CENSUS OF INDIA

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA -- A CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

SERIES -- I

VOLUME -- VI

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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

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

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

गृह मंत्री
भारत
नई दिल्ली-११०००१
HOME MINISTER
INDIA
NEW DELHI-I I0001
Oct. 26, 1988

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

(BUTA SINGH)

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

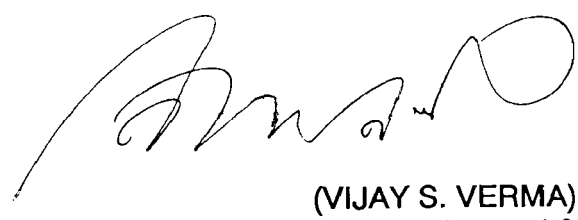
As in most areas of human endeavour, no one can hope either for totally foolproof delineation or immediate and whole hog adoption thereof for purposes of administration and development planning. And yet, all such exercises, should, I think, be welcome as contributive to the filling out of the complex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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

The Earlier Efforts

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

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

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

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

The Present Study

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

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

The Procedure Followed

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

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

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

While operating on the above system, step ? 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 regiona' 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. Forests cover, in general, is sparse and at places dense which is of dry deciduous type. Consequently two divisions have been made in this region viz.,

3.8.1 Eastern Plateau
3.8.2 Western Plateau with Protruded Hills

3.9 Karnataka Plateau

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

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

3.10 Tamil Nadu Uplands

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

3.10.1 Eastern Flanks of Sahyadri
3.10.2 Tamil Nadu Uplands

3.11 Andhra Plateau

Andhra Plateau is another well-defined plateau

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

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

3.12 Orissa Highlands

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

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

4. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

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

4.1 Gujarat Region

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

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

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

4.2 Western Coastal Region

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

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

4.2.5 Central Kerala Coast
4.2.6 South Kerala Coast

4.3 Eastern Coastal Region

The Eastern Coastal Region can be distinguished from the Western coast because the basic geographical factors of these two regions vary to great extent. The 100 cm. isohyetal line separates the eastern and western coastal 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

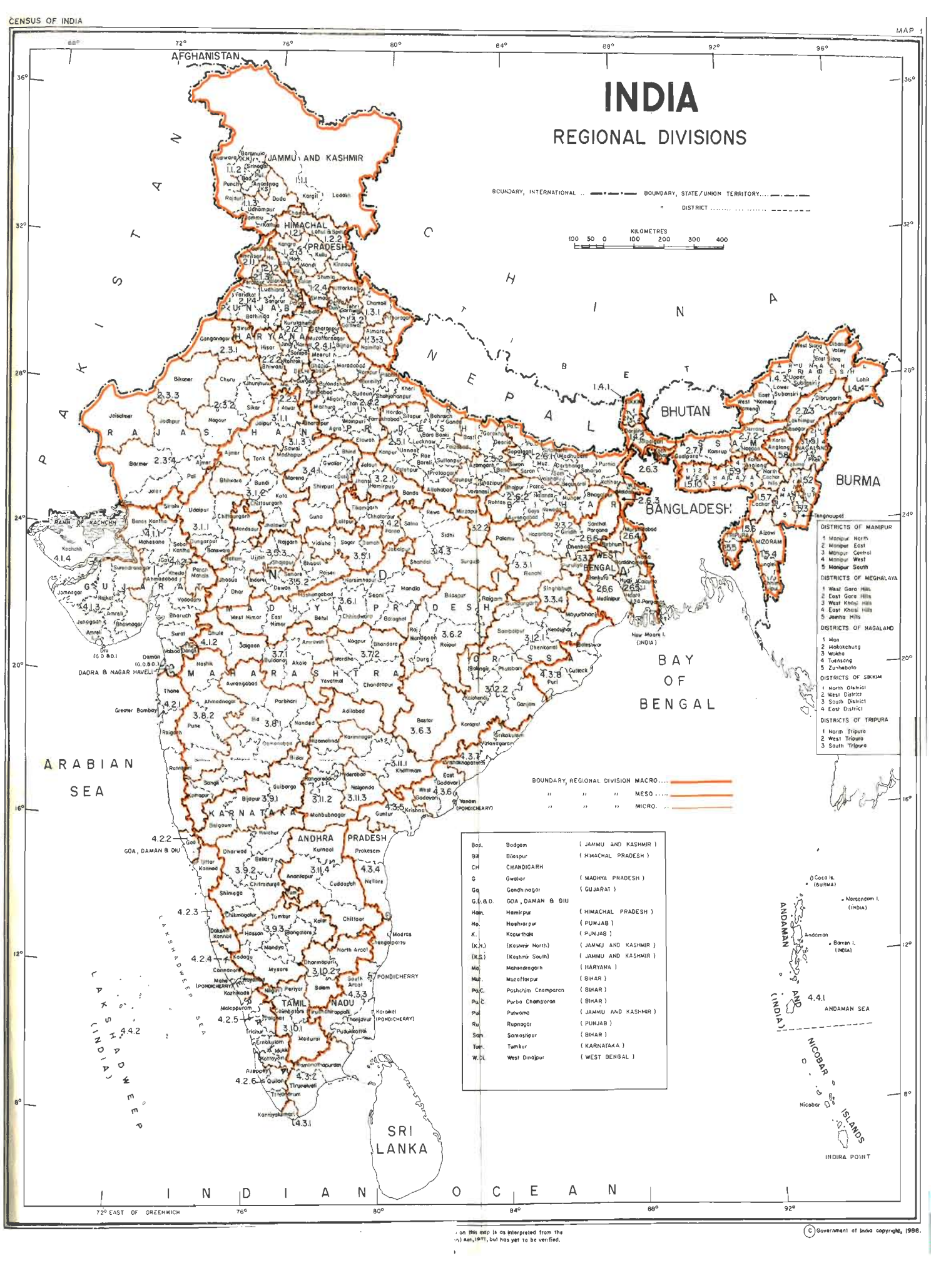
4.4 The Islands

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.



on this map is as interpreted from the ...) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

PHYSIO-GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF INDIA (REGIONAL DIVISIONS)

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5
		2.4.2 Southern Upper Ganga Plain	Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly,- Badaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.5. Middle Ganga Plain	2.5.1 Middle Ganga Plain West	Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
		2.5.2 Middle Ganga Plain East	Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur & Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
	2.6. Lower Ganga Plain	2.6.1 North Bihar Plain	Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Saharsa, Saran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, 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 Rath Plain	Bankura, Birbhum & Medinipur	West Bengal
	2.7 Brahmaputra valley	2.7.1 Western Brahmaputra valley	Goalpara and Kamrup	Assam
		2.7.2 Central Brahmaputra valley	Darrang and Nagaon	Assam

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

1	2	3	4	5
3.5	Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau	3.5.1 Sagar Plateau	Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.2 Bhopal Plateau	Dewas, Indore, Raisen, Bhopal & Sehore,	Madhya Pradesh
		3.5.3 Ratlam Plateau	Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
3.6	Southern Madhya Pradesh Uplands	3.6.1 Narmada Region including Flanks of Vindhya 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	Lakshadweep

PART - II

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated hilly region lying roughly between the latitudes $26^{o}28$ N and $29^{o}30'$, N and the longitudes $91^{o}30'$, E and $97^{o}30'$, E on the north-east extremity of India comprising roughly of 83,743 km^2 of area inhabited by 631,839 persons as per the 1981 Census, bordering the international boundaries of Bhutan, China (Tibet) and Burma.

The area now covered under the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh was a part of the erstwhile province of Assam prior to 1914. In 1914, this area was separated from the districts of Assam and was known as North East Frontier Tracts. The North East Frontier Tracts was comprised of Balipara Frontier Tract, Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Frontier Tract during 1919. In the Census of India reports of 1921, the part data relating to the Balipara Frontier Tract, Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were published. Complete coverage of these tracts was not possible due to various difficulties. In 1954 the North East Frontier Tracts was renamed as North East Frontier Agency, and it was administered directly by the President of India through the Governor of Assam acting as his agent. On 21st January, 1972, NEFA attained the status of a union territory under the provisions of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation Act, 1971, (8) of 1971), with the new name of Arunachal Pradesh and was placed under the charge of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters in Shillong. On the 15th day of August, 1975, the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh formed its own Legislative assembly with the Chief Minister and a Cabinet of four ministers to assist the Lieutenant Governor appointed on the same day as the Administrator of the union territory. The headquarters of the union territory was shifted from Shillong to the Capital town, Itanagar in Subansiri district in 1974.

Till May, 1980, Arunachal Pradesh consisted of five districts. Consequent upon the reorganisation of districts Act, 1980 which came into operation from the 1st day of June, 1980 four new districts were formed by dividing the areas of Kameng, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit districts, thereby increasing the number of districts to nine. The names of these new districts are West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit. The Tirap district was not, however, affected by the reorganisation act.

The whole of Arunachal Pradesh is a part of the Himalayas. The North-Eastern Himalayas in this part of the territory are divided into two parts - the Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas and the Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas. Six districts of the territory - the West Kameng, the East Kameng, the Lower Subansiri, the Upper Subansiri, the West Siang and the East Siang districts fall in the western Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas and the other three - the Dibang Valley, the Lohit and the Tirap districts in the Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas.

West Kameng and East Kameng districts are the extension of the Bhutan Himalayas. Sub Himalayan tract is made up of E - W to ENE - WSW Tertiary (Siwalik) ranges rising to altitudes about 1500 metres but less than 2000 metres. There are longitudinal but ill-defined 'Dun' type of valleys particularly to the east of the Bharalee river. The lesser Himalayan ranges of Arunachal Pradesh to

the north of the Sub-Himalayan belt are broadly ENE-WSW adjacent to Bhutan, almost EW in the middle part of the West Kameng district swinging to the east-northeasterly direction further eastward to the East Kameng side. The antecedent Kameng river cutting across this terrain receives the easterly flowing waters of the Tenga and the Bichom rivers and westward flowing the Papu and the Pasar rivers. To the north of the latitudinal disposition of the lower Himalayan terrain, the area is rugged and through numerous north-south ridges joins the east, north-east, west, south-west Great Himalayan range known for peaks like the Garichen at 6538 mts. and the Kangto with 7089 mts. On the northwestern corner of the district across the Sela pass at 4267 mts is the Tawang Valley, the drainage of which flows into Bhutan.

Delimited roughly between the Subansiri river on the east, and almost the eastern water divide of the Kameng river system on the west, both the Upper Subansiri and the Lower Subansiri districts include the Great Himalaya on the north and touches the plains of Assam in the south. Physio-graphically the foot-hill zone, the Siwalik hills, rising to the maximum altitudes between 1600 and 1700 metres runs in northeast-southeast direction within a width of about 20 kms. at the maximum. Within this zone the longitudinal drainage is better developed on the western side. North of the Siwalik hills, the outer Lower Himalayan hills follow the same trend but towards north this terrain is linked with the Great Himalaya through NW-SE ridge. In the upper reaches, the Kume and the Subansiri rivers also exhibit northwest-southeast deep gorges, while in the southern parts the Subansiri gorges take a regional swerve towards south then to south west.

The Siwalik foot hills with prominent NE-SW trend in the western part of Siang district, gradually lose identity in the east of the Siang river. The Lower Himalayan ridges west of the Subansiri river and south of the river Siyom show more or less north easterly trends, but east of the Siang river, the width of this trend becomes much less. North of the Along valley and in the upper reaches of the Siang Valley the configuration of the ridges is rather complex, even the north-south and northwest-southeast trends conspicuously stand out. In contrast to the Lower Himalayan physio-graphic complexities the Great Himalayan range continues in east-northeasterly trend.

The beautiful, gentle and wide valley of Siyom is in general contrast to the imposing gorge of the Siang river. The regional southeasterly flow of the Siyom river is strikingly parallel to the similar regional flow direction in the upper and middle reaches of the Subansiri river; and the Kume river in Subansiri district. The Siang river, on the other hand, has in general southerly flow till its confluence with the Siyom river.

The terrain of the Lohit and the Dibang Valley districts may be divided into three main physio-graphic units.

i) The Lohit plain forming the eastern continuity of the Upper Assam plains which is drained and often inundated or marooned by the powerful westerly flowing Dibang Lohit, Kamlang and partly Noadihing rivers. These rivers contribute a large volume of water to the Brahmaputra.

ii) The Lesser Himalayan region, just abruptly rising from the Lohit plain and comprising a rugged mountainous and forested terrain with conspicuous NW-SE ridges with altitudes above 3000 metres in its middle reaches.

iii) The Higher Himalayan region which is usually snow-clad and rises to altitudes upto 5500 metres. The comparatively low ridges of lesser Himalaya gradually rise into snow covered high altitude areas, particularly in the watershed of the Tellu river (Lohit river).

The Lohit and the Dibang rivers and their important tributaries emerge from the higher Himalayan zone. The southerly located Kamiang

and Noa-Dihing rivers emerge from the Daphabum range of the Lesser Himalaya. The Dibang Valley is probably the most awe-inspiring, whereas the Tellu or the Lohit river is the longest antecedent system emerging on the northern side of our frontier.

In the Lesser Himalayan zone the 'Glo Howel' lake is prominent at about 1,400 metres, on the upper reaches of one of the tributaries of the Kamlang river. The most spectacular distribution of lakes as indicated on the Survey of India maps is seen on the higher parts of the watershed of Tellu valley, on the east as well as on the west of the Walong area. Most of these lakes are located above 3,000 metres altitude and appear to be connected with snow and glacial action. Large and small, these are about one hundred in number, distributed within an area of about 1,200 km^2.

The south western part of Tirap district is the continuation of northeast-southwest Naga hills, while in its north-eastern part of Lohit, frontal ranges extend with a prominent northwest-southeast trend in this region of Vijoyanagar. On the northern side the NE-SW hills rise to a maximum altitude of about 2000 metres in Kuwen Bum and Mia Bum regions of the district. Towards the southwestern side the components of the Patkai range show a similar trend to continue in southern sectors of the district. In Miao region the low NW-SW hill of Mana Bum rises as an appendage of the northeast physio-graphic trend and extend towards Upper Assam (Lohit) plain where it gradually loses its identity.

In the northeastern part of the district, the main drainage is constituted by Tirap, Namchik and Namphuk (Buri Dihing) rivers which flow across the northeastern ranges. The south-western part of the district is drained by Dirak, Namsang and Tisa rivers. Dirak and Namsang are the tributaries to Buridihing river.

Meteorological data for the territory is not sufficient and are not available for long periods for any stations except for Pasighat in East Siang district. Its data are only representative of climatic conditions in the low-lying regions. This description may be regarded as a general inference about climate drawn from the nature of the terrain, altitude, location etc.

The year may be divided into four seasons : (i) cold weather season - which is from December to February (ii) pre-monsoon season - is from March to May followed by (iii) the southwest monsoon period till September and (iv) the post-monsoon season or the retreating monsoon from October to November is also a period of transition.

The varied orography has a profound influence in the climate which varies according to elevation and location. The mountainous regions enjoy what is known as mountain type of climate while the low-lying narrow peripheral plains and the valleys experience tropical climate.

Owing to the complexity of relief and drainage, the distribution pattern of precipitations is also complex. Precipitation during the monsoon season is copious and mostly in the form of rain. Significant precipitation also occurs during the pre-monsoon period from March to May specially in the northern parts. Narrow peripherial strip of land below the elevation of 1000 metres surrounding the Brahmaputra valley is the area of the highest rainfall in the territory receiving more than 250 cms. annually. In this region rainfall increases towards east to 400 cms. Over the remaining part of the territory, rainfall decreases with elevation.

Among the nine districts the highest rainfall is in East Siang and the Lohit districts with annual rainfall generally exceeding 250 cms. except over the northern parts where it is less than 250 cms. East Kameng and West Kameng districts have least annual rainfall ranging from 250 cms. in the south to about 100 cms in the north-west. Except Tirap and the southern part of Lohit river, the southern halves of the remaining districts receive 70 per cent of their rainfall during the south-west monsoon months of June to September and about 20 per cent during

the pre-monsoon months. The northern portions receive about 50 to 60 per cent of rainfall during the monsoon period of June to September, while 20 per cent each during pre-monsoon and winter periods in association with western disturbances.

The variations in the amounts of precipitation received from year to year are not significant. Variability of winter rainfall is quite large, being as high as 50 per cent.

The territory rarely suffers a drought. Floods on the other hand are frequent in the plains. In the case of the territory, orography and copious rainfall combine to render the plains liable to frequent floods.

Occasional thunderstorms occur during the later winters in association with western disturbances. Thunderstorm increases considerably and is at its maximum during the pre-monsoon period as a result of inter-action between the northern cold air and the southerly warm moist air. These summer thunderstorms are often violent similar to the north-western. These are accompanied by hail. This activily continues during the early part of the monsoon. Thunderstorms also occur during October when the monsoon is withdrawing. Fog occurs frequently during the winter months, particularly in the mornings in the valleys. Hills fog is common during the monsoon months.

Maps on Geology have been dropped due to insufficient data. Geological Survey of India has been engaged in geological investigation in this remote part of India since the inception of this department by organising expeditions. So far 16,000 km^2 of area out of 83,743 $km^2$of the total geographical area has been covered by Geological mapping and vast area still remains. However, an attempt is made to indicate the types of geological struture prevalent in each region which is mentioned in the statement showing physio-cultural details against each region.

As per the 'Soils of India' published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, ICAR, Nagpur, the entire Arunachal Pradesh has nine types of soils as shown below:--

(i) High base status - red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils,

(ii) Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions

(iii) Brown soils (hydromorphic)

(iv) Recently formed soils

(v) High base status soils (Hydromorphic)

(vi) High base status soils of humid regions

(vii) Recently formed Hydromorphic alluvial soils

(viii) Alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and

(ix) Red and yellow forest soils.

Forest occupies 61.67 per cent of the total geographical area of the territory. The whole forest area is approximately 51,540 km^2 out of which the reserved forest occupies 11,934.7 km^2 (approx.) The percentage of Reserved forests to total forest cover is 13.67.

The following types of forest can be identified in this union territory:—

(i) The Tropical wet evergreen forests found in entire Tirap district and southern part of Lohit and Dibang Valley districts and a small patch in the south-eastern portion of East Siang district.

(ii) The Tropical semi-evergreen forests found along the southern portion of West Siang district. In the West Siang and Dibang Valley districts, these forests have northward, westward ramifications. The westward ramification extends upto the

Chinese border. The southward ramification covers a little of the northern portion of the Lohit district.

(iii) The East Himalayan sub-tropical Wet Hill forests found in strip along the centre of Arunachal Pradesh between the Tropical Semi evergreen forests and the East Himalayan Moist temperate forests running from the West Kameng district upto the centre of the East Siang district and

(iv) The East-Himalayan moist temperate forests which runs in a strip along the northern portion of Arunachal Pradesh from the West Kameng district to the Dibang Valley district. A portion of the north-eastern portion of Lohit district is also covered by this type of forest.

The life of the local tribal population is very closely linked with the forest. The people of Arunachal Pradesh enjoy customary rights, recognised under the Assam Forest Regulation over collection of minor forest produce for their bonafide domestic requirements. Forest plays an important role in the economic and commercial development of the tribal people of this area. It is a good source of revenue also. In 1980, out of 675 lakhs of the state revenue, forest department had alone contributed 463 lakhs to the state income.

Arunachal Pradesh is a rural based area where more than 93 per cent people live in the villages. Out of a total population of 631,839, 590,411 live in rural areas the remaining 41,428 persons in 6 urban centres of Arunachal Pradesh.

There are nine districts as per 1981 Census of which Tirap contains the largest population. The population of Tirap is 128,650 of Lower Subansiri 112,650 of West Siang 74,164 of East Siang 70,451 of Lohit 69,498 of West Kameng 63,302 of East Kameng 42,736 of Upper Subansiri 39,410 and of Dibang Valley 30,978. The average size of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh by population is 63,184. There are 97 Circles in Arunachal Pradesh. The size of the circles by population and area is not uniform.

Arunachal Pradesh can be divided into six divisions according to the pattern of the concentration of population. The West Kameng and Tirap districts are the first two divisions. Owing to the different topographical and sociological reasons, the villages of these two districts are comparatively large and the people have developed permanent terrace fields. As a result these two regions are more densely populated than other parts of Arunachal Pradesh. They are also more or less stable in their physical locations. The upper, middle and lower belts of the remaining parts of Arunachal Pradesh constitute three distinct regions. The middle belt is comparatively more densely populated because of the topographical reasons that provide conditions conducive to extensive *Jhum* or shifting cultivation. In the upper belt, the population is sparse because the hills are too steep even for *Jhum* cultivation. The Lower belt is also sparsely populated because the climate of this region is not as good as of the middle belt and protection of the cultivated fields against the big games that inhabit the region is problematics. The largely new concentrated population pockets on the foot-hills constitute the sixth region. The pattern of customs regulating the ownership, holding and transfer of land among various tribal communities also played an important role in the distribution of population in different regions of Arunachal Pradesh.

The sex ratio, as defined by the number of females per 1,000 males, comes to 862 for Arunachal Pradesh as against 934 for the country as a whole. The low sex ratio of the overall population is the result of Arunachal Pradesh having a large number of outsiders who have come to work in Arunachal Pradesh leaving their families behind at their own places of origin.

The density of population of Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest being 8 persons per km^2 as against

216 for India. Density of population is influenced by various factors such as productivity of soils, climate, topography, industrial development, urbanisation, irrigational facilities and other factors responsible for the economic development of the area. As such the density is strikingly low and uneven in the territory as it is clear from the map. Maps on rural and urban density also reflect the agricultural and industrial development of the areas and their capacity to support the population. Among the districts, the highest density of population is found in Tirap district with 18 persons per km^2, in East Siang, the density of population is 11 persons per km^2 in East Kameng is 10, in Lower Subansiri is 9, in West Kameng is 7, in West Siang, Lohit & Upper Subansiri is 6 and in Dibang Valley is 2. The density varies even within the district. Maps on density for total, rural and urban by sub-micro regions clearly reflect the economic conditions of the area, its capacity to support the population and pin point the areas where extra planning emphasis is required.

The scheduled tribes constitute the largest section of population of Arunachal Pradesh. Out of the total population of 631,839 the scheduled tribe population is 441,167 or 69.82 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh. The rural scheduled tribes are 431,110 or 73.02 per cent of the total rural population and the urban scheduled tribes are 10,057 or 24.28 per cent of the total urban population. The scheduled tribes male population is 220,046 and the female is 221,121 in Arunachal Pradesh. The Upper Subansiri district has the highest percentage (91.68 per cent) of scheduled tribes population and the lowest (43.35 per cent) in Lohit district. In other districts the percentages of the scheduled tribes are 66.29 in West Kameng, 87.25 in East Kameng, 77.77 in Lower Subansiri, 84.04 in West Siang, 72.00 in East Siang, 48.56 in Dibang Valley and 62.15 in Tirap district. The scheduled caste population in Arunachal Pradesh is only 2,919 which is insignificant in comparison to the total scheduled tribes population.

Compared to the rest of the country the literacy rates of Arunachal Pradesh are the lowest being 20.79 per cent as against 36.23 per cent for the country as a whole. One of the major reasons for the lowest rate of literacy is the late start in education. Attention was paid to the development of education among the people of Arunachal Pradesh only after independence. For the purpose of Indian Census, literacy means the ability to read and write with understanding in any language and a person who can do this has been treated as literate.

The literacy rates for total, rural and urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh are 20.79 per cent, 18.51 per cent and 53.22 per cent respectively. These rates are calculated inclusive of the population in the age-group 0-4. But the effective literacy rates are slightly higher which excludes the children in the age-group 0-4. The effective literacy rate is 24.24 per cent for total, 21.60 per cent for rural and 61.43 per cent for Urban areas. Among the districts, the highest literacy rate being 28.26 per cent is in Lohit district and the lowest being 7.73 per cent in East Kameng.

Though the rates of literacy are low for Arunachal Pradesh, the growth rate of literacy is quite high. During the last decade 1971-81, the growth of literacy for all persons was 147.78 per cent. The growth rate for the male population was 119.34 per cent and that of the female population was as high as 313.25 per cent. The higher growth rates of literacy indicates the progress made in the spread of education in the territory.

The literacy rates for the scheduled tribes population of Arunachal Pradesh is 14.04 for total, 20.79 for males and 7.31 per cent for females. Among the districts, the highest scheduled tribes literacy is 23.04 per cent in East Siang and the lowest in East Kameng with 3.83 per cent. Female literacy rates of the scheduled tribes are very low in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

The proportion of total workers to total population in Arunachal Pradesh is 52.63, of which 49.61 per cent are main workers and 3.02 per cent are marginal workers. The proportion of male main workers to total male population in the territory is 57.42 per cent and that of female is 40.54 per cent. Out of the total main workers, 35.35 per cent are

cultivators, 1.23 per cent agricultural labourers, 3.46 per cent in construction, 1.10 per cent in trade and commerce and 3.02 per cent are other workers. The percentage of other categories of workers are very low (below 1 per cent)

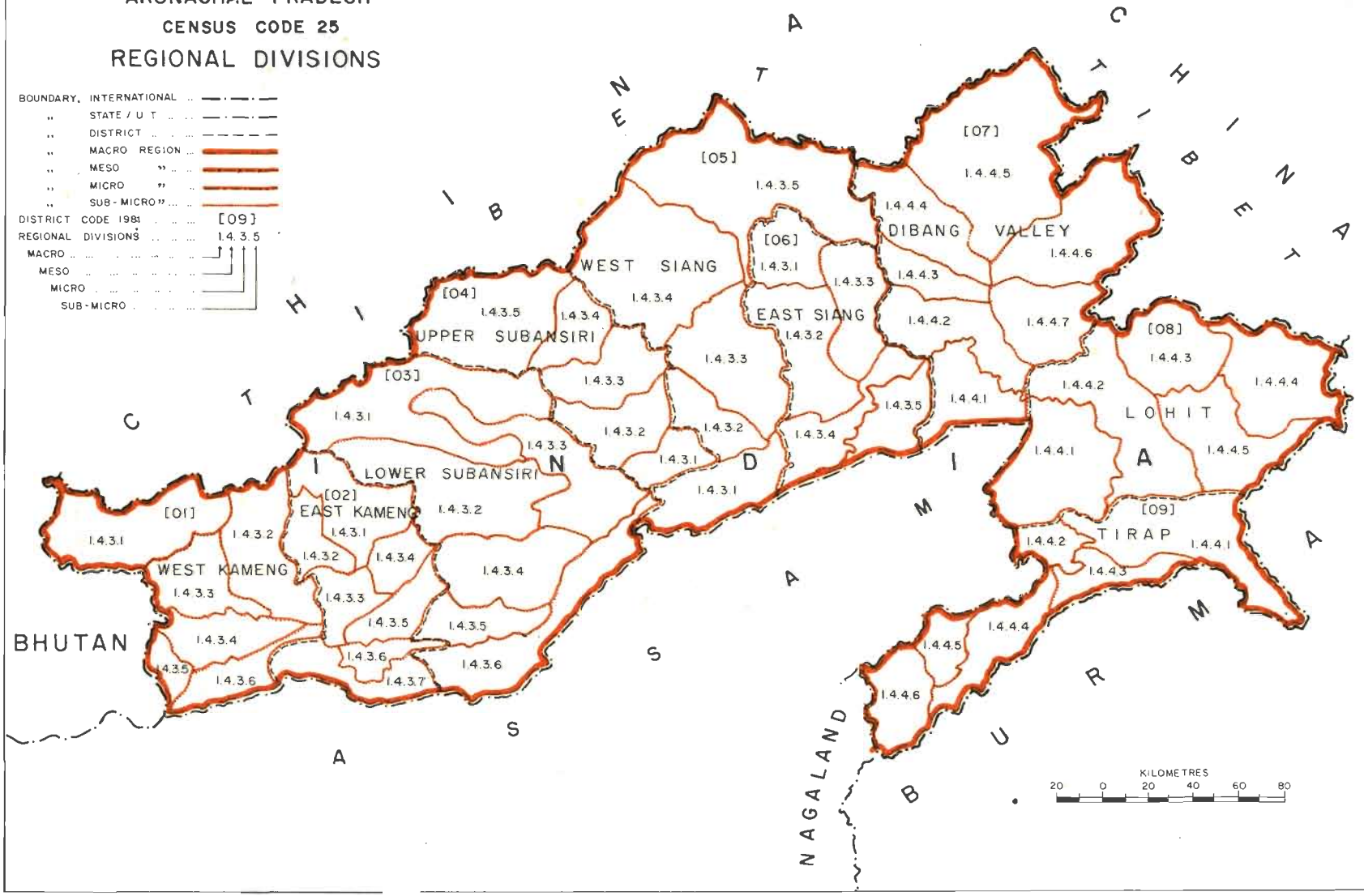
Within the broad frame of regions as delineated at the district level, the micro regions, viz., (1.4.3) Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya and (1.4.4) Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya in Arunachal Pradesh have further been delineated into 52 sub-micro regions as presented at the end. The details of these sub-micro regions are given in Part III of this volume. These regions may serve useful purpose in planning process of the multi-level development of the state at district level.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

CENSUS CODE 25

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U T
" DISTRICT
" MACRO REGION
" MESO "
" MICRO "
" SUB-MICRO "
DISTRICT CODE 1981 [09]
REGIONAL DIVISIONS 1.4.3.5
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO

