DISTRICT INDEX : MAHARASHTRA

Scale 1: 8,333,000 (approx)

KEY STATISTICS OF PARBHANI DISTRICT-2001.

Area : 6511 sq. km

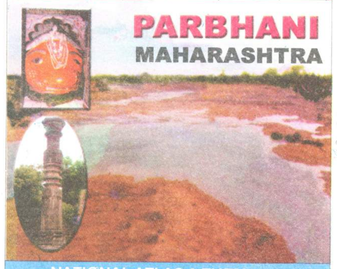
Density of population : 229 per sq. km

Main Language Spoken : Marathi | Literacy : 67 Per cent | Price : Twentytive Rupees

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES — PARBHANI DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

PARBHANI
MAHARASHTRA



NATIONAL ATLAS & THEMATIC MAPPING ORGANISATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

PARBHANI DISTRICT

Parbhani, an eastern district of Maharashtra, lies between 18° 58' to 19° 50' N latitudes and 76° 13' to 77° 12' E longitudes covering an area of about 6511 sq. km with a population of 1,49,109 persons (2001). It is surrounded by Buldana and Akola district in the north, Hingoli and Nanded district in the east, Latur and Beed in the south and Jalna in the west. Parbhani, situated in Deccan plateau region,as a whole belongs to Godavari Peninsula drainage system having predominantly agrarian economy. It has 9 talukas viz. Parbhani, Jintur, Pathri, Gangakhed, Palam, Purna, Selu, Manwat and Sonpet. In ancient times, the town Parbhani was known as Parbhavati, on account of the existence of a beautiful and massive temple of Goddess Parbhavati and Parbhani is being the principle town of the district.

The district forms a greater part of Maharashtra and till 1853 it was included in Berar along with Buldana, Akola, Amravati and Yavatmal districts. From 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam and on September 13, in 1948, the Govt. of India took possession of Nizams state. With the reorganization of state in 1956, Parbhani became a part of erstwhile Bombay State and subsequently, it became a part of Maharashtra State. In 1981, one tehsil of Parbhani district i.e. Partur detached from the district and formed a new district Jalna form 1st May 1999. Parbhani was further divided and a new district Hingoli was established.

The district is a part of Deccan Plateau and has a general elevation of about 475m above the sea level. Topographically, the tehsils of Pathri, Gangakhed, Parbhani are plain land. The main hill ranges of the district is known as 'Ajanta Hills' which emanates from the Sahayadri. The range from the Sahayadri runs through Kalamnuri, Hingoli, Jintur towards Jalna district. The hill range comes down gradually towards the south and terminate in Dudhna river valley. Godavari is the important river in the district. It is master stream enriching the economic resources of the district. Purna and Dudhna are the important tributaries of the Godavari river. The another important stream is Kapra. The total forest area that includes Jintur and Parbhani talukas is 37,091.81 hectares. The forest belongs to mixed deciduous type and consists of teak ,tinmar ,salai, palas, khair, ber and baboo. The climate of the district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. There are three seasons normally hot and dry season from February to May , the south-west-west monsoon period from June to mid October and the dry season from October to January . The maximum temperature crosses 44°C during hot summer months and minimum temperature of 5°C is recorded during cool dry season.

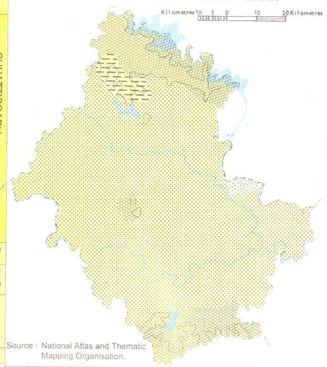
The soils are rich in plant nutrients such as lime, iron ,magnesium and potash. The soils are relatively richer and deeper compared to the soils in the north which are poorer and shallow. The types of soil are generally found deep black, medium black and shallow black in the district . Major crops grown in kharif season are jowar, cotton, and pulses. Oil seeds are grown in the rae season. Sugarcane and bananas are the other major crops cultivated in Pathri and Parbhani talukas. There are there major irrigation projects on the rivers-i) Jayakwadi ii)Purna and iii)Dudhna running through the district. Jayakwadi project on Godavari river provides irrigation facilities for 96,000 ha of land in Pathri, Parbhani and Gangakhed talukas. Purna project consists of two dams on the river Purna at Yeldari and Siddheshwar. Yeldari is a multipurpose dam which also provides electricity. Dudhna project is proposed to be established at Brahmavakadi.

The industrial growth has shown negative trend in the district. However, recently a few ginning and two sugar factories will be started in Parbhani . A co-operative fertilizer industry established near the Jintur has started its productions. Oil mills are concentrated at-Parbhani, Selu, Purna, Manwat and Gangakhed. The traditional crafts are mostly shearing and processing units of which wool weaving industry, leather goods, bricks making, pottery making ,carpentry, oil ghanis are important industries.

Parbhani is a railway junction. The broad gauge railway line passes in the district from Mumbai to Nanded and another line from Nanded to Bangalore and another line from Nanded to Amritsar. A metre gauge railway line is constituted from Purna to Ajmer via Akola. The district headquarters and all talukas are well connected by state highways. Parbhani is not a tourist place. The district headquarters and all talukas are well connected by state highways. Parbhani is not a tourist place. There is no holiday resort or place of historical interest in the district. There are some important temples and pilgrimage places in the district. There are several social fairs being organized in the district. Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Id-UL-Fitr and Christmas are important festivals in the district.

