



# Census of India 2011

## MAHARASHTRA

SERIES-28

PART XII-A

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

### MUMBAI SUBURBAN

### TOWN DIRECTORY



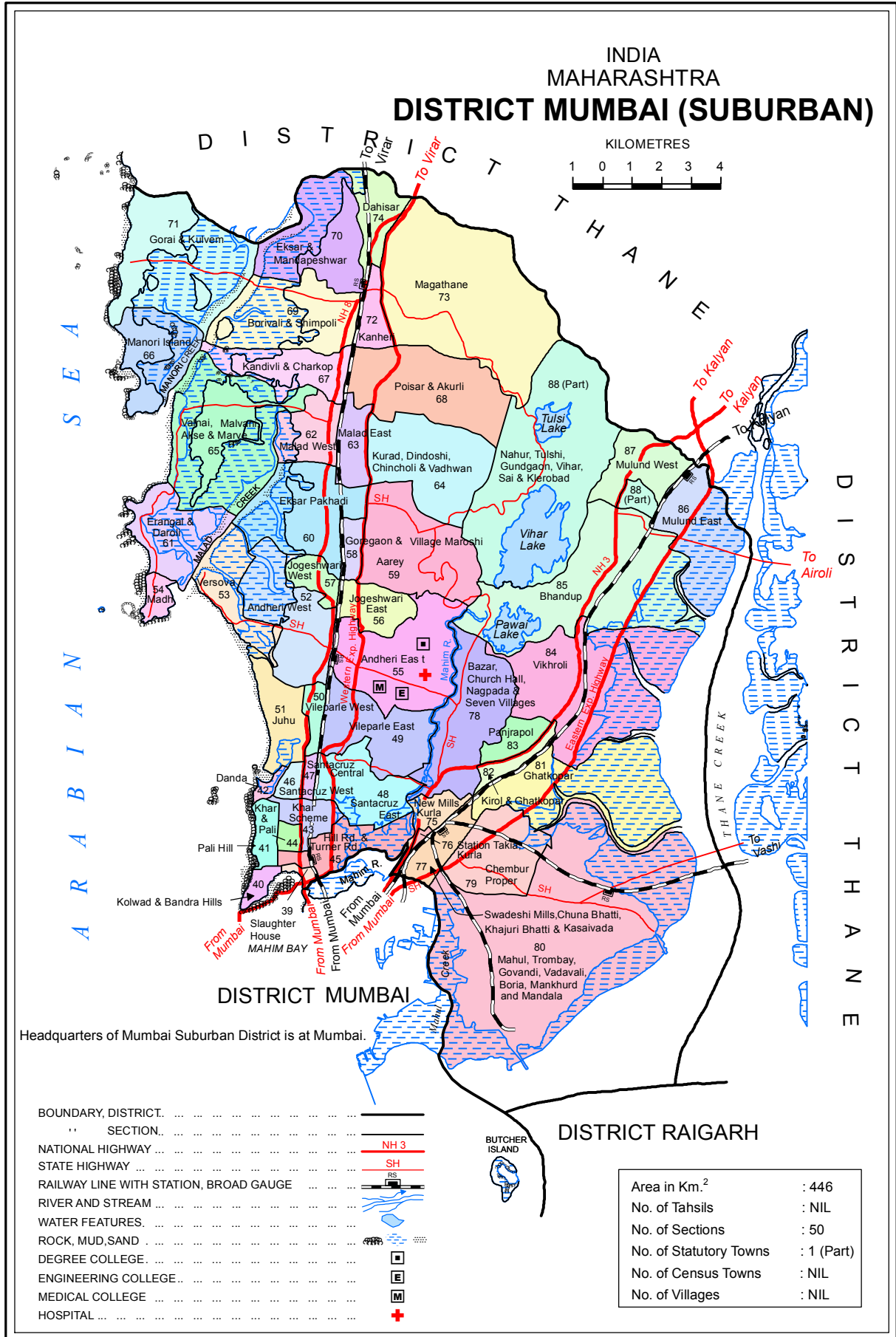
2011

**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
MAHARASHTRA**



INDIA  
MAHARASHTRA

**DISTRICT MUMBAI (SUBURBAN)**



Headquarters of Mumbai Suburban District is at Mumbai.

- BOUNDARY, DISTRICT. ....
- "    SECTION. ....
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY ...
- STATE HIGHWAY ...
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE ...
- RIVER AND STREAM ...
- WATER FEATURES. ....
- ROCK, MUD, SAND ...
- DEGREE COLLEGE. ....
- ENGINEERING COLLEGE.. ....
- MEDICAL COLLEGE ...
- HOSPITAL ...

Area in Km. <sup>2</sup>	: 446
No. of Tahsils	: NIL
No. of Sections	: 50
No. of Statutory Towns	: 1 (Part)
No. of Census Towns	: NIL
No. of Villages	: NIL

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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.



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

# MAHARASHTRA

SERIES-28

PART XII – A

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK MUMBAI SUBURBAN

TOWN DIRECTORY



DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

MAHARASHTRA



## MOTIF



Mount Mary Church, Bandra

The shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, popularly known as Mount Mary, is one of the most famous Christian shrines in India, situated on a Verdant hill-top overlooking the sea, the Church with its twin spires soaring into the sky present a picturesque landmark to all who cross the Mahim creek.

The shrine was founded by the Jesuits about 1568 to 1570 A.D. In 1640 it was enlarged into a Chapel. The present edifice was built in 1904 and is a fine example of Gothic architecture. The auditorium is about 125 ft. X 40 ft. and is paved with marble slabs. The altar is of pure marble. The statue of Our Lady is about 5 ft. high and holds an image of the Child Jesus in her right hand. In 1954, the church was raised to the status of minor Basilica. The walls are covered with paintings depicting the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Mount Mary fair is held during the octave following the feast on the 8th of September. Devotees come to pray and ask for favour and make their thanks giving in coins or offering consisting of candles or wax images.





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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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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".

Mumbai  
16<sup>th</sup> June, 2014

Ranjit Singh Deol  
Director of Census Operations,  
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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 Island of Mumbai passed from the Mohammedan kings of Gujarat to the Portuguese on 23rd December 1534. More than a hundred years Mumbai and its surrounding area was under the Portuguese rule. Later 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. The remaining land is bounded by Vasai creek at the north, Mahim creek at the south, Arabian sea at the west and Thane District at the east which was later came to be known as Sashti (Salsette) was under the control of Portuguese along with Goa. Sashti was under the Portuguese rule up to 1737. During 1772-73 and onwards the British took control over this area.

When Thane District was formed in the year 1817, the area known as Sashti was included in Thane as a Tahsil. In 1917 Bandra Mahal was created separating 50 villages from this Tahsil. In 1920 Salsette Tahsil was bifurcated to form two separate Tahsils viz., North Salsette (Thane District) and South Salsette (Mumbai Suburban District). The villages in south Salsette were scattered from Bandra to Dahisar and Kurla to Mulund. In the year 1920 Mumbai Suburban District created comprising the 84 villages of south Salsette Tahsil. Later some villages from Borivali Tahsil of Thane District were transferred to Mumbai Suburban District and the south Salsette Tahsil was transformed into Andheri Tahsil.

In the year 1962, Kurla and Andheri Tahsils were created by relocating some villages of Borivali and south Salsette Tahsil. The present Mumbai Suburban District has three Tahsils viz., Borivali, Andheri and Kurla consisting of 87 villages.

The independent post of collector of Mumbai Suburban District was abolished and the collector of Mumbai city was given the additional charge of Mumbai Suburban District in the year 1932. But later in the year 1958 due to the enormous work load, the revenue administration was handed over to the newly created post of Additional Collector. Since 1990 the Collector has been looking after the revenue administration as the Mumbai Suburban District which is upgraded as a full-fledged District.

The name Mumbai is derived from patron deity the Mother Goddess Mumba Devi worshiped by the earliest inhabitants the kolis. Later the Portuguese rechristened it as Bombay.

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## ANALYTICAL NOTE

### Physical features

#### Location and Size

Mumbai Suburban District is a coastal District, located on the West coast of India. It lies between 18° 58' and 19° 17' North latitudes and 72° 46' and 72° 60' East longitudes. The District is surrounded by Arabian sea at the West, Thane District at the East and North and Mumbai District at the South.

The District is Northern part of Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation which, spreads over an area of 446.0 sq. kms as per Surveyor General of India and has a population of 93,56,962 as per 2011 Census. The District shares 0.14 per cent of area of the State and 8.33 per cent of the total population of the State. This District alone accounts for 18.41 per cent of the total urban population of Maharashtra, which has a total of 534 urban centres. The density of population is 20,980 persons per sq.km. Amongst the 35 Districts of the State, this District ranks 34<sup>th</sup> in terms of area, 3rd in terms of population and 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of density.

The District is well connected by roads, railways and airways from the other parts of the Country. It has an International airport at Sahara. A well-developed International Sea port is also located in Mumbai District which is hardly 15 kms from this 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:

(i) Northern Maharashtra:

(a) Tapi-PurnaValley: 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:

(a) Eastern Maharashtra: Includes the Districts of Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Bid, Osmanabad, Latur, Solapur, Sangli and Kolhapur.

(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.

Mumbai Suburban District falls under the Maharashtra Littoral, the micro level division of coastal plains and Islands. It is a part of an island (as of today), which lies entirely outside the main land of Konkan separated by a narrow Thane creek and a wider Harbour Bay. This island is originally consisted of eight separate islands, which are amalgamated into one due to human interference by bridging of breaches and infilling of central tidal depressions in between the islands. The land located in the North of Mahim creek is known as Salsette Island which together with Trombay area forms the Mumbai Suburban District. The District spreads from Bandra to Dahisar on the Western Railway side and Kurla to Mulund on the Central Railway side including Chembur and Chembur Camp.

The landscape of the District has been greatly influenced by human interference and there is nothing left natural within the District except a small portion located at North-Eastern part of the District known as Kanheri hills. The rest of the area of the District is a densely built up part.

The Western shores of the District to the North of Mahim creek is a living beach in a cove alternating with a rocky headland jutting into the sea and backed by a low coast with stabilised sand dunes. Further inland, at a distance of about one kilometre away from the sea, are extensive tidal marshes and swamps adjoining tidal creeks that have made deep inroads. The Eastern shore of District from Chembur to Mulund at the head of the Thane creek, the creek is covered with extensive tidal marshes which have been reclaimed for salt making as well as urban residential purposes.

The evolution of coast is complex. In the west there are evidences of emergence in the form of raised beaches or littoral concrete, while in the East in Mumbai Harbour and Thane creek submerged Khair forest have been found. These evidences of emergence in the western side and submergence on the Eastern side of Mumbai together with the presence of numerous North-South tending dykes in the area, has been taken by some geologists like Fox to suggest North-South running faults along the length of Mumbai with a down through to the East. The Thane creek itself is said to occupy a linear North-South tending faulted depression between mainland and Mumbai Suburban District.

There is a small chunk of land known as Kanheri Hills in the District, which is partly covered with shrubs and trees, has been reserved for Sunjay Gandhi National Park. In which Lion Safari Park, Deer Park, Film City and some picnic spots are located. Tulsi, Vihar and Powai are the man-made lakes in the area. Thus these hills are also influenced by the human interferences and gradually changing their natural landscape.

### **Drainage**

The original relief features of this District are hardly visible at present due to influence of human interference and action. Many low hills, which were present in the Salsette Island, have been levelled

and built up. Much of the initial surface drainage and streams have been modified to such an extent that there is practically no natural drainage left. Due to the continuous increase in built up areas and asphalted and macadamised road surfaces, natural drainage during the heavy monsoon rains has been so adversely affected that vast areas and local depressions get readily flooded even with moderately heavy rains. The original Mahim river draining into the 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 polluted waters and industrial waters gathered at the lower stretches close to Mahim Bay, removed during the flush off the high tides and floods of the monsoons. Similarly the Dahisar river flowing westerly and draining the slopes of Kanheri hills has converted to more a flowing stream. It is dammed at its upper reaches while below in the flat terrain it consists of local pits and depressions, holding polluted drainages and even moderately heavy rains result in flooding of vast areas. If heavy rains coincide with high tide that ultimately results in flooding which cause traffic and health problems.

### **Climate**

The climate of Mumbai Suburban is similar to that of the other Western India coastal areas. The entire year can be divided into four seasons. The rainy season from June to September followed by the post monsoon season from October to November, then 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 rainfall is 2422.1 mm., and out of this about 800 mm i.e., one-third of the rainfall occurs in the month of July. July is the rainiest month. Some rainfall mostly as thundershowers is also received during the post monsoon months.

The meteorological observatory is located at Santacruz. In general Santacruz is slightly warmer during day and colder during night than its nearest observatory located at Colaba, especially in the cold season. There is a steady increase in temperature after February till May, which is generally the hottest month. 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. Generally Mumbai is more humid than the rest of Maharashtra. 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. The intensity of winds increases as the monsoon approaches, whereas during the rest of the year winds are moderate.

### **Natural Economic Resources**

#### **Forestry**

The South Salsette island where the present Mumbai Suburban District located is totally devoid of any forest at present. The National park on the Northern outskirts of the Western Suburb of the District is the only forest worth the name. Some pockets of forests are also visible in the catchment areas of Tulsi, Vihar and Powai lakes. Earlier there used to be considerable vegetation growth in many parts. Now the immense growth of urbanization and industrialisation reduced the floral wealth of the city.

The forest area in Mumbai Suburban District is entirely under the management of the Forest Department for the preservation of scenic floral, faunal, geological, historical and archaeological features in an unimpaired state for generations to come. The important species found in the forests are Teak, Khair, Sisav, Kalamb and Bamboo.

## **Minerals and mining**

The Mumbai Suburban District has been occupied by Deccan basalt flows. These are horizontally bedded and are more or less uniform in character over wide areas. No minerals of economic importance are found in the Mumbai area except some deposits of bauxite in the laterite plateau, East of Kanheri Caves. However, large quantities of building stones required for construction work in Gr. Mumbai area are mainly supplied from the quarries in the vicinity. The main rock types quarried are basalt, andesite and granophyric trachyte, basalt being the most abundant of all. The famous Gateway of India is built out of granophyre trachyte.

## **Soil and Cropping pattern**

The soil is essentially derived from the Deccan trap, which cover the entire area covering Mumbai. Initially substantial area was under cultivation with rice, coconut and vegetables etc. With the growth of industrialization and urbanisation, the agricultural land progressively dwindled. Today the entire District has been converted into a vast concrete jungle with negligible scope for agriculture and has no open surface for agriculture.

## **Agriculture**

Most of the people in this District are engaged in the service sector i.e., 99.0 percent of the workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture. As per 2011 Census, 0.4 percent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and 0.67 percent of the total workers are engaged as agricultural labourers in the District. Together constitute 1.0 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 Suburban.

## **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**

Marine fishery is an important economic activity of the District. The Mumbai Suburban District has a number of fishing villages all along the coast, where fishing is carried out between September and May. Versova is an important centre of fishing activities in the District.

There are a number of ice plants and freezing plants in the District. There is a fish seed unit at Aarey and a fisheries training centre at Versova, which imparts training in scientific method of pisciculture and commercial aspects of the fishing industry.

The important marine fish caught in the District are Bombil, Pomfret, Kolambi, Bangada, Surmai, Zinga, Dhoma, and Karli etc. Among them from production point of view, only four varieties viz., Shrimps, Prawns, Dhoma and Bombay Duck are predominant. Fishing of these varieties done by dolnets, gilnets, surface driftnets and trawling. Inland fishing is also carried out in river, lakes and tanks of the District. Mainly the 'Koli' community is engaged in these activities.

## **Industry**

Maharashtra is one of the industrially advanced States in the Country. Mumbai Suburban is one of the most industrially advanced and developed Districts in the State. Since it has been well

connected to other towns by road, rail and air, industrial development took place rapidly during the last century. All types of major industries like cotton, steel, oil, chemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, oil refinery, manufacturing of machinery and equipment etc., are located in this District. There is a full concentration of manufacturing industries in the District.

### **Trade and Commerce**

The declining trend in industrial production in Mumbai Suburban is somewhat compensated in recent years by the increasing trading, commercial and financial activity. Mumbai Suburban in fact is considered the capital for these activities. 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 Suburban 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 greater sophistication.

