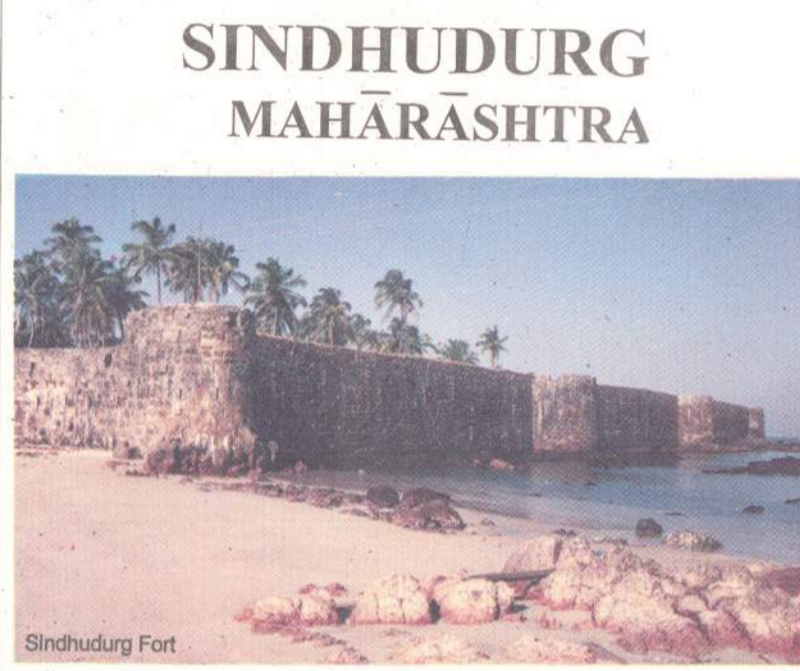
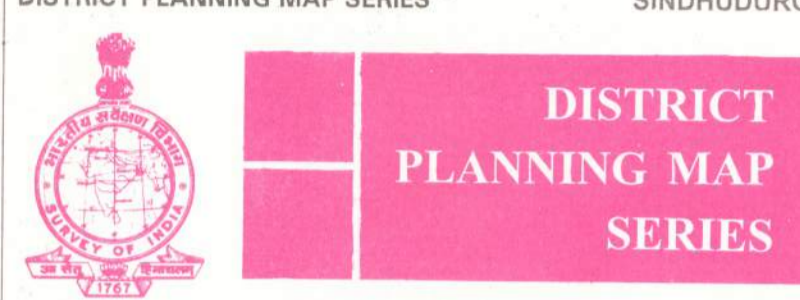


KEY STATISTICS OF SINDHUDURG DISTRICT
 Area: 3,227 Sq.km. Population: 8,32,726
 Literacy: 67.25% Density of Population: 160 per Sq.km.
 Main language spoken: Marathi



SURVEY OF INDIA
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

SINDHUDURG DISTRICT

The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district. The present SINDHUDURG district was bifurcated from Ratnagiri district on 1st May, 1981. The name of this district appears to have been derived from a fortress of Maharaj Shivaji on its coast and called by name SINDHUDURG. Due to its historical value, it has become an important place of interest. In addition, an unique shrine in which statue of human being Maharaj Shivaji is worshipped by the Marathi is also situated here. The district embraces vast tract of Konkani and the Arabian sea along its Western limit. Thus its long coastline, comparative nearness to sea and convenient harbours have made it known to the earliest travellers also while the natural strength of the country and the character of its inhabitants gave it in later days, great importance than its wealth or extent would have justified. The district and adjoining areas were governed by various rulers of historical importance. Prominent among them were the Mauryas, the Satavahanas, the Abhiras and Chutus, the Trailokyas, the Vakatakas, the Chalukyas, the Silaharas, the Kadambas, the Rashtrakutas, the Yadavas, the Bahamanis, the Greeks, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the Marathas.

The climate of the district is generally tropical. The maximum temperature along the coast rarely goes beyond 38°C and in the interior, it seldom crosses 40°C owing to the proximity of the sea during the summer and 12°C during the winter. The annual rainfall is about 3000mm.

The area can be geographically distinguished in three zones. To the east, bordering the Sahyadri ranges lies a hilly tract and its off shoots, middle portion of the district having plateau surface and western part occupied by coastal plains. All the rivers in the district flow from east to west and merge with Arabian sea. In addition to the main rivers, the district has numerous small creeks and bedwaters all along the coastline.

The lands are annually eroded by heavy rains and the top soil is washed away into sea. This exposes the rocks and leaves only few inches of soil in depth on the hills and slopes. Thus many of them unable to sustain vigorous plant growth. Rice and Ragi are the main crops.

Today SINDHUDURG can boast of colleges and Hospitals with a steady growth in industrial development.

REFERENCES

Name: Headquarters, district..... **OROS BUDRUK**
 Name: Headquarters, Sub-division..... **KUDAL**
 Administrative spaced name, Sub-division..... **KANKAULI**
 Boundary: 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

Bridge, Causeway, Ford or Ferry

Power line/Telegraph & telephone lines. 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. Tidal river

Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds

Well. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks; perennial; dry

Embankments: road or rail; tank. Broken ground

Settlements: Urban; Rural; Huts. Fort

Temple. Chhatra. Church. Mosque. Idgh. Tomb

Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys; lighted; unlighted. Anchorage

Scrub. Wasteland (Unculturable)

Post office. Telegraph office. Post & telegraph office

Bungalows: ddk or travellers; inspection; Rest-house

Forest: reserved; protected

Hospital. Dispensary. Veterinary Hospital. Police station

Places of tourists interest

Arable. Forest

