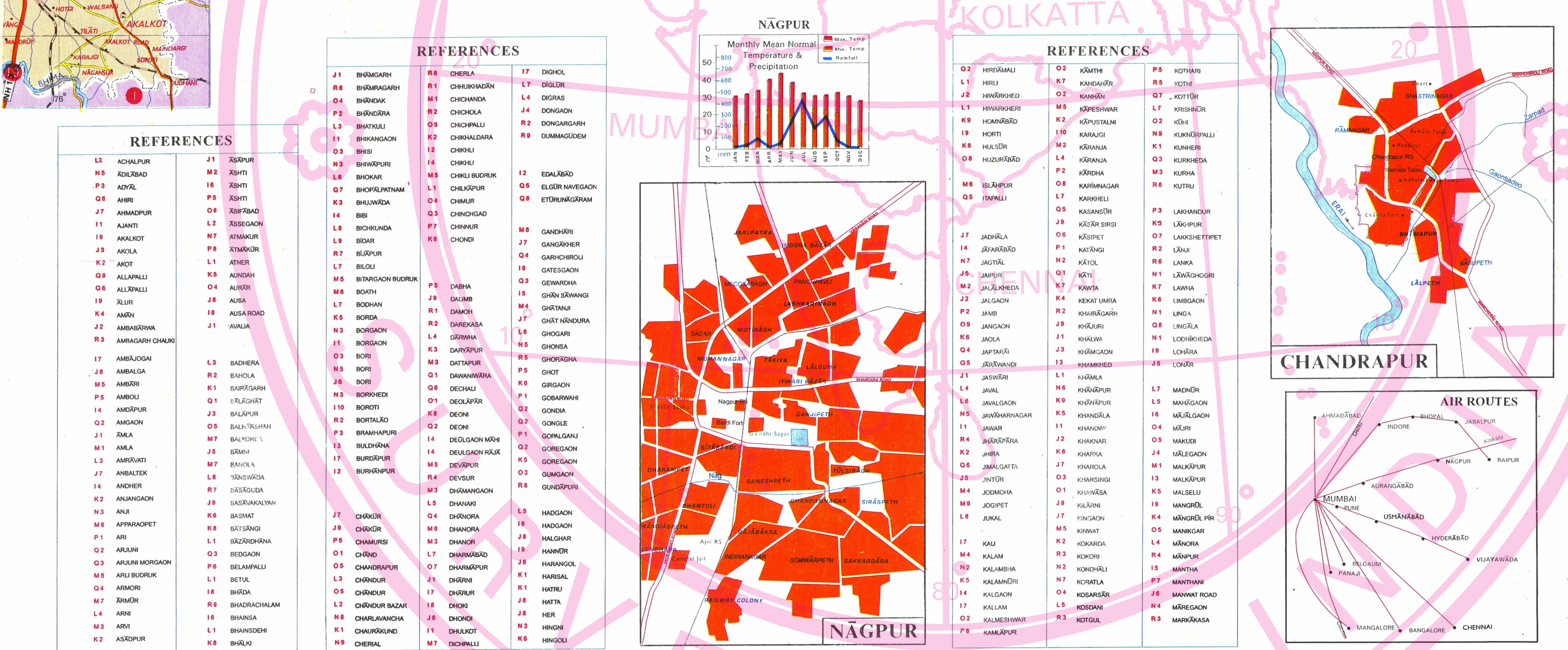


Mahārāshtra East



SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



EVOLUTION OF MAHARASHTRA (East)

Maharashtra means a great nation. It is the third largest state of India both in area and population having an irregular triangular shape bounded by the Arabian sea to the west, Gujarat to the north-west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south-east and Karnataka and Goa in the south.
Climate varies with the change in topography while the coastal belt experiences tropical monsoon, the seasons are more marked in the drier plateau regions.
Majority of the population are devout Hindus. The people in rural areas are basically agriculturists and speak mostly Marathi and in urban areas it is multi-lingual.
Historically the territory was part of Mauryan empire (321 B.C. - 184 A.D.). The Satavahans (230 B.C. - 230 A.D.) are considered the first ruling dynasty of the region. A number of Hindu dynasties ruled the region for over 1200 years, the last being the Yadava. Chitli, Bahamani and Moghuls ruled the region during 14th to 17th centuries. With the rise of Chhatrapati Shivaji in the 17th century, Maharashtra entered a new phase in history. Shivaji extended Marathism to a powerful nation; Marathi empire under the Peshwas yielded to British power in 1818. MAHARAJA LAXMIBAI of BHANDARA fought bravely the British in 1857.
Maharashtra was part of erstwhile Bombay state until 1960, when under the States Re-organisation Act, two separate states, Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed.
EASTERN part of Maharashtra is mostly plateau drained by great rivers Godavari, Bhima and Krishna which flow eastwards across the peninsula into the Bay of Bengal.
Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bid, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Garhchiroli, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Unad, Parbhani, Solapur (part), Wardha and Yamvat are some of the districts of Maharashtra under this part of the map of Maharashtra.
Prominent places of attraction are AMRAVATI - important educational and trade centre with temples of Amba and Sainath; Melghat Tiger Reserve rich in flora and fauna; PARBHANI - famous 'Ambha' Nagraj temple believed to be the first among the twelve Jyotirlingas in India; NANDED - an important pilgrim centre for the Sikhs situated on the banks of Godavari; Matau Dam; BID - Parvati Vajravel temple one of the twelve Jyotirlingas; TADODA (in Chandrapur Dist) National park is 110 sq. km. of deciduous forest with teak trees around Tadoda lake. NAGPUR - a big railway and national highways (6 & 7) junction. Winter session of State Assembly held; famous for oranges.

Table with 2 columns of reference points (e.g., 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50) and their corresponding coordinates.

Table with 2 columns of reference points (e.g., 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50) and their corresponding coordinates.

Table with 2 columns of reference points (e.g., 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50) and their corresponding coordinates.

