



SATARA MAHARASHTRA

Papaya Garden



SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

SATARA DISTRICT

The basic objective of this Map Series is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district.

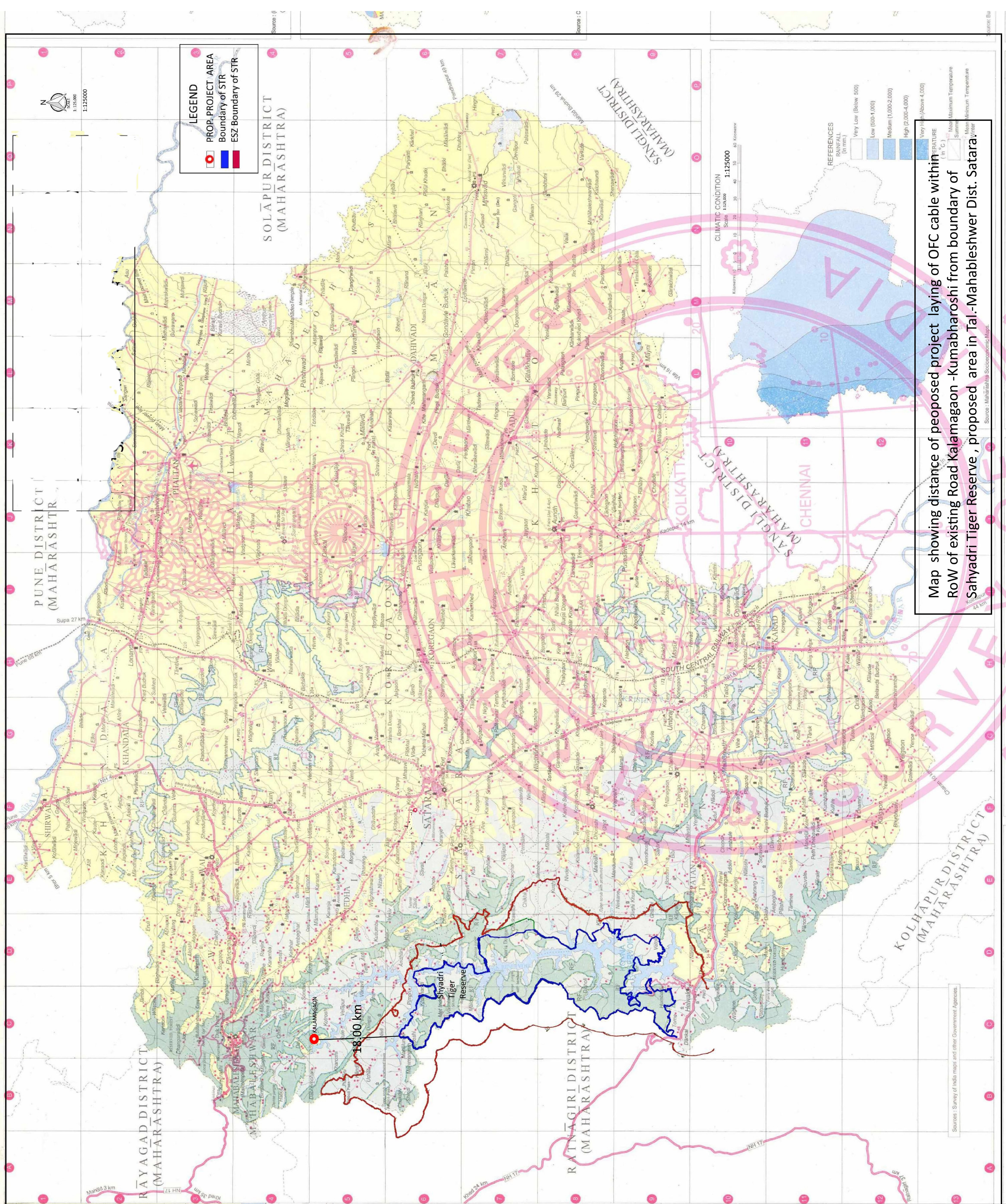
The oldest known place in SATARA district is probably Karad, styled as Karadika in the inscriptions of about 200 B.C. A group of Buddhist caves found at a distance of about five kilometres south-west of Karad, one of which is associated with an inscription dating about the first century after Christ. Caves at Shirval and Wai also indicate Buddhist settlements. Wai is locally believed to be Vitarnagar where Pindavas lived in the thirteenth year of their exile. From early times Mahabaleshwar at the source of Krishna is known as a holy place. The earliest mention of SATARA appears to be in the reign of the fourth Bahamani king Muhammad Shah (1355-1375) when with other forts SATARA 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 Mauryas, the Satvahans, the Chislikyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Vishnukundins, the Silaharis, the Yadavas, the Moghals and the Marathas 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 SATARA district. In west, it has the Sahyadron escarp with its major peaks, usually flat topped and intervening saddles. The Mahadeo range, which is next major well developed range, begins as an offshoot of the Sahyadris 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 Mula in the south-eastern and Yena and Krishna in the south flow in the area. The narrow belt beyond the Mahadeo hills is drained north by Nira which flows into the Bhima.

The lands are fertile and irrigated. Jawar, Bajra, Cotton, Groundnut, Rice and Sugarcane are the main crops.

Today SATARA covering an area of 14,400 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



Map showing distance of peoposed project laying of OFC cable within
RoW of existing Road Kalamagaon -Kumabharoshi from boundary of
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve , proposed area in Tal.-Mahabaleshwer Dist. Satara.