

3.1 The population of Maharashtra as per the Population Census 2001 was 9.69 crore, which contributes to 9.4 per cent of the total population (102.86 crore) of India. The projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2006 is about 10.41 crore. In respect of population, Maharashtra is the second largest state in India after Uttar Pradesh.

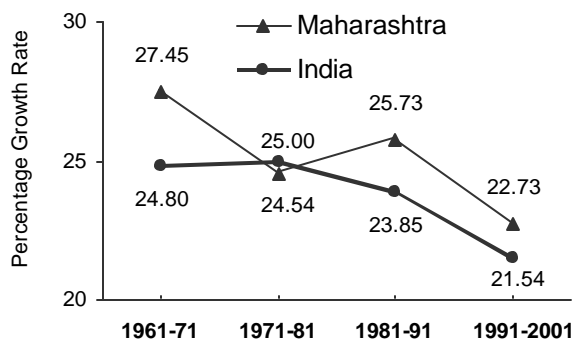
3.2 During the decade 1991-2001, the population growth in the State was 22.7 per cent (annual compound growth rate 2.07 per cent), less as compared to that of 25.7 per cent in the earlier decade. The decadal population growth rate of the State during the last four decades

Table No. 3.1

Decadal growth rates of population for Maharashtra and India

Decade	Decadal percentage increase in population	
	Maharashtra	India
1961-71	27.45	24.80
1971-81	24.54	25.00
1981-91	25.73	23.85
1991-2001	22.73	21.54

Decadal population growth rates for Maharashtra and India



remained higher than that for India, except for the 1971-81 decade. The details are shown in Table No.3.1. As will be discussed subsequently, in-migration is one of the major reasons for the high population growth rate of the State.

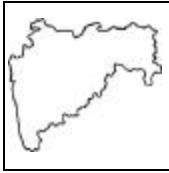
Decadal population growth rates (1991-2001)

Bihar	- 28.62	Punjab	- 20.10
Haryana	- 28.43	Assam	- 18.92
Rajasthan	- 28.41	West Bengal	- 17.77
Uttar Pradesh	- 25.85	Karnataka	- 17.51
Madhya Pradesh	- 24.26	Orissa	- 16.25
Maharashtra	- 22.73	Andhra Pradesh	- 14.59
Gujrat	- 22.66	Tamil Nadu	- 11.72
India	- 21.54	Kerala	- 9.43

Population features at a glance Maharashtra and India - Census 2001

Item	Maharashtra	India
Population (In crore)		
Total Persons	9.69	102.86
Male	5.04	53.22
Female	4.65	49.64
Rural Persons	5.58	74.25
Male	2.85	38.16
Female	2.73	36.09
Urban Persons	4.11	28.61
Male	2.19	15.05
Female	1.92	13.56
SC Population (%)	10.2	16.2
ST Population (%)	8.9	8.2
Decadal percentage growth (1991-2001)	22.7	21.5
Percentage of urban population	42.4	27.8
Sex-ratio(Females per 000' males)	922	933
Area (In lakh sq.km.)	3.08	32.87
Population density (Per sq.km.)	315	313
Literacy percentage*	76.9	64.8
(*For the population of 7 years & above)		

Population Density



3.3 As per Population Census 2001, the density of population (No. of persons per sq. km.) in Maharashtra was 315, slightly higher than that for India (313).

As per the Population Census 1991, the density of population in the State was 257. Over the decade 1991-2001, there was an addition of 58 persons per sq.km.

