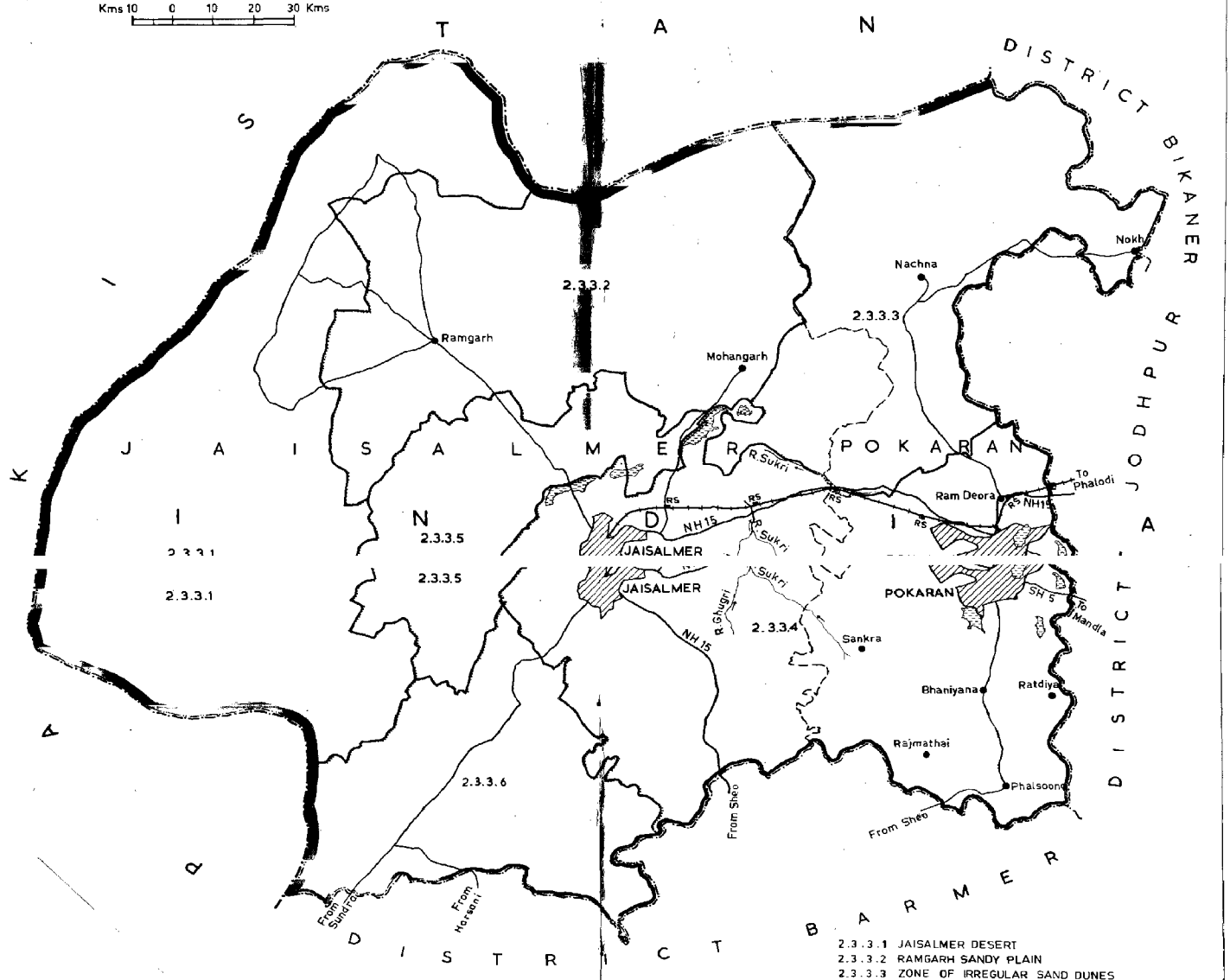
RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT JAISALMER

CENSUS CODE 12

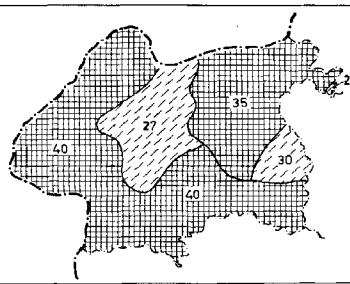
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms



2.3.3.1 JAISALMER DESERT
2.3.3.2 RAMGARH SANDY PLAIN
2.3.3.3 ZONE OF IRREGULAR SAND DUNES
2.3.3.4 POKARAN DESERT
2.3.3.5 ZONE OF INLAND DRAINAGE AREA
2.3.3.6 ZONE OF LONGITUDINAL SAND DUNES

SOILS



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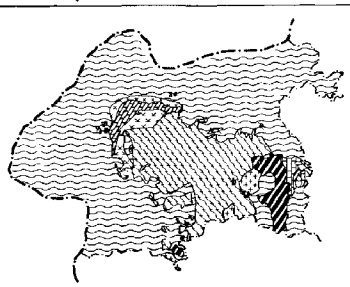
27 30 ORTHIDS
ORTHIDS-ORTHENTS
35 40 PSAMMENTS
PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

- ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
- SANDSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE
- EOCENE FORMATIONS
- ABUR BEDS
- JURASSIC FORMATIONS
- VINDHYAN SYSTEM (Undifferentiated)
- MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
- MALANI RHYOLITE

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 2 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — NH 15
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — SH 5
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER
WATER BODIES
REGIONAL DIVISION — 2.3.3.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JAISALMER | Code No. 12 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in Km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaisalmer	2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert	117	--	8,877.02	8,877.02	--	4,814	4,814	--
	2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land	34	--	6,840.53	6,840.53	--	16,752	16,752	--
	2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes	52	--	5,684.34	5,684.34	--	26,239	26,239	--
	2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert	211	2	9,918.54	9,787.27	131.27	155,889	122,962	32,927
	2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area	42	--	2,746.55	2,746.55	--	14,390	14,390	--
	2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes	59	--	4,209.52	4,209.52	--	24,998	24,998	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JAISALMER | Code No. 12 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages / Towns of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages / Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert	Jaisalmer	1 to 7, 21 to 24, 29 to 63, 136 to 203, 272 to 274	117 Villages	117 Villages	T-8,877.02 R-8,877.02 U- Nil	Code No. 8 to 20, 25 to 28, 69, 71, 74 to 76, 78 to 86, 98 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.3. 2 and 87 to 93, 231, 232 are in Region No. 2.3.3 3 and 94 to 96, 112, 113, 118 to 123, 213 to 230, 233 to 263 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4 and 64 to 68, 70, 72, 73, 77, 97, 101 to 111, 114 to 117, 124 to 135, 204 to 208 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5 and 209 to 212, 264 to 271 are in Region No. 2.3.3.6.
2.	2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land	Jaisalmer	8 to 20, 25 to 28, 69, 71, 74 to 76, 78 to 86, 98 to 100	34 Villages	34 Villages	T-6,840.53 R-6,840.53 U- Nil	Code No. 21 to 24, 29 to 63 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1 and 87 to 93 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3 and 94 to 96 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4 and 64 to 68, 70, 72, 73, 77, 97 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5.
3.	2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes	Pokaran	1 to 42, 53	43 Villages	-- --	-- --	Code No. 43 to 52 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4
		Jaisalmer	87 to 93, 231, 232	09 Villages	52 Villages	T-5,684.34 R-5,684.34 U- Nil	Code No. 94 to 96, 112, 113, 118 to 123, 213 to 230 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4 and 98 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.3.2 and 136 to 203 are in 2.3.3.1 and 97, 101 to 111, 114 to 117, 124 to 135, 204 to 208 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5 and 209 to 212, are in Region No. 2.3.3.6
4.	2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert	Jaisalmer	94 to 96, 112, 113, 118 to 123, 213 to 230, 233 to 263, 285 to 326, 342, 344 to 370, 392 to 394 and One Town I (Jaisalmer)	133 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 136 to 203, 272 to 274 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1 and 98 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.3.2 and 231, 232 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3 and 97, 101 to 111, 114 to 117, 124 to 135, 204 to 208 are in Region No. 2.3.3.5 and 209 to 212, 264 to 271, 275 to 284, 327 to 341, 343, 371 to 391 are in Region No. 2.3.3.6
		Pokaran	43 to 52, 54 to 121 and One Town II (Pokaran)	78 Villages and One Town	211 Villages and Two Towns	T-9,918.54 R-9,787.27 U- 131.27	Code No. 53 is in Region No. 2.3.3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area	Jaisalmer	64 to 68, 70, 72, 73, 77, 97, 101 to 111, 114 to 117, 124 to 135 204 to 208	42 Villages	42 Villages	T-2,746.55 R-2,746.55 U- Nil	Code No. 136 to 203 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1 & 69, 71, 74 to 76, 78 to 86, 98 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.3.2 and 87 to 93 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3 and 94 to 96, 112, 113, 118 to 123 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4.
6.	2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes	Jaisalmer	209 to 212, 264 to 271, 275 to 284, 327 to 341, 343, 371 to 391	59 Villages	59 Villages	T-4,209.52 R-4,209.52 U- Nil	Code No. 272 to 274 are in Region No. 2.3.3.1, 231, 232 are in Region No. 2.3.3.3 and 213 to 230, 233 to 263, 285 to 326, 342, 344 to 370 are in Region No. 2.3.3.4

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : JAISALMER | Code No. 12 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio--Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert	1. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments-Orthids	It covers an area of 8,877.02 km^2. While the average density is only .5 persons per km. It is largely a sandy desert area. Entire region is covered with sand hills/dunes. Shifting dunes is the main characteristic of this region It is sparsely populated vis-a-vis other districts of Rajasthan.
2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Plain of Flat Land	1. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Sand stone and conglomerate, e, Abur beds and Eocene formations	Orthids Psamments Psamments-Orthids	It is mostly sandy desert area having contour of 224 metres height It is covered with sand dunes/hills, which are the main characteristics of this region. In the southern parts of the region, few seasonal rivulets/Nallahs come up and dry up soon. It has sparse population throughout the region. The total area of the region is 6,840.53 km^2. While the density of population works out to 2 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes	1. Tehsil Pokaran (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Sand stone and conglomerate and Jurassic formations	Orthids Psamments	This region is sandy and covered with sand dunes, which are very common features of this region. A small area is covered with forests in the southern parts, which is also drained by seasonal river Sukri flowing parallel to the regional boundary. It is sparsely populated having total area of 5,684.34 km^2 with an average density of population of 5 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert	1. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pokaran (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite, Vindhyan System, Jurassic formations and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids Orthids-Orthents Psamments Psamments-Orthids	Forest area is located in the north eastern part while dry salt waste water bodies are found in the eastern and northern parts of the region. Gughri and several other seasonal rivers flow through this region during the rainy season. The region is covered with sand dunes. The pattern of distribution of population is more or less sparse except Jaisalmer and Pokaran urban centres having concentration of population. The total area of the region is 9,918.54 km^2 while the average density of population works out to 16 persons per km^2.
2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area	1. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Abur Beds, Jurassio formations Eocene formations and Sand stone	Orthids Psamments-Orthids	It comprises of sandy waste land having sand dunes and contours of 238 metres height. Several dry seasonal rivers flow through this region during the rainy season. The distribution of population is sparse. The total area of this region is 2,746.55 km^2 and the density of population is 5 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes	1. Tehsil Jaisalmer (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani,Jalor and Siwana Granite, Jurassic formations and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids Psamments-Orthids	It is largely a sandy area with sand dunes/hills. It has contour of 256 metres height. In the eastern part of the region several seasonal rivers flow during the rainy season and dry up soon there after. On the whole, the region is sparsely populated but it has larger population in the eastern parts in comparison with other parts. The total area of the region is 4,209.52 km^2 and the density of population is 6 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT JODHPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Jodhpur forms a part of the Great Indo-Gangetic Plains of India. On the basis of physiographical features the district has been sub divided into seven natural regions called sub-micro regional division. The district has some special characteristics as arid and barren lands, sand dunes, upland areas, plain and basin areas etc. On the basis of physiographic factors these natural regions have been formed, considering homogeneous factors viz., similarity of soil, rainfall, temperature, drainage pattern, land forms and settlement etc. The regions are as under :

2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain

This region is situated in the north-western part of the district in the tehsil of Phalodi, adjoining the districts of Bikaner in the north and, Jaisalmer in the north-west. The region is a sandy plain consisting of one urban centre i.e. Phalodi town. Phalodi enjoys the facilities of rail and road. The metre gauge railway line runs from Jaisalmer to Jodhpur via Phalodi. The roads viz National Highway 15 and State Highway 2 pass through Jaisalmer to Bikaner via Phalodi, and Phalodi to Nagaur. Another State Highway 5 also links Pokaran with Jodhpur in the southern part of the region. Another important road also comes from Phalodi towards south and joins it with State Highway 5 which falls out-side this region. Bap is an important village of this region due to its location on the National Highway 15 and large population. Another important road links Bap with Nokha town in the Bikaner district. The region has 73 villages and covers an area of 3,833.76 km^2. As per 1981 Census the total population of the region is 101,517 persons out of which 72,978 reside in rural and 28,539 in urban areas.

2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain

The region is situated in the north-eastern section of the district and covers the parts of the tehsils of Phalodi, Osian and a small part of Bilara tehsil. The total area covered is 4,720.88 km^2. The Phalodi forms the major portion of this region. The region has a total population of 172,117 persons with a total number of 108 villages. The important roads worthmentioning are, National Highway 15 from Phalodi to Bikaner, State Highway 2 from Phalodi to Nagaur, State Highway 3 from Jodhpur to Nagaur and Jodhpur to Mundwa. There is no urban centre in this region. Denok, Chodi and Asop are three important villages of this region. Physiographically the region is a sandy plain.

2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes

The region is situated in the south-west of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Shergarh, Phalodi and Osian covering an area of 4,494.42 km^2. There are 83 villages with a total population of 229,339 persons in this region. The metre gauge railway line 'Phalodi to Jodhpur' passes through the north-eastern part of this region. The State Highway 5 passes through Pokaran in the west and Jodhpur in the south-east. There is no urban centre in the region. The big villages of this region are Shergarh, Sai, Tena, Solankiya Tala, Chamu, Cherai, Osian, Bheekamcor, Samrau, Peelwa and Lohawat Bisnawas. The important among these being Osian in the east and Shergarh in the south.

2.3.4.4 Western Jodhpur Upland

The region is situated in the north-west of Jodhpur city extending over the parts of the tehsils of Jodhpur, Shergarh and Osian covering an area of 3,016.06 km^2 and having a total population of 687,841 persons out of which 181,496 reside in rural and 506,345 in urban areas. There are 125 villages in all in this region. Physiographically it is an upland

area of the major western part of Jodhpur city. Jodhpur is the main city of this region with a railway junction where, trains reach from Merta, Pali and Phalodi. The important roads State Highway 3, State Highway 5 and many other link this region with various parts of the districts as well as the state. The villages Newra, Tinwari, Mathaniya Belwa and Balesar Satan are important in terms of population.

2.3.4.5 Eastern Upland

The region is located in the lower eastern parts of the district. The region has 58 villages, covering an area of 1,343.01 km^2 with a total population of 95,417 persons. It is linked by railway line with Merta and Jodhpur. The State Highway 3 from Nagaur to Jodhpur passes through the western part of the region. Another important road Jodhpur to Mundwa also passes through the central part of the region. In the lower south-eastern part there is another important road connecting Pipar with Merta. The river Jojri a seasonal river rises from the western part of the district of Nagaur and after flowing towards south-west it meets with Luni river in this region.

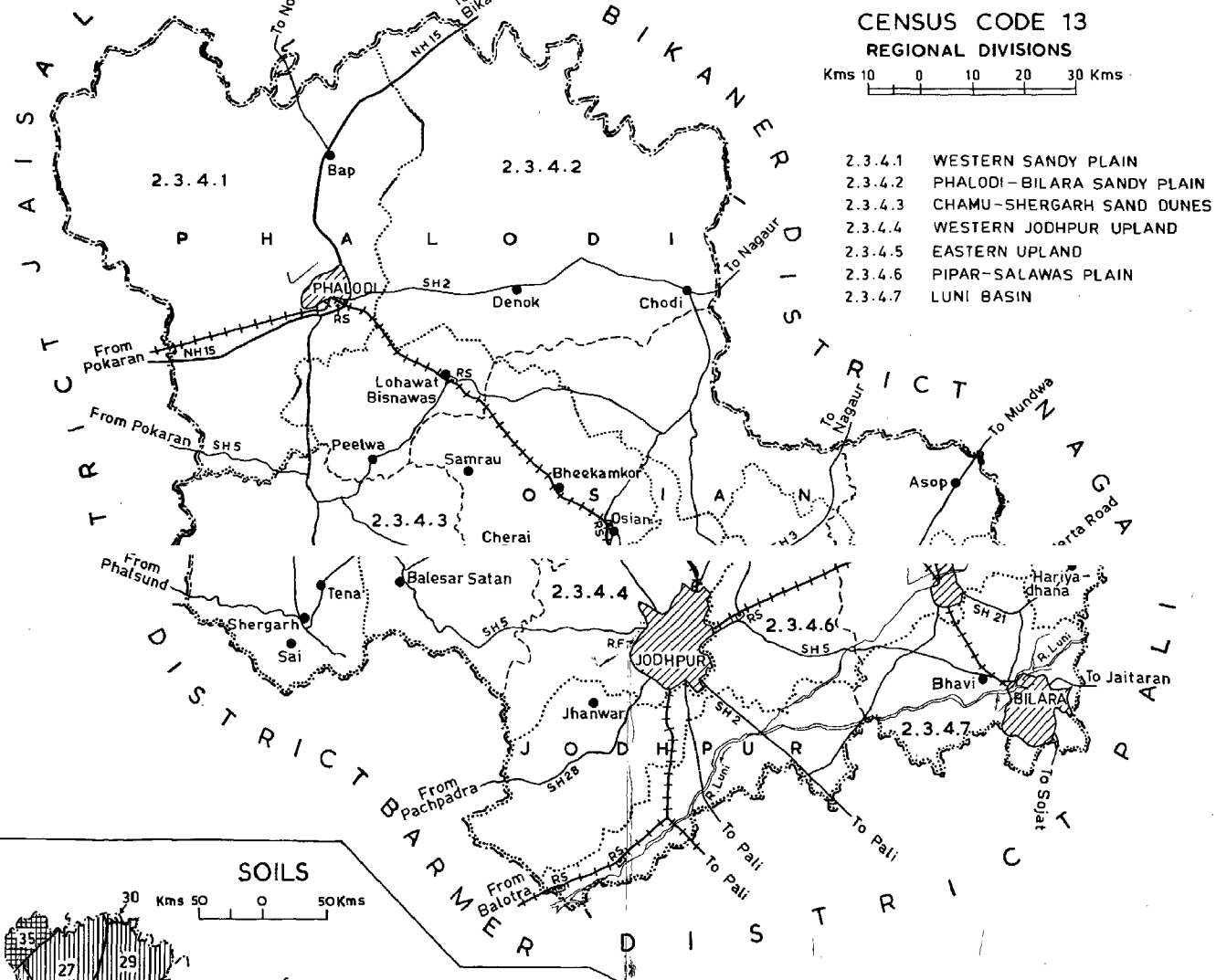
2.3.4.6 Pipar-Salawas Plain

The region is situated in between the Pipar town and Jodhpur city and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Jodhpur and Bilara covering an area of 2,962.88 km^2. It contains 160 villages having a total population of 230,472 persons of which 209,517 reside in rural and 20,955 in urban areas. Pipar is the only town of this region located in the extreme south-eastern corner of the region. The river Jojri flows during the rainy season from north-east to south-west. Pipar-Bilara railway line and Jodhpur-Merta railway line both metre gauge are passing through this region. Salawas is the only important village of this region.

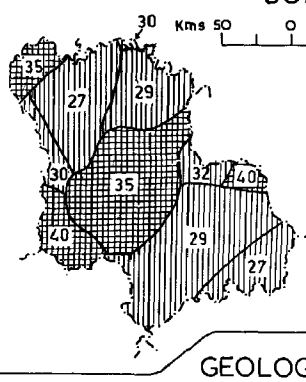
2.3.4.7 Luni Basin

The region is located in the extreme south-east of the district. The adjoining districts of this region are Pali in the south-east and Barmer in the west. The river Luni flows in the rainy season in this region and covers a major area of the region from east to west forming basin area, while most of the area is irrigated by this river in the rainy season and in the nearby areas the irrigation of land is made possible to a large extent through the availability of water in the river bed throughout the year. The river Jojri, its tributary, also meet with it in this region flowing towards north-east to south-west. The river Luni is the only major river of this area which rises from Pushkar in Ajmer district and flowing through the southern parts of the districts of Nagaur and Pali enters this region near village Jhak (Bilara tehsil). The region is well served with rail, road, facilities. Bilara town of this region is linked with both road and railway. Another important point is Luni junction in the west of the region, where railway line comes from Jodhpur and goes towards Balotra in the south and Pali in the south-east. The State Highway 5 is also passing through the Balotra town which joins the town with Jodhpur city in the north-west and with the Jaitaran in the east. As per 1981 Census the region contains 99 villages and covers an area of 1,903.88 km^2 having a total population of 151,088 persons out of which 127,082 reside in rural and 24,006 in urban areas.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT JODHPUR
CENSUS CODE 13
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

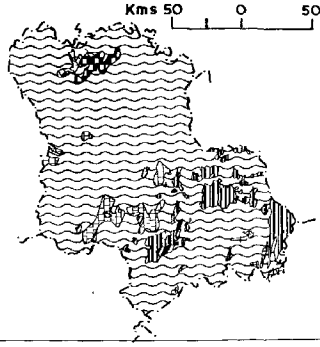


SOILS



27 ORTHIDS
29 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS
30 ORTHIDS-ORTHENTS
32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
35 PSAMMENTS
40 PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
JURASSIC FORMATIONS
BAP BEDS
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UNDIFFERENTIATED)
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
MALANI RHYOLITE
ARAVALLI SYSTEM

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, RESERVED FOREST R.F
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 15
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 5
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.4.4
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JODHPUR | Code No. 13 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in Km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jodhpur	2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain	73	1	3,833.76	3,823.76	10.00	101,517	72,978	28,539
	2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain	108	--	4,720.88	4,720.88	--	172,117	172,117	--
	2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes	83	--	4,494.42	4,494.42	--	229,339	229,339	--
	2.3.4.4 Western Jodhpur Upland	125	1	3,016.06	2,937.49	78.57	687,841	181,496	506,345
	2.3.4.5 Eastern Upland	58	--	1,343.01	1,343.01	--	95,417	95,417	--
	2.3.4.6 Pipar-Sala-was Plain	160	1	2,962.88	2,942.68	20.00	230,472	209,517	20,955
	2.3.4.7. Luni Basin	99	1	1,903.88	1,826.88	77.00	151,088	127,082	24,006

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JODHPUR | Code No. 13 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/ Towns of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/ Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain	Phalodi	1 to 14, 18 to 41, 62 to 87, 116 to 124 and One Town I (Phalodi)	73 Villages and One Town	73 Villages and One Town	T-3,833.76 R-3,823.76 U- 10.00	Code No. 15 to 17, 42 to 61, 88 to 111 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 112 to 115 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3.
2.	2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain	Phalodi	15 to 17, 42 to 61, 88 to 111	47 Villages	--	--	Code No. 18 to 41, 62 to 87 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1.
		Osian	5 to 20, 37 to 47, 75, 78, 80 to 87	37 Villages	--	--	Code No. 21 to 35, 49, 53, 55 to 57 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3 and 36, 48, 50 to 52, 54, 58 to 74 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 76, 77, 79 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
		Bilara	1 to 13, 17 to 26, 28	24 Villages	108 Villages	T-4,720.88 R-4,720.88 U- Nil	Code No. 14 to 16 and 27 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
3.	2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes	Phalodi	112 to 115, 125 to 128	08 Villages	--	--	Code No. 116 to 124 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1
		Osian	1 to 4, 21 to 35, 49, 53, 55 to 57	24 Villages	--	--	Code No. 5 to 20; 37 to 47 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 36, 48, 50 to 52, 54 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4.
		Shergarh	1 to 33, 39 to 47 70 to 78	51 Villages	83 Villages	T-4,494.42 R-4,494.42 U- Nil	Code No. 34 to 38, 48 to 69 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4.
4.	2.3.4.4 Western Jodhpur Upland	Osian	36, 48, 50 to 52, 54, 58 to 74, 97 to 108	35 Villages	--	--	Code No. 37 to 47, 75, 78, 80 to 87 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 49, 53, 55 to 57 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3, 76, 77, 79, 88 to 92 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5 and 93 to 96 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6.
		Shergarh	34 to 38, 48 to 69, 79 to 92	41 Villages	--	--	Code No. 39 to 47, 70 to 78 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3.
		Jodhpur	1 to 24, 77 to 97, 116 to 119 and One Town II (Jodhpur)	49 Villages and One Town	125 Villages and One Town	T-3,016.06 R-2,937.49 U- 78.57	Code No. 25 to 63, 65 to 76, 98 to 103, 105 to 115 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6 and 64, 104 are in Region No. 2.3.4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	2.3.4.5 Eastern Upland	Osian	76, 77, 79, 88 to 92, 114 to 121	16 Villages	--	--	Code No. 78, 80, to 87 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2; 97 to 108 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 93 to 96, 109 to 113 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6.
		Bilara	14 to 16, 27, 29 to 54, 57, 58, 87 to 94, 120, 121	42 Villages	58 Villages	T-1,343.01 R-1,343.01 U- Nil	Code No. 17 to 26, 28 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 55, 56, 59 to 86, 101 to 113 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6 and 95 to 100, 114 to 119 are in Region No. 2.3.4.7.
6.	2.3.4.6 Pipar-Salawas Plain	Osian	93 to 96, 109 to 113, 122 to 135	23 Villages	--	--	Code No. 97 to 108 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 114 to 121 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
		Jodhpur	25 to 63, 65 to 76, 98 to 103, 105 to 115, 120 to 139, 141 to 145, 166	94 Villages	--	--	Code No. 77 to 97, 116 to 119 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 64, 104, 140. 146 to 165 are in Region No. 2.3.4.7.
		Bilara	55, 56, 59 to 86, 101 to 113 and One Town III (Pipar)	43 Villages and One Town	160 Villages and One Town	T-2,962.88 R-2,942.88 U- 20.00	Code No. 57, 58, 87 to 94 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5 and 75 to 100 are in Region No. 2.3.4.7.
7.	2.3.4.7 Luni Basin	Jodhpur	64, 104, 140, 146 to 165, 167 to 192	49 Villages	--	--	Code No. 77 to 97, 116 to 119 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 65 to 76, 98 to 103, 105 to 115, 120 to 139, 141 to 145, 166 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6.
		Bilara	95 to 100, 114 to 119, 122 to 159 and One Town IV (Bilara)	50 Villages and One Town	99 Villages and One Town	T-1,903,88 R-1,826.88 U- 77.00	Code No. 101 to 113 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6 and 120, 121 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : JODHPUR | Code No. 13 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain	1. Tehsil Phalodi (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Bap Beds and Jurassic formations	Orthids Orthids-Orthents Psamments	It occupies an area of 3,833.76 km^2 having an average density of 26 persons per km^2. It is a plain area with sand dunes and stony waste. It has grassy land and is not suitable for cultivation. Raising of live stock and rearing of sheep is the main occupation of the people. It is covered with forest patches at Chhoti Benti. The main concentration of population is found at and around the urban centres while it has sparse population in the rest of the region.
2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain	1. Tehsil Phalodi (Partly) 2. Tehsil Osian (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bilara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Bap Beds, Jurassic formations and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Orthents Orthids-Fluvents Psamments Psamments-Orthids	This is largely a level plain area having sand dunes hillocks and forest patches on certain areas. There is scarcity of water due to scanty rainfall and hence, cultivation of crops is limited. The population is sparsely distributed over the region. The total area of this region is 4,720.88 km^2. The density of population is 26 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes	1. Tehsil Phalodi (Partly) 2. Tehsil Osian (Partly) 3. Tehsil Shergarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids Orthids-Orthents Psamments Psamments-Orthids	It includes a larger portion of the district covering an area of 4,494.42 km^2., having average density of 51 persons per km^2. It is wholly covered by sand dunes and sand hills. There is scarcity of water except rainy season when seasonal rivulets/Nallahs flow and dry up soon. It has scattered inhabitation in small hamlets over the region. Raising of live stock and rearing of sheep is the main occupation of the people in this region.
2.3.4.4 Western Jodhpur Upland	1. Tehsil Osian (Partly) 2. Tehsil Shergarh (Partly) 3. Tehsil Jodhpur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated), Vindhyan System (Upper) and Malani Rhyolite.	Psamments Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	It covers forest, stony area and sand dunes. The population is concentrated either in areas along the banks of the Bandi river, Ghati river, Gotabar and tributaries or at the urban centres. The rest of the area is unsuitable for raising crops and the main occupation of the people is quarrying, rearing of sheep etc. The canal water available in certain area has been used for cultivation purpose. The height of the area, varies between 35.77 to 102.34 metres. It occupies a total area of 3,016.06 km^2. having density of population of 228 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.5 Eastern Upland	1. Tehsil Osian (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bilara (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	It is undulating area with sand dunes have small scattered hillocks in the northern and southern parts respectively. The crops are raised in areas where water is available. It has higher concentration of population in the southern parts because river Jojri and its tributaries flow in this part while the northern are sparsely populated. It occupies a total area of 1,343.01 km^2 having density of population of 71 Persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.6 Pipar-Salawas Plain	1. Tehsil Osian (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jodhpur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bilara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Orthids Orthids-Psamments	Galasani and Jojri rivers flow through this region. The main concentration of the population is on the banks of these rivers extending from south east to south-west. The northern parts have sand dunes and the population is sparse. The people are engaged in agriculture in the southern region while rearing of sheep and other animals is the main occupation in the northern part. The area covered by Osian tehsil has few canals as such sandy area has been converted into cultivable land and crops are raised. It occupies a total area of 2,962.88 km^2 having density of population 78 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.7 Luni Basin	1. Tehsil Jodhpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bilara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand, Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated), Vindhyan System (Upper), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Aravalli System.	Orthids Orthids-Psamments	Luni is the chief river of this region. There is higher concentration of population in areas located near by the banks of this river. The land is fertile and suitable for cultivation as water is easily available in this region. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. It occupies a total area of 1,903.88 km^2 having density of 79 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT PALI

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Physiographically, the Pali district is a part of Luni Valley of arid Rajasthan under the Great Plains. For national planning purposes five sub-micro regions have been carved out taking into consideration the factors like- physiography of the district, its drainage pattern, forest coverage, soils, rainfall, temperature, settlement patterns and geology etc. These regions are given below with their code numbers, name and brief details :

2.3.4.1 Western Pali Upland

The region lies in the lower western part of the district which is also an upland of this district through which rivers Sukri, Mitri and Jawai etc., flow from south-east to north-west direction in the region. These are tributaries of river Luni which rise from the south-east Aravalli range of this district. There is a Jawai Bandh in this region on the river Jawai. It has two urban centres on its western border adjoining with the districts of Jalor and Sirohi. The region spreads longitudinally over the parts of the tehsils of Pali and Bali. Major part of this region is of Bali tehsil. The region contains 90 villages and covers an area of 1,656.00 km^2 with a total population of 180,610 persons of which 154,258 reside in rural and 26,352 in urban areas. Both the towns, Takhatgarh and Sumerpur are provided with road facilities. The road Bali to Jalor passes through the Takhatgarh own and the State Highway No. 27 Pali to Sirohi passes through the Sumerpur town which is located on the bank of the river Jawai flowing near its south-western border. Some other important roads also pass through this region viz., Jodhpur to Desuri via Pali and Ahore to Desuri via Pali meeting at the northern most part of this region. A small belt of reserved forest stretches along the lower south-eastern parts of this region. The important villages of this region which deserve mention are Chanod, Pawa, Kaselao, Sanderao, Bara, Chawanderi and Nana having comparatively larger population as per 1981 Census. The region is provided with rail communication as Marwar to Pindwara railway line passes through this region from north-east to south direction.

2.3.4.2 Central Sandy Plain

The region is located in the central part of the district having sandy plain. It is bounded by the districts of Jodhpur in the north and Jalor in the west. The rivers namely Reria, Guhiya, Bandi, Khari, Somesar, Sukri, Magai and Mitri etc. are tributaries flowing through this region from south-east to north-west. All these rivers in the region rise from the Aravalli ranges in the south-east and are non-perennial in nature. There are in all four towns in this region. Pali is situated in the upper part of this region towards north and Rani Khurd, Khudala and Bali in the lower part towards south-west. Rani Khurd and Khudala towns are located on the Marwar Junction to Pindwara railway line and Pali on the Marwar Junction to Jodhpur railway line. Hemawas tank is also there as a water storage in the south-east of Pali town. Marwar Junction is situated in the north-east part of this region where railway lines Jodhpur to Mavli and Pindwara to Beawar cross each other. There is another water storage in this region in the north-eastern part i.e. 'Sadar Samand' on the river Sukri. The important villages of this region area Kherwa, Auwa, Khania, Khod, Nadol and Mundara. As per 1981 Census the region has 366 villages and four towns covering an area of 5,051.94 km^2 with a total population of 545,275 persons out of which 420,333 reside in rural and 124;942 in urban areas.

2.3.4.3 Sojat Upland

The region includes the northern boundary of the district adjoining with that of district Jodhpur, while Sojat town is located in the south of this region. This

is comparatively a small region of the district covering an area of 176.31 km^2. The region contains 7 villages and the total population of the region is 11,748 persons. Sojat to Bilara road passes through this region. It is surrounded by the region named Luni Basin in the east-west and southward. This region spreads over a part of the Sojat tehsil.

2.3.4.4 Luni Basin

The region lies in the north-west of the district. It consists of 158 villages and 5 towns covering an area of 2,340.73 km^2 and having a total population of 272,357 persons out of which 207,354 reside in rural and 65,003 in urban areas. In this region the river Luni and its tributary Sukri flow from north-east, and south-east towards west. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Jaitaran, Raipur, Sojat, Marwar Junction and Pali. The river Luni forms basin in this region and irrigates its most of the area during the year. The water level in this region is sufficiently high and is helpful in the construction of wells. The areas of the river Luni also remain wet and help in raising crops in areas namely Jaitaran, Nimaj, Raipur, Sojat Road and Sojat. Railway line linking Beawar with Marwar Junction also passes through this region in the south and touches towns located on the south-eastern and southern boundary respectively. The State Highway No. 27 also passes through Raipur and Sojat town, while the State Highway 5 coming from Bilara reaches Beawar through this region touching its towns Jaitaran and Nimaj. Another road links Jaitaran with Merta in the north-west. Road from Jodhpur to Marwar Junction also crosses through the western parts of the region. The villages, namely, Anandpur Kalan with Chak, Baloonda, Kushalpura, Deoli Kalan and Bagri are important in terms of population size as per 1981 Census.

2.3.4.5 Pali Aravalli

Pali Aravalli region is the largest region of this district. This touches the eastern boundary and extends from south to north forming a continuous belt of Aravalli hills running parallel to a belt of Reserved forest areas upto Raipur tehsil's village. The region includes the parts of tehsils of Jaitaran, Raipur, Sojat, Marwar Junction, Desuri and Bali. In this region the town Sadri is situated on the western part of Desuri tehsil. A number of rivers rise from this Pali Aravalli and flow westwards. Among these rivers the Luni is the most important river. Other worth mentioning rivers are Sukri, Bandi, Mitri, Somesar, Kherwa, Sukri N.,Magai N., N. Mitri and Jawai. The important rail routes of this region are Beawar to Marwar Junction and Mavli to Marwar Junction, Amet to Rani Khurd, Beawar to Bali via Sadri and from Udaipur to Sadri. The worthnoting villages are Ras (Jaitaran tehsil), Babra & Sumel Sadri and from Udaipur to Sadri. The worthnoting villages are Ras (Jaitaran tehsil), Babra & Sunel (Raipur tehsil), Kantaliya and Jojawar (Marwar Junction), Narlai, Desuri and Ghanerao (Desuri tehsil) in terms of population and location. As per 1981 Census the region consists of 215 villages and 1 town covering an area of 2,931.44 km^2 with a total population of 264,514 persons out of which 246,046 reside in rural and 18,468 in urban areas.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT PALI
CENSUS CODE 15
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 27
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES
REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.4.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

2.3.4.1 WESTERN PALI UPLAND
2.3.4.2 CENTRAL SANDY PLAIN
2.3.4.3 SOJAT UPLAND
2.3.4.4 LUNI BASIN
2.3.4.5 PALI ARAVALLI

SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

27 ORTHIDS
29 ORTHIDS–PSAMMENTS
31 ORTHIDS–ARGIDS
32 ORTHIDS–FLUVENTS
37 PSAMMENTS–FLUVENTS–ORTHIDS
40 PSAMMENTS–ORTHIDS
70 OCHREPTS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (Undifferentiated)
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
MALANI RHYOLITE
ERINPURA GRANITE
BASIC INTRUSIVES
DELHI SYSTEM & GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
GRANITE
GNEISSIC COMPLEX

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : PALI | Code No. 15 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pali	2.3.4.1 Western Pali Upland	90	2	1,656.00	1,612.25	43.75	180,610	154,258	26,352
	2.3.4.2 Central Sandy Plain	366	4	5,051.94	5,007.10	44.84	545,275	420,333	124,942
	2.3.4.3 Sojat Upland	7	--	176.31	176.31	--	11,748	11,748	--
	2.3.4.4 Luni Basin	158	5	2,340.73	2,253.10	87.63	272,357	207,354	65,003
	2.3.4.5 Pali Aravalli	215	1	2,931.44	2,845.82	85.62	264,514	246,046	18,468

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : PALI | Code No. 15 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.4.1 Western Pali Upland	Pali	97 to 106, 129 to 131	13 Villages	--	--	Code No. 107 to 128 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2.
		Bali	1, 11 to 24, 41 to 56, 73, 76 to 98, 119 to 140 and Two Towns IX, X (Takhatgarh and Sumerpur)	77 Villages and Two Towns	90 Villages and Two Towns	T-1,656.00 R-1,612.25 U- 43.75	Code No. 2 to 10,25 to 40, 57 to 72, 74, 75, 99 to 103, 107, 110, 111 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 104 to 106, 108, 109, 112 to 118 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
2.	2.3.4.2 Central Sandy Plain	Pali	1 to 96, 107 to 128, 132 to 163 and One Town VI (Pali)	150 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 97 to 106, 129 to 131 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1.
		Sojat	1 to 4, 6 to 12, 14, 15, 55, to 57, 59	17 Villages	--	--	Code No. 5, 13, 16 to 40, 42, 43, 45 to 54, 58 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 41, 44 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3.
		Bali	2 to 10, 25 to 40, 57 to 72, 74, 75, 99 to 103,107, 110, 111, 152 and Two Towns XI, XII (Khudala and Bali)	52 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 11 to 24, 41 to 56, 73, 76 to 98, 119 to 140 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1 and 104 to 106, 108, 109, 112 to 118, 141 to 151 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
		Desuri	1 to 14, 26 to 52, 67 to 90, 103 to 112, 120 to 122 and One Town VII (Rani Khurd)	78 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 15 to 25, 53 to 66, 91 to 102, 113 to 119 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
		Marwar Junction	6 to 37, 40 to 46, 53 to 77, 79, 81, 94, 95, 97	69 Villages	366 Villages and Four Towns	T-5,051.94 R-5,007.10 U- 44.84	Code No. 38, 39 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 47 to 52, 78, 80, 82 to 93, 96 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
3.	2.3.4.3 Sojat Upland	Sojat	41, 44, 70 to 74	07 Villages	07 Villages	T-176.03 R-176.03 U- Nil	Code No. 42, 43, 45 to 54, 58, 60 to 69 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 55 to 57, 59 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2.
4.	2.3.4.4 Luni Basin	Sojat	5, 13, 16 to 40, 42, 43, 45 to 54, 58, 60 to 69, 75 to 85 and Two Towns III, IV (Sojat and Sojat Road)	61 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 6 to 12, 14, 15, 55 to 57, 59 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 41, 44, 70 to 74 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Marwar Junction	1 to 5, 38, 39	07 Villages	--	--	Code No. 6 to 37 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2.
		Raipur	1 to 17 and One Town V (Raipur)	17 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Jaitaran	1 to 71, 86, 87 and Two Towns I, II (Jaitaran and Nimaj)	73 Villages and Two Towns	158 Villages and Five Towns	T-2,340.73 R-2,253.10 U- 87.63	Code No. 72 to 85 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5.
5.	2.3.4.5 Pali Aravalli	Jaitaran	72 to 85, 88 to 91	18 Villages	--	--	Code No. 86, 87 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4.
		Raipur	18 to 36	69 Villages	--	--	--
		Sojat	86 to 107	22 Villages	--	--	--
		Desuri	15 to 25, 53 to 66, 91 to 102, 113 to 119, 123 to 126 and One Town VIII (Sadri)	48 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 26 to 52, 67 to 90, 103 to 112, 120 to 122 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2.
		Marwar Junction	47 to 52, 78, 80, 82 to 93, 96, 98 to 111	35 Villages	--	--	Code No. 53 to 77, 79, 81, 94, 95, 97 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2.
		Bali	104 to 106, 108, 109, 112 to 118, 141 to 151	23 Villages	215 Villages and One Town	T-2,931.44 R-2,845.82 U- 85.62	Code No. 107, 110, 111 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 119 to 140 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1.

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : PALI | Code No. 15 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.1 Western Pali Upland	1. Tehsil Pali (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bali (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite, Aravalli System, Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Erinpura Granite	Orthids-Argids Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids Ochrepts	Rivers Sukri, Jawai Nadi, Mitri and its tributaries and several seasonal rivulets flow through this region. The southern parts of the region are sandy and sand dunes are found there. Contour of 380.98 metres height can also be seen in the southern parts. The population is uniformly distributed over the region except urban centres which have a concentration of population. The total area of the region is 1,656.00 km^2 and the density of population of 109 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.2 Central Sandy Plain	1. Tehsil Sojat (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pali (Partly) 3. Tehsil Marwar Junction (Partly) 4. Tehsil Desuri (Partly) 5. Tehsil Bali (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani Jalor and Siwana Granite, Erinpura Granite Aravalli System and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents Ochrepts	The region occupies an area of 5,051.94 km^2. and the density of population works out to 108 persons per km^2. It is a sandy plain area with sand dunes in the north-eastern parts. River Sukri, Mitri, Reria Guhiya, Bandi and its tributaries flow through this region. Several internal rivulets and canals also flow through this region. Cultivation is carried on in the area located near by rivers where water for irrigation is available. A contour of 144.77 metres height also exists in the region. The population is uniformly distributed over the area except urban centres which have a tendency towards concentration of population.
2.3.4.3 Sojat Upland	1. Tehsil Sojat (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated)	Orthids	This region occupies a small area of 176.31 km^2. The north eastern part is hilly while eastern and southern parts are plain. River Sukri flows through this region. The south eastern parts of this region are thickly populated vis-a-vis other parts which are hilly. Contour of 91.43 metres is observed here. The density of population is 67 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.4 Luni Basin	1. Tehsil Jaitaran (Partly) 2. Tehsil Raipur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sojat (Partly) 4. Tehsil Marwar Junction (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated), Railo Series, Aravalli System and Basic intrusives	Orthids Psamments-Fluvents-Orthids Ochrepts	The region is a plain area. Two major rivers namely Luni and Sukri together their tributaries flow through this region. The population is thick in the northern parts vis-a-vis southern and eastern parts. The total area of this region is 2,340.73 km^2 while the density of population works out to 116 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.5 Pali Aravalli	1. Tehsil Jaitaran (Partly) 2. Tehsil Raipur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sojat (Partly) 4. Tehsil Marwar Junction (Partly) 5. Tehsil Desuri (Partly) 6. Tehsil Bali (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Erinpura Granite, Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Gneissic complex.	Psamments-Fluvents-Ochrepts	This region has an area of 2,931.44 km^2 and the density of population is 90 persons per km^2. A forest belt runs north to south in the eastern parts of the region. The eastern parts are hilly while western parts are plain. River Sukri, Lilri, Mitri, Jawai, Somesar and its tributaries flow through the region. The concentration of contours is heavier in the north and western parts vis-a-vis other parts of this region.

DISTRICT BARMER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Barmer is a part of the Thar desert which is one of the biggest deserts and lies in south-west of Rajasthan. Based on topography, rainfall, climatic conditions and other factors, the district has been further sub-divided in six sub-micro regional divisions. A brief description of each of these regions is given hereunder :

2.3.4.1. Desert of Barmer

The region is located in the north-western part of the district adjoining with the district of Jaisalmer in the north and, with Pakistan in the west and south-west. In the east of this region lies undulating desert while in the south-east the sandy waste area of the same district forms adjoining boundaries with the region. It assumes importance from the point of view of defence as it is situated on the international border not very far away from Pakistan. The region has no urban centre while Harsani is the largest village in terms of population. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Sheo and Barmer. It covers the major part of the tehsil Sheo. The total area of the region is 4,353.33 km^2 with a total population of 54,894 persons residing in 37 villages. So far as the means of transport and communication are concerned the region is provided with both rail and road facilities. The railway line from Barmer to Karachi passes through this region. The region is linked with Jaisalmer, Phalsund and Barmer and with Mirpur Khas in Pakistan by road. The region is totally a dry desert area thinly populated having a lesser number of villages vis-a-vis other regions of this district.

