REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Post colonial urbanization and urban growth in West Bengal. In the planning era, during the post colonial phase, apart from the premier city Kolkata several other urban clusters emerged as urban growth pole as Siliguri in north Bengal and Halide in south Bengal. Tah Sandeep (June 2009) The decadal variations of child population growth in Karnataka state. During the last two decades there has been a drastic change in the growth rate of child population under age 6 in Karnataka. The growth rate of female child population was absolutely negative in most of the districts of southern region. Lakshmana C.M. (Dec.2009)² A study of demographic structure of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh. The quantitative analysis through statistical interpretation has helped to understand some useful components of birth rate, migration, and literacy status and age and sex structure of population in very lucid manner. Roy Kumkum and Yadav Shiva Nand (June 2008)³ Urban sprawl analysis of Kohima town using multi Temporal Remote sensing data. There is tremendous pressure on the availability of land for more built up area within the urban area. The core area of the town is almost saturated. The sprawl is taking place along the roads. Nongkynrith Jenita M. and Hiese N (June 2008)⁴

A study of urban water supply in Nagpur city. This study revealed the water scarcity wards in Nagpur city. Problem encountered for water is acute. Hence, it is necessary to make water storage in tanks and planning be worked out advanced to mitigate water problems. WankhedeDeepak and Gajbhiye Jaiprakash (June 2008)⁵ An assessment of Tourist behavior in Abyaneh tourist centre. The satisfaction of tourists shows the rate of tourism development level at 3 tourist centers, namely, eco-tourism, historical tourism and cultural-rural tourism. Abyanel tourist center is a part of Natanz district and this district has some natural and artificial attractions and tourist facilities. Anvari Mahmud Reza (June 2008)⁶

Impact of urban sprawl on water bodies in Hyderabad city. We would like to emphasis that it becomes imperative for the urban planning bodies to include the sustainability of the physical environment along with planning the built environment. Ramachandraiah C. and Prasad Sheela (June 2007)⁷ Regional disparities in urbanization of Gulbarga division in
Karnataka state. North eastern and south eastern parts of the study area are highly urbanized, eastern and southern central parts are medium urbanized and the southern and central parts are less urbanized regions. Nidagundi S.R. (June 2007) Socio-Economic occupational structure and nutritional levels of Muslim slum-Dwellers in Raipur city. This locality needs particular attention of the Government so that healthier and more hygienic atmosphere may be provided. Khan Z.T. (July 2001) Natural disasters in urban areas. Deaths due to natural hazards associated with extreme weather events are inevitable. De U.S. and Dandekar M.M. (July 2001)

Geographical analysis of intra-urban transport infrastructure in Ahmadabad city in terms of number of buses, routes, trips, nodes, destinations along with the average distance of a route, passenger per bus per day. Kulkarni K.M and Bayanwala Vishakha (Jan 1999) Relationship between population and environment, the relevance of Malthusian principles in understanding the role of poor and population growth in environmental degradation. The alternative principles based on the linkages between population growth, environment and nature of political economy. Bhagat R.B. (July-Dec) 1996

A study attraction of tourism in Raigad district Maharashtra. The Raigad has variety of tourism attraction like nature’s beauty, historical culture and religious tourist’s places. Large no. of tourists is visited at Raigad district because all infrastructural facilities are easily available Dr. Pednekar H.M. , Hajare P.J and Hajare S.P. (April 2011) Noise level in Kolhapur city during shri Ganeshotsav period. One of the common factors creating noise pollution during the festival is in discriminated use of loudspeakers. Alarmingly high noise levels in Kolhapur city; particularly during shri Ganesh festival is an issue that has agitated citizens year after year. Pawar C.T. and Joshi M.V. (July-Dec 2002) Population density gradient in Raipur city. The city of Raipur, regional capital of Chhattisgarh region shows a clear cut density distance relationship. The highest density is found within the first sector, which decreases gradually outwards from the control point towards the peripheries of the city. Sheeja Vimlan (July-Dec 1996)
Demographic characteristics and socio-economic development in million cities of India. Million cities stand out in the urban scenario as potential leaders in a socio-economic sense which finds manifestation in their demographic profile. The million cities in the western, central and northern part of the country have high reproduction rates compared to the others and hence higher proportion of child population. Female literacy is concerned the southern and the western part of the country rank high. Prasanthi R. (Des 2003)\(^\text{16}\) the role of main workers in urbanization A case study of Uttar Pradesh, India. Urbanization is a reflection of the degree of economic development of an area where urban population increases in the proportion of gainfully employed workers to analyze the above relationship. Urbanization is studied through the percentage of urban population which is compared with the percentage of main workers, a proxy variable for measuring the economic performance of an urban place in terms of consistency of job provision to its inhabitants. Parveen Shahnaz (Dec 2003)\(^\text{17}\)