RELIEF AND SLOPE

Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Source : National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation.

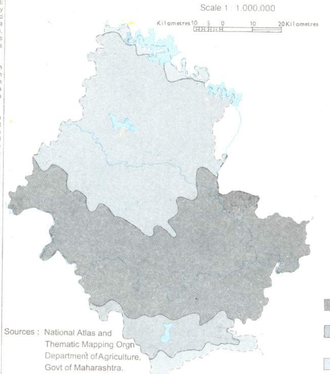
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Scale 1 : 1,000,000

Source : National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation.

SOILS

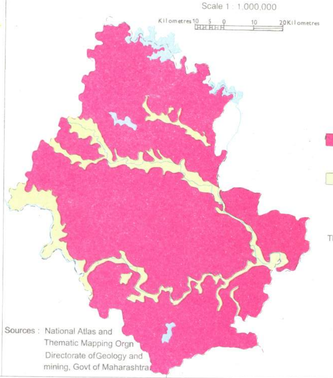
Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Sources : National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, Department of Agriculture, Govt of Maharashtra.

ROCKS AND MINERALS

Scale 1 : 1,000,000



The district does not have any important minerals.

Sources : National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation Directorate of Geology and mining, Govt of Maharashtra.

REFERENCES

- Boundaries : district, taluka
- forest (reserved/protected)
- Name of headquarters : district, taluka ... PARBHANI JINTUR
- Names : village, forest species ... Rajura Teak
- Roads, metalled : according to importance
- Roads, unmetalled : according to importance
- Cart tracks
- Bridges : railway, road
- Railways with station : broad gauge, metre gauge
- Main power line, Telegraph & Telephone line
- Rivers : perennial, non-perennial, Canal
- Lake / Tank, Well, Tube well
- Settlements : urban, rural
- Arable land, Uncultivable wasteland
- Forest, Scrub
- Post office, Post & telegraph office
- Police station
- Bungalows : dak or travellers, inspection DB IB
- Rest house RH
- Reserved forest R.F.
- Hospital, Dispensary
- Veterinary hospital Vet
- Temple, Church, Mosque
- Places of tourists' interest
- Market, Bank
- Educational institutions

Sources : National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, Survey of India, Census of India-2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Maharastra, IRS Remote Sensing data, District Collectorate Office Parbhani, Central Ground Water Board, Field Surveys and other government agencies.

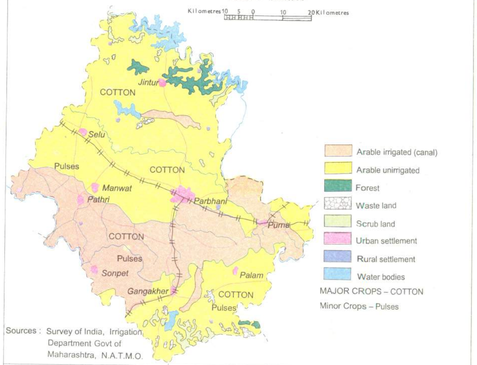
PARBHANI TOWN

Scale 1 : 8,000

Source : Town Planning and Valuation, Department branch Parbhani, Government of Maharashtra.

GENERAL LANDUSE AND CROPPING PATTERN

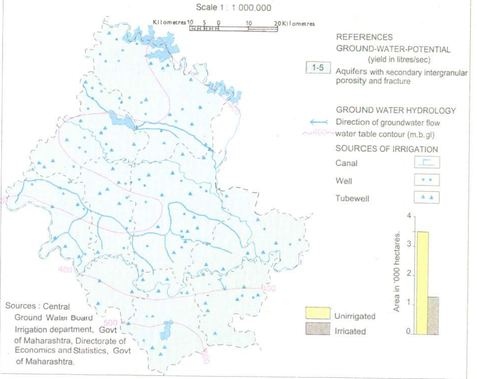
Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Sources : Survey of India, Irrigation Department Govt of Maharashtra, N.A.T.M.O.

IRRIGATION AND HYDROGEOLOGY

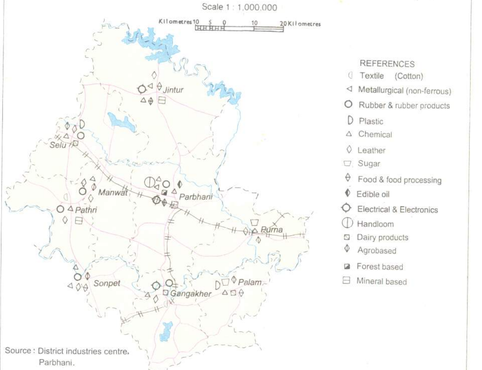
Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Sources : Central Ground Water Board Irrigation department, Govt of Maharashtra, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Maharashtra.

INDUSTRIES

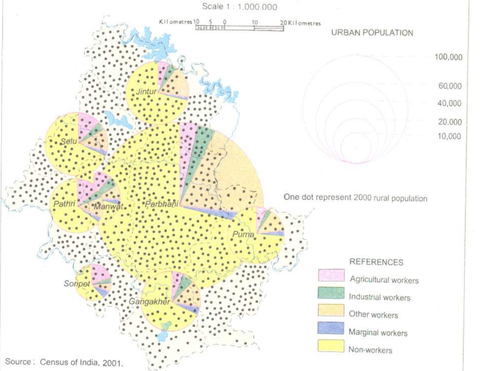
Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Source : District industries centre, Parbhani.

POPULATION

Scale 1 : 1,000,000



Source : Census of India, 2001.

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