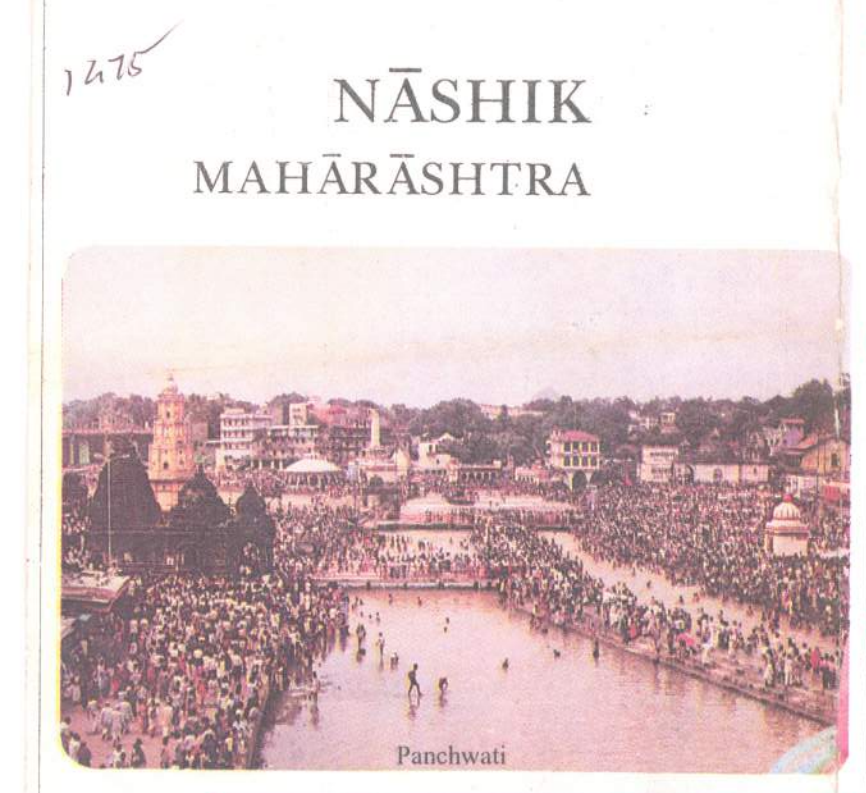


KEY STATISTICS OF NASHIK DISTRICT
 Area: 15,530 sq. km., Population: 38,44,525
 Literacy: 51.19% Density of Population: 247 per sq. km.
 Main language spoken: Marathi

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES
 NASHIK
 PRICE: FIFTEEN RUPEES



SURVEY OF INDIA
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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

The district derives its name from that of its headquarters town of NASHIK, for the origin of which two interpretations are given. The town is situated on the nine peaks of Nivahakshara and hence its name. The other relates to the incident in the Ramayana, where at this place Lakshmana is said to have cut off the nose (Nashika) of Shurpanakha. We learn from the Ramayana that Rama, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana and wife Sita as advised by Agastya, settled down at a place called Panchwati meaning a place with five banian trees. NASHIK was, however, more famous as a holy place than as the headquarters of a territorial division. The district and adjoining areas were governed by various rulers of historical importance. Prominent among them were the Mauryas, the Shungas, the Satavahans, the Abhiras, the Traikutakas, the Vichitrikas, the Vishnukundas, the Kalachuris, the Chakrayas of Bidam, the Rashtrakutas, the Shilaharas and the Yashavants. Early in the fourteenth century NASHIK came under the power of the Delhi sultan of Daulatabad, and afterwards of the Bahamani Kings. From the Bahamani Kings, early in the sixteenth century, it passed to the Ahmadnagar dynasty, and was wrested from them by the Moghals about a hundred years later. According to local records, the county around NASHIK passed to the Peshwa in 1751-52. It rose to special importance during the reign of the fourth Peshwa, Madhavarao.

The climate is characterised by general dryness except during the SW monsoon season with temperature ranging from 3° C to 41° C and average annual rainfall of about 1035 mm.

Physiographically the district comprises varied topographic features and land scapes consisting of high hills and plain, low lying hills and undulating topography near river banks. The main Sahyadri range trending NE-SW, runs across north to south on the western portion of the district. The soils in the Godavari, Koldva, Gima and Masani river valleys are fertile. The terrain of the rest of the district are undulating and subjected to erosion.

The lands are very fertile and irrigated. Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds, Fruits & spices and vegetables are the main crops.

Today NASHIK district has Hospitals, Dispensaries, Educational facilities with steady growth in few large and small scale industrial development.

- REFERENCES**
- Boundary, state: district
 - subdiv; 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, single with station, 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 8 metres; over 8 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, Hut, Fort
 - Temple, Chhatra, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb
 - 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, Police Station
 - Places of tourists interest