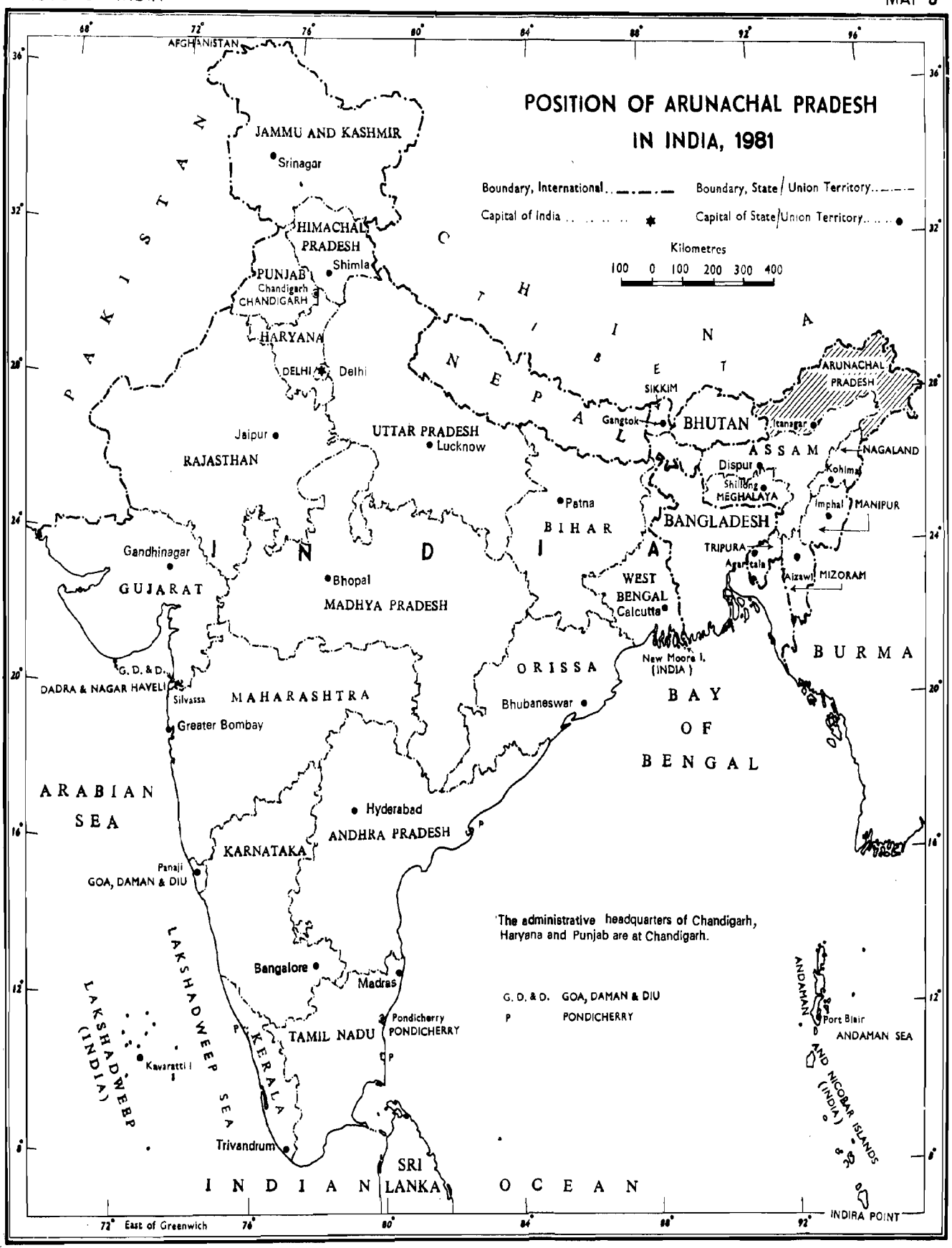


1.4 NORTH EASTERN HIMALAYA

Micro Regions with code no.		District with code no.	Sub-Micro regions with code no. (Fourth Tier Regions)	
1		2	3	
1.4.3	Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Kameng 01	1.4.3.1	Tawang Valley
			1.4.3.2	Bichom River Valley
			1.4.3.3	Tammaphu River Basin
			1.4.3.4	Tenga Valley
			1.4.3.5	Bhairabkund River Valley
			1.4.3.6	Foot Hills of West Kameng District
		East Kameng 02	1.4.3.1	Chayengtajo Region
			1.4.3.2	Pachuk River Basin
			1.4.3.3	Seppa Region
			1.4.3.4	Pipu-Dipu Region
			1.4.3.5	Papu Valley
			1.4.3.6	Pakke River Valley
			1.4.3.7	Seijosa Foot Hills of East Kameng District
		Lower Subansiri 03	1.4.3.1	High Mountainous Region of Lower Subansiri District
			1.4.3.2	Khru River Valley
			1.4.3.3	Kamla River Valley
			1.4.3.4	Panyor River Basin
			1.4.3.5	Dikrong River Valley
			1.4.3.6	Foot Hills of Lower Subansiri District
		Upper Subansiri 04	1.4.3.1	Babla Region of Subansiri River Valley
			1.4.3.2	Daporijo Region of Subansiri River Valley
			1.4.3.3	Taliha Region of Subansiri River Valley
			1.4.3.4	Siyum Region of Subansiri River Valley
			1.4.3.5	Taksing-Nacho Region of Subansiri River Valley
		West Siang 05	1.4.3.1	Likabali-Gensi Foot Hills of Abor Hills
			1.4.3.2	Tirbin-Basar Region
			1.4.3.3	Lower Siyom River Basin
			1.4.3.4	Upper Siyom River Basin
			1.4.3.5	Middle Tsangpo Catchment Area
		East Siang 06	1.4.3.1	Upper Catchment of Siang River
			1.4.3.2	Lower Catchment of Siang River
			1.4.3.3	Yamne River Basin
			1.4.3.4	Foot Hills of East Siang District
			1.4.3.5	Siang River Plain of East Siang District

1		2	3	
1.4.4	Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley 07	1.4.4.1	Dibang River Plain
			1.4.4.2	Foot Hills of Dibang Valley District
			1.4.4.3	Ahi River Valley
			1.4.4.4	Emra River Valley
			1.4.4.5	Dri-Matun River Valley
			1.4.4.6	Tangon River Valley
			1.4.4.7	Ithun River Valley
		Lohit 08	1.4.4.1	Lohit River Plain
			1.4.4.2	Wakro-Tidding Valley
			1.4.4.3	Delei and Dav River Valley
			1.4.4.4	Kibithoo-Walong Region
			1.4.4.5	Hawai Region
		Tirap 09	1.4.4.1	Noa-Dihing River Valley
			1.4.4.2	Dihing River Plain
			1.4.4.3	Namphuk River Valley
			1.4.4.4	Namchik-Tirap River Valley
			1.4.4.5	Namsang and Dirak River Valley
			1.4.4.6	Tisa River Valley

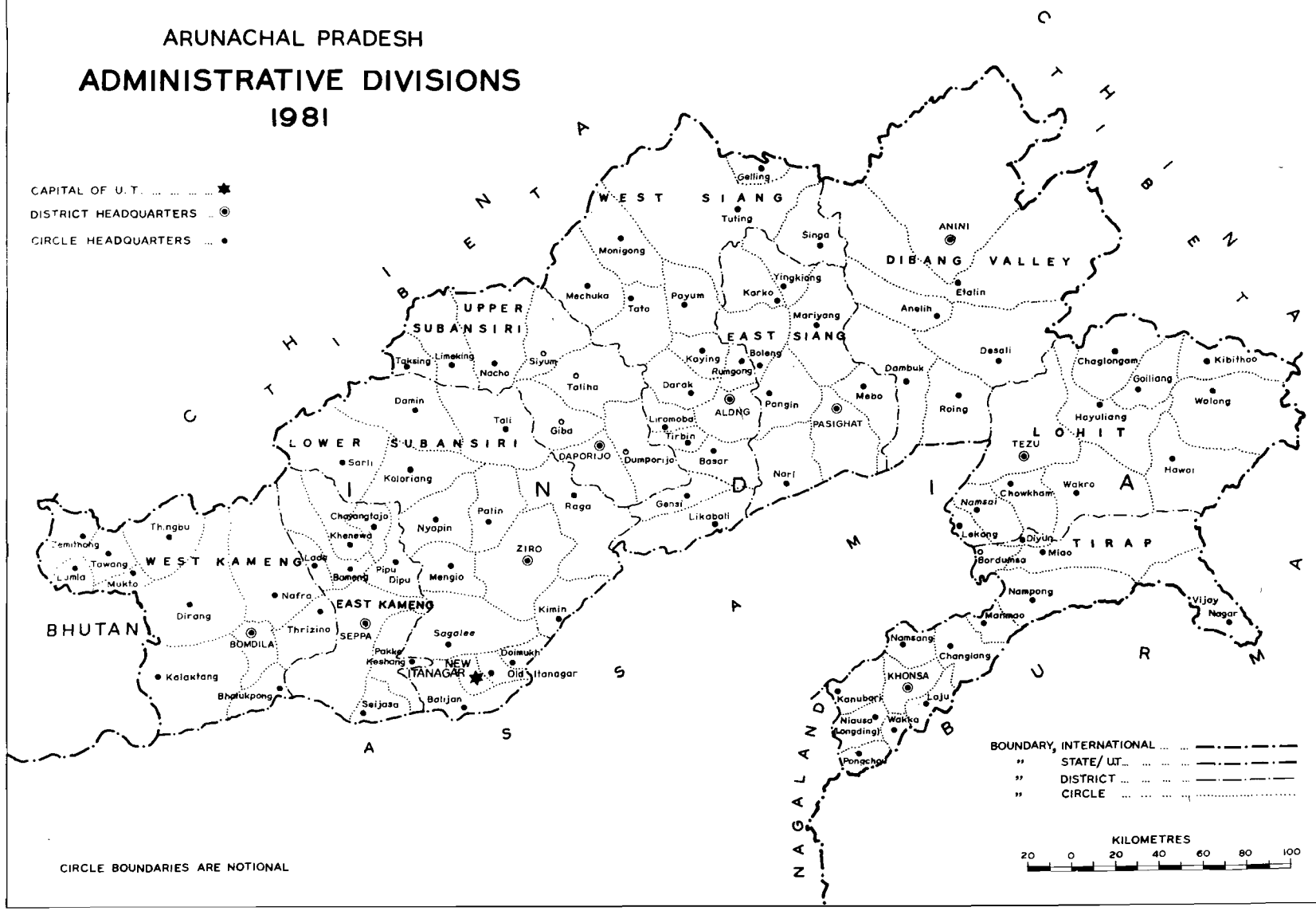
GENERAL MAPS


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

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

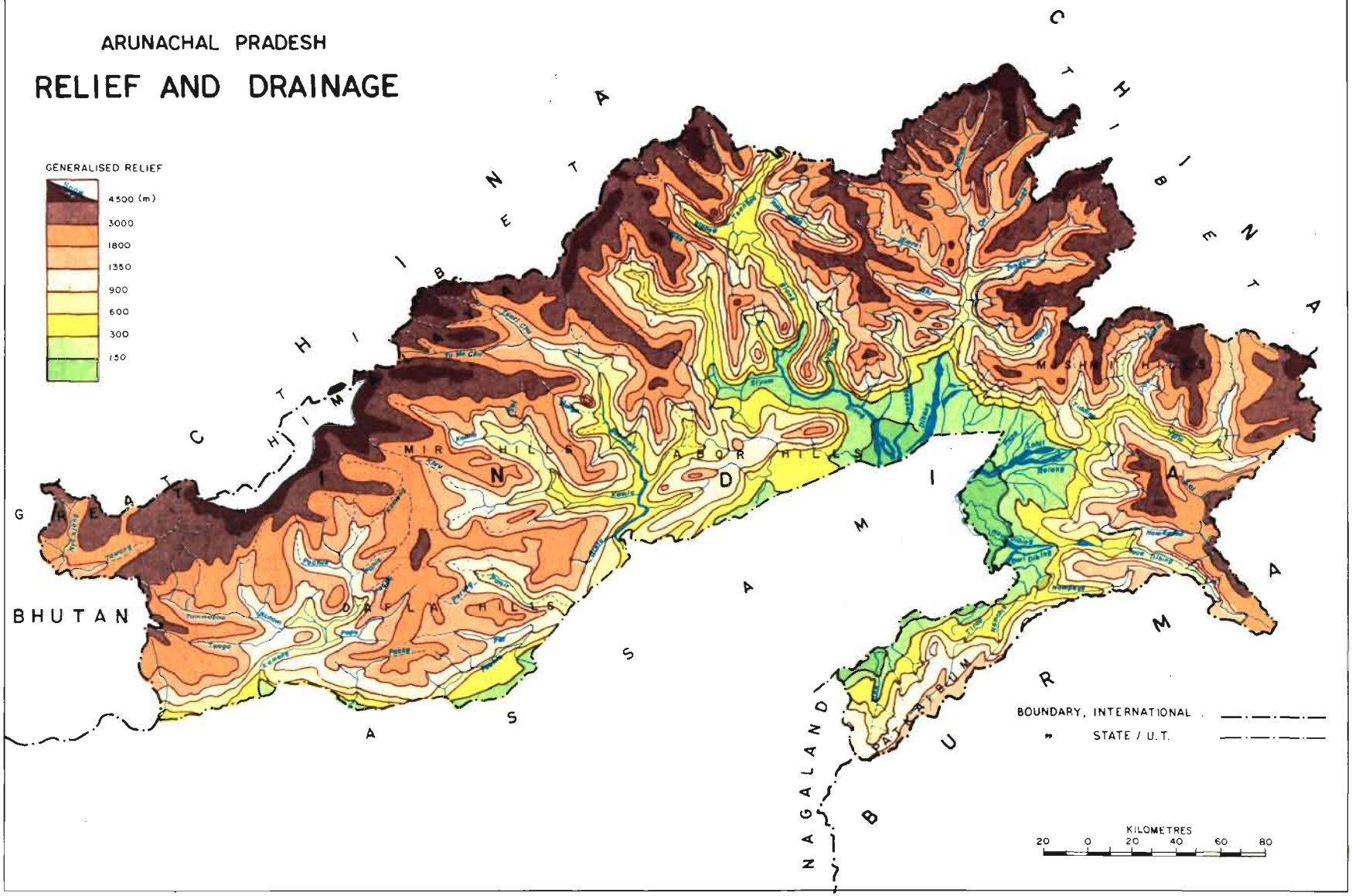
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

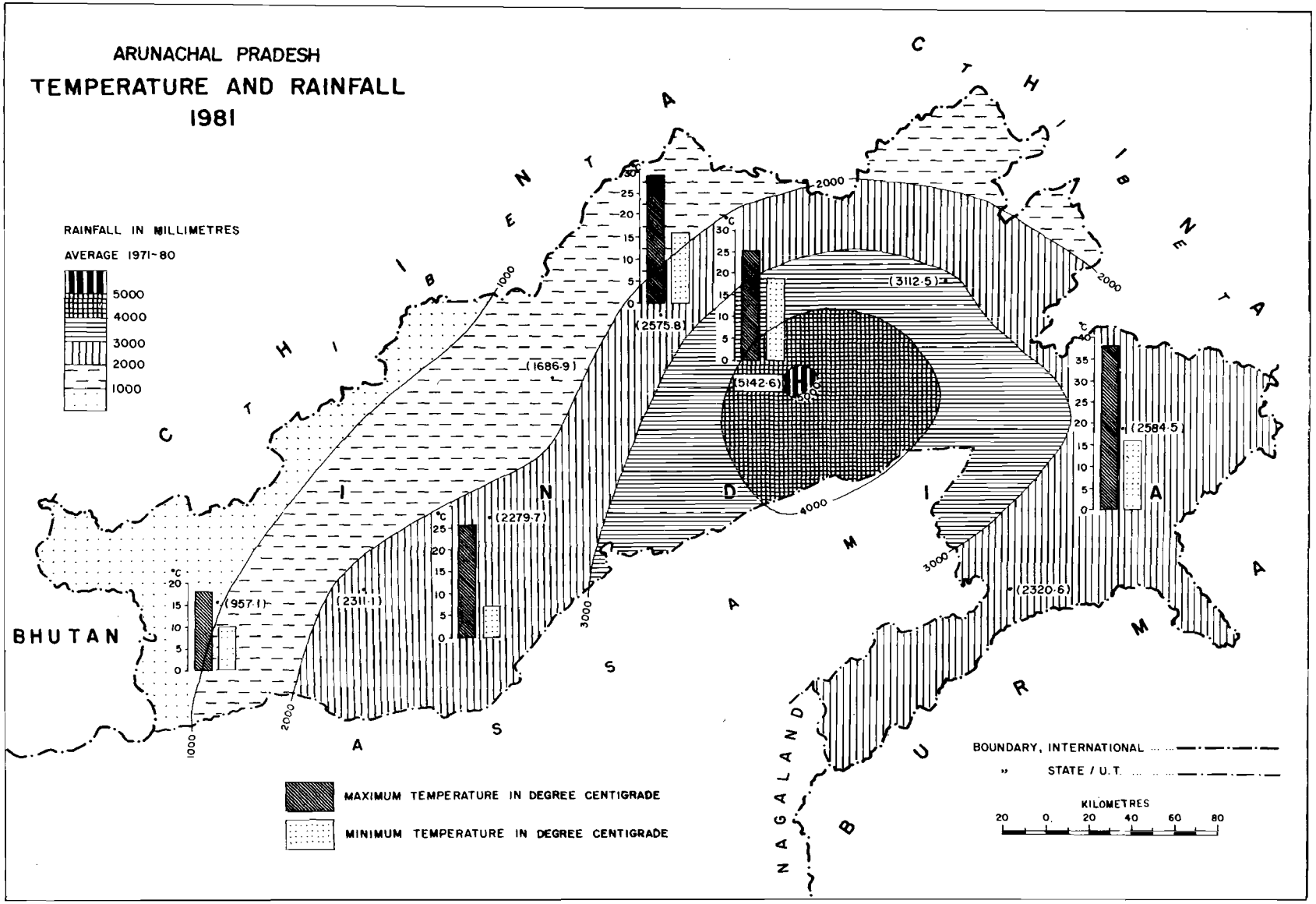
1981

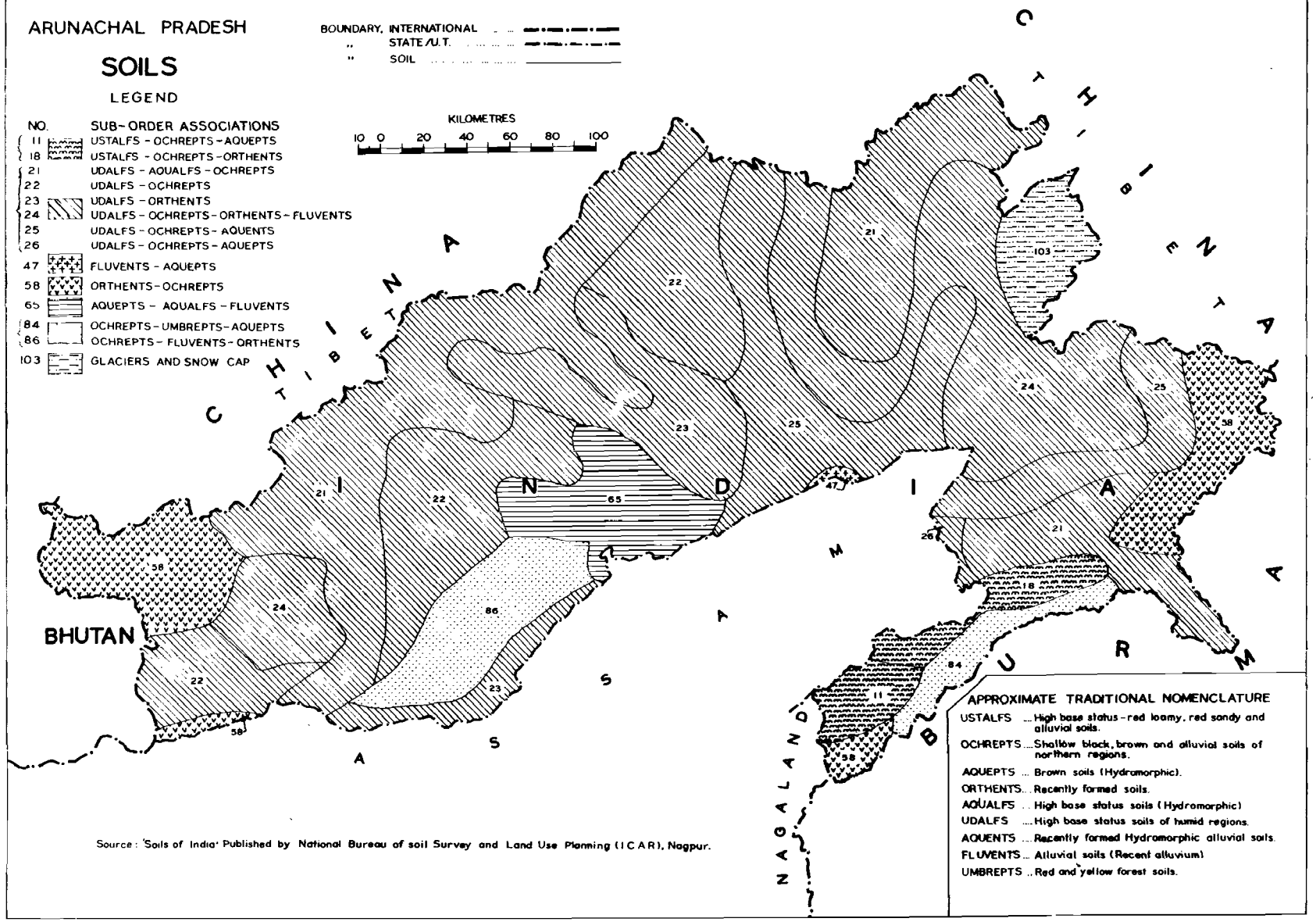


ARUNACHAL PRADESH

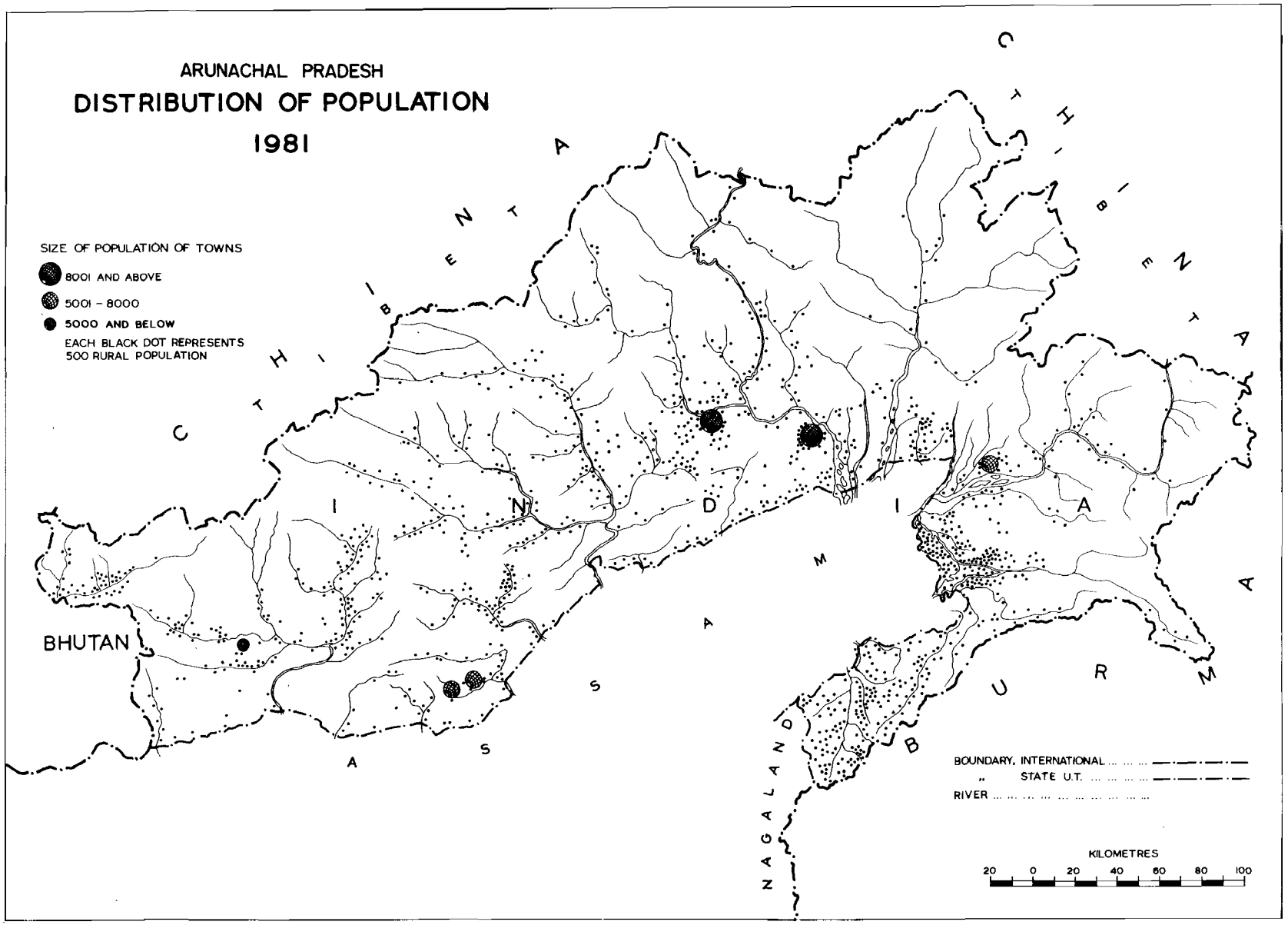
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

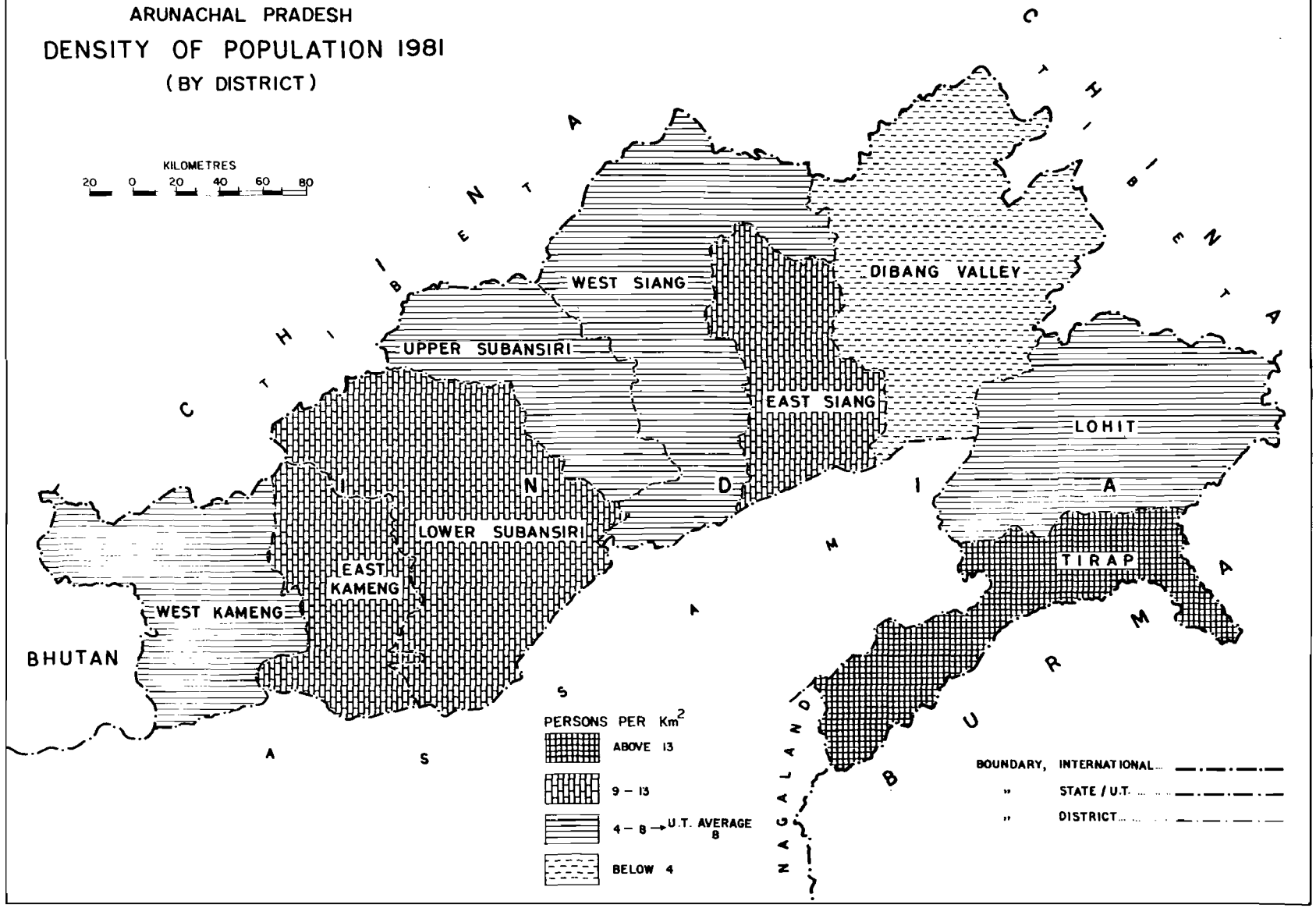


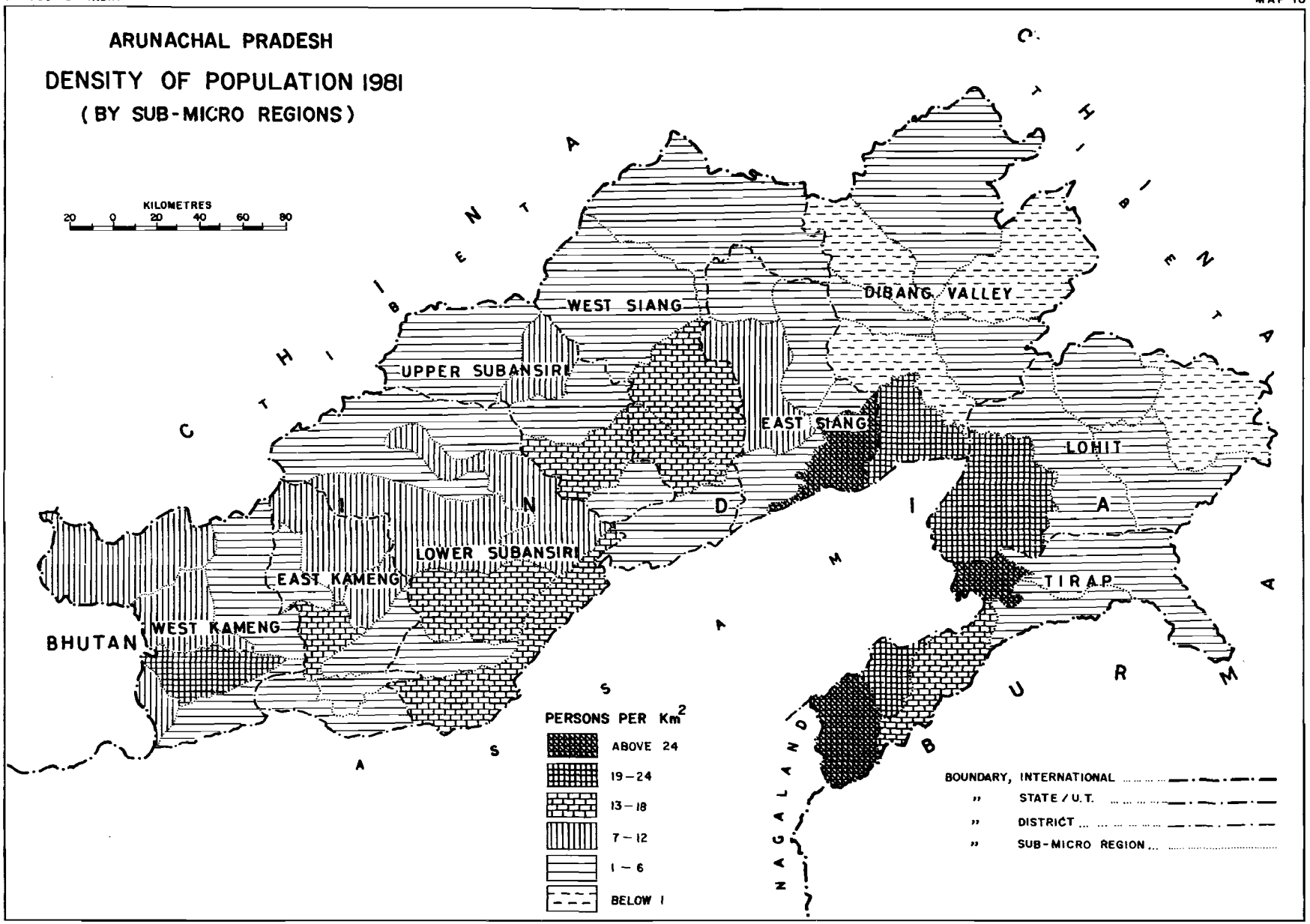

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL
1981
RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
AVERAGE 1971-80
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
(2575.8)
(1686.9)
(3112.5)
(5142.6)
(2584.5)
(2279.7)
(2311.1)
(957.1)
(2320.6)
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U.T.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80

