

## **Demography of Mumbai**

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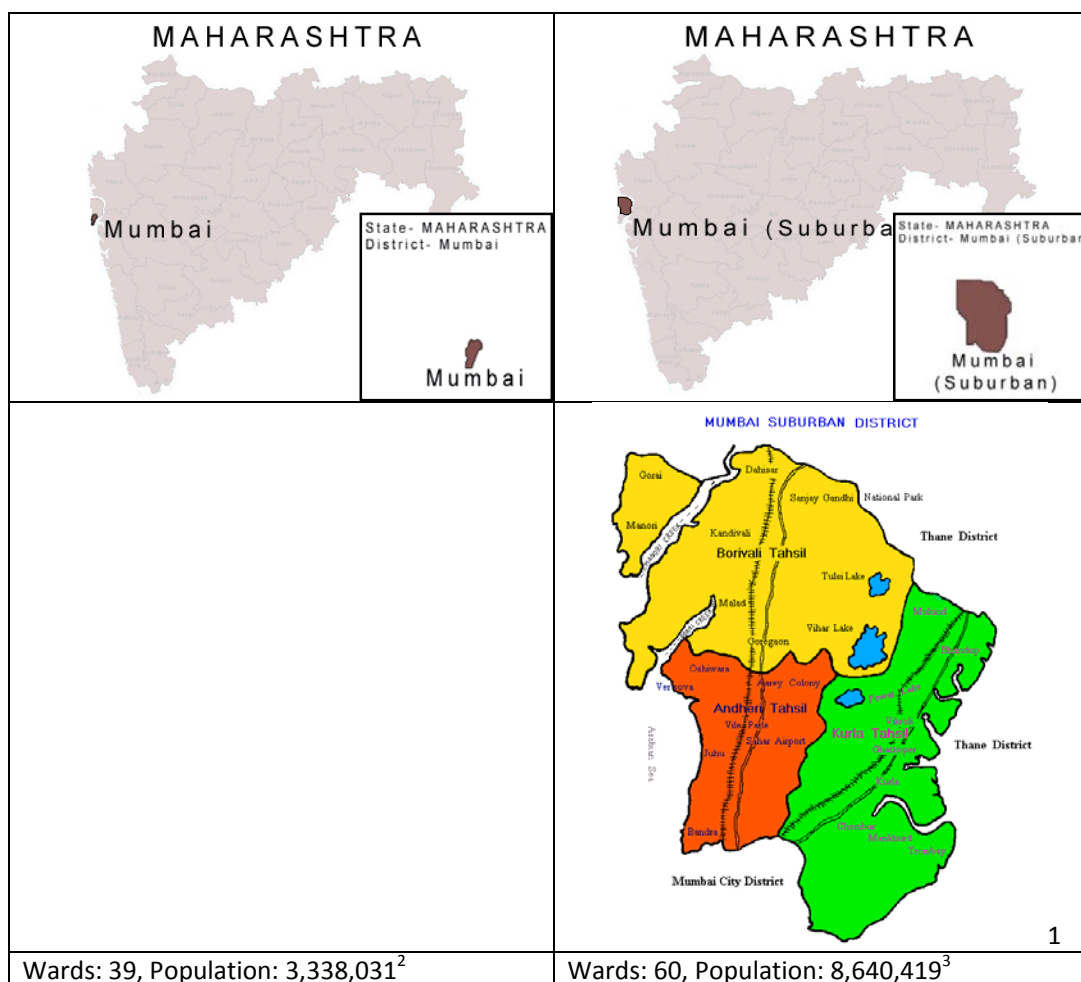
(Prepared as an input for the Urban Development Blueprint)

# Demography of Mumbai

## Introduction

Mumbai is a complete urban area and divided into two administrative areas known as Mumbai and Mumbai suburban district from 2001. Its political, economic life is governed by one civic body – Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM).

In the last decade from 2001 to 2011, the growth in Maharashtra's population increased by 16%, while the growth in MCGM increased by a meager 4.2%. Of the total population of Maharashtra state, 11.1% is in Mumbai.

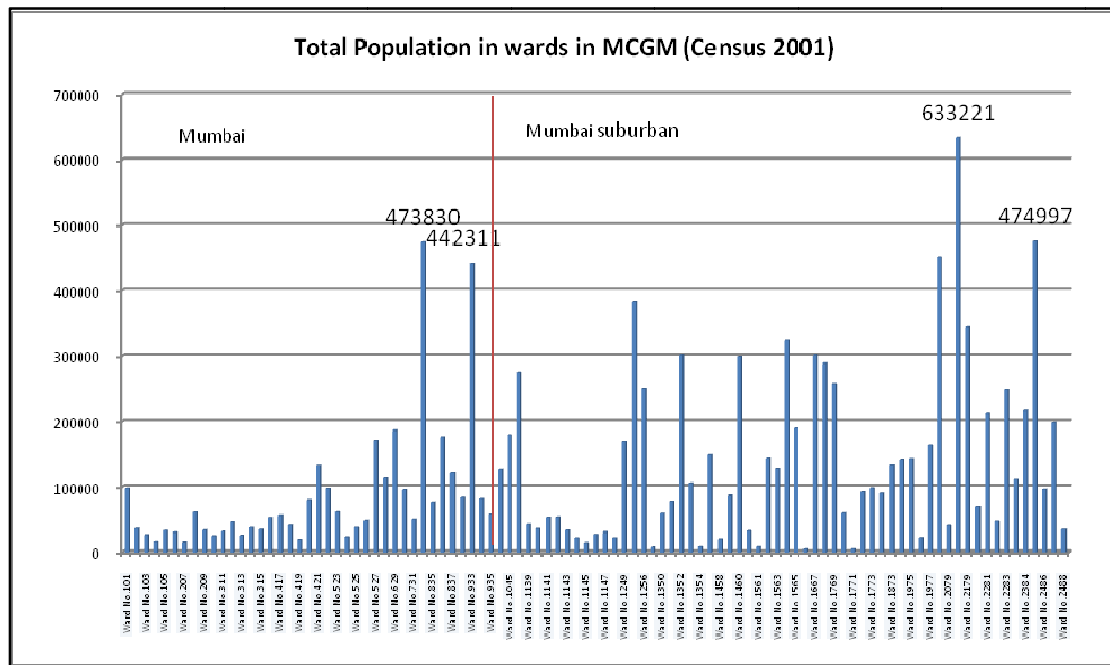


<sup>1</sup> <http://mumbaisuburban.gov.in/images/MSD.gif>

<sup>2</sup> Census 2001

## Ward wise population (Census 2001)

The graph below gives the ward wise population of Mumbai and the suburbs. It can be seen that the population of the wards in suburbs is higher with ward no. 2080 having a population of 6,33,221 followed by ward no 2385 (4,74,997). The ward wise population tables are given in Annexure I.



## Changes in Class of town

Mumbai has always been a Class I town having a population of more than 1 lakh. is given below.

The classification of towns is on the basis of their 1961 population.

Greater Bombay has always been a Class I city since 1901. The population kept on increasing over the decades due to in migration, natural growth as well as addition of suburban towns with Greater Bombay City.

<sup>3</sup> Census 2001

## Population of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai

The population of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai city is tabulated below.

