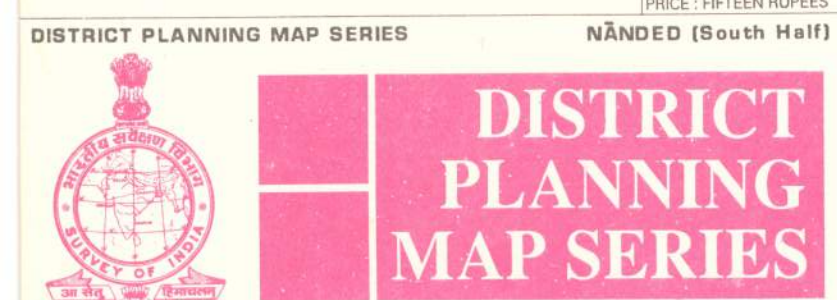




KEY STATISTICS OF NANDED DISTRICT
Area : 10,528 sq. km. Population : 23,26,100
Literacy : 38.65% Density of population 220 per sq. km.
Main Language Spoken : Marathi



NANDED (South Half) MAHARASHTRA



SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NANDED DISTRICT

The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic information related to a district. The name NANDED is derived from its Sanskrit form Nāndīkātā, which was so called probably because it comprised the territory on both sides of the river Nandī. NANDED is a town of great antiquity. It is said that during the purānic days, Pāndavās travelled through NANDED district. It is a common belief that the district and the adjoining areas were governed by various rulers of historical importance. Prominent among them were emperors Ashoka, the Śātavāhanās, the Śaka Ksatrapās, the Vākāṭakās, the Nāla Interlude, the Vākāṭakās of Vātsagulmā, the Kalacurīs, the Chālukyās of Bādāmi, the Rāshtrakūṭās, and the Bahamanīs. Kākatīyās followed by the Yādavās of Devagiri were the last of the Hindu dynasties to have ruled over this part. During the very first invasion by the Mohammedans this territory subjected to them and after a few years it became a part of the fief of Malik Kāṣṭūr, the general of Alāuddin Khilji. With the disintegration of the Bahamani empire, Baridshāhi, Nizāmshāhi, Imādshāhi and Adilshāhi ruled over parts of this territory until it finally passed on to the Moghals. After death of Aurangzāb in 1708, Guru Govind Singh, the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs came over to NANDED. A Monument has been constructed at a place where he breathed his last. A Gurudwāra which has been constructed over there is known as 'Shri Huzūr Abachalnagar Sach Khand Gurudwār Mandir'.

The climate is typically tropical monsoon type with temperature ranging from 13°C to 42°C and annual rainfall of about 850 mm to 1150 mm.

The area of this district mostly comprises of undulating plains and meadows with broad river valleys. Hills and hills ranges mainly occur in the northern and central parts. The lands are mostly agricultural with small patches of forest. The principal rivers are Godavari, Penganga, Mānija and Mānār.

The lands are fertile and irrigated. Jowār, Bājra, Wheat, Pulses, Cotton, Groundnut, Sunflower and Sugarcane are the main crops.

Today NANDED can boast of Medical, Engineering Colleges and Hospitals with steady growth of industrial development.

REFERENCES

Boundary state : demarcated ; undemarcated	-----
district ; subdiv. tahsil or tāluk ; forest	-----
Boundary pillars : surveyed ; unlocated	-----
Roads, metalled : according to importance ; distance stone	-----
unmetalled : do. do. ; bridge	-----
Cart-track, Pack-track and pass, Foot-path with bridge	-----
Bridges : with pier ; without Causeway, Ford or Ferry	-----
Railways, broad gauge, double ; single with station	-----
other gauges ; do. ; do. with distance stone	-----
Telegraph line, Cutting with tunnel	-----
Streams : with track in bed ; Canal	-----
Dams : masonry or rock-filled ; earthwork, Weir	-----
River banks : shelving ; steep, 3 to 6 metres ; over 6 metres	-----
dry with water channel, with island & rocks	-----
Well, Tube-well, Spring	-----
Tanks : perennial ; dry	-----
Embankments : road or rail ; tank, Broken ground	-----
Settlements : Urban, Rural, Fort	-----
Huts ; Antiquities Police station	-----
Temple, Chhatra, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb, Tower	-----
Post office, Telegraph office, Post & Telegraph office	-----
Bungalows : dak or travellers ; inspection, Rest-house	-----
Circuit house, Camping ground, Forest : reserved ; protected	-----
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital	-----
Places of tourists' interest	-----

