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REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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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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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 rriicro 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
GENERAL NOTE

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA--A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

GENERAL NOTE

The regional spatial patterns, variations of resources, heterogeneous physio-geographic factors and problems in development bring out the necessity for a regional approach to planning. Delineation of physio-geographic regions of a country of sub-continental size like India with an area of 3,287,263 Km^2, extending between latitudes $8^0 4'28"$ and 37^0 17'53" North and longitudes 68^0 7'53" and 97^0 24'47" East and having a great range of geographic environment, is a gigantic task. During the past 30 years, the macro level planning at the national level and meso level planning at the state level have been duly emphasised. Micro level planning needs, perhaps, to be further emphasised. For this to happen, one requirement consists of homogeneous regions, with natural boundaries, forming viable units of planning.

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

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

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

The Earlier Efforts

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

adopted physiography and structure at the primary level and climate for the second order regions He divided the country into 3 primary or macro level regions and 22 sub-regions and designated them as 'natural regions'. Almost simultaneously, but independent of Stamp's work, J.N.L. Baker, following the work on natural regions initiated by Wood, proposed another scheme of natural regions. It was in close agreement with Stamp's regional scheme. Later on, M.B. Pithawala, Kazi S. Ahmad and O.E. Baker also proposed their schemes of regional divisions. O.H.K. Spate gave a more comprehensive treatment to this scheme. He was in general agreement with the schemes proposed by Stamp and Baker. He divided the sub-continent into three paramount macro level regions on the basis of geological structure. The regional scheme proposed by Spate is empirically derived. He divided India into 35 regions of the first order (under the three macro regions excluding the islands), 74 of the second order with 225 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-micrc 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, lists of villages and towns were prepared for each sub-micro region and basic data pertaining to area and population were generated. In addition, some physio-cultural characteristics are also highlighted. Part II of this volume incorporates brief description of physio-cultural aspects supplemented by maps and basic data at state level while Part III gives information for each sub-micro region within each district of the state.

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

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

BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1.THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

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

These sub-regions are:

1.1 Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya

This sub-region covers the entire Jammu and Kashmir and is 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 'Duars' area of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. The Darjiling section of the Himalayan zone rises abruptly from 'Duars' plain of West Bengal. Three high peaks, namely, Siwalik Phu (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, viz.,

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

2.6 Lower Ganga Plain

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

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

2.7 Brahmaputra Valley

The Brahmaputra Valley presents typical geographical features. In general, the valley has an elevation of below 75 m. The eastern section is more undulating. Rainfall is very high and river pattern is braided in various sections of the Brahmaputra. The tributaries joining the main river Brahmaputra discharge large amount of water during the monsoon period and hence cause floods in the valley region. It is also covered with luxuriant 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 Maharashtra represents the major soil regions developed over 'Deccan flows'. In this region average annual rainfall ranges between 40 and 80 cm. The altitudinal characteristics are quite pronounced and hence the delineation of above regions is based on the 'Valleys and Divides' concept of orography of the region. It has been further divided into following two divisions:

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

3.8 Maharashtra Plateau

This meso region, in general, has an altitude ranging between 300 and 900 m. and extends over basalts. Some high ranges like Ajanta range, Harischandra range, Mahadeo range and Balaghat range break the monotony and thus form a mosaic of plateau with protruded hills. Annual rainfall, in general, varies between 80 and 100 cm. except in the central region of Maharashtra Plateau which generally gets less than 80 cm. rainfall. Forest 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 eleyation 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 areas at the district level at Kanniyakumari. The Eastern Coastal Region is wide and the soils differ appreciably within this region. The big rivers carve out broader valleys or deltas which give further help in establishing the divisions in the Eastern Coastal Region. The Eastern Ghats are broken as they do not run as continuous geographical barrier. The region has been divided into 8 divisions, viz.,

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

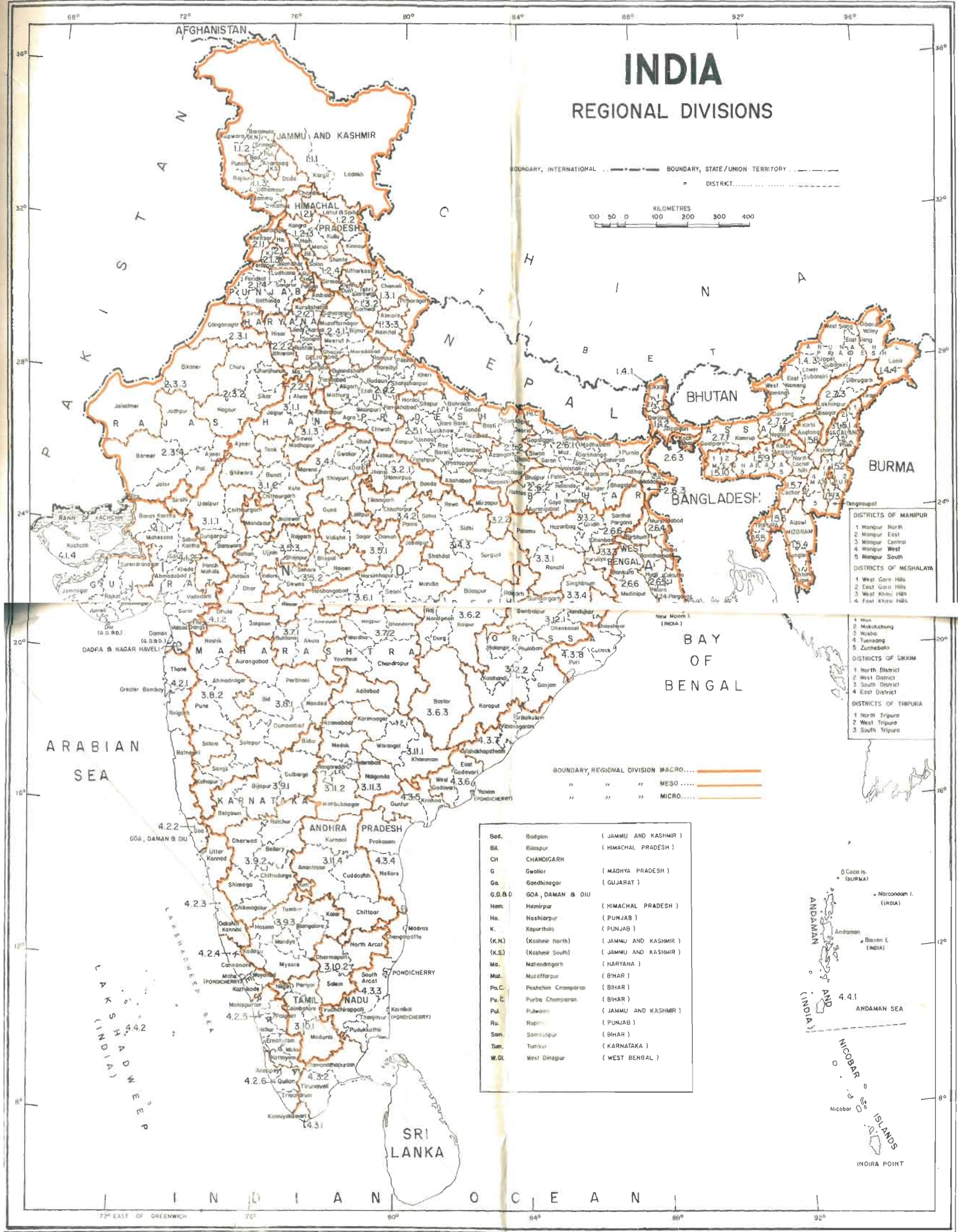
4.4 The Islands

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

4.4.1 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are composed of more than 300 named and 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 maps with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

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PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

Regions with code No. (MACRO)	Sub-regions with code No. (MESO)	Divisions with code No. (MICRO)	Districts	State/ Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Northern Mountains	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	1.1.1 Ladakh	Ladakh 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 Plain	Cachar	Assam
		1.5.8 Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Assam
		1.5.9 Eastern Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills & Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
		1.5.10 Western Meghalaya	West Garo Hills & East Garo Hills	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4	5
2: The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Inter-Fluvial Plain	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab
		2.1.2 Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh Sub-Montane Plain	Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur & 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, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5. Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain-West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain - East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur & Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6. Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Katihar, Samastipur, Begusarai, Vaishali, Siwan and Gopalganj	Bihar
		2.6.2 South Bihar Plain	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Munger, Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas and Aurangabad	Bihar
		2.6.3 Barind Tract	Koch Bihar, Maldah & West Dinajpur	West Bengal
		2.6.4 Moriband Delta	Murshidabad and Nadia	West Bengal
		2.6.5 Proper Delta	Barddhaman, Calcutta, Hugli, Haora and Twentyfour Parganas	West Bengal
		2.6.6 Rarh Plain	Bankura, Birbhum & Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra Valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra Valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam

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

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

1	2	3	4	5
		3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands	Dharmapuri, North Arcot & Salem	Tamil Nadu
	3.11 Andhra Plateau	3.11.1 Godavari Depression	Karimnagar, Khammam & Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.2 Telangana Plateau	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Rangareddi	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.3 Krishna Piedmont Plain	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
		3.11.4 Rayalaseema	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah & Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
	3.12 Orissa High-lands	3.12.1 Northern Orissa Highlands	Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh	Orissa
		3.12.2 Southern Orissa Highlands (Orissa Dandakaranya)	Balangir, 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	Greater 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 Coast	Cannanore, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Mahe	Kerala & Pondicherry
		4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast	Eranakulam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur & Idukki	Kerala
		4.2.6 South Kerala 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, Tiruchchirappalli 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	Lakshadwee

PART – II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS
OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Divisions of Jammu and Kashmir

The Jammu and Kashmir state occupies the northern most part of India and looks like a crown on the map of India. Geographically speaking the state lies approximately between $32^{o}15'$ and $37^{o}17'53"$ North latitudes and $72^{o}35'$ and $80^{o}20'$ East longitudes.

The state is bounded by China and China (Tibet) in the north and east respectively, by Afgahanistan in the north-west and by Pakistan in the west. States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are contiguous with its southern boundary.

The 1981 Census figures have revealed that the state of Jammu and Kashmir with a total area of 222,236.0 Km^2 (includes 78,114 Km^2 under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Km^2 illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Km^2 under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district ranks sixth when compared with other States/UTs of the Indian Union and constitutes about 7 per cent of the total area of the country. The Regionwise area figures given in the statements have been calculated by plain meter for reference. The total population of the state, as per 1981 Census, is 5,987,389 persons made up of 3,164,660 males and 2,822,729 females. It ranks 10th in India in so far as population is concerned. For the sake of administrative convenience the state in 1981 stood divided into 14 districts and 50 tehsils. The state has in all 6,758 villages, of which, 281 are uninhabited. In addition, there are 58 urban centres of which only two are class I cities. The total number of occupied residential houses in the state are 819,172 of which 662,334 and 156,838 are in rural and urban areas respectively.

Natural Regions

The state falls in the macro region of the "Northern Mountains" which has been alloted the code No.1 and covered under the meso region 1.1, namely Jammu and Kashmir Himalaya. The state has been further divided into following three micro regions taking into consideration the diversified and remarkable variations in the physiographical conditions of the state at the three tier level.

1.1.1 - Ladakh- It is carved out of the two districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil.

1.1.2 - Kashmir Valley- It lies in between the Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal, consisting of the districts of Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara.

1.1.3 - Jammu- It is a contiguous region with the plains of Punjab in the south and upto the ranges of Pir Panjal and Lesser Himalaya in the north, including the districts of I da, Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu, Rajauri and Punc

Physiography

The Ladakh micro region (1.1.1) consisting entirely of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts falls in the ranges of Greater Himalaya, Zanskar, Karakoram, Kun Lun, Ladakh, etc. and is mainly comprised of high altitude mountains, lofty peaks, glaciers, narrow valleys and deep gorges. Very little land is left for cultivation. The height of the mountains range between 3,000 and more than 6,000 metres above the mean sea level. The forested area is limited and vegetation is generally found near the banks of rivers, notable among these are Indus, Shyok, Drass, Chang Chenmo, Shigar, etc. in this region. There are several passes in the mountains such as Lanak La, Kone La, Kepsong La, Karakoram Pass, etc. Ladakh is the land of Buddhist culture. Leh a notified area town is located in the Indus Valley of the region delineated is an important traditional regional centre. The economy of this region is agriculturally based pastoralism. In general there are also plateaus and plains at sub-micro level in the region. In general, the region is desicated and leave the human activities, restricted to the river valleys only. The north-eastern part of the region at

the altitude of 6,000 metres is desolate and the driest. Kun Lun range is covered with snow almost throughout the year above the snow line. West to this lies the Soda Plain and Ladakh Plateau, the former being a high altitude desert like topography while the latter is of plateau structure intermittently covered by glaciers, specially in the Shyok region.

The region of Kashmir Valley (1.1.2) is a bowl shaped valley between the ranges of Pir Panjal and Greater Himalaya which includes the slopes and undulating areas of these ranges. It is a longitudial depression in the Himalayan ranges which was carved out tectonically and thus becomes an important relief feature of geo-cultural importance. The main access to the valley through Jammu is by road which tunnels under the Banihal Pass to minimise disturbance and interference by snow. This region coveres six districts namely, Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara. The average height varies between 1,350 and 4,000 metres. The general slope of the mountains is towards the valley. The most characteristic table lands-Karewas (morains) in the valley are important for orchards of apple, apricot, pear, almond, etc. The main river of the region is Jhelum followed by Sind, Lidder, Pohru, Kishan Ganga, Vishav, Rambiara, Dud Ganga, etc. Within this geographical set up, the Dal and Wular lakes provide another landmark of geographical and socio-economic relations in the region. Besides these there are also a number of springs in the area supplying abundance of water not only for drinking purpose but also for irrigation. The Kashmiris regard Kukernag as the best source of drinking water, while Cheshma Shahi above the Dal Lake ranks high in the merit for medicinal water.

The soils of the region are good for cultivation. The high altitude slopes of mountain ranges grow thick forests of fir, chir deodar cedar, kail, etc. whereas the trees grown in the plain areas consist of walnut, poplar, willow, chinar, *Keekar*, etc. The main crop grown in the valley is paddy but wheat and maize are also grown on the gentle slopes of the mountains.

The micro region of Jammu (1.1.3) situated on the southern part of the state includes the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu, Rajauri and Punch. Physiographically, the area mainly consists of multiple chains of mountains and hills which gradually merge with the plains of Punjab. The height ranges between 300 and 3,000 metres on an average. The topography of the region is hilly in general with very little area of undulating plain. The main rivers of the area are Chenab, Ravi, Tawi, Ujh Punch, Mandi, Ans, Munwar Wali Tawi, etc. The northern areas of Punch, Rajauri, Udhampur and Doda districts are characterised by higher slopes of Pir Panjal and Lesser Himalaya. The plain areas are very fertile and grow wheat, maize, paddy, etc. The high altitude peaks are covered with snow whereas slopes are wooded by trees like deodar, chir and kail forests. The temperature of the region varies greately from one part to the other. The lower areas experience higher temperature and hot climate while the areas situated on high altitude experience severe cold and snowfall in winter besides moderate temperature in summer.

Geology

The geology of the state is of diversified type indicating different ages as detailed below:—

Geological Formations	Age	Area
1	2	3
1. Alluvium	Recent	(Parts of Ladakh, Kathua, Jammu, Anantnag, Pulwama*, Srinagar, Badgam,* Baramula and Kupwara)
2. Karewa formations	Pleistocene	(Parts of Anantnag, Pulwama, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara)

1	2	3
3. Siwalik system	Miocene-Pleistocene	(Parts of Kathua, Udhampur, Jammu and Rajauri)
4. Muree Series	Miocene	(Parts of Kathua, Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri and Punch)
5. Eocene formations	Eocene	(Parts of Baramula, Punch and Ladakh)
6. Volcanics/Basic Intrusives	Cretaceous-Eocene	(Parts of Baramula, Anantnag, Srinagar and Kargil)
7. Cretaceous formations/ Basic and Ultrabasic Intrusives	Cretaceous-Eocene	(Parts of Baramula, Anantnag, Srinagar and Kargil)
8. Jurassic formations	Jurassic	(Parts of Ladakh and Kargil)
9. Triassic formations Infra-Triassic formations	Triassic	(Parts of Ladakh, Kargil, Anantnag and Srinagar)
10. Panjal Trap/Tanwal Series	Palaeozoic	(Parts of Doda, Udhampur, Anantnag, Punch and Badgam)
11. Permo-Carboniferous formations	Carboniferous-Permian	(Parts of Ladakh, Kargil and Baramula)
12. Muth Quartzites	Silurian-Devonian	(Parts of Ladakh and Kargil)
13. Ordo-Silurian formations	Ordovician-Silurian	(Not existing)
14. Cambro-Silurian	Cambrian-Silurian	(Parts of Ladakh, Kargil, Doda, Kupwara and Anantnag).
15. Dogra Slates	Upper Pre-Cambrian-Lower Palaeozoic	(Parts of Doda, Udhampur, Anantnag and Punch)
16. Salkhala Series	Lower Pre-Cambrian	(Parts of Kathua, Udhampur, Doda and Kargil)
17. Unclassified granites and gneisses		(Parts of Baramula, Kupwara, Ladakh, Kargil and Doda)

*Also available Granites of Tertiary

The geology of the state has been shown in the maps with the help of different patterns of hatching, while the blank-portion on the map shows areas which were not surveyed. The map reproduced in the volume is based on the map published by the Geological Survey of India, 1969.

Climate

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has climatic conditions of varied type with tropical heat in summer in the areas close to Jammu and associated plains where the temperature rises even above 45°C with extremely humid and unbearable scorching heat to the moderate temperature of less than 35°C in the Kashmir valley and much less temperature of about 30°C in summer in Ladakh region. The winter is very severe in Ladakh where the mercury goes below — 40°C in certain areas of extreme height. In the valley of Kashmir and adjoining areas, the temperature in winter goes below zero even during day, but the condition in Jammu division remains pleasant with temperature ranging between 10°C and 25°C. The winter season in the state starts from the middle of October and lasts till early April. The climatic conditions varies from the tropical heat of Jammu to the semi-arctic cold of Ladakh. The map indicating normal monthly and annual rainfall gives the overall picture of the rainfall in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly the map depicting normal monthly and annual temperature indicates, that the annual mean temperature in the entire district of Jammu and parts of Kathua, Udhampur and Rajauri remain above 20°C whereas the remaining parts of Rajauri, Udhampur and Kathua with some portion of Doda district have been recorded between 15°C and 20°C. The districts of the Kashmir valley viz; Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam and parts of district Doda, Baramula, Kupwara along with entire district of Punch fall in the region where the mean annual temperature ranges between 10°C and 15°C. In the region where temperature ranges from 5°C and 10°C, fall the districts of Kargil and parts of Leh (Ladakh), Baramula, Doda and Kupwara. In the remaining areas the temperature remains less than 5°C. The Jammu division receives monsoon with very little residual clouds crossing Pir Panjal Range to have some light showers in the valley. But in the valley the snowfall is very heavy as a result of cyclonic disturbances from the Mediterranean. It is this snow which keeps the entire valley and surrounding rimlands under snow for about five months. Rainfall on the other hand is very heavy in the months of March-May whereas the months of July-October are usually dry. Ladakh region on the contrary receives very little rain with the result that the vegetation is almost nil. The central areas of Udhampur, Ramnagar and adjoining tehsils of Chenani, Reasi, Gool Gulab Garh and Budhal receive heavy rainfall of above 1,500 millimetres annually.

The temperature combined with rainfall, soil types and elevation govern the various types of vegetation which grow in different parts of the state. The growth of vegetation varies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir from the scrubs and thorny bushes grown in the undulating plain areas to lush green and dense forests which grow on the high altitude slopes of the mountains. The areas of Leh (Ladakh) where the rainfall is scanty below 500 millimetres has almost no vegetation at all and hence barrenness is the key note of the environment. Around Kozen lake a very little vegetation can be seen. The valleys through which the rivers and Nallas pass in the region are the only places which are suitable for the growth of some kind of vegetation at isolated levels. The next belt of rainfall region where normal annual rainfall is between 500 and 750 millimetres and consists of mountain slopes, and thick forests of ever green and semi-ever green trees. The region where annual rainfall ranges between 750 and 1000 millimetres comprises areas of parts of tehsils of Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Anantnag, Kulgam, Shupiyan, Chadura, Beerwah, Badgam, Gulmarg, Baramula, Uri, Sopore, Sumbal in the north and parts of Hiranagar, Samba, Ranbir Singh Pora, Jammu, Akhnoor, Nowshehra in the south differ in so far as growth is concerned and this is due to the fact that the temperature and types of soil differ altogether from each other. Areas where rainfall is 1000 millimetres and above dense forests are found. However, the type of vegetation in the northern part differs from

the southern part in this rainfall zone due to altitude, temperature and soil types.

Tropical thorny forests are found in the undulating plains of Jammu region whereas the tropical dry deciduous forests are found in the foot-hill zone and lower Siwalik range. Conifer forests are found in Chenab Valley mountains and the lower slopes of Lesser Himalaya and Pir Panjal. Deciduous forests are found in Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch districts in the higher altitudes. Temperate and Alpine forests are found in Greater Himalaya as per elevation. In Ladakh region the vegetation is very sparse except for a few scattered grassy patches. Ladakh plateau is almost devoid of vegetation.

Soils

The soil types of the state are classified under various sub-order associations and are indicated in the map based on the soil map prepared by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R.) Nagpur.

Soil sub-order association Udalfs (20) is found in the Central part of the state stretching in an elongated shape and covering mainly parts of Ladakh, Kargil, Doda, Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Pulwama, Badgam and Kupwara districts. Orthents (51) sub-order association exists in a big irregular patch and occupies the high altitude northern areas of Leh (Ladakh) district only. The sub-order Ochrepts (70) is located in the south-western tip of the state comprising areas of Jammu, Ranbir Singh Pora, Samba, Hiranagar and Kathua tehsils whereas the sub-order association of Ochrepts-Orthents (72) is found in the close proximity of above soils in patches and is in the continuation of the same belt spread mainly over the parts of the districts of Kathua, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Punch, Baramula, Kupwara and Rajauri. Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs (74) sub-order association is located in the shape of a linear belt through Mendhar and Haveli tehsils of district Punch to the other tehsils of Billawar, Ramnagar, Chenani, Reasi, Gool Gulab Garh, Budhal, Kalakote, Rajauri and Nowshehra. Udolls (89) type of soil association is located in shape of irregular patches and belts mostly in the districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil as also in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Pulwama, Badgam and Baramula. The remaining soil sub-order association, namely the glaciers and snowcap (103) exists in the shape of an elongated belt along the district boundaries of Doda and Kargil covering high altitudes of the Zanskar range. Some area in the north of district Leh (Ladakh) is also covered by this soil group.

Cultural Characteristics

The physiogeographical conditions of the state have clear impact on distribution of population, its density and patterns of settlements. The concentration of population is mainly in plain areas and on the either sides of the rivers which not only provide fertile land but also provide suitable sites for habitation. The higher concentration of population is noticed at two major areas one in the southern part of the state namely parts of Jammu and Kathua districts. The other most important area in this reference is in the valley of Kashmir. Other areas of the state are sparsely populated.

The area of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil is very thinly populated because of unfavourable physio-climatic conditions and meagre amenities. The cencentration of urban population is relatively heavy in the valley and along the National Highway. The economy of the state is predominantly agricultural and therefore primarily rural. The rural population of the State stands at 4,726,986 persons (78.94 per cent) consisting 2,492,413 males and 2,234,573 females. As many as 1,260,403 persons (21.06 per cent) inhabiting the urban areas of the state which are made up of 672,247 males and 588,156 females. The maps contained in Part II of the volume indicate the various characteristics both in terms of administrative levels and the sub-micro regions as delineated in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

According to 1981 Census the density of population of the state has been worked out to 59 persons per Km^2 as against 216 for India as a whole The density of population is strikingly less due to various economic and physiographic factors

such as topography, climate, productivity of soils, lack of industries, poor accessibility, etc. These factors have influenced the density among the districts which is notably uneven. A glance on the maps of rural and urban density (Tehsil-wise) indicates the concentration of population in tehsils having favourable topographical and climatic conditions where agricultural and industrial development have taken place in same order. The areas in the centre of the valley and around the Srinagar and Jammu Urban Agglomerations and towns on the one hand and the fertile lands around the Jhelum Plain with irrigational facilities, and accessibility have caused thickly populated zones in general. Contrary to this the large tracts of eastern and northern regions and parts of Anantnag, Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri, Punch and Baramula districts having comparatively moderations in topography and less or nil irrigational facilities with inferior soils have rendered sparse population. The areas of Aksai Chin, Ladakh plateau and tops of mountain ranges are absolutely devoid of any habitation. It is interesting to note that the large disparity in density figures is reflected from the fact that Srinagar is conspicuous for having returned the highest density figures of 318 persons per Km^2 followed closely by Jammu (305), Pulwama (289) and Badgam (268).

Leh (Ladakh) the largest district of India in area has the lowest density value of 2 persons per Km^2, but districts of Kargil and Doda have somewhat better density figures of 5 and 36 respectively. Kathua district has a moderate density of 201 whereas the districts of Anantnag, Baramula, Kupwara, Rajauri and Punch have the density figures of 165, 146, 136,115 and 134 respectively. Compared to these districts a rather low denisty of 100 persons per Km^2 is recorded in Udhampur district. The following table gives the districtwise density based on geographical area (provisional) and tehsilwise density worked on village paper area:

Density of population by districts/tehsils

State/District	Density per km^2	Tehsils	Density per km^2	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	(59)			
Anantnag District	(165)	1. Pahalgam	461	146
		2. Anantnag	557	3,520
		3. Duru	540	1,602
		4. Kulgam	499	640
		5. Bijbehara	364	4,496
Pulwama District	(289)	1. Shupiyan	379	1,774
		2. Pulwama	379	1,522
		3. Tral	440	14,658
Srinagar District	(318)	1. Ganderbal	428	931
		2. Srinagar	307	3,846
Badgam District	(268)	1. Chadura	406	1,946
		2. Badgam	439	657
		3. Beerwah	544	—
Baramula District	(146)	1. Bandipore	531	1,173
		2. Sonawari	416	—
		3. Sopore	467	2,234
		4. Baramula	446	2,463
		5. Gulmarg	443	63
		6. Uri	256	508

1	2	3	4	5
Kupwara District	(138)	1. Handwara	429	782
		2. Karnah	405	—
		3. Kupwara	565	1,195
Kargil District	(5)	1. Kargil	371	1,648
		2. Zanskar	193	—
Leh (Ladakh) District	(2)	1. Leh	155	953
Doda District	(36)	1. Kishtwar	68	11,387
		2. Bhaderwah	296	1,105
		3. Doda	88	379
		4. Ramban	92	433
Udhampur District	(100)	1. Ramnagar	85	865
		2. Udhampur	129	3,201
		3. Reasi	89	1,626
		4. Goolgulabgarh	87	—
		5. Chenani	93	1,859
Kathua District	(139)	1. Billawar	111	494
		2. Bashohli	68	833
		3. Kathua	149	8,499
		4. Hiranagar	203	2.966
Jammu District	(305)	1. Samba	167	560
		2. Ranbir Sing Pora	488	9,888
		3. Jammu	228	3,637
		4. Akhnoor	145	3,633
		5. Bishna	456	801
Rajauri District	(115)	1. Budhal	119	—
		2. Kalakote	89	—
		3. Nowshehra	82	614
		4. Rajauri	154	857
		5. Sunderbani	91	8,874
Punch District	(134)	1. Haveli	176	1,368
		2. Mendhar	190	—

Note : The density of population per km^2 of districts given within brackets is based on total geographical area (Provisional) while the ensity per km^2 in tehsils are given according to village paper area.

Source : Table A-1, General Population Tables Jammu and Kashmir.

In so far density figures of micro regions are concerned the Ladakh region 1.1.1., has the lowest density both in rural as well as in urban areas. The micro region of Kashmir Valley (1.1.2) is leading both in urban and rural density figures. This is largely due to the fact that not only the state capital is situated within the valley but also because it has the most fertile and vast tract of cultivable land with a number of irrigational facilities and easy accessibility besides being centre of large industries and markets.

As per 1981 Census the state of Jammu and Kashmir has returned scheduled caste population of 497,363 persons out of a total population of 5,987,389 persons, indicating the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population as 8.31. The concentration of scheduled caste population is mainly in the areas of the districts of Kathua, Udhampur and Jammu. The scheduled caste population in the Kashmir valley is very less (297) and confined to a few tehsils namely Duru,

Pulwama, Ganderbal, Srinagar, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Karnah and Kupwara. This is confirmed from the fact that the tehsils of Pahalgam, Anantnag, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Shupiyan, Tral, Chadura, Beerwah, Sonawari, Sopore, Gulmarg, Uri, Handwara and Zanskar has no scheduled caste population at all. The tehsils of Kupwara, Ganderbal and Duru with their respective total population of 172,083, 129,081 and 82,174 have scheduled caste population of 2, 5, and 6 respectively giving a percentage of negligible value. On the contrary the highest concentration of such population is found in the tehsil of Jammu where 98,163 persons out of a population 0f 430,277 were found to be scheduled castes. But the highest percentage of 37.98 has been claimed by the tehsil of Ranbir Singh Pora where a total population of 138,913 persons have 52,753 as scheduled castes in Jammu district. The total number of scheduled castes of Ladakh region is 293 according to 1981 Census.

Out of a total population of 5,211,067 persons 1,596,776 persons excluding age-group 0-4 are literates. This gives a literacy rate of 30.64 per cent. As is common throughout the country, males out number the females in so far as literacy rate is concerned. The percentage of male literates is 41.45 as against 18.37 per cent of female literates (excluding age-group 0-4). Literacy rates among districts are variant due to various reasons of disparities in socio-economy. Srinagar district ranks first among all the districts. It has in all 240,121 literates out of a total population of 630,422 persons (excluding age-group 0-4) giving a percentage of 38.09. Kathua follows next with a percentage of 36.78 though it has in all 117,758 literates out of a population of 320,211 (excluding age group 0-4). On the other hand Kupwara district ranks last with 55,300 literates in a population of 285,900 persons (excluding age group 0-4) and has a rate of 19.34 per cent literates. In terms of absolute numbers Jammu has the largest number of literates with 258,760 persons out of a population of 827,751 (excluding age-group 0-4). Kargil district is conspicuous for having least number of literates which stand at 12,443 out of a population of 58,389 (excluding age-group 0-4) having a literary rate of 21.31 per cent. Similarly Leh (Ladakh) district claims 17,209 illiterates out of 60,565 persons (excluding age-group 0-4). The above figures clearly indicate that the state of Jammu and Kashmir is far behind in so far as literacy is concerned and needs to be planned in a serious and systematic way to at least reach the all India level of literacy which as per 1981 Census stands at 36.23 per cent.

Out of a total population of 5,987,389 persons enumerated during 1981 Census 1,818,57 were found to be main workers constituting 30.38 per cent of the total population. The ratio of marginal workers was 13.88 per cent and remaining 55.74 per cent of population are classified as non-workers.

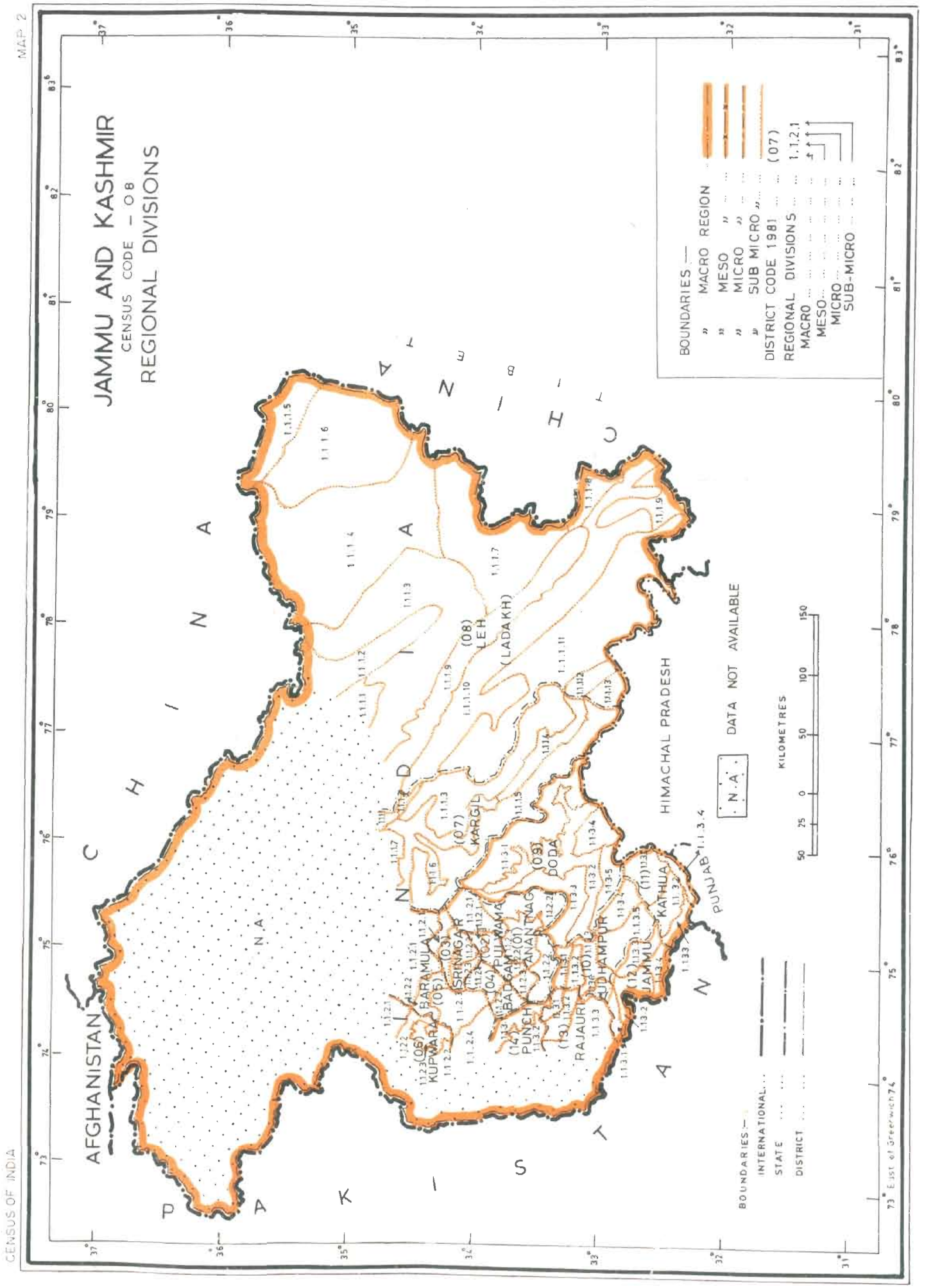
Keeping in view the different physio-geographic conditions of the districts, 62 sub-micro regions have been delineated in the state on the basis as outlined in Part I of the volume. These different areas indicate the number of villages and the persons residing therein under different geo physical conditions. Brief characteristics are also outlined districtwise in Part III of the volume which may render valuable help in district planning and to assess the system of regional disparities for a better approach to general relevant planning inputs.

The details of sub-micro regions thus constituted in each district have been given on next page.

1.1 JAMMU & KASHMIR HIMALAYA

Micro Region With Code No.	District With Code No.	Sub-Micro Regions With Code No. (Fourth Tier Regions)
1	2	3
1.1.1. Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh) 08	1.1.1.1. Saltoro Range
		1.1.1.2. Karakoram Range
		1.1.1.3. Shyok Region
		1.1.1.4. Ladakh Plateau
		1.1.1.5. Kun Lun Range
		1.1.1.6. Soda Plain
		1.1.1.7. Chang-Chenmo Range
		1.1.1.8. Kailash Range
		1.1.1.9. Ladakh Range
		1.1.1.10. Indus Valley
		1.1.1.11. Zanskar Range
		1.1.1.12. Zanskar Valley
		1.1.1.13. Greater Himalaya
	Kargil 07	1.1.1.1. Ladakh Range
		1.1.1.2. Indus Valley
		1.1.1.3. Zanskar Range
		1.1.1.4. Zanskar Valley
		1.1.1.5. Greater Himalaya
		1.1.1.6. Shingo-Suru Valley
		1.1.1.7. Deosai Mountains
1.1.2. Kashmir Valley	Anantnag 01	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain
	Pulwama 02	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
		1.1.2.2. Jhelum Plain
		1.1.2.3. Pir Panjal
	Srinagar 03	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
		1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain
	Badgam 04	1.1.2.1. Jhelum Plain
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal

1	2	3
	Baramula 05	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
		1.1.2..3. Jhelum Plain
		1.1.2.4. Pir Panjal
	Kupwara 06	1.1.2..1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain
1.1.3. Jammu	Doda 09	1.1.3.1. Greater Himalaya
		1.1.3.2. Chenab-Maru Valley
		1.1.3.3. Pir Panjal East
		1.1.3.4. Pir Panjal east
		1.1.3.5. Doda Lesser Himalaya
	Udhampur 10	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal
		1.1.3.2. Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range
		1.1.3.3. Chenab Valley
		1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya
		1.1.3.5. Udhampur Siwalik East
		1.1.3.6. Udhampur Siwalik West
	Kathua 11	1.1.3.1. Kathua Deciduous Forested Range
		1.1.3.2. Kathua Siwalik
		1.1.3.3. Kathua Foot Hill Plain
		1.1.3.4. Ravi Basin
	Jammu 12	1.1.3.1. Jammu Siwalik West
		1.1.3.2. Chenab-Tawi Plain
		1.1.3.3. Jammu Siwalik East
		1.1.3.4. Jammu Foot Hill Plain
	Rajauri 13	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal
		1.1.3.2. Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range
		1.1.3.3. Rajauri Siwalik
	Punch 14	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal
		1.1.3.2. Punch Deciduous Forested Range


MAP 2
CENSUS OF INDIA
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CENSUS CODE - 08
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
BOUNDARIES —
MACRO REGION
MESO
MICRO
SUB MICRO
DISTRICT CODE 1981 ... (07)
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
MACRO 1.1.2.1
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
(07) KARGIL
(08) LEH (LADAKH)
(09) DODA
(11) KATHUA
(12) JAMMU
(13) RAJAURI
(14) PUNCH
(01) ANANTNAG
(02) PULWAMA
(03) SRINAGAR
(04) BADGAM
(05) BARAMULA
(06) KUPWARA
(10) UDHAMPUR
73° East of Greenwich 74°

Macro Region with code No.	Meso Region with code No.	Micro Region with code No.	Districts with code No.	Sub-Micro Regions 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	9	10	11	12	13
1. The North Mountains	1.1. Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	1.1.1. Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh) 08	1.1.1.1 Saltoro Range	-	-	1,448.0	1,448.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.2 Karakoram Range	-	-	3,548.0	3,548.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.3 Shyok Region	12	-	11,392.0	11,392.0	-	6,068	6,068	-
				1.1.1.4 Ladakh Plateau	-	-	14,896.0	14,896.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.5 Kun Lun Range	-	-	2,896.0	2,896.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.6 Soda Plain	-	-	9,200.0	9,200.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.7 Chang-Chenmo Range	4	-	8,000.0	8,000.0	-	2,308	2,308	-
				1.1.1.8 Kailash Range	-	-	1,296.0	1,296.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.9 Ladakh Range	29	-	6,922.0	6,922.0	-	10,198	10,198	-
				1.1.1.10 Indus Valley	62	1	9,705.2	9696.0	9.2	47,066	38,348	8,718
				1.1.1.11 Zanskar Range	6	-	11,888.0	11,888.0	-	2,740	2,740	-
				1.1.1.12 Zanskar Valley	-	-	592.0	592.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.13 Greater Himalaya	-	-	800.0	800.0	-	-	-	-

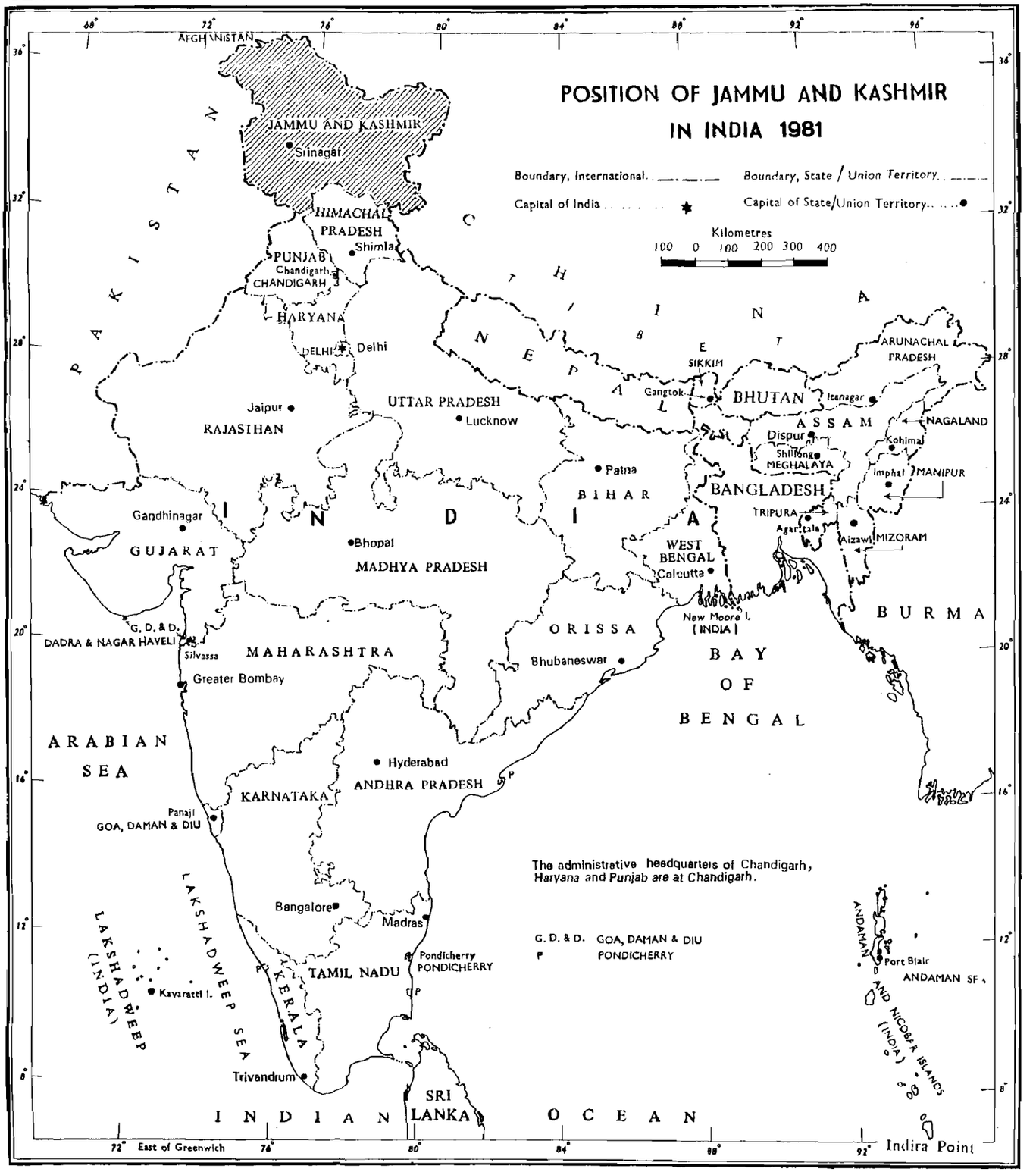
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Kargil 07	1.1.1.1. Ladakh Range	-	-	560.0	560.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.1.2 Indus Valley	11	-	581.0	581.0	-	5,440	5,440	-
				1.1.1.3 Zanskar Range	27	-	4,387.5	4,387.5	-	15,972	15,972	-
				1.1.1.4 Zanskar Valley	22	-	1,150.0	1,150.0	-	7,053	7,053	-
				1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya	1	-	4,668.5	4,668.5	-	195	195	-
				1.1.1.6 Shingo-Suru Valley	68	1	2,050.0	2,047.9	2.1	37,332	33,805	3,527
				1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains	-	-	1,356.0	1,356.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag 01	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya	22	1	975.0	957.0	18.0	24,786	22,160	2,626
				1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal	69	-	2,031.2	2,031.2	-	81,016	81.016	-
				1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain	554	7	955.2	925.5.	29.7	5,50,549	4,82,889	67,660
			Pulwama 02	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	29	-	340.8	340.8	-	29,581	29,581	-
				1.1.2.2 Jhelum Plain	520	4	848.5	830.3	18.2	368,222	331,943	36,279
				1.1.2.3 Pir Panjal	5	-	190.8	190.8	-	6,275	6,275	-
			Srinagar 03	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	2	-	762.5	762.5	-	912	912	-
				1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	12	-	956.3	956.3	-	15,357	15,357	-
				1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain	161	2	483.8	314.7	169.1	692,059	121,864	570,195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Badgam 04	1.1.2.1 Jhelum Plain	496	1	776.5	730.4	46.1	367,262	315,377	51,885
				1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal	-	-	590.0	590.0	-	-	-	-
			Baramula 05	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	28	-	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	14,122	14,122	-
				1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	26	-	706.2	706.2	-	30,513	30,513	-
				1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain	471	4	1,032.0	989.1	42.9	539,009	452,245	86,764
				1.1.2.4 Pir Panjal	135	2	1,325.0	1,312.0	13.0	86,498	83,496	3,002
			Kup-wara 06	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	-	-	425.0	425.0	-	-	-	-
				1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	76	-	1,440.0	1,440.0	-	56,377	56,377	-
				1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain	293	2	526.6	515.5	11.1	272,366	262,678	9,688
		1.1.3 Jammu	Doda 09	1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya	-	-	4,706.3	4,706.3	-	-	-	-
				1.1.3.2 Chenab Marau Val-ley	262	3	1,784.7	1,765.3	19.4	164,656	149,897	14,759
				1.1.3.3 Pir Panjal West	96	1	2,316.3	2,312.2	4.1	129,633	127,977	1,656
				1.1.3.4 Pir Panjal East	93	-	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	49,425	49,425	-
				1.1.3.5 Doda Lesser Himalaya	204	2	1,381.3	1,369.3	12.0	81,548	72,789	8,759

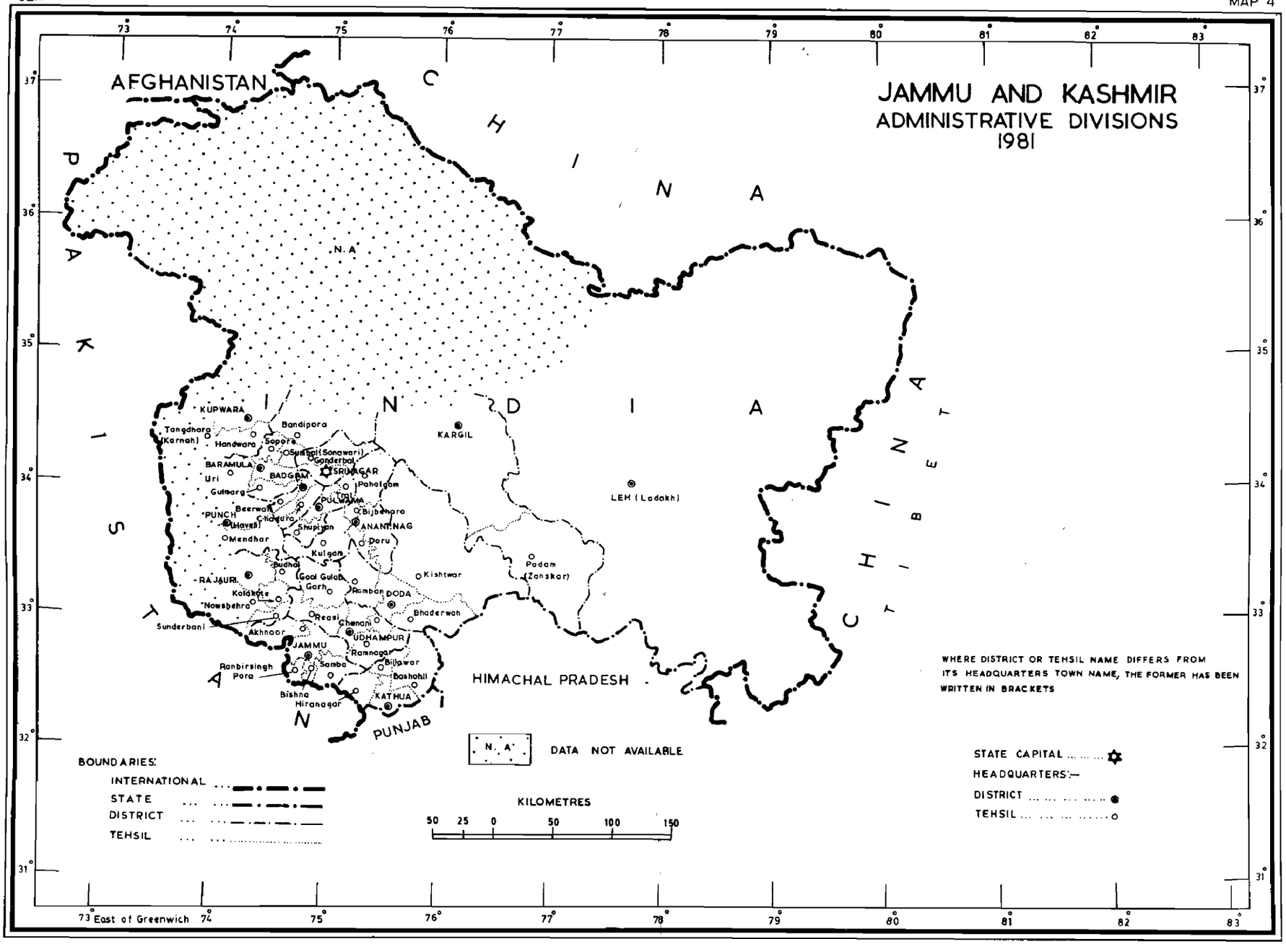
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Udham-pur 10	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	36	-	473.5	473.5	-	35,062	35,062	-
				1.1.3.2 Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range	30	-	450.2	450.2	-	40,262	40,262	-
				1.1.3.3 Chenab Valley	106	1	624.9	620.7	4.2	63,782	59,136	4,646
				1.1.3.4 Udhampur Lesser Himalaya	89	1	993.7	993.0	0.7	58,597	57,296	1,301
				1.1.3.5 Udhampur Siwalik East	303	4	1,738.5	1,723.4	15.1	236,050	198,750	37,300
				1.1.3.6 Udhampur Siwalik West	60	-	215.0	215.0	-	19,883	19,883	-
			Kathua 11	1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range	83	1	1063.9	1057.5	6.4	78,812	75,673	3,139
				1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik	98	-	763.9	763.9	-	90,175	90,175	-
				1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot Hill Plain	303	1	495.5	493.9	1.6	117,976	113,171	4,805
				1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin	103	4	326.4	318.1	8.3	82,160	48,114	34,046
			Jammu 12	1.1.3.1 Jammu Siwalik West	67	-	484.7	484.7	-	34,058	34,058	-
				1.1.3.2 Chenab-Tawi Plain	411	2	1,054.8	991.5	63.3	504,982	274,900	230,082
				1.1.3.3 Jammu Siwalik East	198	-	811.2	811.2	-	67,244	67,244	-
				1.1.3.4 Jammu Foot Hill Plain	516	6	831.2	766.9	64.3	337,111	287,549	49,562

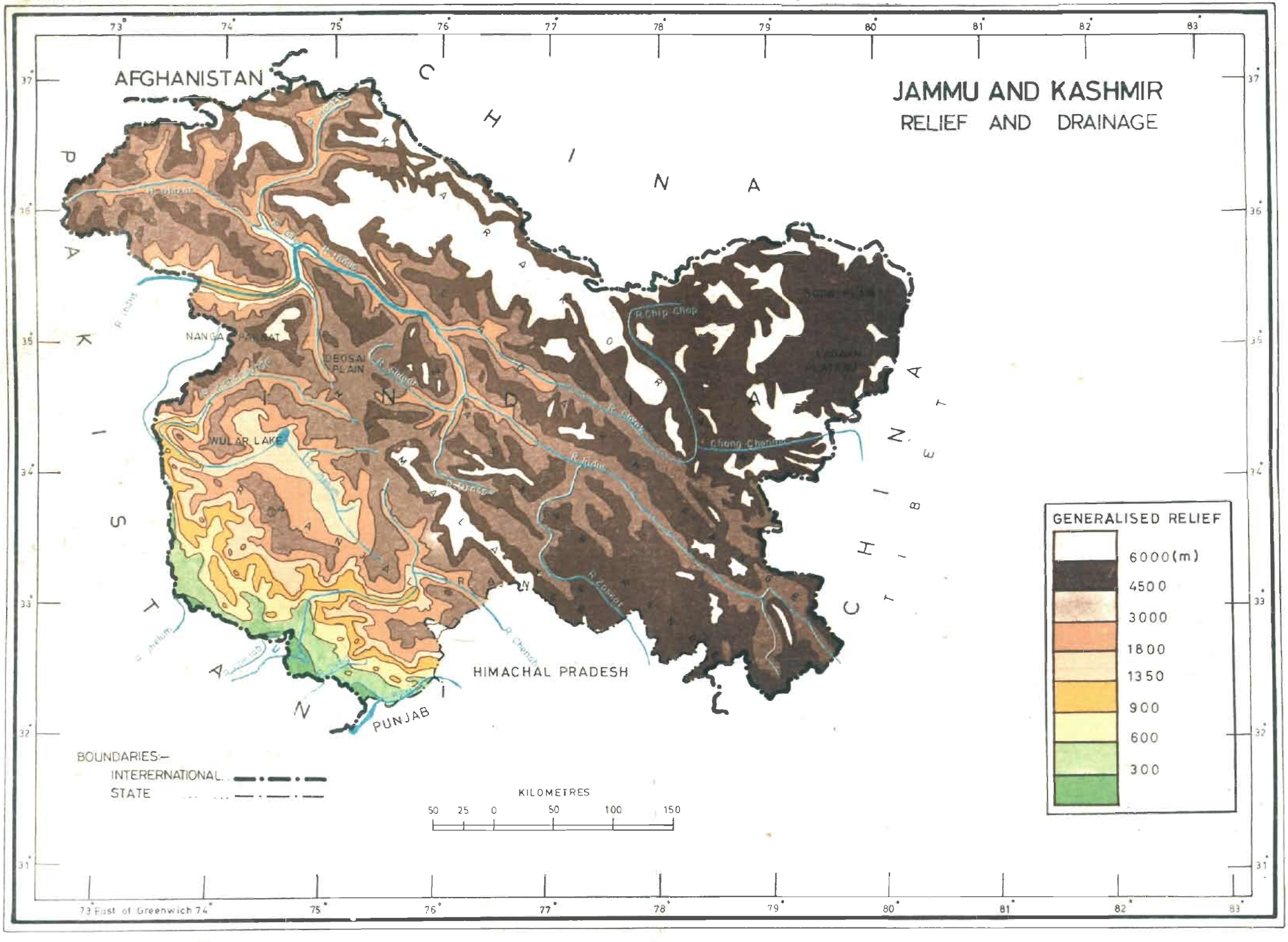
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rajauri 13	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	38	-	356.3	356.3	-	42,360	42,360	-
				1.1.3.2 Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range	118	2	760.2	747.0	13.2	119,179	107,875	11,304
				1.1.3.3 Rajauri Siwalik	225	2	1,541.7	1,536.9	4.8	140,961	136,432	4,529
			Punch 14	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	22	-	787.5	787.5	-	34,962	34,962	-
				1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range	156	1	899.5	889.1	10.4	189,235	175,064	14,171