2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert

The region lies in the top north-central part of the district. The land-scape of the region represents undulating sand dunes throughout the area National Highway 15 running between Jaisalmer and Barmer and another important road from Harsani to Phalsund pass through this region. It spreads over the eastern part of the Sheo tehsil. Sheo is an important village of this region which is also tehsil headquarter of Sheo tehsil Most of the villages in this region are small having population below 2,000 persons. Sheo which is also a tehsil headquarters, is the largest village having more than 2,500 population as per 1981 Census. Other important villages having sizeable population are located almost on the road sides. Forests are negligible. Bajra is the main crop while wheat is also grown in certain parts in the rainy season where irrigation facilities are available. The region has a total number of 52 villages covering an area of 2,497.78 km^2. The total population of the region is 48,141 persons as per 1981 Census.

2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zone

The region is situated in the north-eastern part of the district. Its southern part is well served with means of communication and transport, as both rail and road facilities are available there. Besides Barmer to Jodhpur railway line, the road linking Jodhpur and Jalor also pass through this region. Villages Bantadoo, Patodi and Rawatsar are important having population more than 5,000 persons. Rawatsar is located on the Barmer to Jalor road route. The region is spread over the parts of the tehsils of Barmer and Pachpadra. River Luni is passing through the village Galsoda of tehsil Pachpadra located on the south-eastern border of the region. One water body is also there in the region near village Thob of Pachpadra tehsil. According to physiography the region is sandy with shifting sand dunes which is a special characteristic of this region. The region contains a total number of 182 villages, covering an area of 6,130.22 km^2 and possesses a total population of 238,358 persons.

2.3.4.4 Luni-Sukri Basin

The region is situated in the south-eastern parts of the district spreading over the parts of the tehsils of Pachpadra, Siwana and Barmer. The region is the basin area formed by two rivers namely Luni and Sukri which flow from east to south-west in this region.

Major basin area is of Luni. The Balotra is an important town of this region located on the bank of the river Luni (Salt river) and on the rail route, Barmer to Jodhpur. One small route from Balotra to village Sambhar is also there running inside the region. Among the important roads, National Highway 15, State Highway 28 and 16 are of considerable importance in this region. Among the villages having more than 5,000 population Samdari, Pachpadra, Jasol and Gudha are worthmentioning. A railway line connecting Samdari with Jalor also passes through this region. In the rainy season most of the areas of this region are irrigated by the river water of Luni. The region contains a total number of 204 villages and 1 town and covers an area of 4,315.16 km^2 with a total population of 236,399 persons as per 1981 Census out of which 208,329 reside in rural and 28,070 in urban areas.

2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste

This is the biggest region in terms of area of the district Barmer which is situated in the south-western part of the district, forming international boundary in the west with Pakistan and in the south state boundary with Gujarat. In the south-east of it lies the district Jalor adjoins with this region. The region is largely dry and sandy desert having important town i.e. Barmer a district headquarter also. Jodhpur-Karachi railway line is passing through this region. Among the important roads like National Highway 15, State Highway 16 and others are going in different directions crossing the district. The region covers the major parts of Chohtan tehsil and partly Barmer and Sheo tehsils. No perennial river is there in the region. It contains a total number of 332 villages and 1 town. Among the important villages having more than 5,000 population are Mahbar, Chohtan, Netrad, Hodoo and Dhorimana. The total area covered by the region is 9,526.05 km^2 and the total population as per 1981 Census is 446,473 persons of which 390,919 reisde in rural while 55,554 in urban areas.

2.3.4.6 Barmer Forested Upland

The region is an upland area of the district situated in the south-eastern parts of it and is spread over the parts of the tehsils of Siwana wholly, and Pachpadra partly. In this region the highest peak (small offshoot of Aravalli hills) is the Chhappan-ka-Pahar in Siwana tehsil which is about 913 metres above the sea level. Three patches of the reserved forests are there on those offshoots. In the north of the region along the regional boundary, river Luni is flowing from east to west. Siwana is the only town of this region, and among the important villages having population above 5,000, only two are there in the region namely Padroo and Mokalsar. Railway line from Samdari to Jalor passes through the village Mokalsar. Two important-roads one State Highway 28 passes through the north-western part of the region while the other one crossing Siwana town goes to Jalor via Mokalsar village of this region. It contains a total number of 57 villages and one town and covers an area of 1,561.59 km^2. As per 1981 Census the total population of the region is 94,627 persons of which 80,022 reside in rural and 14,605 in urban areas.

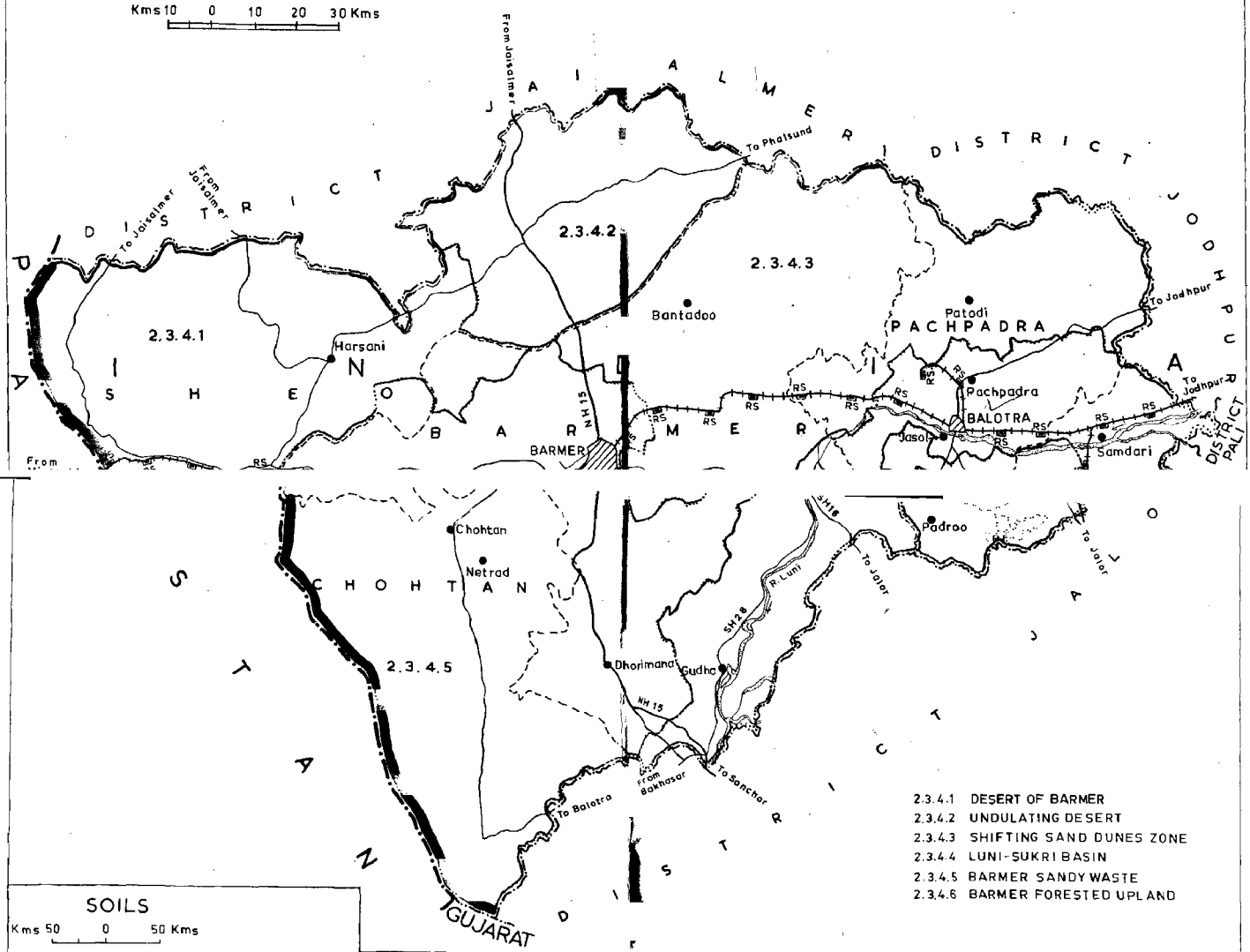
RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT BARMER

CENSUS CODE 16

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

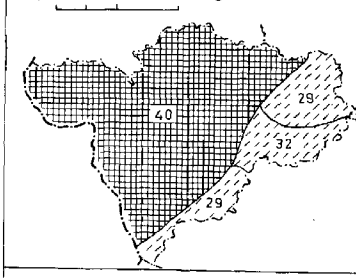
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms



2.3.4.1 DESERT OF BARMER
2.3.4.2 UNDULATING DESERT
2.3.4.3 SHIFTING SAND DUNES ZONE
2.3.4.4 LUNI-SUKRI BASIN
2.3.4.5 BARMER SANDY WASTE
2.3.4.6 BARMER FORESTED UPLAND

SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



29 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS
32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
40 PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
ABUR BEDS
JURASSIC FORMATIONS
MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
MALANI RHYOLITE

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 15
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 16
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 2.3.4.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BARMER | Code No. 16 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Barmer	2.3.4.1 Desert of Barmer	37	--	4,353.33	4,353.33	--	54,894	54,894	--
	2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert	52	--	2,497.78	2,497.78	--	48,141	48,141	--
	2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zones	182	--	6,130.22	6,130.22	--	238,358	238,358	--
	2.3.4.4 Luni-Sukri Basin	204	1	4,315.16	4,291.45	23.71	236,399	208,329	28,070
	2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste	332	1	9,526.05	9,515.76	10.29	446,473	390,919	55,554
	2.3.4.6 Barmer Forested Upland	57	1	1,561.59	1,525.46	36.13	94,627	80,022	14,605

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BARMER | Code No. 16 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No of Villages/ Towns Of Tehsil	Total No of Villages/ Towns In Divisions	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.4.1 Desert of Barmer	Sheo	1 to 22, 24 to 33	32 Villages	--	--	Code No. 23 is in Region No. 2.3.4.5
		Barmer	1 to 5	05 Villages	37 Villages	T- 4,353.33 R- 4,353.33 U- Nil	--
2.	2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert	Sheo	34 to 85	52 Villages	52 Villages	T-2,497.78 R- 2,497.78 U- Nil	--
3.	2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zone	Barmer	133 to 135, 138, 139, 141 to 219, 266 to 269, 271 to 273, 292, 293	93 Villages	--	--	Code No. 136, 137, 140, 270, 274 to 291 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5 and 220 to 265 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4
		Pachpadra	1 to 6, 9, 11, 12, 21 to 34, 66 to 93, 114 to 151	89 Villages	182 Villages	T - 6,130.22 R - 6,130.22 U - Nil	Code No. 7, 8, 10, 13 to 20, 35 to 43, 47 to 49, 52, 53, 56, 58 to 65, 94 to 101, 103 to 113 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 44 to 46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 102 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6
4.	2.3.4.4 Luni-Sukri Basin	Barmer	220 to 265, 294 to 318, 354 to 385	103 Villages		--	Code No. 266 to 269, 271 to 273, 292, 293 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3 and 270, 274 to 291, 319 to 353 are in Region No. 2.3.4.5
		Pachpadra	7, 8, 10, 13 to 20, 35 to 43, 47 to 49, 52, 53, 56, 58 to 65, 94 to 101, 103 to 113, 152 to 158 and One Town II (Balotra)	60 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 9, 11, 12, 21 to 34, 66 to 93, 114 to 151 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3 and 44 to 46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 102 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6
		Siwana	16 to 36, 70 to 89	41 Villages	204 Villages and One Town	T - 4,315.16 R - 4,291.45 U - 23.71	Code No. 37 to 69 are in Region No. 2.3.4.6
5.	2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste	Sheo	23	01 Village	--	--	--
		Barmer	6 to 132, 136, 137, 140, 270, 274 to 291 319 to 353 and One Town I (Barmer)	184 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 133 to 135, 138, 139, 141 to 219, 266 to 269, 271 to 273, 292, 293 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3 and 220 to 265, 294 to 318 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chohtan	1 to 147 (Entire Tehsil)	147 Villages	332 Villages and One Town	T - 9,526.05 R - 9,515.76 U - 10.29	--
6.	2.3.4.6 Barmer Forested Upland	Pachpadra	44 to'46, 50, 51 54, 55, 57, 102	09 Villages	--	--	Code No. 47 to 49, 52, 53, 56, 58 to 65, 94 to 101 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4 and 66 to 93 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3
		Siwana	1 to 15, 37 to 69 & One Town III (Siwana)	48 Villages and One Town	57 Villages and One Town	T - 1,561.59 R - 1,525.46 U - 36.13	Code No. 16 to 36 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BARMER | Code No. 16 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Names of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.1 Desert of Barmer	1. Tehsil Sheo (Partly) 2. Tehsil Barmer (Partly)	Alluvial and blown sand (Recent) Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Malani Rhyolite.	Psamments-Orthids	It is a desert area, where sand dunes are visible every where. The population is sparsely scattered. The main occupation of the people is rearing of sheep. The region extends over an area of 4,353.33 km^2 and is inhabited by 54,894 persons, which indicates a density of 13 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert	1. Tehsil Sheo (Partly)	Jurassic formations and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments-Orthids	This region has an undulating sandy plain with a sparse population and conspicuous by the absence of rivers. Consequently, the agriculture is wholly dependent on rainfall. The main occupation of the inhabitants is rearing of sheep. The total area of the region is 2,497.78 km^2 indicating a density of 19 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zone	1. Tehsil Barmer (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pachpadra (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	There are shifting sand dunes in the region. Seasonal 'Nadis' flow in a small part of eastern and northern sides. The population is mainly concentrated in the eastern part and the rest of the region has scattered population. This region has an area of 6,130.22 km^2 and the density of population is 39 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.4 Luni-Sukri Basin	1. Tehsil Barmer (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pachpadra (Partly) 3. Tehsil Siwana (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Orthids	The region is plain and productive. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The population is concentrated around the banks of river Luni, which flows through the region. In other areas it has shifting dunes alongwith scattered population. This region extends over an area of 4,315.16 km^2 which indicates a density of 55 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste	1. Tehsil Sheo (Partly) 2. Tehsil Barmer (Partly) 3. Tehsil Chohtan (Wholly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Jalor and Siwana granite, Malani Rhyolite and Abur Beds	Orthids-Psamments Psamments-Orthids	This region is sandy plain, having sand dunes of bigger size in the north and flat in the south. The north-eastern part has some hills ranging from 91.43 to 182.87 metres in height. Some seasonal 'Nadis also flow here. In this part, some agriculture activities take place. Rearing of sheep is the main activity of the people. The population is sparsely spread over the entire region, which has an area of 9,526.05 km^2 and a density of 47 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.6 Barmer Forested Upland	1. Tehsil Pachpadra (Partly) 2. Tehsil Siwana (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Fluvents	This is an undulating region having scattered hillocks of 91.43 to 297.10 metres height. It has dense forest area in the middle and southern parts. Luni and its tributaries which flow in the region help in the development of forestry. Agriculture and rearing of sheep is the main stay of the population which is concentrated near the river and forests. The total area of the region is 1,561.59 km^2 indicating a density of 61 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT JALOR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district of Jalor has been sub-divided into five sub-micro regions on the basis of geographical factors like physiography, rainfall, temperature, forest coverage, soils, drainage pattern, settlement and population etc. The brief details of these regions with their code numbers are given hereunder

2.3.4.1 Luni Low Land Sandy Waste

The region lies in the extreme western part of the district and spreads over the western part of the tehsil of Sanchore. Luni is the main river of this region and it is called lowland with its slope towards south west i.e. the Rann of Kuch. There is no town in this region. Keriya and Chitalwana are the two big villages with sizeable population. It has small patch of reserved forest in the west-central part along the river Luni. The road runs between Bakhasar and Barmer in the northern parts while the National Highway 65 crosses through the north-eastern parts of the region. It contains a total number of 61 villages, covering an area of 1,466. 69 km^2 with a total population of 66,055 as per 1981 Census.

2.3.4.2 Sukri Basin

The region is located centrally extending from north to south within the district. The Luni Low Land Sandy Waste region lies in its west while Khari-Jawai Basin is in its east. It is bounded by the district of Barmer in the north and by the State of Gujarat in the south. The river Sukri is the main river of this region which flows during the rainy season from east to south-west. Some other tributaries--Bandi and Sagi merge with it in the region. The river Sukri makes its basin area in the region and the basin area is useful for irrigation as well as production of crops. Sanchore is the main town of this region linked with the National Highway 15 and other important roads namely the State Highway 11. From the northern part of the region the State Highway 16 crosses through Sirana, Sayla and Gol villages of this region. Other important villages of this region are Daspan and Punasa. All these villages have more than 5,000 population. The region contains a total number of 207 villages and one town covers an area of 3,855.91 km^2 and possesses the total population of 333,140 persons of which 319,400 reside in rural and 13,740 in urban areas. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Jalor, Bhinmal and Sanchore.

2.3.4.3 Jalor Aravalli

The region covers the south-eastern parts of the tehsil of Bhinmal. Bhinmal is the only urban centre of this region which is linked by rail as well road with other parts of the region. Railway line running between Jalor and Dhanera and a road linking Bhinmal with Sirohi also pass through this town. The State Highways 31 and 11 are running between Sanchore and Mandar and reaching Sildar through this region in its southern parts. The rivers Bargaon and Sukri flow in this region from north-east to south-west direction. The rivers Bandi, Sagi and Khari flow in the central parts of this region from south-east towards north-west. Among the important villages, Ramseen, Raniwara Kalan are two larger villages with sizeable population. It contains a total number of 139 villages and one town and covers an area of 1,960.39 km^2 and is inhabited by 194,442 persons of which 170,103 reside in rural and 24,339 in urban areas.

2.3.4.4 Bandi-Jawai Basin

The region is located in the north-eastern parts of the district with its boundaries extending upto

Barmer district in the north and Pali and Sirohi districts in the south-east. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Ahore, Jalor and Bhinmal covering an area of 2,208.58 km^2. The total population of the region is 248,800 persons out of which 214,089 persons reside in rural and 34,711 in urban areas. It contains a total number of 148 villages and two towns. Jalor and Ahore are the two urban centres of this region. Jalor being the district headquarters is also provided with both the rail as well as road facilities. A railway line running between Bhinmal and Mailawas also passes through this town i.e. Jalor.

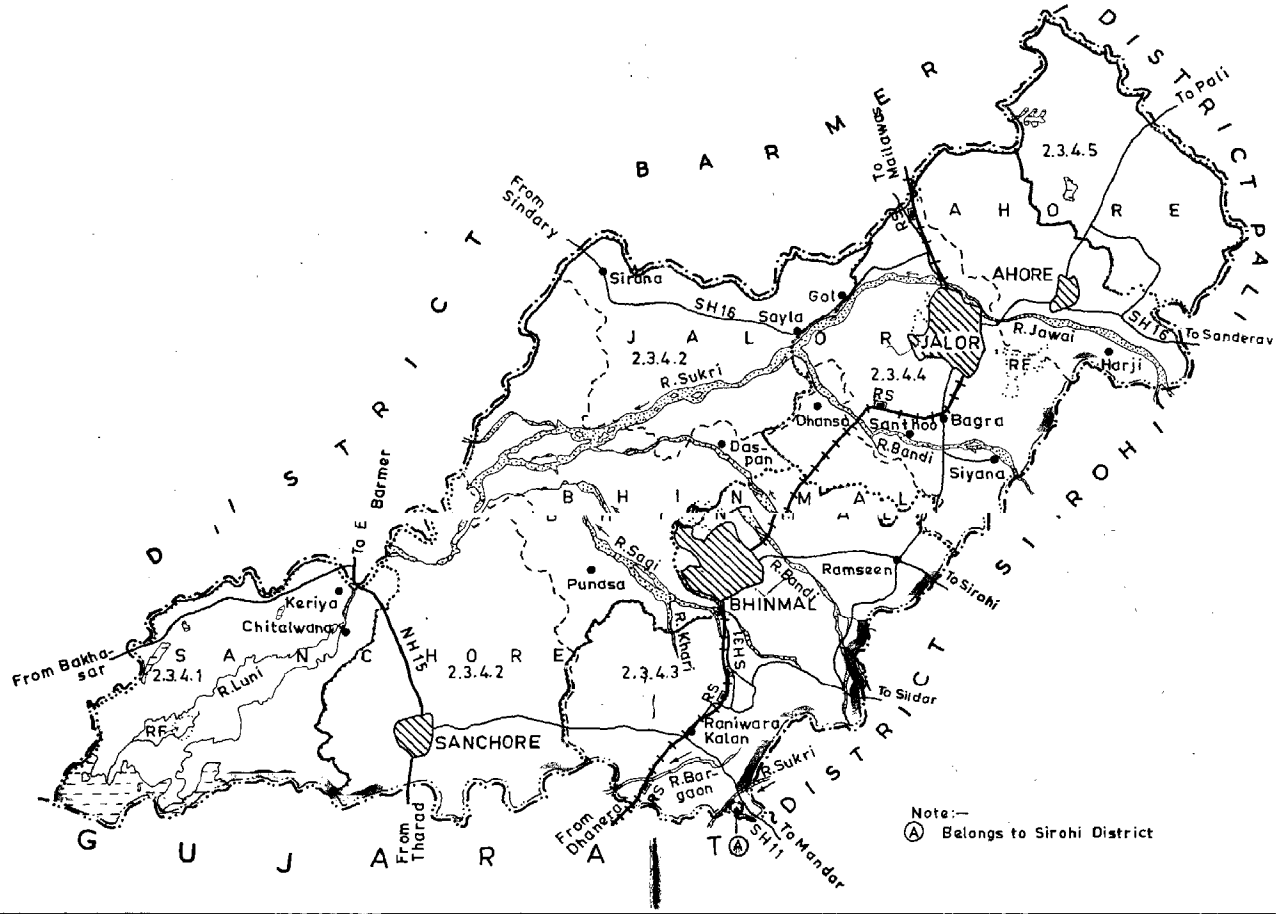
Ahore, Ramseen, Pali, Jalor and Sanderav are linked with one another by roads. Two other important roads from Sindary to Jalor and Mailawas to Jalor also pass through the northern part of the region. Two rivers Sukari and Bandi flow through this region from south-east to west in the region. It has some important patches of forests on both the sides of Jalor town in the east and west. Harji, Bagra, Santhoo, Dhansa and Siyana are the important villages of this region.

2.3.4.5 Ahore Upland

The region is located in the north-eastern parts of the district and spreads over the north-eastern parts of the tehsil of Ahore. It contains a total number of 58 villages and covers an area of 987.96 km^2. The total population of this regions is 61,291 persons as per 1981 Census. As per physiographical factors the region is an upland-cum-desert area in the district. It lacks means of communication and transport. Ahore to Pali is the main road route of this region. It has four very small water bodies which are located in the north-western parts of this region. The region is bounded by Pali district in the north-east and by Barmer district in the north-west by the region Khari-Jawai Basin in the south-west.

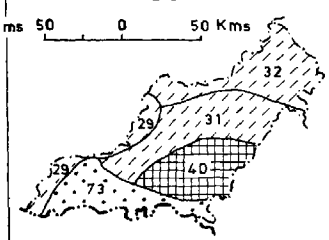
RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT JALOR
CENSUS CODE 17
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms



SOILS

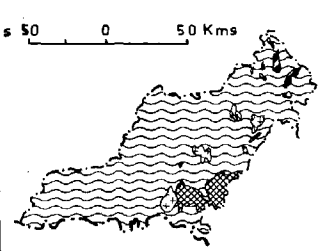
Kms 50 0 50 Kms



29, 31, 32 ORTHIDS-PSAMMENTS, ORTHIDS-ARGIDS, ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
40 PSAMMENTS-ORTHIDS
73 OCHREPTS-PSAMMENTS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
MALANI RHYOLITE
ERINPURA GRANITE

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST (RF)
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER (NH 15)
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER (SH 16)
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS (RS)
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES
REGIONAL DIVISION (2.3.4.5)
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

2.3.4.1 LUNI LOW-LAND SANDY WASTE
2.3.4.2 SUKRI BASIN
2.3.4.3 JALOR ARAVALLI
2.3.4.4 BANDI-JAWAI BASIN
2.3.4.5 AHORE UPLAND

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District JALOR | Code No. 17 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jalor	2.3.4.1 Luni-Low Land Sandy Waste	61	--	1, 466.69	1, 466.69	--	66,055	66,055	--
	2.3.4.2 Sukri Basin	207	1	3, 855.91	3, 816.50	39.41	333,140	319, 400	13,740
	2.3.4.3 Jalor Aravalli	139	1	1, 960.39	1, 945.69	14.70	194, 442	170,103	24, 339
	2.3.4.4 Bandi-Jawai Basin	148	2	2,208.58	2,194.87	13.71	248,800	214, 089	34, 711
	2.3.4.5 Ahore Upland	58	--	987.96	987.96	--	61,291	61,291	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JALOR | Code No. 17 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.3.4.1 Luni Low Land Sandy Waste	Sanchore	1 to 44, 64, 66 to 68, 70 to 82	61 Villages	61 Villages	T-1,466.69 R-1,466.69 U- Nil	Code No. 45 to 63, 65, 69 are in Region No. 2.3.4 2
2.	2.3.4.2 Sukri Basin	Sanchore	45 to 63, 65, 69, 83 to 161 and One Town III (Sanchore)	100 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 64, 66 to 68, 70 to 82 are in Region No. 2.3.4.1
		Bhinmal	1 to 48, 59, 61 to 67, 70 to 75, 131	63 Villages	--	--	Code No. 53 to 58, 60, 68, 69, 76 to 91, 98 to 130 are in Region No. 2.3.4.3 and 49 to 52, 92 to 97 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4
		Jalor	1 to 38, 41 to 46	44 Villages	207 Villages and One Town	T-3,855.91 R-3,816.50 U- 39.41	Code No. 39, 40 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4
3	2.3.4.3 Jalor Aravalli	Bhinmal	53 to 58, 60, 68, 69, 76 to 91, 98 to 130, 132 to 211 and One Town IV (Bhinmal)	138 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 59, 61 to 67, 70 to 75, 131 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 92 to 97 are in Region No. 2.3.4.4
		Reodar of Sirohi distt.	45	1 Village	139 Villages and One Town	T-1,960.39 R-1,945.69 U- 14.70	--
4.	2.3.4.4 Khari-Jawai Basin	Bhinmal	49 to 52, 92 to 97	10 Villages	--	--	Code No. 59, 61 to 67, 70 to 75 are in Region No. 2.3.4.2 and 53 to 58, 60, 68, 69, 76 to 91 are in Region No 2.3.4.3
		Jalor	39, 40, 47 to 115 & One Town I (Jalor)	71 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 41 to 46 are in Region No 2.3.4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ahore	38 to 50 70 to 94, 97 to 125 and One Town II (Ahore)	67 Villages and One Town	148 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,208.58 R-2,194.87 U- 13.71	Code No. 51 to 69. 95 96 are in Region No 2.3 4 5
5.	2 3.4.5 Ahore Upland	Ahore	1 to 37, 51 to 69, 95, 96	58 Villages	58 Villages	T- 987.96 R- 987.96 U- Nil	Code No 38 to 50. 70 to 94 are in Region No 2.3.4.4

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO- CULTURAL DETAILS

District : JALOR | Code No. 17 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.1 Luni Low Land Sandy Waste	1. Tehsil Sanchore (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Argids Ochrepts-Psamments	The presence of river Luni plays an important role in the life of the people of the region. There is a sandy plain on both the sides of the river and a salt waste area in the south-eastern parts. The population is sparse in the northern and southern sandy plain, and dense around the river. The region is productive. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. One forest patch also exists on the head of the salt waste area. The total area of the region is 1,466.69 km^2 which shows a low density of 45 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.2 Sukri Basin	1. Tehsil Sanchore (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bhinmal (Partly) 3. Tehsil Jalor (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite.	Orthids-Psamments Orthids-Argids Orthids-Fluvents Psamments Orthids Ochrepts-Psamments	River Sukri flows in the north-east and south-west while river Bandi flows in the south-east and north. Another river, namely Sagi also flows through the region. The entire northern area is plain but small sand dunes are also seen here and there. The southern part of the region is sandy dominated by dunes. Majority of the population is concentrated around the rivers. The pattern of distribution of population shows a decreasing trend from north to south. The area covered by the region is 3,855.91 km^2 which shows a density of 86 persons per km^2. Main activity of the people is agriculture.
2.3.4.3 Jalor Aravalli	1. Tehsil Bhinmal (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Erinpura Granite.	Psamments-Orthids Ochrepts-Psamments	River Bandi and its tributaries flow in the north-eastern parts and Sagi and Bargaon Nadis in the southern parts of the region. The northern parts (the upper parts of the Bandi River) are plain while the south-east and south-western parts are hilly. Contours of 60.85 to 152.39 metres are seen in this region. Patches of forests are found in the south-eastern and north-western parts. In the south-east, forests and hills exist at some places. The population distribution reveals larger concentration in the north which however, goes on decreasing southwards. The northern parts are suitable for agriculture while the southern parts are good for forestry. In the south, the population to concentrated near and around the banks of the river. The total area is 1,960.39 km^2 and the density of population works out to 99 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
2.3.4.4 Bandi-Jawai Basin	1. Tehsil Bhinmal (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jalor (Partly) 3. Tehsil Ahore (Partly)	Alluvium and blown Sand (Recent), Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids-Argids Orthids-Fluvents	Two main rivers namely, Khari and Jawai flow in the region Two forest patches exist along with hills. One of which is at Jalor and the other at Esrana. Wherever the region is plain, the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural activities. The concentration of population near rivers is high and less in the middle and north-west ward. The total area is 2,208.58 km^2 and the density of population is 113 persons per km^2.
2.3.4.5 Ahore Upland	1. Tehsil Ahore (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite and Malani Rhyolite	Orthids-Fluvents	River Mitri flows in the south-eastern part of the region. Small hillocks are seen in the middle east and south-eastern parts with contours of 68.85 to 15.39 metres. The population distribution shows an increasing trend from north to south. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural activities. The region covers an area of 987.96 km^2. On this basis, the density of population works out to 62 per km^2.

DISTRICT ALWAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Alwar district lies in the north-eastern part of the state. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Gurgaon district of Haryana state and Bharatpur district respectively, on the north-west by Mahendragarh district of Haryana state, on the south-west by Jaipur and on the south by Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts. The conspicuous feature of the district is the Aravalli range which makes its appearance in the district from the north-east in Tijara sub-division and runs southwards forming the boundary of the district in the north-east about 24 kms. almost parallel to Alwar-Delhi road, terminating near Nowganwa. The central and south-western parts of the district are covered with mixed reserved as well as protected forests. Alwar is one of the eight districts belonging to micro-region, viz., 'Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands' (3.1.1). The district has been divided into the following sub-micro regions :

3.1.1.1 Behror--Sahibi Plain

This region is located in the north-western part of Alwar district. Sahibi or Sabi which is a non-perennial river flows from south-west to north-east direction in the district. Rising from the Sewar hills in Jaipur district, the river enters in Behror tehsil. This region covers the parts of Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara tehsils. There is no urban area in this region. Alwar-Rewari railway line and the National Highway No.8 alongwith other important roads also pass through the region which consists of 465 villages spreading over an area of 1,593.30.km^2 and inhabited by 401,446 persons.

3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland

This region spreads widely over the parts of Behror, Bansur, Thanagazi, Mandawar, Kishangarh, Alwar, Ramgarh and Tijara tehsils. The region is of dissected nature and forms an upland. Banganga which is a tributary of river Sahibi rises from the hills situated in the west of the region and flows towards north and then meets Sahibi in region No. 1 of the district. The region comprises of two towns, viz., Tijara and Khairthal and 488 villages extending over an area of 2,162.94 km^2 and inhabited by 429,548 persons out of which 401,387 reside in rural and 28,161 in urban areas. Means of transport are available almost throughout the region. The National Highway No. 8 passes from the western part of the region.

3.1.1.3 Forested Upland of Alwar

Situated in the central part of the district, the region extends upto its south-western border. It is characterised by its flat-topped hills which are more precipitous in south-western part. The region comprises of 302 villages and the only town of Rajgarh, covering an overall area of 2,383.75 km^2 which is inhabited by 202,006 persons of which 187,807 reside in rural and 14,199 in urban areas. The elevation of Aravalli hills in the region ranges from 456 to 700 metres. The region is fairly well wooded but has no perennial river in it. It is linked with Bandikui-Rewari railway line besides State Highways 25 & 14 and other roads. Siliserh lake situated about 13 km. away from Alwar city is ideal for fishing and boating. Another attraction is Sariska which is famous for its game sanctuary and beautiful scenery. The place is located at a distance of about 35 km. from Alwar city on the Shahpura-Thanagazi-Alwar road.

3.1.1.4 Barah Basin

This region derives its name from its principal river Barah or Ruparel. It lies in the eastern central

and southern part of the district.The major part of the area of the region is irrigated with the help of this non-perennial river in the rainy season. Jaisamand is an important bandh of the region. It comprises of Alwar city and 446 villages covering an aggregate area of 1,820.90 km^2. The total population of the region is 507,701 persons out of which 361,906 persons reside in rural and 145,795 in urban areas. Bandikui-Rewari and Bandikui-Bharatpur railway lines pass through the region. The western part is served with Bandikui-Rewari railway line and State Highway 12 whereas the southern part is benefited by Bandikui-Bharatpur railway line.

3.1.1.5 Lachhmangarh Plain

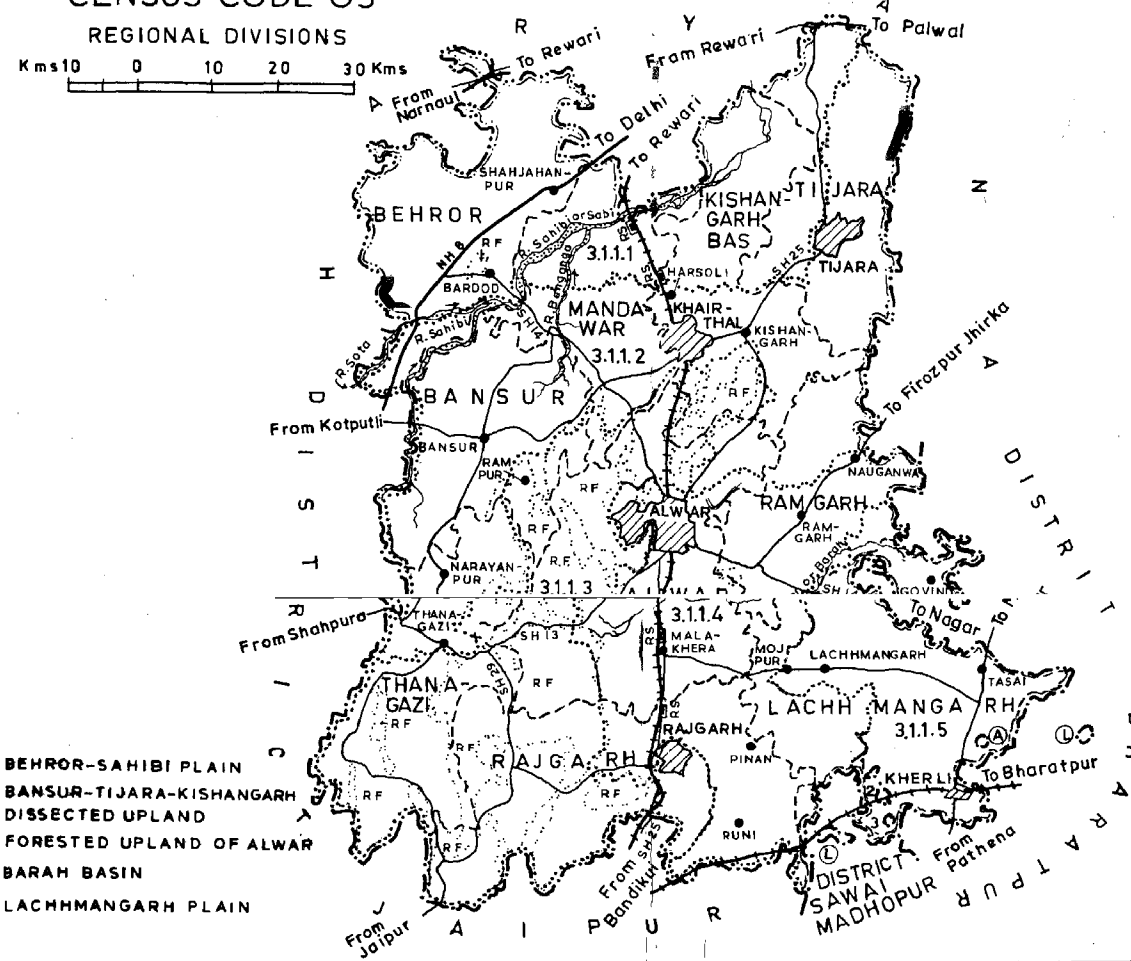
The region lies in the south-eastern corner of the district adjoining with Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts. It derives its name from its principal village, namely, Lachhmangarh. It is mainly a plain area. The town Kherli is provided with both road and railway facilities. Bandikui-Bharatpur railway line passes through this town. According to the data of 1981 Census, there were 248 villages in the region extended over an area of 1,719.00 km^2 and covering a total population of 229,832 persons. Other worthmentioning villages are Govindgarh and Tasai. River Barah or Ruparel flows from west to south in the northern part of the region.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT ALWAR

CENSUS CODE 05

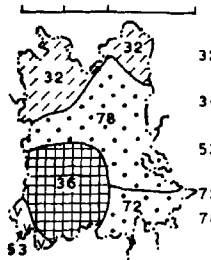
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



3.1.1.1 BEHROR-SAHIBI PLAIN
3.1.1.2 BANSUR-TIJARA-KISHANGARH DISSECTED UPLAND
3.1.1.3 FORESTED UPLAND OF ALWAR
3.1.1.4 BARAH BASIN
3.1.1.5 LACHHMANGARH PLAIN

SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



32 ORTHIDS-FLUVENTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
53 ORTHENTS-ARGIDS
72 78 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS OCHREPTS-USTERTS-USTALFS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
ERINPURA GRANITE
BASIC INTRUSIVES
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 8
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 14
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

Note: Area marked 1, 2 And 3 Belong to Sawai Madhopur District.
Area marked (A) Belongs to Bharatpur District.
Area marked (L) Belongs to Lachhmangarh Tehsil of Alwar District

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : ALWAR | Code No. 05 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No.of Villages in the Region	No.of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in Km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alwar	3.1.1.1 Behror-Sahibi Plain	465	–	1,593.30	1,593.30	-	401,446	401,446	–
	3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland	488	2	2,162.94	2,121.30	41.64	429,548	401,387	28,161
	3.1.1.3 Forested Upland of Alwar	302	1	2,383.75	2,377.50	6.25	202,006	187,807	14,199
	3.1.1.4 Barah Basin	446	1	1,820.90	1,740.90	80.00	507,701	361,906	145,795
	3.1.1.5 Lachhman-garh Plain	248	1	1,719.00	1,717.50	1.50	229,832	221,786	8,046

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : ALWAR | Code No. 05 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1. Behror-Sahibi Plain	Behror	1 to 173,179	174 Villages	-	-	Code No.174 to 178 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Mandawar	1 to 71, 73 to 79	78 Villages	-	-	Code No. 72 is in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Kishangarh Bas	1 to 109	109 Villages	-	-	
		Tijara	1 to 7, 9 to 20, 28 to 38 60 to 72, 80 to 92, 99 to 106, 114 to 120, 135 to 149, 164 to 181	104 Villages	455 Villages	T-1,593.30 R-1,593.30 U-Nil	Code No. 8, 21 to 27, 39 to 59, 73 to 79, 93 to 98, 107 to 113, 121 to 134, 150 to 163 are in Region No.3.1.1.2
2.	3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland	Behror	174 to 178, 180 to 194	20 Villages	-	-	Code No. 179 is in Region No.3.1.1.1
		Bansur	1 to 63, 66 to 84, 86 to 99, 102 to 124	119 Villages	-	-	Code No. 64, 65, 85, 100 101 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Thanagazi	1 to 18, 23 to 47, 54, 58	45 Villages	-	-	Code No. 19 to 22, 48 to 53, 55 to 57 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Mandawar	72, 80 to 134	56 Villages	-	-	Code No. 73 to 79 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Kishan-garh Bas	110 to 175, 177 to 201, 211 and One Town I (Khairthal)	92 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 176, 202 to 210 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Tijara	8, 21 to 27, 39 to 59, 73 to 79, 93 to 98, 107 to 113, 121 to 134, 150 to 163, 182 to 202 & One Town II (Tijara)	98 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 9 to 20, 28 to 38, 60 to 72, 80 to 92, 99 to 106, 114 to 120, 135 to 149, 164 to 181 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Alwar	17, 19 to 29, 35 to 37, 51	16 Villages	-	-	Code No. 18, 38 to 50 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and Code No. 30 to 34 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Ramgarh	1 to 33, 70 to 77, 80	42 Villages	488 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,162.92 R-2,121.30 U- 41.64	Code No. 34 to 69, 78, 79 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
3.	3.1.1.3 Forested Upland of Alwar	Thanagazi	19 to 22, 48 to 53, 55 to 57, 59 to 152	107 Villages	-	-	Code No. 23 to 47, 54, 58 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Kishan-garh Bas	176, 202 to 210, 212 to 222	21 Villages	-	-	Code No. 177 to 201, 211 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Alwar	1 to 16, 18, 38 to 50, 68 to 78, 103 to 107, 142 to 150	55 Villages	-	-	Code No. 17, 19 to 29, 35 to 37, 51 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 30 to 34, 52 to 67, 79 to 102, 108 to 141 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Rajgarh	1 to 33, 98 to 158, 161 to 173, 197 to 199, 203, 204, 207, 208 and One Town IV (Rajgarh)	144 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 34 to 97, 159, 160, 174 to 196, 200 to 202, 205, 206 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Bansur	64, 65, 85, 100, 101	05 Villages	302 Villages and One Town	T-2,383.75 R-2,377.50 U- 6.25	Code No. 66 to 84, 86 to 99 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
4.	3.1.1.4 Barah Basin	Alwar	30 to 34, 52 to 67, 79 to 102, 108 to 141, 151 to 208 & One Town III (Alwar)	137 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 35 to 37, 51 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 38 to 50, 68 to 78, 103 to 107, 142 to 150 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Ramgarh	34 to 69, 78, 79, 81 to 141, 154, 155	101 Villages	-	-	Code No. 70 to 77, 80 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 142 to 153 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Rajgarh	34 to 97, 159, 160, 174 to 196, 200 to 202, 205, 206, 209 to 247	133 Villages	-	-	Code No. 98 to 158, 161 to 173, 197 to 199 203, 204, 207, 208 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Lachhman-garh	123 to 126, 172 to 174, 176, 177, 183 to 193, 195 to 199, 223 to 250, 277 to 297	74 Villages	-	-	Code No. 127 to 156, 158 to 171, 175, 178 to 182, 194, 200 to 222, 251 to 276 are in Region No. 3.1 1.5
		Nagar of Bharatpur District	75	01 Village	446 Villages and One Town	T-1,820.90 R-1,740.90 U- 80.00	-
5.	3.1.1.5 Lachhman-garh Plain	Ramgarh	142 to 153	12 Villages	-	-	–
		Lachhman-garh	1 to 122, 127 to 156, 158 to 171, 175, 178 to 182, 194, 200 to 222, 251 to 276, 301 to 309 and One Town V (Kherli)	231 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 123 to 126, 172 to 174, 176, 177, 183 to 193, 195 to 199, 223 to 250, 277 to 297 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4, Code No. 157 in Region No 3.1.3.1 of Bharatpur distt. Code No. 298 to 300 are in Region No. 3.1.3.1 of Sawai Madhopur district
		Nagar of Bharatpur District	74, 75	02 Villages	-	-	-
		Nadbai of Bharatpur District	33	01 Village	-	-	-
		Mahwa of Sawai Madhopur District	5, 6, 63	03 Villages	248 Villages and One Town	T-1,719.00 R-1,717.50 U- 1.50	-

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : ALWAR | Code No. 05 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions(Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Behror-Sahibi Plain	1. Behror (Partly) 2. Mandawar (Partly) 3. Kishangarh Bas (Partly) 4. Tijara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthids-Fluvents Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	This region occupies an area of 1,593.30 km^2 and the density of population is 252 persons per km^2 River Sahibi or Sabi and its tributaries flow through it Two forest patches are found in this region Contour of 607 metres height is seen in the western parts of the region. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region.
3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland	1. Behror (Partly) 2. Mandawar (Partly) 3. Kishangarh Bas (Partly) 4. Tijara (Partly) 5. Ramgarh (Partly) 6. Alwar (Partly) 7. Bansur (Partly) 8. Thanagazi (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior series and Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite	Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	This region has an area of 2,162 94 km^2 and the density of population is 199 persons per km^2 River Sahibi (Sabi) with some other seasonal rivulets flows through this region. Some forest patches are found in the eastern and western parts of the region and a contour of 705 metres height also exists in the south-western parts. The distribution of population is uneven in the region. Southern and north-western parts are more densely populated than north-eastern parts of the region.
3.1.1.3 Forested Upland of Alwar	1. Kishangarh Bas (Partly) 2. Alwar (Partly) 3. Thanagazi (Partly) 4. Rajgarh (Partly) 5. Bansur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Erinpura Granite, Aravalli System and Rialo Series	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	This region is covered with forest patches and scattered hillocks. A few seasonal rivers flow and some water bodies are found in the region. The distribution of population in the region is uneven. The total area of the region is 2,383.75 km^2 and the density of population is 85 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.4 Barah Basin	1. Ramgarh (Partly) 2. Alwar (Partly) 3. Rajgarh (Partly) 4. Lachhmangarh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Orthents Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	River Ruparel or Barah and its tributaries flow through this region. A few forest patches are located with a contour of 430 metres height. The population is evenly distributed through out the region barring district head quarters. The total area of the region is 1,820.90 km^2 and the density of population is 279 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.5 Lachhman-garh Plain	1. Ramgarh (Partly) 2. Lachhman-garh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series,	Ochrepts-Orthents Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	This region has plain land. River Barah flows in the northern part of the region. A seasonal river also flows. The distribution of population is even throughout the region. The total area of the region is 1,719.00 km^2 and the density of population is 134 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT JAIPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Jaipur comprises of a part of the Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands (3.1.1) of Semi-Arid Rajasthan (3.1) in Deccan Plateau with semi-arid climatic conditions having a topography of Aravalli range and is located in the north-east portion of Rajasthan state. It is bounded by Alwar and Sawai Madhopur districts in the east; Tonk district in the south; Sikar, Nagaur and Ajmer districts in the west and Haryana state in the north. On the basis of geographical factors like physiography, climate (rainfall and temperature), drainage system, forest coverage, soils, geology, settlement pattern etc., the district has been divided into sub-micro regional divisions for facilitating the execution of economic development as needed from time to time. A brief description of each sub-micro division is given below :

3.1.1.1 Sambhar Salt Lake Region

The region lies on the western border of the district, adjoining Ajmer district in the west and Nagaur district in the north. It spreads over the parts of Phulera and Dudu tehsils. A special feature of this region is the existence of the biggest salt lake of the state. This region is linked with Nawa and Phulera towns of the adjacent regions by means of metre guage railway line and State Highway 2 which pass through this region. There are 47 villages in the region which cover an area of 467.28 km^2 and inhabited by 26,143 persons as per 1981 Census.