### **Transport**

The most widely used mode of transport is the local train for long journey within city and in sub-urban 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 15,08,494 connections for residential purpose, 10,767 connections for industrial and 28,875 connections for commercial purpose in the 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 staircase 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. In 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, Holey Dasari
- 17) Dakkal, Dokkalwar
- 18) Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor
- 19) Dom, Dumar
- 20) Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu
- 21) Ganda, Gandi
- 22) Garoda, Garo
- 23) Ghasi, Ghasia
- 24) Halleer

- 25) Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
- 26) Holar, Valhar
- 27) Holaya, Holer, Holey, 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, Chindollu
- 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) Bhattra
- 8) Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
- 9) Bhunjia
- 10) Binjhwar
- 11) Birhul, Birhor
- 12) Dhanka, Tadvil, 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, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, 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
- 21) Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
- 22) Khairwar
- 23) Kharia
- 24) Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
- 25) Kol
- 26) Kolam, Mannervarlu
- 27) Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
- 28) Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
- 29) Koli Malhar
- 30) Kondh, Khond, Kandh
- 31) Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
- 32) Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya

- 33) Nagesia, Nagasia
- 34) Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
- 35) Oraon, Dhangad
- 36) Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
- 37) Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
- 38) Parja
- 39) Patelia
- 40) Pomla
- 41) Rathawa
- 42) Sawar, Sawara
- 43) Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
- 44) Varli
- 45) Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia

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<sup>a</sup>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, bajra, 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 composite 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 Middle 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, where 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.

**(c) 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 – 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 or 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 :**

**7.1. Post Office (PO) :** Self-explanatory.

**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 inter locked 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 where wells are unable to supply water needs i.e. where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency or where surface water surfaces are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens 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 where 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 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011. The census provides a snapshot of the population of the country as on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011. Actual enumeration was spread over a period of 20 days from 9<sup>th</sup> February 2011 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2011, followed by a revisional round up to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2011 for updating of the population figures with reference to 00.00 hours of 1<sup>st</sup> 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 93,56,962 comprising of 50,31,323 males and 43,25,639 females. Thus, during the 2001-2011 decade, there has been an addition of 7,16,543 persons. The population of the District in Census 2011 is 8.3 percent higher than the District population of 86,40,419 in 2001 Census. 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:** The District has recorded 93,56,962 persons with 50,31,323 males and 43,25,639 females. The District has recorded an increase in population of 7,16,543 persons during the past decade with a growth rate of 8.3 percent.

**Density:** The District has recorded a density of 20,980 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, whereas Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) as a whole recorded a density of 20,634 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

**Sex Ratio:** The sex ratio of the District is 860 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 39.92 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 89.91 percent and 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, 67.7 percent of the District population are Hindus and Muslims constitute about 19.2 percent. Remaining population consists of Buddhists (5.0 percent), Jains (3.7 percent), Christians (3.4 percent) and Sikhs (0.5 percent). The proportion of others is negligible.

**Availability of University education in the District:** University education available within the District in Mumbai University has campus at Fort and Kalina.

### **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 37.1 percent of the District population. Hindi is the second largest language spoken in the District. It accounts for 18.9 percent of the total population. The third largest language spoken in the District is Urdu, its percentage to the total population is 12.4 percent. Gujarati is the fourth largest language spoken in the District constituting 12.0 percent of the total population

The other mother tongues spoken in the District are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Konkani and Kannada.

### **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

In 2011 Census, the District recorded 5,83,302 (6.2 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 1,04,560 (1.1 percent) Scheduled Tribe population, whereas the same in 2001 Census were 4,01,569 (4.6 percent) and 70,454 (0.8 percent) respectively.

## Brief analysis of PCA data

### Population growth

Mumbai Suburban District is spread over 15 Wards of Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation. District recorded a total population of 93,56,962 comprising of 50,31,323 males and 43,25,639 females. Population of this District increased by 7,16,543 persons during the last decade with the growth rate of 8.3 percent. Mumbai Suburban District has 18.41 percent of the urban population of the State.

The population growth for the District and percentage decadal variation since 1901 are given in the following Table-1.

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

Census Year	Mumbai Suburban District		
	Population	Decadal Variation	Percentage Decadal Variation
1	2	3	4
1901	2,06,218	--	--
1911	2,55,276	49,058	23.8
1921	3,06,763	51,487	20.2
1931	3,10,621	3,858	1.3
1941	4,00,297	89,676	28.9
1951	6,65,424	2,65,127	66.2
1961	13,80,123	7,14,699	107.4
1971	29,00,197	15,20,074	110.1
1981	49,58,365	20,58,168	71.0
1991	67,51,002	17,92,637	36.2
2001	86,40,419	18,89,417	28.0
2011	93,56,962	716543	8.3

The growth of Mumbai Suburban population shows increasing trend from 1931 to 1971 and after that there is a declining trend till Census 2011. From 1901 the population of Mumbai Suburban District increased by more than 45 times during the last 110 years and rose to 93,56,962. The growth of population was relatively slow or moderate till 1941. During this 40 years period, the population of the District did not even doubled. But the population jumped by more than 23 times during the next seventy years (1941-2011). The first post-independence Census 1951 had recorded a growth rate of 66.2 percent. The highest growth rate is recorded in 1961-71 decade with 110.1 percent. After 1971 Census, the growth started declining decade by decade. In 2001 it was 28.0 percent but in 2011 the growth rate is declined sharply to 8.3 percent.

Table-2 presents Ward-wise decadal variation since 1961 in Mumbai Suburban District. The Mumbai Suburban area covers Bandra to Dahisar on Western Suburb and Kurla to Mulund on the Eastern Suburb. Western Suburb consists of Wards viz., H/East, H/West, K/East, K/West, P/North, P/South and R/North, R/South and R/Central. The Eastern Suburb comprises six Wards, which are L, M/East, M/West, N, S and T Ward.

**Table-2 : Ward-wise decadal variation in population since 1961 for Mumbai Suburban**

District/ Ward	Population					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Mumbai Suburban</b>	<b>13,80,123</b>	<b>29,00,197</b>	<b>49,58,365</b>	<b>67,51,002</b>	<b>86,40,419</b>	<b>93,56,962</b>
H	2,90,405	5,23,633	7,06,838	7,69,823	9,18,226	8,64,820
H/W	--	--	--	3,17,661	3,37,391	3,07,581
H/E	--	--	--	4,52,162	5,80,835	5,57,239
K	3,02,908	5,73,693	9,25,682	12,68,580	15,10,682	15,72,573
K/W	--	--	3,96,438	5,75,994	7,00,680	7,48,688
K/E	--	--	5,29,244	6,92,586	8,10,002	8,23,885
P	1,67,625	3,72,335	6,63,716	9,54,825	12,36,624	14,04,873
P/S	--	--	2,96,075	3,50,948	4,37,849	4,63,507
P/N	--	--	3,67,641	6,03,877	7,98,775	9,41,366
R	1,17,377	2,35,833	5,61,916	9,54,751	14,66,791	16,84,759
R/S	--	--	1,72,835	3,35,317	5,89,887	6,91,229
R/C	--	--	--	--	5,13,077	5,62,162
R/N	--	--	3,89,081	6,19,434	3,63,827	4,31,368
<b>Western Suburb</b>	<b>8,78,315</b>	<b>17,05,494</b>	<b>28,58,152</b>	<b>39,47,979</b>	<b>51,32,323</b>	<b>55,27,025</b>
L	1,42,055	2,73,507	4,34,007	6,16,592	7,78,218	9,02,225
M	1,35,721	3,16,371	5,65,770	8,22,916	10,88,900	12,19,613
M/W	--	--	--	3,52,254	4,14,050	4,11,893
M/E	--	--	--	4,70,662	6,74,850	8,07,720
N	1,65,496	4,79,660	8,77,881	5,07,329	6,19,556	6,22,853
S	--	--	--	5,67,004	6,91,227	7,43,783
T	58,536	1,25,165	2,22,555	2,89,182	3,30,195	3,41,463
<b>Eastern Suburb</b>	<b>5,01,808</b>	<b>11,94,703</b>	<b>21,00,213</b>	<b>28,03,023</b>	<b>35,08,096</b>	<b>38,29,937</b>

District / Ward	Decadal Variation (Contd.)									
	1961 – 71		1971 - 81		1981 - 91		1991 - 2001		2001 - 2011	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Mumbai Suburban</b>	<b>15,20,074</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>20,58,168</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>17,92,637</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>18,89,417</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>7,16,543</b>	<b>8.3</b>
H	2,33,228	80.3	1,83,205	35.0	62,985	8.9	1,48,403	19.3	53,406	5.8
H/W	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,730	6.2	29,810	8.8
H/E	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,28,673	28.5	23,596	4.1
K	2,70,785	89.4	3,51,989	61.4	3,42,898	37.0	2,42,102	19.1	61,891	4.1
K/W	--	--	--	--	1,79,556	45.3	1,24,686	21.6	48,008	6.9
K/E	--	--	--	--	1,63,342	30.9	1,17,416	17.0	13,883	1.7
P	2,04,710	122.1	2,91,381	78.3	2,91,109	43.9	2,81,799	29.5	1,68,249	13.6
P/S	--	--	--	--	54,873	18.5	86,901	24.8	25,658	5.9

District / Ward	Decadal Variation									
	1961 – 71		1971 - 81		1981 - 91		1991 - 2001		2001 - 2011	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
P/N	--	--	--	--	2,36,236	64.3	1,94,898	32.3	1,42,591	17.9
R	1,18,456	100.9	3,26,083	138.3	3,92,835	69.9	5,12,040	53.6	2,17,968	14.9
R/S	--	--	--	--	1,62,482	94.0	2,54,570	75.9	1,01,342	17.2
R/C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,085	9.6
R/N	--	--	--	--	2,30,353	59.2	-2,55,607	-41.3	67,541	18.6
<b>Western Suburb</b>	<b>8,27,179</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>11,52,658</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>10,89,827</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>11,84,344</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>3,94,702</b>	<b>7.7</b>
L	1,31,452	92.5	1,60,500	58.7	1,82,585	42.1	1,61,626	26.2	1,24,007	15.9
M	1,80,650	133.1	2,49,399	78.8	2,57,146	45.5	2,65,984	32.3	1,30,713	12.0
M/W	--	--	--	--	--	--	61,796	17.5	-2,157	-0.5
M/E	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,04,188	43.4	1,32,870	19.7
N	3,14,164	189.8	3,98,221	83.0	-3,70,552	-42.2	1,12,227	22.1	3,297	0.5
S	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,24,223	21.9	52,556	7.6
T	66,629	113.8	97,390	77.8	66,627	29.9	41,013	14.2	11,268	3.4
<b>Eastern Suburb</b>	<b>6,92,895</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>9,05,510</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>7,02,810</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>7,05,073</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3,21,841</b>	<b>9.2</b>

Mumbai Suburban District has been experiencing very low growth rate and it is declining from decade to decade. The decadal growth for 1961-71 was 110.1 percent, 1971-81 was 71.0 percent, 1981-91 was 36.2 percent, 1991-2001 was 28 percent and 2001-2011 was 8.3 percent.

M/East Ward recorded the highest growth rate of 19.7 percent during the decade 2001-11 which is less than the decadal growth rate which was 43.4 percent during 1991-2001. R/North Ward had shown a negative growth rate of 41.3 (minus) percent during 1991-2001 which has increased to 18.6 percent during 2001-2011. M/West has registered a negative growth rate of 0.5 (minus) percent during the decade 2001-2011.

Table-3 gives the distribution of Wards by population range for Mumbai Suburban District as per 2011 Census.

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

Population range	No. of Wards each range	Percentage of Population covered in each range	Name of Wards
1	2	3	4
1 – 3 Lakhs	--	--	--
3 – 4 Lakhs	2	6.9	H/W, T
4 – 5 Lakhs	3	14.0	P/S, M/W,R/N
5 – 6 Lakhs	2	12.0	H/E, R/C
6 – 7 Lakhs	2	14.0	N, R/S
7 Lakhs & above	6	53.1	K/W, K/E, P/N, L, M/E, S
<b>All ranges</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Among the 15 Wards of the Mumbai Suburban District, 2 Wards (H/W,T) covering 6.9 percent of total population of the District are in the population range of 3-4 lakhs, 3 Wards (P/S, M/W and R/N) with 14 percent of population are in the population range of 4-5 lakhs, 2 Wards(H/E, R/C) with 12 percent of population are in the population range of 5-6 lakhs, 2 Wards (N,R/S) covers 14 percent population are in the population range of 6-7 lakhs and 6 Wards (K/W, K/E, P/N, L, M/E and S) with 53.1 percent population are in the population range above 7 lakhs.

Table-4 gives the rank-wise population of the Sections of the District. For the administrative purposes the fifteen Wards of Mumbai Suburban District area has been divided into 50 Sections.

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

Rank	Section No.	Population	Rank	Section No.	Population
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	80	814,948	26	74	154,540
2	78	586,637	27	75	139,548
3	85	527,390	28	43	128,966
4	79	404,665	29	63	121,886
5	55	393,391	30	86	102,918
6	64	391,381	31	59	99,684
7	67	348,033	32	51	99,002
8	68	343,196	33	53	92,709
9	60	338,465	34	72	91,245
10	84	336,093	35	42	59,337
11	52	312,567	36	50	57,426
12	69	306,941	37	82	54,020
13	48	272,240	38	41	48,710
14	56	265,663	39	39	47,123
15	73	255,685	40	40	36,739
16	65	247,521	41	88	31,955
17	81	233,451	42	47	28,285
18	83	215,682	43	46	26,671
19	87	206,590	44	58	23,689
20	45	197,894	45	76	19,086
21	70	179,059	46	44	18,855
22	57	177,802	47	61	10,121
23	62	168,576	48	54	9,182
24	49	164,831	49	71	6,060
25	77	156,954	50	66	3,550

The three most populated Sections are 80 (Mahul, Trombay etc.), 78 (Bazar, Church Hall, Naupada and Seven Villages) and 85 (Bhandup). The three least populated Sections are 66 (Manori Island), 71 (Gorai and Kulvem) and 54 (Madh).

Table-5 gives the population distribution of Sections in six ranges. As can be seen in the Table, 30 Sections fall in the population range of 1 Lakh and above and three Sections are small in terms of population which fall in the range of population below 10,000.

**Table-5 : Population distribution of Sections of Mumbai Suburban District**

Population range	No. of Sections covered	Percentage of population covered
1	2	3
Below 10,000	3	0.2
10,000 – 49,999	10	3.1
50,000 – 99,999	7	5.9
100,000 – 199,999	11	18.1
200,000 – 299,999	7	18.2
3,000,000 & above	12	54.5
<b>All ranges</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In terms of proportion of population, more than half of district population is in 12 Sections which fall in the population range 3 lakh and above.

Table-6 shows the number of Sections in the range of population in the Census 2001 and 2011. In Census 2011 there are 7 Sections in the population range 20000-49999 against 9 Sections in Census 2001. In this range population percentage declined from 18.0 to 14.0 during Census 2001 to 2011.

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

Range of population	No. of Sections in each range		Percentage of Section in each range	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 10,000	4	3	8.0	6.0
10,000 – 19,999	-	3	-	6.0
20,000 – 49,999	9	7	18.0	14.0
50,000 – 99,999	7	7	14.0	14.0
100,000 – 199,999	13	11	26.0	22.0
200,000+	17	19	34.0	38.0
<b>All ranges</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

There are 7 Sections in the population range of 50000-99999 maintaining the same population percentage in both the Censuses. In Census 2011 there are 3 Sections in the population range 10000-19999. In Census 2011 there are 11 Sections in the population range 100000-199999 against 13 Sections in Census 2001, population percentage decreased from 26.0 to 22.0 during Census 2001-2011 in this range.

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

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

Census Year	Total Population	Mumbai Suburban District				Sex Ratio
		Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Decadal Variation	Density	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	665,424	637,882	95.9	--	N.A.	711
1961	1,380,123	1,380,123	100.0	116.4	3,094	744
1971	2,900,197	2,900,197	100.0	110.1	6,503	769
1981	4,958,365	4,958,365	100.0	71.0	11,117	801
1991	6,751,002	6,751,002	100.0	36.2	15,137	831
2001	8,640,419	8,640,419	100.0	28.0	19,373	822
2011	9,356,962	9,356,962	100.0	8.3	20,980	860

Census Year	Total Population	Maharashtra State				Sex Ratio
		Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Decadal Variation	Density	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	3,20,02,564	92,01,013	28.8	62.4	N.A.	807
1961	3,95,53,718	1,11,62,561	28.2	21.3	1,694	801
1971	5,04,12,235	1,57,11,211	31.2	40.8	2,555	820
1981*	6,27,82,818	2,19,93,594	35.0	40.0	3,736	850
1991	7,89,37,187	3,05,41,586	38.7	38.9	4,904	875
2001	9,68,78,627	4,11,00,980	42.4	34.6	5,588	873
2011	11,23,74,333	5,08,18,259	45.2	23.6	5,700	903

**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 1981 Census has been deleted being the part of Andhra Pradesh State.

