# CHAPTER - II

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	GEOGI	RAPHICAL SET UP OF THE STUDY REGION	
i			
	2.1	Geographical personality of	
	2.2	the megion Physical setting	
	2.3	Drainage system of the region	
	2.4	Climate	
	2.5	Soils	
	2.6	Natural vegetation	
	2.7	Economic setting	
	2.8	Demographic character	
	-	References	

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#### 2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL PERSONALITY OF THE REGION :

The State of Maharashtra is one of the largest states of the Republic of India. The geographical position of Maharashtra State in India is on the western part of India. The state is located in penninsular parts of India. It is the part of Deccan Plateau. Maharashtra state is the third largest state in area and population in the country. It come into existance on 1st May 1960, as a consequence of bifurcation of the bilingual state of Bombay into two unilingual states of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

From location point of view, it extents from 15°45' N to 22°06' N latitudes and 72°36' E to 80°54' E longitudes. Maharashtra has an area of 307713.00 sq.kms and a population of 78,937,187 (1991). The density of population is 257 persons per sq.km.

The Maharashtra State is bounded by the Arabian sea in the West, the State of Gujarat in the northwest, the State of Madhyapradesh in the north and east, the State of Andhrapradesh in the south-east, the State of Karnataka in the south and the State of Goa in the south-west. It has a long coastline which streatches to about 720 kms from north Thane to South Sindhudurg district. Bombay is one of the most important parts of the country which is located on this coast and caters to the needs of a vast hinterland.



From administrative point of view Maharashtra State consists of Bombay as state capital with six administrative divisions of Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur comprising 31 district (Fig.2.1).

Maharashtra state is endowed with natural resources by way of fertile land, forest wealth, mineral and marine resources which provide a rich basis for industrial development. The State of Maharashtra is taken as a study region for present investigation.

# 2.2 PHYSICAL SETTING :

The physiography of a particular region constitutes general surface features which includes topography, relief, slope, drainage and other natural conditions of the ground which in turn directly and indirectly influence the nature of distribution and density of population. The study of physiography is, therefore, significant for an appraisal of the various problems of the study region. The physiography has greatly influenced the socio-economic life of Maharashtra.

Physiographically, the state can be divided into five first order regions, the Konkan lowlands, the Sahyadri ranges, the Deccan plateau, the Wardha-Wainganga Valley, the Tapi-Purna basin (Fig.2.2). Topographically, Maharashtra is by and large a plateau slopping gently eastwards, the altitude ranges from 1500 metres in Sahyadri west to 100 metres in the east of Chandrapur characterised by the varied relief features.

## 2.2.1 The Konkan coastal low-lands :

The Konkan lowlands between Sahyadri and Arabian sea, in the west are parallel to the coast which streatch over 720 kms. It is not plains but they are undulating lowlands. The height of the Konkan coastal region increases from west to eastwards on an average these coastal lowlands are 30 to 60 kms broad, narrowing towards north to south. The ridges, hills and undulating topography have more appeared in the south than the north. The proportion of lowlands is more in the north than in the south where the protrusions of the Sahyadri in the form of transverse hill ranges reaching upto the Arabian sea, forming bays and headlands of several places all along the coastline.

#### 2.2.1 The Sahyadri ranges :

The Maharashtra Sahyadri or Western Ghats runs as an almost continuous ranges parallel to Arabian sea, right from the northern limits of the state to beyond the southern limits of the state with length of 440 kms and width of 15.25 kms. The Sahyadri forms the watershed between the east flowing streams and the west flowing streams. The height ranges from 1220 to 1300 metres with the increase from south to north. The range is without a break in its entire length, except for a few gaps through which communication between plateau and Konkan has been linked. The Thalghat, Borghat, Kumbarli Ghat, Amba Ghat, Phonda Ghat, and Amboli Ghat are the most important passes at the heart of the Sahyadri.

# 2.2.3 The Deccan Plateau :

The Deccan Plateau is also called the Maharashtra Plateau. It is formed of plateau basalt. This is drained by the Godavari, the Bhima, the Krishna and their tributaries. The region is bounded by the Western Ghats on the west and Satpur on the north covering an area of 110.30 lakh sq.kms. It is locally known as 'Desh' with the average height of 450 metres. The height of the plateau, however, various from 600 metres in the east to 700 metres in the west.