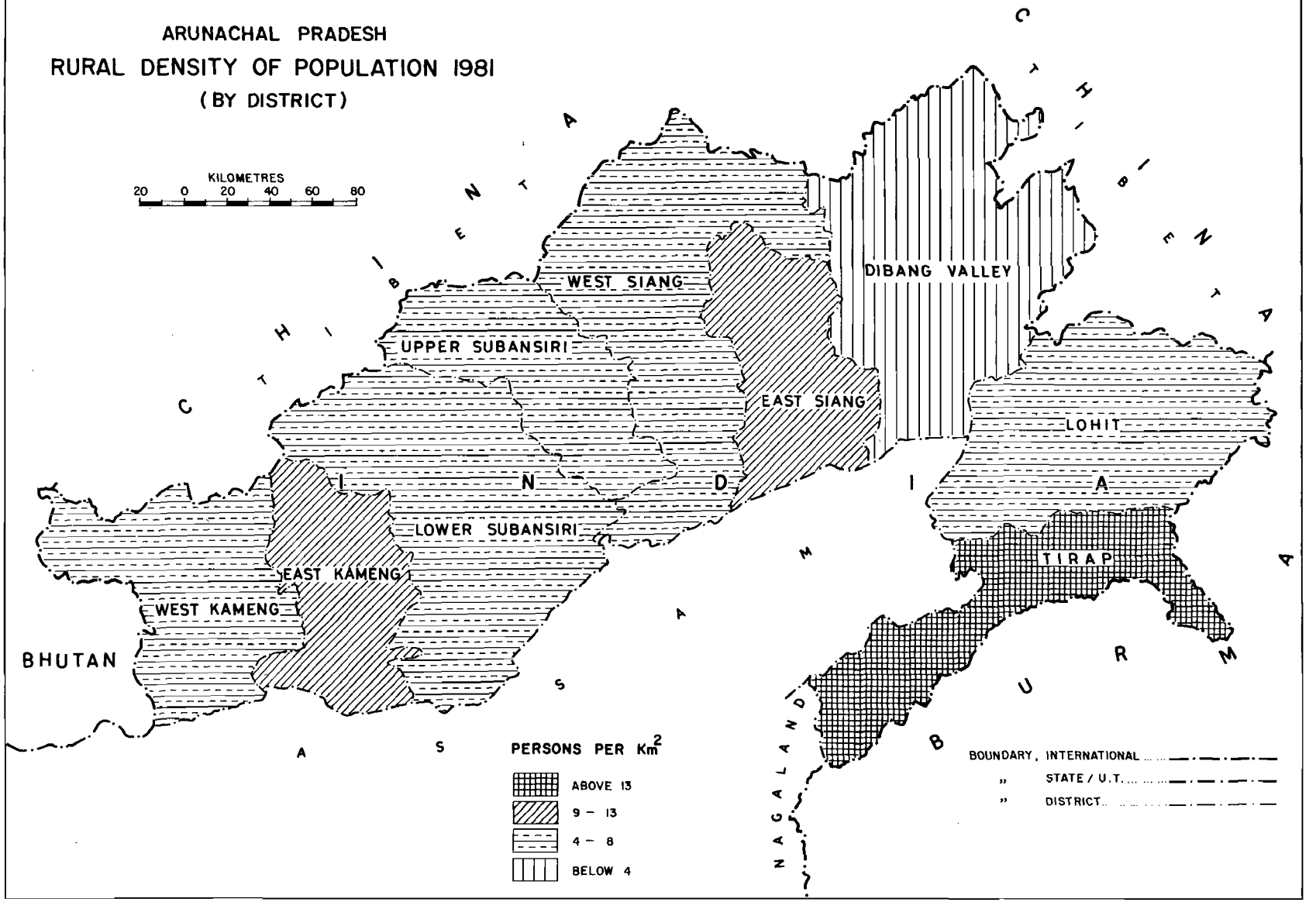


Source : 'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I C A R), Nagpur.


ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS
8001 AND ABOVE
5001 - 8000
5000 AND BELOW
EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS
500 RURAL POPULATION
CHINA
TIBET
INDIA
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NAGALAND
BURMA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE U.T.
RIVER
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100


ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY DISTRICT)
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80
WEST SIANG
DIBANG VALLEY
UPPER SUBANSIRI
EAST SIANG
LOHIT
LOWER SUBANSIRI
EAST KAMENG
TIRAP
WEST KAMENG
BHUTAN
CHINA
INDIA
NAGALAND
ASSAM
BURMA
PERSONS PER Km2
ABOVE 13
9 – 13
4 – 8 → U.T. AVERAGE 8
BELOW 4
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U.T.
" DISTRICT

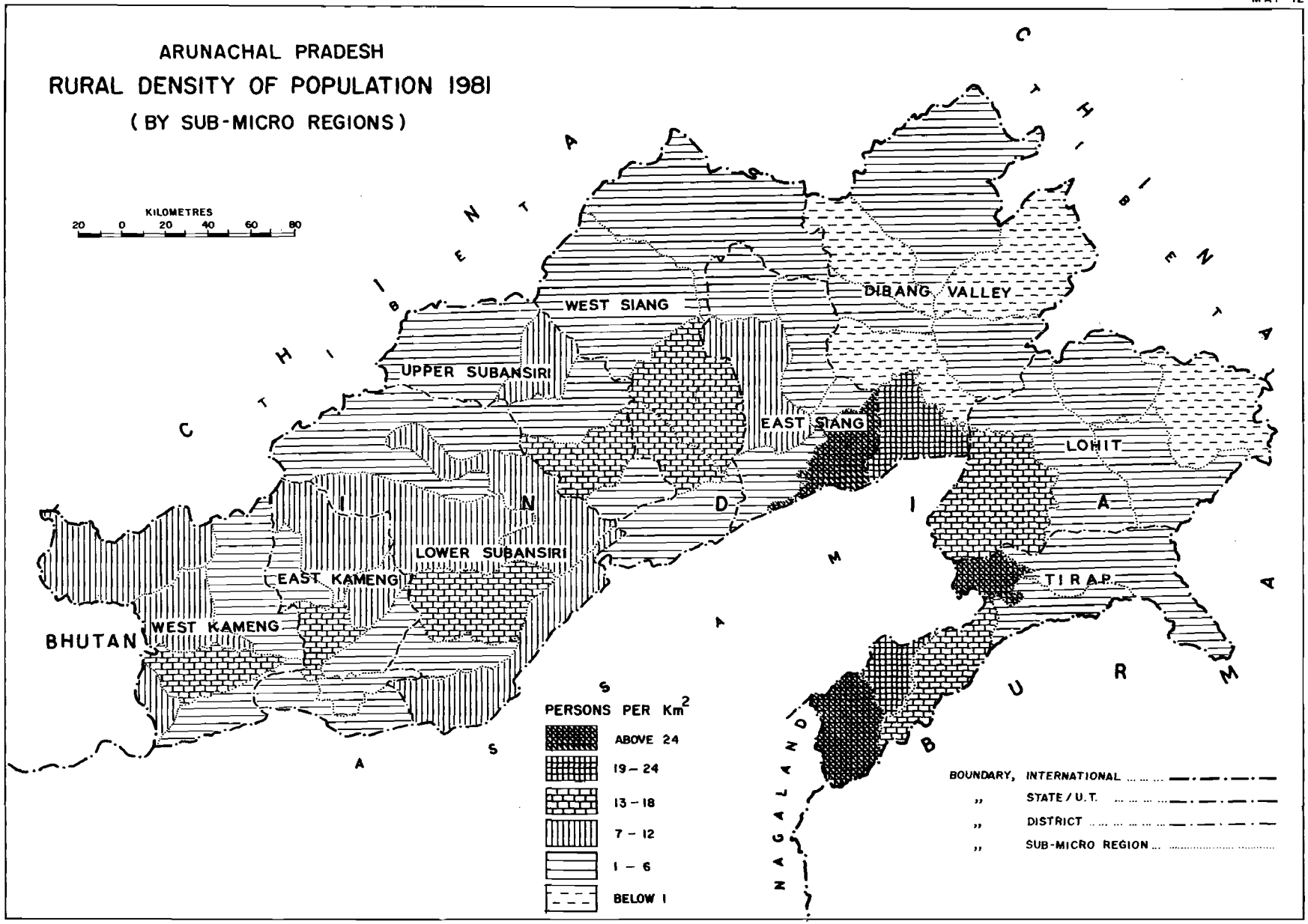

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80
WEST SIANG
DIBANG VALLEY
UPPER SUBANSIRI
EAST SIANG
LOHIT
LOWER SUBANSIRI
EAST KAMENG
TIRAP
WEST KAMENG
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
PERSONS PER Km2
ABOVE 24
19 – 24
13 – 18
7 – 12
1 – 6
BELOW 1
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U.T.
" DISTRICT
" SUB-MICRO REGION

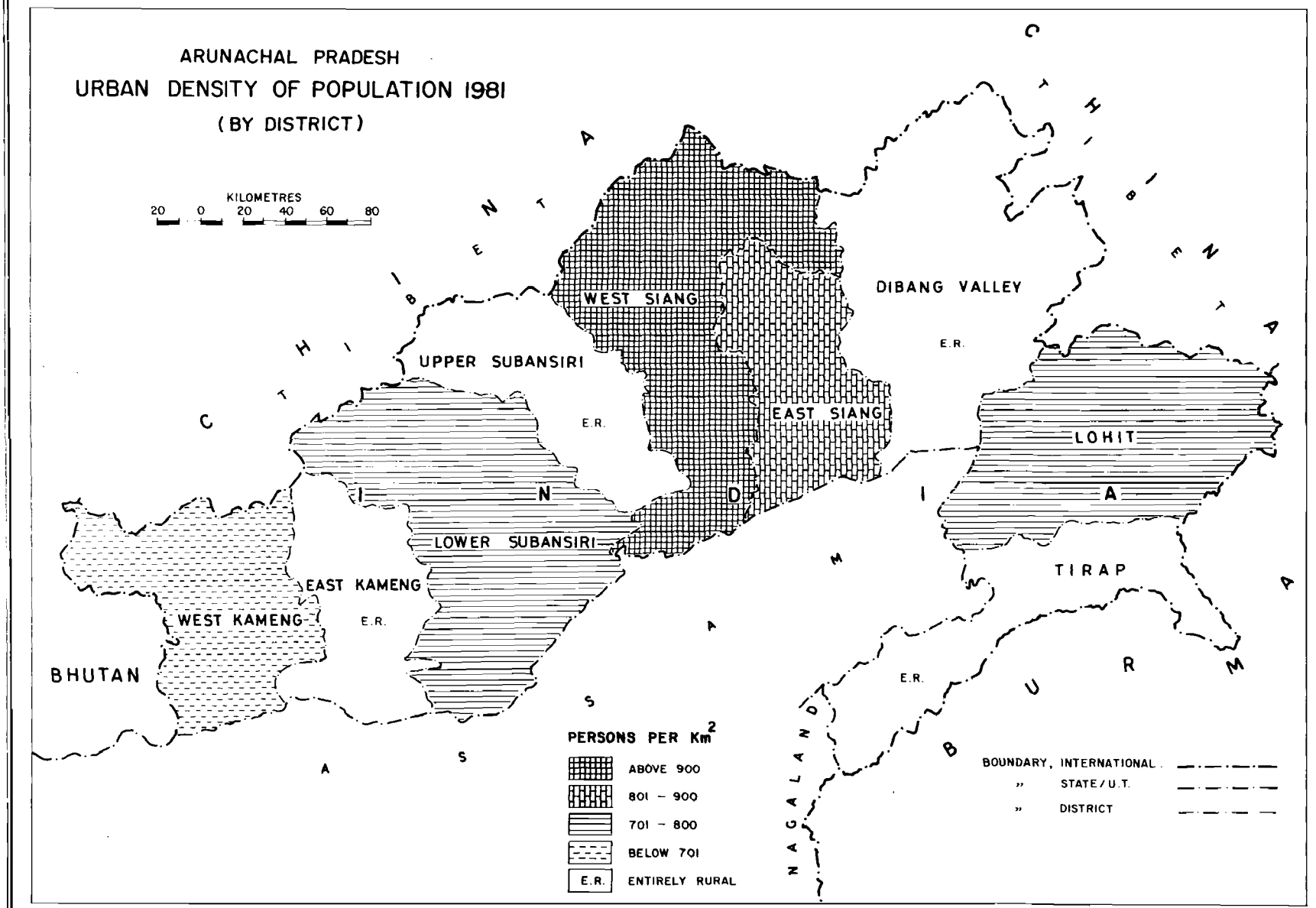

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY DISTRICT)
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80
WEST SIANG
DIBANG VALLEY
UPPER SUBANSIRI
EAST SIANG
LOHIT
LOWER SUBANSIRI
TIRAP
EAST KAMENG
WEST KAMENG
BHUTAN
NAGALAND
PERSONS PER Km2
ABOVE 13
9 – 13
4 – 8
BELOW 4
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U.T.
" DISTRICT

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

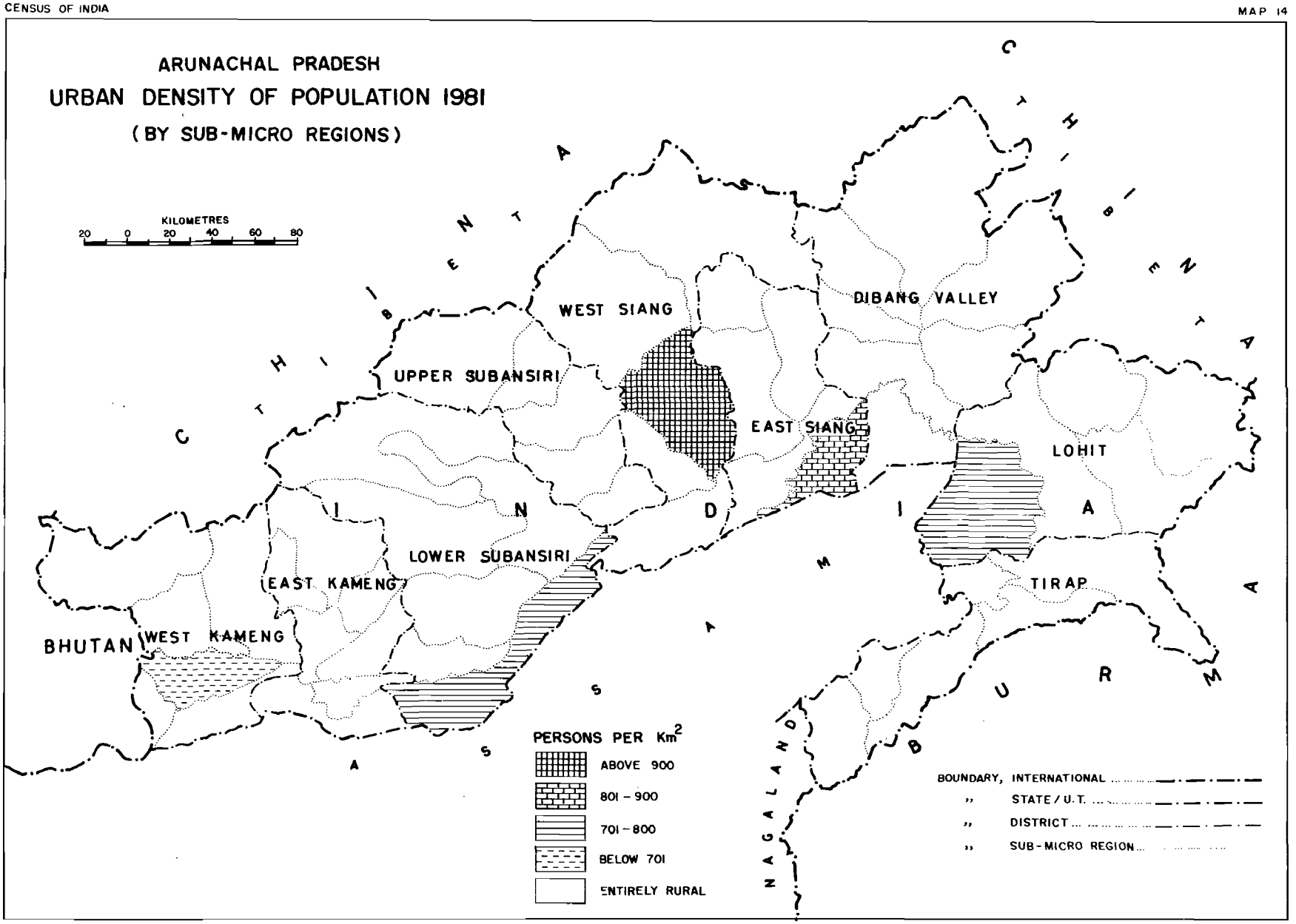
RURAL DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)




ARUNACHAL PRADESH
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY DISTRICT)
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80
WEST SIANG
DIBANG VALLEY
E.R.
UPPER SUBANSIRI
E.R.
EAST SIANG
LOHIT
LOWER SUBANSIRI
TIRAP
EAST KAMENG
WEST KAMENG
E.R.
BHUTAN
E.R.
NAGALAND
PERSONS PER Km2
ABOVE 900
801 - 900
701 - 800
BELOW 701
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE / U.T.
" DISTRICT

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
URBAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(BY SUB-MICRO REGIONS)



PART - III

REGIONAL DIVISIONS
OF
DISTRICTS

WESTERN ARUNACHAL PRADESH HIMALAYA

WEST KAMENG DISTRICT

As per re-organisation of District Act, 1980, Kameng district was divided into two districts namely, East Kameng and West Kameng in the month of May, 1980 and the order came into effect from 1st June, 1980. District headquarters of East Kameng is Seppa. Bomdila which was the district headquarters of erstwhile Kameng district was declared as headquarters of newly constituted West Kameng district with four sub-divisions - Tawang, Lumla, Bomdila, Nafra - Buragaon.

The name Kameng is derived from the Kameng river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Till 1914, the district was a part of the Darrang district of Assam. By a Government of India Notification of 1914, the area covered by Kameng district became a part of the western section of the North-East Frontier Tract. In 1919, this tract was renamed as Balipara Frontier Tract with its headquarters at Charduar in Assam. In 1946, the area covered by Balipara Frontier Tract was divided into Sela Sub-Agency and the Subansiri area and their headquarters continued to be at Charduar. In 1954, Sela Sub-Agency was renamed as the Kameng Frontier Division and its headquarters was later shifted to Bomdila. In 1965, Kameng Frontier Division was renamed as Kameng district. In May, 1980 the district was bifurcated into two parts namely, East Kameng district (former Seppa sub-division) and West Kameng district (former Bomdila sub-division).

The area of West Kameng district is 9,594* km^2 inhabited by 63,302 persons living in 280 villages of 11 circles. The boundary of West Kameng district is China (Tibet) in the north, Assam state in the south, the East Kameng district in the east and Bhutan in the west.

The West Kameng district is a part of the Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya. It is divided into six sub-micro regions in the fourth order on the basis of its physiography, geology, soils and forests.

(i) *Tawang Valley (1.4.3.1)* :— The Valley lies in the extreme north-west part of the Kameng district. This region comprises Zemithang, Lumla, Tawang, Mukto, Thingbu and northern part of Dirang circle The region is bounded by China (Tibet) in the north, Bhutan in the west and south, a part of Dirang circle on the south and east and Nafra circle in the east.

The population of the region appears to concentrate only in area around Tawang circle which is also the centre of the valley and to some extent in the area around Lumla circle. The altitude of the area and its inaccessibility accompanied by heavy snow-fall may be the factors that prevent the population from growing along the northern, eastern and southern portions of the valley. The Bomdila and Sela groups of geology is found in the area. It is found only in area around the Lumla circle. The area has recently formed soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The area is covered by a dense forests of the East Himalayan moist temperate type.

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* There is a difference in the boundary alignment of West Kameng and East Kameng districts on the Census maps presented in this volume to that of the Survey of India on 1:1 M map (edition 1981) and hence there may be a difference of area of these two districts in this volume.

It is a 'Dun' type valley in Inner Himalayas. It is extremely cold in winter. It has heavy snow-fall. The node of this area is Tawang. It is well connected by road and has the highest All India Radio Station and it may become a good hill station in future.

(ii) *Bichom River Valley (1.4.3.2)* :— The valley is situated in the north-eastern part of the district. It has an area of 1,830 km^2. The region spreads over Nafra circle and a part of Thrizino circle. This region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, part of Thrizino circle in the south, East Kameng district and the river Koyu in the east and Dirang circle in the west.

The northern portion of the valley is seasonal snow-covered area, not fit for human habitation. The southern portion is, however, suitable for settlement and the population of 5,698 seem to concentrate in this area. The Bomdila and the Tenga groups of geology is found in this area. The area has high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and recently formed alluvial soils. It is covered by dense moist temperate forests. It is a 'V' shaped valley drained by the river Bichom and its tributaries.

(iii) *Tammaphu River Basin (1.4.3.3)* :— The basin is a part of the Middle Himalaya. It has an area of 1,202 km^2 inhabited by 12,706 persons. The region mainly occupies Dirang Circle and part of Bomdila, Nafra and Thrizino Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Thingbu Circle and part of Dirang Circle in the north, some portion of Dirang and Bomdila Circles in the south, Nafra Circle in the east, Bhutan in the west and Mukto Circle in the north-east.

The Bomdila groups of geology is found in the southern portion of the region. The soils of the area are recently formed ones, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils and high base status soils of humid region The area is fully covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests. This region is badly dissected by the tributaries of the river Tammaphu Chu, a tributary of the Bichom river.

(iv) Tenga Valley (1.4.3.4) : — The region is situated in the Siwalik ranges and covers an area of approximately 930 km^2. The population of this region is 17,731. It has Bomdila, the headquarters of the district, as the only urban centre with a population of 3,860. The population seems to concentrate only in the central portion of the valley. The region occupies parts of Kalaktang, Bomdila, Thrizino and Dirang circles. The region makes its boundaries with a part of Dirang, Bomdila and Thrizino circles in the north, parts of Kalaktang, Bhalukpong and Bomdila circles in the south, some portions of Thrizino circle in south-east and Kalaktang circle in south-west, Bhutan in the west.

The valley has the Bomdila and the Tenga groups of geology, The region has high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. The area is covered by the sub-tropical wet hill forests.

The Tenga valley is an ill-defined 'Dun' type valley which lies in the southern portion of the district.

(v) *Bhairabkund River Valley (1.4.3.5)* :— The Valley is a part of the lower Siwalik and is situated in the south-west portion of the district covering an area of 412 km^2 with a population of 3,357 settled only in areas by the river Bhairabkund which flows through the centre of the valley from north to south. The region spreads over the part of Kalaktang Circle. It makes its boundaries with Kalaktang Circle in the north-east and south-east, Bhutan in the west.

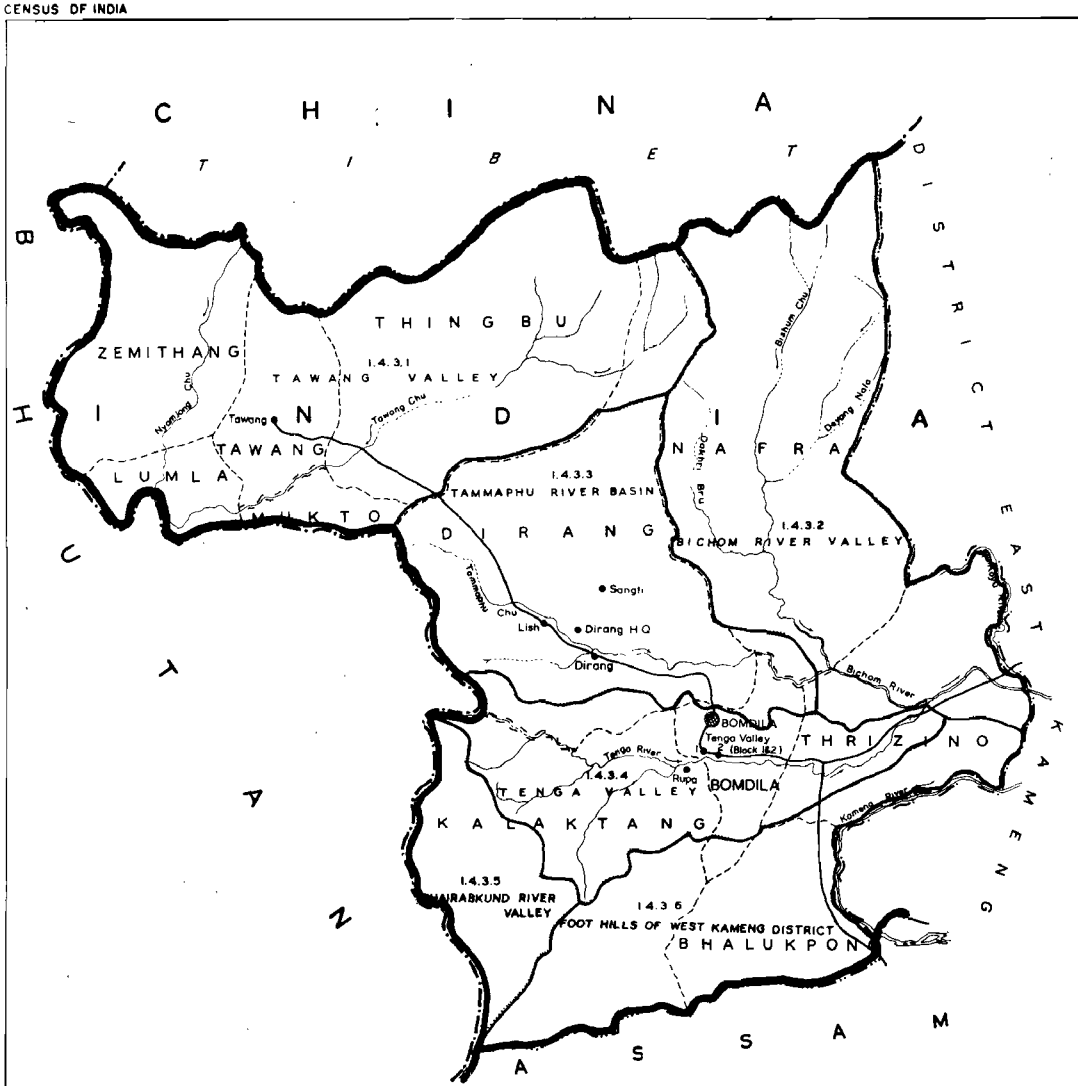
The Bomdila group, Tenga group, Bichom, continental Gondwana and Lower Siwalik (Surmas) groups of geological formation are found in the area. Recently formed soils and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region is found in the region. The valley is covered by the Tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is a 'V' shaped longitudinal valley in the Siwalik ranges.

(vi) *Foot-Hills of West Kameng* district *(1.4.3.6)*:— This region lies in the extreme southern portion of the district. It has an area of 936 km^2. The

population of the area is 2,075. It spreads over Bhalupkong circle and part of Kalaktang Circle. This also occupies small portions of Bomdila and Thrizino circles.

The region makes its boundaries with the portions of Kalaktang, Bomdila and Thrizino Circles in the north, Assam in the south, East Kameng district in the east and portion of Kalaktang circle in the west.

The region being covered with thick and dense Tropical semi-evergreen forests, the area is sparsely populated and the population is found only in the areas in the plains boardering Assam and the river side. The geology of the area is the Lower Siwaliks (Surmas), Disang/Rengging formation, continental gondwana, Jamiri and Rupa formation, Bichom and Miri formation. The soils are high base status soils and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The area is fully covered by dense Tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is a part of the Siwalik ranges. It is dissected by many small rivers and gullies. The area as a whole receives heavy orographic rainfall during rainy season.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT WEST KAMENG

CENSUS CODE 01

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

MILES 5 0 5 10 MILES

KILOMETRES 5 0 5 10 15 KILOMETRES

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE / U.T.

