DISTRICT INDEX : MAHARASHTRA

1. DAMAN & DIU 2. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
3. MUMBAI CITY 4. MUMBAI SUBURBAN
5. CHHATISGARH

KEY STATISTICS OF GARHCHIROLI DISTRICT (2001)

Total geographical area : 15433 sq km — Total population : 969960

Density of population 67 persons per sq km — Literacy rate 60.29 %

Sex ratio 976 — Main language spoken : Marathi

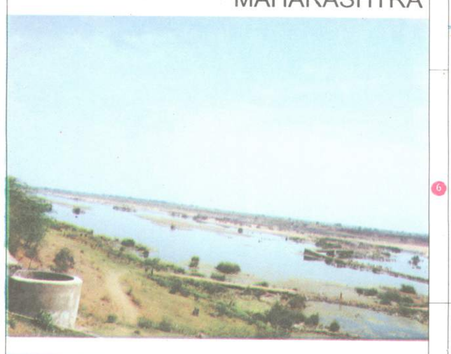
Price : Twenty five rupees

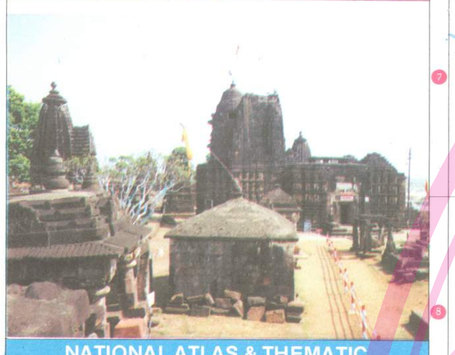
DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES — GARHCHIROLI

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

GARHCHIROLI

MAHARASHTRA





NATIONAL ATLAS & THEMATIC MAPPING ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GARHCHIROLI DISTRICT

Garhchiroli district is located in the eastern most part of Maharashtra and surrounded by Rajnandgaon, Kanker, Bastar and Dantewara of Chhattisgarh to the east, Chandrapur and Adilabad of Andhra Pradesh to the west, Bhandara and Gondiya to the north and Karimnagar to the south. The district, with a total area of 15,433 sq.km, stretches from 18°40' to 20°50'N latitude and 79°45' to 80°50' E longitude. The district, has been carved out from Chandrapur district, on 26th August, 1982. Garhchiroli is divided into three subdivisions, each having four talukas. There are 467 gram panchayats and 1688 revenue villages in this district.

Predominantly a flat land, four talukas of the district viz. Dhanora, Itapalli, Ahiri and Sironcha form some what higher parts of the district. There are a few hills located in Bhamragarh, Tipagad, Palasgad and Surjagarh with Godlagtta (967 m) being the highest point. The entire Garhchiroli district falls within the drainage basin of Godavari river. River Godavari, theWainganga with its tributaries viz. Khobragarhi Nadi, Kathani and Mirgadola; Pranhita river with its main tributary Dina nadi and Indravati river with its major tributaries viz Nibra, Kotri and Bande along with many other rivers form the drainage system of the district.

The climate of the district is characterised by hot dry summer and cool winter, May being the hotest month with mean maximum temperature of 42.1°C. December being the coldest month with mean minimum temperature of 14.6°C. Normal annual rainfall varies from 1266 mm (Sironcha) to 1746 mm (Dhanora). The district receives most of its rainfall from south western monsoon during the months from July to September.

About 80 per cent of the district is covered by Archaean rocks viz granite, gneisses and basic intrusives Pre-cambrian sediments viz limestones, shales, sandstones, quartzites. Gondwana formation comprising of Karnthi sandstone, shales, Kota sandstones, limestones, Chikiala sandstones, conglomerates and alluvium of recent age are exposed in the district.

The Wainganga and the Godavari have developed considerable alluvial deposits along their courses consisting of sand, gravel, silt, clay and kankar. The older alluvial plain is a flat surface gently sloping towards the rivers. The alluvial deposits have a varying thickness with a maximum of 30 m.

