



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

MAHARASHTRA

A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MAHARASHTRA

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- (3) The boundary of Meghalaya is interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
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POSITION OF MAHARASHTRA IN INDIA 1981

Boundary, International. ———— Capital of India. ★ Capital of State/Union Territory. ————

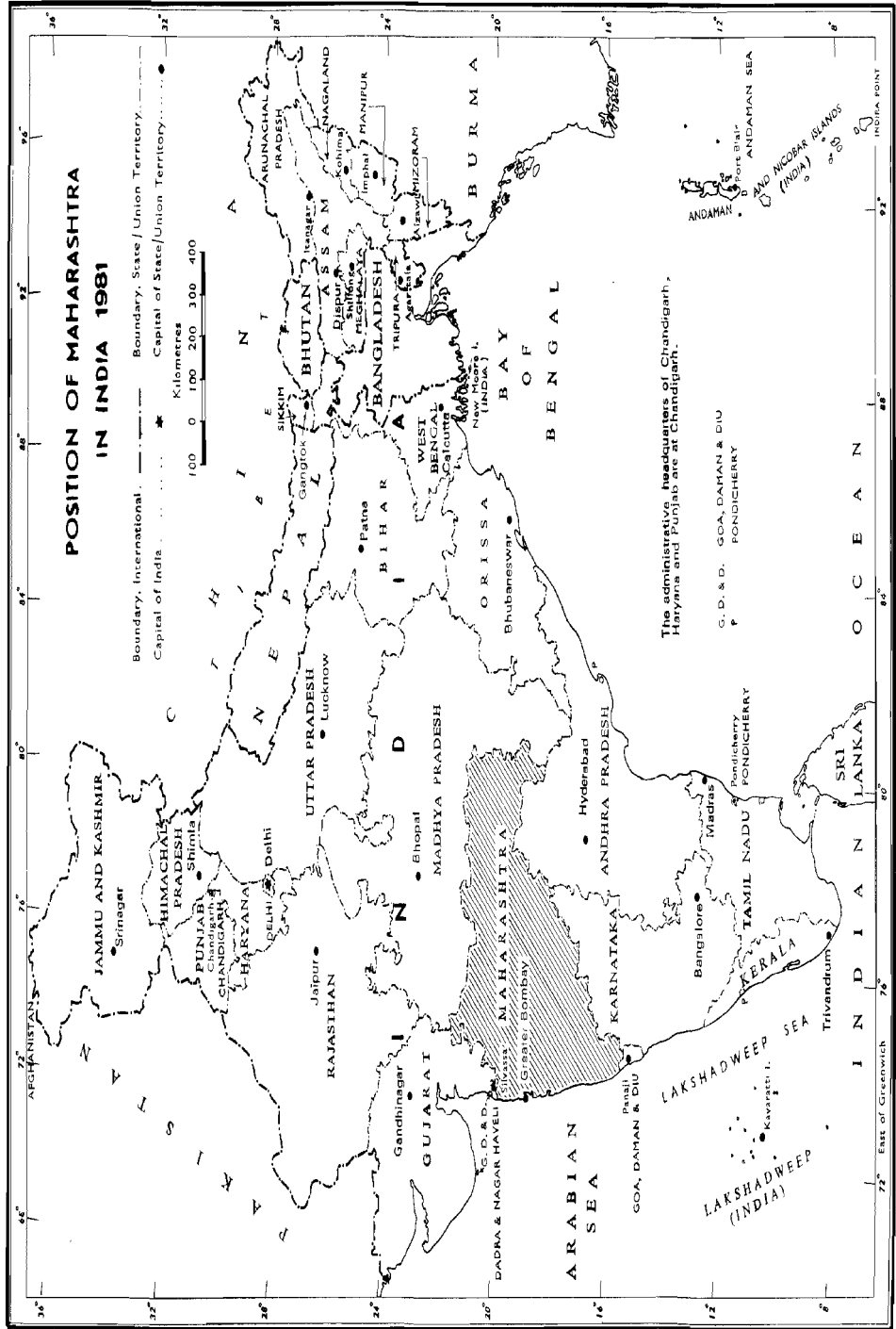
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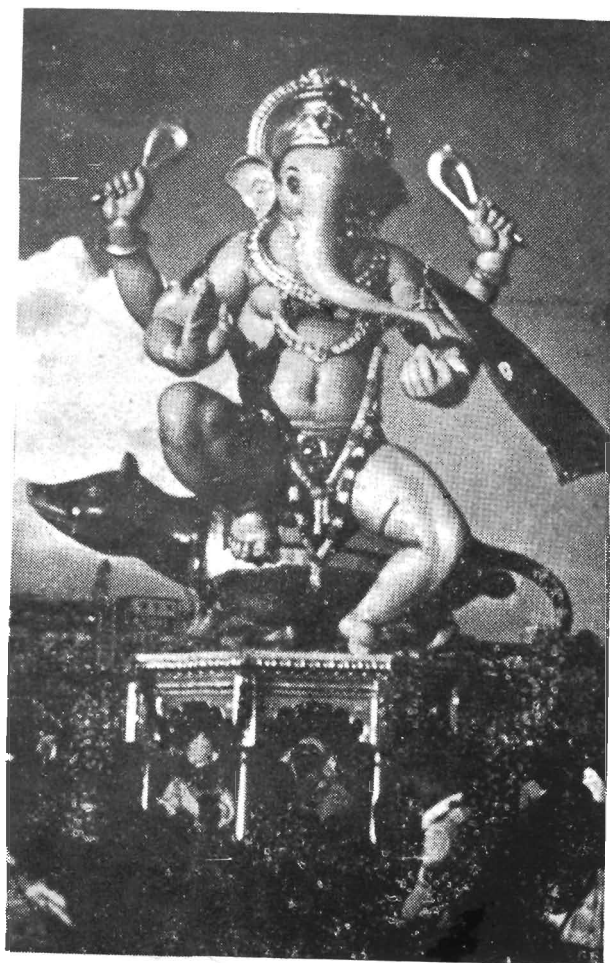
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
PONDICHERY