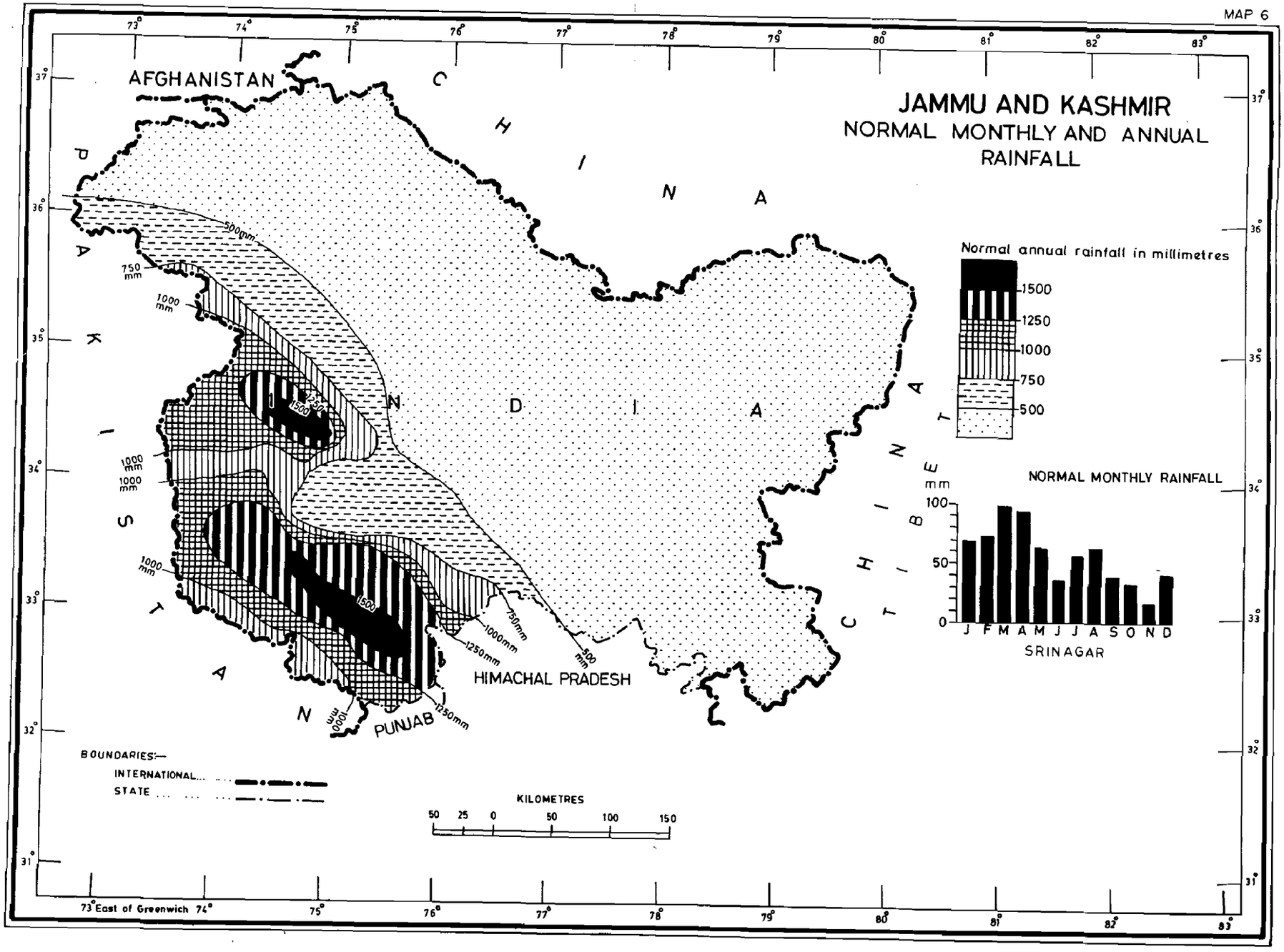
GENERAL MAPS

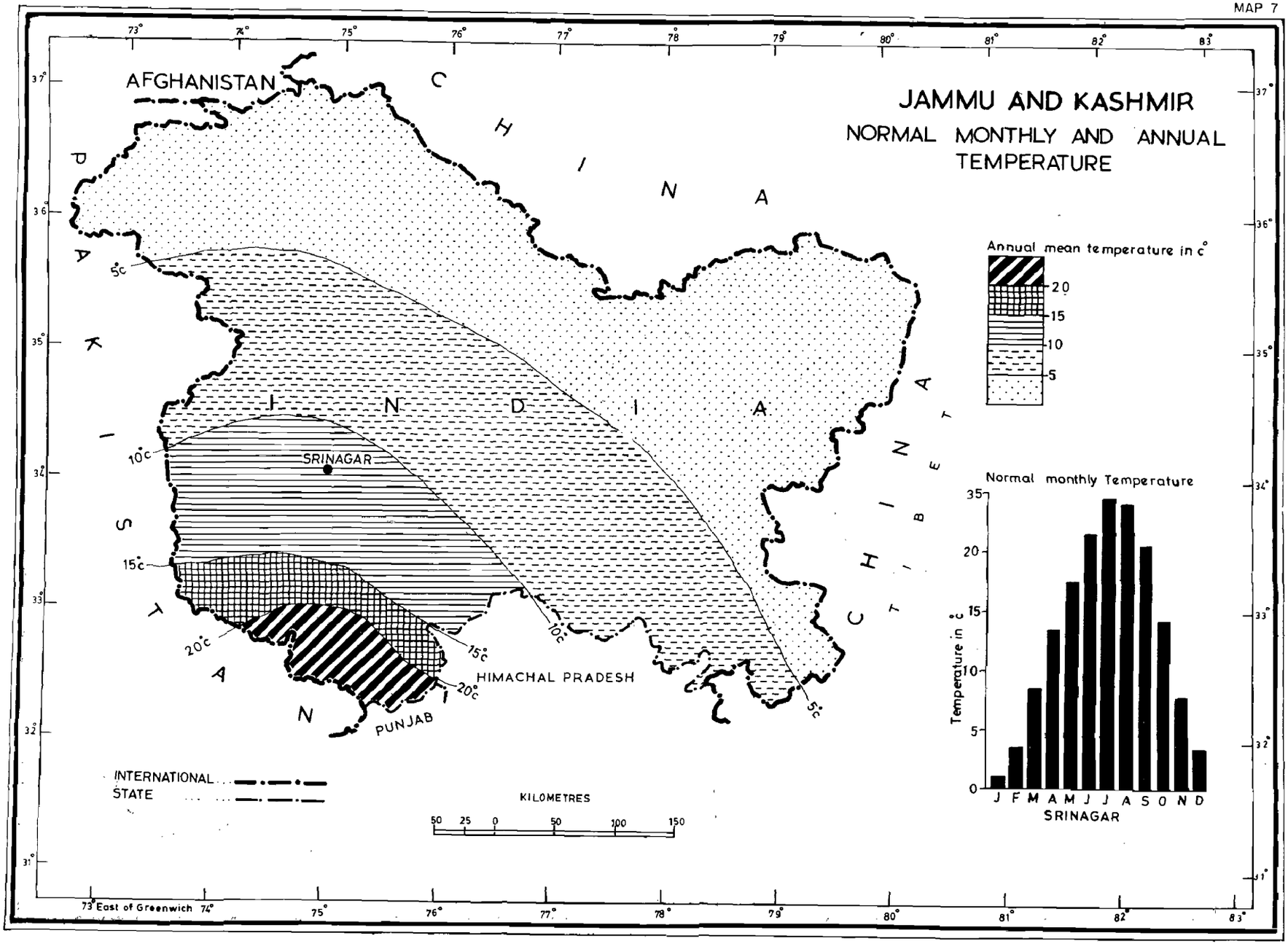

POSITION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi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

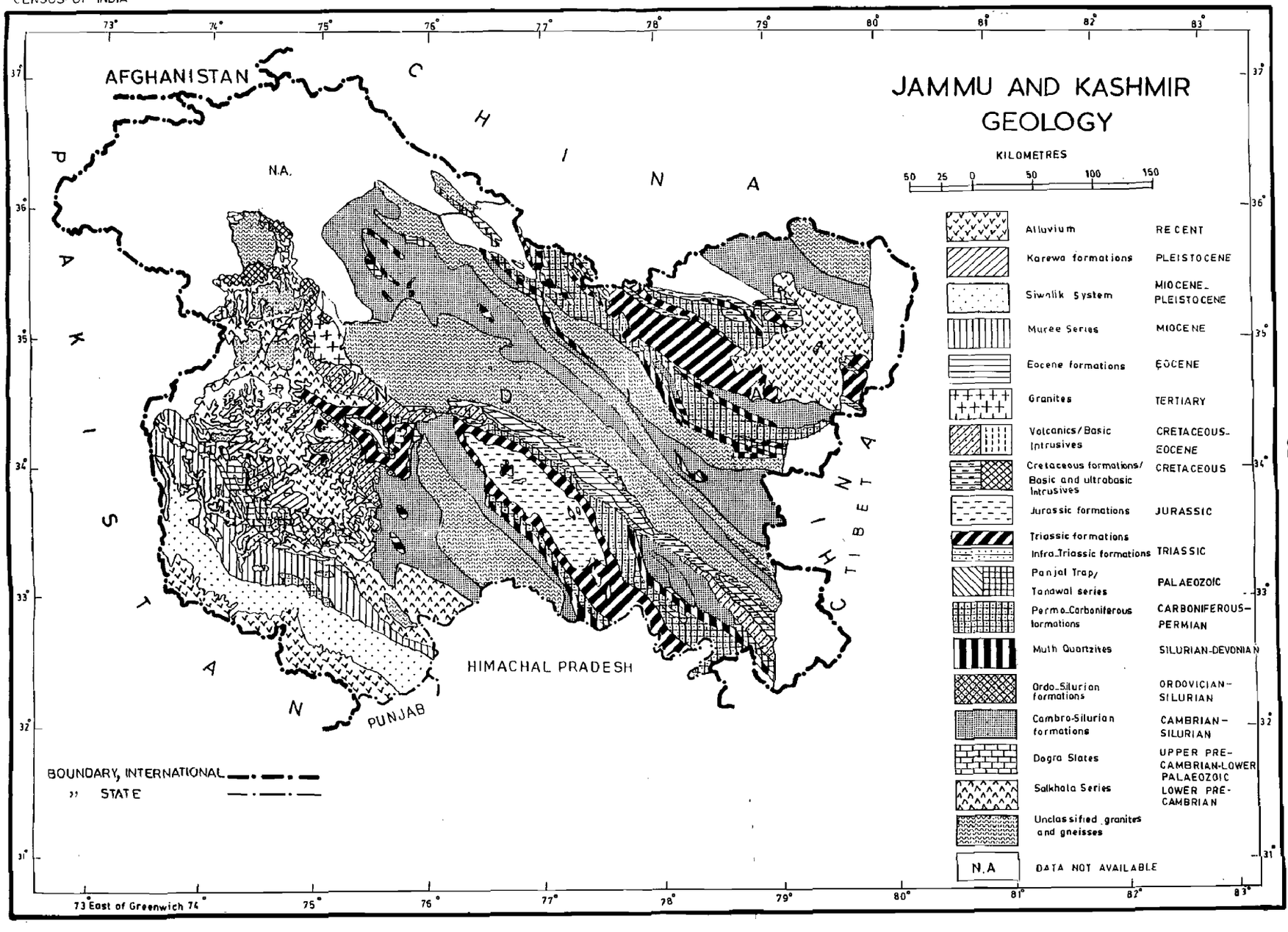
MAP 4

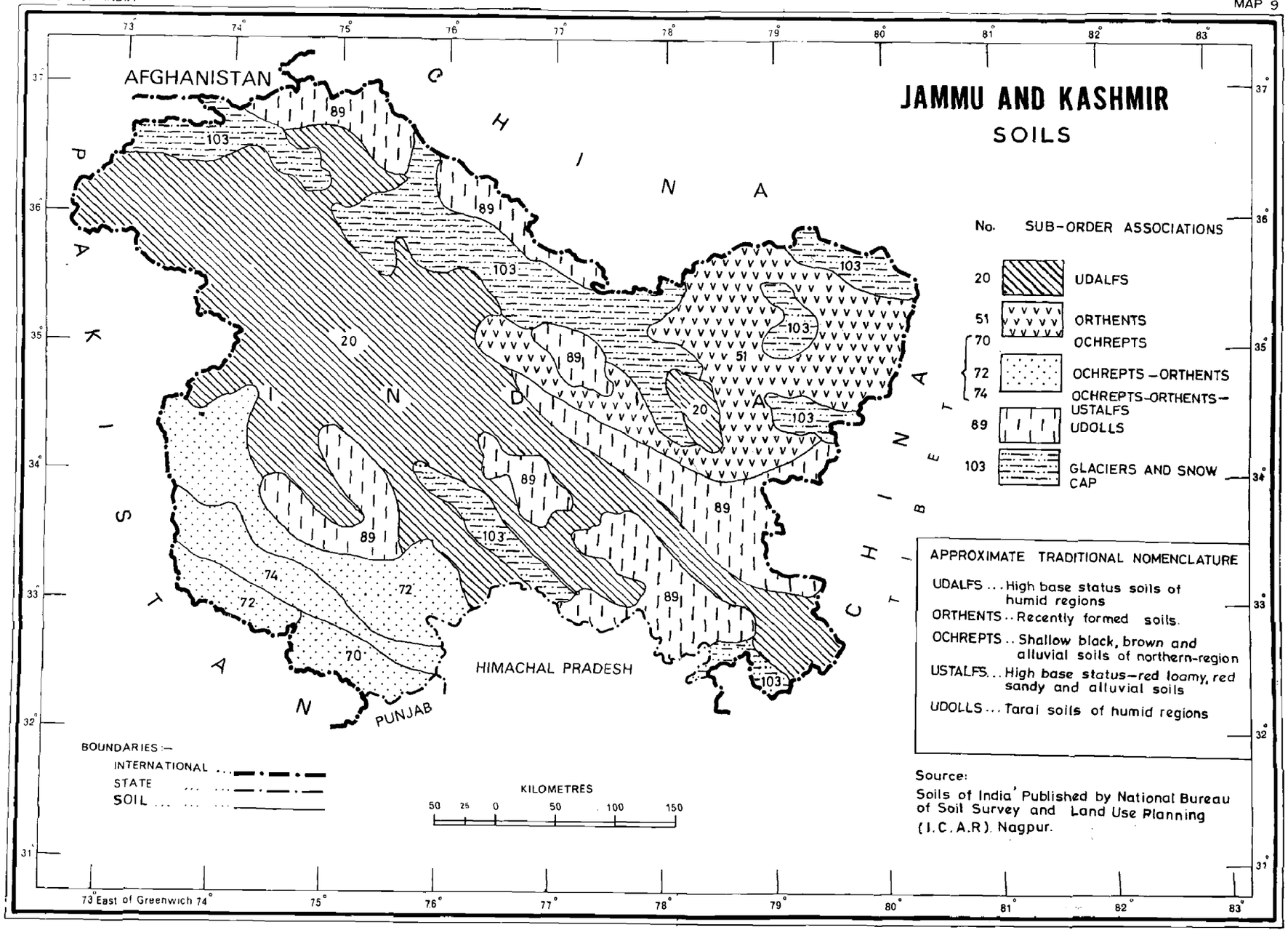

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
KUPWARA
Tangdhara (Karnah)
Handwara
Bandipora
Sopore
Sumbal (Sonawari)
Ganderbal
BARAMULA
Uri
BADGAM
SRINAGAR
Pahalgam
Gulmarg
Beerwah
PULWAMA
Bijbehara
PUNCH
Chadura
Shupiyan
ANANTNAG
Mendhar
Doru
Kulgam
Budhal
Gool Gulab Garh
RAJAURI
Kalakote
Ramban
DODA
Kishtwar
Nowshehra
Reasi
Chenani
Bhaderwah
Sunderbani
Akhnoor
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU
Ramnagar
Billawar
Ranbirsingh Pora
Samba
Bashohli
Bishna
Hiranagar
KATHUA
KARGIL
LEH (Ladakh)
Padam (Zanskar)
WHERE DISTRICT OR TEHSIL NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS TOWN NAME, THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN BRACKETS
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
STATE CAPITAL
HEADQUARTERS:—
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NANGA PARBAT
DEOSAI PLAIN
WULAR LAKE
R. Indus
R. Shyok
R. Chip Chap
Chang Chenmo
R. Zaskar
R. Chenab
R. Jhelum
GENERALISED RELIEF
6000(m)
4500
3000
1800
1350
900
600
300
BOUNDARIES—
INTERERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73 East of Greenwich 74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
37
36
35
34
33
32
31

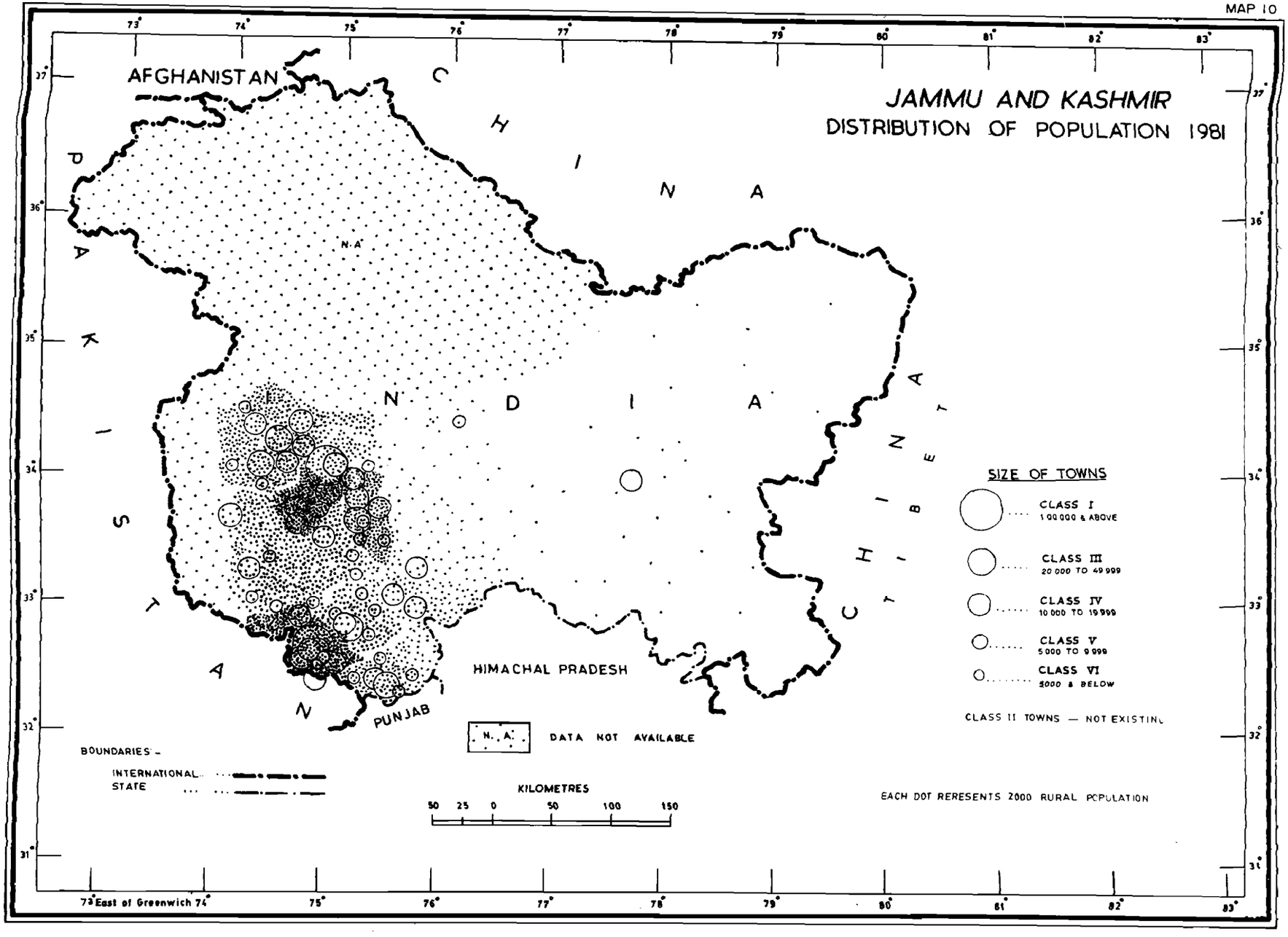

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Normal annual rainfall in millimetres
1500
1250
1000
750
500
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL
mm
100
50
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
SRINAGAR
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
SRINAGAR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
5°c
10°c
15°c
20°c
Annual mean temperature in c°
20
15
10
5
Normal monthly Temperature
Temperature in c°
35
20
15
10
5
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
SRINAGAR
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

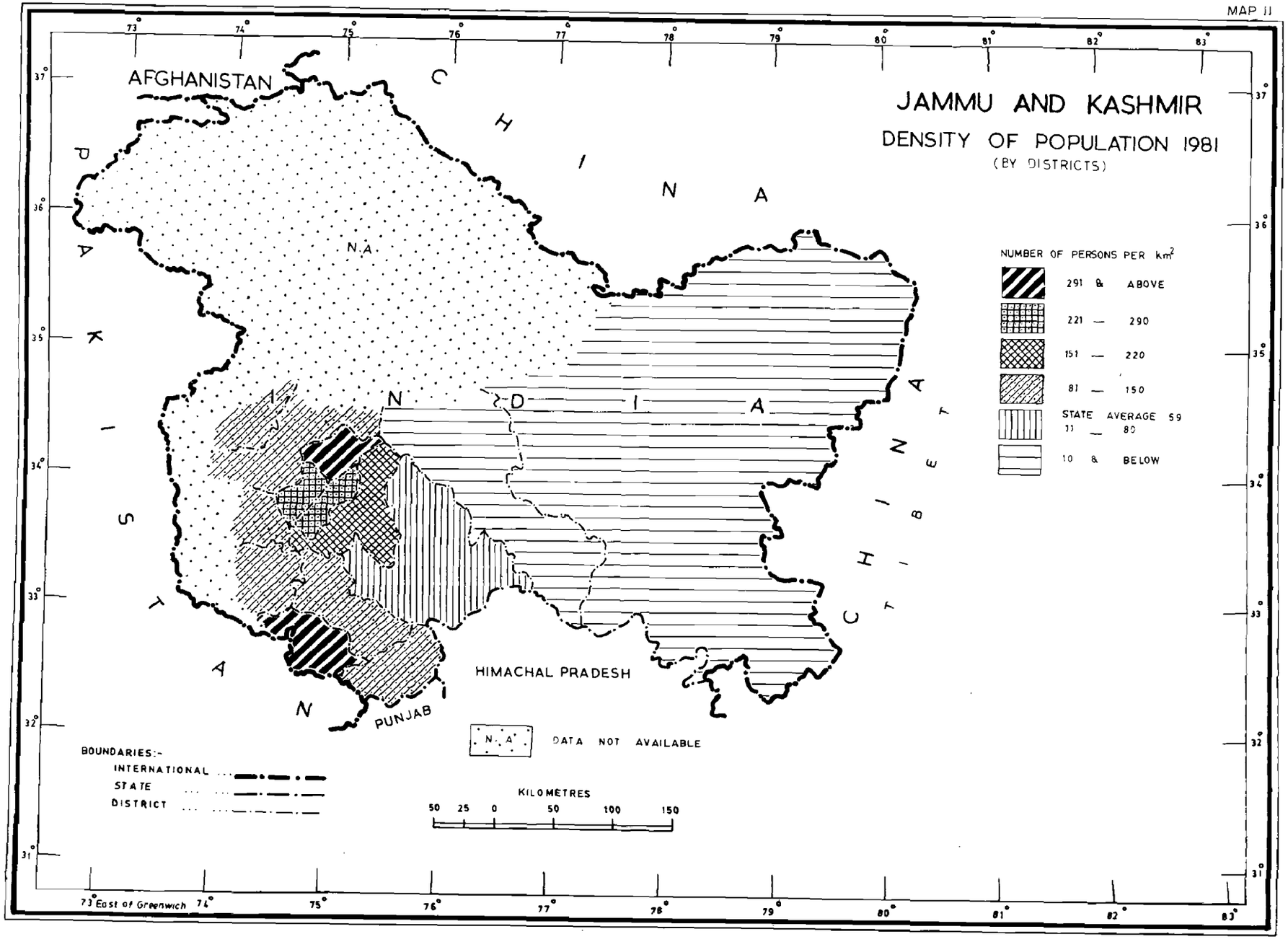

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
GEOLOGY
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Alluvium
RECENT
Karewa formations
PLEISTOCENE
Siwalik System
MIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE
Murree Series
MIOCENE
Eocene formations
EOCENE
Granites
TERTIARY
Volcanics/Basic Intrusives
CRETACEOUS-EOCENE
Cretaceous formations/ Basic and ultrabasic Intrusives
CRETACEOUS
Jurassic formations
JURASSIC
Triassic formations
Infra-Triassic formations
TRIASSIC
Panjal Trap/ Tanawal series
PALAEOZOIC
Permo-Carboniferous formations
CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN
Muth Quartzites
SILURIAN-DEVONIAN
Ordo-Silurian formations
ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN
Cambro-Silurian formations
CAMBRIAN-SILURIAN
Dogra Slates
UPPER PRE-CAMBRIAN-LOWER PALAEOZOIC
Salkhala Series
LOWER PRE-CAMBRIAN
Unclassified granites and gneisses
N.A
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

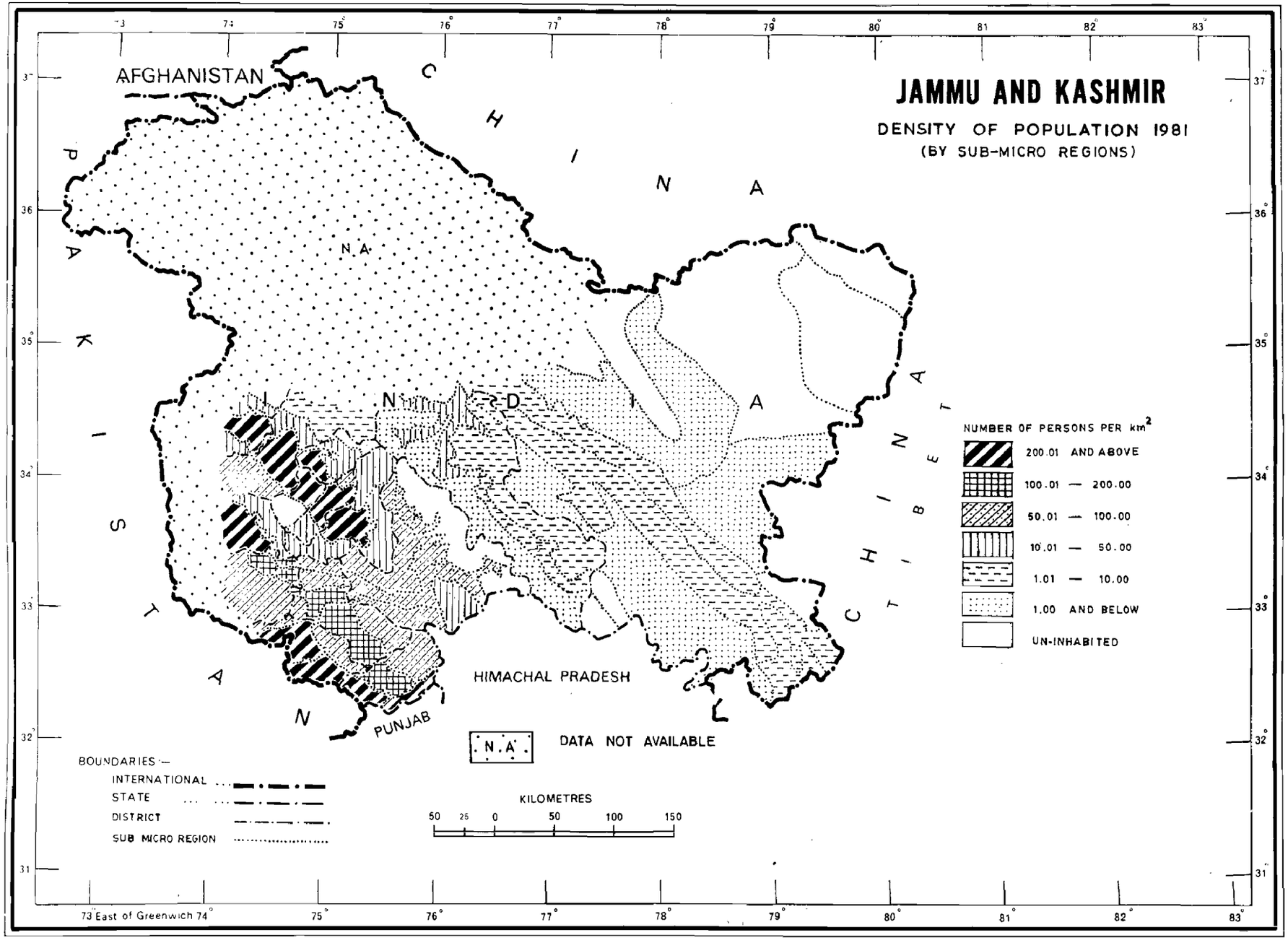

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SOILS
No. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
20 UDALFS
51 ORTHENTS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS
74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS–USTALFS
89 UDOLLS
103 GLACIERS AND SNOW CAP
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
UDALFS ... High base status soils of humid regions
ORTHENTS .. Recently formed soils.
OCHREPTS .. Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern-region
USTALFS... High base status–red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
UDOLLS ... Tarai soils of humid regions
Source:
Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R). Nagpur.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
PAKISTAN
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES :–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
SOIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

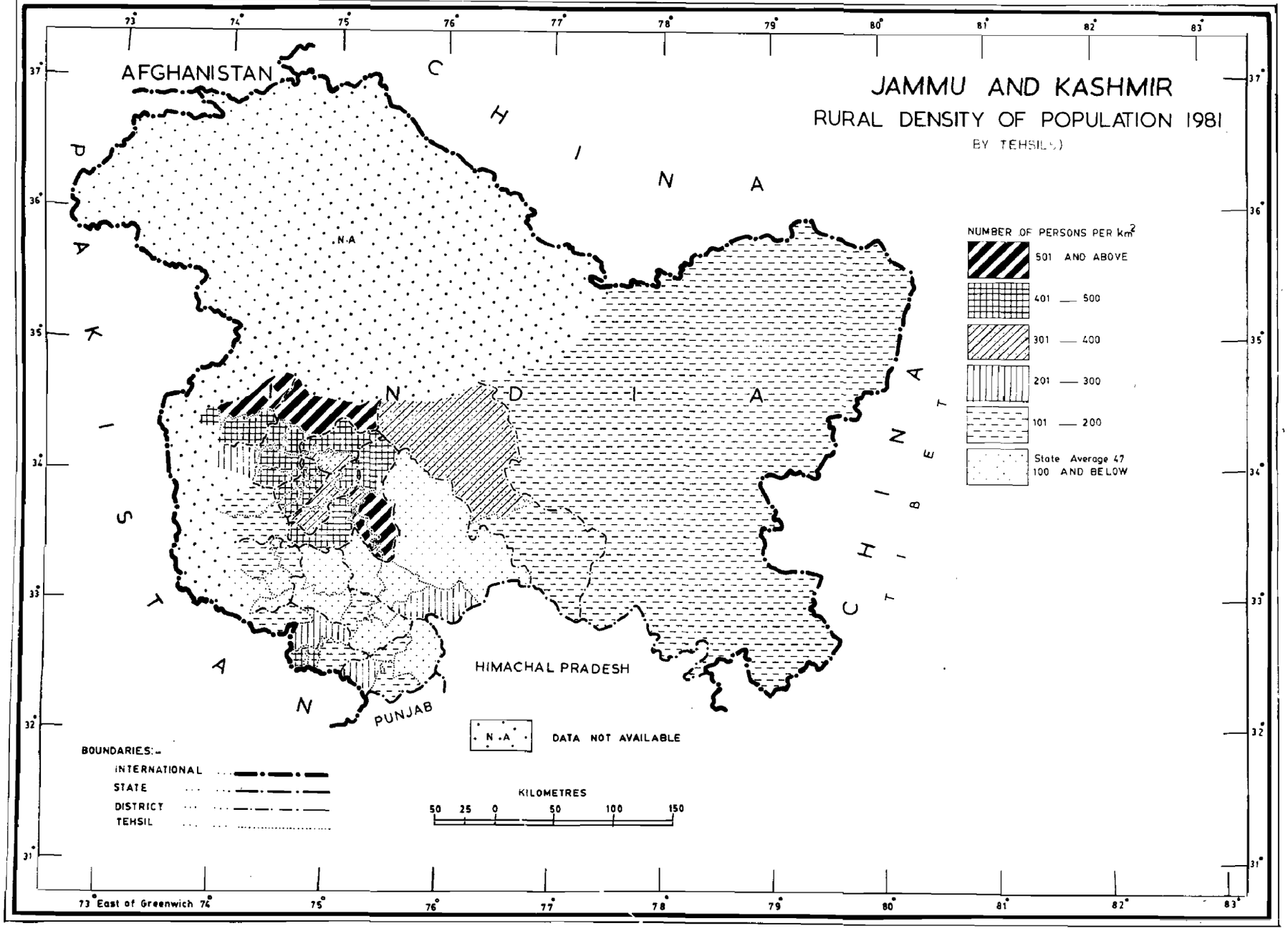
MAP 10

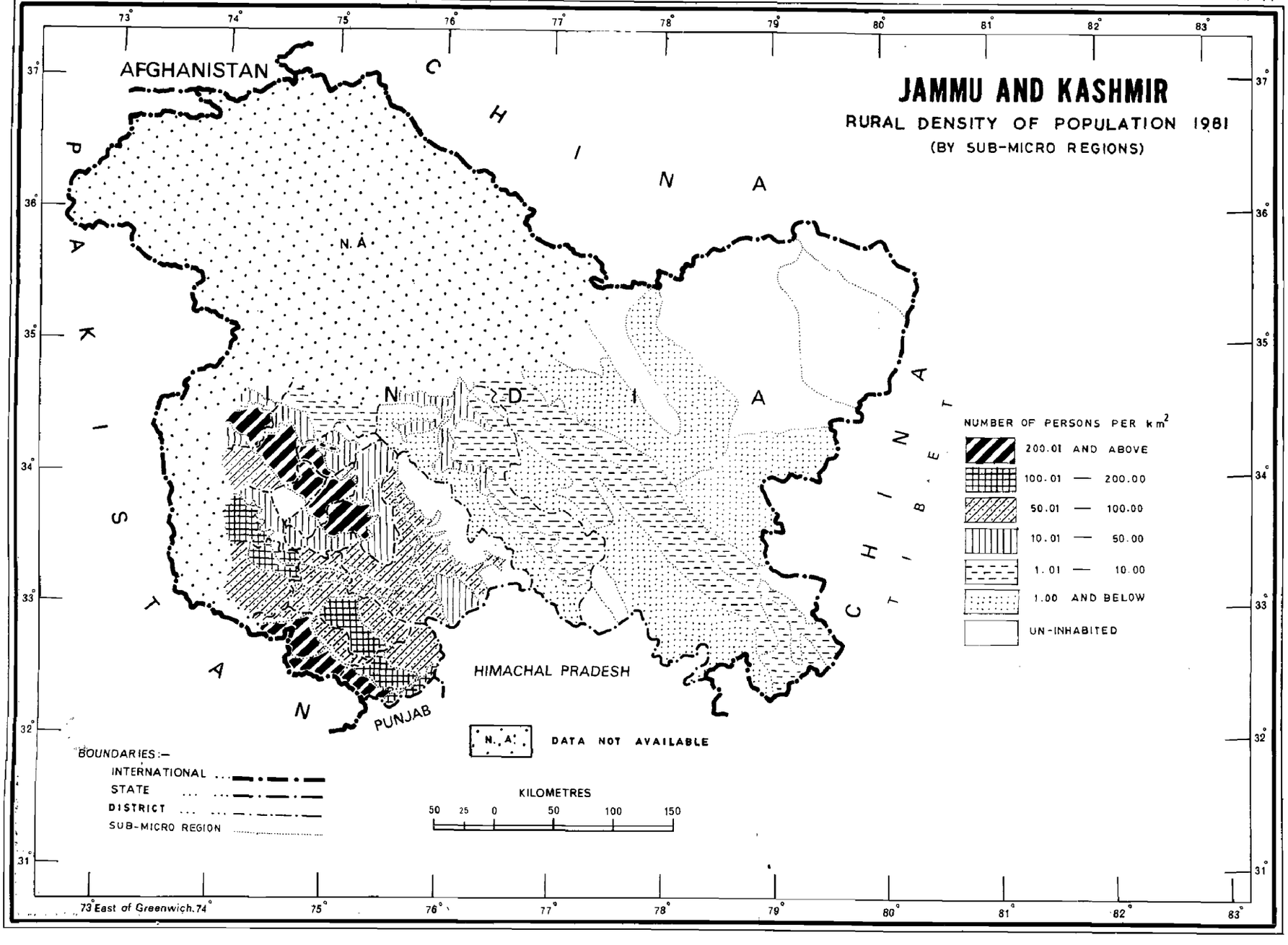

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
SIZE OF TOWNS
CLASS I
1 00 000 & ABOVE
CLASS III
20 000 TO 49 999
CLASS IV
10 000 TO 19 999
CLASS V
5 000 TO 9 999
CLASS VI
5000 & BELOW
CLASS II TOWNS — NOT EXISTING
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES –
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH DOT RERESENTS 2000 RURAL POPULATION
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

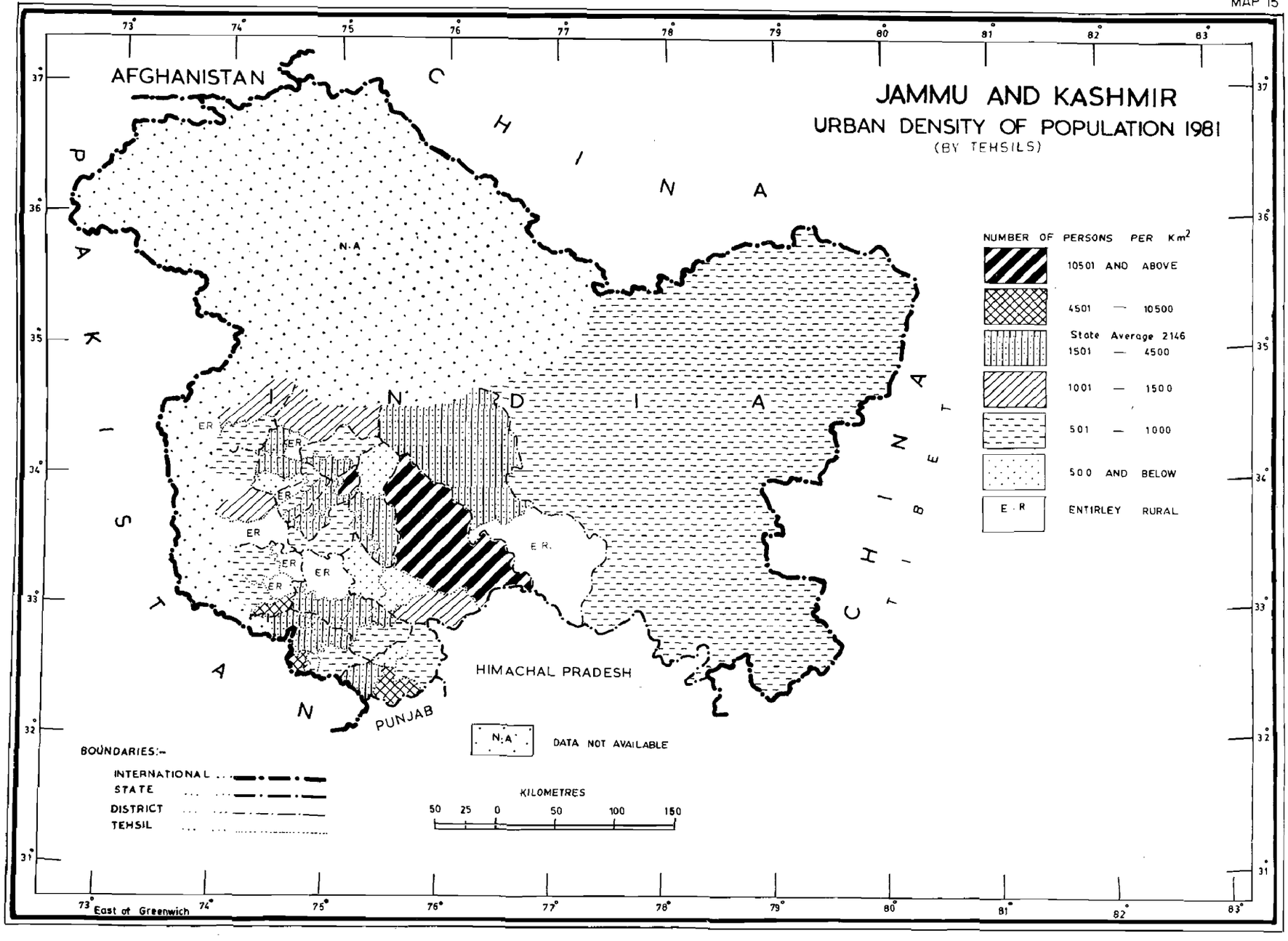
MAP II

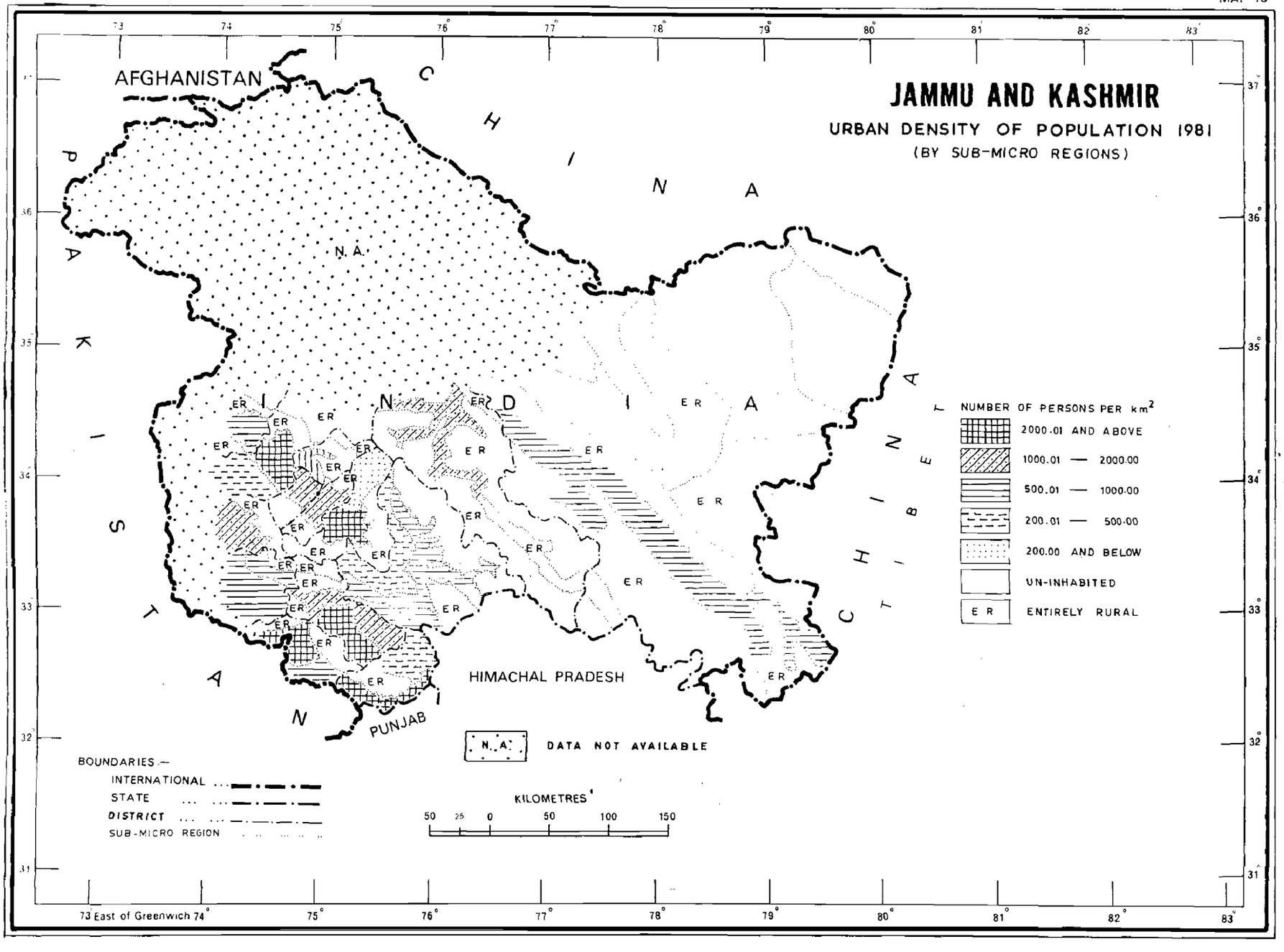

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY DISTRICTS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER km²
291 & ABOVE
221 — 290
151 — 220
81 — 150
STATE AVERAGE 59
11 — 80
10 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
CHINA
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER km²
200.01 AND ABOVE
100.01 — 200.00
50.01 — 100.00
10.01 — 50.00
1.01 — 10.00
1.00 AND BELOW
UN-INHABITED
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
BY TEHSILS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER km²
501 AND ABOVE
401 — 500
301 — 400
201 — 300
101 — 200
State Average 47
100 AND BELOW
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER km²
200.01 AND ABOVE
100.01 — 200.00
50.01 — 100.00
10.01 — 50.00
1.01 — 10.00
1.00 AND BELOW
UN-INHABITED
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY TEHSILS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
ER
E.R.
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER Km²
10501 AND ABOVE
4501 — 10500
State Average 2146
1501 — 4500
1001 — 1500
501 — 1000
500 AND BELOW
E.R ENTIRLEY RURAL
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
East of Greenwich


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
ER
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER km²
2000.01 AND ABOVE
1000.01 — 2000.00
500.01 — 1000.00
200.01 — 500.00
200.00 AND BELOW
UN-INHABITED
ENTIRELY RURAL
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
SUB-MICRO REGION
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73 East of Greenwich 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83
37 36 35 34 33 32 31

PART-III

REGIONAL DIVISION
OF
DISTRICTS

DISTRICT LEH (LADAKH)

Regional Divisions

The district of Leh (Ladakh) is the Largest of the state of Jammu and Kashmir as well as of the country. In the west it is bordered by the district of Kargil and the state of Himachal Pradesh in the south. China touches the district in the north and China (Tibet) in the east. It is popularly known as the highest plateau on the earth surface. The headquarters of the district is at Leh, a small town situated at a height of 3,521 metres and built on a slope of rocky hill.

The town of Leh is famous for its monasteries and old remains of the Buddhist architecture. It has many orchards which grow apricots, apples, etc., besides limited number of vegetables which are consumed locally.

The average height in Leh (Ladakh) ranges between 2,400 and 4,500 metres. The barren mountain peaks reach the height of about 7,000 metres and stretch diagonally from south-east to north-west. The most important river of the district is Indus which originates from Kailash Mountain in China (Tibet)-enters the district in the south-east and cutting diagonally the district towards north-west, enters Pakistan after bisecting Gilgit agency and Chilas. The main tributary of the river Indus is river Shyok which orginates from the Karakoram range and runs parallel to river Indus till it merges with it. The other note-worthy rivers of the district are Hanle, Chang-Chenmo, Chip Chap, Khurna, Galwan, etc. However, the drainage system is characteristic to the evolution of Himalayan orogenisis.

The important ranges of the district include Greater Himalaya, Zanskar range, Ladakh range, Kun Lun range, Kailash range, Aghil range, etc. having steep slopes of rocky mountains. The little land left for cultivation is limited to the banks of rivers only as the mountains are devoid of any vegetation consisting of colourful variegated rocks and huge glaciers engulfing the lakes of crystalline water.

The major lakes in Ladakh namely Sarigh Jilgananga Kol, Amtogar, Tso Morari, Tso Kar, Tso Kyun, etc. are mostly salt affected because most of the rivers/rivulets discharge their waters into such lakes. The climate of the district is of varying type and extreme. During summer days, the heat of the sun is burning while there is piercing cold during the night. Rainfall is very poor and limited to 99.7 millimetres as normal annual. The maximum normal annual temperature of the district is not more than 11.7^{o}C while the normal annual minimum temperature is as low as –1.3^{o}C. But the minimum temperature goes even upto –40°C in some of the areas. During these extreme weather conditions the existence of wild life is also limited as old world ruminant mammals like yaks, antelops, ibex and wild sheep survive the extremities of the weather and also serve the inhabitants in transportation, food and wool.

The study of the soils of the Leh (Ladakh) district is very fascinating as the soils are mainly of four types and different in characteristics. The associations of Udalfs (high base status soils of humid regions) are found along the basin of indus river and the central part of Shyok. The formation of Orthents (recently formed soil-type of soils) can be seen in the northern part of the district. The Udolls (Tarai soils of humid region) can also be seen predominantly on either side of the Udalfs and in the south western parts of the district. The glaciers and snowcap soils are seen in the north-western part, in the southern tip and north-eastern tips.

In so far as the "Geology" of the district is concerned it is more complex comprising mainly Alluvium, Eocene, Volcanics, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Muth-Quartzites,

Cambro-Silurian formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.

The district is the largest in whole of the country in so far its area is concerned which is 82,665.0 km^2. The district has the only town of Leh which is the headquarter for district administration and has a population of 8,718 persons. The total population of the district is 68,380 with 36,248 males and 32,132 females. The region is also called as "land of Lamas". The Buddhists and their religion dominate the district in their style of life.

The region is sparsely populated and the density of population per km^2 stands at 2 only whereas the same for the state as a whole is 59. The sex ratio of the district i.e., females per 1,000 males is 886 as against 892 of the state.

The district has been divided in to 13 sub-micro regions on the basis of topography climate, geology, soils and other physio-geographic aspects at sub-micro level. The description of the regions is as below:—

1.1.1.1 Saltoro Range

The region is situated in the north-western part of the district and is named after the famous Saltoro hills comprising Siachen glaciers and Saltoro Range of mountains. In the north it is bounded by the International boundary of China while the eastern boundary is contiguous with Karakoram Range (1.1.1.2.). The southern and south-western parts of the region are contiguous with region named "Shyok Region", while on its north-west lies the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan. The region has high altitude mountains with glaciers and eternal snowcaps rising to a height of above 7,600 metres. It has geology which mainly consists of unclassified granites and gneisses, Muth quartzites and the formations of Cambro-silurian, etc. There is, however, no vegetation and mountains are almost inaccessible and therefore devoid of any inhabitation as well. The area of the region has been estimated as 1,448.0 km^2. There is only one river namely Nubra, originating from the Siachen glaciers and merging into the river Shyok in region No.1.1.1.3.

1.1.1.2 Karakoram Range

The region has been named after the famous range of Karakoram which is situated on the north western part of the district and is contiguous with the Saltoro Range (1.1.1.1) which lies on its western side. The region is spread over an estimated area of 3,548.0 km^2 and is bounded in the north by the international boundary of China. It is encircled on all other remaining sides by the Shyok Region (1.1.1.3) delineated in the district. The region is mainly composed of glaciers of central Rimo, southern Rimo Shelker group, Teram Shehr group, Terong group, Arganglas group and other glaciers. The height of snow capped peaks rises to above 7,600 metres and the region is devoid of any vegetation or habitation. It has soil types of Udolls and Glaciers and snow cap. The geology is mainly consisted of Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Jurassic formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc. River Shyok originates from the Rimo glaciers.

1.1.1.3 Shyok Region

The Shyok region can be identified on the map as a U-shaped zone which spreads over the north-western part of the district. It is named after the river Shyok which is the second large river of the district. The river flows in the region after originating from the glaciers of region No.1.1.1.2. It enters the region in the northern part and flows vertically down-wards along the Karakoram range and reaching at the end of the range turns upwards on the other side of the Karakoram Range taking a U-turn at Sirshak. The region consists of the lower heights of Karakoram Range on the one end with Ladakh Range and the Chang-Chenmo mountains on the other. It is bounded in the north and west by the Karakoram Range (1.1.1.2), in the east by the region No.1.1.1.4, in the south-east by region No.1.1.1.7 and south and south-west by Ladakh Range. The other important rivers of the region are Chang Chenmo, Galwan, Chip Chap, Nubra, etc. There are a number of tributaries joining the river Shyok. In so far as soils of the region are concerned, these are Orthents and Glaciers and snowcap. The geology of the region is of complex nature comprising mostly Permo-Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic and

Cambro-Silurian formations with unclassified granites and gneisses. Some traces of Muth Quartzites can also be seen in the region. The region has a total population of 6,068 persons, all of them living in the rural areas as there is no urban area in the region. The total number of villages in the region is however limited to 12 only. There is no road in the region and the accessibility is very difficult. The villages are connected by bridle paths and foot-paths only. The total area of the region has been estimated at 11,392 km^2.

1.1.1.4 Ladakh Plateau

The region is situated in the northern parts of the district and is named after Ladakh Plateau situated at the height of about 5,472 metres above the sea level and consisting of the parts of Aksai Chin, Chang Chenmo Valley and Soda plain, etc. Its boundary in the north touches China and in the east by Kun Lun Range and Soda Plain. In the south it is bounded by the region No.1.1.1.7 just above the river Chang Chenmo and in the west lies the Shyok Region. In south-east its boundary touches the China (Tibet).

The region is composed of large glaciers and high altitude mountains which rise to the heights of above 6,688 metres and the slopes are very steep and accessibility is difficult. The main rivers which pass through the region are Chip Chap, Galwan, Qara Qash etc. Lungpa, Shu Lungspo, Lungpa, Qara Tagh Su, Yamar Lungpa, Chorten Lungpa, Takhta Lungpa, Sum Dzom Lungpa, etc. are small streams and Nallas. The region has also some salt water lakes at high altitude. The vegetation is almost nil and the region is full of sandy patches which stretch to several square kilometres of area making habitation difficult, if not impossible. There is, therefore, no population in the region which has a total estimated area of 14,896 km^2 claiming to be the largest region in the district. In so far as soils are concerned, the region consists soils mainly of Orthents, Udalfs and Glaciers and snow cap. The geology of the region is mainly comprised of Alluvium of recent age, Triassic, Permo Carboniferous and Muth Quartzites, etc.

1.1.1.5 Kun Lun Range

This region has got its name from the Kun Lun Range which stands as a dividing line between India and China where the height of some peaks rise above 6,992 metres and remain fully covered with glaciers and eternal snow throughout the year. The region consists of the parts of Mangrik and Chang Tang areas and is located at the extreme north-eastern part of the state. It is bordered on the north and east by the International boundary of China and on the south and west by the region of Soda Plain (1.1.1.6). Ladakh Plateau (1.1.1.4) also touches it in the north-west. The region is a small one as compared to other regions and is spread over an estimated area of 2,896 km^2. The region consists of the slopes of the high altitude mountains of the Kun Lun range and is therefore devoid of any roads or any other means of communications. The overall acessibility is almost nil. There are no villages in the region, and therefore no population.

The soils of the region are mostly of the type of Glaciers and snowcaps with a small patch of Orthents. It is formed of unclassified granites and gneisses with a portion of area still to be explored to determine the age of rocks.

1.1.1.6 Soda Plain

The region is delineated on the right hand side of the Ladakh Plateau. The region derives its name from the great Soda Plain which comprises the major portion of the region. The region consists of the parts of Soda plain, Mangrik, Aksai Chin, Lung zi Tang, etc. The region touches in the north-west and west with region No.1.1.1.4, in the north and north-east by region No.1.1.1.5 and in the south-east with the International boundary between India and China (Tibet). An average height of the region is above 4,864 metres consisting of glaciers. Large patches of sand and gravel are seen in the region with a number of lakes. The lakes are either of salt water or fresh water, famous among those are the lakes of SARIGH JILGANANGA KOL and the huge salt water lake situated near Amtogar. The noteworthy rivers and Nallas in the region are, Shydpo Lungpa and Gunto Lungpa.

The soil types of the region consist of Orthents and Glaciers and snowcaps. The geology of the region is of composite nature, consisting mainly of Alluvium, Cambro-Silurian. Triassic, Cretaceous formations, etc.

Due to the extreme climate and high altitude the accessibility in the region is almost nil. The vegetation is almost nil and so devoid of any kind of habitation. The total area of the region has been estimated to 9,200 km^2.

1.1.1.7 Chang-Chenmo Range

The region is situated on the eastern border of the state with river Chang Chenmo, originating in the north from the Chang Chenmo glaciers. The range of Chang-Chenmo runs through the region in the northern part from east to west.

The region is bounded in the north by the region namely Ladakh Plateau (1.1.1.4) in the east by the International boundary between India and China (Tibet) in the west by region No. 1.1.1.3 (Shyok Region). Region No.1.1.1.9 namely Ladakh range lies on its south-west. The boundary of region No.1.1.1.8 (Kailash Range) is also contiguous with its southern part.

The eastern part of the region is dominated by the lakes of Pangong tso and Spanggur tso which are famous for their cobalt blue water and scenic beauty.

The main river of the region is Chang Chenmo which has a number of tributaries. Among them note worthy tributaries are Rindi, Toglung Marpo, Konoe Rong, Silung Kongme, etc., and the other rivers of the region are Silung Barma, An Zurma, Tsaka, etc. There are also a number of mountains with peaks of high altitudes and frozen glaciers. There are a few roads/paths connecting some important places like Chushul with the district headquarters 'Leh' with bridle paths, and foot-paths. The famous passes are Lanak La, Kone La, Kepsong La, etc.

The region has in all 4 villages which are inhabited by 2,308 persons as enumerated in 1981 with no urban area. The area of the region has been estimated to 8,000 km^2. Because of extreme cold conditions of the weather and very high altitude of the region there is very little vegetation confined to only river beds and villages whereas rest of the region is composed of variety of rocks and glaciers.

The soils of the region are predominantly of Orthents and Udolls. The geology of the region is comprised mostly of Cambro-Silurian, Muth Quartzites, Permo-Carboniferous formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.

1.1.1.8 Kailash Range

The region is situated on the south-eastern tip of the district and has been named after the famous Kailash Range which is situated in this region. The region is comprised of the slopes of the mountains of Kailash Range leaving aside the basin of river Indus.

The region as delineated has a common boundary in the north and east with the China (Tibet), in the south and east by region No.1.1.1.10 (Indus valley). In north-west it touches the boundary of the region No.1.1.1.7 (Chang -Chenmo Range). By way of area the region is a small one spread over an estimated area of 1,296 km^2 only. With no river worth mentioning, there are a number of small rivulets originating from the glaciers of Kailash Range and merging with the Indus river. A few tracks/foot paths serve the region as transport route. Because of the mountainous topography and extreme cold climatic conditions, there is no habitation in the region.

The geology of the region is mainly consisted of Cretaceous and unclassified granites and gneisses. A major portion of the region remains unclassified for geological survey. In so far soils are concerned only two types of soils are found in the region which are Udolls and Udalfs.

1.1.1.9 Ladakh Range

The region is spread over two parts according to the flow of Indus and has been carved out of the

high mountains of Ladakh Range. These are on the extreme south-eastern part of the district and on the north of Indus valley. The region contains some parts of Hanle river but excluding the areas formed by the basins of Indus and Hanle rivers. The region is composed of high altitude mountains and peaks which rise to 6,080 metres and above but certain areas of moderate heights are also seen especially on the banks of rivers and streams flowing through the region. Vegetation is lacking in general. There are a number of small rivers and streams, noteable among them are Koyul Lungpa, Klungdul, Nilung, Lalung, Talung, Manlung, etc.