According to 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 969,960 with 490,809 male and 479,151 female. The literacy rate is 69.72 for male and 50.64 for female. Basically a tribal district, major share of the population of Garhchiroli is composed of tribal people. Chamursi tahsil has the highest concentration of people. About 8.7 per cent of the population are urban. Gond, Madia, Pardhan and Kolam are the main tribes of the district. The main languages spoken in the district are Marathi, Gondi, Dhami, Bengali, Chhattisgadi, Madia etc. Agriculture is the main occupation with about 13.3 per cent of the total area of the district devoted to agriculture. Paddy is the main crop while wheat, pulses, jowar etc. are the other crops grown here. Major cash crops are soyabean, cotton, groundnut and seasamum. Little over 50 per cent of the total population constitute total workers of the district.

About 75 per cent of the area of the district is covered with forest. Important forest species include bamboo, timber, medicinal plants etc. Collection of tendu leaves and cutting of bamboo provides seasonal employment to marginal workers.

Inspite of occurrence of economic minerals viz iron ore, base metals, barytes, limestone, corundum, talc etc. Garhchiroli is the industrially most backward district of Maharashtra. A paper mill and a bag making industry in Asthi with a few rice mills and brick factories spread in different parts of the district reflects poor industrial situation.

The district is not well connected by railway network, only railway station of the district is Warsa. The National Highway (N.H.-16) traverses the northern part of the district for about 50 km. However, the different parts of the district are well connected by 1149 km state highways in addition to 2118 km of zila parishad roads. The district is also connected with the surrounding districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nagpur etc.

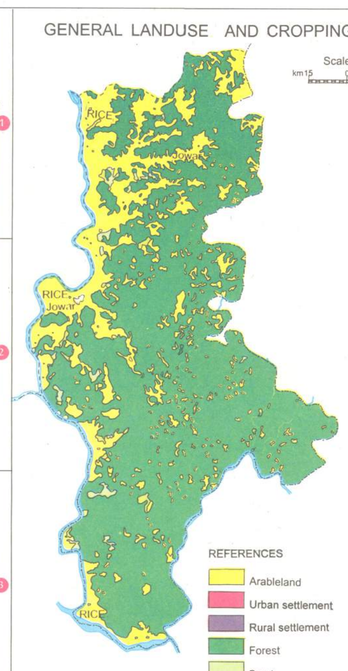
There are three religious centres. Ahiri famous for 3 day long Dashera festival, Markanda Dev famous for week long Shivaratri festival and Chaprala noted for 3 day long Hanuman Jayanti festival.

Garhchiroli is the most underdeveloped district of Maharashtra with high percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population and hence demands immediate attention. There is ample scope for development by carefully augmenting ground water utilization which will increase irrigated land and thereby increasing agricultural production. Attempt may also be made to establish small scale industries by utilising locally available economic minerals.

REFERENCES

Boundaries : state, district
tahsil, reserved / protected forest
Names of Headquarters : district, tahsil — GARHCHIROLI ARMORI
Names : town other than headquarters, village, forest species — ASHTI Machli Bamboo
Roads : metalled according to importance
Roads unmetalled : according to importance
Cart tracks. Pack tracks
Bridges : railway, road
Railway with station : broad gauge, metre gauge
Power line. Telegraph line
Rivers : perennial, non-perennial. Canals
Lakes/ Tanks. Wells. Tubewells
Settlements : urban, rural
Arableland. Forest
Scrub. Wasteland
Market. Educational institution
Police station. Bank
Temple. Church. Mosque
Post office. Telegraph office. Post & Telegraph office
Hospital, Dispensary. Veterinary hospital
Bungalows : dak or travellers. Rest house
Places of interest : tourists', archaeological, Fort