As may be seen in Table-7, the density of population in Mumbai Suburban District is 20,980 per sq.km., in Census 2011 which was 19,373 per sq.km., in Census 2001. The data on density reveal that the density has been increased by 1,607 persons per sq.km. Sex ratio of the District is 860 females per thousand males which is always lower than the sex ratio at State level over the decades.

Table-8 presents data on Ward-wise density of population during Census 2011 for the District along with the area figures.



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

Sl. No.	Name of Ward	Area in Sq. Kms.	Density 2011
1	2	3	4
1	H/W*	21.1	40987
2	H/E*	-	-
3	K/W*	47.5	33107
4	K/E*	-	-
5	P/S*	64.3	21849
6	P/N*	-	-
7	R/S*	77.6	21711
8	R/C*	-	-
9	R/N*	-	-
10	L*	13.5	66831
11	M/W*	54.9	22215
12	M/E*	-	-
13	N	55.4	11243
14	S <sup>#</sup>	-	-
15	T	34.8	9812
<b>All Wards</b>		<b>369.0</b>	<b>25358</b>

**Note:** 1) Ward wise area figures are taken from Bombay District Gazetteer, page no. 623.

2) \* Since area figures are not available separately for H/E, K/E, P/N, R/C, R/N and M/E Wards, density calculated for H/W, K/W, P/S, R/S and M/E Wards includes area and population of H/E, K/E, P/N, R/C, R/N and M/E Wards respectively.

3) # Area figure of S Ward is not available hence density is not calculated.

### Houseless population

Table-9 shows that as per 2011 Census, Mumbai Suburban District has recorded a houseless population of 19,077 persons comprising of 12,674 males and 6,403 females.

**Table-9 : Houseless population in Mumbai Suburban District**

Houseless Population			
No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
4,512	19,077	12,674	6,403

## Metropolis (Agglomerations) of the World

UN population estimates as on 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 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014**

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

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 Gr. 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. There are 860 females per 1000 males in the Mumbai Suburban 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 Suburban District has remained lower than that of the State average over the decades 1901-2011.

**Table-11 : Sex Ratio 1901-2011**

(Contd.)

Census years	Mumbai Suburban			Maharashtra			Difference in District figures over the State		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901	652	868	441	978	1003	862	-326	-135	-421
1911	570	876	342	966	1000	796	-396	-124	-454
1921	561	852	388	950	994	776	-389	-142	-388
1931	592	886	432	947	987	790	-355	-101	-358
1941	616	902	523	949	989	810	-333	-87	-287
1951	712	729	711	941	1000	807	-229	-271	-96
1961	744	-	744	936	995	801	-192	-	-57
1971	769	-	769	930	985	820	-161	-	-51
1981	801	-	801	937	987	850	-136	-	-49

**Table-11 : Sex Ratio 1901-2011**

Census years	Mumbai Suburban			Maharashtra			Difference in District figures over the State		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1991	831	-	831	934	972	875	-103	-	-44
2001	822	-	822	922	960	873	-100	-	-51
2011	860	-	860	929	952	903	-69	-	-43
<b>Difference in points (1901-2011)</b>	<b>208</b>		<b>419</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>378</b>

**Note :** (i) Sex ratio has been worked out as females per 1000 males  
(ii) Mumbai Suburban District being the entire urban District comparison for State urban has been made.

The sex ratio was considerably low in the District at the beginning of the century as 652 females per 1000 males. The declining trend of the sex ratio continued in the District till 1921, after that there was increasing trend till 2011 except the year 2001. The male female gap narrowed from 348 points to 140 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 10 times over the State figures in the Mumbai Suburban District. The difference between the sex ratio of the District and the sex ratio of the State figure declined from 421 points to 43 points during the last 110 years.

Table-12 shows Ward-wise sex ratios of Mumbai Suburban District for 2001 and 2011 Censuses. There is a vast improvement in the sex ratio from 822 to 860 during 2001-2011 Census. The sex ratio of R/C, T, H/W, M/W, N, K/E, K/W, S Wards are above the sex ratio of the District. R/C Ward has the highest sex ratio while L Ward has the lowest sex ratio among the fifteen Wards of the District.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Ward	Census year	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
1	H/W	894	902
2	H/E	800	822
3	K/E	837	870
4	K/W	847	865
5	P/S	791	858
6	P/N	819	855
7	R/S	760	822
8	R/N	821	846
9	R/C	892	944
10	L	760	802
11	M/E	801	850
12	M/W	829	893
13	N	855	873
14	S	822	865
15	T	894	938
<b>All Wards</b>		<b>822</b>	<b>860</b>

Table-13 shows Section-wise sex ratios of Mumbai Suburban District for 2001 and 2011 Census. There is a vast improvement in the sex ratio from 822 to 860 during 2001-2011 Census. The sex ratio of 28 Sections are above the sex ratio of the District. Section 40 (Koliwada and Bandra Hill) has the highest sex ratio while Section 51 (Juhu) has the lowest sex ratio among the 50 Sections of the District.

**Table-13 : Sex ratio by Sections, 2001-2011**

District/ Section	Census Year 2001	Census Year 2011	District/ Section	Census Year 2001	Census Year 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	884	811	64	735	786
40	968	1017	65	853	864
41	986	999	66	969	953
42	686	738	67	787	837
43	823	839	68	733	808
44	1012	1009	69	921	963
45	816	843	70	877	882
46	975	1000	71	893	819
47	910	874	72	834	901
48	796	821	73	807	852
49	882	910	74	853	885
50	924	886	75	753	820
51	800	710	76	735	812
52	912	924	77	843	876
53	904	978	78	736	779
54	610	859	79	850	895
55	808	842	80	791	850
56	854	886	81	870	885
57	715	799	82	877	835
58	623	740	83	847	878
59	793	859	84	842	884
60	822	866	85	811	851
61	916	888	86	922	963
62	923	965	87	881	923
63	828	919	88	889	959
<b>Mumbai Suburban</b>				<b>822</b>	<b>860</b>

It may be seen that the most favourable sex ratio is found in Section No. 40 (Koliwada and Bandra Hill) with 1017 females per thousand males. There are 15 Sections where sex ratio is more than 900. While going through the 2011 Census data, the most adverse sex ratio is found in Section 51 (Juhu) i.e., 710.

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

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

District / Section	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Mumbai Suburban</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>930,884</b>	<b>486,696</b>	<b>444,188</b>	<b>913</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>U</b>	<b>930,884</b>	<b>486,696</b>	<b>444,188</b>	<b>913</b>
39	U	5,432	2,787	2,645	949
40	U	2,570	1,354	1,216	898
41	U	3,424	1,753	1,671	953
42	U	5,215	2,798	2,417	864
43	U	11,431	5,967	5,464	916
44	U	1,114	569	545	958
45	U	21,408	11,103	10,305	928
46	U	1,565	779	786	1,009
47	U	1,946	1,006	940	934
48	U	24,884	12,993	11,891	915
49	U	12,520	6,575	5,945	904
50	U	4,102	2,181	1,921	881
51	U	7,800	4,104	3,696	901
52	U	29,013	15,085	13,928	923
53	U	7,070	3,632	3,438	947
54	U	1,059	584	475	813
55	U	36,502	18,921	17,581	929
56	U	25,061	13,136	11,925	908
57	U	18,454	9,651	8,803	912
58	U	2,331	1,190	1,141	959
59	U	10,556	5,482	5,074	926
60	U	31,126	16,198	14,928	922
61	U	1,364	731	633	866
62	U	13,496	6,961	6,535	939

**Table-14 : Sex Ratio of population in the age group 0-6  
for Mumbai Suburban 2011**

District / Section	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
63	U	10,760	5,737	5,023	876
64	U	42,574	22,448	20,126	897
65	U	31,688	16,438	15,250	928
66	U	356	181	175	967
67	U	31,330	16,524	14,806	896
68	U	34,386	18,053	16,333	905
69	U	23,525	12,377	11,148	901
70	U	16,059	8,344	7,715	925
71	U	608	336	272	810
72	U	7,704	4,056	3,648	899
73	U	24,012	12,648	11,364	898
74	U	13,692	7,307	6,385	874
75	U	16,673	8,537	8,136	953
76	U	1,960	1,075	885	823
77	U	16,350	8,528	7,822	917
78	U	68,658	35,977	32,681	908
79	U	41,681	21,861	19,820	907
80	U	105,381	54,850	50,531	921
81	U	21,405	11,127	10,278	924
82	U	4,896	2,602	2,294	882
83	U	21,854	11,484	10,370	903
84	U	35,000	18,239	16,761	919
85	U	53,086	27,854	25,232	906
86	U	7,819	4,123	3,696	896
87	U	17,440	9,097	8,343	917
88	U	2,544	1,353	1,191	880

The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is 913 for the District. The sex ratio of 24 Sections are above the sex ratio of the District. Section 46 has the highest sex ratio while Section 71 has the lowest sex ratio among the 50 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 Suburban in Census 2001 and 2011**

Name of Ward	Inter se - percentages of					
	Total population		Scheduled Caste Population		Scheduled Tribe Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H/W	3.9	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.7
H/E	6.7	6.0	7.0	5.9	3.1	4.0
K/W	8.1	8.0	4.2	3.5	7.8	6.5
K/E	9.4	8.8	6.0	5.8	7.4	7.3
P/S	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.7	8.4	7.2
P/N	9.2	10.1	5.9	6.6	7.6	10.0
R/S	6.8	7.4	4.9	5.3	6.8	8.1
R/C	5.9	6.0	4.3	4.7	7.7	7.9
R/N	4.2	4.6	2.0	2.4	4.8	5.4
L	9.0	9.6	9.7	10.1	4.9	5.4
M/W	4.8	4.4	13.8	12.7	3.2	3.8
M/E	7.8	8.6	11.4	13.4	7.1	9.4
N	7.2	6.7	11.1	8.7	7.8	6.5
S	8.0	7.9	9.0	10.4	10.4	9.2
T	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.0	9.7	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

M/E Ward has the highest percentage share of Scheduled Caste population whereas H/W Ward has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste population among the fifteen Wards of the District. P/N Ward has the highest percentage share of Scheduled Tribe population whereas H/W Ward has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population among the fifteen Wards of the District.

Table-16 shows Ward-wise percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the total population of the District.

**Table-16 : Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to total Population of Mumbai Suburban District, 2001-2011 (Contd.)**

Name of Ward	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	2	3
H/W	2.3	3.2	0.7	0.9
H/E	4.9	6.2	0.4	0.8
K/W	2.4	2.8	0.8	0.9
K/E	3.0	4.1	0.6	0.9
P/S	3.8	6.0	1.3	1.6

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

Name of Ward	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	2	3
P/N	3.0	4.1	0.7	1.1
R/S	3.4	4.5	0.8	1.2
R/C	3.4	4.9	1.1	1.5
R/N	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.3
L	5.0	6.5	0.4	0.6
M/W	13.4	17.9	0.5	1.0
M/E	6.8	9.7	0.7	1.2
N	7.2	8.2	0.9	1.1
S	5.2	8.2	1.1	1.3
T	5.5	6.8	2.1	2.0
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>

M/W Ward has the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population whereas K/W Ward has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Caste population. M/W, M/E, N, S, T and L Wards have the Scheduled Caste population percentage above the District average of 6.2. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population is increased in all Wards of the District as compared to 2001 Census.

Table-17 gives Ward-wise proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Mumbai District for 2011 Census.

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

Name of Ward	Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of SC Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage of ST Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
H/W	307,581	9,711	3.2	2,864	0.9
H/E	557,239	34,495	6.2	4,180	0.8
K/W	748,688	20,633	2.8	6,780	0.9
K/E	823,885	33,764	4.1	7,617	0.9
P/S	463,507	27,651	6.0	7,554	1.6
P/N	941,366	38,590	4.1	10,467	1.1
R/S	691,229	31,166	4.5	8,424	1.2
R/C	562,162	27,325	4.9	8,245	1.5
R/N	431,368	14,060	3.3	5,597	1.3
L	902,225	58,884	6.5	5,676	0.6
M/W	411,893	73,874	17.9	3,975	1.0
M/E	807,720	78,104	9.7	9,874	1.2
N	622,853	50,998	8.2	6,814	1.1
S	743,783	60,833	8.2	9,609	1.3
T	341,463	23,214	6.8	6,884	2.0
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>9,356,962</b>	<b>5,83,302</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>104,560</b>	<b>1.1</b>



M/W Ward has the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population whereas K/W Ward has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Caste population. M/W, M/E, N, S, T and L Wards have the Scheduled Caste population proportion above the District average of 6.2.

T Ward has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population whereas L Ward has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population. T, P/S, R/C, S, R/N, M/E and R/S Wards have the Scheduled Tribe population proportion above the District average of 1.1.

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 Suburban 2011**

Name of Ward	Sex Ratio of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population		
	General (excluding SC/ST)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	3	4	5
H/W	899	1004	909
H/E	815	940	708
K/W	862	950	920
K/E	866	953	925
P/S	851	938	947
P/N	851	917	923
R/S	818	898	850
R/C	943	964	964
R/N	843	909	926
L	793	942	849
M/W	882	946	874
M/E	841	936	892
N	867	942	854
S	857	955	892
T	934	986	996
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>900</b>

Sex ratio for Scheduled Caste population (942) is better than the general population (860) of the District. H/W Ward recorded the highest sex ratio of 1004 and R/S Ward recorded the lowest sex ratio of 898. H/W, T, R/C, S, K/E, K/W and M/W Wards have the sex ratio above the District sex ratio 942.

The highest sex ratio for Scheduled Tribe population is recorded in T Ward (996) whereas the lowest is recorded in H/E Ward (708). The sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes is 900 as against 860 for the general population in Census 2011 for Mumbai Suburban District.

Table-19 gives Section-wise percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the District for 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census.

**Table-19 : Section-wise Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011** (Contd.)

Section No.	Name of Section	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population				Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population			
		1981	1991	2001	2011	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	Slaughter House	1.9	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
40	Koliwada and Bandra Hill	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2
41	Pali Hill	2.0	4.0	2.9	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
42	Danda	3.4	2.8	1.6	3.1	11.9	16.7	3.1	3.3
43	Khar Scheme	5.3	8.4	5.1	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
44	Khar And Pali	1.1	2.0	3.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
45	Hill Road and Turner Road	7.5	9.7	6.8	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
46	Santacruz West	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7
47	Santacruz Central	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.4
48	Santacruz East	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
49	Vile Parle East	3.7	5.3	3.8	5.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
50	Vile Parle West	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
51	Juhu	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
52	Andheri West	3.8	4.4	3.2	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
53	Versova	2.0	2.8	1.5	2.0	6.7	5.6	1.8	3.0
54	Madh	0.0	1.0	2.5	4.3	2.8	27.8	13.6	1.5
55	Andheri East	2.2	4.1	3.0	4.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
56	Jogeshwari East	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
57	Jogeshwari West	4.8	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
58	Goregaon and Village Moroshi	4.8	8.5	4.5	7.0	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.4
59	Aarey	5.1	12.6	5.3	9.4	6.0	4.4	3.8	3.8
60	Eksar Pakhadi	3.2	5.2	3.5	4.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
61	Erangal and Daroli	0.6	1.4	2.3	4.7	8.8	11.7	3.6	6.8
62	Malad West	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
63	Malad East	2.0	3.9	2.7	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1
64	Khurad Dindoshi Chincholi and Vadhwan	4.7	4.9	3.6	5.3	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.2
65	Valnai, Malwani Akse and Marve	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1
66	Manori Island	--	--	1.1	-	6.2	11.5	3.8	8.0
67	Kandivali and Charkop	2.2	3.8	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.1
68	Poisar and Akurli	6.4	6.9	4.0	5.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3
69	Borivali and Shimpoli	2.4	3.0	3.1	4.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0

**Table-19 : Section-wise Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011**

Section No.	Name of Section	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population				Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population			
		1981	1991	2001	2011	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70	Eksar and Mandapeshwar	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.6
71	Gorai and Kulvem	--	2.0	0.7	0.7	--	5.0	10.3	9.2
72	Kanheri	3.1	4.4	4.0	5.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.1
73	Magathane	3.4	4.6	3.1	4.5	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.8
74	Dahisar	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.1
75	New Mills Kurla	7.0	7.7	5.1	5.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
76	Station Takia Kurla	4.4	5.3	4.9	8.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
77	Swadeshi Mills, Chunabhatti Khajuri bhatti & Kasaivada	5.7	7.9	5.9	8.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
78	Bazar, Church hall Naupada & Seven villages	5.1	6.8	4.7	6.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
79	Chembur Proper	8.1	15.9	14.7	19.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
80	Mahul, Trombay, Govandi, Vadavali, Borla, Mankhurd & Mandala	5.6	8.4	6.3	9.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3
81	Ghatkopar	4.3	8.3	9.3	10.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
82	Kirol, Ghatkopar	3.0	5.5	4.6	6.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
83	Panjarapol	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
84	Vikhroli	6.3	9.9	7.9	10.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
85	Bhandup	3.7	5.0	4.1	7.1	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
86	Mulund East	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	2.8	3.8	2.5	2.5
87	Mulund West	5.1	7.6	6.4	8.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
88	Nahur, Tulsi Gaundgaon, Vihar Saki & Klerobad	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.8	2.8	3.2	2.1
<b>All Sections:</b>		<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Section 79 (Chembur proper) has the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population during all the censuses since 1981. In 1981 Census Section 40 Koliwada and Bandra Hill, in 1991 Census Section 54 Madh, in 2001 Census Section 47 Santacruz Central and in 2011 Census Section 71 Gorai and Kulvem has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Caste proportion. As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Caste proportion is increased in all Sections except Section 44 Khar and Pali, Section 51 Juhu and Section 66 Manori Island as compared to Census 2001. Among 50 Sections in the District 12 Sections have the Scheduled Caste proportion above the District average 6.2 percent.