Bombay
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PONDICHERY

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum





Lord Ganesh—Most popular public festival

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remain, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikvan Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing

about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very-able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI

July 4, 1988

VIJAY S. VERMA

Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri P. P. Mahana, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), and K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

(x)

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly S/Shri R. N. Pongurlekar, R. S. Lal, G. M. D. Lone, Asstt. Directors and Smt. P. S. Kekre, V. S. Nagle, A. S. Kulkarni, B. S. Amrite and D. G. Katre, Investigators, who have done their best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri B. S. Amrite and Smt. J. S. Pednekar, Investigators, under the guidance of Shri K. K. Akolkar, Asstt. Director. The views expressed in this report and the conclusions drawn are those of the Author and do not in any way reflect the views of the Government.

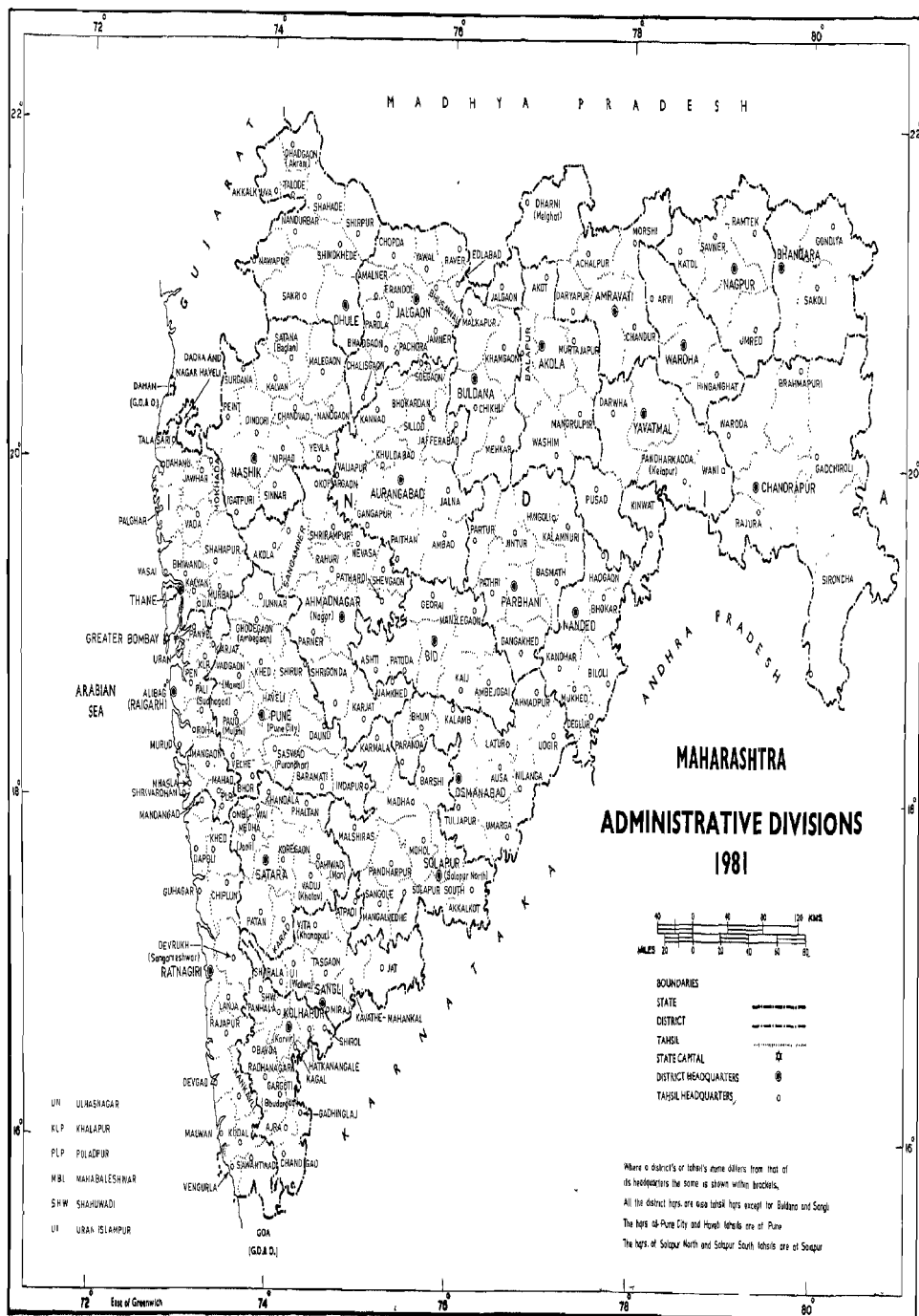
The charts, diagrams, maps etc. included in this monograph were prepared in the Map Section under the guidance of Shri K. S. Thakur, R. O. (Map). The cover design was prepared by Shri V. V. Govekar, Sr. Artist of this directorate. Smt. A. Sam, and Smt. R. Vijayan, Jr. Stenographers typed the entire manuscript and the tables meticulously. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

A. S. DANGE

*Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Maharashtra, Bombay.*

BOMBAY

Independence Day : 15 August 1988



MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

1. Population	Total	Persons	62,784,171
		Males	32,415,126
		Females	30,369,045
	Rural	Persons	40,790,577
		Males	20,527,456
		Females	20,263,121
	Urban	Persons	21,993,594