The region consists of as many as 29 villages, inhabiting 10,198 persons, all in rural areas. The area of the region is estimated to be 6,992.0 km^2 and the density thus works out to 1 person per km^2. The climatic conditions are very cold with mercury dropping upto below-40^0C in winter making living extremely difficult.

The region has soils of Udolls and Udalfs. The geology is mainly consisted of unclassified granites & gneisses.

1.1.1.10 Indus Valley

This region is situated in the south-western parts of the district and cuts it diagonally from south-east to north-west. It is on either side of the Indus river including the basins of its important tributaries. In other words, the region is not only comprised of Indus valley, formed by the river Indus but also includes portions of the valleys formed by river Hanle, Khurna, etc. The region is situated in between the Ladakh Range (1.1.1.9) and the Zanskar Range (1.1.1.11) which run parallel to the river Indus. This is the most fertile region as compared with other regions of the district and whatever crops possible are cultivated in the region. Besides, this region is the most populous of all the regions having a total population of 47,066 persons which comprises 68.83 per cent of the total population of the district. The region also includes the only urban area of the district namely Leh town which has a population of 8,718 persons. Besides this town the region contains as many as 62 villages, out of a total number of 113 villages of the district.

Among the famous rivers flowing in the region are the Indus, Hanle, Khurna, and many small tributaries which join Indus. The climate of the region is of extreme type some times in summer there is burning heat during the day while in winter the temperature drops to below-40^0C during night. The river Indus remains frozen in most of the period of winter and one can walk across it on the thick layer of ice. The principal crops of the region are barley, gram and wheat besides orchards of apricot and apple. The main soil types of the region are Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the region is of a complex nature. The predominant geological structures are Cretaceous, Permo-Carboni-ferous formations and unclassified granites and gneisses. Accessibility is fairly good with many roads originating from Leh and connecting the district with rest of the country.

1.1.1.11 Zanskar Range

The region is situated in the south-western part of the district and stretches diagonally touching its one end with district Kargil of Jammu and Kashmir and the other with Himachal Pradesh and China (Tibet). It is named after the Zanskar Range of mountains which occupies south-west areas of the district and include the areas of Mangrik, Rupshu, Hanle, etc. The region being situated in the upper areas of Zanşkar Range, and consisting of steep slopes and glaciers. The region is thinly populated, having 2,740 persons living in 6 villages only. The vegetation is very less and confined to a few low lying areas of the basins of river Khurna, Hanle, etc. The rest of the area consists of barren mountains and mountain peaks covered with eternal snow. The region also possesses many lakes among them mention may be made of Tso Morraria-huge blackish water lake, the beautiful lake of Tso Kar situated at the height of 4,514 metres and the fresh water lake of Tso Kyun.

The accessibility to the region is confined to a few roads and pack tracks only. The main rivers of the region are Hanle, Khurna, Markha, Zara, etc.,

besides a number of small streams and rivulets originating from the glaciers and lakes of the region.

The soils of the sub-micro region are mainly Udalfs and Udolls combined with Glaciers and snow cap. The region is mainly consisted of geological structure of Cretaceous, Cambro-Silurian, Muth Quartzites, Permo-Carboniferous, Jurassic formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.

1.1.1.12 Zanskar Valley

The Zanskar valley formed by the lower slopes of the Greater Himalaya and the Zanskar mountains is situated south the Zanskar Range (1.1.1.11) and is the smallest region of the district as compared with other regions delineated. The region is bounded in the north and north-east by the Zanskar range, in the south by sub-micro region No.1.1.1.13 (Greater Himalaya), in the south-east by Himachal Pradesh and in the north-west by the district Kargil. The region is comprised of the areas of Rupshu and slopes of the Greater Himalaya. The region has an estimated area of only 592 km^2 and is the smallest region in the district. There is no habitation in the region due to obious nature of the zone. Only a couple of paths pass through the region and lead to Lahul and Spiti areas of Himachal Pradesh, otherwise the accessibility to the region is most poor.

The region has a geology mainly of Triassic, Jurassic formations, etc. The soil types of the region are Udalfs and Udolls.

1.1.1.13 Greater Himalaya

The region includes the Greater Himalaya which runs across the country in the southern most tip of the district of Leh (Ladakh).

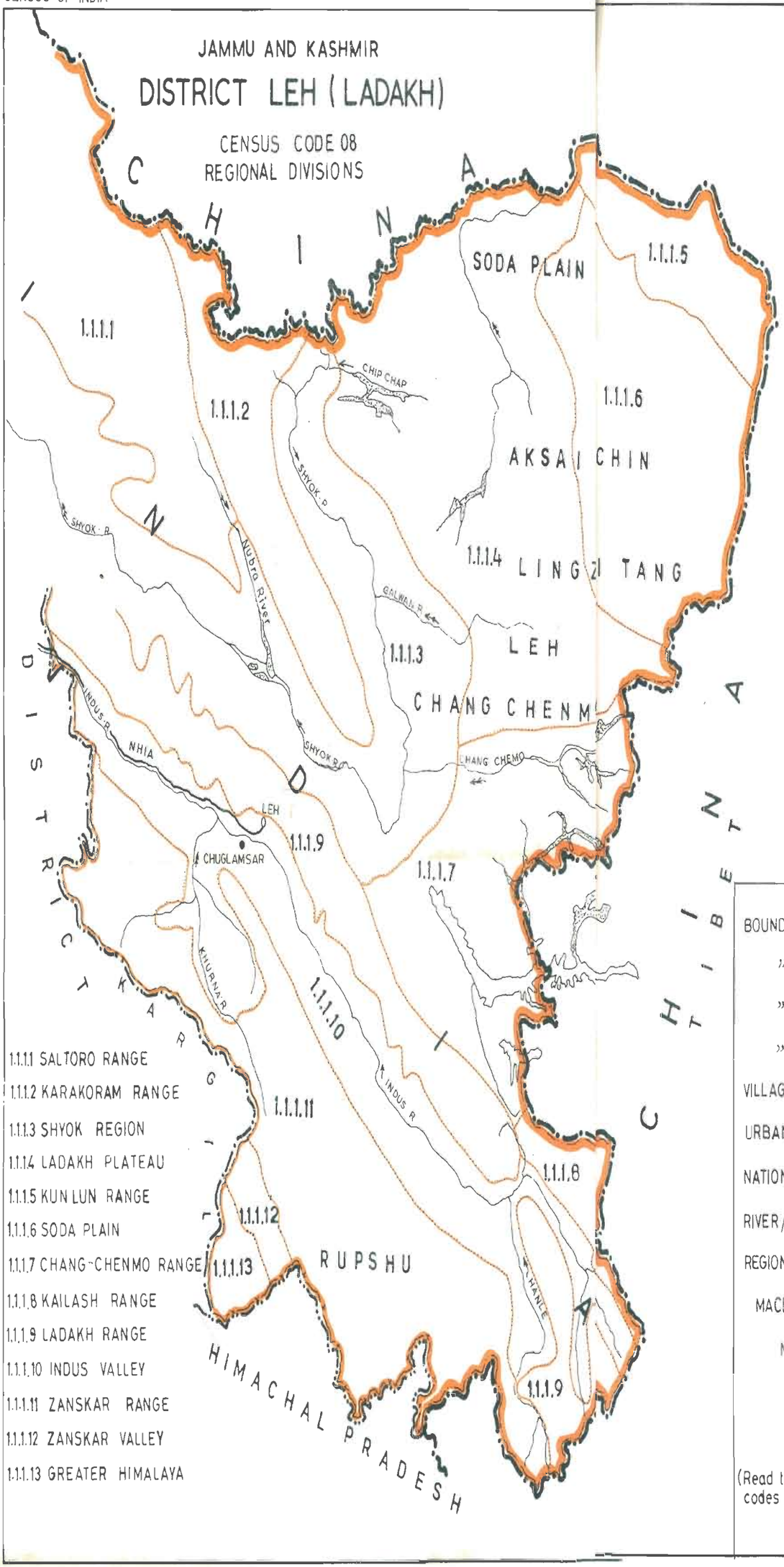
The district of Kargil is situated on the west of the region while its southern and south-eastern border is contiguous with Himachal Pradesh. The sub-micro region 1.1.1.12 viz; Zanskar valley falls on its north and north-eastern sides. Towards its south and south-west the huge glaciers on the mountain ridges of the Greater Himalaya are located. The region is the second smallest region of the district with an estimated area of only 800 $km.^2$ Because of the mountainous topography of the region and extreme cold climatic conditions no vegetation is possible on the snow covered slopes of the region and therefore the region is also devoid of any kind of habitation. The drainage is confined to a few small streams and rivulets only. The geology of the region is mainly consisted of Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous formations, Muth Quartzites, etc. The soils of the region are Udolls and Udalfs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT LEH (LADAKH)

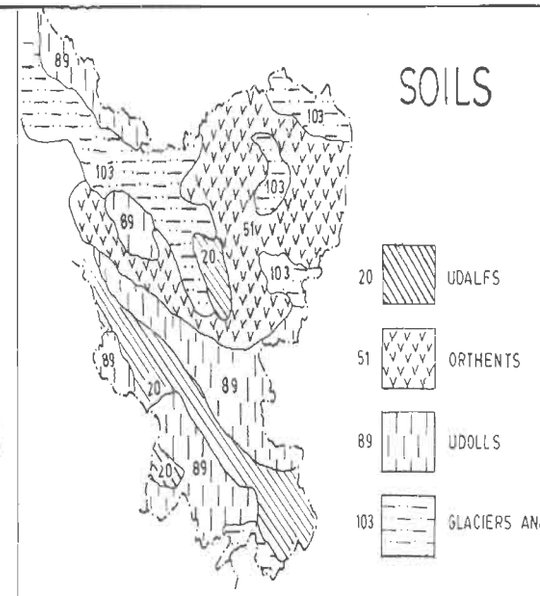
CENSUS CODE 08

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

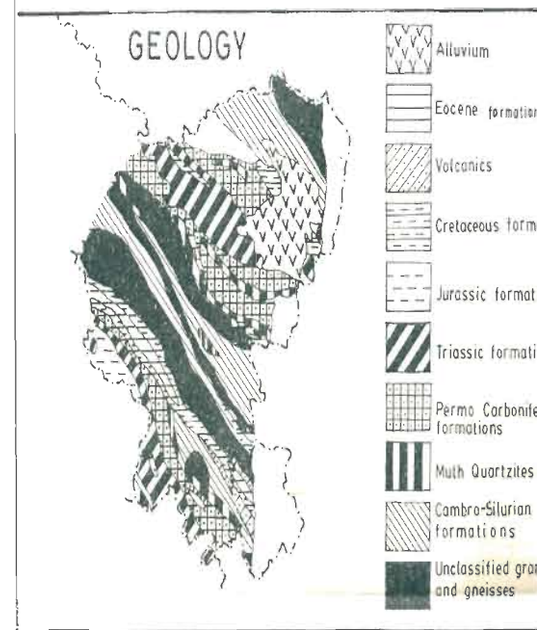


1.1.1.1 SALTORO RANGE
1.1.1.2 KARAKORAM RANGE
1.1.1.3 SHYOK REGION
1.1.1.4 LADAKH PLATEAU
1.1.1.5 KUN LUN RANGE
1.1.1.6 SODA PLAIN
1.1.1.7 CHANG-CHENMO RANGE
1.1.1.8 KAILASH RANGE
1.1.1.9 LADAKH RANGE
1.1.1.10 INDUS VALLEY
1.1.1.11 ZANSKAR RANGE
1.1.1.12 ZANSKAR VALLEY
1.1.1.13 GREATER HIMALAYA

SOILS



GEOLOGY



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

» STATE

» DISTRICT

» TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH

RIVER/STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.1.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: LEH (LADAKH) | Census Location Code No. 08 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Leh (Ladakh)	1.1.1.1. Saltoro Range	-	-	1,448.0	1 448.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.2. Karakoram Range	-	-	3,548.0	3,548.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.3. Shyok Region	12	-	11,392.0	11,392.0	-	6,068	6,068	-
		1.1.1.4. Ladakh Plateau	-	-	14,896.0	14,896.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.5. Kun Lun Range	-	-	2,896.0	2,896.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.6. Soda Plain	-	-	9,200.0	9,200.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.7. Chang-Chenmo Range	4	-	8,000.0	8,000.0	-	2,308	2,308	-
		1.1.1.8. Kailash Range	-	-	1,296.0	1,296.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.9. Ladakh Range	29	-	6,992.0	6,992.0	-	10,198	10,198	-
		1.1.1.10. Indus Valley	62	1	9,705.2	9,696.0	9.2	47,066	38,348	8,718
		1.1.1.11. Zanskar Range	6	-	11,888.0	11,888.0	-	2,740	2,740	-
		1.1.1.12. Zanskar Valley	-	-	592.0	592.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.13. Greater Himalaya	-	-	800.0	800.0	-	-	-	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : LEH (LADAKH) | Census Location Code No. 08 | State : JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.1.1. Saltoro Range	Leh	-	-	-	1,448.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7 Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9 Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11.
2.	1.1.1.2. Karakoram Range	Leh	-	-	-	3,548.0	-do-
3.	1.1.1.3. Shyok Region	Leh	5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30	12	12	11,392.0	Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7 Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No.1.1.1.9. Code No. 35 to 38, 48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11
4.	1.1.1.4. Ladakh Plateau	Leh	-	-	-	14,896.0	Code No. 5 ,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31.to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7. Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9. Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11
5.	1.1.1.5. Kun Lun Range	Leh	-	-	-	2,896.0	-do-
6.	1.1.1.6 Soda Plain	Leh	-	-	-	9,200.0	-do-
7.	1.1.1 7 Chang-Chenmo Range	Leh	31 to 34	4	4	8,000.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22to 24, 26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9. Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11
8.	1.1.1.8 Kailash Range	Leh	-	-	-	1,296.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No.1.1.1.3. Code No, 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7 Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9. Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10. Code no. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	1.1.1.9 Ladakh Range	Leh	1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113	29	29	6,992.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7. Code No. 35 to 38 ,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11
10.	1.1.1.10 Indus Valley	Leh	35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111	62	62 + 1 town	9,705.2	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7 Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112, 113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9. Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11.
11.	1.1.1.11 Zanskar Range	Leh	98,99,106 to 109	6	6	11,888.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25, 29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7. Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18,22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9 Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10
12.	1.1.1.12 Zanskar Valley	Leh	-	-		592.0	Code No. 5,6,11 to 14,19 to 21,25,29,30 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 31 to 34 are in region No. 1.1.1.7 Code No. 1 to 4,7 to 10,15 to 18, 22 to 24,26 to 28,39 to 47,112,113 are in region No. 1.1.1.9. Code No. 35 to 38,48 to 97,100 to 105,110,111 are in region No. 1.1.1.10 Code No. 98,99,106 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.1.11
13.	1.1.1.13 Greater Himalaya	Leh	-	-	-	800.0	-do-

Location Code number of census villages for the districts in the volume are according to the District Census Handbook of 1981 series. For further enquiry readers may consult the above handbooks for names of villages categorised in the regions in respective districts.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: LEH (LADAKH) | Census Location Code No. 03 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	1.1.1.1. Salto ro Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly unclassified granites and gneisses, Muth Quartzites, Cambro-Silurian formations etc.	Mainly Glaciers and Snow cap	The region is situated in the north-western part of the district, containing Saltoro range and Siachan glaciers, etc. The region has high altitude mountains with glaciers and eternal snow cap. The region is highly inaccessible. No vegetation worth to mention has been found in this region.
		1.1.1.2. Karakoram Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Jurassic formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udolls and Glaciers and Snow cap	This region is named after the famous Karakoram range which is situated in the north-western parts of the district. The region is comprised of high mountains , mostly covered with snow. The accessibility to this region is very remote. It contains the soils of Udolls and Glaciers and snow cap.
		1.1.1.3. Shyok Region	Leh tehsil	Mainly Permo-Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cambro-Silurian formations,unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Orthents and Glaciers and Snow cap	The region is U-shaped and is spread over the north-western parts of the district, containing Shyok river in the middle. There are a number of tributaries merging in Shyok river. It includes 12 villages, inhabiting 6,068 persons, all along the river banks and the lower slopes of mountains. The villages are connected by foot-paths, etc.
		1.1.1.4. Ladakh Plateau	Leh tehsil	Mainly Triassic, Alluvium, Permo-Carboniferous formations, Muth-Quartzites, etc.	Orthents, Udalfs and Glaciers & Snow cap	The region is situated in the northern parts of the district, containing Ladakh plateau. It includes the parts of Aksai Chin, Chang-Chenmo, Soda plain, etc. The region is composed of glaciers and high altitudes. It is devoid of any habitation. Severe climatic conditions are prevailing over here.
		1.1.1.5 Kun Lun Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly unclassified granites and gneisses and areas yet to be explored geologically.	Glaciers and Snow cap and Orthents.	The name of the region is after Kun Lun range which is a dividing line between India and China. It remains fully covered with glaciers and eternal snow throughout the year. The region is devoid of any habitation due to tough terrain and severe climatic conditions.
		1.1.1.6. Soda plain	Leh tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, CambroSilurian, Triassic, Cretaceous formations, etc.	Orthents and Glaciers and Snow-cap	The region is situated on the right side of the Ladakh plateau. The average height of the region is 4,864 metres mainly consisting of glaciers. The soils of the region are orthents and Glaciers and Snow cap. Due to extreme climate and high altitude the accessibility to the region is very remote. The region is devoid of any vegetation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.1.7. Chang Chenmo Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly Cambro-Silurian Muth-Quartzites, Permo-Carboniferous formations, unclassified granites and gneisses etc.	Orthents and Udolls	The region is situated on the eastern border of the state, containing Chang-Chenmo river which originates from the Chang-Chenmo glaciers. There are 4 villages in this region, inhabiting 2,308 persons. The soils of the region are Orthents and Udolls . Accessibility to the region is relatively possible along the river courses and mountain passes.
		1.1.1.8. Kailash Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly Cretaceous formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udolls and Udalfs	The region is situated on the south-eastern tip of the district and is after the famous range of Kailash which falls in it. It contains high mountains and glaciers. The region is inaccessible so uninhabited. The soils of the region are Udolls and Udalfs.
		1.1.1.9. Ladakh Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly unclassified granites and gneisses, Permo-Carboniferous, Cretaceous formations etc.	Udolls and Udalfs	The region is spread over in two parts, containing high mountains of Ladakh Range. Many peaks are above 6,080 metres and contain glaciers. It consists of 29 villages, inhabiting 10,198 persons, all in rural areas. The soils of the region are Udolls and Udalfs. Accessibility to this region is relatively poor.
		1.1.1.10. Indus Valley	Leh tehsil	Mainly Cretaceous, Permo-Carboniferous formations, Unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The region is situated in the south-western parts of the district. Indus river alongwith many tributaries drain the region. This is relatively fertile region of the district. It contains 62 villages and one town of Leh, inhabiting 47,066 persons. The region is most populous region in the district, claiming 68.83 per cent of the population of the district. The accessibility to this region is good in summers and remote in winters.
		1.1.1.11 Zanskar Range	Leh tehsil	Mainly Cretaceous, Cambro-Silurian, Muth-Quartzites, Permo-Carboniferous formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udalfs, Udolls & Glaciers & Snow cap	The region is situated in the south-western part of the district. Its name is after the Zanskar range of mountains which occupies south-western parts of the district. It includes the upper areas of Zanskar range, consisting glaciers and steep slopes. The region is thinly populated as it contains 2,740 persons in 6 villages only. The vegetation is very less and confined to a few low lying areas only. The accessibility to the region is restricted to footpaths and narrow roads only. The soils of the region are mainly Udalfs, Udolls and Glaciers and snow cap.
		1.1.1.12. Zanskar Valley	Leh tehsil	Mainly Triassic, Jurassic formations, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The Zanskar Valley is situated on the lower slopes of the Greater Himalaya and Zanskar mountains. It is in between the Zanskar range and Greater Himalaya and accordingly consists of the lower slopes of both the great mountains. The region is devoid of any habitation. The accessibility to the region is almost nil. It contains Udalfs and Udolls types of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.1.13. Greater Himalaya	Leh tehsil	Mostly Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous formations, Muth-Quartzites, etc.	Udolls and Udalfs	The region includes the Greater Himalaya which run across the country in the southern most tip of the district, to the south of Zanskar Valley. It includes lofty mountains covered with eternal snow. Because of topography and extreme cold climatic conditions, the region is devoid of vegetation and habitation, Udolls and Udalfs soils are found here.

DISTRICT KARGIL

Regional Divisions

The district has been newly carved out in 1979 after detaching the two tehsils of Kargil and Zanskar from the old district of Ladakh. The district touches the boundaries of the state of Himachal Pradesh in the south while the districts of Doda, Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula fall towards its west. Leh (Ladakh) district lies towards its east. The northern portion touches the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan. The district has been named after the famous and the only town of the district viz; Kargil which also serves as district headquarters and is situated at a distance of 204 kilometres from Srinagar. The district serves as a gateway to the Ladakh area and one feels the appearance of Buddhist culture as soon as Zojila pass is crossed. The Zojila Pass is the only entrance to the Ladakh region and connects it with the rest of the country, situated at a height of about 3,520 metres. It serves as gateway to cross the Greater Himalaya but experiences a heavy snow-fall with extreme cold climate during the winter months with the result that the road remains closed for about 6 months from November to May every year.

The district of Kargil experiences heavy snow-fall on the lower belts of Greater Himalaya near Zojila and Drass areas where the snow-fall is to the extent that all activities of the life and the accessibility remains suspended for a considerable time and the temperature in some areas drops as below as -40^0C to make movements of life worse and difficult, if not impossible. Due to this the road communication remians cut-off for 6 months every year and the district except for the air link through Leh(Ladakh) remains isolated for that period. Contrary to this, the snow-fall on the heights of Zanskar range is scanty and does not exceed 15 inches in a year on an average.

The Kargil district, generally speaking has a tough mountainous terrain between Greater Himalaya and the Zanskar range. The mountains are barren and stretch diagonally on both sides of the boundary. The habitation is concentrated mostly on the either sides of the river banks where a few narrow valleys have been utilized to grow food grains which hardly support the inhabitants of the district. Glaciers and snow-capped mountains encircling the lakes alongwith huge glaciers of the ranges enhance their rugged beauty. Interestingly the glaciers are mostly concentrated in the south of the district and on the Himalayan ranges. The naked mountains offer a unique picturesque landscape which has attracted the in-flow of many tourists. As per an official report as many as 10,000 foreigners were reported to have been registered at the Tourist Registration Office, Drass during the year, 1981-82. Several developments such as construction of tourist bungalows, huts and offices and development of tourist spots at Kargil, Panikar, Malbakh and Padam are seen in the district during the past few years.

Because of the extreme cold climatic conditions, most difficult mountainous terrain and a little space for cultivation have hampered the implementation of development schemes in the district. The water supply is almost nil due to very poor rain-fall and the inhabitants are mostly dependent on rivers, streams, etc. for drinking water.

The main occupation of the population of the district is agriculture as about 91 per cent of the total workers are engaged in this occupation. The major crops are wheat and millets, and in fruits the Halman variety of Apricot is very famous. Efforts are being made to enhance the cropping of Apricots. Forests in the district are very less and limited to a few areas alone and trees are being planted with the help of Forest Department. More and more area is being brought under plantation.

The district has an overall population of 65,992 persons, consisting of 35,609 males and 30,383 females. The district has the lowest population as compared with other districts of the state and constitutes only 1.10 per cent of the total population

of the state. There is only one urban area viz; Kargil in the district which is inhabited by 3,527 persons, consisting of 2,006 males and 1,521 females. The density of population of the district works out to only 5 persons per km.^{2} which shows that the district is very thinly populated, understandably because of the difficult topography and limited land available for cultivation. The literacy rate of the district is 18.86 per cent which is very less as compared to 26.67 of the state as a whole.

The total number of villages in the district are 129, of which 127 are inhabited. Not a single village in the district has a population of above 2,000. The village Cheskar in Kargil tehsil has the highest population of 1,896 persons in the district. The district is divided into two tehsils of Kargil and Zanskar having a population of 57,675 and 8,317 persons respectively.

The inhabitants of Kargil have a peculiar character Predominantly the district is inhabited by Muslims which alone constitute 80 per cent of the total population. The next bigger sect is Buddhists which are concentrated in the tehsil of Zanskar. There are a number of monasteries in the district popularly named as 'Gumpas' which serve as Buddhist temples and educational institutions simultaneously. There are also a few cottage and handicraft industries in the district mainly dealing with pashmina shawls, carpets, woollen tweed cloth, blankets, etc. But there is no major industry in the district, understandably because of the tough topography, hostile weather conditions, lack of raw material and marketing facilities.

On the basis of the various topographical, geological and physio-geographic aspects, the district has been divided into 7 sub-micro regions. The brief physio-geographic characterstics of each region are given below:

1.1.1.1.Ladakh Range

The region is situated on the north-eastern tip of the district alongwith the boundary of Leh(Ladakh) district and is composed of the higher altitude areas of Ladakh Range which run parallel to the north of Indus valley.

The sub-micro region is bounded in the north by the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan and in the east and south-east by the district of Leh (Ladakh). The Indus valley (1.1.1.2) runs along-with its south- western boundary. The region derives its name from the Ladakh Range of mountains located within the region. The region contains mountains and glaciers of high altitude ranges which remain frozen throughout the year. The area experiences sever cold climate, especially during winter months which makes the region devoid of any vegetation and cultivation. The region is the smallest among all other regions having a total estimated area of only 560 km^2. There is neither any village in the region nor any habitation. There is no significant river passing through this region but a number of small streams/rivulets originate from the glaciers of the region. All the streams which originate from this region ultimately get merged in the river Indus which flows in the south of the region.

The Geology of the region is mostly composed of Eocene formations, unclassified granities and gneisses, etc. In so far as soils of the regions are concerned only one type viz; Udalfs is located in the region. Because of the rough topography and steep mountains, there is no road or path passing through the region and so the accessibility is handicapped.

1.1.1.2. Indus Valley

The region lies on the either side of the river Indus which passes through diagonally in the upper north-eastern part of the district and is comprised of the low lying valley formed by the river, upto an average height of 4,000 metres and on the lower slopes of Ladakh Range and Zanskar Range. The valley thus formed has a comparative less difficult topography and hostile conditions of weather.

The region is bordered in the north by the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan and towards its east fall the region as delineated as the Ladakh Range (1.1.1.1.) and the district Leh(Ladakh). The regions of Deosai Mountains (1.1.1.7.) and Shingo Suru Valley (1.1.1.6.) fall towards its west while the southern boundary is contiguous with region No.1.1.1.3. (Zanskar Range). The region is a part of

Indus valley micro region formed in Leh(Ladakh) district which has its existence in the Kargil district also. Many small streams/Nallas which originate from the glaciers of Ladakh and Zanskar ranges merge with the Indus river.

The total area of the region is estimated to be 581.1 km^2. in which 5,440 persons reside giving an overall density of 9 persons per km^2. There is no urban area in the region and the number of villages inhabiting 5,440 persons is only 11. All the villages belong to tehsil Kargil. The accessibility to the region is good with a few fair weather roads passing through the region and connecting many of the villages with the district headquarters.

The Geology of the region is of complex nature comprising mainly Permo-Carboniferous Volcanies, Eocene formations and unclassified granites and gneisses. The soil type, however, is Udalfs in the region.

1.1.1.3. Zanskar Range

The sub-micro region is situated in the eastern side of the district. It is spread diagonally over the two tehsils of Zanskar and Kargil. The region comprises the heights of the naked mountains of Zanskar range which runs more or less diagonally across the district whose peaks rise to a height of above 5,600 metres.

The region is bounded in the north by Shingo-Suru-Valley (1.1.1.6) and Indus Valley (1.1.1.2), in the east by the district Leh(Ladakh), in the south and south-west by Zanskar Valley (1.1.1.4) as per the scheme of deliveation of sub-micro regions in the district. The region is comprised of the slopes and mountains of Zanskar Range.

The topography of the district is mountainous with snow clad peaks and glaciers, some of them *are as high as 5,600 metres. The mountains are* connected by passes as Barla La (4,232 metres) Ruse La (4,978 metres), Chardo La (4,367 metres), Kanj La (5,255 metres), Tondha La (4,772 metres), Siachen La (5,326 metres) and others. Because of the difficult topography and hostile climatic conditions, the land available for cultivation is very less and is confined only to low lying areas of mountain slopes and around rivers. The main river which passes through the region is Zanskar river, which originates from the Zanskar Range and flows into the district Leh (Ladakh). There are a number of small streams and Nallas which originate from the glaciers of Zanskar range and flow into the region, some of them are Zumlung Nalla, Kumlung Nalla, Kanji Nalla, Phulungpon Kanji Nalla, Pidmu Tokpo, Palda Tokpo, Shingri Chu, Leshun Nalla, Ronchil Nalla, etc. etc.

The area of the region has been worked out to 4,387.5 km . consisting of 27 villages. Out of 27 villages, 25 villages are located in tehsil Kargil and remining 2 in Zanskar tehsil. The region is inhabited by 15,972 persons. The region is thinly populated and has a density of 4 persons per km^2 only.

The villages and important places of the region are connected by a few narrow roads, bridle-paths and foot-paths but the main road which passes through the region is the famous National Highway connecting Srinagar with Leh. The highway enters the region near Gyal and leaves the region and the district through the famous pass of Fotu La (4,094 metres) which is the highest point on the Leh-Srinagar road. There are also a few foot-paths which lead to the other areas of Leh (Ladakh) district and Zanskar tehsil.

The soil of the region are mainly Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the region is also diversified, consisting mainly of Permo-Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, and Cambro-Silurian formations.

1.1.1.4. Zanskar Valley

The valley is consisted of low lying areas of Zanskar Range and Greater Himalaya within the Jurisdiction fo Zanskar tehsil.

The sub-micro region is bordered in the north-east by the Zanskar Range and Shingo-Suru Valley (1.1.1.6), while the southern boundary of the region is contiguous with Greater Himalaya (1.1.1.5), and merges with Leh(Ladakh) district. The western area

is also occupied by the Greater Himalaya (1.1.1.5). Because of the fact that the region is comprised of the less difficult terrain and somewhat easy topography as compared with other regions, and because of its being situated in lesser heights and in a zig-zag shaped valley formed by the slopes of Greater Himalaya and Zanskar range, most of the settlements and habitations of the tehsil are confined to this particular area only. The cropping areas are also available in the valley with most of the workers engaged in agriculture.

The total area of the region is estimated to be 1,150 km^2 with 22 villages, all lying in the tehsil Zanskar and holding a population of 7,053 persons. The density per km^2 works out to 6 persons which seems fairly good as compared with other regions. The tehsil Hedadquarters are at Padam which is also situated in the region, and has a total population of 139 persons only. Not only this particular region but the whole of tehsil Zanskar is entirely rural.

The region contains numerous small rivers/streams such as Chankpo Nalla, Chanu Tokpo, Mulung Tokpo, Tsarup Lingti Nalla, Tsarap Chu, Niri Tsarap Chu, etc. etc.

In so for geology of the region is concerned it has a diversified type of geology including mainly Jurassic, Triassic, Permo-Carboni-ferous, Muth-Quartzites, Cambro-Silurian formations and unclassified granites and gneisses. The soil type is comprised of mainly Udalfs.

The region has somewhat tolerable accessibility with fairly a good number of minor roads/foot-paths, etc. which connect the villages with each other as also with other parts of the district.

1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya

The region is located in the southern and western part of the district. In the south, it has a common border with the state of Himachal Pradesh and district of Leh(Ladakh). The eastern boundary of the region touches the boundaries of Zanskar Valley (1.1.1.4) and Shingo-suru valley (1.1.1.6) on its worth lies the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan. The region has a very rugged topography comprising mountain peaks some of which rise to a height of about 6,480 metres, and huge stretches of numerous frozen glaciers and lakes at the top of the mountains, from where rivers and streams originate and run down the slopes into the valley.

In so far area is concerned, the region is the largest among all the regions of the district with an estimated area of 4,668.5 km^2 and having only one village of Zanskar tehsil with a population of 195 persons only, other-wise the rest of the region is totally un-inhabited. Because of the enormous height of the region with a difficult terrain and extreme cold climatic conditions, the vegetation is almost nil.

In the north the National Highway between Srinagar and Leh enters the region crosses the Himalayan ranges near Baltal through Zojila Pass (3,520 metres) and travels along with Nalla Gamru to the next region of Shingo-Suru valley near Pandras.This area experiences heavy snow-fall and extreme cold climatic conditions whereas the area of the region towards south receives very little rains or snow-fall The concentration of massive glaciers could be seen in south-western part of the region alongwith the boundary of the district Doda, among them the noteworthy glaciers are Shatar, Dalung, Hamjul, Chilung, Lalung, Durung, Haskira, Kange, Haptai, and Gimbal glaciers. The main rivers/Nallas which flow through the region are Gamru Chilung Tokpo, Perupu Giambal, Kange Tokpo, Sumche Tokpo, Mulung Tokpo, etc. There are a few narrow roads and foot-paths which pass through the region.

The soils of the region are comprised mainly of Udalfs. Udolls and Glaciers and Snow cap. The geology of the region which is basically of composite type includes mainly Volcanics, Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Cambro-Silurian formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.

1.1.1.6 Shingo-Suru Valley

The valley formed by the rivers of Shingo and Suru, is situated in the upper central part of the

tehsil Kargil. The region has been named after the two rivers of Shingo and Suru which play a major role in formation of a valley of irregular shape. Not only these two rivers but there are many other big and small rivers which flow in the valley and provide sufficient irrigational facilities to the land available for cultivation. The rivers/Nallas are Shicar river, Drass river, Karcha or Suru Nalla, Segad, Singo river, Wakia Rong Nalla, Phulungpo Nalla, etc.

The region is situated on lesser heights/slopes of the Greater Himalaya, Zanskar Range, Deosai Mountains and Ladakh Range and is therefore suitable not only for cultivation purposes but also for inhabitation as compared with other parts of the tehsil Kargil. Due to this, majority of villages are located in the region which is clear from the fact that out of total number of 104 villages, the region holds 68 villages and the only notified urban area of Kargil. There are 37,332 persons inhabiting the region, out of which 33,805 live in rural areas and 3,527 in the urban area.

The total area of the region has been estimated to 2,050.0 Km^2, out of which 2.1 km^2 is under the urban area of Kargil. The density of population per km^2 works out to 18 persons which seems to be fairly good as compared with the other regions of the district.

The accessibility of the area is relatively good among all other regions of the district. The National Highway between Srinagar and Leh enters near Pandras and leaves the region near Gyal.

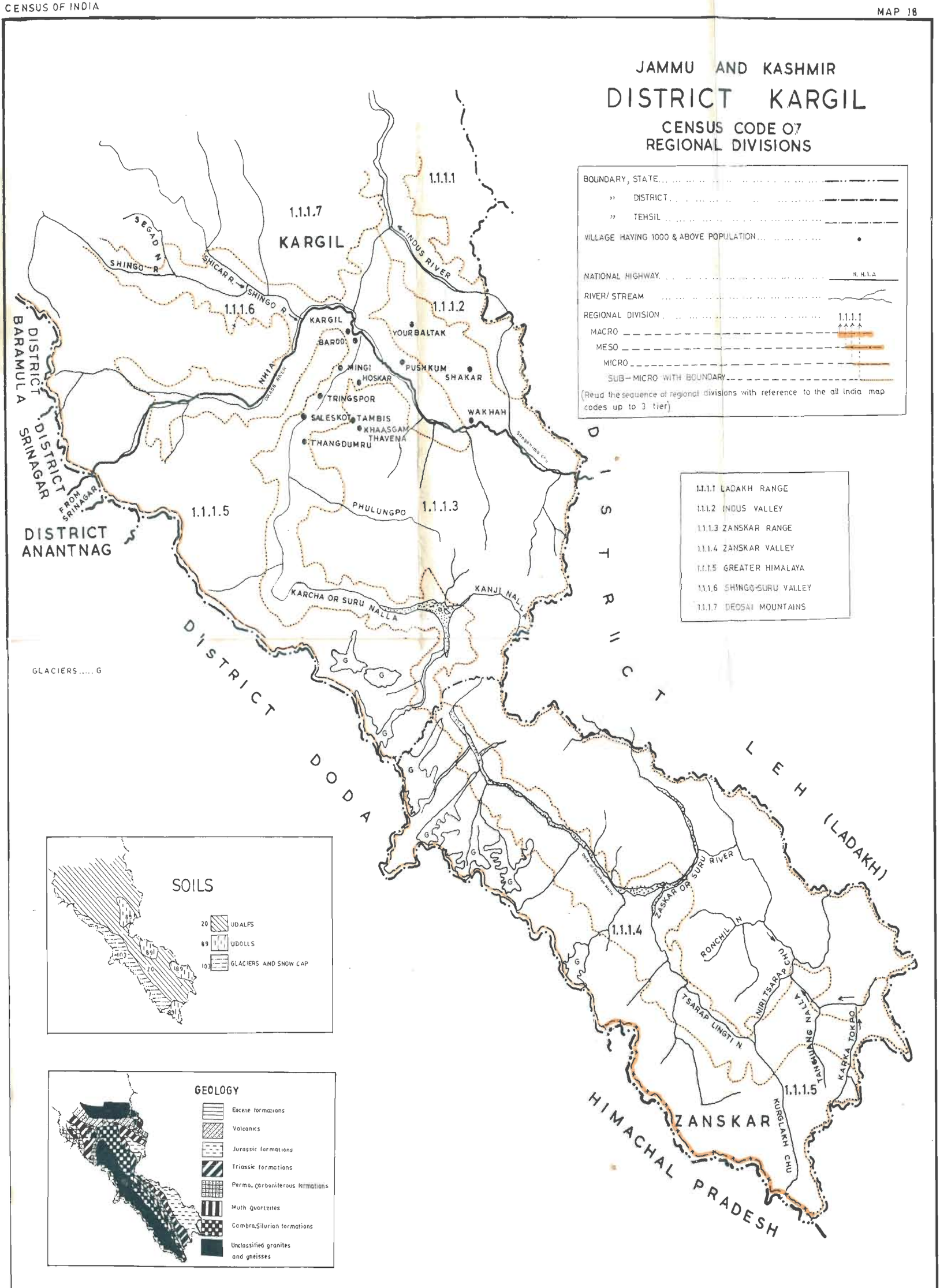
The Geology of the region is complex, comprising mainly formations of Cambro-Silurian, Permo-Carboniferous Triassic, Volcanics and unclassified granites and greisses. The Soil type is mainly Udalfs.

1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains

It is a U-shaped region, delineated in the northern most fringe of the district, is comprised of highlands and flattened ridges. The region is bounded in the north by the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan, in the south by Shingo-Suru Valley (1.1.1.6), which encircles it from the south-eastern to western side. Towards its east lies Indus valley (1.1.1.2).

The area has an average height of about 5,168 metres above sea level and is comprised of the huge glaciers, steep slopes and lakes alongwith plains, encircled by chains of mountains in either side of the region. The area experiences not only snow-fall but a sizeable fall in temperature during winter months, which makes vegetation/forests in the region less if not nil. The flattened ridges and eroded plains are generally dry and stony with some patches of grass and frequent occurances of swamps and bogs. The malarial climate also makes it unhabitable. The main rivers/*Nallas* which flow in the region are Pohutukish and Karkit type.

The area of the region has been assessed at 1,356.0 km^2 where there are no settlements either rural or urban. The region has predominantly only one kind of soil i.e. Udalfs. The geology mainly consists of unclassified granites and gneisses. The whole of the area is barren and uncultivable waste except for a few shrubs and bushes.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DISTRICT KARGIL
CENSUS CODE 07
REGIONAL DIVISIONS
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 & ABOVE POPULATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
N. H. 1. A
RIVER/ STREAM
REGIONAL DIVISION
1.1.1.1
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)
1.1.1.1 LADAKH RANGE
1.1.1.2 INDUS VALLEY
1.1.1.3 ZANSKAR RANGE
1.1.1.4 ZANSKAR VALLEY
1.1.1.5 GREATER HIMALAYA
1.1.1.6 SHINGO-SURU VALLEY
1.1.1.7 DEOSAI MOUNTAINS
GLACIERS..... G
SOILS
20 UDALFS
89 UDOLLS
103 GLACIERS AND SNOW CAP
GEOLOGY
Eocene formations
Volcanics
Jurassic formations
Triassic formations
Permo-carboniferous formations
Muth Quartzites
Cambro-Silurian formations
Unclassified granites and gneisses
KARGIL
1.1.1.7
1.1.1.1
1.1.1.2
1.1.1.3
1.1.1.4
1.1.1.5
1.1.1.6
SEGAD N
SHINGO R
SHICAR R
SHINGO R
INDUS RIVER
KARGIL
BARDO
YOURBALTAK
MINGI
HOSKAR
PUSHKUM
SHAKAR
NHIA
TRINGSPOR
SALESKOT
TAMBIS
KHAASGAM
THAVENA
THANGDUMRU
WAKHAH
PHULUNGPO
KARCHA OR SURU NALLA
KANJI NALLA
ZASKAR OR SURU RIVER
RONCHIL N
NIRI TSARAP CHU
TSARAP LINGTI N.
TANGUANG NALLA
KARKA TOKPO
KURGLAKH CHU
ZANSKAR
DISTRICT BARAMULA
DISTRICT SRINAGAR
FROM SRINAGAR
DISTRICT ANANTNAG
DISTRICT DODA
DISTRICT LEH (LADAKH)
HIMACHAL PRADESH

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: KARGIL | Census location Code No. 07 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kargil	1.1.1.1. Ladakh Range	-	-	560.0	560.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.1.2. Indus Valley	11	-	581.0	581.0	-	5,440	5,440	-
		1.1.1.3 Zanskar Range	27	-	4,387.5	4,387.5	-	15,972	15,972	-
		1.1.1.4. Zanskar Valley	22	-	1,150.0	1,150.0	-	7,053	7,053	-
		1.1.1.5. Greater Himalaya	1	-	4,668.5	4,668.5	-	195	195	-
		1.1.1.6. Shingo-Suru Valley	68	1	2,050.0	2,047.9	2.1	37,332	33,805	3,527
		1.1.1.7. Deosai Mountains	-	-	1,356.0	1,356.0	-	-	-	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: KARGIL | Census Location Code No. 07 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villlages and towns in region	Area of regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.1.1 Ladakh Range	Kargil	-	-	-	560.0	Code No. 8 to 15,28 to 30 are in region No. 1.1.1.2. Code No. 4 to 7,16,17,24 to 27,31 to 34,36,42,43,45,47,49 to 54 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 1 to 3, 18 to 23, 35,37 to 41,44,46,48,55 to 104 are in region No. 1.1.1.6.
2.	1.1.1.2 Indus Valley	Kargil	8 to 15, 28 to 30	11	11	581.0	Code No. 4 to 7, 16, 17, 24 to 27, 31 to 34, 36, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49 to 54 are in region No. 1.1.1.3. Code No. 1 to 3, 18 to 23, 35, 37 to 41,44, 46, 48, 55 to 104 are in region No. 1.1.1.6.
3.	1.1.1.3 Zanskar Range	Kargil	4 to 7, 16, 17, 24 to 27, 31 to 34, 36, 42 43, 45, 47, 49 to 54	25			Code No. 8 to 15, 28 to 30, are in region No. 1.1.1.2 Code No. 1 to 3, 18 to 23, 35, 37 to 41,44 46, 48, 55 to 104 are in region No. 1.1.1.6
		Zanskar	10, 11	2	27	4,387.5	Code No. 1 to 9, 12 to 14, 16 to 25 are in region No. 1.1.1.4, Code No. 15 is in region No. 1.1.1.5
4.	1.1.1.4 Zanskar Valley	Zanskar	1 to 9,12 to 14, 16 to 25	22	22	1,150.0	Code No. 10, 11, are in region No. 1.1.1.3 and Code No. 15 is in region No. 1.1.1.5
5.	1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya	Kargil	-	-	-	-	Code No. 8 to 15, 28 to 30 are in region No. 1.1.1.2, Code No. 4 to 87, 16, 17, 24 to 27, 31 to 34, 36, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49 to 54 are in region No. 1.1.1.3, Code no. 1 to 3, 18 to 23,35,37 to 41,44,46,48,55 to 104 are in region No. 1.1.1.6.
		Zanskar	15	1	1	4,668.5	Code No. 10 11 are in region No. 1.1.1.3 Code No. 1 to 9,12 to 14, 16 to 25 are in region No. 1.1.1.4.
6.	1.1.1.6 Shingo-Suru Valley	Kargil	1 to 3, 18 to 23, 35, 37 to 41, 44, 46, 48, 55 to 104	68	68 +1 town	2,050.0	Code No. 8 to 15, 28 to 30 are in region No. 1.1.1.2, Code No. 4 to 7,16,17,24 to 27, 31 to 34, 36, 42 43, 45, 47, 49 to 54 are in region no. 1.1.1.3.
7.	1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains	Kargil	-	-	-	1,356.0	Code no. 8 to 15, 28, to 30, are in region No. 1.1.1.2, Code No. 4 to 7, 16, 17, 24 to 27, 31 to 34, 36, 42, 43, 45. 47, 49 to 54 are in region No. 1.1.1.3, Code No. 1 to 3,18 to 23, 35, 37 to 41,44,46,48, 55 to 104 are in reegion No. 1.1.1.6.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

ict: KARGIL | Census Location Code No. 07 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mu and ıshmir	Kargil	1.1.1.1 Ladakh Range	Kargil tehsil	Mainly Eocene formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udalfs	The region is located in the north-eastern of the distict and is comprised of the higher altitude areas of Ladakh range which run parallel to the north of Indus valley. It includes high altitude ranges and glaciers which remain frozen throughout the year. The region is devoid of any vegetation and so the habitation. The sois of the region are Udalfs.
		1.1.1.2 Indus Valley	Kargil tehsil	Mainly Permo-Carboniferous Volcanics, Eocene formations and unclassified granites and gneisses	Udalfs	The region lies either side of the Indus river, comprising low lying areas of Ladakh range and Zanskar range. Many streams which originate from the ranges of Ladakh and Zanskar. It includes 11 villages of Kargil tehsil where 5,440 persons reside. The accessibility to the region is relatively good in comparison to other areas of the district. The region contains Udalfs type of soils. The main crops of the region are millets and barley.
		1.1.1.3 Zanskar Range	1. Kargil tehsil 2. Zanskar tehsil	Mainly Permo-Carboniferous Triassic Jurassic and Cambro Silurian-formations, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The region includes the parts of Kargil and Zanskar tehsils and is situated in the eastern side of the district. The height of many peaks is above 5,600 metres which remain snow-covered through out the year. It includes 27 villages where 15,972 persons reside. The land available for cultivation is very less and is confined to low lying areas of the mountain slopes and along the rivers, where we find settlements also. The villages and important places of the region are connected by a few narrow roads, bridle-paths, foot-paths etc. besides the National Highway which passes through the region. The soils are Udalfs and Udolls in the region. The main crops are barley and millets.
		1.1.1.4 Zanskar Valley	Zanskar tehsil	Mainly Jurassic, Triassic Carboniferous Muth-Quartzites, Cambro-Silurian formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.	Udalfs	The valley is consisted of low lying areas of Zanskar Range and Greater Himalaya as it is located in between the said ranges. It includes the areas of Zanskar tehsil only. Being a low lying area, the topography is relatively less difficult. It includes 22 villages of Zanskar tehsil where 7,053 persons reside. The cultivated areas are restricted to lower slopes where we do find settlements. The soils of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						region are Udalfs. The region has tolerable accessibility with fairly a good number of minor roads/foot-paths, etc. The main crop of the region is millets.
		1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya	1. Kargil tehsil 2. Zanskar tehsil	Mainly Volcanics, Triassic permo-Carboni ferous, Cambro-Silurian formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.	Udalfs and Udolls	The region is located in the southern and western parts of the district. The region was a very rugged topography, comprising mountain peaks covered with snow. A number of rivers and streams flow down the slopes and drain the region.
						The region contains one village where 195 persons reside. The remaining huge area is totally uninhabited due to rugged and difficult terrain and hostile climatic conditions prevailing therein. There are a few minor roads and foot paths in region. The accessibility to the region is very poor.
		1.1.1.6 Shingo-Suru-Valley	Kargil tehsil	Mainly Cambro-Silurian Permo-Carboniferous Triassic formations, Volcanics and unclassified granites and gneisses.	Udalfs	The region is formed mainly by the rivers of Shingo and Suru along with other rivers and streams of the valley. These rivers and streams provide irrigational facilities to the land available for cultivation.
						The region includes 68 villages and the only urban area of Kargil Notified Area where 37,332 persons reside. The density of population has been worked out to 18 persons per km^2 in this region.The soils of the region are Udalfs. The accessibility to this region is relatively good in comparison to other regions of the district. The National Highway between Srinagar and Leh passes through this region.
		1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains	Kargil tehsil	Mainly Unclassified granites and gneisses etc.	Udalfs	The region is comprised of highlands and flattened ridges. The region is situated in the northern parts of the district. The area has huge glaciers, steep slopes eroded ridges and plains. The climate of the region is very hostile. The flattened ridges and eroded plains are generally dry and stony with some patches of grass and frequent occurrences of swamps and bogs. The malarial climate also makes it unhabitable. The soils of the region are Udalfs.

DISTRICT ANANTNAG

Regional Divisions

The district of Anantnag is an important district of Kashmir Valley (1.1.2.) and is situated in its south and south-eastern parts. The district is bounded in the east by the district of Doda, in the north by Kargil and Srinagar districts and in the north-west by Pulwama district. The southern boundary is formed by the districts of Udhampur, Rajauri and Doda while the western boundary is formed by the district of Punch. The district has been named after the town of Anantnag which also serves as district Headquarters and is also known as Islamabad.

The valley of Kashmir, at the time of partition, was divided into two districts namely Kashmir North and Kashmir South, also known as Baramula and Anantnag respectively. The valley, however, witnessed a number of changes and as a result of which, the valley is comprised of 6 districts and 22 tehsils. The southern part of the district which is contiguous with the districts of Udhampur and Doda is divided by Pir Panjal range consisting of thick forests and snow clad peaks rising as high as 3,040 metres, whereas the eastern part of the district is covered with thick forests mostly of Alpine nature and peaks which rise even upto the height of 4,256 metres to 4,560 metres. The plain areas of the district, however, have an average height of 1,672 metres above the mean sea level, consisting of alluvial soil which includes soils locally known as *Gurtu* (clayey), *Bahil* (rich loam), *Sekil* (light loam with sandy sub-soil) and *Dazan* land (low lying swamps) It also have some table lands—Karewas (morains) famous for their white clay and saffron fields.

The district forms a part of the valley which is famous throughout the world for its scenic beauty and is known as "paradise on the earth". This is because of the fact that the district enjoys a rejuvenating climate and the beauty of the majestic lofty mountains, with snow capped peaks and glaciers, cobalt blue lakes surrounded by picturesque rocks of varying colours, the melodious flow of the sweet waters of its numerous springs, historical Mughal gardens, wide spread fruit orchards consisting of world famous varieties of apples, cherries, pears, apricots, almonds, etc. The natural beauty of the district stands enriched by the historical remnants of the ancient times which attract many tourists and pilgrims who not only enjoy the picnics and holidays but also satisfy their religious urge by visiting places like Amarnath cave, Mattan temple, Sun temple at Martand, tomb of Sheikh Zain-ud-Din at Aishmuqam and the other famous among historical places are the Mughal Garden of Achabal, Garden & Ruins of Bijbehara with oldest species of chinar trees, spring of Verinag, ruins of Mamal temple, etc. Besides there are numerous tourist spots which have world wide fame for their natural scenic beauty and attractive places for trekking. The district is rich in health resorts and places of tourist interest which among others include Pahalgam, Verinag, Achabal, Kukernag, Daksum, etc. Some of the famous and interesting routes of trekking which not only attract local tourists but many foreign tourists are as below:—

i) Pahalgam-Aru-Lidderwat-Sikiwas-Tarsar, Marsar-Nagberan-Dachigam-Srinagar.

ii) Aru-Yember Pass-Zaiwan-Kulun

iii) Pahalgam-Chandanwari-Sheshnag-Panjterni-Amarnath Cave-Baltal-Sonamarg.

iv) Aru-Lidderwat-Satlanjan-Dodsar-Kolahoi peak & back.

v) Kukernag-Daksum-Marwa-Kishtwar

The climatic conditions of the district are similar to other districts of the valley. Heavy snowfall is experienced on the areas of higher altitudes which

are in close proximity of Pir Panjal and Greater Himalaya. These areas are snow bound for a period of 3-4 months and are inaccessible during that period. In summer also the temperature of the district remains less than that of Srinagar because of its major area being in the close vicinity of the slopes of great mountain ranges. According to an estimate the district experiences an average annual rainfall of 633.072 millimetres. The area, however, has witnessed a series of floods during the past few years when the rainfall has been continuous and heavy. The maximum rainfall of 1,354.412 millimetres has been recorded by the district in 1957.

The district has witnessed a drastic jurisdictional changes since 1941 when the area of the erstwhile district formerly named as Kashmir North stood at 2,814 sq. miles (7,295 km^2 approx.) which was shrunk to 2,096.9 sq. miles (5,436 km^2 approx.) in 1961 and reduced further to 5,382 km^2 in 1971 and because of the fact that the district was split into two districts by detaching the tehsils of Pulwama, Tral and Shupiyan from the district of Anantnag and creating a new district of Pulwama whereas the area at present of Anantnag district provisionally stands at 3,984 km^2. The district is comprised of the tehsils of Anantnag, Pahalgam, Kulgam and two newly constituted tehsils of Duru and Bijbehara. The total population of the district as enumerated in the 1981 Census stood at 656,351, consisting of 347,706 males and 308,645 females. The density has thus been worked out to 165 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole which indicates a fairly high density than other districts. The district at present consists of one town of Anantnag and 7 Notified Areas of Achabal, Bijbehara, Kukernag, Kulgam, Pahalgam, Mattan and Qazi Gund. In rural areas, there are 645 villages, of which 19 are un-inhabited. The major population of the district is comprised of Kashmiris who either profess Islam or Hinduism believed to be the descendents of Aryans, who were settled in the valley some-time in 2,000 B.C. The urban areas of the district hold a population of 70,286 persons, of which 20,742 are main workers. As many as 28,917 are literates. In rural areas, the total population of 586,065, includes 187,161 main workers. The main occupation of the people of the district is agriculture in which 68.46 per cent of the total population is engaged. The main crop of the district is paddy as the lands available for cultivation are fertile and facilities of irrigation are sufficient. Mention may be made of canals like Martand, Awantipora, Nandi, Dadi, Zainapora, etc. The other important crop is maize which is generally grown on the lower slopes of the mountains and needs less irrigation than paddy. Wheat, pulses, millets, oil seeds are also grown.

The accessibility to the district is also fairly good and almost all important places and villages have been connected by metalled roads. According to an estimate the district upto the year 1979-80 had 519.77 kilometres of black top roads, 18 kilometres of metal top roads,, 132.50 kilometres of shingled and 172 kilometres of fair-weather and 169.32 kilometres of jeepable roads. The National Highway No. IA enters the district near Bijbehara and leaves the district near Jawahar Tunnel.

The district is fastly expanding in industrial field among them sericulture industry has been adopted by as many as 9,000 persons as small household industry and is spreading fastly. Apart from this, 362 small scale units have also sprung up under the self employment scheme while 1,400 units have been opened by the District Industries Centre. The district is known for its Handicrafts among which *Gabba* weaving is a reputed household industry. Besides this, the household industry includes silk weaving, woollen yarn, sports goods, willow works, etc.

The district is very rich in so far as water resources are concerned. There are numerous small and big perennial rivers *Nallas* and small streams of clean water which originate from the glaciers of the mountains and flowing across the district bringing fertile soil to the plains and irrigating major areas of cropping. The rivers/streams are good for fishing as trouts of various species are found in abundance in many of the streams and many other hatcheries are being developed by the State Government. Many power generating possibilities are being explored to get full use of the network of perennial rivers, *Nallas* and streams. Among them mention may be made of Jhelum,

Liddar, Sandran, Vishav, Arapat, Bringi, Jadi, Rapri, *Ahlan Nalla*, etc.

The physio-geographic conditions of the various parts are also different and do not resemble with each other and have contrary conditions in so far as soils, geology, climate, accessibility, topography, etc. are concerned and on the basis of these aspects, the district has been sub-divided into following three sub-micro regions:—

1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya

The region is situated in the northern most part of the district and is comprised of the lower heights of the Greater Himalaya which separate the valley from Ladakh Region. The boundaries of the sub-micro region are contiguous in the north-east with the districts of Kargil and Doda, in the west and north by the districts of Pulwama and Srinagar respectively while the southern boundaries are contiguous with the sub-micro regions of 1.1.2.2 (Pir Panjal) and 1.1.2.3 (Jhelum Plain). The region is mainly based on the deep gorges and narrow valleys formed by the two main streams of East Liddar and West Liddar as also number of tributaries. The region is contiguous with the region of the same name delineated in the districts of Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and Doda having the similar physical features. The topography of the region varies from the lower areas of the Liddar Valley with grassy meadows besides the lofty peaks of Kolahoi and Amarnath. Formation of huge and gigantic glaciers from where many perennial rivers/streams originate, provide the irrigation to the crops grown in the district. The major crop of the region is maize which is grown on the mountain slopes. It will be worthwhile to mention that the higher areas remain occupied by the nomadic population of Gujjars and Bakkarwals who bring their cattle to the meadows and the grazing lands in between the slopes of the mountains and the plains of the state. These persons also engage themselves in agriculture and grow crops on the hills besides rearing their cattle. The other crops are pulses and millets.