In 1981 Census, Section 42 Danda, in 1991 and 2001 Census Section 54 Madh and in 2011 Census Section 71 Gorai and Kulvem has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe proportion. In 1981 Census Section 42 Danda, in 1991 & 2001 Census Section 54 Madh, and in 2011 Census, Section 71 Gorai and Kulvem have the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe proportion. As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribe proportion is increased in all Sections except Section 40 Koliwada and Bandra hill, 76 Station Takia Kurla, 50 Vile Parle East 54 Madh, 88 Nahur, Tulsi Gaundgaon, Vihar Saki & Klerobad and Section 71 Gorai and Kulvem as compared to Census 2001. Among 50 Sections in the District, 18 Sections have the proportion of Scheduled Tribe above the District average 1.1 percent.

Table-20 gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste population in 2001 and 2011 Census. Among the fifty Sections, 1 Section has no Scheduled Caste population, 25 Sections are in the Scheduled Caste population range of below 5 percent, 21 Sections are in the Scheduled Caste population range of 5-10 percent, 2 Sections are in the Scheduled Caste population range of 11-15 percent, and 1 Section in each of the Scheduled Caste population range of 16-20 percent .

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Caste population to total population	No. of Sections in each range		Percentage of Sections in each range	
	Mumbai Suburban		Mumbai Suburban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
No SC Population	--	1	--	2.0
Less than 5	39	25	78.0	50.0
5 – 10	10	21	20.0	42.0
11 – 15	1	2	2.0	4.0
16 – 20	--	1	--	2.0
21 – 30	--	--	--	--
31+	--	--	--	--
<b>All ranges</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

About 92 percent of the Scheduled Caste population of the District is in the range of up to 10 percent, 4 percent of the Scheduled Caste population of the District is in the range of 11-15 percent and 2 percent of the Scheduled Caste population of the District is in the range of 16-20 percent.

It may be seen that in 2011 Census, 25 Sections are falling in the range of less than 5 percent, against 39 Sections in 2001. Concentration of Scheduled Caste population in the range 5-10 percent has increased to 21 Sections in 2011 Census, as compared to 10 in Census 2001.

Table-21 shows the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the Sections of the Mumbai Suburban District.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	No. of Sections in each range		Percentage of Sections in each range	
	Mumbai Suburban		Mumbai Suburban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
No ST Population	--	--	--	--
Less than 5	48	47	96.0	94.0
5 – 15	2	3	4.0	6.0
16 – 25	--	--	--	--
26 – 35	--	--	--	--
36+	--	--	--	--
<b>All ranges</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

At the time of 2011 Census, 47 Sections reported in range of less than 5 percentage of Scheduled Tribe population covers 94 percent of the Scheduled Tribe population and only 3 Sections reported in the range of 5-15 percent of Scheduled Tribe population covers 6 percent of the Scheduled Tribe population.

### Literacy Rate

Table-22 shows that Mumbai Suburban District has returned 75,75,485 literates in 2011. The literacy rate of the District is 89.9 percent (excluding 0-6 age group). The literacy rate of Mumbai Suburban District in 2001 was 86.9 percent. Male-female gap in the literacy reduced to 6.5 points in 2011 Census whereas it was 10.5 points in 2001 Census.

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

Census year	Number of Literates			Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001	66,17,264	38,53,376	27,63,888	86.9	91.6	81.1	10.5
2011	75,75,485	42,23,029	33,52,456	89.9	92.9	86.4	6.5

Table-23 presents the Ward wise literacy rate in 2011 Census. Ward T has recorded the highest literacy rate of 93.2 percent while Ward M/E has the lowest rate at 83.4 percent. Among the 15 Wards, 9 Wards recorded the literacy rate more than the District average of 89.9. The highest literacy rate for the males is recorded in T Ward (95.4) and that for the females is in R/C Ward (91.3). M/E Ward recorded the lowest literacy rate for males and females as 87.8 and 78.1 respectively.

**Table-23 : Literacy rate by sex, 2011 census**

Rank	Name of Ward	Percentage of literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	T	93.2	95.4	90.8
2	R/C	92.9	94.4	91.3
3	K/E	91.6	94.7	88.1
4	H/W	91.6	93.5	89.5
5	S	91.4	94.7	87.5
6	R/N	91.2	94.3	87.5
7	N	90.6	93.7	87.0
8	R/S	90.4	93.0	87.3
9	P/S	90.3	93.5	86.6
10	K/W	89.7	92.0	87.4
11	H/E	89.4	92.3	85.9
12	P/N	89.2	92.7	85.0
13	M/W	88.9	92.9	84.4
14	L	88.8	92.2	84.5
15	M/E	83.4	87.8	78.1
<b>All Wards</b>		<b>89.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>

Table-24 shows the progress made in Mumbai Suburban in improving female literacy rate. There were 717 women per thousand literate men in 2001 which increased to 794 in 2011. The Table also gives the index of relative female literates for Wards. R/C Ward recorded highest rate of 828 literate women to every thousand literate men in Census 2001 and 917 literate women in Census 2011. L Ward recorded lowest rate of 643 literate women per thousand literate men in Census 2001 and 722 in Census 2011. The ratio of female to male literates improved in all Wards.

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

Name of Ward	Index of relative Literacy		Percentage change (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
1	2	3	4
H/W	819	861	5.1
H/E	689	755	9.6
K/W	764	817	6.9
K/E	743	805	8.3
P/S	687	788	14.7
P/N	702	779	11.0
R/S	646	764	18.3
R/C	828	917	10.7
R/N	730	781	7.0
L	643	722	12.3
M/W	698	809	15.9
M/E	648	748	15.4
N	743	806	8.5
S	714	795	11.3
T	810	896	10.6
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>10.7</b>

Table-25 gives the Number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex among Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes recorded a literacy rate of 85.3 percent, whereas males recorded 91.4 percent and females recorded 79 percent. The gap in male-female literacy rate in the District is 12.4 percent points.

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

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	443479	243862	199617	139823	56429	83394	85.3	91.4	79.0	12.4
	<b>District: Mumbai Suburban</b>	<b>443479</b>	<b>243862</b>	<b>199617</b>	<b>139823</b>	<b>56429</b>	<b>83394</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>

Table-26 gives the Number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex among Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes recorded a literacy rate of 82.1 percent, whereas males recorded 87.7 percent and females recorded 75.8 percent. The Gap in male-female literacy rate in the District is 12.0 percent points.

**Table-26 Number of Scheduled Tribes literates, illiterates and literacy rate by sex**

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	76304	42947	33357	28256	12086	16170	82.1	87.7	75.8	12.0
<b>District: Mumbai Suburban</b>		<b>76304</b>	<b>42947</b>	<b>33357</b>	<b>28256</b>	<b>12086</b>	<b>16170</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>

### 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 37.6 percent of the District population are main workers, 2.3 percent are marginal workers and the remaining 60.1 percent are non-workers.

**Table-27 : Percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in Mumbai Suburban District, 2011** (Contd.)

Name of Wards	Percentage to total population of											
	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
H/W	40.8	58.3	21.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	43.1	61.0	23.2	56.9	39.0	76.8
H/E	38.3	56.1	16.5	3.2	3.5	2.8	41.4	59.6	19.4	58.6	40.4	80.6
K/W	39.4	57.1	19.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	41.9	59.7	21.3	58.1	40.3	78.7
K/E	39.1	57.3	18.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	41.3	59.9	19.8	58.8	40.1	80.2
P/S	38.9	56.7	18.2	2.7	3.0	2.3	41.6	59.7	20.6	58.4	40.4	79.4
P/N	37.1	56.0	14.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	39.5	58.6	17.1	60.5	41.4	82.9

**Table-27 : Percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in Mumbai Suburban District, 2011**

Name of Wards	Percentage to total population of											
	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
R/S	38.7	57.3	16.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	40.8	59.7	17.8	59.2	40.3	82.2
R/C	38.1	55.2	20.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	40.2	57.4	22.1	59.8	42.7	77.9
R/N	39.4	57.6	17.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	41.1	59.4	19.5	58.8	40.6	80.5
L	36.2	55.8	11.7	1.9	2.4	1.4	38.1	58.2	13.1	61.9	41.8	86.9
M/W	37.6	54.8	18.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	40.8	58.2	21.3	59.2	41.8	78.7
M/E	32.6	51.3	10.5	2.7	3.4	2.0	35.3	54.7	12.5	64.7	45.3	87.5
N	37.1	56.8	14.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	38.8	58.8	16.0	61.2	41.2	84.1
S	36.8	54.4	16.4	2.6	3.0	2.1	39.2	57.4	18.4	60.7	42.7	81.6
T	38.3	55.5	19.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	40.2	57.5	21.7	59.9	42.5	78.3
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>

Among the 15 Wards, H/W Ward has recorded the highest percentage (40.8 percent) of main workers and M/E Ward the least (32.6 percent) percentage of main workers. Out of 15 Wards, in 10 Wards (H/W, K/W, R/N, K/E, P/S, R/S, H/E, T and R/C) main work participation rate is higher than the District average (37.6 percent). Among the main workers, male work participation rate in the District is 55.9 percent while that of females it is 16.3 percent. Among the marginal workers, male participation rate in the District is 2.6 percent while that of females it is 2 percent. Within the District, among 15 Wards, the highest proportion of marginal workers of 3.2 percent has been noticed in H/E and M/W Wards and the lowest i.e., 1.7 percent in N and R/N Wards.

Non-workers constitute 60.1 percent of the total population of the District. The proportion of male non-workers is 41.5 percent and that of females it is 81.7 percent. Within the 15 Wards of the District, the highest proportion of non-workers recorded in M/E Ward (64.7 percent) and the lowest in H/W Ward (56.9 percent).

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

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

Census Year	Work Participation Rates (%)	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
1981	53.7	8.4
1991	54.3	10.6
2001	56.0	12.8
2011	58.5	18.3



The work participation rate for male was 53.7 percent in 1981, 54.3 in 1991, 56 percent in 2001 and it increased to 58.5 percent in 2011 Census. For females the rate of work participation was 8.4 percent in 1981, 10.6 in 1991, 12.8 percent in 2001 and 18.3 percent in 2011 Census. The work participation rate of females is doubled as compared to 1981 Census.

Table-29 gives the work participation rates by Wards. R/S Ward has recorded the highest male participation rate (58.9 percent) in 2001 and 'R/S' Ward has recorded the highest male participation rate (61 percent) in 2011.

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

Name of Ward	Work Participation Rates			
	Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
H/W	56.9	61.0	18.0	23.2
H/E	56.3	59.6	12.9	19.4
K/W	57.5	59.7	16.3	21.3
K/E	56.3	59.9	14.3	19.8
P/S	58.2	59.7	13.9	20.6
P/N	56.9	58.6	11.5	17.1
R/S	58.9	59.7	11.2	17.8
R/C	56.5	57.4	15.0	22.1
R/N	56.8	59.4	13.3	19.5
L	55.7	58.2	9.1	13.1
M/W	55.1	58.2	14.8	21.3
M/E	52.7	54.7	8.9	12.5
N	53.9	58.8	10.6	16.0
S	53.5	57.4	11.9	18.4
T	55.2	57.5	15.7	21.7
<b>All Wards</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>

The Table shows increase in male work participation rate in all Wards in Census 2011 as compared to 2001 Census. Male work participation rate is lowest in M/E Ward in both the Censuses as 52.7 percent and 54.7 percent. In 2011 Census, women were economically most active in H/W Ward (23.2 percent) and the least in M/E Ward (12.5 percent). Women work participation rate improved in all Wards as compared to 2001 Census. Highest improvement in women work participation is recorded in R/C Ward.

Table-30 shows the distribution of workers in four industrial categories of economic activity for the District. It may be seen that 99.0 percent of the workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

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

Industrial categories	Mumbai (Suburban)					
	2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I - Cultivators	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8
II- Agrl. Labourers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
III- H.H.I Workers	2.6	2.3	4.7	3.2	2.7	5.1
IV- Other workers	97.2	97.6	95.0	95.8	96.5	93.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b> (29,71,039)	<b>100.0</b> (25,24,384)	<b>100.0</b> (4,46,655)	<b>100.0</b> ( 37,35,021)	<b>100.0</b> (29,44,322 )	<b>100.0</b> (7,90,699 )

### 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, medical 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 indicates 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 schools per 10,000 populations.

**Table-31 : Schools/colleges per 10,000 population in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)				
		Primary	Middle	Secondary/ matriculation	Senior secondary	College*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part	2	2	1	0	0
<b>District: Mumbai</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**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 9 beds in medical institutions per 10,000 populations.

**Table-32 : Number of beds in medical institutions in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)
1	2	3
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part	9
<b>District: Mumbai</b>		<b>9</b>

Table-33 gives the proportion of slum population in towns. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) has reported 49.38 percent of population as slum population.

**Table-33 : Proportion of slum population in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of the town having slum	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	9356962	4620654	49.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>9356962</b>	<b>4620654</b>	<b>49.38</b>

Table-34 gives three most important commodities manufactured in towns. Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part) has reported Readymade Garments, Chemicals, Petroleum as the three most important commodities manufactured.

**Table-34 : Most important commodity manufactured in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured
1	2	3
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part	Readymade Garments, Chemicals, Petroleum

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## **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 historians 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 Suburban District four important fairs are held every year.

### **Mahashivaratri Fair**

This fair is held on Magh Vad. 14 at Kanheri Caves, Borivali. It lasts for one day only. Kanheri Caves are located at about 12 kms north of Borivali railway station. Buses are regularly plying from Borivali to the caves. Persons belonging to the Kamathi community who are generally construction workers mainly visit the fair. They worship Bheema, second of the Pandavas who according to the belief once lived in one of the caves.

### **Ganesh Chaturthi Festival**

Ganesh Chaturthi festival is celebrated in a grand scale in all over Mumbai

### **Mount Mary Fair**

Mount Mary Fair is held at Bandra in honour of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, and is celebrated during the octave (Sunday to Sunday) following the feast on the 8th of September. The Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, popularly known as Mount Mary, is one of the most famous Christian Shrines in India. It is situated on a hill-top, the Church with its twin spires soaring into the sky can be seen from the train passing through the Mahim creek.

The fair is held for eight days. Devine services in the form of masses are conducted daily. Devotees come to pray and make their thanks giving prayers. Most of the pilgrims to this shrine are from Mumbai and the surrounding areas.

### **Mount Poisar Fair**

Mount Poisar fair and the feast of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception is held at Borivali in honour of the Mother of God, Mary who was conceived without the stain of Adam's Sin. The fair is held at the Church of Mount Poisar on the Sunday following the 8th December every year and lasts for a day.

The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception is situated at village Mandapeshwar and buses ply between Borivali railway station and the church regularly, the distance being about 2 kms. Thousands of devotees attend the fair, mostly from Mumbai and Thane Districts. Besides these major fairs numerous minor fairs are also held in Mumbai Suburban District.

### **Places of Tourist Importance**

Over the years Mumbai has developed into a megapolis with multi-racial, multi-linguistic, multi-cultural population living in harmony. It has become industrialist's haven and movie makers Bollywood.

The tourists visiting this place have been regularly attracted by the dazzling shopping arcades, exciting sport activities, nightclubs and discotheques, theatres and the picnic spots. A brief account of tourist's places is presented below:

#### **Sanjay Gandhi Park (National Park)**

This park, covered by a vast area is situated in Borivali. It takes the visitor very close to the nature. It has been developed into a holiday resort and place of tourist interest with a lion safari park. The lion park extends over an area of about 13 hectares. Besides the lion park, a children's recreation park and a mini railway train is also provided by the authorities.