		Males	11,887,670
		Females	10,105,924
2. Decennial population growth rate (1971-81)			+24.54
3. Area (km ²)			307,690.00
4. Density of population (per km ²)			204
5. Sex ratio			937
6. Literacy Rate		Persons	47.18
		Males	58.79
		Females	34.79
7. Percentage of Urban population to total population			35.03
8. Age composition			
	Males	Proportion	Females Proportion
All ages	32,415,126	100.00	30,369,045 100.00
0—14	12,320,484	38.01	11,747,024 38.68
15—29	8,550,462	26.38	7,765,669 25.57
30—49	7,358,764	22.70	6,854,875 22.57
50—59	2,172,220	6.70	1,918,003 6.32
60 and above & age not stated	2,013,196	6.21	2,083,474 6.86
9. Percentage to total population			
(a) Main workers		Persons	38.71
		Males	52.51
		Females	23.98
(b) Marginal Workers		Persons	3.85
		Males	1.22
		Females	6.65
(c) Non-workers		Persons	57.44
		Males	46.27
		Females	69.37

(xii)

10. Break-up of Main Workers (percentage among main workers)

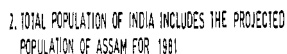
(i) Cultivators	Persons	35.12
	Males	33.69
	Females	38.48
(ii) Agricultural labourers	Persons	26.63
	Males	18.51
	Females	45.61
(iii) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	Persons	2.01
	Males	2.51
	Females	0.83
(iv) Mining and Quarrying	Persons	0.27
	Males	0.33
	Females	0.12
(v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		
(a) Household Industry	Persons	2.55
	Males	2.62
	Females	2.41
(b) Other than Household Industry	Persons	11.43
	Males	14.97
	Females	3.13
(vi) Construction	Persons	2.09
	Males	2.43
	Females	1.31
(vii) Trade and Commerce	Persons	7.18
	Males	9.45
	Females	1.87
(viii) Transport, Storage and communications	Persons	3.30
	Males	4.52
	Females	0.44
(ix) Other Services	Persons	9.42
	Males	10.97
	Females	5.80
11. Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Persons	7.14
	Males	7.09
	Females	7.18
12. Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Persons	9.19
	Males	9.02
	Females	9.38
13. No. of occupied residential houses		11,353,406
14. Number of villages		
(i) Total		41,833
(ii) Inhabited		39,354
(iii) Un-inhabited		2,479

