The maps included in this publication are under © Government of India copyright, 2014. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. The territorial water of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
Gateway of India

It has an imposing gateway arch in the Indo-Saracenic style with Gujarati and Islamic elements such as wooden carvings. It was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to India in 1911. This area is also the departing point for ferries plying to Elephanta Island and other beaches across the port. Behind it is the beautiful old (and new) structure of the Taj Mahal Hotel.
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### Town Directory

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FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is an important publication of the Census Organization since 1951. It contains both census and non-census data of urban and rural areas for each District. The census data provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population at the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each Village and Town and ward of the District. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) part of this publication contains census data including data on household amenities collected during 1st phase of the census i.e. House Listing and Housing Census. The non-census data presented in the DCHB is in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory contain information on various infrastructure facilities available in the village and town viz; education, medical, drinking water, communication and transport, post and telegraph, electricity, banking and other miscellaneous facilities. Later on, the Telegraph Services were closed by the Government of India on 15th July, 2013. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at the grass-root level.

2. In the 1961 Census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, census tables and Village and Town Directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of Villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of Village and Town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/Town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory were added. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent Village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity was given.

3. The pattern of 1981 Census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of Village Directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation.

4. As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and ‘most important commodity’ manufactured in a Village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier Censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of ‘notified slums’.

5. The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. These newly added
amenities are: Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the Village, Community Bio-gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled Rickshaws, Carts driven by Animals, Village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in Village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System (PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centres (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling station, Birth & Death Registration Office. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each Town have been presented viz.; (i) Status and Growth History of Towns, (ii) Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii) Civic and other Amenities, (iv) Medical Facilities, (v) Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi) Industry & Banking and (vii) Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. CD Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Census.

6. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.

7. The Village and Town level amenities data have been collected, compiled and computerized under the supervision of Shri Ranjit Singh Deol, Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra. The task of Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) under the guidance & supervision of Dr. R.C.Sethi, Ex-Addl. RGI and Shri Deepak Rastogi present Addl. RGI. Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General, (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S.Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) provided full cooperation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The work of preparation of DCHB 2011 Census has been monitored in the Social Studies Division. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to bring out this publication in time.

(C.Chandramouli)
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi.
Dated: - 16-06-2014
PREFACE

The emphasis on decentralised planning is progressively gaining momentum in India in view of the enactment of Panchayat Raj Institutions at grass-root level. This Handbook provides necessary information required for planning and decision making at the micro level in the context of decentralized planning at District and block level.

In fact, Census has voluminous database systematically organised, updated and structured so that it is of some value and generates valuable information for development. For the best utilisation of such extensive data, the Census Organisation is publishing such primary census data, integrated with other non-census data from secondary sources with village level information and maps as a handbook for each District. The Registrar General and census Commissioner in his foreword has already provided sufficient details of history and scope of the publication of District Census Handbook.

The design for the 2011 District Census Handbook was evolved centrally by the Census Commissioner, India. In accomplishing this task we have received whole-hearted co-operation of the staff at various levels of different departments of the Government of Maharashtra. Much of the data so provided by this field level officers have been cross checked with the data obtained from various departments and an attempt has been made to reconcile the discrepancies as well through the software provided by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

I am deeply grateful to Dr.C.Chandramouli, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India and Shri Deepak Rastogi, Additional Registrar General for their guidance in bringing out this publication. I also express my thanks to Shri A.P.Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map), Shri A.K.Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Census Division), Dr.Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS Division), Shri M.S.Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) and their colleagues for providing technical guidance in finalising this volume.

In this Directorate the DCHB Section was spearheaded by Shri Y.S.Patil, Deputy Director under the guidance of Dr. S.S.Hiremath, Joint Director. He was ably assisted by Shri D. B.Gode, Assistant Director, Shri W.A.D'Souza, Statistical Investigator Gr.I and Smt. Winifred A. D'Souza, Statistical Investigator Gr. I.

The physical features have been concurred by the Map section, after incorporating necessary updates, wherever required. The maps inserted are prepared by the Cartography Section under the guidance of Shri D.N. Chaurasia, R.O(Map). I am thankful to the Census Section headed by Smt. B.H. Thakare, Assistant Director, PCA/DDU unit headed by Shri Santosh Payas, Assistant Director and DDE section headed by Shri Vijay Ahire, Deputy Director.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to all officials in various grades who have been actively involved in voluminous work of compilation and preparation of this volume. The list of the officials of this Directorate closely associated with this work is given in the “Acknowledgements”.

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HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The need of data at the grass root level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook. District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of census and non-census information from village and town level to District level. The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census. It contains both Census and non Census data of urban as well as rural areas for each District. The census data contain several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each village and town and ward of the District. The non census data comprise of data on availability of various civic amenities and infrastructural facilities etc. at the town and village level which constitute Village Directory and Town Directory part of the DCHB. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at grass-root level.

In 1961 Census DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, census tables and village and town directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity was given.

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Brief History of the District

The early historical accounts do not relate themselves with the city, which was non-existent then but with the group of islands, which provided the site for the growth and the development of the city at a later date. The early history of the island cannot be mirrored precisely for want of ample evidence. The earliest historical reference to Aparanta (North Konkan) occurs in the Edicts of Ashoka, which says that Buddhism was introduced into Konkan during the reign of Ashoka. Then the Satavahanas, Kalachuri Kings, Mauryas, Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas held sway in Konkan region. Rashtrakutas made Shilahara King in charge of North Konkan. They ruled North Konkan for about 5 Centuries. With the rise of Yadavas of Devgiri in the thirteenth century, their typical Hemadpanti architecture found a way in Bombay also. The Hindu Kingdom of Devgiri Yadav came to an end in 1318 A.D. and Muslim rule came in early 14th Century.

The early history of Bombay during the era of Muslim supremacy is somewhat indefinite. The Portuguese period of the history of Bombay commences from 1534 with possession of the Island of Bombay by the Portuguese from Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat.

Bombay during the period of Portuguese was composed of seven villages, subordinate to two chief stations at which custom duty was levied. These villages were Mahim, Parel-Varella (Vadala), Syva (Sion) under the Kasba of Mahim and Mazagaon, Bombaim and Varel (Worli) under the kasba of Bombaim.

The Portuguese have left behind their historical landmarks more in the form of Churches and Cathedrals than by way of economic and social development.

Within a period of less than one and a half century, the Island of Bombay underwent three successive political changes.

(i) On 23rd December 1534, the Island passed from the Mohammedan kings of Gujarat to the Portuguese;
(ii) The transfer of the Island from the Portuguese to the British Crown was effected on 18th February 1665 in accordance with the marriage treaty dated 23rd June 1661;
(iii) Lastly, the Island was transferred to the East India Company under a Royal Charter dated March 27, 1668.

The consolidation of power of the company in India and its transfer to the crown in 1857 ushered a new age in the life of Bombay City. It became the capital of ‘Bombay Presidency’ controlling not only the adjoining territory, but the whole of Saurashtra, Karnataka and the Coastal strip of land known as Konkan. Ever since, Mumbai has been enjoying the status of a state capital.

The peaceful development of the city for the last one century has elevated the city to the status of ‘Urbs prima in Indis’. The city is now the nucleus of the industrial region of Western India and yields so much of revenue as to make up the budgetary deficit of the state.

“Bombay is a city intended to be built by God” said Gerald Aungier, the first British Governor of Bombay when he shifted his office and residence from Surat settlement in 1672. Governor Aungier laid the solid foundation and infrastructure for the city he envisaged by establishing a Court of justice, Government Mint, a printing press and hospital to supplement the Naval Quarriision and port. He encouraged the mercantile and enterprising communities especially from neighbouring Gujarat to promote trade and commerce. Then onwards, the focus shifted to Bombay emerged as the port and seat of commerce for the hinterland area of Deccan plateau, Central India and Western province of Gujarat.
The name of the city, Bombay (Mumbai) is derived from patron deity the Mother Goddess Mumba Devi, worshiped by the earliest inhabitants the Kolis. The sea-voyage of Vasco-da-Gama via the Cape of Good Hope was the beginning of colonization in Western India. Bombay as rechristened by Portuguese sailor was a small fishing hamlet and remained as such till 1500 A.D. The local inhabitants were the Koli, Bhandari, Pathare Prabhu and Panchkalshi communities. The East India Company received possession of Bombay in 1668, which marked the beginning of the rise of Bombay. The opening of Suez Canal in 1869 turned Bombay into window to the west and the Gateway of India for British trade. Scientific discoveries in the early 19th Century and mechanized production system turned Great Britain into a hub of industrial activity and was referred to as the workshop of the world. The ever increasing volumes of manufactured goods were exported to all the markets of the world including India.

Bombay became the centre of activity where British goods started pouring in year after year and from which Indian raw material left in growing volume for Great Britain. The great Indian Peninsular Railway linked up Bombay to Nagpur and Raichur to carry the goods into interior hinterland. The phenomenal growth of foreign trade, textile industry and railway work-shops made Bombay a rich city in the Indian subcontinent. Bombay has been thus harbour of industrialization in the Country. The establishment of ‘Bombay University’ and ‘High Court’ marked the beginning of modernization culminating in the present cosmopolitan nature of the city.

Bombay was a group of separate islands namely Colaba, Old Woman, Apollo Bundar, Mazagaon, Parel-Sewri – Sion, Mahim-Baradbet (Deserted Island and Worli). Salsette was separated from Islands of Bombay by the Mahim creek. In 1772, an accurate survey of the whole island was initiated. The constructions of Sion causeway connecting Bombay Island with Salsette was completed in 1803. The geographical area beyond the Island was part of Thane portions, which were added forming the Bombay Suburban District and later extended to comprise the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Initially the District of Bombay included only the city island. In 1920, when the Salsette taluka was divided into North Salsette and South Salsette; South Salsette consisting of 86 villages was separated from the Thane District, to constitute the newly created Bombay Suburban District. This District was made up of two talukas: Borivali with 33 villages and Andheri with 53 villages. In 1945, 33 villages from the Bombay Suburban District were transferred to the Thane District where 14 of these 33 villages required for the development of Aarey Milk Colony, were returned to Bombay Suburban District in 1946.

On the 15th April, 1950, the municipal limits of Bombay were extended to include the Andheri taluka of the Bombay Suburban District as suburban Bombay. The Borivali taluka, together with a village transferred from Thane District was also appended to Bombay when the municipal corporation limits were further extended on 1st February 1957. Thus, the Greater Bombay District, comprising the city proper and suburban area came into being since 1957. For administrative reasons the populous Greater Bombay District of 1991 Census has been divided into two Districts viz., Mumbai and Mumbai (Suburban) District since 1st October 1990.
ANALYTICAL NOTE

Physical features

Location and Size

Mumbai District is situated on the West coast of India between 18° 52' and 19° 04' North latitudes and 72° 47' and 72° 54' East longitudes. It is surrounded on three sides by water, the open Arabian Sea to the West and South and Thane creek to the East. To the North it is bordered by Mumbai (Suburban) District.

The District Mumbai is the Southern part of Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation, which covers an area of 157.0 sq.kms as per the Surveyor General of India and has a population of 30,85,411 persons as per the Census 2011. While the area of the District accounts for 0.05 percent of the total area of the State, the District population constitutes 2.75 percent of the total population of the State. The density of population is 19,652 persons per sq. km. Among the 35 Districts of the State, the District ranks 35th in terms of area, 12th in terms of population and 2nd in terms of density.

Population and urban growth has taken place at such a rapid pace that the housing has not been able to cope up resulting in the development of numerous slums in the District. Dharavi considered to the biggest slum in Asia is located in this District.

The District is well connected by roads, railways, airways and sea routes from other parts of the country. It has a commanding position on the world shipping routes by having a well-developed International Seaport, which has a vast hinterland within the country. An International Airport at Sahara is located at a few Kms from its outer fringe in Mumbai (Suburban) District.

Physiography

India has been divided into four macro level physical divisions. These are The Northern Mountains, The Great Plains, The Deccan Plateau and the Coastal Plains and Islands.

Maharashtra falls under two of these macro level divisions 1) The Deccan Plateau and 2) The Coastal Plains and Islands. The north-south running Sahyadri range separates these two divisions. The Deccan Plateau lies to the east while the Coastal Plains and Islands lie to the west up to the Arabian Sea. The Deccan Plateau is much larger of the two divisions and includes twenty nine Districts of the State while only six Districts lie in the Coastal Plains and Islands.

The whole Deccan Plateau is sub-divided into 12 meso regions. Of these, only 2 meso regions i.e. Northern Maharashtra and The Maharashtra Plateau lie within the State. Northern Maharashtra is further divided into 2 micro regions i.e. The Tapi-Purna Valley and The Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain. The Maharashtra Plateau is also further sub-divided into 2 micro regions i.e. The Eastern Plateau and The Western Plateau with Protruded Hills.

The Coastal Plains and Islands are divided into 4 meso regions i.e. Gujarat Region, Western Coastal Region, Eastern Coastal Region and The Islands. Of these, The Western Coastal Region covers Maharashtra. This region is divided into 4 micro level regions i.e. Maharashtra Littoral, Goa Coast, Karnataka Coast and North Kerala Coast. Only Maharashtra Littoral falls within the State of Maharashtra.

The hierarchy of these macro, meso and micro level physiographical divisions within Maharashtra State are as below:

(A) Deccan Plateau:
Northern Maharashtra:

(a) Tapi-Purna Valley: Includes the Districts of Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Buldana, Akola, Washim and Amravati.