#### **Vihar and Powai Lake**

These lakes serve as a source of water supply to the city. Here beautiful parks and shady groves surround water bodies. The local people and foreigners frequent these picnic spots.

#### **Amusement Parks**

**Essel World** – It is located at Gorai village, Borivali. It is a children's paradise. Children along with the elders love to visit this place and have a fun.

**Fantasy Land** – Same in the line of Essel world, it has a variety of entertainment games for children. It is located at Jogeshwari, Western Suburb.

Apart from these spots, film city, the entertainment industry's heart where most of the Hindi motion pictures are filmed, the famous beaches such as Gorai beach, Manori beach, Erangal beach, Juhu beach, Madh Island etc. are located in this District.

#### **Major characteristics of the district – Contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district.**

Mumbai has immensely contributed towards the building of modern India. Numerous political, social, cultural and economic events/movements 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 industries located here produce commodities like Cloth, Chemicals, Paint, Fertilizer, Engineering goods, Printing, Oil, Soap, Plastic etc. It is also the important centre for production of Hindi Motion Pictures

and tele-series. The Goregaon film city is located in this district. The Natural gas and mineral Oil produced at Bombay High supplied to Mumbai refineries, which are located in Mumbai Suburban district through pipelines. The Bandra-Kurla complex is being developed as the new business district of Mumbai Suburban district.

Cultural diversity is one of the major characteristics of the district. The cultural activities are preserved by local populace especially by 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 or 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. 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. Mumbai has given many national and international players to the Nation.

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## 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 District 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:

**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:

Population	Class	Population	Class
100,000 and above	I	10,000 – 19,999	IV
50,000 – 99,999	II	5,000 – 9,999	V
20,000 – 49,999	III	Below - 5,000	VI

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

Civic Status	Codes	Civic Status	Codes
i-Municipal Corporation	M.Corp.	xii – Notified Town Area	NTA
ii-Municipal Committee	MC	xiii – Industrial Notified Area	INA
iii-Municipal Council	M Cl	xiv – Industrial Township	ITS
iv-City Municipal Council	CMC	xv – Township	TS
v-Town Municipal Council	TMC	xvi – Town Panchayat	TP
vi- Municipal Board	MB	xvii – Nagar Panchayat	NP
Vii –Municipality	M	xviii – Town Committee/ Town	TC

Civic Status	Codes	Civic Status	Codes
		Area Committee	
viii- Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB	xix – Small Town Committee	ST
ix- Notified Area	NA	xx – Estate Office	EO
x –Notified Town	NT	xxi –Gram Panchayat	GP
xi - Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC	xxii – Census Town	CT

**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:

System of drainage(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):-

Over Head Tank	OHT
Service Reservoir	SR
River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
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.

**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:-T he 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.

**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.

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# **TOWN DIRECTORY**

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**(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:

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

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

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

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:

<u>System of drainage</u>	<u>Codes</u>
Open drains	OD
Closed drains	CD
Both drains	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):-

(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.

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**STATEMENT -****Status and**

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Islands etc.	Name of CD block	Area (sq. Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part, M Corp.	275189999802794	--	--	446
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**I****Growth History**

Number of households including houseless households (2011 Census)	Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of				Sr. No.
			1901	1911	1921	1931	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1

2105604      583302      104560      91136 (0)      124907 (37.1)      171249 (37.1)      181115 (5.8)      1

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**STATEMENT -  
Status and**

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of					
		1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19

1	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) Part, M Corp.	285068 (57.4)	637882 (123.8)	1380123 (116.4)	2900197 (110.1)	4958365 (71)	6751002 (36.2)
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**I****Growth History**

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		Density (2011 Census)	Sex ratio			Sr. No.
2001	2011		1991	2001	2011	
20	21	22	23	24	25	1

8640419 (28)

9356962 (8.3)

20980

831

822

860

1

**STATEMENT-**  
**Physical Aspects and Location of Towns,**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance (in kms.) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	2258	38.8	12.2	Greater Mumbai (0)	Greater Mumbai (0)
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**II****2009**

Name of and road distance (in kms.) from			Railway station	Bus route	Sr. No.
Sub-Division/ 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			
8	9	10	11	12	1

-

Thane (35)

Thane (35)

Greater Mumbai (0)

Greater Mumbai (0)

1

**STATEMENT -  
Civic and other Amenities,**

Sr.No.	Name of Town	Road length (in kms.)	System of drainage				Number of latrines			
			Open (OD)	Closed (CD)	Both - Open & Closed (BD)	Nil	Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	1012.1			BD		31	731680	0	3336

\*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 @Two major source only

**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  
**O:** Others  
**OHT:** Over head Tank  
**SR:** Service Reservoir  
**RIG:** River Infiltration Gallery  
**BWP:** Bore Well Pumping system  
**PT:** Pressure Tank  
**N\A,NA,N.A.:** Not Available

**III**

**2009**

Protected water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (Number of connections)					Sr.No.
Source of supply (Codes) @	System of storage with capacity in kilo litres (along with Codes) @		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1

TT,UW	SR(258810),OHT(23)	Yes	1508494	10767	28875	64310	192	1
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**STATEMENT -  
Medical Facilities,**

Sr.No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)				
		Hospitals (Allopathic & Others)	Dispensaries / Health Center	Family Welfare Center	Maternity and Child Welfare Center	Maternity Homes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	26(2333)	196(0)	25(30)	99(102)	134(6016)
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\*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**

No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)					Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home (Numbers)	Medicine Shop (Numbers)	Sr.No.
T.B.Hospital/ Clinic	Nursing Homes	Veterinary Hospital	Mobile Health Clinic	Others etc.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1

17(200)

19(150)

4(0)

2(0)

N.A.

11

1406

1

**STATEMENT-****Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities,**

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*						
		Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior Secondary school	Arts/ Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	1766	1640	1154	324	59	5	8

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\*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

V

2009

Number of Educational Facilities*						Sr. No.
Management Institute/ colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training institutions	Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center)	Special School for Disabled	Others	
10	11	12	13	14	15	1

10

11

56

82

14

100

1

**STATEMENT-****Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities,**

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities			
		No. of Orphange Home	Working women's hostles	No. of Old Age Home	Stadium
1	2	16	17	18	19

1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	6	8	2	62
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V

2009

Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities				Sr. No.
Cinema Theatre	Auditorium/ Community halls	Public libraries	Reading rooms	
20	21	22	23	1

82

67

11

78

1

**STATEMENT -  
Industry and Banking,**

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities manufactured		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5

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1	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Readymade Garments	Chemicals	Petroleum
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**VI**  
**2009**

Number of banks			Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Sr. No.
Nationalised Bank	Private Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank			
6	7	8	9	10	1

493	529	509	4	108	1
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**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramabai Nagar	Yes	1182	5188	1.00
2	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jai Malhar Sevanagar Ghatkopar	Yes	207	940	0.50
3	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Panchashil Nagar Bhatwadi	Yes	415	2100	1.00
4	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shiv Sandesh Chawl	No	47	210	0.02
5	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Yeshvant Nagar Vikroli	Yes	199	944	0.50
6	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pawarwadi Ambedkar Nagar, Bhat Wadi	Yes	575	2520	1.00
7	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sidharth Nagar Bhatwadi	Yes	808	3544	1.00
8	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saibaba Nagar	Yes	119	540	0.50
9	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Amrut Nagar Tambenagar Ghatkopar	Yes	235	1228	0.50
10	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Lower Depo Pada, Vokroli	Yes	1067	5056	1.00
11	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramaji Nagar, Hanuman Nagar Bhatwadi	Yes	1524	6688	1.00
12	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	L Ward Slum Area	No	127348	584523	165.00
13	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	F/S Mahashvari Mandir	Yes	25	110	0.02
14	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maheshvari Mandir	Yes	25	110	0.02
15	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivneri Tekadi	Yes	75	356	0.02
16	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mu. Kamgar Zopadi Two	Yes	20	88	0.03
17	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramdut Patra Shed	Yes	19	84	0.03
18	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shahyadri Coloney	Yes	83	376	0.02
19	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhabholkar Addada	Yes	506	2300	1.00
20	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanuman Nagar	Yes	67	292	0.02
21	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhau Shinde Patra Chawl	Yes	65	284	0.02
22	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mahatma Gandhi Vistar	Yes	821	3600	0.70
23	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mahatma Gandhi Vasahat	Yes	456	2000	1.00
24	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chandika Sansthan	Yes	102	444	0.50
25	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramlaxman Tekadi	Yes	179	844	0.50
26	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	New Shivaji Nagar	Yes	84	380	0.02
27	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	New Shivaji Nagar	Yes	83	380	0.02
28	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanuman Tekadi	Yes	54	220	0.02
29	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Katra Devi	Yes	123	556	0.50
30	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tejukatha Tekadi	Yes	92	437	0.50
31	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saisadan And Maheshvari Vasahat Saibaba Path	Yes	118	518	0.50
32	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tavaripada	Yes	403	2060	0.50
33	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Meghwadi	Yes	19	86	0.03
34	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Punam Park	No	17	81	0.03
35	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	G.D. Ambekar	No	23	108	0.02
36	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jijamata Zopadpatrti	No	3802	16690	2.00



VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
				55	169	0	2	3	355	1051	95	0	1
				10	31	0	1	1	63	184	45	0	2
				23	69	0	2	2	125	369	95	0	3
	CD			3	6	0	0	1	15	42	0	0	4
		BD		10	31	0	0	1	60	177	45	0	5
		BD		27	82	0	0	1	173	512	95	0	6
		BD		38	116	0	0	2	243	719	95	0	7
		BD		6	15	0	0	1	36	106	45	0	8
		BD		13	32	0	0	2	71	209	30	0	9
		BD		54	165	0	0	1	320	949	95	0	10
	CD			71	218	0	0	0	458	1355	95	0	11
		BD		167	1086	0	1227	1182	104172	118842	16500	167	12
		BD		2	3	0	0	0	8	23	0	0	13
		BD		2	3	0	0	0	8	23	0	0	14
		BD		4	12	0	0	0	23	67	0	0	15
		BD		1	3	0	0	0	6	18	2	0	16
		BD		1	3	0	0	0	6	17	2	0	17
		BD		4	13	0	0	0	25	74	0	0	18
		BD		25	2	0	0	0	152	450	95	0	19
		BD		4	1	0	0	0	21	60	0	0	20
		BD		3	8	0	0	0	20	58	0	0	21
		BD		38	1	0	0	0	247	730	60	0	22
		BD		22	1	0	0	0	137	406	95	0	23
		BD		5	2	0	0	0	31	91	30	0	24
		BD		9	3	0	0	0	54	160	45	0	25
		BD		4	1	0	0	0	26	75	0	0	26
		BD		4	1	0	0	0	25	74	0	0	27
		BD		3	1	0	0	0	17	48	0	0	28
		BD		6	7	0	0	0	37	110	45	0	29
		BD		5	1	0	0	0	28	82	30	0	30
		BD		6	1	0	0	0	36	105	45	0	31
		BD		22	1	0	0	0	121	359	30	0	32
		BD		1	1	0	0	0	6	17	2	0	33
		BD		1	1	0	0	0	6	16	2	0	34
		BD		2	2	0	0	0	7	21	0	0	35
		BD		176	1	0	0	0	1141	3380	175	0	36

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Parshuram Nagar Kalachauki	No	965	4233	1.00
38	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kamgar Chawl	No	126	567	0.50
39	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Raigad Nagar Kalachauki	No	77	347	0.02
40	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Lalitkala Zopadpatti, Kalachauki	No	16	75	0.03
41	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Wesatern India Zopadpatti Kala Chauki	No	210	921	0.50
42	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chatai Chawl Kalachauki	No	618	2711	0.70
43	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Wadiya Godown	No	131	594	0.50
44	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Zakeriya Bander T.J. Rd.	No	1043	5637	1.00
45	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar Kolsa Bander Shivadi E	No	1311	5751	1.00
46	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Foxberi Cross Rd. Shivadi E	No	278	1220	0.50
47	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Amanshanti Nagar	No	86	374	0.02
48	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Fosberi Rd. Cottongreen E.	No	665	2917	0.70
49	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jai Shriram Nagar Ray Road	No	436	2074	0.70
50	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hatmat Coloney	Yes	132	543	0.50
51	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivsena Nagari Shakha	Yes	548	2608	0.70
52	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	T.B. Hopital Samor Footpath	No	420	2000	0.70
53	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hitvardhak Nagar G Ward	Yes	536	2539	0.70
54	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Amba Chawl King Compound	Yes	92	532	0.50
55	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maharashtra Zopadi Paramanand Wadi	Yes	77	350	0.50
56	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Marwadi Wadi Three ,Four	Yes	408	2040	0.70
57	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nagar S.Lanjekar Rd.	Yes	899	3945	0.70
58	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vageshvari Nagar Lanjekar Marg	Yes	1010	4783	0.70
59	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Baiganwadi Mankhurd, Deonar, Cheetah Camp Etc	Yes	118600	580000	12.00
60	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chembur	Yes	116	550	0.50
61	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gavanpada	No	916	4020	0.70
62	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambedkarnagar	No	1611	7068	1.00
63	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Navgharpada	No	987	4550	1.00
64	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Avachit Wadi Roshanlal Chawl	No	254	1210	1.00
65	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Patilwadi	No	206	980	0.50
66	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gavade Vikas	No	132	600	0.50
67	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Patra Chawl	No	433	1900	1.00
68	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nanepada Gaon	No	1379	6380	1.00
69	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Navghar Tata Coloney	No	955	4550	1.00
70	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sajjan Wadi	No	164	780	0.50
71	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Railwayline Subway R.P.F.	No	302	1439	1.00
72	I.Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indiranagar One	No	744	3265	1.00

VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		45	1	0	0	0	290	858	95	0	37
		BD		6	1	0	0	0	38	112	45	0	38
		BD		4	1	0	0	0	24	69	0	0	39
		BD		1	1	0	0	0	5	15	2	0	40
		BD		10	1	0	0	0	63	187	45	0	41
		BD		29	1	0	0	0	186	550	60	0	42
		BD		7	1	0	0	0	40	117	45	0	43
		BD		60	1	0	0	0	313	928	95	0	44
		BD		61	185	0	0	0	394	1166	95	0	45
		BD		13	40	0	0	0	84	248	30	0	46
		BD		4	12	0	0	0	26	77	0	0	47
		BD		31	93	0	0	0	200	592	60	0	48
		BD		22	67	0	0	2	131	388	60	0	49
		BD		6	21	0	0	0	40	118	45	0	50
		BD		28	69	0	0	4	165	488	60	0	51
		BD		22	65	0	0	1	126	374	60	0	52
		BD		27	67	0	0	0	161	477	60	0	53
		BD		6	16	0	0	2	28	82	45	0	54
		BD		4	17	0	0	1	24	69	30	0	55
		BD		22	89	0	0	1	123	363	60	0	56
		BD		42	109	0	0	2	270	800	60	0	57
		BD		51	127	0	0	1	303	898	60	0	58
		BD		1086	30449	0	22	240	17591	107926	480	0	59
OD				6	16	0	36	0	35	104	45	0	60
		BD		43	105	0	0	5	91	815	60	0	61
		BD		75	156	0	1	2	160	1432	95	0	62
		BD		48	94	0	0	3	98	878	95	0	63
		BD		13	49	0	0	4	26	226	95	0	64
		BD		11	24	0	0	4	21	184	45	0	65
		BD		7	19	0	0	4	14	118	45	0	66
		BD		20	50	0	0	3	43	385	95	0	67
		BD		68	175	0	1	4	137	1226	95	0	68
		BD		48	94	0	1	4	95	849	95	0	69
		BD		9	20	0	0	2	17	146	45	0	70
		BD		16	47	0	0	2	30	269	95	0	71
		BD		35	170	0	1	4	74	662	95	0	72