3.1.1.2 Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes

The region spreads over the parts of Phulera, Dudu, Jaipur, Amber, Jamwa Ramgarh and Viratnagar tehsils. Among the important physiographic characteristics of the region, a mention may be made of the shifting sand dunes, which is a common phenomenon of this area. Two non-perennial rivers, namely, Bandi and Mendha flow in this region. While the river Mendha flows from east to west, the Bandi after flowing east to west takes a turn near Jobner town towards south. There are two towns in the region, namely Jobner and Chomu. Three railway lines are passing through the region, one from Phulera to Reengus through the western parts another from Jaipur to Reengus through the eastern parts and the third from Jaipur to Phulera through the southern parts. While Jobner town is connected with the important roads, Chomu town is linked with railway and also with the National Highway. The region comprises of 370 villages and two towns, covering an area of 2,271.40 km^2. The total inhabitants in the region are 468,758 persons out of which 432,253 reside in rural and 36,505 in urban areas.

3.1.1.3 Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland

The region is named after its important town and dam located in it. Viratnagar is an ancient historical town whereas Jamwa Ramgarh is a big dam across the river Banganga.The water of this river is used for drinking as well as for irrigation purposes in the adjoining areas. The Ramgarh Dam covers an area of 16 km^2. The hills of this region are known as 'Torawati' hills. Sabi and Banganga are the two important non-perennial rivers of the region. There are five towns in this region, namely, Kotputli, Viratnagar, Shahpura, Manoharpur and Amber. It has a bee-hive of roads. Among these the most important ones are Jaipur-Delhi Rajmarg (N.H.8), Jaipur-Agra (N.H.11), Jaipur-Reengus (N.H.11) and State Highway 13. Some other important roads also pass through this region. Due to its upland location river Sabi and river Banganga originate from here. A number of reserved forest areas exist in this region, mention among which may be made of the forest

belts in Viratnagar, Jamwa Ramgarh, Amber and Bassi tehsils. The region extends over Kotputli tehsil and parts of Viratnagar, Jamwa Ramgarh, Amber and Bassi tehsils covering an area of 3,288.23 km^2. There are 554 villages and five towns in the region as per 1981 Census. The region is inhabited by 638,876 persons of which 563,543 reside in rural and 75,333 in urban areas. It is a vast region and possesses reasonable means of communication. Among others, the railway facilities include Jaipur to Reengus and Jaipur to Bandikui railway lines. The former touches a village on the western boundary near Needar while the latter passes through its western part in Bassi tehsil.

3.1.1.4 Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain

The region is located on the south-western part of the district. It is largely a dry plain area and in the rainy season, two non-perennial rivers, namely, Bandi and Mashi, flow from north-west to the south-east direction. River Dhund passes through the eastern boundary touching Jaipur tehsil and Chaksu tehsil near Chaksu town. The region covers the parts of four tehsils viz., Dudu, Phulera, Jaipur and Chaksu and the entire tehsils of Sanganer and Phagi. The urban areas of this region consist of Jaipur, Sanganer, Chaksu, Sambhar, Phulera and Naraina. The region is well provided with communication and transport facilities. Many important roads like National Highway 8, 11 and State Highway 12 pass through the region. Likewise, there are 7 metre gauge railway lines in this region which have 2 junction points, namely, Phulera and Jaipur. The routes available from Phulera are one each leading to Reengus, Nawa and Ajmer. Those available from Jaipur junction lead to Malpura, Niwai, Bandikui and Reengus. Both the junctions are also linked with Jaipur-Phulera railway line. There are 689 villages and six towns in the region which cover an area of 3,949.20 km^2 and has a total population of 1,499,871 persons as per 1981 Census out of which 442,820 reside in rural and 1,057,051 in urban areas.

3.1.1.5 Banganga-Morel Basin

This region extends over the parts of Bassi, Chaksu, Lalsot, Dausa, Sikrai and Baswa tehsils. Two urban units viz., Dausa and Bassi are located in this region. Likewise, two important non-perennial rivers viz., Banganga and Morel form their basins in this region. It is because of these two rivers the region derives its name as Banganga-Morel Basin. Most of the area of the region is irrigated by these rivers. Jaipur-Bandikui is the main railway route besides National Highway 11, State Highway 2, 25 & 29 and some other important roads. There are 815 villages and two towns in the region, which cover an area of 2,479.56 km^2 with a total population of 503,707 persons of which 465,364 reside in rural and 38,343 in urban areas.

3.1.1.6 Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland

This region lies on the north-eastern border of the district and spreads over the parts of Dausa, Baswa, Sikrai and Lalsot tehsils in the form of a continuous belt. Many small non-perennial tributaries of Banganga and Morel rivers originate from this upland area and dry up soon after the rainy season. Lalsot, Bandikui and Baswa are the three towns, the former is located in the southern part while the latter two are in the northern part of the region. Almost the whole of the region is full of reserved forest areas. Geejgarh is an important village of this region through which Banganga river passes. Bandikui being an important railway junction, three routes, one leading to Alwar, another to Bharatpur and the third one to Jaipur pass through it. Among other important roads a mention may be made of National Highway 11, State Highway 2, 25 & 29. State Highway 25 passes from Geejgarh while State Highway 2 passes through Lalsot towards Niwai in the west and towards Gangapur in the eastward direction. One important road, namely, Rajgarh to Sawai Madhopur also passes through the region both in the north and south portions. There are in all 335 villages and 3 towns in the region which cover an area of 1,371.38 km^2 where 283,219 persons are residing, of which 239,919 are in rural and 43,300 in urban areas.

RAJASTHAN

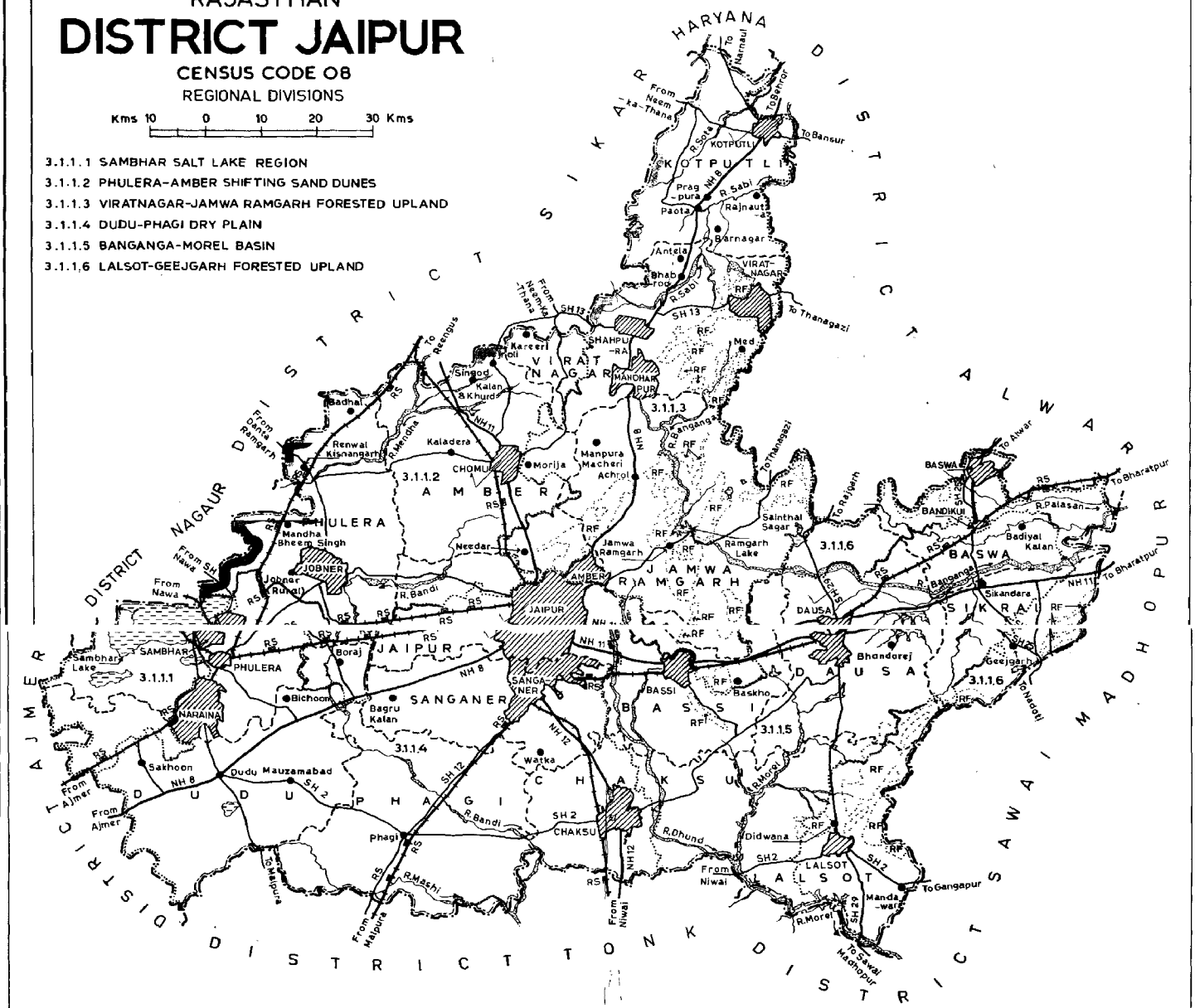
DISTRICT JAIPUR

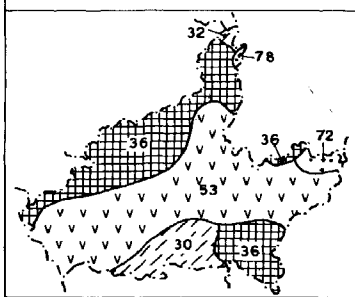
CENSUS CODE 08

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

3.1.1.1 SAMBHAR SALT LAKE REGION
3.1.1.2 PHULERA-AMBER SHIFTING SAND DUNES
3.1.1.3 VIRATNAGAR-JAMWA RAMGARH FORESTED UPLAND
3.1.1.4 DUDU-PHAGI DRY PLAIN
3.1.1.5 BANGANGA-MOREL BASIN
3.1.1.6 LALSOT-GEEJGARH FORESTED UPLAND

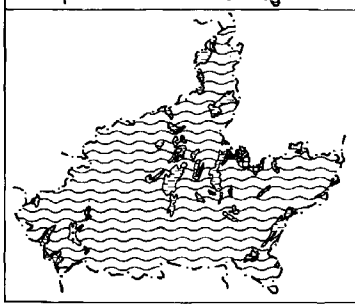




SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

30 ORTHIDS - ORTHENTS
32 ORTHIDS - FLUVENTS
36 PSAMMENTS - FLUVENTS
53 ORTHENTS - ARGIDS
72 OCHREPTS - ORTHENTS
78 OCHREPTS - USTERTS - USTALFS



GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
BASIC INTRUSIVES
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
GRANITE
GNEISSIC COMPLEX

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.1
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JAIPUR | Code No. 08 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaipur	3.1.1.1. Sambhar Salt Lake Region	47	--	467.28	467.28	--	26,143	26,143	--
	3.1.1.2. Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes	370	2	2,271.40	2,238.87	32.53	468,758	432,253	36,505
	3.1.1.3. Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland	554	5	3,288.23	3,209.90	78.33	638,876	563,543	75,333
	3.1.1.4. Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain	689	6	3,949.20	3,655.09	294.11	1,499.871	442,820	1,057,051
	3.1.1.5 Banganga-Morel Basin	815	2	2,479.56	2,450.45	29.11	503,707	465,364	38,343
	3.1.1.6. Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland	335	3	1,371.38	1,330.69	40.69	283,219	239,919	43,300

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JAIPUR | Code No. 08 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Sambhar Salt Lake Region	Phulera	143 to 170	28 Villages	--	--	--
		Dudu	1 to 19	19 Villages	47 Villages	T-467.28 R-467.28 U- Nil	--
2.	3.1.1.2. Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes	Virat-nagar	54 to 73	20 Villages	--	--	--
		Amber	1 to 55, 57, 59 to 154, 169 to 180, 192 to 195 and One Town V (Chomu)	168 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 56, 58, 155 to 168 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 181 to 191 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Phulera	1 to 73, 76, 77, 79 to 129 and One Town VII (Jobner)	126 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 74, 75, 78 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Jaipur	1 to 36, 63, to 68, 72	43 Villages	--	--	Code No. 37 to 62, 69 to 71 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Jamwa Ramgarh	48 to 52	05 Villages	--	--	--
		Dudu	67 to 72, 76, 77	08 Villages	370 Villages and Two Towns	T- 2,271.40 R- 2,238.87 U- 32.53	Code No. 73 to 75 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
3.	3.1.1.3. Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland	Kotputli	1 to 110 and One Town I (Kotputli)	110 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Virat-nagar	1 to 53, 74 to 131 and Three Towns, II, III, IV (Shahpura, Manoharpur and Viratanagar	111 Villages and Three Towns	--	--	Code No. 54 to 73 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Amber	56, 58, 155 to 168, 181 to 191, 196 to 218 and One Town VI (Amber)	50 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 57, 59 to 154, 169 to 180, 192 to 195 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Jamwa Ramgarh	1 to 47, 53 to 261	256 Villages	--	--	Code No. 48 to 52 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Bassi	5 to 14, 60 to 71, 132, 133, 135 to 137	27 Villages	554 Villages and Five Towns	T-3,288.23 R-3,209.90 U- 78.33	Code No. 15 to 59, 72 to 131, 134 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
4.	3.1.1.4. Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain	Phulera	74, 75, 78, 130 to 142, 171 to 187 and Three Towns VIII, IX, X (Sambhar, Phulera and Naraina)	33 Villages and Three Towns	--	--	Code No. 76, 77, 79 to 129 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2. and 143 to 170 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Jaipur	37 to 62, 69 to 71, 73 to 101 and One Town XI (Jaipur)	58 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 63 to 68, 72 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Dudu	20 to 66, 73 to 75, 78 to 124	97 Villages	--	--	Code No.67 to 72,, 76, 77 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Sanganer	1 to 211 and One Town XIV (Sanganer) Entire Tehsil	211 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Phagi	1 to 151	151 Villages	--	--	--
		Chaksu	1 to 20, 23, 74, 76 to 78, 82 to 93, 95 to 190, 205 to 210 and One Town XVII (Chaksu)	139 Villages and One Town	689 Villages and Six Towns	T-3,949.20 R-3,655.09 U- 294.11	Code No. 21, 22, 24 to 73, 75, 79 to 81, 94, 191 to 204 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
5.	3.1.1.5 Banganga-Morel Basin	Baswa	10 to 17, 47 to 65, 86 to 120, 131 to 143	75 Villages	--	--	Code No. 18 to 46, 66 to 85, 121 to 130 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Bassi	1 to 4, 15 to 59, 72 to 131, 134, 138 to 209 and One Town XV (Bassi)	182 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 5 to 14, 60 to 71, 132, 133, 135 to 137 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dausa	29 to 40, 50 to 142, 145 to 227, 234 and One Town XVI (Dausa)	189 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 41 to 49, 143, 144, 228 to 233 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Sikrai	1 to 17, 36 to 60, 63, 64, 66, to 85, 87, 103 to 107	70 Villages	--	--	Code No. 18 to 35, 61, 62, 65, 86, 88 to 102 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Chaksu	21, 22, 24 to 73, 75, 79 to 81, 94, 191 to 204, 211 to 282	143 Villages	--	--	Code No. 23, 74, 76 to 78, 82 to 93, 95 to 190, 205 to 210 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Lalsot	1 to 44, 65, 66, 74, 75, 82 to 87, 89 to 117, 120 to 160, 175 to 205, 208	156 Villages	815 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,479.56 R-2,450.45 U- 29.11	Code No. 45 to 64, 67 to 73, 76 to 81, 88, 118, 119, 161 to 174, 206, 207 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
6.	3.1.1.6 Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland	Baswa	1 to 9, 18 to 46, 66 to 85, 121 to 130, 144 to 172 and Two Towns XII, XIII (Baswa and Bandikui)	97 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 10 to 17, 47 to 65, 86 to 120, 131 to 143 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Dausa	1 to 28, 41 to 49, 143, 144, 228 to 233, 235 to 241	52 Villages	--	--	Code No. 29 to 40, 50 to 142, 145 to 227, 234 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Sikrai	18 to 35, 61, 62, 65, 86, 88, to 102, 108 to 136	66 Villages	--	--	Code No. 36 to 60, 63, 64, 66 to 85, 87, 103 to 107 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Lalsot	45 to 64, 67 to 73, 76 to 81 88, 118, 119, 161 to 174, 206, 207, 209 to 276 and One Town XVIII (Lalsot)	120 Villages and One Town	335 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,371.38 R-1,330.69 U- 40.69	Code No. 65, 66, 74, 75, 82 to 87, 89 to 117, 120 to 160, 175 to 205, 208 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : JAIPUR | Code No. 08 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Sambhar Salt Lake Region	1. Tehsil Phulera (Partly) 2. Tehsil Dudu (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids	This region occupies a small area (467.28 km^2) in comparison with other regions having a density of 56 persons per km^2. It has a salt lake of commercial importance. The entire region is popularly known as Sambhar Salt Lake Region. It is drained by several seasonal rivers during the rainy season. The population is uniformly distributed over the region except Sambhar lake area.
3.1.1.2 Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes	1. Tehsil Viratnagar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Amber (Partly) 3. Tehsil Phulera (Partly) 4. Tehsil Jaipur (Partly) 5. Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh (Partly) 6. Tehsil Dudu (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids	Mendha and Bandi rivers alongwith their tributaries flow in the various parts of this region. The north-eastern part of the region are covered with forest while sand dunes are found in its western parts. One water-body exists in the bed of Bandi river namely Kalakh Sagar. This is a densely populated area having density of population 206 persons per km^2. It occupies a total area of 2,271.40 km^2.
3.1.1.3 Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Uplands	1. Tehsil Kotputli (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Viratnagar (Partly) 3. Tehsil Amber (Partly) 4. Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh (Partly) 5. Tehsil Bassi (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Aravalli System	Orthids-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	It has hilly area with forest cover, contours and water bodies. Banganga, Sabi, Sota and several seasonal rivers alongwith their tributaries flow through this region. A Dam known as Ramgarh Dam is located about 32 km. from Jaipur city. During 1982 Asiad Games this Dam was selected for boating sports. The concentration of population is larger in the north-western parts of the region in comparison with southern parts. The total area of the region is 3,288.23 km^2 having an average density of 194 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.4 Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain	1. Tehsil Phulera (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jaipur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Dudu (Partly) 4. Tehsil Sanganer (Wholly) 5. Tehsil Phagi (Wholly) 6. Tehsil Chaksu (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series Aravalli System and Granite	Orthids-Orthents Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids	This region has an area of 3,949.20 km^2 with a density of 380 persons per Km^2. Two major rivers namely Bandi and Mashi alongwith their tributaries flow through this region. It has forest area in the north-eastern parts (near Jaipur), while sand dunes are noticed in the north-western parts. It has several tanks which are used as storage of water in the region. Seasonal canals rise in Chaparwara Talav and Hingoniya Sagar in this region. It is largely a plain area. The people are engaged in agricultural activities. The larger population concentration as noticed in and around Jaipur city being a commercial and business centre. In other parts of the region, population is uniformly distributed except urban centres.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1 1.5 Banganga-Morel Basin	1. Tehsil Baswa (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bassi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Dausa (Partly) 4. Tehsil Sikrai (Partly) 5. Tehsil Chaksu (Partly) 6. Tehsil Lalsot (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthids-Orthents Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents	Rivers namely Banganga, Morel and Dhund alongwith their tributaries flow through this region. Canals have also been constructed in the eastern and western parts of this region, for irrigation. The land is fertile and the people are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. It includes forest area having contour of 556 metres height in the region. North eastern parts in the region are thinly populated vis-a-vis urban centres and other parts. The total area of this region is 2,479.56 km^2 having an average density of population of 203 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.6 Lalsot-Geejgarh Forested Upland	1. Tehsil Baswa (Partly) 2. Tehsil Dausa (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sikrai (Partly) 4. Tehsil Lalsot (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents	This region has an area of 1,371.38 km^2 having the average density of population of 207 persons per km^2. This a forested upland area with canals water bodies and contours. The population is uniformly distributed over the region barring urban centres and non-hilly areas, which have a tendency towards population concentration.

DISTRICT AJMER

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Ajmer forming a part of the Deccan Plateau of India and Semi-Arid Rajasthan on the basis of physiographic features of Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands, has been sub-divided into four sub-micro regional divisions namely (i) Saraswati Basin (ii) Aravalli Hills (iii) Ajmer Uplands, (iv) Khari-Dai Basin and (v) Ajmer Aravalli. Brief details of these are given below:

3.1.1.1 Saraswati Basin

The region includes the north eastern part of the district and spreads over the sections of the tehsils of Ajmer and Beawar. River Saraswati and its tributary River Sagarmati flows in this region from east to north-west making a basin and most of its area is irrigated by the water of this non-perennial river. There is no town in this region but Govindgarh, Peesangan and Kharwa are the three important villages of this region in terms of population. The lower south-eastern part of the region is linked with the facilities of metre-gauge railway which runs from Beawar to Kishangarh and N.H. 8 which runs parallel to the railway line is an other important road which passes through this region. Total number of villages in the region is 73. It covers an area of 808.66 km^2 and inhabited by 94,082 persons.

3.1.1.2 Aravalli Hills

The region comprises of low hills of Aravalli ranges running towards north. In the vicinity of Ajmer it appears in a parallel succession of hills. It has some reserved forest patches in the east and south of Ajmer city. It has also a patch of reserved forest on the north-west of Ajmer city touching the city boundary. Two reserved forest patches are also there in southern parts of the region, one on the western boundary and another on the eastern boundary in the south of the Beawar town. There are four cities/towns in this region viz., Kishangarh, Ajmer, Pushkar and Beawar. National Highway No. 8 and railway line coming from Marwar Junction link Beawar, Ajmer and Kishangarh with Phulera Junction while Ajmer is also linked with Bhilwara by another railway line and S.H. No. 4. Other important roads viz., S.H. 7A, S.H. 26 etc. also pass through this region. River Rupnagar flows through this region covering a major part of Kishangarh tehsil. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Kishangarh, Ajmer and Beawar covering an area of 2,270.39 km^2 and contains 345 villages and 4 towns. The total population of the region is 786,040 persons of which 249,049 reside in rural and 536,991 in urban areas. Pushkar, Budha Pushkar, Ana Sagar and Fai Sagar are the important water lakes in this region in the vicinity of Ajmer city. Ana Sagar is an artifical lake and is considered one of the finest beauty spots in India. Fai Sagar is a tank for the supply of water to Ajmer city.

3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands

The region includes the north-east central and southern parts of the district extending from north to south covering the parts of the tehsils of Kishangarh, Sarwar, Ajmer, Kekri and Beawar with an area of 3,158.02 km^2 and 296 villages and 2 towns. As per 1981 Census the total population of the region is 331,207 persons, out of which 281,400 reside in rural and 49,807 in urban areas. There are two urban centres in the region (Nasirabad and Vijainagar). Both these urban centres are linked with Ajmer and Bhilwara by road and railway lines. Ajmer-Phulera railway line also passes through the northern part of the region. The N.H. 8, S.H. 26 and many other important roads also pass through this region. The river Rupnagar flows in the northern part of the region from south-west to north-east direction. The river Dai or Dain flows in the lower central part of the region from north-west to south-east direction near the southern boundary of the district. Similarly the river Khari flows from west to east direction parallel to the boundary.

3.1.1.4 Khari-Dai Basin

The region covers the south-eastern parts of the district extending over the parts of the tehsils of

Ajmer, Sarwar and Kekri. Sarwar and Kekri are the two centrally located towns. The S.H. 26 passes through both these towns while the S.H. 12 touches Kekri town only. Other important roads also pass through this region. River Dai or Dain flows through the northern part of the region from north-west to south-east. The river Khari flows from west towards east. Both these rivers are non-perennial and form their basin in the region.

The irrigation facilities are available in most of the areas particularly in the lower eastern parts of the region due to the rivers Banas and Khari which flow through this region. The river Banas rises in the Aravalli hills and enters this region near village Jeetapura in Kekri tehsil. The Khari rises in the hills of Udaipur and after flowing in Bhilwara enters in Ajmer in the regions 3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands' and 3.1.1.4 'Khari-Dai Basin'. Just at the end of this region on the east it joins with the river Banas. the region covers an area of 2,016.28 km^2 having 202 villages and 2 towns with a population of 207,772 persons out of which 178,164 reside in rural and 29,608 in urban areas.

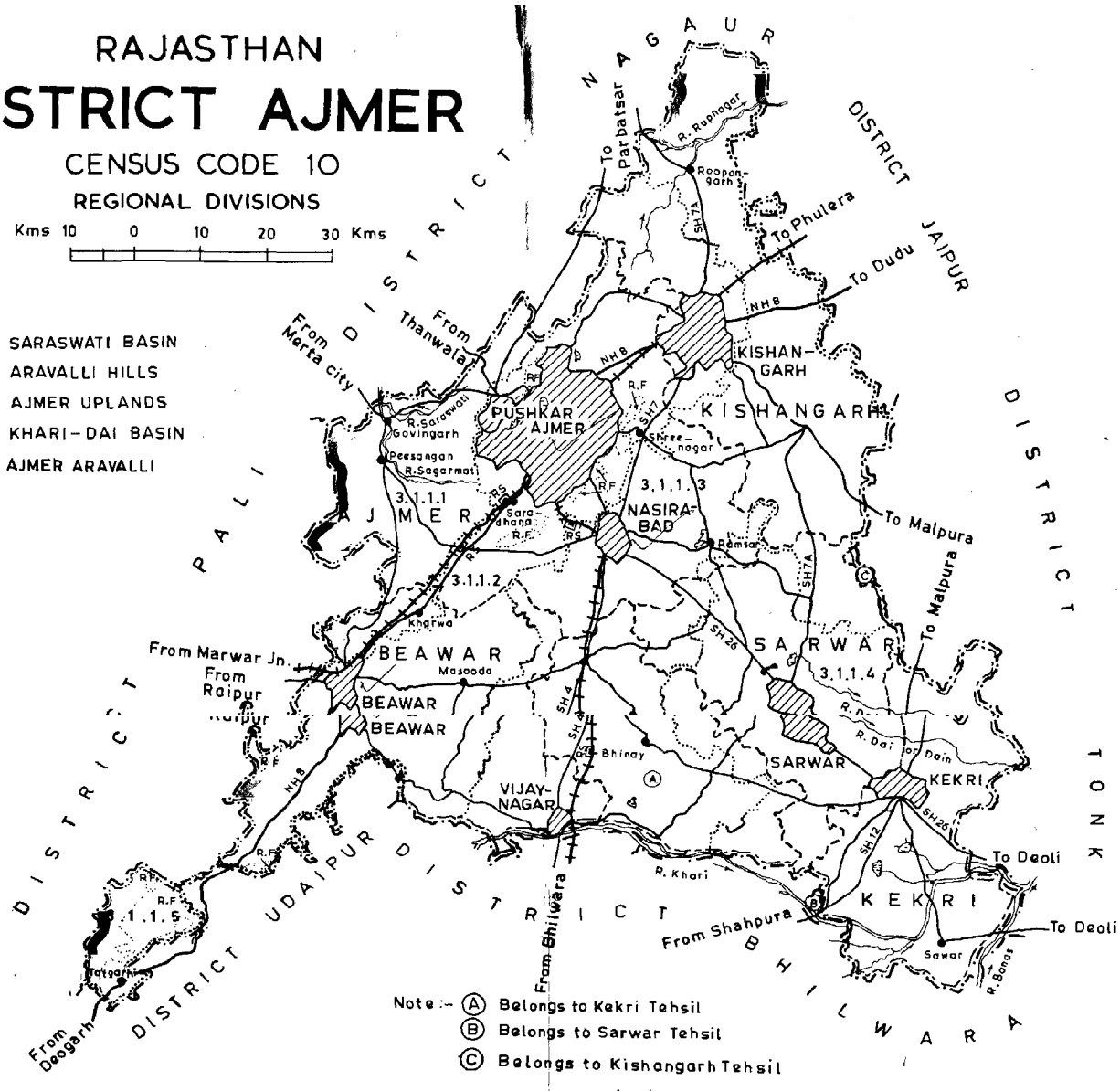
3.1.1.5 Ajmer Aravalli

The sub-micro region 'Ajmer Aravalli' of the district of Ajmer is located in between the Pali and Udaipur districts on the common boundary of these two. It is bounded on the north and west by Pali district and on the east and south by Udaipur district. The region is triangular in shape. the central part of this region upto north is full of reserved forest. Tatgarh is an important village of this region through which N.H.8 passes. In the western part of it, there is a vast area of Government farm in this region. N.H. 6 links this region in the north-east with Beawar town and in the south-west with Deogarh town of Udaipur district. 'Brown and alluvial sandy soils recently formed' are found in this region. Erinpura granite, granite and basic intrusives types of geology are available in this region. The total population of this region as per 1981 Census is 21,265 persons and total number of villages are 23 with an area of 135.90 km^2.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT AJMER
CENSUS CODE 10
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

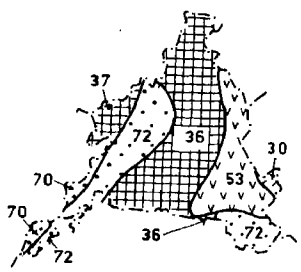
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

3.1.1.1 SARASWATI BASIN
3.1.1.2 ARAVALLI HILLS
3.1.1.3 AJMER UPLANDS
3.1.1.4 KHARI-DAI BASIN
3.1.1.5 AJMER ARAVALLI



Note :- (A) Belongs to Kekri Tehsil
(B) Belongs to Sarwar Tehsil
(C) Belongs to Kishangarh Tehsil

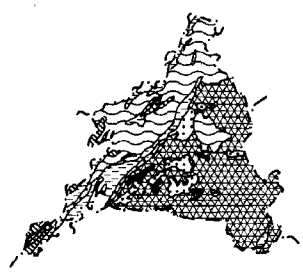
SOILS



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

30 ORTHIDS-ORTHENTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
37 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHIDS
53 ORTHENTS-ARGIDS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
ERINPURA GRANITE
BASIC INTRUSIVES
BASIC AND ULTRABASIC ROCKS
GRANITE
GNEISSIC COMPLEX BASIC ROCKS

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 8
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 12
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES
REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.2
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : AJMER | Code No 10 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer	3 1 1 1 Saraswati Basin	73		808 66	809 66	--	94,082	94.082	--
	3 1.1 2 Aravalli Hills	345	4	2,270.39	1,873.72	396.67	786,040	249.049	536,991
	3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands	296	2	3,158.02	3,125.09	32 93	331,207	281,400	49,807
	3.1.1.4 Khari-Dai Basin	202	2	2,016.28	2,004.06	12.22	207,772	178,164	29,608
	3.1.1.5 Ajmer Aravalli	23	--	135.90	135.90	--	21,265	21,265	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : AJMER | Code No. 10 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Saraswati Basin	Ajmer	29 to 33, 38 to 77, 81, 82	47 Villages	--	--	Code No. 34 to 37 78 to 80 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Beawar	1 to 18, 25 to 32	26 Villages	73 Villages	T-808.66 R-808.66 U- Nil	Code No. 19 to 24 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
2.	3.1.1.2 Aravalli Hills	Kishan-garh	21 to 43, 56 to 71, 90 to 97 and One Town IV (Kishangarh)	47 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 44 to 55, 72 to 89 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Ajmer	1 to 28, 34 to 37, 78 to 80, 83 to 99, 101, 103, 104, 106,110 to 115, 120 and Two Towns I,II (Ajmer and Pushkar)	63 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 29 to 33, 38 to 77, 81, 82 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1. and 100, 102, 105, 107 to 109, 116 to 119 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Beawar	19 to 24, 33 to 111, 135 to 258, 261 to 278, 281, 284 to 289, 292 and One Town V (Beawar)	235 Villages and One Town	345 Villages and Four Towns	T-2,270.39 R-1,873.72 U - 396.67	Code No. 25 to 32 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1. and 259, 260, 279, 280, 282, 283, 290, 291 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3, 112 to 134 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
3.	3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands	Kishan-garh	1 to 20, 44 to 55, 72 to 89, 98 to 160	113 Villages	--	--	Code No. 21 to 43, 56 to 71, 90 to 97 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Ajmer	100, 102, 105, 107 to 109, 116 to 119, 121 to 132, 141 to 177 and One Town III (Nasirabad)	59 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 101, 103, 104, 106, 110 to 115, 120 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 133 to 140 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Beawar	259, 260, 279, 280, 282, 283, 290, 291, 293 to 323 and One Town VI (Vijainagar)	39 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No.261 to 278, 281, 284 to 289, 292 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kekri	1 to 32, 37 to 51, 56, 57, 61 to 74, 76	64 Villages	--	--	Code No. 33 to 36. 52 to 55, 58 to 60, 75 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Sarwar	1 to 5, 8, 9, 19, 21 to 31, 55, 56	21 Villages	296 Villages and Two Towns	T-3,158.02 R-3,125.09 U- 32.93	Code No. 6, 7, 10 to 18, 20, 32 to 54 are in Region No 3 1.1.4
4.	3.1.1.4 Khari-Dai Basin	Sarwar	6, 7, 10 to 18, 20, 32 to 54, 57 to 107 and One Town VII (Sarwar)	86 Villages	--	--	Code No. 8, 9, 19, 21 to 31, 55, 56 are in Region No 3.1.1.3
		Ajmer	133 to 140	08 Villages	--	--	--
		Kekri	33 to 36, 52 to 55, 58 to 60, 75, 77 to 172 and One Town VIII (Kekri)	108 Villages and One Town	202 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,016.28 R-2,004.06 U- 12 22	Code No. 37 to 51, 56, 57, 61 to 74, 76 are in Region No. 3.1.1 3
5.	3.1.1.5 Ajmer Aravalli	Beawar	112 to 134	23 Villages	23 Villages	T-135.90 R-135.90 U- Nil	--

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : AJMER | Code No. 10 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1 1 1 Saraswati Basin	1.Tehsil Ajmer (Partly) 2. Tehsil Beawar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Basic Intrusives.	Psamments-Fluvents-Orthids Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	River Sagarmati and its tributaries flow in this region. This region has small hills in the north-eastern and south-western parts. Its general elevation is 121.9 metres. Nagphar and Rajoarh Pahar hills are in the northern parts having height of 209.69 to 263.94 metres. Protected forest areas are also found nearby these hills. The population is concentrated in the north-western and middle parts, while, it is scattered in other parts of the region. This region has an area of 808.66 km^2, while density of population works out to 116 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.2 Aravalli Hills	1. Tehsil Kishangarh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Ajmer (Partly) 3. Tehsil Beawar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Basic intrusives, Basic & Ultra-basic rocks, Granite, Gneissic compled, Basic rocks and Erinpura Granite	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	This region has hilly tracts in the middle and northern parts, which are also covered by forests. The urban centres are thickly populated vis-a-vis other areas. In the south, a contour of 152.39 metres height exists along with hills and, the population is sparsely distributed. This has an area of 2270.39 km^2, while density of population works out to 346 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands	1. Tehsil Kishangarh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Ajmer (Partly) 3. Tehsil Beawar (Partly) 4. Tehsil Kekri (Partly) 5. Tehsil Sarwar (Partly)	Granite, Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi Systems and Gwalior Series Gneissic complex and Basic rocks.	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents	This is an undulating plain area. Few rivers and their tributaries flow through this region. It has an area of 3,158.02 km^2 with a density of population of 105 persons per km^2. The region is sparsely populated. A contour of 121.9 metres in height also runs through the middle part of the region.
3.1.1.4 Khari-Dai Basin	1. Tehsil Sarwar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Ajmer (Partly) 3. Tehsil Kekri (Partly)	Gneissic complex, Delhi System & Gwalior Series and Basic and ultra basic rocks.	Orthids-Orthents Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents	It has two rivers—Dai or Dain in the north, Khari in the south of this region. The water of these rivers is used for cultivation purposes. The population is largely concentrated in the areas located nearby these rivers. The population is thin and scattered in other parts of the region. It has a plain area and hence suitable for cultivation. Binoi hill is situated here in the western parts of this region. The total area of this region is 2,016.28 km^2 with a density of population of 103 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.5 Ajmer Aravalli	1. Tehsil Beawar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, and Erinpura Granite	Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	This is an irregular terrain lying in the south-west of the district and situated in between two districts namely Pali and Udaipur comprises of a block of Aravalli hills region of this district. This is a hilly area having a continuous belt of reserved forest in the western parts known as Todgarh and Barkhan reserved forest. The National Highway 8 passes through the village Todgarh in the south-eastern parts of this region. The soils are of two groups (i) shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and (ii) recently formed soils. Contours of 152.39, 182.87 and 213.35 metres are passing through this region. Modla river and few other seasonal streams rise in the hills, and flow through this region. Modla after traversing long distance merges with river Sukri in the Pali district. This has an area of 135.90 km ^{2} while density of population works out to 156 persons per km.^{2}

DISTRICT SIROHI

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district Sirohi has been divided into four divisions namely : 1. Western Sirohi Upland, 2. Mount Abu Hills, 3. Sipu-Banas Valley and, 4. Sirohi Aravalli. A brief description of these sub-micro regional divisions carved out on the basis of physiographical factors like forest coverage, rainfall, temperature, soils etc. is given below alongwith their constituents :

3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland

It is extended over the parts of the tehsils of Sheoganj, Sirohi and Reodar and is bounded by the district of Jalor in the north-west, by the district of Pali in the north-east, by the region Mount Abu Hills in the east and by the region Sipu-Banas Valley in the south. A number of seasonal rivers alongwith their tributaries namely Jawai, Sukri, Khari, Krishnavati, Kapalganga and Bandi flow from south-east to north-west in this region. It has a few patches of reserved forests in the west of river Sukri as well as in the south-eastern part along the side of the State Highway 27 covering an area of four to six kilometres.

It has a number of roads linking various parts within this region, the first runs between Jaswantpura and Ahore via Jawal village, the second from Jaswantpura to Pali via Jawal village, the third one from Jalor to Krishanganj, the fourth one from Reodar to Sirohi crossing the region Sirohi via Sheoganj town of this region and touching Pali district, the fifth from Jawal to Sirohi while the sixth connects Jaswantpura with Reodar. Among these important roads Reodar to Pali road is a State Highway 27. It covers an area of 1,794.90 km^2. The total population of this region is 163,200 persons out of which 146,433 reside in rural and 16,767 in urban area. It contains a total number of 129 villages and one town.

Sheoganj is an important town adjoining Pali district in the north of this region. The river Jawai flows making boundary with this town in the north-east of it in the direction of south-east to north-west wards. The State Highway 27 also passes through this town linking it with Sirohi and Sumerpur town of Pali district. Physiographically the region represents the scattered off-shoots of the Aravalli range.

3.1.1.2 Mount Abu Hills

The region extends longitudinally from Mount Abu tehsil to Sheoganj tehsil and covers the parts of the tehsils of Sheoganj, Sirohi, Pindwara, Mount Abu and Reodar. It represents hilly area within the region and Aravalli ranges adjoining Pali district. Mount Abu with an elevation of 1,219 metres height above mean sea level is built on an irregular plateau surrounded by several protruding peaks and ridges. Another important plateau is Oriya in Abu Road tehsil, which is nearly at a distance of 8 km from Mount Abu station and 152 metres higher than Abu and lies below the main peak of Guru Sikhar which is 1,722 metres above the mean sea level and is considered the highest point of Rajasthan between the Himalaya and the Nilgiris. On the lower footings from the peak of hillocks sunset point is a marvellous phenomenon of the setting seen like the hanging red ball. The tourists see these places with great interest which are a source of pleasure for human beings.

Abu Sirohi Aravalli divides the district into two parts and the hills make ridges and slopes east-west and north wards. In the west the rivers rising from these hills and flowing towards north-west are Khari and Krishnawati. Sipu and Banas are other important rivers of the district which flow towards east and take a turn towards south-west. The river Sukri flows northwards in the region.

A sizeable portion of reserved forest exists in the south-west of Sirohi town at a distance of about 10 kms. The region contains 62 villages and 2 towns with an area of 1,043.81 km^2 where 80,047 persons are residing, of which 43,431 are in rural and 36,616 in urban areas.

The region comprises of two important towns situated in hilly areas namely Sirohi and Mount Abu. Mount Abu town is a summer resort of the district as well as Rajasthan state. It is approached by a circuitous road taking sharp turns and deep chasm and gorges, passing through picturesque natural scenes, fringed with trees of primeval forests and rivulets. Its beauty is further enhanced because of the Nakki lake which is situated among high hills. The lake has a number of rocky islets and Palm trees. One can easily observe several caves in the adjoining hillocks of the lake named as Hathi Gupha, Champa Gupha and Ram Jarokha etc. An old reservoir called Chandela is situated at the foot of Abu hills.

The region is linked with the important road route/State Highway 27 going from Reodar to Sheoganj towns via Sirohi of the district. Another important road is from Jawal to Sheoganj which passes through this region. In the south a road from Reodar to Abu Road also passes through this region and a road from Pindwara to Abu Road is also linked with Mount Abu town.

3.1.1.3 Sipu-Banas Valley

The region lies in the south-western and eastern parts of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Reodar, Abu Road and Pindwara. The region covers an area of 1,731.34 km^2 and is inhabited by 266,475 persons of which 222,857 reside in rural and 43,618 in urban areas. The region contains a total number of 216 villages. It has two towns namely Pindwara and Abu Road. Pindwara is located in the north-eastern parts of the region while Abu Road lies in the western parts of this region.

Sipu and Banas are the two important rivers of this region both forming valleys in this region. The river Sipu rises from the hills of Mount Abu from western slopes and after flowing south-western direction it enters the Gujarat state. The river Sukri passes through this region flowing from north-east to south-west and enters the district of Jalor. The Banas river known as western Banas is the most important river of the district covering the area of the tehsils of Pindwara and Abu Road. A Bandh has been constructed on river Banas near village Dhaneri which is being utilised for irrigation purposes. The area in the valley of Banas is known as Bhakar, which consists of continuous ranges of steep and rugged hills of moderate height. It has also a few patches of reserved forests here and there in the region. While the eastern part of this region is served with both rail as well as road facilities, the western part has only road facilities. A railway line running between Palanpur of Gujarat to Marwar Junction in this region passes through Abu Road and Pindwara towns. A road running between Sirohi and Kotra also passes through Pindwara town. A road starting from Mount Abu and Reodar which reaches Ambaji via Abu Road also passes through this region. In the western part the roads linking Sirohi with Deesa via Anadra and Reodar, Jaswantpura with Abu Road via Reodar and Sanchore with Abu Road via Mandar and Reodar are the three important roads in this region.

3.1.1.4 Sirohi Aravalli

The region is located in the lower eastern parts of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Pindwara and Abu Road. The hills slope towards north-west and south-west in the region. The Aravalli ranges adjoin Udaipur Aravalli and Pali Aravalli ranges. This region is dominated by the Aravalli hills.

The total area covered by this region is 630.07 km^2 with 38 villages having a total population of 31,672 persons as per 1981 Census. The State Highway 10 linking Pindwara with Kotra passes through this region. The other important road routes are -- Bhavri to Kotra and Abu Road to Ambaji in the south-western parts of the region.