Year	Area (sq.km)	Persons	Decadal variation	% Decadal variation	Males	Females
1901	-	812912			500222	312690
1911	-	1018388	205476	25.28	662152	356236
1921	-	1244934	226546	22.25	811132	433802
1931	-	1268306	23372	1.88	809433	458873
1941	-	1686127	417821	32.94	1054414	631713
1951	-	2966902	1280775	75.96	1852402	1114500
1961	437.71	4152056	1185154	39.95	2496176	1655880
1971	603*	5970575	1818519	43.80	3478378	2492197
1981	603 <sup>#</sup>	8243405	2272830	38.07	4652646	3590759
1991	437.81	9925891	1682486	20.41	5460145	4465746
2001	437.81	11978450	2052559	20.68	6619966	5358484
2011	437.81 <sup>@4</sup>	12478447	499997	4.17		

\*This comprises the area of Bombay city (157 sq.km) and Bombay suburban (446 sq.km)

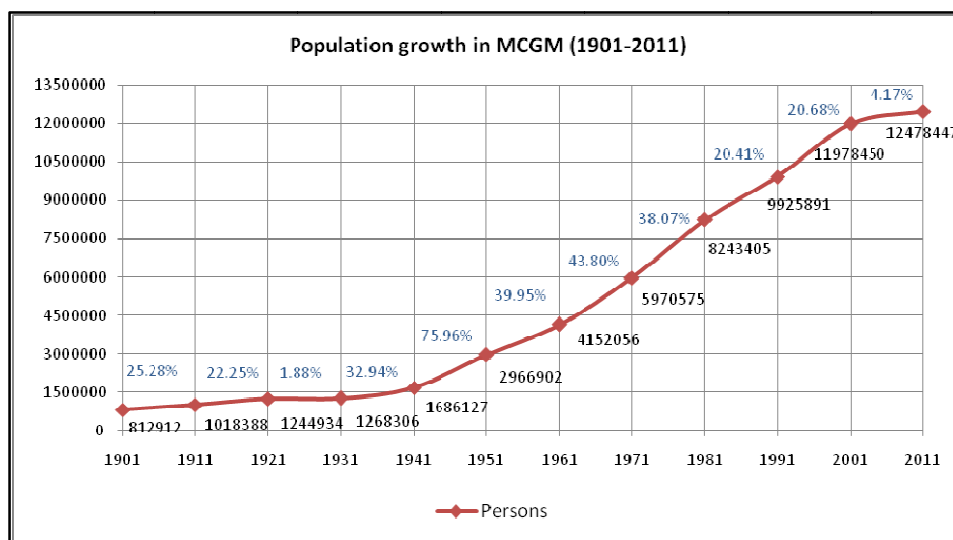
# Greater Bombay city is also a district by itself; the district area has been given against the city

@ The total area of Mumbai is 603 sq.km, of which 437.81 sq.km is under BMC administration while the rest of the area belongs to Defence, Mumbai Port Trust, Atomic Energy Commission and Borivali National Park, which are out of the jurisdiction of the BMC

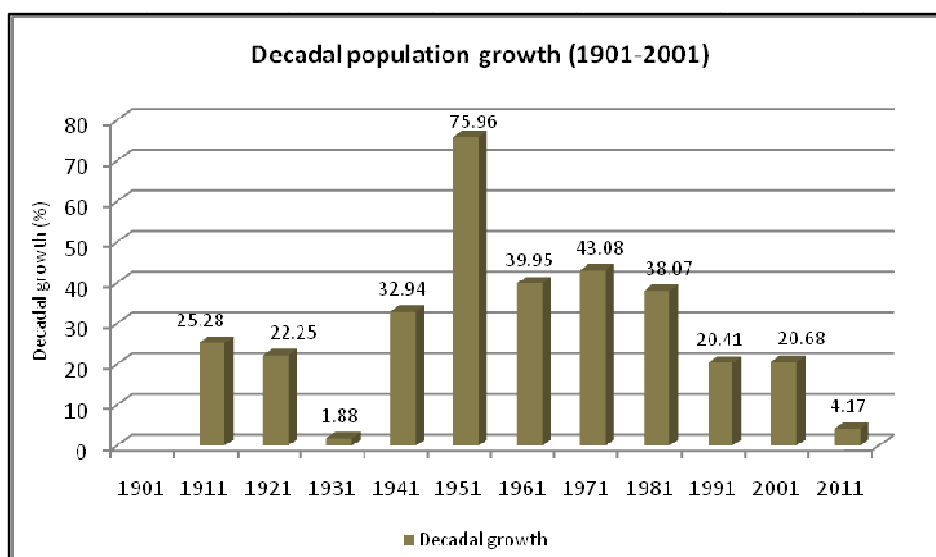
Population has increased steadily from 1901 to 1921, but in 1931 low growth was registered (1.88%) in the population growth rate. Again in 1941, population growth increased by 32.94%. The highest growth so far has been recorded in 1951 where population growth was 75.69%. This was due to merger of Bandra, Santacruz, Ghatkopar Kiroli, Juhu, Kurla, Chembur and Vile-parle towns. In 1961 again a few towns from Thana district were merged into Greater Bombay (Mumbai) city. Other than the addition of towns, the high growth rate from 1941 to 1951 is also attributed to partition when a huge influx of migration took place to big cities in India, especially Mumbai.

It is worth noting that after 1951, the decadal growth in the city was more than 10 lakhs since the year 2001. This addition is equivalent to the population of a small town. However, low growth rate of 4.17% has again been registered in 2011 in Mumbai. The population of Mumbai from 1901 to 2011 is represented graphically below.

<sup>4</sup> Area taken as per the Mumbai City Development Plan, 2002-2025



The population in the city has been increasing throughout since 1901 by varying percentages. On an average the decadal population in Mumbai increased by 29.58% from 1901 to 2011.



The towns with their population size merged with the city are tabulated below. In 1951 several towns of Bombay (Mumbai) suburban district were merged with Greater Bombay. The list of the merged towns with the population prior to the year of merging is tabulated below.

Towns merged	Year	Total Population	Male population	Female population
<b>Bandra</b>	1941	71789	40231	31558
<b>Bandra including Santacruz</b>	1931	43650	24885	18765
	1921	34897	19811	15086
	1911	23862	13266	10596
<b>Ghatkopar Kiroi</b>	1941	18176	10323	7853
	1931	8168	4821	3347
	1921	8064	4722	3292
<b>Juhu</b>	1941	3393	2074	1319
	1931	1203	667	536
<b>Kurla</b>	1941	39066	22674	16392
	1931	30311	17914	12397
	1921	26059	15217	10842
	1911	15081	8598	6483
	1901	14831	8257	6474
<b>Chembur</b>	1941	6198	3364	2834
<b>Vile-parle</b>	1941	38493	22502	15991
	1931	15868	9378	6490

In 1961, towns from Thana district that were merged with Greater Bombay (Mumbai) are tabulated below. The population of the towns before getting merged is also presented in the tables.

