Review of the Literature

"Relationship between population and environment" The present paper examines the relevance of Malthusian principles in understanding the role of poor and population growth in Environmental degrada. It out lines the Alternative principles based on linkages between population growth environment and nature of political economy. The paper suggests that Basic needs Approach to development could save our environment. Bhagat R.B.1996

Inter District male out migration in Madhya Pradesh   Research Journal of the Deccan Geographical society The region of high expectancy of out migration in the state are the Malwa plateau the Narmada Valley and the Chhattisgarh region. The percentage of inter – district migrated population in Madhya Pradesh state was 7.39 (1981) while female ou migration 4.71 percent exceeded male migrating 2.68 percent nearly 60.66 percent males out migrated from rural to rural areas in comparison to 28.73 per cent from urban to urban areas. Sarla Sharma and Gupta M.P.1996

Demographic characteristics and socio economic Development in million cities of India The present paper seeks to study the demographic characteristics and socio economic development in the million cities of India. Million cities stand out in the urban scenario as potential leaders in a socio economic censes which finds manifestation in their demographic profile. In India they also display distinct regional characteristics those in the western and south- central part of the country have high density and growth rate compared to toes in the northern and eastern part of the country. Prasanthi R. Dec. 2003

"Occupational pattern of in migrants women in Raipur city india The trend of migration is mainly the result of the change in opportunities for economic wellbeing. Therefore, migration is a good indicator of socio economic change. There are quite difference in rural and urban socio economic and cultural environment and hence the migration from rural to urban places had been more important Gupta M.P. and Sharma Sarla June 2004

A study of demographic Aspects of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Manipur " Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together contributed 8,01178 persons representing 37 pre cent to the total population of Manipur in 2001. They spread over 38 sub division in Manipur state out of them 24 sub division of hilll areas are inhabited mostly by tribes whose number according to census was 29 recording 741141 persons. The scheduled castes seven altogether distributed mainly on the plain areas of central valley and Jeroboam in the state. Singh Deva N. 2006
Geographic study of distribution and Growth of population Raigarh District " In country after dependence various problems were created due to the growth of population in India. 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 oft of many regions of under development population growth is most important. Permar Rajendra O. April 2011

"Growth of population in Kolhapur District In this Paper attempt has been made to analysis the growth of population in Kolhapur district. It is one of the least Urbanised district in the state having about one forth population in urban areas where as about two-fifth of state's population lives in urban areas in this paper the present study reveals the tahasil wise growth of population in Kolhapur district during 1991-2001. Vhasmane A.S., Khnadekar M.S. and Dr. Gatade D.G. 2011

A study of changing Literacy rate in Jalna District In the present research paper shown the progress of literacy in Jalna district from 1981 to 2001. According to 2001 census in Jalna distract 64.40% population was literate while at that time 77.3% of population in Maharashtra was literate in India in 1981 census total literate population of India was 36.23% Maharashtra total literate population was 47.18 per cent and Jalna district total literate population was only 30.49 per cent. Dr. Tathe Srjerao Vishvanath 2011

"Population Dynamics in Nashik District Population dynamic denote the trend of changes in population of a region an attempt has been made to analyze the spatiotemporal 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 Nashik district is seen in the sphere of urbanization and density of population. Deore R.S, & Prof. Valis Pralhad y. July 2011 "Dynamics of Urban Population. A case study of Belgaum city A spatio Temporal Analysis " The study of human resources is of vital important both from the point view of economic development and social welfare. It is particularly important of population but are also ends in themselves. It is necessary to know in Quantitative t terms. The number of people living in a country at a particular time the rate at which the number is growing and the composition and distribution of population of population. Dr. Kurani M.S. March 2012

"Decadal Growth rate of urban population in Sindhudurg District (Maharashtra)" Population growth is the most fundamental demographic process with which all other demographic attributes growth determines the density distribution pattern and composition of population. Geographical study of urban growth and demographic characteristics is of vital importance for understanding it's dynamism as well as for planning at the local and regional levels. Prof. Dalvi R.D., Dr. Pawar R.B. March – 2012
"Spatial Pattern of Literacy rate in Satara district: A Geographical Analysis" According to censuses of India (2001) a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. The literacy rates in any area are determined largely by a variety of historical, social, and economic factors. Literacy brings about fundamental changes in socio-economic development. Dr. Nanaware Arjun, Shri. Magar T. R. March 2012