RAJASTHAN

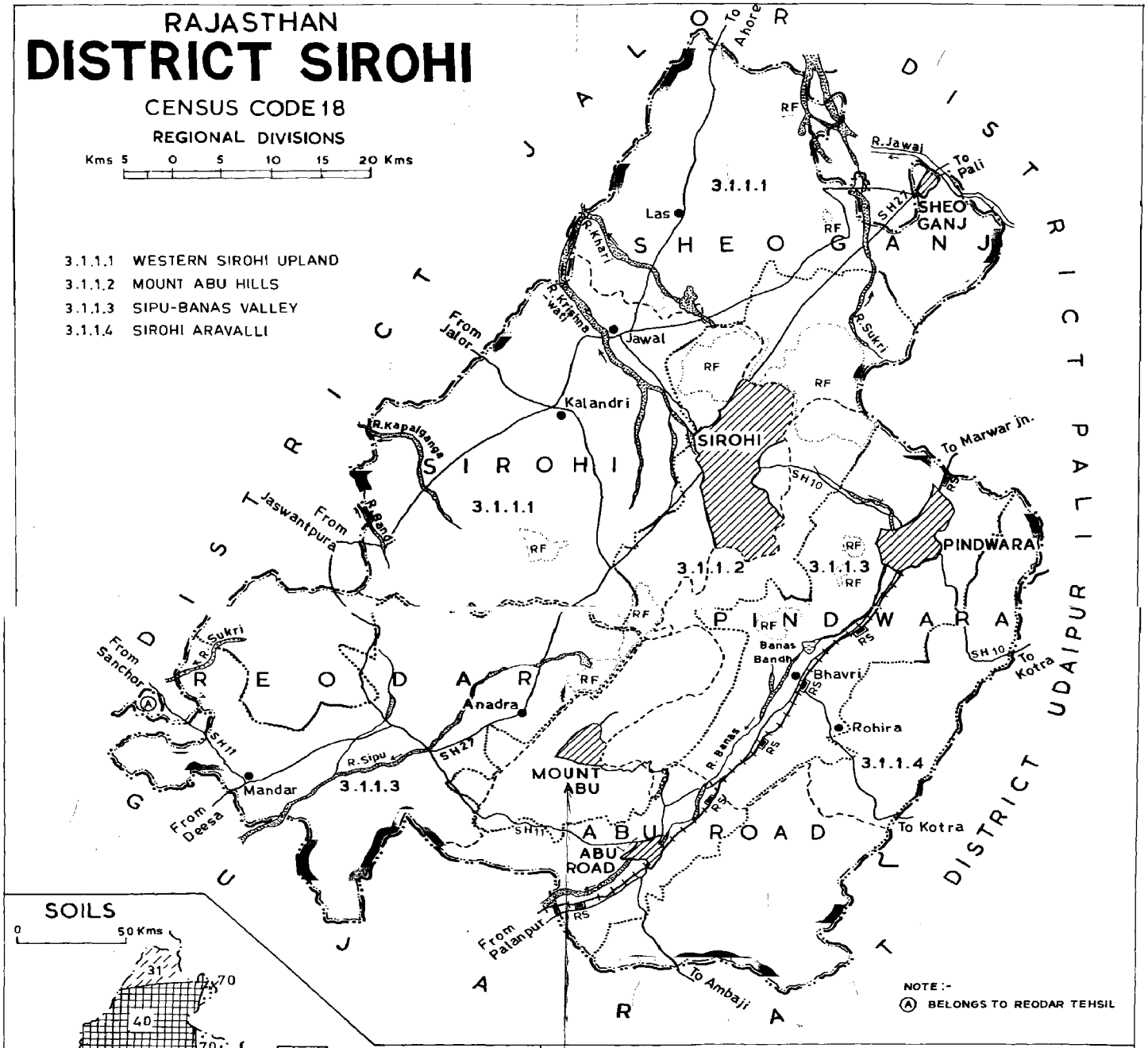
DISTRICT SIROHI

CENSUS CODE 18

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kms

3.1.1.1 WESTERN SIROHI UPLAND
3.1.1.2 MOUNT ABU HILLS
3.1.1.3 SIPU-BANAS VALLEY
3.1.1.4 SIROHI ARAVALLI

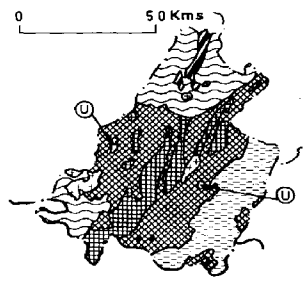


NOTE :-
(A) BELONGS TO REODAR TEHSIL

SOILS

31 ORTHIDS-ARGIDS
40 PSAMMENS-ORTHIDS
58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
70 OCHREPTS
73 OCHREPTS-PSAMMENTS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
MALANI, JALOR AND SIWANA GRANITE
MALANI RHYOLITE
U ULTRABASIC INTRUSIVES
ERINPURA GRANITE
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST — RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY — SH 27
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES
REGIONAL DIVISION — 3.1.1.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : SIROHI | Code No. 18 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No.and Name	No.of Villages in the Region	No.of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sirohi	3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland	129	1	1,794.90	1,790.61	4 29	163,200	146,433	16,767
	3.1.1.2 Mount Abu Hills	62	2	1,043.81	1,020.28	23.53	80,047	43,431	36,616
	3.1.1.3 Sipu-Banas Valley	216	2	1,731.34	1,712.91	18.43	266,475	222,857	43,618
	3.1.1.4 Sirohi Aravalli	38	—	630.07	630.07	—	31,672	31,672	—

REGIONWISE VIILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : SIROHI | Code No. 18 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland	Sheoganj	1 to 33, 35 to 53, 61 and One Town I (Sheoganj)	53 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 34, 54 to 60 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Sirohi	1 to 8, 10 to 23, 26, 27, 33 to 56, 64 to 83	68 Villages			Code No.9, 24, 25, 28 to 32, 57 to 63 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Reodar	1 to 6, 39, 40	08 Villages	129 Villages and One Town	T-1,794.90 R-1,790.61 U- 4.29	Code No. 7 to 38 are in Region No.3.1.1.3
2.	3.1.1.2 Mount Abu Hills	Sheoganj	34, 54 to 60, 62 to 66	13 Villages	-	-	Code No. 35 to 53 & 61 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Sirohi	9, 24, 25, 28 to 32, 57 to 63, 84 and One Town II (Sirohi)	16 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 10 to 23, 26, 27, 33 to 56, 64 to 83 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Reodar	60, 61, 95	03 Villages	-	-	Code No. 62 to 94 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Abu Road	1 to 10, 22 to 27 and One Town IV (Mount Abu)	16 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 11 to 21 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Pindwara	1, 2, 8 to 11, 30 to 36, 74	14 Villages	62 Villages and Two Towns	T- 1,043.81 R- 1,020.28 U- 23.53	Code No.3 to 7, 12 to 29, 37 to 50, 56 to 73 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 51 to 55 are in Region No.3.1.1.4
3.	3.1.1.3 Sipu-Banas Valley	Reodar	7 to 38, 41 to 44, 46 to 59, 62 to 94, 96 to 116	104 Villages	-	-	Code No. 39, 40 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1. and Code No. 45 is in Region No. 2.3.4.3 of Jalor distt. Code No. 60, 61 and 95 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Abu Road	11 to 21, 28 to 36, 45 to 67 and One Town V (Abu Road)	43 Villages	—	—	Code No. 22 to 27 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 37 to 44 are Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Pindwara	3 to 7, 12 to 29, 37 to 50, 56 to 73, 75 to 87, 99 and One Town III (Pindwara)	69 Villages and One Town	216 Villages and Two Towns	T- 1,731.34 R- 1,712.91 U- 18.43	Code No. 8 to 11, 30 to 36 74 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 51 to 55, 88 to 98 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4
4.	3.1.1.4 Sirohi Aravalli	Pindwara	51 to 55, 88 to 98	16 Villages	—	—	Code No. 56 to 73, 75 to 87 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 74 is in 3.1.1.2
		Abu Road	37 to 44, 68 to 81	22 Villages	38 Villages	T- 630.07 R- 630.07 U- Nil	Code No. 45 to 67 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District SIROHI | Code No. 18 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of the Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland	1. Tehsil Sheoganj (Partly) 2. Tehsil Sirohi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Reodar (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Malani Rhyolite Erinpura Granite, Aravalli System Malani Jalor and Siwana Granite and Basic and Ultrabasic Instrusives	Orthids-Argids Psamments Orthids Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Psamments	Several rivers viz; Jawai, Sukri, Khari, Krishnawati, Bandi, Kapalganga along with their tributaries flow in the various parts of this region. It is an undulating plain having forest patches in the northern and southern parts of this region. A reserved forest area covering a small part also exists in the middle of the region. The northern and central southern parts are hilly with scattered sand dunes here and there. In the hilly areas seasonal rivers come into existence during rainy season and dry up soon. A contour of 983 metres height passes through the region. The distribution pattern of population is uneven. The total area of the region is 1,794.90 km^2 and the average density of population is 91 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.2 Mount Abu-Hills	1. Tehsil Sheoganj (Partly) 2. Tehsil Sirohi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Reodar (Partly) 4. Tehsil Abu Road (Partly) 5. Tehsil Pindwara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Erinpura Granite, Aravalli System and Malani, Jalor and Siwana Granite	Psamments-Orthids, Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts	It is covered with hillocks and forest patches having contour of 1,722 metres height. In the northern parts a very small area is traversed by river Sukri and several other seasonal rivers which flow through this region. In the hilly and forest areas the distribution pattern of population varies from area to area. The total area of this region is 1,043.81 km^2 and the density of population is 77 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.3 Sipu-Banas Valley	1. Tehsil Reodar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Abu Road (Partly) 3. Tehsil Pindwara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Erinpura Granite, Aravalli System Basic and Ultrabasic intrusives and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Orthids Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Psamments	River Sipu and Banas alongwith their tributaries flow in the various parts of this region. Two dams have been constructed across the rivers on Banas and Sipu Some forest patches also exist in the region. These rivers form a valley having contour of 309.58 metres high in the north-eastern parts and 616 metres in the southern parts of this region Some sand flats are also observed in this region. There is concentration of population in areas located near by these rivers and urban centres than that of other areas. The total area of the region is 1,731.34 km^2 and its density of population is 154 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.4 Sirohi Aravalli	1. Tehsil Pindwara (Partly) 2. Tehsil Abu Road (Partly)	Erinpura *Granite and* Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts	It is a hilly area having contour of various height in the north-eastern parts as well as southern parts of this region. Southern parts of the region are also covered with forest patches. Banas river and its tributaries flow through this region. The southern parts of the region are thickly populated than that of the north-eastern parts. The total area of the region is 630.07 km^2 and the density of population is 50 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT UDAIPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district has been divided into five sub-micro regional divisions viz., 1. Western Aravalli, 2. Central Aravalli, 3. Banas Basin, 4. Vallabhnagar Flanks, 5. Salumba Dhariawad Forested Upland. These divisions have been made on the basis of physiography, rainfall, temperature, hills, geology, soil, forest coverage, drainage system and settlement pattern etc.

Brief details of the regions carved out are given as under :

3.1.1.1 Western Aravalli

Physiography and situation :-- Western Aravalli known as the 'Hilly Tracts of Mewar' comprises of Aravalli range which runs south-westerly towards Kumbhalgarh and Jarga. The Aravalli range has two important passes viz., Desuri Nal and Sadri. The region has a long range of Aravalli which streches in the north-western parts of the district covering south to north parts of the district. It includes the entire tehsils of Kotra, Gogunda, Kumbhalgarh, Deogarh and Bhim while the tehsils of Amet, Rajsamand and Kotra are covered partly. The region is bounded by the state of Gujarat in the south-west, by the districts of Sirohi and Pali in the west and north-west, by the district of Ajmer in the north-west, by the district of Bhilwara in the east and by the Central Aravalli and Banas Basin in the east.

It has several rivers all of them originate from the Western Aravalli and flow in this region. Among these rivers, Khari flows towards east, Chandrabhaga towards south-east, Gomati towards south, Banas towards north-east, and the rivers Sei, Sabarmati, Pamri, Wakal and Manas towards south-west and enter in Gujarat state. All these are rain-fed rivers so water is available in these rivers only during the rainy season.

The tehsil of Bhim has a number of reserved forest patches which are well stocked and found in the north-western parts of the region. The National Highway No. 8 runs between Himatnagar and Beawar and crosses this region via Bhim. Bhim to Asind is another important route which links northern part with the southern part through road running between Pindwara to Amet and Sirohi to Kherwara while Desuri to Amet is another important route in the central part of this region. A railway line from Pali to Mavli junction passess through the town Deogarh and is an important rail route in the northern part of this region.

Western Aravalli region has a well known fort of Kumbhalgarh built by Rana Kumbha. It stands on a rocky hill, commanding a fine view of the wild and rugged Aravallis. The region covers an area of 5,123.15 km^2. Deogarh is the only urban unit while there are 1,055 villages in this region. As per 1981 Census the total population of the region is 546,718 persons of which 533,887 reside in rural and 12,831 in urban areas.

3.1.1.2 Central Aravalli

The region is centrally located in the district extending from Kelwa village in the north of Rajsamand tehsil to southern boundary of the district adjoining with the state of Gujarat in the south-west and district of Dungarpur in the south. The region is bounded by the region Western Aravalli in the north-west and by three regions viz., Banas Basin, Vallabhnagar Flanks and Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland in the east.

The region is full of natural flora specially Udaipur city surroundings are famous for picturesque scenery, beautiful lakes like Pichhola, Swaroop Sagar and Fateh Sagar.

The rivers Banas, Berach, Godi, Gomati and Som flow from north-west to either east or south-east direction in this region. The tributary of Wakal known as river Manas flows from north to south and south-west. All these are non-perennial rivers which

flow during the rainy season and dry up at a later stage.

Udaipur and Nathdwara are its two urban centres. Udaipur is a city while Nathdwara a town which is located at a distance of about 50 km., from Udaipur. Udaipur city is situated on the slope of low ridge, the summit of which is crowned with beautiful lakes viz., Pichhola, Swaroop Sagar and Fateh Sagar. All these are artificial lakes.

Nathdwara town is famous for Shri Nathji Vaishnava temple. In the south-west of this town the village Khamnor is famous for rose cultivation and preparation of scents. It has a net work of roads. Among these, National Highway 8 is the main road of the region. The other worthmentioning roads are; National Highway 8 which links this region with Beawar town of Ajmer in the north and Himatnagar in the south, National Highway 10 crosses this region in the south-west and links it with Sirohi town in the north-west and with Dungarpur in the south. Metre gauge railway line also passes through this region linking it with Udaipur city with Mavli junction in the north-east and with Himatnagar of Dungarpur district in the south.

The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Girwa, Jhadol, Sarada and covers wholly to Kherwara tehsil. The total area of this region is 5,034.16 km^2. The total population of the region as per census record of 1981 comes to 937,321 persons with 833 villages and two towns where 679,877 persons are residing in rural and 257,444 in urban areas.

3.1.1.3 Banas Basin

The region lies in the eastern part of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Amet, Rajsamand, Nathdwara and covers the entire area of Railmagra tehsil. The area covered by the region comes to 1,470.05 km^2. It is bounded by Western Aravalli in the north-west, by Central Aravalli in the west, by Vallabhnagar Flanks in the south and by the districts of Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh in the east. The total population of the region as per 1981 Census is 247,833 persons out of which 209,643 reside in rural and 38,190 in urban areas whereas the total number of villages included in this region are 319.

There are two towns in this region namely, Amet and Nathdwara both are located on the western boundary of the region and are provided with rail and road communications. The National Highway 8 and State Highway 12 are the important roads which pass through this region linking it with the adjoining regions.

The rivers Chandrabhaga, Gomati and Banas are the perennial rivers. In these, Banas is the major one which forms Basin area in this region. Most of the area of this region is irrigated by the river water. The Rajsamand is a big lake measuring 6 km in length and about 3 km in width and having a maximum depth of about 1,676 cms. It is located in the north of Rajsamand town.

3.1.1.4 Vallabhnagar Flanks

The region with vast stretches of fertile land is located on the eastern border in the central part of the district, and is extended over the entire tehsil of Mavli and only half of the northern part of Vallabhnagar. The total number of villages included in this region are 238. Among these the important villages of this region are Mavli and Vallabhnagar. Fatehnagar town is the only urban centre of this region which occupies important position in the economy of this region while Mavli village being a railway junction is important. The total area covered by this region and the total population according to 1981 Census are 1,324.70 km^2 and 240,383 persons out of which 227,173 reside in rural and 13,210 in urban areas. The State Highway 9 and State Highway 15 are the two important roads. The State Highway 9 passes through Fatehgarh town and links the town with Udaipur in the south-west and Chittaurgarh in the east. Udaipur to Chittaurgarh metre gauge railway line also passes through this region via Fatehnagar town. Pali to Bari Sadri railway line also crosses this region. The State Highway 15 which passes through this region in the southern part of this region links it with Udaipur and Chhoti Sadri. In the rainy season the river Barach flows in this region which rises in the Central Aravalli region and flows in the north-eastern direction. The region is bounded with the region Banas Basin in

the north, Central Aravalli in the west, Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland in the south and Chittaurgarh district in the east.

3.1.1.5 Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland

The region lies in the south-eastern part of the district adjoining the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara in the south, of Chittaurgarh in the east. It is bounded in the north with the region Vallabhnagar Flanks and in west with the region Central Aravalli. The region is an upland of rocks and hills covered with forests in general and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Vallabhnagar, Giwa, Sarada and covers the entire area of Salumbar and Dhariawad tehsil. The rivers Godi, Gomati, Jakham, Som and Mahi flow through this region. The river Som, Jakham and Mahi flow along the southern border of the region as well as in the district. Dhebar lake or Jaisamand lake is one of the largest artificial lakes of this region which is famous for its picturesque surroundings. There is a small game sanctuary near the lake.

The total area covered by this region is 2,854.19 km^2 with a total population of 384,486 persons as per 1981 Census out of which 351,042 reside in rural and 33,444 in urban areas. The region contains a total number of 698 villages of which Dhariawad is the only larger village having population more than 5,000 persons.

It has three small towns namely Bhindar, Kanod and Salumbar. Among these towns Salumbar is provided with road facilities while Bhindar and Kanod both enjoy rail as well as road facilities in this region. The metre gauge railway line runs between Mavli and Bari Sadri towns. The region is well served with roads and it is linked with Vallabhanagar in the north, Bari Sadri and Pratapgarh in the east, Banswara in the south, Dungarpur in the south-west and Udaipur and Sarada in the west.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT UDAIPUR

CENSUS CODE 20

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, RESERVED FOREST
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

(Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the

NOTE :—
(A) – Belongs to Bhim Tehsil.
(B) – Belongs to Deogarh Tehsil.
(C) – Belongs to Amet Tehsil.
(D) – Belongs to Rajsamand Tehsil.
(E) – Belongs to Kumbhalgarh Tehsil.
(F) – Belongs to Nathdwara Tehsil.
(G) – Belongs to Sarada Tehsil.
(H) – Belongs to Mavli Tehsil.
(I) – Belongs to Chittaurgarh District.
(J) – Belongs to Gogunda Tehsil.
(K) – Belongs to Vallabhnagar Tehsil
(L) – Belongs to Ajmer District.

3.1.1.1 WESTERN ARAVALLI
3.1.1.2 CENTRAL ARAVALLI
3.1.1.3 BANAS BASIN
3.1.1.4 VALLABHNAGAR FLANKS
3.1.1.5 SALUMBER-DHARIAWAD FORESTED UPLAND

DISTRICT AJMER
DISTRICT PALI
DISTRICT BHILWARA
DISTRICT CHITTAURGARH
DISTRICT SIROHI
DISTRICT DUNGARPUR
DISTRICT BANSWARA
GUJARAT STATE

DEOGARH
DEO-GARH
AMET
KUMBHAL-GARH
RAJSA-MAND
RAJ SAMAND
NATHDWARA
GOGUNDA
MAVLI
FATEH-NAGAR
VALLABH-NAGAR
UDAIPUR
KOTRA
JHADOL
KHERWARA
SARADA
SALUMBAR
DHARIAWAD
BHINDER
KANOD

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

ERINPURA GRANITE
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
GRANITE
NEPHELINE SYENITE
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
BASIC AND ULTRABASIC ROCKS
GNEISSIC COMPLEX
BASIC ROCKS
BASIC INTRUSIVES
GRANITE

SOILS

Kms 50 0 50 Kms

36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : UDAIPUR | Code No. 20 | State : RAJASTHAN ,

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur	3.1.1.1 Western Aravalli	1,055	1	5,123.15	5,099.15	24.00	546,718	533,887	12,831
	3.1.1.2 Central Aravalli	833	2	5,304.16	5,228.06	76.10	937,321	679,877	257,444
	3.1.1.3 Banas Basin	319	2	1,470.05	1,407.05	63.00	247,833	209,643	38,190
	3.1.1.4 Vallabh-nagar Flanks	238	1	1,324.70	1,309.70	15.00	240,383	227,173	13,210
	3.1.1.5 Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland	698	3	2,854.19	2,839 80	14.39	384,486	351,042	33,444

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : UDAIPUR | Code No. 20 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages & Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Western Aravalli	Bhim	1 to 21, 25 to 94	91 Villages	-	-	Code No. 22 to 24 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 of Bhilwara district
		Deogarh	1 to 12, 15 to 133 and One Town I (Deogarh)	131 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 13 & 14 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 of Bhilwara district
		Amet	1 to 26, 28, 34 to 48, 62 to 74, 97 to 99	58 Villages	-	-	Code No. 27, 29 to 33, 49 to 61, 75 to 96 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Kumbhal-garh	1 to 160	160 Villages	-	-	-
		Rajsamand	1 to 14	14 Villages	-	-	-
		Gogunda	1 to 146	146 Villages	-	-	-
		Kotra	1 to 304 (Entire Tehsil)	304 Villages	-	-	-
		Jhadol	1 to 10, 21 to 55, 75 to 115, 117, 157 to 189, 216 to 246	151 Villages	1,055 Villages and One Town	T-5,123.15 R-5,099.15 U- 21.00	Code No. 11 to 20, 56 to 74, 116, 118 to 156, 190 to 215 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
2.	3.1.1.2 Central Aravalli	Kumbhal-garh	161	01 Village	-	-	-
		Rajsamand	15 to 19, 54 to 64, 86, 87, 89 to 106	36 Villages	-	-	Code No. 20 to 53, 65 to 85, 88 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Nathdwara	1 to 43, 104 to 199 & One Town IV (Nathdwara)	139 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 44 to103 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Gogunda	147	01 Village	-	-	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Girwa	1 to 166, 194 to 196 and One Town VIII (Udaipur)	169 Villages and One Town		-	Code No. 167 to 193 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Jhadol	11 to 20, 56 to 74, 116, 118 to 156, 190 to 215, 247 to 256	105 Villages	-	-	Code No. 21 to 55, 75 to 115, 117, 157 to 189, 216 to 246 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Sarada	1 to 31, 41 to 157	148 Villages	-	-	Code No. 32 to 40 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Kherwara	1 to 234	234 Villages	833 Villages and Two Towns	T-5,304.16 R-5,228.06 U- 76.10	-
3.	3.1.1.3 Banas Basin	Amet	27, 29 to 33, 49 to 61, 75 to 96, 100 to 137 and One Town II (Amet)	79 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 28, 34 to 48, 62 to 74, 97 to 99 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Rajsamand	20 to 53, 65 to 85, 88, 107 to 133 and One Town III (Rajsamand)	83 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 54 to 64, 86, 87, 89 to 106 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Railmagra	1 to 94	94 Villages	-	-	-
		Nathdwara	44 to 103	60 Villages	-	-	-
		Kapasan of Chitt-aurgarh district	1, 2, 3	3 Villages	319 Villages and Two Towns	T-1,470.05 R-1,407.05 U- 63.00	-
4.	3.1.1.4 Vallabhnagar Flanks	Mavli	1 to 139 and One Town V (Fatehnagar)	139 Villages and One Town	-	-	-
		Vallabh-nagar	1 to 63, 66, 73 to 77, 87 to 114, 171	98 Villages	-	-	Code No. 64, 65, 67 to 72, 78 to 86, 115 to 170 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dungla of Chitt-aurgarh district	29	01 Village	238 Villages and One Town	T-1,324.70 R-1,309.70 U- 15.00	-
5.	3.1.1.5 Salumbar Dhariawad Forested Upland	Vallabh-nagar	64, 65, 67 to 72, 78 to 86, 115 to 170, 172, 173, 175 to 269 and Two Towns VI, VII (Bhinder and Kanod)	170 Villages and Two Towns	-	-	Code No. 66, 73 to 77. 87 to 114, 171 are in Region No. 3.1.1.4 and 174 is in Region No. 3.1.1.5 of Chittaurgarh district
		Girwa	167 to 193, 197 to 222	53 Villages	-	-	Code No. 194 to 196 are in Region No 3.1.1.2
		Dhariawad	1 to 244	244 Villages	-	-	-
		Sarada	32 to 40	09 Villages	-	-	-
		Salumbar	1 to 122 and One Town IX (Salumbar)	222 Villages and Three Towns	698 Villages and Three Towns	T-2,854.19 R-2,839.80 U- 14.39	

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : UDAIPUR | Code No. 20 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Western Aravalli	1. Tehsil Bhim (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Deogarh (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Amet (Partly) 4. Tehsil Kumbhalgarh (Partly) 5. Tehsil Rajsamand (Partly) 6. Tehsil Gogunda (Partly) 7. Tehsil Kotra (Wholly) 8. Tehsil Jhadol (Partly)	Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Erinpura Granite, Granite, Gneissic complex, Aravalli System, Basic Rocks and Nepheline Syenite	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	It extends north to south in the western part of the district. The total area of this region is 5,123.15 km^2 having an average density of population 107 persons per km^2. In the southern parts several rivers namely Sabarmati, Nadi Kusumbi and Kaluri alongwith their tributaries flow in the various parts of this region forming basins and valleys. It is largely a hilly area with valleys, contours and forests. The distribution of population is uneven over the region due to its hilly land scape and its concomitant characteristics.
3.1.1.2. Central Aravalli	1. Tehsil Kumbhalgarh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Rajsamand (Partly) 3. Tehsil Nathdwara (Partly) 4. Tehsil Gogunda (Partly) 5. Tehsil Girwa (Partly) 6. Tehsil Jhadol (Partly) 7. Tehsil Sarada (Partly) 8. Tehsil Kherwara (Wholly)	Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Aravalli System, Basic and Ultra-basic rocks, Granite, Gneissic complex and Railo Series	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	This is a hilly area of the Central Aravalli region. In the northern parts rivers Banas, Gomati, Som, Kuwal, alongwith their tributaries flow through various parts of this region. In the southern parts river Som is a dividing line between the districts of Udaipur and Dungarpur, and in the middle parts several dry seasonal rivers flow. It has several lakes namely Udai Sagar, Pichola and Fateh Sagar. The concentration of population is larger in the north-western parts than that of the other areas. It occupies an area of 5,304.16 km^2 having an average density of population of 177 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.3. Banas Basin	1. Tehsil Amet (Partly) 2. Tehsil Rajsamand (Partly) 3. Tehsil Railmagra (Wholly) 4. Tehsil Nathdwara (Partly)	Aravalli System, Gneissic complex and Railo Series	Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	It is drained by several rivers and seasonal streams. The chief rivers-Banas and Chandrabhaga alongwith their tributaries flow through this region from west to east, and so many dry seasonal rivers dry up with sand dunes in the western parts. Rajsamand lake and some water bodies are also observed. River Banas plays an important role in the agricultural activities of this region. The concentration of population exists in the areas nearby these rivers. The total area of the region is 1,470.05 km^2 having an average density of population of 169 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.4. Vallabh-nagar Flanks	1. Tehsil Mavli (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Vallabh-nagar (Partly)	Aravalli System, Gneissic complex, Granite and Basic and Ultra-basic rocks	Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	River Berach alongwith its tributaries flows from north west and south-west to eastward in the region. Some water bodies are also observed in the southern parts of the region. The distribution of population is larger in the western parts than that of eastern parts in the region. The total area of this region comes to 1,324.70 km^2 and the density of population is 181 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.5. Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland	1. Tehsil Vallabhnagar (Partly) 2. Tehsil Girwa (Partly) 3. Tehsil Dhariawad (Wholly) 4. Tehsil Sarada (Partly) 5. Tehsil Salumbar (Wholly)	Gneissic complex, Aravalli System, Granite and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	This region is an upland area covered with forest patches. Rivers Godi, Gomati, Jakam and Karmar alongwith their tributaries flow through various parts of this region. Dhebar lake popularly known as Jaisamand lake exists in the western parts of the region. There is larger concentration of population near and around the river basin and urban centres vis-a-vis other areas of the region. It occupies an area of 2,854.19 km^2 having an average density of population of 135 persons per km^2.

As per scheme of regionalisation at sub-micro level the district Chittaurgarh has been sub-divided into seven sub-micro regions, the names and their code numbers are as under :

3.1.1.1 Banas Basin

The region is located in the north-western parts of the district adjoining Bhilwara in the north-west, and Udaipur in the west. In the south-east, it adjoins with Berach Basin. The river Banas which flows during the rainy season from west to north-east wards making its basin is a chief source of irrigation in the region. The region has average means of transport and communication. One of the important roads runs between Udaipur and Bhilwara via Rashmi while another connects Kapasan with Rashmi. The total area of the region is 450.00 km^2 having 84 villages with a total population of 58,684 persons. There is no urban centre in this region. The region spreads over the area of the tehsil of Rashmi. Rashmi village is a tehsil headquarters hence it occupies important place in the region.

3.1.1.2 Berach Basin

The region is located in the north-western parts of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Kapasan, Bhadesar, Chittaurgarh, Gangrar and Begun covering an area of 1,855.00 km^2, with 394 villages and one town namely, Kapasan. The total population of the region comes to 253,962 persons out of which 240,104 reside in rural and 13,858 in urban areas. The river Berach flows through this region in the north-east direction after rising in the Aravalli hills of Udaipur district and then enters the district Chittaurgarh and after flowing in this region, it enters the district of Bhilwara. The region is adjoined with the district of Udaipur in the west and district of Bhilwara in the north. In the north-west of this region lies Banas Basin, in the east it is bounded by the region 'Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland' while it has 'Western Chittaurgarh Upland' and 'Nimbahera Plain' in the south. In the north-west part of the region i.e. the part of the Gangrar tehsil has two small patches of reserved forest areas. In its west it has rail and road routes which run parallel and go to Bhilwara. Chittaurgarh town in this region is linked in the west with Udaipur by State Highway 9 and railway line (Metre gauge as also with the Nimbahera town in the south. Among the important villages of the region Gangrar and Bassi are two big villages having population more than 5,000.

3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland

The region lies in the north-eastern part of the district and is bounded by the district of Bhilwara in the north, by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east, by the region 'Nimbahera Plain' in the south-west and by the region 'Berach Basin' in the west. The region extends over the parts of the tehsils of Nimbahera, Chittaurgarh and Begun tehsils covering an area of 1,307.85 km^2 with a total population of 117,694 persons out of which 106,354 reside in rural and 11,340 in urban areas as per 1981 Census. There is one urban centre in this upland area of eastern Chittaurgarh known as Begun town. The total number of villages in the region are 333. The river Gambhir flows just parallel to the region boundary. A sizeable reserved forest area is found in this region in the tehsil of Begun. The State Highway 9 is an important route of the region passing through a part of the Begun tehsil i.e. from Chittaurgarh town to Bundi town.

3.1.1.4 Chambal Basin

The region is centralised within the eastern part of the Begun tehsil. It is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the west and south direction. In the north-east by the district of Kota and, in the

north by the district of Bhilwara and Bundi. The rivers Bamani, Chambal and Gunjali flow through this region. All the three originate from the hills of the state of Madhya Pradesh and enter this region. Among these three rivers Bamni and Gunjali are the tributaries which fall into Chambal in this region. Chambal is the chief river and forms basin area in this region. The water of this perennial river is used for irrigation and raising of various crops throughout the year. In the northern parts two forest patches are found in the region. Rawatbhata is the only town of this region. The eastern part of this region is largely hilly barring some portion which is plain but is surrounded by hills. The total area of this region is 1,442.00 km^2 having a total population of 76,400 persons out of which 58,700 reside in rural and 17,700 in urban areas with 222 villages and 1 town.

3.1.1.5 Western Chittaurgarh Upland

The region is located in the western part of the district and is bounded by the district of Udaipur in the west, by Berach Basin in the north, by Nimbahera Plain, Pratapgarh Plain and by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east and by the district of Banswara in the south-west. The region includes small parts of the tehsils of Kapasan, Bhadesar, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri and Pratapgarh, while the entire tehsils of Dungla and Bari Sadri have been covered by this region. The total area covered by this region comes to 3,283.70 km^2 with a total population of 359,285 out of which 347,564 reside in rural and 11,721 in urban area as per 1981 Census. It has only one urban centre i.e., Bari Sadri town. The total number of villages covered by this region is 826. Among these villages two important villages in terms of population are Dungla and Bohera. The rivers Berach, Waglli, Wagan, Jakam, Vanda and Kharar are the seasonal rivers which flow through this region. A railway line runs between Udaipur and Bari Sadri town and this is the only rail route which links various parts of this region with other regions of the Udaipur district. The important roads are : Udaipur to Chittaurgarh; Nimbahera to Chhoti Sadri, Dhariawad to Pratapgarh; Banswara to Pratapgarh etc. Banswara to Pratapgarh road is called State Highway No. 4.

3.1.1.6 Nimbahera Undulating Plain

The region lies in the central eastern part of the district and is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east by Berach Basin in the north and north-west, by Western Chittaurgarh Upland in the west and south-west, by Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland in the north-east. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri. The total area covered by this region is 1,042.43 km^2. The total population of the region is 216,192 persons out of which 131,293 reside in rural and 84,899 in urban areas as per 1981 Census. It covers 240 villages. There are three urban centres in this region namely Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri. Chittaurgarh - Nimach railway line crosses this region. Both the towns are linked with road routes while Nimbahera also enjoys railway facilities. Nimbahera is also linked with Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Nimach and Chhoti Sadri by road. Chhoti Sadri is linked with Nimbahera, Bari Sadri, Nimach and Pratapgarh. The State Highway 15 is an important road which links this town with Nimach while another State Highway 4 links it with Pratapgarh town and reaches Banswara. The river Gambhir is the only important river of this region which flows towards north-west. The river Jakam also flows and crosses this region along the south-eastern boundary of the Chhoti Sadri town.

3.1.1.7 Pratapgarh Plain

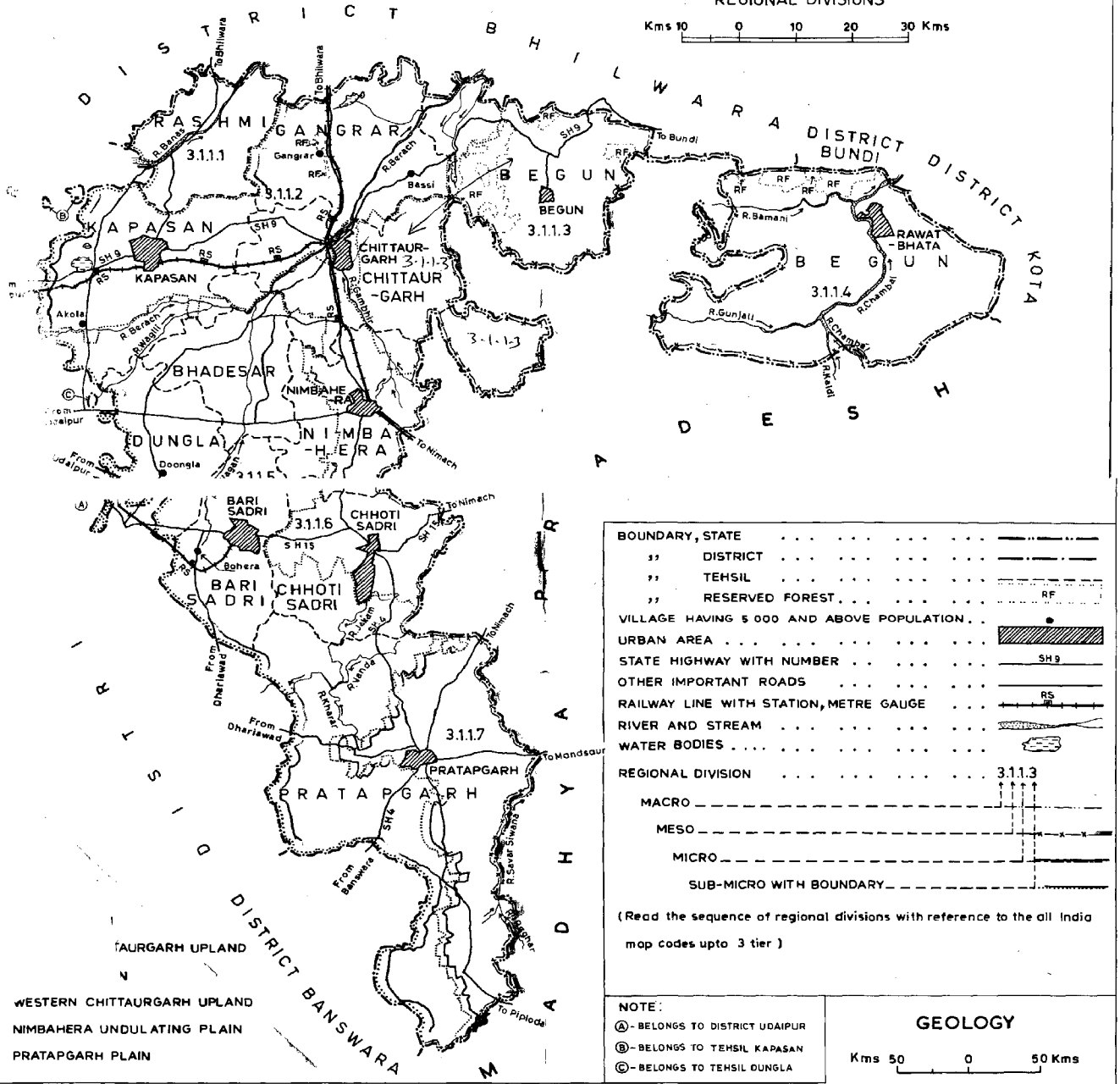
The region lies in the south-eastern part of the district and is bounded by Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and north-east, by Western Chittaurgarh Upland in the north-west and south-west. It spreads over the eastern part of the tehsil of Pratapgarh. The total area covered by this region is 987.55 km^2 and the total population as per 1981 Census comes to 147,620 persons out of which 124,717 reside in rural and 22,903 in urban areas. Pratapgarh is the only town of this region and the total number of villages covered by this region is 258. Pratapgarh town is linked with all the important places in all the directions. In the north it is linked with Chhoti Sadri, in the north-east to Nimach, in the east to Mandsaur, in the south east to Piploda, in the south-west to Banswara and in the west to Dhariawad. On the eastern boundary of this region the rivers Siwana and Reghar flow in the rainy season along the eastern boundary of this region.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT CHITTAURGARH

CENSUS CODE 21

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY, STATE

,, DISTRICT

,, TEHSIL

,, RESERVED FOREST RF

VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 9

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS

RIVER AND STREAM

WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.3

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

NOTE:

(A) - BELONGS TO DISTRICT UDAIPUR

(B) - BELONGS TO TEHSIL KAPASAN

(C) - BELONGS TO TEHSIL DUNGLA

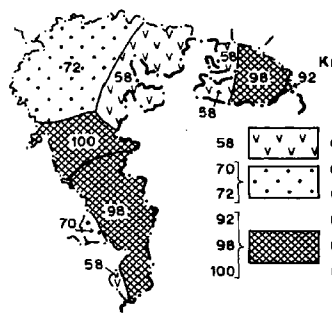
GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



- DECCAN TRAP
- VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
- VINDHYAN SYSTEM (LOWER)
- DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
- RAIALO SERIES
- ARAVALLI SYSTEM
- BASIC AND ULTRABASIC ROCKS
- GNEISSIC COMPLEX

SOILS



Kms 50 0 50 Kms

- 58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
- 70 OCHREPTS
- 72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
- 92 USTERTS
- 98 USTERTS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
- 100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : CHITTAURGARH | Code No. 21_ | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No.of Villages in the Region	No.of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chittaur-garh	3.1.1.1 Banas Basin	84	-	450.00	450.00	-	58,684	58,684	-
	3.1.1.2 Berach Basin	394	1	1,855.00	1,828.25	26.75	253,962	240,104	13,858
	3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaur-garh Upland	333	1	1,307.85	1,301.22	6.63	117,694	106,354	11,340
	3.1.1.4 Chambal Basin	222	1	1,442.00	1,420.50	21.50	76,400	58,700	17,700
	3.1.1.5 Western Chittaur-garh Upland	826	1	3,283.70	3,270.70	13.00	359,285	347,564	11,721
	3.1.1.6 Nimbahera Undulating Plain	240	3	1,042.43	974.11	68.32	216,192	131,293	84,899
	3.1.1.7 Pratapgarh Plain	258	1	987.55	974.75	12.80	147,620	124,717	22,903

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : CHITTAURGARH | Code No. 21 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No.of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Banas Basin	Rashmi	1 to 84	84 Villages	84 Villages	T-450.00 R-450.00 U- Nil	-
2.	3.1.1.2 Berach Basin	Gangrar	1 to 111, 114 to 157	155 Villages	-	-	Code No. 112, 113 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Begun	1 to 41, 50 to 55, 58, 59	49 Villages	-	-	Code No. 42 to 49, 56, 57 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Kapasan	4 to 121, 126 to 128, 133 to 141 and One Town IV (Kapasan)	130 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 1 to 3 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 of Udaipur distt. and Code No. 122 to 125, 129 to 132 are in Region No.3.1.1.5
		Bhadesar	1 to 7, 9 to 13, 20, 21	14 Villages	-	-	Code No. 8, 14 to 19 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Chittaur-garh	1 to 35, 95 to 105	46 Villages	394 Villages and One Town	T-1,855.00 R-1,828.25 U- 26.75	Code No.37, 38, 42 to 84, 88 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 36, 39 to 41, 85 to 87, 89 to 94 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
3.	3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland	Begun	42 to 49, 56, 57, 60 to 242 and One Town I (Begun)	193 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 50 to 55, 58, 59 are in Region No.3.1.1.2
		Chittaur-garh	37, 38, 42 to 84, 88, 153 to 199	93 Villages	-	-	Code No. 39 to 41, 85 to 87, 89 to 94, 106 to 121, 123, 124, 134 to 152 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6 and 95 to 105 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 122, 125 to 133 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Nimbahera	5 to 8, 36 to 44, 140 to 171	45 Villages	-	-	Code No. 20 to 22, 63 to 71, 76 to 85, 107 to 119 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5 and 9 to 19, 23 to 35, 45 to 62, 72 to 75,86 to 106, 120 to 139 are in Region No.3.1.1.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gangrar	112, 113	02 Villages	333 Villages and One Town	T-1,307.85 R-1,301.22 U- 6.63	-
4.	3.1.1.4 Chambal Basin	Begun	243 to 464 and One Town II (Rawatbhata)	222 Villages and One Town	222 Villages and One Town	T-1,442.00 R-1,420.50 U- 21.50	-
5.	3.1.1.5 Western Chittaurgarh Upland	Kapasan	122 to 125, 129 to 132, 142 to 186	53 Villages	-	-	Code No. 126 to 128, 133 to 141 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Bhadesar	8, 14 to 19, 22 to 168	154 Villages	-	-	Code No. 9 to 13, 20, 21 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Chittaur-garh	122, 125 to 133	10 Villages			Code No. 123, 124 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Dungla	1 to 28, 30 to 105	104 Villages	-	-	Code No. 29 is in Region No. 3.1.1.4 of Udaipur district
		Bari Sadri	1 to 145 and One Town VII (Bari Sadri)	145 Villages and One Town	-	-	-
		Chhoti Sadri	1, 2, 3, 6, 43 to 48, 51, 53 to 61, 75 to 94, 138 to 140, 142 to 150	52 Villages	-	-	Code No. 4, 5, 7 to 42, 49, 50, 52, 62 to 74, 95 to 137, 141 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Nimbahera	20 to 22, 63 to 71, 76 to 85, 107 to 119	35 Villages	-	-	Code No. 36 to 44 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 23 to 35, 45 to 62, 72 to 75, 86 to 106 are in Region No. 3.1.1.6
		Pratapgarh	1 to 29, 63 to 80, 82, 85, 127 to 131, 133 to 138, 188, 189, 196 to 218, 256 to 264, 266 to 326, 349 to 399, 401, 403, 424 to 431, 451 to 465, 479 to 502, 513 to 529	272 Villages	-	-	Code No. 30 to 62, 81, 83, 84, 86 to 126, 132, 139 to 187, 190 to 195, 219 to 255, 265, 327 to 348, 400, 402, 404 to 423, 432 to 450, 466 to 478, 503 to 512 are in Region No. 3.1.1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Vallabh-nagar of Udaipur district	174	01 Village	826 Villages and One Town	T-3,283.70 R-3,270.70 U- 13.00	-
6.	3.1.1.6 Nimbahera Undulating Plain	Chittaur-garh	36, 39 to 41, 85 to 87, 89 to 94, 106 to 121, 123, 124, 134 to 152 and One Town III (Chittaurgarh)	50 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 37, 38, 42 to 84, 88 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 95 to 105 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 122, 125 to 133 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Chhoti Sadri	4, 5, 7 to 42, 49, 50, 52, 62 to 74, 95 to 137, 141 and One Town VI (Chhoti Sadri)	98 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 6, 43 to 48, 51, 53 to 61, 75 to 94, 138 to 140 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Nimbahera	1 to 4, 9 to 19, 23 to 35, 45 to 62, 72 to 75, 86 to 106, 120 to 139, 172 and One Town V (Nimbahera)	92 Villages and One Town	240 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,042.43 R- 974.11 U- 68.32	Code No. 5 to 8, 36 to 44, 140 to 171 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3 and 20 to 22, 63 to 71, 76 to 85, 107 to 119 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5
7.	3.1.1.7 Pratapgarh Plain	Pratap-garh	30 to 62, 81, 83, 84, 86 to 126, 132, 139 to 187, 190 to 195, 219 to 255, 265, 327 to 348, 400, 402, 404 to 423, 432 to 450, 466 to 478, 503 to 512, 530 and One Town VIII (Pratapgarh)	258 Villages and One Town	258 Villages and One Town	T-987.55 R-974.75 U- 12.80	Code No. 63 to 80, 82, 85, 127 to 131, 133 to 138, 188, 189, 196 to 218, 256 to 264, 266 to 326, 349 to 399, 401, 403, 424 to 431, 451 to 465, 479 to 502, 513 to 529 are in Region No. 3.1.1.5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : CHITTAURGARH | Code No. 21 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Banas Basin	1.Tehsil Rashmi (Wholly)	Aravalli System and Gneissic complex	Ochrepts-Orthents	This is a small region covering a total area of 450.00 km^2 and having the average density of population of 130 persons per km^2. River Banas is the chief river which flows through the middle parts of the region. It has water bodies and contours of various height in the region. The population is more or less uniformly distributed over the entire region. The people are engaged in agricultural and other allied activities.
3.1.1.2 Berach Basin	1. Tehsil Gangrar (Partly) 2.Tehsil Begun (Partly) 3. Tehsil Kapasan (Partly) 4. Tehsil Bhadesar (Partly) 5. Tehsil Chittaurgarh (Partly)	Aravalli System, Gneissic complex and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	River Berach is the chief river which flows alongwith its tributaries through the region. It has forest land, canals and water bodies in various parts of the region. The rivers, canals and water bodies provide water for cultivation of crops. The people are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The population is uniformly distributed over the entire region. It occupies a total area of 1,855.00 km^2 having density of population of 137 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaur-garh Upland	1. Tehsil Begun (Partly) 2. Tehsil Chittaurgarh (Partly) 3. Tehsil Nimbahera (Partly) 4. Tehsil Gangrar (Partly)	Gneissic complex, Vindhyan System (Upper) and Vindhyan System (Lower)	Orthents-Ochrepts	It is covered with forest patches with contours of various heights in the northern and southern parts of the region. Rivers Gambhir (Gujri), Berach, Orai, Bamani alongwith their tributaries flow in various parts of this region. It is largely a hilly area with uneven distribution of population. The total area of the region is 1,307.85 km^2 having density of population of 90 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.4 Chambal Basin	1. Tehsil Begun (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) and Vindhyan System (Lower)	Orthents-Ochrepts Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	One major river i.e. Chambal and other rivers i e. Gunjali, Padajar and Bamani flow along with their tributaries in the region. The region is undulating having general elevation of 1,863 metres height. The northern and middle western parts of the region are covered with forest patches. It is drained by Chambal and its' several tributaries however . area for agricultural activities is limited because of its undulating nature. The distribution of population is over the region. The total area of the region is 1,442.00 km^2 and the density of population of 53 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.5 Western Chittaur-garh Upland	1. Tehsil Kapasan (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bhadesar (Partly) 3. Tehsil Chittaur-garh (Partly) 4. Tehsil Dungla (Wholly) 5. Tehsil Bari Sadri (Wholly) 6. Tehsil Chhoti Sadri (Partly) 7. Tehsil Nimba-hera (Partly) 8. Tehsil Pratap-garh (Partly)	Gneissic complex, Aravalli System, Basic and Ultra basic rocks Raialo Series, Deccan Trap and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	It occupies an area of 3,283.70 km^2 with an average density of population of 110 persons per km^2. Rivers Berach, Wagan and their tributaries flow through this region. It has forest patches with contour of 1,912 metres height in the region. The population is uniformly distributed over the region except the southern middle parts having large concentration of population due to favourable conditions.
3.1.1.6 Nimbahera Undulating Plain	1. Tehsil Chittaur-garh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Chhoti Sadri (Partly) 3. Tehsil Nimba-hera (Partly)	Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Aravalli System, Basic and Ultra basic rocks, Raialo Series and Vindhyan System (Lower)	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	River Gambhir (Gujri) alongwith its tributaries including several rivers flow through this region. It is a plain area suitable for cultivation with fertile soils. The majority of people are engaged in agricultural activities. The population is uniformly distributed over the entire region with the exception of urban centres having larger concentration of population. It occupies a total of 1,042.43 km^2 having density of population of 207 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.7 Pratapgarh Plain	1. Tehsil Pratap-garh (Partly)	Aravalli System, Basic and Ultra basic rocks, Deccan Trap and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	Rivers Betam, Sav (Siwana) alongwith their tributaries flow through various parts of the region. The soil is suitable for cultivation, hence, most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. It is an undulating plain. The population is uniformly distributed over the entire region except urban centres having larger population. The total area of this region is 987.55 km^2 having density of population of 150 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT DUNGARPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district is interspersed with stony hills covered with Jungle of cactus jujube-trees and sala together with several other varieties of shrubs and trees requiring neither deep soil nor moisture. The cultivated area is largely confined to the valleys and low ground between the hills where the soil is rich and alluvial. The district has a dry climate with hot season. The geology system of the district belongs to pre-cambrian Aravalli system. Forest and forest produce provide livelihood to a sizeable population of the district.