The region at the time of 1981 Census was inhabited by 24,786 persons living in 22 villages and one town (16 villages and one urban area of Pahalgam of Pahalgam tehsil and 6 villages of Bijbehara tehsil). The urban population of the region is 2,626 whereas the rural population stands at 22,160. The total area of the region as worked out by planimeter is 975.0 km^2 which gives a total density of 25 persons per km^2.

The region is very famous for its natural beauty of high altitude mountains, thick forests, glaciers, snow clad peaks and clean water lakes like Tarsar situated at the top of the mountains. Many spots of tourist interest have also been developed and people from all over the world come to witness the scenic beauty. The Amarnath cave which is situated at about 52 kilometres to the north of Pahalgam town is also attracting a number of pilgrims every year. The accessibility to the region is not good as the main road which comes from Anantnag terminates at Pahalgam town. Other small routes of metal and fair weather roads are very less and limited to a few kilometres only. There are a number of trekking routes which have been discussed earlier in the paragraphs.

The soils of the region are composed of Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the region is of complex nature which predominantly includes Triassic, Volcanics, Alluvium and Permo-Carboniferous formations. The region has a number of reserved forests around Pahalgam town.

1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal

The region is separated into two parts by the Jhelum Plain. The first part 1.1.2.2 is situated on the eastern and south-eastern side of the district which is contiguous with district Doda and comprises of the heights and slopes of the Pir Panjal range which stands as a dividing line between the Kashmir Division and the Jammu Division. The other part of the same region 1.1.2.2 is situated on the south-western side of the district and also comprises of the heights and slopes of Pir Panjal. The eastern part of the region is bounded in the north by the region 1.1.2.1. (Greater Himalaya), in the south and east by the Doda district and in the west by Jhelum Plain (No. 1.1.2.3). The western part of the region

(1.1.2.2.) touches districts of Doda and Udhampur and in the west with Rajauri and Punch districts. The northern part of the region is bounded by the district of Pulwama whereas eastern part of the region is bounded by region no. 1.1.2.3 (Jhelum Plain). Both the parts of the region have a topography of hostile nature with lofty mountains and snow capped peaks rising upto the height of above 3,952 metres. The region remains covered with snow during the winter and experiences a mild temperature during summer which makes atmosphere exceptionally pleasant. Thick forests of conifers and deodars are grown on the slopes of the mountains alongwith herbal bushes and plants. The National Highway IA passes from this region and joins the famous Jawahar Tunnel on Banihal pass at a height of 2,736 metres. The other passes which are accessible on foot are Sinthan Pass (3,774 metres), Singpur Gali (3,560 metres) Kun Gali (3,964 metres), Phutan Pansai Gali (4,029 metres) and Pir Panjal (3,466 metres). The main rivers/*nallas* of the region are Ahlan *nalla,* Razpary-in *nalla,* Naubug *Nar,* Arapat *kol,* Zali-*Nai,* Harsam *Nar,* Rapri *nalla,* Sadi *nalla,* Vishau river, etc.

The estimated area of the eastern part of the region is 1,200.00 km^2 whereas the area of the western region is 831.2 km^2. The total area of the region thus comes to 2,031.20 km^2. The population of the western region has been found as 14,193 persons living in 11 villages of Kulgam tehsil whereas the eastern part of the region is inhabited by 66,823 persons residing in 58 villages (10 villages in Pahalgam tehsil, 35 villages in Anantnag tehsil and 13 villages in Duru tehsil). The density of the region works out to 40 persons per km^2 which shows that the area is thinly populated.

The geology of the region is of diversified nature consisting mainly of Volcanics, Permo-Carboniferous, Infra-triassic, Cambro-Silurian formations, Panjal Trap/Tanawal Series and Salkhala Series. The soils of the region are predominantly Udolls and Ochrepts-Orthents. The accessibility to the region is not very good besides the National Highway which passes through the region for 3 or 4 miles. There is no other road of importance but there are a few minor roads and tracks which join the districts of Punch, Doda and Udhampur with the rest of valley but they are only workable in fair weather.

1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain

The region is situated in the centre of the district starting from the spring of Verinag which also is the source of river Jhelum. The river flows diagonally in the valley of Kashmir in north-west direction for about 163 kilometres before depositing its drainage in the Wular Lake. A number of small rivers and streams join the Jhelum river, among which mention may be made of river Lidder, Rambiara, Arapat, Vaishav Romshi, etc. Even though the source of the river Jhelum is Verinag Spring which is situated on a foot hill and surrounded by lofty mountains, it takes a course on flat land which makes it navigable. The region of Jhelum plain is thus formed of these valleys and flat land comprising the river Jhelum and its tributaries and has been named after it. The region is bounded in the north by region No. 1.1.2.1 (Greater Himalaya), in the east and south by region No. 1.1.2.2. (Pir Panjal) and Doda district, whereas the district Pulwama falls towards its west.

The region is comprised mostly of plain and flat land and has an average height of about 1,520 metres to 1,672 metres. There are also a few Karewas and a few small hills but the overall topography of the U-shaped valley is plain. Due to the availability of plenty of water resources, irrigational facilities and the land, the main occupation of the people residing in the region is agriculture. The main crop grown in the region is rice while the subsidiary crops are wheat, pulses, millets, etc. The region also has a number of orchards, growing varieties of apples which have a world wide fame.

The area of the region is estimated to be 955.2 km^2, out of which 925.5 km^2 is rural and 29.7 km^2 urban. There are in all 550,549 persons residing in the region, of which, 482,889 dwell in rural areas whereas the remaining 67,660 inhabit in urban areas. The region consists of 554 villages of which 41 villages belong to Pahalgam tehsil, 136 villages

to Anantnag tehsil, 66 villages to Duru tehsil, 278 villages to Kulgam tehsil, and 33 villages to Bijbehara tehsil. There are in all 7 urban areas in the region namely Mattan, Anantnag, Achabal, Qazi Gund, Kulgam, Kukernag and Bijbehara. The density of population is very high i.e., 576 persons per km^2 in the region as compared with other regions. The accessibility to the region is exceptionally good with almost every urban area and each village is connected by one type of road or the other. The main road passing throughout the region is National Highway IA which enters the region near village Mundah and leaves the region near village Sangam. The soils of the region are mainly Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the region consists mainly of Alluvium, Triassic Karewa formations, Panjal Trap/Tanawal Series, Permo Carboniferious formations, Volcanics, etc.

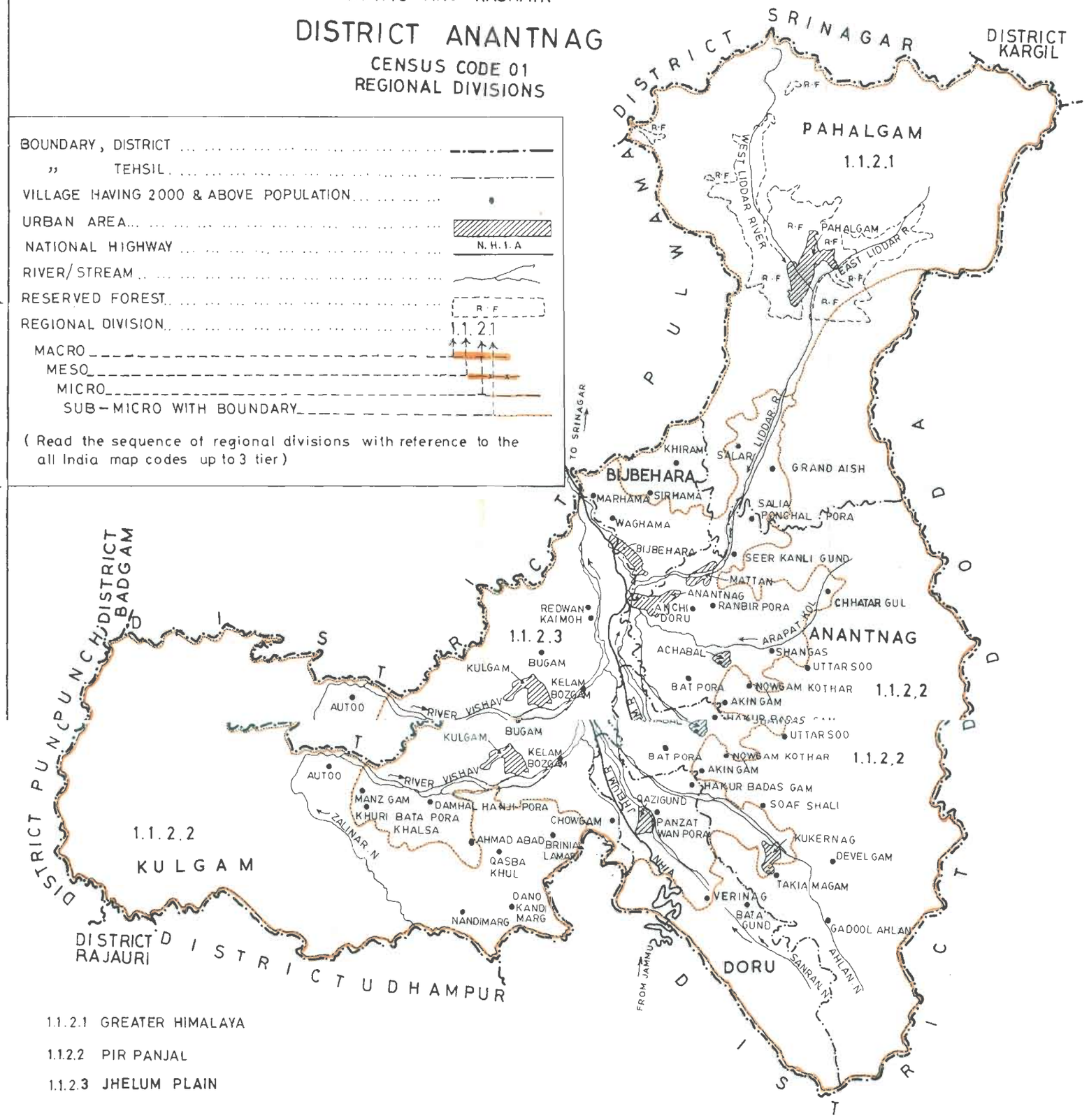
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT ANANTNAG

CENSUS CODE 01
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY — N.H.1.A
RIVER/STREAM
RESERVED FOREST — R.F
REGIONAL DIVISION — 1.1.2.1
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)

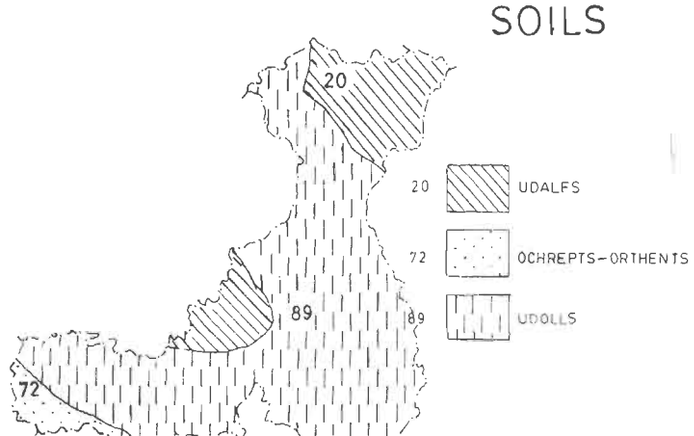


1.1.2.1 GREATER HIMALAYA

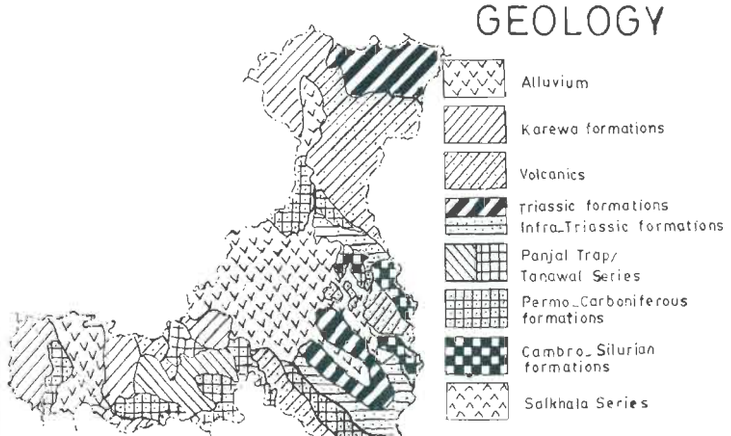
1.1.2.2 PIR PANJAL

1.1.2.3 JHELUM PLAIN

SOILS



GEOLOGY



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: ANANTNAG | Census Location Code No. 01 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Anantnag	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya	22	1	975.0	957.0	18.0	24,786	22,160	2,626
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	69	-	2,031.2	2,031.2	-	81,016	81,016	-
		1.1.1.3. Jhelum Plain	554	7	955.2	925.5	29.7	550,549	482,889	67,660

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: ANANTNAG | Census Location code No. 01 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981.	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya	Pahalgam	1 to 11, 19,20,61,62,67	16			Code No. 12,28 to 30,34 to 39 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 13 to 18,21 to 27,31 to 33,40 to 60,63 to 66 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Bijbehara	19 to 24	6	22 + 1 town	975.0	Code No. 1 to 18,25 to 39 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
2.	1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	Pahalgam	12,28 to 30,34 to 39	10			Code No. 1 to 11,19,20,61,62,67 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 13 to 18,21 to 27,31 to 33,40 to 60,63 to 66 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Anantnag	23,40 to 42,45 to 48,91,96,99 to 123	35			Code No. 1 to 22,24 to 39,43,44,49 to 90,92 to 95,97,98,124 to 171 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Duru	35 to 46,56	13			Code No. 1 to 34,47 to 55,57 to 79 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Kulgam	113 to 122,126	11	69	2,031.2	Code No. 1 to 112 ,123 to 125,127 to 289 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
3.	1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	Pahalgam	13 to 18,21 to 27,31 to 33,40 to 60,63 to 66	41			Code No. 1 to 11,19,20,61,62,67 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 12,28 to 30,34 to 39 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Anantnag	1 to 22,24 to 39,43,44,49 to 90,92 to 95,97,98,124 to 171	136			Code No. 23,40 to 42,45 to 48,91,96,99 to 123 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Duru	1 to 34,47 to 55,57 to 79	66			Code No. 35 to 46,56 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Kulgam	1 to 112,123 to 125,127 to 289	278			Code No. 113 to 122,126 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Bijbehara	1 to 18,25 to 39	33	554 + 7 towns	955.2	Code No. 19 to 24 are in region No. 1.1.2.1.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: ANANTNAG | Census Location Code No. 01 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region Number and Name	Name of administrative divisions	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya	1. Pahalgam tehsil 2. Bijbehara tehsil	Mainly Triassic, Volcanics, Alluvium, Permo-Carboniferous formations, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The high altitude range of Himalaya which is known as Greater Himalaya is spread out from north-west to south-east in the northern part of the district. The northern part of the region with some high peaks are covered by snow throughout the year. The southern parts of the region are forested and the Holy cave of Amarnath is located in the north-eastern part of the region. The maximum height of the region is 5,358 metres. The region contains deep gorges and narrow valleys formed by two main streams of East Liddar and West Liddar. Below Pahalgam the Liddar river passes through a narrow valley. The maximum contour height is 4,500 metres and minimum 2,000 metres and the maximum triangulated height is 4,925 metres in this region. The formation of huge glaciers from where many perennial streams originate, provide irrigation facilities in the region. The major crop of the region is maize which is grown on the mountain slopes. The higher areas attract the nomadic population of Gujjars and Bakkarwals who rear their cattle on the large grazing grounds and meadows. The other crops of the region are pulses and millet. The region is inhabited by 24,786 persons, living in 22 villages and one town of Pahalgam.
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	1. Pahalgam tehsil 2. Anantnag tehsil 3. Duru tehsil 4. Kulgam tehsil	Mainly Volcanics, Permo-Carboniferous, Infra Triassic formations, Cambro-Silurian formations, Panjal Trap/Tanawal Series and Salkhala Series	Udolls and Ochrepts-Orthents	Pir Panjal region is separated into two parts by the Jhelum plain. Both the parts of the region have a topography of hostile nature with lofty mountains and snow clad peaks. The region remains covered with snow during the winters and experience a mild temperature during summers, attracting tourists. Thick conifers and deodars are found in the region. The maximum contour height in the region is 4,000 metres and minimum 2,000 metres from mean sea level. The triangulated height is 4,299 metres near the village code No. (110) in Anantnag tehsil. The maximum spot height is 4,883 metres in the northern part of the region in Pahalgam tehsil. The region is inhabited by 81,016 persons and contains 69 villages only. The soils of the region are Udolls and Ochrepts-Orthents. The accessibility to the region is not very good. It contains the population of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						nomads who rear their cattle on the mountain slopes and grazing lands and do cultivation with the help of terraced fields.
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum plain	1. Pahalgam tehsil 2. Anantnag tehsil 3. Duru tehsil 4,. Kulgam tehsil 5. Bijbehara tehsil	Alluvium Triassic, Kerewa formations, Panjal Trap/Tanawal Series, Permo-Carboniferous, Volcanics, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	Generally the region is a plain area which is alluvium filled oval depression of the Kashmir Valley. Jhelum river and its tributaries provide the irrigation facilities. The average height of valley floor is more than 1,800 metres but below 2,000 metres from the mean sea level. The maximum contour height in the region is 2,000 metres and minimum 1,600 metres. The maximum spot height of 2,060 metres is found near the village code no. 89 in Kulgam tehsil. Due to availability of flat and fertile lands, plenty of water coupled with irrigational facilities, agriculture is the main activity of the people in this region. The principal crop of the region is paddy while the sudsidiary crops are wheat, pulses, millets, etc. The region has a number of orchards of apples, known for their quality. The area is also known for walnuts and apricots. The accessibility to the region is exceptionally good, with almost every urban area and each village is connected by one type of road or the other. The National Highway I-A passes through this region. The soils are mainly Udalfs and Udolls. It contains 554 villages and 7 towns, inhabiting 550,549 persons.

DISTRICT PULWAMA

Regional Divisions

The district came into existence on 1st. July, 1979 when three tehsils of Pulwama, Shupiyan and Tral were detached from the district Anantnag to constitute an independent district named after its headquarter's town Pulwama. The district is situated in between the districts of Badgam, Srinagar and Anantnag and is comprised of flat lands and Karewas with a very few hills and lofty ranges of mountains. It is bounded in the north by the district of Srinagar and in the west by the district of Badgam. The district Anantnag encircles it in the south, south-east, and north-east. The southern portion of the district comprises of lower slopes of Pir Panjal range while the northern part is situated on the lower heights of Greater Himalaya having temperate forests. The central portion is a part of plain areas of Kashmir Valley with river Jhelum flowing in the middle. The climatic conditions, therefore, remain same in the district more or less as in other parts of the valley. The areas situated on higher altitudes remain cooler during summer months and experience heavy snow-fall in the winter season and the areas remain inaccessible during this period.

As per an estimate, the average height of the district is about 1,638 metres above the mean sea level, with a fair amount of rainfall and snow-fall to an annual average of about 565 milli-metres. This has resulted in a thick growth of forests on the slopes of the mountains consisting mainly of conifer, kail and deodar trees with variety of scrubs and shrubs. Besides rice, maize, wheat, pulses, millets and barley are the main crops. The Karewas of the district grow saffron which is famous for its quality throughout the world. The Alluvium soil of the region is very fertile consisting of Gurtu (clayey), *Bahil* (rich loam), *Skil* (light loam with sandy sub-soil) and Dazan land (low lying swamps). The district also forms a central part of the Kashmir valley and has a lot of spots which attract not only tourists but other historians who visit the places like Awantipora to see the remnants of the olden times.

The district is comprised of 554 villages and 4 towns. The urban areas of the district consist of the notified areas of Pulwama, Shupiyan, Tral and Pampore. But out of 554 villages of the district, 536 are inhabited whereas the other 18 villages are still un-inhabited.

The provisional geographical area of the district is 1,398 km^2 whereas the total inhabitants of the district enumerated during the 1981 Census stood at 404,078 persons, consisting of 213,093 males and 190,985 females. The persons residing in the urban areas number 36,279 whereas in rural areas, their strength is 367,799 persons.

The density of population of the district works out to 289 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole. This shows that the district is fairly good populated. The census figures further reveal that the majority of the working force (67.58 per cent) is engaged in agricultural activities. This is because of the fact that availability of land for agriculture and dependency on it is more than any other activity. Besides agriculture, the district has a very good number of orchards, growing fruits. As many as 50,475 acres of land grow fruits like apple, pear, cherry, etc. whereas the acreage of land under dry fruits is 28,520 which include walnut, almond, etc.

The potential for industries in the district is, however, not encouraging. During 1981-82 there were 214 small scale industrial units in the state employing 707 persons. But with the efforts of State Government, the opportunities to set up small and large scale industries in the district are being enhanced.

The areas of the district have accessibility to a fairly good extent. The main roads which pass through the district is National Highway IA which enters the district near Sangam and leaves the district after crossing Pampore town. The total length of the roads in the district is 702 kilometres, out of which 561 kilometres are surfaced roads.

The district has a very large number of beautiful spots and places of historical interests which attracts tourists from all over the world. The presence of innumerable springs, orchards and grazing pastures have added manifolds to its existing scenic beauty. Mention may be made of a few important places of the district as Maha padmanag, Ainul-Afunad, Dudsae, Ruins of Awantipora, Jawala Mukhi Temple, Aharbal, Kung wattan, Kounsernag, Shikargah etc.

The major portion of the inhabitants of the district are kashmiris who profess Islam besides Hinduism as is in the case of the district Anantnag. The four urban areas of the district viz; Pulwama, Shupiyan, Tral and Pampore have a total population of 36,279 persons, of which 19,068 are males and 17,211 females. There are 34.10 per cent literates in the towns as against 19.12 per cent in rural areas. The district has 29.04 per cent main workers and 21.66 per cent marginal workers and 49.30 per cent non-workers in total population.

The district is rich in water resources mainly contributed by rivers/streams/Nallas, etc. There are many streams/rivers in the district, of which, the main river is Jhelum. The other important rivers are Romshi and Rambiara which originate from the glaciers/springs of Pir Panjal range and merge with the Jhelum after passing through the tehsils of Shupiyan and Pulwama. The other large river is the Arapal *Nalla* which has its source in the glacial peak of the Greater Himalaya.

The district has a diversified type of topographical and geographical conditions in its various parts. The soil types are of Udalfs and Udolls whereas the geology is mainly comprised of Alluvium, Karewa-formations, Volcanics and Permo Carboniferous formations. On the basis of these aspects the district has been sub-divided into 3 sub-micro regions as detailed below:-

1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests

The region is situated in the north and north eastern parts of the district and is comprised of the gentle slopes of the Greater Himalaya. The gentle slopes are on lower heights and range between 1,672 metres and 2,128 metres which are characterised by abundance of rainfall and somewhat easy climate. The temperate forests grown on the slopes are very thick.

The region is bounded in the north and north west by Srinagar district, in the east and north-east by Anantnag district. The region No. 1.1.2.2. (Jhelum Plain) lies in the south and south-west.

The general topography of the region is uneven. It rises up to a height of above 3,952 metres in the north whereas in the south it hardly has a height of 1,824 metres. The upper heights of the region consist of glacial peaks whereas the lower heights have thick growth of forests of fir, kail and deodar. The lower-slopes which gently merge with the plain have shrubs and scrubs. Apple, walnuts, almonds, etc. are also grown in the area. The high altitude snow clad peaks give origin to a number of small rivulets/streams and also have huge reserves of glaciers. Some of the heights/peaks of the region are Pambagal (3,752 metres), Naogal (3,419 metres), Banilmarg (3,592 metres), Wustarwan (2,949 metres), Zithyar (3,486 metres) and Tsuru Paitsal (3,445 metres) and some of these also have an interesting trekking routes which are explored by a number of tourists each year. The main river which originates and flows in the region is Arapal *nalla* which merges with the river Jhelum. There are also a number of small streams and *Nallas* flowing in the region. The area is believed to be rich in minerals, especially limestone. Recently, a sizable cement plant has been set up in the region.

The area of the region has been estimated at 340.8 km^2, all rural as there is no urban area in the region. There are 29 villages in the region, of which 9 villages belong to Pulwama tehsil whereas the

other 20 are from Tral tehsil. The total population in the region as per the 1981 Census is 29,581 persons giving a density of 87 persons per km^2. These figures show that the region is sparsely populated because of the difficult topography and weather conditions prevailing in the region. The main crops grown in the region are wheat, maize, pulses, millets, etc. but the cultivation of paddy is very less.

The accessibility to the region is not good in comparison with the other regions as only a couple of motorable and fair weather roads pass in the region giving access to some villages.

The soils of the region comprise mainly of Udolls and a few traces of Udalfs. The geology of the region contains mainly Volcanics while the lower areas of region have Alluvium.

1.1.2.2 Jhelum Plain

The region is a part of the plains of the Kashmir valley formed by the river Jhelum and is situated in between the Greater Himalaya and the Pir Panjal. The region is located in the centre of the district stretching diagonally from east to west. The boundaries of the region are contiguous in the north and east with the region No. 1.1.2.1 (Greater Himalaya) and in the south-west with the region No. 1.1.2.3 (Pir Panjal). The district of Anantnag lies towards its south-east while Badgam district lies towards its north-west. The extreme tip of the region also touches Srinagar district in the north. The region includes areas of all the three tehsils of the district which mainly comprise of the plains. But there are a few Karewas, located in the region, which grow saffron. Besides few hillocks, the area of the region is plain with an average height of about 1,672 metres. The area consists of large paddy fields and orchards having fruit trees such as apple, almond, walnut, pear, etc. which are not only consumed in the valley but are exported outside also. The region also posseses some attractive and beautiful spots, exhibiting the charms of nature.

The climatic conditions of the region are comparatively less hostile than the other regions of the district being situated on plain and having an easier topography. The snowfall in the region is less in winters while summers are warmer than the higher areas of Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal. The total population of this region is 368,222 persons. The region contains 520 villages, of which, 224 are located in the Shupiyan tehsil, 236 in Pulwama and 60 in Tral tehsil. All the 4 urban areas of the district are also located in this region with an overall urban population of 36,279. The estimated area of the region has been placed at 848.5 km^2, of which, 830.3 km^2 is rural and 18.2 km^2 urban. The density of population in the region as whole works out to 434 persons per km^2 against 289 of the district as a whole. This indicates that the region is densely populated as compared with the other regions of the district.

Because of the abundance of perennial rivers/streams/springs and other irrigational facilities, the main occupation of the inhabitants of the region is agriculture, and the main crop grown in the region is rice. The subsidiary crops like, wheat, maize, millets, etc. are also grown besides orchards. A sizable number of persons are engaged in silk weaving and carpet weaving, manufacturing of *Gabbas* and *Namdahs* and other household handicrafts.

The National Highway IA passes through the region bisecting it diagonally right from town Pampore to Sangam village. There are also a good number of motorable roads both surfaced and metalled fair weather connecting almost every town/village of the region. Some places, however, remain cut off from the rest of the world during rainy season and snowfall.

In so far soils of the regions are concerned these comprise of Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the region mainly consists of Alluvium, Volcanics and Karewa formations.

1.1.2.3 Pir Panjal

The region is situated in the extreme south of the district. The ranges of Pir Panjal are extended right from the Doda district to Punch district and the

region thus forms a part of the Pir Panjal region stretching right from the Anantnag and Doda districts to Baramula district, and has been named after the Pir Panjal range. The region in the west, north and north-east is bounded by the district boundary of Baramula and sub-micro region of Jhelum Plain respectively and in the south by the district of Anantnag.

The region contains snow-clad peaks. Glaciers are located at a height of more than 3,982 metres. The glaciers serve as source to the innumerable rivers and streams which flow across the region and enter the plains to provide irrigational and other facilities to the inhabitants. The main rivers which flow from the Pir Panjal through the region are Rambiara and Romushi alongwith a number of small rivulets, streams and *Nallas*. The area witnesses extreme weather conditions especially during winter months when the snow-fall is heavy and covers all the areas of the region resulting in fall of temperature below freezing point. The summer months are, however, pleasent and enjoyable, attracting visitors from the northern areas of the valley.

The area of the region is estimated to be 190.8 km^2 only. There are only 5 villages located in the region, belonging to Shupiyan tehsil. In 1981 Census, 6,275 persons were found inhabiting the 5 villages as there is no urban area in the region. The density, therefore, works out to 33 persons per km^2 as against 289 for the district. The region is very rich in forests as the slopes are covered with the thick growth of conifer, kail and deodar trees alongwith herbal growth of shrubs. The main soil of the region is Udolls. The geology of the region is of complex nature consisting mainly of Volcanics, Permo-Carboniferous and Karewa formations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT PULWAMA

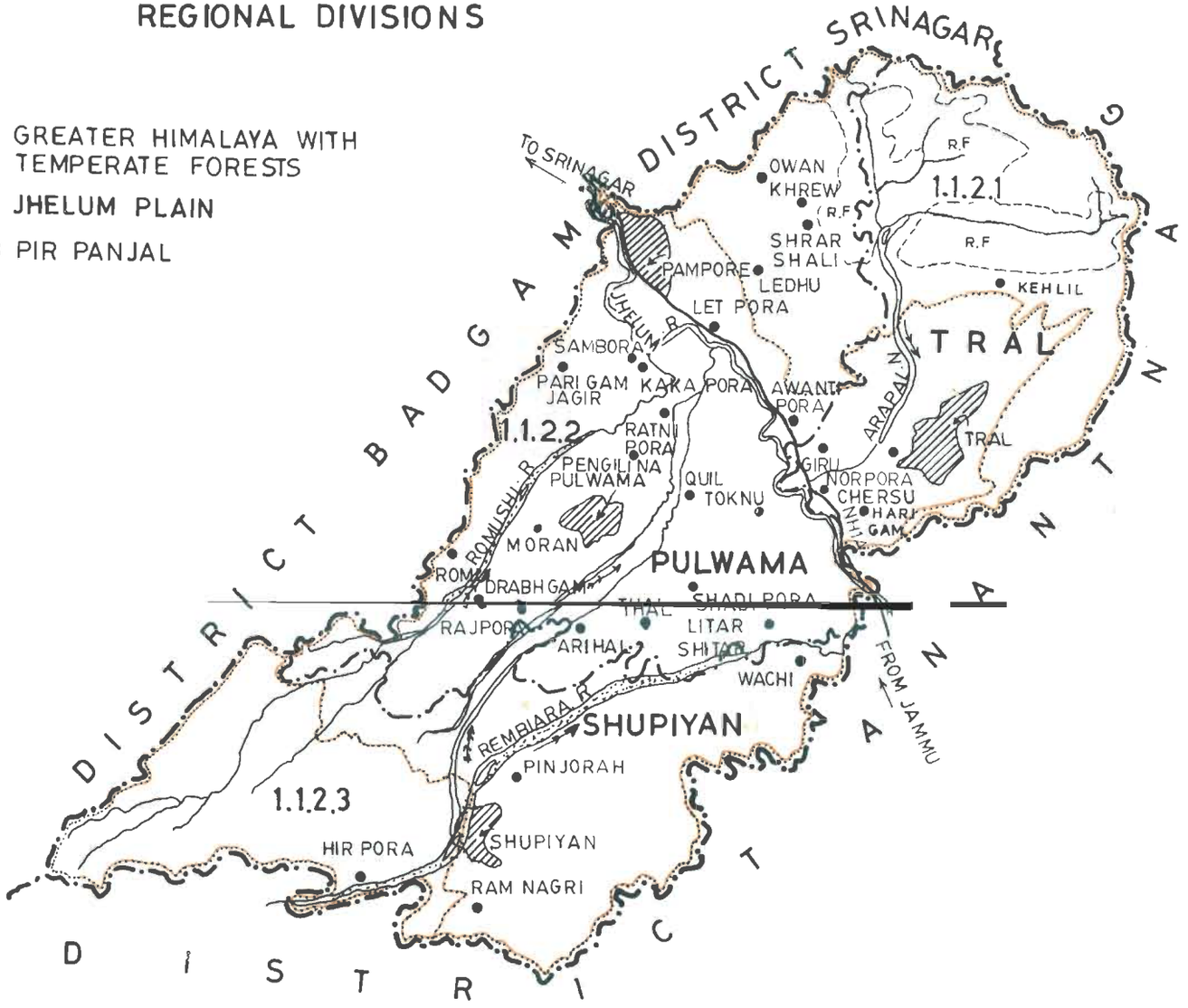
CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

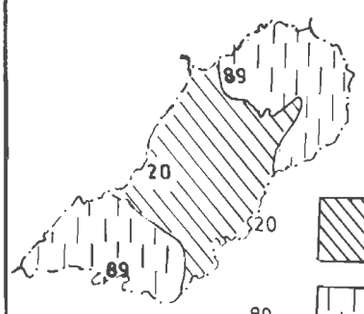
1.1.2.1 GREATER HIMALAYA WITH TEMPERATE FORESTS

1.1.2.2 JHELUM PLAIN

1.1.2.3 PIR PANJAL



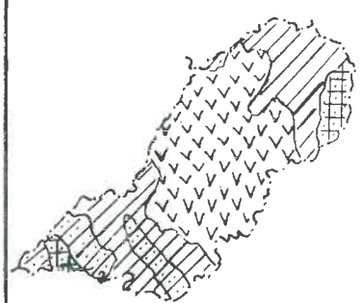
SOILS



UDALFS

UDOLLS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

Karewa formations

Volcanics

Permo-Carboniferous formations

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ... ...

» TEHSIL ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION ... ...

URBAN AREA ... ...

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH1A

RIVER / STREAM ... ...

RESERVED FOREST ... ... R.F

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.2.1

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)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District : PULWAMA | Census Location Code No. 02 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Pulwama	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	29	-	340.8	340.8	-	29,581	29,581	-
		1.1.2.2 Jhelum Plain	520	4	848.5	830.3	18.2	368,222	331,943	36,279
		1.1.2.3 Pir Panjal	5	-	190.8	190.8	-	6,275	6,275	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: PULWAMA | Census Location Code No. 02 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. & Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	Pulwama	228 to 230,239 to 244	9			Code No. 1 to 227,231 to 238,(245 Boat population) are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Tral	1 to 16,35 to 38	20	29	340.8	Code No. 17 to 34,39 to 80 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
2.	1.1.2.2. Jhelum plain	Shupiyan	1 to 129,132,134 to 174,176 to 228	224			Code No. 130,131,133,175,229 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Pulwama	1 to 227,231 to 238,245	236			Code No. 228 to 230,239 to 244 are in region No. 1.1.2.1.
		Tral	17 to 34,39 to 80	60	520 + 4 towns	848.5	Code No. 1 to 16,35 to 38 are in region No. 1.1.2.1.
3.	1.1.2.3. Pir Panjal	Shupiyan	130,131,133, 175,229	5	5	190.8	Code No. 1 to 129,132,134 to 174,176 to 228 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: PULWAMA | Census Location Code No. 02 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	1. Tral tehsil 2. Pulwama tehsil	Mainly Volcanics and Alluvium	Udolls and Udalfs	The range of Greater Himalaya is spread out in the northern part of the Pulwama district. There are numerous streams and rivers which flow from north to south and become tributaries of river Jhelum. The average height of this region is 3,000 metres. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres. The region is comprised of the gentle slopes of the Greater Himalaya which are covered with thick Temperate Forests. It also contains glacial peaks. The area is rich in minerals, especially limestone. There are 29 villages , containing 29,581 persons. The main crops of the region are wheat,maize,pulses,millets etc. with a little cultivation of paddy. The accessibility to the region is relatively poor. The soils of the region mainly comprise of Udolls and a few patches of Udalfs.
		1.1.2.2. Jhelum Plain	1. Tral tehsil 2. Pulwama tehsil 3. Shupiyan tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Volcanics and Kerewa formations	Udalfs and Udolls	This is the plain area made by the tributaries of river Jhelum. This region is very fertile. River Arapal flows down from northern side while rivers Rambiara and Romushi come from southern side and join the Jhelum river. The contour height is 1,600 metres and the maximum triangulated height is 2,146 metres. It is a plain area coupled with Kerewas where saffron cultivation and orchard farming have been seen. The climatic conditions of the region are less hostile. The principal crop of the region is paddy. The region contains 520 villages and 4 towns, inhabiting 368,222 persons. Accessibility to the region is fairly good. The soils of the region are Udalfs and Udolls.
		1.1.2.3. Pir Panjal	1. Shupiyan tehsil	Mainly Volcanics, Permo-Carboniferous and Karewa formations	Udolls	This is the forested region of Pir Panjal Range. The maximum contour height of this region is 4,000 metres and minimum 2,000 metres. It contains snow-clad peaks which serve as the source to the innumerable rivers and streams which flow down from the slopes of Pir Panjal. The areas witnesses the extreme climatic conditions in winters when the snowfall is heavy, resulting in fall of temperature below freezing point. The summers are pleasant, attracting visitors from the valley. It contains only 5 villages, where 6,275 persons are residing. The region is rich in forests, with species of conifer, kail,deodar, etc. Its soils are Udolls. The region becomes inaccessible during winters.

DISTRICT SRINAGAR

Regional Divisions

The district is located in the central place in the valley of Kashmir and is named after its head-quarter's town which is not only the capital of the state but also the biggest city of Jammu and Kashmir. It extends from the Greater Himalaya which separates Kashmir valley from Ladakh region near Zojila to the east to Manasbal lake in the west and from Pampore town in the south to Banibalsar in the north - a lake situated at the height of 4,488 metres on the top of the Harmukh mountain.

Before 1951, the district formed a part of Anantnag district which at that time was known as Kashmir south. The valley was divided into two districts, one with its headquarters at Anantnag and the other at Baramula. Srinagar tehsil formarly known as tehsil Khas, was a tehsil of the district Kashmir south with head-quarters being the city of Srinagar. In 1951 the tehsil Khas was detached from that district and tehsil Badgam from the kashmir north (Baramula) to constitute a new district of Srinagar named after its headquarters town. Prior to the year 1954, the limits of Srinagar tehsil were extended upto Zojila pass. But due to its complex topography and convenience of administration a new tehsil Ganderbal, with its headquarters at Ganderbal (Behama), was carved out on 8.7.1954 by detaching 137 villages from Srinagar tehsil. The jurisdiction of present district Srinagar was further reduced in area from 3,103 km^2 in 1971 to 2,228 km^2. The district was bifurcated and a new district of Badgam came into being, comprising the tehsils of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah. The present district of Srinagar thus remains confined to the two tehsils of Srinagar and Ganderbal only

The boundaries of the district are contiguous in the north and west with Baramula district whereas the districts of Kargil and Anantnag fall towards its east. In the south lies the districts of Badgam and Pulwama.

The valley of Kashmir is called "Paradise on earth" and looks like an emerald set in pearls with its clear water lakes, humming streams, lofty mountains, magnificent trees and forests. Srinagar district has lofty mountains towards its north with the peak of Haramukh as high as 5,139 metres standing guard to the valley of sind in the east. The peak of Mahadev (3,956 metres) in the east almost looking down at Srinagar. Tosha Maidan (4,256 metres) lies in the north and the snowy Kazi-Nag (3,686 metres) in the north-west. The intervening area is a flat valley, comprising numerous streams/rivers/*Nallas*, lakes and springs, beautiful gardens and buildings, and places of religious, historical and tourist importance. The most important river Jhelum flows in the south almost parallel to the new district boundaries. The other important rivers/streams of the district are Sind river, Sokhnag *Nalla,* Dud Ganga *Nalla,* Shadi *Gan* Flood channel, Tsunth *kul* and Kut *kul*. The world famous Dal lake is also situated right in the centre of the Srinagar city and Nageen lake in the north of the city and west of Dal lake, another lake Anchar is located in the north-west of the city.

The city of Srinagar also includes the famous Mughal gardens of Cheshma Shahi, Nishat, Shalimar and Harwan which are visited by thousands of tourists every year. The water of Cheshma Shahi spring ranks high in the merit among the other springs of the Kashmir Valley. Though the height of the Srinagar city is (1,581 metres), the mountain peaks rise to above (5,107 metres), in the northern part of the district. The district thus can be said to be of diversified type of topography with lofty snow capped mountains rising high on one side and plains of the valley around the river Jhelum on the other side and because of topographical variations, the climate of the district also varies from one place to another. Generally, the district of Srinagar has moderate

temperature in summers with severe cold in winters. Precipitation is generally received during the cold weather in the period from December to March and in the rainy season from July to September. During the winter period the precipitation increases with the elevation and with the result the district receives plenty of snowfall during winter months and moderate rains in March and April and occasional rains from July to the middle of September. In winters, the cyclonic disturbances from the Mediterranean cross Iran and Afghanistan and bring heavy precipitation, mostly in the form of snow which keeps the Kashmir Valley and the surrounding mountains under snow for a quite good time. The average temperature of the district varies between 24.5^0C in the summer and 0.9^0C in the winter. The lands remain covered with a thick layer of snow during winter which not only reduces the accessibility to the district but also paralises the life of the people residing in the district. The residents, therefore, do not welcome the winter season as it further wrecks the already poor economic capabilities of the inhabitants.

The history of Kashmir has revealed that the city of Srinagar has remained its capital at least for the last 13 centuries. The great Chinese traveller Hiun-Tsiang who visited the capital in around 631 AD has found the capital of Kashmir where the present Srinagar city is located. He describes it as situated along the bank of a great river i.e., the Vitasta, now known as Jhelum. He has referred it as a new city as the old capital was believed to be situated at Pandrethan, presently a village about 3 kilometres in the south-east of Srinagar. Pandrethan was formerly known a "Puranadhisthana" (meaning the old capital) or Srinagar which was founded by Ashoka the Great. It is believed that in order to commemorate the Buddhist Monastary built by the emperor near Pandrethan the city was named as Srinagar which literary means the city of Lakshmi, the Goddess. A few remains of the old city are still visible on the slopes of the mountain near Pandrethan. The new city of Srinagar is believed to be founded by king Pravarasena II in the middle of 6th century and was named after the builder as Pravarapura, an abridged form of Pravarsenapura but later on adopted the name of Srinagari being closely situated near the old city. The city was formerly confined to the right bank of river Jhelum which in olden times was known as Vitasta and gradually expanded its boundaries to the other side of the river so as to include the portion enclosed by the canal Kut kul which takes off near Shergarhi and merges again with Jhelum river near the Safa Kadal bridge. King Ananta (1028-63AD) transferred his royal palace to this place for the first time. Apart from this many other kings of the valley, tried to build capitals of their kingdom from time to time but all of them vanished while the city of Srinagar continued to expand and flourish as the time passed off. This may perhaps be because of the fact that the city occupies the position of exception and of great natural advantage with its place close to the true centre of the valley and enjoying the facilities of not only communication but also easy accessibilities and the scenic beauty which no other place can offer. Before the appearance of road transport, most of the transportation was done through the waters of the rivers and *Nallas* in and around the city but at present the city is very easily accessible with each of its mohallas being connected with roads of sizable width. The National Highway No. IA from Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar-Ganderbal-Leh passes right in the middle of the city and cuts it diagonally entering near Pampore and leaving near Ganderbal.

The beauty of the city has further been enhanced by the lakes which now form a part of the city. The most elegant being Dal lake which occupies the north-eastern part of the city just at the foot hill of Zabarwan mountain an off shoot of Greater Himalaya and Nageen lake closely adjacent to Dal lake believed to be clear water lake. The another lake is Anchar situated on the priphery of the city towards north-west. These lakes provide an abundant supply of products like varieties of vegetables and fish which materially contribute towards the maintenance of a large population of the city. Because of the exceptionally elegant and paradise like characteristics, the district attract thousands of tourists each year not only from the country itself but also from the foreign countries which has resulted in the multifold growth of local handicrafts, hotels, guest houses, house boats,

besides the tourist transport. Srinagar serves as a basé camp for the in-coming tourists who necessarily come and stay in Srinagar before visiting other places of interest. The handicrafts of the district hold a high reputation throughout the world, of which embroidery, shawls, wood carvings, silk, silverware, furs, paper machie, *namdahs*, carpet, willow and leather works are worth mentioning. The district is also developing fastly in so far as industrial activities are concerned. It is relevant to add some of the important places and areas of tourist importance which boost the economy of the state.

The gardens of the Srinagar, built mainly by the emperor Jehangir, in memory of his wife Noor Jahan and his son Shah Jahan. These gardens represent an abiding contribution of the culture of Iran (Persia) and central Asia to Kashmir as is clear from the set plans of the gardens with rectangular shape. The gardens are arranged in different terraces with water flowing in a cascade through the middle of the terraces in carved stone slopes called "Chaddars". Gardens are full of flowers especially of roses, crises, daffodils, tulips, carnation, holly hocks, delphinium, etc. but the actual beauty of the gardens lies in the collossal Chinar trees which were imported from Persia and planted in Kashmir centuries ago. The brief description of some of the places of the tourist/religious/historical interest is as follows:

Shalimar: Built by emperor Shah Jahan in the year 1629 AD is a large garden studded with a variety of flowers, terraces and Chinar trees and is situated on the bank of Dal lake about 9 kilometres from the centre of the city.

Nishat: The garden has been laid at the foot of the hill Zabarwan and arranged in ten terraces is situated about 7 kilometres away from the centre of the city right on the bank of Dal lake. The garden has an area of about 50 acres and was built by Aasafjah the elder brother of queen Noor-Jahan and later renovated by emperor Shah Jahan.

Cheshma Shahi: The garden famous for its ideal location has been built around a copious spring which is reputed for its sweet and digestive water. The garden small in size on the gentle slope of the Zabarwan mountain was built by Ali Mardan Khan, the Mughal Governor during the regime of emperor Shah Jahan in the year 1632 AD.

Dal lake: The lake is spread in two parts, the northern part which is bigger in size is known as "Bod Dal" whereas the smaller part of the lake in the south is called "Lokut Dal" The beauty of the lake has been further enhanced by the construction of a boulevard road along the southern and eastern bank of the lake, besides breezy shades of the Chinars. A unique significance of the lake is its floating gardens which grow fruits, vegetables, etc. while other parts of the huge lake are strewen in summer with beautiful lotus flowers. The lines of houseboats and the shikaras roaming here and there present a scene worth to watch.

Sonamarg: A beautiful pasture situated on the Srinagar Leh National Highway about 94 kilometres in the north-east of Srinagar further beautified by the Sind river flowing through the pasture. A favourite tourist resort with a Dak Bungalow and a number of tourist huts is a busy health resort in summer.

Veshnusar: A pasture of natural flowers with a large pond in its centre is situated on the lower mountain slopes of the Lar region in Ganderbal tehsil.

Gangabal marg: A vast pasture on Mount Barth in Ganderbal tehsil with numerous multi coloured flowers believed to be finest in the north-eastern region of the valley.

Hazratbal: The Shrine which is situated on the western bank of the Dal lake is the most sacred Shrine of the valley as it possesses the holy relic of prophet of Islam. Besides daily & friday congregations, an annual festival is held with great pomp & show to celebrate the birthday of the prophet.

The main crops of the district are rice and maize and 75 per cent of the cultivable land has been brought under irrigation so far. Other crops are wheat, oil seeds, pulses, millets, etc., besides the farming of vegetables. The development of horticulture has also been receiving good attention.

The estimate of production of fruit in the district has been recorded at 40,000 tons. At Shalimar one apple centre has been opened where investigations are being made for the development of better varieties of the apples.

Besides the rivers/*Nallas*/steams district posses a number of springs and lakes which provide abundant water resources both for irrigation, drinking and navigation. The pattern of drainage in the district is diversified.

The district is at present comprised of 175 villages which includes nine inhabited boat blocks and excludes 3 villages of Srinagar tehsil which form out growths of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration. Besides these villages, the district also contains the largest city of Srinagar and two more urban areas of Ganderbal N.A. and Badamibagh Cantonment. The Urban Agglomeration of Srinagar stretches not only in the Srinagar tehsil itself but also in the tehsils of Ganderbal, Badgam and Chadura. The number of villages in Srinagar tehsil are 50 alongwith two urban areas of Srinagar M.C. and Badamibagh Cantonment. The remaining 125 villages and Ganderbal urban area fall under Ganderbal tehsil. The total population as enumerated in the 1981 Census stood at 708,328, of which 378,189 were males and 330,139 females. The district has made a substantial progress towards urbanisation which has risen from 291,853 in 1961 to 570,195 in 1981 but the overall decennial population growth rate during the period 1971-81 has been 25.52 per cent as against 29.69 per cent of the State as a whole. The high rise in urban population of the district is due to the fact that the limits of the Srinagar Urban Agglomeration are expanding very rapidly. The density of population in the district has been worked out to 318 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state. In Srinagar city the density works out to 3,556 persons per km^2

Srinagar district, like other districts of the valley is populated predominantly by Muslim population followed by the Hindus, the other communities being Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Jews, etc. The bulk of the Muslim population, however, consists of people who previously professed Hinduism and later embraced Islam. The percentage of urban population in the district is 80.50 concentrated in the Srinagar U.A., Badamibagh Cantt. and Ganderbal N.A. Srinagar city is the most densely populated and the largest urban area with 96.43 per cent urban population of the district.

The principal soils of the district are of two types consisting of Udolls and Udalfs. Similarly the geology of the district is also not much diversified as only three types of geological rocks exist in the district. The Alluvium type of geology is available in the southern and western parts of the district, with a belt extending in the centre of the district also. Volcanics structure is found in the eastern sector of the district, comprising areas under Shanker Acharaya hill, Zabarwan mountain, etc. The Cambro-Silurian formations are located in the northern most tip of the district with a patch in the centre also.

Keeping in view, the topography, soils, geology, natural vegetation, the district has been divided into three sub-micro regions, the description of each is as below:—

1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests

The sub-micro region is situated in the northern and north-eastern parts of the district which is comprised of high altitude mountains of the Greater Himalaya which separate the Ladakh region from the Kashmir Valley. An off shoot of the Greater Himalaya takes off near Zojila pass and runs across the valley to separate the two districts of Baramula and Srinagar. The region is thus composed of the southern upper slopes of the off shoot of Greater Himalaya called Ogpu Dhar having Alpine forests. The region has an irregular linear shape extending from Baltal in the east to Haramukh peak in the west. The region is bounded in the east by Kargil district, whereas the district of Baramula lies on the northern and western sides of the region. The southern boundary of the region is contiguous with the boundary of the sub-micro region No. 1.1.2.2 (Greater Himalaya with Temperate forests). The topography of the region is very rugged and the climate is hostile. The region starts from the minimum average height of 2,432 metres and

reaches to a height above 5,168 metres consisting of peaks covered with eternal snow, stretches of huge glaciers and lakes at the top of the mountains with clear blue water and is surrounded by the steep slopes of mountains. The important peaks which exist in the region are Amarnath (4,994 metres), Zojila (3,520 metres), Bot Kulan Ganj (4,489 metres), Shutiyan (4,360 metres), Nichinai Bar (4,070 metres), Basmal (4,754 metres), *Haramukh* (5,139 metres), Baribal Sar (4,488 metres), Sangam (3,307 metres), Dak Teng Bar (4,104 metres), etc. The most important river of the region is Sind which takes off from the glaciers near Zojila pass and travels from east to west and enters the region of 1.1.2.2 (Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests). The national Highway IA meanders its way alongwith the Sind river and enters Ladakh region after crossing the Greater Himalaya through Zojila pass. This particular area receives heavy snowfall in the winters. Forests having a thick growth of Alpine trees on the either side of the Sind river. The most of the forests have been declared as reserved forests. The forests are, however, located in the eastern part of the region only. Alpine forests are thick and form a part of the beauty of the region. A typical growth of herbs and shrubs around the river beds gives a different look to the scenery. The area of the region has been estimated at 762.5 km^2 giving a very poor density of 1 person per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole. There are only two villages viz; Nilgrar and Sonamarg which fall in the region and no urban area. These villages are situated on the bank of Sind river where the main occupation of the people is agriculture which is clear from the fact that 261 (71.50 per cent) out of 365 main workers are engaged in agricultural activities. There is, however, very little land available for cultivation and is limited to only 583.16 hectares. The main crops grown in the region are maize and millets.

The soils of the region are Udalfs and a few belts of Udolls. The geology of the region is consisted of three types viz; Cambro-Silurian formations, Alluvium and a few Volcanics structures.

1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests

The region is comprised of the lower slopes of the Greater Himalaya which extends over the northern area of the district and growing forests of temperate nature. The region is a part of the region formed in the adjoining districts of Anantnag and Pulwama of the same nature and is located in an irregular shape in the centre of the district. The region starts from the lower heights of the mountain of Zabarwan, situated in the east and north of the Srinagar city and extends towards north then it turns abruptly towards west to reach district Baramula. The sub-micro region is bounded in the north by region No. 1.1.2.1 (Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests) in the south by the Jhelum Plain, in the east by districts, of Pulwama and Anantnag and in the west by Baramula district.

The topography of the region is not as rugged as region No. 1.1.2.1. discussed earlier but the general height of the region starts from 1,824 metres which at the extreme end rises upto 2,432 metres within the region. However, the height of the peaks goes even above 4,256 metres though the general topography of the region is consisted of gentle slopes of the ranges.

The climate of the region is similar to that of the other mountainous regions but the upper heights receive relatively more snowfall. In summers also the plain areas have a moderate temperature which is cool and enjoyable. The growth of the trees and other vegetation is generally thick with plenty of orchards of apples, pears, apricots, walnuts and other fruits. The lower heights of the Greater Himalaya generally grow forests of chir, poplar willow, deodar, cedars, etc. The main crop of the region is maize, whereas subsidiary crop is paddy. The main river which flows through the region is Sind coming from the region No. 1.1.2.1 at the place called Porajat Gangangir and upto Sumbal Bala where after it enters the Jhelum Plain (1.1.2.3). The area of the region is estimated to be of 956.3 km^2 being the largest among all the three sub-micro regions of the district which is inhabited by 15,357 persons living in 12 villages. There is, however, no urban area in the region. Though the region includes areas of Srinagar tehsil but all the 12 villages fall in the jurisdiction of Ganderbal tehsil The density of population in the region works out to 16 persons per km^2 as compared to the state average of 59, and seems to be very less.

The accessibility to the region can be said to be relatively good as compared to the region No. 1.1.2.1. A number of roads pass through the region. The main road being the National Highway No. 1-A from Srinagar to Leh passes through the region along the Sind river.

The geology of the region is of diversified type with Alluvium type existing generally in the north of the region and Volcanics in the south-eastern part. The Cambro-Silurian formations can also be seen in the centre of the region. The soils mainly consist of Udolls type but Udalfs can also be seen towards the western portion of the region.

1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain

The region forms a part of the Jhelum plain formed chiefly of the plain areas including Karewas around the Jhelum river and some of its important tributaries. The region thus derives its name from the famous river of Jhelum which flows in the south of the region from south-east to north-west along the south-western boundary of the district. The region is situated on the southern part of the district. A portion of the region is found extending deep into the region No. 1.1.2.2 alongwith areas around the Sind river, consisting of very gentle slopes and the lower heights of Greater Himalaya and reaching a height of about 2,128 metres in certain areas. The region has a common boundary with region No. 1.1.2.2 in east, north and north-west. The districts of Badgam and Pulwama fall towards its south & south-east respectively while the district Baramula lies alongwith its western boundary.

The region comprise areas of the low heights mostly plain ranging from 1,520 metres to 2,128 metres and stretches from Sumbal Bala in the east to Manasbal lake in the west and from river Jhelum in the south to Chater Gul in the north. The region includes the whole of Srinagar city falling within the district alongwith Ganderbal N.A. At certain places the height of the region is very low, causing swamps and mashes. The three lakes Dal lake, Nageen lake and Anchar lake are also within the limits of the sub-micro region alongwith gardens, orchards, karewas and other beautiful spots. The main river of the region is Jhelum. The tributaries of Jhelum river are as Sind river, Ara *Nalla*, Dachigam *Nalla*, Telbal *Nalla* etc.

Because of the plain areas and availability of the amenities like medical, educational, civic, shopping and marketing facilities including better means of transportation, the majority of the population dwells in the region comprising 692,059 persons. Numerically, 570,195 persons reside in the two urban areas whereas the rest of 121,864 persons inhabit in 161 villages of the region of which 111 belong to Ganderbal tehsil and 50 to Srinagar tehsil.

The area of the region is measured to 483.8 km^2 and the density works out to 1,430 persons per km^2 which is exceptionally high as compared with the density of 59 of the state as a whole. The accessibility to the area is also very admirable as numerous roads of all nature knit the whole of the region especially the area under the three urban centres.