The transformation of the rural area in its natural physical setting into a developed urban space in a temporal framework. In the process of this transformation and the race for urban development, environment has been totally disregarded, over the last three decades, there is a complete change in the physical landscape of Navi Mumbai along with the emergence of new economic landscape. Krishnaveni B. and MukhopadhyayTapati (Jan-June 2001)\(^\text{18}\)

Migration pattern of population in the slums of Satara town. The main reasons for migration are drought, unemployment attraction of urban life etc. Majority of them are from Satara district and belong to scheduled castes. Proportion of in migrants from Karnataka is sizable among the total immigrants from other states. Dr. Kumbhar Arjun (July-Dec 1996)\(^\text{19}\) Impact of construction of dams on growth of population and towns in upper Godavari basin during the period 1901-91 reveals that population of this area has grown consistently except the 1901 and 1951 decades. The population growth showed close correlation ship with industrial development, urbanization and construction of dams. Gangapur dam and Jayakawadi project play an important role in population growth and development of Nasik and Sambhaji Nagar. Kapadnis N.R. (July-Dec 2001)\(^\text{20}\)
Ganesh festival noise in Pune city, 1989. Growth of Pune city, population mount and urbanization crisis become serious coupled with 80 dab. Noise levels during Ganesh festival which is overtaking the danger line has been observed at many places in the study of the problem. Noise may perhaps affect audibility of man, is the general conception of the commons. Ahirrao V.R., Ahirrao Vaibhavi and Aalhat Vilas (June 1992)  

Quality of life, gender bias and fertility behavior in Urban Haryana-A case study of Rohtak city. Around one third households of Rohtak city are characterized to have either low or very low quality of life. With increase in quality of life, there is a decrease in actual as well as desired family size but gender bias still prevails among households with high quality of life. Bhagat R.B. and Sharma Summi (Dec 2001)  

Geographical analysis of Intra-Urban transport infrastructure in Ahmadabad city. Despite the growth and expansion of Ahmadabad municipal transport service, since 1947 in terms of number of buses, routes, nodes, destinations, bus stops, depots and trips, it is incurring heavy losses. The profit and loss making routes based on route wise earning and expenditure per km are also identified. Improvement of the transport system, including the one of introducing circular routes to provide efficient service to the residents of peripheral areas without passing through the congested core of Ahmadabad city. Kulkarni K.M. and Bayanwala Vishakha (Jan-June 1999)  

Study of changing literacy rate in Jalna district. In Jalna district 64.40% population was literate while at that time 77.3% of population in Maharashtra was literate and 65.4% of population was literate in India. In 1981 census total literate population of Jalna district was 30.49% it means that 33.90% population was increase in literacy from 1981-2001 in Jalna district because of Government policies and people know about education each and every village open secondary, higher secondary education and any other courses. Dr. Thathe Sarjerao Vishwantath (July 2011)  

Growth character of new towns in Maharashtra: A Geographical analysis mostly the new towns from Thane and Raigad district of Konkan region. Pune and Ahmadnagar of western Maharashtra and Nagpur and Chandrapur of vidharbha region indicating high to very high rate of growth for new towns having industry and resource base.
Remaining all the areas of Maharashtra showing low to moderate rate of growth for new towns. Due to decrease in the functional importance of new towns some are showing negative rate of growth in Maharashtra also. Dr. Kothawale Subhash (July 2011)

Population dynamics denote the trend of changes in population of a region. An attempt has been made to analyze the spatio-temporal changes in population growth sex ratio, density and literacy rate as well as levels of urbanization. The most striking changes in the population characteristics of Nasik district is seen in the sphere of urbanization and density of population. There is more difference among males and females literacy rate within the district. The urban population was recorded 25.61% to the total population which increased 38.83% in 2001. Dr. Deore R.S., prof. Vyalij Pralhad Y. (July 2011) Urbanization in Andhra Pradesh 1901-1991. Urbanization in Andhra Pradesh is that the total population has increased by nine fold between 1901-91, while the number of urban settlements is just doubled. In order to avoid the congestional and allied problems of city. The promotion of small towns is socially more desirable. The dispersal of infrastructural facilities, careful selection and industries and its location with the greater Governmental controlled. Rao M.Koteswara and K.Sreelakshmamma(July-Dec.1993)

The analysis of density of population is fundamental for understanding the population Geography of any area. A significantly wider regional variation in the pattern of density is revealed at tahsil level. The Godavari plain in the northern part of district in general reported a higher density of population, it was above the district average and southern part of district tahsil had low density population it was below the average of the district. Narke S.Y. and Dr.Kore N.S. (July-Dec 2010)

