



**KEY STATISTICS OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT**

Area: 14,895 sq. km | Population: 3,224,024

Literacy: 47.06% | Density of population: 216 per sq.km

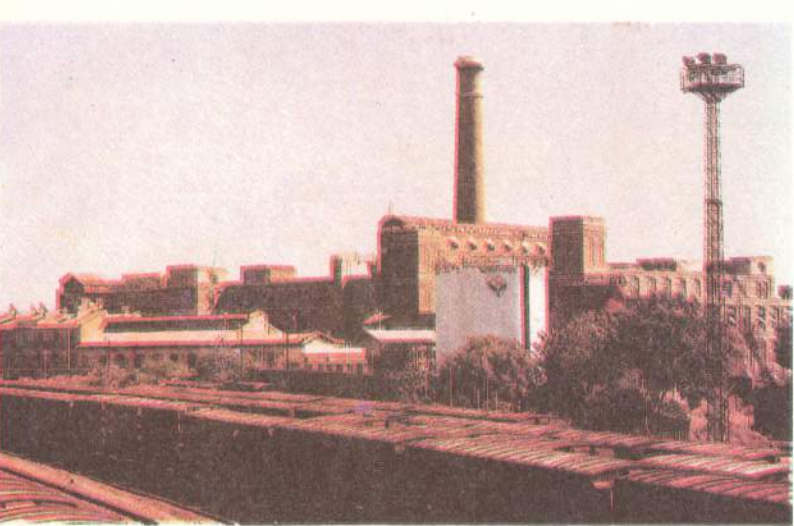
Main language spoken: Marathi

**DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES**

**SOLAPUR**

PRICE: SIXTEEN RUPEES

**SOLAPUR (East Half)**  
MAHARASHTRA



**SURVEY OF INDIA**

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**SOLAPUR 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 Solapur is known after its headquarters town. 'Solapur' is believed to be derived from two words 'Sola' meaning sixteen and 'Pur' meaning village. Solapur the gateway city between Krishna and Bhima valleys, is a city of migrants with multi lingual population. The ruins of huge fort originally built by Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur, is a silent witness to number of wars and change of power amongst several rulers. It was surrendered by Peshwa Bajirao II to the British General Munro in 1818. After the reorganisation of states in 1956, this region was included in the then Bombay State and become an integral part of Maharashtra State during 1960. The Siddheshwar temple of 12th century with a lake surrounding it, is a cultural land mark. The famous Hemadanti temples amongst others, in the district like Vinai-Rukmin Mandir at Pandharpur, Shiv Mandir at Malsheer, Archanar Nateshwar Mandir at Walapur are noted for their sculptures and carvings. Bustard Birds and Deer at Nannai is famous tourists place near Solapur city. The well known freedom fighter Dr. Dwarakanath Kotnis hailed from Solapur.

The climate of this district is characterised by general dryness during major part of the year with temperature ranging from 13°C to 40°C with an annual rainfall of about 750 mm.

The area is generally plain except a few spurs of Balghat range which pass through a few kilometres. The lands are mostly agricultural with small patches of forest, uncultivated land, fallow land and industrial belts. Two main rivers Bhima and Sina with their tributaries like Nira, Man and Bhogavati flow in the area.

The lands are fertile and well irrigated. Jowar, Bajra Maize, Wheat, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Pulses are the main crops.

Today SOLAPUR can boast of vast growth in textile industry, and Medical and Engineering Colleges, Hospitals etc. which have been established in the district.

- REFERENCES**
- Boundary: state, district
  - tahsil or taluk, forest
  - Roads, metalled: according to importance, distance stone
  - unmetalled according to importance, bridge
  - Cart-track, Pack-track and pass, Foot-path with bridge
  - Bridges: with piers, without, Causeway, Ford or Ferry
  - Railways: broad gauge, double single line with station
  - other gauges: do single line with 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 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, Huts, Fort
  - Temple, Chhatri, Church, Mosque, Tdgah, Tomb, Grave
  - Post office, Telegraph office, Post & Telegraph office
  - Bungalows: dsk or travellers, inspection, rest-house
  - Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, Police station
  - Forestereserved: protected Places of tourists interest, F.F.

