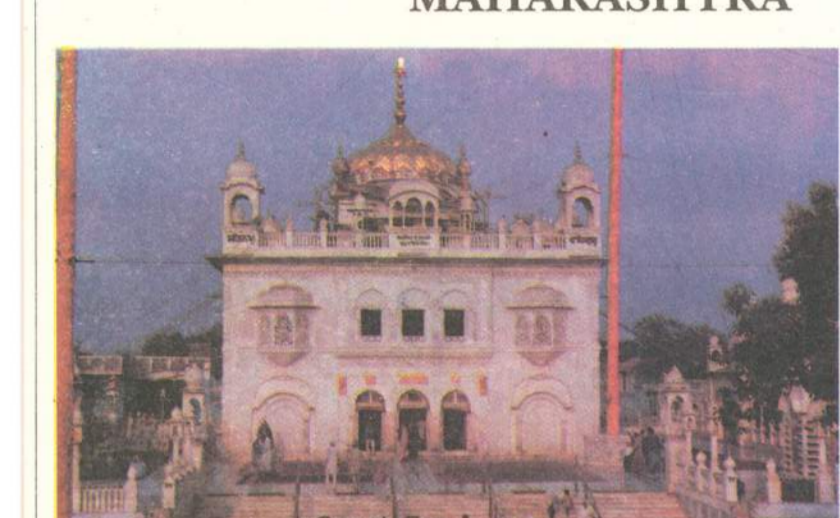


KEY STATISTICS OF NANDED DISTRICT
Area : 1,0526 sq.km. Population: 23,26,100
Literacy : 38.65%. Density of population: 220 per sq.km.
Main Language Spoken : Marathi

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES
NANDED (North Half)
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PRICE : FIFTEEN RUPEES



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 Nāndī. NANDED is a town of great antiquity. It is said that during the purānic days, Pāndāvās 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 Vākātakās, the Nāla Interlude, the Vākātakās, the Kālaçūras, the Kālaçūras, the Chālukyās of Bādāmi, the Rāshtrakūṭās, and the Bahamanīs. Kākatīyās followed by the Yādāvās 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 subjugated to them and after a few years it became a part of the fief of Malik Kāfur, the general of Alāuddin Khiljī. With the disintegration of the Bahamani empire, Baridshāhī, Nizāmshāhī, Imādshāhī and Adilshāhī ruled over parts of this territory until it finally passed on to the Moghals. After death of Aurangzēb 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 Gurdwārā which has been constructed over there is known as 'Shri Huzūr Abachalnagar Sach Khand Gurdwār 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 Godāvāri, Penganga, Mānra and Manār.
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
Boundary pillars : surveyed ; unlocated
Roads, metalled : according to importance ; distance stone
unmetalled ; do. do. ; bridge
Cart-track, Peck-track and pass. Foot-path with bridge
Bridges : with piers ; without. Causeway, Ford or Ferry
Railways : broad gauge, double, single with station
other gauges ; 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. Chattri. Church. Mosque. Tēgshī Tomb
Post office. Telegraph office. Post & Telegraph office
Bungalows : dāk or travellers ; inspection. Rest-house
Circuit house. Camping ground. Forest : reserved
Hospital. Dispensary. Veterinary Hospital
Places of tourists' interest