Population dynamics denote the trend of changes in population of a region. The most striking changes in the population characteristics of Osmanabad are seen in the sphere of urbanization and density of population. The man land ratio was 0.66 hectares in the district. The urban population was recorded 69638 numbers which increased to 438853 numbers in 2001. The sex ratio has been continuously declined from 1961 census in the district. Dr.Rede H.N.,Dr.Pawar F.R.,Baravkar P.R.(July-Dec2010) The spatial patterns of population growth in
the Pune division the manifestation of spatial dimensions of Geographical as well as socio-economic conditions. The tahsils having urban areas and the district head quarters along with the adjoining tahsils, which are located in the central part have shown high growth of population. Bhakare P.D., Jadhav B.S., Dr. Sarang S.B. (July-Dec 2010)  

During 1981 and 1991 the urban population growth rate of Belgaum slightly decreased to 42.61% and 18.93% but India and Karnataka showed increased growth rate respectively. Density of population within the municipal limits is found very high in CBD area and older parts, with narrow lanes and it gradually decreases when we more towards the periphery of the city and to the later extension and recently developed residential areas. Dr. Kurani M.S. (March 2012) Migration is a good indicator of socio-economic change There are quite difference in rural and urban socio-economic and cultural environment. The 66.99% females of in-migrant women of Raipur city belong to active age group Out of the total females 11.41 % belong to scheduled caste 6.33% to scheduled tribe 24% to other backward classes. The 83.04% in migrant is 0-14 year’s age group. Most of the women in migrants 60.61% have been migrated from rural areas to the city. The rate of in migration decreases with increase in distance. Gupta M.P. and Sharma Sarla (June 2004) 

The sex ratio of tribal population decreased indicating imbalance structure between males and females. The work participations in agricultural activities for both castes and tribes were relatively high engaging above 75% in which female workers shared more than male workers. Sing N.Deva (June 2006) Growth of population in Kolhapur district. It is one of the least urbanized district in the state having about one forth population in urban areas while about two fifth of state’s population lives in urban areas Vasmane A.S., Khandekar M.S., Dr. Gathade (April 2011) 

Spatial pattern of literacy rate in Satara district: A Geographical analysis. The study reveals that very high literacy rate is recorded in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Satara. The man and patan are identified as tahsils of very low literacy rate. The high increase in literacy percentage is found in the tahsils of Patan and Javali. Dr. Nanaware Arjun H., Magar T.R. (March 2012) Owing to lack of work in the formal sector, the poor in cities run small-scale
enterprises or self-employment in these enterprises. This type of setting of poor in urban sectors is generally called as informal sector. This sector consists of mass of working poor with low levels of productivity, earnings and incomes. The basic services provided in towns and cities do not reach due to illiteracy, ignorance and high cost of services. Hence, the services that are made available in urban centers are not accessible and affordable to urban poor. Rao Koteswara M., Sreelakshmamma K. (July-Dec 1994)\textsuperscript{36}

In Sindhudurg district Talukawise growth rate of rural urban and total population is observed that the Vaibhavwadi and Malvan taluka rural population have decreased and other taluka rural population increased. The highest percentage of growth rate is found in Kankavali taluka i.e. 6.13%. Urban population growth rate is increased in Sindhudurg district it is found that 17.58% in Kudal, 3.86% in Malvan, 7.49% in Sawantwadi and 1.75% in Vengurla respectively. Dr. Thakur S.A., Prof Katkar R.N. (Dec 2011)\textsuperscript{37}

Latur district located in the South-East of Maharashtra state, on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka states. The population has rapidly increased during 1991-2001. The density of population was 291 per sq.km. In 2001. Literacy rate in Latur district was 55.57% in 1991 which is increased to 71.5% in 2011. There are wide disparities between male and female literacy. Mankari M.P., Rathod H.B., Kulkarni M.J., Kankure K.B. (Jul-Dec 2011)\textsuperscript{38}

A development of any country depends upon its population and availability of resources. But various problems are created due to the growth of population in the country. Therefore Government of India started population studies. Even after completion of 60 years of independence India still is not much developed. There are many reasons of underdevelopment population growth is most important reason. Parmar Rajendra, Thakur C.K. (April 2011)\textsuperscript{39} as per 2001 census, Ahamadnagar district is the largest district and sixth most populous district in Maharashtra state. The share of urban population to total population is forever bigger in Maharashtra than in Ahamadnagar district. Ahamadnagar municipal town is most populace town and Nagpur is the least populated town in the district. Cholke S.P., Chaudhari C.B. (Jul-Dec 2011)\textsuperscript{40}