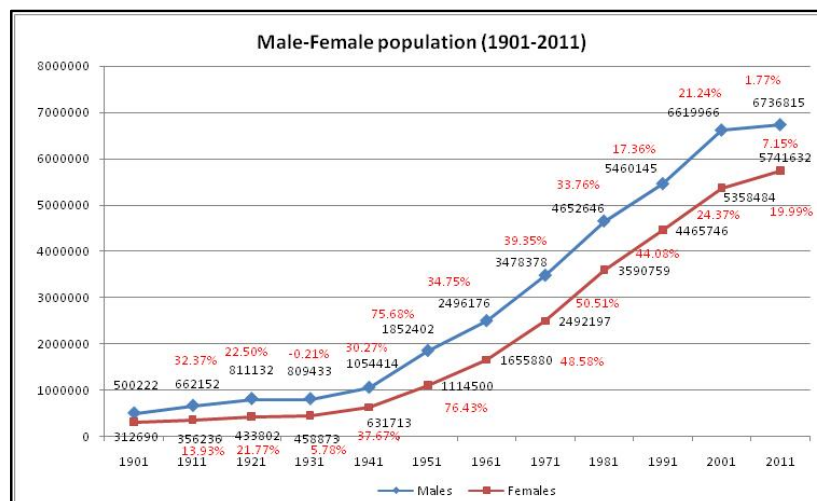
Towns merged	Year	Total Population	Male population	Female population
<b>Malad</b>	1951	45134	25598	19536
	1941	12212	6735	5477
	1931	7723	4387	3336
<b>Mulund</b>	1951	27148	15165	11983
	1941	6917	4058	2859
<b>Pahadi</b>	1951	16360	10105	6255
<b>Kanheri</b>	1951	13575	7806	5769
<b>Eksar</b>	1951	8253	4705	3548
<b>Dahisar</b>	1951	5749	3159	2590
<b>Borivali</b>	1951	4111	2350	1761
<b>Poisar</b>	1951	3906	2352	1554
<b>Kandivali</b>	1951	3396	1903	1493

### Male female population

The male – female population shows an interesting trend. Firstly, the number of males have mostly been almost double than females in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Then

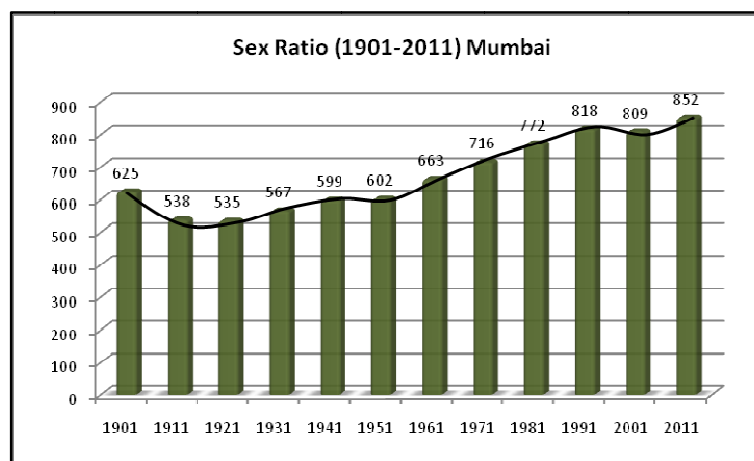
the female population has slowly caught up, almost matching the male population which indicates that the growth rate of female population has been higher than that of males.

As can be seen from the graph below, the male population has increased considerably as compared to the female population. Except in the decade from 1921 to 1931, when the population decreased by 0.21%. The absolute male population has always been more than the absolute female population even today, which may indicate that males migrated to the city in search of employment. On an average the female population has increased by 34.02% and the male population by 32.56% over a period of 110 years from 1901 to 2011. Though the average growth rate of males is less than the females, the male population outnumbers the female population, but the female population is catching up with the male population. The lower average growth of male population rate is due to reduction by 0.21% from 1921 to 1931, whereas in the same time period the female population increased by around 5%. In 1951 both the male (75.68%) and female (76.43%) population has increased much more than the rest of the decades due to influx of population as a result of the partition.



## Sex ratio

As can be seen the sex ratio in Mumbai has improved over the years from 625 in 1901 to 852 in 2011. Though sex ratio has improved over the years, the sex ratio of the city is low. The average sex ratio over the years from 1901 to 2011 is 675.



## Literacy

**Literates**<sup>5</sup>: A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. Visually disabled persons who can read in Braille are treated to be literates.

**Literacy rate**: Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above<sup>6</sup>.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 100$$

The literacy rate of Mumbai is 86.75%. Male literacy is 91.25% while female literacy is 81.25%.

The table below gives the male and female literate population in Mumbai, as per census 2001. As soon as the Census 2011 figures on literacy are available, the data will be updated.

### Literate population (Male and Female), Census 2001

Total population	11978450
Total Population aged 7+	10614027
Male Population aged 7+	5910189
Female Population aged 7+	4703838
Total Literate population	9207877
Male literate population	5388552
Female literate population	3819325

<sup>5</sup> <http://censusindia.gov.in/Metadata/Metada.htm#2i>

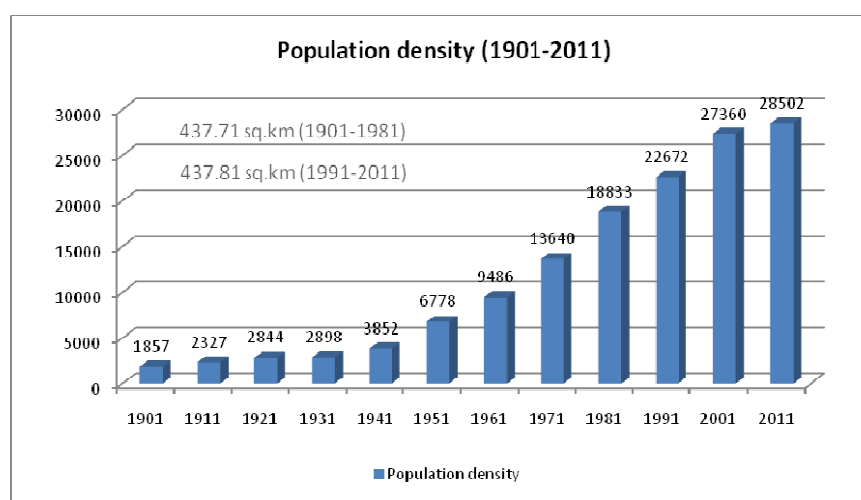
<sup>6</sup> <http://censusindia.gov.in/Metadata/Metada.htm#2t>



<b>Total illiterate population</b>	2770573
<b>Male illiterate population</b>	1231414
<b>Female illiterate population</b>	1539159

## Population Density

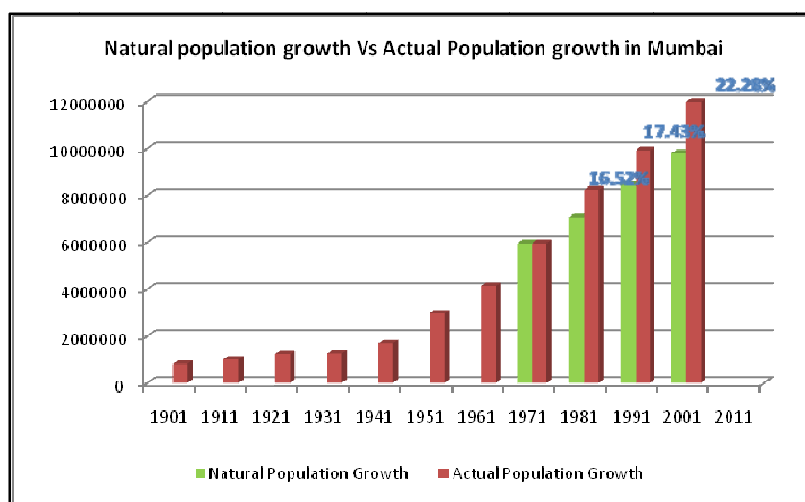
In 1961, Greater Bombay was a cent percent urban district whereas the state average for proportion of urban population was 28.22%. The population density in the city was 1857 people per sq.km in the beginning of the century (1901) which increased to 28,502 people per sq.km in 2011. The average decadal growth rate of population density is 29.58% from 1901 to 2011. The peak rate of population density can be seen in the decade of 1941-1951 which was 75.96%. In 1901-1911 the rate of population density was 25.28% while in the decade of 2001-2011 it was 4.17%.