" DISTRICT

" CIRCLE

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

METALLED ROAD

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION I.4.3.2

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

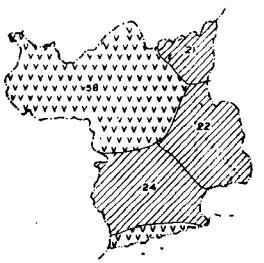
[Read the sequence of regional divisions with reference to the all India map codes upto 3 tier]

SOILS

KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40

21 UDALFS QUALFS - OCHREPTS
22 UDALFS OCHREPTS
24 UDALFS - CHREPTS - ORTHENTS - FLUVENTS

58 ORTHENTS - OCHREPTS



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : WEST KAMENG Census Location Code No. 01 Union Territory : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Kameng	1.4.3.1 Tawang Valley	124 Villages (8 villages in Zemithang circle 23 villages in Lumla circle 12 villages in Mukto circle 7 villages in Thingbu circle 74 villages in Tawang circle.)	Nil	2,155	2,155	Nil	21,735	21,735	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Bichom River Valley	47 Villages (20 villages in Nafra circle 27 villages in Thrizino circle.)	Nil	1,830	1,830	Nil	5,698	5,698	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Tamma-phu River Basin	22 Villages (2 villages in Nafra circle 2 villages in Thrizino circle 1 village in Bomdila circle 17 villages in Dirang circle.)	Nil	1,202	1,202	Nil	12,706	12,706	Nil
	1.4.3.4 Tenga Valley	45 Villages (24 villages in Kalaktang circle 1 village in Dirang circle 11 villages in Thrizino circle 9 villages in Bomdila circle.)	1 Town Bomdila (C.T.) (in Bomdila Circle)	930	924	6	17,731	13,871	3,860
	1.4.3.5 Bhairab-kund River Valley	24 Villages (All in Kalaktang circle)	Nil	412	412	Nil	3,357	3,357	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1.4.3.6 Foot-Hills of West Kameng district	18 villages (5 villages in Kalaktang circle 10 villages in Bhalupkong circle 3 villages in Thrizino Circle.)	Nil	936	936	Nil	2,075	2,075	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : WEST KAMENG Census Location Code No. 01 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PARDESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Circle	Location code no. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages In Circle	In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 Tawang Valley	Zemithang	1 to 8,	8			
		Lumla	1 to 23,	23			
		Mukto	1 to 12,	12			
		Thingbu	1 to 7,	7			
		Tawang	1 to 74	74	124	2,155	
2.	1.4.3.2	Nafra	1, 4 to 22	20			Code No. 2 and 3 are in region 1.4.3.3
	Bichom River Valley	Thrizino	1 to 5, 7 to 17, 26 to 33, 40, 42, 44	27	47	1,830	Code No. 18 to 24, 34, 35, 36 and 39 are in region 1.4.3.4 and 25, 41 are in region 1.4.3.3 and 37, 38, 43 are in region 1.4.3.6 and Location Code No. 6 is abolished
3.	1.4.3.3 Tamma-phu River Basin	Nafra	2, 3	2			Code No. 1 is in region 1.4.3.2
		Thrizino	25, 41	2			Code No. 26 to 33, 40 are in region 1.4.3.2 and 34, 35, 36, 39 are in region 1.4.3.4 and 37, 38 are in region 1.4.3.6
		Bomdila	7	1			Code No. 1 to 6 are in region 1.4.3.4
		Dirang	1 to 13, 15 to 18	17	22	1,202	Code No. 14 is in region 1.4.3.4
4.	1.4.3.4 Tenga Valley	Kalak-tang	5, 6, 9, 10, 20 to 27, 29 to 37, 44, 56, 58	24			Location Code No. 7, 8, 28, 50, 57 are abolished Code No. 11 to 19, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 49, 51 to 55 are in region 1.4.3.5 and 39, 43, 46, 47, 48 are in region 1.4.3.6
		Dirang	14	1			
		Bomdila	1 to 6, 8, 9, 10	9			Code No. 7 is in region 1.4.3.3
		Thrizino	18 to 24, 34, 35, 36, 39	11	45	930	Code No. 25 is in region 1.4.3.3 and Code No. 26 to 33 are in region 1.4.3.2 and 37, 38 are in region 1.4.3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	1.4.3.5 Bhairab-kund River Valley	Kalak-tang	1 to 4, 11 to 19, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 49, 51 to 55	24	24	412	Code No. 5, 6, 9, 10, 20 to 27, 29 to 37, 44 are in region 1.4.3.4 and Code No. 39, 43, 46, 47, 48 are in region 1.4.3.6 and Code No. 7, 8, 28, 50 are abolished.
6.	1.4.3.6 Foot-Hills of West Kameng district	Kalak-tang	39, 43, 46, 47, 48	5			Code No. 40, 41, 42, 45 are in region 1.4.3.5
		Bhaluk-pong	1 to 10	10			44 in region 1.4.3.4
		Thrizino	37, 38, 43	3	18	936	Code No. 39 is in region 1.4.3.4 and 40, 42 are in region 1.4.3.2 and 41 is in region 1.4.3.3

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : WEST KAMENG Census Location Code No. 0101 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PARDESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administative division (Circle under the Division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-Cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aruna-chal Pradesh	West Kameng	1.4.3.1 Tawang Valley	(1) Tawang (2) Zemithang (3) Lumla (4) Thingbu (5) Mukto (6) Part of Dirang	In Lumla Circle there is a Dirang formation (Bomdila group) In Thingbu Circle there is a sela group and for the rest of the region data is not available.	*Orthents Orchrepts*	This region spreads over Tawang, Zemithang, Lumla, Mukto, Thingbu Circles and a part of Dirang circle. This region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Bhutan in the south-west, a part of Dirang Circle in south-east and Nafra Circle in the east. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 4500 metres above the M.S.L. in Dirang Circle while the minimum height is 1350 metres in Lumla circle. The region has a 'DUN' type valley of river Nyamjong Chu, a tributary of Tawang river. The settlement, mainly spreads over Tawang and Lumla Circle. Tuwang, the headquarters of Tawang Circle having population more than 2000 falls in this region. From the transport and communication point of view, a metalled road connected Tawang with district H.Q. Bomdila and Assam state.
		1.4.3.2 Bichom River Valley	(1) Nafra (2) Part of Thrizino	In the southern portion of the region Bomdila and Tenga group are present	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*	This region occupies mainly Nafra Circle and a part of Thrizino Circle. This region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, part of Thrizino Circle in the south, East Kameng district and river Koyu in the east and Dirang Circle in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 7500 metres above the M.S.L. in Nafra Circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in Thrizino circle. The region has a 'V' shaped valley of river Bichom and its tributaries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	1.4.3.3 Tammaphu River Basin	(1) Dirang (2) Part of Bomdila (3) Nafra (4) Thrizino	In the south-east portion of Dirang and Bomdila Circles the Bomdila groups are present. For the rest data is not available.	*Orthents-Ochrepts*	The region is occupying mainly Dirang Circle and parts of Bomdila, Nafra and Thrizino Circles. The region makes its boundaires with Thingbu Circle and part of Dirang Circle in the north, some portion of Dirang and Bomdila Circles in the south, Nafra Circle in the east, Bhutan in the west and Mukto Circle in the north-east. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is in between 3000 to 4500 metres above the M.S.L in Dirang Circle, while the minimum height is above 900 metres in Dirang Circle. A hilly tract of middle Himalayas is badly dissected by river Tammaphu and its tributaries. The villages namely Dirang (H.Q.), Lish, Sangti and Dirang having population of more than 1000 under Dirang Circle fall in this region. From the transport and communication point of view, metalled road connected Dirang with district H.Q. (Bomdila) and Tawang Circle.
		1.4.3.4 Tenga Valley	(1) Kalaktang (2) Thrizino (3) Bomdila (4) Dirang	Bomdila and Tenga group	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*	The region occupies parts of Kalaktang, Bomdila, Thrizino and Dirang Circles. The region makes its boundaires with a part of Dirang, Bomdila and Thrizino Circles in the north, parts of Kalatang, Bhalukpong and Bomdila Circles in the south, some portion of Thrizino Circle in south-east and Kalaktang Circle in south-west, Bhutan in the west. From the relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is in between 3000 to 4500 metres above the M.S.L. in Kalaktang Circle and minimum height is 900 metres in Bomdila and Thrizino Circles. The region has Dun type valley of river Tenga and its tributaries. The Rupa village under Kalaktang Circle and Tenga Valley Block I and Block II in Bomdila Circle having population of more than 1000 lie in the region. Bomdila is the district H.Q. of West Kameng district having population 3860, is situated in this region. A metalled road connected the region with Tawang and Assam state.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aruna-chal Pradesh	West Kameng	1.4.3.5 Bhairab-kund River Valley	(1) Part of Kalaktang Circle	In major part there are Jamiri and Rupa for-mation and Dirang formation, in remaining portion there are Miri, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila genises, Bomdila group, Tenga group, Bichom, Conti-nental Gond-wana, Lower Siwalik (Surmas).	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*	The region spreads over the part of Kalaktang Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Kalaktang Circle in the north-east and south-east, Bhutàn in the west. From relief point of view the maximum height of the region is 2999 metres from the M.S.L. in Kalaktang Circle and the minimum height is 300 metres also in the same Circle. The region has a 'V' shaped valley of river Bhairabkund and its tributaries in Siwalik range.
		1.4.3.6 Foot-Hills of West Kameng District	(1) Bhaluk-pong (2) Parts of Bomdila (3) Kalak-tang (4) Thrizino	Lower Siwaliks (surmas) Disang/ Rengging formation, Conti-nental Gond-wana, Jamiri and Rupa formation, Bichom, Miri formation.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*	The region spreads over Bhalukpong Circle and part of Kalaktang Circle. Also occupies small portions of Bomdila and Thrizino Circles. The region makes its boundaires with the portions of Kalaktang, Bomdila and Thrizino Circles in the north, Assam in the south, East Kameng district and Kameng river in the east and portion of Kalaktang Circle in the west. From relief point of view the maximum height of the region is above 1800 metres above the M.S.L. in Kalaktang Circle and minimum height 150 metres in Bhalukpong Circle Foot-hills of Arunachal Pradesh in its West Kameng district are part of Lower Siwalik range. A metalled road connected the region with district H.Q. and Assam state.

EAST KAMENG DISTRICT

East Kameng district is situated in the western part of Arunachal Pradesh which exactly lies to the east of West Kameng district, covering an area of 4,134 km^2 with a population of 42,736 persons residing in 275 villages distributed in 8 circles. It is lying roughly between $92^{O}36'$, E and $93^{O}24'$ E longitudes and $26^{O}56'$ N to $27^{O}59'$ N latitudes. To its north it is bounded by the Mac Mohan Line (International boundary) and part of Lower Subansiri district and to its south bounded by Darrang district of Assam, to its east bounded by *Lower Subansiri district and to the west by West* Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh.

This district is divided into seven regions of the fourth order of Regional Divisions.

(i) *Chayengtajo Region (1.4.3.1)* : This region is a part of the Inner Himalayas drained by the Kameng river and its tributaries. It is a mountainous region. Its lofty mountains in the north about 16,000 ft. and above in height receives snowfall in winter. It has an area of 1,854* km^2 with a population of 13,183. The major part of the region lying in the north and west remains uninhabited. The population is found in the eastern and southern portions of the region. The region spreads over Khenewa, Chayengtajo and a part of Bameng Circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north-west, Lower Subansiri district in the north-east, portion of Bameng Circle in south-west, Pipu-Dipu and Seppa Circles in the south-east and West Kameng district in the west.

The geological information of the area is not available. The region has high base status soils of humid region and shallow black , brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The region is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

(ii) *Pachuk River Basin (1.4.3.2):* This region is a part of the Middle Himalayas. It is a mountainous tract, drained by the Pachuk river and its tributaries. The area of this region is about 799 km^2 with a population of 4,544 who mostly settle in the area by the Pachuk river which flows first from north to south and then turns eastward. The region extends over Lada circle and a part of Bameng Circle. The region makes its boundaries with a part of Bameng circle in the north and east, Seppa circle in the south, West Kameng district in the west.

The geological information of the region is not available. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. It is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

(iii) *Seppa Region (1.4.3.3)* : It is a part of the Middle Himalayas drained by the Kameng river and its tributaries. The western portion of the region has high mountains. The eastern portion is a belly of an ill-defined valley of the Kameng river. It covers an approximate area of 641 km^2. It is inhabited by a population of 11,122, whose settlements are mostly in the areas by the Kameng river. The region occupies a part of Seppa circle. The region makes its boundaries with Lada and Bameng circles in the north, a part of Seppa circle in the south and east and West Kameng district and the river Koyu in the west.

The geology of the region is of the Bomdila groups, Tenga group, Jamiri & Rupa formation and Bichom formation. The region has a high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. The region is covered by thick sub-tropical wet hill

* There is a difference in the boundary alignment of West Kameng and East Kameng districts on the Census maps presented in this volume to that of the Survey of India on 1:1 M map (edition 1981) and hence there may be a difference of area of these two districts in this volume.

forests. Seppa, the district headquarters is situated in a flat land by the bank of the river Kameng and surrounded by high mountains is the growth centre of the region.

(iv) *Pipu-Dipu Region (1.4.3.4)* : This is a part of the Middle Himalayas. It has an area of 765 km^2 inhabited by a population of 6,797. The habitation is found in patches along the bank of the two rivers, the Pachin and the Pacha. The region spreads over mainly Pipu-Dipu circle and a part of Seppa circle. It makes its boundaries with Chayengtajo and Bameng circle in the north-west, Lower Subansiri district in the north-east and east, part of Seppa and Pipu-Dipu circles in the south-east and part of Seppa Circle in the south-west.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila groups. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. The sub-tropical wet hill type forests are found through out the region.

The region is an ill-defined 'V' shaped valley formed by the Pachin and the Pacha rivers.

(v) *Papu Valley (1.4.3.5)* : It is part of the Upper Siwalik ranges covering an approximate area of 635 km^2. The total population of the region is 3,781 and they reside by the river side. The region occupies the part of Pakke-Keshang, Seppa and Pipu-Dipu circles. It makes its boundaries with the parts of Pipu-Dipu and Seppa circles in the north-west, portions of Seppa and Pakke-Keshang circles in the south, Lower Subansiri district in the east.

The geology of the area is of the Bomdila and the Tenga groups. The high base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions are found in the area. It is covered by dense Tropical semi-evergreen type of forests. It is a 'Dun' type valley having a swampy or water-logging area in the middle part of the valley.

(vi) *Pakke River Valley (1.4.3.6)* : This is part of the Lower Siwaliks. It has an approximate area of 431 km^2 with a population of 1,027 is only 13 villages. The area is thinly populated due to its rugged terrain with inaccessible condition. The region spreads over the portions of Pakke-Keshang, Seppa and Seijosa circles. The region makes its boundaries with Lower Subansiri district and portions of Pakke-Keshang and Seppa circle in the north, portions of Seppa, Pakke-Keshang and Seijosa in the south, Lower Subansiri district in the east and a part of Seppa circle in the west.

The geology of this region is of the Bomdila group but in certain area continental Gondwana and Lower Siwalik (Surmas) groups is also found. The area is fully covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. The soils of the area are high base status soils of the humid region and shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern regions.

The area as a whole is an ill-defined 'V' shaped valley of the Pakke river.

(vii) *Seijosa Foot Hills of East Kameng District (1.4.3.7)* : The region as a whole is a part of the Lower Siwalik range covering an approximate area of 1,138 km^2 with a total population of 2,282 living in 19 villages. The habitation is found only in the area by the Pakke river and along the Assam border. The region is thinly populated due to its rugged terrain and mountainous condition. The region spreads over in the parts of Seppa, Pakke-Keshang and Seijosa circles. It makes its boundaries with the Kameng river and West Kameng district, portions of Seppa, Seijosa, Pakke-Keshang in the north, Assam in the south, Lower Subansiri district in the east and West Kameng district in the west.

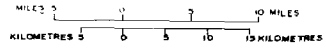
The geology of the area is of Upper Siwaliks, Middle Siwaliks (Tipams) and Lower Siwaliks (Surmas) Disang/Rengging formation. The soils of the region are of high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region. The area is covered by dense Tropical semi-evergreen forests. The region is dissected by many small rivers.

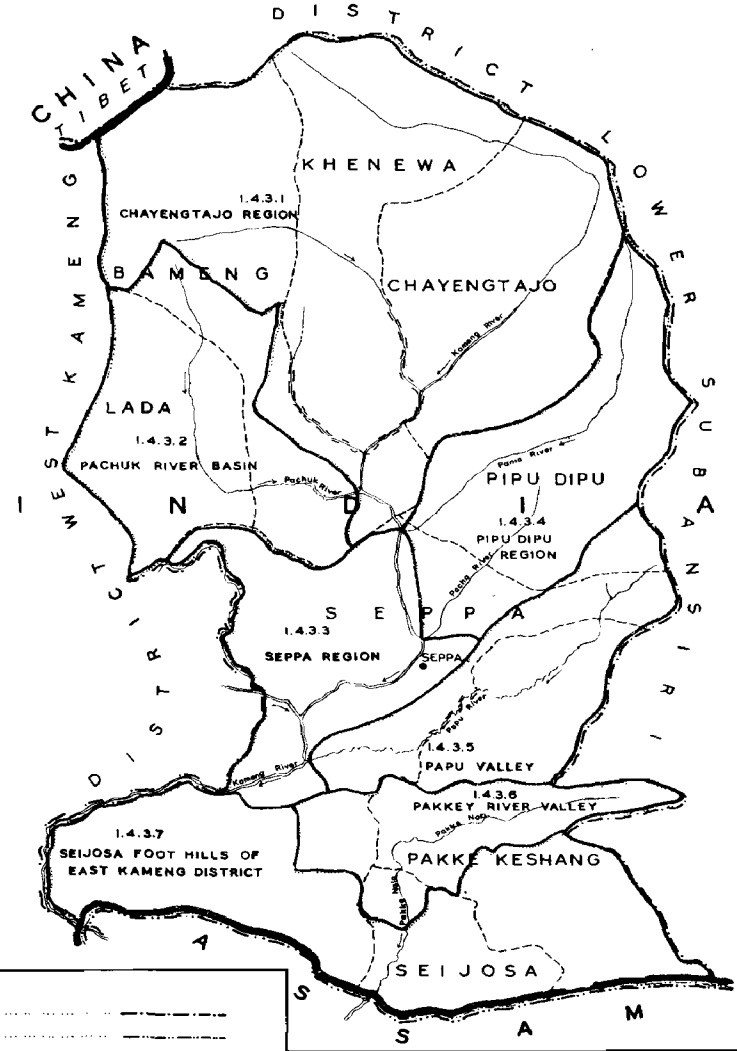
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT EAST KAMENG

CENSUS CODE 02

REGIONAL DIVISIONS





BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE/U.T.

" DISTRICT

" CIRCLE

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 1. 4. 3. 2

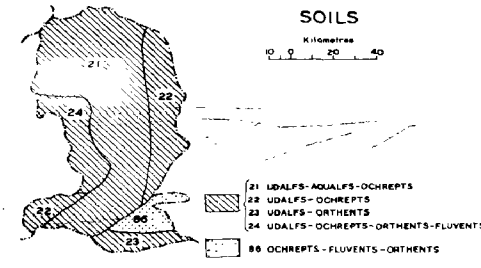
MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : EAST KAMENG Census Location Code No. 02 U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Kameng	1.4.3.1 Chayeng-tajo Region	90 villages (57 villages in Chayengtajo circle 20 villages in Khenewa circle 13 villages in Bameng circle)	Nil	1,854	1,854	Nil	13,183	13,183	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Pachuk River Basin	30 villages 7 villages in Lada circle 13 villages in Bameng circle	Nil	799	799	Nil	4,544	4,544	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Seppa Region	54 villages (All in Seppa circle)	Nil	641	641	Nil	11,122	11,122	Nil
	1.4.3.4 Pipu-Dipu Region	43 villages (35 villages in Pipu-Dipu circle 8 villages in Seppa circle)	Nil	765	765	Nil	6,797	6,797	Nil
	1.4.3.5 Papu Valley	26 villages (9 villages in Seppa circle 17 villages in Pakke-Keshang circle)	Nil	635	635	Nil	3,781	3,781	Nil
	1.4.3.6 Pakke River Valley	13 villages (11 villages in Pakke-Keshang circle 2 villages in Seijosa circle)	Nil	431	431	Nil	1,027	1,027	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Kameng	1.4.3.7 Seijosa Foot-Hills of East Kameng district	19 villages (15 villages in Seijosa circle 4 villages in Pakke-Keshang circle)	Nil	1,138	1,138	Nil	2,282	2,282	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : EAST KAMENG | Census Location Code No. 02 | U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Circle	Location code no. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages In Circle	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Division in km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 Chyeng-tajo Region	Chyengtajo	1 to 37, 39 to 58	57			Code No. 38 is abolished
		Khenewa	1 to 20	20			
		Bameng	1 to 10 13, 15, 25	13	90	1,854	Code No. 11, 12, 14, 16 to 24 are in region 1.4.3.2
2.	1.4.3.2 Pachuk River Basin	Lada	1 to 14, 16, 17. 18	17			Code No. 15 is abolished
		Bameng	11, 12, 14, 16 to 24, 26	13	30	799	Code No. 13, 15, 25 are in region 1.4.3.1
3.	1.4.3.3 Seppa Region	Seppa	1 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 18, 23 to 26, 29, 33 to 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46 to 70	54	54	641	Code No. 6, 9, 19, 28, 32, 37, 41, 45 are in region 1.4.3.4 and 20, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 38, 39 are in region 1.4.3.5
4.	1.4.3.4 Pipu-Dipu Region	Pipu-Dipu	1 to 34, 36	35			Code No. 35 is abolished
		Seppa	6, 9, 19, 28, 32, 37, 41, 45	8	43	765	Code No. 7, 8, 10 to 18, 23 to 26, 29, 33 to 36, 40, 42, 43, 44 are in region 1.4.3.3 and Code No. 20, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 38, 39 are in region 1.4.3.5
5.	1.4.3.5 Papu Valley	Seppa	20, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 38, 39, 71	9			Code No. 23 to 26, 29, 33 to 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46 to 70 are in region 1.4.3.3 and Code No. 28, 32, 37, 41, 45 are in region 1.4.3.4
		Pakke-Keshang	2, 4, 5, 6, 11 to 14, 16, 17, 19, 21 to 24, 26, 27	17	26	635	Code No. 25 is abolished and Code No. 3 is in region 1.4.3.7 and 7 to 10, 15, 18, 20 are in region 1.4.3.6
6.	1.4.3.6 Pakke River Valley	Pakke-Keshang	1, 7 to 10, 15, 18, 20, 28, 29, 33	11			Code No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 11 to 14, 16, 17, 19, 21 to 24, 26, 27 are in region 1.4.3.5 and 3, 30, 31, 32 are in region 1.4.3.7 Code No. 25 is abolished.
		Seijosa	16, 17	2	13	431	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	1.4.3.7 Seijosa Foot-Hills of East Kameng district	Seijosa Pakke-Keshang	1 to 15 3, 30, 31, 32	15 4	19	1,138	Code No. 4, 5, 6, 11 to 14, 16, 17, 19, 21 to 24, 26, 27 are in region 1.4.3.5 and Code No. 7 to 10, 15, 18, 20, 28, 29 are in region 1.4.3.6. Code No. 25 is abolished

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : EAST KAMENG Census Location Code No. 02 U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	1.4.3.1 Chayengtajo Region	(1) Khenewa (2) Chayengtajo (3) Part of Bameng	Not available	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts*	The region spreads over Khenewa Chayengtajo and a part of Bameng Circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north-west, Lower Subansiri district in the north-east, portion of Bameng Circle in south-west, Pipu-Dipu and Seppa Circles in the south-east and West Kameng district in the west. From the physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 7500 metres above the M.S.L. in Bameng Circle and minimum height is above 900 metres in Khenewa and Bameng Circles. The region has high mountainous region drained by river Kameng and its tributaries.
		1.4.3.2 Pachuk River Basin	(1) Lada (2) Part of Bameng circle	Not available	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*	The region spreads over Lada Circle and in part of Bameng Circle. The region makes its boundaries with a part of Bameng Circle in the north and east, Seppa Circle in the south, West Kameng district in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 4500 metres above the M.S.L. in Bameng Circle, while the minimum height is above 900 metres in Lada and Bameng Circle. Hilly track of the region is drained by Pachuk river, a tributary of Kameng river.
		1.4.3.3 Seppa Region	Part of Seppa circle	Bomdila group, Tenga group, Jamiri	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-*	The region occupies a part of Seppa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Lada and Bameng Circle in the north, a part of Seppa Circle in the south and east, and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				and Rupa formation and Bichom	*Orthents-* [illegible]*ents*	West Kameng district and river Koyu in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2317 metres above the M.S.L. in Seppa Circle while the minimum height is 600 metres also in Seppa Circle. In this region the only village Seppa, is having maximum population of 3768.
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	1.4.3.4 Pipu-Dipu Region	(1) Pipu-Dipu (2) Part of Seppa Circle	Bomdila group	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts*	The region spreads over mainly Pipu-Dipu Circle and a part of Seppa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Chayengtajo and Bameng Circle in the north-west, Lower Subansiri district in the north-east and east, part of Seppa and Pipu-Dipu Circles in the south-east and part of Seppa Circle in the south-west. From Physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 3,776 metres above the M.S.L. in Pipu-Dipu Circle while the minimum height is above 900 metres in Seppa Circle. Hilly tract of the region is drained by Pachuk river and the tributaries of river Kameng.
		1.4.3.5 Papu Valley	Parts of (1) Pakke Keshang (2) Seppa (3) Pipu-Dipu	Bomdila and Tenga group	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts*	The region occupies the parts of Pakke-Keshang, Seppa and Pipu-Dipu Circles. The region makes its boundaries with the parts of Pipu-Dipu and Seppa Circles in the north-west, portions of Seppa and Pakke-Keshang Circles in the south, Lower Subansiri district in the east. From relief point of view the maximum height of the region is above 3000 metres in Pipu-Dipu Circle while the minimum height is 600 metres in Seppa Circle. The region has a 'Dun' type valley drained by river Papu, a tributary of Kameng river.
		1.4.3.6 Pakke River Valley	Parts of (1) Pakke-Keshang (2) Seppa (3) Seijosa	Bomdila group	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts, Udalfs-Ochrepts* and	The region spreads over the portions of Pakke-Keshang, Seppa and Seijosa Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Lower Subansiri district and portions of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Ochrepts- *ents-* *ents*	Pakke-Keshang and Seppa Circle in the north, portions of Seppa, Pakke-Keshang and Seijosa in the south, Lower Subansiri district in the east, and a part of Seppa Circle in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 1800 metres in Seppa and Pakke-Keshang Circles, while the minimum height is above 900 metres in Seppa Circle. The region has a 'V' shaped valley of river Pakke, a tributary of Kameng river.
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	1.4.3.7 Seijosa Foot-Hills of East Kameng district	Parts of (1) Seppa (2) Pakke-Keshang (3) Seijosa	Upper Siwaliks, Middle Siwaliks (Tipams) Lower Siwaliks (Surmas), Disang Rengging formation	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Orthents* and *Ochrepts Fluvents-Orthents*	The region spreads over parts of Seppa, Pakke-Keshang and Seijosa Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Kameng river and West Kameng district, portions of Seppa, Seijosa, Pakke-Keshang in the north, Assam in the south, Lower Subansiri in the east and West Kameng district in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 1800 metres in Seijosa and Pakke-Keshang Circles, while the minimum height is above 150 metres in Seppa and Seijosa Circles. The region is the foot-hills of East Kameng district.

LOWER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT

Out of the two administrative jurisdictions of the Balipara Frontier Tract, the Subansiri area was renamed as the Subansiri Frontier Division in 1954. In 1964, the Frontier Division was renamed as Subansiri district. The district was further bifurcated into two districts in accordance with a Gazette notification in 1980. These two districts are Lower Subansiri and Upper Subansiri. Ziro which was the district headquarters of erstwhile Subansiri district has remained as the headquarters of newly constituted Lower Subansiri district. The district is a moutainous terrain forming a part of the Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas. The district is inhabited by 112,650 persons covering an area of 13,010 km^2. There are 770 villages with 15 administrative circles. The capital, Itanagar is also situated in this district. The region is divided into six sub-micro regions of the fourth order on the basis of the physical factors.

(i) *High Mountainous Region in Lower Subansiri district (1.4.3.1)* : The region is a part of the greater Himalayas. It is drained by the river Kamla and its tributaries. It has lofty mountains extending northwards in a succession of steep and towering ridges receding far away into the snow-clad peaks standing in the extreme north along the international border. This region is demarcated from other region on the basis of geology, soils and topography. It has a population of 3,506 living in 40 villages spread in an area of about 3,417 km^2. The villages are found only in the slopes by the Sely, the Hama and the Pan rivers and in areas adjoining the Sarli circle. The region spreads over parts of Tali, Damin and Sarli circles. Also it occupies a small portion of Koloriang circle. The region makes its boundaries with Upper Subansiri district in the north-east, China (Tibet) in the north-west, Palin, Tali and Damin circles in the south-east, East Kameng district and portions of Koloriang and Sarli Circles in the south-west.

The geology of the area is of the Sela and Bomdila groups in Damin Circle. The Sela group is found in small part of Sarli Circle. For the rest of the area data are not available. High base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions are found in the area. The region is covered by dense East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

(ii) *Khru River Valley (1.4.3.2)*: The valley is situated between Turung and Hamaching Hills covering an area of about 2,124 km^2. The population of the region is 25,948 settled in 249 villages. The region mainly occupies Koloriang circle and portions of Nyapin, Palin, Sarli, Tali, Ziro and Raga circles. The region makes its boundaries with the part of Tali, Sarli and Damin Circles in the north, Mengio and Ziro Circles in the south, Raga and Ziro Circles in the east and East Kameng district in the west.

The geology of the area is of Bomdila group, Miri and Dirang formation, which are available in Nyapin circle. A small part of Koloriang is covered by Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss. In Palin there are Bichom and Bomdila group of geology. Rest of the area is not surveyed. The soil types of the region are high base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown alluvial soils of northern regions and brown soils (Hydromorphic) The area is covered by dense East Himalayan moist temperate forests. The region as a whole is an ill-defined 'V' shaped valley of the Khru river, a tributary of the Kamla river in the Middle Himalayas.

(iii) *Kamla River Valley (1.4.3.3)*: The valley is situated between two chains of high hills. It has an area of 2,202 km^2. There are 17,120 persons settling in 169 villages. The lower portion of the valley is fairly populated when compared to the sparsely populated upper portion. The region spreads over in the parts of Damin, Tali, Raga and Ziro Circles. The region makes its boundaries with the portions of Tali and Damin in the north, portion of Ziro Circle in the south, Upper Subansiri district in the north-east, Raga Circle in the south-east and portions of Damin, Tali and Palin Circles in the west.

The Bomdila, the Tenga groups and the Miri formation of geology are found in the area. The soils of the area are brown soils (Hydromorphic), high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The northern portion of the valley is covered by the East Himalayan moist temperate forests and the southern portion by the East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forests. It is an ill-defined 'V' shaped valley of the Kamla river and its tributaries.

