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**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**WARDHA DISTRICT**

**1964-65**



**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**



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S O C I O - E C O N O M I C R E V I E W

AND

D I S T R I C T S T A T I S T I C A L A B S T R A C T

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W a r d h a D I S T R I C T

1964-65

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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY-1

## WARDHA DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	District	Division	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. LOCATION</b>					
1.1	North Latitudes	Degrees	20.18 - 21.21	17.56 - 21.46	16.4 - 22.1
1.2	East Longitudes	"	78.4 - 79.15	75.57 - 80.9	72.6 - 80.9
<b>2. CLIMATE</b>					
2.1	Rainfall (1964)	Mms.	1047.2		
2.2	Temperature (1964)				
	a) Maximum (absolute)	Centigr.	43.1		
	b) Minimum	"	10.9		
	c) Average	"	27.0		
<b>3. AREA &amp; POPULATION (According to 1961 Census)</b>					
3.1	Area	Sq.Kms.	6304.1	97,762.9	306,345
3.2	No. of Towns	Numbers	6	67	266
3.3	No. of villages	"	1373	15,262	38,867
	i) Inhabited	"	872	15,837	35,851
	ii) Uninhabited	"	401	2,425	3,016
3.4	Rural population	"	4,84,262	71,65,086	233,91,157
3.5	Urban population	"	1,50,015	20,68,656	111,62,561
3.6	Total population	"	6,34,277	92,33,742	395,53,718
3.7	Population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes	(Sc.C)	15,143	3,46,553	22,26,914
3.8	Total workers	"	3,16,638	47,77,845	189,48,481
	i) As cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	Number	2,44,804	36,43,919	132,47,077
	ii) Others	"	71,834	11,33,926	57,01,404
3.9	Non-Workers	"	3,17,639	44,55,897	206,05,237
3.10	Literacy Percentage				
	i) Male	Percentage	43.4	41.1	42.0
	ii) Female	"	17.0	14.1	16.8
	iii) Persons	"	30.4	27.9	29.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	<u>AGRICULTURE (1963-64)</u>				
4.1	Cultivable Area	'00' Hectare	4,582	54,960	2,12,660
4.2	Area not available for cultivation	'00' "	1,708	6,502	25,070
4.3	Area sown				
	i) Net	'00' "	4,110	49,228	1,81,420
	ii) Gross	'00' "	4,150	50,588	1,91,240
4.4	Area irrigated				
	i) Net	'00' Acres	61	2,800	11,540
	ii) Gross	'00' "	62	2,820	13,080
4.5	Area under forests	'00' "	663	28,079	54,190
4.6	Cropped area under foodgrains	'00' "	2,233	31,034	1,27,090
4.7	Land Revenue collection (1963-64)	'00' Rs.	13,151	1,71,624	7,50,320
5.	<u>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (1961)</u>				
5.1	Livestock	Numbers	4,91,165	69,43,678	260,48,004
5.2	Cattle	"	3,61,389	47,94,399	153,27,575
5.3	Buffaloes	"	40,732	6,48,467	30,87,014
5.4	Sheeps	"	7,157	2,14,344	20,92,678
5.5	Goats	"	77,219	12,05,119	51,80,813
5.6	Horses and Ponies	"	1,643	19,599	1,04,501
5.7	Other Livestock	"	3,025	61,750	2,55,423
5.8	Poultry	"	1,37,707	25,14,172	105,77,855
5.9	Numbers of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	"	6	96	349
6.	<u>INDUSTRIES</u>				
6.1	Working Factories in 1963	"	37	913	9,090
6.2	Average Daily Employment in 1963	"	6,901	73,706	8,58,780
7.	<u>ELECTRICITY</u>				
7.1	Electricity generated in 1963-64	Million KWTs	Nil	542	4,646
7.2	Electricity consumed in 1963-64	Thousand KWTs	25,954	3,29,716	38,26,000
7.3	Number of Villages/Towns electrified at the end of March 1964	Number	139	1,264	2,492
8.	<u>CO-OPERATION</u>				
8.1	Co-operative Societies (all types) 1963-64	Numbers	656	9,297	35,563
8.2	Membership	" in '000'	55 *	996	5,625
8.3	Working Capital	Rs. in '000'	29,594	5,60,043	4,88,02,00
8.4	Loan advanced	Rs. in '000'	22,529	3,82,452	3,81,60,00
8.5	Loan advanced by Agr. Credit Societies	"	8,346	1,55,422	6,39,500

