



KEY STATISTICS OF DHULE DISTRICT

Area: 13,150 sq.km. Population: 25,29,348
Literacy: 42.16%. Density of Population: 192 per sq. km
Main language spoken: Marathi

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

DHULE MAHARASHTRA

SURVEY OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

DHULE DISTRICT

The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic information related to a district. The district of DHULE was previously known as the WEST KHANDESH district. The ancient name of this region was Raika. In the Rāmāyana Raika is coupled with Vidarbha and Mahātsaka. Another verse of the Mahābhārata connects Raika with the western Anupa country DHULE, undoubtedly formed a part of the Śātavāhana dominions during the early centuries of the Christian era. Sirpur plates of Mahārāja Rudradāsa and other records indicate that certain rulers called Śvāmīśa, Bhilūnda and Rudradāsa were ruling in Khāndesh in about A.D. 316-367. Towards the close of the 5th century A.D. the Chalukyas under Pulakeshi I extended their kingdom as far South as Vāraṇsi (Bādāmi) and Khāndesh was probably held by the onslaught of Alau-dīn Khilji who invaded the kingdom in 1294. In A.D. 1313 the Hindu Kingdom of Devagiri came to an end. From its nearness to the important fort of Lāling, Dhule is probably a very old settlement. During the regime of Akbar, Khāndesh, of which DHULE formed a part, came to be dominated by the Mughals. As per the terms of the treaty of Bhaki practically the entire Khāndesh came under the control of the Marāṭhas and remained so until 1818.

The climate of the district is on the whole dry with temperature ranging from 16°C to 41°C and annual rainfall of about 674 mm. The north western area is covered by Śārapura ranges and south western by Western Ghāts of Sahyādri ranges. Except for a small area in the extreme north west which drains into the Narmada River, the district as a whole lies in the drainage basin of Tapi River.

The lands are fertile and irrigated by wells and canals. Jowār, Bājra, Wheat, Groundnut and Cotton are the main crops.

Today DHULE can boast of Medical, Agricultural and Engineering Colleges and Hospitals with a steady growth in industrial development.

- REFERENCES**
- Boundary, state; district
 - subdiv; tahsil or taluk; forest
 - Roads, metalled: according to importance; distance stone
 - unmetalled; ds; bridge
 - Cart-track, Pack-track and Pass Foot-path with bridge
 - Bridges: Cassowary, Ford or Ferry
 - Railways, broad gauge, single with station; distance station
 - Telegraph line Cutting with tunnel
 - Streams: with track in bed; Canal
 - Dams: masonry or rock-filled; earthenwork; 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; bank; Broken ground
 - Settlements: Urban; Rural; Hut; Fort
 - Temple; Chhatri; Church; Mosque; Idgah; Tomb
 - Post office; Telegraph office; Post & telegraph office
 - Bungalow; dsk or travellers; inspection; Rest-house
 - Circuit house; Camping ground; Forest: reserved; protected
 - Hospital; Dispensary; Veterinary Hospital; Police station
 - Places of tourist's interest