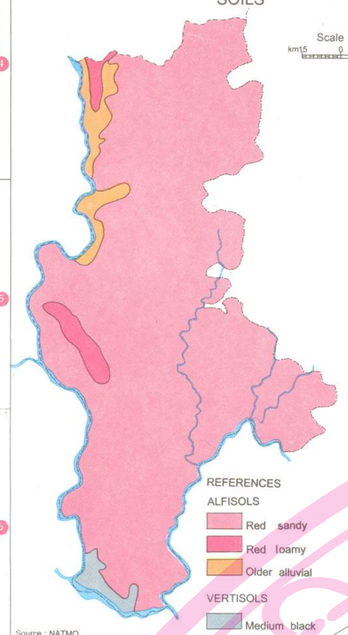
GENERAL LANDUSE AND CROPPING PATTERN



REFERENCES
- Arableland
- Urban settlement
- Rural settlement
- Forest
- Scrub
- Wasteland
- Waterbodies

Major crops : RICE
Minor crops : Jowar
Sources: NATMO, Survey of India

SOILS

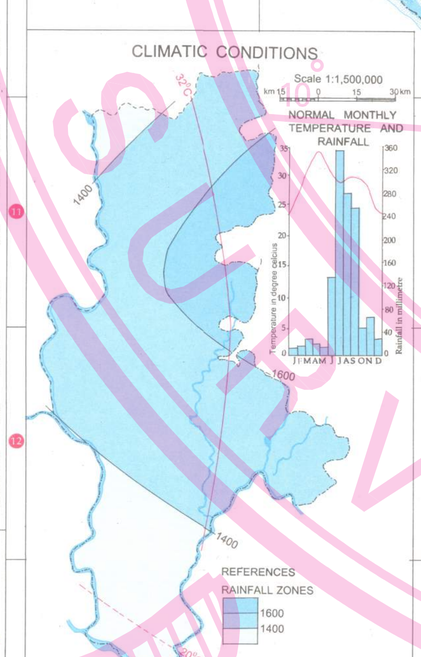


REFERENCES
ALFISOLS
- Red sandy
- Red loamy
- Older alluvial

VERTISOLS
- Medium black

Source : NATMO

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

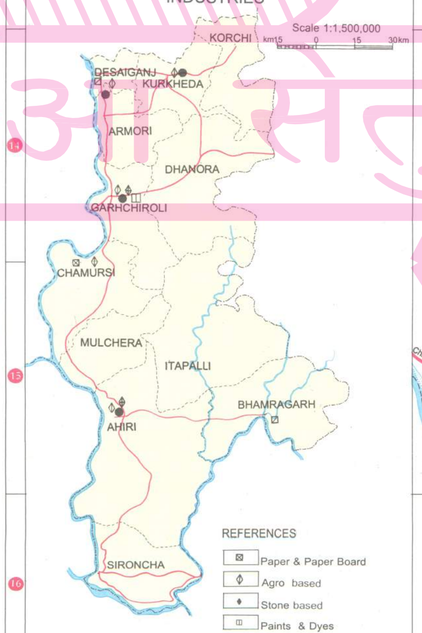


REFERENCES
RAINFALL ZONES
- 1600
- 1400

Annual rainfall in millimeter
Annual temperature in degree celsius