(xiii)

15. Number of towns	.	.	.	.	307
(i) Class I (Pop. 100,000 and above)	.	.	.	.	29
(ii) Class II (Pop. 50,000—99,999)	.	.	.	.	25
(iii) Class III (Pop. 20,000—49,999)	.	.	.	.	89
(iv) Class IV (Pop. 10,000—19,999)	.	.	.	.	100
(v) Class V (Pop. 5,000—9,999)	.	.	.	.	48
(vi) Class VI (Pop. below 5000)	.	.	.	.	16
16. Percentage of main religions					
(i) Buddhists	.	.	.	.	6.28
(ii) Christians	.	.	.	.	1.27
(iii) Hindus	.	.	.	.	81.40
(iv) Jains	.	.	.	.	1.50
(v) Muslims	.	.	.	.	9.25
(vi) Sikhs	.	.	.	.	0.17
(vii) Others	.	.	.	.	0.13
17. Percentage of main languages spoken					
(i) Assamese	.	.	.	.	N
(ii) Bengali	.	.	.	.	0.14
(iii) Gujarati	.	.	.	.	2.71
(iv) Hindi	.	.	.	.	6.66
(v) Kannada	.	.	.	.	1.48
(vi) Kashmiri	.	.	.	.	N
(vii) Malayalam	.	.	.	.	0.35
(viii) Marathi	.	.	.	.	73.62
(ix) Oriya	.	.	.	.	0.03
(x) Punjabi	.	.	.	.	0.30
(xi) Sanskrit	.	.	.	.	N
(xii) Sindhi	.	.	.	.	0.83
(xiii) Tamil	.	.	.	.	0.48
(xiv) Telugu	.	.	.	.	1.51
(xv) Urdu	.	.	.	.	6.94
(xvi) Others	.	.	.	.	4.95

Note : N—Negligible.

(States/Union Territories)



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

The State of Maharashtra came into existence on 1 May 1960 as a consequence of bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay into the unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. It has an area of 307,690 sq. kms. and a population of 62,784,171 persons.

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15° 45' N to 22° N latitude and 72° 45' E to 80° 45' E longitude. It has Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli to its north-west, Madhya Pradesh to its north and east, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa to its south and the Arabian Sea to its West. The coast line is 720 kms. in length.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 26 districts. For convenience of administration the 26 districts are grouped into four divisions viz. Bombay (comprising Gr. Bombay, Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon districts) Pune (comprising Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur districts), Aurangabad (comprising Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bid, Nanded and Osmanabad districts) and Nagpur (comprising Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts). Bombay is the capital of Maharashtra.

What is a Census ?

To get a true picture of a country to gauge the progress achieved by it and to assess the requirements for future development, one must know among other things, viz. its population, sex and age composition of the population, rural-urban break up of population, effects of migration on population, the number of persons engaged in various economic activities, population of school-going children, fertility, growth of population, etc. All this information can be had from the census conducted at regular intervals.

How a census is taken ?

India has a long tradition of census taking. The first Indian census was conducted in 1872. Thereafter a census

is conducted every ten years from 1881. The last census was taken in 1981.

The census operations are conducted in two stages, the houselisting and the actual census or the final population count. In the first stage operations, known as houselisting operations, all the houses in the country are numbered and listed.

In a sense the houselisting operations is a full scale dress rehearsal of the final population count in that we ask the machinery of the census enumerators to list all the housing structures in their respective charges and the households residing in them. This gives an idea of the population residing in housing structures that has to be covered in the final count. The houselists prepared in these operations serve as a frame for the final population count. It is true that the population covered at the houselist stage can only be an approximation. Nevertheless it gives a fairly reliable picture of the population to be covered and helps in adjusting the workload of the enumeration blocks of the final count, if necessary.

In the 1981 census, the houselisting operations were carried out in Maharashtra from March 1980 to July 1980. In the houselisting operations, account was also taken of the physically handicapped persons in the households.