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**9. MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH - 1963-64**

9.1	Hospitals	Numbers	7	82	284
9.2	Dispensaries	"		371	669
	i) Allopathic	"	9		
	ii) Ayurvedic	"	21		
	iii) Unani	"	Nil		
	iv) Primary Health Centre	"	8		
9.3	No. of beds in hospitals and dispensaries	"	502 @	5,168	27,284
9.4	Birth rate	Per thousand	40.8	NA	NA
9.5	Death Rate	"	18.4	NA	NA

**10. EDUCATION - 1963-64**

**10.1 Primary Education**

i)	Institutions	"	762	9,745	38,930
ii)	Students	"	72,238	9,78,973	49,56,000
iii)	Teachers	"	2,348	31,951	1,34,877

**10.2 Secondary Education**

i)	Institutions	"	83	859	3,395
ii)	Students	"	30,054	3,09,930	12,18,000
iii)	Teachers	"	1,224	12,514	48,060

**10.3 Higher Education**

i)	Institutions	"	6	120	431
ii)	Students	"	2,250	41,969	1,59,000
iii)	Teachers	"	83	NA	NA

**10.4 Special Education**

i)	Institutions	Numbers	21	167	672
ii)	Students	"	1,310	12,189	57,111
iii)	Teachers	"	85 **	1,100	NA

**10.5 No. of villages without primary educational facilities**

"	215	2,024	3,888
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**11. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION**

11.1	Total Railway length as on 31-3-64	Kms.	137	1,773	5,265
11.2	Total Extra-Municipal Road Length (on 31-3-64)	"	690.83	5,301	42,087
11.3	No. of Post Offices	Numbers	134	2,021	NA
	b) Telegraph Offices (on 31-3-64)	"	9	141	--

**12. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (1963-64)**

12.1	Village Panchayats	Numbers	452	6,557	19,733
12.2	Municipalities	"	6	65	219

\* Includes 1530 Societies also  
 \*\* Figures pertains to only STC, & BTC colleges  
 @ Includes beds in Maternity Homes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>					
13.1	C.P.A. Pattern Blocks	Numbers	8.50	108	434.50
13.2	Villages & Towns included in	-"	1,379	13,980	38,656
13.3	Population covered	In '000'	634	7,250	26,229
<b>14. P L A N</b>					
14.1	Total expenditure at the end of second Five Year Plan	Rs. in lakhs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.2	Total expenditure during Third Five Year Plan as on 31-3-65	Rs. in lakhs	183	6,361	29,353
<b>15. MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
15.1	Joint Stock Companies as on 31-3-64	Numbers	14	254	5,589
15.2	Banking Offices as on 31st March 64	-"	17	236	1,494
15.3	Employment Exchange - 1963-64				
	i) Registration	-"	5,770	79,845	3,87,204
	ii) Placement	-"	793	7,416	43,494
	iii) Live Register at the end of the year	-"	3,186	45,792	2,40,798

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SOCIO- ECONOMIC REVIEW

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW AND DISTRICT STATISTICAL  
ABSTRACT 1964-65

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I Introduction

1.1 Physical features

1.11 Location

Wardha District deriving its name from the river Wardha lies between 20.18' to 21.21' north latitude and 78.30' to 99.15' longitude. It occupies the western portion of the Nagpur plain and <sup>lies</sup> fits at the foot of Satpura hills adjoining Amraoti District. The District consists of a long strip of land in the Wardha river valley, running from North-west to south-East along the right bank of the Wardha river, very narrow at the northern extremity and gradually extends in width to the south.

