



KEY STATISTICS OF AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
Area : 17,048 sq.km; Population : 33,82,359
Literacy : 50.32%; Density of population : 197 per sq.km.
Main language spoken : Marathi

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES
AHMADNAGAR



SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district. In ancient period, AHMADNAGAR was known as ASHMAKA which comprised the modern AHMADNAGAR and BID districts of Maharashtra. However, after the ouster of the Vishnukundins rule in the region (probably 3rd century A.D.) the name of ASHMAKA could not be found either in literature or in inscriptions. The present name AHMADNAGAR derived from the name of Malik Ahmad, the founder of the NIZAMSHAHI dynasty and of the town in 1494. The country governed by various dynastic rulers from historical times. Prominent among them were emperors Ashoka and Harsha, the Satavahanas, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakutas, the Vikramadityas, the Yedavas of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad in Aurangabad district). The last Hindu Kingdom of Devagiri ended in 1318. Though, the Sultan Alauddin Khilji annexed Devagiri in 1294, the exact Mohammadan rule started from 1318 in the time of Sultan Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah of Delhi. The Sultan Mohammad-bin-Tughlak Shah, the Jahangir of Bidar, the Nizamshahi kings, the Moghals of Delhi, were the prominent Mohammadan rulers. The Marathas from the time of Shivaji also ruled the country. AHMADNAGAR came under British rule in 1818. The climate is generally cold in winter and hot in summer with temperature ranging from 12°C to 39°C and annual rainfall of about 550 mm. The area includes Sahyadri range in the west and its three eastward offshoots, the Kalsubai range in the north, the Balashwar range in the middle and the Harishchandragad range in the south. The vast AHMADNAGAR plateau in the middle. The lands are mostly agricultural with small patches of forest in the north-west area. Three main rivers Godavari, Bhima and Sina with important tributaries Pravara, Mula, Aduja, Malungi, Kukadi, and Ghod flow in the area. The lands are fertile and well irrigated. Jawar, Bajra, Pulses, Cotton, Groundnut, Sunflower and Sugarcane are the main crops. Today AHMADNAGAR can boast of Medical, Engineering and Agricultural colleges, Hospitals with a steady growth of industrial development. Sugar factories and refineries provide bulk employment in the area.

- REFERENCES**
- Boundary, state, district, taluk, forest, etc.
 - Roads, metalled, according to importance; distance stone, unmetalled, do, bridge, cart-track, pack-track and pass, Foot-path with bridge, Bridge, Causeway, Ford or Ferry, Railway, broad gauge; single with station; distance stone, Telegraph line, Cutting with tunnel, Streams : with track in bed; undefined, 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, Hut, Fort, Temple, Chhatra, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb, Graves, Post office, Telegraph office, Post & telegraph office, Police station, Bungalows : dak or travellers; inspection, Rest-house, Circuit house, Camping ground, Forest : reserved; protected; Places of tourists interest, Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital.