(iv) *Panyor River Basin (1.4.3.4)* : The area as a whole is a catchment of the Panyor river. It has an area of about 2,036 km^2 with a population of 29,701 persons living in 124 villages at the basin. The basin has two special features - the Apatani Plateau is situated and the Tale Plateau. The Aptani Plateau is situated in the heart of the district at an altitude of about 1,524 metres and flanked by high hills. The plateau is confined to an approximate area of 32 km^2. The plateau itself is a single small valley uneven and dotted by a number of hillocks and drained by the Kale river, a tributary of the Panyor river. Most of the population of the region settle in the plateau. The region spreads over Mengio Circle, parts of Ziro and Sagalee circles. It also occupies a small portion of Kimin Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Nyapin and Palin Circles and a part of Ziro Circle in the north, part of Sagalee Circle in the south, Kimin Circle in the east and East Kameng district in the west.

The geology of the area is of Bomdila group, Dirang formation, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group, older Adi (Abor). For Mengio Circle data is not available. The plateau has a good fertile alluvial soil, suitable for cultivation which is the main occupation of the people of the area. Rice is the most important crop of the area. The soils of the area are shallow, brown, black and alluvial soils of northern regions and recently found soils.

The Tale Plateau is fully covered by dense East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forests at an altitude of about 2,438 metres. It is also uneven like Aptani Plateau but due to dense forest it is not used for cultivation.

The rest of the area of the region is badly dissected by the Panyor river and its tributaries.

(v) *Dikrong River Valley (1.4.3.5)*: The region is a part of the Siwalik ranges covering an area of about 979 km^2. The valley is longitudinal. It has a population of 6,206 distributed in 67 villages. The population is found mostly in the belly of the valley. The region extends over the part of the Sagalee Circle. It makes its boundaries with parts of Ziro and Sagalee Circles in the north, New and Old Itanagar and Balijan Circles in the south, Doimukh Circle in the south-east, Kimin Circle in the east and East Kameng district in the west.

The geology of the region is of Dirang formation in the eastern part of the region while the Bomdila groups in the western part. Rest of the region is unsurveyed. The area has alluvial soils and recently formed soils which is good for cultivation but due to uneven terrain cultivation is quite tough. The valley has Tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is a well-defined 'V' shaped valley of the Dikrong river.

(vi) *Foot-Hills of Lower Subansiri district (1.4.3.6)*: It lies in the southern portion of the district. It is a part of the Siwalik range. It runs in a narrow strip in west to east direction cut by many small rivers. The region is about 2,252 km^2 in area The population of 30,169 live in 121 villages. The

population of the area seems to concentrate around the area by the Popom river and near the Assam border in the plains portion. The region extends over the New and Old Itanagar, Balijan and Doimukh Circles. It coveres the parts of Kimin and Raga Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Sagalee, Ziro Circle and parts of Raga and Kimin Circles in the north, Assam state in the south, West Siang district and Assam in the east and East Kameng district in the west.

The geology of the region is the combination of Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group, Miri formation, Bichom/Rengging, Middle and upper Siwaliks. The western part of the Balipara Circle is not yet surveyed. The soils of the area is recently formed alluvial soils. The Tropical, semi-evergreen forests cover the area. In the monsoon season, the area receives a heavy orographic rainfall. Itanagar, the new capital of Arunachal Pradesh lies in this region.

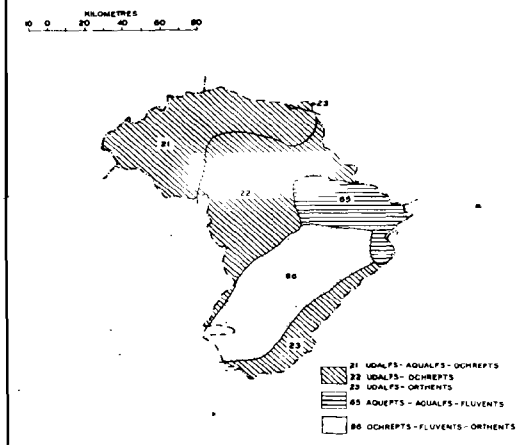
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT LOWER SUBANSIRI

CENSUS CODE 03

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

SOILS



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE/UT

" DISTRICT

" CIRCLE

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

URBAN AREA

CAPITAL OF UNION TERRITORY

METALLED ROAD

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION 1 4 3 4

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : LOWER SUBANSIRI | Census Location Code No. 03 | U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No of Towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.1 High Mountainous Region of Lower Subansiri district	40 villages (9 villages in Sarli circle 2 villages in Koloriang circle 4 villages in Damin circle 25 villages in Tali circle)	Nil	3,417	3,417	Nil	3,506	3,506	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Khru River Valley	249 villages (38 villages in Sarli circle 56 villages in Koloriang circle 65 villages in Nyapin circle 70 villages in Palin circle 9 villages in Raga circle 11 villages in Ziro circle)	Nil	2,124	2,124	Nil	25,948	25,948	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Kamla River Valley	169 villages (52 villages in Damin circle 33 villages in Tali circle 75 villages in Raga circle 9 villages in Ziro circle)	Nil	2,202	2,202	Nil	17,120	17,120	Nil
	1.4.3.4 Panyor River Basin	124 villages (37 villages in Mengio circle 79 villages in Ziro circle 8 villages in Sagalee circle)	Nil	2,036	2,036	Nil	29,701	29,701	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1.4.3.5 Dikrong River Valley	67 villages (All in Sagalee circle)	Nil	979	979	Nil	6,206	6,206	Nil
	1.4.3.6 Foot-Hills of Lower Subansiri District	121 Villages (72 villages in Balijan circle 7 villages in New Itanagar circle 12 villages in Old Itanagar circle 13 villages in Doimukh circle 15 villages in Kimin circle 2 villages in Raga circle)	2 towns Old Itanagar (C.T.) (In Old Itanagar Circle) New Itanagar (C.T.) (In New Itanagar Circle)	2,252	2,234	18	30,169	16,053	14,116

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name: LOWER SUBANSIRI Census Location Code No. 03 U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & name	Circle	Location code no. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages		Area of Regional Divison in km^2	Remarks
				In Circle	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 High Mountai-nous Region of Lower Subansiri District	Sarli	3, 4, 6, 8 to 13	9			Code No. 5, 7 are abolished.
		Koloriang	37, 46	2			Code No. 38 to 45 are in region 1.4.3.2
		Damin	12, 17, 51, 52	4			Code No. 43 is abolished and 13 to 16, 18 to 42, 44 to 50 are in region 1.4.3.3
		Tali	33 to 57	25	40	3,417	
2.	1.4.3.2 Khru River Valley	Sarli	1, 2, 14 to 22, 24 to 50	38			Code No. 3, 4, 6, 8 to 13 are in region 1.4.3.1 and location Code No. 5, 7, 23 are abolished
		Koloriang	1 to 36, 38 to 45, 47 to 58	56			Code No. 37 and 46 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Nyapin	1 to 13, 15 to 53, 55 to 67	65			Code No. 14 and 54 are abolished
		Palin	1 to 4, 6 to 70, 72	70			Code No. 5 and 71 are abolished
		Raga	50, 65 to 69, 77, 81, 85	9			Code No. 51 to 64, 70 to 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84 are in region 1.4.3.3 and location Code No. 78 is abolished.
		Ziro	56, 58, 60 to 68	11	249	2,124	Code No. 57, 59 are in region 1.4.3.3
3.	1.4.3.3 Kamla River Valley	Damin	1 to 11, 13 to 16, 18 to 42, 44 to 50, 53, 55 to 58	52			Code No. 12, 17, 51, 52 are in region 1.4.3.1 and Code No. 54 and 43 are abolished
		Tali	1 to 32, 58	33			Code No. 33 to 57 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Raga	1 to 15, 18 to 49, 51 to 64, 70 to 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 88, 89	75			Code No. 16, 17 are in region 1.4.3.6 and Code No. 50, 65 to 69, 77, 81, 85 are in region 1.4.3.2 and 78, 86, 87 are abolished

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Ziro	47, 48, 50, 57, 59, 69 to 72	9	169	2,202	Code No. 49, 51 to 55 are in region 1.4.3.4 and 56, 58 & 60 to 68 are in region 1.4.3.2
4.	1.4.3.4 Panyor River Basin	Mengio	1 to 36, 42	37			Code No. 37 to 41 are abolished
		Ziro	1 to 46, 49, 51 to 55, 73 to 99	79			Code No. 47, 48, 50, 57, 59, 69 to 72 are in region 1.4.3.3 and 56, 58, 60 to 68 are in region 1.4.3.2
		Sagalee	10, 40 to 45, 56	8	124	2,036	Code No. 11 to 39, 46 to 55 are in region 1.4.3.5
5.	1.4.3.5 Dikrong River Valley	Sagalee	1 to 9, 11 to 39, 46 to 55, 57 to 70, 72 to 76	67	67	979	Code No. 10, 40 to 45, 56 are in region 1.4.3.4 and location Code No. 71 is abolished
6.	1.4.3.6 Foot-Hills of Lower Subansiri district	Balijan	1 to 72	72			
		New Itanagar	1 to 7	7			
		Old Itanagar	1 to 12	12			
		Doimukh	1 to 13	13			
		Raga	16, 17	2			
		Kimin	1 to 15	15	121	2,252	

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : LOWER SUBANSIRI Census Location Code No. 03 U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the Division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.1 High mountainous Region of Lower Subansiri district	Parts of (1) Tali (2) Damin (3) Sarli (4) Koloriang	There are Sela and Bomdila group in Damin Circle. The Sela group is also in small part of Sarli Circle. For the rest of the area data is not available.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts*	The region spreads overs the parts of Tali, Damin and Sarli Circles. Also occupies a small portion of Koloriang Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Upper Subansiri district in the north-east, China (Tibet) in the north-west, Palin, Tali and Damin Circles in the south-east, East Kameng district and portions of Koloriang and Sarli Circles in the south-west. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 7500 metres in the Sarli Circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres from the M.S.L. in Tali Circle. This is a high mountainous region and the north portion of the region is drained by the river Kamla.
		1.4.3.2 Khru River Valley	Portions of (1) Nyapin (2) Palin (3) Sarli (4) Koloriang (5) Tali	Bomdila group, Miri and Dirang formation are available in Nyapin Circle. A small part of Koloriang is covered by Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss. In Palin there are Bichom and Bomdila group. Rest of the areas are not yet surveyed.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts*	The region mainly occupies Koloriang Circle and portions of Nyapin, Palin, Sarli, Tali, Ziro and Raga Circles. The region makes its boundaries with the parts of Tali, Sarli and Damin Circles in the north, Mengio and Ziro Circles in the south, Raga and Ziro Circles in the east and East Kameng district in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 4500 metres in Sarli Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Raga Circle. The hilly tract of the region is drained by the river Khru, a tributary of the Kamla river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.3 Kamla River Valley	Portions of (1) Damin (2) Tali (3) Raga (4) Ziro	The southern part of Damin Circle not yet surveyed. In the rest of the region there are Bomdila and Tenga group, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss and Miri formation.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents*	The region spreads over the parts of Damin, Tali, Raga and Ziro Circles. The region makes its boundaries with the portions of Tali and Damin in the north, portions of Ziro Circle in the south, Upper Subansiri district in the north-east, Raga Circle in the south-east and portions of Damin, Tali and Palin Circles in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 3000 metres in Damin Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Raga Circle. The hilly tract of the region is drained by the river Kamla and its tributaries. From the transport and communication point of view, a metalled road connected the region with district H.Q. and Upper Subansiri district.
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.4 Panyor River Basin	(1) Mengio parts of (2) Ziro (3) Sagalee (4) Kimin	Bomdila group Dirang formation, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group, Older Adi (Abor). For Mengio Circle data not available.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents*	The region spreads over Mengio Circle, the parts of Ziro and Sagalee. Also occupies a small portion of Kimin Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Nyapin and Palin Circles and a part of Ziro Circle in the north, part of Sagalee Circle in the south, Kimin Circle in the east and East Kameng district in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2,398 metres above the M.S.L. in Sagalee Circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in Ziro and Mengio circles. Hilly tract of the region is drained by the river Panyor and its tributaries. The region has also two small plateau viz. Ziro Plateau and the Tale Plateau. The five villages under Ziro Circle namely - Hija, Reru, Hari, Hong and Ziro having population above 1,000 lie in this region. Also the H.Q. of Lower Subansiri district is within this region. From the transport and communication point of view, a metalled road connected the region with Assam State and Upper Subansiri district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.5 Dikrong River Valley	Part of Sagalee Circle	There are Dirang formation in the eastern part of the region while the Bomdila group in the western part. Rest of the region unsurveyed.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents*	The region extends over the part of Sagalee Circle. The region makes its boundaries with parts of Ziro and Sagalee Circles in the north, New and Old Itanagar and Balijan Circles in the south, Doimukh circle in the south-east, Kimin Circle in the east and East Kameng district in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the height of the region varies between 900 to 1800 metres above the M.S.L. There is a 'V' shaped valley of the river Par of Dikrong.
		1.4.3.6 Foot-hills of Lower Subansiri District	(1) New Itanagar (2) Old Itanagar (3) Balijan (4) Doimukh Portions of (5) Kimin (6) Raga	Western part of the Balijan Circle not yet surveyed. In the rest of the region there are mixture of Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group, Miri formation, Bichom/ Rengging, Middle and Upper Siwaliks.	*Udalfs-Orthents* and *Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents*	The region extends over the New and Old Itanagar, Balijan and Doimukh Circles. It covers the parts of Kimin and Raga Circles also. The region makes its boundaries with Sagalee, Ziro Circle and parts of Raga and Kimin Circles in the north, Assam in the south, West Siang district and Assam state in the east and East Kameng district in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 1800 metres while the minimum height is 150 metres above the M.S.L. This region is the foot-hills of Lower Subansiri district and a part of Siwalik range. From communication point of view, in comparison with other regions, this region is well communicated with Assam state. There are two census towns in this region, New Itanagar and Old Itanagar. The New Itanagar is also the capital of Arunachal Pradesh.

UPPER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT

The Upper Subansiri district was formed as per the reorganisation of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh from June, 1980. The district is inhabited by a population of 39,410 settling in 361 villages of eight circles covering an approximate area of 7 032 km^2 Upper Subansiri district is divided into two subdivisions namely Daporijo and Nacho. The Daporijo sub-division is placed directly under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner and Nacho sub-division is under the charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The lowest unit of administration is a circle which is generally looked after by a Circle Officer or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. A circle is defined as group of villages and not as a territorial unit. Area figures below the level of the district are not available.

The entire district is a 'V' shaped well-defined valley of the river Subansiri. The Subansiri river is the main river in the river system of the district. In its upper course it is fed by a number of snow-fed tributaries. The Subansiri has many falls in the bed and on the basis of these falls and the water divides and its tributaries, the five regions in the fourth order are carved out.

(i) *Babla Region of Subansiri River Valley (1.4.3.1) :* The region is a part of the Subansiri river valley in the upper Siwalik ranges. The area of the region is 693 km^2 with a population of 4,341 settled in 35 villages. The region extends over the parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo circles. The region makes its boundaries with parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo circles in the north-west, West Siang district in the north-east and south-east and Lower Subansiri district in the south-west.

The geology of the region is the Tenga group, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss and Miri formation. The soils of the region are brown (Hydromorphic), high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and recent alluvial soils. The region is covered by dense East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill-forests.

(ii) *Daporijo Region of Subansiri River Valley (1.4.3.2)* : The region with an area of about 1,159 km^2 is also a part of the Subansiri river valley in the Middle Himalayas. The total population of this region is 15,644 who reside in 100 villages. The region spreads over the parts of Daporijo, Dumporijo and Giba circles It also makes its boundaries with Taliha circle and a part of Giba circle in the north, parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo circles in the south, West Siang district in the east and Lower Subansiri district in the west.

The geology of this region is of Bomdila group, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga groups, Dolomite and Miri formation. The soils are recently formed soils, brown (Hydromorphic), high base status soils (Hydromorphic), recent alluvial soils and shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. The area as a whole is covered by dense East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill-forests. Most of the population of the district settle in this region due to the availability of communication facilities and goods for consumption. There are two nodes which have good prospects for growth, Daporijo, the district headquarters and Dumporijo the Circle headquarters.

(iii) *Taliha Region of Subansiri River Valley* (1.4.3.3) : The region is a part of the Subansiri river valley in the Middle Himalayas. The region covers an area of 1,387 km^2 with a population of 8,425 distributed among 90 villages. The eastern portion of the region and the area, south of the Sichin river

is sparsely populated. The region spreads over the parts of Taliha and Giba Circles. It makes its boundaries with the parts of Taliha, Giba and Siyum Circles in the north, parts of Dumporijo and Giba Circles in the south, West Siang district in the east and north-east, Lower Subansiri district in the west.

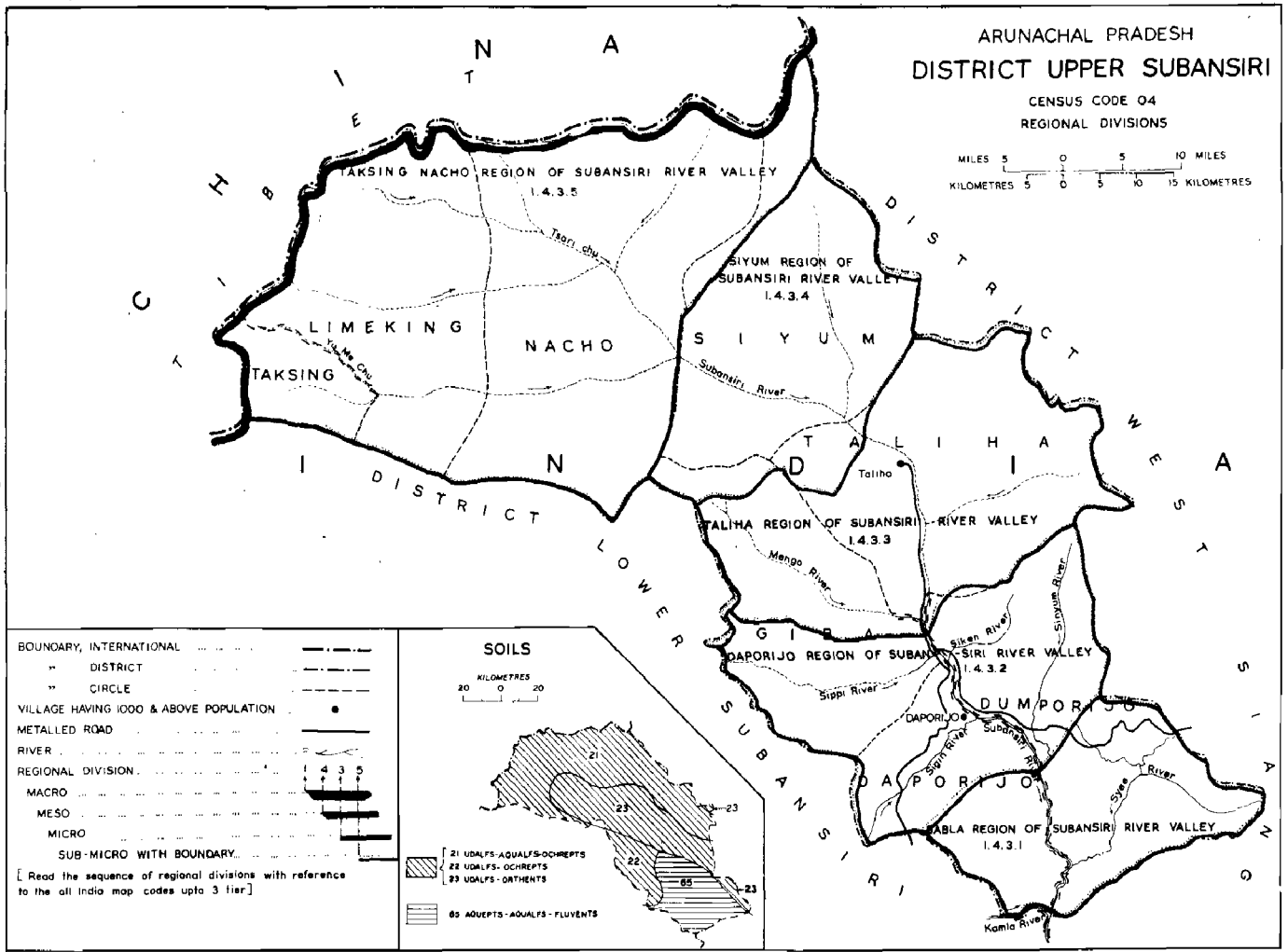
The Bomdila and Sela groups of geology is found in this region. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed soils. The area is covered by dense East-Himalayan moist temperate forests.

(iv) *Siyum Region of Subansiri River Valley (1.4.3.4)*: This region which is a part of the Subansiri river valley, covers an area of about 958 km^2 in the Inner Himalayas. The total population of the area is 6,240 living in 72 villages. The extreme north area is thinly populated.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila and Sela groups. The northern part of Siyum Circle is yet to be surveyed. The soils are high base status soils of humid region combining with shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions and recently formed soils. East Himalayan moist temperate forests spread all over the region.

(v) *Taksing-Nacho Region of Subansiri River Valley (1.4.3.5)* : The region is a part of the Inner Himalayas is an open portion of the Subansiri valley and is surrounded by high mountains of the Inner Himalayas. The region is dissected by the Subansiri river and its tributaries. The extreme north of the region is a snow-clad area which produces more water for the Subansiri river. Although the main source of the river is in Tibet, but due to melting of snow in spring and summer seasons, it receives much of its water from this region. The region covers an area of about 2,835 km^2 wherein 4,760 persons settle in 64 villages which are mostly found on both the sides of the Subansiri river. Half of the region in the northern portion remains uninhabited. The region spreads over the Taksing, Limeking and Nacho Circles and occupies a portion of Siyum Circles also. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and west, Lower Subansiri district in the south, part of Siyum Circle and West Siang district in the east.

The Sela group of geology and Majha formation are found in the southern part of Nacho and the northern part of Limeking Circle respectively. High base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions are found in the area. The area is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests.



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DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : UPPER SUBANSIRI | Census location code no. 04 | U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upper Subansiri	1.4.3.1 Babla Region of Subansiri River Valley	35 villages (15 villages in Daporijo circle, 20 villages in Dumporijo circle)	Nil	693	693	Nil	4,341	4,341	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Daporijo Region of Subansiri River Valley	100 villages (30 villages in Daporijo circle, 39 villages in Dumporijo circle, 31 villages in Giba circle)	Nil	1,159	1,159	Nil	15,644	15,644	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Taliha Region of Subansiri River Valley	90 villages (22 villages in Giba circle, 4 villages in Dumporijo circle, 64 villages in Taliha circle)	Nil	1,387	1,387	Nil	8,425	8,425	Nil
	1.4.3.4 Siyum Region of Subansiri River Valley	72 villages (6 villages in Giba circle, 21 villages in Taliha circle, 45 villages in Siyum circle)	Nil	958	958	Nil	6,240	6,240	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1.4.3.5 Taksing-Nacho Region of Subansiri River Valley	64 villages (44 villages in Nacho circle, 12 villages in Limeking circle, 8 villages in Taksing circle)	Nil	2,835	2,835	Nil	4,760	4,760	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : UPPER SUBANSIRI Census location code no. 04 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & name	Circle	Location code no. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages		Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
				In circle	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 Babla Region of Subansiri River Valley	Daporijo	20 to 31, 39, 40, 41	15			Code No. 32 to 38 are in region 1.4.3.2
		Dumporijo	41 to 60	20	35	693	
2.	1.4.3.2 Daporijo Region of Subansiri River Valley	Daporijo	1 to 19, 32 to 38, 42 to 45	30			Code No. 20 to 31, 39, 40, 41 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Dumporijo	1 to 13, 15, 19 to 40, 61, 62, 63	39			Code No. 14, 16, 17, 18 are in region 1.4.3.3 and Code No. 41 to 60 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Giba	1 to 20, 28, 29, 44 to 51, 58	31	100	1,159	Code No. 21 to 24, 27, 30 to 37, 39 to 43, 54 to 57 are in region 1.4.3.3 and 25, 26, 38, 52, 53 are in region 1.4.3.4
3.	1.4.3.3 Taliha Region of Subansiri River Valley	Giba	21 to 24, 27, 30 to 37, 39 to 43, 54 to 57	22			Code No. 25, 26, 38, 52, 53 are in region 1.4.3.4 and Code No. 28, 29, 44 to 51 are in region 1.4.3.2
		Dumporijo	14, 16, 17, 18	4			Code No. 15 is in region 1.4.3.2
		Taliha	1 to 5, 27 to 57, 59 to 86	64	90	1,387	Code No. 6 is abolished, Code No. 7 to 26 and 58 are in region 1.4.3.4
4.	1.4.3.4 Siyum Region of Subansiri River Valley	Giba	25, 26, 38, 52, 53, 59	6			Code No. 27, 30 to 37, 39 to 43, 54 to 57 are in region 1.4.3.3 and 28, 29, 44 to 51, 58 are in region 1.4.3.2
		Taliha	7 to 26, 58	21			Code No. 27 to 57 are in region 1.4.3.3
		Siyum	1 to 45	45	72	958	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	1.4.3.5	Nacho	1, 3 to 45	44			Code No. 2 is abolished
	Taksing-	Limeking	1 to 12	12			
	Nacho Region of Subansiri River Valley	Taksing	1 to 8	8	64	2,835	Remarks

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : *UPPER SUBANSIRI* Census location code no. 04 *U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH*

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	1.4.3.1 Babla Region of Subansiri River Valley	Portions of (1) Daporijo (2) Dumporijo	Tenga group, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss Miri formation.	*Udalfs-Orthents* and *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents*	The region extends over the parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo Circles. The region makes its boundaries with parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo Circles in the north-west, West Siang district in the north-east and south-east and Lower Subansiri district in the south-west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 1,350 metres in Daporijo Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres from the M.S.L. in the region. It is a part of Subansiri River Valley.
		1.4.3.2 Daporijo Region of Subansiri River Valley	Portions of (1) Daporijo (2) Dumporijo (3) Giba	Bomdila group, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group, Dolomite and Miri formation	*Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Orthents* and *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents*	The region spreads over the parts of Daporijo, Dumporijo and Giba Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Taliha Circle and a part of Giba Circle in the north, parts of Daporijo and Dumporijo Circles in the south, West Siang district in the east and Lower Subansiri district in the west. Daporijo village having more than 1000 persons is in this region. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2,783 metres above the M.S.L. in Dumporijo Circle and minimum height is above 300 metres in the region. It is a part of Subansiri River Valley From the transport and communication point of view, the region is connected with West Siang and Lower Subansiri district by metalled road.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	1.4.3.3 Taliha Region of Subansiri River Valley	Parts of (1) Giba (2) Taliha	Sela and Bomdila group	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Orthents*	The region extends over the parts of Taliha and Giba Circles. The region makes its boundaries with parts of Taliha, Giba and Siyum Circles in the north, part of Dumporijo and Giba Circles in the south, West Siang district in the east and north-east Lower Subansiri district in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 3,955 metres above the M.S.L. in Taliha Circle while the minimum height is 800 metres in Taliha and Giba Circles. taliha, the headquarters of Taliha Circle has population above 1000. It is a part of Subansiri River Valley From the transport and communication point of view, the H.Q. Talina is connected by metalled road with Daporijo region and Lower Subansiri district.
		1.4.3.4 Siyum Region of Subansiri River Valley	(1) Siyum parts of (2) Taliha (3) Giba	Northern part of the Siyum Circle not yet surveyed. In the remaining portion there are Bomdila and Sela group.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Orthents*	The region spreads over mainly in Siyum Circle and occupies some portions of Taliha and Giba Circles. The region makes its boundaries with part of Siyum Circle in the north-west, Lower Subansiri district in the south-west, parts of Giba and Taliha Circles in the south, Taliha Circle in the south-west, West Siang district in the north-east and Nacho Circle in the west. From relief point of view the maximum height of the region is 4,432 metres above the M.S.L. in Siyum Circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in Taliha Circle. It is a part of Subansiri River Valley.
		1.4.3.5 Taksing-Nacho Region of Subansiri	(1) Taksing (2) Limeking (3) Nacho and portion of (4) Siyum	In the northern part of Limeking Circle the Majha	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Orthents*	The region spreads over the Taksing, Limeking and Nacho Circles and occupies a portion of Siyum Circle also. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and west. Lower

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	River Valley	Circle	formation is available while in the southern part of Nacho Circle there is Sela group. For the remaining part of the region data is not available.		Subansiri district in the south, part of Siyum Circle and West Siang district in the east. From relief point of view the maximum height of the region is 4,812 metres above the M.S.L. in Limeking Circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in Siyum Circle. This is a part of Subansiri River Valley.

WEST SIANG DISTRICT

Prior to 1914, the district was a part of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. By a Govt. of India notification of 1914, the area covered by this district became a part of the central and eastern section of the North East Frontier Tract. In 1919, this tract was renamed as the Sadiya Frontier Tract with its headquarters at Sadiya. In 1948, the Sadiya Frontier Tract was divided into two separate units of administration called the Abor Hills district and the Mishmi Hills district. The Office of the Political Officer of Abor Hills district was located at Pasighat. The North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation 1954, renamed the 'Abor Hills district' as 'Siang Frontier Division'. The Office of the Political Officer of Siang Frontier Division was located at Along. In 1965, the Siang Frontier Division was renamed as the Siang district. The district was bifurcated into two in accordance with the Gazette Notification No. Law/Legn. 12/79 dated 13 May, 1980. These two districts are East Siang and West Siang districts. The East Siang comprises of previous independent Pasighat sub-division with its headquarters at Pasighat and West Siang district with its four sub-divisions - Along, Basar, Mechuka and Tuting and its headquarters at Along

The West Siang district is inhabited by a population of 74,164 with an area of approximately 12,006 km^2 lying roughly between longitudes $93^{O}57'E$ and $95^{O}23E$ and latitudes $27^{O}36'N$ and $29^{O}20'$ N. There are 364 villages in this district spreading in 16 administrative Circles. Along, the district headquarters, is the only urban centre available in this district.

The boundaries of the district is China (Tibet) in the north. Dibang Valley and East Siang district in the east. Assam state in the south and Upper Subansiri and a small part of Lower Subansiri districts in the west and south-west respectively.

The district is a part of the Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya. It is divided into five regions of the fourth Order on the basis of its physiography.