(b) Wardha-Penganga-Wainganga Plain: Includes the Districts of Wardha, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.

(ii) Maharashtra Plateau:


(b) Western Maharashtra with Protruded Hills: - Includes the Districts of Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Pune and Satara.

(B) Coastal Plains and Islands:

(i) Western Coastal Plains:

(a) Maharashtra Littoral: Includes the Districts of Thane, Mumbai (Suburban), Mumbai, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.

Physiographically, the District falls under the Maharashtra littoral, the micro level division of Coastal Plains and Islands. The District of Mumbai is a part of an island (as of today) which is separated from the mainland of Konkan by the narrow Thane creek and a slightly wider Harbour Bay. This island is originally consisted of eight separate islands. These are the (i) Salsette, (ii) Colaba, (iii) Old Woman, (iv) Apollo Bundar, (v) Mazagaon, (vi) Parel-Sewri-Sion, (vii) Mahim Baradbet (deserted island) and (viii) Worli.

The Salsette Island is located in the North of Mahim creeks while the remaining seven islands are located in the South of this creek and form together the District of Mumbai stretching from Colaba point to Mahim creek in the Western railway side and up to Sion on the Central Railway side.

The present day topography of Mumbai District has been greatly influenced by human interference. The original island have been amalgamated into one by bridging the breaches and by infilling the central tidal depressions in between the islands. A substantial area has been reclaimed from below sea level by infilling and pushing the sea outward through dyke walls like those of the Back Bay reclamation. At present Mumbai is no longer a group of island but only a projecting peninsula of the larger Salsette. The Mumbai neighbourhood has undergone, during the last 3 to 4 hundred years, such visible change in the physical landscape because of human interventions that the present configuration of the coast is no true indicator of the natural shoreline features. Near Malbar Hill headland is the Back Bay partially reclaimed from the South with a beach at its head at Chowpatty and erosion further South where it is exposed to direct dominant waves. This stretch is heavily protected by human interference to prevent further evasion by dumping tetrahedrals along the Marine Drive. The Eastern Harbour Front of Mumabi stretching from Sassoon Docks in the South to Sewari-Wadala in the north is an entirely man-made shore consisting of quays, berths and divides walls and is artificially maintained deep by constant dredging.

Many low hills have been quarried for road and plinth material, subsequently levelled and built up. However, some elevated small hillocks partly built up having height varying between 40 metres and 70 metres can be seen in Sion, Sewari, Antop, Worli and Love Grove. Major part of the District
is barely above tidal level. There is nothing left natural within the District. It is only a man-made jungle of concrete buildings.

**Drainage**

Due to human interference, most of the surface drainage has been so completely modified that there is practically no natural drainage in the District. The original Mahim river, draining northern fringe of the District into Mahim Bay has been dammed in its upper reaches while the building of the Airport at Santacruz has blocked it in its mid stretches. The lower stretches, close to Mahim Bay, have become a stinking, fast silting up gutter carrying polluted waters and industrial wastes only remove during the flush of the high tides and floods of the monsoon. The entire District has so dense built up area and roads that have decreased percolation of run off into the ground so that even moderately heavy rains result in flooding of vast areas. If heavy rains coincide with high tides, the sea does not receive the sewage from the city drains causing traffic and health problems.

**Climate**

Being a coastal District, the climate of Mumbai is equable. The variations in temperature daily as well as seasonal are not large. The entire year can be divided into four seasons. The rainy season is from June to September, followed by the post monsoon season from October to November. December to February constitutes the cold season followed by the summer season from March to May. The climate during the summer season is somewhat oppressive and there is dampness in the air throughout the year. The average annual rain-fall is 1800 mm. But of this about 600 mm i.e., one-third of the rainfall occurs in the month of July which is the rainiest month. Some rainfall mostly as thundershowers is also received during post monsoon months.

The meteorological observatory is located at Colaba, the Southern tip of Mumbai District. It records the climatological indicators for this entire region. The average temperature during the month of January is 19° C whereas in the month of May the mean daily maximum temperature is recorded as 33° C and minimum as 26.5°C. On some days the maximum temperature in May goes above 40°C. Due to the prevailing high humidity the weather during the summer is very oppressive. The afternoon breezes bring some welcome relief from heat. After the withdrawal of monsoon the temperature rises steadily. However the night temperature drops gradually. After November the day temperature begins to decrease, it reaches to the lowest in the month of January the coldest month. Mumbai District having most of the surface as built up area forms an urban heat 2° to 4° C warmer than the surrounding and produces a heat glow that can be seen miles off from the air.

Generally Mumbai District is more humid than the rest of Maharashtra and mornings are more humid than the rest of the day. During the South-West monsoon the skies are generally heavily clouded. As the monsoon withdraws the cloudiness also decreases. During December to March clouds are hardly visible.

**Natural Economic Resources**

**Forestry**

The Mumbai District is totally devoid of any forest at present. The immense growth of urbanization and industrialisation reduced little floral wealth of the city. The District at present comprises mainly of residential, commercial and industrial area.

**Minerals and mining**

The Mumbai District has been occupied by Deccan basalt flows. These are horizontally bedded and are more or less uniform in character over wide areas. Certain extrusive and intrusive mafic types
are associated with basalts and are found in Mumbai and its vicinity. Furthermore, some fossiliferous sediment, mainly of tuffaceous origin and partly fresh water origin, rich in fauna, are also found. Trap rocks are generally devoid of any economically importance and useful minerals but being hard, dense and durable makes excellent building stones. The famous Gateway of India is built out of granophyric trachyte.

**Soils and Cropping Pattern**

The soils of the District are essentially derived from Deccan Trap, which is the predominant rock formation in the District. A substantial area of the District has been reclaimed from sea. These reclaimed lands were initially brought under cultivation and today many localities in the District bear such crops names as Kelewadi, Tadwadi, Phanaswadi, Ambewadi, Naralwadi etc. which were once garden lands. Today cultivation in Mumbai District is negligible and the entire District is a vast concrete jungle, almost completely built up with practically nothing natural left.

The geology of the intervening lowlands is more or less obscured by the development of Mumbai City. Most of the geological exposures are now covered by buildings and rarely exposed in some road cuttings. The trap rocks, which are now extinctive, are still found in places like elevated Mazgaon, Bhoiwada, Koliwada, Antop Hill and Sion. These rocks are being hard, dense and durable make excellent building stones. Some volcanic breccias and ashes interbedded with basalts are noticed at Kurla and Sion area.

**Agriculture**

Most of the people in this District are engaged in the service sector i.e., 98.65 percent of the workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture. As per 2011 Census, 0.86 percent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and 0.50 percent of the total workers are engaged as agricultural labourers in the District. They together constitute 1.36 percent of the total workers of the District. However, this should not be construed as all these workers consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers have practically carried these activities in Mumbai, because they may have worked as such elsewhere but enumerated in Mumbai.

**Irrigation**

The concept of irrigation implies the existence of source of water supply within a reasonable distance and an arrangement to regulate the supply of the water according to the day-to-day needs of the crops rose in these fields. Naturally therefore all areas, which are cultivated under purely rain fed conditions, are treated as unirrigated lands.

**Fisheries**

The District is one of the most important maritime Districts in Maharashtra. Marine fishing is one of the chief industries of the District and it is famous for its fish supply even from olden days. Many fishing crafts are operated from Sassoon Docks, Ferry Wharf and Carnac Bunder. Of the total landing of the District, more than 95 percent are through mechanized boats. The fishing activities are carried out over nine months from September to May.

The important marine fish caught in the District are Bombay Duck, Pomfret, Prawns, Shrimps, Surmai and Dagol, Mandeli, Eels, Dhoma, Cat fish, Lobsters, Karli, Bangada and others. Catla, Rohu and Mrigal are the important varieties of the inland fisheries. The fishing is done by dol nets, gill nets, surface drift nets, bottom drift nets and trawling. The fishing activity is mostly done by the Koli community.

The fisheries co-operative societies have played an important role in providing ice-factories, fish transport trucks and other fisheries requisites to the members. There are many ice and freezing plants in Mumbai. The frozen fish products are exported mainly to Japan, the U.S.A. and the Arab Countries.
while Bombay duck is mainly exported to Southeast Asian countries. The export of fishery products in Maharashtra is done through Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru (JNPT) Port only.

**Industry**

Mumbai is one of the most industrially developed Districts in the State before independence and even after independence. Because of industrial revolution in the last century changed entire picture of Mumbai as one of the greatest industrial centre of the Country. Mumbai has been connected to other towns by Road, Rail and Air. Similarly, all types of major industries like cotton, Steel, Oil, Chemical industries etc. started their production in Mumbai. There is a full concentration of manufacturing industries in the District. Cloths, Garments, Readymade, Edible Oil, Gold ornaments etc. are the main manufacturing items. During the past decade most of the textile units have been closed.

**Trade and Commerce**

The declining trend in industrial production in Mumbai is somewhat compensated in recent years by the increasing trading, commercial and financial activity. Mumbai in fact is considered the capital for this activity. Trading is no longer organized solely on traditional lines but has now acquired State of the art stature in as much as it is being increasingly professionalised through adoption of advanced marketing practices, satellite transmitted and other innovative local advertisement and through the use of faster, almost instant, means of communication and contacts. Several post-graduate management degree courses include subjects for specialization in marketing, advertising, etc. Accounting methods are yielding to computerization with larger trading houses and establishments. And in all these developments, Mumbai is playing a leading role. In the context of globalisation of trading activity, among others, it is to be expected that trade will increasingly acquire sophistication.

Fish, Steel utensils, Oil, Textile product, Cloth, Readymade Garments, Crockery, Ornaments, Diamond, Water Cooler, Electric items, Fruits, medicines etc. are the most important items of export.

**Transport**

The most widely used mode of transport is the local train for long journey within city and in suburban areas and bus for short journey. BEST is the sole operator of urban road passenger transport within the limit of Mumbai. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation operates buses to all major places and District Headquarters from Mumbai Central and Parel. The BEST buses are operating within the City of Mumbai Municipal Corporation and nearby areas like Vashi, Bhayandar, and Belapur etc. Other than buses, only taxis are allowed to ply throughout the limits of Mumbai District.

Mumbai is the Headquarters of the Central and Western railway. The broad-gauged lines of Central and Western railways connect all major places of interest of India. Inside the city of Mumbai local trains connect places. The suburban electric trains are fast and economical. Trains start for Western suburbs from Churchgate and for Eastern suburbs from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.

**Mumbai Metro**

Mumbai Metro is a rapid transit system serving the city of Mumbai. The system is designed to reduce traffic congestion in the city and supplement the overcrowded Mumbai suburban Railway network. It is opened to the public in the year 2014. The metro services operate between Ghatkopar and Versova.
Mumbai Monorail

Mumbai monorail is a monorail system in the city of Mumbai built as a part of a major expansion of public transport in the city. It began its operation from 2014. The monorail services operate between Chembur and Wadala.

Electricity and Power

Statement III of Town directory gives the information on number of electrical connections in the City. There are 2,82,220 connections for residential purpose, 7,087 connections for industrial and 96,154 connections for commercial purpose in this District.

Law and Order situation in the city {Mumbai and Mumbai (Suburban)}

With the increasing population and growing number of slums in which half of the city population is residing at present, maintenance of law and order in the city is crucial. This work devolves on the police force headed by the Director General of Police Headquartered in Mumbai. It has one of the largest police forces in the country having Police Commissionerates and District police units. Mumbai police is headed by the Commissioner of Police.

Census Concepts

Building:

A ‘Building’ is generally a single structure on the ground. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc., but in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Pucca houses

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, stones (duly packed with lime or cement mortar), G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Cement Bricks, Concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, Machine-made tiles, Cement tiles, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Stones, Slate, G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets, Concrete. Such houses are treated as pucca house.

Kutcha houses

Houses, in which both walls and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, unburnt bricks, bamboos, mud, reeds, thatch, plastic/polythene, loosed packed stone, etc., such houses are treated as Kutcha house.

Dwelling Room

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant’s room and other habitable rooms.
Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and veranda which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census house is used as a shop or office etc. and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant’s household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

**Census house**

A ‘census house’ is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of Flats or Blocks/Wings, which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, these are considered as a separate census house.

**Village**

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village.

**Rural-Urban area**

The data in the census are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is ‘town’ for urban areas and ‘village’ for rural areas. The urban area comprises two types of towns viz: Statutory towns and Census towns. In the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

(a) Statutory Towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. are known as Statutory Towns.

(b) Census Towns: All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Town.

   i) A minimum population of 5,000:

   ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

   iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as ‘urban’ all villages, which, as per the 2001 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against (b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account. In addition to the above stated towns, urban areas also constitute of O.Gs which are the parts of U.As.
City
Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration
An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc., may come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the existing town as their continuous urban spread (i.e., an outgrowth). Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an ‘Urban Agglomeration’. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2011, following criteria has been adopted:

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and

(b) The total population of an Urban Agglomeration (i.e., all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. It varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as Urban Agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.

Out Growth (OG)
The outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc., educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc., and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA.