## Natural Population Growth

Year	Maharashtra		Average decadal natural growth rate	Average decadal growth rate	Natural cumulative growth in Mumbai	Actual Population growth in Mumbai	% Difference between natural and actual growth
	Decadal birth rate	Decadal death rate					
<b>1901</b>						812912	
<b>1911</b>				25.28		1018388	
<b>1921</b>				22.25		1244934	
<b>1931</b>				1.88		1268306	
<b>1941</b>				32.94		1686127	
<b>1951</b>				75.96		2966902	
<b>1961</b>				39.95		4152056	
<b>1971</b>				43.80	5970575	5970575	
<b>1981</b>	27.11	8.62	18.49	38.07	7074534	8243405	16.52
<b>1991</b>	25.98	6.5	19.48	20.41	8452654	9925891	17.43
<b>2001</b>	21.48	5.59	15.89	20.68	9795780	11978450	22.28
<b>2011</b>				4.17			

As can be seen from the table above, if we consider the natural growth rate over the decades, the decadal population of Mumbai in 2001 would have been reduced by 2182670 persons *i.e* would have been 9,795,780 as compared to 11,978,450.



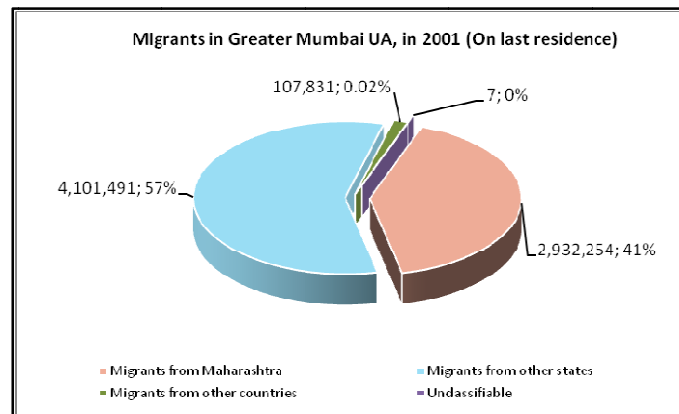
### Migrant population in Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration

Migration is triggered by economic and social reasons. The total migrant population of Greater Mumbai urban agglomeration in the year 2001 was 7,141,583 of which 4,137,467 were males and 3,004,116 were females<sup>7</sup>. The table below shows the distribution of migrants from within Maharashtra, areas outside Maharashtra and from outside the country. Some migrants could not be classified and were termed as “unclassifiable”.

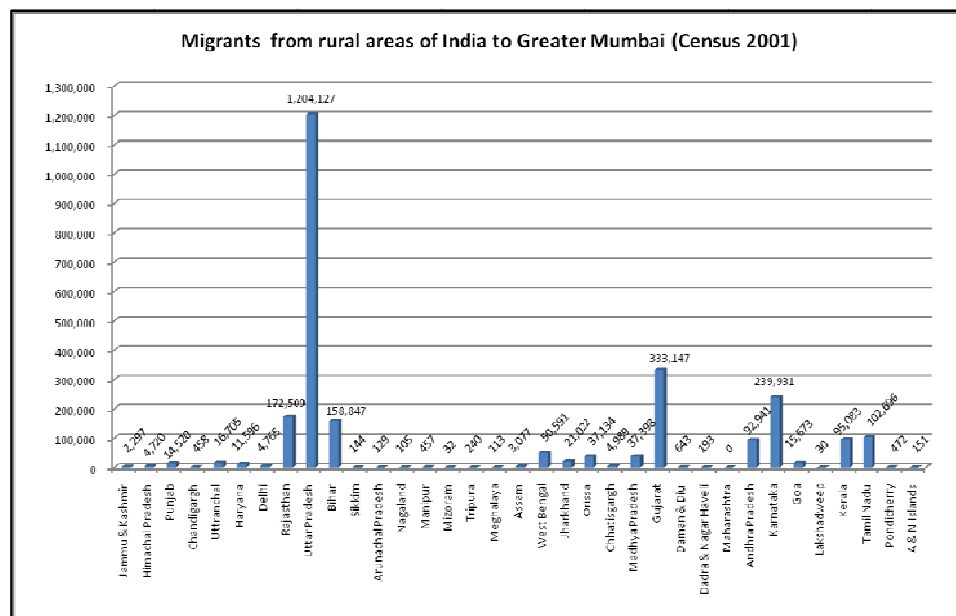
Type of Migrants	Percent Migrants	Total migrants (2001)		
		Persons	Males	Females
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration (Migrants from Maharashtra)	41.06	2,932,254	1,558,820	1,373,434
States in India beyond the state of enumeration (Migrants from states other than Maharashtra)	57.43	4,101,491	2,519,216	1,582,275
Countries in Asia beyond India (International Migrants - Asian countries)	1.41	100,395	55,838	44,557
Migrants from other Countries (International Migrants)	0.10	7,436	3,589	3,847
Unclassifiable migrants	0.00010	7	4	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,141,583</b>	<b>4,137,467</b>	<b>3,004,116</b>
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>57.93</b>	<b>42.07</b>

<sup>7</sup> Census 2001 Table D-3: Migrants by place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration

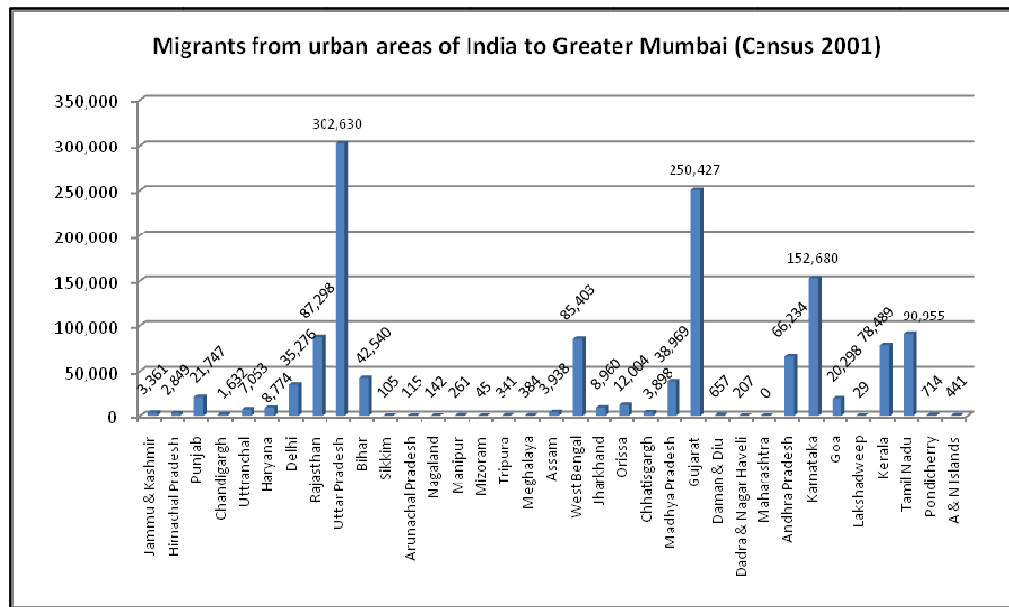
Migrants in the Greater Mumbai urban agglomeration are from urban and rural parts of the country. 41% of the migrants are from Maharashtra, while 57% are from states other than Maharashtra. Around 1.5% migrants are from other countries, with a large number from Asian countries.