"Application of GIS Techniques to Evaluate Human Resources at Micro Level" In the recent past, geographical information system (GIS) has become a popular tool in geographical research. The present study attempts to evaluate human resources in Baramati tahsil of Pune District. Kadam Avinash & Sptashi Praveen 1 Jan June 2001

"A study of Demographic structure of Bijnor District in Uttar Pradesh." Demography, a scientific study of human population, is related to various subjects in its border sense. It is related to various subjects in its border sense and it is known as population studies that are multidisciplinary in their nature. Demographic processes are determinants of population change in a geographical region. Birth rate, death rate, and migration are major demographic processes. The study of human population has become an area of interest among the geographers. Human population is studied within different areas of knowledge, but demography is directly related to it. Roy Kumkum and Yadav Shivanand June 2008

"Women education in south-east Punjab. A study during the colonial period –Entire research." In 1849 British crown take over the Punjab under its rule. At that time there were fine division in the Punjab namely Ambala, Multan, Lahore, Jalandhar, and Rawalpindi. Presently there Ambala division is known as Haryana and during the colonial Period. This area was known as south east Punjab. Vinod Kumar 2011

"Regional Disparities in Urbanization of Gulbarga division in Karnataka state" The Deccan Geography Urbanization has to be accepted as a way of life, a condition of man characterized by certain attitude. A mode of behavior, which is an essential part of regional development as well as an important index of national progress and prosperity of human society. The Urbanization can be well studied through the regionalization of an area. Nidagundi S.R. June 2007

"Decadal Variation in population Growth of Ahmadnagar District." Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Parishad District is the most convenient geographical unit of the state Government and Tahsil is the basic unit for purposes of land revenue, land records, magistracy, treasury, general administration and a large number of other miscellaneous items of work. It has the closest contact with the rural people. Therefore, understanding of decadal variation of population growth of district or tahsil-level is of very important. During the last century (1901-2001) rural population of Ahmadnagar district increased four times and urban population of district increased ten times. The population trends of Ahmadnagar district are more and less similar to that of
Maharashtra. The growth rate of urban population is the highest in Ahmadnagar tahsil and lowest in Shrirampur tahsil. In every decade, the growth rate of male population is always higher than the growth rate of female population in every tahsil of the district.

Lakshmana C. M. The Deccan Geographer. Dec. 2009  "During the last two decades these 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 the districts of southern region. “The decadal variations of child population growth in Karnataka state” In the past 20 years there has been continuous decline in fertility in India and it has reached at replacing stage NFHS-3 survey. The same trend is evident in Karnataka also. Disparity in socio-economic development indicators has been growing between northern and southern region of Karnataka. The districts in southern region have been more successful in controlling population growth, with the result most of the district in northern region have a higher rate of growth in their child population as compared to that of southern region. District in the southern region have low proportion of child population, while the opposite is the case in the districts in the northern region. Proportion of female child population in total population in Karnataka was higher than that of male child population in 1981, which declined by the year 2001. In the decade 1981-1991, overall growth rate of child population in Karnataka was 8.5 percent ; the rate of growth was negative in the decade 1991-2001. There has been a drastic change in the growth rate of child population in Karnataka by districts in the two decades under review. Economically backward district of Gulbarga and Raichur have registered very high growth rate of child population even in the decade 1991-2001. C.M. Lakshmana