1.12 Boundaries

The District is surrounded by four Districts of the Maharashtra state, having Nagpur District at the East, Chanda District at the South, Yeotmal at the South-West and Amraoti at the West, North-West and the North. The river Wardha separates the District all along the western border from Amraoti and Yeotmal Districts.

1.13 Topography.

Wardha District naturally divides itself into two parts, the North being hilly from an inlying spur of Satpura, while to the South lies an undulating Plain intersected by streams, and broken here and there by isolated hills rising abruptly from its surface. No peak in the range exceeds 2000 feet and the average height of their summits is not more than 1300 feet or 1400 feet above the level of the Plain. The length of the hill tract from North-West to South-East is 50 miles and its greatest width is under 20 miles. It occupies about one fourth of the Whole area of the District.



#### 1.14 Soil

To the south of large villages of Anji and Hingani and slightly to the north of Nagpur-Bombay Road, the hills lie out and the remainder of the Wardha and Hinganghat Tahsil is fertile plain, with the exception of some low foot hills running along the northern boundary of the Wardha Tahsil and of few small hills in the south-east of Hinganghat. But this description does not include the level portion of the Arvi Tahsil in the north which is the most fertile part of the District and consists of a strip of land lying <sup>between</sup> the hills and the Wardha river. The soil here is formed of the detritus brought down from the hills and is highly productive growing singularly fine crop of cotton. The plain of Wardha and Hinganghat Thasils is not so renowned for fertility, but it is covered over most of its surface with a coating of fertile black or brown soil of varying depth above the basaltic rock. The Black cotton soil which covers the trap is believed to be formed by the denudation of basalt combined with the deposit of vegetable matters. The thickness of the soil in the district varies from 10 feet to few inches, the average thickness being about 2 feet. The soil is generally found intermixed with calcareous tufa or 'kankar'. The types of soil that are met with in the district are Kali I, Kali II, Morand and Khardi Bhardi. The Black soil occupies nearly 84 % of the area of the District. These soils are mostly originated from Deccan trap. The Black soil contracts in summer and becomes fissured with cracks.

#### 1.15 Rivers

Wardha river is the only important river of the District which rises from the Multai plateau on the Satpura range and flows all along the northern and Western borders dividing the District from old Berar. It meets Wainganga river near village Seone in Chanda District. The main tributaries of Wardha river are Yes<sup>h</sup>oda, Wana and

Bakli. The other notable rivers in the District are Bhadadi, Dham, Bor and Pothara. Although these rivers pose great threat and danger to the villages situated on their banks, when they are in spate in Monsoon, there is hardly any water in summer. Secondly the beds of these rivers are too deep to make them fit for canal irrigation. The river Bor is harnessed for irrigation purposes by constructing a dam across the river.

#### 1.16 Hills

The highest points in the District are the peaks of <sup>a</sup> Gramsur (1976 feet), Nandgaon and Malegaon in the hills of Arvi Tahsil. The trigonometrical survey station is near Nachangaon 1227 feet and that near Kelzar, 1132 feet. The elevation of the Plain country is between 700 & 950 feet decreasing to the south.

#### 1.17 Minerals

No minerals are found in the District.