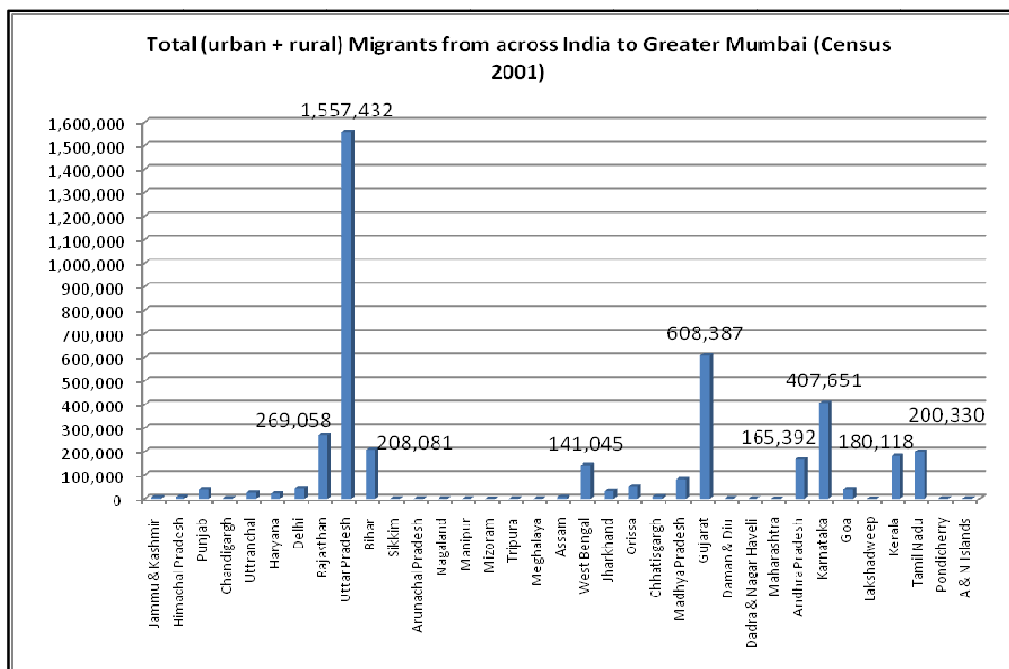
The graph below depicts the migrant population from the rural parts of the country to Greater Mumbai in 2001, which forms 57.43% of the total migrant population of Mumbai. The highest number of migrants in the city are from the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Kerala.



The graph below provides data on migrants from urban centres across India. From the urban areas across the country, Uttar Pradesh is again the state from where a large number of migrants have come to Greater Mumbai, followed by Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.



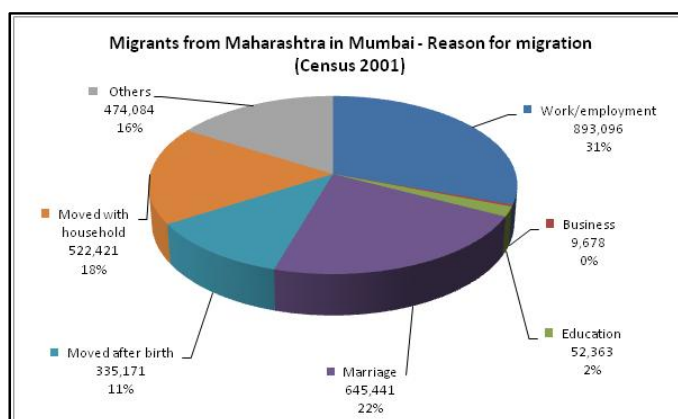
As can be seen from both the graphs, people from rural areas have migrated in larger numbers to Greater Mumbai as compared to their urban counterparts. Mumbai being the financial capital of the country and the numerous employment opportunities the city provides, a large number of people from urban and rural centres across the city migrate here in search of employment. A large number migrate with their household or through marriage as well.



Highest number of migrants, from rural and urban areas across the country, that have migrated to Greater Mumbai for various reasons (employment, education, through

marriage, etc) are from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

41% migrants of the total migrants in Mumbai are from rural and urban areas within Maharashtra. Of these migrants 31% have migrated to the city for employment, 22% through marriage, while 18% have moved with the household.

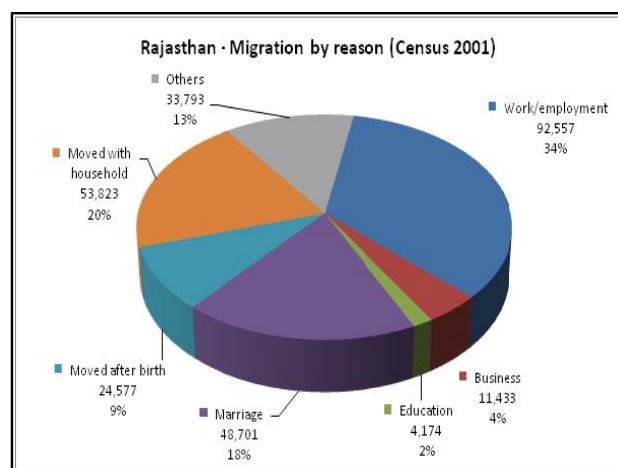
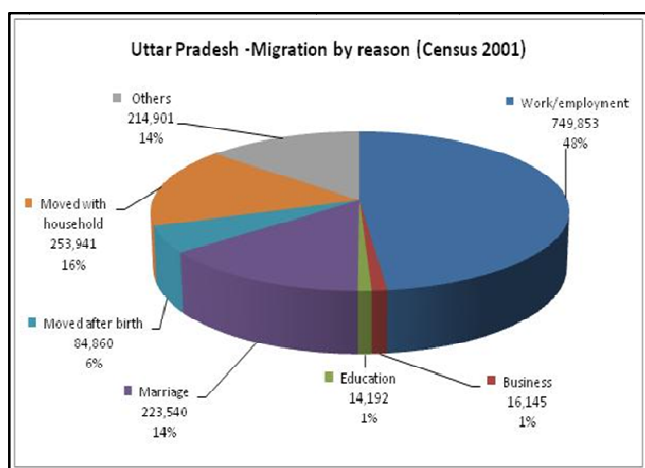
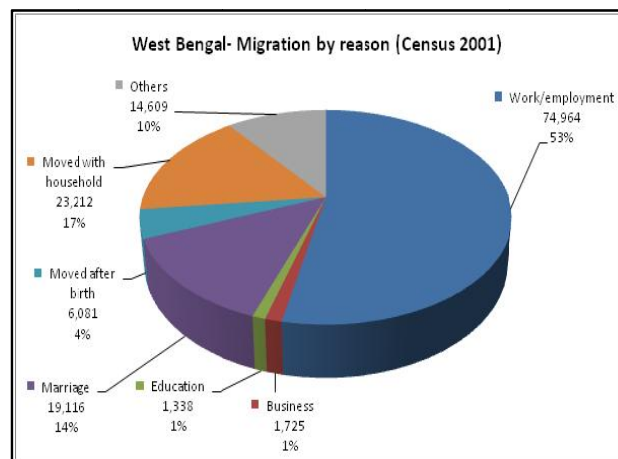
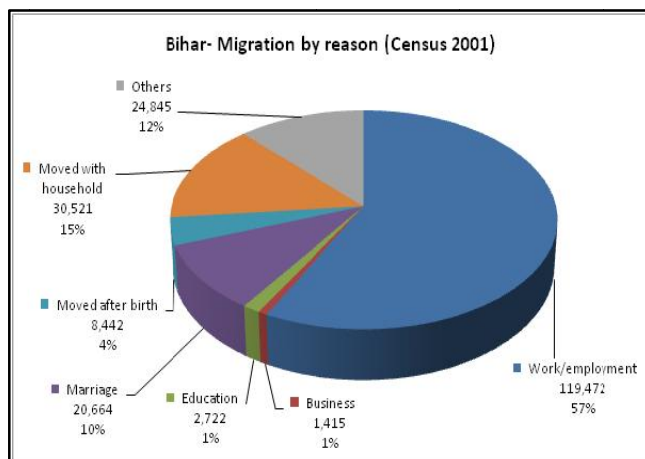