Summer
Winter

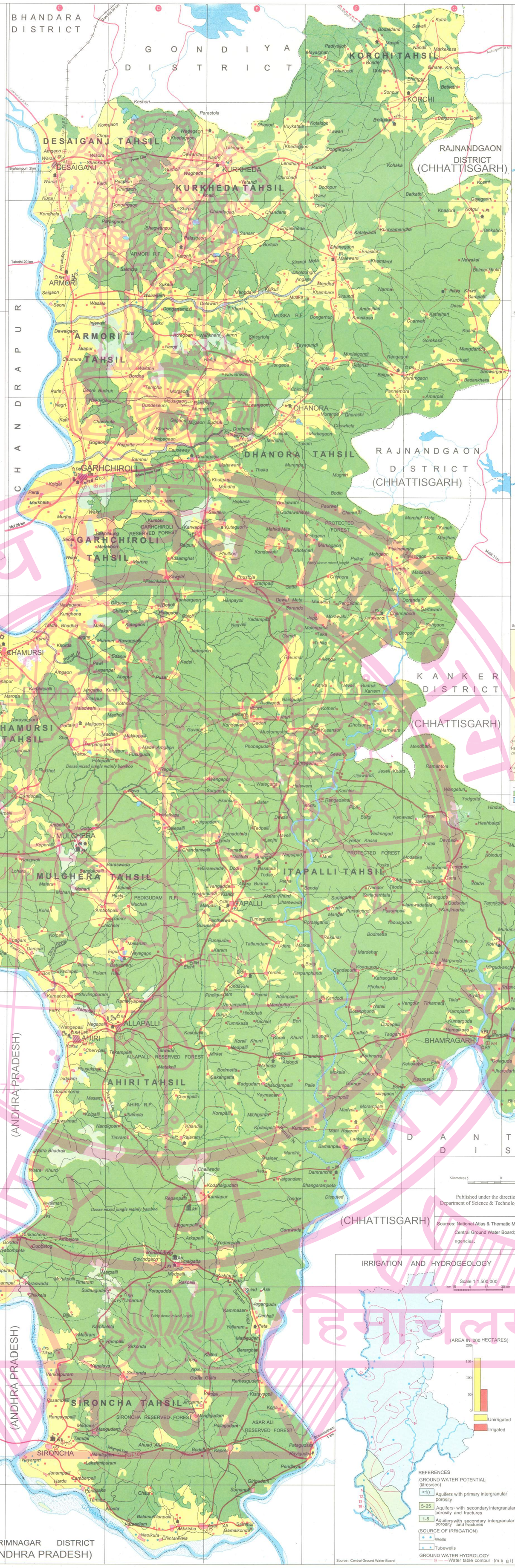
Source : NATMO

INDUSTRIES



REFERENCES
- Paper & Paper Board
- Agro based
- Stone based
- Paints & Dyes
- Forest based
- Household Industries

Source : District Industry Centre



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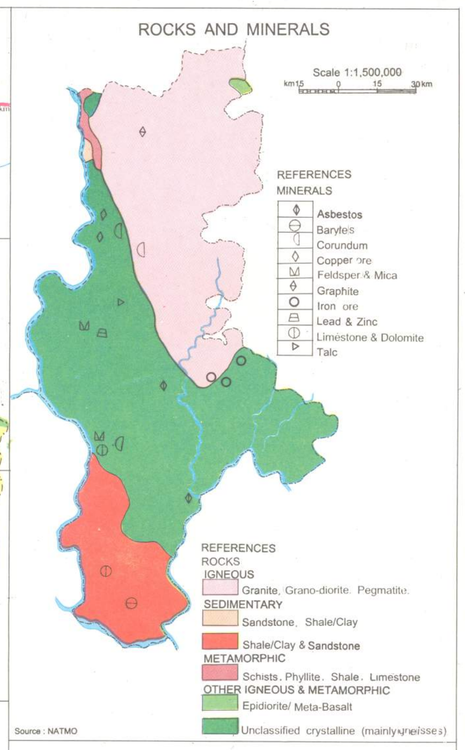
Sources: National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation; Survey of India; Geological Survey of India; Census of India 2001; Central Ground Water Board; Office of the Collector Garhchiroli; Field Survey; Aerial photographs & other government agencies.