The geology of the region is comprised mainly of Alluvium. The soils of the sub-micro region fall in the category of Udalfs and Udolls.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT SRINAGAR

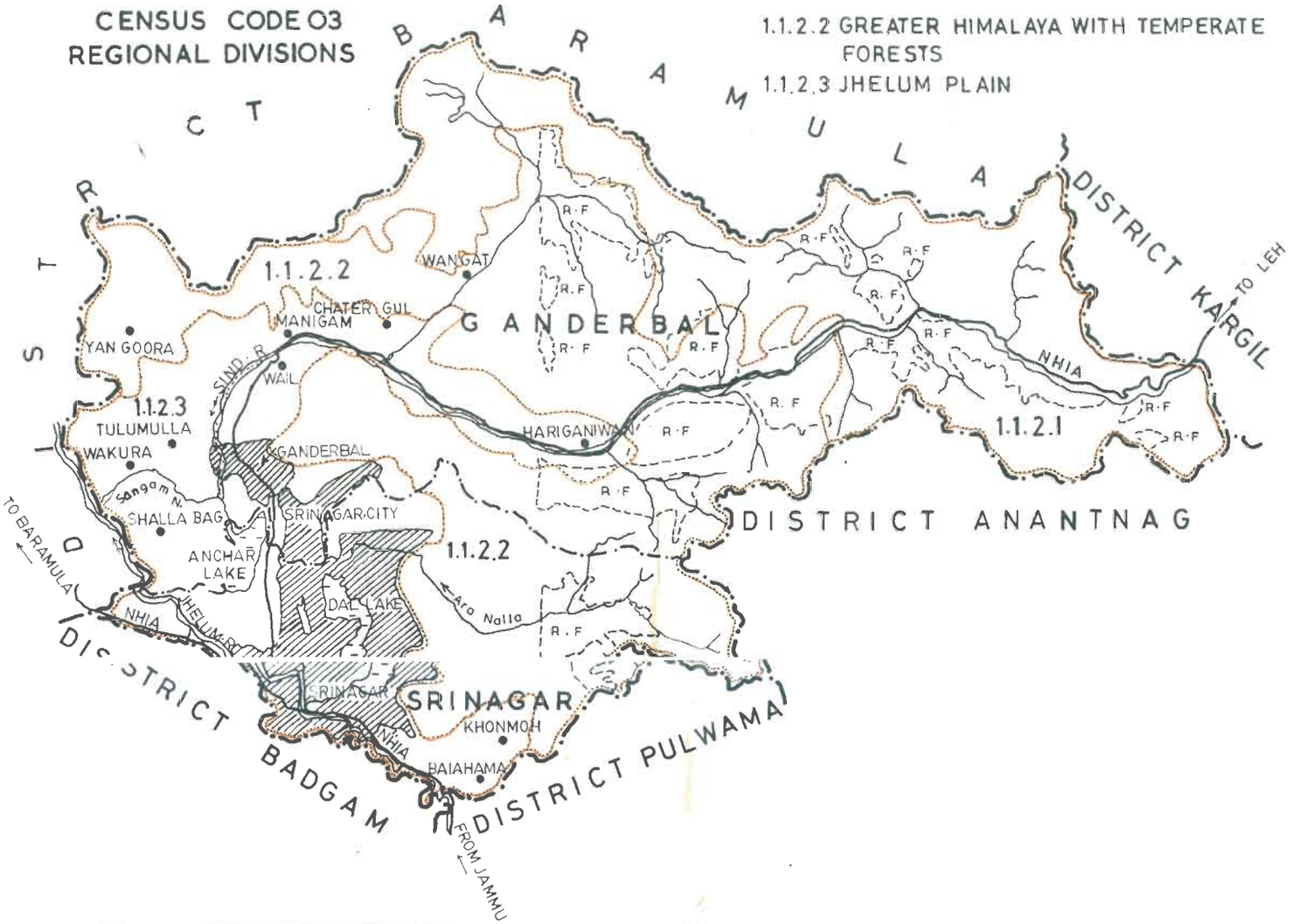
CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

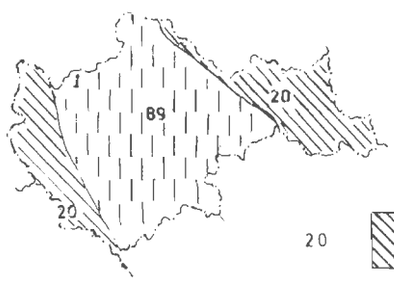
1.1.2.1 GREATER HIMALAYA WITH ALPINE FORESTS

1.1.2.2 GREATER HIMALAYA WITH TEMPERATE FORESTS

1.1.2.3 JHELUM PLAIN



SOILS



20 UDALFS

89 UDOLLS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

Volcanics

Cambro-Silurian formations

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ... ...

" TEHSIL ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION ... ...

URBAN AREA ... ...

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NHIA

RIVER/ STREAM ... ...

RESERVED FOREST ... ... R.F

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.2.1

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)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: SRINAGAR | Census Location Code No. 03 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Srinagar	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya With Alpine Forests	2	-	762.5	762.5	-	912	912	-
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	12	-	956.3	956.3	-	15,357	15,357	-
		1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain	161	2	483.8	314.7	169.1	692,059	121,864	570,195

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: SRINAGAR | Census Location Code No. 03 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	Ganderbal	1, 2	2	2	762.5	Code No. 3 to 8, 27 to 29, 34, 60, 123 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 9 to 26,30 to 33,35 to 59,61 to 122 (124,125 Boat Population) are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
2.	1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	Ganderbal	3 to 8, 27 to 29, 34, 60, 123	12			Code No. 1,2 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 9 to 26,30 to 33,35 to 59,61 to 122 (124,125 Boat Population) are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Srinagar			12	956.3	Code No. 1 to 6, 8 to 19, 21 to 24, 26 to 53 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
3.	1.1.2.3. Jhelum plain	Ganderbal	9 to 26, 30 to 33, 35 to 59,61 to 122, 124,125	111			Code No. 1,2 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 3 to 8,27 to 29, 34, 60,123 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Srinagar	1 to 6, 8 to 19, 21 to 24, 26 to 53	50	161 + 2 towns	483.8	Excludes three villages (Code No. 7, 20, 25) of Srinagar tehsil, forming outgrowth of Srinagar U.A.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: SRINAGAR | Census Location Code No. 03 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administ division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	1. Ganderbal tehsil	Cambro-Silurian formations, Alluvium, Volcanics, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The region is situated in the northern and north-eastern parts of the district which is comprised of lofty mountains. It separates Ladakh region from Kashmir Valley. The important river of the region is Sind. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres and minimum is 3,300 metres. The region receives heavy snowfall in winters. The National Highway I-A runs along the Sind river and enters the Ladakh region. Thick growth of Alpine forests is found here. There are only two villages inhabiting 912 persons. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Soils of this region are mainly Udalfs and Udolls.
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	1. Ganderbal tehsil 2. Srinagar tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Volcanics, Cambro-Silurians, etc.	Udolls and Udalfs	The region is formed in the lower slopes of the Greater Himalaya which has height of above 2,500 metres but less than 4,000 metres. Many tributaries originate from this region and merge into the Jhelum and Sind rivers. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres and minimum is 2,500 metres. The growth of vegetation is relatively rich with plenty of orchards of apples, pears,apricots,walnuts etc. The forests of chir,poplar,willow,deodar,cedar, etc. are found here. The accessibility to this region is relatively good. It contains the population of 15,357 persons. Its main crop is maize whereas subsidiary crop is paddy. The soils mainly consists of Udolls and Udalfs.
		1.1.2..3 Jhelum Plain	1. Ganderbal tehsil 2. Srinagar tehsil	Mainly Alluvium	Udalfs and Udolls	The region covers the southern parts of the district with river Jhelum on its south-western boundary. The region extends deep into the region No. 1.1.2.2. i.e. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests. It is comprised of low heights, mainly plain areas, where heights range between 1,520 and 2,128 metres . At certain places the heights are so low , causing swamps and mashes . The main river of the region is Jhelum. The tributaries of Jhelum river are as Sind river, Ara Nalla, Dachigam Nalla, Telbal Nalla etc. The availability of amenities and facilities in this region such as medical,educational,civic, shopping and marketing including better means of communications., attracts people to settle over here. As such, it contains 692,059 persons, of which 570,195 reside in urban areas of the region. Its soils are Udalfs and Udolls.

DISTRICT BADGAM

Regional Divisions

The district has been named after its headquarter's village Badgam and has been carved out after detaching the three tehsils of Chadura, Badgam and Beerwah from the district Srinagar on 1st. July, 1979. The district was formerly a tehsil of Baramula district (Kashmir North) which was subsequently separated from Baramula district in 1951 and merged, with the then newly created district of Srinagar.

The district is situated in the south of the district of Baramula and Srinagar and, lies between 33^0-40' and 34^0-10' North latitudes and 74^0-25' and 74^0-55' East longitudes. The boundaries of the district are contiguous with those of the district Baramula in the north-west and by Srinagar in the north. The district Pulwama lies towards its east and south-east whereas the district Punch falls in its south and south-west and is separated by the Pir Panjal range, which serves as a dividing line between Jammu division and Kashmir division.

The topography of the district is of diversified type. It varies from the high altitude mountains of the Pir-Panjal in the south to the plain in the north. The peaks of the mountains rise as high as above 4,712 metres whereas the average height in the plain is about 1,581 metres. The concentration of villages is visible in the plain where the land is available for cultivation alongwith perennial rivers/streams. The climate of the district is of extreme type with moderate temperature in the plain in summer and severe cold in the mountain ranges. As a result of the precipitation in winter months, the snowfall during the period is in plenty with thunder showers and rains in March and April. The heaviest fall in temperature occurs during the month of January and the life in the district remains almost paralysed during the winter months as the fields remain covered with snow and all economic activities come to a stand still. The drainage pattern of the district is generally of parallel type with almost every *Nalla*/river originating from the highest ranges of Pir-Panjal and running north-ward towards the plain. The noteworthy rivers/*Nallas* of the district are Sokhnag *Nalla*, Shali Ganga *Nalla*, Dug Ganga river, Chatskair *Nar*, Romshi river, etc. which finally merge into river Jhelum.

The district of Badgam is believed to be rich in having sufis, poets, writers and musicians of distinction with a number of places of historical and religious importance of which mention may be made of Yusmarg, Toshamarg, Abno Gupta's cave, Watragang, Narayan Nag, etc. etc.

The progress of the improvement of developmental works in the district have been accelerated since its creation as a separate district. This is being reflected by the improvements in the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of the district which has remained neglected in the past and was considered to be one of the backward areas of the state. The district is progressing rapidly by providing public health facilities with a number of potable water supply schemes to benefit about 2 lakh persons. The rural electricity supply scheme which provides electricity to a limited number of villages only has now been introduced to 424 villages of the district, with significant progress being made in the remaining villages also. Efforts have also been made to promote the incidence of literacy as with the efforts it has been possible to raise the school enrolment of children in the age-group of 4-11 to reach the level of 75 per cent. There has also been a significant increase in the number of schools, a literacy centre and many informal educational centres where boys and girls are provided with not only books and uniform but also education free of cost.

The area of the district has been placed provisionally at 1,371 km^2 by the Surveyor General of India and the district consists of 496 villages in all excluding five of its inhabited villages which form

part of the out-growth of the Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, of which 21 villages are uninhabited. There is only one urban area of Charar-i-Sharief in the district besides the extended position of Srinagar City which falls within the limits of the district

The three tehsils of the district having 475 inhabited villages hold a rural population of 315,377 of the total population of 367,262 persons, made up of 195,395 males and 171,867 females. The district is also inhabited by as many as 51,885 persons, residing in the urban areas of the district covering one town of Charar-i-Sharief and five villages-treated as out-growth of Srinagar U.A. The density of population of the district is 268 persons per km^2 as against the state average of 59.

In so far as tehsils are concerned, tehsil Chadura has the highest number of 137,973 persons as against 129,543 of Badgam and 99,746 of Beerwah. There is however, only one area of Chrar-i-Sharief situated in the southern part of the Chadura tehsil besides four villages of Badgam and one of Chadura been treated as out-growths of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, and of the urban block/mohallas which though within the jurisdiction of Badgam tehsil constitute parts of Srinagar Municipality and Urban Agglomeration.

In so far as literacy rates are concerned, the district can be said to be fairly backward as only 17.86 per cent are literates as against 26.67 per cent of the state as a whole. The female literacy is still very poor as only 8.02 per cent have been found to be literates as against 15.88 of the state.

Main workers are 32.81 per cent whereas 15.92 per cent are marginal workers and rest of the population as non-workers. It is found that majority of the population of the district is engaged in agricultural activities. About 58.39 per cent of the total main workers have their main occupation as agriculture (Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers) where as in the household industry 14.85 per cent of the main workers are engaged. The dependency on agriculture is understandable in view of the fact that plenty of fertile land is available for cultivation especially in places where more and more land is being brought under cultivation with the introduction of modern agricultural practices. The district also produces fruits in considerable quantity. During 1980-81 about 25,000 tonnes of record dry and fresh fruits were produced on 40,000 acres of land. The main crop of the district is paddy but maize, wheat, pulses, millets, barley, etc. and in fruits apples of various varieties alongwith pears, apricots, almonds, walnuts, etc. are also grown. The principal staple food of the district is rice followed by wheat and maize. Special attention is being paid to provide irrigational facilities to the cultivators. The main source of transport is roads. All main villages are connected with surfaced roads and the accessibility to the district can be said to be fairly good. The district has also very good avenues of fisheries especially trouts of golden colour and efforts are being made to enhance the fishery farms at *Nalla* Sokhnag and Gowhar Pora.

The soils of the region mainly constitute of sub-mountain soils of Udalfs and Udolls. The geology of the district is mainly of three types. The plain area of the district close to the river Jhelum is comprised of Alluvium, the lower heights as Karewa formations and the upper heights as Panjal Trap.

The parity between the geo-physical aspects of the district is only of two types and therefore the district is divided into two sub-micro regions viz; Jhelum plain and Pir Panjal and described as below:—

1.1.2.1 Jhelum Plain

The region is situated in the northern part of the district. The area consists of the large stretches of fertile land which is irrigated by innumerable rivers and streams passing through the region. The principal crop of the region is paddy. The northern part of the region is contiguous with the boundaries of Srinagar district while the districts of Pulwama and Baramula lie towards its east and west respectively. The other region viz; 1.1.2.2 (Pir Panjal) is situated towards its south. The sub-micro region forms a part of the region which starts from the Anantnag district and stretches upto Baramula

district, consisting the central part of the valley, being a catchment area of Jhelum river. The areas of the sub-micro region are not only plain but also have a few table lands towards its south locally called Karewas. The important among the Karewas being the Damodar Karewa situated in the central part of the sub-micro region and spreads over the two tehsils of Badgam and Chadura. The region starts from the foot-hills of the Pir Panjal, where the height of the region is about 2,128 metres but average height of the sub-micro region varies between 5,200 and 5,500' (1,581 metres and 1,672 metres). The climate of the region is moderate in summer and chilling sub-zero temperature in the winter months. Because of the heavy snowfall and fall in temperature, most of the villages in the southern parts of the region remain cut-off from the outer areas. The important rivers/*Nallas* of the region are Sokhnag *Nalla*, Shali Ganga *Nalla*, Dud Ganga river, etc., besides innumerable rivulets/streams flowing across the region and forming a drainage pattern of parallel type. It is interesting to see that almost every river/*Nalla* of the region flow in the same direction i.e. from south to north which ultimately get merged with the river Jhelum as its tributaries. The region has a very high potential of agriculture with stretches of fertile lands having plenty of irrigational facilities, not only natural but also artificial, such as canals, tubewells, springs, etc. The region, consists of 501 villages in all (including 5 villages forming out growth of Srinagar U.A.) 139 belonging to Chadura tehsil, 182 to Badgam tehsil and the remaining 180 villages to Beerwah tehsil. Besides, these villages, the urban areas of the region include the only town of Charar-i-Sharief which is situated in the south-eastern part of the region and a portion of Srinagar Urban Agglomeration in the north consisting of five villages. The total population of the region is exactly that of district viz; 367,262 of which 315,377 residing in its 475 inhabited villages and 51,885 in the urban areas. The total area of the region has been estimated as 776.5 km^2, which gives a fairly good density of 473 persons per km^2 as compared to 59 of the State. The main occupation of the inhabitants of the region is agriculture and the main crop of the region is paddy.

The accessibility to the region is fairly good with almost every village connected by one type of road or the other, but the fair weather and kucha roads and paths leading to certain villages get blocked due to heavy snowfall in the winter and it takes quiet some time to restore the accessibility to these villages.

The soils of the region mainly consist of Udalfs with a slight traces of Udolls towards its south. In so far as geology is concerned, the region has mainly Alluvium in the northern part and Karewa formations in the southern part. Table lands include orchards and fruit trees like apples, walnuts, almonds, pears, apricot, etc. The region also contains pastures and grazing land with meadows of beautiful flowers.

1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal

The region is situated in the southern part of this district and is composed of the mountains/peaks and slopes of the Pir Panjal range falling within the jurisdiction of the district. The range serves as a dividing line between the Jammu division and the Kashmir division, which is accessible, however, at many places but the main flow of vehicular and general traffic is from the Banihal Pass through tunnel. In this region also the ranges of Pir Panjal can be crossed through foot paths through passes such as Chotti Gali (4,287 metres), Naba Pir Pass (4,241 metres), Nurpur Gali (4,085 metres), Chinamarg Gali (4,083 metres), etc. The heights of the region consist of glaciers and frozen lakes whereas the lower heights contain not only thick forests of conifer, deodar and kail but also bushes and other herbal and non-herbal vegetation which gives picturesque look to the region. The region is bounded in the north and north-east by region No. 1.1.2.1. (Jhelum Plain), in the north-west by district Baramula, in the south-west by Punch district and in the south-east by Pulwama district. The region in fact forms a central part of the region of Pir Panjal which starts from the Anantnag district and goes right upto Baramula district. The topography of the region is mountainous in general, with high altitude peaks which remain covered with snow all the time. The famous peaks of the region are Tatakuti (4,730 metres), Budh Bugam (4,236 metres), Kharmarg

(4,592 metres), Shiv Mahanju (4,594 metres), etc. There are few lakes at the mountain tops with crystal blue water and huge patches of glaciers like Tosha Maidan at the height of about 4,256 metres. The notable rivers/*Nallas* are Romshi and Sokhnag. Many people especially Gujjars and Bakkarwals travel through these mountains to reach Mandi and Punch in the shortest possible time on foot. Except for the foot paths and a couple of bridle paths, the accessibility to the region is very difficult, which almost is reduced to nil during the winter season when the snowfall is heavy and all roads not only on mountains and forests but also in plain get blocked.

The area of the sub-micro region has been estimated as 590.0 km^2. The sub-micro region is devoid of any population. There is neither any village in the region whether inhabited or un-inhabited nor any urban area.

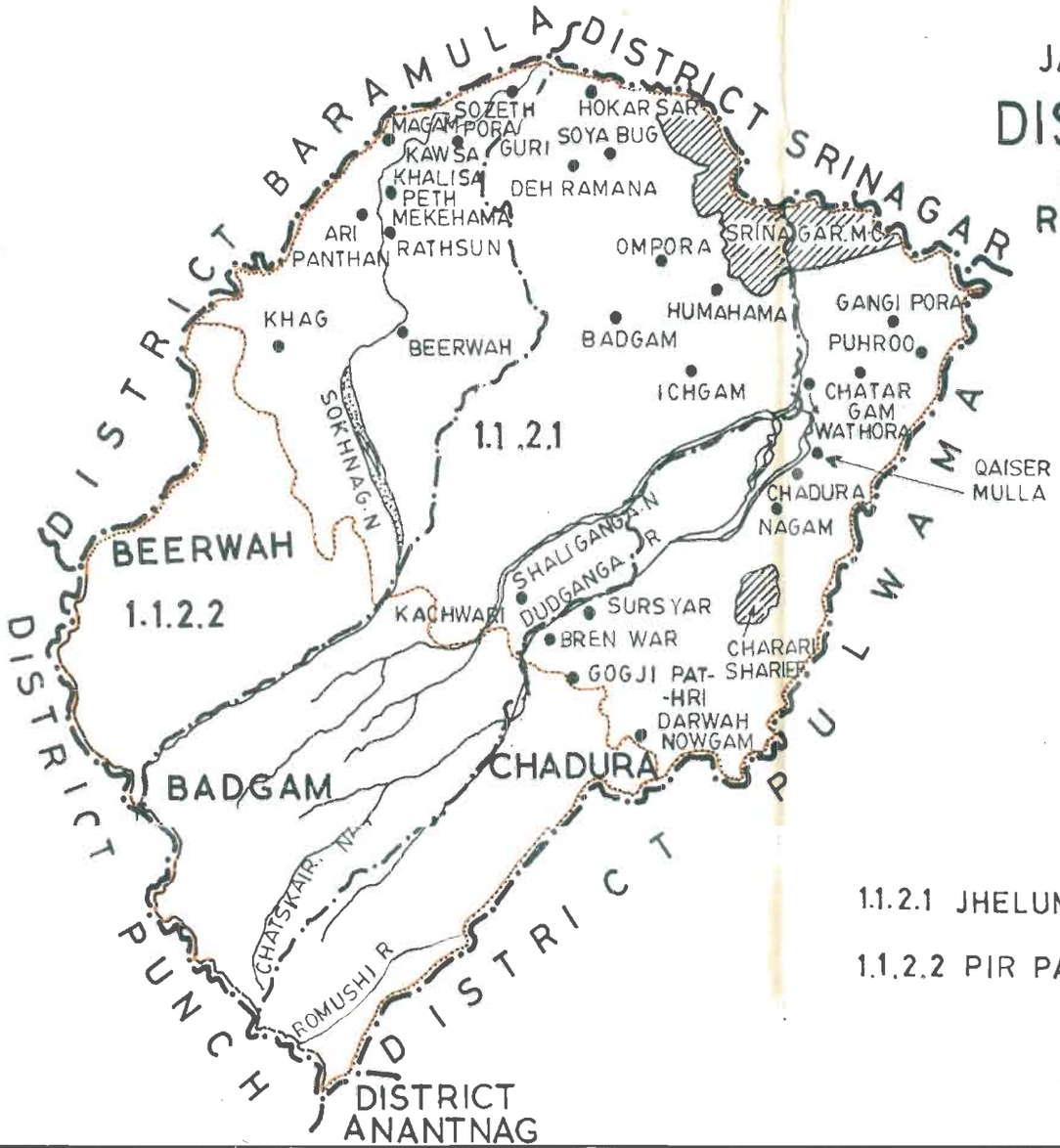
The soils of the region are comprised of Udolls whereas the geology of the sub-micro region consists not only of Panjal Trap but also of Karewa formations. The Panjal Trap is found in the southern part of the region whereas the northern and north-western part is comprised of Karewa formations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT BADGAM

CENSUS CODE 04

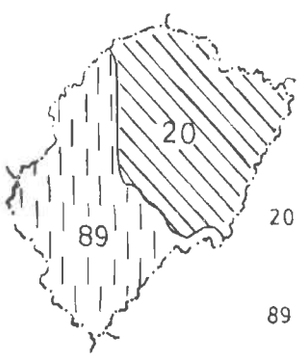
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



1.1.2.1 JHELUM PLAIN

1.1.2.2 PIR PANJAL

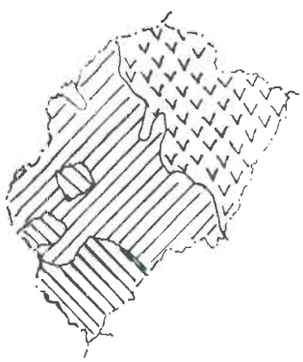
SOILS



20 UDALFS

89 UDOLLS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

Karewa formations

Panjal Trap

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ... ...

" TEHSIL ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 2000& ABOVE POPULATION ... ...

URBAN AREA ... ...

RIVER/STREAM ... ...

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.2.1

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)

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: BADGAM | Census Location Code No. 04 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Badgam	1.1.2.1. Jhelum Plain	496	1	776.5	730.4	46.1	367,262	315,377	51,885
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	-	-	590.0	590.0	-	-	-	-

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: BADGAM | Census Location Code No. 04 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1. Jhelum Plain	Beerwah	1 to 180	180			
		Badgam	2 to 7, 10, 12 to 182	178			Four villages (Code No. 1,8,9,11) forming outgrowth of Srinagar U.A.
		Chadura	2 to 139	138	496 + 1 town	776.5	One village (Code No. 1) forming outgrowth of Srinagar U.A.
2.	1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	Beerwah	-	-			—
		Badgam	-	-			—
		Chadura	-	-	-	590.0	—

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: BADGAM | Census Location Code No. 04 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Solis	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	1.1.2.1. Jhelum Plain	1. Beerwah tehsil 2. Badgam tehsil 3. Chadura tehsil	Mainly Alluvium and Karewa formations	Udalfs and Udolls	This is a plain area of rivers Sokhnag, Shali Ganga and Dud Ganga and their tributaries. All the rivers/streams which flow in this region actually originate from Pir Panjal Range. It is a catchment area of Jhelum river and is very fertile. The maximum contour height is 2,500 metres and minimum 1,600 metres in this region. It is a plain area containing Karewas which are important for Orchards of apples, walnuts, almonds, pears, apricots, etc. Plain areas have plenty of fertile land where paddy is the main crop, coupled with maize, wheat, millets etc. All the villages and urban areas of the district fall in this region where 367,262 persons reside. The accessibility to the region is fairly good with almost every village connected by one type of the road or the other. The main activity of the inhabitants is agriculture.
		1.1.2.2. Pir Panjal	1. Beerwah tehsil 2. Badgam tehsil 3. Chadura tehsil	Mainly Panjal Trap and Karewa formations	Udolls	The Pir Panjal range is spread out in the south-western part of the Badgam district. In this region the most of the area is covered by the forests and remaining with high altitude mountains, glaciers and perennial lakes. Most of the streams are originating from the Pir Panjal. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres and minimum 2,500 metres. Thick forests of conifer, deodar and kail are found in this region. The topography of the region is mountainous in general with high altitude peaks which remain covered with snow all the time. The sub-micro region is devoid of any habitation.

DISTRICT BARAMULA

Regional Divisions

The district has a very old history dated back to 2,306 B.C. when the entire valley was believed to be a vast lake and called SATISARAS.

Geographically the district occupies the western part of the Kashmir valley. It was the only other district besides Kashmir South (Anantnag) of the valley and was popularly known as "KAMRAJ" Kashmir North. A separate district namely Kupwara has been constituted after splitting the district Baramula which is the major jurisdictional change beside other changes occurred from time to time. The present administrative set up of the district is consisted of the six tehsils of Baramula, Gulmarg, Uri, Sopore, Bandipore and Sonawari, whereas the tehsils of Kupwara, Handwara and Karnah now from part of the newly constituted district Kupwara. The north-western and northern boundaries of the district are contiguous with the boundaries of Kupwara district and the territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan whereas the eastern part is bounded with the Srinagar district. The district of Badgam and Punch lie towards its south-east and south respectively whereas the south-western part of the district is enclosed by the line of actual control.

In 1971 the total number of villages in the district stood at 1,008 which have now been reduced to only 660, of which, 646 are inhabited. Besides, this, the district has 6 urban areas namely Bandipore, Baramula, Gulmarg, Pattan, Sopore and Uri. Total population of the district as per 1981 Census has been placed at 670,142 of which 358,293 are males and 311,849 females giving a sex ratio of 870 females per thousand males as against 892 of the state as a whole. The rural areas of the district are inhabited by 580,376 persons whereas 89,766 reside in the six urban areas of the district. The total geographical area (provisional) of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 4,588.0 km^2 giving a density of 146 persons per km^2 whereas the density figure for the state stands at 59 only.

In so far as literacy is concerned, the district has a low rate of 20.62 per cent and is further low among females at 9.57, whereas the corresponding rates for the whole of Jammu & Kashmir are 26.67 per cent and 15.88 per cent respectively. Main workers of the district constitute 31.43 per cent of the total population, whereas the percentages of marginal workers and non-workers stand at 14.01 and 54.56 respectively.

Of 210,620 persons enumerated as main workers, 121,245 are cultivators constituting 57.57 per cent and 8,131 are agricultural labourers comprising 3.86 per cent which in other words means that 61.43 per cent of the total working force is dependent on agriculture.

The number of scheduled castes is very less in the district, comprising 92 persons and constituting only 0.01 per cent of the total population whereas there are no scheduled tribe population in the district.

The total number of occupied residential houses is 819,172 in the state, of which 77,658 belong to Baramula district. The main staple food in the district is rice but is shared jointly by maize and wheat. The main crop grown is rice with maize, wheat as subsidiary crops. Other crops which grow in the district are oil seeds, barley, pulses, millets and other food grains and condiments and spices. Fruit industry is fastly developing in the region and many hectares of land has already been converted into orchards, growing mainly apples which are being exported to all parts of the country. Rearing of livestock is also one of the important occupations and the livestock has been estimated at 4.16 lakh in 1977 and 3.23 lakh poulty birds.

The accessibility in the district is fairly good and major parts of the district are connected with roads. The topography of the district is of diversified type and heterogeneous in nature. The average height of the district varies from 1,338 to 2,645 metres above mean sea level. The district, therefore, has a varied climatic conditions with severe cold in winters and a moderate temperature during the summers. The snowfall is very heavy in northern and southern parts of the district from November to March. But is very less in the western part consisting of Uri tehsil as the height declines abruptly right upto Domal a distance of about 100 kilometres from Baramula town. As in the case of other areas of the valley, the setting in of winter is not usually welcomed in the district as it exerts extra burden on the already poor economic conditions of most of the inhabitants. During this period there is very little discharge of water in the river Jhelum as the parts of Wular lake get frozen. Navigation and other activities are difficult if not impossible. Like other areas of the valley precipitation is mainly in the winter months of December to March and July to September. It increases with elevation and accounts for heavy snowfall on the tops of the mountains. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 968.041 millimetres.

Most of the parts of the district as is the case with other districts of the Kashmir valley, are interwoven with chain of lofty mountains with dense forests. The bottom of Kashmir valley which starts from the lower slopes of Pir Panjal near Qazi Gund and extends upto Baramula town after which the valley starts narrowing and assumes a descending slope with the result the river Jhelum starts roaring down the slope in a fast speed making navigation difficult. The Pir Panjal range separates the district from Punch in the south and in the north, the off-shoots of Greater Himalaya form a number of small and big valleys, famous among which is the beautiful valley of Gurais. The Bumzel Pass (4,189 metres) is in the extreme north-east and Ralti Gali (4.759 metres) in the west of the district.

River Jhelum enters the district near village Panji Nare in the south-east and after a few kilometres it merges in the Wular Lake. Again it emerges and follows a south-western direction passing through the town of Sopore and then via Baramula town flows down to Uri. River Kishan Ganga is another important river of the district which takes off beyond villages Gujran and Abdulin from the glaciers of Greater Himalaya where the peaks rising to an extreme height of more than 5,168 metres bordering Kargil district. Among other *Nallas* and streams mention may be made of Pohru, Madmati, Burzal and Erin.

Another important physical feature of the district is the huge deposits of lignite extending from village Nichhama to Gulmarg a distance of about 60 kilometres.

The district is predominantly inhabited by Muslims constituted a majority of 96.50 per cent of the total population followed by Hindus 2.02 per cent and Sikhs at 1.46 per cent. The district is also inhabited by a few Christians and Buddhists. The people are generally well built, handsome and of a medium stature depending mainly on agriculture, but in urban areas besides trade and commerce, many large and small scale industries have sprang up, most of them engaged in manufacturing of woollen blankets, match boxes, carpets, jams and jelleys and preservation of fruits, etc.

Though the general topography of the district is of hard nature but the district has been bestowed by the nature many beautiful places which attract tourists and visitors in a large number not only from the country but also from throughout the world. Mention may be made of Gulmarg situated at a height of 2,730 metres enjoying world wide reputation which is not only a meadow of flowers but also is a premier resort of winter sports and a base for excursions, for many health resorts and lakes situated on the surrounding mountains. People from all over the world make it a point to visit Gulmarg to feast their eyes on splendour and universal spectacle of snow covered peaks with pony tracks to reach the glacial landscapes. Gulmarg is also said to be paradise for trekkers taking them to the towering heights of snow covered mountains of panoramic beauty with many streams here and there, humming to the tune of

nature. Among other places of tourists interest mention may be made of Alapather a spring on Apharwat mountain at a height of 4,117 metres near Gulmarg. Dudsar a spring laying north-east of Haramukh near Gurals valley, Shizasar - a spring in the west of Haramukh with floating pieces of glacial ice; Nilasar - a spring near Bandipore; Yamalsar a spring near Barabal Hill and Wular Lake - largest lake in Kashmir at a height of 1,575 metres having an average area of 32.80 km^2 which extends to more than 250 km^2 during floods. The lake resembles a small sea of blue waters but furious winds in bad weather sweep the water of the lake to several feet above the normal level making navigation difficult. The lake serves the people of Kashmir in many ways. It gives employment to a number of fishermen to catch fish and water-nuts besides navigation to the people. Another lake of the district is Manasbal which lies 25 kilometres north-west of Srinagar. It has an eliptical shape and its circumference is about 8 kilometres long. It is fed by springs inside it and possesses a dark bluish green colour water with white and red lotus flowers.

Among pastures, Gulmarg heads the list with its magnificient meadows with yellow and white flowers measuring about 5 kilometres in length and in breadth it varies from 200 metres to 400 metres and is situated at a height of about 2,736 metres. The pasture is one of the main attractions of the tourists. Manimarg is another pasture situated near Gurais in Bandipore. Vijimarg pasture is situated on mount Vijabal near Gurias and is famous for wild flowers. Another pasture Mahalishamarg lies at the top of mount Berth and is a camping site for travellers proceeding for Telel.

Among historical ruins, mention may be made of "Paraspur Ruins" situated 4 kilometres south-west of Shadipur village of Sonawari tehsil Ruins of Anderkot are located near village Anderkot 8 kilometres south of Shadipur. Ruins of Ferozpur are the remains of an ancient temple at Dranga near Ferozpur *Nalla* about 3 kilometres to the east of Gulmarg.

Besides above, there are other beautiful tourist and religious places like Gurais valley, Khanqah Sopore, Shrine of Syed Janbaz Wali, Bapum Reshi, Shrine of Syed Hilal Naqashbandi, Shrine of Malik Padshah Sahib and Shuhab Shah Qalander, Shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani, temples of Pattan, Buniyar, Naryan Thal and Shiv Mandir and gardens of Nishat Park, Salsabeel Park, Gulshan Park, etc.

The district has plenty of forested areas with thick growth of trees including fir, kail and deodar, whereas the mild and gentle slopes grow plantation of varying type with shrubs and scrubs. The valleys formed by river Kishan Ganga viz; Gurais and Lolab valley are remarkably famous for quality timber grown in their forests which is not only utilized locally but also exported outside the state.

The district has a very diversified type of geology. Alluvium type of geology can be seen in the central areas mostly around the Jhelum river basins whereas Karewa formations are visible in the south-eastern and south-western areas. The Volcanic deposits are available in the shape of a belt extending from eastern part to western part. Triassic formations stretch along with Alluvium deposits in the northern and north-eastern areas of the district. A small portion in the north-eastern side along with the boundary contiguous with the district Kargil has deposits of Permo-Carboniferous formations. Similarly two small patches of Cambro-Siliurian formations are located in the upper eastern and western parts of the district.

The lower most parts of Gulmarg and Uri tehsils consist of Dogra Slates and immediately towards their north the formation of unclassified granites and gneisses are located whereas the Salkhala Series of deposits can be seen in the lower southern part of the district consisting areas of Sonawari and Baramula tehsils and in the shape of large track in the northern most part of the district.

In so far soils of the district are concerned, the entire tehsils of Bandipore, Sonawari and Sopore consist of soils of Udalfs whereas the tehsils Uri and Gulmarg contain Ochrepts-Orthents and Udolls and the tehsil Baramula has soils of Ochrepts-Orthents and Udolfs.

On the basis of above physiogeographical details, the district has been divided into four sub-micro regions, description of each such region is given below:

1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests

The region is located in the northern most part of the district and is entirely comprised of the upper slopes of the greater Himalaya situated in the Bandipore tehsil. The sub-micro region is contiguous in the east with district Kargil and in the south with district Srinagar. It has a common western boundary with district Kupwara and in the north by the line of actual control. Region No. 1.1.2.2. (Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests) lies towards its south-west. Because of high altitude mountains and snowy peaks only forests of Alpine nature are grown in the area and the region is named after that. The topography of the region consists of lofty mountains and higher altitude peaks rising to an height of more than 5,168 metres and consisting of eternal snow in the shape of glaciers of colossal sizes and streams of melted snow water running down the steep slopes of the mountains. The region also consists of thick growth of Alpine forests in lower areas and huge stretches of pastures and grazing lands, giving the region a panoramic beauty. A few settlements of Gujjars and Bakkarwals can be seen on the top of hillocks and near the grazing areas. The region is also enriched with lakes of varying sizes situated at the top of mountains such as Baribal Sar 14,769 (4,490 metres) Sarbal, Barakum, Vishan Sar 12,528' (3,809 metres) and Kishansar which are famous for their crystal-line water and elegant beauty.

The famous peaks and passes in the mountains which are trekking routes are Retagah Chhish (4,656 metres), Karobal Gate (4,149 metres), Kinari Darkish Chhish (5,195 metres), Nichinai Bar (4,070 metres), Kaobal Gali (4,130 metres), Tsur Bar (4,310 metres), Mashid Gali (4,146 metres), Bero Nagal Chhish (4,801 metres), Handmanager (4,227 metres), Zand Dudi Gali (4,037 metres), etc.

The region is full of rivers and *Nallas* which flow down the slopes of the mountains and are fed by melting snow of the glaciers and lakes. But among them, mention may be made of river Kishan Ganga which takes off from the glaciers in the east of the region and flows in a straight line from east to west, entering district Kupwara. Burzal *Nalla* flows downwards from north to south and merges with Kishan Ganga. Madmati *Nalla* takes off from the mountains in the southern part of the region and flows down into Wular Lake near Bandipore town.

Because of the difficult terrain, a very few people reside in the region. The region has in all 28 villages (all of Bandipore tehsil) and comprising 1500 km^2 of area with a population of 14,122 all in rural areas as there is no urban area in the region. The region has a climate of hostile nature with severe cold and plenty of snowfall in winter and rainfall in summer. The sub-micro region contains minor roads and therefore, the accessibility to the region is difficult especially during the winter period.

The geology of the sub-micro region consists of mainly Salkhala Series in the north with a track of Triassic formations. Just beneath it, is a small pocket of the Permo-Carboniferous formation in the east, Volcanics in the southern part and Cambro-Silurian formations in the west and south.

As regards soils, the region has one main type of soil viz., Udalfs.

1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests

The region is located on the gentle slopes of the Greater Himalaya where Temperate forests are found. The region falls just below the region No. 1.1.2.1. (Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests). The region consists of slopes and lower peaks of the mountains, falling in the southern areas of Bandipore tehsil and northern part of Sopore tehsil. The western boundary of the region is contiguous with Kupwara district whereas the northern and eastern areas of the region are contiguous with region No. 1.1.2.1. District Srinagar falls towards its south-eastern boundary and region No. 1.1.2.3. (Jhelum Plain) falls towards its south. The areas enclosed in the region consist of lower slopes with

thick forests producing quality timber in fir, kail and deodar and also orchards growing walnuts, apples, apricots, etc. in plenty. The average height, of the region varies between 1,824 metres and 2,432 metres but in certain areas peaks of above 3,952 metres height are also found. The general topography of the region is thus mountainous with thick forests having plenty of snowfall in the winter and heavy rainfall in raining season. The climate is also of extreme cold in winter when the mercury falls below $0^{o}C$ and in summer normal temperature ranges between $20^{o}C$ and $30^{o}C$.

The region possesses a number of small and large rivers, *Nallas,* streams, etc. which originate from the heights of the mountains and flow down to merge into the big rivers and lakes. The important rivers of the region are Madmati river and Erin *Nalla.* The important peaks of mountains in the sub-micro region are Razdhainangen (3,628 metres), Semathan (3,648 metres), Kenzdon (3,858 metres), Gosal Gali (3,491 metres), Grang (3,703 metres), Bagaisan (3,491 metres), Kuljan Gali (3,681 metres), Karndalau Gali (3,392 metres), Pathardar Gali (3,135 metres), etc.

The accessibility to the region is not as good as in plains because of difficult topography and hostile weather. The cultivation is confined to the gentle slopes of the region only in the shape of terraces. The principle crops grown in the region are wheat and maize but pulses and millets are also grown. These areas are mainly occupied by Gujjars and Bakkarwals who remain in these areas during summer to feed their herds and with the setting in of winter get migrated to plains along with their cattle.

The total area of the region has been estimated at 706.2 km^2. During 1981 Census, 30,513 persons were enumerated living in 26 villages out of which 24 villages belong to Bandipore tehsil and only 2 to Sopore tehsil. There is no urban area in the region. The density of population works out to 43 persons per km^2 in the region which is below the state average of 59.

The region has a mixed type of geology consisting primarily of Volcanics in west and in the centre with Cambro-Silurian formations beneath it and Alluvium in the shape of two tracks in the south-east and north. On the other hand, the soil type is mainly of Udalfs in the region.

1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain

The sub-micro region is a part of the huge plain region formed in the valley and is comprised of flat land around river Jhelum. The region is situated in the centre of district and includes areas of five of the six tehsils of the district except Uri tehsil which falls in the region of Pir Panjal. Its northern border coincides with the boundary of region No. 1.1.2.2 (Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests) and the eastern boundary is contiguous with the district boundary of Srinagar. In the south falls the region of 1.1.2.4 (Pir panjal) and district Badgam lies towards its south-east. The western boundary of the region is common with district Kupwara. River Jhelum is the principal river of the whole of the region, so the region has been named after it. The topography of the region is flat with Karewa formations at many places. The average height of the region varies between (1,520 metres) and 1,824 metres and therefore, easily accessible. The region has a good network of roads and almost every village and town in the region is connected by one type of road or the other. In winter months, however, the accessibility as in other parts of the valley, gets disrupted and it takes a few days for local management to clear the roads for traffic.

This part is the most fertile area of the district and thus maximum agricultural activities are possible. Long stretches of paddy fields can be seen all over the region with suitable irrigational facilities. The area is also known for its apple orchards, growing apples of finest variety which are not only consumed locally but also are exported outside the state. The approximation of words alone cannot translate the magic of beauty possessed by the region which is studded with flowing rivers and streams and lakes like Wular Lake which is the largest fresh water Lake in Asia. The region is engulfed with the panoramic beauty of the glistering snow-tented peaks of Greater Himalaya on one side and Pir Panjal on the other. The drainage of the

area includes a number of small and big rivers and streams adding charms more to its beauty. The famous rivers, *Nallas* are Jhelum, Madmati, Erin, Pohru, Tulamul and Ningal flowing in different directions. Besides, Wular Lake there are many other lakes in the region such as Haigam Lake, Mirgund Lake, Manasbal Lake, etc.

The region is densely populated by as many as 539,009 persons, of which 452,245 persons dwell in rural areas and remaining 86,764 in the urban centres. The region consists of 471 villages of which 16 belong to Bandipore tehsil, 82 to Sonawari, 133 to Sopore and 157 to Baramula and 83 villages to Gulmarg tehsil. Besides, the region also have 4 urban areas of Bandipore N.A., Sopore T.A., Baramula T.A., and Pattan N.A. The area of the region as estimated has been placed at 1,032 km^2 only of which 989.1 Km^2 is rural and 42.9 Km^2 urban. The density of population of the region works out to 522 persons per km^2 whereas the rural areas have a density of 457 and the urban as high as 2,022 persons.

The geology of the region consists mainly of Alluvium with Karewa formations in the shape of irregular tracks in the western and south-eastern part of the region. The soils are Udalfs in the major portion and Udolls in the southern part of the sub-micro region.

1.1.2.4. Pir Panjal

The sub-micro region is located in the extreme south of the district stretching in a linear direction from north-west to south-east. The region forms a part of the region formed of the mountains and slopes of the northern side of the Pir Panjal range. So the region has been named after the Pir Panjal range. The region is bounded in the north and north-east by region No. 1.1.2.3. (Jhelum Plain), in the south by the boundary of district Punch and in the south east by district boundary of Badgam. The line of actual control falls in the western side of the region.

The general topography of the region is mountainous with snow-capped peaks on lofty and gigantic mountain ranges with their green follage glistering in the gold and rust. The area is full of torrential mountain streams and the picturesque wilderness of lakes situated at heights of mountains, flower rich meadows containing idyllic fun spots, magical bubbling springs and waterfalls adding enormous beauty to the area. The summer resort of Gulmarg situated about 50 kilometres from Srinagar is also a busy hot spot of winter frolics in the thick layers of snow and amongst the clouds. Besides the revered shrine of Saint Baba Reshi, the meadows of the area surrounded by riches of pine trees and a succession of glades that take breath away of onlookers. The meadows studded with lovely arrays of white, yellow, pink flowers present paradise-like panoramic beauty. The region has varying heights at different places. It varies between 1,824 metres near river Jhelum and about 4,256 metres at the top of the Pir Panjal range. The peaks which are famous include Washtu (3,352 metres), Khan Pathre (3,801 metres), Appharwat (4,117 metres), Badori (3,748 metres) and passes such as Qazi-nag Dhar, Zajsur Gali (4,063 metres), Chor Panjal Pass (3,955 metres), Jamian Wali Gali (4,080 metres). The area of the region is interwoven with numerous rivers, streams, *Nallas* including Jhelum river, Ferozpur *Nalla*.

The region is spread over an area of 1,325.0 km^2 of which 1,312.0 km^2 is rural and 13.0 km^2 is urban. The areas of 4 tehsils of Sopore, Baramula, Gulmarg and Uri fall in the region having in all 135 villages of which 3 belong to Sopore, 14 to Baramula, 19 to Gulmarg and rest of 99 to Uri tehsil. The region also includes two urban areas of Gulmarg N. A. and Uri N. A. The total residents of the area as enumerated in 1981 Census count to 86,498 persons of which 83,496 belong to rural areas whereas rest of 3,002 live in the two urban areas. This gives a total density of 65 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole.

The area because of its topography is full of dense forests containing trees of fir, deodar and kail and are a source of the supply of quality timber not only for local use but also for use outside the State. The main crops grown in the region consist of rice, wheat and maize.

The accessibility to the region is poor and apart from one or two roads, all other small roads remain

blocked in heavy snowfall. The road leading from Srinagar to Uri was the main road of the valley prior to 1947 and served as life line to the valley but since its closure the importance of the road has lessened and the activities have come to a standstill.

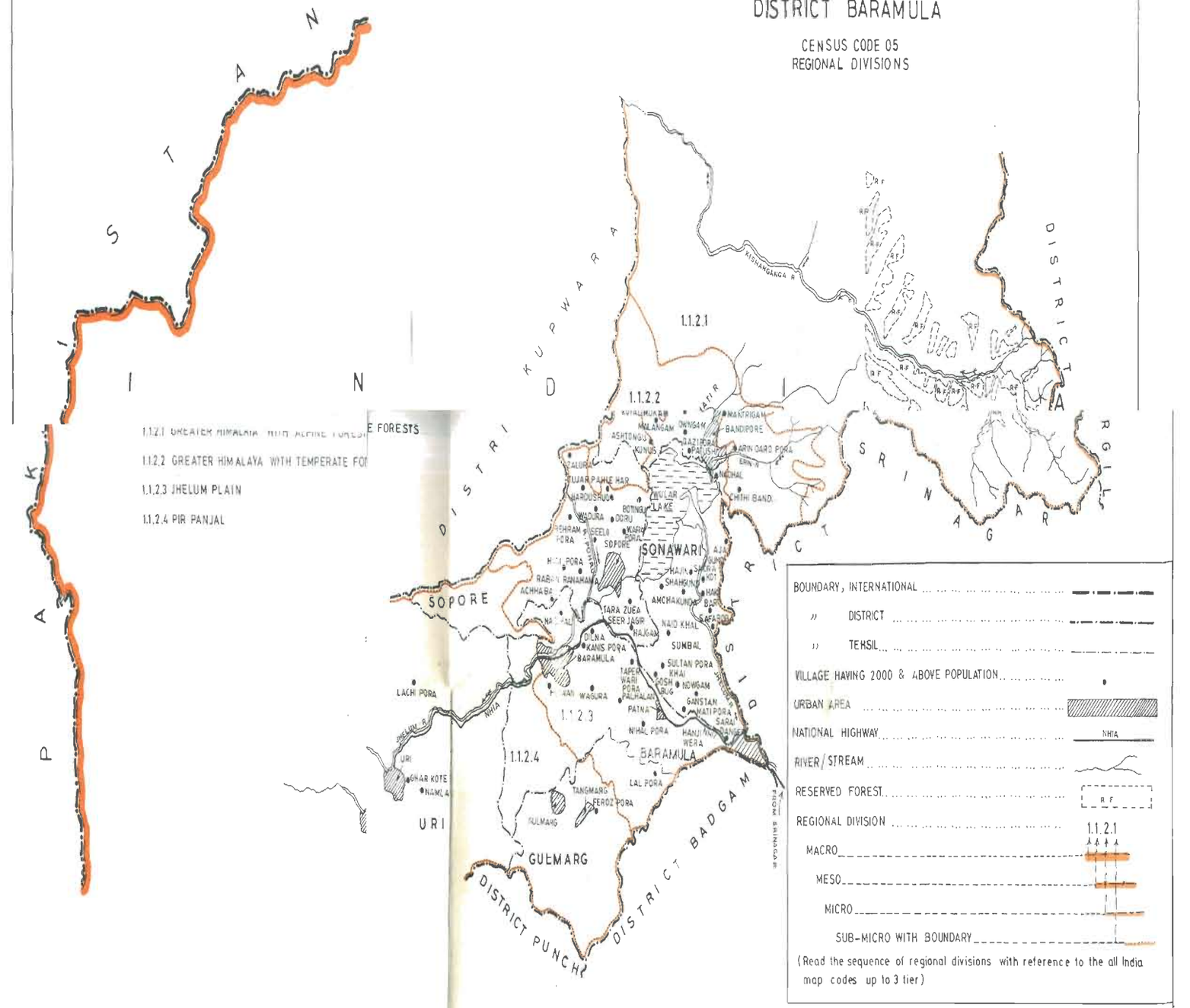
The geology of the region is comprised mainly of Salkhala Series, Karewa formations, Dogra Slates and unclassified granites and gneisses. The soil types mainly consist of Ochrepts-Orthents, Udolls and Udalfs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT BARAMULA

CENSUS CODE 05

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH1A

RIVER / STREAM

RESERVED FOREST — R F

REGIONAL DIVISION — 1.1.2.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

SOILS

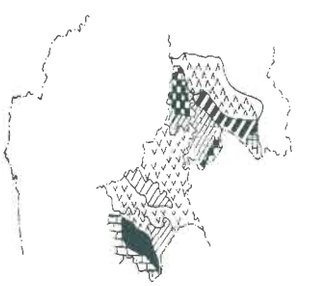


20 UDALFS

72 OCHREPTS

69 UDOLLS

GEOLOGY



- Alluvium
- Karewa formations
- Volcanics
- Triassic formations
- Permo-Carboniferous formations
- Cambro-Silurian formations
- Deoja Slates
- Salkhala Series
- Unclassified granites and gneisses

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

istrict: BARAMULA | Census Location Code No. 05 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	Number of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Baramula	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	28	-	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	14,122	14,122	-
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	26	-	706.2	706.2	-	30,513	30,513	-
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	471	4	1,032.0	989.1	42.9	539,009	452,245	86,764
		1.1.2.4. Pir Panjal	135	2	1,325.0	1,312.0	13.0	86,498	83,496	3,002

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District : BARAMULA | Census Location Code No. 05 | State : JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	Bandipore	1 to 28	28	28	1,500.0	Code No. 29 to 33, 35 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 56 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 34, 47,53, 56 to 68 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
2.	1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	Bandipore	29 to 33, 35 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 55	24			Code No. 1 to 28 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 34, 47, 53 to 68 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Sopore	16, 17	2	26	706.2	Code No. 1 to 15,18 to 106,110 to 138 are in region No. 1.1.2.3. Code No. 107 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.2.4.
3.	1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	Bandipore	34, 47, 53, 56 to 68	16			Code No. 1 to 28 are in region No. 1.1.2.1. Code No. 29 to 33, 35 to 46, 48 to 52, 54, 55 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Sonawari	1 to 82	82			
		Sopore	1 to 15,18 to 106, 110 to 138	133			Code No. 16,17 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 107 to 109 are in region No. 1.1.2.4.
		Baramula	1 to 102,108 to 139,143 to 150,157 to 171	157			Code No. 103 to 107,140 to 142,151 to 156 are in region No. 1.1.2.4.
		Gulmarg	1 to 17,19 to 58, 62 to 64, 70, 80 to 101	83	471 + 4 towns	1,032.0	Code No. 18, 59 to 61, 65 to 69, 71 to 79,102 are in region No. 1.1.2.4.
4.	1.1.2.4. Pir Panjal	Sopore	107 to 109	3			Code No. 16, 17 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 1 to 15,18 to 106,110 to 138 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Baramula	103 to 107,140 to 142,151 to 156	14			Code No. 1 to 102,108 to 139,143 to 150,157 to 171 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Gulmarg	18, 59 to 61, 65 to 69, 71 to 79, 102	19			Code No. 1 to 17,19 to 58, 62 to 64, 70, 80 to 101 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Uri	1 to 99	99	135 + 2 towns	1,325.0	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

istrict: BARAMULA | Census Location Code No. 05 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	1. Bandipore tehsil	Triassic, Permo-Carboni-ferous, Salkhala-Series, Volcanics Cambro-Silurian, etc.	Udalfs	The Greater Himalaya, which is a high altitude range of Himalaya is spread out from north-west to south-east direction in the Northern part of the district. The top belt of the range is dry and covered by the snow in all seasons. The region has high altitudes and dry mountains, but the slopes of the mountains are covered by the Alpine Forests. During winter months, westerly depressions cause fairly heavy snowfall. The Greater Himalaya and in the areas lying to the south of it gets snowfall in the months of December, January and February. The Kishan Ganga and its tributaries are originating from Greater Himalaya and the Kishan Ganga flows towards west. The maximum contour height is 4,200 metres and minimum 2,400 metres. The triangulated height of 4,560 metres and maximum spot height of 5,160 metres are also found in the region. A few settlements of Gujjars and Bakkarwals can be seen on the top of hillocks and near the grazing grounds. The region is enriched with lakes of varying sizes. Accessibility to the region is very difficult during winters.
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	1. Bandipore tehsil 2. Sopore tehsil	Volcanics, Cambro-Silurian, etc.	Udalfs	Generally the region is covered by the temperate forests.The slopes of the region is towards south-west. All streams flow towards south-west. River Madmati is the main river of the region which joins Wular Lake. The maximum triangulated height is 3,690 metres in the southern part of the Bandipore tehsil and minimum height of 3,580 metres near the code No. 58 of Bandipore tehsil. The lower slopes of the region include thick temperate forests, producing quality timber in fir, kail and deodar and also have the orchards of walnuts, apples and apricots. The accessibility to the region is not as good as in valley floor because of difficult topography and hostile weather in winters. These areas are mainly occupied by Gujjars and Bakkarwals.
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	1. Bandipore tehsil 2. Sopore tehsil 3. Sonawari tehsil	Alluvium Karewas formations, etc.	Udalfs and Udolls	The Jhelum plain is a part of the valley floor, comprising a flat land around the Jhelum river in this district. The region is spread out in the middle of the district. The topography of the region is flat with Karewas at many places. The Greatest Lake of fresh water i.e.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			4. Baramula tehsil 5. Gulmarg tehsil			Wular Lake is located in the region. The region is also made by the fresh Alluvium deposited by the Jhelum, and other streams which are coming from three sides in the region. The maximum contour height is 1,800 metres and the triangulated height is 1,882 metres near the Manasbal lake. The region is more fertile and so rich in agricultural activities. Long paddy fields can be seen all over, having irrigational facilities. The region is also known for apple orchards. The region is engulfed with the panoramic beauty of the glistering snow-tented peaks of the Greater Himalaya on the one side and Pir Panjal on the other. The region is densely populated region of the district where 4 urban areas are located. It has a good net work of roads.
		1.1.2.4. Pir Panjal	1. Sopore tehsil 2.Baramula tehsil 3. Gulmarg tehsil 4. Uri tehsil	Salkhala-Series, Karewa formations Dogra Slates, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents Udolls and Udalfs	The Pir Panjal range is spreadout from north-west to south-east direction in the southern part of the district. The region is totally hilly and the average height of the region is 3,000 metres from mean sea level. The whole region is enriched with the temperate and conifer forests. The maximum contour height is 3,500 metres and minimum 2,400 meters. The triangulated height is 3,758 metres near the village code No. 34 and 38 of Uri tehsil and minimum 2,524 metres near village code No. 49 of Uri tehsil. The spot height is 4,349 metres in the southern part of the Gulmarg tehsil. The area is full of mountain streams and lakes situated at the height of mountains, flower rich meadows containing fun spots bubbling springs and waterfalls, adding enormous beauty to the area. The region contains two urban areas of Gulmarg and Uri. Fir, deodar and kail are the quality timber of the region. The main crops grown in the region are rice, wheat and maize. The accessibility to the region is poor during winters.

DISTRICT KUPWARA

Regional Divisions

The district has been newly carved out by splitting the erstwhile large district of Baramula in July 1979 and has been named after its headquarters town Kupwara, located in tehsil Kupwara about 90 kilo-metres north-west of Srinagar. The district lies in the north-western part of the Kashmir valley and is bordered in the south-east and east by the district Baramula while the territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan lies in the north, west and south-west.