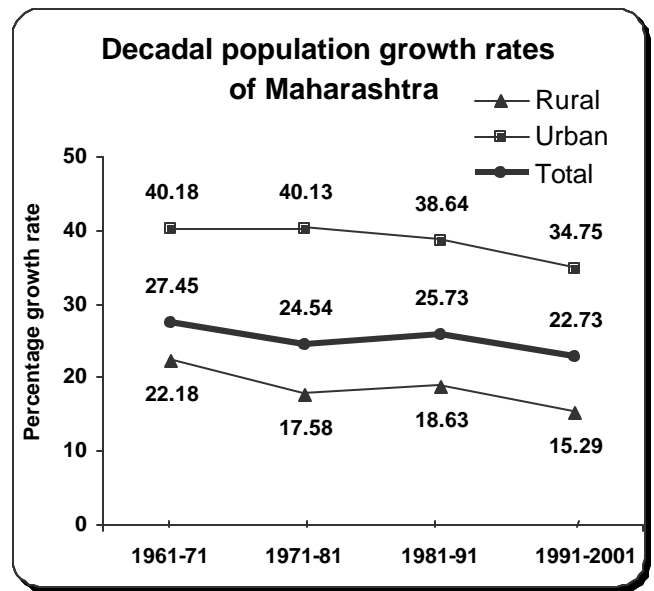
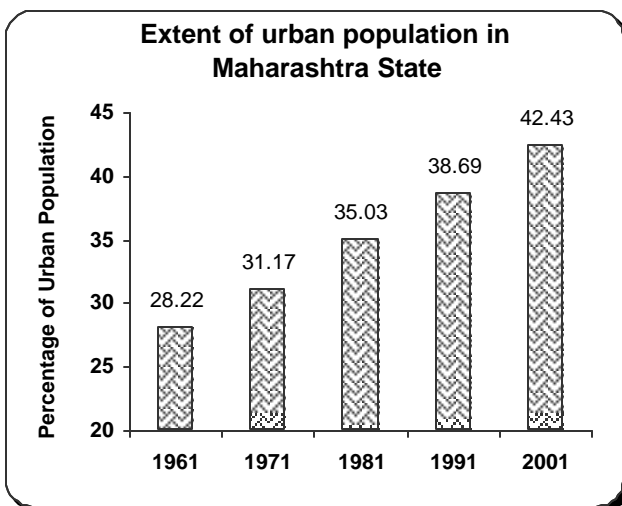
3.4 It is observed that the variation in the density of population across the districts of the State was wide. The highest population density was found in Mumbai City district (21,190) and the lowest in Gadchiroli district (67). There were eight districts in the State having density more than the State average (315) and 27 districts below the State average.

Rural Population

3.5 As per the Population Census 2001, the rural population of the State living in 41,095 villages was 57.6 per cent of the total population. During the decade 1991-2001, the rural population of the State increased by 15.3 per cent, and this increase was less than the corresponding All-India percentage increase (18.1). Also it was less than the decadal growth rate of rural population in the State during 1981-91 (18.6 per cent).

Urban Population

3.6 As per the Population Census 2001, 42.4 per cent of the State's population was living in urban areas. This percentage was much higher than that for All-India (27.8 per cent). The proportion of urban population in the State increased from 38.7 per cent in 1991 to 42.4 per

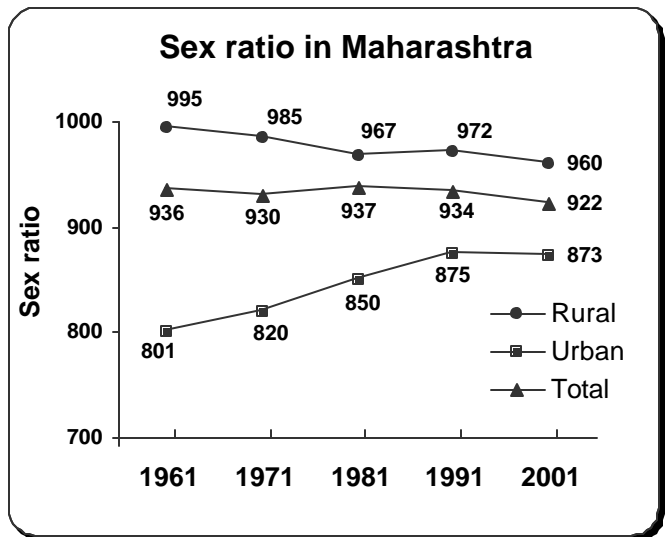


cent in 2001. In respect of the proportion of urban population, the State stands second amongst the major states in the country, after Tamil Nadu (44.0 per cent).

3.7 The decadal population growth rates for rural and urban areas in the State indicate that the population growth rate in urban areas is almost double or more than that in rural areas. The growth also indicates decreasing trend for the last four decades except for the 1981-91 decade.

Sex ratio

3.8 The Census 2001 results revealed that in Maharashtra State, sex ratio (No.of females per thousand males) declined to all time low at 922 from 934 in 1991. As there is improvement in the sex ratio at the national level, the decline in the State is a cause of concern. The sex ratio in rural areas of the State remained higher than that for the urban areas all through out the four decades.