Urbanization in Andhra Pradesh. The growth of urban population was not so much due to the addition of new towns as it is due to the enlargement of existing towns at every level. The growth rates indicate that towns and cities with a population of 50,000 and above are growing faster than the small towns,and the latter, have suffered and declined. The growth of urban population was not so much due to the addition of new towns as it is due to the enlargement of existing towns at every level with regard to class I cities, the proportion of population in cities has increased by more than two and half times.i.e. from 25 percent in 1901 to more than 65 percent by 1991. In order to avoid the congestional and problems of city, the promotion os small towns is socially more desirable. The dispersal of infrastructural facilities, careful selection of industries and its location with the greater Governmental control. Dr. Rao M. Koleswara and Sreelakshmamma K. July – 1993
The Deccan Geographer “Geographical analysis of intra-urban transport infrastructure in Ahmadabad city.” In order to serve the increasing population, the number of routes and route length have shown an increase from 105-232 and from 6.87kms. to 11.65 kms. Respectively. However, the present statistics reveal the pressure on the fleet, leading to deteriorating public transport service. Efficient and dependable public transport service is absolutely necessary, especially in urban area to promote better living condition of urban residents and enhance economic production. Among the basic urban infrastructure facilities, transport service appears to be more important as mobility, today, has come to be recognized as an integral part of city life. This service is used only as an access to various urban activities such as trade, commerce, industry, residence, administration, health, education, finance, religion and recreation. The provision of the AMTS service should be proportionate to the demand of the growing population, as a well-knit and coordinated system of transport plays an important role in the sustained economic growth of a city. Kulkarni K.M. and Bayanwala vishakha

" A study Attraction of tourism in Raigarh District Maharashtra" Entire Research Tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon which is widely recognized as the world's largest and fastest growing industry. Tourism is considered as an activity essential to the life of nation because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational and economical sectors of national societies and their international relation. Raigad district has great treasure of tourism attractions. Tourism industry provides employment opportunities for the local people. Due to tourism potential large numbers of tourists are attracted in Raigad district. This results in the change of life styles of local people and increase in the levels of economic development. A variety of sites have emerged to cater pleasure, relaxation, adventure, curiosity, interest and knowledge. Tourism industry also provides supports to local handicrafts, arts and culture. The Raigad has variety of tourism attraction like natures beauty, historical, cultural & religious tourists places large because all infrastructure facilities are easily available. The district is very close to Mumbai and Pune. In the peak period, large numbers of tourists are visited at Raigad district. Dr. Penekar H. M., Mr. Hajare P.J. & Miss Hajare S.P. April 2011

Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika " Demographic change in Satara Town" A study of demographic characteristics of Satara during 1990-91 reveals that the population has grown consistently except the first and 1971 decades. The density is more in the core areas and western parts. The density of households is higher in the eight words in the old core. Prof. Patil R.A. & Kumbhar A.P. Jan-June 1995

" Land and Human resource development " Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika Three of the imperatives often talked of include i) end of all hostilities and establishment of place a harmonious world ii) Stabilization of human

"Types of Population Growth in satara District." Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika In this paper an attempt has been made to recognize population growth types in satara district (Maharashtra state) by using chakravartis methodology. Tehsil is selected as a study unit these population growth types showed close correlation with geographical setting, Urbanization agriculture and industrial development and demographic factors. Gatade D.G. & Kale B.J. Jan. – June 1996

" A Geographical study of growth and Distribution pattern of scheduled caste population in Maharashtra" Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika It is necessary to involve and get active participation of all social groups for speedy development of ndia. The scheduled caste population is one suh social group involved in various productive activities. And there fore it is imperative to make in-depth study of these people, their growth and distribution, Here Maharashtra has been selected as case study. Viadhya B.C. Jan-June 1997

" Planning for Health care facilities in rural Areas of Dhule District." Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika The Govt. of India has declared the historical goal Health for all by 2000 AD" To fulfill this goal. The Government of Maharashtra is also trying its best. Especially in the tribal region like Dhule district. Chaudhari S. R. and Pawar V.B. Jan-June 1997

"Population Distribution in Baramati Tahasil District pune" " Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika The distribution of Population can be affecting the distribution show variation with respect to space and time. It is also influenced by number of local factors. To understand such factors is the main objective of the present study. Kadam Avinash July-Dec. 1999

"Levels of Human resource Development in Amravati District " Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika. Human resource plays a very important role in the regional development. Balanced human resource development is essential for the balanced development of a region. Present study of Amravati district indicates that spatial differences in human resource development can be classified in to three levels of human resource regions such as a) Dynamic region b) Prospective region c) Problem Region. Mail K. A.