Household
A ‘household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen/common cooking. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional household
A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggar homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2011, it was specifically mentioned that this category of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.
Houseless household

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Castes in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2011 in the State are given below:

Scheduled Castes

1) Ager
2) Anamuk
3) Aray Mala
4) Arwa Mala
5) Bahna, Bahana
6) Bakad, Bant
7) Balahi, Balai
8) Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Basod
9) Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam
10) Bedar
11) Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chamari, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, KHALPA, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Nona, Ramnami, Rohit, Samgar, Samagara, Satnami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami, Charmakar, Pardeshi Chamar
12) Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli, Hela
13) Bindla
14) Byagara
15) Chalvadi, Channayya
16) Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holeya Dasari
17) Dakkal, Dokkalwar
18) Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor
19) Dom, Dumar
20) Ellamalvar, Yellamimalawandlu
21) Ganda, Gandi
22) Garoda, Garo
23) Ghasi, Ghasia
24) Halleer
25) Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
26) Holar, Valhar
27) Holaya, Holer, Holeya, Holiya
28) Kaikadi (in Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal Districts and Chandrapur District, other than Rajura Tahsil)
29) Katia, Patharia
30) Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
31) Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi
32) Kolupulvandlu
33) Kori
34) Lingader
35) Madgi
36) Madiga
37) Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu
38) Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar
39) Mala
40) Mala Dasari
41) Mala Hannai
42) Mala Jangam
43) Mala Masti
44) Mala Sale, Netkani
45) Mala Sanyasi
46) Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dhankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang
47) Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
48) Manne
49) Mashti
50) Meghval, Menghvar
51) Mitha Ayyalvar
52) Mukri
53) Nadia, Hadi
54) Pasi
55) Sansi
56) Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat
57) Sindhollu, Chindoollu
58) Tirgar, Tirbanda
59) Turi

Scheduled Tribes

1) Andh
2) Baiga
3) Barda
4) Bavacha, Bamcha
5) Bhaina
6) Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
7) Bhatta
8) Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
9) Bhunjia
10) Binjhwar
11) Birhul, Birhor
12) Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
13) Dhanwar
14) Dhodia
15) Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
16) Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
17) Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhu, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dharwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koiar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria
18) Halba, Halbi
19) Kamar
20) Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
The entry is to be read as “in Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Gondiya, Buldana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal Districts and Chandrapur District, other than Rajura Tahsil”.

**Language and Mother tongue**

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person. Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person’s mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person’s home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.
Literate

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational level

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in ‘work’ as defined above are workers. The main point to note is that the activity should be economically productive. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as ‘Main worker’.

Marginal worker

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as ‘Marginal worker’.

Non worker

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as ‘Non worker’.

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the
plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca). The worker engaged in plantation crops are recorded under “Other Workers”.

**Agricultural labourer**

A person who works on another person’s land for wages in cash or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person’s land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

**Household industry worker**

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods. The activity relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

**Other worker**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the last year of reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or worker in Household Industry. The type of workers that come under this category include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In fact, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are ‘Other Workers’.

**Work participation rate**

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

**Population density**

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

**Age**

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

**Sex -ratio**

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

**Non Census Concepts**

**Civic status of urban units**

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.
Size class of UA / town

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs / towns. Towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000-19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city

The concept of ‘Mega city’ is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut-off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 million and above population have been treated as Mega cities and the same criteria of population have been adopted in 2011 census.

Concepts used in VD and TD of DCHB

1. Educational Amenities : The type of different educational facilities available in the village is given in numbers. Both government and private educational facilities/institutions are considered for this purpose. If there are composites school like middle school with Primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle school respectively. For example, if in a village, there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the village is given as three and that of Middles schools as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. Similarly, this applies so also in case of Secondary Schools. For better understandings, the distinctiveness of different types of schools is depicted hereunder.

1.1. Pre-primary (PP) : Now-a-days, the children are sent to schools at a very early stage. Lot of Pre-primary schools, private schools in particular have come up in villages and towns. These may or may not be recognised by the competent authorities. Even many Secondary schools have classes starting from Pre-primary level. Pre-primary classes include Nursery, K.G., Pre-basic, Play school etc.

1.2. Primary School (P) : Schools providing education from standard I and upward up to and inclusive of Standard IV are classified as Primary schools.

1.3. Middle School (M) : Schools providing education from standard V and upward up to and inclusive of standard VII are classified as Middle schools. A school with class I to VII is treated as two units, i.e. one Primary school and one Middle school.

1.4. Secondary School (S) : Schools providing education from standard VIII and upward up to and inclusive of Standard X are classified as Secondary schools. A composite school with I to X standard
is treated as three separate units and counted separately under the categories of Primary school, Middle school and Secondary school.

1.5. Senior Secondary School (SS) : Schools and colleges that provide education for standard XI and XII and first and second year of the Pre-University Course fall under this category. There are Senior secondary schools with standard I and upward to standard XII.

1.6. Degree college
(i) Arts/Science/Commerce : These are all educational institutions that provide post- PUC level education leading to University degree/diploma in any subject or combination of subjects and also post-graduate levels of educations. The college offering courses in Arts, Science or Commerce either separately or in combination are covered under this category.

(ii) Engineering College (E) : It is a graduate/post-graduate degree college providing Bachelor of Engineering (BE) or Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) or post-graduate engineering degrees like M.Tech.

(iii) Medical Colleges : These are graduate/post graduate degree colleges providing MBBS or equivalent degree in alternative medicine like Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy etc. or post-graduate medical degrees like M.D. or equivalent in the above branches of medicine.

1.7. Management College/Institute (MI) : It offers courses like Diploma in Management, Post-Graduate Diploma in Management Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and specializations in different disciplines of Management like Marketing, Human Resources Development (HRD) etc.

1.8. Polytechnic (Pt) : An Institution providing certificate/diploma (not equivalent to degree) in any technical subject like engineering, vocational courses like embroidery, fashion designing etc. It may be both Government and Private.

1.9. Vocational School/ITI : It is a Vocational training institute imparting trainings in specific fields acquiring necessary skill, which will make the trainees employable or create them opportunities of self-employment. Training offered by Industrial Training Institute (ITI) fall under this category.

1.10. Non-formal Education/Training Centre (NFTC) : Non-vocational education centres, established by the Central and State Governments provide educational facilities to the interested persons irrespective of educational qualification and age. These education Centres are opened to all.

1.11. Special School for Disabled : There are Government and Government recognised institutions/organisations engaged for providing education to different groups of disabled persons.

2. Medical Facilities
2.1. Hospital-Allopathic and Hospital-Alternative medicine : A hospital is an Institution, were sick or injured are given medical or surgical care. Bed strength differs from hospital to hospital ranging from 31-500 depending upon whether these are Sub-District, sub-divisional or District hospitals. If there are hospitals providing facilities under different systems of medicine such as, Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy etc., these details are given separately.

(a) Allopathy : The system of medical practice, which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment.

(b) Ayurveda : Ayurveda means “Science of Life”. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Pancha Mahabhootas (Five elements) of which all the objects and living bodies are composed of. The combination of these five elements is represented in the form of Tridosha: Vat, Pitta and Cough. These ‘Tridoshas’ are physiological entities of living beings. Ayurveda developed in
eight distinct specialities i.e., Internal Medicines, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Eye and ENT, Surgery, Toxicology, Geriatrics and Science of Virility. Two types of treatments, Preventive and Curative are given in Ayurveda.

(e) **Unani** : Treatment of Unani consists of three components, viz., preventive, promotive and curative. Unani system of medicine has been found to be efficacious in conditions like Rheumatic Arthritis, Jaundice, Filarisis, Eczema, Sinusitis, and Bronchial Asthma. For the prevention of the disease and promotion of health, the Unani system emphasizes six essentials: pure air, food and water, physical movement and rest, psychic movements and rest, sleep and wakefulness and retention of useful materials and evacuation of waste materials from the body.

(d) **Homeopathy** : Treatment in Homeopathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual’s response to a specific environment. Homeopathic medicines are prepared mainly from natural substances such as plant products, minerals and animals sources. Homeopathic medicines do not have any toxic, poisonous or side effects. Homeopathic treatment is economical as well and has a very broad public acceptance.

2.2. **Community Health Centre (CHC):** Community Health Centres are designed to provide referral health care for cases from PHC and those in need of specialist health care approaching the CHC directly. 4 PHCs are included under each CHC thus catering approximately 80,000 populations in tribal/hilly areas and 1, 20,000 populations for plain areas. CHC is a 30–60 bedded hospital providing specialist care in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics.

2.3. **Primary Health Centre (PHC):** A Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between a village community and the Government medical officer. A PHC covers a population of 20,000 in hilly, tribal or difficult areas and 30,000 populations in plain areas with 4-6 indoor-observation beds. It acts as a referral unit for 6 sub-centres. It has a medical officer and para medical staff.

2.4. **Primary Health Sub-centres (PHS):** A Primary Health Sub-centres is the first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. As per the population norms, one PHS is established for every 5,000 population in plain areas and 3,000 population in hilly/tribal/desert areas. Each PHS has a sanctioned strength of one male and one female health worker.

2.5. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW):** It provides pre-natal and post-natal services for both mother and child. The services include regular check-up of pregnant women, giving folic tablets, counselling, delivery, immunization of children with check-up etc.

2.6. **TB Clinic (TBC):** The diagnosis and treatment of TB are functions of the general health services and hence it is a part and parcel of Primary Health Care. Specialized units such as the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) act a referral centres. TB clinics are established by the Government of India under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and implemented through a network of DTC. The DTC is the nodal point for TB control activities in the District and it also functions as a specialized referral centre. The functions of Sub-District level Tuberculosis Unit (TU) are implementation, monitoring and supervision of TB control activities in its designated geographical areas.

2.7. **Health Centre:** Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed. It has no in-patient facility. A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private of public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients.
2.8. Dispensary: Place where patients are treated and medicines provided but with no in-patient facility, immunizations, MCH Services and sometimes pathological tests are carried out here. It may be of allopathic or any alternative medicine.

2.9. Veterinary Hospital: Mostly run by the State Government or local body for treatment and preventive measures against diseases of domestic animal like cows, buffaloes etc. in rural areas.

2.10. Mobile Health Clinic: These are Mobile Vans well equipped with a range of health services to villages located far away from the CHCs, PHCs or any public health sources. The vans visit villages on designated day to deliver the health care services. The services generally offered are OPD, Anti-natal, Post-natal, B.P. examination, X-ray, ECG, immunization and First aid etc.

2.11. Family Welfare Centre: Check-up and counselling is provided to the pregnant and the married women regarding small family norm and devices for having a small family. Temporary and permanent contraceptive devices are provided here.

2.12. Nursing Home: A Nursing Home is a long term care facility licensed by the State that offers 24 hours room and board and health care services including basic and skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and full range of other therapies, treatments and programs to old and sick people. The difference between a hospital and a nursing home is that a nursing home gives importance to convalescence from a disease while a hospital gives medical treatment for the disease.

2.13. Medicine Shop: A shop with sales drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz., allopathic, homeopathic, Ayurveda or Unani medicines is considered as a medicine shop. Sometimes some shops and pan shops also keep ordinary medicines like Crocin, Burnol etc. These shops are not taken as medicine shop.

3. Drinking Water: The following are the main source of drinking water facility (ies) available in the village.

3.1. Tap Water-treated: This source of drinking water refers to a source of drinking water which is provided to the villages through pipes within their premises or to the villages through common taps (Public taps/community water points) by the Government departments, local bodies, Panchayats, public or private estate agencies etc. after treatment. Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from treated source’.

3.2. Tap Water-un-treated: If the villages are drawing drinking water through pipes either directly from a well or bore well or after pumping the well or tube well water or the water is supplied through pipes to the households of the village or through public taps without treatment. Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from untreated source’.

3.3. Covered Well (CW): A well that is (1) covered on sides from run-off water (i.e., excess water from rain, snow melt or other sources flows over the land) through a wall lining or casting that is raised above ground level on a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animal cannot fall down the hole. It is considered as covered well.

3.4. Un-covered Well (UW): A well which is (1) un-covered on sides from run-off water, (2) Un-covered bird droppings and animals or (3) both.

3.5. Hand pump (HP): Hand pump means where ground water is taken out manually by operating a hand pump.

3.6. Tube Well/Borehole (TW): Tube well denotes the ground water source from where ground water is taken out through electrical or diesel pump. Spring, River/Canal, Tank/Pond/Lake are self-explanatory.
4. Community Toilet Complex: Community toilet may be constructed and maintained by Gram Panchayats or Private NGOs like Sulabh Shauchalaya or likes.

5. Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet (RSM): It is an outlet dealing with the materials, hardware and designs required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but other sanitary facilities such as compost pit, washing platform and other sanitation and hygienic accessories required for individuals, households and the environment in the rural areas.

6. Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use: Many of the solid wastes having economic values but put for disposal can be recycled for reused e.g., food, cow dung, leaves, vegetables, paper, wood, plastics, old cloth etc. However some of the wastes are not recyclable. These are carbon paper, thermocol etc. When recyclable solid waste is subjected to decomposition, bio gas could be produced under favourable conditions. These systems of recycling may be there at the village level organized by Gram Panchayats with technical support from Governments or Non-Governments organisation.

7. Communication and Transport facilities:


7.2. Sub-Post Office (SPO): Sub-Post office includes Extra Departmental Post Offices and those providing Franchise postal services and also part time services in lieu of some honararium. The limited postal services include sell of stamps, receipts of letters and money order and also distribution of letters.

7.3. Post & Telegram Office (PTO): Telegraph office is setup by the Government to enable people to send or receive telegrams. If the phonograms facility is available (though the Telegraph office may not be equipped with Morse Code Transmitter), the village is considered to be having telegraph facility.

