

### DISTRICT INDEX

Scale 1:8,000,000

**MADHYA PRADESH**  
**GUJARAT**  
**MAHARASHTRA**  
**ANDHRA PRADESH**  
**KARNATAKA**  
**GOA**

**KEY STATISTICS OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT**  
 Area: 15,107 sq. km. Population: 2,209,476  
 Literacy: 48.33 % Density of Population: 219 per sq. km.  
 Main language spoken: Marathi

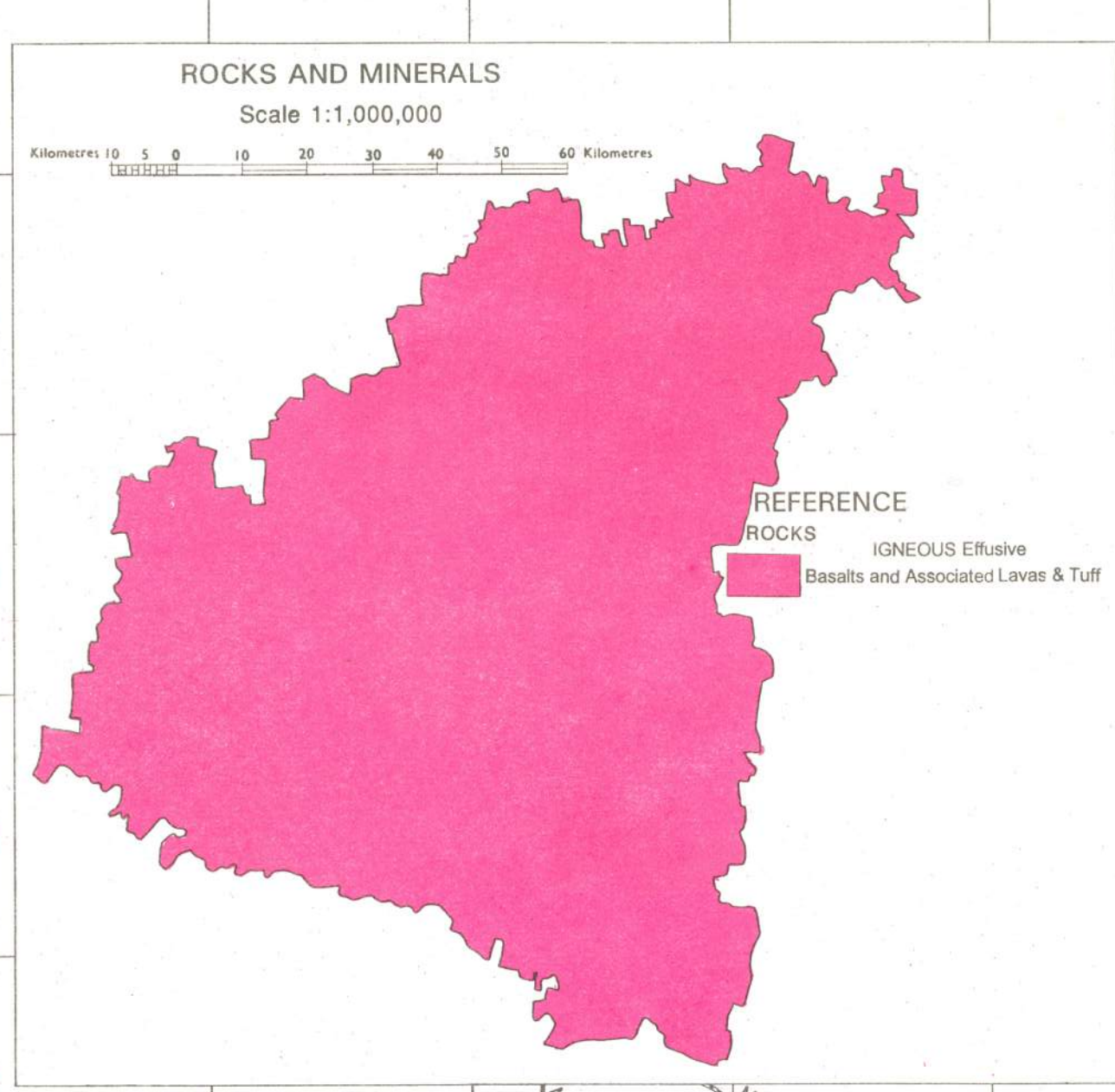
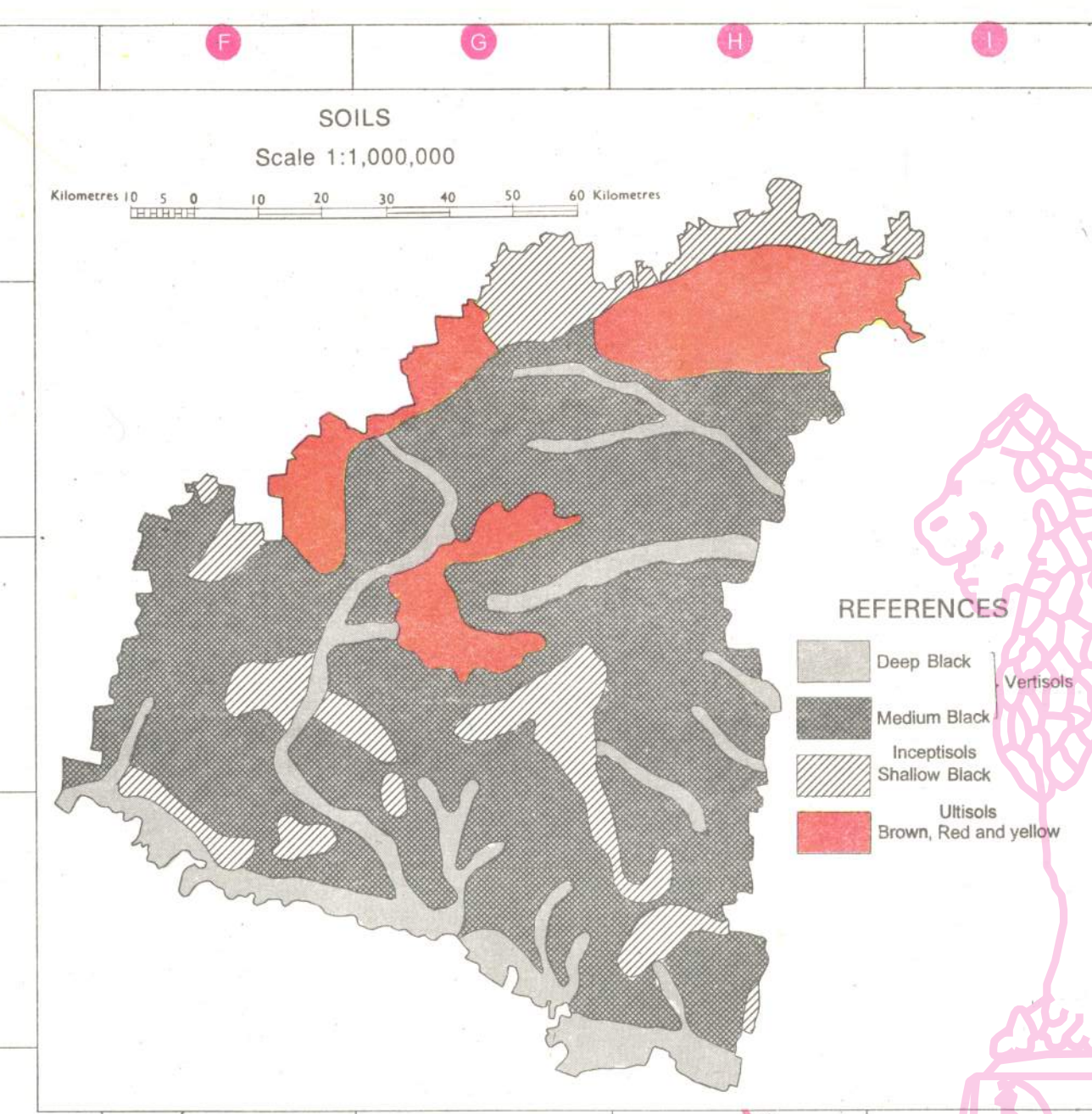
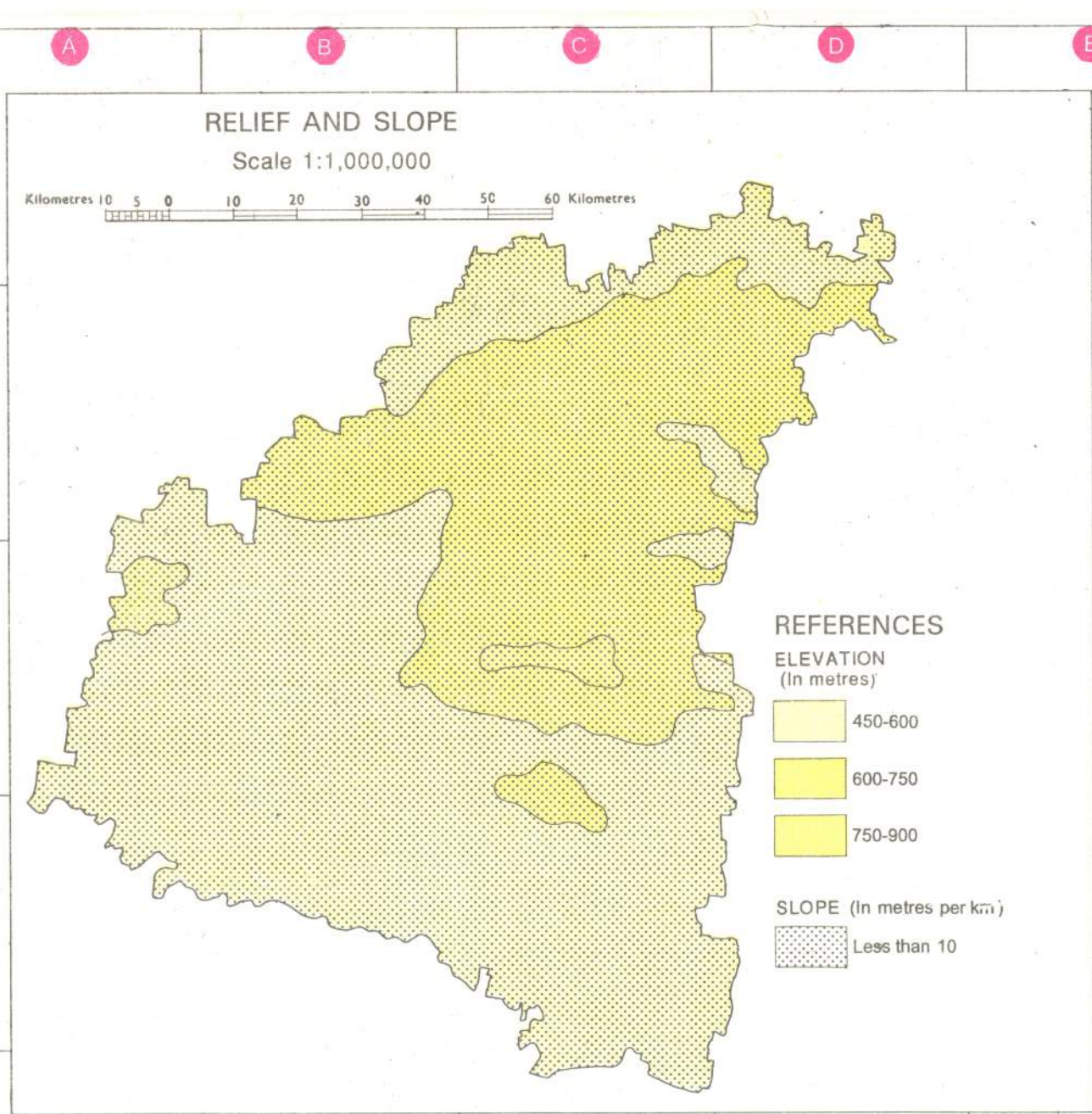
### DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