According to the topography and other geographical factors like rainfall, temperature, soil etc., the district of Dungarpur has been divided into three sub-micro level natural regions. A brief description of each of these regions is given here under :

3.1.1.1 Dungarpur Upland

The region lies in the north-western part of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Dungarpur, Aspur and Sagwara. It is bounded by the district of Udaipur in the north, by the state of Gujarat in the south-west, by Mahi-Vatrak Basin in the south and south-east and Mahi-Som Basin in the east. The total area covered by this region is 1,708.55 km^2. It has a population of 355,267 persons out of which 327,711 reside in rural and 27,556 in urban areas. It has in all 437 villages with one urban centre in this region i.e. Dungarpur. It is both a tehsil as well as a district headquarters having good rail and road facilities. The railway line running between Himatnagar and Udaipur passes through this town. The State Highway 10 linking Sirohi with Banswara also passes through this town. The National Highway 8 passes through the north-west part of the region. It has a few other important roads linking this region with the adjoining regions. The river Som flows along the northern border of this region towards east and hence it forms a natural boundary between this region and the adjoining district of Udaipur.

3.1.1.2 Mahi-Som Basin

The region has been named Mahi-Som Basin because two perennial rivers-Mahi and Som flow forming their basins within this region. Mahi forms a natural boundary between the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara. The region is bounded by the districts of Udaipur in the north, Banswara in the east, by the region Dungarpur Uplands and Mahi-Vatrak Basin in the west and south-west. The total area covered by this region is 617.05 km^2 while total population of the region comes to 114,871 persons as per 1981 Census. It has in all 140 villages. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Aspur and Sagwara. There is no urban centre in this region. The villages are small in terms of population.

It lacks means of communication and transport. It has two important road routes. Salumbar to Banswara and Salumbar to Sagwara. The nearest urban centre of this region is Sagwara town on the south-western boundary of it's adjoining region i.e. Mahi-Vatrak Basin.

3.1.1.3 Mahi-Vatrak Basin

The region has been named Mahi-Vatrak Basin on the basis of two rivers Mahi and Vatrak which flow through this region. Mahi forms the natural eastern boundary of this region and separates the district from Banswara. The region is bounded in the north by Dungarpur Uplands and by Mahi-Som

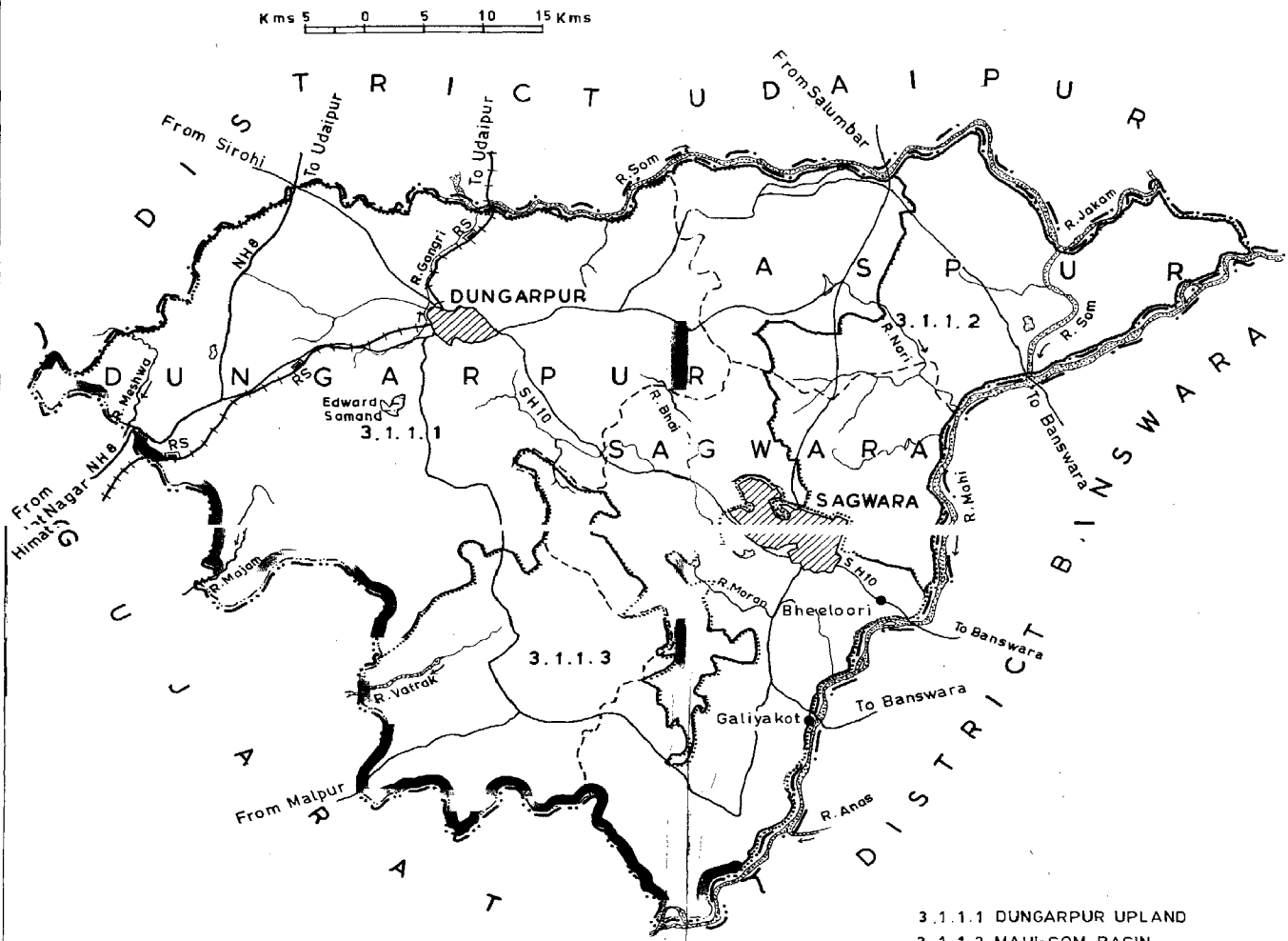
Basin, by the district of Banswara in the east and by the state of Gujarat in the west, south-west and south. Both Mahi and Vatrak rivers form their basin areas within this region. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Dungarpur and Sagwara. Sagwara is the only urban centre of this region which is located in the eastern part along its northern boundary. The total area of the region is 1,485.43 km^2 having a population of 212,707 persons out of which 196,137 reside in rural and 16,570 in urban area. It has in all 260 villages throughout the region. Bheeloori and Galiyakot are the two important villages of this region which fall in the population size group of 5,000 and above Sagwara the only urban centre, is linked with road facilities. The State Highway 10 runs between Dungarpur and Banswara via. Sagwara; another important road route links Salumbar with Banswara via. Sagwara while a third one runs from Malpur (Gujarat) to Dungarpur and Malpur to Banswara via. Galiyakot.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT DUNGARPUR

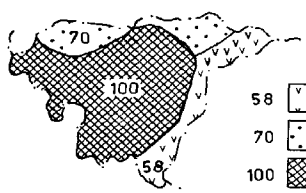
CENSUS CODE 22

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



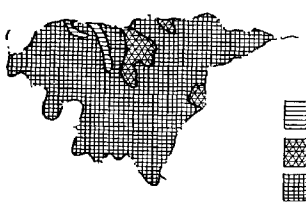
3.1.1.1 DUNGARPUR UPLAND
3.1.1.2 MAHI-SOM BASIN
3.1.1.3 MAHI-VATRAK BASIN

SOILS



58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
70 OCHREPTS
100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS

GEOLOGY



BASIC AND ULTRABASIC ROCKS
GNEISSIC COMPLEX
ARAVALLI SYSTEM

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 8
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 10
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : DUNGARPUR | Code No. 22 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dungarpur	3.1.1.1 Dungarpur Upland	437	1	1,708.55	1,697.81	10.74	355,267	327,711	27,556
	3.1.1.2 Mahi-Som Basin	140	-	617.05	617.05	-	114,871	114,871	-
	3.1.1.3 Mahi-Vatrak Basin	260	1	1,485.43	1,478.43	7.00	212,707	196,137	16,570

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : DUNGARPUR | Code No. 22 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1. Dungarpur Upland	Dungarpur	1 to 81, 83 to 317, 322 to 324 and One Town I (Dungarpur)	319 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 82, 318 to 321 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
		Aspur	1 to 37, 45 to 47, 49, 52 to 57, 76	48 Villages	-	-	Code No. 38 to 44, 48, 50, 51, 58 to 75 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Sagwara	1 to 17, 19, 42 to 64, 92 to 97, 99 to 113, 145, 148 to 153, 195	70 Villages	437 Villages and One Town	T-1,708.55 R-1,697.81 U- 10.74	Code No. 18, 20 to 41, 65 to 83,131, 132 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2 and 84 to 91, 98, 114 to 130, 133 to 144, 146, 147, 154 to 194 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
2.	3.1.1.2 Mahi-Som Basin	Aspur	38 to 44, 48, 50, 51, 58 to 75, 77 to 114	96 Villages	-	-	Code No. 45 to 47, 49, 52 to 57, 76 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Sagwara	18, 20 to 41, 65 to 83, 131, 132	44 Villages	140 Villages	T-617.05 R-617.05 U- Nil	Code No.19, 42 to 64, 92 to 97, 99 to 113 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1 and 84 to 91, 98, 114 to 130 are in Region No. 3.1.1.3
3.	3.1.1.3 Mahi-Vatrak Basin	Dungarpur	82, 318 to 321, 325 to 429	110 Villages	-	-	Code No. 83 to 317, 322 to 324 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Sagwara	84 to 91, 98, 114 to 130, 133 to 144, 146, 147, 154 to 194, 196 to 264 and One Town II (Sagwara)	150 Villages and One Town	260 Villages and One Town	T-1,485.43 R-1,478.43 U- 7.00	Code No. 92 to 97, 99 to 113, 145, 148 to 153, 195 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1 and 131, 132 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : DUNGARPUR | Code No. 22 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Dungarpur Upland	1. Tehsil Dungarpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Aspur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sagwara (Partly)	Aravalli System	Ochrepts Usterts-Ochrepts	This is a hilly region drained by rivers Meshwa in the west and Moran and Nori in the East. The distribution of population is uneven and sparse in the entire region. This region has an area of 1,708.55 km^2 and density of population works out to 208 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.2 Mahi-Som Basin	1. Tehsil Aspur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Sagwara (Partly)	Aravalli System	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Usterts-Ochrepts	This region covers an area of 617.05 per km^2 and lies in the north-eastern parts of the district. The Som and Nari rivers flow through this region. A large area of the region is covered under forests. The general elevation is about 200 metres in the eastern, western and south-western parts of the region. The distribution of population is sparse and scattered. The density of population is 186 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.3 Mahi-Vatrak Basin	1. Tehsil Dungarpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Sagwara (Partly)	Aravalli System	Orthents-Ochrepts Usterts-Ochrepts	Vatrak and Bhadar rivers flow in this region forming two basins. The region is upland cum plain area. The tributaries of Mahi also flow through the eastern parts of the region. Population is concentrated in areas where water and vegetation is available. Hills are also found in this region in scattered form. The total area of this region is 1,485.43 km^2 and the density of population works out to 143 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT BANSWARA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The district is located in the southern part of the state of Rajasthan. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Udaipur and Chittaurgarh and on the west by the district of Dungarpur. In the south-west it touches the boundary of the state of Gujarat. The oldest pre-Aravalli formations are represented by schists, gneisses, migamatites etc. In the eastern part of the district these rocks are over-lain by the Deccan Trap. The forests in Banswara district consist of mainly teak which are found on the slopes of the Aravalli hills and the undulating terrain of the district. The forest and its produce is the main source of livelihood for the people of this district.

The topography of Banswara district is a rugged Terrain punctuated by short ridges in the western parts while flat-topped hills of the Deccan trap and the plains covered with black soil exist in the eastern parts of the district. It has Anas, Kagdi and Nal as its tributaries. Deforestation in the hilly and upland tracts has caused erosion in the drainage basin. The district of Banswara has been sub-divided into two sub-micro regional divisions on the basis of topography and other physiographical factors like rainfall, temperature, forest, drainage etc. A brief description of each of these regions is given below :

3.1.1.1 MAHI-ANAS BASIN

The region lies in the central-western part of the district and is bounded by the district of Dungarpur in the north-west, by the state of Gujarat in the south-west and by Banswara Uplands in the north-east and south-east. It spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Ghatol, Banswara, Garhi, Bagidora and Kushalgarh. On the western border of the district, Mahi, a perennial river flows and its tributary Anas meets it on the western border of the region. It is drained by Mahi which rises at Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. Horan a tributary of the river Anas also meets it near village Leelwani in Bagidora tehsil. In the north-east another seasonal stream Chop meets Mahi on the western boundary of the region near village Chaupa Sanda of tehsil Garhi. A few minor water bodies are found in the northern part of this region. The total area covered by this region is 2,298.73 km^2 with 671 villages and 2 towns having a total population of 578,665 persons as per 1981 Census out of which 523,478 reside in rural while 55,187 in urban areas. It is linked with important roads. These road routes interalia include : Aspur to Banswara, Aspur to Thandla (Madhya Pradesh), Aspur to Limbdi (Gujarat), Sagwara to Banswara (State Highway 10), Sagwara to Thandla (Madhya Pradesh), Sagwara to Limbdi, Galiyakot to Banswara, Galiyakot to Jhalod (Gujarat). It has two urban centres namely Banswara and Kushalgarh which are located on the eastern border of the region. Among the important villages, Partapgarh, Talwara, Bori and Bagidora belong to the population size of 5,000 and above.

3.1.2.2 Banswara Upland

The region covers the north eastern and southern parts of the district and is bounded by the districts of Dungarpur, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh in the north, by the Chittaurgarh district and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east, by states of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in the south., and by Mahi-Anas Basin in the west. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Garhi, Ghatol, Banswara, Bagidora and Kushalgarh. The total area covered by this region is 2,768.97 km^2 having 792 villages with a total population of 307,935 persons as per 1981 Census. There is no urban unit in this region Among the important villages Ghatol belongs to

population size group of 5,000 and above.

The river Mahi is a perennial river and flows from north to southward crossing the region then takes a turn towards west on the northern boundary. It has several tributaries like the rivers Erav, Bhunan, Pundia which meet this river near Borkhera. In the southern part the river Herdi flows in the direction of north-west and merges with the seasonal tributary of Anas. Mahi dam and Mahi Water Electricity projects are the main attractions of Mahi river.

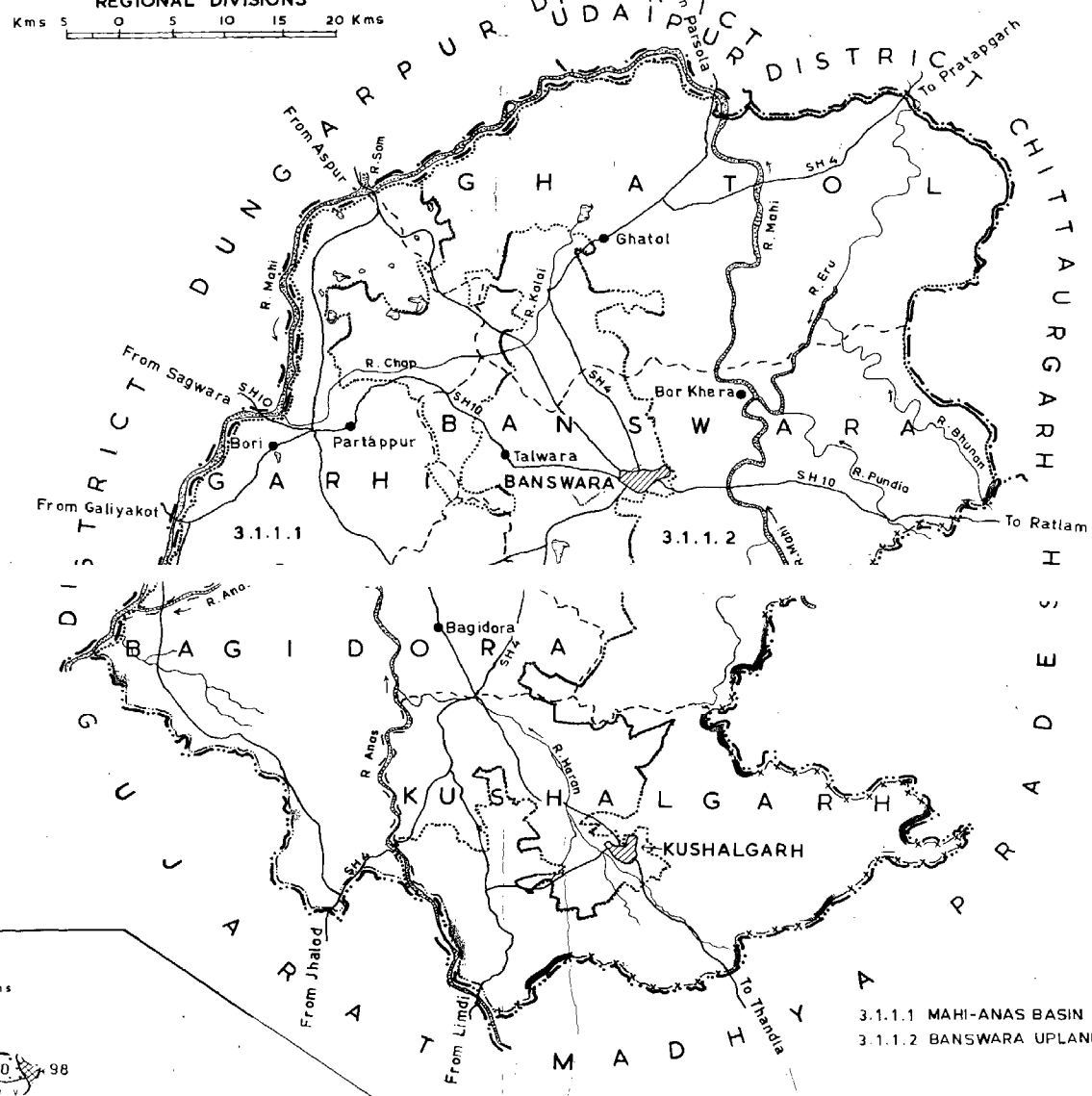
This region lacks in means of communication and transport. Among the important road routes which deserve mention are, Banswara to Limdi (Gujarat), Kushalgarh to Thandla (Madhya Pradesh), Banswara to Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh), Partapur Parsola to Pratapgarh, Banswara to Aspur etc.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT BANSWARA

CENSUS CODE 23

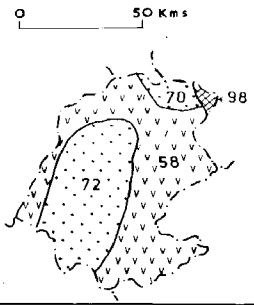
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



3.1.1.1 MAHI-ANAS BASIN

3.1.1.2 BANSWARA UPLAND

SOILS

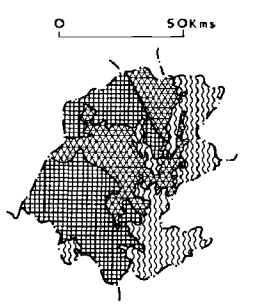


58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS

70, 72 OCHREPTS OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

98 USTERTS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY



ARAVALLI SYSTEM

DECCAN TRAP

GNEISSIC COMPLEX

BOUNDARY, STATE

,, DISTRICT

,, TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 10

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RIVER AND STREAM

WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.1.2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BANSWARA | Code No. 23 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banswara	3.1.1.1 Mahi-Anas Basin	671	2	2,298.73	2,264.49	34.24	578,665	523,478	55,187
	3.1.1.2 Banswara Upland	792	--	2,768.97	2,768.97	--	307,935	307,935	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BANSWARA | Code No. 23 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.1.1 Mahi-Anas Basin	Ghatol	41, 46 to 62, 120 to 122, 125, 130 to 137, 176 to 182, 186 to 191, 193, 268 to 277	54 Villages	--	--	Code No. 42 to 45, 63 tp 119, 123, 124, 126 to 129, 138 to 175, 183 to 185, 192, 194 to 267 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Garhi	1 to 16, 20 to 24, 27, 28, 30 to 32, 37, 54 to 59, 68 to 89, 91 to 167	132 Villages	--	--	Code No. 17 to 19, 25, 26, 29, 33 to 36, 38 to 53, 60 to 67, 90 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Banswara	6 to 8, 12 to 26, 58 to 107, 109, 114, 115, 234, 235, 237 to 248 and One Town I (Banswara)	85 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 9 to 11, 27 to 57, 108, 110 to 113, 116 to 233, 236 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Bagidora	1 to 211, 213 to 259	258 Villages	--	--	Code No. 212 is in Region No. 3.1.1.2
		Kushal-garh	1 to 40, 42, 46, 47, 51, 59, 60, 68 to 108, 110 to 126, 129, 130, 171 to 187, 189, 190, 195, 196, 198, 205 to 210, 231, 232, 235 to 240 and One Town II (Kushalgarh)	142 Villages and One Town	671 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,298.73 R-2,264.49 U- 34.24	Code No. 41, 43 to 45, 48 to 50, 52 to 58, 61 to 67, 109, 127, 128, 131 to 170, 188, 191 to 194, 197, 199 to 204, 211 to 230, 233, 234 are in Region No. 3.1.1.2
2.	3.1.1.2 Banswara Upland	Ghatol	1 to 40, 42 to 45, 63 to 119, 123, 124, 126 to 129, 138 to 175, 183 to 185, 192, 194 to 267, 278 to 316	262 Villages	--	--	Code No. 41, 46 to 62, 120 to 122, 125, 130 to 137, 176 to 182, 186 to 191, 193, 268 to 277 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Garhi	17 to 19, 25, 26, 29, 33 to 36, 38 to 53, 60 to 67, 90	35 Villages	--	--	Code No. 20 to 24, 27, 28, 30 to 32, 37, 54 to 59, 68 to 89 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Banswara	1 to 5, 9 to 11, 27 to 57, 108, 110 to 113, 116 to 233, 236, 249 to 325	240 Villages	--	--	Code No. 6 to 8, 12 to 26, 58 to 107, 109, 114, 115, 234, 235, 237 to 248 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1
		Bagidora	212	01 Village	--	--	--
		Kushal-garh	41, 43 to 45, 48 to 50, 52 to 58, 61 to 67, 109, 127, 128, 131 to 170, 188, 191 to 194, 197, 199 to 204, 211 to 230, 233, 234, 241 to 396	254 Villages	792 Villages	T-2,768.97 R-2,768.97 U- Nil	Code No. 42, 46, 47, 51, 59, 60, 68 to 108, 110 to 126, 129, 130, 171 to 187, 189, 190, 195, 196, 198, 205 to 210, 231, 232, 235 to 240 are in Region No. 3.1.1.1

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BANSWARA | Code No. 23 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.1.1 Mahi-Anas Basin	1. Tehsil Ghatol (Partly) 2. Tehsil Garhi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bagidora (Partly) 4. Tehsil Banswara (Partly) 5. Tehsil Kushalgarh (Partly)	Aravalli System, Gneissic complex and Deccan Trap	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	It is drained by Anas river in the south and Chap river in the north. The general elevation lies in between 60.85 to 91.43 metres in this region. It has few small hills alongwith forest patches here and there. The region is largely a plain with fertile soils. The population is more or less evenly distributed throughout the region, with the exception of towns in this region. The hilly areas are sparsely populated vis-a-vis other parts of the region. Farming and rearing of cattle are the main occupations of the people in this region. It has an area of 2,298.73 km^2 and density of population comes to 252 persons per km^2.
3.1.1.2. Banswara Upland	1. Tehsil Ghatol (Partly) 2. Tehsil Garhi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bagidora (Partly) 4. Tehsil Banswara (Partly) 5. Tehsil Kushalgarh (Partly)	Aravalli System Gneissic complex and Deccan Trap	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	Mahi is the chief river of this region while Erau Nadi, Punaia Nadi and their tributaries also flow through the eastern parts of the region. It is largely a hilly area with forest patches here and there. The population is unevenly distributed with concentration in plain areas, where water is available for cultivation purposes. Farming and rearing of animals are the main occupations of the people. It has an area of 2,768.97 km^2 with density of population of 111 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT TONK

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Tonk district is a part of 'The Deccan Plateau' of India, which falls in the Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan. It is located in the lower central and eastern parts of Rajasthan and its adjoining districts are Jaipur in the north; Sawai Madhopur in the east, Bhilwara, Bundi and Kota in the south and Ajmer in the west. On the basis of topography, rainfall and temperature etc. the district has been sub-divided into five natural regions viz., (1) Malpura Plain, (2) Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain, (3) Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain, (4) Todaraisingh Upland and (5) Uniara Dissected Plain. A brief description of each of these regions is given below:

3.1.2.1 Malpura Plain

The region includes the parts of the tehsils of Malpura and Todaraisingh. It is almost a plain area and lies in the north-western part of the district. The Malpura is the only important town of this region famous for Sheep and Wool Research Station. It is linked by road with various places like Dudu in the north-west; Phagi in the north-east; Niwai and Tonk in the east; Todaraisingh in the south-east and; Kekri in the south-west. The Phagi-Todaraisingh railway line also passes through Malpura town of this region. The S.H. 12 is the only important road of this region. The region contains 99 villages. Among these villages Pachewar is important village in terms of its location and population. This region covers an area of 1,195.04 km^2 with a total population of 101,688 persons out of which 83,694 reside in rural and 17,994 in urban areas.

3.1.2.2 Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain

The region is located in the north-eastern part of the district adjoining the district of Jaipur in the north and Sawai Madhopur in the east. It includes parts of the tehsils of Malpura, Tonk and Niwai The region contains 282 villages and covers an area of 1,656.04 km^2 with a population of 172,652 persons. The river Mashi divides the whole region into western and eastern parts having fairly good transport facilities. In western part, Malpura-Phagi railway line (metre gauge) and S.H. 12 exist while eastern part is provided with N.H. 12 and Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur railway line (metre gauge). Besides these two important roads viz., N.H. 12 and S.H. 12, another road is also there in this region which passes through the lower eastern border of the region formed by the river Mashi. There is no urban centre in this region. Diggi and Lawa are the two big villages, both of these are located in the western part of the region. Diggi village is famous mainly because of the temple of Shri Kalyan Dhani. Thousands of pilgrims from all over the country visit this shrine every year. Banasthali is a small village in terms of population but is famous for its Vidyapeeth, a premier all India residential institution for girls in Rajasthan.

3.1.2.3 Tonk Banetha Sandy Plain

The region is situated in the central part of the district extending from west to east side of the district and covers and parts of the tehsils of Niwai, Tonk, Uniara, Todaraisingh and Malpura. The region is largely a sandy plain. River Banas, Mashi and Sohadra flow in this region in rainy season. Among these rivers Banas is the most important one while Mashi occupies the second position. Tordi Sagar dam is an important source of water in the western part of the region. The river Sohadra flowing from north to east falls into the river Mashi while, river Mashi flowing from north to south falls into the river Banas near Tonk town. The river Banas flows from south-west to north-east in the region and then takes a turn towards Sawai Madhopur district where it meets with Chambal a perennial river which flows along the border of Rajasthan. Regarding means of communication and transport, both rail and road facilities exist in the region. The western part is provided with railway line starting from Malpura and ending in Todaraisingh town and Malpura to Todaraisingh road. The eastern part of the region is

provided with N.H. 12 and S.H. 30, which pass through Tonk town and Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur railway line also passes through Niwai town. Tonk and Niwai are the two important urban centres of this region. There are 300 villages and 2 towns in this region covering an area of 1,968.01 km^2. As per 1981 Census the total population of this region is 267,162 of which 173,548 reside in rural and 93,614 in urban areas.

3.1.2.4 Todaraisingh Upland

The region is situated in the south-western part of the district and includes the tehsil Deoli and parts of the tehsils of Todaraisingh, Tonk and Uniara covering an area of 1,670.61 km^2, having 217 villages and 2 towns with a total population of 165,295 of which 140,257 reside in rural and 25,038 in urban areas. Todaraisingh and Deoli are the two urban centres of this region, one is located on the northern border of the region while, the other in the southern part of the region. The S.H. 26 and the N.H. 12 pass through Deoli as well as Todaraisingh town linking the railway line going to Phagi via Malpura. The forest patches exist here and there on either side of the river Banas which flows on the north-western part of this region. The central part of this region is well provided with roads. Dooni is an important village in terms of population of this region. The river Banas flows in the rainy season in its full swing from south to north-east, along the south-western boundary of the region as well as district. The river Khari flows from west towards east and falls into the river Banas.

3.1.2.5 Uniara Dissected Plain

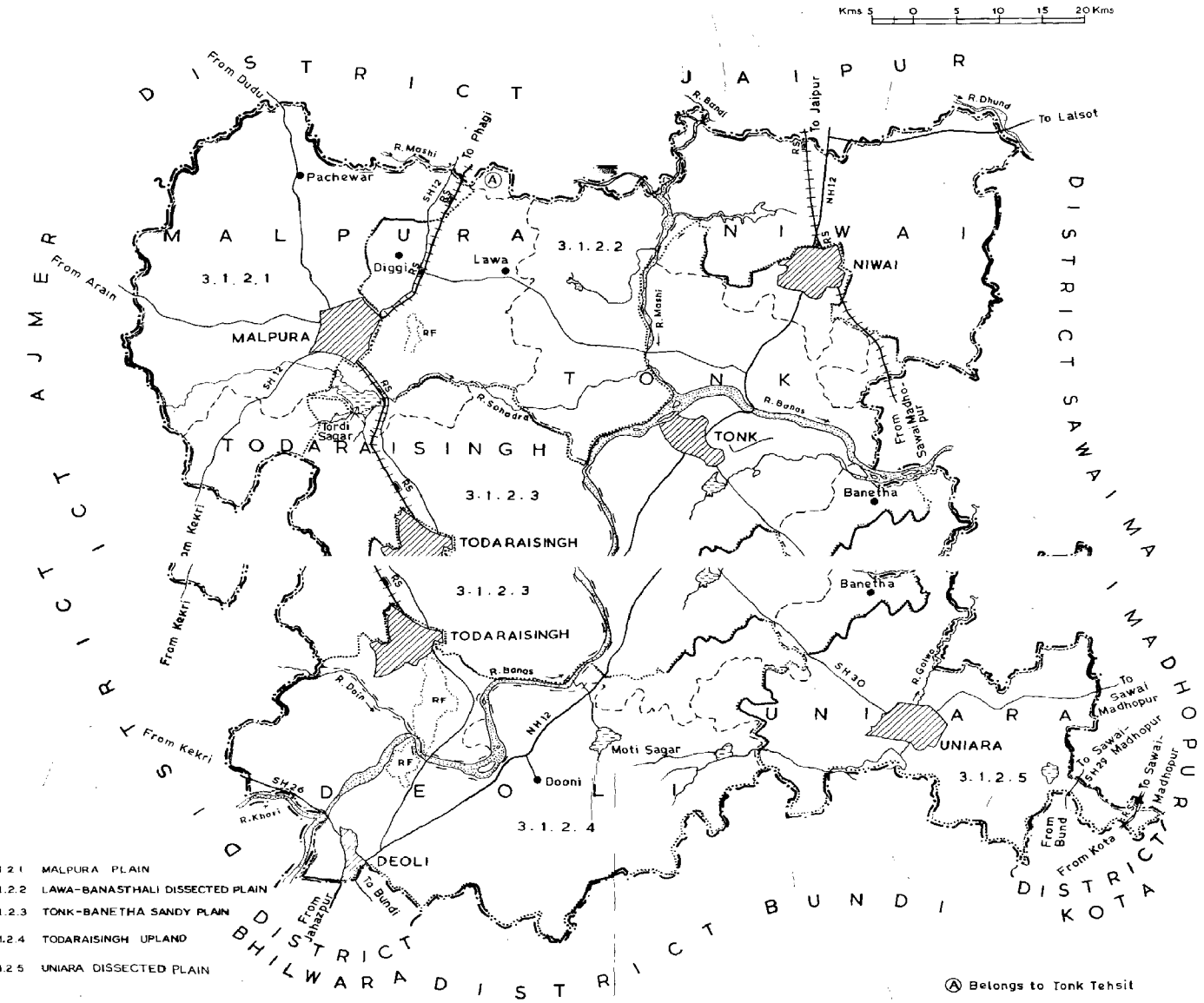
The region is named on the basis of Uniara town which is situated in the heart of the region. It is connected with the S.H. 30 reaching Tonk in the north-west and to Sawai Madhopur in the east. The river Galwa flows in the rainy season from south towards north. The Galwania dam constructed on this river is situated on the southern border of the region in this district. There exists an important water tank in the central eastern part of the region. The region is extended towards the Uniara tehsil leaving some parts of it on the northern and western border and includes a small part of Tonk on the north-western border of the Uniara tehsil. The region contains 191 villages and one town and covers an area of 830.43 km^2 with a total population of 76,838 persons out of which 69,640 reside in rural and 7,198 in urban areas. There is no village having 5,000 and above population in this region. The Kota-Sawai Madhopur broad gauge railway line touches its extreme eastern part and passes through this region.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT TONK

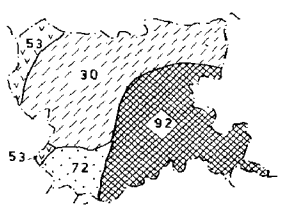
CENSUS CODE 11

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



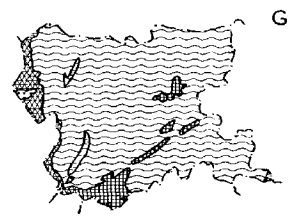
3.1.2.1 MALPURA PLAIN
3.1.2.2 LAWA-BANASTHALI DISSECTED PLAIN
3.1.2.3 TONK-BANETHA SANDY PLAIN
3.1.2.4 TODARAISINGH UPLAND
3.1.2.5 UNIARA DISSECTED PLAIN

SOILS



30 ORTHIDS–ORTHENTS
53 ORTHENTS–ARGIDS
72 OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS
92 USTERTS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
GRANITE
GNEISSIC COMPLEX

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
RESERVED FOREST — RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — NH12
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER — SH12
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE — RS
" " " METRE GAUGE — RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION — 3.1.2.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : TONK | Code No. 11 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in Km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tonk	3.1.2.1 Malpura Plain	99	1	1,195.04	1,149.69	45.35	101,688	83,694	17,994
	3.1.2.2 Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain	282	--	1,656.04	1,656.04	--	172,652	172,652	--
	3.1.2.3 Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain	300	2	1,968.01	1,943.22	24.79	267,162	173,548	93,614
	3.1.2.4 Todaraisingh Upland	217	2	1,670.61	1,589.03	81.58	165,295	140,257	25,038
	3.1.2.5 Uniara Dissected Plain	191	1	830.43	828.43	2.00	76,838	69,640	7,198

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : TONK | Code No. 11 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Divisions Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.2.1 Malpura Plain	Malpura	1 to 65, 69, 70, 83 to 104, 106, 129 and One Town I (Malpura)	91 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 66 to 68, 71 to 82, 105, 108 to 111, 118 to 128 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2 & 107, 112 to 117 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Todarai-Singh	1 to 8	08 Villages	99 Villages and One Town	T- 1,195.04 R- 1,149.69 U- 45.35	--
2.	3.1.2.2 Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain	Malpura	66 to 68, 71 to 82, 105, 108 to 111, 118 to 128	31 Villages	--	--	Code No. 69, 70, 83 to 104, 106 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1 and 107, 112 to 117 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Tonk	1 to 50, 64 to 83, 123 to 125	73 Villages	--	--	Code No. 51 to 63, 84 to 122 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Niwai	1 to 31, 33 to 94, 98 to 103, 120, 121, 123 to 191, 194 to 201	178 Villages	282 Villages	T- 1,656.04 R- 1,656.04 U- Nil	Code No. 32, 95 to 97, 104 to 119, 122, 192, 193 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
3.	3.1.2.3 Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain	Niwai	32, 95 to 97, 104 to 119, 122, 192, 193 and One Town II (Niwai)	23 Villages and One Town	--	--	33 to 94, 98 to 103, 120, 121, 123 to 191 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Tonk	51 to 63, 84 to 122, 126 to 196, 201, 202, 213 to 225, 228 to 255, 258 and One Town IV (Tonk)	167 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 197 to 200, 203 to 212, 226, 227, 256, 257 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4 and 64 to 83, 123 to 125 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Uniara	1 to 10, 30 to 35	16 Villages	--	--	Code No. 11 to 29 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5
		Malpura	107, 112 to 117	07 Villages	--	--	Code No. 108 to 111 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Todarai-Singh	9 to 22, 24 to 59, 71 to 107	87 Villages	300 Villages and Two Towns	T - 1,968.01 R-- 1,943.22 U- 24.79	Code No. 23, 60 to 70 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4
4.	3.1.2.4 Todarai-Singh Upland	Todarai-Singh	23, 60 to 70, 108 to 117 and One Town III (Todaraisingh)	22 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 24 to 59, 71 to 107 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Tonk	197 to 200, 203 to 212, 226, 227, 256, 257, 259 to 263	23 villages	--	--	Code No. 201, 202, 213 to 225, 228 to 255, 258 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Deoli	1 to 166 and One Town V (Deoli) Entire Tehsil	166 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Uniara	81, 85 to 89	06 Villages	217 Villages and Two Towns	T - 1,670.61 R-- 1,589.03 U- 81.58	Code No. 82 to 84 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5
5.	3.1.2.5 Uniara Dissected Plain	Tonk	264, 265	02 Villages	--	--	--
		Uniara	11 to 29, 36 to 80, 82 to 84, 90 to 211 and One Town VI (Uniara)	189 Villages and One Town	191 Villages and One Town	T - 830.43 R-- 828.43 U- 2.00	Code No. 30 to 35 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3 and 81, 85 to 89 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : TONK | Code No. 11 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.1 Malpura Plain	1. Tehsil Malpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Todaraisingh (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthids-Orthents Orthents-Argids	It is a large plain area with several seasonal rivers and canals flowing through it. Masonry or rocks filled dams are found in the entire region. The contour of 451 metres height is noticed in the middle of eastern parts of the region. The south-western parts of this region are sandy and covered with sand dunes. Land is fertile and engaged for cultivation. The people are mainly occupied in agricultural and other allied activities. The population is uniformly distributed over the areas in the region except urban centres where concentration of population is more. The total area of this region is 1,195.04 km^2. and the average density of population is 85 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.2 Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain	1. Tehsil Malpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Tonk (Partly) 3. Tehsil Niwai (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Aravalli System	Orthids-Orthents Usterts	This region occupies an area of 1,656.04 km^2 and average density of population works out to 104 persons per km^2 It includes forest areas although area covered by forests insignificant. Rivers Mashi, Dhil and their tributaries flow through various parts of the region. Water sheds also exist in the region. The population is more or less uniformly distributed over the entire region. The people are engaged in agricultural and allied activities.
3.1.2.3 Tonk-Banetha Sandy Plain	1. Tehsil Todaraisingh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Tonk (Partly) 3. Tehsil Niwai (Partly) 4. Tehsil Uniara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Aravalli System	Orthids-Orthents Usterts	This region occupies an area of 1,968.01 km^2. Rivers Banas, Mashi and their tributaries flow through this region. Water bodies also exist in the area. It has forest areas in the western parts. This region is a sandy plain with sand dunes in the eastern parts of the region. A contour of 442 metres height is observed here. Land is fertile and people are engaged in agricultural and other allied activities. The population is uniformly distributed over the region except urban centres where concentration is more. The density of population is 136 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.4 Todaraisingh Upland	1. Tehsil Todaraisingh (Partly) 2. Tehsil Deoli (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Tonk (Partly) 4. Tehsil Uniara (Partly)	Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Aravalli System	Orthids-Orthents Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts	This region occupies an area of 1,670.61 km^2 having a density of population of 99 persons per km^2. It is a hilly area with forest patches here and there. A contour of 531 metres height is also observable within the region. River Banas and its tributaries flow through this region. Water bodies also exist in the region. The population is uniformly distributed over the region except towns.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.5 Uniara Dissected Plain	1. Tehsil Uniara (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Usterts	This region occupies an area of 830.43 km^2 with a density of population of 93 persons per km^2. It contains forest area in south-eastern parts. Rivers Galwa, Chakan and its tributaries and several internal streams flow through this region. Water bodies also exist in this region. The population is not uniformly distributed throughout the region and the people are mostly engaged in agricultural and allied activities.