### Migration by reason

### Total migrants (rural and urban) from North India - Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan

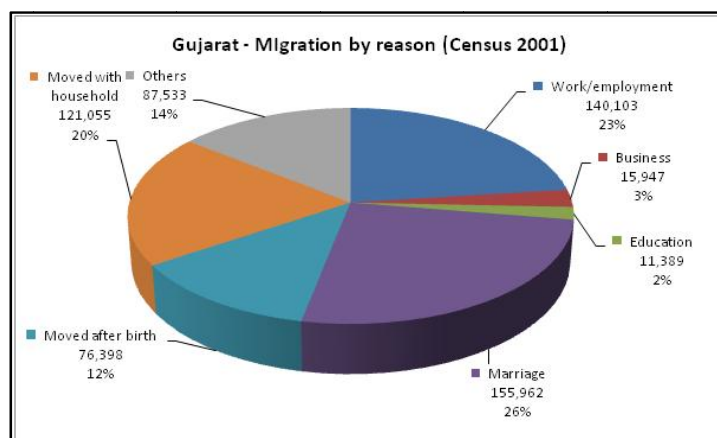
The graphs below provide percentage breakup of the migrants into the city as per the reason for migration. It can be seen that a nearly 57% of the total migrants from Bihar, 53% of the total migrants from West Bengal, 46% of the total migrants from Uttar Pradesh and 34% of the total migrants from Rajasthan migrated to the city for employment. Very few people (1 to 4%) from these four states have migrated for education and business.

From West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh 14% of the people and 10% of the people from Bihar have migrated through marriage, whereas a large number of people have moved to Mumbai with the households as well (Bihar-15%, West Bengal-17%, Uttar Pradesh -16%, Rajasthan -20%)



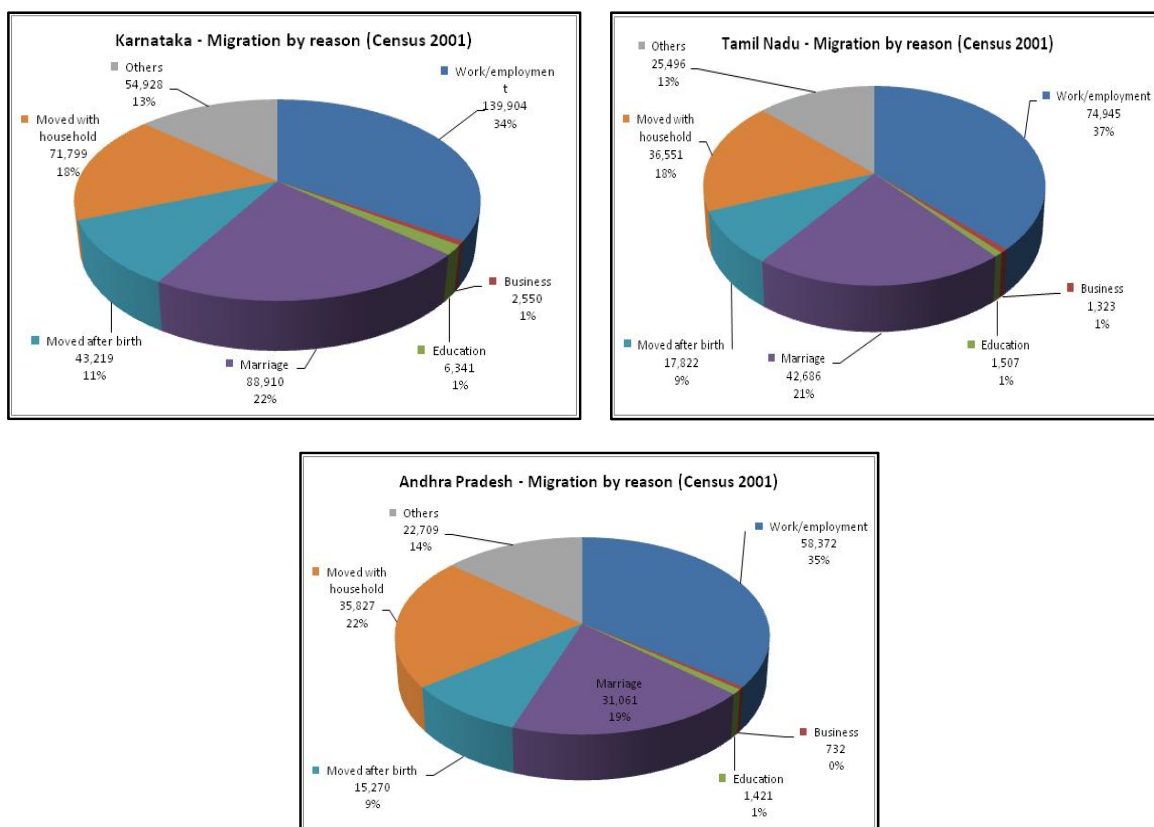
### Total migrants (rural and urban) from Gujarat

Of the total migrants from Gujarat 26% have migrated after marriage, followed by 23% for work and employment and 20% have moved with households.



## Total migrants (rural and urban) from South India - Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

34% of the total migrants from Karnataka, 37% of the total migrants from Tamil Nadu and 35% of the total migrants from Andhra Pradesh have moved to the city for employment. Most of the migrants in the city from these three states have also moved through marriage (Karnataka 22%, Tamil Nadu 21%, Andhra Pradesh 19%). 18% of the total migrants from Karnataka and 22% of the total migrants from Andhra Pradesh have also moved with household.