The district is situated at an average height of 1,600 metres slightly higher than the districts of the Kashmir valley and has not much difference in so far as climatic conditions are concerned but in northern parts of the district, comprising Lolab valley, Keran, Titwal, Chowkibal areas, the snow-fall is heavier and climatically invigorating during summer. But generally speaking the district experiences severe cold during winter with mercury dropping below -7^0C and moderate temperature in summer. The hottest days of the district are spread over the months from June to August when the temperature goes above 36^0C. Because of the difficult terrain and hard topography, the accessibility to the district is not as good as in other districts of the valley. But some known passes such as Gabhra Pass, Sadhna Pass, Nastuchan Gali, Furkhan Gali, Tutonar Gali which connect the territory beyond Machal, Keran, Karnah with rest of the state are located in the district. The forests are dense and rich with deodar and kail trees, the timber of these forests is considered to be very superior and is exported out-side the state besides being consumed locally. The heights of the mountains rise to above 13,000' (3,952 metres) in various areas. The upper heights of the mountains consist of snowy peaks which give birth to many small and big rivers and streams flowing down the slopes of the mountains. The main river of the district is Kishan Ganga which enters the district in the north and flows in the western direction taking a southerly direction before getting merged with river Jhelum near Domal in the illegally occupied part of the state by Pakistan. The other rivers/streams of the district are Pohru, Tala, Chutari *Nalla,* Nagdra *Nalla,* Katha Kazi Nag *Nalla,* Lolab *Nalla,* Handi *Nalla,* Mawar *Nalla,* Haihama *Nalla;* etc at some places. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the district is agriculture which is clear from the fact that about 90 per cent of the population of the district is dependant upon agriculture in one way or the other. The main crops grown in the district are rice, barley, maize, pulses, etc. In horticulture the main produce is walnuts, followed by apples, apricots, almonds, etc.

There is no major industry in the district but the district has abundance of mineral resources which include about 4.00 million tonnes of lime stone at Trehgam, lignite deposits of about 7.00 million tonnes at Nichhama and huge deposits of fine marbal stone at Dragmulla, Awoora and Zirhama. The district has large forested areas which comprise 12.6 per cent of the total forested areas of the valley, where a number of lumbering units are functioning. Besides these forests, the district possesses varieties of medicinal herbs and plants which are used in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. These include Kut roots, Belladona leaves and roots, Diostorea Poshkar, etc.

The next important occupation of the people of the district is rearing of live-stock. As per 1977 live-stock census, the district had about 1.98 lakh cattle and 1.51 lakh poultry birds. There are many places of religious and historical importance in the district among them the following are note-worthy:-

1. Salkulnag - a spring near village Drav of Karnah tehsil.

2. Charchashma - a spring near the peak of Kazinag mountain in Handwara tehsil.

3. Ramkund - spring situated at a distance of 3 kilometres from village Nihari in Hadwara tehsil.

4. Gotamrashinagh - another sacred spring in Guzaryal village in Handwara tehsil.

5. Kupwara Cave - in Kupwara town.

6. Lolab Valley - an oval-shaped beautiful valley known for its scenic beauty stretching to about 25 kilometres, situated in the extreme north of the Kashmir valley, is surrounded by dense deodar forests and huge pastures in the lower slopes of greater Himalaya.

7. Bungas Pasture - a beautiful grazing land near the boundaries of tehsil Handwara and Karnah.

8. Monuments include ruins of Ramkund Temple at Farkian in tehsil Handwara, Shardamia temple at Guglusa in tehsil Handwara, Nandrishi Pir's tomb at Magam in tehsil Handwara and Dhyaneshwar temple at Simattan in tehsil Handwara.

Because of the mountainous topography and difficult terrain the accessibility to the district can well said to be poor but has improved considerably as compared to previous decades. The areas of Machal, Karnah, Tangdhara are still very far from having adequate surface transport.

The district has two types of soils where the northern and eastern parts are possessed with soils of Udalfs type and the central-southern & western parts are consisted of Ochrepts-Orthents type of soils.

The geology of the district is of diversified type. The Alluvium type of geology can be seen in the central part of the district. Karewa formations are located just beneath the Alluvium belt and occupy a central space in the district. Jurassic formations are located in two places, one in the eastern boundary contiguous with Bandipore tehsil of Baramula district and extending towards west above the Alluvium and next in the shape of a horizontal belt starting from the centre of the district and travelling towards west. Tanawal Series and Muth Quartzites structures of geology are located in the shape of batchs in the southern and northern part of the district respectivel whereas Ordo-Silurian formations can be seen in the west part of the district. Dogra Slates occupy southern most part but also exist in the northern areas of the district and Salkhala Series not only stretch in the northern most of the district but also are located in the south western part and beneath the Jurassic formations in the shape of a linear belt. Unclassified granites and gneisses can be seen in the shape of patches in the western, eastern and southern parts of the district.

The district is comprised at present of 3 tehsils namely Handwara, Kupwara and Karnah and is inhabited by a total population of 328,743 persons, of which 176,909 are males and 151,834 females. The rural population of the district stands at 319,055 persons, consisting of 171,646 males and 147,409 females whereas 9,688 persons of which 5,263 are males and 4,425 females inhabit in the urban areas of the district.

The district consists of 369 villages in all of which 4 are un-inhabited and only 2 small urban areas namely Handwara and Kupwara, having a population of 6,616 and 3,072 respectively.

According to Survey of India, the provisional area of the district works out to 2,379.0 km^2, giving a density of population equal to 138 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole. The decadal growth rate of population during 1971-81 works out to 27.51 per cent as against 29.69 of the state and the sex-ratio stands at 858 females per 1,000 males in the district.

The district is situated in the remote areas of the valley and comprises of backward areas. One of the aspect of this backwardness is the literacy rate which is as low as 16.82 per cent in general and 4.88 per cent in female population.

The main working force of the district is comprised of 30.37 per cent of the total population

whereas the marginal workers are 18.49 per cent. Non-workers therefore constitute 51.14 percent of the total population. The main activity of the people is agriculture which is clear from the fact that 79.90 per cent of the total population are engaged in agricultural activities (Cultivators 73.02 per cent and Agricultural Labourers 6.88 per cent.)

The scheduled caste population of the district is very less and confined to 29 persons only, comprising 0.01 per cent of the total population. There are, however, no scheduled tribes in the district. The district has 41,680 occupied residential houses in the 365 inhabited villages and the two towns on Kupwara and Handwara. The district has a difficult topography in general with chains and series of mountains and hilly areas, consisting of high altitude snow capped peaks and dense forests in the lower slopes. The areas of Karnah, Machal and Keran are known for their difficult and inaccessible terrain. These areas are known for their backwardness and due to heavy snowfall remain cut-off from rest of the valley during winter moriths. Also a large chunk of population, consisting of Gujjars and Bakkarwals migrate to plains alongwith their cattle in search of fodder and employment avenues.

Keeping in view the various geographical and physical aspects, the district has been divided into three sub-micro regions, description of each has been given below:

1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests

The sub-micro region forms a part of the Kashmir valley and extends from Baramula district to the areas located in the upper heights of the Greater Himalaya, which grow Alpine forests. The region is located in the north-eastern part of the district which is composed of mountains and glaciers with steep slopes and Alpine forests. Its boundary in the east is contiguous with the district Baramula whereas the northern and north-western parts lie adjacent to the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan and southern and south-western boundary of the sub-micro region is common with region No. 1.1.2.2.

The overall topography of the region is mountainous with peaks rising as high as above 3,952 metres with steep valleys and gorges formed by mountain's slopes. It has a difficult terrain with very less accessibility, except for a few foot or bridle paths, no other road passes through this region. There are a number of narrow valleys surrounded by thick Alpine forests and meadows grown upon the upper slopes of the mountains whose peaks remain covered with snow and glaciers. The small streams gushing their way through the valleys present a spell bounding scene which is being witnessed by a number of tourists and visitors every year.

Among famous peaks are Tingrai (4,072 metres), Laribal (3,921 metres), Zand Dudi (4,037 metres), Dudi (2,344 metres), Kalnagrad (3,630 metres), etc.

River Kishan Ganga which flows in the north of the region right from east to west is the most important river of the region. There are a number of small and big rivers forming a general drainage pattern of barbed type.

The area of the sub-micro region as worked out is 425.0 km^2 only. Because of the difficult terrain and hard topography the region is devoid of any village or town and therefore there is no habitation in the area.

The main soil type of the region is comprised of Udalfs only whereas the geology of the region being of composite nature, consists mainly of Salkhala Series, Dogra Slates and unclassified granites and gneisses.

1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests

The region is a part of the Kashmir Valley, comprising the lower slopes of the Greater Himalaya with forests of Temperate type. The region occupies the major portion of the district starting from east and covering whole of the area towards north, west and south-west. It is bounded in the north-west and south-west by the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan, it is bordered in the east by

the sub-micro region No. 1.1.2.3 and Baramula district whereas sub-micro region of 1.1.2.1. viz; Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests falls towards its north-eastern side. The boundary of the region contiguous with the sub-micro region of Jhelum Plain is very irregular in shape because of the fact that the off-shoots of Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal coverage gradually to close the valley giving it an irregular shape. Because of the fact that the region grows thick forests of Temperate nature, the region has been named after it. The Forests mainly consisted of huge deodar, kail and fir which produce timber of finest quality. Besides these, there is a growth of plenty of walnut trees combined with other trees of fruits and medicinal plants and herbs such as Colchicum, Ephpedra (very less) Podophyllum, Atropa Accuminate Sausurie Lappa, Aconites, etc. The main topography of the sub-micro is mountainous and is comprised of the lower and gentle slopes of the mountains but peaks in certain areas rise to a height of above (3,922 metres). Some of the important peaks of the region are Kalong (3,810 metres), Malong (3,928 metres), Barinag (3,591 metres), Phishaitong (3,422 metres), Phitahhan Gali, Rangat peak (2,799 metres) and so on. The glaciers on the mountain peaks are not as hard as on other heights and melt in summer to produce water which flows down in shape of small rivulets and streams. These rivers and streams famous among which are river Kishan Ganga, Pohru river, Tala river, etc.

Because of the abundance of snow-fall in winter and plenty of rain-fall in summer, thick vegitation is grown in the sub-micro region which is comprised of dense forests containing fir and kail. There are also a number of grazing lands in the region which attract nomadic population in summer. Abundance of rich fruit trees like walnut, almond, apple, apricot, etc. has made the region attractive and prosperous. The main crops grown in the region consist of maize, rice, wheat, millets and pulses.

The region is spread over an area of 1,440 km^2, all in rural side as there is no urban area in the region. The region consists of 76 villages in all, of which 11 belong to Handwara tehsil, 42 Karnah and 23 to Kupwara tehsil. The total population of the sub-micro region as per 1981 Census is 56,377 persons giving a total density of population as 39 persons per km^2.

The geology of the sub-micro region consists mainly of Alluvium, Jurassic, Tanawal Series, Muth Quartzites, Ordo-Silurian formations, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series and unclassified granites and gneisses. The soils of the region consist of Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents types.

1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain

The region is formed of the central part of the district and is contiguous with the regions named Jhelum Plain of the other districts of the Kashmir Valley. Though river Jhelum does not flow in the district, but the valleys adjacent to the Jhelum possess a large number of rivers and streams which form tributaries of river Jhelum.

The boundaries of the region are in an irregular shape because it extends at the foot hills of the Greater Himalaya. The region is bordered in the north-east, west and south-west by sub-micro region No. 1.1.2.2 (Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests) and in the south-east by the district Baramula.

The region consists of the plain areas starting from the foot hills of Greater Himalaya. Generally the topography of the region is plain with some Karewas, rising as high as 2,128 metres. There are a number of low and small valley among which mention may be made of Lolab Valley reputed for its unique picturesque beauty and lush green nutritive grassy meadows surrounded by dense forests. Other valleys are Kalarooch Valley, Haihama Valley, Trehgam Valley etc. These valleys are studed with perennial streams and rivers with Pohru river flowing in the west to east direction and the suddenly taking a southernly turn near Kupwara town. The Tala river forms a tributary of the Pohru river. The land available for cultivation is plenty and as such majority of the population of the district, consisting 272,366 persons inhabit the area. The total area of the region has been placed at 526.6 km^2 of which 515.5 km^2 is rural spread over 293

villages and two towns of Handwara N.A. and Kupwara N.A. Of 293 villages, 187 villages belong to Handwara tehsil and 106 villages to Kupwara tehsil. The density of population in the region thus works out to 517 persons per km^2 which is very high as compared to the state average of 59, and district average of 138. The urban population of the region is comprised of 9,688 persons residing in the above mentioned two urban areas.

The main crop of the sub-micro region is paddy but a little cultivation of wheat, maize, pulses and millets is also undertaken. The vegetation is comprised of plenty of willow and popular trees and the production of fruit is mainly consisted of apples, pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, walnuts, almonds, etc.

The general topography of the region being plain, the accessibility to the important places and villages of the region is fairly good. But during winter months the roads, paths etc. remain covered with thick layers of snow thus making the accessibility difficult during these months.

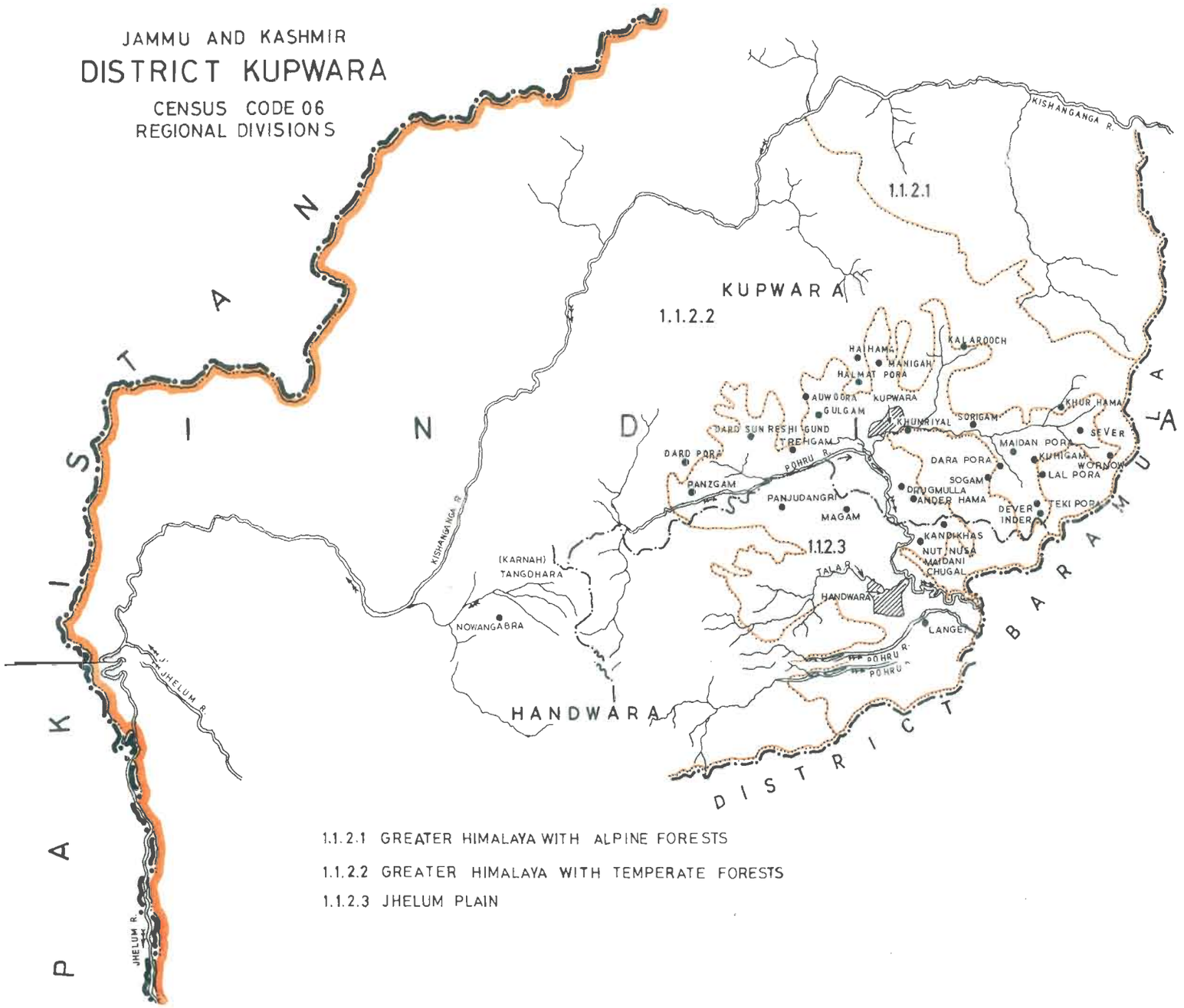
The soils of the region consist mainly of Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents. The complex type of geology mainly include formations of Alluvium, Karewas, Jurassic, Ordo-Silurian, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, unclassified granites and gneisses.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT KUPWARA

CENSUS CODE 06

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



1.1.2.1 GREATER HIMALAYA WITH ALPINE FORESTS

1.1.2.2 GREATER HIMALAYA WITH TEMPERATE FORESTS

1.1.2.3 JHELUM PLAIN



SOILS

20 UDALFS

72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

RIVER/STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.2.1.1

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)



GEOLOGY

Alluvium

Karewa formatios

Jurassic formations

Tanawal Series

Muth Quartzites

Ordo-Silurian formations

Dogra Slates

Salkhala Series

Unclassified granites and gneisses

DATA ON REGION DIVISIONS

District: KUPWARA | Census Location Code No. 06 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kupwara	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	-	-	425.0	425.0	-	-	-	-
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	76	-	1,440.0	1,440.0	-	56,377	56,377	-
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain.	293	2	526.6	515.5	11.1	272,366	262,678	9,688

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES 1981

District: KUPWARA | Census Location Code No. 06 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	Kupwara	-	-	-	425.0	Code No. 1 to 7, 38, 39,41, 42,44,48, 49, 90 ,122 to 129 are in region No. 1.1.2.2. Code No. 8 to 37,40,43,45 to 47,50 to 89,91 to 121 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
2.	1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests	Handwara	26, 30, 31, 97 to 100, 102, 103, 158, 184	11			Code No. 1 to 25, 27 to 29,32 to 96,101,104 to 157,159 to 183,185 to 198 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
		Karnah	1 to 42	42			
		Kupwara	1 to 7, 38, 39, 41,42, 44, 48,49, 90, 122 to 129	23	76	1,440.0	Code No. 8 to 37, 40, 43, 45 to 47, 50 to 89, 91 to 121 are in region No. 1.1.2.3.
3	1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	Handwara	1 to 25, 27 to 29, 32 to 96, 101,104 to 157,159 to 183, 185 to 198	187			Code No. 26, 30, 31, 97 to 100,102,103,158,184 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.
		Kupwara	8 to 37, 40,43, 45 to 47, 50 to 89, 91 to 121	106	293	526.6	Code No. 1 to 7,38,39,41,42,44, 48,49,90,122 to 129 are in region No. 1.1.2.2.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : KUPWARA | Census Location Code No. 06 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1.1.2.1. Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests	Kupwara tehsil	Mainly Salkhala-Series, Dogra Slates and unclassified granites and gneisses	Udalfs	The region is spread out in the north-eastern part of the Kupwara district where Alpine forests are found on Greater Himalaya. The areas of the region include high mountains and glaciers with steep slopes. During winter season westerly depressions cause heavy snowfall on the Greater Himalaya. Numerous tributaries originate from the south-eastern part of this region and meet the main river Kishan Ganga which is flowing from east to west. It has very difficult terrain with very less accessibility to the region, except for a few foot or bridal paths. There are a number of narrow valleys surrounded by Alpine forests whose peaks remain covered with snow and glaciers. Because of difficult terrain, the region is devoid of any village or town and therefore uninhabited.
		1.1.2.2. Greater Himalaya With Temperate Forests	1. Kupwara tehsil 2. Handwara tehsil 3. Karnah tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Jurassic formations, Tanwal Series, Muth-Quartzities, Ordo-Silurian-formations, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, etc.	Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	The region covers the slopes of Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests. Many tributaries are originating from the Greater Himalaya and meet the river Kishan Ganga. The maximum triangulated height is 3,928 metres and minimum is 2,228 metres. The region has a very irregular shape because the off-shoots of Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal coverage gradually to close the valley, giving it an irregular shape. Temperate forests, mainly deodar, kail, fir, etc. produce timber of finest quality. The region is also enriched with fruit trees and medicinal plants. The main topography of the sub-micro region is mountainous and is consisted of lower slopes of the hills. There are a number of grazing lands in the region which attract nomadic population in summer. Abundance of fruit trees like walnut, apple, almond, apricot etc. has made the region attractive and prosperous. The main crops grown in the region are maize, rice, wheat, millets and pulses. The region consists of 76 villages, thus giving a density of 39 persons per Km^2.
		1.1.2.3. Jhelum Plain	1. Kupwara tehsil 2. Handwara tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Kerawas, Jurassic, Ordo-Silurian, Dogra-Slates, Salkhala-Series, etc.	Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	The region forms the central part of the district. Though river Jhelum does not flow in this district, but the valleys adjacant to the Jhelum river passes a large number of tributaries of Jhelum river. It forms the catch-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						ment area of river Jhelum. The general height of the region is below 1824 metres. River Pohru and its tributaries and other streams flow in the region. It is fertile region with accessible topography. The main crop of the region is paddy but a little cultivation of wheat, maize, pulses and millets is also undertaken. Willow and poplar trees are found here. The production of fruit is mainly consisted of apples, pears, charries, apricots, walnuts, almonds, etc. The majority of population of the district resides in this sub-micro region.

DISTRICT DODA

Regional Divisions

Doda district forms a part of the Jammu region (1.1.3). It is one of the densely forested districts of the state which was carved out of Udhampur in 1948. It is bounded by Kargil district in the north, north-east and east, by Kathua district and the state of Himachal Pradesh in the south and south-east, by Udhampur district in the west and south-west and by Anantnag district in the north-west.

Except for Chenab, Marau and small river valleys, the topography of the district is mountainous and forested and many areas are covered with snow during winter season. Hill tops of Greater Himalaya have glaciated caps. The district includes a few plain and low level areas with a minimum height of 738 metres. But there is hardly any mountain peak dotted in the district which is less than 5,624 metres in height. Some peaks are favourite haunt of climbers from all over the world. Chenab or Chandrabhaga is the most important river which enters the district in the south-east from Himachal Pradesh and leaves the district in the southwest and enters Udhampur district. Other important rivers/streams of the district are Marau, Warwan, Rin *Nai*, Kiar *Nai*, Kal *Nai*, Niru, Bichlari and Mohumangat. The district includes Greater Himalaya, Lesser Himalaya and Pir Panjal ranges which are interwoven by numerous small forested hills leaving a limited space for cultivation. The district has Chenab-Marau valley, claiming the most of the accessible area. Its climate varies from the semi-tropical warmth of Ramban in summer to the severe cold of mountain tops in winter. The district falls in relatively poor rainfall zone where the deficiency in rainfall is, however, offset with the water available in natural water courses-*Nallas* and man-made *khuls*, etc.

The district besides its hilly track and uneven topography has a high potential for the development of tourist resorts and has many places of religious importance. The following places need mention for their scenic beauty and religious devotion of people.

Patni Top — A summit at the top of the mountain range through which National Highway passes and is the joining point of district Udhampur and Doda. A tourist resort has been build here.

Balote — A charming town just after crossing the Patni Top mountain and a hill resort surrounded by huge trees of deodar.

Bhaderwah — A beautiful valley in the south of the district also known as 'Chhota Kashmir' because of its similarity in scenic beauty with the valley of Kashmir.

The soil sub-order associations Udalfs are mostly occurring in the northern parts of the district. These are high base status soils. The southern parts of the district are covered by Ochrepts-Orthents sub-order associations. These are allureial soils of recent origin. Along Bichlari river there is a patch of hilly meadow soils (Udolls) with black organic rich surface. The higher regions of Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah are rich in chir and deodar forests. Shrubby Barberis, Spiraea, Primsepia and Quercus are found on gentle slopes of the mountains, conifers dominate in Chenab-Marau valley slopes and lower areas in Olea Artemesia and Polygala. Kishtwar mountains are rich in Cedrus, Deodara and Pinus Excelsa. Temperate forests on lower slopes and moist Alpine scrubs above the limit of tree growth are found in Greater Himalaya and Pir Panjal range. Geologically the district is mainly composed of Cambro-Silurian, Salkhala Series, Triassic/Infra Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous formations, unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.

In area, it is the third largest district in the state, next to Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil with an area of 11,691 Km^2. The district has 652 inhabited villages,

3 uninhabited villages and 6 towns namely Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Doda, Batote, Ramban and Banihal. It has a Rural and Urban population of 400,088 and 25,174 respectively. Its density of population is 36 persons per Km^2 against the state average of 59 persons per Km^2 . The sex ratio in the district is 904 against the state average of 892.

The district has been divided into following five sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation:-

1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya

The region spreads over the northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the district, occupying parts of Kishtwar tehsil and shows a marked dissimilarity both in topographic details and structure with those of Chenab-Marau valley in south-west. It is bounded by Himachal Pradesh in the south-east, by Kargil district in the north and north-east and by Anantnag district and Pir Panjal West in the west. The topography of the region is highly rugged with high ridges, cirques, glaciers and high altitude valleys. High peaks are covered with snow. It has high base status soils of humid regions namely Udalfs. Species like chir and deodar are found on lower slopes. Above the limit of tree growth, evergreen scrubs are found in patches. Herbaceous flora is rich and medicinal herbs like Aconite and Kerru occur in these areas. It is marked by a great complexity of geological structures chief among them are Cambro-Silurian, Triassic, Infra Triassic formations and unclassified granites and gneisses. The entire region is uninhabited having the area of 4,706.3 Km^2. The region is undeveloped and has foot paths leading to different forested hills.

1.1.3.2 Chenab-Marau Valley

The region spreads over the central parts of the district covering the areas of Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Doda and Ramban tehsils. It is bounded by Greater Himalaya in the north-east, by Himachal Pradesh in the south-east, by Pir Panjal East and Doda Lesser Himalaya in the south, by Udhampur district and Pir Panjal West in the west and north-west. The topography is relatively less inaccessible and the valleys of various rivers have attracted the population for settlement. Chenab or Chandrabhaga, Marau and Warwan are the important rivers which are fed by numerous tributaries sloping down from the hills of Greater Himalaya, Pir Panjal (East and West) and Doda Lesser Himalaya. Warwan river flows towards south and joins Marau river, flowing southward and meets Sudar river which ultimately merges into Chenab river near Poochal village. Chenab or Chandrabhaga is the most important river which enters the district in the south-east from Himachal Pradesh and flows in north-western direction upto Dool village and then turns southward and Marau Sudar river joins in it. Kuli *Gad* joins the Chenab river from east near Thatri village and then Chenab starts flowing west-ward along the northern boundary of Bhaderwah tehsil. After traversing some distance Udhampur and Lider or Deesa *Nadi* join it from north and Niru river joins it from south near Pul Doda and it continues to flow westward upto National Highway where it turns towards north-west direction along the National Highway and after crossing Ramban town it turns south-ward and then enters Udhampur district. The region has Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents soil associations. Conifer forests dominate the Chenab Marau Valley slopes and in the lower areas Olea Artemesia and Polygala species are noticed. It is marked by a complexity of geological structures, chief among them are Cambro-Silurian formations, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, and unclassified granites and gneisses. The region contains 262 villages and 3 towns of Kishtwar, Doda and Ramban with an area of 1,784.7 Km^2 where 164,656 persons are residing, of which 149,897 and 14,759 are in rural and urban areas respectively. With regards to means of communications, National Highway passes through the western parts of the region. Towns of Kishtwar and Doda and some other important villages have pucca road links while kutcha road serve the purpose of connecting various villages with the towns. Western parts are relatively well developed.

1.1.3.3 Pir Panjal West

The region spreads over the north-western part of the district, occupying the western parts of

Kishtwar tehsil and northern parts of Doda and Ramban tehsils. It is surrounded by Greater Himalaya and Chenab Marau valley from the north-east and east and south, by Udhampur and Anantnag districts from west and north-west . The topography is highly rugged with snow covered peaks. The area is highly dissected by numerous streams. The important rivers of the region are Basmen, Dua, *Nai,* Passar *Nai,* Sat *Kol,* Khewur *Nadi*, Singpur *Nadi,* Tsingham *Nadi,* Lider or Deesa *Nadi,* Udhampur *Nadi,* Paristan *Gad,* Bichlari river and Moumangat *Nadi*. Most of the rivers/*Nadis* of this region flow towards east and south-east in Kishtwar tehsil and towards south in Doda tehsil, towards west, south-west and south in Ramban tehsil. The region has Udolls, Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents associations of soil. Pri Panjal areas of Ramban tehsil have snow covered peaks and other high areas receive snow during winter season. They are rich in vegetation. The main species are chir and deodars. The Shrubby, Barberis, Spiraea and Primsepia are available on the gentle slope of the mountain spurs. Pinus Excelsa, Picea, Morinda and Cedrus Deodara are the important flora of Pir Panjal with an Herbaceous under growth. The region is marked by a great complexity of geological structures, chief among them are Cambro-Silurian formations, Triassic formations/Infra-Triassic formations, etc. The region contains 96 villages including a forest block and one town namely Banihal with an area of 2,316.3 Km^2 which is inhabited by 129,633 persons of which 127,977 are rural and 1,656 are urban. National Highway passes through it which crosses the Pir Panjal through Jawahar Tunnel. Kucha roads are the main routes of transportation. Western parts of this region have higher concentration of population.

1.1.3.4. Pir Panjal East

The region spreads over the south-eastern parts of the district covering the eastern side of Bhaderwah tehsil and some southern parts of Kishtwar tehsil. The region is surrounded by the state of Himachal Pradesh in the south and south-east, by Chenab-Marau valley in the north-east and north and again by Chenab-Marau valley in the north-west and Doda Lesser Himalaya in the west. Actually it is an extension of Pir Panjal West but intersected by Chenab river.

The region has Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents soil associations which are covered with thick forests of chirs and deodars. Podophyllum, Rubus and Trillium species of flora are found with grass and sub-Alpine herbs on lower slopes. The economic importance of this region is at premium with the exploration of its forest resources. The main geological structure of this region is made of Salkhala Series.

The region contains 93 villages with an area of 1,500.0 Km^2 (entirely rural) and is inhabited by 49,425 persons. Being a forested area, kucha roads are dominant here. The region has a marked dissimilarity in topographic details with those of adjoining sub-micro regions namely Chenab-Marau valley and Doda Lesser Himalaya. The topography is much rugged having snow covered peaks in Pir Panjal West. It contains relatively high mountains and dendritic type of drainage pattern.

1.1.3.5 Doda Lesser Himalaya

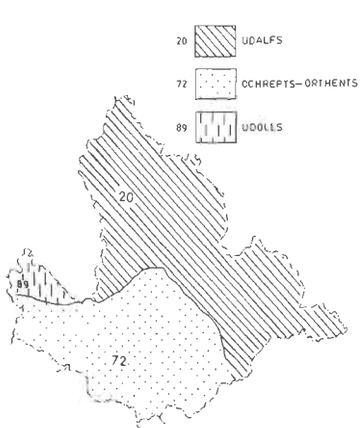
The region extends over the southern parts of the district, occupying a larger part of Bhaderwah tehsil and some parts of Doda and Ramban tehsils. The region has its boundary with Chenab-Marau valley in the north and west, Udhampur district in the south-west, Kathua district and State of Himachal Pradesh in the south and Pir Panjal East in the east. It has a striking dissimilarity in topographic details with Chenab-Marau valley in the north and west and Pir Panjal East in the east. It contains mountains of relatively low height which are highly dissected by numberous streams, representing a dendritic type of drainage pattern. Niru river, Jal *Gad* and Kagune *Gad* are the important streams of this region. Western, northern and eastern fringes of the region are densely forested with pine and chir trees. Barberis, Spiraea and Primsepia are commonly found on gentle slopes. The alluvial longitudinal valley of Bhaderwah where topography and climate are quite close to Kashmir region, is popularly called as 'Chhota Kashmir'. The region has

Ochrepts-Orthents associations of soil which are shallow black, brown and alluvial of recent origin. The main geological structure is of Salkhala Series and unclassified granites and gneisses.

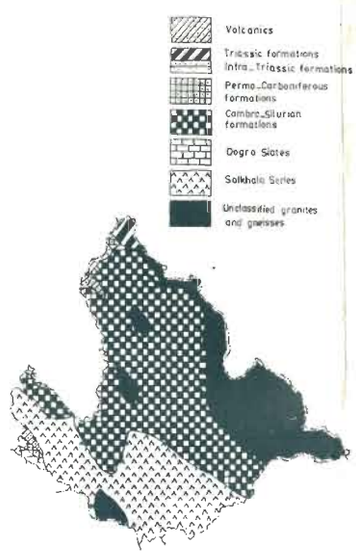
The region contains 204 villages and 2 towns of Bhaderwah and Batote with an area of 1,381.3 Km^2 and is inhabited by 81,548 persons of which 72,789 and 8,759 reside in rural and urban areas respectively. The region is relatively well connected with pucca and kucha roads. National Highway passes through this region and all weather motorable road connecting Batote with Doda and Doda with Bhaderwah is also important. Kucha roads are the main links with the villages and the forests.



SOILS



GEOLOGY



BOUNDARY, STATE .....

" DISTRICT .....

" TEHSIL .....

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION .....

URBAN AREA .....

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH1A

RIVER/STREAM .....

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: DODA | Census Location Code No. 09 | State : JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Doda	1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya	-	-	4,706.3	4,706.3	-	-	-	-
		1.1.3.2. Chenab-Marau Valley	262	3	1,784.7	1,765.3	19.4	164,656	149,897	14,759
		1.1.3.3. Pir Panjal West	96	1	2,316.3	2,312.2	4.1	129,633	127,977	1,656
		1.1.3.4. Pir Panjal East	93	-	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	49,425	49,425	
		1.1.3.5. Doda Lesser Himalaya	204	2	1,381.3	1,369.3	12.0	81,548	72,789	8,759

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: DODA | Census Location Code No. 09 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1. Greater Himalaya	Kishtwar				4,706.3	Code No. 1 to 66,82,83,85,88 to 93,95 to 101,103,104,109 to 117,119 to123,125 to 130,136 to 139,144,146 to 148,154 to 156 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 124,131 to 135,140 to 143,145,149 to 153,157 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 67 to 81,84,86,87,94,102,105 to 108,118 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
2.	1.1.3.2. Chenab-Marau Valley	Kishtwar	1 to 66, 82, 83, 85, 88 to 93, 95 to 101, 103, 104, 109 to 117,119 to 123,125 to 130,136 to 139,144,146 to 148,154 to 156	115			Code No. 124,131 to 135,140 to 143,145,149 to 153,157 are in region No.1.1.3.3.Code No.67 to 81,84,86,87,94,102,105 to 108,118 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Bhaderwah	1,4 to 7,9 to 12, 150, 158, 161, 162, 210 to 220,222 to 226,249 to 252,254 to 275	55			Code No. 2,3,13 to 65,71,72,77 to 86,91 are in region No. 1.1.3.4. Code No. 8,66 to 70, 73 to 76,87 to 90, 92 to 149, 151 to157,159,160,163 to 209,221,227, to 248,253,276,277 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Doda	20,21,22,25 to 29,37 to 44, 47 to 67,74 to 76 ,103,108 to 115,125	50			Code No. 1 to 19,23,24,30 to 36,45,46,116 to 124,126,127 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 68 to 73,77 to 102,104 to 107 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Ramban	30 to 50,62 to 67, 70 to 82,87,93	42	262 + 3 towns	1,784.7	Code No. 1 to 29,83 to 86, 88 to 91,94 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 51 to 61, 68, 69, 92 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
3.	1.1.3.3 Pir Panjal West	Kishtwar	124,131 to 135,140 to 143, 145,149 to153,157	17			Code No. 1 to 66,82,83,85,88 to 93,95 to 101,103,104,109 to 117,119 to 123,125 to 130,136 to 139,144,146 to 148,154 to 156 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 67 to 81,84,86,87,94,102,105 to 108,118 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Doda	1 to 19,23, 24,30 to	41			Code No. 20 to 22,25 to 29,37 to 44, 47 to 67,74 to 76,103,108 to 115,125 are in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			36,45,46,116 to 124,126,127				region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 68 to 73,77 to 102,104 to 107 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Ramban	1 to 29, 83 to 86,88 to 91,94	38	96 + 1 town	2,316.3	Code No. 30 to 50,62 to 67,70 to 82,87,93 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 51 to 61,68,69,92 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
4.	1.1.3.4. Pir Panjal East	Kishtwar	67to81,84,86, 87,94,102,105 to 108,118	25			Code No. 1 to 66, 82, 83, 85, 88 to 93, 95 to 101,103,104,109 to 117,119 to 123,125 to 130,136 to 139,144,146 to 148,154 to 156 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 124,131 to 135,140 to 143,145,149 to 153,157 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
		Bhaderwah	2,3,13 to 65,71,72,77 to 86,91	68	93	1,500.0	Code No. 1,4 to 7,9 to 12,150,158,161,162,210 to 220,222 to 226,249 to 252,254 to 275 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 8,66 to 70,73 to 76,87 to 90,92 to 149,151 to 157,159,160,163 to 209,221,227 to 248,253,276,277 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
5.	1.1.3.5. Doda Lesser Himalaya	Bhaderwah	8,66 to 70,73 to 76,87 to 90,92 to 149,151 to 157, 159, 160, 163 to 209,221,227 to 248,253,276,2	154			Code No. 1 , 4 to 7,9 to 12,150,158,161,162,210 to 220,222 to 226,249 to 252,254 to 275 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 2,3,13 to 65,71,72,77 to 86,91 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Doda	68 to 73,77 to 102,104 to 107	36			Code No. 20,21,22,25, to 29,37 to 44,47 to 67,74 to 76,103,108 to 115,125 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 1 to 19,23,24,30 to 36,45,46,116 to 124,126,127 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
		Ramban	51 to 61,68,69,92	14	204 + 2 towns	1,381.3	Code No. 30 to 50,62 to 67,70 to 82,87,93 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No.1 to 29,83 to 86,88 to 91, 94 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: DODA | Census Location Code No. 09 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Division Number and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya	1. Kishtwar tehsil	Mainly Cambro-Silurian, Triassic/Infra Triassic formations, Unclassified granites and gneisses, etc.	Udalfs	The region is spread out in the north-eastern part of the district on the southern slopes of Greater Himalaya. From the relief point of view the region has a maximum height of 5,500 metres above mean sea level near the district boundary with Kargil, while the minimum contour height is 4000 metres. The upper parts of the region are covered with snow in all seasons. The region is highly rugged with high ridges, cirques, glaciers and high altitude valleys. The upper parts of the region are dry while the lower parts are covered with forests. River Marau and Bhut Nadi alongwith their tributaries take origin from this region. Due to rugged topography, the region is undeveloped. The entire region is uninhabited having the area of 4706.3 Km^2.
		1.1.3.2. Chenab Marau Valley	1. Kishtwar tehsil 2.Bhaderwah tehsil 3. Doda tehsil 4. Ramban tehsil	Mainly Cambro-Silurian formations, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, unclassified granites and gneisses	Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	The region spreads over the central parts of the district. The topography is relatively less inaccessible and the valleys of various streams have attracted the population for settlement. From physiographic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 4,088 metres near village Rekenwas (2) in Kishtwar tehsil, while the minimum triangulated height is 1,144 metres near village Gagla (114). In Doda tehsil maximum contour height of 4,000 metres and minimum contour height of 1,000 metres are available on toposheets. Warwan, Marau, Chenab are main rivers which drain the region alongwith their tributaries. The region has Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents types of soils. With regard to the means of transportation, pucca and Kucha roads are serving with National Highway which passes through the Western parts of the region. Western parts are relatively well developed. The region contains 262 villages and 3 towns of Kishtwar, Doda and Ramban where in all 164,656 persons are residing.
		1.1.3.3. Pir Panjal West	1. Kishtwar tehsil 2. Doda tehsil 3. Ramban tehsil	Mainly Cambro-Silurian Triassic, Infra Triassic formations, etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents, Udolls and Udalfs	The region spreads over the North-western parts of the district, covering the western parts of the Kishtwar tehsil, and northern parts of Doda and Ramban tehsils. The topography is highly rugged with snow-covered peaks. The area is highly dissected by numerous streams. The region has Udolls, Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents associations of soil. The area is rich in natural vegitation and contains main species of chir and deodar. Shrubby, Barberis, Spiraea and Primsepia are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						found on the gentle slopes of the mountain spurs. The region is marked by a great complexity of geological structures. It contains 96 villages including a forest block and one town namely Banihal where in all 129,633 persons are residing. Kucha roads are the main routes of transportation.
		1.1.3.4 Pir Panjal East	1. Kishtwar tehsil 2. Bhaderwah tehsil	Mainly Salkhala Series	Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents	The region spreads over south-eastern part of Doda district occupying southern parts of Kishtwar tehsil and eastern parts of Bhaderwah tehsil. From physiographic point of view the whole region is hilly and large areas are covered by the forests. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres above mean sea level, while the minimum contour height is 2,000 metres near Sirthal hill. The triangulated height is 4,089 metres near village Janwas (105) in Kishtwar tehsil. Many Perennial streams are flowing in the region. The topography is much rugged having snow covered peaks in Pir Panjal. contains relatively high mountains Soils are Udalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents in the region.The region is thickly covered with the forests of chirs and deodars. Podophyllum,Rubus and Trillium species of flora are found with grass and sub-Alpine herbs on lower slopes. The main geological structure of this region is made of Salkhala Series. The region has 93 villages where 49,425 persons reside.
		1.1.3.5. Doda Lesser Himalaya	1. Bhaderwah tehsil 2. Doda tehsil 3. Ramban tehsil	Mainly Salkhala Series and Unclassified granites and gneisses	Ochrepts-Orthents	The region spreads over southern parts of Doda district, occupying a large part of Bhaderwah tehsil, some parts of Doda and Ramban tehsils. From the physiographic point of view, the maximum contour height is 3,000 metres above mean sea level while the minimum is 1,500 metres near village Pari Jagir (72) in Ramban tehsil. The maximum triangulated height is 3,391 metres near village Saronda (80) in Doda tehsil. It contains mountains of relatively low height which are highly dissected by numerous streams. It contains the alluvial longitudial valley of Bhaderwah, where topography and climate are quite close to Kashmir Valley, is popularly called as "Chhota Kashmir". The main geological structure is of Salkhala-Series and Unclassified granites and gneisses. It contains 204 villages and 2 towns of Bhaderwah and Batote, where in all 81,548 persons reside. The region is relatively well connected with pucca and kucha roads. National Highway passes through the region.

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR

Regional Divisions

The district is located in the lower central portion of the state. It has an elongated shape which extends from the Kathua Siwalik in the south-east to the Pir Panjal in the north, where its boundaries coincide with the boundaries of Anantnag district. District Doda lies towards its north-east whereas the southern boundaries are contiguous with Jammu district. Kathua district falls to its south eastern side and Rajauri district falls to its west.

The district was created in 1948 after splitting the large district of Doda and adding to it tehsil Reasi of erstwhile Reasi district and Chenani Jagir which at present has a status of tehsil. Some other changes also occurred from time to time keeping in view the administrative convenience. The district has been named after its headquarters, town Udhampur which is situated at a distance of 62 kilometres from Jammu. The town is believed to be named after the Raja Udham Singh, the eldest son of Maharaja Gulab Singh, founder of the Dogra rule in the state.

The Udhampur district falls in the area which can be termed as Outer Hill Region, comprising the slopes and hills of Siwalik, Lesser Himalaya and Pir Panjal. The areas within the jurisdiction of the district are hilly, comprising several off-shoots of great mountains interwoven closely. The hills are of moderate heights but the heights are surmountable and experience very little snowfall. In certain cases the peaks rise as high as above 4,256 metres. The range of Kali Dhar separates the district from Jammu and the Patni Dhar separates the district from Doda district.

Almost the entire district has diversified topography. The areas near the Kathua and Jammu districts have less height and peaks are limited to 3,000 (912 metres) whereas in general the plain areas have a normal height ranging between 456 metres—608 metres but the areas in the north are very high, rising to heights of above 4,256 metres. This region is on the southern side of the Pir Panjal and comprises areas of Gool Gulab tehsil. The region remained much neglected in the past and very little has been written about it. The famous "Ghoda Gali" (means valley of the horses) lies in between the area which is famous for the tales of fantastic horse and rider statues of life size models, lying in the land of scenic grandour in one of the loftiest places of the Jammu region. It has within, valleys and enchanting plateaus with charming crevasses surrounded by dainty hills and mammoth mountains covered with thick growth of forests of conifers and terraced fileds. The place is a sight for sore eyes when lush green meadows, gushing water of natural springs and meandering roads are witnessed. The beauty of the area is not concentrated at one place but is dispersed in various places like Narsingha, Rama Kunda, Jabbad, Marg, Dhabersa, Ghoda Gali and proper Gool.

The district has other places of tourist interest and religious importance which include world-wide famous shrine of Mata Vaishnu Devi, Sudhamahadev, Pingla Devi, Mansa Devi, Mansar, and Surinsar lakes, tourist places at Kud and Patni Top, etc.

The main river of the district is Chenab or Chander Bhaga which enters the district from its eastern end in the Reasi tehsil which in fact serves as dividing line between Gool Gulab Garh and Reasi tehsils extending upto the place where river Ans merges with Chenab. The Chenab then takes a southernly turn and enters the Akhnoor tehsil of Jammu district. The other rivers/*Nallas* of the district are river Rad, river Ans, river Tawi, Ramnagar Wali *Khad*, Anji *Khad*, Painthal *Nalla*, etc.

Forests are spread almost all over the district which are very dense and grow trees of chir, conifer, cadar, etc. Scrubs and shrubs are in

abundance supported by thick vegetation which helps to check the soil erosion. This vegetation consists of Barberis, Spiraea, Primsepia, Qurrcus and Ilex including Sub-Alpine herbs.

The soils of the district are composed of the Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs sub-order associations. The first type of soils is located at the southern most part of the district in tehsil Ramnagar. The soil type of Ochrepts-Orthents is spread over the district in the shape of a huge linear belt extending from south-east to north west, followed in the north by another belt of soils of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs.

The geology of the district, however, is of diversified type , consisting of Salkhala-Series in the norhtern most and south-eastern tip, Siwalik system in the whole of the southern, south-eastern and south-western areas, Muree Series occupy the northern and north-eastern areas combined with Permo-Carboniferous formations. Volcanics are found in the shape of small patches in the northern area of Gool Gulab Garh tehsil which are encircled by Dogra Slates in the same area.

The total population of the district as enumerated during 1981 Census has been returned in all 453,636 persons, of which 237,963 are males and 215,673 females. The total rurual population of the district is consisted of 410,389 persons (215,041 males and 195,348 females) as against 43,247 persons (22,922 males and 20,325 females) residing in the urban areas. The district has registered a net growth of 32.37 per cent as against 29.69 of the state which shows a higher decennial growth between the last decade viz; 1971-1981.

The provisional area of the district has been placed at 4,550 Km^2 which yields a density of 100 persons per Km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole. Similarly, the sex ratio of the district works out to 906 females per 1,000 males as against the sex ratio of 892 of the state which is again less. The urban component of the population is very less and constitutes only 9.53 per cent of the total population.

The percentage of working force of the district is almost at par with the state having 31.62 per cent as main workers whereas the percentage of marginal workers is 22.96. The remaining 45.42 per cent of the population consists of non-workers.

Cultivators constitute 69.25 per cent of the total main workers whereas the percentage of agricultural labourers is limited to 0.78. 1.22 per cent of the main workers are engaged in household industry whereas 28.75 per cent are other workers.

The percentage of scheduled caste population in the district stands at 18.75 per cent as against 8.31 of the state as a whole. There is, however, no scheduled tribe population in the district.

The district had 77,545 occupied residential houses in the 1981 Census. The total number of villages in the district are 624, of which, 6 are uninhabited. The number of towns in the district are limited to 6 only. For administrative convenience, the district has been further sub-divided into five tehsils namely Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi, Gool Gulab Garh and Chenani.

The major crop of the district is maize followed by wheat and paddy. This is due to the fact that due to hilly topography of the district the irrigational facilities are limited. Other crops grown in the district include pulses, millets, barley, oilseeds, etc. besides fruits and vegetables.

The accessibility of the district cannot said to be good though the National Highway passes through the district which is virtually the life line of the valley. About 205 of 618 villages are connected by roads. The district will be soon connected with rail-link, work of which is progressing very rapidly. On the basis of above factors the district has been divided into six sub-micro regions as below.

1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal

The region is located at the northern end of the district in tehsil Gool Gulab Garh which comprises of the southern slopes of the Pir Panjal. Pir Panjal

range serves as a dividing line between the Kashmir Valley and Jammu region. The region is bounded by Doda district in the east, by Anantnag district in the north and by Rajauri district in the west and by Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range (1.1.3.2) in the south.

The region comprises of the upper heights of Pir Panjal which have snow capped peaks. The height of the region varies between 3,000 metres and 4,600 metres from mean sea level. The general terrain is mountainous and has a hard topography combined with deep gorges formed by the running streams fed by the eternal snow of the mountains. An extra ordinary rate of deposition can be seen in the topography of the region which has an abrupt steepness in the northern areas. The numberless small streams coming down from irregular mountain cliffs have regulated a drainage pattern. The most important river which originates and flows through the region is river Ans combined with a number of tributaries. The most parts of the region are covered with snow and forests and very little cultivation is done in small patches. The total area of the region has been worked out as 473.5 Km^2, inhabiting a total population of 35,062 persons, giving a density of 74 persons per Km^2. The region has in all 36 villages and has no urban area. Because of the difficult terrain, the accessibility to the region is very difficult with hardly any road of sizable width. The soils of the sub-micro region exclusively comprise of Ochrepts-Orthents. The geology consists of Salkhala-Series, Volcanics, Dogra Slates and Muree Series.

1.1.3.2. Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range

This region lies just beneath the Pir Panjal and is comprised of the lower slopes of the Pir Panjal which grow forests of deciduous nature. The region is bounded by Pir Panjal in the north, by Chenab Valley in its south and east. Its western borders are contiguous with the boundaries of district Rajauri.

The region is situated at medium height consisting of irregular chain of mountains and hills with deep gorges formed by the cutting of rushing waters of streams. A thick growth of chir and conifer forests with terraced fields and grazing grounds presents a spell bound scenery. The places like Mohra, Chanba, Dalwah, Phagla etc. are situated at high altitudes varying from 2,432 metres to 3,040 metres but in certain cases the height exceeds 3,040 metres.

The principal river of the region is river Ans which flows vertically down and is fed by a number of small and big tributaries.

The soils of the region are comprised of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology is mainly composed of Muree Series and Permo-Carboniferous formations. In this region the accessibility is very poor and limited to a few roads only.

The region is spread over an estimated area of 450.2 Km^2 and has a total population of 40,262 persons residing in 30 villages. There is no urban area in the region. Out of 30 villages of the region 20 villages belong to Gool Gulab Garh tehsil and the remaining 10 to Reasi tehsil. The density of population of the region works out to 89 persons per Km^2 as against 100 of the district as a whole. The land available for cultivation is not much because of the hilly topography. The principal crop grown in the region is maize followed by wheat, rice and other food grains including pulses and millets.

1.1.3.3. Chenab Valley

The region has been named after the famous Chenab river which passes through steep slopes of mountains and forms a narrow valley which extends from the Marau area of Doda district to the plains of Akhnoor tehsil. The region has an irregular 'T' shape which is bounded by Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range in the north, by Udhampur Siwalik East in the south, by Doda district in the east and by Udhampur Siwalik West and Rajauri district in the west. District Jammu also touches its southern limits.

The river Chenab enters the valley near village Sedal Kot of Gool Gulab Garh tehsil and after travelling almost horizontally takes a downwards

bend near Salal and then flows vertically down. The river is fed by two major tributaries of river Ans and river Rad which merge near Salal and Chinkah. The valley separates the mountain of Pir Panjal on the norhtern side and Siwalik range on the south-eastern side. The general topography of the region is comparatively less rugged. The ridges are not very high and do not go beyond 3,040 metres in any case but at certain places deep gorges are formed by the Chenab river and the banks look like two steep walls of stones on either side. The water is in abundance and there is very high potential of power generation which is being explored. The accessibility of the region is somewhat better. These plain areas are utilized for growing crops and vegetables which include maize, bajra, wheat, paddy, millets, pulses, etc.

The soil sub-order associations found in the region are Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. Geologically the region is composed of Siwalik System in the south, Permo-Carboniferous formations in the middle and Muree Series in the north.

There are 106 villages and one town in this region, of which 6 villages fall in Udhampur tehsil, 77 villages and one town in Reasi tehsil and 23 villages in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil. The total number of persons residing in the region are 63,782, of whom 4,646 dwell in the urban area of Reasi town. The total area of the region has been estimated as 624.9 Km^2 including 4.2 Km^2 as urban. The density of population of the region is 102 persons per Km^2.

1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya

The region is situated in the south-eastern side of the district and is comprised of the off-shoots of the Lesser Himalaya which extend from district Doda and comparatively have lesser heights and mild topography. The height of the region varies between 1,500 metres and 4,400 metres from the mean sea level. The region has a common border with Doda district towards its east and north, whereas district Kathua lies towards its south-east. Region No. 1.1.3.5 (Udhampur Siwalik East) occupies the position towards its south-west and region No. 1.1.3.3 (Chenab Valley) is situated at its north-western side. The off-shoot of Himalaya which separates Doda district from Udhampur is locally known as Patni Dhar. The heights of areas towards its south became gradually less. The main river of the region is Tawi which originates from this region and flows towards Jammu district taking a southern course. Besides this the region has a number of small and big streams. The National Highway 1-A passes through the region and enters Doda district after crossing a low level peak of the range called Patni Top. Due to rugged topography the region has very less roads for transportation. The fir and deodar trees can be seen on the upper heights of the region whereas the lower areas are full of scrubs and shrubs. The land thus available for cultivation is very less and in the shape of terraced fields.

Geologically the region is comprised of Salkhala Series towards its north-east, Muree Series in the central part of the region and Siwalik System in its south-eastern portion. The soils of the region consist of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs.

The total area of the region has been worked out to be 993.7 Km^2 of which only 0.7 Km^2 is urban. The region is inhabited by a total population of 58,597 persons of which 1,301 reside in the only urban area named Chenani of the region. The density of population of the region is 59 persons per Km^2. The total number of villages in the region are 89.

1.1.3.5. Udhampur Siwalik East

The region has been carved out of the areas of Siwalik range falling towards the east of Chenab valley in the district. The region occupies the south-eastern portion of the district and is bounded by region No. 1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya in its north-east, by Chenab Valley in its north and west, by district Jammu towards its south and district Kathua has a contiguous boundary with the region in the south-east.

The topography of the region is rugged and hilly rising to a height of above 2,675 metres, at certain

places. The height of the region varies between 500 and 2,700 metres. The vegetation is thick because of the heavy rainfall received by the region. Chir, deodar and kail trees are grown at high altitudes whereas lower slopes are full of scrubs and shrubs. Because of the hilly topography the land available for cultivation is very less and more terraced fields can be seen than plain fields. The principal crop grown is maize followed by wheat and paddy. The main rivers which flow in the region are Tawi river, Ramnagar Wali *Khad* and Anji *Khad* but a number of small streams and rivulets also exist in the region.

The soil sub-order associations found in the region are Ochrepts in the southern part and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs in the northern area. The Geology of the region is mainly consisted of Siwalik System with a patch of Muree Series in the north.

The area of the region has been calculated as 1,738.5 Km^2 which includes 15.1 Km^2 of urban area. The region has in all 303 villages and 4 towns of Ramnagar N.A., Udhampur T.A., Rehambal C.T. and Katra N.A. The total population of the region is comprised of 236,050 persons, which also include 37,300 persons residing in urban areas of the region. The density of population of the region works out of 136 persons per Km^2 which is fairly high as compared to the density of the district viz. 100.

The accessibility to the region is fairly good as compared with the other regions of the district. National Highway IA passes through the region. Besides this, there are also a number of surfaced and metalled roads in the region.

1.1.3.6. Udhampur Siwalik West

As already discussed, a part of the Siwalik region falls in the western areas of the district and is separated from Udhampur Siwalik East by region No. 1.1.3.3. viz; Chenab Valley. The region is bounded in the north and west by the district of Rajauri whereas district Jammu falls in the southern side of the region. Chenab Valley forms its north-eastern and eastern limits.

This region is situated at lesser heights than other regions and the peaks of the mountains do not rise beyond 1,885 metres. The Siwalik range which extends upto the Rajauri district is intersected by the Kali-Dhar range which separates Udhampur district from Rajauri district. The topography of the area is less hostile but the hills of uneven heights continue to dominate the region. The growth of the vegetation is mainly of scrubs and shrubs, besides a thin growth of tropical trees. Flat lands are also available here and there which are used for cultivation and agricultural purposes. Forests are, however, available in the north-east and also in southern part of the region which grow chir and deodar trees. The climate of the region is also of moderate nature resembling that with Udhampur town and other areas. The region is not very much rich in so far as drainage is concerned. The only notable river is Tawi *Khad* which flows along with the southern boundary of the district. The region is smallest in area compared to other regions of the district and its area is limited to 215.0 Km^2 only. The region is inhabited by 19,883 persons presenting an overall density of 92 persons per Km^2 The region has in all 60 villages all of these belonging to Reasi tehsil. There is, however, no urban area in this region. The region has fairly a good accessibility with a good length of roads joining important places.