(i) *Likabali-Gensi Foot-Hills of Abor Hills (1.4.3.1)*:

It is a part of the Siwalik range drained by numerous small rivers viz., the Sidan or Sigen, the Jiya Dhol, the Sido, the Sigi and the Igo etc. The region spreads over an area of about 1,584 km^2 in 70 villages of the region 9,784 persons live mostly in the foot-hill areas adjoining the Assam border. The area in between Sidar or Sigen river and Likabali Circle in uninhabited. The region extends over Likabali and Gensi Circles. It also covers a part of Basar Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Along Circle and a part of Basar Circle in the north, Assam State in the south, Simen river. and East Siang district in the east, Lower Subansiri district in the west and Upper Subansiri district in the north-west.

The Upper Siwaliks, middle Siwaliks (Tipams), and Lower Siwaliks (Surmas) groups of geology are found in this region. Bichom, Miri formation, Disang/Rengging, younger Adi (Abor) volcanics are also found. The soils of the area are brown (Hydromorphic), high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and recent alluvial soils. The area is covered by dense Tropical semi-evergreen forests. It receives heavy orographic rainfall during the rainy seasons. The region is also known as Abor hills. Likabali, the main node of the region has good prospect for development.

(ii) *Tirbin-Basar Region (1.4.3.2.)*:

The region is a hilly tract of the Middle Himalaya drained by the river Syee and its tributaries. It has

an area of approximately 815 km^2. The totai population of the region is 13,972. They are settled in 68 villages. The region spreads over Liromoba and Tirbin Circles and a part of Basar Circle. it makes its boundaries with Darak Circle in the north, Upper Subansiri district in the north-west and west, part of Basar Circle and Gensi Circle in the south, Along Circle and part of Basar Circle in the east.

The Bomdila group, Tenga group, Miri formation, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss are the main geological formation of the region. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid region and recently formed soils. The region is covered by the East Himalayan sub-tropical wet-hill-forests. The Basar area of the river has a bowl - like feature due to centripetal drainage pattern opened in the western side by a small river. The area has a good fertile soil suitable for cultivation of paddy.

(iii) *Lower Siyom River Basin (1.4.3.3)*:

It is a part of the Middle Himalayas drained by the Siyom river and its tributaries. It has an approximate area of 1,984 km^2. The region has a population of 36,064 persons settling in 101 villages. A major portion of the population of the district settled in this region due to the availability of better communications and facilities for trades. The north-west portion of the area is entirely uninhabited. Along, the district headquarters and the urban centre is situated in this region. The region spreads over the Along, Darak, Kaying and Rumgong Circles and occupies some portions of Basar and Payum Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Tato Circle and a part of Payum Circle in the north, Tirbin Circle and a part of Basar Circle in the south, East Siang district in the east, Upper Subansiri district in the west and Tuting circle in the north-east.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila group, Miri formation, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss and Tenga group. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, recently formed soils and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, the southern portion of the basin is covered by dense East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forests and the northern portion by East Himalayan moist temperate forests. Although the area is badly dissected by the Siyom river and its tributaries, it has a good prospect for development.

(iv) *Upper Siyom River Basin (1.4.3.4)*:

This region is situated in the extreme north-west portion of the district and is surrounded by high mountains of the Inner Himalaya. The northern most portion of the area lies on the Mac-Mohan line. It is covered by snow. It is the remotest part of the district covering an approximate area of 3,439 km^2. The population of 8,500 settle in 92 villages of the region. Clusters of villages are found only in area by the Siyom and the Yargyap rivers. The region spreads over Mechuka, Tato, Payum and Monigong Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Tuting Circles in the north-east, China (Tibet) in the north-west, Upper Subansiri district in south-west, Darak, Kaying and a part of Payum Circle in the south-east.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila group, which is found in Payum Circle only. For the remaining area data are not available. High base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed soils are found in the area. The area is covered by the East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

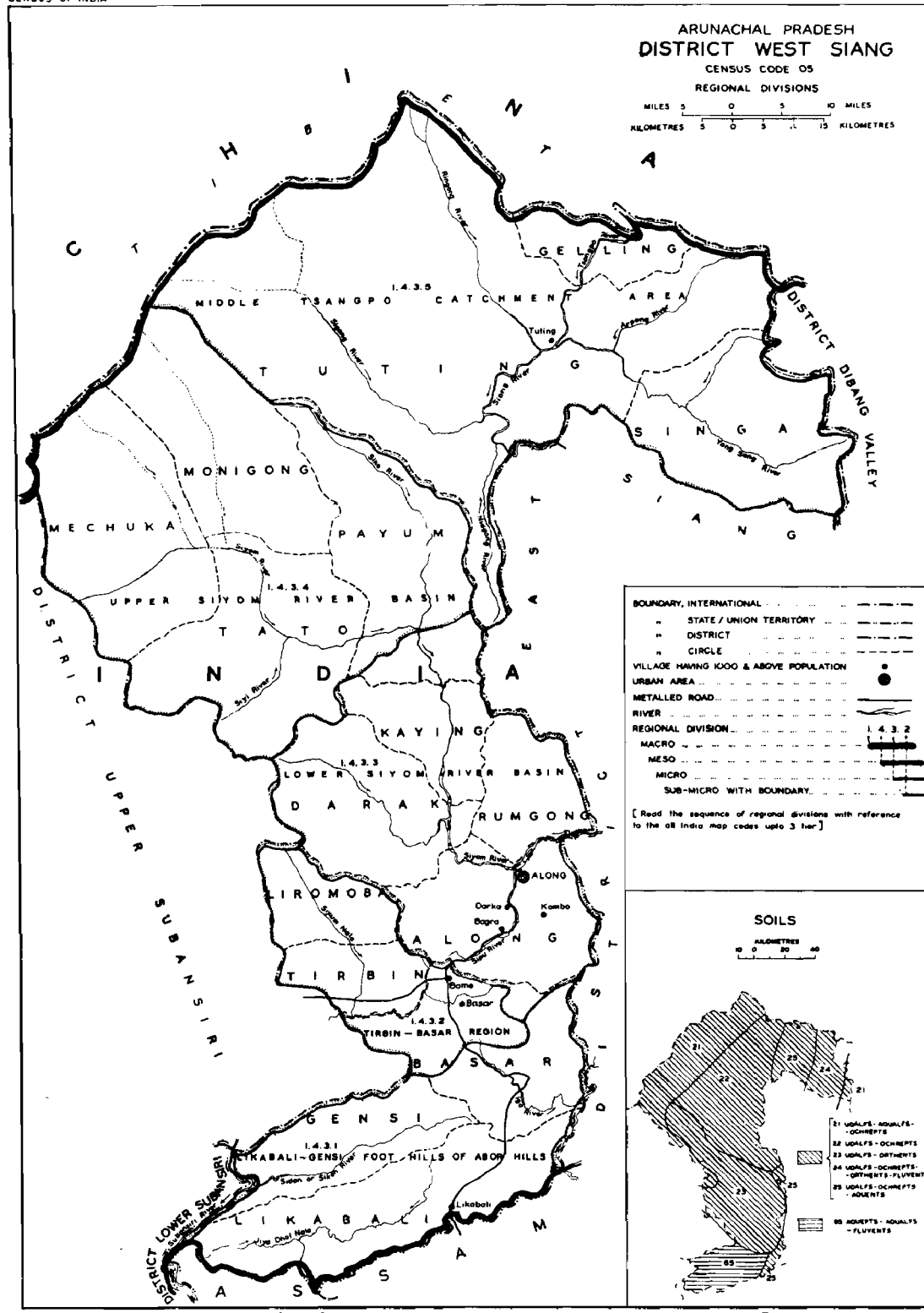
(v) *Middle Tsangpo Catchment Area (1.4.3.5)*:

The northern portion of the area is a part of the Inner Himalayas and the southern portion that of the Middle Himalayas. The region is high mountainous tract and is incessantly covered by fog. It covers an approximate area of 4,184 km^2 inhabited by a population of 5,844 settled in 33 villages. Compared to its vastness of the area, the population is very thin due to its inaccessibility and lack of communications. The villages are found in the Siang and the Yangsang river sides. The entire north-western part of the region appears to have without human habitation. The settlements are located in slopes by the river. The region is drained by the

Tsangpo river, whose source is in Tibet, and its tributaries. It is believed that this river is older than the Himalayas themselves. In its course through the Himalayas, it forms deep gorges and enters the West Siang district at a point north of Gelling, the circle headquarters is very close to international border. From its point to entry in the East Siang district it is known as Siang or Dibang river. The region extends over Tuting, Singa and Gelling Circles. This region is the northern part of the district. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and north-west, East Siang district in the south and Dibang Valley district in the east.

In the southern part of Tuting circle there is combination of Bomdila group, Dirang formation, Bichom and Tenga group. For the rest of the area geological information is not available. The soils are high base status soils of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. The area is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DISTRICT WEST SIANG
CENSUS CODE 05
REGIONAL DIVISIONS



DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : WEST SIANG | Census location code no. 05 | U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in Km^2 region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Siang District	1.4.3.1. Likabali Gensi Foot-Hills of Abor Hills	70 villages (38 villages in Likabali Circle 21 villages in Gensi Circle 11 villages in Basar Circle)	Nil	1,584	1,584	Nil	9,784	9,784	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Tirbin-Basar Region	68 villages (13 villages in Basar Circle 27 villages in Tirbin Circle 28 villages in Liromoba Circle)	Nil	815	815	Nil	13,972	13,972	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Lower Siyom River Basin	101 villages (3 villages in Basar Circle 36 villages in Along Circle 19 villages in Rumgong Circle 28 villages in Darak Circle 12 villages in Kaying Circle 3 villages in Payum Circle)	1 town Along (C.T.) (in Along Circle)	1,984	1,977	7	36,064	27,990	8,074
	1.4.3.4 Upper Siyom River Basin	92 villages (9 villages in Payum Circle 11 villages in Tato Circle 30 villages in Mechuka Circle 42 villages in Monigong Circle)	Nil	3,439	3,439	Nil	8,500	8,500	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Siang district	1.4.3.5 Middle Tsangpo Catch-ment Area	33 villages (15 villages in Tuting Circle 5 villages in Gelling Circle 13 villages in Singa Circle)	Nil	4,184	4,184	Nil	5,844	5,844	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : WEST SIANG Census location code no. 05 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number and name	Circle	Location code no of villages as per 1981	Total no. of Villages In Circle	In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 Likabali Gensi Foot-Hills Abor Hills	Likabali	1 to 38	38			
		Gensi	1 to 21	21			
		Basar	15 to 25	11	70	1,584	
2.	1.4.3.2 Tirbin-Basar Region	Basar	1 to 10, 13, 14, 27	13			Code No. 11, 12 and 26 are in region 1.4.3.3 and 15 to 25 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Tirbin	1 to 27	27			
		Liromoba	1 to 28	28	68	815	
3.	1.4.3.3 Lower Siyom River Basin	Basar	11, 12, 26	3			Code No. 13, 14 are in region 1.4.3.2 and 15 to 25 are in region 1.4.3.1
		Along	1 to 36	36			
		Rumgong	1 to 19	19			
		Darak	1 to 28	28			
		Kaying	1 to 12	12			
		Payum	6, 7, 8	3	101	1,984	
4.	1.4.3.4 Upper Siyom River Basin	Payum	1 to 5, 9 to 12	9			Code No. 6, 7, 8 are in region 1.4.3.3
		Tato	1 to 11	11			
		Mechuka	1 to 30	30			
		Monigong	1 to 42	42	92	3,439	
5.	1.4.3.5 Middle Tsangpo Catchment Area	Tuting	1 to 15	15			
		Gelling	1 to 5	5			
		Singa	1 to 13	13	33	4,184	

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : WEST SIANG Census location code no. 05 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the Division)	Geoloy	Soil	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.4.3.1 Likabali-Gensi Foot-Hills of Abor Hills	(1) Likabali (2) Gensi (3) Part of Basar	Upper Siwaliks, middle (Tipams) Siwaliks and Lower (Surmas) Siwaliks. Bichom, Miri formation, Disang/ Rengging, Younger Adi (Abor), Volcanics.	*Udalfs-Orthents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Aquepts-Aqualfs-Fluvents*	The region extends over Likabali and Gensi Circles. It covers also a part of Basar Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Along Circle and a part of Basar Circle in the north, Assam state in the south, Simen river and East Siang district in the east, Lower Subansiri district in the west and Upper Subansiri district in the north-west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 1886 metres above the M.S.L. in Gensi Circle while the minimum height is above 150 metres in Likabali Circle. It is a foot-hill of Abor hills. For transport and communication a metalled road connected the region with district H.Q. Along and also the Assam state.
		1.4.3.2 Tirbin-Basar Region	(1) Liromoba (2) Tirbin (3) a part of Basar Circle	Bomdila group, Tenga group, Miri formation, Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Orthents*	The region spreads over Liromoba and Tirbin Circles and a part or Basar Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Darak Circle in the north, Upper Subansiri district in the north-west and west, part of Basar Circle and Gensi Circle in the south, Along Circle and part of Basar Circle in the east. From physiographic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2108 metres above the M.S.L. in Liromoba Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Basar and Tirbin Circles. It is a hilly tract drained by Remi river and Siyum Nala, the tributaries of Syee river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						This region has two villages namely Bame and Basar having more than 1000 population. For transport and communication the region is connected with Upper Subansiri district and Assam state and district H.Q. Along by metalled road.
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.4.3.3 Lower Siyom River Basin	(1) Along (2) Darak (3) Kaying (4) Rumgong Parts of (5) Basar (6) Payum	Bomdila group, Miri formation Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Tenga group.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Orthents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*	The region extends over the Along, Darak, Kaying and Rumgong Circles and occupies some portions of Basar and Payum Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Tato Circle and a part of Payum Circle in the north, Tirbin Circle and a part of Basar Circle in the south, East Siang district in the east, Upper Subansiri district in the west and Tuting Circle in the north-east. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is above 3,000 metres in Darak Circle while the minimum height of the region is above 150 metres in Along and Darak Circles. It is a hilly tract, drained by Siyom river and its tributaries. The district headquarters, Along Town (C.T.) having population more than 8,000 is located in this region. The villages namely Darka, Bagra and Kombo having more than 1000 population are situated in this region. For transport and communication a metalled road connected Along with Assam state and region 1 and 2 of the district.
		1.4.3.4 Upper Siyom River Basin	(1) Payum (2) Mechuka (3) Tato (4) Monigong	There is Bomdila group in Payum Circle. For the remaining area data not available.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Orthents*.	The region spreads over Mechuka, Tato, Payum and Monigong Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Tuting Circle in the north-east, China (Tibet) in the north-west, Upper Subansiri district in the south west, Darak, Kaying and a part of Payum Circle in the south-east. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 4639

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						metres above the M.S.L. in Monigong Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Payum and Tato Circles This region is a high mountainous tract drained by river Siyom and its tributaries.
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.4.3.5 Middle Tsangpo Catch-ment Area.	(1) Tuting (2) Singa (3) Gelling	In the southern part of Tuting Circle the mixture of Bomdila group, Dirang formation Bichom and Tenga group. For the rest of the area data is not available.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region extends over Tuting, Singa and Gelling Circle. This region is the northern part of the district. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and north-west, Monigong and Payum Circle in the south-west, East Siang district in the south, and Dibang Valley district in the east. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 4,977 metres above the M.S.L. in Tuting Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Payum and Tato Circle. It is a high mountainous tract drained by river Tsangpo and its tributaries. Tuting village, the headquarters of Tuting Circle has population more than 1000.

EAST SIANG DISTRICT

The East Siang district is a wild, mountainous region and presents a remarkable topographic variety. The district is bounded on the north by Tuting subdivision of West Siang district, on the east by Dibang Valley district, on the south by Lakhimpur district of Assam and on the west by Along subdivision of. West Siang district. The mighty Siang (Dihang) river flows through this district which joins the Brahmaputra in the plains of Assam. There are several tributaries of Siang river among which Yamne, Simong, Yambung are worth-mentioning.

The East Siang district has a geographical area of about 6,512 km^2 having 143 villages with a total population of 70,451. The district is sub-divided into two subdivisions, namely, Pasighat and Mariyang subdivisions with eight Circles. Pasighat, the district headquarters is also the lone urban centre of the district.

The district is a part of the Middle Himalayas and the Siwalik ranges but the Siwalik ranges in the southern portion of the district has turned into a plain due to erosion caused by the Siang river. There are two visible physio-graphic regions in the district - a hilly tract and a plain of the Siang river. The district is divided into five regions.

(i) *Upper Catchment of Siang River (1.4.3.1)* **:**

The entire region is a part of the Middle Himalayas. It is drained by the Siang river and its tributaries. It is bounded on all sides by mountains and has a bowel like shape. It has an approximate area of 979 km^2. The total population of 5,359 live in 11 villages spotted by the Siang river. The region extends over Yingkiong and Karko Circle. The region is bounded by West Siang district on the north and west, Boleng Circle and a part of Yingkiong Circle on the south, part of Yingkiong Circle on the east.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila group, Miri formation, Disang/Rengging, Younger Adi (Abor) & volcanics. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The area is covered by dense East Himalayan moist-temperate forests.

(ii) *Lower Catchment of Siang River (1.4.3.2)*:

Forming a part of the Middle Himalayas, the region has an approximate area of 1,713 km^2 with a population of 15,619 settled in 35 villages. It is the second highly populated region of the district. The region spreads over Boleng and Pangin Circle and parts of Mariyang Circle. It also occupies a small part of Yingkiong Circle. The region is bounded by Karko Circle and small part of Yingkiong Circle on the north, Pasighat and Nari Circles on the south, Mebo and Pasighat Circle on the east and West Siang district on the west.

The geology of the region is of Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Miri formation, Disang/Rengging, Younger Adi (Abor) volcanics. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The area is covered by dense East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forests.

(iii) *Yamne River Basin (1.4.3.3)*:

The region, which lies in the Middle Himalayas is a longitudinal ill-defined valley of the river Yamme, a

tributary of the Siang river. It covers an approximate area of 1,341 km^2. A population of 7,253 settle in 15 villages. The region extends over mainly Mariyang Circle and a part of Yingkiong Circle. The region is bounded by West Siang district on the north, Pasighat and Mebo Circle on the south, Dibang Valley district on the east, Pangin Circle and part of Mariyang and Yingkiong Circles on the west.

The area has the Bomdila, the Miri formation and the Younger and Older Adi (Abor) groups of geology. A narrow strip of the volcanic formation is also found in the area. The soils of the area are of high base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recent alluvium. The area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is the inaccessible area of the district and is dissected by the river Yamne and its tributaries.

(iv) *Foot-Hills of East Siang district (1.4.3.4):*

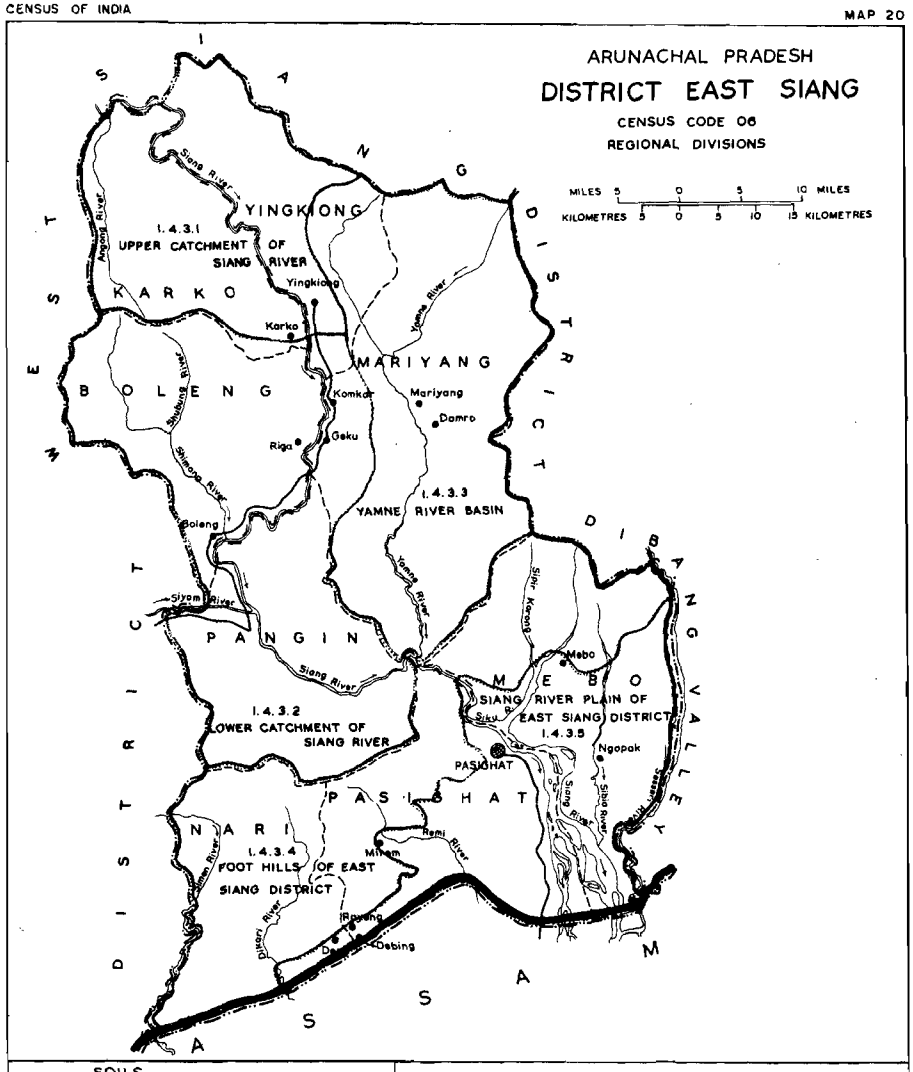
It is a part of the Siwalik ranges. It is situated in the southern portion of the district. The area is dissected by several small rivers and gullies. It covers an approximate area of 1,400 km^2 in a narrow strip running from west to east. The total population of the region is 6,492 living in 32 villages. The region spreads over Nari Circle and parts of Mebo and Pasighat Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Pangin and Mariyang Circles in the north, a part of Narl Circle and Assam state in the south, Dibang Valley district on the north-east, part of Pasighat and Mebo Circles on the south-east, West Siang district and Simen river on the west.

The geology of the region is of three types : the Upper Siwaliks, the Middle Siwaliks (Tipams) and the Lower Siwaliks (Surmas). The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed soils. The region is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. The area receives heavy orographic rainfall during rainy season.

(iv) *Siang River Plain (1.4.3.5):*

The region is an extension of the Brahmaputra plain drained by the Siang river and its tributaries and lies in the southernmost portion of the district. It has an approximate area of 1,079 km^2. A population of 35,728 settle in 50 villages and in the one town, Pasighat, which is also the district headquarters. The region extends over the parts of Pasighat and Mebo Circles. It also occupies small portion of Nari Circle. The region is bounded on the north by a part of Mebo Circle. The region is bounded on the north by a part of Mebo Circle, Assam state on the south, Dibang Valley district and Sesseri river on the east, part of Pasighat and Nari Circle on the west.

The geological information of the region is not available. The soils of the area are alluvium and recently formed soils. The forests of the area are tropical wet evergreen forests. Shrubs are also found in the area in patches scattered everywhere. The area as a whole is plain having fertile soils suitable for cultivation. The area being a plain and adjacent to Assam, is quite developed and has potentials for further development and growth.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : EAST SIANG | Census location code no. 06 | U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Siang	1.4.3.1 Upper Catch-ment of Siang River	11 Villages (6 villages in Karko Circle 5 villages in Yingkiong Circle)	Nil	979	979	Nil	5,359	5,359	Nil
	1.4.3.2 Lower Catch-ment of Siang River	35 Villages (13 villages in Boleng Circle 19 villages in Pangin Circle 3 villages in Mariyang Circle)	Nil	1,713	1,713	Nil	15,619	15,619	Nil
	1.4.3.3 Yamne River Basir	15 Villages (All in Mariyang Circle)	Nil	1,341	1,341	Nil	7,253	7,253	Nil
	1.4.3.4 Foot-Hills of East Siang District	32 Villages (20 villages in Nari Circle 11 villages in Pasighat Circle 1 village in Mebo Circle)	Nil	1,400	1,400	Nil	6,492	6,492	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Siang	1.4.3.5 Siang River Plain & East Siang District	50 Villages (7 villages in Nari Circle, 30 villages in Pasighat Circle, 13 villages in Mebo Circle)	(1 town Pasighat (CT) (In Pasighat Circle)	1,079	1,068	11	35,728	26,589	9,139

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : EAST SIANG Census location code no. 06 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Circle	Location code no. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total no. of villages		Area of Regional Division in km^2	Remarks
				In Circle	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.3.1 Upper Catch-ment of Siang River	Karko	1 to 6	6			
		Yingki-ong	1 to 5	5	11	979	
2.	1.4.3.2 Lower Catch-ment of Siang River	Boleng	1 to 13	13			
		Pangin	1 to 19	19			
		Mariyang	4, 6, 7	3	35	1,713	Code No. 5 is in region 1.4.3.3
3.	1.4.3.3 Yamne River Basin	Mariyang	1, 2, 3, 5, 8 to 18	15	15	1,341	Code No. 4, 6, 7 are in region 1.4.3.2
4.	1.4.3.4 Foot-Hills of East Siang District	Nari	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14 to 22, 24 to 27	20			Code No. 4, 6 to 9, 13 and 23 are in region 1.4.3.5
		Pasighat	4, 22, 27, 30 to 35, 40, 41	11			Code No. 5 to 21, 23 to 26, 28, 29, 36 to 39 are in region 1.4.3.5
		Mebo	5	1	32	1,400	
5.	1.4.3.5 Siang River Plain of East Siang District	Nari	4, 6 to 9, 13, 23	7			Code No. 5, 10, 11, 12 & 14 to 22 are in region 1.4.3.4
		Pasighat	1, 2, 3, 5 to 21, 23 to 26, 28, 29, 36 to 39	30			Code No. 4, 22, 27, 30 to 35 are in region 1.4.3.4
		Mebo	1 to 4, 6 to 14	13	50	1,079	Code No. 5 is in region 1.4.3.4

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : EAST SIANG Census location code no. 06 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the divisions)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.4.3.1 Upper Catch-ment of Siang River	(1) Ying-kiong (2) Karko	Bomdila group, Miri formation, Disang/ Rengging, Younger Adi (Abor) Volcanics	*Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region extends over Yingkiong and Karko Circle. The region makes its boundaries with West Siang district in the north and west, Boleng Circle and a part of Yinkiong Circle in the south, part of Yingkiong Circle in the east. From relief point of view, maximum height of the region is above 1500 metres in Yingkiong Circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in the region. The region as a whole is a part of the catchment area of Siang river, surrounded by high mountains. The villages, Karko and Yingkiong have a population above 1000. From the transport and communication point of view, a metalled road connected the headquarters of Yingkiong Circle with West Siang district.
		1.4.3.2 Lower Catchment of Siang River	(1) Boleng (2) Pangin Parts of (3) Mariyang (4) Yingkiong	Ziro, Daporijo and Bomdila Gneiss, Miri formation, Disang/ Rengging, Younger Adi (Abor) Volcanics.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region spreads over Boleng and Pangin Circles and parts of Mariyang Circle. It occupies also a small part of Yingking Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Karko Circle and small part of Yingking Circle in the north, Pasighat and Nari Circles in the south, Mebo and Pasighat Circles in the east and West Siang district in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the maximum height of the region is 3075 metres above the M.S.L. in Boleng Circle while the minimum height above 150 metres in Pangin Circle. It is a part of the Lower Catchment area of Siang river and is a hilly tract drained by river Siang and its tributaries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						A metalled road connected this region with West Siang district. Boleng, Riga of Boleng Circle and Geku and Komkar of Mariyang Circle have population above 1000 in this region.
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.4.3.3 Yamne River Basin	(1) Mari-Yang (2) Ying-kiong	Bomdila group, Miri formation Older and Younger Adi (Abor) Volcanics.	*Udalfs-Adualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*	The region extends mainly over Mariyang Circle and a part of Yingkiong Circle. The region makes its boundaries with West Siang district in the north, Pasighat and Mebo Circle in the south, Dibang Valley district in the east, Pangin Circle and part of Mariyang and Yingkiong Circles in the west. From relief point of view, the minimum and maximum height varies between 150 to 3000 metres above the M.S.L. in this region. It is a part of Siwalik range, and drained by the river Siang and its tributaries. Villages — Mariyang and Damro, having above 1000 population, are in this region.
		1.4.3.4 Foot-Hills of East Siang District	(1) Nari (2) Part of Pasighat (3) Part of Mebo	Bomdila group, Miri formation Bichom, older and younger Adi (Abor) Volcanics Disang/ Renggiri, Upper Siwaliks Middle Siwaliks (Tipams) Lower Siwaliks (Surmas)	*Udalfs-Orthents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents and Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region spreads over Nari Circle and parts of Mebo and Pasighat Circles. The region makes its boundaries with Pangin and Mariyang Circles in the north, a part of Nari Circle and Assam state in the south, Dibang Valley district in the north-east, part of Pasighat and Mebo Circles in the south-east, West Siang district and Simen river in the west. From relief point of view, the maximum height of the region is 2188 metres above the M.S.L. in Nari Circle while the minimum height is above 150 metres also in Nari Circle. It is a part of Siwalik range and drained by the river Siang and its tributaries. It is the foot hills of the East Siang district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.4.3.5 Siang River plain of East Siang District	Parts of (1) Pasighat (2) Mebo (3) Nari	Data not available	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Fluvents-Aquepts*.	The region extends over the parts of Pasighat and Mebo Circles. It also occupies small portions of Nari Circle. The region makes its boundaries with a part of Mebo Circle in the north, Assam state in the south, Dibang Valley district and Sesseri river in the east, parts of Pasighat and Nari Circle in the west. From relief point of view, maximum height of the region is above 600 metres in Mebo Circle and minimum height is below 150 metres in Pasighat and Mebo Circles. It is a part of Brahmaputra plain. Pasighat town, the headquarters of the East Siang district having population above 9000 is in this region. Depi village under Nari Circle, Mirem, Rayeng and Debing villages under Pasighat Circle, Ngopak and Mebo villages under Mebo Circle having above 1000 persons are in this region. A metalled road connected the district headquarters of the region with Assam.