Child Sex Ratio

3.9 The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years is an important indicator of the future trends of the sex composition in the population of the State. The Population Census 2001 results revealed that the sex ratio in the State for the age-group 0-6 years declined to 913 from 945 in 1991. At the national level, the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years was higher (927) than that for the Maharashtra (913). It may be guessed that as the society is with a strong preference for a male child, the easy access to sex-test during pregnancy might have added to sex selective abortions.

Literacy

3.10 The Census 2001 results indicate that the Maharashtra State has registered an impressive growth in literacy among the major states in India. The literacy rate of population aged seven years and above has improved from 64.9 per cent in 1991 to 76.9 per cent in 2001. This rise of 12.0 percentage points was the maximum rise during the last four decades. In the case of females, the rise in literacy was more prominent and was about 14.7 percentage points in the latest decade. The literacy rates for males and females in the rural and urban areas are given in Table No 3.2.

Table No. 3.2

Literacy rates in Maharashtra

(Per cent)

Area	Persons	Males	Females
Census 2001			
Total	76.9	86.0	67.0
Rural	70.4	81.9	58.4
Urban	85.5	91.0	79.1
Census 1991			
Total	64.9	76.6	52.3
Rural	55.5	69.7	41.0
Urban	79.2	86.4	70.9

3.11 It is observed from the Table No.3.2 that still there is a wide gap between male and female literacy rates and the State has to make concerted efforts to increase the pace of female literacy. Maharashtra has always remained much above the national average in literacy performance. Among the major states in India, as per Census 2001, Maharashtra ranked second in respect of literacy rate after Kerala (90.9 per cent).

3.12 Though the State has registered an impressive growth in literacy, still there were

States having literacy rates above national average- Census 2001

Kerala	-	90.9
Maharashtra	-	76.9
Tamil Nadu	-	73.5
Punjab	-	69.7
Gujarat	-	69.1
Karnataka	-	66.6
All India	-	64.8

1.92 crore illiterate persons in the State, of which about 8 per cent belonged to the age group 7-15 years, and about 69 per cent were females.

Scheduled Castes Population

3.13 The Scheduled Castes population of the State as per the Census 2001 was 98.82 lakh (50.63 lakh males and 48.19 lakh females), of which 61.7 per cent were living in rural areas. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in the State was 10.2 per cent. The sex ratio in respect of the Scheduled Castes population was 952, which was higher than that for the State as a whole.

Scheduled Tribes Population

3.14 The Scheduled Tribes population of the State as per the Census 2001 was 85.77 lakh (43.48 lakh males and 42.29 lakh females), of which 87.3 per cent were living in rural areas. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in the State was 8.9 per cent. The sex ratio in respect of the Scheduled Tribes population was 973, which was much higher than that for the State as a whole.

3.15 The details about SC and ST population in Maharashtra State, based on Population Census 2001, are given in Table No. 3.3.

Table No. 3.3

SC and ST Population in Maharashtra-2001

Item	Total	SC	ST
Population ('000)			
Persons	96,879 (100.0)	9,882 (10.2)	8,577 (8.9)
Male	50,401	5,063	4,348
Female	46,478	4,819	4,229
Sex Ratio	922	952	973

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

Population by Religion

3.16 Religionwise percentage distribution of population according to the censuses 1991 and 2001 in the State and India is shown in Table No.3.4.

Table No. 3.4

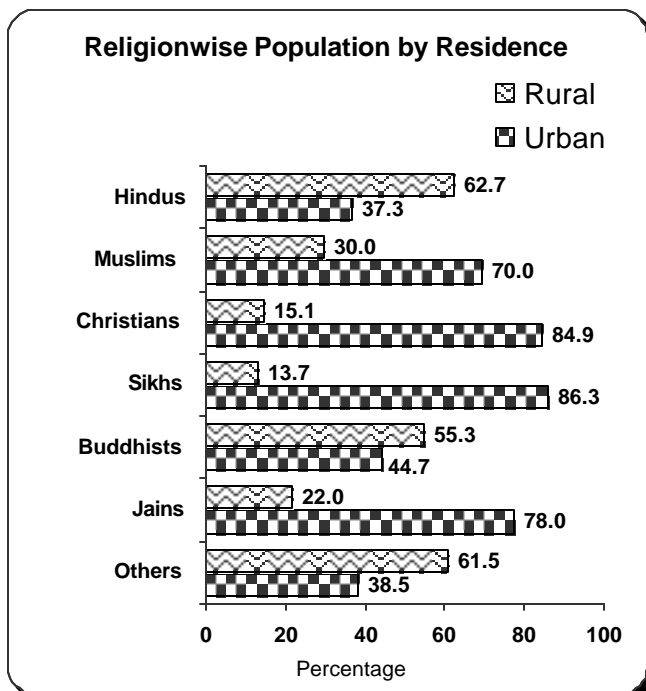
Percentage distribution of population by religion