### 2.2.4 The Wardha-Vainganga valley :

The Wardha-Vainganga Valley region is also known as Vidharb region. In the district of Godchiroli, to the extreme eastern bounded of the state, there occurs a series of detached low hills about 500 metres in elevation. It has also an interior alluvial lowland drained by the Wardha-Vainganga%Pranhita rivers. The undulating topography, poor soil and partly scarcity conditions have created hurdles for cane cultivation in the zone.

## 2.2.5 Tapi-Purna valley :

The Tapi-Purna Valley region is also known as 'Khandesh'. To the north of the Anjanta and Satamala hills lie the Tapi -Purna valleys in the extream northern part of the state extending over a distance of 300 kms. This rift valley slope from east to west. The entire basin is an alluvial lowland with the range in altitude from 250 to 300 metres. Topographically, the Tapi-Purna



valley is a broad, gently inclined through. The Purna, the Bhogavati, the Vaghur, the Girna and the Bori all join the Tapi when it enters Dhule district.

#### 2.3 DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE REGION :

In Geography, drainage refers to the manner in which precipitation falling within an area or brought from outside is drained off. The drainage system of the Maharashtra comprises many rivers such as Krishna, Godavari, Bhima (eastward flowing) Ulhas, Vashishti, Vaitarna, Terekhol (westward flowing) (Fig.2.2).

The drainage system of the Konkan lowland is a group of small drainage system. All the rivers originate from Sahyadri and flow towards the west to the Arabian sea. These rivers are very short in length but these are fast flowing rivers due to steep slope of the Sahyadri towards the Arabian sea. Among these, the important rivers are Vaitarna, Ulhas, Vasishti, Amba and Savitri. None of the coastal rivers are navigable except in their courses, close to their mouth.

The Godavari, with its tributaries, drains the largest percentage of the area of the state. The river debouches from the Sahyadri at Trimbak, 25 kms west to Nashik. The Godavari basin has a number of subsidiary basins belonging to its tributaries named Pravara, Mula, Manjara, Wardha-Wainganga and Pranhita river. The Godavari and its tributaries have covered their valleys on the Decean lavas. Many urban centres are developed in these region.

The Krishna is another important river of Maharashtra rises on the northern slope of Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar. The Krishna river has a number of tributaries, the most important of which in Maharashtra are Bhima, Koyana, Warana, Panchaganga, Yerala, Nira, Ghod, Mula-Mutha.

Bhima which joins Krishna outside the state also important tributary of Krishna, rivers at Bhimashankar hills and flows southeastward. The river in its meandering course near Pandharpur. The Mula-Mutha, the Nira and the Man are its main right bank tributaries, while the Ghod and the Sina are its left bank tributaries.

Koyana is the main right bank tributary of Krishna, rises on the southern slopes of Mahabaleshwar hills, flows in narrow steep sided valley and joins the Krishna near Karad town.

The Warana, Panchaganga and Dudhganga are the other right bank tributaries of Krishna and drain the eastern slopes of the Ghat.

Tapi is the only larger river of Maharashtra joining the Arabian sea, rises from Betul plateau in Madhyapradesh. The river has a total length of 724 kms. It has a number of parallel tributaries which join it at right angles. The Purna is the main tributary of Tapi joining it on the left bank about 50 kms east of Bhusawal, through a narrow neck between the Anjanta and Gawilgad hills. The Narmada, forming the northern boundary of the state in the Dhule district flows west in a deep george separated from the Tapi valley to its south by the Akhrani hills, a part of Satpudas. The Narmada valley is inaccessible and literally cut off by its flanking scarps.

Chandrapur and Bhandara districts have numerous small lakes. The best known of these is the Tadoba lake in Chandrapur district. Other large lakes outside this region are Ramsagar in Nagpur district, Dhampur lake in Ratnagiri district, Visapur lake in Bhima valley, Velvhal lake near Lonavla, Lonar lake in southern slope of Anjanta hills.

All along the western flanks of the Sahyadri and in the foothill debris slopes to its east, a number of springs are found. There are also springs in Nagpur and Bhandara districts.

### 2.4 CLIMATE :

The climate of a region is considered as one of the most important geographical factors which influence the distribution of settlements, population and activities of man. In the state climate plays a vital role especially in the distribution and pattern of crops.