EASTERN ARUNACHAL PRADESH HIMALAYA

The area lies in the easternmost portion of the Himalayas across the Inner, the Middle Himalayas and the Siwaliks. Three districts of Arunachal Pradesh are situated in this area. These are Dibang Valley, the Lohit and the Tirap districts. In this area, about three fourths of the Siwalik range had been eroded and changed into plains like the Dibang, the Lohit and the Dihing plains. Though all the plains of Arunachal Pradesh are an eastward extension of the Brahmaputra plain, they are separated from it for political and administrative purposes.

DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT :

The entire district is a part of the Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas having two types of physiography - hill tract and the plains. The district itself is a 'V' shaped valley of the Dibang river consisting of five small valleys formed by the tributaries of the Dibang river. The Dibang valley district derives its name from the river Dibang which flows through it and finally debouches into the plains where it meets Lohit river near Sadiya. The district is a wild, mountainous area and presents a remarkable topographical variety. The district is bounded on the north by China, on the south partly by Assam and partly by Tezu subdivisions of Lohit district, on the east by China and Hayuliang sub-division of Lohit district and on the west by East Siang and West Siang districts.

Prior to June, 1980 Dibang Valley used to be a part of Lohit district. However, then it was an independent sub-division under the administrative control of an Additional Deputy Commissioner. In accordance with the Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganisation of District) Act, 1980 (Act No. 5 of 1980), the hitherto independent subdivisions was declared as a district under a Deputy Commissioner. The area of the district is 13,029 km^2 with a population of 30,978. The district has two very contrasting features - it is the biggest district in area and the smallest district in population. It consists of a number of sub valleys formed by the tributaries of Dibang river, namely, Dri, Matum, Ithun, Talen, Empra, Ahi, Sesseri rivers. This district was very badly affected by the great earthquake of 1950 when the Dibang river completely changed its course sweeping off the old Sadiya Town, supposed to be one of the most beautiful towns of northern Assam.

Anini is the district headquarters where the Deputy Commissioner, the overall administrative head of the district has his office. Anini is a beautiful plateau situated in between Dri and Matun rivers. The district has six Circles having 232 villages distributed in two subdivisions namely, Anini and Roing.

The district is subdivided into seven regions on the basis of its topography.

(i) *Dibang River Plain (1.4.4.1)*

This region lies in the southernmost portion of the district. It covers an area of 1,152 km^2 with a population of 22,033 settling in 52 villages. This region has the highest population in the district because of its available communications and other trade facilities. The region extends over a part of Dambuk and Roing Circle. It is bounded on the north by a part of Dambuk and Roing Circle, on the west by East Siang district, on its north by Assam state and on the east by Lohit district.

In the northern part of Roing Circle there are Miri formation and upper Siwaliks as its geology. For the

rest of the area data are not available. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils and of recently formed soils. The entire area is covered by tropical semi-evergreen forests.

(ii) *Foot-Hills of Dibang Valley district (1.4.4.2):*

It is a part of the Middle Himalayas but marooned by powerful streams. It covers an area of about 1,488 km^2 with a population of 627 distributed in 9 villages. The area is very sparsely populated due to its rugged terrains and deep gullies formed by numerous streams and rivers. It spreads over the parts of Roing, Desali, and Dambuk Circles. It is bounded on the north by Anelih Circle, on the south by parts of Dambuk and Roing Circles, on the east by Desali and Lohit district and on the west by the East Siang district.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila group, Dirang and Miri formations & upper Siwaliks. The soils of the area are high base status of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial and recently formed soils (recent alluvium) The entire area is covered by tropical semi-evergreen forests.

(iii) *Ahi River Valley (1.4.4.3):*

This is a part of the Middle Himalayas drained by the Ahi river, a tributary of the Dibang river. It covers an area of about 647 km^2. Its population of 711 live in 17 villages situated along the river Ahi. The region spreads over parts of Roing, Desali and Dambuk Circles. It is bounded on the north by Anelih, on the south by the parts of Dambuk and Roing Circles, on the east by Desali and Lohit district and on the west by the East Siang district.

The Bomdila group, Miri formation, older and younger Adi Volcanics, Disang/Rengging types of geological formations are found in this region. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is a well-defined 'V' shaped valley of the river Ahi.

(iv) *Emra River Valley (1.4.4.4):*

The northern portion of the region is a part of Inner Himalayas and the southern portion that of the Middle Himalayas. The region has an area of about 1,503 km^2 with a population of 251 living in 8 villages located along the Emra river. The region spreads over the parts of Etalin Circle and a very small portion of Anelih Circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Anelih Circle in the south, Anini Circle and a part of Etalin Circle in the east and West Siang district in the west.

The geological information of the region is not available. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and high base status soils (Hydromorphic). There are two types of forests in the region. The northern portion of the valley is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forests and the southern portion by the tropical semi-evergreen forests. The area is considered as a remote one as it does not have any communication. The northern most portion of the area is snow-clad one, lying alongwith the Mac-Mohan line.

(v) *Dri-Matun River Valley (1.4.4.5):*

The valley, a part of the Inner Himalayas, lies in the northen-most part of the district. It is a combined valley of two rivers - the Dri river and the Matun river. The region covers an area of about 4,181 km^2. Its population of 3,889 found in 48 villages. The population seems to concentrate only in areas in the lower course of the Dri river and its tributary,

the Matun river. The region spreads over the Circle Anini. It makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east, Etalin Circle in the south-east and south west.

The geological information of the region is not available. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The entire region is covered by East Himalayan Moist temperate forests. The northernmost and easternmost portion of the valley are snow-clad areas. Anini, the district headquarters which is located in this region is not connected by any means of surface communication .

(vi) *Tangon River Valley (1.4.4.6)*:

The valley lies in the Inner and Middle Himalayas. It covers an area of about 2,533 km^2 with a population of 807 living in 27 villages scattered in areas by the Tangon river and its tributaries. The easternmost portion of the region is covered with snow. It is a 'V' shaped valley having no communication facilities as a result of which the area is sparsely populated. The region extends over the part of Etalin Circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east, Desali Circle in the south, Anini Circle and a part of Etalin Circle in the west.

The geological information of the area is not available. The soils are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, recently formed (Hydromorphic) alluvial soils and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The south-east portion of the area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests and the north-west portion by the East Himalayan moist temperate forests.

(vii) *Ithun River Valley (1.4.4.7)*:

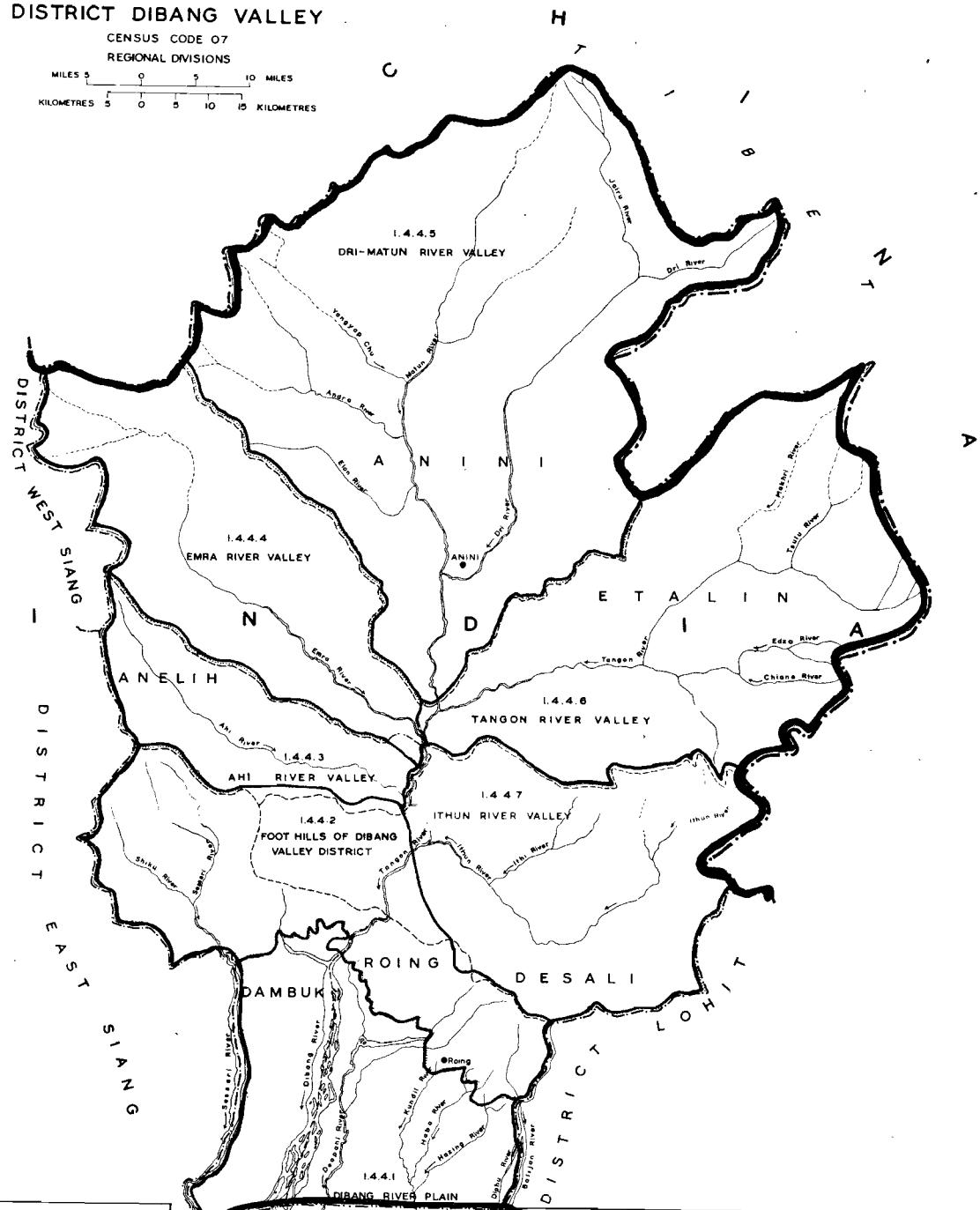
The region is a part of the Inner and the Middle Himalayas. It is an ill-defined 'V' shaped valley of the Ithum river, a tributary of the Dibang river. It covers an approximate area of 1,525 km^2. Its population of 2,492 live in 63 villages located mostly in the western and southern portion by the course of the Ithun river. This region occupies mainly Desali Circle. It makes its boundaries with Etalin Circle in the north, Roing Circle and Lohit district in the south, China (Tibet) and Lohit district in the east and Anelih Circle and a part of Desali Circle in the west.

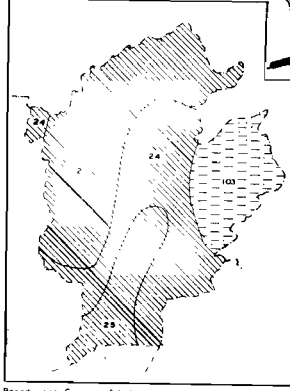
The geology of the region is of Dirang formation, which is available in the western part of Desali Circle. For other parts the data are not available. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions recently formed soils, recently formed (Hydromorphic) alluvial soils and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The north-eastern portion of the area by the Chinese border is covered with snow. The area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. The area does not have any means of surface communication.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DISTRICT DIBANG VALLEY

CENSUS CODE 07

REGIONAL DIVISIONS





SOILS

Kilometres 10 0 20 40

21 UDALFS – AQUALFS – OCHREPTS

24 UDALFS – OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – FLUVENTS

25 UDALFS – OCHREPTS – AQUENTS

103 GLACIERS AND SNOW CAP

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE/U T

" DISTRICT

" CIRCLE

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

1.4.4.5

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

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : DIBANG VALLEY | Census location code no. 06 | U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of Villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in Region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dibang Valley	1.4.4.1 Dibang River Plain	52 Villages (41 villages in Roing circle, 11 villages in Dambuk circle)	Nil	1,152	1,152	Nil	22,033	22,033	Nil
	1.4.4.2 Foot-Hills of Dibang Valley District	9 Villages (3 villages in Roing circle, 6 villages in Desali circle)	Nil	1,488	1,488	Nil	627	627	Nil
	1.4.4.3 Ahi River Valley	17 Villages (All in Anelih circle)	Nil	647	647	Nil	711	711	Nil
	1.4.4.4 Emra River Valley	8 Villages (2 villages in Anelih circle, 6 villages in Etalin circle)	Nil	1,503	1,503	Nil	251	251	Nil
	1.4.4.5 Dri-Matun River Valley	48 Villages (All in Anini circle)	Nil	4,181	4,181	Nil	3,889	3,889	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dibang Valley	1.4.4.6 Tangon River Valley	27 villages (All in Etalin circle)	Nil	2,533	2,533	Nil	807	807	Nil
	1.4.4.7 Ithun River Valley	63 villages (All in Desali circle)	Nil	1,525	1,525	Nil	2,492	2,492	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : DIBANG VALLEY Census location code no. 07 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & Name	Circle	Location code no. of Census Villages as per 1981	Total No. of Villages In Circle	Total No. of Villages In Division	Area of Regional Divisions in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.4.1 Dibang River Plain	Roing	1 to 10, 14 to 18, 20, 21, 22, 29 to 48, 51, 52, 53	41			Code No. 50 is abolished. Code No. 11, 12, 13 are in region 1.4.4.2 and Code No. 19, 23 to 28 & 49 are actually under administrative jurisdiction of Dibang Valley district but geographically situated in Lohit district in region 1.4.4.1
		Dambuk	1 to 11	11	52	1,152	
2.	1.4.4.2 Foot-Hills of Dibang Valley District	Roing Desali	11, 12, 13 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55	3 6	9	1,488	Code No. 48, 49, 52, 53 are in region 1.4.4.7
3.	1.4.4.3 Ahi River Valley	Anelih	1 to 6, 9 to 19	17	17	647	Code No. 7, 8 are in region 1.4.4.4
4.	1.4.4.4 Emra River Valley	Anelih Etalin	7, 8 29 to 34	2 6	8	1,503	
5.	1.4.4.5 Dri-Matun River Valley	Anini	1 to 48	48	48	4,181	
6.	1.4.4.6 Tangon River Valley	Etalin	1 to 12, 14 to 28	27	27	2,533	Code No. 13 is abolished
7.	1.4.4.7 Ithun River Valley	Desali	1 to 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56 to 59	63	63	1,525	Code No. 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55 are in region 1.4.4.2

N.B.–The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above area approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : DIBANG VALLEY Census location code no. 07 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative divisions (Circle under the divisions)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.1 Dibang River Plain	Parts of (1) Dambuk (2) Roing	There are Miri formation and Upper Siwaliks in the northern part of Roing Circle. Rest of the area is not surveyed.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*	The region extends over the parts of Roing and Dambuk circles. The region makes its boundaries with the parts of Roing and Dambuk circles in the north, Assam state in the south, Balijan river and Lohit district in the east, Sesseri river and East Siang district in the west. From relief point of view, this is a plain of Dibang river and also a part of Assam plain having height of 150 to 370 metres.
		1.4.4.2 Foot-Hills of Dibang Valley district	Parts of (1) Roing (2) Desali (3) Dambuk	Bomdila group, Dirang formation, upper Siwaliks	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*	The region extends over the parts of Roing, Desali and Dambuk circles. The region makes its boundaries with Anelih circle in the north, parts of Dambuk and Roing circles in the south, Lohit district in the south-east, Desali circle in the east and west Siang district in the west. From relief point of view, the minimum and maximum height varies from 150 to 1800 metres in this region. It is a foot-hill of the district. Roing, the H.Q. of Roing circle, has more than 1000 persons and is located in this region.
		1.4.4.3 Ahi River plain	Anelih	The northern part of the Anelih circle is not yet surveyed. In the remaining area there are Bomdila group and Dirang formation.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region occupies only Anelih circle. The region makes its boundaries with the Etalin circle in the north, Dambuk and Desali circles in the south, Tangon river in the east and East Siang districts in the west. From relief point of view, the region has the height of 600 to 3069 metres above the M.S.L. It has 'V' shaped well defined valley of Ahi river, a tributary of Dibang river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.4 Emra River Valley	Parts of (1) Etalin (2) Anelih	Not available	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*	The region spreads over the parts of Etalin circle and a very small portion of Anelih circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Anelih circle in the south, Anini circle and a part of Etalin circle in the east, West Siang district in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 4,255 metres above the M.S.L. in Etalin circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres. It has a 'V' shaped valley of river Emra, a tributary of Dibang river.
		1.4.4.5 Dri-Matun River Valley	Anini	Data not available	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*	The region spreads over the circle Anini. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east, Etalin circle in the south-east and south-west. From physio-graphic point of view, the region has a maximum height of 4938 metres above the M.S.L. while the minimum height is above 900 metres. It has a 'V' shaped ill-defined combined valley of Dri and Matun rivers. The circle H.Q. Anini has population above 1000.
		1.4.4.6 Tangon River Valley	Parts of Etalin	Not available	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and Glaciers and Snow Caps.	The region extends over the parts of Etalin circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east, Desali circle in the south, Anini circle and a part of Etalin circle in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 4,776 metres above the M.S.L. while the minimum height is above 600 metres. This region has a 'V' shaped valley of Tangon river, a tributary of Dibang river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.7 Ithun River Valley	Parts of Desali	In the western part of Desali Circle, Dirang formation is found. For remaining portion information not available.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Glaciers* and Snow Caps.	The region is occupying mainly Desali circle. The region makes its boundaries with Etalin circle in the north, Roing circle and Lohit district in the south, China (Tibet) and Lohit district in the east and Anelih circle and a part of Desali circle in the west. From relief point of view, the region has the height of above 600 to 4500 metres. It has a 'V' shaped ill-defined valley of Ithun river, a tributary of Dibang river.

LOHIT DISTRICT

The name of the district is derived from the river Lohit that flows through the district. Prior to 1914, the district was a part of Lakhimpur district. By 1914 the North East Frontier Tract was constituted with three political changes and the area covered by this district became a part of the central and eastern section which falls under the said political changes. In 1919, the central and eastern section was renamed as the Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1943, some area from both the Sadiya Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were carved out and Tirap Frontier Tract was formed. In 1948, under the North-East Frontier Tracts (Internal Administration) Regulation, 1948, the remaining portion of the Sadiya Frontier Tract was divided into two separate administrative charges, namely the Abor Hills district and the Mishmi Hills district each under the charge of a Political Officer with headquarters at Pasighat and Sadiya respectively. In 1951, the plains portion of the Mishmi Hills district was transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Government of Assam. In 1952, the headquarters of the Mishmi Hills district was shifted from Sadiya to Tezu. Accordingly to the North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954, the North st Frontier Tract came to be known as North-East Frontier Agency and the Mishmi Hills district was renamed as the Lohit Frontier Division. In 1956, the Dibang Valley was constituted as a separate administrative unit within the division and placed under the charge of an Additional Political Officer with his headquarters at Roing which was subsequently shifted to Anini. In 1965 under the North-East Frontier Agency (Administration) Regulation, 1965, the Lohit Frontier Division came to be known by its present name the Lohit district and the Political Officer and Additional Political Officer were redesignated as the Deputy Commissioner and the Additional Deputy Commissioner respectively. In June, 1980, under the Arunachal Pradesh Reorganisation of Districts Act, 1980, the Lohit district was bifurcated into two independent districts namely Lohit district and Dibang Valley district. The district headquarters of the Lohit district is at Tezu, the only urban centre in the district.

The district is inhabited by 69,498 persons covering an approximate area of 11,402 km^2 spreading in 456 villages under Tezu, Namsai and Hayuliang subdivisions in 11 Circles.

The entire district is a part of the Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalayas. The western portions of the district is a continuity of the Brahmaputra plain and the remaining portion is a hilly tract. This hill tract is being delineated into region of the fourth order on the basis of their valleys & other factors. The district is being divided into five regions.

(i) *Lohit River Plain (1.4.4.1):*

This region is entirely an extension of the Brahmaputra plain. It has two important rivers, the Lohit and the Noa-Dihing. It covers an area of about 2,612 km^2 of the district. Its population of 52,155 settle in one town, Tezu, the district headquarters and in 153 villages (including 8 villages having population of 168 falling administratively in the Dibang Valley district and geographically in the Lohit district. Above 60 per cent of the population of the district, settle in this region due to its easy access and contiguity to Assam. The region extends over the Lekang and Namsai Circle. It also occupies the parts of Tezu, Chowkham and Wakro Circle. The region makes its boundaries with part of Tezu Circle in the north, Tirap district in the south,

part of Wakro and Chowkham Circles in the east and Dirak river and Assam state in the west.

The geology of the region is of Upper Siwaliks and Dirang formation, which is available in Chowkham Circle and the middle part of Tezu Circle respectively. The data for the remaining parts are not available. The soils are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium), high base status soils (Hydromorphic), recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils and brown soils (Hydromorphic). The entire area is covered by tropical wet evergreen forests. It has fertile soils suitable for cultivation. The district headquarters town, Tezu, is a well-planned town of Arunachal Pradesh having good potential for growth. However, during the rainy season the town used to be cut off from Assam due to flood caused by many rivers.

(ii) *Wakro-Tidding Valley (1.4.4.2):*

The region, constituted by three small valley of the Kamlang, the Lam and the Tiding river, is actually a part of the Middle Himalayas. It covers an area of about 2,694 km^2. The area has 58 villages wherein 4,313 persons reside. The population of the area settle mostly in the areas by the riverside. The region extends over the parts of Wakro, Hayuliang and Tezu Circles. A small portion of Chowkham Circle is also under this region. It is bounded by China (Tibet) on the north, Tirap district on the south, Chaglongam. Hawai and a part of Hayuliang Circle on the east and Dibang Valley district in the north-west and parts of Tezu, Chowkham and Wakro Circles on the west.

The north-east parts of Hayuliang Circle are yet to be surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. In the remaining parts, the Sela group and Dirang formation are found. The soils are high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The northern portion of the area is covered by tropical semi-evergreen forests and the southern portion by tropical wet evergreen forests. There is one lake named 'Glo Howel' at an altitude of 1,400 metres in the upper ridges of one of the tributary of the Kamlang river.

(iii) *Delei and Dav Valley (1.4.4.3):*

The entire region is situated in the Inner Himalayas. It is drained by the river Delei and Dav. It covers an area of about 1,643 km^2. It has a population of 4,046 living in 105 villages spread mostly by the river side. The region spreads over mainly Chaglongam and Goiliang Circles and a portion of Hayuliang Circle. It is bounded by China (Tibet) on the north, Hayuliang Circle on the south and west, Kibithoo and Walong Circle and a portion of Goiliang Circle on the east.

The geological information for the region is not available. The soils are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The northern portion of the area is covered by the East Himalayan moist temperate forests and the southern portion by the tropical semi-evergreen forests. The area as a whole is a combined 'V' shaped valley of two rivers, the Delei and Dav, both tributaries of the Lohit river. The northern-most portion of the region is a snow-clad area.

(iv) *Kibithoo-Walong Region (1.4.4.4.):*

The region is a part of the Inner Himalayas and it is from here that the Inner Himalayas turn totally southwards. The region covers an area of about 2,465 km^2. A population of 1,199 settle in 24 villages located along the Krownaon river. The region extends over the Kibithoo and Walong Circles and also covers a portion of Goiliang Circle. Its boundaries are with China (Tibet) on the north, Hawai Circle and a part of Walong Circle on the south, Burma on the east and parts of Hayuliang

and Goiliang Circle and Chalongam Circle on the west.

The geological information of the region is not available. The soils are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The entire region is covered by the east himalayan moist temperate forests. The northernmost portion of the area is glacial and snow-clad. The most spectacular distribution of lakes are seen in the upper parts of the watershed of the Tellu river in the east as well as in the west of the Walong area. Most of these lakes are located at an altitude of above 3,000 metres and appears to have been formed by glacial action. These lakes are about one hundred in number both large and small. The entire area is considered a remote one as it has no communication facilities.

(v) *Hawai Region (1.4.4.5):*

The entire region is located in the Inner Himalayas and the Middle Himalayas. It is drained by the Tellu river and its tributaries. It covers an area of about 1,988 km^2. It has a population of 7,953 living in 124 villages. The eastern and southern portion of the region remains uninhabited. The region extends over the entire Hawai Circle and a part of Hayuliang Circle. It also covers a small portion of Walong Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Goiliang Circle, parts of Walong and Hayuliang Circles of the north, Tirap district on the south, Burma on the east and south-east, part of Hayuliang Circle and Wakro Circle on the west.

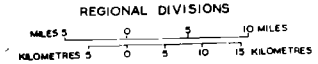
In the north-western part of Hawai Circle, Sela group of geological formation is available. Rest of the areas are yet to be surveyed. The soils are high base status soils of humid regions, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils and recently formed soils. The entire region is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests.

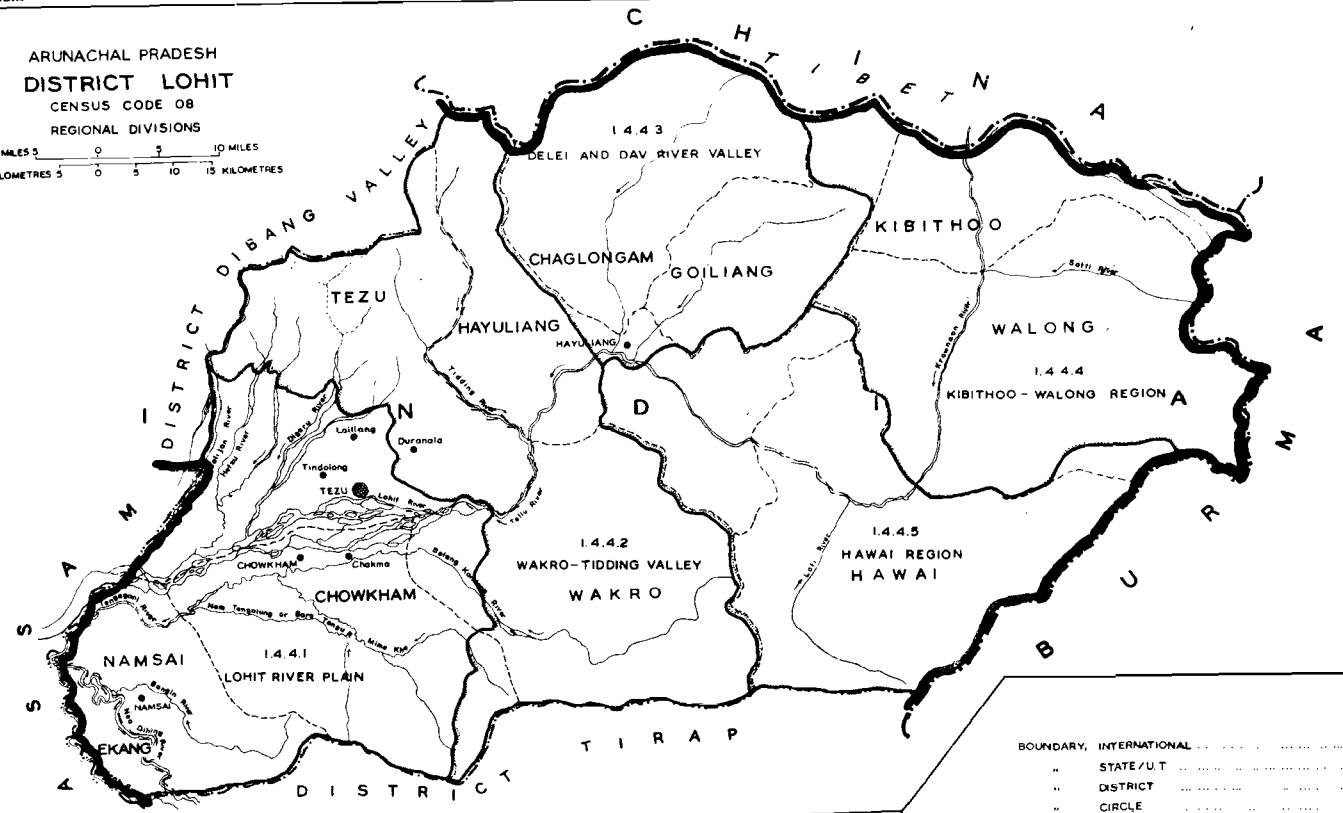
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT LOHIT

CENSUS CODE 08

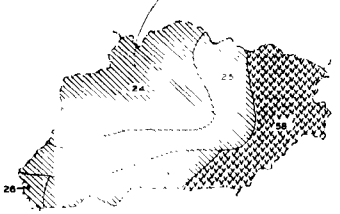
REGIONAL DIVISIONS





SOILS

Kilometres 10 0 20 40



21 UDALFS-AQUALFS-OCHREPTS
24 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-FLUVENTS
25 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUENTS
28 UDALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS

58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE/U.T
" DISTRICT
" CIRCLE
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA
RIVER
REGIONAL DIVISION 1 4 4 3
MACRO
MESO
MICRO
SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

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

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : LOHIT Census location code no. 08 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No.	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lohit	1.4.4.1 Lohit River plain	154 villages (8 villages of Roing Circle under Dibang Valley district 38 villages in Lekang Circle 26 villages in Chowkham Circle 22 villages in Tezu Circle 8 villages in Wakro Circle 52 villages in Namsai Circle)	1 Town Tezu (C.T.) (in Tezu Circle)	2,612	2,604	8	52,155	45,916	6,239
	1.4.4.2 Wakro-Tidding Valley	57 villages (25 villages in Wakro Circle 6 villages in Tezu Circle 26 villages in Hayuliang Circle)	Nil	2,694	2,694	Nil	4,313	4,313	Nil
	1.4.4.3 Delei and Dav River Valley	105 villages (35 villages in Goiliang Circle 52 villages in Changlongam Circle 18 villages in Hayuliang Circle)	Nil	1,643	1,643	Nil	4,046	4,046	Nil
	1.4.4.4 Kibithoo-Walong Region	24 villages (7 villages in Kibithoo Circle 17 villages in Walong Circle)	Nil	2,465	2,465	Nil	1,199	1,199	Nil
	1.4.4.5 Hawai region	124 villages (68 villages in Hayuliang Circle 56 villages in Hawai Circle)	Nil	1,988	1,988	Nil	7,953	7,953	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : LOHIT Census location code no. 08 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Division Number & name	Circle	Location code no. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages, In Circle	Total No. of villages, In Division	Area of Regional Division in Km^2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.4.1 Lohit River plain	Roing (Dibang Valley district)	19, 23 to 28, 49	8			These villages are actually under administrative jurisdictions of Dibang Valley district but geographically situated in Lohit district.
		Lekang	1 to 38	38			
		Namsai	1 to 52	52			
		Chowkham	1 to 26	26			
		Tezu	1 to 20, 22, 23	23			Code No. 21 is in region 1.4.4.2
		Wakro	4, 5, 6, 24 to 28	8	155	2,612	Code No. 7 and 15 are abolished, Code No. 8 to 14 and 16 to 23 are in region 1.4.4.2
2.	1.4.4.2 Wakro-Tidding Valley	Wakro	1, 2, 3, 8 to 14, 16 to 23, 29 to 35	25			Code No. 4, 5, 6 and 24 to 28 are in region 1.4.4.1 and village location Code No. 7 & 15 are abolished.
		Tezu	21, 24 to 28	5			Code No. 22, 23 are in region 1.4.4.1
		Hayuliang	1 to 12, 18, 97 to 109	26	56	2,694	Code No. 13 to 17, 19 to 30 are in region 1.4.4.3 and Code No. 31 to 96 are in region 1.4.4.5
3.	1.4.4.3 Delei and Dav River Valley	Goiliang	1 to35	35			
		Chag-longam	1 to 52	52			
		Hayuliang	13 to 17, 19 to 30, 112	18	105	1,643	Code No. 18, 97 to 109 are in region 1.4.4.2 and Code No 31 to 96 and 110. 111 are in region 1.4.4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	1.4.4.4 Kibithoo-Walong region	Kibithoo-Walong	1 to 7 1 to 17	7 17	24	2,465	
5.	1.4.4.5 Hawai region	Hayuliang Hawai	31 to 96, 110, 111 1 to 56	68 56	124	1,988	Code No. 97 to 109 are in region 1.4.4.2