DISTRICT BHILWARA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

According to various geographical factors like physiography, rainfall, temperature, soils, geology, forest coverage, settlement pattern, drainage system etc., the district of Bhilwara has been divided into four regions. A brief description of each of these regions is given hereunder :

3.1.2.1 Bhilwara Aravalli

This is the smallest region of the Bhilwara district with physiographical characteristics akin to Aravalli hills. A sizeable patch of reserved forest is found in its north-western parts which lies to the west of Badnor village. The region lies to the north of Asind town which is a nearby town of this region. It is bounded by the districts of Udaipur in the north and by Ajmer in the north-west and west. An administrative pocket of Udaipur district belonging to Bhim tehsil lies to its north-west and west while Hurda-Banera Plain lies to its south. The river Nakadi flows towards north-east in this region. The total area of this region comes to 211.21 km^2 covering 39 villages as per 1981 Census having a total population of 28,078 persons. No urban unit is there in the region but the nearby town of the district which lies to its south is Asind. It lacks rail and road facilities.

3.1.2.2 Hurda-Banera Plain

It is called Hurda-Banera Plain on the basis of the names of two villages, which are located in this region. The region is located in the north, north-west and western parts of the district extending from northern boundary to southern boundary and making the western boundary of the district. It covers small parts of the tehsils of Asind, Shahpura, Banera and Bhilwara and includes entire tehsils of Hurda, Mandal, Raipur and Sahara. The total area covered by this region is 5,088.05 km^2. It is bounded in the west by the district of Udaipur and in the south by the district of Chittaurgarh while Banas Basin lies to its east. The total number of villages included in this region are 719 and the total population of the region as per 1981 Census comes to 608,667 persons out of which 547,386 reside in rural and 34,281 in urban areas. Among the important villages worth-mentioning are Hurda-Seja, Hurda, Agrocha, Banera, Karera, Raipur and Bagor. It has three urban centres namely Mandal, Asind and Gangapur towns. The State Highways 4 and 12 pass through this region. There are other important roads also. These include Beawar road via Badnor village of the adjacent region, Hurda-Shahpura road, Shahpura and Deogarh roads etc. The State Highway 4 runs between Bhilwara and Ajmer passing through the region longitudinally and the State Highway 12 connects Udaipur with Bhilwara crossing it diagonally in the south of Gangapur town. A metre gauge railway line running between Bhilwara-Ajmer passes through this region longitudinally, and runs parallel to State Highway 4 and also passes through the Mandal town and Hurda village. The river Khari flows in the north-western part of the region towards north-east, while the river Mansi flows diagonally in the central part towards north-east. The river Kothari flows in the lower central part of the region from south-east to east. The river Chandrabhaga flows in the south-western part in the vicinity of this district as well as forms regional boundary along south-east and meets the river Banas near the border of this district. A dam called Khari Bandh has been constructed on the river Khari for purposes of irrigation and generation of electricity. Another dam has also been built over the river Kothari. All these rivers are tributaries of the Banas and meet it in the adjoining region named as Banas Basin. It has five administrative pockets which have been considered as a part of this sub-micro region. These are marked as A, B, C, D and E in the map.

3.1.2.3 Banas Basin

The region cuts across the central part of the district diagonally and is bounded by the district of Ajmer in the north, Chittaurgarh in the south, while Hurda-Banera Plain lies to its west and

north-west, the region of Bhilwara Upland exists in the east and south-east. It extends over , the parts of the tehsils of Jahazpur, Shahpura, Banera, Bhilwara, Mandalgarh and covers Kotri tehsil wholly. The total area covered by this region is 3,296.13 km^2 while the number of villages and towns included in this region are 479 and 2 respectively. As per 1981 Census the total population comes to 493,347 persons of which 351,393 reside in rural and 141,954 in urban areas. It has two urban centres namely Bhilwara and Shahpura. Bhilwara being district headquarter is linked with Chittaurgarh to Ajmer rail marg which also passes through this town. The State Highway 12 also passes through Shahpura town, and after crossing this region leads to Kekri in Ajmer district. Other important roads are : in the east, one road leads to Jahazpur another in the south-east leads to Mandalgarh; the third one in the west, goes to Deogarh via Bagar; the fourth one goes to Mandal towards south-west; while the sixth one leads to Hurda in the north-west. In this region Banas forms basin known as the Banas Basin. It flows alongwith its several tributaries namely Nohar Sagar and Umed Sagar. The important villages of this region are Pander, Ropan (Jahazpur tehsil), Nandrai (Kotri tehsil), Bigod villages of this region are Pander, Ropan (Jahazpur tehsil), Kotri, Nandrai (Kotri tehsil), Bigod (Mandalgarh tehsil) and Mangrop, Hameergarh (Bhilwara tehsil). It has two administrative pockets marked as F and G while F belongs to Kotri tehsil, G lies in the Banera tehsil. The area figures almost remain the same as both these pockets are located in the same region.

3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland

The region covers the eastern parts of the district and is bounded by the districts of Tonk in the north, by Bundi in the east, by Chittaurgarh and the state of Madhya Pradesh in the south and, by Banas Basin in the west. The region extends over the parts of the tehsils of Jahazpur and Mandalgarh. The total area covered by this region is 1,766.84 km^2 while the total number of villages included in this region is 337. According to 1981 Census the total population of this region is 183,162 persons out of which 170,834 reside in rural and 12,328 in urban areas. There is only one town i.e. Jahazpur in this region and it is connected by road with Shahpura. The river Banas flows on the western border of the town Jahazpur. Another important road route of this region is from Bhilwara to Bundi via Mandalgarh and Bijoliya Kalan. In the north-eastern parts , a road running between Kekri and Bundi passes through this region and reaches the villages located at the border of district Tonk.

Five forest patches are found in the region in the central and lower south-eastern parts on this upland area of Mandalgarh and Jahazpur. It has few seasonal nalas and small tributaries which flow during the rainy season. One administrative pocket marked H in the map is found in the region which belongs to Mandalgarh tehsil. A small water body is located on the eastern border of the region adjacent to road leading from Bijoliya Kalan to Bundi. Both the villages Mandalgarh and Bijoliya have historical importance. Mandalgarh fort measures about half a mile in length and is located in the north-west of the village and is surrounded by a low rampart with bastions encircling the crest of the hill on which it stands. Bijoliya village presents picturesque scene which is situated on a plateau called the Uparmal. Its ancient name was Vindhyavali. Besides, these two villages one more village namely Naya Nagar is also considered an important village in terms of population and falls in the category of big villages in the region.

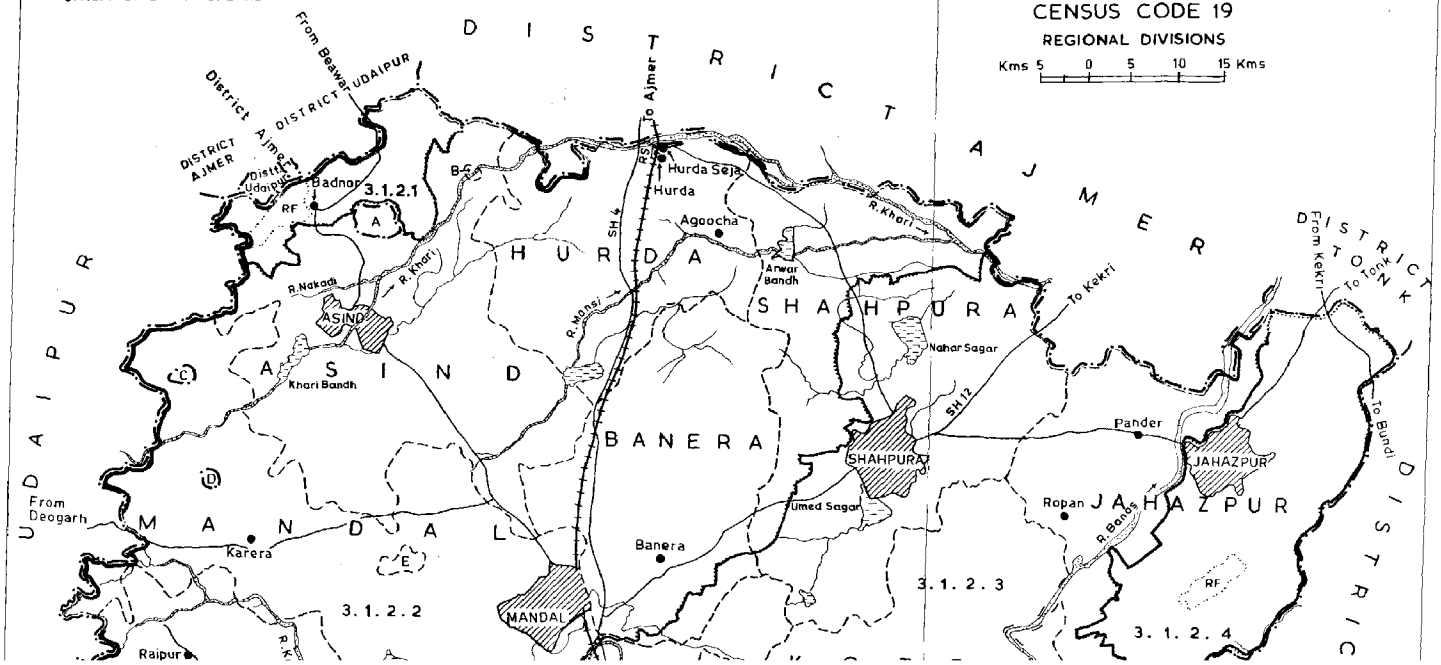
3.1.2.1 BHILWARA ARAVALLI
3.1.2.2 HURDA-BANERA PLAIN
3.1.2.3 BANAS BASIN
3.1.2.4 BHILWARA UPLAND

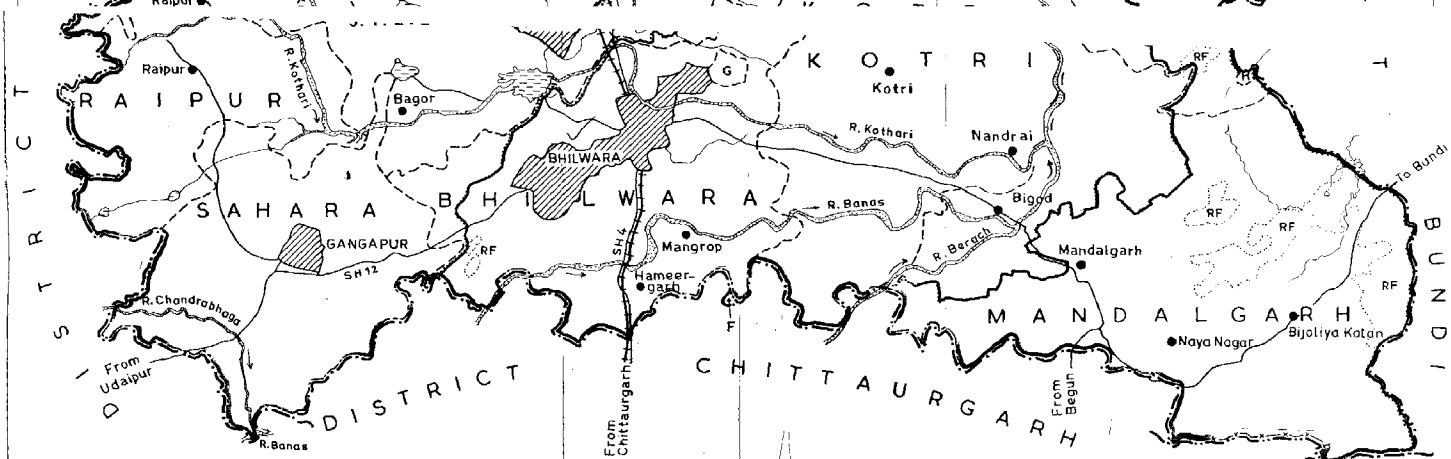
RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT BHILWARA

CENSUS CODE 19

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 5 0 5 10 15 Kms





Note :- A. Belongs to Bhim tehsil of Udaipur District.
B. Belongs to Hurda tehsil.
C&D. Belong to Deogarh tehsil of Udaipur District.
E. Belongs to Asind tehsil.
F. Belongs to Kotri tehsil.
G. Belongs to Banera Tehsil
H. Belongs to Mandalgarh Tehsil

SOILS

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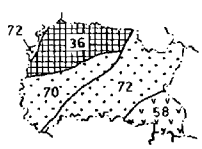
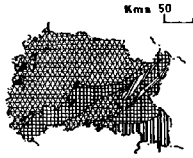


36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM
GRANITE
GNEISSIC COMPLEX
BASIC ROCKS

BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 12
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.2.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BHILWARA | Code No. 19 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhilwara	3.1.2.1 Bhilwara Aravalli	39		211.21	211.21		28,078	28,078	
	3.1.2.2 Hurda-Banera Plain	719	3	5,088.05	5,018.55	69.50	608,667	547,386	34,281
	3.1.2.3 Banas Basin	479	2	3,296.13	3,169.68	126.45	493,347	351,393	141,954
	3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland	337	1	1,766.84	1,721.54	45.30	183,162	170,834	12,328

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BHILWARA | Code No. 19 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No.of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.2.1 Bhilwara Aravalli	Asind	1 to 23, 31 to 43, 51, 52, 68	39 Villages	39 Villages	T-211.21 R-211.21 U- Nil -	Code No. 24 to 30, 44 to 50, 53 to 67 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
2.	3.1.2.2 Hurda-Banera Plain	Asind	24 to 30, 44 to 50, 53 to 67, 69 to 196 and One Town I (Asind)	157 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 31 to 43, 51, 52, 68 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Hurda	1 to 69 (Entire Tehsil)	69 Villages	-	-	-
		Shahpura	1 to 24, 26 to 36, 58 to 65, 100 to 103, 108 to 111	51 Villages	-	-	Code No. 25, 37 to 57, 66 to 99, 104 to 107 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Mandal	1 to 164 and One Town IV, (Mandal) Entire Tehsil	164 Villages and One Town	-	-	-
		Banera	1 to 72, 77 to 80	76 Villages	-	-	Code No. 73 to 76 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Bhilwara	49 to 58, 65	11 Villages	-	-	Code No. 59 to 64 are in Region No.3.1.2.3
		Raipur	1 to 89 (Entire Tehsil)	89 Villages	-	-	-
		Sahara	1 to 97 and One Town VI (Gangapur) Entire Tehsil	97 Villages and One Town	-	-	-
		Bhim of Udaipur Distt.	22 to 24	03 Villages	-	-	-
		Deogarh of Udaipur Distt.	13 to 14	02 Villages	719 Villages and Three Towns	T-5,088.05 R-5,018.55 U- 69.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	3.1.2.3 Banas Basin	Shahpura	25, 37 to 57, 66 to 99, 104 to 107, 112 to 135 and One Town II (Shahpura)	84 Villages	-	-	Code No. 26 to 36, 58 to 65, 100 to 103, 108 to 111 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Jahazpur	1 to 21, 52 to 78, 80, 81, 91 to 94, 97 to 101	59 Villages	-	-	Code No. 22 to 51, 79, 82 to 90, 95, 96 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4
		Banera	73 to 76, 81 to 85	09 Villages	-	-	Code No. 77 to 80 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Bhilwara	1 to 48, 59 to 64, 66 to 125 and One Town V (Bhilwara)	114 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No 49 to 58, 65 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Kotri	1 to 127 (Entire Tehsil)	127 Villages	-	-	-
		Mandal-garh	1 to 40, 54 to 62, 64 to 83, 90 to 106	86 Villages	479 Villages and Two Towns	T-3,296.13 R-3,169.68 U- 126.45	Code No. 41 to 53, 63, 84 to 89 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4
4.	3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland	Jahazpur	22 to 51, 79, 82 to 90, 95, 96, 102 to 181 & One Town III (Jahazpur)	122 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 52 to 78, 80, 81, 91 to 94, 97 to 101 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Mandal-garh	41 to 53, 63, 84 to 89, 107 to 301	215 Villages	337 Villages and One Town	T-1,766.84 R-1,721.54 U - 45.30	Code No. 54 to 62, 64 to 83, 90 to 106 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BHILWARA | Code No. 19 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.1 Bhilwara Aravalli	1. Tehsil Asind (Partly)	Gneissic complex	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Orthents	This region has an area of 211.21 km^2 and density of population of 133 persons per km^2. The northern parts are drained by Khari and its tributaries. Western parts of this region are covered by forests. Its north-western parts are hilly while the rest of the area is plain. Contours of 853 metres in height are observed in the south western parts of this region. The population is unevenly distributed throughout the region.
3.1.2.2 Hurda-Banera Plain	1. Tehsil Asind (Partly) 2. Tehsil Hurda (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Shahpura (Partly) 4. Tehsil Mandal (Wholly) 5. Tehsil Banera (Partly) 6. Tehsil Bhilwara (Partly) 7. Tehsil Raipur (Wholly) 8. Tehsil Sahara (Wholly)	Granite, Gneissic complex, Basic rocks, Raialo Series and Aravalli System	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	Rivers Khari, Mansi, Kothari, Chandrabhaga and their tributaries flow through this region. It is also drained by few other seasonal streams. The river forms a basin. Contour of 685 metres height exists in the western parts of the region. It has few water bodies within this region. The population is unevenly distributed in the south and north-western parts of the region. The total area covered by this region is 5,088.05 km^2 while density of population works out to 120 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.3 Banas Basin	1. Tehsil Shahpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Jahaz-pur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Banera (Partly) 4. Tehsil Bhilwara (Partly) 5. Tehsil Kotri (Wholly) 6. Tehsil Mandalgarh (Partly)	Aravalli System, Raialo Series and Gneissic complex	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	The river Banas and its tributaries flow from north-east to south-west in this region. The river forms a basin. It is also drained by few seasonal rivulets in north-western parts. These streams rise from Umed Sagar and Nohar Sagar. Few forest patches are found in this region. The general elevation is 483 metres. The population is largely in areas where water is available for cultivation purposes. Agricultural operations including rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the people in this region. The total area of this region is 3,296.13 km^2 and density of population works out to 150 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland	1. Tehsil Jahazpur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Mandalgarh (Partly)	Raialo Series, Gneissic complex, Aravalli System and Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Upper	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents	A sizeable portion of land is covered by forests in this region in the eastern parts of this region while rivers Mej, Eru and its tributaries, and tributaries of river Banas flow in the western parts. Contours of 593 metres in height is observed in the southern part of the region. It has rocky slopes in the middle-east. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region except towns where it is concentrated as means of livelihood are easily available. The area of the region is 1,766.84 km^2 and the density of population works out to 104 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT BUNDI

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Bundi district lies in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan located in a narrow valley called Banda-ka-Nal. It is bounded by Tonk district in the north, Bhilwara in the west, Chittaurgarh in the south and Kota in the south-east. The Chambal flows perennially in the district, separating Bundi from Kota. Taking into consideration various factors such as physiography, climatic conditions, soils, geology, forest coverage, settlement pattern, drainage system etc., the district has been divided into six sub-micro regions. The particulars of each of the regions are briefly discussed below :

3.1.2.1 Hindoli-Roneeja Uplands

The region lies in the north-western part of the district and spreads over the parts of Hindoli and Nainwa tehsils. It is bounded by Bhilwara district in the west, Tonk in the north, Dei-Karwar region in the east., and Bundi Hills in the south. It has only one town namely Nainwa which is situated on its eastern border. The region covers the major part of the tehsil Hindoli. Hindoli and Roneeja are its two important villages located in this region. Reserved forest patches are seen in the south and south-west of Hindoli tehsil. Several water bodies also exist in the region. River Mej and Bajan flow towards north-east and east in the region. Among the roads, National Highway 12 passes through Hindoli village, i.e., from Jahazpur to Kota via Bundi. Town Nainwa is linked with road leading to Indergarh (Kota) via Del village in the east and Bundi via Dei in the south-west. The region spreads over an area of 1,117.96 km^2 which has 1 town and 149 villages in all. As per 1981 Census the total population of this region was 128,537 persons. Of these 118,539 are residing in rural and 9,998 in urban areas.

3.1.2.2 Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain

The region lies in the north-eastern part of the district and spreads over the parts of Nainwa tehsil. It is bounded in the north and north-east by Tonk district, in the east by Kota, in the south by Mej-Chambal Ravines region and in the west and north-west by Hindoli-Roneeja Uplands. There is no urban unit but Dei is an important large-sized village with a population of 5,000 and above. Karwar is also another important village in terms of its geographical location and availability of various amenities. There is a continuous belt of reserved forest areas along the southern boundary. Both Dei and Karwar villages are linked with road facilities leading in the north-west to Nainwa town of the adjoining region, in the east to Indergarh town of Kota in the adjacent district and in the south to Keshoraipatan. The total area covered by this region is 716.97 km^2 having 112 villages. As per 1981 Census the total population of this region was 67,305 persons.

3.1.2.3 Bundi Hills

Bundi hills or Central Bundi ranges, as they are called, pass through the centre of Bundi district, dividing it into two equal parts, viz. the north-western part and the south-eastern part. In other words, it may be stated that Hindoli-Roneeja Uplands are in the north-west and Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain in the north-east of the district. In the south-west is located the Bundi Plain, in the central-western part Mej-Chambal Ravines and in the south-eastern part exists the Dabi Plateau. The region is bounded in the east by Kota district and in the west by Bhilwara. There are two road routes -- one crossing it in the west from Bundi town to Hindoli and the other in the east from Keshoraipatan to Nainwa. The region is enriched with reserved

forest areas and spreads over the parts of Hindoli, Bundi and Nainwa tehsils. On the southern boundary two towns, namely, Bundi and Lakheri, belonging to the adjoining regions are situated. The region extends over an area of 730.66 km^2 having 63 villages. According to the 1981 Census, the total population of this region was returned at 40,256 persons.

3.1.2.4 Mej-Chambal Ravines

The region lies on the eastern side of the district and spreads over the parts of Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils. It is bounded in the north by the Bundi Hills region, in the west and south-west by the Bundi Plain region and in the east and north-east by Kota district. Mej and Chambal are the two rivers flowing towards north-east direction in the region. The former is a tributary of the Chambal river and is a non-perennial river. The Chambal is, however, the most important perennial river of the region. On the banks of these rivers, the ravines can be seen easily. The only town belonging to this region is Lakheri which besides being connected with State Highway 20 is also linked with railway line (broad gauge). Among the roads, one on the western border joining Kota in the south-east and Bundi in the north-west and the other Keshoraipatan in the south and Nainwa in the north pass through this region. The total area of the region is 1,148.75 km^2 and the number of villages is 174. As per 1981 Census, the total population was returned at 127,116 persons of which 107,056 resided in villages and 20,060 in town.

3.1.2.5 Bundi Plain

The region is located in the southern part of the district and spreads over the parts of Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils. It is bounded in the north by two regions viz., Bundi Hills and Mej-Chambal Ravines. A minor pocket of the region exists in the west of Bundi Plain to the west and south-west of Kapren town. The Dabi Plateau region exists in the west and south-west of Bundi Plain. In the south and south-east, it is bounded by the district of Kota. There are three towns in the Bundi Plain region, namely Bundi, Keshoraipatan and Kapren. Both Kapren and Keshoraipatan are linked by broad gauge railway line with Kota in the south and Indergarh in the north-east via Lakheri town of the adjoining region. State Highway 29 connects Bundi town with Bijolia (District Bhilwara) and Indergarh (District Kota) while National Highway 12 Jahazpur (District Bhilwara) with Kota. Another important road links Kapren with Keshoraipatan. Chambal, a perennial river flows along the south-eastern border of the region. Both Keshoraipatan and Kapren towns are located on the banks of this river. Two patches of reserved forest areas exist along the western and south western border of the region. The region spreads over an area of 1,030.91 km^2. The total number of villages stands at 186. The total population enumerated at the 1981 Census was 181,647 persons made up of 111,876 rural and 69,771 urban dwellers.

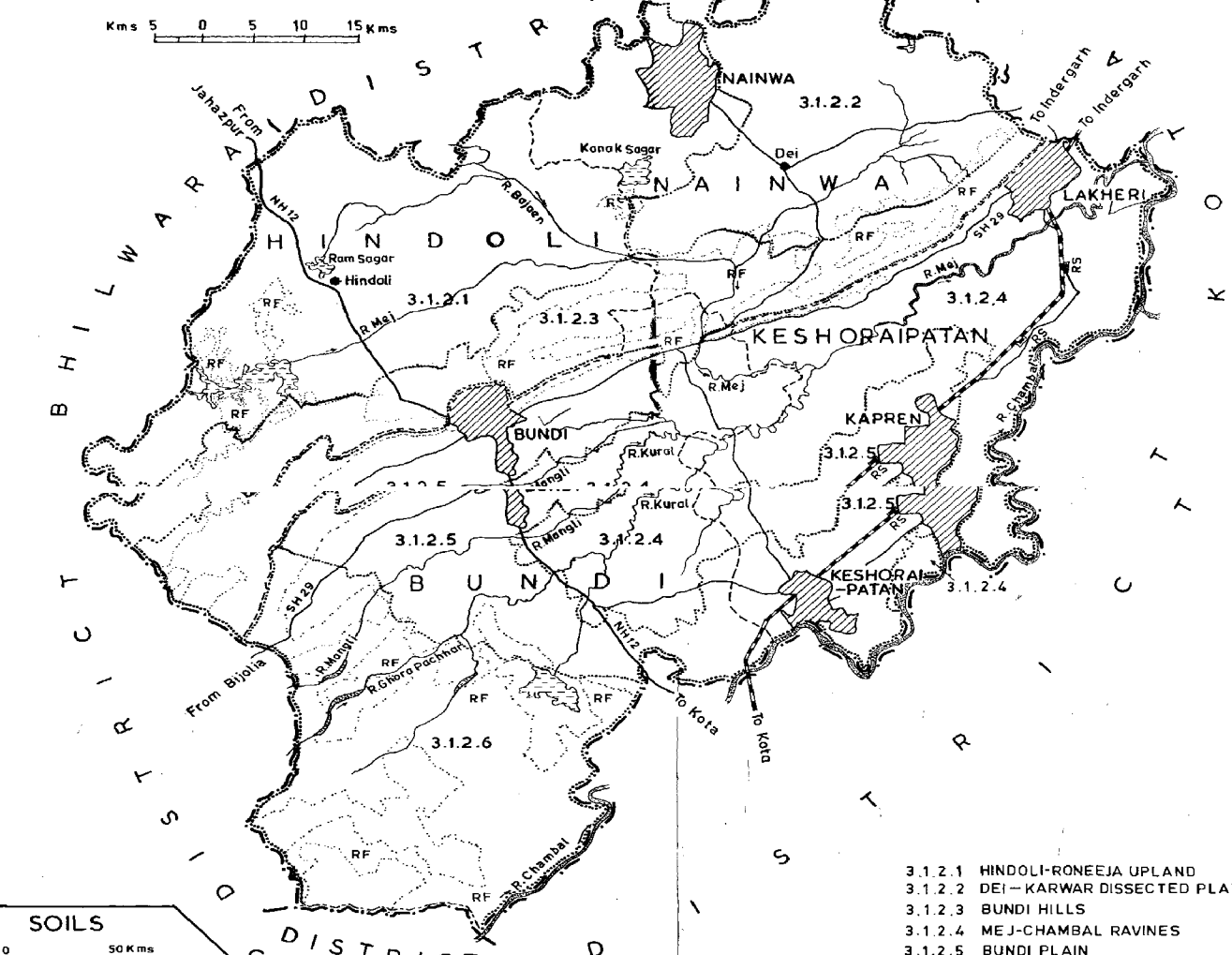
3.1.2.6 Dabi Plateau

The region is bounded in the west by Bhilwara district in the south by Chittaurgarh and in the east by Kota. The Bundi Plain region exists in its north while it is surrounded by Bundi Hills in the north-west.

The landform of the region plateau. The region is located in the south-western part of the district. Dabi is an important village of the region. The major part of the region is covered by the reserved forest areas. Mangli, Kural and Eru are the seasonal tributaries of the Chambal river flowing in this region. The first two rivers flow in the direction of north-east while the third one Eru flows in the easterly direction and meets Chambal on the south-eastern border. On the northern border of the region it has a natural seasonal water lake. The only important road route is State Highway 29 from Bijolia (Bhilwara) to Bundi, crossing the region in the north-west. The total area of the region is 878.45 km^2 and the number of villages stands at 53. As per data revealed by the 1981 Census, the region had a population of 42,121.

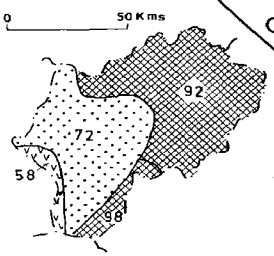
RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT BUNDI
CENSUS CODE 24

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



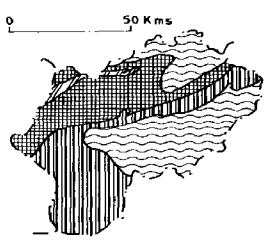
3.1.2.1 HINDOLI-RONEEJA UPLAND
3.1.2.2 DEI – KARWAR DISSECTED PLAIN
3.1.2.3 BUNDI HILLS
3.1.2.4 MEJ-CHAMBAL RAVINES
3.1.2.5 BUNDI PLAIN
3.1.2.6 DABI PLATEAU

SOILS



58 ORTHENTS – OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
92 USTERTS
98 USTERTS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
RAIALO SERIES
ARAVALLI SYSTEM

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, RESERVED FOREST RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH12
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH29
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.2.6
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BUNDI | Code No. 24 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bundi	3.1.2.1 Hindoli-Roneeja Upland	149	1	1,117.96	1,114.07	3.89	128,537	118,539	9,998
	3.1.2.2 Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain	112	-	716.97	716.97		67,305	67,305	
	3.1.2.3 Bundi Hills	63	-	730.66	730.66		40,256	40,256	
	3.1.2.4 Mej-Chambal Ravines	174	1	1,148.75	1,123.75	25.00	127,116	107,056	20,060
	3.1.2.5 Bundi Plain	186	3	1,030.91	918.24	112.67	181,647	111,876	69,771
	3.1.2.6 Dabi Plateau	53		878.45	878.45	-	42,121	42,121	

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BUNDI | Code No. 24 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.2.1 Hindoli-Roneeja Upland	Hindoli	1 to 87, 91 to 96, 102 to 104, 107 to 129, 135, 145	121 Villages	-	-	Code No. 88 to 90, 97 to 101, 105, 106, 130 to 134 136 to 144 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Nainwa	16, 21, 23 to 45, 51, 56, 57 and One Town I (Nainwa)	28 Villages and One Town	149 Villages and One Town	T-1,117.96 R-1,114.07 U- 3.89	Code No. 17 to 20, 22, 46 to 50, 52 to 55 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
2.	3.1.2.2 Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain	Nainwa	1 to 15, 17 to 20, 22, 46 to 50, 52 to 55, 58 to 95, 98 to 131, 135 to 144, 151	112 Villages	112 Villages	T-716.97 R-716.97 U- Nil	Code No. 96, 97, 132 to 134, 145 to 150 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3 and 16, 21, 23 to 45, 51, 56, 57 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
3.	3.1.2.3 Bundi Hills	Hindoli	88 to 90, 97 to 101, 105, 106, 130 to 134, 136 to 144, 146 to 149	28 Villages	-	-	Code No. 91 to 96, 102 to 104, 107 to 129, 135, 145 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Nainwa	96, 97, 132 to 134, 145 to 150, 152 to 167	27 Villages	-	-	Code No. 98 to 131, 135 to 144, 151 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Bundi	76, 78 to 84	08 Villages	63 Villages	T-730.66 R-730.66 U- Nil	Code No. 77 is in Region No.3.1.2.5
4.	3.1.2.4 Mej-Chambal Ravines	Bundi	45, 55 to 59, 85 to 87, 91, 94 to 120, 122, 172, 173, 177 to 183, 185, 187, 188, 201 to 206, 208, 212, 213	59 Villages			Code No. 46 to 54, 60 to 75, 77, 88 to 90, 92, 93, 121, 123 to 140, 142, 149 to 152, 154, 155, 161 to 171, 174 to 176, 184, 186, 189 to 200, 207, 209 to 211 are in Region No.3.1.2.5 & 76, 78 to 84 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3. and Code No. 141, 143 to 148, 153, 156 to 160 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Keshorai-patan	1 to 82, 99, 103 to 107, 112, 113, 120 to 123, 129, 133 to 135, 138, 140 to 143, 150 to 161 and One Town III (Lakheri)	115 Villages and One Town	174 Villages and One Town	T-1,148.75 R-1,123.75 U- 25.00	Code No.83 to 98, 100 to 102, 108 to 111, 114 to 119, 124 to 128, 130 to 132, 136, 137, 139, 144 to 149 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5
5.	3.1.2.5 Bundi Plain	Keshorai-patan	83 to 98, 100 to 102, 108 to 111, 114 to 119, 124 to 128, 130 to 132, 136, 137, 139, 144 to 149, 162 and Two Towns, IV, V (Kapren and Keshoraipatan)	47 Villages and Two Towns			Code No. 99, 103 to 107, 112, 113, 120 to 123, 129, 133 to 135, 138, 140 to 143, 150 to 161 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4
		Bundi	1 to 19, 25 to 44, 46 to 54, 60 to 75, 77, 88 to 90, 92, 93, 121, 123 to 140, 142, 149 to 152, 154, 155, 161 to 171, 174 to 176 184, 186, 189 to 200, 207, 209 to 211, 214 to 224 and One Town II (Bundi)	139 Villages and One Town	186 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,030.91 R- 918.24 U- 112.67	Code No.20 to 24, 141, 143 to 148, 153, 156 to 160 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6 and 45, 55 to 59, 85 to 87, 91, 94 to 120, 122, 172, 173, 177 to 183, 185, 187, 188, 201 to 206, 208, 212, 213 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4 and Code No. 76, 78 to 84 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
6.	3.1.2.6 Dabi Plateau	Bundi	20 to 24, 141, 143 to 148, 153, 156 to 160, 225 to 259	53 Villages	53 Villages	T-878.45 R-878.45 U- Nil	Code No. 25 to 44, 46 to 54, 60 to 75, 77, 88 to 90, 92, 93, 121, 123 to 140, 142, 149 to 152, 154, 155, 161 to 171, 174 to 176, 184, 186, 189 to 200, 207, 209 to 211, 214 to 224 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5 and 45, 55 to 59, 85 to 87, 91, 94, to 120, 122, 172, 173, 177 to 183, 185, 187, 188, 201 to 206, 208, 212, 213 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4 and Code No. 76, 78 to 84 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BUNDI | Code No. 24 | State : RAJASTHAN

No and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.1 Hindoli-Roneeja Uplands	1. Tehsil Hindoli (Partly) 2. Tehsil Nainwa (Partly)	Raialo Series, Aravalli System and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts	This is a hilly area with several forest patches scattered throughout the region. It has a contour line of 390 metres in height. It has sand hills and sand dunes. River Mej and its tributaries flow here. Besides Gothra main canal and leftmain canal, some water bodies also exist. The population is evenly distributed. It spreads over an area of 1,117.96 km^2 which reveals the density of population of 115 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.2 Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain	1. Tehsil Nainwa (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Usterts	This region is an undulating plain having contour of 300 metres in height. The tributaries of river Mej flow in the south western part, while in the north-eastern side the tributaries of river Chakan flow. There are some tanks also in the region. The population is unevenly distributed. The total area of the region is 716.97 km^2 indicating a density of population of 94 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.3 Bundi Hills	1. Tehsil Hindoli (Partly) 2. Tehsil Nainwa (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bundi (Partly)	Aravalli System and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts	This region is hilly and covered with forest patches here & there. It has a contour of 550 metres height. River Mej and its tributaries flow in its middle part. The distribution of population is uneven because of the existence of hills. The region covers an area of 730.66 km^2 and the density of population is 55 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.4 Mej-Chambal Ravines	1. Tehsil Bundi (Partly) 2.Tehsil Keshorai-patan (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts	Two major rivers, namely Chambal and Mej flow in the region alongwith their tributaries. Western part is plain, while eastern parts are undulating. The concentration of population is higher in the western parts and lesser in rest of the area. The land is productive in the western parts where people are mainly engaged in agriculture. The region extends over an area of 1,148.75 km^2 giving a density of 111 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.5 Bundi Plain	1.Tehsil Bundi (Partly) 2. Tehsil Keshorai-patan (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is a plain area. In addition to rivers, Chambal, Mangli, Ghorapachhar and Kural, 'Chambal right main canal' also flow alongwith its distributaries. Forest patches area exists in the southern and western parts. The concentration of population is higher in north, south and western parts, and lesser in other parts. The total area of this region is 1,030.91 km^2 and the density of population is 176 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.6 Dabi Plateau	1.Tehsil Bundi (Partly)	Vindhyan System	Orthents-Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	This region is covered with forest patches. Rivers Eru, Ghorapachhar, Mangli, Chambal and their tributaries flow in the southern and eastern parts respectively. In addition, it is drained by some seasonal streams. It has a contour of 550 metres height. The distribution of population is uneven. It covers an area of 878.45 km^2 with a density of population of 48 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT KOTA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

According to the physiographical factors like rainfall, temperature, soils, forest coverage, drainage system, settlement pattern and other homogeneous characteristics, the district has been sub-divided into seven sub-micro regional divisions. The name of each region alongwith other details is given hereunder :

3.1.2.1 Chambal-Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines

The region is located in the northern part of the district and comprises the parts of the tehsils of Pipalda, Ladpura, Digod, Mangrol, Baran and Kishanganj. It is bounded by the districts of Kota and Sawai Madhopur, in the west by the state of Madhya Pradesh, in the south-east by Forest Upland of Shabad while in its south-west Kota Plateau exists. It has only one urban centre viz., Indergarh, however, three towns viz., Kota, Mangrol and Baran lie along the border of the adjacent regions.

Three rivers namely Chambal, Kalisindh and Parbati flow through this region. Among these rivers Chambal is a perennial river while others are its tributaries which flow in the northern direction and meet with Chambal. The river Kalisindh merges with Chambal forming common boundary along the districts of Bundi and Kota. The river Parbati also merges with Chambal forming common boundary between the districts of Sawai Madhopur and Kota.

The region is served by both rail and road communications. The railway line between Kota Junction and Guna via Antah,Baran and Chhabra crosses this region through the lower southern parts. The road routes interalia, include : Lakheri to Sawai Madhopur via Indergarh; Lakheri to Sheopur (MP) via Indergarh; Lakheri to Chhabra via Itawah, Mangrol and Baran (State Highway 19); Lakheri to Shahbad via Itawah and Mangrol; Mangrol to Sheopur; Itawah to Kota; Mangrol to Anta; Mangrol to Anta via Seesawali; Kota to Shahbad (State Highway 17) via Antah and Baran. The reserved forest patches are in existence in the north-western part of the region around Indergarh town which can easily be seen while travelling from Lakheri to Sawai Madhopur or Lakheri to Sheopur.

Among the important villages a mention may be made of Itawah, Seesawali and Koyla; which are much larger in terms of population vis-a-vis others in this region. The total number of villages included in this region is 499 with a town having a total population of 273,699 persons out of which 269,542 reside in rural and 4,157 in urban areas with an area of 2,503.05 km^2.

3.1.2.2 Kotal Plateau

According to physiography and land formation this region is a part of the plateau and hence it has been named as Kota Plateau.

The region forms diagonally a central part between the north-western boundary and southern boundary of the district and is extended over the parts of the tehsils of Ladpura, Digod and Sangod. It is bounded by the district of Bundi in the north-west; by Chambal, Kalisindh and Parbati rivers in the north; by Baran Upland on the east; by Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland in the south-east; by the district of Jhalawar on the south; and by Mukandara Hills on the south-west. There are three urban centres in this region namely Kota, Kaithoon and Sangod. Among the important villages, Sultanpura deserves mention as it is much larger village vis-a-vis others in this region.

The Chambal, Kalisindh and its tributaries namely the river Ujar and Parwan are the main rivers. The river Chambal being a perennial river flows along the north-eastern border passing through Kota city while Kalisindh, a seasonal river flows with its tributaries in the eastern part. The river Parwan makes a natural boundary alongwith this region on the north eastern side. It contains 314 villages and 2 towns with a total population of 554,095 persons out of which 171,865 reside in rural and 381,230 in urban area and includes an area of 1,756.76 km^2.

3.1.2.3 Baran Upland

It occupies a central place within the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Baran, Atru, Mangrol and Pipalda. The region is bounded by four sub-micro regions namely Chambal-Kalisindh & Parbati Ravines in the north, Forested Upland of Shahbad in the east, the Barod-Chhabra Upland in the south and Kota Plateau on its west side.

It contains three urban centres, two of them are located on the eastern border of the region while the third i.e. Antah lies in the north-western part of the region. The broad gauge railway line running between Kota and Chhabra passes through Antah and Baran towns of this region. The State Highway 17 also passes through both these towns Baran and Antah. Besides the State Highway 19 passes through Mangrol and Baran towns and runs between Khanpur (Jhalawar) and Sheopur (Madhya Pradesh). It has few other important roads which link these towns with each other and with the surrounding areas and important villages within and outside the region. The river Parwan flows on the south-western border of the region during the rainy season towards north-west direction. On the southern bank of this river lies Sangod town belonging to the adjacent region (Kota Plateau) which is linked by road with Antah and Baran towns of this region directly. The total area covered by this region is 1,431.03 km^2 with 229 villages and 3 towns having a total population of 210,265 persons out of which 144,471 reside in rural and 65,794 in urban areas.

3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad

The region is located on the eastern side of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsil of Kishanganj and Shahbad. It is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh on three sides. i.e. in the north, east and south while three regions have common boundaries with this region. These are Chambal-Kalisindh & Parbati Ravines, Baran Upland and Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland.

Among the seasonal rivers Kulu Kunu and Karai flow towards north direction in this region. Karai is a tributary of the river Kunu which flows towards west in the Shabhad tehsil and after meeting with Kunu it changes its direction towards north. The region lacks means of transport and communication. The State Highway 17 is the major road of this region.

Ummed Sagar and Aklera Sagar are the two water bodies which are located in the tehsil of Kishanganj. According to physiographic characteristics this region represents forested upland. Shahbad is an important village of this region which is located about 152 km away from Kota city and has been named after emperor Shahajahan, its founder. An ancient fort also exists here.

The total area covered by this region is 2,617.52 km^2 with 358 villages having a total population of 120,805 persons as per 1981 Census.

3.1.2.5 Mukandara Hills

The Mukandara Hills a range of Vindhyan hills is 145 km. long and located in the district of Kota. At a number of places it has a double formation of two separate ridges, running parallel to each other at a distance of more than two kilometres. The portions lying between these ridges are covered with dense forests. Physiographically it is a hilly region. It spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Ladpura, Sangod and Ramganjmandi. It has no urban centre, however, Kota city is located on its northern boundary in the adjacent region called Kota Plateau. It is a thinly populated area with small villages scattered throughout the region.

The Chambal, a perennial river, flows along its north-western boundary while Kalisindh a tributary

of Chambal also passes through extreme eastern border of this region.

The region is well served with means of transport and communication. A broad gauge railway line (Kota to Ramganjmandi) passes through this region. The National Highway 12 (Kota to Jhalawar) also passes through this region. Among other important roads namely, Rawatbhata to Kota, Rawatbhata to Jhalawar and Ramganjmandi to Sangod are worthmentioning.

The total area covered by this region is 1,214.73 km^2 with 133 villages having a total population of 45,174 persons as per 1981 Census.

3.1.2.6 Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland

The region lies in the south-eastern part of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Atru, Chhipa Barod and Chhabra. It is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east and south and by the district of Jhalawar in the west and south-west. In its north lies Baran Upland, and Forested Upland of Shahbad while in the north-west it is surrounded by Kota Plateau.

The rivers Parbati and Parwan flow along eastern and western borders of this region and meet with Chambal a perennial river on the north-western border of the district of Kota.

The total area covered by this region is 2,230.51 km^2 with 460 villages and 2 towns having a total population of 229,526 persons of which 206,797 reside in rural and 22,729 in urban areas. It has two urban centres viz., Chhipa Barod and Chhabra towns which are linked with other areas of the region through roads.

It has a net work of roads. The important road routes of this region are : Khanpur to Guna, and Kumbhraj both via Chhabra; Khanpur to Aklera, and Manoharthana both via Chhipa Barod; Baran to Aklera, and Manoharthana via Chhipa Barod; Baran to Guna, and Kumbhraj via Chhabra, Fatehgarh (Madhya Pradesh) to Aklera, and Manoharthana via Chhabra, and Chhippa Barod and Fatehgarh (Madhya Pradesh) to Kumbhrraj via Chhabra.

3.1.2.7 Chechat Upland

This is the smallest region of this district and is located in the south-western part of the district. It covers only a part of the tehsil of Ramganjmandi. The region is bounded by the district of Jhalawar in the east and south, by the district of Chittaurgarh in the west, by state of Madhya Pradesh and by Mukandara Hills in the north.

The total area covered by this region is 631.90 km^2 with 148 villages and 2 towns having a total population of 126,220 persons as per 1981 Census out of which 103,036 reside in rural and 23,184 in urban areas.