The population of a country like India, cannot be enumerated in a day. Therefore, the census operations are spread over a period of a few days and the population is then updated as of a particular day (called the reference date) by correcting the population through a revisional round.

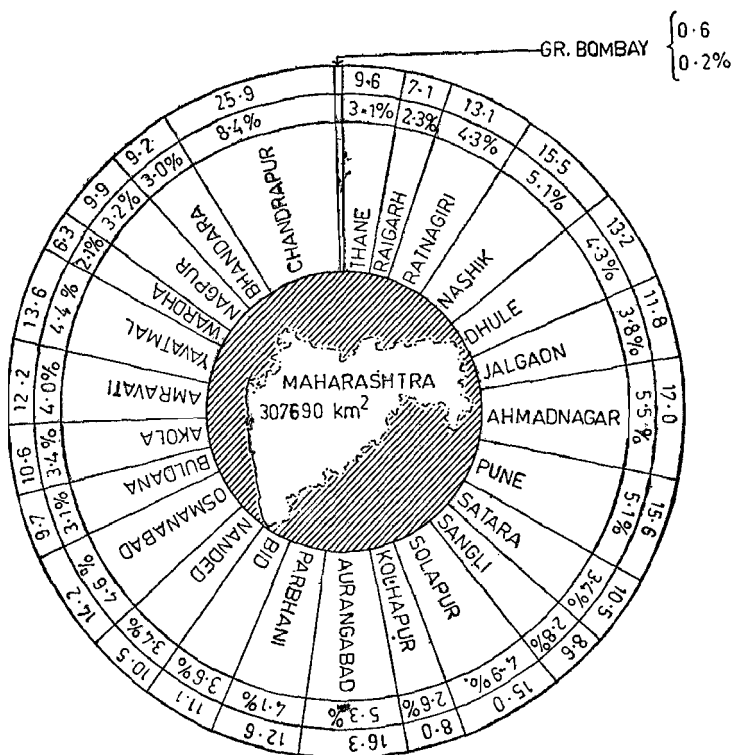
For the final population count the period of enumeration was fixed from 9 February to 28 February 1981. The sunrise of 1 March 1981 was the reference date. To update the information collected during the period 9 February to 28 February 1981 with reference to the reference date, a revisional round was conducted between 1st and 5th March, 1981.

Two schedules were canvassed at the final count. One was household schedule which contained various particulars and details of the people residing in it. The other and the main schedule was individual slip. This was canvassed in respect of all persons—infants, children, adults, young, old—men and women. The important characteristics on which

information was collected at the 1981 census in respect of each individual are listed below :—

1. Relationship to head.
2. Sex
3. Age.
4. Marital status.
5. Mother tongue.
6. Two other languages known.
7. Religion.
8. Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes.
9. Literacy.
10. Educational attainment.
11. Attending school/college.
12. Economic activity, industry & occupation.
13. Migration.
14. Fertility.

The information so collected was then processed manually and on computer and tabulated. An attempt is made to analyse the data and to present through it the portrait or picture of population of Maharashtra in the subsequent pages.

COMPARATIVE AREA (in 000 s km²)

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

How are we distributed ?

'How many are we ?' and 'How are we distributed ?' are two important questions to ask about the population of any country or area. On 1 March 1981, Maharashtra had little more than 62.8 million persons. A country's population has to be viewed in the context of its natural resources, the extent to which modern production methods are used in agriculture and industry, the existing standard of living and the effort needed to improve that standard of living. The census date is usually 1 March in order to ensure comparison of the data of one census with another census.

According to the 1981 Census, there are 62,784,171 people in Maharashtra. We are part of the country's total population and it would be interesting to see that how much of the total population of India is in Maharashtra. The details of the population and areas of the various States and Union Territories in India are given in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1
Population and area of States and Union Territories, 1981 Census

India/States/Union Territories	Population		Area	
	Total	proportion to total population of country	Total	proportion to total area of country
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA . . .	685,184,692	100.00	3,287,263.0	100.00
<i>States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	53,549,673	7.82	275,068.0*	8.37
2. Assam . . .	19,896,843†	2.90	78,438.0	2.39
3. Bihar . . .	69,914,734	10.20	173,877.0*	5.29
4. Gujarat . . .	34,085,799	4.97	196,024.0*	5.96
5. Harayana . . .	12,922,618	1.89	44,212.0*	1.35
6. Himāchal Pradesh	4,280,818	0.62	55,673.0	1.69