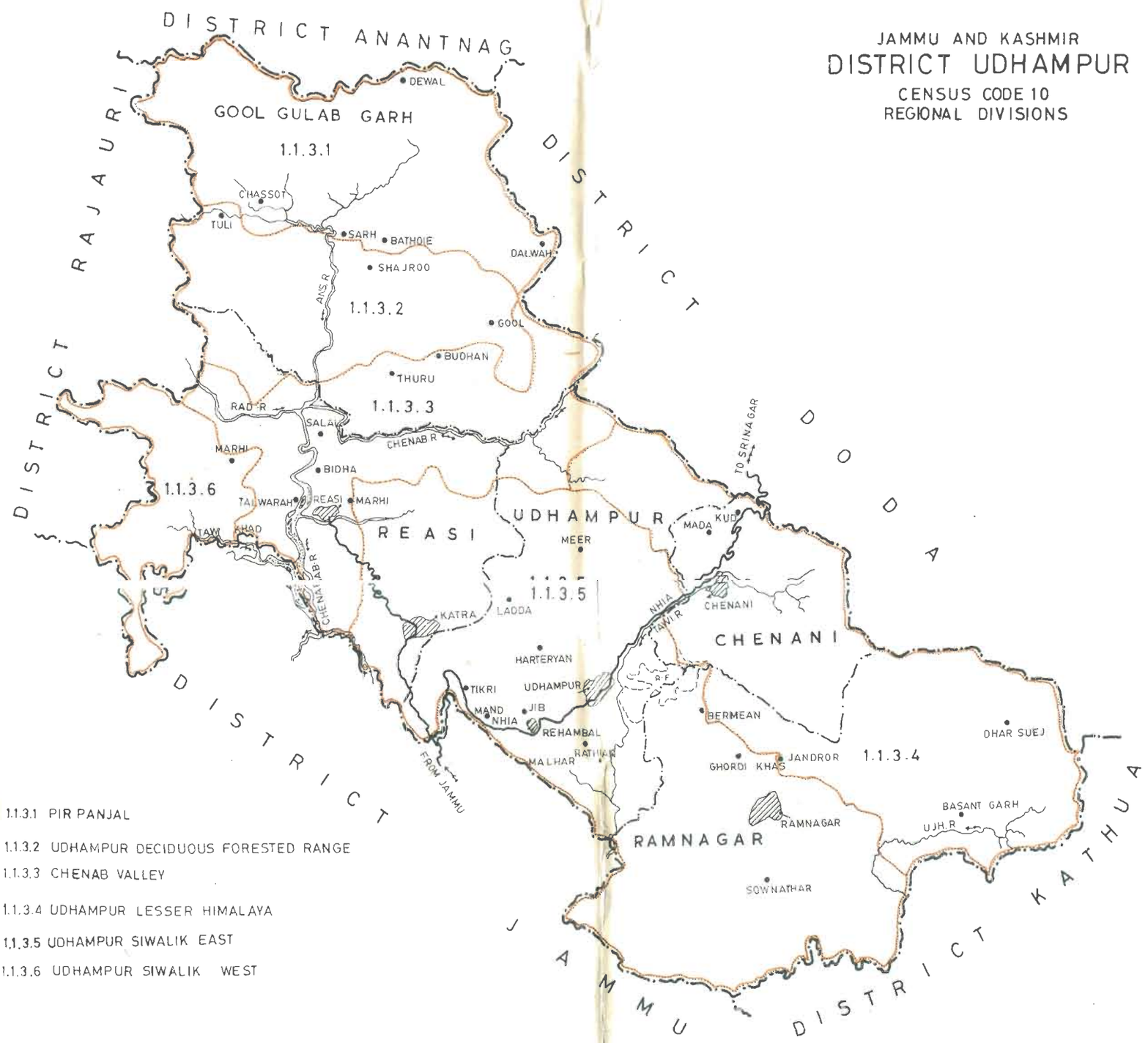
The soils of the region are comprised only of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology is mainly consisted of Siwalik system and the Permo-Carboniferous formations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR

CENSUS CODE 10

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



1.1.3.1 PIR PANJAL

1.1.3.2 UDHAMPUR DECIDUOUS FORESTED RANGE

1.1.3.3 CHENAB VALLEY

1.1.3.4 UDHAMPUR LESSER HIMALAYA

1.1.3.5 UDHAMPUR SIWALIK EAST

1.1.3.6 UDHAMPUR SIWALIK WEST

SOILS



70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS USTALFS

GEOLOGY



Saikhala Series

Siwalik System

Murree Series

Volcanics

Permo Carboniferous formations

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NHIA

RIVER/STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: UDHAMPUR | Census Location Code No. 10 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Udhampur	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal	36	-	473.5	473.5	-	35,062	35,062	-
		1.1.3.2. Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range	30	-	450.2	450.2	-	40,262	40,262	-
		1.1.3.3. Chenab Valley	106	1	624.9	620.7	4.2	63,782	59,136	4,646
		1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya	89	1	993.7	993.0	0.7	58,597	57,296	1,301
		1.1.3.5. Udhampur Siwalik East	303	4	1,738.5	1,723.4	15.1	236,050	198,750	37,300
		1.1.3.6. Udhampur Siwalik West	60	-	215.0	215.0	-	19,883	19,883	

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: UDHAMPUR | Census Location Code No. 10 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal	Gool Gulab Garh	1 to 19,62 to 64,66 to 78,79	36	36	473.5	Code No. 20,21,45 to 61,65 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 22 to 44 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
2.	1.1.3.2. Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range	Reasi	154 to 162,176	10			Code No. 1 to 20,23,51,53 to 84,86,92,147 to 153,163 to 175,177 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 21,22,24 to 50,52 are in region No. 1.1.3.5. Code No. 85,87 to 91, 93 to 146 are in region No. 1.1.3.6.
		Gool Gulab Garh	20,21,45 to 61,65	20	30	450.2	Code No. 1 to 19,62 to 64,66 to 78,79 are in region No. 1.1.3.1. Code No. 22 to 44 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
3.	1.1.3.3. Chenab Valley	Udhampur	166,173 to 177	6			Code No. 1,178 to 192 are in region No. 1.1.3.4. Code No. 2 to 87,89 to 165,167 to 172 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Reasi	1 to 20,23,51,53 to 84,86,92,147 to 153,163 to 175,177	77			Code No. 154 to 162,176 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 21,22,24 to 50,52 are in region No. 1.1.3.5. Code No. 85,87 to 91,93 to 146 are in region No. 1.1.3.6.
		Gool Gulab Garh	22 to 44	23	106 + 1 town	624.9	Code No. 1 to 19, 62 to 64, 66 to 78,79 are in region No. 1.1.3.1. Code No. 20,21,45 to 61,65 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
	1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya	Ramnagar	1to 25, 35, 36, 125,126	29			Code No. 26 to 34,37 to 124,127 to 131 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Udhampur	1,178 to 192	16			Code No. 166,173 to 177 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 2 to 87,89 to 165,167 to 172 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
		Chenani	1 to 41,43 to 45	44	89 + town	993.7	Code No. 42,46 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.
5.	1.1.3.5 Udhampur Siwalik East	Ramnagar	26 to 34,37 to 124,127 to 131	102			Code No. 1 to 25,35,36,125,126 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Udhampur	2 to 87,89 to 165,167 to 172	169			Code No. 166,173 to 177 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 1,178 to 192 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Excludes one village (Code No. 88) treated as Census Town
		Reasi	21,22,24 to 50,52	30			Code No. 154 to 162,176 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 1 to 20,23,51,53 to 84,86,92,147 to 153,163 to 175, 177 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 85,87 to 91,93 to 146 are in region No. 1.1.3.6
		Chenani	42,46	2	303 + 4 towns	1,738.5	Code No. 1 to 41,43 to 45 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
6.	1.1.3.6. Udhampur Siwalik West	Reasi	85,87 to 91,93 to 144	60	60	215.0	Code No. 154 to 162,176 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 1 to 20,23,51,53 to 84,86,92,147 to 153,163 to 175,177 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 21,22,24 to 50,52 are in region No. 1.1.3.5.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: UDHAMPUR | Census Location Code No. 10 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal	1. Gool Gulab Garh tehsil	Salkhala-Series, Volcanics, Dogra Slates, Muree Series, etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents	The region is spread out in the northern part of the Udhampur district and slopes of Pir Panjal. The region occupies northern half of Gool Gulab Garh tehsil. The region makes its boundaries with Anantnag district in the north, by Doda district in the east, by Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range in south and by Rajauri district in west. From relief point of view, the whole region is hilly, having a few snow covered peaks. The upper parts are covered by the snow in winter season. The region has maximum height of 4,531 metres in middle of the region. The maximum contour height is 4,000 metres and minimum is 3,000 metres above the mean sea level in the region. The maximum triangulated height found in the region is 4,553 metres near village Bhransal (3) in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil. The general terrain is mountainous combined with deep gorges formed by snow fed rivers and streams. The settlement is in the middle part of the region mostly in the banks of streams and rivers. The region contains 36 villages, inhabiting 35,062 persons. Its soils are Ochrepts-Orthents.
		1.1.3.2. Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range	1. Gool Gulab Garh tesil 2. Reasi tehsil	Mainly Muree-Series and Permo-Carboniferous formations	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is comprised of the lower slopes of Pir Panjal where deciduous forests are found. The region contains a chain of hills and deep gorges. It is surrounded by Pir Panjal region in north, by Chenab Valley in south-east and by Rajauri district in west. From physiographic point of view the maximum height of the region is 2,701 metres near the village Budhn (46) in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil and minimum height is 1,613 metres near village Gabbar (176) in Reasi tehsil The maximum contour height is 2,500 metres and minimum is 2000 metres in the region. River Ans and its tributaries flow in the region. Soils as classified by I.C.A.R. Nagpur, the region has Ochrepts-Orthent and Ochrepts-Orthents Ustalfs types of soils. Mostly the land is covered with forests in the region and only few patches of land which are lying by the side of streams and rivulets are

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						under cultivation. The crops grown in the region include maize, wheat, baj ra, paddy, millets, pulses etc. It contains 30 villages, inhabited by 40,262 persons. The density of population works out to 89 persons per Km^2
		1.1.3.3. Chenab Valley	1. Gool Gulab Garh tehsil 2. Reasi tehsil 3. Udhampur tehsil	Siwalik system, Muree Series, Permo-Carboniferous formations etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs, Ochrepts-Orthents	From Physiographic point of view, the region has a maximum spot height of 2,326 metres near village Ind (22) in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil and minimum height of 1,453 metres near village Lodcha (162) in Reasi tehsil. The maximum triangulated height is 3,018 metres near village Dhanooh (36) in Gool Gulab Garh tehsil. Maximum contour height in the region is 2,000 metres and minimum is 500 metres. Besides Chenab river, Ans river and Rad river are very important in the region. Mostly the land is covered with forests in the region and only few patches of lands which are lying by the sides of streams and rivers are under cultivation. Reasi is the only town in the region. Soils found in the region are rocky and hilly. Soils as classified by ICAR Nagpur, the region has Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types of soils. It contains 106 villages, inhabited by 63,782 persons. The density of population in the region is 102 persons per Km^2.
		1.1.3.4. Udhampur Lesser Himalaya	1. Chenani tehsil 2. Ramnagar tehsil 3. Udhampur tehsil	Mainly Salkhala Series, Muree Series and Siwalik System	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is totally hilly and covered by the forests. The region makes its boundaries with Doda district in north and east, with Kathua district in south-east, with Udhampur Siwalik, East in south-west. The region is situated in the south-eastern side of the district, comprising off-shoots of the Himalaya with mild topography and lesser heights. The maximum contour height in the region is 3,000 metres while the minimum is 1,500 metres The maximum triangulated height is 4,341 metres above mean sea level near village Dilar Suej (17) in Ramnagar tehsil. The main river is Tawi which originates from this region and flows towards Jammu district taking a southern course. There are numerous small streams which flow in this region. Soils as classified by I.C.A.R Nagpur, the region has ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types of soils. The region contains 89 villages and one town where 58,597 persons are residing. The density of population in this region comes to 59 persons per Km^2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.3.5. Udhampur Siwalik East	1. Chenani tehsil 2. Ramnagar tehsil 3. Udhampur tehsil 4. Reasi tehsil	Mainly Siwalik System and Muree Series	Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is spread out in the south-eastern part of Udhampur district. The region makes its boundaries with district boundaries of Jammu & Kathua in south and south-east respectively, with Udhampur Lesser Himalaya in north-east and with Chenab Valley in north and west. From physiographic point of view, the maximum contour height in the region is 1,500 metres above mean sea level while the minimum contour height is 500 metres. Mostly the region is covered with forests of chir, kail and deodar and only a few patchs of land which are lying by the side of streams and rivulets are under cultivation. The main crop grown in the region is maize followed by wheat and paddy. The main rivers which flow in the region are Tawi river, Ramnagar Wali khad and Anji khad but a number of small streams and rivulets also exist in the region. Soil as classified by I.C.A.R. Nagpur, the region has Ochrepts, and Ochrepts-Orthent-Ustalfs types of soils. The region contains 304 villages and 4 towns, comprising 236,050 persons. The density of population in the region has been worked out to 136 persons per Km^2.
		1.1.3.6. Udhampur Siwalik West	1. Reasi tehsil	Mainly Siwalik System and Permo-Carboniferous formations	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	This region is spread out in the western side of the district. From the physiographic point of view the region is hilly which has a maximum height of 1,866 metres near the village Gan (90), while the minimum height is 1,306 metres above mean sea level near village Dehyarhi (136). Both the heights are lying in the Reasi tehsil. The maximum contour of 1,000 metres and minimum of 500 metres are found in this region. The growth of the vegitation is mainly of scrubs and shurbs besides a thin growth of tropical trees. Numerous small streams originate from this region. Mostly the land is covered with forests in the region and only few patches of land which are lying by the sides of streams and plain areas are under cultivation. Soils as classified by I.C.A.R. Nagpur, the region has Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs type of soils. It contains 60 villages, inhabiting 19,883 persons. The density of the population in the region is 92 persons per Km^2. The region has fairly a good accessibility with a good length of roads joining important places.

DISTRICT KATHUA

Regional Divisions

The district lies in the extreme south-east of the State and is said to be the Gateway of Jammu and Kashmir. The district has been named after its head-quarter's town of Kathua. The district is bounded in the north by Doda district, in the north-west by Udhampur and Jammu districts, in the east by Himachal Pradesh, in the south-east by Punjab and in the south-west by international border with Pakistan.

The physiography of the district consists of slopes of the lesser Himalaya, Siwalik range and foot-hill plains in the southern part. Ravi river flows in the south-east along the state boundary. A number of small streams with deepened beds flow down the slopes and bring with their water rich old alluvial soil which gets deposited in the plains in the shape of a finer layer, over rounded rocks and pebble-bed. The area lying west of Ravi river receives very less rainfall, resulting in low water supply which has made the area arid locally known as "kandi". This particular area is composed of ravines caused by the seasonal rivers which receive flood waters during monsoons, as a result of which pebbles and boulders roll down the sandy beds of rivulets. In some areas the non-perennial rivers and streams swell with flood waters, causing disruption in communications. The average height of the land which is in level with the plains of Punjab varies between 305 metres and 366 metres. But in the northern areas the height of the mountains and hills rise to as much as above 4,310 metres. The important heights of the district are Kaplas (4,341 metres), Chattar Gali (3,019 metres), Birgash (3,426 metres), Ram Rachan (2,557 metres), Kamtagh Gali (2,695 metres), Bikindra (3,556 metres), etc.

The rainfall in the region is relatively poor. The monsoons reach the district between the months of June and August and cause rain fall to the extent of about 450 millimetres. The summer months are very hot with temperature reaching to even $45^{o}C$ whereas the temperature in winter months is temperate ranging between $5^{o}C$ — $15^{o}C$. Because of the hot temperature and continuous erosion of soil by ravines, the vegetation is mostly of scrub flora comprising Acacin species Toona, Grewia and the like. In the narrow ravines contain vegetation of Artemisia, Scoparie, Veasica species, Carthanes oxycantha, Sacchagum munja, Paeonria litter, etc. But in the land adjacent to Punjab plains vegetation consisting of Mango (Mangifera indice) and Shisham (Dalhergia Sisson) are common combined with plants like Segi harica, Quayanrsis, Limman themium cristatione which are found in plenty around the pools of accumilated rain water. Among medicinal plants, mention may be made of Belladona, Japanese Mint, Pappermint, Ergot of Rye, Amni Majus, etc. which are found in the district. Because of the plain topography hot climatic and scarcity of water, the main crop grown in the district is wheat followed by maize, barley, oilseeds, etc. Among fruits, mention may be made of mango, orange, lemmon, guava, lichi, etc.

The main source of irrigation in the district is rain-water but an irrigational canal named Kathua Feeder (Basantpur Canal) Irrigates a considerable cropping area to the west of river Ravi. The other important rivers of the district besides Ravi river are Ujh river, Bein river, Sehar *Khad*, Larnah *Nalla,* Bhin river, Talim *Nalla*, Seawa river, etc.

The district has an important position in so far accessibility is concerned. It has both the road and rail links with rest of the country. The whole of the traffic of goods and passengers to & fro in the state has to pass through Kathua district. The town of "Lakhanpur" at the farthest southern end is important only because of the fact that all vehicular traffic going to & coming from the state has to undergo a check in this town and as such has assumed a considerable importance. National Highway 1A namely Jammu-Pathankot road and

Dhar-Udhampur road (by-pass) have length of 56 kilometres and 45 kilometres respectively. Almost all important towns, villages and places are connected with the roads.

The industrial development in the district has been considerably increased as 236 industrial units have been registered during 1981-82 which include food products, hosiery and garments, wood products, paper products and printing, leather products, chemical and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, repairing and servicing etc. Besides many more industries in both private and public sectors are rapidly coming up. Among minerals which are being explored include Limestone, Gypsum, Quartzite, Slates, etc., besides Iron-Ore deposits in Iohai Malhar area are also being explored.

Administratively, the district is comprised of 4 tehsils namely Kathua, Hiranagar formerly called as Jasmergarh, Bashohli and Billawar which have in all 587 villages of which 555 are inhabited and 32 uninhabited villages. In addition to this there are 6 towns in the district namely, Kathua, Hiranagar, Bashohli, Billawar, Lakhenpur and Parole. The district has a total area of 2,651 km^2 inhabiting a total population 369,123 persons, of which 192,570 are males and 176,553 females. This gives a sex ratio of 917 females per 1000 males as against a state average of 892. Rural areas contain 327,133 persons whereas 41,990 reside in the urban areas of the district. The population of the district has increased at a growth rate of 32.91 per cent during the decade 1971-81 whereas the growth rate of state is somewhat lower at 29.69. The district has density of population of 139 persons per km^2 as against 59 for the state as a whole.

The soils of the district consist mainly of Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The district has a complex type of geological structure. Alluvium is located in the southern most part of the district whereas Siwalik System is found in the central areas of the district. The geological structure of Muree Series is found above the Siwalik System in the shape of a linear belt with Jurassic formations. The northern part of the district is mainly consisted of Salkhala Series with a little patch of unclassified granites and gneisses.

The location of the district being in the south of the state has a long border with the northern states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and has therefore inherited many things from those states, thus there is a close resemblance in dress, language and social customs. The district has a number of very famous and fascinating historical forts and ancient buildings which has drawn attention of the visitors of archaeological taste. Among these, mention may be made of Basantpur Fort, Thein Fort, Lakhenpur Fort, Jasrote Fort, Towers of Billawar, Ramkote and Gori Sumanta Budha Fort, etc.

On the basis of above geophysical aspects of the district, it has been divided into four sub-regions, description of each is given below:—

1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range

The sub-micro region is comprised of the lower slopes of lesser Himalaya which grow forests of Deciduous nature hence the region has been named after that. It is situated in the north-east of the district and spreads over the northern parts of Bashohli and Billawar tehsils. It is bounded in the north by the district boundary of Doda and in the north-west & west by the district Udhampur. The eastern and north-eastern boundary of the sub-micro region which is also the state boundary is contiguous with Himachal Pradesh. The southern part of the region is contiguous with region Nos. 1.1.3.2 (Kathua Siwalik) and 1.1.3.4 (Ravi Basin).

The general topography of the region is mountainous with a thick growth of forests which include Schar forests, Dharor forests etc. and spread all over the region. The heights of the region rise to an height of above 4,317 metres in the northern areas whereas it is as low as 699 metres in the southern part. Because of the rugged and difficult topography, a very little space is available for cultivation. The important heights of the region are Kaplas (4,341 metres) Talagali (3,107 metres), Birgash (3,426 metres), Bikindra (3,556 metres), Dhogger (2,550 metres), Ramrachan (2,557

metres), etc. The mountains are not, however, so steep but because of the continuous series of high altitude and slopes, the accessibility to the area has remained very poor, with a limited number of pucca roads. Other means of accessibility are confined to pack tracks and foot-paths.

A number of small and large both perennial and non-perennial rivers/*Nallas* represent a dendritic pattern of drainage. The important rivers and *Nallas* which flow in the region consist of Seawa river, Bhini river, Garnal *Nalla*, Chital *Nalla*, Khade-de-*Nalla*, etc. These rivers are mostly perennial but swell during rainy season, causing a great deal of soil erosion. The rivers and *Nallas* of the area are not navigable due to speedy flow of water but they present a worth-seeing scenic beauty especially where water-falls are formed.

The area of the region as worked out locally has been placed at 1,063.9 km^2, of which 6.4 km^2 comprise the urban areas of the region. The region is inhabited by a total population of 78,812 persons, of which 75,673 reside in 83 villages and 3,139 in the only urban area of Billawar (N.A.). The density of population is worked out to be of 74 persons per km^2 which means that the region is sparsely populated.

The main crops grown in the region are maize, wheat, and rice, besides fruit trees in limited number.

The soils of the sub-micro region are consisted of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology of the region is composed of Siwalik System, Muree Series, Salkhala Series, Jurassic formations and unclassified granites and gneisses.

1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik

The region is comprised of the hillocks and slopes of the area formed by the off-shoots of Siwalik range and occupies the central parts of the district.

Region No.1.1.3.4 (Ravi Basin) lies towards its east whereas the western boundaries are contiguous with the districts of Jammu and Udhampur. Region No.1.1.3.1 (Kathua Deciduous Forested Range) lies on its northern side whereas the southern areas are bounded by region No. 1.1.3.3 (Kathua Foot Hill Plain).

The topography of the region is less hostile than that of the region No.1.1.3.1 (Kathua Deciduous Forested Range). The heights of the region varies between 456 metres and 912 metres but the peaks in certain cases rise above the height of 1,216 metres.

The region is consisted of rivers and *nallas* such as Ujh river, Tarnah *nalla*, Bhin river, Sehar *Khad*, Talim *Nalla*, etc. The area consists of number of non-perennial rivers/*Nallas* which remain dry during the most part of the year. The vegetation of the region is limited to some medium sized trees and scrubs, stunted trees and a number of varieties of shrubs. The main crop of the region is wheat followed by maize and paddy. The accessibility to the areas is also fairly good as many small and big roads connect almost all the places of the district.

The region has an estimated area of 763.9 km^2 all of which is rural. There are in all 98 villages and no urban area in the region. The region contains a total population of 90,175 persons all in the rural areas of the region. The density of population works out to 118 persons per km^2 which can said to be fairly good as compared with the 59 of the state.

The geology of the sub-micro region is mainly comprised of Siwalik System and Alluvium. The soils of the region are made up of Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs.

1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot Hill Plain

The sub-micro region, which is composed of the lower and southern portion of Hiranagar and Kathua tehsils, is contiguous with the plains of Punjab. On the other hand the northern areas of the region are the foot hill areas of Siwalik and on the basis of the location, the region has been named as Kathua Foot Hill Plain.

The region has its south-western boundary common with Pakistan whereas the Punjab touches it in the south. The western area is bounded by the district of Jammu. The northern portion of the sub-micro region is contiguous with region No.1.1.3.2 (Kathua Siwalik) and in the east with region No.1.1.3.4 (Ravi Basin).

As is clear from the name of the region itself the topography of the sub-micro region is generally of an undulating plain. One can distinguish the difference between the plains of Punjab and the area of the region so far topography is concerned but in climate it receives scorching tropical heat of summer and showers of monsoons afterwards. The temperature rises above 46°C in the month of June making things unbearable. The rainy season is usually during the months of July-September, when the residual monsoon clouds exhaust themselves in areas of Kathua and Jammu. The prestigeous National Highway No. 1A passes through this region and so is the case of broad guage railway line. The heights of the region ranges between *273* metres and *608* metres and therefore the accessibility to the region is remarkably good and with almost every place connected with one type of road or the other.

There are number of rivers and *Nallas* which flow through the region from north to south and most of these finally get merged with the river Ravi. Besides, there are a number of canals which have also been constructed to provide irrigational facilities to the land available for cultivation. Famous among the rivers are Bhin river, Ujh river, Tarnah *nalla,* Sehar Khad, etc.

The soils of the region are consisted of Ochrepts only. The geological structure of the region is mostly consisted of Alluvium and Siwalik System. The sub-micro region has an estimated area of about 495.5 km^2 of which 493.9 km^2 is rural and 1.6 km^2 is urban area. The region contains a total population of 117,976 persons, of which 113,171 as rural and 4,805 as urban population. The region has in all 303 villages and 1 urban centre. The density of population in this region is as high as 238 persons per km^2 which indicates the major concentration of population in this region.

1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin

This region is located in the south-east of the district and consists of areas along the right bank of the river Ravi. The region is bounded in the north and north-west by region Nos. 1.1.3.1 (Kathua Deciduous Forested Range), 1.1.3.2 (Kathua Siwalik) and 1.1.3.3 (Kathua Foot Hill Plain), by the State of Punjab in the south and south-east and by the State of Himachal Pradesh in the north-east.

The region consists entirely of the catchment areas of Ravi river in Kathua district adjoining the State of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in Jammu and Kashmir which includes the catchment area of Ravi river. The heights range between less than *300* metres and *912* metres. The main river of the region is Ravi which flows along its south-eastern borders.

The climatic conditions in its southern parts are exactly that of the Plains of Punjab with scorching heat of the summer to moderate temperature in winter months whereas in the northern parts it has moderate temperature in summers and cold in winters. The area receives monsoons during July-August. The accessibility of the region is good in the southern parts where almost every place is connected with road. National Highway 1A and broad guage railway line pass through the region.

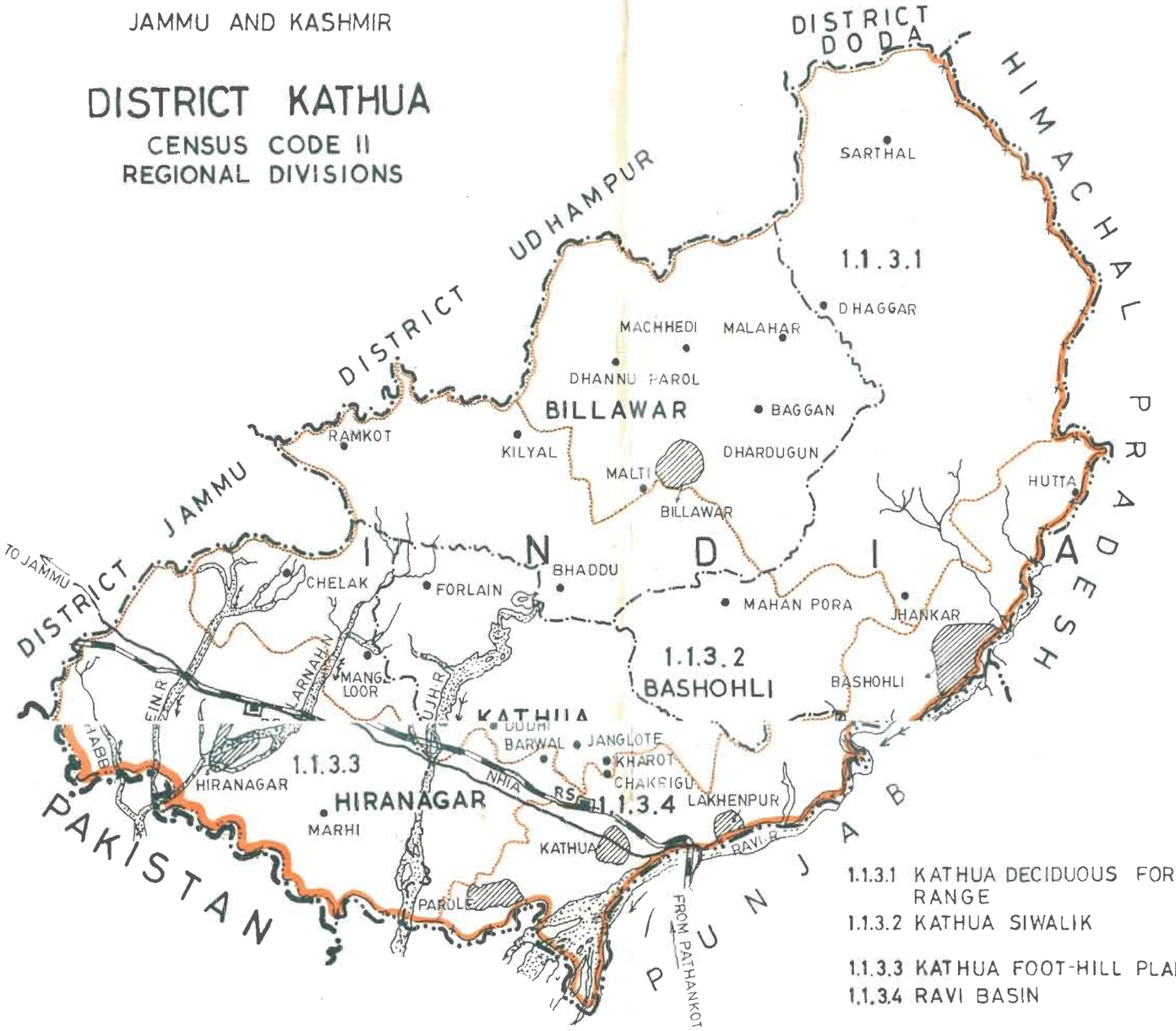
The region has in all 103 villages and 4 towns, inhabiting a total population of 82,160 including 34,046 residing in the urban areas. The density per km^2 works out to 252 as against 139 of the district as a whole and is the relatively populous region of the district. The total area of the region has been estimated at 326.4 km^2 which includes 8.3 km^2 of urban area. The soils of the region are comprised of Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology of the region mainly consists of Alluvium, Muree Series, Siwalik System and Salkhala Series.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

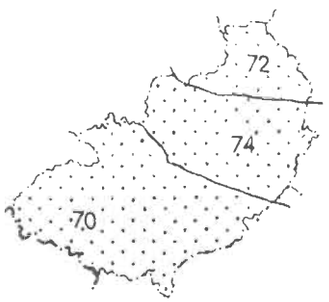
DISTRICT KATHUA

CENSUS CODE 11

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

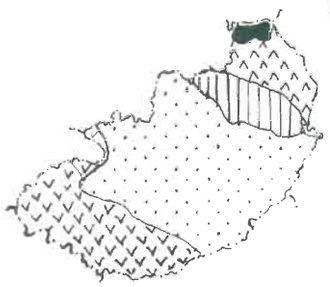


SOILS



70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS - ORTHENTS
74 OCHREPTS - ORTHENTS USTALFS

GEOLOGY



- Alluvium
- Siwalik System
- Muree Series
- Jurassic formations
- Salkhala Series
- Unclassified granites and gneisses

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE

" DISTRICT

TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY N.H.1A

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION BROAD GAUGE RS

RIVER/STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: KATHUA | Census Location Code No. 11 | State JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No.of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kathua	1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range	83	1	1,063.9	1,057.5	6.4	78,812	75,673	3,139
		1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik	98	-	763.9	763.9		90,175	90,175	
		1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot Hill Plain	303	1	495.5	493.9	1.6	117,976	113,171	4,805
		1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin	103	4	326.4	318.1	8.3	82,160	48,114	34,046

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES,1981

District : KATHUA | Census Location Code No. 11 | State : JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range	Billawar	1 to 20,32 to 37,39 to 42	30			Code No. 21 to 31,38,43 to 65 are in region No. 1.1.3.2
		Bashohli	1 to 39,42,43,47 to 55 63,64,65	53	83 + 1town	1,063.9	Code No. 40,41,44 to 46,56,58,59 are in region No. 1.1.3.4, Code No. 57,60 to 62, 66 to 73 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
2.	1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik	Billawar	21 to 31,38,43 to 65	35			Code No. 1 to 20,32 to 37,39 to 42 are in region no. 1.1.3.1
		Bashohli	57,60 to 62,66 to 73	12			Code No. 1 to 39,42,43,47 to 55, 63,64,65 are in region No. 1.1.3.1
		Kathua	1 to 7,24 to 28,144 to 146,152 to 163,172 to 183	39			Code No. 8 to 23,29 to 99,103 to 107,132,133,136 are in region No. 1.1.3.4 Code No. 100 to 102,108 to 131,134,135,137 to 143,147 to 151,164 to 171 are in region No. 1.1.3.3
		Hiranagar	1 to 5,18,28 to 30,263,264,266	12	98	763.9	Code No. 6 to 17,19 to 27,31 to 262,265 are in region No. 1.1.3.3
3.	1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot Hill Plain	Kathua	100 to 102,108 to 131,134,135,137 to 143,147 to 151,164 to 171	49			Code No. 1 to 7,24 to 28,144 to 146,152 to 163,172 to 183 are in region No. 1.1.3.2
		Hiranagar	6 to 17,19 to 27,31 to 262,265	254	303 + 1 town	495.5	Code No. 8 to 23,29 to 99,103 to 107,132,133,136 are in region No. 1.1.3.4 Code No.1 to 5,18,28 to 30,263, 264,266 are in region No. 1.1.3.4
4.	1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin	Bashohli	40,41,44 to 46,56,58,59	8			Code No. 1 to 39,42,43,47 to 55, 63,64,65 are in region No. 1.1.3.1
		Kathua	8 to 23,29 to 99,103 to 107,132,133,136	95	103 + 4 towns	326.4	Code No. 57,60 to 62,66 to 73 are in region No. 1.1.3.2 Code No. 1 to 7,24 to 28,144 to 146,152 to 163,172 to 183 are in region No. 1.1.3.2 Code No. 100 to 102,108 to 131,134,135,137 to 143,147 to 151,164 to 171 are in region No. 1.1.3.3

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District : KATHUA | Census Location Code No. 11 | JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range	1. Billawar tehsil 2. Bashohli tehsil	Mainly Salkhala Series, Murre Series, Siwalik System, Jurassic formations and unclassified granites and gneisses	Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is spread in the northern parts of the Lesser Himalaya. The light snowfall is usually recorded on the northern parts of Bashohli tehsil in the winter season. 'Kaplas' peak is 4,341 metres high in the northern part of the region. The numerous streams are originating from the 'Kaplas' peak but river Saawa is very important which joins Ravi river. Rivers Bhini, Garnal and Chital are other important rivers of the region. The maximum contour height in the region is 3,000 metres and minimum 1000 metres from sea level. The region contains forests of Deciduous nature. The region is inhabited by 78,812 persons which reside in 83 villages and one town of Billawar. N.A. Through the area is not so steep yet due to continuous series of ranges and slopes, the accessibility to the region has become very poor. The region contains Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types of soils. The main crops grown in the region are maize, wheat, rice, besides fruits in limited quantity.
		1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik	1. Billawar tehsil 2. Bashohli tehsil 3. Kathua tehsil 4. Hiranagar tehsil	Mainly Siwalik-System and Alluvium	Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is spread out in the central parts of the district. Some high peaks are located in the middle part of the region. The rivers/ Nallas namely Bhin, Tarnah, Ujh, Gunrol and their tributaries are worth mentioning which make a parallel pattern of drainage in the region. The maximum contour height in the region is 1,000 metres and minimum 500 metres. The maximum triangulated height is 1,276 metres in village "Salladi" code No. 72 of Bashohli tehsil. The slope is not very steep in this region. The vegetation is limited to medium sized trees and varities of scrubs and shrubs. The region contains 98 villages, inhabiting 90,175 persons. The soils of the region are Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types. The main crop of the region is wheat, followed by maize and paddy. The accessibility to the region is also fairly good as most of the villages ara connected with one or the other type of road.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot-Hill Plain	1. Kathua tehsil 2. Hiranagar tehsil	Mainly Alluvium and Siwalik System	Ochrepts	It is an undulating plain at the foot of Siwalik. Generally the region is below 500 metres from sea level. The rivers Bhin, Tarnah, Ujh, etc. are important in this region. This region is full of ravines which receive the waters during monsoon. The average height of the region is 350 metres from sea level. The soils of the region are of Ochrepts type. Wheat, maize, millets and paddy are the important crops of the region. The accessibility to the region is remarkably good as most of the villages are linked with one or the other type of road. The National Highway I-A and broad guage railway lines pass through this region. It contains 303 villages and one town where 117,976 persons are residing.
		1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin	1. Bashohli tehsil 2. Kathua tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Muree Series, Siwalik System and Salkhala Series	Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is located along the Ravi river in the south-east parts of the district. It includes the catchment areas of Ravi river in this district. The heights range between less than 300 metres and 912 metres. It contains the soils of Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types. The accessibility to the region is relatively good. It contains 103 villages and 4 towns, inhabiting 82,160 persons.

DISTRICT JAMMU

Regional Divisions

The district is one of the oldest and important districts of the state in so far as administration, topography, social and cultural aspects and strategic location is concerned. It has also gained importance, due to the fact that its district headquarters viz; Jammu town also serves as a winter capital of the state. It is situated in the south-western part of the state.

The district of Jammu also derives its name from its headquarter's town Jammu, which besides being winter capital of the state, is not only the second biggest city of the state after Srinagar but also an important trade centre which has increased its importance manifold after the city has been connected by rail link. The district of Jammu is situated at the base of the Siwalik Ranges where the slopes of the ranges get merged with the plains of Punjab. The city of Jammu with a height of about 313 metres above the mean sea level forms the terminus of these ranges which then rise gradually from the north of the city and are then interwoven in the interior and thus separating the region from the plains and dividing the area into isolated enclaves and inaccessible tracts and has remained in the past as bastion guarding the territory against external aggression.

Being contiguous with the plains of Punjab, the district has a permanent effect of the plains which includes not only language, culture and dress but also climate and temperature. The climate is almost similar as that of Punjab but the only difference is that nights are cooler due to its being located in sub-montane zone which is a terminus of the series of mountains. The maximum recorded temperature has risen to 47.2^{o}C and the minimum has been recorded 2°C. Rainfall is generally inadequate and the rainy season is generally during monsoons in the months of June-July. The winter season is very pleasant as compared to Kashmir valley which receives snowfall during the period and because of this, the offices of state Government move to Jammu from October to April each year. The average height of the southern part of the district is about 304 metres and peaks of Siwalik Range in the northern areas rise to the height of about 912 metres. Chenab and Tawi are the two main rivers of the district. The former enters the district to the north of Akhnoor and forms the tehsil boundary between Akhnoor and Jammu tehsils whereas Tawi flanks the city and passes through the Jammu tehsil whereafter it merges with Chenab in Pakistan. The most important irrigational canal namely "Ranbir Canal", is fed by river Chenab which irrigates an area of more than 119,669 acres. Besides, there are a number of other small rivulets among whom mention may be made of river Basantar, river Devak, Munawar Wali Tawi, etc. Most of these streams and rivulets are usually dry except in rainy seasons when they get innudated and cause damage to life and property. The forest area of the district is very less being a relatively plain area in general and land available for cultivation is fairly good with wheat as principal crop, followed by paddy, pulses, millets, maize, etc. Apart from these crops oil seeds, fibers, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane, jawar, condimants and spices are also grown though in lesser quantity. In 1975 Jammu was linked with rest of the country by rail, opening a new chapter in the development of the district. The city of Jammu now serves as a major trading and transporting centre for the entire state. Apart from this the National Highway 1A enters the district from Kathua district and leaves for Srinagar after passing through Jammu city. Moreover, a good net-work of roads has been spread in the district. This has created ease for the industries in and around Jammu because of the easy and quick availability of the transportation for raw-material and finished goods. This is well established by the fact that during the last a few years a gaint industrial complex at Bari Brahamana spread over 100 hectares has sprang up, becoming hub of the

economic activity with heavy industrial units. The sector of small scale units has also accelerated its pace. In 1981-82 as many as, 1,993 such units were registered in the district. Handicrafts are also coming up. A large number of artisans have been trained up in traditional and modern handicrafts creating a gainful opportunities of employment besides promoting progressive production.

The district inhabits Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, Buddhists besides depressed classes. Dogras claim the majority of the residents of the district. These people are tall, well built, handsome and straight-forward type of people mostly engaged in agriculture.

According to 1981 Census the total population of the district stood at 943,395 persons including 491,972 males and 451,423 females. Rural population of the district is composed of 663,751 persons (343,747 males and 320, 004 females). The district ranks next to Srinagar only in so far as urban population is concerned, which include 279,644 persons, comprising 148,225 males and 131,419 females living in 9 urban areas of the district. Towns of the district are Jammu (M.C.), Samba (N.A.), Akhnoor (N.A.), Vijay Pore (N.A.), Bari Brahamana (N.A.), Ranbir Singh Pora (N.A.), Bishna (N.A.), Arnia (N.A.) and Jammu (Cantt.). The total number of villages in the district are 1192 (excluding 6 villages of Jammu tehsil forming out-growth of Jammu U.A.), of which, 1054 are inhabited and 138 are uninhabited. The decennial growth rate of the population during the last decade viz; 1971-81 has been 30.16 per cent which is relatively high as compared with 29.69 of the state as a whole.

The provisional area of the district is 3097 km^2 and the density of population is worked out to 305 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state indicating the dense habitation in the district. The sex ratio of the district is also fairly high as compared to that of the state. It has been worked out to 918 in the district while it is 892 in the state. The literacy rate of the district is also very high at 42.86 per cent as against 26.67 of the state. In males, it is as high as 52.60 per cent corresponding to 36.29 of the state and 32.24 per cent in females as against 15.88 of the state as a whole.

Main workers constitute 26.65 per cent of the total population but participation of male main workers is 48.48 per cent and the female is only 2.86 per cent. The total percentage of marginal workers is 12.77 but males individually constitute 4.16 per cent of the total population and females 22.16 per cent. The percentage of non-workers is as high as 60.57 as against 55.74 of the state. In this category males are 47.36 per cent whereas females are 74.98 per cent.

Among working population, 47.49 per cent are engaged in agricultural activities (Cultivators + Agricultural labourers), 1.54 per cent are in household industry whereas 50.97 per cent are other workers.

The district has a total scheduled caste population of 267,508 persons, consisting of 138,952 males and 128,556 females which constitute 28.36 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the state. The state has in all 819,172 occupied residential census houses of which the share of Jammu district is 150,934. For Administrative convenience the district has been divided into five tehsils viz; Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsingh Pora, Akhnoor and Bishna with a total of 1,192 villages, of which 1,054 are inhabited. As already stated, the main stay of the inhabitants of the districts is agriculture, with main crops as wheat, paddy, maize, pulses and millets. Food grains account for about 11 per cent of the total cropped area. With the rapid catching up of modern techniques of agricultural and the schemes of development, the yield per acre is increasing steadily and more areas are being brought under cultivation.

Among prominent fairs and festivals which are celebrated in the district mention may be made of Baisakhi, Janam Ashtami, Dussehra, Diwali, Basant, Holi, Id, Lohri, Muharram, etc.

The city of Jammu is also known as city of temples as it has a large number of temples among which mention may be made of Raghunath Temple, Gajadhar Mandir, Lakshmi Mandir, Purani mandi Mandir, Rameshwar Mandir, etc. Important among

the mosques are the Jama-Masjid, besides shrines of Pir Mitha, Baba Jeevan Shah, Panch Pir, Baba Ibrahim, Roshan Shah Wali, etc. Among historical places the Akhnoor fort, Samba fort, etc. are worth visiting.

Broadly speaking, the soils of the district consist of Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents soil sub-order associations. The southern plains of the district which lie in contiguity of the areas of Punjab have Alluvium geology whereas the upper and higher areas of the district located in the north consist of Siwalik System of geological structure.

According to an estimate about 44 per cent of the total area is under forests which are grown on the lower Siwalik and consist largely of Indigofera Adhtoda, Dodanacea, Neruima, Zizphas, Acacia Modesta combined with sparkling pine trees (Pinus Roxburapi) at higher altitudes Shisham trees which grow on the lower slopes are used in the manufacture of truck/lorry bodies and furniture. Apart from these a number of useful medicinal plants are also grown in the district such as Japanese Mint (Mentha Arvensis) and Regional Research Laboratory has also been set up in the district in 1954. Besides, Peppermint (Mentha Piperita), Ergot of Rye, Ammi Majus, Ammi Visnaga, Digitalis Lanata & D. Purpurea, etc. etc. which also are useful medicinal plants, are grown in the district.

The district has been divided into four sub-micro regions on the bases of geo-physical conditions of the district, the details of each region is given below:-

1.1.3.1 Jammu Siwalik West

The region is located in the north-western corner of the district and forms a part of the slopes of Siwalik Range which run at the top of the district. The sub-micro region is bounded by the districts of Rajauri and Udhampur on its north, by region No.1.1.3.2 (Chenab-Tawi Plain) on its south and east and by the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan on its west.

The area is comprised of the lower hills of Siwalik which are locally called as Kalidhar mountains which separate the district Jammu from district Rajauri. The road leading to Rajauri and Punch districts passes through the Kalidhar mountains. Because of the irregular and uneven topography, the land is full of narrow valleys combined with deep cut hills and perennial/non-perennial rivers/*Nallas*. The area is full of forests and grow besides pine trees, shisham and a variety of shrubs. A large quantity of turpentine is also extracted from the trees which is utilized not only in medicines but also in the preparation of paints. The bushes and scrubs are thorny with multiple species but generally in the lower areas only. The average height of the region is round about *608* metres with Kalidhar peak rising as high as *1204* metres. The main river of the sub-micro region is Chenab which enters just in the right hand top corner of the region and leaves to enter in the next region only after travelling about 4 kilometres. The next important river of the region is Munawar Wali Tawi followed by Taooi *Khad*. Apart from these, there are also a number of small rivers/rivulets and streams flowing through the region.

By way of area the region is the smallest as compared to other regions of the district, having an estimated area of only 484.7 km^2 and is comprised of 67 villages only and no urban area. The population of the region is 34,058 as per 1981 Census giving a density of 70 persons per km^2. All of the above said villages belong to Akhnoor tehsil only. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat, bajra and rice.

The area of the region is not easily accessible being comprised of undulating topography, however the important road joining the districts of Rajauri and Punch passes through the sub-micro region and connecting many places enroute.

The soils of the sub-micro region are comprised exclusively of Ochrepts-Orthents. The geology is mainly consisted of Siwalik System in the north and some belts of Alluvium in the southern part, which is contiguous with plains.

1.1.3.2 Chenab-Tawi Plain

The region is located around the two main rivers of the district viz; river Chenab and river Tawi and includes plain areas only. The region is spread over the south-western and middle parts of the district. The region occupies a large part of tehsil Jammu but areas of Akhnoor, Samba and Ranbirsingh Pora tehsils also fall in the sub-micro region.

The region No. 1.1.3.1 viz; Jammu Siwalik West falls towards its north-western side whereas the other sub-micro regions No. 1.1.3.3 & 1.1.3.4. are located on its eastern and south-eastern side. The region has International boundary with Pakistan in the south and south-western parts and territory illegally occupied by Pakistan is in the west. District Udhampur touches the region in the north near the area where river Chenab enters the district.

The region is situated at an average height of below 750 metres having undulating area in the north-eastern side and plain areas in the south-west which is very fertile due to the fact that the major rivers accompanied by their tributaries bring the fertile soil with their waters which get settled in the plain areas. The land available for cultivation in this region is plenty. The main crop grown in the region is wheat followed by barley, rice, millets and pulses. Stretches of sands both coarse and fine are also found on the southern part of the region. The important rivers which flow in the region are Chenab, Tawi and Munawar Wali Tawi. But there are also a number of streams forming tributaries of the above rivers during rainy season.

The region is largest among all the regions of the district in so far as area is concerned which has been estimated at 1,054.8 km^2 and contains a total population of 504,982, of which 230,083 live in the urban areas of the region. The density of population per km^2 works out to 479 which indicates that the region is very densely populated. The population living in Jammu U.A & Akhnoor N.A. - the two urban areas of the region, accounts for 45.56 per cent of the total population of the region.

The soils of the region are Ochrepts and Ochrepts-Orthents. The geology is mainly consisted of Alluvium in this region.

The accessibility to the sub-micro region is very good with almost every place connected with one type of road or the other. National Highway IA enters the region near Bari Brahmana and leaves for district Udhampur in the north. A broad gauge railway line also runs in this region upto Jammu in the southern parts.

1.1.3.3 Jammu Siwalik East

The region forms a part of the region of Siwalik range, running in the northern part of the district. As already discussed in the description of region No.1.1.3.1 above, the region is split into two by the river Chenab and plain areas on either side of it. The region is spread over the upper north-eastern part of the district, with an average height of about 600 metres. The height of about 600 metres in the north gets gradually merged with plains, forming a sub-montane belt. The seasonal torrents which are large in number flow down the slopes of Siwalik and being with the silt, gravel, boulders, etc. which they spread in plains.

The main rivers of the region are Tawi, Basantar and Devak besides a number of small and large perennial and non-perennial streams and rivulets originating from Siwalik.

Forests are spread over a large part of the region leaving a few patches mostly on the banks of rivers/streams for cultivation. These cultivable areas grow maize, wheat, millets, rice, etc. besides having trees, giving fruits and fire-wood.

The area of the sub-micro region has been estimated at 811.2 km^2 inhabiting 67,244 persons, giving a density of 83 persons per km^2

The accessibility to the region can not said to be good. The rainy season makes the accessibility more difficult. Soils of the region are comprised exclusively of Ochrepts viz; shallow black, brown

and alluvial soils of northern region. The geology of the region is mainly comprised of Siwalik System.

1.1.3.4 Jammu Foot-Hill Plain

The sub-micro region is situated in the southern most part of the district and has undulating areas which are contiguous with Punjab plain in the south and Siwalik range in the north.

The region has International boundary with Pakistan on its west and south whereas district Kathua falls towards its south-eastern side. Sub-micro regions of 1.1.3.2 viz; Chenab - Tawi Plain and 1.1.3.3 viz; Jammu Siwalik East are located on its north-western and north-eastern sides respectively.

The sub-micro region is spread over a major part of tehsil Ranbir Singh Pora, whole of Bishna, south-western part of Samba tehsil and south-eastern parts of Jammu tehsil where with maximum contour height does not exceed 500 metres.

The land is very fertile and cultivation is plenty. There are no forests in the region but the growth of shrubs and scrubs is dense. The main rivers of the sub-micro region are Basantar river and Aik *Nalla* which alongwith many tributaries spread sand, gravel, loamy soil and boulders in the plain areas of the region.

The accessibility to the region is exceptionally good as compared to other areas of the district with National Highway No. IA passing from east to west and connecting many towns and villages of the areas. Apart from this, there are also a number of other roads of varying specifications giving access to its important places. A broad gauge railway line also passes through this region.

The soils of the sub-micro region consist only of Ochrepts which are comprised of shallow black, brown and alluvial soils. The geology is also exclusively comprised of Alluvium in this region.

The area of the region has been estimated at 831.2 km^2, of which urban areas claim 64.3 km^2. The total population of the region is comprised of 337,111 persons of whom 287,549 are rural and 49,562 urban. The total number of villages in the sub-micro region are 516 besides 6 urban areas, namely Samba (N.A.), Vijay Pore (N.A.), Bari Brahamana (N.A.), Ranbirsingh Pora (N.A.), Bishna (N.A.) and Arnia (N.A.) The density of the sub-micro region works out to 406 persons per km^2 which is very high as compared to 305 of the district as a whole indicating that the region has a large concentration of population.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT JAMMU

CENSUS CODE 12

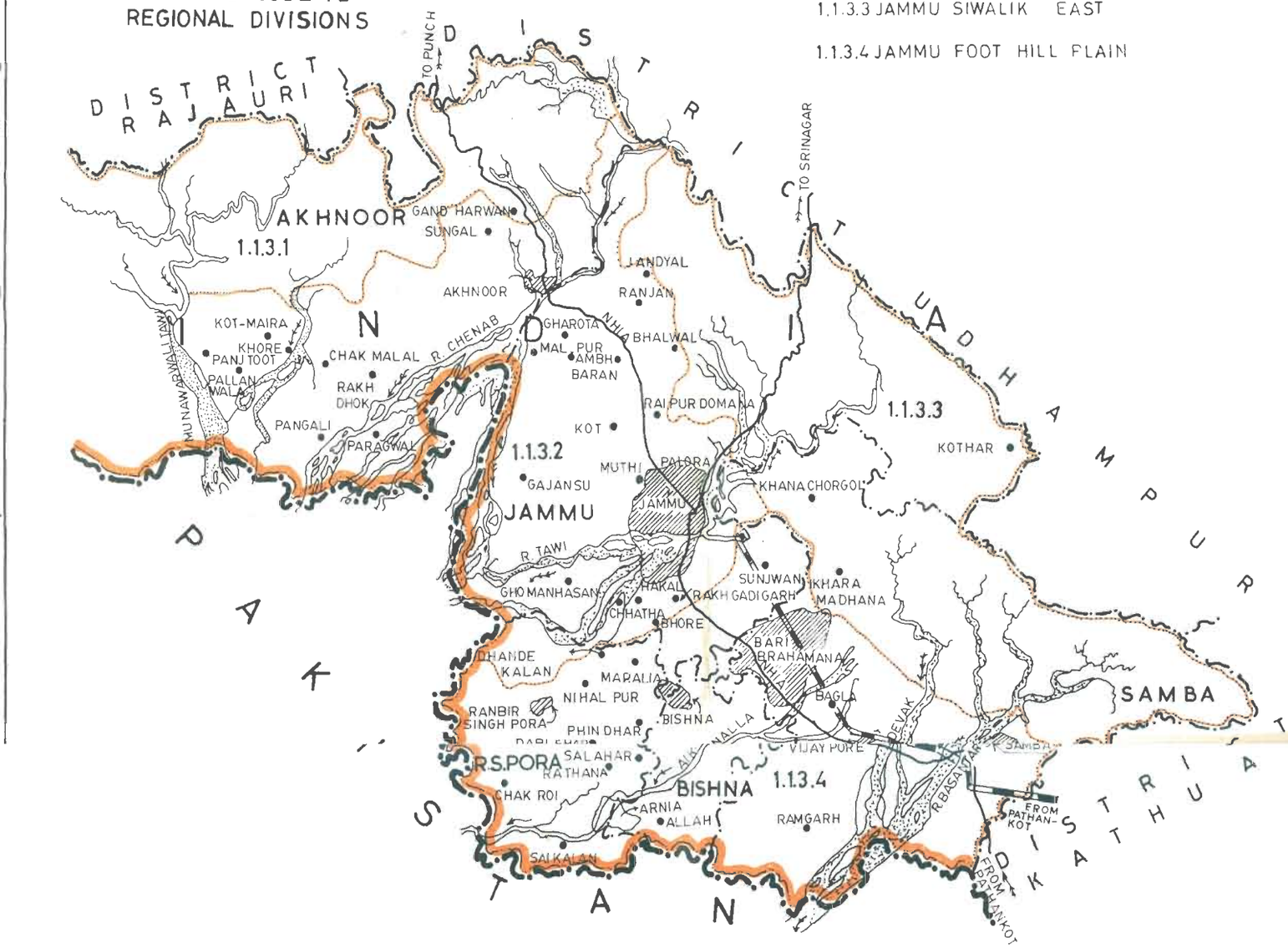
REGIONAL DIVISIONS

1.1.3.1 JAMMU SIWALIK WEST

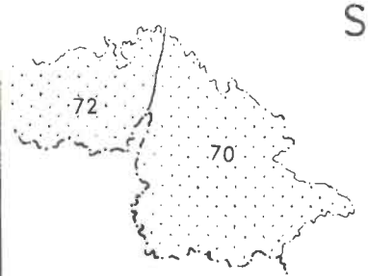
1.1.3.2 CHENAB–TAWI PLAIN

1.1.3.3 JAMMU SIWALIK EAST

1.1.3.4 JAMMU FOOT HILL PLAIN



SOILS



70 OCHREPTS

72 OCHREPTS–ORTHENTS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

Siwalik System

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY N. H. 1. A

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE R. S.