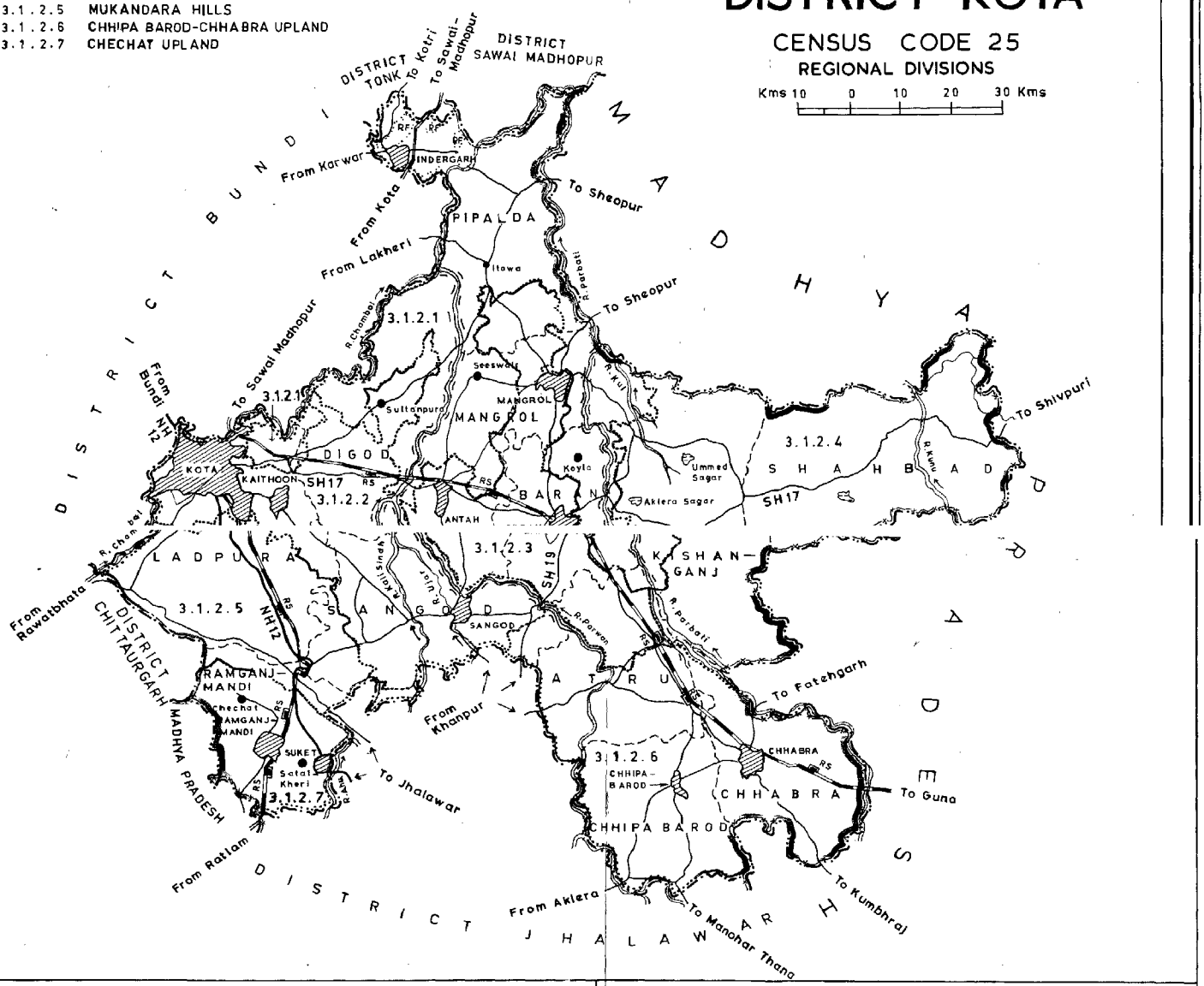
The region contains two towns namely Ramganjmandi and Suket. Both these towns are commercialy important and are linked with other areas through rail or road communication. In addition to National Highway 12, it has another important road which runs between Rawatbhata and Bhanpura via Chechat and Ramganjmandi.

Among the villages, Chechat and Satal Kheri are two important villages with more than 5,000 population. This region is called as Chechat Upland, thus the village Chechat occupies an important place both in terms of population, and its location in the region.

3.1.2.1 CHAMBAL-KALISINDH & PARBATI RAVINES
3.1.2.2 KOTA PLATEAU
3.1.2.3 BARAN UPLAND
3.1.2.4 FORESTED UPLAND OF SHAHBAD
3.1.2.5 MUKANDARA HILLS
3.1.2.6 CHHIPA BAROD-CHHABRA UPLAND
3.1.2.7 CHECHAT UPLAND

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT KOTA
CENSUS CODE 25
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms



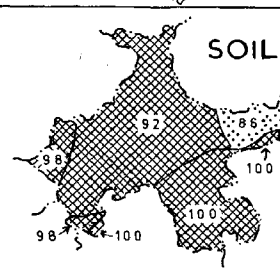
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST .. RF
VILLAGE HAVING 5 000 AND ABOVE POPULATION ..
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH12
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 17
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM, WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.2.3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDRY

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

SOILS

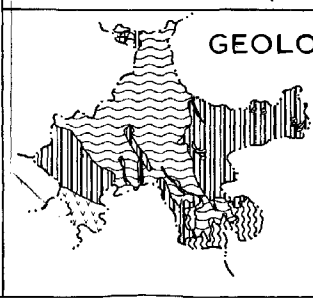
Kms 50 0 50 Kms



86 OCHREPTS—FLUVENTS—ORTHENTS
92 USTERTS
98 USTERTS—OCHREPTS—ORTHENTS
100 USTERTS—OCHREPTS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
DECCAN TRAP
ABUR BEDS
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (LOWER)
ARAVALLI SYSTEM

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : KOTA | Code No. 25 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kota	3.1.2.1 Chambal-Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines	499	1	2,503.05	2,489.66	13.39	273,699	269,54	4,157
	3.1.2.2 Kota Plateau	314	3	1,756.76	1,511.51	245.25	554,095	171,865	382,230
	3.1.2.3 Baran Upland	229	3	1,431.03	1,410.15	20.88	210,265	144,471	65,794
	3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad	358	--	2,617.52	2,617.52	--	120,805	120,805	--
	3.1.2.5 Mukandara Hills	133	--	1,214.73	1,214.73	--	45,174	45,174	--
	3.1.2.6 Chhipa-Barod-Chhabra Upland	460	2	2,230.51	2,215.51	15.00	229,526	206,797	22,729
	3.1.2.7 Chechet Upland	148	2	631.90	612.38	19.52	126,220	103,036	23,184

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : KOTA | Code No. 25 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.2.1 Chambal-Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines	Ladpura	8 to 17, 19, 20, 27, to 29, 36	16 Villages	--	--	Code No. 18, 21 to 26, 30 to 35 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Digod	1 to 35, 37 to 42, 45 to 51, 55 to 61, 68 to 74, 76, 77, 82 to 85, 87 to 90, 92 to 96, 99 to 102, 106 to 108, 110, 115 to 120, 130, 142 to 144, 146	96 Villages	--	--	Code No. 36, 43, 44, 52 to 54, 62 to 67, 75, 78 to 81, 86, 91, 97, 98, 103 to 105, 109, 111 to 114, 121 to 129, 131 to 141, 145 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Pipalda	1 to 157, 159 to 189, 195 to 202, 211 to 215, 223 to 226 and One Town I (Indergarh)	205 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 158, 190 to 194, 203 to 210, 216 to 222 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Sangod	12 to 14	03 Villages	--	-	--
		Mangrol	1 to 5, 13 to 27, 33 to 45, 48 to 52, 61, 68, 69, 71, 79 to 92, 96, 99, 103 to 105, 107, 108, 112, 121, 124	66 Villages	--	--	Code No. 6 to 12, 28 to 32, 46, 47, 53 to 60, 62 to 67, 70, 72 to 78, 93 to 95, 97, 98, 100 to 102, 106, 109 to 111, 113 to 120, 122, 123 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Baran	11 to 21, 42 to 49, 84 to 93, 100, 101	31 Villages	--	--	Code No. 22 to 41, 50 to 83, 94 to 99 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Atru	9 to 13	05 Villages	--	--	--
		Kishanganj	1 to 13, 16 to 34, 36 to 45, 48 to 51, 69 to 72, 74, 78, 79, 104, 105, 109 to 111, 127 to 143, 159, 160	77 Villages	499 Villages and one Town	T - 2,503.05 R - 2,489.66 U - 13.39	Code No. 14, 15, 35, 46, 47, 52 to 68, 73, 75 to 77, 80 to 103, 106 to 108, 112 to 126, 144 to 158 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	3.1.2.2 Kota Plateau	Ladpura	1 to 7, 18, 21 to 26, 30 to 35, 37 to 65, 71 to 77, 98, 99, 103 to 107 and Two Towns V, VI (Kota, Kaithoom)	63 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 8 to 17, 19, 20, 27 to 29, 36 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1 and 66 to 70, 78 to 97, 100 to 102 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5
		Digod	36, 43, 44, 52 to 54, 62 to 67, 75, 78 to 81, 86, 91, 97, 98, 103 to 105, 109, 111 to 114, 121 to 129, 131 to 141, 145, 147 to 165	69 Villages	--	--	Code No. 37 to 42, 45 to 51, 55 to 61, 68 to 74, 76, 77, 82 to 85, 87 to 92 to 96, 99 to 102, 106 to 108, 110, 115 to 120, 130, 142 to 144, 146 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Sangod	1 to 11, 15 to 51, 55, 56, 60 to 123, 125 to 150, 163 to 186, 191 to 208 and One Town IX (Sangod)	182 Villages and One Town	314 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,756.76 R-1,511.51 U- 245.25	Code No. 12 to 14 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1 & 52 to 54, 57 to 59, 124, 187 to 190 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5 and 151 to 162 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6
3.	3.1.2.3 Baran Upland	Pipalda	158, 190 to 194, 203 to 210, 216 to 222	21 Villages	--	--	Code No. 159 to 189, 195 to 202, 211 to 215 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Mangrol	6 to 12, 28 to 32, 46, 47, 53 to 60, 62 to 67, 70, 72 to 78, 93 to 95, 97, 98, 100 to 102, 106, 109 to 111, 113 to 120, 122, 123, 125 to 156 and Two Towns II, III (Mangrol and Antah)	90 Villages and Two Towns	--	--	Code No. 13 to 27, 33 to 45, 48 to 52, 61, 68, 69, 71, 79 to 92, 96, 99, 103 to 105, 107, 108, 112, 121, 124 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Baran	1 to 10, 22 to 41, 50 to 83, 94 to 99 and One Town VI (Baran)	70 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 11 to 21, 42 to 49, 84 to 93 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1
		Atru	1 to 8, 14 to 50, 65, 66, 69	48 Villages	229 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,431.03 R-1,410.15 U- 20.88	Code No. 9 to 13 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1 and 51 to 64, 67, 68 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad	Kishanganj	14, 15, 35, 46, 47, 52 to 68, 73, 75 to 77, 80 to 103, 106 to 108, 112 to 126, 144 to 158, 161 to 199	122 Villages	--	--	Code No. 16 to 34, 36 to 45, 48 to 51, 69 to 72, 74, 78, 79, 104, 105, 109 to 111, 127 to 143, 159, 160 are in Region No. 3.1.2.1,
		Shahbad	1 to 236 (Entire Tehsil)	236 - Villages	358 Villages	T-2,617.52 R-2,617.52 U- Nil	--
5.	3.1.2.5 Mukandara Hills	Ladpura	66 to 70, 78 to 97, 100 to 102, 108 to 182	103 Villages	--	--	Code No. 71 to 77, 98, 99, 103 to 107 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Sangod	52 to 54, 57 to 59, 124, 187 to 190, 209 to 211	14 Villages	--	--	Code No. 55, 56, 60 to 123, 125 to 150, 163 to 186, 191 to 208 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2 and 151 to 162 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6
		Ramganj-mandi	1 to 12, 25, 77 to 79	16 Villages	133 Villages	T-1,214.73 R-1,214.73 U- Nil	Code No. 13 to 24, 26 to 76 are in Region No. 3.1.2.7
6.	3.1.2.6 Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland	Sangod	151 to 162	12 Villages	--	--	
		Atru	51 to 64, 67 68, 70 to 130	77 Villages	--	--	Code No. 65, 66, 69 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3
		Chhipa Barod	1 to 179 and One Town X (Chhipa Barod) (Entire Tehsil)	179 Villages and One Town	--		--
		Chhabra	1 to 192 and One Town XI (Chhabra) (Entire Tehsil)	192 Villages and One Town	460 Villages and Two Towns	T-2,230.51 R-2,215 51 U- 15.00	--
7.	3.1.2.7 Chechat Upland	Ramganj-mandi	13 to 24, 26 to 76, 80 to 164 and Two Towns VII, VIII (Ramganjmandi and Suket)	148 Villages and Two Towns	148 Villages and Two Towns	T-631.90 R-612.38 U- 19.52	Code No, 25, 77 to 79 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : KOTA | Code No. 25 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.1 Chambal Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines	1. Tehsil Ladpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Digod (Partly) 3. Tehsil Pipalda (Partly) 4. Tehsil Mangrol (Partly) 5. Tehsil Baran (Partly) 6. Tehsil Atru (Partly) 7. Tehsil Kishanganj (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Aravalli System and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Usterts	Three major rivers namely Chambal, Parbati and Kalisindh and Chambal right main canal and their tributaries flow through this region. There is large concentration of population in the areas located nearby these rivers. Forest patches are also noticed in the north, north-western and south-eastern parts of the region because of the existence of rivers and canals, people are engaged in agriculture. The region covers an area of 2,503.05 km^2 and the density of population is 109 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.2 Kota Plateau	1. Tehsil Ladpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Digod (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sangod (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) & Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	This region extends over an area of 1,756.76 km^2 and the density of population is 316 persons per km^2. Three major rivers namely Chambal, Kalisindh and Parwan flow in the region besides right main canal and their tributaries. Water bodies also exists in the western part. South-western part is hilly having contour of 304.79 metres height. Forest patches are also noticed in the south-western parts of the region. Western parts show comparatively a large concretration of population vis-a-viz other parts of the region.
3.1.2.3 Baran Upland	1. Tehsil Pipalda (Partly) 2. Tehsil Mangrol (Partly) 3. Tehsil Baran (Partly) 4. Tehsil Atru (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts	Two rivers flow in the region, one namely Parwan in the western part of the other, Parbati, in the south-eastern part. 'Chambal right main canal' and 'Parbati canal' also flow alongwith their distributaries. These rivers/canals play an important role in agriculture. The distribution of population is even in the rural areas. The total area of the region is 1,431.03 km^2. which shows the density of population of 147 persons km^2.
3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad	1. Tehsil Kishanganj (Partly) 2. Tehsil Shahbad (Wholly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) and Abur Beds	Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	The region is covered with forest patches. Rivers Kunu, Kul and Borni Karai and their tributaries flow here. Besides, there are some water bodies also in the region. The population is unevenly distributed. The region covers an area of 2,617.52 km^2 which shows the density of population of 46 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.5 Mukandara Hills	1. Tehsil Ladpura (Partly) 2. Tehsil Ramganjmandi (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sangod (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper)	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents	The region is hilly having general elevation of about 487.66 metres. North and south-western parts are covered with forest patches. River Chambal flow in the western part while some dry seasonal rivers also flow through the region. Some rocky slopes are also seen here. The distribution of population is uneven. The total area is 1,214.73 km^2 and the density of population works out to 37 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.6 **Chhipa** Barod-Chhabra Upland	1. Tehsil Chhabra (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Chhipa Barod (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Atru (Partly) 4. Tehsil Sangod (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Deccan Trap and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Usterts-Ochrepts.	Rivers Parwan, Parbati and Andheri flow along with their tributaries in the region, which is hilly, having 487.05 metres height. Forest patches are also noticed here. The population is evenly distributed in the rural sector. The region extends over an area of 2,230.51 km^2 and the density of population is 103 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.7 Chechat Upland	1. Tehsil Ramganj-mandi	Vindhyan System (Lower)	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	This region covers an area of 631.90 km^2 which indicates the density of population of 200 persons per km^2. In the west and north-eastern part, river Amjar and its tributaries flow whereas in the south-eastern parts, river Ahu and its tributaries flow.

DISTRICT JHALAWAR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Jhalawar district is located in south-eastern part of the state of Rajasthan. The district is bounded by Madhya Pradesh on the south-west and east and by the district of Kota in the north-west and north-east. In the north the Mukandara range, stretching from north-west to east, forms a rough boundary between Kota and Jhalawar districts, however, Khanpur tehsil of this district lies beyond the main range of Mukandara. The district stands at the foot of the Malwa Plateau, an area of low hills and shallow plains. These hills have taken shape due to geo-physical change in the area over the years and now form a part of the Vindhyan range.

According to the topography and other factors, the district of Jhalawar has been divided into six sub-micro natural regions and the details of which are given here under :

3.1.2.1 Ujar Basin

The region is located in the north-eastern part of the district and spreads over the entire Khanpur tehsil.

In the central part a seasonal river the Ujar, tributary of Kalisindh flows in the rainy season and provides irrigation facilities to the areas near and around it due to increase on the surface water of the wells in the area. The river Kalisindh flows along the western border serving as natural boundary of the region and similarly the river Parwan makes natural boundary along the eastern side covering a distance of 25 kms approximately. All these rivers flow in the direction of north.

It is served with road communication. Two road routes worth mentioning are Aklera to Baran via Sarola Kalan and Khanpur and Jhalawar to Artu via Khanpur. It has no urban centre however two important villages having population above 5,000 are Khanpur and Sarola Kalan.

The total area covered by this region is 949.70 km^2 with 203 villages having a total population of 107,572 persons as per 1981 Census.

3.1.2.2 Ahu-Kalisindh Basin

The region is located in the north-western part of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Pachpahar, Pirawa and Jhalrapatan. The region is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh and district of Kota in the west, north-west and north by the region of Ujar Basin and Mukandara Hills in the east and by Dag Plateau and Pirawa Upland in the south respectively. The state of Madhya Pradesh lies in the south of this region.

There are three rivers Ahu, Kalisindh and Ujar in this region. The Kalisindh and its tributary Ahu form their basin and are within this region. This is a fertile region irrigated by the Ahu and Kalisindh rivers and a number of other rivulets.

Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Sunel and Bhawanimandi are the four urban centres of this region. Jhalawar is located on the bank of the river Kalisindh, while Sunel along the bank of river Ahu.

The transport and communication facilities exist in the region. A broad gauge railway line as well as National Highway 12, S.H. 1A, S.H. 19 pass through this region. Bhawanimandi, Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan towns are linked with the S.H. 19 Sunel town is linked with S.H. 19 by means of another important road which comes from Pirawa.

There are two villages which have more than 5,000 population. These villages are Pachpahar and

Bakani. Pachpahar is located on the Nagda to Kota railway line while Bakani on the route of State Highway 1A.

The total area covered by this region is 1,573.96 km^2 with 414 villages and 4 towns, having a total population of 258,014 persons out of which 185,265 reside in rural and 72,749 in urban areas.

3.1.2.3 Mukandara Hills

The region is located in the southern part of the district and spreads over the parts of the tehsils of Jhalrapatan and Aklera. It is bounded by Ujar Basin in the north, by Aklera Plateau in the east, by Ahu-Kalisindh Basin in the west and by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the south. The National Highway 12 and State Highway 19 pass through this region.

The river Ujar is the only seasonal tributary of Kalisindh which flows in the western part of this region northwards.

The total area covered by this region is 560.94 km^2 with 187 villages having a total population of 49,289 persons as per 1981 Census.

The Mukandara Hill ranges lie in the district as well as in this region stretching from the south-east, towards former Chechat tehsil of Kota.

3.1.2.4 Aklera Plateau

Aklera Plateau region is an hill tract interspersed with plains covering a part of the Aklera tehsil is located in the south-eastern corner of the district of Jhalawar. It is bounded by Ujar Basin and Kota district in the north and Madhya Pradesh in south and east and Mukandara Hills in the west.

Rivers of Chambal system are Ghar, Newai and Parwan. The river Andheri flows along the eastern border of the district as well as within this region. The river Parwan is the main tributary of the river Chambal and the rivers Ghar and Newai are its tributaries. All the rivers flow northward in the region.

Aklera is the only town of this region and Manoharthana is the biggest village having more than 5,000 population in this region.

The transport facilities available in the region, *interalia*, include National Highway 12 linking Jhalawar with Pachor of Madhya Pradesh via Binaganj (Madhya Pradesh), Aklera to Chhipa Barod (Kota) and Aklera to Khanpur via Sarola Kalan.

This total area covered by this region is 1,172.20 km^2 with 380 villages and 1 town having a total population of 149,988 persons out of which 139,484 reside in rural and 10,504 in urban areas.

3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland

Pirawa Upland is the smallest region of this district. It is located in southern-central part of the district. It is bounded by Ahu-Kalisindh Basin in the north and north-east, by the state of Madhya Pradesh in the east and south and by Dag Plateau in the west. The region spreads over the parts of the tehsil of Pirawa.

Pirawa is the only urban centre of this region which connects Ujjain with Sunel by road. The villages in this region are small and thinly populated.

The total area covered by this region is 419.29 km^2 with 92 villages and 1 town having a total population of 52,713 persons as per 1981 Census, out of which 44,450 reside in rural and 8,263 in urban areas.

3.1.2.6 Dag Plateau

Dag Plateau is located in the south-western part of the district and is bounded by the Madhya Pradesh in west, north-west, south and south-east. In the north it is bounded by Ahu-Kalisindh Basin, and in the east by Pirawa Upland. The region spreads over the parts of the Bhawanimandi, Pirawa and Gangdhar tehsils.

There is no urban centre in this region but three villages namely Kolvi, Mandi Rajendrapur and Dag have more than 5,000 population in this region. The

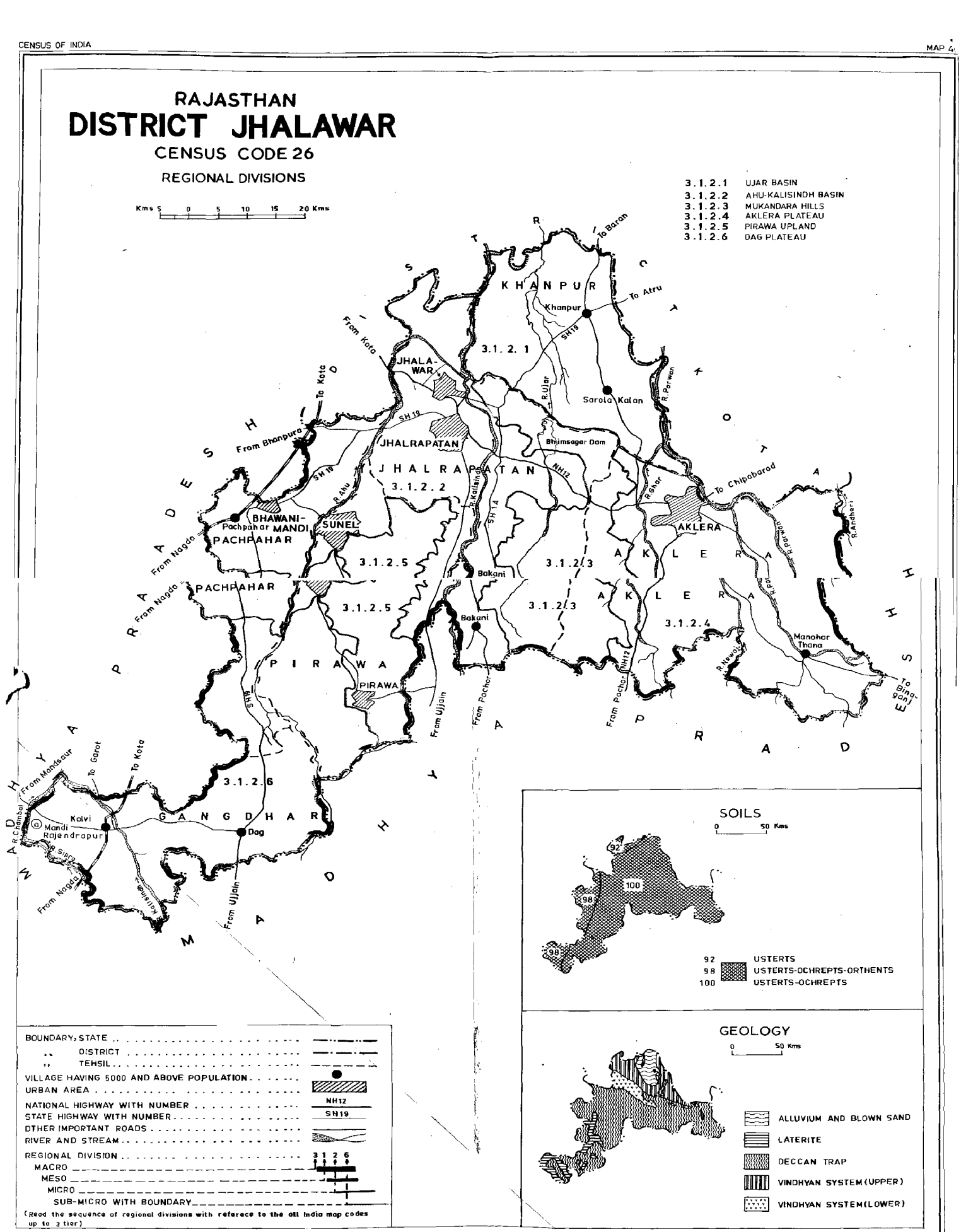
hills of Dag reach their highest point near the village Tonkra at the extreme south of the tehsil Gangdhar.

The rivers Kalisindh and Spira flow along the western and south-western border of the region and merge with river Chambal on the north-western border of the region.

Among the roads which deserve mention are State Highway running from Bhawanimandi to Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh) via Dag and Kolvi to Mandi Rajendrapur, Dag to Ujjain, Sunel to Pirawa and Kolvi to Garot (Madhya Pradesh). Railway communication also exists in the region. The Nagola to Kota broad gauge railway line passes through the village Kolvi in this region.

The total area covered by this region is 1,576.72 km^2 with 313 villages having a total population of 167,422 persons as per 1981 Census.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT JHALAWAR
CENSUS CODE 26
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : JHALAWAR | Code No. 26 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jhalawar	3.1.2.1 Ujar Basin	203	--	949.70	949.70	--	107,572	107,572	--
	3.1.2.2 Ahu-Kalisindh Basin	414	4	1,573.96	1,530.84	43.12	258,014	185,265	72,749
	3.1.2.3 Mukandara Hills	187	--	560.94	560.94	--	49,289	49,289	--
	3.1.2.4 Aklera Plateau	380	1	1,172.20	1,166.30	5.90	149,988	139,484	10,504
	3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland	92	1	419.29	410.94	8.35	52,713	44,450	8,263
	3.1.2.6 Dag Plateau	313	--	1,576.72	1,576.72	--	167,422	167,422	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : JHALAWAR | Code No. 26 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/ Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/ Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.2.1 Ujar Basin	Khanpur	1 to 203 (Entire Tehsil)	203 Villages	203 Villages	T-949.70 R-949.70 U- Nil	-
2.	3.1.2.2 Ahu-Kalisindh Basin	Pachpahar	1 to 95 and One Town IV (Bhawanimandi)	95 Villages and One Town	--	--	--
		Pirawa	1 to 18, 27 to 33, 37, 38, 45, 46, 48 to 50, 57 to 67, 69 to 72, 85 to 87 & One Town V (Sunel)	50 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 19 to 26, 34 to 36, 39 to 44, 47, 51 to 56, 68, 73 to 83 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5 and 84 is in Region No. 3.1.2.6
		Jhalra-patan	1 to 39, 47 to 109, 115 to 192, 201 to 207, 209 to 214, 238 to 254, 280 to 292, 319 to 336, 354 to 375, 377, 378, 380 to 383 and Two Towns I, II (Jhalawar and Jhalra-patan)	269 Villages and Two Towns	414 Villages and Four Towns	T-1,573.96 R-1,530.84 U- 43.12	Code No. 40 to 46, 110 to 114, 193 to 200, 208, 215 to 237, 255 to 279, 293 to 318, 337 to 353, 376, 379 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3.
3.	3.1.2.3 Mukandara Hills	Jhalra-patan	40 to 46, 110 to 114, 193 to 200, 208, 215 to 237, 255 to 279, 293 to 318, 337 to 353, 376, 379, 384 to 391	122 Villages	--	--	Code No. 47 to 109, 115 to 192, 201 to 207, 209 to 214, 238 to 254, 280 to 292, 319 to 336, 354 to 375, 377, 378, 380 to 383 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2
		Aklera	27 to 40, 100 to 118 200 to 222, 292 to 300	65 Villages	187 Villages	T- 560.94 R-560.94 U- Nil	Code No. 41 to 99, 119 to 199, 223 to 291 are in Region No. 3.1.2.4
4.	3.1.2.4 Aklera Plateau	Aklera	1 to 26, 41 to 99, 119 to 199, 223 to 291, 301 to 445 & One Town III (Aklera)	380 Villages and One Town	380 Villages and One Town	T-1,172.20 R-1,166.30 U- 5.90	Code No. 27 to 40, 100 to 118, 200 to 222, 292 to 300 are in Region No. 3.1.2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland	Pirawa	19 to 26, 34 to 36, 39 to 44, 47, 51 to 56, 68, 73 to 83, 95 to 98, 101 to 115, 133 to 152,180 to 184, 187 to 196, 208, 209 and One Town VI (Pirawa)	92 Villages and One Town	92 Villages and One Town	T-419.29 R-410.94 U- 8.35	Code No. 27 to 33, 37, 38, 45, 46, 48 to 50, 57 to 67, 69 to 72, 85 to 87 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2 and 84, 88 to 94, 99, 100, 116 to 132, 153 to 179, 185, 186, 197 to 207 are in Region No. 3.1.2.6
6.	3.1.2.6 Dag Plateau	Pachpahar	96 to 142	47 Villages	--	--	--
		Pirawa	84, 88 to 94, 99, 100, 116 to 132, 153 to 179, 185, 186, 197 to 207, 210 to 216	74 Villages	--	--	Code No. 85 to 87 are in Region No. 3.1.2.2 and 95 to 98, 101 to 115, 133 to 152, 180 to 184, 187 to 196, 208, 209 are in Region No. 3.1.2.5
		Gangdhar	1 to 192 (Entire Tehsil)	192 Villages	313 Villages	T-1,576.72 R-1,576.72 U- Nil	--

STATEMENT ON REGION WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETALS

District : JHALAWAR | Code No. 26 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.1 Ujar Basin	1. Tehsil Khanpur (Wholly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Upper and Deccan Trap	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts	Rivers Purwan, Kalisindh, Ujar, Kharand and their tributaries flow through this region. It has two main canals. viz, Bhim Sagar and Kalisindh. While the eastern and southern parts of this region are hilly; the rest of the area is a plain. Its general elevation is 409.33 metres in height. It has fertile land and the people are engaged in agriculture and rearing of animals. The population is more or less evenly distributed throughout the region. The total area covered by this region is 949.70 km^2 while the density of population works out to 113 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.2 Ahu-Kalisindh Basin	1. Tehsil Jhalrapatan (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pachpahar (Partly) 3. Tehsil Pirawa (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Upper, Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Lower, Laterite and Deccan Trap.	Usterts Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	Two major rivers i.e. Ahu and Kalisindh and their tributaries flow through this region and form a basin The forest patches are found in the north-eastern parts. A contour of 428.53 metres height is also found in the eastern parts while middle and south-western parts are a plain. It has fertile land and the people are engaged in agricultural and other allied activities. The distribution is thinner in northern parts vis-a-vis rest of the area in the region. The total area of the region is 1,573.96 km^2 while the density of population comes to 164 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.3 Mukandra Hills	1. Tehsil Jhalrapatan (Partly) 2. Tehsil Aklera (Partly)	Deccan Trap, Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Upper and Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Lower	Usterts-Ochrepts	This region has an area of 560.94 km^2 and the density of population works out to 88 persons per km^2. The region is covered with forest patches and its hilly area has contour of 447.43 metres height. Ujar, Chhapl and several seasonal rivers flow through this region. Few water bodies also exist in this region The distribution of population is uneven.
3.1.2.4 Aklera Plateau	1. Tehsil Aklera (Partly)	Deccan Trap, Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Upper and Vindhyan System (Undifferentiated) Lower	Usterts-Ochrepts	Rivers Ghar, Newaj, Parwan and their tributaries flow through the region. This region is a plateau area having contour of 502.90 metres height. The forest patches are observed in the north-eastern parts. The total area of the region is 1,172.20 km^2 and the density of population works out to 128 persons per km^2.
3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland	1. Tehsil Pirawa (Partly)	Deccan Trap	Usterts-Ochretps	This region has an area of 419.29 km^2 and the density is 126 persons per km^2. The entire region is undulating having general height of 420.61 metres. River Chauli flows through this region. The forest patches are also observed. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region except urban areas which are thickly populated.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.2.6 Dag Plateau	1. Tehsil Pirawa (Partly) 2. Tehsil Pachpahar (Partly) 3. Tehsil Gangdhar (Wholly)	Laterite and Deccan Trap	Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents Usterts-Ochrepts	River Ahu and its tributaries flow through this region alongwith Chhoti Kalisindh. This region is a plateau are having contour of 536.73 metres height. Scrubs, palms and bushy vegetations are found in this region. The population is evenly distributed throughout the region. The total area of this region is 1,576.72 km^2 while density of population works out to 106 persons per km^2.

DISTRICT BHARATPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District Bharatpur forms a part of The Deccan Plateau and of Semi-Arid Rajasthan comprising Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands and is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east, districts of Sawai Madhopur and Alwar in the west and Haryana in the north. It is largely a hilly area with broken ground. The principal hills are located on the northern border of the district while the southern part of the district forms an irregular and lofty wall of rocks which separates the land from the uplands. Besides hilly tract its land formation presents plains, basin, forested land and Chambal ravine tract. The district has been divided physiographically in five sub-micro regional divisions. A brief description of *each of these regions is given hereunder :*

3.1.3.1 North Bharatpur Plain

The region spreads over the tehsils of Kaman, Nagar, Deeg, Bharatpur and Nadbai. It also covers the northern part of the Rupbas tehsil. This region is largely plain and comprises six urban centres. The towns Kaman, Deeg, Nagar and Kumher are linked with important roads and State Highway 14 also passes through Nagar, Deeg and Kumher, while Nadbai and Bharatpur are served with both rail as well as road facilities. The Jaipur-Agra metre gauge railway line passes through Nadbai and Bharatpur towns and Sawai Madhopur-Agra broad gauge railway line passes through Bharatpur town. Bharatpur is also linked with State Highways 11 and 14. Bharatpur is the main town of the region. The region covers an area of 3,401.65 km^2 with a total population of 957,968 persons out of which 769,314 reside in rural and 188,654 in urban areas. It contains 1,060 villages and 6 towns. The rivers Banganga and Gambhir flow in the southern part of this region. The Keoladeo National Park is situated at a distance of 5 km. from Bharatpur town which provides sanctuary to birds from all over the world. This is popularly known as Bharatpur Birds Sanctuary which has a great attraction for tourists throughout the year. The land is fertile and alluvial and conducive for agricultural production.

3.1.3.2 Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin

The region covers an area of 1,641.92 km^2 and spread over the tehsils of Weir, Bayana and parts of the tehsils of Rupbas and Baseri. It contains 382 villages and 3 towns with a total population of 341,842 persons of which 297,931 reside in rural and 43,911 in urban areas. The Banganga and Gambhir rivers with their basins provide a very good source of irrigation facilities to the surrounding areas during the rainy season in this region. 'Barata Bandh' also occupies an important place in this region. Bayana, Weir and Bhusawar are three important towns in the region which are very well connected with road with other areas. The Sawai Madhopur-Agra broad gauge railway line passes through the region touching Bayana town. The land is fertile and fit for agricultural production.

3.1.3.3 Parbati Basin

The region is called the basin of Parbati as this river is a major source of irrigation in this region. It flows towards the east by making basin and a bandh has also been constructed over it, known as Parbati Bandh. The region is well served with rail-road communications. Bari and Dholpur are the two important towns of this region which are linked with other areas through metre gauge railway line. The National Highway 8 and broad gauge line pass through the eastern part of the region. Dholpur town links this region with Gwalior and Agra directly

by road as well as rail. It is surrounded by Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin in the north, the Forested Land of Bharatpur in the south-west and Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract in the south east. It contains 381 villages and 2 towns covering an area of 1,594.77 km^2 with a population of 443,043 persons out of which 371,269 reside in rural and 71,774 in urban areas.

3.1.3.4 The Forested Land of Bharatpur

The region is located in the lower western part of the district covering an area of 465.13 km^2 and containing 48 villages. There is no urban centre in this region. The total inhabitants in the region are 24,861 persons. It has a sizeable forest area. The State Highway No. 2 passes through this region which runs between Karauli to Dholpur in this region. It produces a variety of woods among these important ones are Khas, Dhok, Arunj, Dhak, Ber, Kurchi, Birbira, Hingot, Babul, Kadam, Kabuli Kikar, Karli etc.

3.1.3.5 Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract

The region is important for its Chambal ravines which have been formed along the Chambal river and a long tract to the ravines exists on the southern border of the region. The region covers an area of 894.61 km^2 and contains 122 villages and 1 town. The total population of the region is 115,905 persons out of which 98,544 reside in rural and 17,361 in urban areas. The urban unit in this region is Rajakhera which is located in the north-eastern part of the region. The State Highway No. 2 passes through the region linking the region with Karauli and Agra. The National Highway No. 3 and broad gauge railway line also pass through this region which links this region with Dholpur and Gwalior. The valley of the Chambal is an irregular and lofty wall of rocks which separates the lands along the river bank from the uplands forming the southern part of the district including Chambal ravine tract.

RAJASTHAN
DISTRICT BHARATPUR
CENSUS CODE 06
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

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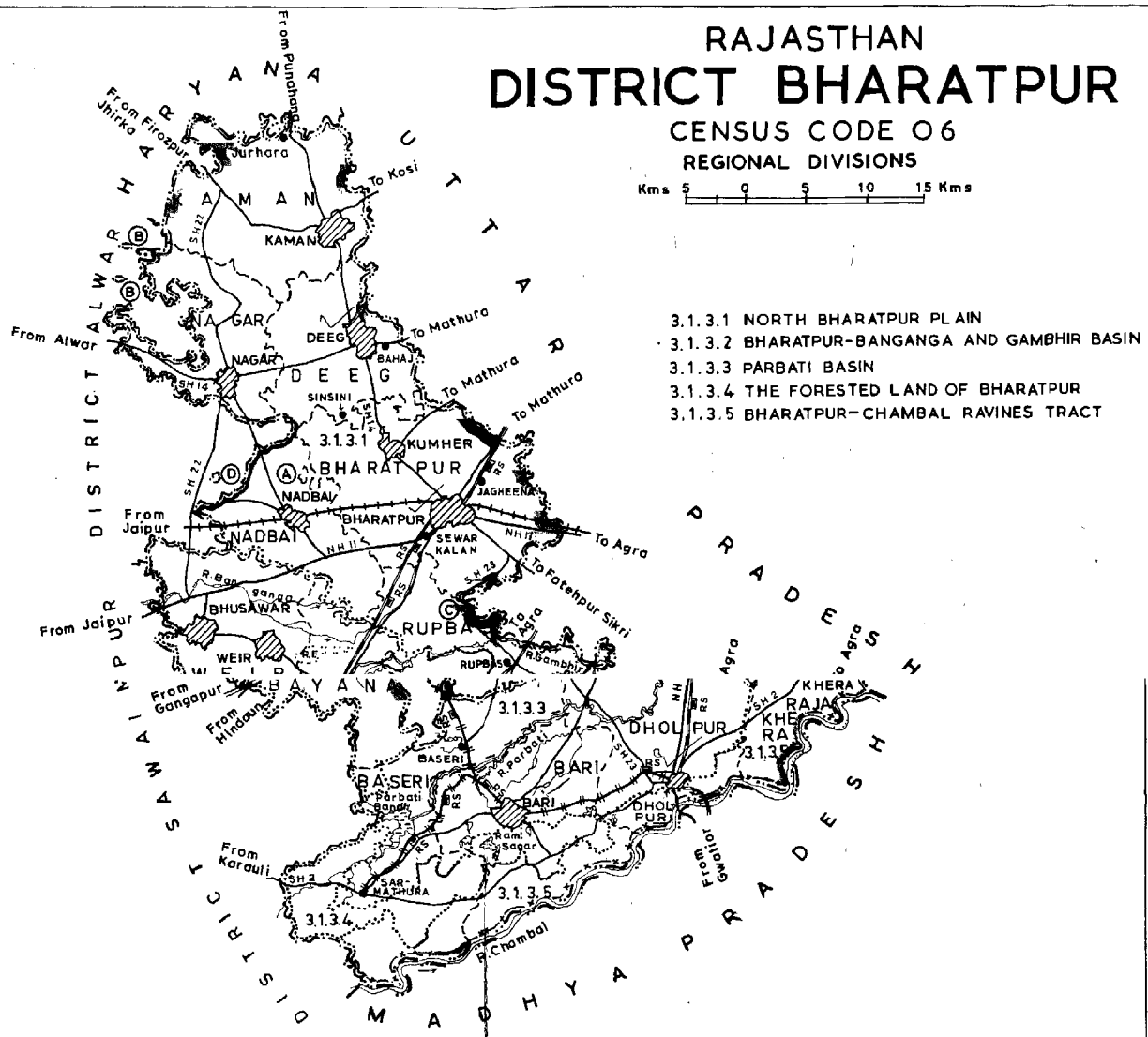

3.1.3.1 NORTH BHARATPUR PLAIN
3.1.3.2 BHARATPUR-BANGANGA AND GAMBHIR BASIN
3.1.3.3 PARBATI BASIN
3.1.3.4 THE FORESTED LAND OF BHARATPUR
3.1.3.5 BHARATPUR-CHAMBAL RAVINES TRACT

SOILS

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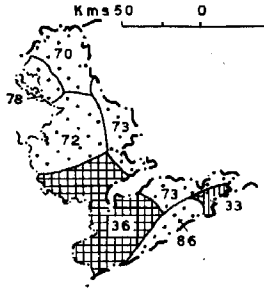
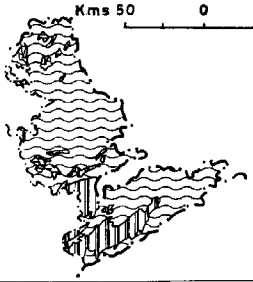


33 AQUENTS-FLUVENTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
73 OCHREPTS-PSAMMENTS
78 OCHREPTS-USTERTS-USTALFS
86 OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY

Kms 50 0 50 Kms



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND
VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)
DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" RESERVED FOREST
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 11
STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 2
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
" " " " METRE GAUGE RS
" " " " NARROW GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREM
WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.3.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

NOTE :- AREA MARKED (A) BELONGS TO LACHHMANGARH TEHSIL OF ALWAR DISTRICT.
(B) BELONGS TO NAGAR TEHSIL.
(C) BELONGS TO BHARATPUR TEHSIL.
(D) BELONGS TO NADBAI TEHSIL.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : BHARATPUR | Code No. 06 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharatpur	3.1.3.1 North Bharatpur Plain	1,060	6	3,401.65	3,335.25	66.40	957,968	769,314	188,654
	3.1.3.2 Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin	382	3	1,641.92	1,609.48	32.44	341,842	297,931	43,911
	3.1.3.3 Parbati Basin	381	2	1,594.77	1,570.43	24.34	443,043	371,269	71,774
	3.1.3.4 The Forested Land of Bharatpur	48	—	465.13	465.13	—	24,861	24,861	—
	3.1.3.5 Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract	122	1	894.61	884.61	10.00	115,905	98,544	17,361

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BHARATPUR | Code No. 06 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No	Division Number and Name	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns Of Tehsil	Total No. of Villages/Towns In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3.1.3.1 North Bharatpur Plain	Kaman	1 to 259 and One Town I (Kaman)	259 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Nagar	1 to 73, 76 to 171 and One Town II (Nagar)	169 Villages and One Town	—	—	Code No. 74, 75 are in Alwar Distt. in Region No. 3.1.1.4
		Deeg	1 to 123 and One Town III (Deeg)	123 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Nadbai	1 to 32,34 to 114 and One Town IV (Nadbai)	113 Villages and One Town		—	Code No. 33 is in Alwar Distt. in Region No. 3.1.1.5
		Rupbas	1 to 63, 65, 66, 73, 74, 77, 105 to 138	102 Villages	—	—	Code No. 64, 67 to 72, 75, 76, 78 to 104 are in Region No. 3.1.3.2
		Bharatpur	1 to 293 and Two Towns V, VI (Kumher and Bharatpur)	293 Villages and Two Towns	1,060 Villages and Six Towns	T-3,401.65 R-3,335.25 U- 66.40	-
		Lachhman-garh of Alwar Distt.	157	01 Village	—	—	-
2.	3.1.3.2 Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin	Weir	1 to 150 and Two Towns VII,VIII (Weir and Bhusawar)	150 Villages and Two Towns	—	—	—
		Bayana	1 to 175 and One Town IX (Bayana)	175 Villages and One Town	—	—	—
		Rupbas	64, 67 to 72, 75, 76, 78 to 104, 139 to 157	55 Villages	—	—	Code No. 65, 66, 73, 74, 77, 105 to 138 are in Region No. 3.1.3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Baseri	53, 54	02 Villages	382 Villages and Three Towns	T-1,641.92 R-1609.48 U-32.44	
3.	3.1.3.3 Parbati Basin	Baseri	1 to 52, 55 to 66, 68, 69, 74 to 82, 85 to 90, 111	82 Villages	-	-	Code No. 53, 54 are is Region No. 3.1.3.2 and 67, 70 to 73. 83, 84, 91 to 110 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4
		Bari	1 to 88, 91 to 93, 117 to 120 and One Town (Bari)	95 Villages and One Town	-	-	Code No. 89, 90, 94 to 100, 114, 116 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4 and 101 to 113, 115 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Dholpur	1 to 172, 174 to 202, 211 to 213 and One Town XI (Dholpur)	204 Villages and One Town	381 Villages and Two Towns	T-1,594.77 R-1,570.43 U- 24.34	Code No. 173, 203 to 210 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
4.	3.1.3.4 The Forested Land of Bharatpur	Baseri	67, 70 to 73, 83, 84, 91 to 110, 112 to 114, 122 to 126	35 Villages	-	-	Code No. 68, 69, 74 to 82, 85 to 90, 111 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3 and 115 to 121 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Bari	89, 90, 94 to 100, 114, 116, 121, 122	13 Villages	48 Villages	T-465.13 R-465.13 U- Nil	Code No. 91 to 93, 117 to 120 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3 and 101 to 113, 115 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
5.	3.1.3.5 Bharatpur Chambal Ravine Tract	Baseri	115 to 121, 127 to 128	09 Villages	-	-	Code No. 122 to 126 are in Region No.3.1.3.4
		Bari	101 to 113, 115, 123 to 125	17 Villages	-	-	Code No. 114, 116, 121, 122 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4 and 117 to 120 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Dholpur	173, 203 to 210, 214 to 221	17 Villages	-	-	Code No. 174 to 202, 211 to 213 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Rajakhera	1 to 79 and One Town XII (Raja-khera) Entire Tehsil	79 Villages and One Town	122 Villages and One Town	T-894.61 R-884.61 U-10.00	-

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : BHARATPUR | Code No. 06 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional division	Administrative divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.3.1 North Bharatpur Plain.	1. Tehsil Kaman (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Nagar (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Deeg (Wholly) 4. Tehsil Bharatpur (Wholly) 5. Tehsil Nadbai (Wholly) 6. Tehsil Rupbas (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts Ochrepts-Orthents Ochrepts-Psamments Ochrepts-Usterts-Ustalfs	It is a plain area with contours of 200 metres height in the middle of this region. In the eastern parts few seasonal rivers flow and the eastern parts near Deeg and Bharatpur are occupied by forests. The land is fertile and suitable for cultivation and agricultural operations. The population is evenly distributed in the region barring urban centres. The total area of this region is 3,401.65 km^2 having the average density of population 282 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.2 Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin	1. Tehsil Weir (Wholly) 2. Tehsil Bayana (Wholly) 3. Tehsil Rupbas (Partly) 4. Tehsil Baseri (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Orthents	It is drained by rivers Gambhir and Banganga which flow through this region. Forest areas are found in the south eastern and south-western parts of the region. Agriculture which is the main occupation of the people of this region is carried out in areas irrigated by these rivers and their tributaries etc. Concentration of population is found around the basins of these rivers and their tributaries. The total area covered by this region is 1,641.92 km^2 and average density of population is 208 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.3 Parbati Basin	1. Tehsil Baseri (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bari (Partly) 3. Tehsil Dholpur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Vindhyan System (Upper)	Aquents-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Psamments Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents	River Parbati and its tributaries traverse through this region and form a basin. The population is scattered in the north-east and south-west of Bari. Maximum concentration of population is found in areas nearby Parbati river and its tributaries where people are engaged in agricultural activities. The total area of this region is 1,594.77 km^2 having the average density of population 278 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.4 The Forested Land of Bharatpur	1. Tehsil Baseri (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bari (Partly)	Vindhyan System (Upper) and Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents	It is more or less a forest area. It is drained by the tributaries of Parbati river which flow through this region. The population is found in scattered inhabitations in the plain area in the north-east of Ramsagar, south of Sar-Mathura and in the south-western parts. The total area of the region is 465.13 km^2 and density 53 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.3.5 Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine Tract.	1. Tehsil Baseri (Partly) 2. Tehsil Bari (Partly) 3. Tehsil Dholpur (Partly) 4. Tehsil Rajakhera (Wholly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent)	Aquents-Fluvents Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Psamments Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents	The entire southern, south-western parts and north-eastern parts of this region are traversed by the Chambal and its tributaries. Forest belt exists in the middle and north-western parts of the region. It has plain area near Rajakhera and its westwards. The population is unevenly distributed in this region. The population is concentrated in plain areas. The total area of this region is 894.61 km^2 and the density of population is only 130 persons per km^2 which is very low due to under development and inhospitable physiographical conditions of this region.

DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

On the basis of topography and other physiographical factors the district of Sawai Madhopur has been sub-divided into six regional divisions. The district is bounded in the north by Alwar, in the north-west by Jaipur, in the south-west by Tonk, in the south by Kota, in the south-east by Madhya Pradesh state and in the east by Bharatpur district. The details of the various sub-micro regions into which the district has been divided are given below :

3.1.3.1 Banganga Plain

The region is located in the top-most (northern) part of the district and covers the parts of Mahwa and Todabhim tehsils, constituting 183 villages in all. It extends over an area of 548.53 km ^{2} and as per 1981 Census returns, it was inhabited by 157,914 persons of which 144,641 reside in rural and 13,273 in urban areas. Todabhim is the only urban area in this region. River Banganga flows in the rainy period from west to south which provides irrigational facilities to the crops grown in the plain during this season. The region is provided with both rail and road transport facilities. The Jaipur-Bharatpur metre-gauge railway line crosses this region in the north. The State Highway 22 and National Highway 11 which pass through this region are linked with Jaipur and Bharatpur. The State Highway 22 connects the region with Hindaun. Both Todabhim town and Mahwa village are connected with roads. A belt of reserved forest runs just parallel to the southern region boundary.

3.1.3.2 Godhwara Range

The region is named after the famous Godhwara Range. It is located on the north-western border of the district and spreads over the parts of Todabhim, Nadoti and Bamanwas tehsils. The region is rich in so far as reserved forest areas are concerned. Bandikui-Gangapur State Highway 25 passes from the north-eastern part of the region. Moran Sagar is also located in the region on the common boundary of Nadoti and Bamanwas tehsils. There are 54 villages in the region which cover an area of 414.26 km^2. According to 1981 Census data, the population of the region stood at 51,628.

3.1.3.3 Nadoti-Gambhir Plain

The region is widely spread over Nadoti and parts of Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Gangapur and Bamanwas tehsils, covering an area of 1,872.96 km^2 and comprising of 360 villages and one town i.e. Hindaun. The total population of the region as returned at the 1981 Census stood at 405,963 persons of which 363,257 reside in rural and 42,706 in urban areas. River Gambhir originating from Karauli hills flows in the rainy season in the north-east direction towards Bharatpur. The region is well served with both railway and roads transport facilities. The Sawai Madhopur-Bharatpur broad-gauge line passes through the region, crossing Hindaun town. Besides State Highways 22 and 25, some other important roads also pass through the region. Chandapura tank stands as an important source of water here. The north-western boundary of the region is conspicuous for its reserved forest areas.

3.1.3.4 Dissected Morel-Banas Plain

The region is located in the western part of the district and spreads over Bonli and parts of Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Gangapur and Bamanwas tehsils covering an area of 2,826.10 km^2. There are 474 villages in the region which recorded a

population of 435,282 persons at the 1981 Census out of which 389,256 are in rural and 46,026 in urban areas. Morel and Banas are the two important rivers in the region which flow from west to east. Morel is a non-perennial river whereas Banas has a flow even after the rainy season is over. Morel flows on the border of the Bonli tehsil adjoining Jaipur district and enters in the region marking a dividing line in Bamanwas and Bonli tehsils and, to some extent, in Sapotra and Bonli tehsils also, eventually meeting the Banas river. The river Banas plays an important role in the region as the plains get irrigational facilities from it. The patches of reserved forests are found on both the sides of the river. In the north-east of Morel river also, one can observe patches of reserved forests. The only town of this region is Gangapur which is located on the Kota-Bharatpur railway line. The State Highway 2 from Lalsot and State Highway 25 from Bandikui join Gangapur town. State Highway 29 from Sawai Madhopur to Lalsot also passes through the region. A metre-gauge railway line from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur passes through the south-western parts via Chouth-ka-Barwara which is an important village of the region. Surwal Bandh constitutes an important water-body in the southern part of the region.

3.1.3.5 Forested Upland

The region extends over the parts of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Sapotra, Karauli, Gangapur and Hinduan tehsils. There are four towns in the region, namely, Man, Sawai Madhopur, Todra and Karauli. The western part is provided with communication facilities such as the State Highways 28 and 30 and the Kota-Bharatpur broad-gauge railway line. Karauli town is linked with the State Highway 2 from Lalsot to Dholpur and the State Highway 22 from Mahwa to Sar Mathura. A number of reserved forest areas are scattered in the region. The river Banas divides the region into west and east. Karisil Bandh is an important water body of the region. There are 441 villages in the region. The region covers an area of 3,740.81 km^2 and are inhabited by 403,758 persons according to the data revealed by the 1981 Census. Of which 299,673 reside in rural and 104,085 in urban areas.

3.1.3.6 Banas-Chambal Ravines

The region is located on the southern border of the district. It covers an area of 1,127.07 km^2. There are 145 villages in the region which is inhabited by 82,478 persons. River Banas flows from north to south direction, eventually meeting Chambal, the biggest perennial river of Rajasthan. The region spreads over the parts of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Sapotra and Karauli tehsils in the shape of a long strip in the district. The extreme eastern part is linked with the State Highway 22 from Karauli to Sar Mathura and the western part with the State Highway 20 from Sawai Madhopur to Sheopur. The region is famous for its ravines. This area is made up of hills and broken ground which forms a part of a vast tract of rugged region enclosing the narrow valley of the Chambal river.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Kms 10 0 10 20 30 Kms

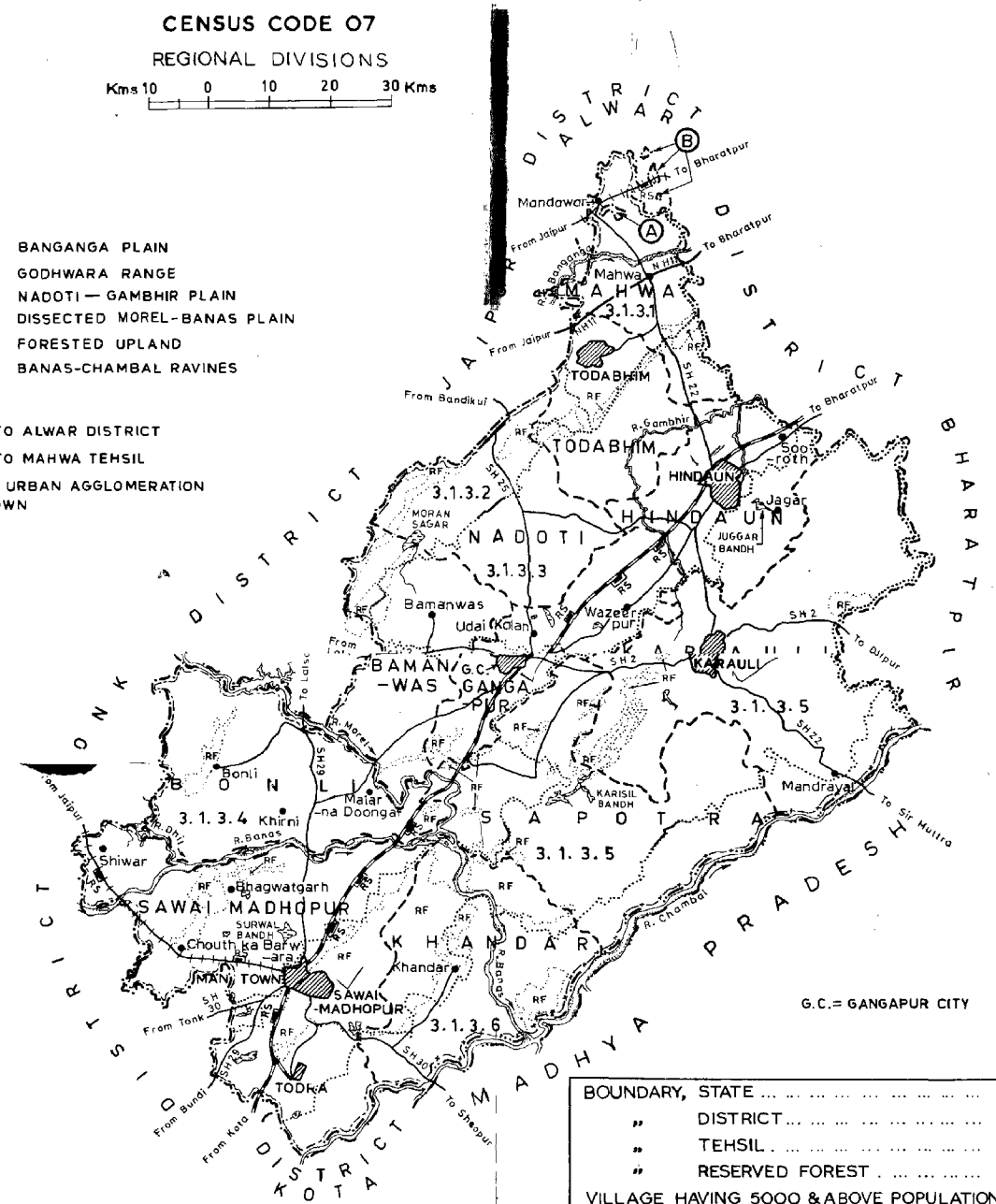
3.1.3.1	BANGANGA PLAIN
3.1.3.2	GODHWARA RANGE
3.1.3.3	NADOTI — GAMBHIR PLAIN
3.1.3.4	DISSECTED MOREL-BANAS PLAIN
3.1.3.5	FORESTED UPLAND
3.1.3.6	BANAS-CHAMBAL RAVINES

NOTE:—

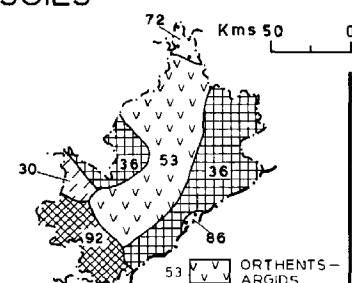
(A) BELONGS TO ALWAR DISTRICT

(B) BELONGS TO MAHWA TEHSIL

SAWAI MADHOPUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION INCLUDES MAN TOWN



SOILS



30 ORTHIDS — ORTHENTS

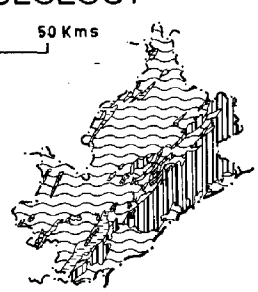
36 PSAMMENTS — FLUVENTS

53 ORTHENTS — ARGIDS

72 86 OCHREPTS — ORTHENTS, OCHREPTS — FLUVENTS — ORTHENTS

92 USTERTS

GEOLOGY



ALLUVIUM AND BLOWN SAND

VINDHYAN SYSTEM (UPPER)

VINDHYAN SYSTEM (LOWER)

BASIC INTRUSIVES

DELHI SYSTEM AND GWALIOR SERIES

ARAVALLI SYSTEM

BOUNDARY, STATE

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

" RESERVED FOREST RF

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER NH 11

STATE HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER SH 22

OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS

" " " METRE GAUGE RS

RIVER AND STREAM

WATER BODIES

REGIONAL DIVISION 3.1.3.5

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : SAWAI MADHOPUR | Code No. 07 | State : RAJASTHAN

District	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in the Region	No. of Towns in the Region	Area of the Region in km^2.			Population of the Region (1981)		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5			6		
Sawai Madhopur	3.1.3.1 Banganga Plain	183	1	548.53	543.53	5.00	157,914	144,641	13,273
	3.1.3.2 Godhwara Range	54	--	414.26	414.26	--	51,628	51,628	--
	3.1.3.3 Nadoti-Gambhir Plain	360	1	1,872.96	1,860.96	12.00	405,963	363,257	42,706
	3.1.3.4 Dissected Morel-Banas Plain	474	1	2,826.10	2,819.15	6.95	435,282	389,256	46,026
	3.1.3.5 Forested Upland	441	4	3,740.81	3,641.85	98.96	403,758	299,673	104,085
	3.1.3.6 Banas-Chambal Ravines	145	--	1,127.07	1,127.07	--	82,478	82,478	--

REGIONWISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : SAWAI MADHOPUR | Code No. 07 | State : RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Division	Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages and Towns (1981 Census)	Total No. of Villages/Towns		Area of Regional Divisions in km^2.	Remarks
				Of Tehsil	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3.1.3.1 Banganga Plain	Mahwa	1 to 4, 7 to 62, 64 to 124	121 Villages	--	--	Code No. 5, 6, 63 are in Alwar Distt.
		Todabhim	1 to 37, 40 to 54, 69 to 75 and One Town I (Todabhim)	59 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 38, 39 are in Region No. 3.1.3.2 and 55 to 68 are in 3.1.3.3
		Lachhman-garh of Alwar Distt.	298 to 300	3 Villages	183 Villages and One Town	T- 548.53 R- 543.53 U- 5.00	--
2.	3.1.3.2 Godhwara Range	Todabhim	38, 39, 76 to 79	06 Villages	--	--	Code No. 40 to 54, 69 to 75 are in Region No. 3.1.3.1 and 55 to 68 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Nadoti	1 to 5, 12 to 25, 55 to 66, 68, 69	33 Villages	--	--	Code No. 6 to 11, 26 to 54, 67 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Bamanwas	1 to 14, 38	15 Villages	54 Villages	T- 414.26 R- 414.26 U- Nil	Code No. 15 to 37 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
3.	3.1.3.3 Nadoti-Gambhir Plain	Mahwa	125 to 152	28 Villages	--	--	--
		Todabhim	55 to 68, 80 to 141	76 Villages	--	--	Code No. 76 to 79 are in Region No. 3.1.3.2 and 69 to 75 are in Region No. 3.1.3.1
		Hindaun	1 to 38, 45, 46, 48 to 55, 61, 74 to 117 and One Town II (Hindaun)	93 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 39 to 44, 47, 56 to 60, 62 to 73 are in Region No.3.1.3.5
		Nadoti	6 to 11, 26 to 54, 67, 70 to 84	51 Villages			Code No. 12 to 25, 55 to 66, 68, 69 are in Region No. 3.1.3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bamanwas	15 to 37, 39 to 75, 80	61 Villages	--	--	Code No. 38 is Region No. 3.1.2.3 and 76 to 79 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4
		Gangapur	1 to 20, 22 to 44, 62 to 67, 116, 117	51 Villages	360 Villages and One Town	T-1,872.96 R-1,860.96 U- 12.00	Code No. 45 to 61, 68 to 115 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4 and 21 is in Region No. 3.1.3.5
4.	3.1.3.4 Dissected Morel-Banas Plain	Bamanwas	76 to 79, 81 to 145	69 Villages	--	--	Code No. 80 is in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Gangapur	45 to 61, 68 to 115 and One Town III (Gangapur)	65 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 62 to 67 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Sapotra	1 to 9, 44 to 60, 63 to 75, 78 to 80	42 Villages	--	--	Code No. 10 to 43, 61, 62 76, 77 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Bonli	1 to 75	175 Villages	--	--	--
		Sawai Madhopur	1 to 46, 48 to 108, 116, 122 to 134, 142, 146	123 Villages	474 Villages and One Town	T- 2,826.10 R- 2,819.15 U- 6.95	Code No. 47, 109 to 115, 117 to 121, 135 to 141, 143 to 145 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
5.	3.1.3.5 Forested Upland	Hindaun	39 to 44, 47, 56 to 60, 62 to 73, 118 to 126	33 Villages	--	--	Code No. 45, 46, 48 to 55, 61, 74 to 117 are in Region No. 3.1.3.3
		Gangapur	21	01 Village	--	--	--
		Karauli	1 to 203, 205 to 207, 213 to 229, 232 to 237 and One Town IV (Karauli)	229 Villages and One Town	--	--	Code No. 204, 208 to 212, 230, 231 are in Region No. 3.1.3.6
		Sapotra	10 to 43, 61, 62, 76, 77, 81 to 105, 109, 110, 112 to 115, 132 to 144, 146	83 Villages	--	--	Code No. 44 to 60, 63 to 75, 78 to 80 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4 and 106 to 108, 111, 116 to 131, 145 are in Region No. 3.1.3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Khandar	1 to 9, 14, 16 to 18, 21 to 34, 71 to 77, 82 to 87, 106	41 Villages	--	--	Code No. 10 to 13, 15, 19, 20, 35 to 70, 78 to 81, 88 to 105 are in Region No. 3.1.3.6
		Sawai Madhopur	47, 109 to 115, 117 to 121, 135 to 141, 143 to 145, 147 to 166, 168 to 175, 195 to 197 and Three Towns V, VI, VII, (Sawai Madhopur, Man Town and Todra)	54 Villages and Three Towns	441 Villages and Four Towns	T- 3,740.81 R- 3,641.85 U- 98.96	Code No. 48 to 108, 116, 122 to 134, 142, 146 are in Region No. 3.1.3.4 and 167, 176 to 194 are in Region No. 3.1.3.6
6.	3.1.3.6 Banas-Chambal Ravines	Sawai Madhopur	167, 176 to 194	20 Villages	--	--	Code No. 168 to 175 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Khandar	10 to 13, 15, 19, 20, 35 to 70, 78 to 81, 88 to 105, 107 to 127	--	--	--	Code No. 14, 16 to 18, 21 to 34, 71 to 77, 82 to 87, 106 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Karauli	204, 208 to 212, 230, 231, 238 to 244	15 Villages	--	--	Code No. 205 to 207, 213 to 229, 232 to 237 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5
		Sapotra	106 to 108, 111, 116 to 131, 145, 147 to 149	24 Villages	145 Villages	T- 1,127.07 R- 1,127.07 U- Nil	Code No. 109, 110, 112 to 115, 132 to 144, 146 are in Region No. 3.1.3.5

STATEMENT ON REGIONWISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : SAWAI MADHOPUR | Code No. 07 | State : RAJASTHAN

No. and Name of Regional Division	Administrative Divisions (Tehsils)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
3.1.3.1 Banganga Plain	1. Tehsil Mahwa (Partly) 2. Tehsil Todabhim (Partly) 3. Tehsil Lachhmangarh of Alwar district (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Orthents-Argids Ochrepts-Orthents	It is drained by river Banganga and few other seasonal streams. It has some forest patches in the south-eastern and south-western parts of the region It is a plain with fertile land having contour of 437 metres height. The distribution of population is comparatively higher in the northern than that in the southern part. The total area of the region is 548 53 km^2 with a density of population as 288 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.2 Godhwara Range	1. Tehsil Todabhim (Partly) 2. Tehsil Nadoti (Partly) 3. Tehsil Bamanwas (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids	This is largely a hilly area covered with forest patches having a contour of 562 metres height. Few rain-fed streams flow in the region during rainy season and dry up soon thereafter. The distribution of population is uneven and scattered. The total area of the region is 414.26 km^2 with a density of population as 125 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.3 Nadoti-Gambhir Plain	1. Tehsil Mahwa (Partly) 2. Tehsil Todabhim (Partly) 3. Tehsil Hindaun (Partly) 4. Tehsil Nadoti (Partly) 5. Tehsil Bamanwas (Partly) 6. Tehsil Gangapur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Delhi System and Gwalior Series	Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids	This region has an area of 1,872.96 km^2 with a density of population of 217 persons per km^2. It is drained by river Gambhir. Land is fertile and people are engaged in agricultural and other allied jobs. It has few forest patches in the northern and western parts. The distribution of population is uneven and scattered throughout the region.
3.1.3.4 Dissected Morel-Banas Plain	1. Tehsil Bamanwas (Partly) 2. Tehsil Gangapur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Sapotra (Partly) 4. Tehsil Bonli (Wholly) 5. Tehsil Sawai Madhopur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Aravalli System, Vindhyan System (Upper) and Vindhyan System (Lower)	Orthids-Orthents Psamments-Fluvents Orthents-Argids Usterts	Two major rivers, i.e. Morel and Banas alongwith their tributaries flow through the region. While few other seasonal streams also come into existence during rainy season. These rivers/streams play an important role for agricultural activities. Forest patches are also observed in the region and a contour of 450 metres height passes through this region. The population concentration is larger in the north-western and north-eastern parts than that in the other parts of the region. The total area of the region is 2,826.10 km^2 with a density of population as 154 persons per km^2.

1	2	3	4	5
3.1.3.5 Forested Upland	1. Tehsil Hindaun (Partly) 2. Tehsil Gangapur (Partly) 3. Tehsil Karauli (Partly) 4. Tehsil Sapotra (Partly) 5. Tehsil Khandar (Partly) 6. Tehsil Sawai Madhopur (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent), Basic intrusives, Delhi System and Gwalior Series, Vindhyan System (Upper) and Vindhyan System (Lower)	Psamments-Fluvents Ofthents-Argids Usterts	It is a forest upland area covered with forest patches and having a contour of 505 metres height. River Banas flows and traverses through a small part in the middle of the region. River Gambhir and some other seasonal streams flow through this region. The distribution of population is uneven and scattered. The total area of the region is 3,740.81 km^2 having a density of population as 108 persons per km^2.
3.1.3.6 Banas-Chambal Ravines.	1. Sawai Madhopur (Partly) 2. Tehsil Khandar (Partly) 3. Tehsil Karauli (Partly) 4. Tehsil Sapotra (Partly)	Alluvium and blown sand (Recent) and Vindhyan System (Upper).	Psamments-Fluvents Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents Usterts	Two major rivers Chambal and Banas along with their other tributaries traverse through this region. The water of these rivers is used for irrigation purposes. Few forest patches also exist in this region. A contour of 343 metres height passes through this region. The distribution of population is uneven and scattered. The total area of the region is 1,127.07 km^2 with a density of population as 73 persons per km^2.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Showing Administrative Constituents by district with reference to the Sub-Micro Regions in Rajasthan and adjoining states namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and the Union-Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No. & Name	State	Macro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			BAGAR		
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2.1.4 Punjab Malwa Plain	Bathinda	2.1.4.1 Bathinda Sandy Plain.
				Faridkot	2.1.4.2 Faridkot Sandy Plain
					2.1.4.3 Aboher Sandy Plain
	2.2. Haryana Plain	Haryana	2.2.2 Western Haryana	Bhiwani	2 2.2.1 Siwani Undulating Plain with Sand Dunes.
				Sirsa	2.2.2.2 Ellanbad-Nathohar Sandy Plain
				Hisar	2.2.2.3 Hisar Bagar
				Bhiwani	2.2.2.3 Loharu Bagar
				Sirsa	2.2.2.4 Sirsa Bagar
				Hisar	2.2.2.4 Balasmand Undulating Plain with Sand Dunes
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.2.3 Southern Haryana Plain	Mahendragarh	2.2.3.1 Satnali Bagar
			2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	2.3.1.1 Ganganagar Canal Region
				Ganganagar	2.3 1.4 Nohar-Bhadra Sandy Plain (Bagar).
			2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Jhunjhunun	2.3.2.1 Jhunjhunun Sandy Plain (Bagar).
				Churu	2.3.2.2 Sardarshahar Sandy Plain.
				Nagaur	2.3.2.2 Eastern Nagaur Sandy Plain.
				Sikar	2.3.2.2 Sikar Sandy Plain.
				Jhunjhunun	2.3.2.3 Chirawa-Leekha Sandy Plain.
			DESERT		
	2.3 Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.3.1 Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	2.3.1.3 Suratgarh Dunes Region
			2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Churu	2.3.2.1 Western Churu Sand Dunes Zone.
				Nagaur	2.3.2.1 Northern Nagaur Sand Hills.
				Sikar	2.3.2.1 Sikar Sand Hills.
				Churu	2.3.2.3 Eastern Churu Shifting Sand Dunes.
				Churu	2.3.2.4 Central Churu Sand Dunes.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Churu	2.3.2.5 Ratangarh-Bigga Sandy Upland.
			2.3.3 Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner	2.3.3.1 The Great Deserts of Bikaner.
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.1 Jaisalmer Desert.
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.2 Ramgarh Sandy Plain
				Bikaner	2.3.3.2 Sandy Plain of Longitudinal Dunes.
				Bikaner	2.3 3.3 Sandy Plain of Scattered Irregular Dunes
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.3 Zone of Irregular Sand Dunes.
				Bikaner	2.3.3.4 Bikaner Sandy Plain
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.4 Pokaran Desert
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.5 Zone of Inland Drainage Area.
				Bikaner	2.3.3.5 High Sandy Plain of intermittent Streams
				Jaisalmer	2.3.3.6 Zone of Longitudinal Sand Dunes.
			2.3.4 Luni Valley	Jodhpur	2.3.4.1 Western Sandy Plain.
				Barmer	2.3.4.1 Desert of Barmer
				Barmer	2.3.4.2 Undulating Desert.
				Jodhpur	2.3.4.2 Phalodi-Bilara Sandy Plain.
				Pali	2.3.4 3 Central Sandy Plain
				Barmer	2.3.4.3 Shifting Sand Dunes Zones.
				Jodhpur	2.3.4.3 Chamu-Shergarh Sand Dunes.
				Barmer	2.3.4.5 Barmer Sandy Waste.
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1	Semi-Arid Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Jaipur	3.1.1.2 Phulera-Amber Shifting Sand Dunes.
			3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Tonk	3.1.2.3 Tonk Banetha Sandy Plain.
4.The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1	Gujarat Region	Gujarat 4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Banas Kantha	4.1.1.1 Vav Sandy Plain
				Banas Kantha	4.1.1.2 Sandy Plain.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1	2		3	4		5	6	
				GHAGGAR FLOOD PLAIN				
2. The Great Plains	2.1	Punjab Plain	Punjab	2.1.4	Punjab-Malwa Plain	Patiala	2.1.4.2	Ghaggar Flood Plain
						Bathinda	2.1.4.3	Ghaggar Flood Plain.
						Sangrur	2.1.4.4	Ghaggar Flood Plain.
	2.2	Haryana Plain	Haryana	2.2.1	Eastern Haryana	Ambala	2.2.1.3	Ghaggar Flood Plain.
						Kurukshetra	2.2.1.4	Ghaggar Flood Plain.
						Hisar	2.2.2.1	Ghaggar Flood Plain
						Sirsa	2.2.2.3	Ghaggar Flood Plain.
	2.3	Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.3.1	Ghaggar Plain	Ganganagar	2.3.1.2	Anupgarh-Ghaggar Green Belt.
					PLAIN			
	2.2	Haryana Plain	Haryana	2.2.1	Eastern Haryana	Jind	2.2.1.1	Narwana Plain.
						Karnal	2.2.1.1	Asandh Plain.
						Rohtak	2.2.1.1	Maham Plain.
						Rohtak	2.2.1.2	Rothak Plain.
						Ambala	2.2.1.2	Naraingarh Plain.
						Kurukshetra	2.2.1.2	Kaithal Plain.
						Jind	2.2.1.2	Jind Plain.
						Karnal	2.2.1.2	Karnal Bhangar.
						Sonipat	2.2.1.2	Eastern Sonipat Plain.
						Sonipat	2.2.1.3	Western Sonipat Plain.
						Kurukshetra	2.2.1.3	Bet Kurukshetra.
						Rohtak	2.2.1.3	Jhajjar Low Land.
						Ambala	2.2.1.4	Ambala Plain.
				2.2.2	Western Haryana	Sirsa	2.2.2.1	Dabwali Plain.
						Hisar	2.2.2.2	Hisar Plain.
				2.2.3	Southern Haryana	Gurgaon	2.2.3.1	Gurgaon Plain.
			Delhi			Delhi	2.2.3.1	Najafgarh Plain.
						Delhi	2.2.3.2	Bawana Alluvial Plain.
			Haryana			Faridabad	2.2.3.2	Palwal Plain.
						Mahendragarh	2.2.3.3	Krishnawati Plain.
						Gurgaon	2.2.3.3	Nuh-Punhana Plain.
						Mahendragarh	2.2.3.4	Sahibi Plain.
	2.3	Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.3.2	Rajasthan Bagar	Nagaur	2.3.2.3	Nagaur-Degana Plain.
						Jhunjhunun	2.3.2.4	Baloda-Dohan Plain.
						Sikar	2.3.2.5	Khatoo-Neem-Ka-Thana Plain.
				2.3.4	Luni Valley	Jodhpur	2.3.4.6	Pipar-Salawas Plain.
	2.4	Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.4.2	Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Agra	2.4.2.1	Firozabad Plain.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1	2		3	4		5	6	
						Mathura	2.4.2.1	Nandgaon-Goverdhan Plain.
						Agra	2.4.2.3	Agra Plain.
3. The Deccan *Plate*	3.1	Semi-Arid **Rajasthan**	Rajasthan	3.1.1	Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Alwar	3.1.1.1	Behror-Sahibi Plain.
						Jaipur	3.1.1.1	Sambhar Salt lake Region.
						Jaipur	3.1.1.4	Dudu-Phagi Dry Plain.
						Udaipur	3.1.1.4	Vallabhnagar Flanks.
						Alwar	3.1.1.5	Lachhmangarh Plain.
						Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.6	Nimbahera Plain.
						Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.7	Pratapgarh Plain.
				3.1.2	Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Tonk	3.1.2.1	Malpura Plain.
						Bhilwara	3.1.2.2	Hurda-Banera Plain
						Bundi	3.1.2.2	Dei-Karwar Dissected Plain.
						Tonk	3.1.2.2	Lawa-Banasthali Dissected Plain.
						Tonk	3.1.2.5	Uniara Dissected Plain.
						Bundi	3.1.2.5	Bundi Plain.
				3.1.3	Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur	3.1.3.1	North Bharatpur Plain.
						Sawai Madhopur	3.1.3.1.	Banganga Plain.
						Sawai Madhopur	3.1.3.3	Nadoti-Gambhir Plain.
						Sawai Madhopur	3.1.3.4	Dissected Morel-Banas Plain.
					UPLANDS			
2.The Great Plain	2.3	Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2.3.2	Rajasthan Bagar	Nagaur	2.3.2.4	Southern Nagaur Upland
						Jhunjhunun	2.3.2.5	Nawalgarh-Khetri Upland.
						Churu	2.3.2.6	Sujangarh Upland.
				2.3.3	Extremely Arid Tract	Bikaner	2.3.3.6	Undulating Higher Plain of Bikaner.
				2.3.4	Luni Valley	Pali	2.3.4.1	Western Pali Upland.
						Pali	2.3.4.3	Sojat Upland.
						Jodhpur	2.3.4.4	Western Jodhpur Upland.
						Jodhpur	2.3.4.5	Eastern Upland.
						Jalor	2.3.4.5	Ahore Upland.
						Barmer	2.3.4.6	Barmer Forested Upland.
	2.4	Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.4.2	Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Agra	2.4.2.4	Kheragarh Upland.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.The Deccan Plateau	3.1 Semi-Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Sirohi	3.1.1.1 Western Sirohi Upland.
				Dungarpur	3.1.1.1 Dungarpur Upland.
				Alwar	3.1.1.2 Bansur-Tijara-Kishangarh Dissected Upland.
				Banswara	3.1.1.2 Banswara Upland.
				Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.3 Eastern Chittaurgarh Upland
				Ajmer	3.1.1.3 Ajmer Uplands.
				Alwar	3.1.1.3 Forested Upland of Alwar
				Jaipur	3.1.1.3 Viratnagar-Jamwa Ramgarh Forested Upland
				Udaipur	3.1.1.5 Salumbar-Dhariawad Forested Upland
				Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.5 Western Chittaurgarh Upland
				Jaipur	3.1.1.6 Lalsot-Geijgarh Forested Upland
			3.1.2 Semi-Arid Upland of Eastern Rajasthan	Bundi	3.1.2.1 Hindoli-Roneeja Upland.
				Kota	3.1.2.3 Baran Upland.
				Kota	3.1.2.4 Forested Upland of Shahbad.
				Tonk	3.1.2.4 Todaraising Upland.
				Bhilwara	3.1.2.4 Bhilwara Upland.
				Jhalawar	3.1.2.5 Pirawa Upland.
				Kota	3.1.2.6 Chhipa Barod-Chhabra Upland.
				Kota	3.1.2.7 Chechat Upland.
			3.4.1 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur	3.1.3.4 The Forested Land of Bharatpur.
				Sawai-Madhopur	3.1.3.5 Forested Land.
	3.4 Northern Madhya Pradesh Upland	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Upland -West.	Guna	3.4.1.1 Fatehgarh Saretha Forests.
				Shivpuri	3.4.1.1 Western Shivpuri Forest.
				Gwalior	3.4.1.1 Gird Forested Upland.
				Guna	3.4.1.2 Chachacera Upland.
				Morena	3.4.1.3 Sabalpur Imlia Upland.
				Shivpuri	3.4.1.3 Shivpuri Upland.
				Guna	3.4.1.4 Bajranggarh-Raghugarh Upland.
				Morena	3.4.1.5 Kulaith Baldia Forest.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1		2	3		4	5		6
	3.5	Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	Madhya Pradesh	3.5.3	Ratlam Plateau	Ratlam	3.5.3.1	Sailana Forested Hills.
						Jhabua	3.5.3.1	Thandla Upland.
						Mandsaur	3.5.3.1	North Western Mandsaur Upland.
						Rajgarh	3.5.3.1	Machhalpur Rajgarh Upland.
						Mandsaur	3.5.3.2	Mansa Forested Upland.
						Shajapur	3.5.3.2	Shajapur Forested Upland.
						Jhabua	3.5.3.4	Jobat Upland.
						Mandsaur	3.5.3.4	Eastern Mandsaur Upland.
						Rajgarh	3.5.3.4	Malwar Narsinggarh Upland.
						Shajapur	3.5.3.4	Shajapur Upland.
						Mandsaur	3.5.3.5	Southern Mandsaur Upland.
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1	Gujarat Region	Gujarat	4.1.2	Eastern Hilly Region.	Panch Mahals	4.1.2.2	Forested and Scrub Zone.
						Panch Mahals	4.1.2.3	Dohad Upland.
					PLATEAU			
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1	Semi-Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	3.1.2	Semi-Arid Upland of Eastern Rajasthan	Kota	3.1.2.2	Kota Plateau.
						Jhalawar	3.1.2.4	Aklera Plateau.
						Jhalawar	3.1.2.6	Dag Plateau.
						Bundi	3.1.2.6	Dabi Plateau.
	3.4	Northern Madhya Pradesh Uplands.	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.1	Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-west	Morena	3.4.1.2	Karhal Plateau.
						Dewas	3.5.2.1	Dewas Plateau.
	3.5	Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau		3.5.2	Bhopal Plateau	Indore	3.5.2.2	Indore Plateau (Malkidesh).
				3.5.3	Ratlam Plateau	Shajapur	3.5.3.1	Agar Plateau.
						Dhar	3.5.3.1	Sardarpur Plateau.
						Ratlam	3.5.3.2	Ratlam Plateau.
						Jhabua	3.5.3.2	Petlawad Plateau.
						Ujjain	3.5.3.2	Ujjain Plateau (Malkidesh)
						Ujjain	3.5.3.3	Tarana Forested Plateau.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1		2	3	4		5	6	
				ARAVALLI HILLS				
2 · *The Great* Plains	2.2	*Haryana* Plain	Haryana	2.2.2	Western Haryana	Bhiwani	2.2.2.2	Bhiwani Plain with Aravalli Off-Shoots.
				2.2.3	Southern Haryana Plain	Faridabad	2.2.3.1	Faridabad Undulating Plain.
						Gurgoan	2.2.3.2	Sohna Undulating Plain with Aravalli Off-Shoots.
						Mahendragarh	2.2.3 2	Mahendragarh Undulating Plain.
						Gurgaon	2.2.3.4	Ferozpur-Zirka Dissected Upland.
			Delhi			Delhi	2.2.3.4	Aravalli Rockout crops.
	2.3	Arid Rajasthan Plain.	Rajasthan	2.3.2	Rajasthan Bagar	Sikar	2.3.2.3	Central Sikar Aravalli Hills.
						Sikar	2.3.2.4	Eastern Sikar Aravalli.
						Nagaur	2.3.2.5	Nagaur Aravalli Region
				2.3.4	Luni Valley	Jalor	2.3.4.3	Jalor Aravalli
						Pali	2.3.4.5	Pali Aravalli.
3. The Deccan Plateau.	3.1	Semi-Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	3.1.1	Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands.	Udaipur	3.1.1.1	Western Aravalli.
						Udaipur	3.1.1.2	Central Aravalli.
						Ajmer	3.1.1.2	Aravalli Hills
						Sirohi	3.1.1.2	Mount Abu Hills.
						Sirohi	3.1.1.4	Sirohi Aravalli.
						Ajmer	3.1.1.5	Ajmer Aravalli.
				3.1.2	Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara	3.1.2.1	Bhilwara Aravalli.
						Jhalawar	3.1.2.3	Mukandara Hills.
						Bundi	3.1.2.3	Bundi Hills.
						Kota	3.1.2.5	Mukandara Hills.
				3.1.3	Banas-Chambal Basin	Sawai-Madhopur	3.1.3.2	Godhwara Range.
4. The Coastal Plains and Islands	4.1	Gujarat Region	Gujarat	4.1.1	Gujarat Plain.	Sabarkantha	4.1.1.2	Sabarkantha Aravalli.
						Mahesana	4.1.1.3	Mahesana Aravalli.
						Kheda	4.1.1.3	Aravalli Forested Rockout crop.
						Banaskantha	4.1.1.4	Banaskantha Aravalli Range.
						Banaskantha	4.1.1.5	Jasor-Chhotila Hills.
				LUNI-SUKRI BASIN				
2. The Great Plains	2.3	Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.3.4	Luni Valley	Jalor	2.3.4.1	Luni Low Land Sandy Waste.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1		2	3	4		5	6	
						Jalor	2.3.4.2	Sukri Basin.
						Jalor	2 3.4 4	Bandi-Jawai Basin
						Barmer	2 3 4 4	Luni-Sukri Basin
						Pali	2 3.4.4	Luni Basin
						Jodhpur	2 3.4.7	Luni Basin.
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1	Semi-Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	3 1.1	Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands.	Ajmer	3.1.1 1	Saraswati Basin.
					BANAS BASIN			
						Chittaurgarh	3.1.1 1	Banas Basin.
						Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.2	Berach Basin.
						Udaipur	3 1.1.3	Banas Basin.
						Ajmer	3.1.1 4	Khari-Dai Basin.
				3.1.2	Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan	Bhilwara	3.1.2 3	Banas Basin
					KALI-SIND BASIN			
						Jhalawar	3 1.2.1	Ujar Basin
						Jhalawar	3.1.2.2	Ahu-Kalisindh Basin.
	3.5	Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	Madhya Pradesh	3.5 2	Bhopal Plateau	Dewas	3.5.2.2	Kali-Sindh Basin.
				3.5.3	Ratlam Plateau	Rajgarh	3.5.3.2	Kali-Sindh Basin
						Rajgarh	3.5.3.3	Ajner-Dudhi Basin.
						Shajapur	3.5.3.3	Kali-Sindh Plain.
					BANGANGA-BARAH BASIN			
			Rajasthan	3.1.1	Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Alwar	3.1.1.4	Barah Basin.
						Jaipur	3.1.1.5	Banganga-Morel Basin
				3.1.3	Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur	3.1.3.2	Bharatpur-Banganga and Gambhir Basin.
						Bharatpur	3.1.3.3	Parbati Basin.
					MAHI BASIN			
				3.1.1	Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands	Banswara	3.1.1.1	Mahi-Anas Basin.
						Dungarpur	3.1.1.2	Mahi-Som Basin.
						Dungarpur	3.1.1.3	Mahi-Vatrak Basin.

APPENDIX -- *Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5		6
				SIPU-BANAS VALLEY			
					Sirohi	3.1.1.3	Sipu-Banas Valley.
4. The Coastal Plateau and Islands	4.1	Gujarat Region	Gujarat	4.1.1 Gujarat Plain	Banaskantha	4.1.1.3	Banas Valley.
				KANTLI BASIN			
2. The Great Plains	2.3	Arid Rajasthan Plain	Rajasthan	2.3.2 Rajasthan Bagar	Jhunjhunun	2.3.2.2	Kantli Basin.
				CHAMBAL BASIN/RAVINES			
	2.4	Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Etawah	2.4.2.3	Chambal-Yamuna Ravines.
3. The Deccan Plateau	3.1	Semi-Arid Rajasthan	Rajasthan	3.1.1 Aravalli Range and the Associated Uplands.	Chittaurgarh	3.1.1.4	Chambal Basin.
				3.1.2 Semi-Arid Uplands of Eastern Rajasthan.	Kota	3.1.2.1	Chambal-Kalisindh and Parbati Ravines.
					Bundi	3.1.2.4	Mej-Chambal Ravines
				3.1.3 Banas-Chambal Basin	Bharatpur	3.1.3.5	Bharatpur-Chambal Ravine tract.
					Sawai Madhopur	3.1.3.6	Banas-Chambal Ravines.
	3.4	Northern Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	3.4.1 Northern Madhya Pradesh Ravine Uplands-West	Morena	3.4.1.1	Chambal Ravines.
					Bhind	3.4.1.1	Chambal-Asan Ravines.
				3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Indore	3.5.2.1	Chambal Basin.
					Ujjain	3.5.3.1	Chambal-Sipra Basin.
					Dhar	3.5.3.2	Chambal Basin.
					Ratlam	3.5.3.3	Chambal Basin.
					Mandsaur	3.5.3.3	Chambal Basin.