"Form House development and metamorphosis of villages." Maharashtra Bhugolshstra sanshodhan patrika Due to urban pressure on the villages a few change are registered. Form land development in the country side is one such phenomenon which is one of the causes of metamorphosis of villages surrounding a city. Aundhkar Advait July-Dec. 1999
"Role of Society in Environment management" Our Environment provides as a variety of resources both biotic and a biotic to sustain life support system but their huge consumption across the nation and society following a rapist and centrist tendency to attain Economic growth somehow any how or at whatever cost in a short period has created severe stress and strain on resource. Singh Jadadish. Dec. 2008  

The Deccan Geographer "A Study of sex ratio in Karvir Taluka in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra State." Sex ratio is an index of socio – economic conation of an area and important degree for regional analysis. Sex ratio contribute one of the most radially observable element of population. It is gaining and increasing objective significance with growing emphasis on the regional planning and regional approach to the population policy. Zodage S. B. Dec. 2008

"Socio –Economic Occupational Structure and Nutritional a benes of Muslim slum Dwellers in Raipur city" This locality needs particular attention of the Government so that hearth care and more hegienic atmosphere may provided. Khan Z. T. July-2001 National Association of Geographers India "Status of Women in the coal mining communities of the Raniganj Region." On an over view one can see that the presence of coal mining industry has distorted the sender distribution within local communities in the Raniganj coal bllet this is evident from the poor FMRS in all the police station comprising the region. Dutt. Kuntala Lahari & Ghost Ira. June 2001

National Association of Geographers India " Urban – Rural Differences in Human resources development in west Bengal." After having gone through the analysis of spatial pattern of HRD it has been found that the development of urban male human resources is far better than the development of rural male human resources as almost all district are in high and very high level of HRD. in case of Urban males as all districts are in the very low and low level of HRD in descending order in case of of rural male human resource. Sinha B.R. K. June 2001

A study of urban water supply in Nagpur city Drinking water supply is one of the major responsibilities of a civic body. Due to rapid urbanization, water scarcity has become very gravest problem and to tackle it, needs heavy budgetary allocation. Due to large scale in migration to Nagpur city, industrialization has also increased and it has led to high degree of urbanization. Since the population of Nagpur has increased tremendously the demand foer water has also increased. The problem of unauthorized layout was evolved and the basic infrastructure facility was not made available. Many local residents have temporarily solved the problem by digging well and economically rich people have constructed bungalows and acquired the bore well facility privately. Surveys have indicated that among the urban households 58 percent have access to drinking water within their premises while for 40 percent the sources of water are within a distance of 0.5 km. This study are related the water scarcity in
Nagpur city problem encountered for water is acute Hence it is necessary to make water storage in tanks & planning be worked out advanced to mitigate water problem. Wankhede Deepak and Gajbhiye Jaiprakash June – 2008

"Impact of agro market centre’s on agricultural landuse in Raver Tahsil." In the present paper an attempt is made to establish the relationship between agro market centers and agricultural land use in Raver Pahasil the study area is located in the Tapi valley in North Maharashtra. It is in the north eastern part of Jalgaon district. Raver Taluka ranks first in Production of Banana in the state. Along with banana cotton is also produced on large scale. Chadhari S. R. Jan – June 1996

The Deccan Geographer " The Role of education in India. A Regional perspective." In the recent decades the importance of education and elementary education has not only been accepted as a means to reach and end but as an end in itself. Education is being considered non-negotiable and necessary the relevance of education at least up to elementary stage is no more in question. Singh Nidhi June – 2009