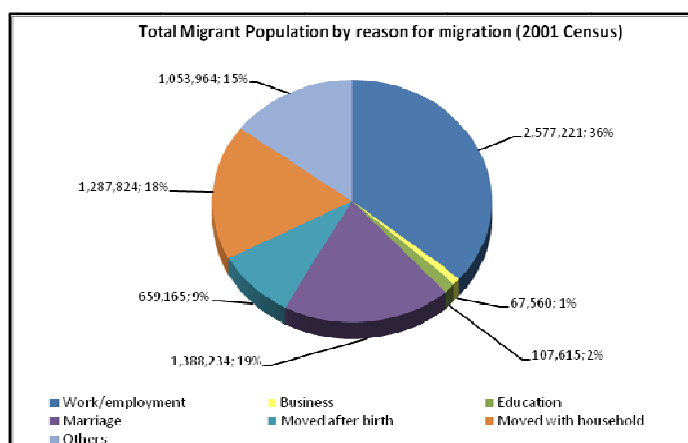


The table on migrants below is based on the reason for migration. People migrate not only in search of employment / business but also for better educational opportunities. Most of the female population has cited marriage as reason for migration.

**Migrants as per 2001 Census based on the place of residence and duration of residence**

Last residence	Total migrants	Reason for migration						
		Work/ Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
Rural/Urban	7,141,583	2,577,221	67,560	107,615	1,388,234	659,165	1,287,824	1,053,964
Percent migrants	100	36.09	0.95	1.51	19.44	9.23	18.03	14.76

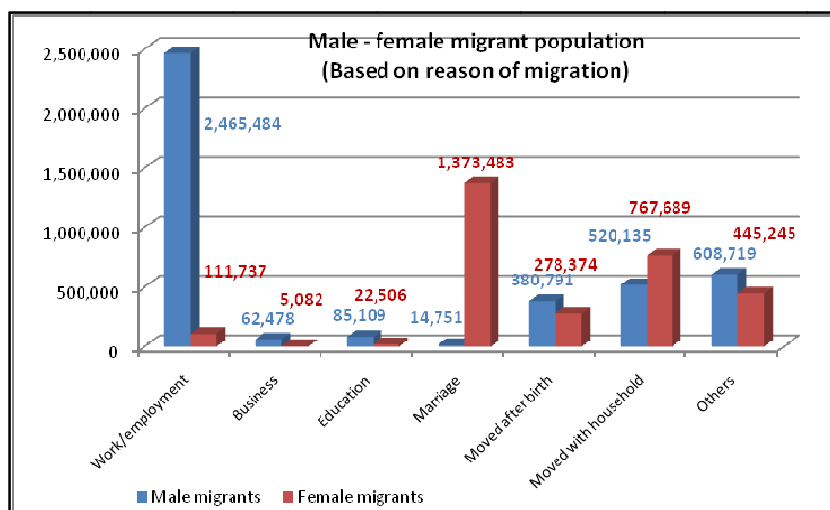
Of the total migrants, 37% have migrated in search of employment/ business. 19% have migrated by way of marriage whereas 27% reported to have moved with households and after birth.



61% of male migrants to Greater Mumbai UA have migrated for employment and business while nearly 81% females have moved because of marriage and/ or they accompanied their families.

Reason for migration	Number of migrants		Percentage of total migrant population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Work/employment	2,465,484	111,737	34.52	1.56
Business	62,478	5,082	0.87	0.07
Education	85,109	22,506	1.19	0.32
Marriage	14,751	1,373,483	0.21	19.23
Moved after birth	380,791	278,374	5.33	3.90
Moved with household	520,135	767,689	7.28	10.75
Others	608,719	445,245	8.52	6.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,137,467</b>	<b>3,004,116</b>	<b>57.93</b>	<b>42.07</b>



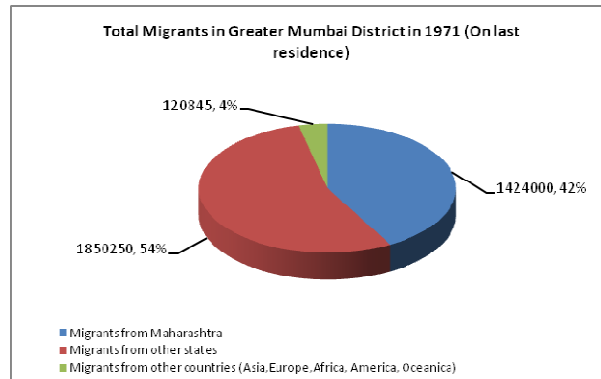


## Migrant population in Greater Mumbai District in 1971

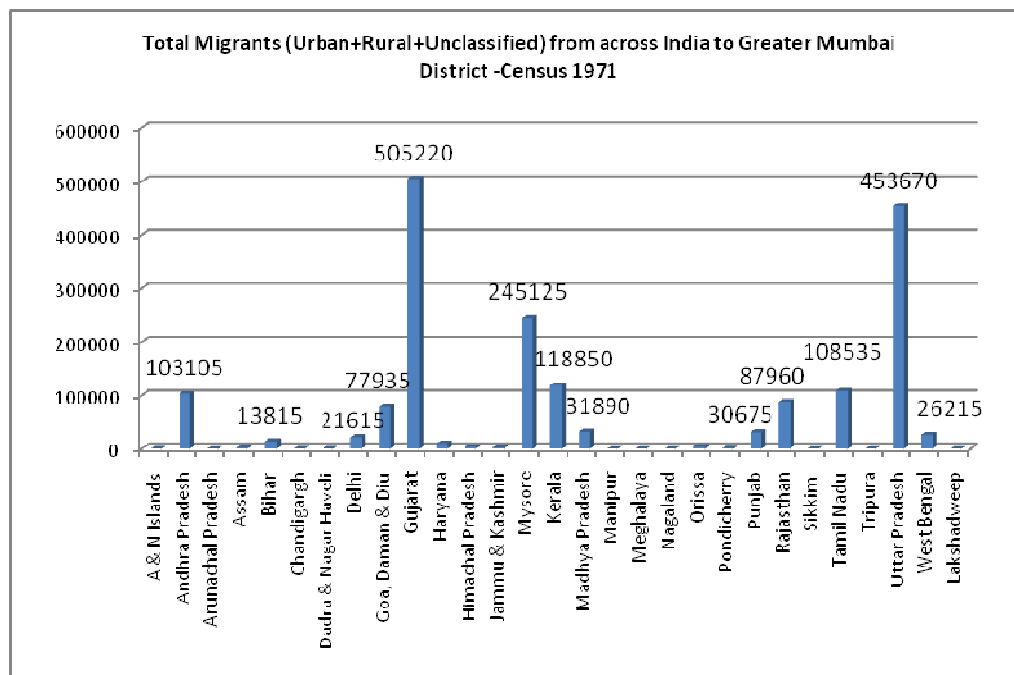
As can be seen from the graph below, males migrate mainly majorly for employment while females have migrated to the city through marriage. The economic opportunities provided by the city have always been the pull factor for migrants from across the country.

A total of 3,395,095 migrants were in Greater Mumbai district in the year 1971. Of these, 42% migrants were from within Maharashtra, 54% from other states in India, while 4% migrants were from outside India.