7.4. Telephones (landlines): If the village is having the Public Call Office (PCO) either run by the Post Office or by the individuals or by a private shop, then the village is considered to be having telephone facility.

7.5. Public Call Office (PCO)/Mobile PCO: Self-explanatory.

7.6. Mobile Phone Coverage: Mobile phones are now very common particularly in Urban areas. Some villages by virtue of being in close proximity to the urban areas also enjoy the benefits of the mobile phone services. Even if a few villagers avail the services of mobile phones, then the village is considered to be having access to mobile phone.

7.7. Internet Cafes/Common Service Centres (CSC): If the village is having the facility of cyber cafes or shops own by private individuals providing the facility of surfing of the internet, then the village is considered to be having access to internet/cyber cafe facility. Government of India formulated the scheme of CSC with the vision of providing all Government services in an integrated manner at the door steps of the citizen at an affordable cost even in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of it based as well as non-IT based services.

7.8. National Highway (NH): These are main highways running through the length and breadth of the country. Each NH is numbered like NH-1, NH2 for easy identification.

7.9. State Highway (SH): These are roads of a State linking District headquarters and important cities within a State and connecting them with NHs or Highways of the neighbouring States.
7.10. **Major District Road (MDR)**: These are important roads within a District, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each other or with the main highways.

7.11. **Other District Road (ODR)**: These are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka headquarters, block development headquarters or other main roads.

7.12. **Village Road**: The approach to village refers to the State of road etc., leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable both in fair and foul weather and whether it is in accessible only for some time in the year.

7.13. **Black-Topped (Pucca) Road (BTR)**: A road provided with a bituminous surfacing.

7.14. **Gravel (Kuchha) Road (GR)**: A road constructed using well compacted crushed rock or gravel material (Coarse sand, small stones), which is fairly resilient and does not become slippery when wet.

7.15. **Water Bound Macadam (WBM)**: These is the road layer made of crushed or broken mixer of sand and rock fragments mechanically interlocked by rolling and void field with screening and binding material with the assistance of water.

7.16. **Foot Path (FP)**: A trodden path for the use by pedestrians and in some cases bicycles. The foot paths are not suitable for vehicular traffic accept bicycles in some cases. Most of the interior/forest villages are connected by foot path.

8. **Bank and Credit Societies**: Banking facility means a place where a person can operate a bank account.

8.1. **Commercial Bank (CB)**: These may be banks wholly owned by the Government of India or by Indian or foreign companies.

8.2. **Co-operative Banks (Co-op. B)**: A Co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their banks. Co-operative banks are often created by persons belonging to the some local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks are registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. The Co-operative banks are regulated by RBI and are covered by the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

8.3. **Agricultural Credit Society (ACS)**: Measure objectives of the ACS are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural productions, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery.

8.4. **Non-Agricultural Credit Society (NCS)**: These society include consumer co-operative societies and also credit co-operative societies of certain categories of persons like teachers, health workers etc.

9. **Miscellaneous Facilities**:

9.1. **Self-help Group (SHG)**: Self-help Groups are groups of between 10-25 women created by either NGO’s or under the SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) for the purposes of meeting local credit needs. They are sometimes called Mahila Mandals in villages.

9.2. **Public Distribution System (PDS) Shop**: The shop through which some essential commodities are sold by the Government at subsidised rate. They may also be known as Ration Shops and Control Shops.
9.3. Mandis/Regular Market: These are those clusters or shops with or without fixed premises which are open on at least six days a week and opens at least from morning hours to dusk.

9.4. Weekly Haat: These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open once in a week.

9.5. Agricultural Marketing Societies: It is a common platform to analyse the issues among all the individuals and institutions in the fields of agricultural marketing.

9.6. Nutrition Centre: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme set up by the Government of India with the objective of providing following package of services to the children under 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in villages such as; Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Pre-school Non-formal Education and Nutrition & Health Education.

9.7. Anganwadi Centre: Each centre under the ICDS scheme is run by an Anganwadi Worker. One Anganwadi worker is appointed for specified population of the village. They are basically local women. They are assisted by Anganwadi helper. They provide pre-school non-formal education at the Centre and provide food to the children.

9.8. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA): ASHA is a health activist in the community who will created awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services. She would be a promoter of good health practices. She will also provide a minimum package of curative care as appropriate and feasible for that level and make timely referrals. She will act as a motivator of different types of health related activities. Unlike ANM, she will not be involved in any clinical activities like immunization.

9.9. Sports Club/Recreation Centre: Indoor and out-door games are arranged by the Club and activities like wrestling, Judo Karate etc., are also done here.

9.10. Cinemas/Video Hall (CV): If regular cinema houses licensed by Government are available, then the town/village is considered to be having the facility of Cinema Hall. Video hall owners screen films in their own or hired premises.

9.11. Public Library: Books are kept there which can be accessed by the public on loan basis. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person. Free service or nominal charges are made for using the facility.

9.12. Public Reading Room: Here the public may read newspapers and magazines. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person.

9.13. Newspaper Supply: The availability of the Newspaper(s), both in English or vernacular, in the village is considered to having the said facility.

10. Availability of Electricity/Power: If power is actually available, whatever may be the form of its use, it is indicated affirmative. If the village is having electricity for domestic purposes and the residents are using the same for domestic use, then it is considered that domestic power supply is available. If the electricity authority has not given domestic supply to the households on their request and people are using unauthorized electricity either by stealthily or misuse the supply meant for agricultural or industrial purposes, then it is not considered as availability of electricity for domestic purposes. However, if the village goes out of power due to temporary technical problems such as, transformer failures, theft of electrical equipment’s etc. it is considered that electricity is available. Supply of electricity is considered available even when there is a temporary ban on new domestic
connection. Connections to residential houses, bungalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial basis, Charitable, educational and religious institutions are included in the domestic category.

10.1. Power Supply for Domestic Use: This category includes electricity use only for domestic consumptions.

10.2. Power Supply for Agricultural Use: This Category includes all electricity connections given to the farmers for conducting various agricultural activities including irrigation.

10.3. Power Supply for Commercial Use: This Category includes electricity connections given for workshop, industries etc. or for any commercial purposes.

10.4. Power Supply for All Uses: This Category includes electricity connection is available for domestic use, agricultural use and for any commercial purposes.

11. Land Use Pattern: The land use area of the villages is given in hectares. The land use pattern in the Village Directory conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the nine categories as indicated in the Village Directory.

12. System of Drainage: Generally by drainage system, we mean the network of main and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial estates are call separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, While those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is mentioned whether it has open drainage system. There may be possibility of the town having both close as well as open drainage systems.

13. Types of Latrines: The data of various types of latrines both public and private together are collected. The three types of latrines considered here are, Pit System, Flush/Pour Flush Latrine and Service Latrine.

(i) Pit System: The latrines are attached to the pit i.e. dug into the ground for the reception of night soil and these are reckoned as pit latrine.

(ii) Flush/Pour Flush: A flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, a pour flush uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).

(iii) Service: Type of latrine from where night soil is removed manually by the scavengers. All other types of latrine are covered under “Other” category.

14. Protected Water Supply-Source and Capacity of Storage System: There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.

14.1. Service Reservoir: A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water plant and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer with the water supply system so that the water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.

14.2. River Infiltration Gallery: Infiltration galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water and are used were wells are unable to supply water needs i.e. where are impermeable rock
barrier affects well efficiency or where surface water surfaces are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries one or more horizontal screen placed adjacent to (on-shore) or directly underneath (bed-mounted), a surface water source.

14.3. **Bore Well Pumping System**: A bore well is a well of 6” to 12” in diameter drilled into the earth for retrieving water. The depth of bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.

14.4. **Pressure Tank**: Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.

15. **Road lighting (Points)**: Road lighting means the number of street lights that are maintained in the town.

16. **Home Orphanage**: Orphanage is the name of describe a residential institutions devoted to the care of orphans – Children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents and sometimes grandparents are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing.

17. **Working Women’s Hostel**: These may be recognised or non-recognised by any public authority. The data of number of working women’s hostel available in the town are collected with number of seats.

18. **Old Age Home**: There are two types of old age homes in India. One is the “Free” type which cares for the destitute old people who have no one else to care for them. They are given shelters, food, clothing and medical care. The second type is the “Paid” home were care is provided for a fee. Nowadays, such “Retirement” homes have become very popular in India and they are well work considering.

19. **Stadium**: A stadium is a place or venue for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts or other events, consisting of a field or stage partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or seat and view the event.

20. **Auditorium/Community Hall**: These are the places where meetings, social function etc. are organised.
2011 Census Findings

Brief Note on Census

Census taking is a massive operation carried out in a short span of time with the active participation of a veritable army of enumerators. The reference moment for the Census 2011 was the 00.00 hrs, of 1st March 2011. The Census provides a snapshot of the population of the country as on 1st March 2011. Actual enumeration was spread over a period of 20 days from 9th February 2011 to 28th February 2011, followed by a revisional round up to 5th March 2011 for updating of the population figures with reference to 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2011. A household schedule having 29 questions for information on every individual in the household was used in 2011 Census. These questions are mainly self-explanatory and answers are recorded in text or in codes depending on the type of information collected. Question No. 1 to 14 are related to general and socio-cultural characteristics of an individual. Questions 15 to 22 are about economic activity of the person whereas Questions 23 to 26 are about migration. Some information related to fertility is collected from women through Question no. 27 to 29.

As a prelude to the actual Census, the urban and rural areas were identified and listed out in respect of each administrative unit. The Directorate of Census Operations has prepared the list of urban area (which is generally referred to as town list) and simultaneously a list of villages. These lists in fact form the basic frame for the organization of the Census Operations. Thereafter, geographical area that could be covered conveniently carved out to constitute the enumerator’s block.

The next major step was the house listing operation that was carried in the State during May-June 2010. Thereafter, in order to adhere to the prescribed workload norms, the actual Census enumeration blocks were formed on the basis of the layout sketches and the notional maps prepared was also utilised to collect wealth of information on items such as predominant construction material used for houses, amenities available to the Census households, number of living rooms etc. Information regarding Computer/Laptop, Mobile phone etc., was asked first time in this Census. From this information we can have an idea of standard of living of the people in the country.

In Maharashtra, Tahsil and the C.D.Block are co-terminus and therefore the data shown in tables on C.D.Blocks and the rural areas shown in the tables on Tahsils are same. And also, Sub-District in Maharashtra is known as Tahsil.

Distribution of Population in Rural-Urban Areas

According to Census 2011, the District has a total population of 30,85,411 comprising of 16,84,608 males and 14,00,803 females. Thus, during the 2001-2011 decade, there has been a decrease of 2,52,620 persons showing a negative decadal growth of 7.6 percent (minus) during the last decade. This District is entirely urban comprising only a part of Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) area.

Size class and Status of Towns

As presented in Statement I of Town Directory, Towns are classified into six specific population size-classes according to the population recorded in decadal Censuses. The objective of such classification is to make a comprehensive analysis of various demographic parameters at lower constituent units of urban areas.
Population Growth: Mumbai District recorded 30,85,411 persons with 16,84,608 males and 14,00,803 females. Population of this District decreased by 2,52,620 persons during the last decade with the negative growth rate of 7.6 (minus) percent.

Density: The District has recorded a density of 19,652 persons per km², whereas Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) as a whole recorded a density of 20,634 persons per km².

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio of the District is 832 females per one thousand males. But Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) as a whole recorded a sex ratio of 853.

Work Participation Rate: The District has a work participation rate of 41.63 percent whereas Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) as a whole recorded a work participation rate of 40.34 percent.

Literacy: The literacy rate of the District is 89.21 percent. The same for Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) as a whole is 89.73 percent.

Religion: The collection of data on religion has been a part of Census since 1872. In the Pre-Independence Census reports, the data on religion was being presented for nine major religions namely Hindu, Muslim, Tribals, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi, Jew and Others. However, since the Census 1951, the data on religion has been presented for six major religions namely Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist. Besides, all the other minor religions have been classified under the category of ‘Others’.

The data on religion was collected in Census, 2011 through question No. 7 of Household Schedule where names and codes of six main religions were shown to facilitate the Enumerator to record the code of the religion reported by an individual. In the case of other religions space was provided to record the actual name. In case where an individual did not specify any Religion, those were recorded as “Religion Not Stated”.

As per 2011 Census, 60.7 percent of the District population are Hindus, whereas Muslims constitute about 25.1 percent. Remaining population consists of Jains (5.4 percent), Buddhists (4.4 percent), Christian (2.7 percent) and Sikhs (0.4 percent). The proportion of others is negligible.

Availability of University education in the District: Mumbai University which has campuses at Fort and Kalina serves the District for University level education.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person’s mother to the person. As per 2001 Census, Marathi is the main language of the District and is the mother tongue of 39.4 percent of the District population. Hindi is the second largest language spoken in the District. It accounts for 16.3 percent of the total population. The third largest language spoken in the District is Urdu, its percentage to the total population is 15.4. Gujarati is the fourth largest language spoken in the District constituting 11.7 percent of the total population.

Other mother tongues spoken in the District are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marwari, Konkani, Kannada etc.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In 2011 Census, the District recorded 2,19,934 (7.1 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 25,093 (0.8 percent) Scheduled Tribe population as against 1,83,469 (5.5 percent) and 20,666 (0.6 percent) respectively in 2001 Census.
Brief analysis of PCA data

Population growth

Till Census 1991, Mumbai District was a part of the Greater Bombay District. Mumbai District covers the area from Colaba to Mahim. Mumbai District recorded 30,85,411 persons with 16,84,608 males and 14,00,803 females. Population of this District decreased by 2,52,620 persons during the last decade showing a negative decadal growth rate of 7.6 percent (minus). Mumbai District has 6.07 percent of the total urban population of the State.