The Deccan Geographer "Post colonial Urbanization and Urban growth in west Bengal." Urbanization is a process indicating growth of urban centers in number as well as population inhabiting in these centers. In India the rate of Urbanization is not even throughout the national periphery. Among many other states West Bengal shares a significant portion in the scenario of urbanization in India both in the proportion of urban population to the total population. Historically, urban growth in West Bengal has been chiefly influenced by famines, epidemics, partition of Bengal and Bangladesh liberation war etc. In this area, during the post colonial phase, apart from the premier city Kolkatta several other urban clusters emerged as urban growth pole as Siliguri in north Bengal and Haldia in south Bengal. In so far as the size of urban population as a whole for different districts of West Bengal is concerned.Tah Sandip June 2009

“Micro level analysis of rural literacy in Sangli District” striking disparities in the rate and pattern of literacy are found in Sangli District, affected by sex, residence and occupation. The empirical evidences of the present study indicate that there exist spatial inequalities in the literacy rate among rural masses. Literacy pattern and rate of literacy in the villages of study area exhibit the positive correlation between the size of population and literacy rate. Large sized villages have more literacy rate than that of small sized villages. There is an urgent need to pay attention towards the literacy at all ages, at all levels and at all the sections of the society. Keeping in view the complexities of socio-cultural and economic scene and the spatial variations is the study area; it should strive for universalization of at least elementary education at the earliest possible. D.D.Gaikwad and A.H. Nanaware

The present paper is an attempt to correlate the economy with priority of these economic activities. Gondia District being predominantly Agricultural District of Maharashtra, majority of working population engaged in primary activities sharing about 87 percent of working population, while secondary and tertiary occupation are minor in the district. But in recent years the scenario is changing very fast mainly tertiary activities have been widely developed in the District. So the efforts have been made to depict the changing scenario of these labor forces involved in various activities. The results depict that District is far behind from industrial growth point of view. Industrial development has not taken place much in the District. The trend is towards the development of trade and commerce so the efforts should be made to promote more and more workers under this category. Sos that economic advancement can taken place from primitive to advanced society. Rajani Chaturvedi and Lalitkumar

The decadal variations of SC and ST population in the Purandhar tahsil of Pune District(Maharashtra)(2012) The present investigation to understand the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population from the total population and also the major changes in its growth and distribution in Purandhar thasil of Pune district. In the two decades, there has been continuous change in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Purandhar tahsil. The SC population of Purandhar thasil was increased in decade 1991, but in the decade 2001 there was a decline to the total population of thasil. The ST population of Purandhar tahsil were increased in 1991, but decrease in 2001 to the total population of thasil. Sampat Jagdale,Gophane and Musmade

The Deccan Geographer “An assessment of Tourist behavior in Abyaneh tourist centre.” The satisfaction of tourists shows the rate of tourism development level at three tourist centers, namely eco-tourism, historical tourism and cultural – rural tourism. Tourist’s satisfaction depends upon the factors like accommodation, food, transportation, behavior of people, natural scenery, history, archeology architectural, environmental reasonable price, personal safety and the shopping facilities. Abyaneh tourist center is a part of Natanz district and this district has some natural and artificial attractions and tourist facilities. The contribution to ultimate satisfaction for Abyaneh unfold the scope for further tourism development. The tourism department should pay more attention and to provide better infrastructure and services for tourists. Mahmoud Reza Anwari

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. “ A demographical over-view of Latur district in Maharashtra.” The developing countries like India are characterized by highest growth rate, unemployment, law per capita incomes and dependence of a major part of workforce on primary activities, by this country in relation to population are discussed below socio-demographic variables of population. Latur district is the south-eastern district of Maharashtra state. The total population of Latur district is increased
in 1991-2001. It is found that growth rate was 24.1 percent during 1991-2001. It is further found that the average sex ratio in the study area was 942 in 1991, which has decreased to 935 in 2001. It is observed that literacy rate in study area is 55.57 percent in 1991 which increased to 71.5 percent in 2001. The male literacy was higher than female literacy in study area. The male-female disparity was 0.1053 in the 2001. There are wide gap disparities between male and female literacy. Mankari, Rathod and Kulkarni.47