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Naik Wadi Janata Vikas Nagar	No	486	2131	1.00
74	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar Two, Three	No	3361	14750	1.50
75	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambedkar Nagar	No	1343	7068	1.00
76	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shankar Bhuvan	No	99	449	1.00
77	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Babu Jagjivandas Ram Nagar	No	1876	8232	1.00
78	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Azad Nagar	No	945	4145	1.00
79	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Javahar Tolkiies, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar	No	353	1680	1.00
80	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Olad Eainad Nagar	No	1049	4968	1.00
81	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramgad	No	1259	6000	1.00
82	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tambe Chawl	No	25	110	0.10
83	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shinde Wadi	No	32	150	1.00
84	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhanoshi Pada	No	179	812	0.50
85	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vishva Shanti Shakar Nagar	No	207	986	0.50
86	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Harijan Coloney	No	320	1310	1.00
87	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jummataili Chawl	No	187	850	0.50
88	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nilkant Nagar	No	299	1425	1.00
89	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shrikrushna Nagar	No	75	325	1.00
90	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tegappa Proparty	No	17	80	0.03
91	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Amarnagar	No	1711	7509	1.00
92	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Khindipada	No	681	2987	1.00
93	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shambhaji Nagar	No	991	4346	1.00
94	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanumanpada	No	1731	7595	1.00
95	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mulund Coloney	No	843	3700	1.00
96	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Panshil Nagar	No	531	2328	1.00
97	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganeshpada	No	608	2667	1.00
98	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramabai Pada	No	285	1295	1.00
99	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sainath Wadi	No	158	750	0.50
100	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Malbarhill	No	315	1500	1.00
101	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Moti Nagar	No	117	530	0.50
102	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shankar Tekadi	No	858	4159	1.00
103	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jagruti Society	Yes	1026	4500	1.00
104	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mogarapada Mase Wadi	Yes	697	3300	1.00
105	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sahargaon/Marol Pipe Line	Yes	13183	57869	5.00
106	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Arekhar Mandir Mage	No	38	177	1.00
107	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gogi Nagar, Indiranagar	No	4273	18755	1.50
108	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sunder Nagar	Yes	1532	6725	1.00

VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		23	67	0	0	2	49	432	95	0	73
		BD		156	337	0	2	10	333	2988	95	0	74
		BD		75	156	0	1	4	133	1194	95	0	75
	CD			5	15	0	0	1	10	88	95	0	76
		BD		87	218	0	1	5	186	1668	95	0	77
		BD		44	111	0	1	5	94	840	95	0	78
		BD		18	42	0	1	4	35	314	95	0	79
		BD		53	116	0	0	6	104	933	95	0	80
		BD		64	156	0	0	20	125	1119	95	0	81
		BD		2	3	0	0	2	3	23	6	0	82
		BD		2	4	0	0	1	4	29	95	0	83
		BD		9	25	0	0	3	18	160	45	0	84
		BD		11	29	0	0	4	21	184	45	0	85
		BD		14	35	0	0	3	32	285	95	0	86
		BD		9	23	0	0	4	19	167	45	0	87
		BD		15	38	0	0	3	30	266	95	0	88
		BD		4	9	0	0	2	8	67	95	0	89
		BD		1	2	0	0	2	2	16	2	0	90
		BD		80	307	0	3	6	170	1521	95	0	91
		BD		32	95	0	0	5	68	606	95	0	92
		BD		46	108	0	1	4	99	881	95	0	93
		BD		80	195	0	1	6	172	1539	95	0	94
		BD		39	112	0	1	6	84	750	95	0	95
		BD		25	29	0	0	4	53	472	95	0	96
		BD		29	31	0	0	0	61	541	95	0	97
		BD		14	28	0	0	4	29	254	95	0	98
		BD		8	20	0	0	3	16	141	45	0	99
		BD		16	65	0	0	8	32	280	95	0	100
		BD		6	14	0	0	2	12	104	45	0	101
		BD		44	103	0	0	8	85	763	95	0	102
	CD			48	85	0	3	0	600	912	95	0	103
		BD		35	78	0	0	0	600	620	95	0	104
	CD			610	916	0	0	75	1306	11718	95	0	105
	CD			2	5	0	0	1	12	34	95	0	106
	CD			198	488	0	0	1	1282	3798	95	0	107
	CD			71	750	0	0	1	460	1362	95	0	108

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
109	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Balgovind Nagar	Yes	263	1250	1.00
110	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shubhash Nagar (I)	Yes	650	3740	1.00
111	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tripathi Nagar Ramnath Yadav Chawl	Yes	2066	9065	1.00
112	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Durga Nagar	Yes	1367	6210	1.00
113	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sariput Nagar Prajapur Pada	Yes	1357	5955	1.00
114	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Durga Seva Sangh	Yes	1094	5210	1.00
115	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sarvodayanagar/E	Yes	1370	6225	1.00
116	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kokan Nagar	Yes	250	1225	1.00
117	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Midc Health Center	Yes	21343	93688	4.50
118	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Marol H.P.	Yes	17901	78582	3.50
119	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Baman Wada, Kabir Kar	Yes	14834	65118	4.00
120	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shankar Wadi	Yes	747	3560	1.00
121	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mogarapada	Yes	774	3750	1.00
122	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mogara Pada K/E	Yes	692	3295	1.00
123	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Parasi Panchayat Rd. Ambewadi	Yes	800	3509	1.00
124	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivaji Nagar Pump House	Yes	990	4500	1.00
125	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hind Nagar/Ambewadi	Yes	835	3791	1.00
126	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hindu Friends Society	Yes	1039	4720	1.00
127	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Santosh Nagar P/N	No	6846	30050	2.50
128	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bmc Colony	Yes	5135	22540	2.50
129	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tushar Hill	Yes	2842	12475	1.50
130	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivshai	Yes	4245	18634	1.50
131	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Muttumari	No	1523	7215	1.00
132	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	New Ratoji	Yes	829	3975	1.00
133	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kharodi Gaon	Yes	525	2500	1.00
134	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Akashwani Azaminagar	Yes	4092	19500	1.50
135	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Akashwani Azaminagar I	Yes	3630	17300	1.50
136	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ali Talav Hanuman Zopadi	Yes	1783	8495	1.00
137	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Juleswadi	Yes	660	3000	2.00
138	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Buddha Nagar	No	441	2100	2.00
139	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	O.C.C.	Yes	5191	22785	2.50
140	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	New Collector Compound	Yes	14933	65553	4.50
141	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhim Nagar	Yes	2353	11213	1.50
142	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambodawadi	No	6085	28836	2.50
143	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	M.H.B.Coloney	Yes	2889	12680	1.50
144	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Raipada/Surajbhuvan	No	714	3400	1.00

**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
	CD			14	33	0	0	1	79	234	95	0	109
	CD			40	98	0	0	1	195	578	95	0	110
	CD			96	236	0	0	1	620	1837	95	0	111
	CD			66	162	0	0	1	410	1215	95	0	112
	CD			63	155	0	0	0	407	1207	95	0	113
	CD			55	66	0	0	1	329	973	95	0	114
	CD			66	204	0	0	1	411	1218	95	0	115
	CD			13	39	0	0	1	75	223	95	0	116
	CD			987	1744	0	1	110	4009	18970	107	0	117
	CD			828	755	0	0	1	1773	15911	95	0	118
		BD		686	1411	0	0	95	1469	13185	80	0	119
OD				38	80	0	5	0	611	664	95	0	120
		BD		40	90	0	0	16	233	688	95	0	121
		BD		35	71	0	2	3	545	616	95	0	122
		BD		37	91	0	0	3	700	712	95	0	123
		BD		48	117	0	0	5	900	880	95	0	124
		BD		40	108	0	0	4	668	743	95	0	125
		BD		50	123	0	0	9	940	924	95	0	126
	CD			317	240	0	0	15	5477	6085	95	1000	127
		BD		238	587	0	14	14	1540	4564	95	0	128
		BD		132	322	0	0	54	282	2526	95	0	129
	CD			197	1	0	0	0	2560	3773	95	0	130
OD				76	182	0	3	0	457	1354	95	0	131
OD				42	81	0	0	6	249	737	95	0	132
OD				27	1	0	0	1	158	467	95	0	133
OD				206	455	0	0	10	1228	3637	95	0	134
OD				183	416	0	0	10	1089	3227	95	0	135
OD				90	150	0	0	3	535	1585	95	0	136
		BD		32	194	0	2	5	66	587	175	0	137
OD				23	156	0	2	2	44	392	175	0	138
		BD		240	554	0	0	48	4261	4614	95	0	139
		BD		691	1707	0	0	520	6500	13273	95	0	140
		BD		119	359	0	0	46	1136	2092	95	0	141
OD				304	756	0	8	8	1825	5409	95	0	142
		BD		134	333	0	1	50	1510	2568	95	0	143
		BD		36	15	0	25	400	375	635	95	0	144

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
145	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Salvi Chawl	Yes	2267	10742	4.00
146	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Somwar Bazar	No	2203	10500	2.00
147	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhandarwada/Kumbharwada	No	1650	7500	1.00
148	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	S.V.Road Somwar Bazar	No	810	3858	2.00
149	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivgami Ambedkar	Yes	2637	12568	1.50
150	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sarasvati Chauk Valmiki Nagar	No	381	1728	1.00
151	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rahul Nagar New, Old	No	1645	7218	1.00
152	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jai Bhavani Chauk	No	254	1154	1.00
153	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gandhi Nagar	No	40	180	1.00
154	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nahur Gavthan	No	66	300	1.00
155	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shanti Nagar	No	150	680	0.50
156	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tiwari Chawl	No	63	285	1.00
157	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Aziz Compound	No	55	250	1.00
158	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gavani Pada	No	108	490	1.00
159	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shriram Nagar	No	240	1200	1.00
160	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Asha Sushila Ansari Chawl	No	24	110	0.10
161	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ghati Pada	No	475	2085	1.00
162	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Panekar Chawl	No	138	565	0.50
163	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nagsen Nagar	No	319	1400	1.00
164	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Pada	No	116	505	0.50
165	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nalpada	No	175	810	0.50
166	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vijay Nagar	No	131	620	0.50
167	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shastrinagar	No	524	2300	1.00
168	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Punjabi Chawl Santoshi Chawl	No	273	1299	1.00
169	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nehru Nagar	No	78	370	1.00
170	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Keshav Pada	No	402	1850	1.00
171	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mulund Colony Wagharipada	No	101	425	1.00
172	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	E.S.I.S. Dispensary	No	423	1855	1.00
173	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shriram Nagar Two	No	208	960	0.50
174	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Samisha Nagar	No	168	800	0.50
175	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Police Line T/Ward	No	342	1710	1.00
176	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Udaya Nagar	No	331	1450	1.00
177	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kadam Pada	No	357	1700	1.00
178	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Salpadevi Sadan	No	312	1369	1.00
179	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Salfadevi Pada	No	454	2268	1.00
180	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Walika Bai Chawl	No	110	520	0.50



**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- unity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		114	12	0	32	575	422	2015	34	0	145
		BD		111	6	0	118	400	964	1959	175	72	146
		BD		79	4	0	122	800	928	1467	95	74	147
		BD		41	8	0	103	500	575	720	175	30	148
OD				133	409	0	0	1	791	2344	95	0	149
		BD		19	46	0	0	6	38	339	95	0	150
		BD		76	120	0	0	6	163	1463	95	0	151
		BD		13	39	0	0	3	26	226	95	0	152
		BD		2	5	0	0	2	4	36	95	0	153
		BD		4	8	0	0	2	7	59	95	0	154
		BD		8	18	0	0	3	15	134	45	0	155
		BD		3	8	0	0	2	7	56	95	0	156
		BD		3	6	0	0	3	6	49	95	0	157
		BD		6	14	0	0	3	11	96	95	0	158
		BD		13	31	0	0	5	24	214	95	0	159
		BD		2	3	0	0	2	3	22	6	0	160
		BD		22	55	0	0	4	48	423	95	0	161
		BD		6	15	0	0	2	14	123	45	0	162
		BD		15	37	0	0	3	32	284	95	0	163
		BD		6	14	0	0	1	12	104	45	0	164
		BD		9	21	0	0	2	18	156	45	0	165
		BD		7	17	0	0	1	13	117	45	0	166
		BD		25	62	0	0	0	52	466	95	0	167
		BD		14	35	0	0	2	28	243	95	0	168
		BD		4	11	0	0	1	8	70	95	0	169
		BD		20	59	0	0	2	40	358	95	0	170
		BD		5	12	0	0	1	10	90	95	0	171
		BD		20	49	0	0	2	127	376	95	0	172
		BD		11	25	0	0	2	21	185	45	0	173
		BD		9	21	0	0	1	17	150	45	0	174
		BD		18	39	0	0	2	34	304	95	0	175
		BD		16	38	0	0	2	33	295	95	0	176
		BD		18	39	0	0	4	36	318	95	0	177
		BD		15	36	0	0	6	31	278	95	0	178
		BD		24	59	0	0	2	45	404	95	0	179
		BD		6	13	0	0	1	11	98	45	0	180

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
181	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	P And T Coloney	No	505	2216	1.00
182	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Coloney	No	456	2100	1.00
183	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ashoknagar	No	668	2931	1.00
184	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gautam Nagar	No	712	3125	1.00
185	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhim Wadi	No	740	3248	1.00
186	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Lande Wadi	No	1638	7187	1.00
187	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Siddharth Nagar One	No	1170	5135	1.00
188	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Panchsheel Old Mulund	No	1265	5550	1.00
189	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maharashtra Nagar	Yes	677	3132	1.00
190	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shashtri Nagar	Yes	655	3800	1.00
191	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Narnis Nagar	Yes	2043	8968	3.00
192	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kudeshvari	Yes	989	4558	1.00
193	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jandarvan	Yes	1341	6708	1.00
194	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Danda Loket	Yes	86	390	1.00
195	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sherali Raman	Yes	52	235	1.00
196	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Payari Nagar	Yes	180	854	0.50
197	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	New Janata Coloney Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	391	1863	1.00
198	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Danda Moker	Yes	109	495	1.00
199	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Khot Wadi, Garodiya Estate	Yes	159	720	0.50
200	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shastri Nagar H/E	Yes	3133	13751	1.50
201	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Priya Estate	Yes	388	1700	3.00
202	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Azad Nagar H.E.	Yes	456	2000	1.00
203	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar H E	Yes	695	3050	1.00
204	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maneypada	Yes	759	3330	1.00
205	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hasmugra Rd.	Yes	3873	17000	1.50
206	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Yogiraj Ashram	Yes	411	1800	1.00
207	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kalina Don Ger	Yes	4752	22000	2.50
208	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chirekhan Nagar	Yes	357	1700	1.00
209	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kadam Wadi	Yes	525	2500	1.00
210	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chunnabhatti	Yes	760	3500	2.00
211	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shiv Nagar	Yes	795	3975	1.00
212	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jambhalipada	Yes	1294	6165	2.00
213	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Adarsha Nagar	Yes	235	1120	1.00
214	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kolavari V Lane	Yes	874	3970	1.00
215	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ram Mandir	Yes	357	1700	1.00
216	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kalina Masjit	Yes	264	1200	1.00

**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		24	58	0	0	2	50	449	95	0	181
		BD		23	55	0	0	3	137	406	95	0	182
		BD		31	86	0	1	2	67	594	95	0	183
		BD		33	82	0	0	3	214	633	95	0	184
		BD		35	87	0	0	4	74	658	95	0	185
		BD		76	93	0	1	4	163	1456	95	0	186
		BD		55	131	0	0	6	116	1040	95	0	187
		BD		59	66	0	0	4	126	1125	95	0	188
		BD		33	68	0	10	12	500	602	95	0	189
		BD		40	99	0	10	12	524	583	95	0	190
		BD		95	146	0	10	12	613	1816	2	0	191
		BD		48	117	0	10	12	297	880	95	0	192
		BD		71	124	0	10	0	403	1192	95	0	193
		BD		5	10	0	0	0	26	77	95	0	194
		BD		3	10	0	0	0	16	47	95	0	195
		BD		9	10	0	0	0	18	160	45	16	196
		BD		20	28	0	10	12	118	348	95	0	197
		BD		6	10	0	0	0	33	97	95	0	198
		BD		8	22	0	10	12	48	142	45	0	199
		BD		145	358	0	4	0	2750	2785	95	0	200
		BD		18	65	0	3	20	311	345	0	0	201
		BD		22	130	0	4	0	365	406	95	0	202
		BD		33	99	0	0	2	556	618	95	0	203
		BD		36	87	0	0	30	600	675	95	0	204
		BD		179	650	0	0	7	3099	3443	95	0	205
		BD		19	78	0	0	10	329	366	95	0	206
		BD		232	1560	0	0	10	1100	4224	95	0	207
		BD		18	65	0	0	12	286	318	95	0	208
		BD		27	115	0	0	10	420	467	95	0	209
		BD		11	260	0	0	10	608	676	175	0	210
		BD		42	104	0	0	47	636	707	95	0	211
		BD		65	161	0	0	40	1200	1151	175	0	212
		BD		12	39	0	0	9	188	209	95	0	213
		BD		42	104	0	0	45	794	777	95	0	214
		BD		18	52	0	0	9	286	318	95	0	215
		BD		13	91	0	0	3	212	235	95	0	216