#### 1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

##### 1.21 Revenue Division

The District is administratively divided into three Revenue Sub-Divisions each comprising of one Tahsil or Taluka. Tahsil in Vidarbha Region is a fairly big unit having about 400 villages and nearly 3 to 4 times larger than tahsils of Western Maharashtra Districts. The Tahsils are further Sub-divided into Revenue circles. There are 14 Revenue circles in the District which in turn are divided into groups of villages called 'Patwari Halka' being looked after by the Patwari. Village is the smallest in the administrative set up. The collector is responsible for maintenance of law and order besides his being the head of office for the Revenue Department. He is also the District Magistrate and the District Registrar. The Collector is assisted by the Deputy Collectors. At the Tahsil, the Sub-Divisional Officer looks after the Tahsil administration.

with the assistance of Tahsildar and a few Naib-Tahsildars. The Revenue circle is in the charge of the Revenue Inspectors.

#### 1.22 Zilla Parishad.

1st May 1962 is the landmark in the history of Maharashtra State when the system of Panchayat Raj, aiming at Democratic Decentralisation, has been brought in to force by establishing an autonomous body of Zilla Parishad at the District level and Panchayat Sanities at the Block level. The Institution of Zilla Parishad is a democratic set up of local self Govt. with wider powers and scope of work. Hence all the former local bodies like Janpad Sabhas, District Development Board and District Panchayat Board have been abolished and their functions are transferred to the Zilla Parishad. An elected President is the Head of the Zilla Parishad comprising of elected members. A Government Officer designated as chief Executive Officer has been appointed to execute the powers, functions and duties as per the directions and duties of Zilla Parishad. The elected parishad forms different subject committees. These subject committees deal with the different subjects under power and scope of Zilla Parishad.

The District is further divided in to Panchayat Sanities having elected chairman and members. The Block Development Officer assists the Panchayat Saniti in executing the work. The jurisdiction of the Panchayat Saniti is identical to C.D. Block.

At the village level, the Gran Panchayat is the elected body responsible for the developmental activities of the village.

The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Saniti in the Wardha District have started functioning since May, 62. There are in all 7 Panchayat Sanities in the District.

## TERRITORIAL CHANGES

1.31 The territory now making Wardha District was a part of Nagpur District untill 1862, when it was made a seperate District on the ground that Nagpur was too large a District and that the interests of the very valuable cotton industry in this part of the Wardha valley needed special supervision.

There were no major changes in the boundaries of the District or its administrative divisions since 1911 though it formed part of different States of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay due to States Reorganisation. Since 1st May, 1960, the District forms part of Maharashtra State when the new state of Maharashtra was brought in to existance bifurcating the Bombay state.

The District is the smallest District in the Maharashtra State apart from Greater Bombay, having an area of 2434 square miles or 630401 Sq. K. Ms. The District Head quarter was first located at Kaotha, a village near Pulgaon, but was subsequently transferred to the present site, which was then a village Palakwadi and which was named as Wardha after the name of the river Wardha. The greatest length of the District is about Eighty miles and the breadth at the Southern extremity about 36 miles.

## CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

### Climate and Temperature

1.41 The climate of the District is hot and dry and somewhat cooler than Nagpur. The days are hot and nights cool. The climate is extreme in nature as both summer and winter are severe. The heat of the mid-day in summer is little below than that of the hottest parts in India. The summer sets in roughly from the middle of February and continues up to the middle of June or till monsoon sets in. The winter usually starts from the middle of October and ends by February

middle though the night in February continues to be quite cold.

There is no observatory in the District for recording temperature and weather data but as the District is close to Nagpur District and bears the same climate as that of Nagpur, Temperature record of Nagpur centre is taken for reviewing the climatic condition of the District. The temperature record shows that the month of May is the hottest month of the year while the month of January is considered to be the coldest month of the year.

RAINFALL.

1.42 Over the whole District the Chief supply of rain is from the south-west Monsoon which sets in about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October. The rainfall data is recorded at three centres viz Wardha Arvi and Hinganghat i.e. the Taluka Headquarters of the District. The average rainfall of the District is 43 inches or 1082 m.m. and average number of rainy days is 58. During the wet period the month of August is usually having the greatest intensity of rains followed by July.

Among the talukas the average rainfall is more or less the same level, but the average decreases when one proceeds from North to South.