In general the climate of Maharashtra state is characterised by hot and dry summers and moderately cold winters. The state has sub-tropical monsoonal type of climate. The physiography of the region has made great effect on the characteristics of climate. In the coastal region the influences of sea are occurred as the mildness and moistness of climate, whereas the interior parts of Deccan plateau have experienced dry climate conditions with considerable high ranges of temperature.

In Maharashtra the mean minimum temperature ranges from 20°C to 22°C while, the mean maximum temperature ranges from 40°C to 48°C. The Konkan region records mean minimum temperature of 22°C while interior of plateau region records 20°C. The Konkan region records 40°C maximum temperature in June while the Vidharbha region records highest temperature above 46°C.

Over 80 percent of annual rainfall of the state occurs during the southwest monsoon period (June to September). The Konkan and extreme eastern parts of the state experiences high rainfall ranging between 120 to 400 cm (Fig.2.3), while central part receives low rainfall (between 60 to 90 cm).

The drought prone zone (i.e. southern part of Nashik district, western part of Solapur and Ahmednagar district, eastern part of Pune district and central part of Dhule district) receives annual average rainfall less than 60 cm infact this is the rainshadow belt.



Fig. 2.4

# 2.5 <u>SOILS</u> :

The quality of the soil is an important determinant of population density. Other things remaining the same, the higher the fertility of soil, the higher the density of population. The soils of Maharashtra are greatly influenced by the geology and climate up of the various tracts. Thus, the state endowed by wide variety of soils shows anomaly in their occurance. Physiographical characteristics as well as suitability for cultivation. In Maharashtra, there are Nine Categories of soils which are i.e. deep black, medium black, coarse shallow, reddish brown, lateritic, coastal alluvium, yellowish, brown plains, yellowish brown, coastal saline (Fig.2.4).

### 2.6 NATURAL VEGETATION :

In strict botanical sense, the natural vegetation of Maharashtra is forest and not grasses. Climate, particularly rainfall is the paramount geographical factor determining the nature of vegetation in this region. The wegetation of the state categories into two groups - (1) The humid type consisting of tropical and sub-tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen type forest and Jungles found in the rainy Konkan, Ghats, Satpudas and in the districts of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli in the extreme east of the state, and (2) The dry type found in areas with rainfall less than 100 cm. This type consists of the thorn and scrub jungles found over almost the entire plateau except the wetter slopes.



During 1990-91 in Maharashtra 5410 thousand hectares of land is under forest cover which constitutes 17.59 percent of the total area of the state. Distribution of forests occuring two types of forests is shown in Fig.2.5. The figs clearly reveals that Tropical Evergreen Forests are mainly found in the foot of the Ghats and on georges, slopes and summits of the loftier Ghats. While tropical semi-evergreen forests occur in patches along the creasts of the Ghats and in Konkan region (Fig.2.5). Tropical moist deciduous forest are found in Vidharbh region and on the slopes of Western Ghats Tropical dry deciduous forests are found in eastern slopes of Western Ghats, northern part of Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati districts and also found in Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts. Tropical thorn forest are found in the dry tracts of Western Maharashtra.

#### 2.7 ECONOMIC SETTING :

Economic setting of the Maharashtra is basically described in the sub-heads of land utilization, agriculture, irrigation, minerals, industry and transportation. All these factors, directly and indirectly govern the distribution and growth of population (i.e. urban population) of any region.

## 2.7.1 Land utilization :

The general landuse of Maharashtra indicates that out of the total area, 17.6 percent is covered by forest and 58.2 percent is under cultivation. Area swon more than once is 17.4 percent. Nearly 68.3 percent area is classified as gross cropped area.

# 2.7.2 Agriculture :

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Maharashtra. Seasonal cropping is the main characteristics of agriculture practice in the Maharashtra. The agricultural operation may be divided into two harvesting periods i) SW monsoon period (Kharif) and ii) Spring period (Rabi). Maharashtra state has an area of 179,995 hectares of land under cultivation which constitutes 58.5 percent of the total area of the state and 69.7 percent of the working population of the state is engaged in agriculture and its allied activities. It shows that the agriculture is the main-stay of the economy of Maharashtra. <sup>T</sup>he state has several irrigation projects which have tries to develop irrigation of Maharashtra.

Variety of crops are being taken in the state in which main food crops are jowar, wheat, bajara and rice while main cash crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnut although pulses are also acquired considerable area. 69.9 percent of the net sown area in the state is under cereals. Out of which 56.8 p.c. jowar, 17.3 p.c. bajara, 14.2 p.c. rice, and 7.8 pc. is under wheat. The production of all the cereals for 1991 is 10,740 thousand tonnes.