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika “Population dynamics in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra state.” Population dynamics denote the trend of changes in population of a region. The excessive population growth has substantially modified the demographic characteristics of the district. Whereas, the population growth rate moves up and down trend. Here 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 Osmanabad is seen in the sphere of urbanization and density of population. High density of population has caused human pressure on the land, which created huge difference man-land ratio. As per 2001 census, the man-land ratio was 0.66 hectares in the district. The sex ratio has been continuously decline from 1961 census in the district with only some exception. As regard to males and females literacy rate, there is more difference among males and females literacy rate within the district. Rede, Pawar and Baravkar.48

The Deccan Geographer, “Morphology of Mandi:A Himalayan Town” Morphology of town is a reflection of its function and the planning at each phase of its development. It is concerned with the plan and structure of the habitat, viewed and interpreted in terms of origin, growth and function. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the main aspects of the structural growth in pattern of Mandi town in the Himalayan region of Himachal Pradesh. It aims to analyze Mandi Township in relation to its various urban attributes, i.e. historical evolution, physical and demographic characteristics, land-use pattern, lay-out, and market structure etc. In general the town can be described as over crowded with inadequate internal and external services. The town has assumed complex pattern, but still we can identify some sort of regular plans, at least with regards to the main streets of the town. In the centre, the nucleus of the town, core having winding streets and irregular blocks and a linear arrangements of main roads, giving to the whole plan a cross concentric pattern. S.C.Singh49

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. The study of human resource development in the Rahuri tahsil of Ahmadnagar district (Maharashtra). The development of any region is associated with human development; there are various techniques to measure level of human resource development. The regional development needs proper use of human resources. The measurement of human resource development is difficult, mainly because it is not trades in the market like the
physical or capital goods. Town is the smallest group with just two town’s viz. Rahuri and Deolai. Being towns, these urban areas have a population density of 85.46% which is quite large as compared to village level groups, excluding the backward area; this group has the highest population growth during decadal period 2001-2011. The study concludes that apt actions to provide facilities in village may be useful to achieve development in village. Once human resources are upgraded the development would gear up. It is necessary to study the various levels of human development of the region. The planning for development is generally done at the macro level; actually, this should be done at the micro level, taking village as a basic unit of development. Musmade, Saptarshi and More.\textsuperscript{50}

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. Spatio temporal analysis of occupational structure of Gondia district (1991-2001) The active population in the generally accepted officially sense of the term comprise all those who are engaged in remunerative occupation and who seek a livelihood in such occupations. Thus the self employed worked is included as well as all type of wage and salary earners and those who work without remuneration within a family. The study of the economical active population occupies an important position in the field of population. Studies and at present there is increasing interest in studying the various aspects of labor force of any Nation. The economic and social development of a region depends on the number of persons who are economical active. Labor force participation rates are useful for an understanding of the extent of the level of economic growth of the region. As it is universal accepted fact that majority of the labor force involved in the primary activities indicates low level of economic growth and as advancement taken place transformation taken place in the form of secondary and tertiary activities. Gondia district transformation has taken place basically from secondary to tertiary activities. That indicates the growth of trade, transport and commerce has taken place at large scale and that resulted in more than 100% positive growth in majority of tahsil. Industrial development has not taken place much in the district. Chaturvedi Rajani and Thakur Lalitkumar\textsuperscript{51}

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. Impact of literacy and on life expectancy in India. The relationship between educational attainments and awareness of hygiene improvement in family health, family children and standard of living is well established. Literate people can be trained less expensively than illiterate people, generally have a higher socio-economic status and enjoy better health and employment prospects. Keeping this in view it can be hypotheses that higher the rate of literacy more is the life expectancy. This study reveals that there is high positive correlation between rate of literacy and life expectancy of states in country. The rate of literacy are found to be more effective than the other variables considering life expectancy of Indian states. It is found that increase of one percent rate of literacy causes for an increase of
0.347 year life expectancy of peoples. Therefore it is to be stated that the increasing of literacy rate is helpful to increase life expectancy of people in the country. Public awareness to raise literacy rate is essential to increase life expectancy. Nanaware, Gophane and More