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
217	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Madras Wadi	Yes	6151	27000	2.50
218	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar	Yes	283	1345	1.00
219	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Lasunwadi	Yes	2532	12000	1.50
220	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kaju Wadi	Yes	633	3000	1.00
221	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Subhash Nagar	Yes	7120	31252	2.50
222	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Milind Nagar	Yes	231	1100	1.00
223	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mosambi Tabela	Yes	231	1100	1.00
224	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nagsdevi Chawl	Yes	2728	13000	1.50
225	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Wagariwada	Yes	3417	15000	1.50
226	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Navjivan	Yes	220	1000	1.00
227	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pragatinagar	Yes	630	3000	1.00
228	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhobi Ghat	Yes	2518	12000	1.50
229	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sevanagar	Yes	250	1200	1.00
230	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Asha Nagar	Yes	600	3000	1.00
231	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Davri Nagar	Yes	4752	22000	3.00
232	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Agripada	Yes	330	1500	1.00
233	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nalu Club	Yes	1688	8000	1.00
234	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Five Road	Yes	252	1200	1.00
235	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanuman Tekadi	No	154	700	0.50
236	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Seven Rashta	Yes	126	600	0.50
237	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Golibar Naka	Yes	1556	7200	1.00
238	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maratha Coloney	Yes	1238	5900	1.00
239	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maratha Coloney	Yes	1000	5900	2.00
240	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Teen Bangala	Yes	7158	33000	2.50
241	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rajiv Nagar	Yes	1436	6300	1.00
242	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Adersh Nagar	No	180	900	0.50
243	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Deepak Wadi	Yes	6493	28500	2.50
244	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Teen Bhartiya	Yes	110	500	1.00
245	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ahiso Nagar	Yes	1000	5000	1.00
246	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sanjay Gandhi Nagar	Yes	1495	6888	1.00
247	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shubhash Nagar	Yes	1469	7000	1.00
248	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saikrupa	Yes	3417	15000	1.50
249	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saikrupa	Yes	3417	15000	1.50
250	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar H/E	No	296	1345	1.00
251	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Reserch Coloney	Yes	2734	12000	1.50
252	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gautam Sevasang	Yes	600	2500	1.00

VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		285	650	0	0	5	5000	5468	95	0	217
		BD		15	35	0	0	12	227	252	95	0	218
		BD		127	390	0	0	4	2026	2251	95	0	219
		BD		32	163	0	0	4	507	563	95	0	220
		BD		329	156	0	0	5	1200	6329	95	0	221
		BD		12	33	0	0	4	185	206	95	0	222
		BD		12	65	0	0	2	185	206	95	0	223
		BD		137	390	0	0	6	2500	2425	95	0	224
		BD		158	780	0	0	8	2734	3038	95	0	225
		BD		11	104	0	0	8	176	196	95	0	226
		BD		32	91	0	0	6	504	560	95	0	227
		BD		127	650	0	0	120	2015	2238	95	0	228
		BD		13	26	0	0	7	200	223	95	0	229
		BD		32	130	0	0	12	480	534	95	0	230
		BD		232	572	0	0	25	4000	4224	0	0	231
		BD		16	130	0	0	12	264	294	95	0	232
		BD		85	650	0	0	20	1351	1501	95	0	233
		BD		13	65	0	0	2	202	224	95	0	234
	CD			8	19	0	0	0	47	137	45	0	235
		BD		7	16	0	0	5	65	112	45	0	236
		BD		76	195	0	0	50	1400	1383	95	0	237
		BD		63	130	0	0	55	900	1101	95	0	238
		BD		63	130	0	0	55	900	889	175	0	239
		BD		348	111	0	0	30	800	6363	95	0	240
		BD		67	104	0	0	40	800	1277	95	0	241
		BD		10	26	0	0	10	144	160	45	0	242
		BD		300	78	0	0	20	643	5771	95	0	243
	CD			6	26	0	0	0	33	98	95	0	244
	CD			53	78	0	0	2	590	889	95	0	245
OD				73	128	0	0	70	984	1329	95	0	246
		BD		74	130	0	0	9	950	1306	95	0	247
		BD		158	46	0	0	9	345	3038	95	0	248
		BD		158	46	0	0	9	345	3038	95	0	249
OD				15	37	0	0	50	270	264	95	0	250
		BD		127	390	0	0	20	2187	2430	95	0	251
OD				27	20	0	0	10	140	534	95	0	252

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
253	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shastri Nagar Two	Yes	2278	10000	1.00
254	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambedkar Nagar Two	Yes	2518	11053	1.50
255	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maharashtra Nagar Two	Yes	3998	20000	1.00
256	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gyaneshver Nagar	Yes	6330	30000	2.00
257	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Navpada	Yes	5695	25000	4.00
258	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Beharam Pada	No	7290	32000	2.50
259	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bharatnagar H.E.	Yes	2204	9675	3.00
260	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Walmiki Nagar	Yes	2500	10195	1.50
261	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Patthar Nagar	Yes	308	1400	1.00
262	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Islampura	Yes	2057	9800	1.00
263	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tata Coloney	Yes	600	3000	1.00
264	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ratnabai Zopadpatti	No	1151	5230	1.00
265	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Geetai Khadi Zopadpatti	No	819	3722	1.00
266	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kajupada Zopadpatti	No	1100	5968	1.00
267	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kulupwadi	No	1300	6741	1.00
268	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	M H B Zopadpatti	No	2363	10370	1.50
269	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Devipada Zopadpatti	No	5701	25023	2.50
270	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Devipadi Zopadpatti	Yes	5701	25023	2.50
271	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gp Nagar, Soniya Budhya Compound, Panchasheel Nagar, Shivaji Nagar Etc.	Yes	41800	218810	15.00
272	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	R/S Ban Dongari Vadvana Village	No	2792	12256	1.50
273	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ramnagar Anna Nagar	No	2267	10740	1.50
274	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Apana Nagar Durga Nagar	No	2269	10458	1.50
275	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Janupada To Elo Gate	No	4845	22961	2.50
276	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gandhi Nagar R/S	No	3728	15310	1.50
277	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gandhi Nagarr/S	No	3728	18126	1.50
278	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mutten Galli	No	3479	15810	1.50
279	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Babrekar Nagar	Yes	3471	16000	1.50
280	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Babrekar Nagar, Kandivali	Yes	4195	19880	1.50
281	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sanjay Nagar	Yes	3122	14450	1.50
282	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sanjay Nagar, Ganesh Nagar	Yes	3442	16405	1.50
283	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Eakta Nagar	Yes	3062	15870	1.50
284	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bander Parwadi	No	3021	13768	1.50
285	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bander Phakhadi	Yes	1317	6275	1.00
286	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Charkop Gaon	Yes	1789	8526	1.00
287	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chandravali Yadav Chawl K/E	Yes	1152	5490	2.00
288	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nagar	Yes	1620	7720	1.00

**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		106	325	0	0	48	1823	2025	95	0	253
		BD		117	62	0	0	12	475	2238	95	0	254
		BD		211	650	0	0	20	3199	3554	95	0	255
		BD		316	923	0	0	20	5064	5627	175	0	256
		BD		264	910	0	0	15	4556	5062	0	0	257
OD				337	1021	0	0	6	2187	6480	95	0	258
		BD		102	143	0	0	50	900	1959	19	0	259
	CD			108	169	0	0	10	1200	2222	95	0	260
		BD		15	93	0	0	5	247	274	95	0	261
		BD		104	50	0	0	10	1100	1829	95	0	262
	CD			4	400	0	0	5	450	534	95	0	263
		BD		56	130	0	4	5	346	1024	95	0	264
		BD		40	91	0	0	2	246	728	95	0	265
		BD		63	156	0	15	2	330	978	95	0	266
		BD		71	195	0	0	3	390	1156	95	0	267
		BD		110	305	0	0	2	709	2101	95	0	268
		BD		264	485	0	0	3	1710	5068	95	0	269
		BD		264	485	0	0	3	1710	5068	95	0	270
		BD		3356	8290	0	0	868	7190	39550	1500	0	271
		BD		130	294	0	0	6	277	2482	95	0	272
		BD		114	294	0	0	11	230	2015	95	0	273
		BD		111	260	0	0	4	225	2017	95	0	274
		BD		242	594	0	0	10	461	4307	95	0	275
		BD		162	399	0	5	2	370	3314	95	0	276
OD				191	393	0	0	8	370	3314	95	0	277
OD				167	398	0	4	1	345	3093	95	0	278
		BD		169	392	0	2	1	344	3086	95	0	279
		BD		210	517	0	0	3	416	3729	95	0	280
		BD		153	354	0	5	3	310	2775	95	0	281
		BD		173	411	0	10	3	341	3060	95	1	282
		BD		168	372	0	0	14	373	2722	95	0	283
		BD		145	351	0	4	4	906	2686	95	0	284
		BD		67	985	0	25	15	395	1171	95	0	285
		BD		90	664	0	0	0	537	1591	95	36	286
		BD		58	127	0	4	0	900	1024	175	0	287
		BD		82	201	0	4	0	1296	1440	95	0	288

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
289	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mogara Pada	Yes	884	4210	1.00
290	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shankar Wadi K/E	Yes	549	2491	1.00
291	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Subash Nagar/Bandekar Wadi	Yes	347	1576	1.00
292	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vandrekar Wadi/Sonar Chawl	Yes	772	3676	1.00
293	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Navalkar Wadi/Subash Nagar	Yes	888	4228	1.00
294	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kantilal Compound	Yes	675	3214	1.00
295	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pump House/Zagadapada	Yes	945	4500	1.00
296	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Franse Wadi	Yes	852	4261	1.00
297	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Makarani Pada	Yes	945	4375	1.00
298	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mograpada/Juna Nangerdas Road	Yes	550	3165	1.00
299	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sambhaji Nagar, Koldongari	Yes	10176	44668	2.50
300	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saiwadi, Koldongari	Yes	672	3200	3.00
301	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Saiwadi Koldongari	Yes	1253	5800	3.00
302	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shambhai Nagar	Yes	688	3275	1.00
303	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sambhaji Nagar K/E	Yes	843	3778	1.00
304	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Young Committee Ashirwad Chawl	Yes	682	3250	1.00
305	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gundewali Gavthan	Yes	439	2092	1.00
306	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gundavali/Gavthan	Yes	840	3815	1.00
307	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Babaji Daruwala	Yes	9796	43000	3.00
308	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mantri Chawl Wagari Pada	Yes	1439	6660	3.00
309	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Koldongari K E	Yes	2207	9685	1.00
310	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ratan Pande Chawl	Yes	658	3000	3.00
311	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhobighat Teli Gally	Yes	500	2269	1.00
312	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shambhajnagar S.R.A	Yes	821	3781	1.00
313	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Squattess Coloney	Yes	28396	124650	12.00
314	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kanchpada I	No	846	3844	1.00
315	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shailesh Nagar	No	659	3141	1.00
316	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ratif Compound	No	1310	6241	1.00
317	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhadan Nagar	Yes	1000	4273	1.00
318	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gudiya Wadi	Yes	1245	5462	1.00
319	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kanchpada	Yes	750	3251	1.00
320	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Siyon Nagar	Yes	268	1216	1.00
321	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Valana, Gward, Fward, E Ward.	Yes	664	3161	1.00
322	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	A Ward Enamdar Estate	Yes	722	3440	1.00
323	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Malrani Pada /Shantaram Pada	Yes	4780	20982	2.50
324	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Khot Dongari	Yes	2277	9994	1.00



VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- unity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		45	88	0	2	0	595	786	95	0	289
		BD		27	73	0	3	0	440	488	95	0	290
		BD		17	72	0	0	25	278	309	95	0	291
		BD		39	78	0	0	25	600	687	95	0	292
		BD		45	145	0	0	38	711	790	95	0	293
		BD		34	99	0	0	205	203	600	95	0	294
		BD		48	117	0	0	4	284	840	95	0	295
		BD		45	110	0	0	0	682	758	95	0	296
		BD		47	110	0	0	0	840	840	95	0	297
		BD		34	77	0	3	3	510	489	95	0	298
		BD		471	1220	0	1	170	5730	9045	95	130	299
		BD		34	390	0	0	24	202	598	5	0	300
	CD			62	800	0	0	12	376	1114	15	0	301
	CD			35	85	0	0	4	560	612	95	0	302
	CD			40	86	0	0	6	650	750	95	0	303
	CD			35	175	0	0	3	250	607	95	0	304
	CD			35	72	0	1	55	150	391	95	80	305
OD				41	100	0	0	20	220	747	95	50	306
	CD			353	59	0	3	2	970	8707	11	0	307
	CD			71	215	0	5	1	1152	1279	12	0	308
		BD		102	236	0	0	60	662	1962	95	0	309
	CD			32	130	0	0	5	198	585	10	0	310
	CD			24	59	0	0	85	435	445	95	0	311
	CD			40	98	0	0	0	750	730	95	0	312
		BD		0	2500	0	0	45	2812	25239	1200	0	313
OD				41	151	0	0	1	254	752	95	0	314
OD				34	129	0	0	1	198	586	95	0	315
OD				66	174	0	0	1	393	1165	95	0	316
	CD			45	108	0	0	0	300	889	95	0	317
OD				58	178	0	0	1	374	1107	95	0	318
OD				35	124	0	0	1	225	667	95	0	319
OD				13	39	0	0	1	27	239	95	1	320
OD				34	99	0	0	1	66	591	95	0	321
OD				37	112	0	0	1	72	642	95	0	322
		BD		221	108	0	1	1	474	4249	95	0	323
		BD		106	130	0	1	1	226	2024	95	0	324

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
325	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kasam Bag Gautam Nagar	Yes	3686	16178	1.50
326	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Panch Bavadi, Govind Nagar	Yes	950	4495	1.00
327	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhobi Ghat/Niletiya Compound	Yes	2318	10175	1.50
328	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vadari Pada/Navjala	Yes	2427	10650	1.50
329	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhanjiwadi/Patel Chauk	Yes	2236	9815	1.00
330	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Savitribai Phule Nagar	No	1931	9200	1.00
331	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Prathamesh Nagar	Yes	2213	10200	1.50
332	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Maheshver Nagar	Yes	2308	11000	1.50
333	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Azad Nagar To Anand Nagar, Bharadkar Compound	Yes	2347	10300	1.50
334	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Appapada/Ambedkarnagar	No	1660	8300	1.00
335	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gokul Nagar/Sanganga Durga Nagar	Yes	5263	23100	2.50
336	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gandhi Nagar, Bhimnagar, Anandnagar	Yes	2014	10200	1.50
337	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bandrekar Wadi, Shivtekadi, Pratapnagar, Majas Wadi	Yes	16470	72300	2.00
338	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	(ii) Bharadawadi Davi Baju	Yes	627	2985	1.00
339	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Amboli Mahatarpada	Yes	476	2160	1.00
340	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mahatar Pada	Yes	410	1863	1.00
341	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sarota Pada	Yes	709	3379	1.00
342	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Azad Nagar (iii)	Yes	233	1055	1.00
343	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sabera Society Shamnagar	Yes	772	3679	1.00
344	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	B.D. Kadam Chawl	Yes	538	2445	1.00
345	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhutelo Compound	Yes	597	2530	1.00
346	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vahatuk Nagar	Yes	107	510	0.50
347	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gavthan	Yes	400	2234	1.00
348	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Khadan	Yes	750	3240	1.00
349	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gavdevi Chawl	Yes	124	589	0.50
350	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kevanipada II	Yes	315	1500	1.00
351	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivajinagar	Yes	116	527	0.50
352	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivaji Nagar	Yes	111	527	0.50
353	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kevanipada I	Yes	267	1170	1.00
354	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambre Chawl	Yes	378	1800	1.00
355	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Makad Pada	Yes	378	1800	1.00
356	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Andheri Station	Yes	372	1632	1.00
357	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dhake Estate Daout Bag	Yes	83	375	1.00
358	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jogeshvari Station	Yes	136	682	0.50
359	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tep Village	Yes	439	1925	1.00
360	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Abubatvar Patra Chawl	Yes	780	3695	1.00

VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- unity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		171	76	0	1	1	365	3277	95	0	325
		BD		48	29	0	1	0	285	845	95	0	326
		BD		108	82	0	1	0	696	2061	95	0	327
		BD		113	70	0	1	1	241	2158	95	0	328
		BD		104	79	0	1	1	222	1988	95	0	329
OD				97	260	0	0	6	580	1717	95	8	330
		BD		108	273	0	0	6	1100	1967	95	20	331
OD				116	338	0	0	5	1823	2052	95	22	332
		BD		109	286	0	0	2	1510	2087	95	11	333
OD				88	238	0	0	0	498	1476	95	8	334
		BD		244	744	0	0	10	3800	4678	95	50	335
		BD		108	333	0	0	10	1815	1791	95	50	336
		BD		762	90	0	0	94	1631	14639	95	0	337
		BD		32	1	0	0	1	189	558	95	0	338
		BD		23	1	0	1	1	143	424	95	0	339
	CD			20	1	0	2	2	123	365	95	0	340
	CD			36	1	0	1	2	213	631	95	0	341
OD				12	30	0	0	1	70	208	95	0	342
		BD		39	104	0	0	2	232	687	95	0	343
		BD		26	1	0	0	1	162	479	95	0	344
		BD		27	1	0	0	1	180	531	95	0	345
	CD			6	1	0	0	0	11	96	45	0	346
		BD		24	1	0	0	1	120	356	95	0	347
OD				35	71	0	0	1	225	667	95	0	348
		BD		7	1	0	0	1	13	111	45	0	349
		BD		16	65	0	0	1	95	280	95	0	350
		BD		6	18	0	0	1	12	104	45	0	351
		BD		6	18	0	0	1	11	99	45	0	352
		BD		13	59	0	0	1	81	238	95	0	353
		BD		19	98	0	0	1	114	336	95	0	354
		BD		19	59	0	0	1	114	336	95	0	355
	CD			18	49	0	0	1	112	331	95	0	356
	CD			4	11	0	0	1	9	74	95	0	357
	CD			8	20	0	0	1	14	121	45	0	358
		BD		21	1	0	0	1	132	391	95	0	359
		BD		39	1	0	0	1	78	694	95	1	360

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
361	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Walmikinagar	Yes	449	2140	1.00
362	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kranti Nagar	Yes	6825	29958	2.50
363	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tanajinagar	Yes	3513	15421	1.50
364	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Islampura Adersh Nagar	Yes	2409	10571	1.50
365	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Laxman Nagar Dutta Wadi	Yes	4003	17570	1.50
366	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhim Nagar, Shivajinagar	Yes	2579	11320	1.50
367	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kan Dongari Phule Nagar	Yes	10916	47918	2.00
368	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pratap Nagar, Shivaji Nagar	Yes	2465	10818	1.50
369	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Makabul Compound Pathan Wadi	Yes	1501	6820	1.00
370	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Janu Compound	Yes	1469	7000	1.00
371	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kokani Pada	Yes	1259	6000	1.00
372	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar, Patel Nagar	Yes	3570	15575	1.50
373	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shri Ram Sane Ram Chawl	Yes	971	4627	1.00
374	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pathan Wadi	Yes	4091	19495	1.50
375	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Railwayline Zopadpatti, Manchhubhai	No	95	429	1.00
376	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shiv Sadan Chal To Shetal Ghar	Yes	56	252	1.00
377	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rana Cottage	Yes	128	581	0.50
378	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Harijan Zopadpatti	Yes	29	129	0.10
379	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mangal Bhuvan To Shiv Bhuvan	Yes	49	220	1.00
380	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Prasad Chawl	Yes	53	237	1.00
381	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sharma Chawl	Yes	100	451	1.00
382	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Masjid Compound Manc Hhubai Rd.	Yes	21	98	0.03
383	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rozi Coloney, Khandwala Lane	Yes	793	3479	1.00
384	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhikubhai Chawl/Tara Bhuvan	Yes	45	214	1.00
385	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ii Bharadwadi Ujavi Baju	Yes	677	2970	1.00
386	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Anand Nagar Velfair Society	Yes	2924	12835	2.00
387	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Anand Nagar	Yes	2886	12665	2.00
388	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kaju Pada, Beharam Bag	Yes	3393	14894	1.50
389	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Nehru Nagar Vileparle	Yes	9267	40677	2.50
390	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vileparle Gavthan	Yes	1745	7659	1.00
391	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Patra Chawllohiyanagar	Yes	478	2097	1.00
392	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vikas Nagar/Gautam Nagar	Yes	4664	20470	2.50
393	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nagar	Yes	708	3372	1.00
394	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kapaswadi	Yes	619	2946	1.00
395	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Geeta Nagar	Yes	79	357	1.00
396	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shastri Nagar Jhogeshvari	Yes	2672	12732	1.50

VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		23	1	0	0	1	135	400	95	0	361
		BD		316	898	0	0	6	2030	6067	95	30	362
		BD		163	405	0	0	21	348	3123	95	0	363
		BD		112	4	0	0	35	311	2142	95	0	364
		BD		185	465	0	0	50	3470	3558	95	0	365
		BD		120	272	0	0	104	817	2293	95	0	366
		BD		505	1252	0	0	89	1321	9703	175	0	367
		BD		114	59	0	0	13	400	2191	95	0	368
		BD		72	178	0	1	1	451	1335	95	0	369
		BD		74	182	0	0	1	441	1306	95	0	370
		BD		64	156	0	0	1	378	1119	95	0	371
		CD		164	405	0	0	4	1071	3174	95	0	372
		CD		49	87	0	0	4	292	864	95	0	373
		BD		206	363	0	7	1	1227	3637	95	0	374
OD				5	11	0	0	0	10	85	95	0	375
		BD		3	8	0	0	1	45	50	95	0	376
		CD		7	40	0	0	3	90	114	45	0	377
OD				2	3	0	0	3	3	26	6	0	378
		CD		3	20	0	0	2	40	44	95	0	379
		CD		3	5	0	0	5	47	48	95	0	380
		BD		5	12	0	0	3	20	89	95	0	381
		BD		2	4	0	0	3	17	19	2	0	382
		BD		37	40	0	0	30	200	705	95	0	383
		BD		3	35	0	0	5	30	40	95	0	384
		BD		32	1	0	0	0	204	602	95	0	385
		BD		136	335	0	0	4	290	2599	175	0	386
		BD		134	332	0	0	0	286	2566	175	4	387
		BD		157	388	0	0	8	336	3016	95	0	388
		BD		429	1054	0	0	0	2780	8237	95	0	389
		BD		81	197	0	0	1	524	1551	95	0	390
		BD		23	52	0	0	0	144	425	95	0	391
		BD		216	533	0	0	4	2018	4146	95	4	392
		CD		36	93	0	2	2	213	630	95	0	393
		CD		32	82	0	2	2	186	551	95	0	394
OD				4	11	0	1	1	24	71	95	0	395
		CD		135	319	0	0	8	265	2375	95	0	396

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
397	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Yadav Nagar Kandivali	Yes	6739	29582	2.50
398	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kranti Nagar, Beharam Bag	Yes	2080	9129	1.00
399	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gulshan Nagar	Yes	4094	16842	2.00
400	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganbdhi Nagar/Jogeshvari	Yes	1336	6330	1.00
401	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rajurwadi	Yes	1026	4750	1.00
402	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kota Dullat Compound	Yes	143	675	0.50
403	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Gora Gaon/Ruia Park Juhu	Yes	777	3700	1.00
404	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Koliwada	Yes	1091	4958	1.00
405	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhayya Wadi	No	647	3081	1.00
406	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indira Nagar Andheri	Yes	1572	7490	1.00
407	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivaji Nagar I	Yes	922	4390	1.00
408	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivaji Nagar II	Yes	788	3630	1.00
409	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Putappa Hsg. Society	Yes	86	408	1.00
410	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Devikkrupa Vasahat	Yes	29	129	0.10
411	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Utkarsh School Pushpa Park	Yes	721	3436	2.00
412	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Arunachalanchawl	Yes	577	2750	1.00
413	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Wagheshvari/Bandongari	Yes	1033	4921	1.00
414	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chagan Vesta Chawl, Bagat Sheti	Yes	159	720	0.50
415	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Macchhimarket	Yes	154	700	0.50
416	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Havahira Mahal	Yes	271	1189	1.00
417	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pavte Chawl	Yes	114	500	1.00
418	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chikhhal Wadi Pandit Solisiter Rd.	Yes	58	260	1.00
419	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Railwayline Zopadpatti Malad E	No	29	130	0.10
420	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambewadi Potdar Rd.	Yes	18	80	0.03
421	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pandit Soliciter Compound	Yes	18	80	0.03
422	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vimala Somala Chawl/Kedarmal Rd.	Yes	11	50	0.02
423	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sarvodaya Nagar/Hari Nagar	Yes	786	3449	1.00
424	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shivaji Nagar P/N	No	3402	14932	1.50
425	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Chiku Wadi	No	759	3329	1.00
426	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shan Karwadi And Manori	No	2377	10434	1.50
427	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sainnagar P/N	No	681	2987	1.00
428	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Mangalewadi	Yes	1116	4897	1.00
429	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sagar Kutir	Yes	2414	10595	1.50
430	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ziv Gully	No	2720	11940	1.50
431	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Yari Rd. Varsova Gaon	No	2963	12690	1.50
432	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nagar/Roshan Nagar	Yes	4636	20350	4.00

**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- munity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
	CD			312	741	0	0	15	668	5990	95	0	397
	CD			97	227	0	0	4	206	1849	95	0	398
	CD			178	449	0	0	6	406	3639	175	0	399
	CD			67	163	0	8	0	133	1188	95	0	400
	CD			50	121	0	6	0	115	912	95	0	401
	CD			8	16	0	0	4	60	128	45	0	402
		BD		39	169	0	10	14	234	691	95	0	403
	CD			53	162	0	10	12	328	970	95	0	404
OD				33	99	0	0	12	195	576	95	0	405
	CD			79	197	0	2	2	472	1398	95	0	406
	CD			47	117	0	1	1	277	820	95	0	407
OD				39	96	0	1	1	237	701	95	0	408
	CD			5	75	0	0	0	69	77	95	0	409
	CD			2	25	0	0	0	24	26	6	0	410
		BD		37	88	0	10	10	72	641	175	0	411
		BD		29	69	0	6	6	58	513	95	0	412
		BD		52	128	0	18	18	103	919	95	0	413
		BD		8	2	0	8	8	16	142	45	0	414
		BD		8	21	0	0	15	80	137	45	0	415
	CD			1	34	0	0	10	160	241	95	0	416
		BD		6	1	0	0	15	86	102	95	0	417
OD				3	4	0	5	7	6	52	95	0	418
OD				2	4	0	0	0	9	26	6	0	419
		BD		1	9	0	0	4	7	16	2	0	420
		BD		1	10	0	0	5	15	16	2	0	421
	CD			0	8	0	0	1	2	10	2	0	422
		BD		37	300	0	0	30	236	699	95	0	423
		BD		158	386	0	0	6	1479	3024	95	0	424
		BD		36	87	0	0	1	419	675	95	0	425
		BD		110	267	0	0	0	1530	2113	95	0	426
		BD		32	138	0	0	0	251	606	95	0	427
OD				52	130	0	1	0	335	992	95	0	428
OD				112	276	0	0	0	724	2146	95	0	429
OD				126	311	0	0	1	816	2418	95	0	430
OD				134	330	0	0	1	889	2634	95	0	431
		BD		215	530	0	0	6	2123	4121	13	0	432

**STATEMENT -**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
433	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shakti Nagar/Fakir Wadi	Yes	4251	20145	4.00
434	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Kasam Nagar	No	630	3000	1.00
435	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shitaladevi	No	800	4000	1.00
436	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jeevan Nagar	No	811	3865	1.00
437	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tep Darga	No	826	3935	1.00
438	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shitaladevi Shifting/Kapaswadi	No	423	1920	1.00
439	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sahayog Nagar	No	55	250	1.00
440	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Indiranagar K/W	No	363	1650	1.00
441	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shiv Nagar K/W	No	77	350	1.00
442	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Shakti Nagar	No	121	550	0.50
443	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Anna Nagar Shipping	No	88	400	1.00
444	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ambedkar Nagar/Siddharth Nagar	No	577	2750	1.00
445	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Suresh Nagar	No	252	1200	1.00
446	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hansraj	No	206	900	0.50
447	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Laxmi Nagar Ling Road	Yes	139	660	0.50
448	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Yadav Chawl	No	9	40	0.02
449	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Naharsingh Compound	No	22	100	0.10
450	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bohari Compound	No	29	136	0.10
451	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nager Oshiwira	No	28	124	0.10
452	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Tiwari Estate, Goregaon	No	18	80	0.03
453	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhagatsingh Nagar No.II	Yes	900	4500	1.00
454	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Bhagatsingh Nagarno I	Yes	165	825	1.00
455	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vishveshver Nagar	No	57	250	0.10
456	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sahakarwadi	No	143	625	0.10
457	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Eahabhatti	No	194	850	1.00
458	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Rajiv Nagar/Bhim Nagar	No	177	775	0.50
459	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Fly Over Society	No	114	500	1.00
460	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Sarvodayanagar	No	200	1000	0.10
461	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vijaynagar/Goregaon	No	42	200	1.00
462	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanuman Tekadi Goregaon	No	143	625	1.00
463	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Squarters Coloney Goregaon E	No	57	250	1.00
464	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Javaharnagar	Yes	285	1250	1.00
465	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Derukhkar Wadi	No	684	3000	1.00
466	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Vasari Hill Shankar Nagar	No	285	1250	1.00
467	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Javahar Nagar Go.W.	No	114	500	0.10
468	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Hanuman Nagar/Old Hanuman Nagar	No	217	950	1.00



VII

2009

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- unity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		213	524	0	0	4	2119	3779	7	0	433
OD				32	78	0	0	1	189	560	95	0	434
		BD		43	104	0	0	0	240	712	95	0	435
OD				41	101	0	0	0	244	721	95	0	436
OD				42	103	0	0	0	248	735	95	0	437
OD				21	50	0	0	0	127	376	95	0	438
		BD		3	7	0	0	0	17	49	95	0	439
		BD		18	43	0	0	0	109	323	95	0	440
		BD		4	10	0	0	0	24	69	95	0	441
		BD		6	15	0	0	0	37	108	45	0	442
		BD		5	11	0	0	0	27	79	95	0	443
		BD		29	72	0	0	0	174	513	95	0	444
		BD		13	32	0	0	0	76	224	95	0	445
		BD		10	24	0	0	0	62	184	45	0	446
		BD		7	22	0	0	0	42	124	45	0	447
		BD		1	2	0	0	0	8	8	2	0	448
		BD		2	4	0	0	0	18	20	6	0	449
		BD		2	5	0	0	0	24	26	6	0	450
		BD		2	5	0	0	0	9	25	6	0	451
		BD		1	3	0	0	0	15	16	2	0	452
		BD		11	26	0	0	0	200	800	95	0	453
		BD		6	13	0	0	0	100	147	95	0	454
		BD		2	4	0	0	0	20	51	6	0	455
		BD		1	25	0	0	1	15	128	2	0	456
		BD		3	7	0	0	0	48	173	95	0	457
		BD		7	16	0	0	0	100	158	45	0	458
		BD		3	7	0	0	0	48	102	95	0	459
		BD		2	3	0	0	0	20	178	6	0	460
		BD		3	6	0	0	0	13	38	95	0	461
		BD		3	6	0	0	0	15	128	95	0	462
		BD		14	33	0	0	0	46	51	95	0	463
		BD		11	26	0	0	0	200	254	95	0	464
		BD		3	120	0	0	1	68	608	95	0	465
		BD		3	7	0	0	0	40	254	95	0	466
		BD		2	4	0	0	0	20	102	6	0	467
		BD		21	52	0	0	0	174	193	95	0	468

**STATEMENT -****Civic and other amenities in Slums,**

Sr.No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
469	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Ganesh Nagar Panchshil Nagar	No	183	800	0.50
470	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jijamata Nagar/Adersha Nagar	No	1424	6250	0.50
471	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Jaihind Bhim Mandal	No	1026	4500	0.50
472	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Unnat Nagar Prem Nagar	No	285	1250	1.00
473	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Prem Nagar Teen Dongari	No	228	1000	1.00
474	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Dindishi Ambedkar Nagar	No	1401	6150	1.00
475	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Pimparipada	Yes	2477	10870	1.50
476	I, Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) (Part)	Santosh Nagar	Yes	6846	30050	2.50

**VII**

**2009**

System of drainage				Number of latrines				Comm- unity	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Sr.No.
Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil	Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
				Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		BD		8	20	0	0	0	150	163	45	0	469
		BD		10	600	0	0	1	183	1266	45	0	470
		BD		10	23	0	0	0	172	912	45	0	471
		BD		5	13	0	0	0	93	254	95	0	472
		BD		18	45	0	0	0	183	203	95	0	473
		OD		5	160	0	0	0	421	1246	95	0	474
		OD		115	329	0	0	0	743	2202	95	0	475
		CD		317	240	0	0	15	5477	6085	95	1000	476

**Appendix to Town Directory**  
**Towns showing their outgrowth with population**

Sl. No.	Name of Town with Location code	Population of Core Town	Name of Outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5

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

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