## 2.7.3 Irrigation :

The state has several irrigation projects which have tried to develop irrigation of Maharashtra. A highly developed system of irrigation, raises the population supporting capacity of the region. In Maharashtra, out of 17,999,500 hectares of cultivated land 1,901,800 hectares of land is under irrigation, which shows that 10.6 percent of the total cultivated land is under irrigation. Bhandara district has the highest percentage of irrigated land (35.8%) followed by Ahmednagar (18.6%), Satara (18.2%), Gadchiroli (18.2%), Pune (16.8%), Kolhapur (14.4%) districts. While districts which have less irrigated area as compared to state's average are Ratnagiri (1.4%), then Thane (1.9%), Yavatmal (2.6%).

# 2.7.4 <u>Minerals</u> :

Maharashtra has vast deposite of manganese, coal, iron ore, bauxite and limestone. In addition to it, the state has an appreciable reserviours of minerals like dolomite, limonite, kyanita clays and silica, sand, mica, quartz and others occur in small quantities. The distribution of minerals in the state is, however, not uniform (Fig.2.6). The important areas of mineral deposits are located in Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Thane districts.

# 2.7.5 Industry :

Maharashtra is one of the industrially leading states of the country. Industrial development in Maharashtra has been



characterised by uncontrolled growth of industries in Bombay-Pune urban belt. It has created extreme regional imbalance. To solve this problem the state has adopted a delebrate policy of dispersal of industries. The Government has established regional development corporation. These corporation have tried to established new industries in different parts of Maharashtra. All these industries are financed by M.S.F.C. Maharashtra has 23,410 working factories which provide employment to 1,162,651 people.

The Gr.Bombay, Pune, Thane, and Solapur districts have more industries, among which Gr.Bombay consists of one third industries of the state. Other districts which are industrially developed are Nashik, Kolhapur and Nagpur, Osmanabad and Latur districts are less industrially developed.

## 2.7.6 Transport :

The development of transport means increase the capacity of region to support population. The state has a better network of transport system which includes the roads, the railways, the waterways and airways (Fig.2.7). The state has total length of 172,965 kms of roads. The state has 5,233 kms of total rail length which comes to 8.7 percent of the total railway length of the country. Highest railway density (34 kms per 100 sq.kms) is found in Gr.Bombay district. Comparing the other area of the country the study area has a better transport infrastructure.



#### 2.8 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTER :

The analysis of demographic character is fundamental for understanding the population geography of any area. The population distribution is a spatial arrangement of people in a region. Population distribution is an dynamic process which is everchanging and its causes and effects vary in spatial temporal frame.

According to census of India 1991, Maharashtra's total population is 78,937,187. Out of this 30,541,586 is urban and 48,395,601 is rural population. The Maharashtra is the third largest state in area and population in India, covering 9.4 per cent of its area and 9.3 percent of population. The population growth rate during 1981-91 in the state (25.4%) is above the national level (23.6%).

# 2.8.1 Density :

Population density is another significant measures of population studies. Density of population indicates the man land ratio. It denotes degree of population concentration ia a particular area. According to 1991 census the density of population in Maharashtra is 257 persons per sq.kms. It is less than national level (267 persons per sq.kms). The density of population has been calculated and depicted in Fig.2.8. It clearly indicates that the districts having large agglomeration indicate higher density of above 400 persons.



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#### 2.8.2 Sex ratio :

Sex ratio signifies the number of females per thousand males. It generally influences the form and tempo of life in any country. It also affects the social, economic and political structure of a region. The sex-ratio in Maharashtra is 935. It is above the national average (929). Sex ratio in urban areas in Maharashtra (876) is low than the national average (893).

The analysis of sex-ratio reveals that the most of the coastal districts and drought affected zone of Maharashtra have a very high sex-ratio.

# 2.8.3 Literacy :

Literacy is a quantitative attribute of population which is fairly reliable index of the socio-economic development of an area. It is a key factor for the rapid development of a country. A low degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. As a matter of convenience, literacy is define as the ability to read and write one's name in one's own mother tongue. In India, " A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is known as literate."