Religion	Percentage to total population			
	Maharashtra		India	
	1991	2001	1991*	2001
Hindu	81.1	80.4	82.0	80.5
Muslim	9.7	10.6	12.1	13.4
Christian	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3
Sikh	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
Bauddha	6.4	6.1	0.8	0.8
Jain	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4
Others [@]	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

@ Including religion not stated.

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

3.17 As per the Population Census 2001, amongst Hindus, about 37.3 per cent population was living in urban areas of the State, while most of the Christian and Sikh population (84.9 and 86.3 per cent respectively) was living in urban areas. Data reveals that Sex Ratio among Christian community was the highest (993), while that for Sikh community was the lowest (829).



Population by Disability

3.18 The Population Census 2001 results revealed that 1.6 per cent persons in the State were having disabilities and this proportion was much less than that for India (2.1 per cent). The incidence of disability in males was much higher than that in females. In the disabled population, 59.5 per cent were males and 40.5 per cent were females. The percentage of disabled population by type of disability is given in Table No.3.5.

Table No.3.5

Percentage distribution of disabled population by type of disability-Census 2001

Type of Disability	Maharashtra	India
In seeing	37.0	48.5
In speech	7.2	7.5
In hearing	5.9	5.8
In movement	36.3	27.9
Mental	13.6	10.3
Total	100.0 (15.7)	100.0 (219.1)

Note: Figures in brackets denote total disabled population in lakh.

Population by Age Group

3.19 The age-groupwise percentage distribution of population in the State as per 1991 and 2001 censuses is shown in Table No. 3.6.

Table No. 3.6

Age groupwise percentage distribution of the population and sex ratio in Maharashtra

Age group (In years)	Population percentage		Sex ratio	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
0-6	17.10	14.11	945	913
7-14	18.50	17.99	933	918
15-49	50.36	52.73	922	893
50-59	6.65	6.32	914	922
60+	6.98	8.73	1018	1150
Age not stated	0.40	0.12	831	797
Total	100.0 (7.89)	100.0 (9.69)	934	922

Note: Figures in brackets denote total population in crore.

3.20 The Census data revealed that during the decade 1991-2001, there was a sizable reduction in the proportion of population, in percentage term, for the age groups 0 to 6 years and 7 to 14 years, whereas the proportion of population in the age

group 15 to 49 years, which is the age group of working force, has increased by about 2.5 percentage points. This gives indication that there is increase in the work force of the State during the last decade. The aged population (60+ age) has also increased from 6.98 per cent in 1991 to 8.73 per cent in 2001. This indicates that longevity in the State has increased.

3.21 The age specific sex ratios indicate that there was drastic reduction in the sex ratio for the age group 0 to 6 years, which is a cause of concern, since this age group of population is going to project the structural scenario of the population of the State. It also indicates discrimination towards female in the population composition at lower age groups. This may be due to sex selective abortions.

Fertility Rates

3.22 Based on the Population Census 2001, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the women in Maharashtra was 2.23, much less as compared to that for All-India at 2.52. The religionwise details of TFR are shown in Table No.3.7.

Table No. 3.7

Total Fertility Rates in Maharashtra - 2001

Religion	Rural	Urban	Total
Hindu	2.57	1.73	2.22
Muslim	2.93	2.32	2.49
Christian	1.96	1.33	1.41
Sikh	2.62	1.44	1.57
Buddhist	2.62	1.85	2.24
Jain	1.66	1.35	1.41
Other	2.99	1.29	2.25
Total	2.58	1.80	2.23
SC	2.71	2.03	2.42
ST	3.30	2.17	3.14

3.23 It is evident from the table that the TFR for Muslims was the highest at 2.49, followed by Buddhists (2.24) and Hindus 2.22. Also the TFR for Scheduled Tribes at 3.14 was much more than the State average at 2.23.