RIVER / STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB–MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: JAMMU | Census Location Code No. 12 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Jammu	1.1.3.1. Jammu Siwalik West	67		484.7	484.7		34,058	34,058	
		1.1.3.2. Chenab-Tawi Plain	411	2	1, 054.8	991.5	63.3	504,982	274,900	230,082
		1.1.3.3. Jammu Siwalik East	198		811.2	811.2		67,244	67,244	
		1.1.3.4. Jammu Foot-Hill Plain	516	6	831.2	766.9	64.3	337,111	287,549	49,562

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: JAMMU | Census Location Code No. 12 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1. Jammu Siwalik West	Akhnoor	1 to 15, 17, 18, 20, 29 to 40,59,60, 179,188 to 195, 197,199 to 210, 214 to 226	67	67	484.7	Code No. 16, 19, 21 to 28, 41 to 58, 61 to 178, 180 to 187, 196, 198, 211 to 213 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
2.	1.1.3.2. Chenab-Tawi Plain	Samba	288 to 291				Code No. 1 to 72, 275 to 278, 285 to 287, 292, to 317 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 73 to 274, 279 to 284 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Akhnoor	16, 19, 21 to 28, 41 to 58, 61 to 178, 180 to 187, 196, 198, 211 to 213	159			Code No. 1 to 15,17,18,20,29 to 40,59,60, 179, 188 to 195, 197, 199 to 210, 214 to 226 are in region No. 1.1.3.1.
		Iammu	71 to 73, 85 to 92, 94, 98 to 105, 124, 125, 128 to 280, 282 to 326, 328 to 336	229			Code No. 1 to 70, 75 to 82, 281, 327, 337 to 349 are in region No. 1.1.3.3. Code No. 95, 96, 106 to 123 are in region No. 1.1.3.4. Six villages (Code No. 74, 83, 84, 97, 126, 127) forming out growth of Jammu U.A and one village (Code No. 93) has been transferred to Jammu M.C.
		Ranbir-singh-Pora	159 to 162, 164, 166 to 175, 184 to 187	19	411 + 2 towns	1,054.8	Code No. 1 to 158, 163, 165, 176 to 183, 188 to 215 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
3.	1.1.3.3. Jammu Siwalik East	Samba	1 to 72, 275 to 278, 285 to 287, 292 to 317	105			Code No. 288 to 291 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 73 to 274, 279 to 284 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
		Jammu	1 to 70, 75 to 82, 281, 327, 337 to 349	93	198	811.2	Code No. 71 to 73, 85, to 92, 94, 98 to 105, 124, 125, 128 to 280, 282 to 326, 328 to 336 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 95, 96, 106 to 123 are in region No. 1.1.3.4.
4.	1.1.3.4. Jammu Foot-Hill Plain	Samba	73 to 274, 279 to 284	208			Code No. 288 to 291 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 1 to 72, 275 to 278, 285 to 287, 292 to 317 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ranbir-singh Pora	1 to 158, 163, 165, 176 to 183, 188 to 215	196			Code No. 159 to 162, 164, 166 to 175, 184 to 187 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
		Jammu	95, 96, 106 to 123	20			Code No. 71 to 73, 85 to 92, 94, 98 to 105, 124, 125, 128 to 280, 282 to 326, 328 to 336 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 1 to 70, 75 to 82, 281, 327, 337 to 349 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
		Bishna	1 to 92	92	516 + 6 towns	831.2	

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: Jammu — Census Location Code No. 12 — State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1.1.3.1. Jammu Siwalik West	1. Akhnoor tehsil	Mainly Siwalik System and Alluvium	Ochrepts-Orthents	The region is spread out in the north-western part of the district. The area is consisted of lower hills of Siwalik which are locally called as Kalidhar, which separate Jammu district from Rajauri district. The maximum contour height in the region is 1,000 metres and minimum 700 metres above the mean sea level. The maximum triangulated height is 1,259 metres near village Mala (192) in Akhnoor tehsil. River Chenab and Munawar Wali Tawi flow in the region. The area includes pine trees, shisham trees and a variety of shrubs. A large quantity of turpentine is also extracted from the trees of this region. The soils of the region are exclusively comprised of Ochrepts-Orthents. The region includes 67 villages where 34,058 persons are residing. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat, bajra, and rice. The accessibility to the region is not easy as is comprised of undulating topography.
		1.1.3.2. Chenab-Tawi Plain	1. Akhnoor tehsil 2. Jammu tehsil 3. Samba tehsil 4. Ranbir Singh Pora tehsil	Mainly Alluvium	Ochrepts, Ochrepts-Orthents	The region is located around the two main rivers of the district viz; Chenab and Tawi and includes plain areas only. The region has an average height of below 750 meters. The region has undulating area in north and eastern parts and plain in the west which is very fertile. The plain areas grow wheat in abudance in the region. The maximum height of the region is 657 metres near village Khan Pur (84) in Jammu tehsil and the minimum height is 298 metres near village Chhani(106) of Akhnoor tehsil. The important rivers are Munawar Wali Tawi, Chenab and Tawi. The land available for cultivation in this region is plenty. The main crop of the region is wheat, followed by barley, rice, millets and pulses. The region contains 418 villages and two towns where 504,982 persons are residing. The urban areas of the region claim 45.56 per cent of the total population. The accessibility to the region is very good as almost every place is connected with one type of the road or the other. National Highway 1-A passees through the region. A broad gauge railway line also runs in this region up to Jammu in the southern parts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.3.3. Jammu Siwalik East	1. Jammu tehsil 2. Smaba tehsil	Mainly Siwalik System	Ochrepts	The region is spread over the north-eastern parts of the district. The average height of the region is about 600 metres. The maximum triangulated height is 809 metres near village Salahe (16) in Jammu tehsil. The region has hills of above 600 metres height which merges with the plains, forming a submontane belt. A large number of rainfed seasonal torrents come down the outer slopes of Siwalik and spread much silt, gravel, boulders and pebbles in the region. Most of the land is covered with forests in the region and only few patches of land which are lying by the side of streams and rivulets are under cultivation. The soils of the region are mainly Ochrepts. The cultivable areas grow maize, wheat, millets, rice, etc. besides having trees, giving fruits & fire wood. It includes 198 villages where 67,244 persons are residing. The accessiibility to the region is not good. During the rainy season, the accessibility becomes more difficult.
		1.1.3.4. Jammu Foot-Hill Plain	1. Jammu tehsil 2. Samba tehsil 3. Bishna tehsil 4. Ranbir Singh Pora tehsil	Mainly Alluvium	Ochrepts	This region is spread out in the southern part of Jammu district, occupying a large part of R.S.Pora tehsil, whole of Bishna tehsil and south-west parts of Samba tehsil and south-eastern parts of Jammu tehsil. The average height of the region is 400 metres. The maximum contour height in the region is 500 metres and the minimum 300 metres. Basantar river & Aik Nalla alongwith their tributaries bring rainy water from Siwalik. Soils as classified by ICAR are of Ochrepts type which are shallow, black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The land is fertile and available in plenty for cultivation. Natural vegetation mostly includes shrubs and scrubs. There are 516 villages and 6 urban areas in this region where 337,111 persons are residing. The density of population in this region is 406 persons per Km2 indicating a large concentration of population. The accessibility to the region is fairly good. National Highway I-A and a broad gauge railway line pass through this region.

DISTRICT RAJAURI

Regional Divisions

The district is at present located in the south-western side of the state. It is surrounded on the east by district Udhampur, on the south by district Jammu, on the north by Punch district and on the west by territory illegally occupied by Pakistan. District Anantnag also touches it in the north-eastern side near "Rupri".

Prior to 1947 the district was only a tehsil of the earstwhile district Reasi and was named as Rampur (Rajauri). The present tehsils were constituent parts of the tehsil Rampur with the headquarters at Rajauri, the then famous border town, besides being a trade centre. After the disturbances of 1947 the district Punch (Poonch) was re-organised accommodating tehsils of Rajauri and Nowshehra besides Mendhar and Haveli tehsils with district headquarters at Punch (Poonch). The district occupies the western part of the state. For administrative convenience the district was split up at the time of 1971 Census and another district named Rajauri was carved out, which at that time included tehsils of Rajauri, Budhal and Nowshehra. During the inter censal period of 1971-1981 two more tehsils namely Kalakote and Sunderbani were carved out without disturbing the outer jurisdiction of the district.

Like other districts, the district is also named after its principal headquarter's town Rajauri, which has been referred to in the history as "Rajour" which means land of Rajas. It has served as an important camping centre during Mughal times when they travelled to the valley of Kashmir across the Pir Panjal range which is located on the northern side of the district. The traces of the old "Mughal route" still exist and efforts are being made to improve the road to serve as an alternative to the existing National Highway. The old Mughal route which traversed through the district, has a spot still known as "Noor-i-Chamb" because it is believed that the beloved wife of Emperor Jahangir viz; Nur Jahan used to camp here on her way to Kashmir in order to relax and bathe.

Being situated in the border areas in Jammu region and having a topography of difficult and hilly terrain, the district is economically poor and industrially backward. The Pir Panjal range lies in the north and north-east with off-shoot of Siwalik viz: Kali Dhar in the south. The most of Rajauri and Budhal tehsils and parts of Kalakote tehsil are comprised of numerous hills and valleys. The areas towards the Nowshehra tehsil are rather plain and have a descending mild slopes. The average altitude varies approximately from 608 metres near Nowshehra and Kalakote to 1,368 metres in Rajauri and Budhal tehsils. The mountains which are mostly spread over the northern areas of the district are covered with thick growth of forests. These forests are predominantly spotted with coniferrous varieties of trees which include chir and fir in abundance which not only produce timber but also resin. According to Industrial Potential Report of Rajauri district (1978-79), the total forest area of the district stood at 131,256 hectares. The Kali Dhar range which also serves as a dividing line between Akhnoor tehsil of Jammu district and the Sunderbani tehsil of Rajauri district is also covered with forests. The triangulated height of Kali Dhar is 1,204 metres and that of Akhan Gala is 935 metres. But in the north the height of the mountains is much more and certain peaks rise above 3,648 metres. Some of the peaks are Dhakiar (4,648 metres), Rupri (4,092 metres), Janjanwali Chhe Sari (3,777 metres), Ratanpir (2,480 metres), Neakka (1,970 metres), Thannamang (1,654 metres) etc. The mountain tops in this area remain covered with a thick layer of snow even in summers whereas the lower areas are undulating and full of forests. The temperature in the northern part remains very pleasant in summer and cold in winter whereas the southern areas are somewhat hot. The area is full of beautiful valleys formed by the mountain slopes,

rivers and streams. The topography of the areas of Thanamandi, Margari, Bujuwala, Shahdara, etc. resemble very much with the Kashmir valley. Possibilities are, however, being explored to develop spots of tourist attraction in the district. Besides this, the area is full of meadows and grazing-lands and one can witness lands of cattle grazing in these meadows accompanied by young boys belonging to the Gujjars and Bakkarwals, wearing their traditional dress and playing on flutes.

Because of the mountainous topography, the accessibility of the district is not good but many roads have been constructed during the last decade and existing roads have been improved. The main road joining district Punch with rest of the country passes through the district which is being well maintained. Apart from this, there are a number of pony tracks and pack tracks leading to across the Pir Panjal to Kashmir valley and areas of Punch district. In fact many Gujjars and Bakkarwals travel to Kashmir valley alongwith their herds through these tracks.

There are a number of rivers and streams which drain the district and originate from the heights of the mountains among which mention may be made of Nowshehra Tawi river, Thandapani Wali Tawi river, Niari Tawi river, Ans river, Munawar Wali Tawi river etc. Due to undulating topography, terraced fields on the slopes of the hills and mountains can be seen but in valleys flat land is also available. The predominant occupation of the people of the district is agriculture as 95 per cent of its total population live in villages. The total paper area of the district is 250,114 hectares, of which 34.86 per cent is cultivable. The total irrigated area accounts for only 5.27 per cent of the total cultivable area. The crops grown in the district are maize, paddy, wheat, pulses, millets, oil seeds, etc. The streams and rivers of the district also make available fish in substantial quantity particularly in the areas of Thanamandi, Nowshehra, Rajauri and Budhal. Sericulture has also played a significant role in uplifting the economy of the people as the district is considered to be the best silk worm rearing tract of Jammu region. Trees of Mulberry are grown by the peasents for rearing the silk worms. A substantial part of the total cocoon production of the Jammu region comes from this district.

According to 1981 Census the total persons enumerated in the district stood at 302,500, of which 158,679 were males and 143,821 females. The rural areas of the district had in all 286,667 persons, consisting of 149,988 males and 136,679 females. The remaining 15,833 persons reside in the urban areas of the district.

The total provisional area of the district has been placed at 2,630 km^2 which gives a density of population as 115 persons per km^2 against 59 of the state as a whole. The district has registered a growth rate of 39.16 per cent during 1971-1981.

The sex ratio of the district viz: number of females per 1,000 males is 906 which is slightly higher than the state average of 892. But, the literacy rate of the district which stands at 24.73 per cent is lower than 26.67 of the state.

Administratively the district is divided into 5 tehsils, namely, Rajauri, Budhal, Nowshehra, Sunderbani and Kalakote. Total number of villages in the district are 381, of which 375 are inhabited and remaining 6 uninhabited. Besides, the district has also 4 urban areas of Rajauri, Nowshehra, Sunderbani and Thanamandi, all Notified Areas. Percentage of urban population to total population works out to 5.23 only.

The main working force of the district is 27.59 per cent only which is less than the state average of 30.37 per cent. The male workers are 49.80 per cent of the total male population whereas female workers stand at 3.07 per cent only. Similarly marginal workers are 17.39 per cent as against 13.89 per cent of the state as a whole, and non-workers are 55.02 per cent. Among main workers, the persons engaged in agriculture are 75.58 per cent reflecting the dependence on agriculture of the inhabitants in the district.

The scheduled caste population in the district is very less and limited to 7.44 per cent. However, in urban areas, the scheduled castes have

percentage of 5.50. There are no scheduled tribes in the district.

The district is not rich in so far as places of religious and historical importance are concerned. Among the few places, Shahdra Sharief near Thanamandi is a famous place of pilgrimage and religious importance. Other places of pilgrimage and tourist interest are Khankahi Saingangi Sahib near Darhal, Khankahi Jalalaji Sahib and *Panluli*. But the district has a great potential for development of spots of tourist interest especially in the areas near Sunderbani, Thanamandi, Tatapani, etc.

Darhal, the picturesque place in the lap of border town of Rajauri, used to have a "Pari dance" performed by professional men in the Mughal period at night around the magic lake of Black Walts near Darhal. It is said that at night this lake sneezes like men.

The soils of the district are comprised of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The Ochrepts-Orthents soils are located in the northern most and southern parts of the district. The Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs soils are spread in the middle portion of the district.

The geology of the district is of diversified type, consisting mainly of Muree series on the lower slopes of Pir Panjal, Alluvium in the south-western parts and Siwalik System in the central parts.

On the basis of topography, soils, geology, forest coverage and climate, the district has been divided into three sub-micro regions, description of each is given below:

1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal

This region is situated on the north-eastern part of the district and is comprised of the southern slopes of the Pir Panjal range. The region has heights, ranging between 1,642 and 4,651 metres and is exclusively comprised of mountains and slopes with deep gorges and ravines with many streams and rivulets flowing in between. The sub-micro region has boundary with district Anantnag on its north-east and with district Punch on its north and with Udhampur district on its east. The sub-micro region namely Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range engulfs it from south and west.

The region has a rugged topography. In the north the heights of the mountain peaks rise as high as above 4650 metres and then descend down to about 1824 metres leaving aside the valley formed by the river Ans and Nowshehra Tawi river near Thanamandi. The area is covered with thick forests of chir and fir trees and mountain tops are covered with snow and glaciers. One can reach Kashmir valley by travelling through this range after crossing the Pir Panjal near "Rupri" which has a height of 4,092 metres. Other heights of the region are Dhakiar 4,648, Janjanwali Chhe Sari 3,777 metres, etc. which indicate the topography of the region. The main rivers of the region are river Ans and Nowshehra Tawi river with many small streams forming a general drainage pattern of dendritic type. The temperature of the region is moderate in summers and the area is full of scenic beauty and places of tourist interest are being developed to attract tourists. Because of the mountainous and rough topography, the land available for cultivation is very less and confined to terraced fields near the valleys only. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat and rice.

The sub-micro has no major road but there are village road and pony tracks leading to the villages of the region and beyond them to the other side of the Pir Panjal Range. There are also some beautiful lakes situated at the top of the mountains which are source of many streams and rivulets.

The area of the region has been worked out to 356.3 km^2 and is the smallest in comparison with the other regions of the district. It has a population of 42,360 persons living in 38 villages in all as there is no urban area in the region. These villages are situated on the northern side of the district and are mainly comprised of Gujjars and Bakkarwals. The density of population of the region works out to 119 persons per km^2 as against 115 of the district as a whole.

The soils of the sub-micro region consist predominantly of Ochrepts-Orthents with a few patches of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs in the lower areas. The geology of the region is mainly consisted of Muree Series of Alluvium which is confined to river basins only.

1.1.3.2. Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range

This sub-micro region covers gentle slopes of the Pir Panjal range and valleys formed by the rivers on the northern side. The region contains dense forests which grow trees of deciduous nature and hence has been named after it. The region has a oblique shape and extends from east to north-west.

It has a common boundary with region 1.1.3.1. viz: Pir Panjal in the north-east whereas its eastern borders are contiguous with district Udhampur. In its north and north-west lies the district of Punch whereas sub-micro region No. 1.1.3.3 (Rajauri Siwalik) is situated along its southern boundary. The territory illegally occupied by Pakistan falls on its south-west.

From the physiographic point of view, this region can be said to be very beautiful and picturesque. Though it has undulating lands and stretches of deep and dense forests but the topography is not as rugged as of the region 'Pir Panjal'. The main rivers which flow through the region are Ans river and Nowshehra Tawi river. Niari Tawi river also originates from the heights of this region.

The soils of the region comprise exclusively of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology mainly consist of Muree Series and Alluvium.

The temperature of the region remains moderate and like that of Kashmir valley. Though the land is under deciduous forests yet the area available for cultivation is enough as compared to the region discussed above and as a result there are many settlements and villages. The total number of villages in the region stands at 118, of which 34 villages belong to Budhal tehsil, 81 villages to Rajauri tehsil and 3 villages to Kalakote tehsil. Apart from this there are also 2 urban areas viz: Rajauri Notified Area and Thanamandi Notified Area in the region.

Total area of the sub-micro region has been estimated at 760.2 km^2, which contains a total population of 119,179 persons, of which 107,875 reside in rural areas and the remaining 11,304 in the two urban areas. This gives a density of population of the sub-micro region as 157 persons per km^2 which can be said to be fairly good as compared to 115 of the district.

The accessibility to the region can be termed as fairly good as many roads pass through the region joining many places, but other places situated in the interior of jungles and at the heights of the mountains are still inaccessible and difficult to reach. The rainy season makes accessibility more difficult as many roads come under rain water making disruption in regular vehicular traffic.

1.1.3.3. Rajauri Siwalik

In the southern part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Siwalik range enters near Kathua district and extends beyond Rajauri district. A region, comprising the heights and hills of the said range has been carved out which spreads right across the southern part of the state from Bashohli tehsil of Kathua district to Nowshehra tehsil of Rajauri district. This region forms a part of the Siwalik and since it is situated in Rajauri district, it has been named as Rajauri Siwalik.

This sub-micro region is situated in the southern most parts of the district, comprising the entire tehsils of Nowshehra and Sunderbani and parts of Kalakote and Rajauri tehsils. It has districts of Udhampur and Jammu in its east and south-east respectively whereas from south to west and then to north-west it is bounded by the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan. The sub-micro region of Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range (1.1.3.2) falls on its northern side.

The region as earlier said is comprised of low hills and slopes of Siwalik range which become

somewhat gentle while reaching Nowshehra and forming undulating plain of lesser heights. The heights of the region range between 547 metres and 1,794 metres with an average height of about 760 metres. The region is comparatively less forested. Plenty of other vegetation is, however, seen comprising fields, orchards and natural growth of scrubs and shrubs. On high lands, however, grazing lands and pastures are also located amidst the tall trees of chir and fir. Resin is extracted from these trees and used in the manufacture of paints, drugs, etc. The important rivers are Nowshehra Tawi, Niari Tawi, Thandapani Wali Tawi, Munawar Wali Tawi etc.

The region is the largest one not only by way of area but also from population point of view. The estimated area of the region is 1,541.7 km^2 whereas the total population of the region is 140,961 giving a density of 91 persons per km^2. The region has in all 225 villages of which 65 belong to Kalakote tehsil, 55 to Nowshehra tehsil, 63 to Rajauri tehsil and remaining 42 to Sunderbani tehsil. The sub-micro region has 2 urban areas of Sunderbani N.A. and Nowshehra N.A., comprising 4,529 inhabitants.

The soils of the region comprise of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs. The geology is mainly comprised of Siwalik System in the north and Alluvium in the south.

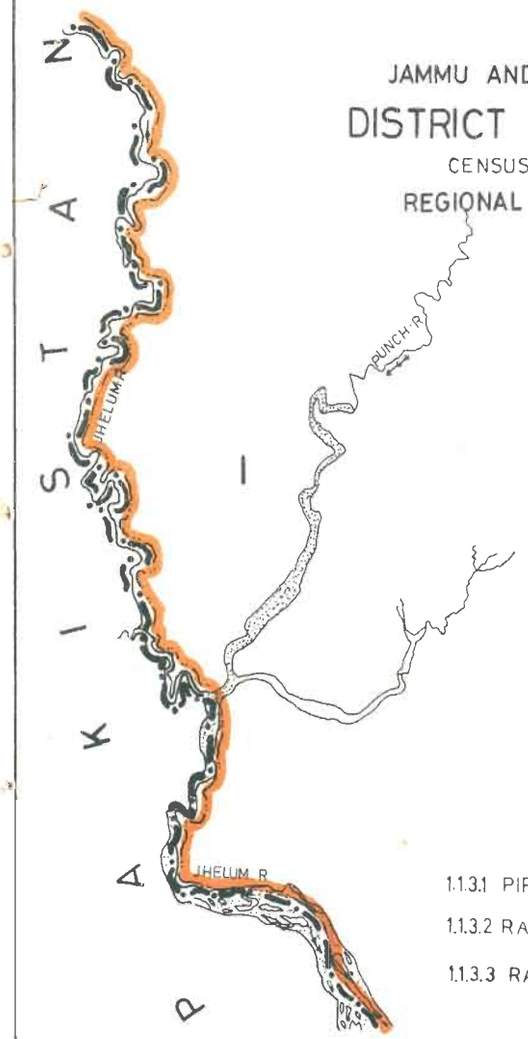
The accessibility to the region is fairly good as compared to other two regions of the district. It contains roads of all sorts passing through the region and connecting important places.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT RAJAURI

CENSUS CODE 13

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



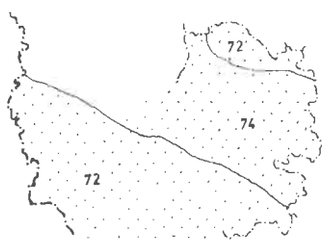


1.1.3.1 PIR PANJAL

1.1.3.2 RAJAURI DECIDUOUS FORESTED RANGE

1.1.3.3 RAJAURI SIWALIK

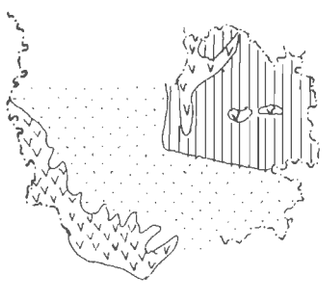
SOILS



72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-USTALFS

GEOLOGY



Alluvium

Siwalik System

Muree Series

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

ROADS

RIVER/STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: RAJAURI | Census Location Code No. 13 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rajauri	1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal	38	-	356.3	356.3	-	42,360	42,360	-
		1.1.3.2. Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range	118	2	760.2	747.0	13.2	119,179	107,875	11,304
		1.1.3.3. Rajauri Siwalik	225	2	1,541.7	1,536.9	4.8	140,961	136,432	4,529

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: RAJAURI | Census Location Code No.13 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	Region No. and Name	Name of tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	Budhal	1, 2, 5, 35 to 41, 45 to 52	18	-	-	Code No. 3, 4, 6 to 34, 42 to 44, are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
		Rajauri	7 to 25, 46	20	38	356.3.	Code No. 1 to 6, 26 to 45, 47 to 59, 109, 110, 116 to 119, 129 to 164 are in region No. 1.1.3.2. Code No. 60 to 108, 111 to 115, 120 to 128 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
2.	1.1.3.2. Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range	Budhal	3, 4, 6 to 34, 42 to 44	34			Code No. 1, 2, 5, 35 to 41, 45 to 52 are in region No. 1.1.3.1.
		Kalakote	1, 2, 68	3			Code No. 3 to 67 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
		Rajauri	1 to 6, 26 to 45, 47 to 59, 109, 110, 116 to 119, 129 to 164	81	118 + 2 towns	760.2	Code No. 7 to 25, 46 are in region No. 1.1.3.1. Code No. 60 to 108, 111 to 115, 120 to 128 are in region No. 1.1.3.3.
3.	1.1.3.3. Rajauri Siwalik	Kalakote	3 to 67	65			Code No. 1, 2, 68 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
		Nowshehra	1 to 55	55			
		Rajauri	6 to 108, 111 to 115, 120 to 128	63			Code No. 7 to 25, 46 are in region No. 1.1.3.1. Code No. 1 to 6, 26, to 45, 47 to 59, 109, 110, 116 to 119, 129 to 164 are in region No. 1.1.3.2.
		Sunderbani	1 to 42	42	225 + 2 towns	1,541.7	--

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: RAJAURI | Census Location Code No. 13 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	1. Rajauri tehsil 2. Budhal tehsil	Mainly Muree Series, Alluvium, etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is spread out in the north-eastern part of the district and is comprised of the southern slopes of Pir Panjal range. From physio-graphic point of view the maximum height of 4,660 metres is found in eastern top of Pir Panjal and the minimum height of 1,885 metres near village Panjnara (36) in Budhal tehsil. The maximum contour height of the region is 4,000 metres and minimum 2,500 metres. The region is consisted of mountain slopes with deep gorges and ravines with many streams and rivulets in between. The area is covered with thick forests of chir and fir trees whereas mountain tops are snow-covered. The temperature of the region is moderate in summers and very cold in winters. The main rivers of the region are Ans river and Nowshehra Tawi river. The soils of the region are Ochrepts-Orthents and also contain Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs type of soils in the lower parts. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat and rice. The region becomes inaccessible during winters. It contains 38 villages, inhabiting 42,360 persons.
		1.1.3.2. Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range	1. Rajauri tehsil 2. Budhal tehsil 3. Kalakote tehsil	Mainly Muree Series and Alluvium	Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region covers the lower hills and gentle slopes. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2,490 metres near village Shahdra (5) in Rajauri tehsil and minimum height of 1,378 metres near village Neli (149) in Rajauri tehsil. The maximum contour height of the region is 2,500 metres and minimum 1,500 metres above mean sea level. It contains dense forests which grow trees of deciduous nature. Though the region is undulating and covered with forests yet the topography is not as much rugged as that of Pir Panjal. The important rivers of the region are Ans river and Nowshehra Tawi. Soil as classified by I.C.A.R. Nagpur, the region has Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs type of soils. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat, millets and paddy. The temperature of the region remains moderate. The accessibility to the region is relatively good as many roads pass through

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1.1.3.3. Rajauri Siwalik	1. Rajauri tehsil 2. Kalakote tehsil 3. Sunderbani tehsil 4. Nowshehra tehsil	Mainly Siwalik System and Alluvium	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs	The region is spread out in the southern most parts of the district. The region is comprised of low hills of Siwalik range, which become gentle after reaching Nowshehra and forming undulating plain of lesser heights. The region is comparatively less forested. On high lands, pastures are located amidst the tall trees of chir and fir. From physio-graphic point of view there are disected hills in the southern part of the region. The maximum contour height of the region is 1,000 metres and minimum 500 metres. Maximum triangulated height is 1,513 metres near village Methi Dhara (94) in Rajauri tehsil. The important rivers of the region are Nowshehra Tawi, Niari Tawi, Thandapani Wali, Tawi, Munawar Wali Tawi, etc. The soils of the region consist of Ochrepts-Orthents and Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs types of soils. The main crop of the region is maize, followed by wheat and millets. The region contains 225 villages and two urban areas where 140,961 persons reside. The accessibility to the region is fairly good as compared to the other two regions of the district.

DISTRICT PUNCH

Regional Divisions

The district lies in the western side of the state. It is one of the oldest districts of the state. It was re-organised after the conflict of 1947 in which certain portion including parts of district Punch was illegally occupied by Pakistan. In 1967, for administrative convenience, it was bifurcated into two districts. The then tehsils of Rajauri and Nowshehra were separated to form an independent district named Rajauri. Only two tehsils viz: Mendhar and Haveli remained in the district Punch.

Districts of Baramula and Badgam lie on its north and north-east, whereas, district Anantnag falls on its east. In the south it is bounded by the district Rajauri. On its west and north-west lies the territory, illegally occupied by the Pakistan.

Physiographically, the district is comprised of the southern slopes and undulating mountain ranges of the Pir Panjal. This range separates the district from Kashmir Valley which lies on its north. Except for a few low lying areas of valleys, the whole of the district is interwoven with mountain ranges. Most of the peaks rise to the heights of above 3,648 metres. These mountains have peaks which remained covered with snow and have comparatively less vegetation whereas the lower slopes are covered with thick growth of deciduous forests and other vegetation. In the lower areas where heights range between 1,520 and 1,824 metres, terraced fields are visible. The district receives a fair amount of rainfall every year to the extent of about 1,270 millimetres. This rainfall compensates the scanty irrigational facilities found in the district.

The district derives its name from the headquarter's town of Punch which is situated in tehsil Haveli, very near to the "line of actual control". By reference to the past history of the district, it is revealed that Punch as a whole had enjoyed the status of a separate province for a long period, even during the period of British rule.

In 1947 the state including Punch came under the raid of tribals across the frontiers and large areas of Punch came under the illegal occupation of Pakistan which still continues. After the reorganisation of boundaries in 1947, 4 tehsils namely Haveli, Mendhar, Rajauri and Nowshehra were combined together and Punch district was constitued. The number of tehsils grew to 7 with the creation of 3 more tehsils of Budhal, Sunderbani and Kalakote, all these changes were within the district boundaries. Afterwards the district was further bifurcated and only Haveli and Mendhar tehsils were remained in the district of Punch. The other 5 tehsils constituted newly created district of Rajauri.

As already said the district is densly interwoven with chains of mountains of Pir Panjal. These mountains contain beautiful valleys and deep garges with a number of gushing streams and *Nallas*. The scenic beauty of the area gives satisfaction to the tourists visiting these areas. Though the town of Punch is about 537 kilometres away from Srinagar, the state capital, but one can reach the valley after crossing the lofty range of mountains situated in the north-east of the district. The heights of peaks are above 4,712 metres in the east and gradually decreasing to 1,125 metres near 'Chandak' in tehsil Haveli and 942 metres near 'Kotan' in tehsil Mendhar. The area situated between the villages and the high altitude peaks is full of deciduous forests which make a handsome contribution to the ecology and economy of the district. The forests are spread over an area of 35,153 hectares and consist mainly of trees of chir, fir, kail, deodar, etc. Above the tree line the peaks are covered with snow and bear a barren look. Haji Pir Pass (2,630) metres, Badori (3,748) metres, Jarni Gali (3,646) metres are some of the peaks and passes which connect the district with tehsils of Uri and Gulmarg whereas Chor Panjal Pass at a height of 3,955 metres and Jamian Wali Gali Pass (4,080

metres) situated in the north-eastern side of the district also connect areas of Gulmarg tehsil such as Nagra Pathri and Gogaldora with Punch. Areas of Tosha Maidan, Chhanz, Gogil Pather, etc. situated in Badgam district can be reached after crossing Chinamarg Gali (4,083 metres), Nurpur Gali (4,085 metres), Tatakuti peak (4,730 metres), Chotti Gali (4,287 metres), Naba Pir Pass (4,241 metres) which are located in the east of tehsil Mendhar. The famous passes of Pir Panjal Pass (3,466 metres), Khabi-ki-Gali (3,968 metres), Darbal (3,936 metres) and Rupri (4,092 metres) connect areas of Kulgam tehsil of Anantnag district with Punch. In the south peaks like Janjan Wali Chhe Sari (3,777 metres), Ratanpir (2,480 metres), etc. are located which separate Punch district from Rajauri district. These peaks present a wonderful scenic beauty with glittering snow peaks and stones which vary in colour and shape. The blue waters of lakes located at the top of mountain ridges which are sources of many rivers of Punch present scenic grandeur. The forested area produced timber of fine quality, apart from chir, fir, kail and deodar. The area is consisted of many other trees including medicinal herbs and plants.

River Punch is the main river of the district which meanders its way through narrow valleys and gorges and flows over to the areas under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. The river is like a mountain torrent, than a steady river, which can not be exploited for irrigational facilities. It causes considerable erosion of the limited areas of cultivation available on its banks. The other rivers/*Nallas* of the district are Mondi river, Rangur *Nalla,* Batar *Nalla,* Mendhar river, Swarn river, Parnal *Nalla,* Chang *Nalla,* etc. These *Nallas* and rivers alongwith other many small streams drain the district.

Because of the mountainous topography and undulating surface the accessibility to the area is somewhat difficult with only limited roads connecting some important places. In addition, two important roads viz: Mughal road and Sultan Patri road, the district is proposed to be connected with Kashmir valley via Tosha-Maidan.

The area is rich in scenic beauty and thus has many places of tourist interest among which mention may be made of Poshiana and Chandimar in Punch Town and lakes of Mansar, Kal Dachhan, Nand Sar, etc. The places of religious importance include Ziarat Pir Dastagir, Hazrat Shah Satar's Shrine, Sakhi Maidan, Kalika Mandir and Budha Amarnath. These shrines are not only visited by local people but devotees from all over the state.

At the time of 1981 Census the district had only two tehsils namely, Haveli and Mendhar. The total number of villages in the district stood at 178, of which 168 were inhabited. Mendhar tehsil has in all 90 villages and the remaining 88 belong to tehsil Haveli, which in addition has the only town of Punch also.

A total number of 224,197 persons were enumerated at the time of 1981 Census in the district, comprising 118,672 males and 105,525 females. The rural content of the district was consisted of 93.68 per cent of the total population. In 1971, however, the population of the district stood at 170,787 which gives a decadal growth rate of 31.27 per cent as against 29.69 per cent of the state.

The total area of the district has been provisionally placed at 1,674 km^2 only and by way of area the district is third smallest among all other districts of the state. The density of population works out to 134 persons per km^2 as against 59 of the state as a whole.

The scheduled caste population of the district is very less at 0.09 per cent of the total population. Punch town has also a very meagre size of scheduled castes limited to only 4 persons giving an overall percentage of 0.03.

In so far as literacy is concerned, the district can said to be lagging behind with an overall literacy rate of 23.39 per cent as against 26.67 per cent of the state, but in rural areas it is still less at 21.03 per cent only whereas in Punch town the rate is 58.46 per cent. The literacy rate in males is 34.20 per cent

and in females only 11.24 per cent in comparison to 36.29 and 15.88 per cent of the state as a whole.

The working force of the district is also less as compared to state average. Main workers constitute 27.72 per cent of the total population whereas the state average is 30.37 per cent, but in the case of marginal workers the state average of 13.89 per cent is less than district figures of 18.82 per cent. Similarly non-workers are also less in the district at 53.46 per cent than 55.74 per cent of the state as a whole.

Of the 27.72 per cent of population which are main workers, Cultivators constitute 73.76 per cent and Agricultural Labourers 4.04 per cent, aggregating to 77.80 per cent of the main workers engaged in Agricultural activities. Household industry engages only 1.90 per cent of the main workers whereas remaining are other workers.

As already discussed, very little land is available for cultivation which is confined to the terraced fields on the lower slopes of the mountains and on the banks of the rivers/streams, forming narrow valleys in the district. The principal crop grown in the district is maize followed by rice and wheat.

The soils of the district are comprised of Ochrepts-Orthents which are located in the central portion of the district from south-east to north-west, whereas Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs are found in the western and southern areas, comprising low lying areas. Udolls type of soil is seen in the north-eastern side of the district.

In so far as geology of the district is concerned, it is of diversified type and consisting mainly of Alluvium, Siwalik System, Muree Series, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, etc.

On the basis of the physio-geographical conditions prevailing in the district, it has been divided into two sub-micro regions, description of each is as below:

1.1.3.1. Pir Panjal

This sub-micro region is located in the north-eastern part of the district covering high areas of both Mendhar and Haveli tehsils in the Pir Panjal range.

The Pir Panjal contains high altitude mountains and snow clad peaks. The region is bounded in the north by the district boundary of Baramula, in the east by the district boundaries of Badgam and Anantnag. District Rajauri and Punch Deciduous Forested Range fall in the south and south-west respectively and the area illegally occupied by Pakistan is situated in the north-west of the region.

The sub-micro region has been carved out of the high altitude areas of the southern slopes of Pir Panjal whose height ranges between 1,824 metres and 4,560 metres. The heights of some peaks in the east rise to above 4,560 metres, such as famous peak of Tatakuti has a height of 4,730 metres. The areas of 3,040 metres and above, consist of mountains which usually receive heavy snowfall and most of the peaks remain covered with snow throughout the year and, therefore, the climate is moderate in summer and very cold in winter. The triangulated height of Ganta Para near village Poshiana is 3,922 metres and that of village Behramgala is 1,840 metres indicating the steep slopes of the mountains. The sub-micro is consisted of narrow gorges and deep and narrow valleys formed by steep mountains with streams of gushing waters. It has a few very beautiful lakes at the tops of the mountains presenting a picturesque view. The dense forests at the lower areas with a pleasant fragrance of mountain flowers and pine trees add charm to the panoramic beauty. The ridges of mountains which have comparatively less heights have passes which lead to other side of the Pir Panjal range into the valley of Kashmir, famous among them are Pir Panjal Pass (3,466 metres), Khabi-ki-Gali (3,968 metres), Darbal Pass (3,936 metres), Chotti Gali (4,287 metres), Nurpur Gali (4,085 metres), Chinamarg Gali (4,083 metres), Jamian Wali Gali (4,080 metres), Chor Panjal Pass (3,955 metres), Jarni Gali (3,646 metres), etc. Because of the mountainous terrain very less land is available for cultivation and is limited to terraced fields on lesser slopes and on the banks of rivers. The principal crop grown is maize, followed by rice, wheat, pulses, millets, oil seeds, etc. The houses of

the people residing in the region are mostly single storeyed built of timber. The area is dominated by Gujjars and Bakkarwals who find plenty of pastures and grazing land in the mountains to feed their cattle. The area is full of many small and big streams, *Nallas* and rivers among whom mention may be made of river Swarn, river Mandi, Parnal *Nalla,* Chang *Nalla,* etc. The area close to rivers and streams in the lesser heights grow dense forests with deodar and kail trees. The vegetation comprising medicinal herbs and other fruit trees is also thick.

Geology of the region is comprised of Alluvium, Muree Series, Volcanics, Dogra Slates and Salkhala Series. The soils are composed of Udolls in the east near district boundaries of Baramula and Badgam and Ochrepts-Orthents in most of the remaining areas.

The area of the region has been calculated at 787.5 km^2 inhabiting a total population of 34,962 persons and giving a density of 44 persons per km^2. The region is not so densely populated and is consisted of 22 villages, of which, 9 belong to Haveli tehsil whereas the remaining 13 villages are falling under the jurisdiction of Mendhar tehsil. There is however, no urban area in the region.

Since the topography of the sub-micro region is mountainous and undulating throughout, the accessibility of the area is very difficult and there are a few fair-weather roads and pack tracks which remain closed in rainy season and during winter months.

1.1.3.2. Punch Deciduous Forested Range

This region has been carved out of the lesser and gentle slopes of Pir Panjal range which grow forests of deciduous nature and have a less rugged topography than the Pir Panjal.

The region occupies the major portion of the district in the south-west. This sub-micro region also constitutes a part of the great region formed of the lower slopes of Pir Panjal range which extends right from Doda district to Punch district and beyond.

The region is enclosed in the south-west and north-west by the territory illegally occupied by Pakistan. District Rajauri is situated in the south of the sub-micro region whereas the region No. 1.1.3.1 viz: Pir Panjal occupies the entire of its north-eastern side.

The area is mostly comprised of valleys and flat lands available in the lower slopes as also on the either sides of the numerous rivers and *Nallas,* flowing in the region, among which mention may be made of river Punch which is the main river of the region. River Mendhar, river Mondi, river Batar, Rangur *Nalla* are important in this region. The valleys are very beautiful and rich in scenic charm with scattered settlements, comprising mostly single storeyed hutments surrounded by terraced fields. The area around Suran Kote presents picturesque view which resembles with the beauty of Kashmir valley. This area alongwith areas of Haveli tehsil receive snowfall in winter and makes accessibility difficult. The vegetation of the area is very dense, comprising forests of chir and fir in the high slopes and fields surrounded by fruit trees and medicinal plants. Maize is the principal crop grown in the region followed by paddy, wheat, pulses, millets, etc.

In rainy season the movement of traffic remains hampered by the seasonal torrents and in winter by snowfall, other wise during the summer and dry season the accessibility to the region is relatively good as compared to Pir Panjal.

The region contains the parts of both the tehsils with an overall area of 899.5 km^2, of which 10.4 km^2 in urban. The region has a total population of 189,235 persons including 14,171 persons inhabiting the only urban areas of the region. Punch urban area falls within the territories of tehsil Haveli.

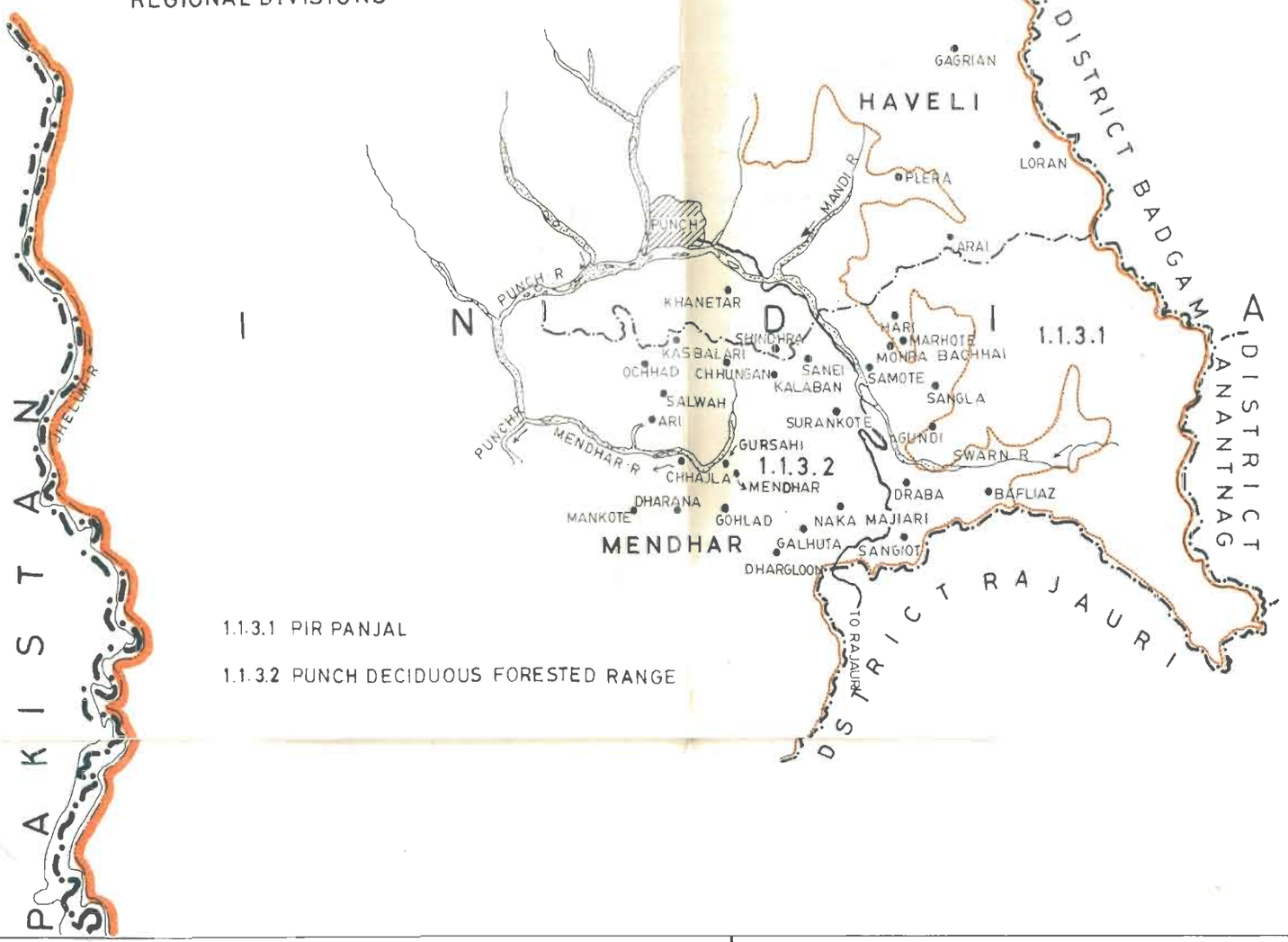
Soils of the sub-micro region are comprised mainly of Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents. The geology of the region mainly contains Alluvium, Muree Series and Siwalik System in general.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DISTRICT PUNCH

CENSUS CODE 14

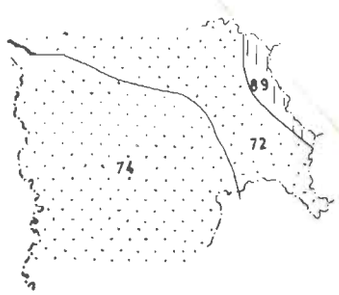
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



1.1.3.1 PIR PANJAL

1.1.3.2 PUNCH DECIDUOUS FORESTED RANGE

SOILS

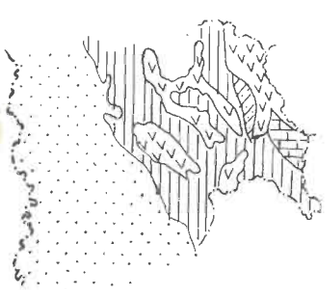


72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS

74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-USTALFS

89 UDOLLS

GEOLOGY



- Alluvium
- Siwalik System
- Muree Series
- Volcanics
- Dogra Slates
- Salkhala Series

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

VILLAGE HAVING 2000 & ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

ROADS

RIVER/ STREAM

REGIONAL DIVISION 1.1.3.1

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District: PUNCH | Census Location Code No. 14 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	District Name	Region No. and Name	No.of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2			Population (1981 Census)		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punch	1.1.3.1	22	-	787.5	787.5	-	34,962	34,962	-
		1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range	156	1	899.5	889.1	10.4	189,235	175,064	14,171

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District: PUNCH | Census Location Code No. 14 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl.No.	Region No. and Name	Name of Tehsil	Location Code No. of Census villages as per 1981	otal No. of villages of tehsil	Total No. of villages and towns in region	Area of regional division	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	Haveli	1 to 4, 10,13,15,20,21	9			Code No.5 to 9,11,12,14,16 to 19,22 to 88 are in region No. 1.1.3.2
		Mendhar	1 to 13	13	22	787.5	Code No. 14 to 90 are in region No. 1.1.3.2
2.	1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range	Haveli	5 to 9,11,12,14,16 to 19,22 to 88	79			Code No. 1 to 4,10,13,15,20,21 are in region No. 1.1.3.1 .
		Mendhar	14 to 90	77	156 + 1 town	899.5	Code No.1 to 13 are in region No. 1.1.3.1.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District: PUNCH | Census Location Code No. 14 | State: JAMMU & KASHMIR

State	District Name	Region No. and Name	Name of Administrative division	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal	1. Haveli teh sil 2. Mendhar tehsil	Alluvium, Muree Series, Volcanics, Dogra Slates, Salkhala Series, etc.	Udolls, Ochrepts-Orthents	The region is spread out in the northern parts of the district comprising high areas of Pir Panjal range. The region makes its boundaries with Baramula district in north, with Badgam and Anantnag districts in east, with the Rajauri district and Punch Deciduous forested ranges in the south-and south-west respectively and with areas illegally occupied by Pakistan in the north-west. From physiographic point of view the eastern part of the region is relatively higher than the western part. The maximum contour height in the region is 4,000 metres and minimum 3,000 metres. The maximum height is 4,368 metres above mean sea level near village Loran (13) in Haveli tehsil. The areas above 3,040 metres consist of mountains which normally receive heavy snowfall and remain covered with snow throughout the year. The climate is moderate in summer and very cold in winter. The region is consisted of narrow gorges and deep valleys. It has beautiful lakes at the tops of mountains, presenting a panoramic view. Forests are dense at the lower slopes. River Swarn and Mandi with numerous streams and Nallas flow in the region. The soils as classified by I.C.A.R. Nagpur, the region has Udolls and Ochrepts-Orthents types of soils. The area is dominantly inhabited by Gujjars and Bakkarwals. Besides dense forests of deodar and kail, the area is enriched with medicinal herbs and fruit trees. It contains 22 villages, inhabiting 34,962 persons. Accessibility to the region is very difficult in winters.
		1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range	1. Haveli tehsil 2. Mendhar tehsil	Mainly Alluvium, Muree Series, Siwalik System, etc.	Ochrepts-Orthents, Ochrepts-Orthents Ustalfs	The region extends over the south-western parts of the district. It covers the lesser and gentle slopes of Pir Panjal which grow the forests of deciduous nature and have relatively less rugged topography. From relief point of view the region have deep-cut ravines, hills, forests and terraced fields. The maximum contour height of the region is 3,000 metres and minimum 1,000 metres. The maximum

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						triangulated height is 3,127 metres near village Shahpur (87) in Haveli tehsil. The area is mostly comprised of valleys and level lands available at lower slopes. Mendhar river, Moadi river, Batar river, Rangur Nalla are important in this region. The vegetation is very dense, comprising forests of chir, fir and terraced fields surrounded by fruit trees and medicinal plants. The region has Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs and Ochrepts-Orthents types of soils. Maize is the main crop grown in the region, followed by paddy, wheat, pulses, millets, etc. The region contains 156 villages and one town of Punch where 189,235 persons reside. The accessibility to the region is relatively better in comparison with Pir Panjal.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Showing Administrative Constituents by Districts with Reference to the Sub-micro Regions in Jammu & Kashmir and other States, Namely, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh

Macro Region with Code No. & Name	Meso Region with Code No. & Name	State	Micro Region with Code No. & Name	District	Sub-Micro Region with Code No. & Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
			SIWALIKS		
1. The Northern Mountains	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Jammu	1.1.3.1 Jammu Siwalik West
				Kathua	1.1.3.2 Kathua Siwalik
				Jammu	1.1.3.3 Jammu Siwalik East
				Rajauri	1.1.3.3 Rajauri Siwalik
				Udhampur	1.1.3.5 Udhampur Siwalik East (Siwalik Forested Range)
				Udhampur	1.1.3.6 Udhampur Siwalik West (Siwalik Foot Hills)
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Una	1.2.3.1 Una Siwalik
				Hamirpur	1.2.3.1 Western Hamirpur Forested Siwalik
				Hamirpur	1.2.3.2 Eastern Hamirpur Siwalik
				Kangra	1.2.3.4 Kangra Siwalik
			1.2.4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1.2.4.2 Bilaspur Siwalik
				Solan	1.2.4.3 Nalagarh Siwalik
				Sirmaur	1.2.4.3 Sirmaur Siwalik
				Solan	1.2.4.4 Solan Forests
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya-North	Pithoragarh	1.3.1.7 Siwalik
			1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya-Siwalik & Doons	Dehradun	1.3.2.5 Siwalik
				Garhwal	1.3.2.5 Siwalik
			1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya-East	Nainital	1.3.3.3 Nainital Siwalik
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2.1.1 Ravi-beas Inter-fluvial Plain	Gurdaspur	2.1.1.1 Gurdaspur Siwalik
		Chandigarh	2.1.2 Hoshiarpur Chandigarh Sub-Montane Plain	Chandigarh	2.1.2.1 Chandigarh Siwalik

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Punjab		Rupnagar	2.1.2.2 Rupnagar Siwalik
				Hoshiarpur	2.1.2.3 Hoshiarpur Siwalik
	2.2 Haryana Plain	Haryana	2.2.1 Eastern Haryana Plain	Ambala	2.2.1.1 Kalka Siwalik
	2.4 Upper Ganga Plain	Uttar Pradesh	2.4.1 Northern Upper Ganga Plain	Saharanpur	2.4.1.6 Saharanpur Siwalik
			LESSER HIMALAYA		
1. The Northern Mountains	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Udhampur	1.1.3.4 Udhampur Lesser Himalaya
				Doda	1.1.3.5 Doda Lesser Himalaya
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1.2.3.2 Kullu Forests
				Mandi	1.2.3.4 Mandi Lesser Himalaya
			1.2.4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	1.2.4.1 Upper Sirmaur Forested Region
				Solan	1.2.4.2 Solan Lesser Himalaya
				Sirmaur	1.2.4.2 Cis-Giri Region
				Shimla	1.2.4.5 Shimla Lesser Himalaya
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Uttar Kashi	1.3.1.3 Lesser Himalaya-West
				Uttar Kashi	1.3.1.6 Lesser Himalaya-East
				Chamoli	1.3.1.6 Lesser Himalaya
				Pithoragarh	1.3.1.6 Lesser Himalaya
			1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons	Tehri-Garhwal	1.3.2.2 Lesser Himalaya West
				Garhwal	1.3.2.3 Lesser Himalaya
				Dehra Dun	1.3.2.3 Mussoorie Hills
				Tehri-Garhwal	1.3.2.4 Lesser Himalaya East
			1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Nainital	1.3.3.2 Lesser Himalaya
				Almora	1.3.3.4 Lesser Himalaya
			DHAULADHAR RANGE (LESSER HIMALAYA)		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Kathua	1.1.3.1 Kathua Deciduous Forested Range
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.5 Dhaula Dhar

1	2	3	4	5	6
			1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur	1.2.2.5 Dhaula Dhar
			1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	1.2.3.1 Dhaula Dhar
				Kangra	1.2.3.2 Dhaula Dhar
			1.2.4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.2.4.3 Dhaula Dhar
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Uttar Kashi	1.3.1.1 Dhaula Dhar
		PIR PANJAL (LESSER HIMALAYA)			
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag	1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal
				Badgam	1.1.2.2 Pir Panjal
				Pulwama	1.1.2.3 Pir Panjal
				Baramula	1.1.2.4 Pir Panjal
			1.1.3 Jammu	Udhampur	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal
				Rajauri	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal
				Punch	1.1.3.1 Pir Panjal
				Udhampur	1.1.3.2 Udhampur Deciduous Forested Range
				Punch	1.1.3.2 Punch Deciduous Forested Range
				Rajauri	1.1.3.2 Rajauri Deciduous Forested Range
				Doda	1.1.3.3 Pir Panjal West
				Doda	1.1.3.4 Pir Panjal East
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.3 Pir Panjal
			1.2.2 Trans Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.1 Pir Panjal
			1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1.2.3.1 Pir Panjal
				Kullu	1.2.3.5 Pir Panjal
		GREATER HIMALAYA			
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.1 Ladakh	Ladakh	1.1.1.1 Saltoro Range
				Kargil	1.1.1.1 Ladakh Range
				Ladakh	1.1.1.2 Karakoram Range
				Kargil	1.1.1.3 Zanskar Range (Zaskar Range)

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Ladakh	1.1.1.5 Kun Lun Range
				Kargil	1.1.1.5 Greater Himalaya
				Kargil	1.1.1.7 Deosai Mountains
				Ladakh	1.1.1.7 Chang-Chenmo Range
				Ladakh	1.1.1.8 Kailash Range
				Ladakh	1.1.1.9 Ladakh Range
				Ladakh	1.1.1.11 Zanskar Range (Zaskar Range)
				Ladakh	1.1.1.13 Greater Himalaya
			1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Anantnag	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya
				Pulwama	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
				Srinagar	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
				Baramula	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
				Kupwara	1.1.2.1 Greater Himalaya with Alpine Forests
				Srinagar	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
				Baramula	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
				Kupwara	1.1.2.2 Greater Himalaya with Temperate Forests
			1.1.3 Jammu	Doda	1.1.3.1 Greater Himalaya
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.1 Greater Himalaya
			1.2.2 Trans Himalayan Zone	Kinnaur	1.2.2.2 Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalaya
				Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.3 Greater Himalaya Glaciated Range
				Kinnaur	1.2.2.4 Western Kinnaur Greater Himalaya
			1.2.3 Central Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1.2.3.3 Kullu Greater Himalaya
			1.2.4 Southern Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.2.4.1 Shimla Greater Himalaya
	1.3 Uttar Pradesh Himalaya	Uttar Pradesh	1.3.1 Kumaon Himalaya North	Pithoragarh	1.3.1.1 Zaskar Range
				Chamoli	1.3.1.1 Zaskar Range
				Chamoli	1.3.1.2 Greater Himalaya
				Pithoragarh	1.3.1.2 Greater Himalaya
				Uttar Kashi	1.3.1.7 Greater Himalaya
			1.3.2 Western Kumaon Himalaya Siwalik & Doons	Tehri Garhwal	1.3.2.5 Greater Himalaya

1	2	3	4	5	6
			1.3.3 Kumaon Himalaya East	Almora	1.3.3.1 Greater Himalaya
			LADAKH PLATEAU		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.1 Ladakh	Ladakh	1.1.1.4 Ladakh Plateau
				Ladakh	1.1.1.6 Soda Plain
			FOOT HILL PLAIN		
			1.1.3 Jammu	Kathua	1.1.3.3 Kathua Foot Hill Plain
				Jammu	1.1.3.4 Jammu Foot Hill Plain
			KASHMIR VALLEY		
			1.1.2 Kashmir Valley	Badgam	1.1.2.1 Jhelum Plain
				Pulwama	1.1.2.2 Jhelum Plain
				Kupwara	1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain
				Baramula	1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain
				Srinagar	1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain
				Anantnag	1.1.2.3 Jhelum Plain
			INDUS ZANSKAR VALLEY		
			1.1.1 Ladakh	Kargil	1.1.1.2 Indus Valley
				Ladakh	1.1.1.3 Shyok Region
				Kargil	1.1.1.4 Zanskar Valley (Zaskar Valley)
				Kargil	1.1.1.6 Singo-Suru Valley
				Ladakh	1.1.1.10 Indus Valley
				Ladakh	1.1.1.12 Zanskar Valley (Zaskar Valley)
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.4 Malung Basin
			CHENAB BASIN		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Doda	1.1.3.2 Chenab-Marau Valley
				Jammu	1.1.3.2 Chenab-Tawi Plain
				Udhampur	1.1.3.3 Chenab Valley
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.2 Chenab Valley
			1.2.2 Trans-Himalayan Zone	Lahul & Spiti	1.2.2.2 Chandra Bhaga Valley

1	2	3	4	5	6
			RAVI BASIN		
	1.1 Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1.3 Jammu	Kathua	1.1.3.4 Ravi Basin
	1.2 Himachal Pradesh Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.1 Northern Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.2.1.4 Ravi Basin
2. The Great Plains	2.1 Punjab Plain	Punjab	2.1.1 Ravi-Beas Interfluvial Plain	Gurdaspur Amritsar	2.1.1.3 Ravi Flood Plain 2.1.1.4 Ravi Flood Plain