According to 1991 census, 54.5 percent of the total population of Maharashtra is literate which is above the national average (42.9%). As per 1991 census 68.2 percent of the total urban population in the state is literate (Fig.2.9). Total urban literacy is the highest in Sindhudurga district (78.77 percent)



followed by Gr.Bombay (72.57 p.c.). The lowest urban literacy is found in Parbhani district (53.72 p.c.).

## 2.8.4 Urban population :

Maharashtra is the most urbanised among the major states of India. According to 1991 census, total population of Maharashtra was 78,937,187. Out of this 30,541,586 was urban and 48,395,601 was rural. 38.73 percent of Maharashtras population is residing in urban areas and the level of urbanisation in the state is well above the national level of 25.72 percent. Whereas, about one-fourth of India's population lives in urban area. In Maharashtra two-fifth population lives in urban areas. Gr.Bombay is the sixth largest metropolis in the world. Ratnagiri, Gadchiroli and Sindhudurg are the least urbanised districts in the state.

## 2.8.5 Growth patterns of urban population :

The urban population of Maharashtra increased roughly from 22 million in 1981 to 30 million in 1991. The decadewise urban population growth rate in Maharashtra reveals the oscilating trend for the year 1951-61 growth rate was 21.32 percent and 40.75 percent in 1961-71, however the growth rate has decresed by 0.76 percent in 1971-81. The growth rate of urban population of Maharashtra has increased by 31.93 percent during the decade 1951-61 and 1971-81. The growth rate during 1981-91 in the state was 25.4 percent is above the national level (23.6 p.c.). The growth of urban population of the State of Maharashtra when compared with national level it obviously indicates that there is loss of urban population during the first post independence decade (1951-61).

# 2.8.6 Urbanisation in Maharashtra :

From the demographic point of view urbanisation means the proportion of total population of the region. Urbanisation, a process of population concentration and occupational changes, is regarded as the Yardstic of measuring the economic prsperity of a region. However, there is no universally accepted difination of urbanisation. Since independence the urbanisation in Maharashtra is increasing at very accelerated rate.

## 2.8.7 Development trend :

A brief discussion of the development trends and disparities in regional development is essential for understanding the situation of Maharashtra. It is observed that the Maharashtra if divided into levels of development, one finds that the principle of urban agglomeration, economic persists to very high extent in some parts. On the regional basis Sindhudurga and Ratnagiri districts of Konkan, drought affected area of Maharashtra. These backward areas need comprehensive study of their potentials for development and implementation of various strategies.

# 2.8.8 Distribution of urban centres :

According to 1991 census there are 336 urban centres in Maharashtra having 30,541,586 urban population which comes to 38.73 percent population of the state. Out of these 33 urban centres are classified as class I cities covering 75.05 P.C. urban population of the area. 30 urban centres are classified as class II towns. They occupy 6.95 p.c. urban population of the state. 114 towns are classified as class III towns and they have a share of 11.62 percent of urban population. Class IV towns have a share of 5.03 percent urban population and there are 102 urban centres classified as class IV towns. There are 46 towns of class V having only 1.20 percent share of urban population. 11 towns are classified as class VI towns sharing only 0.25 per cent urban population of Maharashtra.

According to 1981 census there are 307 urban centres in Maharashtra. Location with ranking numbers of urban centres based on 1981 population has given in Fig.2.10 and the list of these urban centres is given in Table 2.1.



# Table 2.1 : Maharashtra - Ranking numbers of urban

	Rank No.	Name of the Urban Centres	District	Urban population
~ <del></del>	1	2	3	4
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		MAHARASHTRA	STATE	21,993,549
Ī	1	Greater Bombay	Gr.Bombay	8,243,405
	2	Nagpur	Nagpur	1,219,461
	3	Pune	Pune	1,203,351
	4	Solapur	Solapur	514,860
	5	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	340,625
	6	Thane	Thane	309,897
	7	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	298,937
	8	Ulhasnagar	Thane	273,668
	9	Nasik	Nasik	262,428
	10	Amravati	Amravati	261,404
	11	Malegaon	Nashik	245,883
	12	Akola	Akola	225,412
	13	Pimprichinchwad	Pune	220,966
	14	Dhule	Dhule	210,759
	15	Nanded	Nanded	191,269
	16	Sangli	Sangli	152,389
	17	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	145,335
	18	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	143,937
	19	Kalyan	Thane	136,052
	20	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	133,751
	21	Bhusawal	Jalgaon	123,133
	22	Jalana	Aurangabad	122,276
	23	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	115,777
	24	Bhiwandi	Thane	115,298
	25	Latur	Osmanabad	111,986
	26	Parbhani	Parbhani	109,364
	27	Miraj	Sangli	105,455
	28	Dombivli	Thane	103,222
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centres, based on population - 1981.