## AURANGABAD

### MAHARASHTRA

Panchakki

**SURVEY OF INDIA**  
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



### NASHIK DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

The basic objective of this Map Series is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district.

The district is known as AURANGABAD after the name of the headquarters of the district. The city was founded on the site of a village called Khaki in 1610 by Malik Ambar the prime minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah II. The name was changed to Fatehpur when Fateh Khan, the son of Malik Ambar, succeeded him to the prime ministership upon his death in 1626. In 1653 when Aurangzeb was appointed viceroy of the Deccan for the second time, he made Fatehpur his capital and called it AURANGABAD. The area was ruled by the Moghals and Marathas and finally captured by Nizam-ul-Mulk the founder of the Nizam dynasty in the Deccan. As the year of India's independence drew nearer, the Government of Hyderabad which had then been led by moderates like Sir Mirza Asaf-ud-Daula came into the hands of the Razakars supported leaders, who brought the state to a difficult position, through their spirit of adventure. The district of AURANGABAD too had its share of social workers who fought and suffered. At last the State of Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union. In 1956, following the reorganisation of States the district of AURANGABAD along with the other districts of Marathwada became a part of Maharashtra. Again in 1981, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts and Bhamburda Taluk except 16 villages were transferred to newly formed Jalna district.

The AURANGABAD district was the centre of artistic and cultural activity from the second century B. C. to the 16th century A. D. as shown by numerous caves excavated and decorated at several places in it such as Ellora, Ajanta, Aurang and Elora. The district being a part of the Deccan plateau sloping southwards from the Sahayadris, has many features in common with other districts of the Deccan or like location. A number of wild animals abound in this district and also the snakes. The sculptures at Ajanta, Elora and Dahebad are rich with illustrations showing the hooded snake, the cobra, over a number of heads. This is very significantly seen at Elora on a number of heads near cave no. 4. They attract tourists from India and abroad.

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the south-west monsoon season with temperature ranging from 3° C to 45° C and annual rainfall of about 713.4 mm.

The district comprises varied topographic features and landscapes consisting of high hills and plains, low lying hills, and bedland topography near river banks. Two main rivers Godavari and Purna flow in the area.

The lands are fertile and well irrigated. Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Cotton, Sugarcane and Soyabean are the main crops.

Today AURANGABAD can boast of a University, Engineering, Agricultural, Medical Colleges and Hospitals with steady growth in industrial development. Sugar factories provide bulk employment in the district.

