

## **1. Mumbai**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 12.5 million
- Sex Ratio: 832 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 89.2%
- Religion: Hinduism (67.39%), Islam (18.56%), Christianity (4.2%), Buddhism (5.22%)

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Elephanta Caves
- Historical Importance: Financial capital of India, significant during British colonial period
- Famous Food: Vada Pav, Pav Bhaji, Bhel Puri, Pani Puri

### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Not a major agricultural hub; nearby areas grow rice, pulses, and vegetables

### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Finance, IT, Bollywood, manufacturing, and trade
- GDP Contribution: High from finance, IT, and entertainment industries

### **Major Issues**

- Social: Overcrowding, slum development
- Economic: Infrastructure strain, high cost of living
- Political: Urban planning and governance challenges

## **2. Kolhapur**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 549,236
- Sex Ratio: 957 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 81.51%
- Religion: Hinduism (majority), Islam, Christianity

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Mahalakshmi Temple, Rankala Lake, New Palace
- Historical Importance: Known for the Bhonsle dynasty and Maratha Empire
- Famous Food: Kolhapuri Chappal, Kolhapuri Misal, Tambada Rassa, Pandhara Rassa

#### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Sugarcane, rice, and jaggery

#### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, sugar processing, textiles, and engineering
- GDP Contribution: Significant from agriculture and manufacturing

#### **Major Issues**

- Social: Water management and rural poverty
- Economic: Dependence on agriculture
- Political: Developmental challenges and resource management

### **3. Latur**

#### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 396,955
- Sex Ratio: 924 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 87.60%
- Religion: Hinduism (majority), Islam, Buddhism

#### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Udgir Fort, Kharosa Caves
- Historical Importance: Known for the Rashtrakuta dynasty
- Famous Food: Local Maharashtrian cuisine

#### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Soybean, sugarcane, and pulses

#### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, education, and small-scale industries
- GDP Contribution: Primarily from agriculture and education

#### **Major Issues**

- Social: Water scarcity and drought

- Economic: Agricultural dependency and lack of industrialization
- Political: Infrastructure development and resource management

#### **4. Aurangabad**

##### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 1,175,116
- Sex Ratio: 929 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 83.25%
- Religion: Hinduism (51.07%), Islam (30.79%), Buddhism (15.22%)

##### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Bibi Ka Maqbara, Daulatabad Fort
- Historical Importance: Known for Mughal architecture and historical sites
- Famous Food: Naan Qalia, Himroo shawls, Paithani sarees

##### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Cotton, sorghum, and wheat

##### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Tourism, textiles, and manufacturing
- GDP Contribution: Significant from tourism and textiles

##### **Major Issues**

- Social: Urban-rural divide and infrastructure development
- Economic: Dependence on tourism and textiles
- Political: Water management and urban planning challenges

#### **5. Osmanabad**

##### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 111,825
- Sex Ratio: 924 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 78.44%
- Religion: Hinduism (majority), Islam, Buddhism

##### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Tuljapur (Tulja Bhavani Temple), Naldurg Fort

- Historical Importance: Known for the Nizam's rule and historical forts
- Famous Food: Osmanabadi goat mutton, Gulab Jamun

#### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Millet, pulses, and oilseeds

#### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, small-scale industries
- GDP Contribution: Primarily from agriculture

#### **Major Issues**

- Social: Water scarcity and rural poverty
- Economic: Agricultural dependency and lack of industrialization
- Political: Developmental challenges and resource management

### **6. Amravati**

#### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 646,801 (330,544 males and 316,257 females)
- Sex Ratio: 957 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 93.03%
- Religion: Hinduism (61.8%), Islam (23.7%), Buddhism (12.8%)

#### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Amba Devi Temple, Ekviradevi Temple, Chatri Lake, Melghat Tiger Reserve
- Historical Importance: Known for the ancient Ambadevi temple
- Famous Food: Local Maharashtrian cuisine

#### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Cotton, soybean, and pulses

#### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, textile industry, and education
- GDP Contribution: Primarily from agriculture and small-scale industries

#### **Major Issues**

- Social: High population density in urban areas
- Economic: Dependence on agriculture, which is vulnerable to monsoon variations

- Political: Local governance issues and infrastructure development

## **7. Ahmednagar**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 350,859 (178,899 males and 171,960 females)
- Sex Ratio: 961 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 89.79%
- Religion: Hinduism (75.69%), Islam (15.64%), Jainism (4.35%)

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Shirdi (associated with Sai Baba), Ahmednagar Fort, Meherabad
- Historical Importance: Seat of the Ahmednagar Sultanate
- Famous Food: Local Maharashtrian dishes

### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Sugarcane, cotton, and millet

### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, sugar industry, and tourism
- GDP Contribution: Significant from agriculture and sugar mills

### **Major Issues**

- Social: Water scarcity and rural poverty
- Economic: Agricultural dependency and lack of industrialization
- Political: Developmental challenges and resource management

## **8. Pune**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 3,124,458 (1,566,651 males and 1,557,807 females)
- Sex Ratio: 994 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 89.56%
- Religion: Hinduism (majority), Islam, Christianity, Buddhism

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Shaniwarwada, Aga Khan Palace, Osho Ashram
- Historical Importance: Former center of the Maratha Empire

- Famous Food: Misal Pav, Vada Pav, and Puran Poli

### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Not a major agricultural hub, but nearby areas grow sugarcane and grapes

### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: IT, manufacturing, education, and automotive
- GDP Contribution: High from IT and manufacturing sectors

### **Major Issues**

- Social: Urbanization and slum development
- Economic: Infrastructure strain due to rapid growth
- Political: Governance and urban planning challenges

## **9. Nagpur**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 2,405,665 (1,225,405 males and 1,180,270 females)
- Sex Ratio: 963 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 91.92%
- Religion: Hinduism (majority), Buddhism, Islam

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Deekshabhoomi, Sitabuldi Fort, Ambazari Lake
- Historical Importance: Known as the "Orange City" for its orange trade
- Famous Food: Saoji cuisine, Tarri Poha

### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Oranges, cotton, and soybeans

### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, manufacturing, and services
- GDP Contribution: Significant from agriculture and emerging IT sector

### **Major Issues**

- Social: Slum population and urban poverty
- Economic: Need for industrial diversification
- Political: Regional development and infrastructure issues

## **10. Nashik**

### **General Population Metrics**

- Population (2011): 1,486,053 (782,517 males and 703,536 females)
- Sex Ratio: 894 females per 1000 males
- Literacy Rate: 89.85%
- Religion: Hinduism (85.21%), Islam (8.91%), Buddhism (3.18%)

### **Specialty of the City**

- Famous Places: Trimbakeshwar Temple, Sula Vineyards, Panchavati
- Historical Importance: Known for the Kumbh Mela and as a wine-producing region
- Famous Food: Misal Pav, Kanda Poha

### **Agriculture**

- Major Crops: Grapes, onions, and tomatoes

### **Economy**

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, wine production, and manufacturing
- GDP Contribution: High from agriculture and wine industry