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1	2	3	4
20	Gondia	Phandara	100 422
30	Ambarnath	Thane	963.347
31	Veotmal	Veotmal	890 071
32	Vardha Wardha	leo unar	090,071
33	Pline Cant.	Dune	85 986
34	Satara	Catara	83 336
35	Achalanur	Amravati	81 196
36	Kirkee Cant.		90,935
37	Rikee Cant.	Phir	80,835
38	Nasik Road Deolali	Nasik	77,666
39	Barshi	Solapur	72,537
40	Amalner	Jalgaon	65,516
41	Kamptee	Nagpur	67,364
42	Nandurbar	Dhule	65,394
43	Pandharpur	Solapur	64,380
44	Khamgaon	Buldhana	61,992
45	Ballarpur	Chandrapur	61,398
46	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	59,342
47	Hinganghat	Wardha	59,075
48	Deolali Cant.	Nasik	57,745
49	Bhandara	Bhandara	56,025
50	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar	55,491
51	Karad	Satara	54,364
52	Akot	Akola	51,936
53	Manmad	Nasik	51,439
54	Udgir	Osmanabad	50,564
55	Maj <b>iv</b> ađ <b>e</b>	Thane	49,400
56	Parli	Bhir	48,946
57	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	47,036
58	Malkapur	Buldhana	43,121
59	Ambejogai	Bhir	42,362
60	Hingoli	Parbhani	41,568
61	Pusad	Yeotmal	41,484
62	Chopda	Jalgaon	40,931

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Conti..

Table 2.1 conti..

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1	2	3	4
63	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	40,088
64	Ozar	Nasik	39,905
65	Washim	Akola	39,804
66	Karanja	Akola	39,749
67	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	39,068
68	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	37,273
69	Cantonment Baramati	Pune	37,121
70	Panvel	Raigarh	37,073
71	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	36,886
72	Lonavala	Pune	36,260
73	Buldhana	Buldhana	35,914
74	Vasai	Thane	34,940
75	Tumsar	Bhandara	34,840
76	Warara	Chandrapur	34,187
77	Shirpur	Dhúle	34,013
78	Umrer	Nagpur	33,910
79	Phaltan	Satara	33,859
80	Anjangaon	Amravati	33, 583
81	Dehu Road Cantonment	Pune	33,267
82	Urun-Islampur	Sangli	33,016
83	Badnera	Amravati	32,351
84	Khopoli	Raigarh	32,102
85	Wani	Yeotmal	31,773
86	Shegaon	Buldhana	31,580
87	Pachora	Jalgaon	31,564
88	Pulgaon	Wardha	31,358
89	Arvi	Wardha	31,119
90	Kalwa	Thane	30, 504
91	Kabnur	Kolhapur	30,275
92	Basmath	Parbhani	29,918
93	Nagaon	Thane	29,513
94	Murtijapur	Akola	28,991
95	Dharangaon	Jalgaon	28,736

<u>Conti.</u>

Table 2.1 conti..

1	2	3	4
96	Akkalkot	Solapur	28, 381
97	Yevala	Nasik	28, 343
98	Deglur	Nanded	27.625
99	Chikhli	Buldhana	27.606
100	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	27.250
101	Varangaon	Jalgaon	26, 553
102	Digras	Yeotmal	26, 503
103	Tasgaon	Sangli	26,159
104	Darvapur	Amravati	25.904
105	Banosa	-) -	
105	Dondaicha	Dhule	25,890
106	Narpol1	Thane	25,788
107	Warud	Amravati	25,761
108	Bhayandar	Thane	25,646
109	Daund (N.M.)	Pune	25,575
110	Balapur	Akola	25,422
111	Yawal	Jalgaon	25,049
112	Shahade	Dhule	24,955
113	<b>S</b> ailu	Parbhani	24,779
114	Wai	Satara	24,661
115	Nandura	Buldana	24,401
116	Parola	Jalgaon	24,328
117	Vita	Sangli	24,081
118	Katol	Nagpur	24,033
119	Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	24,012
120	Rahuri	Ahmed <b>na</b> gar	23,721
121	Umarkhed	Yeotmal	23, 316
122	Virar	Thane	23,303
123	Kalamb	Pune	23,129
124	Erandol	Jalgaon	22,797
125	Purna	Parbhani	22,697
126	Mumbra	Thane	22,657
127	Manjlegaon	Bhir	22, 555
128	Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	22, 520

