

DISTRICT INDEX
Scale 1:8,00,000
Kilometers 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 Kilometers

KEY STATISTICS OF JALGAON DISTRICT
(Census 1991)
Area: 11,765 sq. km. Population: 31,83,024
Literacy: 53.97 %; Density of population: 271 per sq. km.
Main language spoken: Marathi

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES
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DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

JALGAON MAHARASHTRA

SURVEY OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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

Much of the early history of the region now known as JALGAON district is still obscure. It is the eastern part of what was formerly called Khindesh. In 1906, the district was bifurcated into East Khindesh and West Khindesh for the administrative convenience under the British rule. These districts were renamed in 1960 as JALGAON and DHULE respectively. Khindesh finds its reference in Rāmāyana also. It is believed that somewhere here Sugriva has ordered his army of monkeys to go in search of Sita. The district and adjoining areas were ruled by various rulers of historical importance. Prominent among them were the Mauryas, the Satavahans, the Vakatakas, the Chālukyas, the Rāshtrakūtas and the Yādavas. This region has also witnessed the barbaric invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji who forced Yādavas to surrender the region to him. It was also ruled by Moghal emperor Akbar and subsequently under the treaty of Bilaspur, the entire region came under the control of Marathas and remained as their dominion until 1818 and afterwards under the British empire till 1947.

The climate is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season with temperature ranging from 0°C to 47°C and annual rainfall of about 750 mm.

The area of JALGAON district includes varied topographical features and landscapes, consisting of hills and forests, rich gardens and groves, stretches of barren plains, low rolling rocky hills and terracing gully topography near major river banks. Regionally, from east to west, parallel to the Tapi river, are three well marked belts of the country: in the centre the rich Tapi valley, in the north the high and wild Siddhappur and in the south and south-west barren ridges and rich well-watered valleys flanked by the Ajanta range. Two main rivers Tapi and Gomti flow through the area.

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

Today JALGAON covering an area of 11765 sq. km. is a hub of Engineering and Medical Colleges & Hospitals with a steady growth in industrial development. On the industrial map it finds its place as a Cotton and Cotton textile centre.

REFERENCES

Name: Headquarters, district
Names: Headquarters, sub-division, block
Administrative spaced name, Sub-division
Boundaries: state, district
sub-division, tahsil or Taluk, forest
Roads, metalled: according to importance; distance stone
unmetalled; do do; bridge
Cart-track: Pack-track and pass, Foot-path with bridge
Bridges: Causeway, Ford or Ferry
Railways: broad gauge, double, single with Station
other gauges do do with distance stone
Power line: Telegraph & telephone lines. Cutting with tunnel,
Streams: with track in bed, Canal
Dams: masonry or rock - fill, earthenwork, Weir
River banks: shelving, steep, 3 to 6 metres, over 6 metres
dry with water channel; with island & rocks; Tidal river
Well, Tubewell, Spring, Tanks perennial, dry
Embankments: road or rail; tank, Broken ground
Settlements: Urban, Rural, Huts, Fort
Temple, Chhatra, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb
Post office, Telegraph office, Post & telegraph office
Bungalows: idk or travellers' inspection, Rest-house
Forest: reserved, protected
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, Police station
Places of tourists' interest
Scrub, Wasteland
Arable and Forest

JALGAON PACHORA ERANDOL