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. Micro level analysis of rural literacy in Sangali district. Striking disparities in the rate and pattern of literacy are found in Sangli district, affected by sex, residence and occupation. The empirical evidences of the present study indicate that three exist spatial inequalities in the literacy rate among rural masses. Literacy pattern and rate of literacy in the villages of study area exhibit the positive correlation between the size of population and literacy rate. Large sized villages have more literacy rate than that of small sized villages. The villages located in the central plain zone, the economically developed area, have relatively high literacy rates as compared to western hilly zone and eastern plateau zone. This is due to the unfavorable topography, lack of traditional occupation, transportation and communication, and limited facilities of education. As many as 90 percent villages are identified as low literacy rate villages. These villages are mostly confined to drought affected tahsil. There is an urgent need to pay attention towards the literacy at all ages, at all levels and at all the sections of the society. Keeping in view the complexities of socio-cultural and economic scene and the spatial variations in the study area, it should strive for universalization of at least elementary education at the earliest possible. In order to achieve this objective, at least our state government can do so to raise the budgetary provision for education to at least 6 percent of GDP immediately. Only then the area can look forward to education for all and also to some improving in the quality of education being imparted to school children in the area. In this area immense for planners, educationists, administrators and decision makers. Gaikwad D.D. and Nanaware A.H.

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. The decadal variations of SC and ST population in the Purandar tahsil of Pune district (Maharashtra). In the two decades, there has been continuous change in SC and ST population in Purandhar tahsil. Here to understand the decadal variations of SC and AT population in the context of set up of the Purandhar tahsil of Pune district. The SC population of Purandhar district was increased in 1991, but in the year 2001 there was a decline to the total population of tahsil. The ST population of Purandhar tahsil were increased in 1991, but decrease in 2001 to the total population of tahsil. The distribution of SC population in the tahsil is unevenly, most of the concentration of SC population in the southeastern side of the tahsil but in the southwestern side the distribution frequently less proportion. The distribution of ST population in the tahsil is unevenly, most of the concentration of ST population in the middle west side of the tahsil but in all over the distribution frequently less proportion. The growth rate of SC population in Purandhar
tahsil between last two decades is decreased, and growth rate of ST population is absolute negative. Present investigates is also useful for developmental planning of SC and ST population in Purandhar tahsil. Jagdale S.D., Gophane B.N. and Musmade A.H.  

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. A geographical study of Aravade religious tourist centre in Sangli district. For the tourism, religious centres are becoming important places. It includes temples, Samadhi, Durgah, Gurudwara and churches etc. A lot of people visit these religious tourist centres. At these centres, there are festivals, fairs and death anniversary celebrated frequently. Due to this reason, these areas are crowded. From this point of view there are lot of religious centres are established. Since 1995, yearly festival of hare Krishna has been effecting the village population, shops, co-operative patsanstha, education and on different aspects whose number is increasing. Due to shri Radha Gopal temple, a number of other new temples are constructed and old are reconstructed and decorated. This tourist places are facing some problems i.e. accommodation, transport and parking facilities, medical facilities, tourist market area, security etc. For the solution of these problems, it is essential to take some decisions for required facilities by Grampanchayat and Zilla parishad. This place should be declared as a religious tourist place not only in Maharashtra but also in world religious tourist map. ISKON has constructed a large number of temples all aver the world. In future, shri Radha Gopal temple will be a very important religious tourist place in Maharashtra like Shirdi, Ashtavinayak temple. Kamble S.M, Bhandare D.J. and Patil U.D.  