3.24 According to the Population Census 2001, among the 4.65 crore women in Maharashtra, the number of ever married women was 2.66 crore (57.2 per cent). Among them, 0.63 lakh (0.23 per cent) women belonged to the age group below 15 years, violating the minimum age limit of 18 years for getting married. Of these

women, 9.1 per cent had given birth to one child and 15.6 per cent had given birth to two children. Besides this, the number of ever married women in the age group 15-19 years was 7.60 lakh (2.9 per cent among the ever married women) and the percentage of the women among them having given birth to 1, 2, 3 and 4 children was 22.5 per cent, 4.4 per cent, 1.0 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

Migration

3.25 According to the Population Census 2001, among the population of 9.69 crore of Maharashtra, 32.32 lakh persons (3.34 per cent) were in-migrants from other states in India and in addition, 0.48 lakh persons (0.05 per cent) were in-migrants from other countries during 1991-2001 decade. Out of the 32.32 lakh in-migrants from other states, large number of in-migrants were from Uttar Pradesh (28.5 per cent), followed by Karnataka (14.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.5 per cent), Gujarat (7.6 per cent), Bihar (7.1 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (6.0 per cent).

3.26 After 1991, the net addition in the population upto 2001 was 1.80 crore, out of which 32.80 lakh (18.2 per cent) persons were in-migrants. In other words, for every 5 persons added in the population of Maharashtra during the decade 1991-2001, one person was in-migrant. In the case of Greater Mumbai, the net addition to its population during 1991-2001 was 20.53 lakh, of which 54.8 per cent were in-migrants (11.24 lakh) from outside the State. The number of in-migrants in the decade into some other districts of the State was as follows. Thane : 7.64 lakh, Pune : 3.12 lakh, Nagpur : 2.10 lakh, Kolhapur : 1.04 lakh, Nashik : 0.91 lakh and Raigad : 0.87 lakh.

3.27 The data as to the reasons for in-migration of the persons from other states reveals that 42.2 per cent of them had migrated in Maharashtra for work/employment and 0.9 per cent for business. The other reasons for migration were education (2.3 per cent), marriage (14.5 per cent), moved after birth (6.6 per cent), moved with households (24.9 per cent) and other reasons (8.6 per cent). Thus the major objective of the in-migrants in Maharashtra is seen to be work/employment/business. The details are shown in Table No.3.8.

Table No. 3.8
Reasons for migration in Maharashtra
during 1991-2001

Reason for migration	No. of migrants (In lakh)	Percentage to total
Work / employment	13.63	42.2
Moved with household	8.05	24.9
Marriage	4.68	14.5
Moved after birth	2.15	6.6
Education	0.74	2.3
Business	0.29	0.9
Other	2.78	8.6
Total	32.32	100.0

3.28 Out of the total population of 0.48 lakh migrated in Maharashtra from other countries, 60.3 per cent were from Nepal, 7.6 per cent were from Pakistan and 6.7 per cent were from Bangladesh.

Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate

3.29 The birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates based on Sample Registration Scheme for the period 1971 - 2003 are available for different states and India. The birth rates,

death rates and infant mortality rates for Maharashtra for the year 2003 were 19.9, 7.2 and 42 respectively. These rates were much less than that for India, which were 24.8, 8.0 and 60 respectively. These rates for Maharashtra and India are given in Table No. 3 of part II.

3.30 The trends of birth rate for rural and urban areas based on SRS data are showing convergence with rural birth rates declining more sharply.

New Population Policy

3.31 Maharashtra State has always remained on the fore-front in implementing various national programmes. The State Government is implementing various family welfare programmes, which has resulted in declining in crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate. The State Government has implemented family planning programmes effectively in the State. In spite of this, the population of the State is multiplied by 2.5 times between 1961 to 2001. As a population control measure, the State Government has declared its population policy. The goals set in the new population policy are given in Table No.3.9. Considering the achievement in the State, the State has to strive hard to achieve these targets.

Table No. 3.9

Targets set under new population policy for Maharashtra

Indicator	Target By 2010	Achievement By 2003
Crude Birth Rate*	15	19.9
Crude Death Rate *	5	7.2
Total Fertility Rate #	1.8	2.3
Infant Mortality Rate @	15	42
Neo-natal Mortality Rate @	10	28

* Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate are per thousand population.

@ Infant Mortality Rate and Neo-natal Mortality Rate are per thousand live births.

Total Fertility Rate is per thousand females in reproductive age group of 15 to 49 years.

T.F.R. refers to the year 2001.