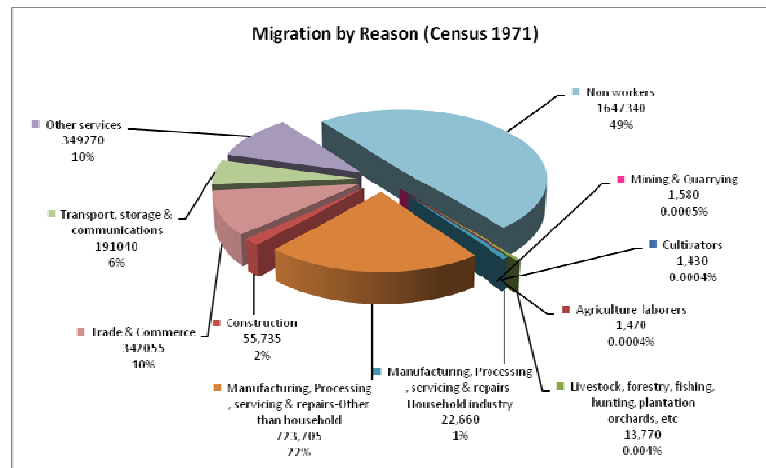
Type of Migrants	Percent Migrants	Total migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration (Migrants from Maharashtra)	41.9	1,424,000	870,725	553,275
States in India beyond the state of enumeration (Migrants from states other than Maharashtra)	54.5	1,850,250	1,188,560	661,690
Countries beyond India (International Migrants)	3.6	120,845	67,000	53,845
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,395,095</b>	<b>2,126,285</b>	<b>1,268,810</b>
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>62.63</b>	<b>37.37</b>



18,50,250 migrants from other states came to Greater Mumbai District in 1971 from both rural as well as urban areas. Most came for work while some were non workers as well. Highest number of migrants (5,05,220) were from Gujarat, followed by 4,53,670 from Uttar Pradesh. Other states from where a large number of migrants came to Mumbai in the year 1971 were from Karnataka (then Mysore – 2,45,125), Tamil Nadu (1,08,535), Kerala (1,18,850), Andhra Pradesh (1,03,105), Rajasthan (87,960), Goa-Daman & Diu (77,935).



In the year 1971, total migrant workers in Greater Mumbai numbered 1,747,755 of which 1,630,095 were male workers and 117,660 are female workers.



## Annexure I

### Total Population of MCGM (Census 2001)

Total Population of MCGM	Mumbai Population	Mumbai (Suburban) Population
<b>11978450</b>	3338031	8640419

### Population of Wards in Mumbai (Census 2001)

Name of Ward	Total Households	Total Population	Total Male population	Total Female Population
<b>Mumbai</b>	<b>677163</b>	<b>3338031</b>	<b>1878246</b>	<b>1459785</b>
Ward No.101	21368	98207	57052	41155
Ward No.102	7708	36589	19429	17160
Ward No.103	5595	27019	16368	10651
Ward No.104	3098	15865	9450	6415
Ward No.105	5892	33167	19345	13822
Ward No.206	5964	30580	19608	10972
Ward No.207	3079	15068	8572	6496
Ward No.208	11325	61058	34048	27010
Ward No.209	6857	33927	18827	15100
Ward No.310	4713	25140	14493	10647
Ward No.311	5765	31882	19630	12252
Ward No.312	8225	46413	30005	16408
Ward No.313	5226	26080	20600	5480
Ward No.314	7949	38253	23272	14981
Ward No.315	7779	35154	19901	15253
Ward No.416	10798	53315	28779	24536
Ward No.417	10917	56134	30486	25648
Ward No.418	9608	42240	22520	19720
Ward No.419	4170	18776	9751	9025
Ward No.420	16177	80109	43289	36820
Ward No.421	27461	132267	70634	61633
Ward No.522	18772	97726	57537	40189
Ward No.523	12102	61477	34277	27200
Ward No.524	4516	23425	12401	11024
Ward No.525	6302	38164	21064	17100
Ward No.526	8662	48485	28775	19710
Ward No.527	30616	171058	96813	74245

Ward No.628	24145	114174	61207	52967
Ward No.629	37500	186086	104046	82040
Ward No.630	19132	95862	51113	44749
Ward No.731	11523	50563	26530	24033
Ward No.732	101051	473830	266229	207601
Ward No.835	15664	76326	42927	33399
Ward No.836	36291	175675	95302	80373
Ward No.837	23151	121713	73237	48476
Ward No.838	17419	84217	48720	35497
Ward No.933	89542	442311	249548	192763
Ward No.934	18802	82087	41847	40240
Ward No.935	12299	57609	30614	26995

### Population of Wards in Mumbai Suburbs (Census 2001)

Name of Ward	Total Households	Total Population	Total Male population	Total Female Population
<b>Mumbai (Suburban) *</b>	<b>1838426</b>	<b>8640419</b>	<b>4741720</b>	<b>3898699</b>
Ward No.1043	25192	127523	70932	56591
Ward No.1045	36358	179446	99242	80204
Ward No.1048	58273	273866	152461	121405
Ward No.1139	8439	43377	23025	20352
Ward No.1140	8499	36219	18406	17813
Ward No.1141	12250	53827	27107	26720
Ward No.1142	11788	54035	32051	21984
Ward No.1143	7391	33704	17532	16172
Ward No.1144	4922	21685	10779	10906
Ward No.1145	3397	14278	7446	6832
Ward No.1146	6338	27693	14025	13668
Ward No.1147	6550	30741	16091	14650
Ward No.1151	4300	21832	11678	10154
Ward No.1249	37540	169267	89960	79307
Ward No.1255	83509	383306	212015	171291
Ward No.1256	53153	249614	134666	114948
Ward No.1258	1657	7815	4351	3464
Ward No.1350	12698	58760	30544	28216
Ward No.1351	17342	77667	43613	34054
Ward No.1352	64354	301070	157447	143623
Ward No.1353	24183	105369	55344	50025
Ward No.1354	1735	8406	5221	3185
Ward No.1357	28849	149408	87122	62286
Ward No.1458	4169	19733	12621	7112
Ward No.1459	19837	86509	48255	38254
Ward No.1460	64622	299088	164122	134966

Ward No.1463	6560	32519	19502	13017
Ward No.1561	1862	8586	4481	4105
Ward No.1562	31727	143531	74642	68889
Ward No.1563	27063	128640	68636	60004
Ward No.1564	70035	323979	186751	137228
Ward No.1565	39467	189436	102258	87178
Ward No.1566	855	4603	2338	2265
Ward No.1667	65968	301115	168550	132565
Ward No.1668	63027	288772	166607	122165
Ward No.1769	60537	257904	134263	123641
Ward No.1770	13717	59535	30942	28593
Ward No.1771	1066	4949	2615	2334
Ward No.1772	19686	92089	50215	41874
Ward No.1773	22288	98600	53091	45509
Ward No.1870	21786	89809	48604	41205
Ward No.1873	30093	132538	74824	57714
Ward No.1874	31554	141480	76370	65110
Ward No.1975	26286	142773	81453	61320
Ward No.1976	4019	22118	12748	9370
Ward No.1977	32236	162808	88321	74487
Ward No.1978	89423	450519	259568	190951
Ward No.2079	8078	41629	22550	19079
Ward No.2080	125338	633221	352061	281160
Ward No.2179	71885	343668	185742	157926
Ward No.2180	15026	70382	40689	29693
Ward No.2281	45879	212440	113618	98822
Ward No.2282	10020	47529	25322	22207
Ward No.2283	50515	248083	134315	113768
Ward No.2284	22814	111504	60734	50770
Ward No.2384	46511	216230	117222	99008
Ward No.2385	102220	474997	262252	212745
Ward No.2486	22583	96491	50193	46298
Ward No.2487	43000	198707	105665	93042
Ward No.2488	7957	34997	18522	16475