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : LOHIT Census location code no. 08 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.4.4.1 Lohit River plain	(1) Lekang (2) Namsai Parts of (3) Chowkham (4) Tezu (5) Wakro (6) 8 villages of Roing circle under administrative jurisdictions of Dibang Valley district	In Chowkham circle there is upper Siwaliks and Dirang formation is found in the middle part of Tezu circle. For remaining part of the region data is not available.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts Aquepts*.	The region extends over the Lekang and Namsai circles. It occupies also parts of Tezu, Chowkham and Wakro circles. 8 nos. of villages of Roing circle under the administrative jurisdictions of Dibang Valley district are included in this region because these villages are geographically situated in this region. The region makes its boundaries with part of Tezu circle in the north, Tirap district in the south, parts of Wakro and Chowkham circles in the east, Dirak river and Assam state in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 900 metres above the M.S.L. in Tezu circle while the minimum height is below 150 metres in the region. It is a plain of river Lohit and it is also a part of Assam plain or Brahmaputra plain. Tezu town, the district H.Q. of Lohit district is in this region having population of more than 6000 persons. Namsai, the H.Q. of Namsai circle, Chowkham, Chakma under Chowkham circle, Tindolong and Loiliang under Tezu circle having population above 1000, are in this region.
		1.4.4.2 Wakro-Tidding Valley	Parts of (1) Wakro (2) Hayuliang (3) Tezu (4) Chowkham	North-east parts of Hayuliang circle not yet surveyed. In the remaining parts there are Sela group and Dirang formation	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*	The region extends over the parts of Wakro, Hayuliang and Tezu circles. A small portion of Chowkham circle is also under this region. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Tirap district in the south, Chaglongam, Hawai and a part of Hayuliang circle in the east, Dibang valley district in the north-west and parts of Tezu, Chowkham and Wakro circle in the west.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						From physio-graphic point of view, the region has maximum height of 4500 metres above the M.S.L. in the Wakro and Hayuliang circles while the minimum height is above 300 metres also in the same circles. It is a part of Middle Himalayas having valleys of Tidding and Kamlang rivers. Duranala village of Tezu circle having more than 1000 persons falls in this region.
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.4.4.3 Delei and Dav River Valley	(1) Chaglongam Parts of (2) Goiliang (3) Hayuliang	Not available.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents*.	The region spreads over mainly Chaglongam and Goiliang circles. A small portion of Hayuliang circle is also under this region. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Hayuliang circle in the south and west, Kibithoo circle, Walong circle and a portion of Goiliang circle in the east. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 5,233 metres above the M.S.L. in Goiliang circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in Hayuliang and Chaglongam circles. It has a combined valley of Delei and Dav rivers, the tributaries of Lohit river. Hayuliang, the H.Q. of the Hayuliang circle has more than 1000 persons and falls in this region.
		1.4.4.4 Kibithoo-Walong region	(1) Kibithoo (2) Walong (3) Portion of Goiliang	Not available.	*Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*.	The region extends over the Kibithoo and Walong circles. A small portion of Goiliang circle is also under this region. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Hawai circle and a part of Walong circle in the south, Burma in the east, parts of Hayuliang and Goiliang circles and Chaglongam circle in the west. From relief point of view, the region has maximum height of 5136 metres above the M.S.L. in the Kibithoo circle while the minimum height is above 600 metres in the Walong circle. It is a part of Inner Himalayas drained by river Tellu and its tributaries. The area falls under the upper valley of Lohit river and badly dissected by the river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.4.4.5 Hawai region	(1) Hawai Parts of (2) Hayuliang (3) Walong	In the north-western part of Hawai circle, Sela group is available. Rest of the area is not surveyed.	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents-Fluvents*, *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquents* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*.	The region extends over mainly Hawai circle and a part of Hayuliang circle. It covers also a small portion of Walong circle. The region makes its boundaries with Goiliang circle, parts of Walong and Hayuliang circles in the north, Tirap district in the south, Burma in the east and south-east, part of Hayuliang circle and Wakro circle in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the region has a maximum height of 4816 metres above the M.S.L. in Walong circle while the minimum height is above 300 metres in Hawai circle. It is a part of Inner Himalayas, drained by Tellu river. The area is also a middle valley of Lohit or Tellu rivers.

TIRAP DISTRICT

The name of the district is derived from the Tirap river which flows through the district. Before, 1914 the district was a part of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. In 1914, the central and eastern section of North East Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were carved out of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. The entry of the British subjects into these Tracts was regulated by an 'Inner Line'. In 1919, the name of the central and eastern section of the North East Frontier Tract was changed to Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1943, a new administrative charge was created with certain areas from the Sadiya Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract and named as the Tirap Frontier Tract. In 1954, the Tirap Frontier Tract was renamed as the Tirap Frontier Division was later on renamed as the Tirap district.

Tirap district is divided into four subdivisions with 14 administrative Circles and 376 villages. The district is inhabited by 128,650 persons covering an area of 7,024 km^2.

The eastern part of the Himalaya ranges extend prominently southward towards Vijoynagar, where it meets the Patkai ranges. The major part of the district falls under the Patkai ranges but the south-western part of the district is an extension of the Naga hills, an off-shoots of the Himalayas.

The district is being divided into six regions of the fourth order on the basis of its physiography.

(i) *Noa-Dihing River Valley (1.4.4.1):*

The valley is bounded on the north by Lohit district, Burma and Nampong Circle on the south, Burma on the east, parts of Diyun and Miao Circles on the west. It extends over the Vijoynagar Circle and parts of Miao and Diyun Circles. It covers an area of about 2,411 km^2 with a population of 5,394 settling in 23 villages found only in the upper most and lowermost course of the Noa-Dihing river.

The geology of the area are the Barail, Upper Siwaliks and Lower Siwaliks (Surmas). The soils are of high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, high base status soils of humid regions and high base status soils (Hydromorphic). The area is covered by dense tropical wet-evergreen forests. It is the remotest portion of the district and is badly dissected by the Noa-Dihing river. There is no communication facilities in the region. It is a 'V' shaped valley of the Noa-Dihing river.

(ii) *Dihing River Plain (1.4.4.2):*

The region is a plain of the Noa-Dihing and the Buri-Dihing rivers and is an extension of Assam plains. It has an area of about 569 km^2. The total population of 36,356 settle in 101 villages of the region. By area and when compared to other regions of the district, this region seems to be densely populated. This is due to its accessibility and availability of communication and facilities for trades. The region spreads over the Bordumsa Circle and parts of Miao and Diyun Circles. The region is bounded by the Lohit district on the north, Nampong Circle and Namphuk river on the south, parts of Miao and Diyun Circles on the east and the state of Assam on the west and south-west.

The geology of the region is still unsurveyed. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid regions, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern

regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic), high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils and recently formed soils. The region as a whole is covered by dense tropical wet-evergreen forests. The entire region is a plain having good potentialities for growth.

(iii) *Namphuk River Valley (1.4.4.3):*

The valley is situated in the Patkai ranges covering an area of about 890 km^2 It has a population of 2,728 settling in 26 villages mostly located in the western portion of the region. The region extends over Nampong Circle and a portion of Miao Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Miao Circle and Namphuk river in the north, Burma in the south, Miao Circle in the east and Manmao Circle in the west.

Maximum area of the region is not surveyed. In eastern and western part of Nampong Circle there are Barail, Disang/Rengging and lower Siwaliks (Surmas). The soils are of high base status red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, high base status soils of humid regions, high base status soils (Hydromorphic), red and yellow forest soils and brown soils (Hydromorphic). The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet-evergreen forests. It is a well defined 'V' shaped valley of the river Namphuk. It runs parallel to the Patkai ranges in westward direction.

(iv) *Namchik-Tirap River Valley (1.4.4.4):*

It is a combined valley of the Tirap and the Namchik rivers. The two rivers have their source at the top of the Patkai ranges. The region covers an area of about 1,300 km^2 with a population of 23,954 settling in 105 villages. The region spreads over Laju, Changlang and Manmao Circles. It also occupies small portions of Nampong and Khonsa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Tirap river and Assam in the north, Burma in the south, part of Nampong Circle in the east, a part of Changlang Circle in the north-west, Namsang Circle in the west and Wakka Circle in the south-west. In the Patkai range of the region there is 'V' shaped combined valley of Tirap and Namchik rivers.

The geology of the area falls under the Barail and the Disang/Rengging groups. The main soils of the region are high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic), recently formed soils and red and yellow forest soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests. Though the region is a part of the Patkai ranges, it has a good communication facilities with Assam.

(v) *Namsang and Dirak River Valley (1.4.4.5):*

The region consists of two small valleys of the Namsang and Dirak rivers. The region covers an area of about 640 km^2. A population of 12,193 settle in 40 villages. The region extends over the parts of Khonsa and Changlang Circles and mainly occupies Namsang Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Buri-Dihing river and Assam in the north, Laju Circle in the south, parts of Changlang and Khonsa Circle in the east and part of Khonsa Circle in the west.

The geology of the area is of Barail and the Lower Siwaliks (Surmas) groups. The soils are high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic) and recently formed soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests. The region lies in the northernmost position of the Patkai ranges and is well connected with Assam plain.

(vi) *Tisa River Valley (1.4.4.6):*

The valley forms a part of the Patkai ranges. It covers an area of about 1,214 km^2 with a population of 48,025 settling in 81 villages. The region spreads over Kanubari, Niausa, Pongchou

and Wakka Circles. It also occupies a portion of Khonsa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Assam state in the north, Burma in the south, Namsang & Laju Circle and a part of Khonsa Circle in the east, Nagaland in the west.

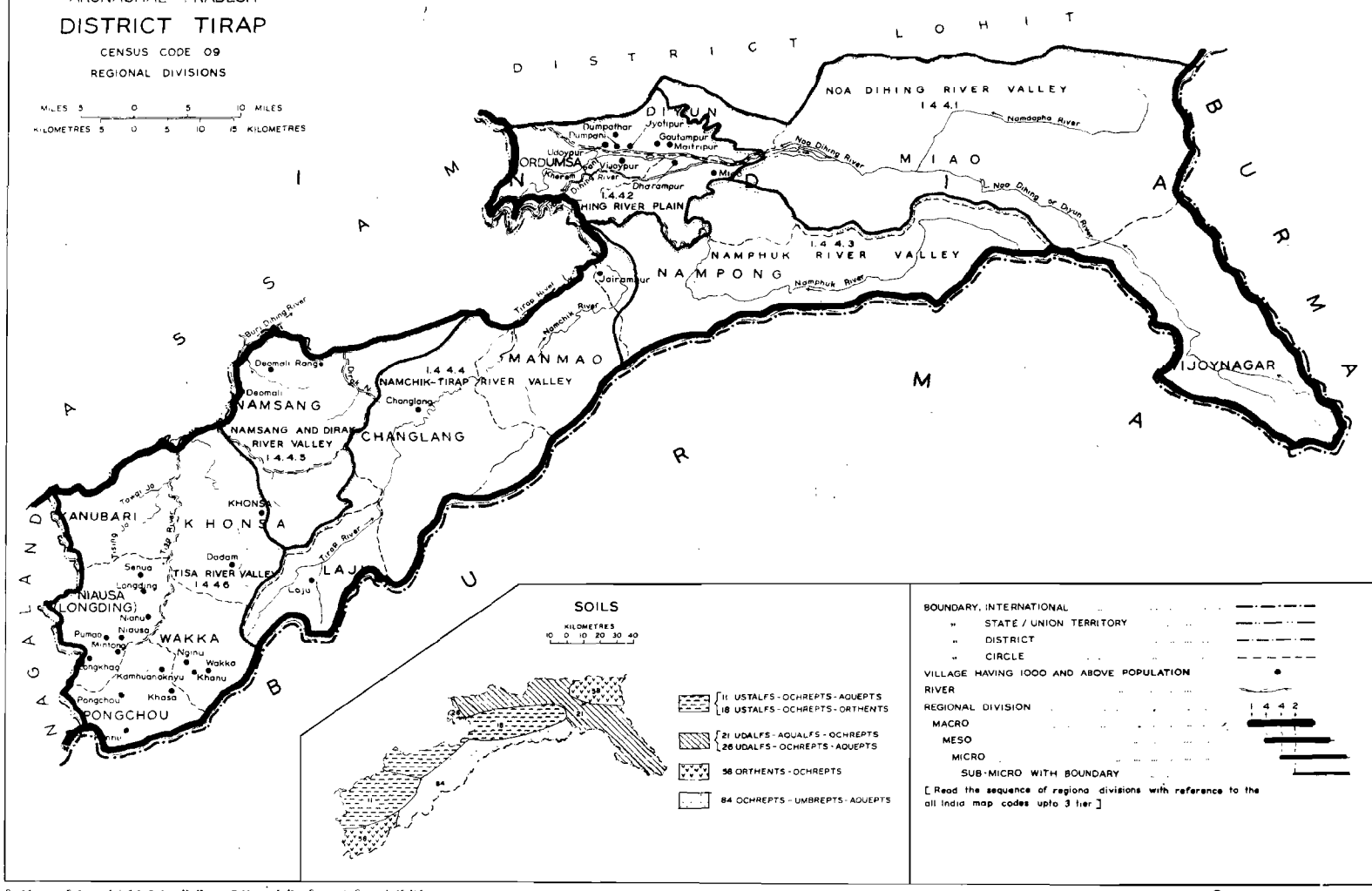
The geology of the region are the Disang/ Rengging, Barail, Lower Siwaliks (Surmas). The soils of the area are high base status - red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic) and recently formed soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests. The area has motorable road upto Pongchou, the southern-most Circle headquarters near the Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh border which was in 1983 used as the terminus of the Trans-Himalayan Car Rally.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT TIRAP

CENSUS CODE 09

REGIONAL DIVISIONS



SOILS

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

" STATE / UNION TERRITORY

" DISTRICT

" CIRCLE

VILLAGE HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION

RIVER

REGIONAL DIVISION

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

SUB-MICRO WITH BOUNDARY

1 4 4 2

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

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

DATA ON REGIONAL DIVISIONS

District name : TIRAP Census location code no. 09 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

District	Region No	No. of villages in each region as evolved	No. of Towns in region	Area in Km^2 in region			Population in region		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirap district	1.4.4.1 Noa-Dihing River Valley	23 villages (12 villages in Vijoynagar circle 11 villages in Miao circle)	Nil	2,411	2,411	Nil	5,394	5,394	Nil
	1.4.4.2 Dihing River plain	101 villages (27 villages in Bordumsa circle 25 villages in Diyun circle 49 villages in Miao circle)	Nil	569	569	Nil	36,356	36,356	Nil
	1.4.4.3 Namphuk River Valley	26 villages (4 villages in Miao circle 22 villages in Nampong circle)	Nil	890	890	Nil	2,728	2,728	Nil
	1.4.4.4 Namchik Tirap River Valley	105 villages (4 villages in Nampong circle 29 villages in Manmao circle 51 villages in Changlang circle 21 villages in Laju circle)	Nil	1,300	1,300	Nil	23,954	23,954	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirap district	1.4.4.5 Namsang and Dirak River Valley	40 villages (4 villages in Changlang circle, 23 villages in Namsang circle, 13 villages in Khonsa circle)	Nil	640	640	Nil	12,193	12,193	Nil
	1.4.4.6 Tisa River Valley	81 villages (27 villages in Khonsa circle, 11 villages in Wakka circle, 10 villages in Pongchau circle, 14 villages in Niausa circle, 19 villages in Kanubari circle)	Nil	1,214	1,214	Nil	48,025	48,025	Nil

N.B. The area figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

REGION-WISE VILLAGE CODES, 1981

District name : TIRAP Census location code no. 09 U.T. : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District Number & name	Circle	Location Code No. of census villages as per 1981	Total No. of villages		Area of Regional Division in km^2	Remarks
				In Circle	In Division		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1.4.4.1 Noa-Dihing River Valley	Vijoynagar	1 to 12	12			
		Miao	15, 35, 49 to 56, 58	11	23	2,411	Code No. 16, 17, 20 to 34, 36 to 48, 57 are in region 1.4.4.2 and 18, 19 are in region 1.4.4.3
2.	1.4.4.2 Dihing River plain	Bordumsa	1 to 27	27			
		Diyun	1 to 25	25			
		Miao	1 to 5, 7, 9 to 14, 16, 17, 20 to 34, 36 to 48, 57, 59 to 64	49	101	569	Code No. 6, 8, 18, 19 are in region 1.4.4.3 and Code No. 15, 35, 49 to 56, 58 are in region 1.4.4.1
3.	1.4.4.3 Namphuk River Valley	Miao	6, 8, 18, 19	4			Code No. 7, 9 to 14, 16, 17 are in region 1.4.4.2 and 15 is in region 1.4.4.1
		Nampong	1 to 20, 22, 25	22	26	890	Code No. 21, 23, 24 are in region 1.4.4.4
4.	1.4.4.4 Namchik-Tirap River Valley	Nampong	21, 23, 24, 26	4			Code No. 22 and 25 are in region 1.4.4.3
		Manmao	1 to 29	29			
		Changlang	2, 6 to 52, 54, 55, 56	51			Code No. 3, 4, 5 are in region 1.4.4.5 and location Code No. 53 is abolished.
		Laju	1 to 21	21	105	1,300	
5.	1.4.4.5 Namsang and Dirak River Valley	Changlang	1, 3, 4, 5	4			Code No. 2 is in region 1.4.4.4
		Namsang	1 to 23	23			
		Khonsa	11, 13 to 23, 25	13	40	640	Code No. 12, 24 are in region 1.4.4.6
6.	1.4.4.6 Tisa River Valley	Khonsa	1 to 10, 12, 24, 26 to 40	27			Code No. 11, 13 to 23, 25 are in region 1.4.4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	1.4.4.6 Tisa River Valley	Wakka	1 to 11	11			
		Pongchau	1 to 10	10			
		Niausa (Longding)	1 to 14	14			
		Kanubari	1 to 19	19	81	1,214	

N.B. The figures of sub-micro regions shown above are approximate.

STATEMENT ON REGION-WISE PHYSIO-CULTURAL DETAILS

District name : TIRAP Census location code no. 09 U.T. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

U.T.	District name	Division No. and name	Name of administrative division (Circle under the division)	Geology	Soils	Physio-cultural characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1.4.4.1 Noa-Dihing River Valley	(1) Vijoy-nagar Parts of (2) Miao (3) Diyun	The eastern and southern part of Miao circle not yet surveyed. In the rest of the area there are Barail, Upper Siwaliks, Lower Siwaliks (Surmas)	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*, *Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Orthents-Ochrepts*	The region extends over the Vijoynagar circle and parts of Miao and Diyun circles. The region makes its boundaries with Lohit district in the north, Burma and Nampong circle in the south, Burma in the east, parts of Diyun and Miao circles in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a height of about 300 to 3000 metres from the M.S.L. It is a 'V' shaped valley of Noa-Dihing river between Patkoi range and extension of Lohit frontier range.
		1.4.4.2 Dihing River plain	(1) Bordumsa Parts of (2) Diyun (3) Miao	Not yet surveyed	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*, *Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Udalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts*.	The region spreads over the Bordumsa circle, and parts of Miao and Diyun circles. The region makes its boundaries with Lohit district in the north, Nampong circle and Namphuk river in the south, parts of Miao and Diyun circles in the east, Assam in the west and south-west. From physiographic point of view the region has maximum height of above 300 metres in Miao circle and minimum height below 150 metres in Bordumsa circle. It is a plain of Noa-Dihing and Buri-Dihing river. It is also a part of Assam plain. The villages - Dumpani, Dumpathar, Udaypur, Jyotipur, Gautampur, Maitripur under Diyun circle, Vijoypur under Bordumsa circle, Miao and Dharampur under Miao circle having more than 1000 persons fall within this region.
		1.4.4.3 Namphuk River	(1) Nampong (2) Portion of Miao	Maximum area of the region	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents*,	The region extends mainly over Nampong circle and a portion of Miao circle is also under this region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Valley		not yet surveyed. In eastern and western part of Nampong circle there are Barail, Disang/ Rengging, and Lower Siwaliks (Surmas).	*Udalfs-Aqualfs-Ochrepts* and *Ochrepts-Umbrepts Aquepts.*	The region makes its boundaries with Miao circle and Namphuk river in the north, Burma in the south, Miao circle in the east, Manmao circle and a part of Nampong circle in the west. From relief point of view, the height of the region varies from 150 to 1,350 metres from the M.S.L. In the Patkoi range of the region. There is a 'V' shaped valley of river Namphuk.
		1.4.4.4 Namchik-Tirap River Valley	(1) Manmao (2) Changlang (3) Laju Parts of (4) Nampong (5) Khonsa	Barail, Disang/ Rengging	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents* and *Ochrepts-Umbrepts-Aquepts*	The region spreads over the Laju, Changlang and Manmao circles. It also occupies small portions of Nampong and Khonsa circles. The region makes its boundaries with Tirap river and Assam in the north, Burma in the south, part of Nampong circle in the east, a part of Changlang circle in the north-west, Namsang circle in the west and Wakka circle in the south west. In the Patkoi range of the region there is 'V' shaped combined valley of Tirap and Namchik rivers. From physio-graphic point of view, the region has a maximum height of above 1350 metres in Laju circle while the minimum height is below 150 metres in Changlang circle. Jairampur of Nampong circle, Changlang H.Q. of Changlang circle and Laju village of Laju circle having above 1000 persons, are in this region.
		1.4.4.5 Namsang and Dirak River Valley	(1) Namsang Parts of (2) Khonsa (3) Changlang	Disang/ Rengging, Barail, Lower Siwaliks (Surmas)	*Usalfs-Ochrepts Aquepts* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.*	The region extends over the parts of Khonsa and Changlang circles and mainly occupies Namsang circle. The region makes its boundaries with Buri Dihing river and Assam in the north, Laju circle in the south, parts of Changlang and Khonsa circle in the east, part of Khonsa circle in the west. From relief point of view, the region has a maximum height of 1410 metres above the M.S.L. in Namsang circle while the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						minimum height is below 150 metres in the same circle. It has an ill-defined combined valley of Dirak and Namsang rivers The villages-Deomali and Deomali Range having more than 1000 persons are in this region.
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1.4.4.6 Tisa River Valley	(1) Kanubari (2) Niausa (Longding) (3) Pongchou (4) Wakka (5) A part of Khonsa	Disang/ Rengging, Barail Lower Siwaliks (Surmas)	*Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts* and *Orthents-Ochrepts.*	The region spreads over Kanubari, Niausa, Pongchou and Wakka circles. It also occupies a portion of Khonsa circle. The region makes its boundaries with Assam state in the north, Burma in the south, Namsang, Laju circles and a part of Khonsa circle in the east, Nagaland in the west. From physio-graphic point of view, the region has a maximum height of above 1350 metres in Niausa circle while the minimum height is below 150 metres in Kanubari circle. It has a 'V' shaped ill-defined valley of Tisa river in Patkoi range. In this region there are 16 villages having more than 1000 persons. The names of the villages are as follows:— Dadam village and Khonsa the H.Q. of Khonsa circle, Wakka, Khanu, and Nginu under Wakka circle, Kamhuanoknu, Konnu, Khasa and Pongchou under Pongchou circle, Senua, Longding, Nianu, Niausa, Pumao, Mintong and Longkhao under Niausa circle.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTITUENTS BY DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUB-MICRO REGIONS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH AND ASSAM

Macro region with Code No. & name		Meso region with Code No. & name		Union Territory/ State	Micro region with Code No. & name		District	Sub-micro Region with Code No. & name	
1		2		3	4		5	6	
				BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY					
1.	The Northern Mountains	1.4	North Eastern Himalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4.3	Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	East Siang	1.4.3.5	Siang River plain of East Siang district
					1.4.4	Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.1	Dibang River plain
							Lohit	1.4.4.1	Lohit River plain
							Tirap	1.4.4.2	Dibang River plain
		1.5	Eastern Hill Zone	Assam	1.5.8	Karbi Anglong & North Cachar Hills	Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.2	Jamuna plain
							Karbi Anglong	1.5.8.7	Kopili plain
2.	The Great plains	2.7	Brahmaputra Valley		2.7.1	Western Brahmaputra Valley	Goalpara	2.7.1.2	Golokganj-Bijni plain
							Kamrup	2.7.1.2	Sarbhog-Barpeta lowland
							Kamrup	2.7.1.3	Nalbari-Rangia plain
							Goalpara	2.7.1.4	Brahmaputra flood plain
							Kamrup	2.7.1.4	Brahmaputra flood plain
					2.7.2	Central Brahma-putra Valley	Nagaon	2.7.2.1	Brahmaputra flood plain
							Nagaon	2.7.2.2	Nagaon region
							Darrang	2.7.2.2	Central plain
							Darrang	2.7.2.3	Brahmaputra flood plain
							Nagaon	2.7.2.3	Kopili-Jamuna region
					2.7.3	Eastern Brahma-putra Valley	Dibrugarh	2.7.3.1	Dibang-Lohit interfluve
							Sibsagar	2.7.3.1	Brahmaputra flood plain
							Lakhimpur	2.7.3.2	Subansiri plain
							Sibsagar	2.7.3.2	Jorhat plain
							Dibrugarh	2.7.3.2	Brahmaputra flood plain

1	2	3	4	5	6	
				Sibsagar	2.7.3.3	Sibsagar plain
				Dibrugarh	2.7.3.3	Dibrugarh plain
				Lakhimpur	2.7.3.3	Brahmaputra flood plain
				Dibrugarh	2.7.3.4	Doom Dooma-Margherita region
			FOOT HILLS			
The Northern Mountains	1.4	North Eastern Himalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	West Siang	1.4.3.1 Likabali-Gensi Foot Hills of Abor Hills
					East Siang	1.4.3.4 Foot Hills of East Siang district
					Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.6 Foot Hills of Lower Subansiri district
					West Kameng	1.4.3.6 Foot Hills of West Kameng district
					East Kameng	1.4.3.7 Seijosa Foot Hills of East Kameng district
				1.4.4 Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley	1.4.4.2 Foot Hills of Dibang Valley district
			KAMENG VALLEY			
					West Kameng	1.4.3.2 Bichom River Valley
					East Kameng	1.4.3.2 Pachuk River Basin
					East Kameng	1.4.3.3 Seppa region
					West Kameng	1.4.3.3 Tammaphu River Basin
					Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.4 Panyor River Basin
					East Kameng	1.4.3.4 Pipu-Dipu region
					West Kameng	1.4.3.4 Tenga Valley
					Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.5 Dikrong River Valley
					East Kameng	1.4.3.5 Papu valley
					West Kameng	1.4.3.5 Bhairabkund River Valley
					East Kameng	1.4.3.6 Pakke River Valley

1	2	3	4	5	6
			SUBANSIRI RIVER VALLEY		
				Upper Subansiri 1.4.3.1	Babla region of Subansiri River Valley
				Upper Subansiri 1.4.3.2	Daporijo region of Subansiri River Valley
				Lower Subansiri 1.4.3.2	Khru River Valley
				Upper Subansiri 1.4.3.3	Taliha region of Subansiri River Valley
				Lower Subansiri 1.4.3.3	Kamla River Valley
				Upper Subansiri 1.4.3.4	Siyum region of Subansiri River Valley
				Upper Subansiri 1.4.3.5	Taksing-Nacho region of Subansiri River Valley
			SIANG RIVER VALLEY		
				East Siang 1.4.3.1	Upper Catchment of Siang River
				East Siang 1.4.3.2	Lower Catchment of Siang River
				East Siang 1.4.3.3	Yamne River Basin
				West Siang 1.4.3.3	Lower Siyom River Basin
				West Siang 1.4.3.4	Upper Siyom River Basin
				West Siang 1.4.3.5	Middle Tsangpo Catchment area
			DIBANG VALLEY		
		1.4.4	Eastern Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	Dibang Valley 1.4.4.3	Ahi River Valley
				Dibang Valley 1.4.4.4	Emra River Valley
				Dibang Valley 1.4.4.5	Dri-Matun River Valley
				Dibang Valley 1.4.4.6	Tangon River Valley
				Dibang Valley 1.4.4.7	Ithun River Valley
			LOHIT RIVER VALLEY		
				Lohit 1.4.4.2	Wakro-Tidding Valley
				Lohit 1.4.4.3	Delei and Dav River Valley
				Lohit 1.4.4.4	Kibithoo-Walong Region
				Lohit 1.4.4.5	Hawai region

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			DIHING-TIRAP VALLEY			
				Tirap	1.4.4.1	Noa-Dihing River Valley
				Tirap	1.4.4.3	Namphuk River Valley
				Tirap	1.4.4.4	Namahik-Tirap River Valley
				Tirap	1.4.4.5	Namsang and Dirak River Valley
				Tirap	1.4.4.6	Tisa River Valley
			MOUNTAINS			
			1.4.3 Western Arunachal Pradesh Himalaya	East Kameng	1.4.3.1	Chayengtajo region
				Lower Subansiri	1.4.3.1	High Mountainous region of Lower Subansiri district
				West Siang	1.4.3.2	Tirbin-Basar region