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1	2	3	4
129	Mehkar	Buldana	22, 382
130	Sinner	Nasik	21,926
131	Manwath	Parbhani	21,830
132	Ashta	Sangli	21,333
133	Paithan	Aurangabad	21,126
134	Satana	Nasik	20,821
135	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	20,657
136	Hadapsar	Pune	20,563
137	Morshi	Amravati	20,524
1 38	Kirloskarwadi	Sangli	20,512
139	Igatpuri	Nasik	20,461
140	Rover	Jalgaon	20,346
141	Jintur	Parbhani	20,251
142	Talode	Dhule	20,055
143	Katemanivali	Thane	20,028
144	Satpur	Nasik	19,952
145	Darwha	Yeotmal	19,772
146	Gangakhed	Parbhani	19,739
147	Kurduvadi	Solapur	19,554
148	Mohone	Thane	19,354
149	Ayare	Thane	19,320
150	Daund	Pune	19,318
151	Dharmabad	Nanded	19,146
152	Nawapur	Dhule	19,115
153	Pauni	Bhandara	18,699
154	Sawantwadi	Ratnagiri	18,671
155	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	18,535
156	Tirora	Bhandara	18,452
158	Dattapur Dhamangaon	Amravati	18,349
158	Junnar	Pune	18,311
159	Jalgaon	Buldana	17,901
160	Mangrulpir	Akola	17,875
161	Nandgaon	Nasik	17,768
162	Faizpur	Jalgaon	17,629

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<u>Conti.</u>

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1	2	3 , )	4
<b>K</b>		an a	
163	Pandharkaoda	Yeotmal	17,588
164	Aurangabad Cantonment	Aurangabad	17,484
165	Malwan	Ratnagiri	17,328
166	Sendurjana	Amravati	17,282
167	Nilanga	Osmanabad	17,201
168	Kurundvad	Kolhapur	17,084
169	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	16,941
170	Lohagaon	Pune	16,918
171	Mangalvedhe	Solapur	16,802
172	Ausa	Osmanabad	16,761
173	Ramtek	Nagpur	16,734
174	Karmala	Solapur	16,729
175	Khadakvasla	Pune	16,654
176	Kagal	Kolhapur	16,545
177	Ahmedpur	Osmanabad	16,537
178	Pathri	Parbhani	16,480
179	Kinwat	Nanded	16,476
180	Partur	Parbhani	16,434
181	Kannad	Aurangabad	16,391
182	Umarga	Osmanabad	16,087
183	Savda	Jalgaon	15,989
184	Narkhed	Nagpur	15,878
185	Savner	Nagpur	15,541
186	Desaiganj	Chandrapur	15,503
187	Georai	Bhir	15,495
188	Kampt <b>ee</b> Contonment	Nagpur	15,241
189	Ghugus	Chandrapur	15,214
190	Mahad	Raigarh	15,196
191	Uran	Raigarh	15,168
192	Sangole	Solapur	14,854
193	Pen	Raigarh	14,772
194	Mhasvad	Satara	14,749
195	Koregaon	Satara	14,549

<u>Conti</u>..

<b>V</b>			
1	2	3	4
196	Vadgaon Kasaba	Kolhapur	14,430
19 <b>7</b>	Patur	Akola	14,269
198	Deulgaon Raja	Buldana	14,088
199	Alibag	Raigarh	14,051
200	Mukhed	Nanded	14,006
201	Kallam	Osmanabad	13,788
202	Shrivardhan	Raigarh	13,740
203	Chandur	Amravati	13,612
204	Gajabandhan Patharli	Thane	13,474
205	Murum	Osmanabad	13,451
206	Kulgaon	Thane	13,207
207	Rawalgaon	Nasik	13,253
208	Vadgaon Sheri	Pune	13,050
209	Dharur	Bhir	12,836
210	Bhor	Pune	12,834
211	Khapa	Nagpur	12,722
212	Ghatanji	Yeotmal	12,628
213	Sasvad	Pune	12,526
214	Palghar	Thane	12,481
215	Vengurla	Ratnagiri	12,339
216	Kandhar	Nanded	12,317
21 <b>7</b>	Shirur	Pune	12,181
218	Kanhan (Pipri)	Nagpur	12,060
219	Sangvi Haveli	Pune	11,969
220	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	11,923
221	Kalamnuri	Parbhani	11,845
222	Roha Ashtami	Raigarh	11,781
223	Rahimatpur	Satara	11,666
224	Kundalvadi	Nanded	11,617
225	Deoli	Wardha	11,566
226	Gangapur	Aurangabad	11,468
227	Bhagur	Nasik	11,243
228	Murud	Raigarh	11,235