Table-1: Decadal Change in distribution of population of Mumbai District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decadal Variation</th>
<th>Percentage Decadal Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>7,21,776</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>8,93,481</td>
<td>1,71,705</td>
<td>23.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>10,73,685</td>
<td>1,80,204</td>
<td>20.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>10,87,191</td>
<td>13,506</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>14,01,059</td>
<td>3,13,868</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>23,29,020</td>
<td>9,27,961</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>27,71,933</td>
<td>4,42,913</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>30,70,378</td>
<td>2,98,445</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>32,85,040</td>
<td>2,14,662</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>31,74,889</td>
<td>-1,10,151</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>33,38,031</td>
<td>1,63,142</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30,85,411</td>
<td>-2,52,620</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the last 110 years, the growth rate is negative only during 1981-1991 and 2001-11. The highest growth rate of 66.2 percent was found in Census 1951 which was the first Census after independence. The negative decadal growth rate for Mumbai District may be due to the movement of population from congested parts of the city to newly developed neighbouring suburban areas of particularly Mumbai Suburban, Thane and Raigarh Districts.

Mumbai District consists of A, B, C, D, E, F/S, F/N, G/S and G/N Wards of Greater Mumbai (M Corp.). Table-2 shows Ward-wise population, increase and decrease during Census periods from 1961 to 2011.

Table-2: Ward-wise decadal variation in population since 1961 for Mumbai (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>30,70,378</td>
<td>32,85,040</td>
<td>31,74,889</td>
<td>33,38,031</td>
<td>30,85,411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1,95,668</td>
<td>1,84,104</td>
<td>1,68,223</td>
<td>1,94,844</td>
<td>2,10,847</td>
<td>1,85,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1,75,056</td>
<td>1,75,131</td>
<td>1,47,313</td>
<td>1,17,722</td>
<td>1,40,633</td>
<td>1,27,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3,39,452</td>
<td>3,12,472</td>
<td>2,70,705</td>
<td>1,99,260</td>
<td>2,02,922</td>
<td>1,66,161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36
### Table-2: Ward-wise decadal variation in population since 1961 for Mumbai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District / Ward</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>3,53,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4,98,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>5,49,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>6,60,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among these nine Wards, only two Wards have positive growth rate viz., F/N (0.9 percent) and G/N (2.9 percent) and all other remaining Wards have negative growth rate. Among the nine Wards G/North is the most populous Ward with 5,99,039 persons and B Ward has the least population of 1,27,290 persons.
Table-3 gives the distribution of Wards by population range, the percentage of population and the names of Wards in each range.

**Table-3 : Distribution of Wards by Population range – 2011 Census**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>No. of Wards each range</th>
<th>Percentage of Population covered in each range</th>
<th>Name of Wards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2 Lakhs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 3 Lakhs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 4 Lakhs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>D, E, F/S, G/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – 5 Lakhs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Lakhs &amp; above</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>F/N, G/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All ranges</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the nine Wards, three Wards viz., Ward ‘A, B and C’ are in the population range of below 2 lakhs. About 47.9 percent of the population of the District is concentrated in four Wards viz., D, E, G/South and F/South. About 36.6 percent of the population is concentrated in two Wards F/N and G/N in which the population is above 5 lakhs each.

For the administrative purposes the nine Wards of Mumbai District area has been divided into 38 sections. Table-4 presents data on Section-wise population in the order of their ranks in population size.

**Table-4 : Rank wise Population of Section of Mumbai, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>484,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>454,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>168,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>159,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>148,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>118,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>111,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>107,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>96,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>85,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>84,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>80,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>484,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>454,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>168,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>159,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>148,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>118,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>111,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>107,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>96,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>85,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>84,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>80,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38
Sections 32 (Sion) and 33 (Dadar) recorded the population of more than 4 lakhs. These two sections recorded 30 percent of the population of the District. Sections 24 (1st Nagpada), 13 (Market), 19 (Chaupaty), 7 (Chakala) and 4 (Fort North) recorded less than 20,000 population.

Table-5 gives the distribution of sections in each population range as number of sections and percentage of population covered in six ranges.

**Table-5 : Population distribution of sections of Mumbai District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>No. of sections covered</th>
<th>Percentage of population covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10,000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 – 49,999</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 99,999</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 – 199,999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 – 299,999</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000,000 &amp; above</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All ranges</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the 38 sections, 2 sections (32 and 33) cover 30.5 percent of the total population which fall in the population range of 3,00,000 and above. There are 11 sections which cover 26.4 percent of the total population those fall in the population range of 50,000-99,999. Similarly, 6 sections covering 26.4 percent of the population which fall in the population range of 1,00,000-1,99,999 and 19 sections covering 16.7 percent population are in the population range of 10,000-49,999.

Table-6 shows the number of sections in the range of population in the Census 2001 and 2011. In Census 2011 there are 14 sections in the population range 20,000-49,999 as against 15 sections in Census 2001. In this range the percentage of population declined from 39.5 to 36.8 from Census 2001 to 2011.

**Table-6 : Distribution of sections by population range of Mumbai District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of population</th>
<th>No. of Sections in each range</th>
<th>Percentage of Section in each range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10,000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 – 19,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 – 49,999</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 99,999</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 – 199,999</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All ranges</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are 11 sections in the population range of 50,000-99,999 and 2 sections in the population range of 2,00,000 and above maintaining the same population percentage in both Censuses. In Census 2011, there are 5 sections in the population range 10,000-19,999 as against 3 sections in Census 2001, and percentage of population increased from 7.9 to 13.2 during Census 2001-2011 in this range. In Census 2011 there are 6 sections in the population range 1,00,000-1,99,999 as against 7 sections in Census 2001, and percentage of population decreased from 18.4 to 15.8 during Census 2001-2011 in this range.

Table 7 shows the growth, density, sex ratio of Mumbai District over the decades in relation to the State Urban areas.

**Table 7: Growth, Density and Sex Ratio of Mumbai in relation to the State Urban population 1951 – 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population Mumbai District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>23,29,020</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>27,71,933</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>30,70,378</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>32,85,040</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>31,74,889</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>33,38,031</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30,85,411</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population Maharashtra State</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3,20,02,564</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3,95,53,718</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>5,04,12,235</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981*</td>
<td>6,27,82,818</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>7,89,37,187</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>9,68,78,627</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11,23,74,333</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 1) Density worked out in col. 6, as per the area given by Surveyor General
2) Population shown against Kota and Paramdoli Villages of Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur District during 1881 Census has been deleted being the part of Andhra Pradesh State.

The density of population in Mumbai District is 19,652 per sq.km in Census 2011 which was 21,261 per sq.km in Census 2001. This implies that the density has been decreased by 1,609 persons...
per sq.km. Sex ratio of the District is 832 females per thousand males which is always lower than the sex ratio at State level over the decades.

A table-8 show that among the nine Wards in the Mumbai District the highest density is recorded in C Ward and the lowest is recorded in A Ward.

Table-8 : Area in Sq. kms and density of Population by Wards, Mumbai District, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Colaba</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>16229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B Sandhurst Road</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>50916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C Marine Lines</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>92312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D Grant Road</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>52555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E Byculla</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>53147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F/S Parel</td>
<td>*21.2</td>
<td>41981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F/N Matunga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G/S Elphinstone</td>
<td>*17.9</td>
<td>54569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>G/N Dadar/Plaza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Wards

Area in Sq. Kms: 68.7
Density 2011: 44911

Note: 1) Ward wise area figures are taken from Bombay District Gazetteer, page no. 623.
2) * Since area figures area not available separately for F/S and G/S Wards, density calculated for F/S and G/S Wards includes area and population of F/N and G/N Wards respectively.

Houseless population

Table-9 shows that as per 2011 Census, Mumbai District has recorded a houseless population of 38,339 persons comprising 30,427 males and 7912 females.

Table-9 : Houseless population in Mumbai District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,762</td>
<td>38,339</td>
<td>30,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Metropolis (Agglomerations) of the World

UN population estimates as of 2014 is given in Table-10 for first six Metropolis of the world. Sixth ranked Mumbai is a new entry to the top 10, with 20.7 million residents.

Table-10 : Population size of first six metropolis (Agglomerations) of the World as on 1st July, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Agglomeration</th>
<th>Name of Country</th>
<th>Population in '000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tokyo</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>37,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>24,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shanghai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>22,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mexico City</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>20,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sao Paulo</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>20,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gr. Mumbai U.A.</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>20,741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United Nations World Urbanization- Prospects, 2014 Revision, Table II p. 26 (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

The Mumbai urban area has been redefined to incorporate adjacent urban areas, which explains its larger population relative to last year. Mumbai extends from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai into the Districts of Thane and Raigarh.

Sex Ratio

The Sex ratio figures for Mumbai District as well as of the State since 1901 Census are presented in Table-11. As may be seen in the Table, there are 832 females per 1000 males in the Mumbai District. The sex ratio of the District is lower than State average of 903 in 2011 Census. It can be concluded that the sex ratio of Mumbai District has remained lower than that of the State average over the decades 1901-2011.

Table-11 : Sex Ratio 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census years</th>
<th>Mumbai</th>
<th>Maharashtra</th>
<th>Difference in District figures over the State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Difference in points (1901-2011) -180  -180  49  51  -41

Note: (i) Sex ratio has been worked out as females per 1000 males
(ii) Mumbai District being the entire urban District comparison for State urban has been made.
The sex ratio was considerably low 652 in the District at the beginning of the century. The declining trend of the sex ratio continued in the District till 1931 and thereafter there was increasing trend till 2011 except the year 1951 and 2001. The male female gap narrowed from 348 points to 168 points over the decades.

Comparison with the State figures shows that the sex ratio for urban Maharashtra has improved by 41 points only during the last 110 years whereas it is improved by more than 4 times over the state figures in the Mumbai District. The difference between the sex ratio of the District and the sex ratio of the State figure declined from 210 points to 71 points during the last 110 years.

Table-12 shows Ward-wise sex ratios of Mumbai District for 2001 and 2011 Census. There is a vast improvement in the sex ratio from 777 to 832 during 2001-2011 Census. The sex ratio of Wards viz., D, F/N and F/S are above the sex ratio of the District level, where D Ward has the highest sex ratio while C Ward has the lowest sex ratio among the nine Wards of the District.

### Table-12 : Sex ratio by Wards, 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Census Year 2001</th>
<th>Census Year 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-13 shows Section-wise sex ratios of Mumbai District for 2001 and 2011 Census. There is a vast improvement in the sex ratio from 777 to 832 during 2001-2011 Census. The sex ratios of 19 sections are above the sex ratio of the District level. Section 24 (1st Nagpada) has the highest sex ratio while Section 13 (Market) has the lowest sex ratio among the thirty eight sections of the District.

### Table-13 : Sex ratio by Sections, 2001-2011 (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/ Section</th>
<th>Census Year 2001</th>
<th>Census Year 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/ Section</th>
<th>Census Year 2001</th>
<th>Census Year 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table-13 : Sex ratio by Sections, 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/ Section</th>
<th>Census Year 2001</th>
<th>Census Year 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/ Section</th>
<th>Census Year 2001</th>
<th>Census Year 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-14 gives the Section-wise sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years for Mumbai District in Census 2011.

### Table-14 : Sex Ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for Mumbai 2011 (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District / Section</th>
<th>Total / Rural / Urban</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai T</td>
<td>30,85,411</td>
<td>16,84,608</td>
<td>14,00,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>30,85,411</td>
<td>16,84,608</td>
<td>14,00,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>11,327</td>
<td>6,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>1,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,745</td>
<td>1,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>5,590</td>
<td>2,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,721</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,934</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table-14 : Sex Ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for Mumbai 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District / Section</th>
<th>Total / Rural / Urban</th>
<th>Total population in 0-6 age group</th>
<th>Sex ratio for 0-6 age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,086</td>
<td>1,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>3,640</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>1,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>3,934</td>
<td>2,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>7,832</td>
<td>4,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>9,034</td>
<td>4,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>4,475</td>
<td>2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>3,222</td>
<td>1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>3,668</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>15,177</td>
<td>8,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>7,573</td>
<td>3,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>16,244</td>
<td>8,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>3,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>50,212</td>
<td>26,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>47,050</td>
<td>24,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>5,511</td>
<td>2,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>8,135</td>
<td>4,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>11,401</td>
<td>6,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>7,758</td>
<td>4,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>7,298</td>
<td>3,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years is 914 for the District. The sex ratios in 17 sections are above the sex ratio of the District. Section 5 has the highest sex ratio while Section 19 has the lowest sex ratio among the 38 sections of the District.
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

Table 15 presents data on Ward-wise percentage share of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population out of their total population in the District.