The Deccan Geographer. Spatial distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. Discussion about tribal concentration and combination, one can notice that Ukhrul and Siroli hills tracts in the northern eastern part of the state in the Tangkhul dominated region, who is most advanced tribe among the tribes of Manipur in respect of political and socio-economic background. Similarly, Kabui in the western hilly tract is the most outstanding tribe and forms its region. Since kabui started to come down in the central plain areas right from the historical periods and mixed with Meiteis, its population is above 40 percent of the total population in all the administrative units of Manipur valley except Thoubal sub-division. In between the Tangkhul and Kabui regions there is a hill pocket area largely dominated by Mao and Maram tribes in the north. So, a big belt of Nagas contiguous region, covering west, north and east part of Manipur, has been formed and its large part is bordering with the Nagaland state. The southern hilly tracts of Churachandpur are completely inhabited with non-Naga tribes, which may be called as Kukis region. But in the south eastern part of Tengonoupal and Chandel hilly areas, Anal, Moyon, Monsang, Maring and Lamgang are the tribes who make their habitations. Another interesting feature highlighted in the spatial distribution of tribes of Naga and
The Deccan Geographer “Partnership for sustainable development in urban areas.” At the time of independence, more than 80 percent of the people in the country were living in villages. Comparatively cities, were then within manageable limits and there were no acute problems including environment. Since independence, the new speed acquired by industrialization has accelerated the speed of urbanization all over the country. Our traditional agricultural was unable to bear the burden of ever-growing population, poverty, unemployment which has resulted in the influx of the people from villages to urban areas in search of employment. Out of the total population of 90 crores, according to the 1991 census, more than 25 percent of the population now resides in Urban areas. In Indian cities, nearly 40 percent of the population stays in filthy slums where even basic minimum needs are not available. All these conditions go against any environmental development of urban areas on sustainable basis and it is high time to introspect and provide suitable solutions for sustainable environmental development. Like most developing countries, India too, has been experiencing the phenomenon of rapid urbanization. While the proportion of population constituting urban, is still comparatively small, the absolute addition during recent decades has been quite substantial. Concentration of population in larger urban settlements not only contributed to the imbalanced population distribution but also highlighted the uni-directional aspect of rural to urban and urban to urban migration pattern in the country. Dharia Mohan

The Deccan Geographer. “Spatial pattern level of urban concentration and development of tribal population in Madhya Pradesh.” Madhya Pradesh is one of the state with largest tribal population. Here rate of development varies from region to region, which is the main reason for disparity in the state. The ST population is concentrated mostly along the Narmada valley and in Bastar district, whereas low concentrations are found in the North and Western parts of the state. The state urban ST concentration is the highest in three districts and with a gradient shift from these centres, there is a gradual decrease in urban concentration. It is also clear from the analysis that regions of low concentration have better prospects of development. 15 districts of Madhya Pradesh witness rural/urban development below 1 percent and there are two where no development has been noticed. In view of the least development of tribal population in one third districts of the state and no development in two districts, one may be compelled to think of systematic development programmes. To eliminate the gap between the most and the least or underdeveloped regions, it is necessary to take necessary steps for much needed tribal development in the state. Khan Z.T. and vimalan Sheeja
Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. Population density pattern in Ahmednagar district. 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. Ahmednagar district has been much less population density as compare to state. It was higher in the north portion of the district and lower in southern part of district. Northern area of district had been developed due to development of sugar industries in the district, as well as southern area of the district has comparatively dry. There effect on the difference in the density of population in the district. During the every census decade the variation in the density pattern of population. Rate of increased density of population is higher in some tahsil. The density of population in the district increased from 106 persons per sq.km. in 1971. At every census since 1901 the density of population in Ahmednagar district has been lower than the average for Maharashtra. Narke S.Y. and Kore N.S.

Maharashtra Bugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika. Levels of sex composition (0-6years) in Indapur tahsil of pune district in Maharashtra-2001 Population study is one of the major fields of human geography and scientific study of population has been done with its quantitative and qualitative nature. Sex ratio has great importance in the study of population because it is closely related to socio-economic condition of an area. The disparity in male-female population in 0-6 age group is higher in Indapur tahsil because more than fifty percent villages recorded sex ratio below the tahsil’s average. The tahsil average computed (0-6year age group) sex ratio (902.72) is also not favourable to female. As much as 20 villages (about 14 percent) in the tahsil are in favour to female population. More than half villages of tahsil suffer from deficiency of female population and in future it may very dangerous to the society and would cause different social problems. This phenomenon mainly happen due to social tradition, more couples demand for male children in the home, inadequate medical facilities, relatively low literacy rate and major cause is per sex determination. Pakhare R.P.