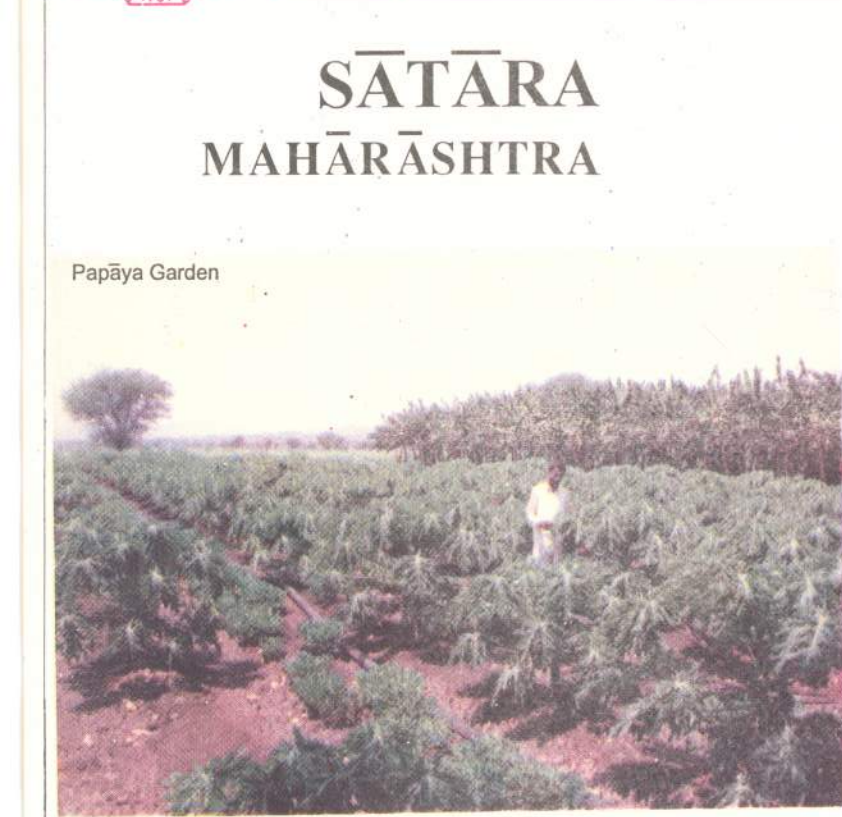




KEY STATISTICS OF SĀTĀRA DISTRICT.
(Census 1991)
Area: 10,480 sq. km. Population: 24,45,000
Literacy: 58.09%. Density of Population: 233 per sq. km.
Main language spoken: Marathi
PRICE: EIGHTEEN RUPEES.



SĀTĀRA MAHARĀSHTRA
Papiya Garden

SĀTĀRA DISTRICT
The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district.
The oldest known place in SĀTĀRA district is probably Karhad, styled as Karhadikā in the inscriptions of about 200 B.C. A group of Buddhist caves found at a distance of about five kilometers south-west of Karhad, one of which is associated with an inscription dating about the first century after Christ. Caves at Shirur and Wai also indicate Buddhist settlements. Wai is locally believed to be Virbhadrar where Pindavās lived in the thirteenth year of their exile. From early times Mahābaleshwar at the source of Krishna is known as a holy place. The earliest mention of SĀTĀRA appears to be in the reign of the fourth Bahāmanī king Muhammad Shāh (1358-1375) when with other forts SĀTĀRA fort is said to have probably been built. The district and adjoining areas were ruled by various rulers of historical importance. Prominent among them were the Mauryās, the Sātvāhanās, the Chālyāyās, the Rāshtrakūṭās, the Viśhṅukundās, the Sillāharās, the Yādavās, the Mughlās and the Marāṭhās until 1848 and afterwards under the British empire till 1947.
Residual hill ranges and the intermediate valleys, all well developed on a tableland surface form the main geomorphic element of landscape in the SĀTĀRA district. In west, it has the Sahyādrīan scarp with its major peaks, usually flat topped and intervening saddles. The Mahādeo range, which is next major well developed range, begins as an offshoot of the Sahyādrīs in the north-western part of the district. Eastwards, it runs as a main range and sends off several long spurs south-eastwards and southwards. Four major rivers, the Nira in the entire northern part, the Mā in the south-eastern and Yerla and Krishna in the south flow in the area. The narrow belt beyond the Mahādeo hills is drained north by Nira which flows east into the Bāma.
The lands are fertile and irrigated. Jowār, Bājra, Cotton, Groundnut, Rice and Sugarcane are the main crops.
Today SĀTĀRA covering an area of 10,480 sq. km can boast of Engineering, Medical Colleges & Hospitals and is in the making of its appearance in the industrial map of the country.

REFERENCES

Name: Headquarters, district.
Names: Headquarters, sub-division, block.
Administrative spaced name, sub-division.
Boundaries: state, district.
sub-division, taluk or taluk, forest.
Roads, metalled: according to importance; distance stone.
do unmetalled; do bridge.
Cart-track, Pack-track and pass. Foot-path with bridge.
Bridges: Causeway, Ford or Ferry.
Railways, broad gauge, double single with station.
other gauges: do do with distance stone.
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.
Well, Tube-well, Spring, Tanks perennial; dry.
Embankments: road or rail, tank, Broken ground.
Settlements: Urban, Rural, Hubs, Fort.
Temple, Chhatri, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Tomb.
Post office, Telegraph office, Post & telegraph office.
Bungalows: dik or travellers; inspection, Rest-house.
Forest: reserved; protected.
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, Police station.
Places of tourists' interest.
Scrub, Wasteland.
Arable and Forest.