Table 15: Ward-wise inter se percentage distribution of Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population of Mumbai in Census 2001 and 2011

| Name of Ward | Inter se - percentages of Total population | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| A             | 6.3   | 6.0   | 4.9   | 6.2   | 13.1  | 12.7  |
| B             | 4.2   | 4.1   | 2.9   | 2.4   | 5.4   | 4.3   |
| C             | 6.1   | 5.4   | 0.9   | 1.0   | 1.4   | 1.5   |
| D             | 11.5  | 11.2  | 9.7   | 7.7   | 4.0   | 6.5   |
| E             | 13.2  | 12.7  | 10.7  | 11.9  | 7.3   | 10.1  |
| F/S           | 11.9  | 11.7  | 9.7   | 11.9  | 12.3  | 10.1  |
| F/N           | 15.7  | 17.1  | 13.2  | 16.9  | 22.3  | 23.2  |
| G/S           | 13.7  | 12.2  | 20.8  | 17.1  | 23.9  | 16.2  |
| G/N           | 17.4  | 19.4  | 27.2  | 26.6  | 10.3  | 15.1  |
| Total         | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

As far as the Scheduled Caste population is concerned, G/N Ward has the highest percentage whereas C Ward has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste population among the nine Wards of the District. In case of Scheduled Tribes, F/N Ward has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population whereas C Ward has the lowest percentage among the nine Wards of the District.

Table 16 shows Ward-wise percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the total population of the District. It may be seen that G/S Ward has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population whereas C Ward has the lowest percentage.

Table 16: Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to total Population of Mumbai District, 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further, G/S, G/N, A and F/S Wards have the Scheduled Caste population percentage above the District average of 7.1. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population is increased in all Wards of the District as compared to 2001 Census.

As regards to Scheduled Tribes, Ward ‘A’ has the highest percentage whereas ‘C’ Ward has the lowest percentage share of Scheduled Tribe population. Wards viz., A, F/N, G/S and B have the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population above the District average of 0.8. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in 2011 is increased in all Wards of the District except G/S Ward as compared to 2001 Census.

Table-17 shows Ward-wise proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the total population of the Mumbai District.

**Table-17 : Proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to total population in Wards of Mumbai District, 2011 Census**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>185,014</td>
<td>13,634</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3,193</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>127,290</td>
<td>5,338</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>166,161</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>346,866</td>
<td>16,844</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>393,286</td>
<td>22,214</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2,607</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>360,972</td>
<td>26,181</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>529,034</td>
<td>37,217</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5,833</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>377,749</td>
<td>37,699</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4,055</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>599,039</td>
<td>58,499</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>3,779</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>3,085,411</td>
<td>219,934</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>25,093</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ward G/S has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population, whereas Ward C has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population. Wards like G/S, G/N, A and F/S have the percentage of Scheduled Castes above the District average of 7.1.

A Ward has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population whereas C Ward has the lowest percentage share of Scheduled Tribe population. Wards particularly A, G/S, F/N and B have the percentage of Scheduled Tribes above the District average of 0.8.
Table-18 gives Ward-wise sex ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Mumbai District for 2011 Census.

### Table-18 : Ward-wise Sex Ratio of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population of Mumbai 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General (excluding SC/ST)</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex ratio for Scheduled Caste population (971) is better than the other population of the District. Ward ‘D’ has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1050 and ‘F/N’ Ward recorded the lowest sex ratio of 950. Wards like D, B, C, A and F/S have the sex ratio above the District sex ratio 971.

This Table also gives the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe population by Wards of Mumbai District for 2011 Census. The highest sex ratio for Scheduled Tribe population is recorded in Ward ‘G/S’ (930) whereas the lowest is recorded in Ward ‘B’ (650). The sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes is 860 as against 821 for the general population (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in Census 2011 for Mumbai District.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Name of Section</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper Colaba</td>
<td>5.0   3.8 3.5 5.4 0.4 2.1 0.8 0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle &amp; Lower Colaba</td>
<td>4.3 7.3 4.9 8.3 4.6 4.2 3.3 3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fort South</td>
<td>3.3   6.4 4.7 6.8 0.4 0.7 1.9 4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fort North</td>
<td>3.4   4.6 5.0 1.7 0.1 0.4 0.1 0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Esplanade</td>
<td>4.0   12.4 5.4 17.3 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mandvi</td>
<td>1.9   4.5 2.5 1.9 2.1 2.3 0.9 1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chakala</td>
<td>0.4   0.2 0.1 0.1 -- N 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Umerkhadi</td>
<td>1.9   3.1 1.7 2.8 0.5 0.4 0.6 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dongri</td>
<td>10.4  12.7 10.3 10.9 0.7 0.5 1.4 2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Name of Section</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population</th>
<th>Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khara Talao</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kumbharwada</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bhuleshwar</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dhibi Talao</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fanaswadi</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Khetwadi</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tardeo</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Girgaon</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chaupaty</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Walkeshwar</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mahalaxmi</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mazgaon</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tadwadi</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1st Nagpada</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2nd Nagpada</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Kamathipura</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Byculla</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Parel</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sewari</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Naigaum</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Matunga</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sion</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dadar</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mahim</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Prabhadevi</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Worli</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Chichpokli</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Lovegrove</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All Sections | 5.8 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 |

In 2011 Census, the highest percentage (20.8 percent) of Scheduled Caste population has been recorded in Section 24 (1st Nagpada), whereas the lowest percentage (0.1 percent) has been found in Section 7 (Chakala). Section 24 (1st Nagpada) has highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population since 1981 Census. All sections except Section 4 (Fort North), 6 (Mandvi), 17 (Tardeo) and 24 (1st Nagpada) registered higher percentages of Scheduled Caste population in 2011 as compared to 2001 Census. Sections 7 (Chakala) and 21 (Mahalaxmi) have registered same percentage.

The Scheduled Tribe population in 2011 is highest in Section 3 (Fort South) with 4.2 percent and lowest in Sections 12 (Bhuleshwar), 13 (Market), 17 (Tardeo) and 25 (2nd Nagpada) with 0.1 percent each.
Table-20 shows the distribution of sections within different ranges of percentage of Scheduled Caste population in 2001 and 2011 Census. As per 2011 Census, among the thirty-eight sections, 19 sections are in the range below 5 percent, 13 sections are in the range of 5-10 percent, 4 sections are in the range of 11-15 percent and 1 Section each in range of 16-20 percent and 21-30 percent.

**Table-20 : Percentage range of Scheduled Caste population to total population in the sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage range of Scheduled Caste population to total population</th>
<th>No. of Sections in each range</th>
<th>Percentage of Sections in each range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No SC Population</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ranges</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About 84.2 percent of the Scheduled Caste population of the District is in the range up to 10 percent, 10.5 percent is in the range of 11-15 percent and 2.6 percent is in the range of 16-20 percent and 21-30 percent.

Table-21 shows the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the sections of the Mumbai District. At the time of 2011 Census all the sections have reported the percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in less than 5 percentage range.

**Table-21 : Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population</th>
<th>No. of Sections in each range</th>
<th>Percentage of Sections in each range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No ST Population</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 15</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 – 35</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ranges</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literacy Rate

The literacy rate of the District is 89.2 percent (excluding 0-6 age group). The literacy rate of Mumbai District in 2001 was 86.4 percent. Male-female gap in the literacy rate reduced to 5 points in 2011 Census whereas it was 8.8 points in 2001 Census.

Table-22 : Progress of literacy in Mumbai District 2001 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>Number of Literates</th>
<th>Percentage of literates</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2,590,613</td>
<td>1,535,176</td>
<td>1,055,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,509,022</td>
<td>1,410,680</td>
<td>1,098,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-23 presents Ward wise literacy rate in 2011 Census. Ward F/S has recorded the highest literacy rate of 91.7 percent while Ward A and E have the lowest at 87.7 percent.

Table-23 : Literacy rate by sex, 2011 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Percentage of literates</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>93.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>90.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>90.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the 9 Wards 4 have recorded the literacy rate more than the District average. The highest literacy rate for the males is recorded in F/S Ward (94.4 percent) and that for the females is in C Ward (91.1 percent). The lowest literacy rates for males and females are recorded in E Ward (88.9 percent) and A Ward (84.1 percent) respectively.
Table-24 shows the progress made in Mumbai in improving female literacy. There were 688 women per thousand literate men in 2001 which increased to 779 in 2011.

**Table-24 : Index of relative Literacy by Wards, Mumbai District 2001-2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Index of relative Literacy</th>
<th>Percentage change (2001-2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Wards 688 779 13.2

The table also gives the index of relative female literates by Wards. In 2001, ‘D’ Ward with 801 literate women to every thousand literate men stood first and Ward ‘C’ with 552 literate women per thousand literate men was at the bottom. Similarly, in 2011 again the top position was taken by ‘D’ Ward with 871 literate women to every thousand literate men and the Ward ‘C’ was at the bottom with 681 literate women to thousand literate men. The ratio of female to male literates improved in all Wards.

Table-25 gives the Number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex among Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes recorded a literacy rate of 87.48, whereas males recorded 93.11 and females recorded 81.71. The Gap in male-female literacy rate in the District is 11.4 percent points.

**Table-25 : Number of Scheduled Castes literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of literates</td>
<td>Number of illiterates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>174664 94080 80584</td>
<td>45270 17484</td>
<td>27786</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District: Mumbai 174664 94080 80584 45270 17484 27786 87.48 93.11 81.71 11.40
Table-26 gives the Number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex among Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes recorded a literacy rate of 83.41, whereas males recorded 87.86 and females recorded 78.2. The Gap in male-female literacy rate in the District is 9.66 percent points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Number of literates and illiterates</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Gap in male-female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>18876</td>
<td>10723</td>
<td>8153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District: Mumbai**

18876 10723 8153 6217 2765 3452 83.41 87.86 78.20 9.66

**Work Participation Rate**

Nature of one's activity and extent of participation in economically productive works are the decisive factor for such a classification. Level of economic development of different regions within the District, availability of opportunities besides willingness to work especially among women, initiative and entrepreneurship evinced by men folk in general activities are the important factors that influence the distribution of population under these three categories i.e., main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

The work participation for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. In a similar way it is defined for main and marginal workers. There has been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 2001 and 2011 Census. In 2011 Census, there has been mainly three-fold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, which was adopted for 2001 also. An addition of one sub-category in marginal workers for those worked up to 3 months only is the small change in presentation of data on marginal workers.

Table-27 shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for persons, males and females in 2011 Census. There are 39.2 percent of the District population as main workers, 2.4 percent marginal workers and the remaining 58.4 percent are non-workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Percentage to total population of Main Workers</th>
<th>Marginal Workers</th>
<th>Total Workers</th>
<th>Non-workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P M F</td>
<td>P M F</td>
<td>P M F</td>
<td>P M F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 3 4</td>
<td>5 6 7</td>
<td>8 9 10</td>
<td>11 12 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>42.4 59.5 21.7</td>
<td>2.9 3.2 2.5</td>
<td>45.3 62.7</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>37.4 58.7 11.0</td>
<td>2.1 2.4 1.7</td>
<td>39.5 61.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>45.8 66.4 16.1</td>
<td>1.9 2.1 1.7</td>
<td>47.7 68.5</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>41.2 59.4 20.8</td>
<td>2.9 3.1 2.8</td>
<td>44.1 62.5</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>37.7 57.4 13.7</td>
<td>2.8 3.1 2.5</td>
<td>40.6 60.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table-27: Percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in Mumbai District, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Percentage to total population of</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>Total Workers</td>
<td>Non-workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P  M  F</td>
<td></td>
<td>P  M  F</td>
<td></td>
<td>P  M  F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2    3   4</td>
<td>5   6   7</td>
<td>8   9   10</td>
<td>11  12  13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>37.0 54.7 17.1</td>
<td>2.2 2.5 1.8</td>
<td>39.1 57.2 18.9</td>
<td>60.9 42.8 81.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>36.8 55.3 15.1</td>
<td>2.5 2.9 2.1</td>
<td>39.3 58.2 17.2</td>
<td>60.7 41.8 82.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>40.3 58.2 18.2</td>
<td>1.9 2.0 1.7</td>
<td>42.1 60.2 19.9</td>
<td>57.9 39.8 80.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>39.4 58.1 16.2</td>
<td>2.4 2.7 2.0</td>
<td>41.7 60.8 18.2</td>
<td>58.3 39.2 81.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>39.2 57.9 16.7</td>
<td>2.4 2.7 2.1</td>
<td>41.6 60.6 18.8</td>
<td>58.4 39.4 81.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the 9 Wards, C Ward has recorded the highest percentage (45.8 percent) of main workers and F/N Ward the lowest (36.8 percent) percentage. Out of 9 Wards, in 5 Wards (A, C, D, G/N and G/S) work participation rate is higher than the District average (39.2 percent). Among the main workers, male participation rate in the District is 57.9 percent while that of females it is 16.7 percent. Among the marginal workers, male participation rate in the District is 2.7 percent while that of females it is 2.1 percent. Within the District among 9 Wards the highest proportion of marginal workers of 2.9 percent has been noticed in A and D Wards and the lowest i.e., 1.9 percent in C and G/S Wards.

Non-workers constitute 58.4 percent of the population of the District. The proportion of male non-workers is 39.4 percent and that of female it is 81.2 percent. Within the 9 Wards of the District, the highest proportion of non-workers recorded in F/S Ward (60.9 percent) and the lowest in C Ward (52.3 percent).

Table-28 shows that the work participation rate for both males and females increased in 2011 Census.

Table-28: Work Participation Rates by Sex, Mumbai 1981–2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Work Participation Rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The work participation rate for males which was 57.9 percent in 1981 increased to 60.6 percent in 2011 Census. For females the same was increased from 9.9 percent to 18.8 percent during the same period. The work participation rate for females is doubled as compared to 1981 Census.
Table-29 gives the work participation rates by Wards. ‘C’ Ward has recorded the highest male work participation rates both in 2001 and 2011 Censuses, as 73.1 percent and 68.5 percent respectively.