<u>Conti.</u>

1	2	3	4
229	Telhara	Akola	11,204
230	Ambad	Aurangabad	11,200
231	Madhavnagar	Sangli	11,144
232	Hadgaon	Nanded	11,127
233	Maindargi	Solapur	11,079
234	Kalas	Pune	11,058
235	Paranda	<b>D</b> smanabad	10,894
236	Satara Road	Satara	10,867
237	Gandhinagar	Kolhapur	10,767
238	Rajura	Chandrapur	10,569
239	Ekalhare	Nasik	10,318
240	Bhum	Osmanabad	10,294
241	Wari	Ahmednagar	10,259
242	Khed	Ratnagiri	10,203
243	Kolshet	Thane	10,190
244	Chikanghar	Thane	9,976
245	Chandvad	Nasik	9,946
246	Sindi	Wardha	9,897
247	Mudkhed	Nanded	9,865
248	Bhokardan	Aurangabad	9,681
249	Naldurg	Osmanabad	9,665
250	Manikpur	Thane	9,531
251	Neral	Raigarh	9,523
2 52	Kalmeshwar	Nagpur	9,439
253	Indapur	Pune	9,418
254	Vada	Thane	9,384
255	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	9,061
256	Balkum	Thane	9,019
257	Kandari	Jalgaon	9,009
2 58	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	8,884
2 59	Shahapur	Thane	8,824
260	Lasalgaon	Nasik	8,638
261	Panchgani	Satara	8,635
262	Murgud	Kolhapur	8,613

48

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	1	2	3	4
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	263	Chicholi	Nagpur	8,541
	264	Chole	Thane	8,444
	265	Malyan	Thane	8,322
	266	Khuldabad	Aurangabad	8,315
	267	Dudhani	Solapur	8,300
	268	Ghansoli	Thane	8,062
	269	Karjat	Raigarh	7,970
	270	Sandor	Thane	7,927
	271	Sonpeth	Parbhani	7,917
	272	Dapoli Camp	Ratnagiri	7,832
	273	Biloli	Nanded	7,776
	274	Dehu	Pune	7,569
	275	Alandi	Pune	7,523
	276	Dahanu	Thane	7,344
	277	Ashti	Beed	7,290
	278	Revdand <b>a</b>	Raigarh	7,246
	279	Sasti	Chandrapur	7,193
	280	Jawhar	Thane	7,055
	281	Shivatkar (Nira)	Pune	7,054
	282	Mohadi	Bhandara	7,026
	283	Mowad	Nagpur	6,971
	284	Trimbak	Nasik	6,759
	285	Kegaon	Raigarh	6,635
	286	Peth Umri	Nanded	6,625
	287	Mohpa	Nagpur	6,430

<u>Conti.</u>

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1	2 .	3	4
288	Dabhol	Ratnagiri	6,363
289	Goregaon	Raigarh	5,813
290	Warthi	Bhandara	5 <b>, 289</b>
291	Jejuri	Pune	5,126
292	Malkapur	Kolhapur	4,845
293	Pophali	Ratnagiri	4,817
294	Harnai	Ratnagiri	4,703
295	Sopara	Thane	4,337
296	Matheran	Raigarh	3,920
29 <b>7</b>	Warwandi	Ahmednagar	3,713
298	Rasayani	Raigarh	3,651
299	Vadner (Bhairan)	Nasik	3,651
300	Shirgaon	Thane	3,616
301	Alore	Ratnagiri	3,288
302	Bina	Nagpur	3,183
303	<b>Chika</b> ld <b>a</b>	Amravati	2,620
304	Panhala	Kolhapur	2,540
305	Kankavl <b>i</b>	Ratnagiri	2,203
306	Majari	Chandrapur	1,894
307	Davlameti	Nagpur	1,771

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