ROCKS AND MINERALS

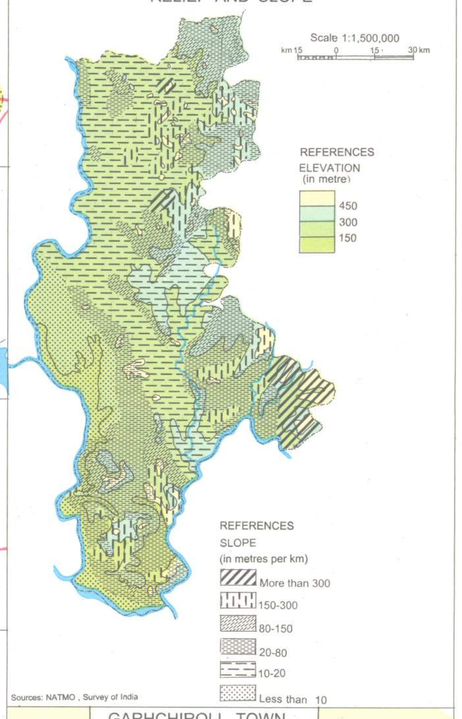


REFERENCES
MINERALS
- Asbestos
- Barytes
- Corundum
- Copper ore
- Feldspar & Mica
- Graphite
- Iron ore
- Lead & Zinc
- Limestone & Dolomite
- Talc

REFERENCES
ROCKS
IGNEOUS
- Granite, Grano-diorite, Pegmatite
SEDIMENTARY
- Sandstone, Shale/Clay
- Shale/Clay & Sandstone
METAMORPHIC
- Schists, Phyllite, Shale, Limestone
OTHER IGNEOUS & METAMORPHIC
- Epidiorite/ Meta-Basalt
- Unclassified crystalline (mainly gneisses)

Source : NATMO

RELIEF AND SLOPE

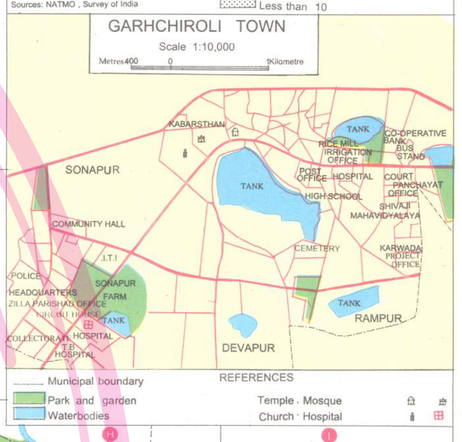


REFERENCES
ELEVATION (in metre)
- 450
- 300
- 150

REFERENCES
SLOPE (in metres per km)
- More than 300
- 150-300
- 80-150
- 20-80
- 10-20
- Less than 10

Sources: NATMO, Survey of India

GARHCHIROLI TOWN



REFERENCES
- Municipal boundary
- Park and garden
- Waterbodies
- Temple · Mosque
- Church · Hospital

IRRIGATION AND HYDROGEOLOGY

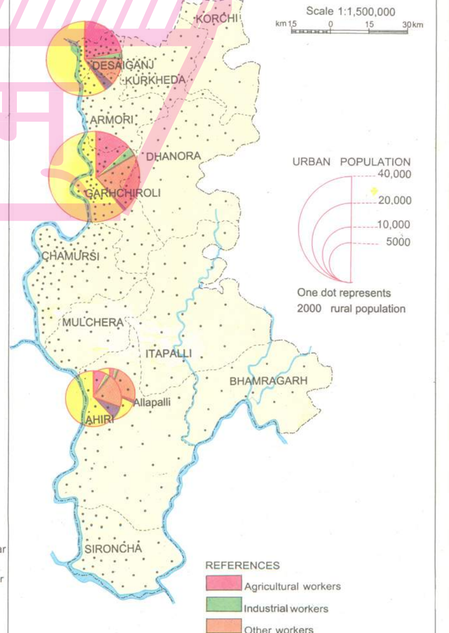
REFERENCES
GROUND WATER POTENTIAL (litres/sec)
- <10 Aquifers with primary intergranular porosity
- 5-25 Aquifers with secondary intergranular porosity and fractures
- 1-5 Aquifers with secondary intergranular porosity and fractures

(SOURCE OF IRRIGATION)
- Wells
- Tubewells

GROUND WATER HYDROLOGY
- Water table contour (m b g l)

Source : Central Ground Water Board

POPULATION



REFERENCES
- Agricultural workers
- Industrial workers
- Other workers
- Marginal workers
- Non workers

Source : Census of India 2001

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