**Table-29 : Work participation rates by sex by Wards in Mumbai 2001 – 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Work Participation Rates</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/S</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/N</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/S</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/N</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Wards</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Table shows male work participation rate decreased in 2011 in three Wards viz., C, A and B as compared to 2001 Census. Male work participation rate is lowest in F/S Ward during both the Censuses as 54.3 and 57.2 percent. In 2011, women were economically most active in A Ward (24.2 percent) and the least in B Ward (12.7 percent). Women work participation rate improved in all Wards as compared to 2001 Census.

Table-30 shows the distribution of workers in four industrial categories of economic activity for the District. It may be seen that 99.1 percent of the workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

**Table-30 : Distribution of workers among the four industrial categories in Mumbai, 2001-2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial categories</th>
<th>Mumbai (Suburban)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - Cultivators</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II- Agrl. Labourers</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III- H.H.I Workers</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV- Other workers</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>93.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,250,710)</td>
<td>(1,068,656)</td>
<td>(182,054)</td>
<td>(1,284,396)</td>
<td>(1,021,009)</td>
<td>(263,387)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brief analysis of the Town Directory data

The highlights of the data based on information collected for Town Directory are presented in this Section. These are mainly related to number of schools, medial institutions, slum population and important commodities manufactured in the District. The detail data are compiled for the Towns and a brief analysis has been made for these data for towns.

Schools and Colleges

Table-31 shows the number of schools and colleges per 10,000 population in the District. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) recorded 2 primary, 2 middle and 1 secondary/ matriculation school per 10,000 populations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note- * College includes Arts/ Science/ Commerce College (Degree Level and above)

Table-32 gives the number of beds in medical institutions in towns. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) has reported 35 beds in medical institutions per 10,000 populations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-33 gives the proportion of slum population in towns. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) has reported 15.85 percent of population as slum population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town having slum</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Slum population</th>
<th>Percentage of slum population to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>3085411</td>
<td>489068</td>
<td>15.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 3085411 | 489068 | 15.85 |
Table-34 gives three most important commodities manufactured in towns. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) has reported Leather Goods, Rexine Bags Production and Immitation Jewellery as the three most important commodities manufactured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the town</th>
<th>Name of three most important commodities manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part</td>
<td>Leather Goods, Rexine Bags Production, Immitation Jewellery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--
Major social and cultural events, natural and administrative development and significant activities during the decade

During the past decade there is no any major change occurred in the District.

Brief description of places of religious historical or archaeological importance in villages & places of tourist interest in the towns of the District

The city of Mumbai is often described rightly as epitome of India. Its population comprises men and women of all castes, creeds and communities from all States of India and even from abroad. Naturally many languages, many religious and social practices are followed by them. Even though Mumbai is predominantly inhabited by Hindus of different States of India, their feasts and festivals are found common.

Undoubtedly fairs have a close association with festivals. Even foreign travellers and historian have recorded important festivals and fairs in Mumbai and articles of special excellence available in them. Fairs are the meeting ground of livestock and agricultural commodities, many cultures of crafts and motifs of ideas and designs etc. In Mumbai District, 7 fairs are held in a year where lakhs of people attend. The 7 fairs held are as follows:

i) Mahalakshmi fair at Mahalakshmi Ashvina Sud 1 to Ashvina Sud 10.
ii) Shri Lakshmi Narayan fair at Gowalia Tank (August Kranti Maidan) Ashvina Sud 12 to Ashvina Vad 6.
iii) Shri Vithoba fair at Wadala (west) Ashadh Sud 10 to Ashadh Sud 12.
iv) Mankeshwar fair at Reay Road Shravana Vad 5 to Shravana Vad 9.
vi) Hajarat Makhdum Fakih Ali Saheb Urus at Mahim 10 days from full moon day of December.
vii) Sheikh Misry Urus at Wadala (East) one day prior and two days after the full moon day in November.

Mahalakshmi fair

This fair is held in honour of Goddess Mahalakshmi twice a year, once, from Ashvina Sud 1 to Ashvina Sud 10 i.e. Navaratra and then during Chaitra Sud 1 to Chaitra sud 10. The fair held in Navaratra is more important. Lakhs of devotees from city and surrounding areas attend the fair. The temple of Mahalakshmi is situated on a hillock at the extreme West of Mumbai Island. It is about 1.5 kms from Mahalakshmi station on the Western railway. It can be also reached by BEST Buses.

Shri Lakshmi Narayan fair

This fair is held from Ashvina Sud 12 to Ashvina Vad 6 in honour of God Narayan and Goddess Lakshmi to commemorate the inception day of the deities at Gowalia Tank (August Kranti Maidan). It lasts for 10 days and during this period pilgrims of all castes and creeds visit the temple. The fair is held on the August Kranti Maidan, Earlier, known as Gowalia Tank maidan which is adjacent to the temple.

Shri Vithoba fair

Shri Vithoba fair is held from Ashadh Sud. 10 to 12 at Wadala (West) in honour of God Vithoba in the month of Ashadh. The temple of Vithoba is situated on Katrak Road near Wadala market. The temple can be approached from Wadala Road Railway station on the harbour branch of the suburban line of the Central Railway.
Mankeshwar fair

The fair is held in honour of God Mankeshwar (Lord Shiva) in the month of Shravana. Three days of the fair from Shravana Vad 7 to Shravana Vad 9 are regarded as very important even though the fair is held from Shravana Vad 5 to Vad 9. The temple is situated at Reay Road. The nearest railway station is Dock Yard Road on the harbour branch of the suburban line of the Central Railway.

Pir Sayed Ahmad Ali Shah kadri Urus

This Urus is held annually in honour of the great Saint Pir Sayed Ahmad Ali Shah Kadri on 6th to 8th of Rajab at Dongri. On the first day of the Urus a procession is held which is attended by large number of persons. It moves through Dongri, Paydhoni and Nagpada areas and returns to the Dargah in the evening. The pilgrims are mostly Muslims.

Hajrat Makhdoom Fakih Ali Saheb Urus

This Urus is held in honour of the great Saint, Hajrat Makhdoom Fakih Ali Shaheb and is generally celebrated on the full moon day in the month of December and lasts for ten days. The Dargah is situated on the Western side of Cadell Road, Mahim, a railway station on the Western Railway.

Sheikh Misry Urus

The Urus of Sheikh Misry is held annually at Antop Hill in Wadala (East). It lasts for four days i.e. from a day prior to the full-moon day in November and up to two days after the full-moon day. Full moon day is the important day of the Urus. It is held to commemorate the death anniversary of the great Muslim Saint Sheikh Misry, who died on the 16th of Rajab some seven hundred years ago.

Major characteristics of the District – Contribution of the District in the form of any historical figure associated with the District.

Sir Bartle Frere’s visionary foresight saw some great landmarks for the present generation of Mumbai. He demolished all waste and outdated structures and put forward plans for some magnificent structures. His ideas later came true in the form of old secretariat building, University Library Town Hall, High Court and Post and Telegraph office buildings. The other prominent buildings built in this style are Elphinston College, Victoria and Albert museum, Elphinston Middle School, Arts School, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Sailors Home, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus and Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation etc. The efforts of Government, Municipal Corporation, Private Companies and ever-cautious citizen were monumental in building the present mega city of Mumbai.

There are many structures, which are famous for their architectural beauties. Gateway of India (Traditional Indian style) Taj Mahal Hotel, Prince of Wales Museum (Indian style), St. Andrew’s Church (classical Gothic), High Court (English Gothic), St. Thomas Cathedral (partly Gothic), Secretariat (Vatican Gothic), University (French Gothic), Royal Institute of Science (cultural renaissance style), B.B. & C.I. Churchgate – WR, Headquarters (Gothic Indian), Victoria Terminus which is now named as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Italian Gothic), Municipal Corporation Headquarters (Old Gothic), General Post Office, Town Hall, Victoria and Albert Museum (Italian Renaissance). Ruins of Mumbai Fort are still visible in the precincts of INS Angre even today. Similarly one can travel back in the history by observing the walls of fort George outside St. George
Hospital. Old Secretariat building now houses Courts and Government offices and historical building Hornby House near Lion Gate has now converted into Great Western Hotel.

Mumbai has immensely contributed towards the building of modern India. Numerous political, social, cultural and economic events/movements like Royal Asiatic Society (1805), Students Literary and Scientific Society (1848), Sir J.J. School of Art (1877), Prarthana Samaj (1868) Arya Samaj (1875), Theosophical Society (1875), the 1st conference of the Indian National Congress (1885), Workers movement (1885), Quit India Movement (1942) have started for the first time in Mumbai. It has given many towering personalities to the nation like industrialists, social workers, scholars and researchers, writers, and artists.

Mumbai megapolis is leading in national and international business, production industry, market for daily use goods and financial business. It is known as the economic capital of India. The Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India are located in this city. The Bombay Stock Exchange, which controls the Share Market, is the pride of Mumbai. The Headquarters of many industries located here. It is also the important centre for production of Hindi motion pictures and Tele serials. The Natural gas and mineral oil produced at Bombay High supplied to Mumbai refineries through pipelines.

The first tram services pulled by horses were started in the city in 9th May 1874. Later on 7th May 1907 their place were taken by electric Trams. But due to the availability of other fast transport sources the tram services were stopped functioning from 31st May 1964 onwards. Now transport facilities like local trains run by Western and Central Railways, BEST buses, taxies and private vehicles are available. Mumbai Port Trust looks after administration of ports. Navy’s Western Naval Command is also located in this District.

Cultural diversity is one of the major characteristics of the District. The cultural activities are preserved by local populace especially the Maharashtrians. Mumbai has been the centre of activities and place of evolution of different political, social, economic and art movement. People from different Countries, States with different languages and religions came to Mumbai for business, service and settled here. They contributed immensely for the development of Mumbai. Newspapers and periodicals of English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Urdu etc. are published from here. Mumbai Samachar (Gujarati) is the oldest newspaper in India. Marathi stage of Mumbai has been acknowledged as one of the most experimental and along with this English, Gujarati and Hindi dramas and cultural shows are also organized.

Stadiums like Wankhede (Cricket), Brabourne (Football, Hockey), Cooperage (Football), Vallabhbhai Patel (Wrestling) and Priyadarshani (Track and field) are located in this District. Bhartiya Krida Kendra (Dadar) and Kangar Krida Kendra (Elphiston) are famous for Indian sports. Mumbai has given many national and international players to the Nation. Mahalaxmi race course, famous for horse race is also located here.

Institutes

Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Haffkins Institute, Nehru Planetarium and Nehru Science Centre and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research have been acting as the barometer of scientific and technological development of the Nation.
Scope of Town Directory – Column heading wise explanation and coverage of data

The data on Village Directory and Town Directory is furnished in detail in the village and town directory statements and in a consolidated form in the appendix and also in the tables presented. The non-Census information collected at the village level or town level by the Tahsildar / chief officer was scrutinized and verified in each District by the District planning officer / District statistical officer. The Collectors were also requested to once again re-verify the data in case serious discrepancies were observed. Logical tests were applied to the data and the officials of this directorate visited the Districts to revalidate the data. Besides this, the non-Census information was cross-checked with the parent department. For example information on education was cross checked with Maharashtra State Educational Board, on health with the Directorate of Health and so on.

Town Directory

The town directory presented for each town covers different aspects of urban life. In 2011 Census, Statement I – VII have been included for presentation of this data. The data contained in these statements are the area, population in 2011 and past Censuses, growth rates, density, sex ratio, physical aspects of towns, communications, civic, medical, and educational and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. It covers all the towns in the District statutorily notified as well as Census towns. All the towns in the District are arranged in alphabetical order.

The data collected in these statements have largely been furnished by the municipal bodies. For non-municipal towns the Tahsildar and cantonment executive officers supplied the information.

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory 2011 Census:-

Statement 1 :- Status and Growth History:

Column 1 – Serial Number:- Self explanatory

Column 2 : Class, Name and civic status of town - The Class presented according to population of the towns in 2011 Census is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100,000 and above</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10,000 – 19,999</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 99,999</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>5,000 – 9,999</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 – 49,999</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Below - 5,000</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following abbreviations are used to denote the Civic Status of the town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>M.Corp.</td>
<td>xii – Notified Town Area</td>
<td>NTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii-Municipal Committee</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>xiii – Industrial Notified Area</td>
<td>INA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii-Municipal Council</td>
<td>M C I</td>
<td>xiv – Industrial Township</td>
<td>ITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv-City Municipal Council</td>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>xv – Township</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-Town Municipal Council</td>
<td>TMC</td>
<td>xvi – Town Panchayat</td>
<td>TP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-Municipal Board</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>xvii – Nagar Panchayat</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vii –Municipality</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>xviii – Town Committee/ Town Area Committee</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii- Cantonment Board/Cantonment</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>xix – Small Town Committee</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix- Notified Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>xx – Estate Office</td>
<td>EO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x –Notified Town</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>xxi –Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi - Notified Area Council/ Notified Area Council</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>xii – Census Town</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Column 3 - 25:** These columns are self-explanatory

**Statement II:** Physical Aspects and Location of town, 2009.

**Column 1 - 2:** Serial number and Name of town: Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 5:** Physical Aspects:-In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

**Columns 6 to 12:-** Name and road distance of the town (in km.) from the State headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-divisional/Taluk/Tahsil/ Police station/Development Block/ Island HQ., Nearest city with population of one lakh and more, Nearest city with population of five lakh and more, Railway station and Bus route is recorded in these columns respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

**Statement III – Civic and other Amenities, 2009:-**

**Column 1 - 2:** Serial number and Name of town: Self explanatory

**Column 3:** Road length (in km.):- The information about the road length (in km.) within the limit of the town is recorded in this column.

**Columns 4 to 7:** System of drainage: - The system of drainage available in the town is indicated in these columns by the following codes:

- Open drainage (OD)
- Closed drainage (CD)
- Both drainage (BD)

**Columns 8 to 11:** Number of latrines: - The number of various types of latrines available in the town is indicated in these columns.

**Columns No. 12 & 13:** Protected water supply: - The information on source of water supply and system of water storage with capacity available in the town are given in these columns in the following codes:

**Column 12:** Source of water supply:

- Tap water (T)
- Tube-well water (TW)
- Tank Water (TK)
- Well water (W)
**Column 13** (System of water storage):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over Head Tank</th>
<th>OHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Reservoir</td>
<td>SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Infiltration Gallery</td>
<td>RIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore Well Pumping System</td>
<td>BWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure Tank</td>
<td>PT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information on 2 major source of water supply is given in column 12 and the system of water storage with capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 13.

**Column No. 14** Fire Fighting Service: - In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town, 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town is recorded.

**Column No. 15 to 19** Electrification (Number of connections): - Different types of electric connections are shown in these columns, i.e., Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) and others.

**Statement IV: Medical Facilities, 2009**:

**Column No. 1 - 2** Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

**Column No. 3 to 13** :- The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B. Hospital/clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets). If a medical facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Column No. 14** - Veterinary Hospital: - The number of Veterinary Hospitals available in the town is given in this column.

**Column No. 15** - Medicine Shop: - The number of Medicine shops available in the town is given in this column.

**Statement V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**:

**Column No. 1 - 2** Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

**Column No. 3 to 15** Educational Facilities: - The information on number of Primary school, Middle school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above), Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, Management Institute/Colleges, Polytechnics, Recognized Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training Institutions, Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center), Special School for disabled and Others available in the town, are indicated in these columns. If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Column No. 16 to 23** – Number of Social, Recreational and Culture Facilities: - The information on number of Home Orphanage, Working Women’s Hostels, No. of Old Age Home, Stadium, Cinema Theatre, Auditorium/Community halls, Public libraries and Reading rooms available in the town are given under these column.

63
Statement VI: Industry and Banking 2009:-

Column No. 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Column No. 3 to 5 - Names of three most important commodities manufactured: - The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are given under these columns.

Column No. 6 to 8 - Number of banks: - The number of banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against these columns.

Column No. 9 & 10 – Number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies: - The number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies available in the referent town are given in these columns.

Statement VII: Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009:-

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.
(a) Brief note on Town Directory:-

Statement I :- Status and Growth History:

Column 1 – Serial Number:- Self explanatory

Column 2:- Class, Name and civic status of town:- The Class is presented according to population of the towns in 2011 Census as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100,000 and above</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10,000 – 19,999</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 99,999</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>5,000 – 9,999</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>VI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Civic Status</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>M.Corp.</td>
<td>xii – Notified Town Area</td>
<td>NTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii-Municipal Committee</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>xiii – Industrial Notified Area</td>
<td>INA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii-Municipal Council</td>
<td>M Cl</td>
<td>xiv – Industrial Township</td>
<td>ITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv-City Municipal Council</td>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>xv – Township</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-Town Municipal Council</td>
<td>TMC</td>
<td>xvi – Town Panchayat</td>
<td>TP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi- Municipal Board</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>xvii – Nagar Panchayat</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii –Municipality</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>xviii – Town Committee/Town Area Committee</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii- Cantonment Board/Cantonment</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>xix – Small Town Committee</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix- Notified Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>xx – Estate Office</td>
<td>EO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x –Notified Town</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>xxi –Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi - Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>xxii – Census Town</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column 3 - 25: - These columns are self explanatory

Statement II: - Physical Aspects and Location of town, 2009.

Column 1 – 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 5 - Physical Aspects:-In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Columns 6 to 12:- Name and road distance of the town (in kms.) from the State headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-divisional/Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/Island HQ., Nearest city with population of one lakh and more, Nearest city with population of five lakh and more, Railway station and Bus route is recorded in these columns respectively. If
the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Statement III – Civic and other Amenities, 2009:

Column 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Column 3 – Road length (in km.):- The information about the road length (in km.) within the limit of the town is recorded in this column.

Columns 4 to 7- System of drainage: - The system of drainage available in the town is indicated in these columns by the following codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System of drainage</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open drains</td>
<td>OD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed drains</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both drains</td>
<td>BD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Columns 8 to 11-Number of latrines: - The number of various types of latrines available in the town is indicated in these columns.

Columns No. 12 & 13 – Protected water supply: - The information on source of water supply and system of water storage with capacity available in the town are given in these columns in the following codes:

Column 12 (Source of water supply):-

(i) Tap water       T
(ii) Tube-well water TW
(iii) Tank Water     TK
(iv) Well water      W

Column 13 (System of water storage):-

(i) Over Head Tank  OHT
(ii) Service Reservoir SR
(iii) River Infiltration Gallery RIG
(iv) Bore Well Pumping System BWP
(v) Pressure Tank   PT

The information on 2 major source of water supply is given in column 12 and the system of water storage with capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 13.

Columns 14 Fire Fighting Service: - In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town, ‘yes’ is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.
Columns 15 to 19 - Electrification (Number of connections): Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e., Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement IV: Medical Facilities, 2009:

Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 13: - The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B. Hospital/clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets).

If a medical facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 14 - Medicine Shop: - The number of Medicine shops available in the town is given in this column.

Statement V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009:

Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 15 Educational Facilities: - The information on number of Primary school, Middle school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above), Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, Management Institute/Colleges, Polytechnics, Recognized Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training Institutions, Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center), Special School for disabled and Others available in the town, are indicated in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Columns 16 to 23 – Number of Social, Recreational and Culture Facilities: - The information on No. of Home Orphanage, Working women’s hostels (with No. of seats in bracket), No. of Old Age Home, Stadium, Cinema Theatre, Auditorium/Community halls, Public libraries and Reading rooms available in the town are given under these column.

Statement VI: Industry and Banking 2009:

Columns 1 - 2 Serial number and Name of town: - Self explanatory
Columns 3 to 5 - Names of three most important commodities manufactured:- The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are given under these columns.

Columns 6 to 8 - Number of banks: - The number of banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against these columns.

Columns 9 & 10 – Number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies: - The number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies available in the referent town are given in these columns.

Statement VII: Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009:-

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

--------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class, name and civic status of town</th>
<th>Location Code No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluk/Tahsil/Police Station/Islands etc.</th>
<th>Name of CD block</th>
<th>Area (sq. Km.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part, M Corp.</td>
<td>2751999999802794</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1

Growth History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>|          | 674339 | 219934 | 25093 | 721776 (0) | 893481 (23.8) | 1073685 (20.2) | 1087191 (1.3) | 1 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Class, name and civic status of town</th>
<th>Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part, M Corp.</td>
<td>1401059 (28.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growth History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3338031 (5.1)</td>
<td>19652</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3085411 (-7.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Name of town</td>
<td>Rainfall (in mm)</td>
<td>Temperature (in centigrade)</td>
<td>Name of and road distance (in kms.) from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>State HQ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>2107.4</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT**

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns,
### II

**2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Sub-Division/ Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.</th>
<th>Nearest city with population of one lakh and more</th>
<th>Nearest city with population of five lakh and more</th>
<th>Railway station</th>
<th>Bus route</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Thane (35)</td>
<td>Thane (35)</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (0)</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (0)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75
## STATEMENT -
### Civic and other Amenities,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Road length (in kms.)</th>
<th>System of drainage</th>
<th>Number of latrines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open (OD)</td>
<td>Closed (CD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>335.0</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given.*

**Abbreviation**

- **TT:** Tap water from treated source
- **TU:** Tap water from un-treated source
- **CW:** Covered well
- **UW:** Un-covered well
- **HP:** Hand pump
- **TW/B:** Tubewell /Borehole
- **RW:** Rainwater
- **S:** Spring
- **TK/P/L:** Tank/Pond/Lake
- **OHT:** Over head Tank
- **SR:** Service Reservoir
- **RIG:** River Infiltration Gallery
- **BWP:** Bore Well Pumping system
- **PT:** Pressure Tank
- **NA, NA, N.A.:** Not Available
### 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of supply (Codes) @</th>
<th>System of storage with capacity in kilo litres (along with Codes) @</th>
<th>Fire fighting service*</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Road lighting (points)</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TT, SR(556400),OHT(29000)  Yes  282220  7087  96154  34645  0  1
### STATEMENT - Medical Facilities

#### Sr.No. | Name of Town | Hospitals (Allopathic & Others) | Dispensaries / Health Center | Family Welfare Center | Maternity and Child Welfare Center | Maternity Homes
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
1 | Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) | 21(9955) | 102(0) | 7(20) | 25 Kms. | 8(168)

*If a medical facility is not available in the town, nearest place distance from the town where facility is available has been given

*N.A.: Not Available
### IV

#### 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>T.B. Hospital/ Clinic</th>
<th>Nursing Homes</th>
<th>Veterinary Hospital</th>
<th>Mobile Health Clinic</th>
<th>Others etc.</th>
<th>Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home (Numbers)</th>
<th>Medicine Shop (Numbers)</th>
<th>No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>172, 1155, 25 Kms., 1(0), 25 Kms., N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement-

#### Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>Primary school</th>
<th>Middle school</th>
<th>Secondary school</th>
<th>Senior Secondary school</th>
<th>Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)</th>
<th>Medical colleges</th>
<th>Engineering colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Management Institute/ colleges</th>
<th>Polytechnics</th>
<th>Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training institutions</th>
<th>Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center)</th>
<th>Special School for Disabled</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>No. of Orphange Home</th>
<th>Working women's hostles</th>
<th>No. of Old Age Home</th>
<th>Stadium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cinema Theatre</th>
<th>Auditorium/ Community halls</th>
<th>Public libraries</th>
<th>Reading rooms</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT -
Industry and Banking,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Leather Goods</td>
<td>Rexin Bags Production</td>
<td>Immitation Jewellery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Nationalised Bank</th>
<th>Private Commercial Bank</th>
<th>Co-operative Bank</th>
<th>Number of agricultural credit societies</th>
<th>Number of non-agricultural credit societies</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | 50 | 1 |

567 454 238 3 50 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Class and name of town</th>
<th>Name of the slum</th>
<th>Is it notified</th>
<th>No. of households (approximate)</th>
<th>Population of the Slum (approximate)</th>
<th>Paved roads (in kms.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Ramkundnagar To Premnager</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>6918</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>J.P.Nagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>2820</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Asha Nagar,Simalanagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>5835</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Banganga Talav To Kalimata Nagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Dasnami Akhada,Bramhachari Akhada</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>D.M.U. Shivramtane Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>4246</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Cement Godown,Zariwala Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>D.M.A. To D.M.D. Daryasagar Nagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1383</td>
<td>7560</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Jaifalwadi Taddev</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Janata Nagar D.M.A. Donger</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>R.T.O. To Indira Nagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2892</td>
<td>12695</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Sethana Compound</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>B.I.T. Chawk</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Nariyal Wadi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Rasooljiya Compd.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Dosa Compd.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Progressive chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Sanaswadi</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Maratha Compd.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Ashtavinayak Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Khoja Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Patra Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Sidhvinayak Chawl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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#### 2009

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## STATEMENT -

Civic and other amenities in Slums,

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**VII**

**2009**
### Statement -

Civic and other amenities in Slums,

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<th>Name of the slum</th>
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#### 2009

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**Open** | **Closed** | **Both (Open & Closed)** | **Nil** | **Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)** | **Service** | **Others** | **No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water** | **Domestic** | **Road lighting (points)** | **Others** | **VII 2009** | **Sr.No.** | **System of drainage** | **Number of latrines** | **Electricity (Number of connections)** |
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### STATEMENT -

Civic and other amenities in Slums,

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<th>Name of the slum</th>
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<td>109</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Markadesher Nagar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>3539</td>
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<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>P.W.D. Patra Chawl</td>
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<td>531</td>
<td>2527</td>
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<td>Subbedar Ramaji Ambedkar Nagar</td>
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<td>958</td>
<td>4551</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)</td>
<td>Sagar Vihar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3539</td>
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<td>Kamgarnagar Chawl</td>
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<td>745</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>System of drainage</td>
<td>Number of latrines</td>
<td>Electricity (Number of connections)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pit System</td>
<td>Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Open Closed Both (Open &amp; Closed)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD 27-38</td>
<td>70 0 0 0 160 415 95 0 105</td>
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<tr>
<td>OD 27-38</td>
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<tr>
<td>OD 27-38</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>OD 27-38</td>
<td>70 0 0 0 160 415 95 0 110</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD 43-70</td>
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</table>
**Appendix to Town Directory**

**Towns showing their outgrowth with population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Town with Location code</th>
<th>Population of Core Town</th>
<th>Name of Outgrowth</th>
<th>Population of outgrowth</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

There is no outgrowth in this district; hence the information is ‘Nil’.

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