TABLE 2.1—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	0.87	222,236.0**	6.76
8. Karnataka . .	37,135,714	5.42	191,791.0	5.83
9. Kerala . . .	25,453,680	3.71	38,863.0*	1.18
10. Madhya Pradesh .	52,178,844	7.62	443,446.0*	13.49
11. <u>Maharashtra . .</u>	<u>62,784,171</u>	<u>9.16</u>	<u>307,690.0*</u>	<u>9.36</u>
12. Manipur . . .	1,420,953	0.21	22,327.0	0.68
13. Meghalaya . .	1,335,819	0.19	22,429.0*	0.68
14. Nagaland . . .	774,930	0.11	16,579.0	0.50
15. Orissa	26,370,271	3.85	155,707.0	4.74
16. Punjab	16,788,915	2.45	50,362.0	1.53
17. Rajasthan . . .	34,261,862	5.00	342,239.0	10.41
18. Sikkim	316,385	0.05	7,096.0	0.22
19. Tamil Nadu . .	48,408,077	7.06	130,058.0*	3.96
20. Tripura	2,053,058	0.30	10,486.0	0.32
21. Uttar Pradesh .	110,862,013	16.18	294,411.0*	8.96
22. West Bengal . .	54,580,647	7.97	88,752.0*	2.70

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	0.03	8,240.0	0.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	0.09	83,743.0	2.55
3. Chandigarh	451,610	0.07	114.0*	N
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	0.02	491.0	0.01
5. Delhi	6,220,406	0.91	1,483.0	0.05
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	0.16	3,814.0	0.12
7. Lakshadweep	40,249	0.01	32.0	N
8. Mizoram	493,757	0.07	21,081.0	0.64
9. Pondicherry	604,471	0.09	492.0	0.01

† Protected population (1981 census in Assam was not conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then).

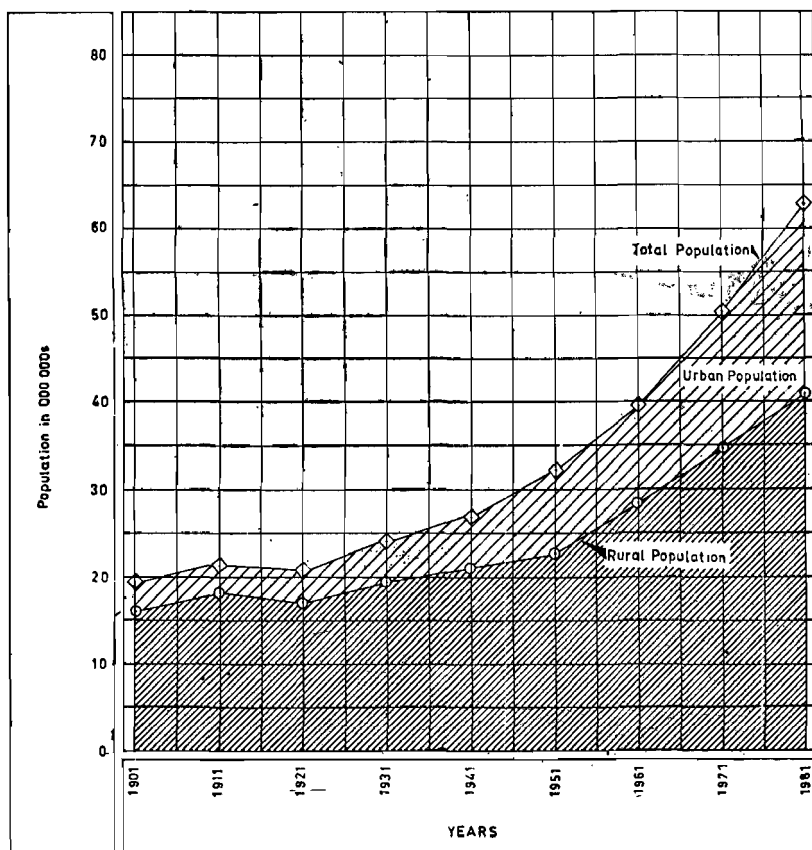
* Provisional.

** Includes 78,114 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5, 180 sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China. The area figures are provisional.

With an area of 307,690km² and a population 62,784,171, Maharashtra ranks third among the States and UTs in the country in terms of both population and area. In terms of population, the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar take ranks 1 and 2 above Maharashtra. In terms of area, the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan take ranks 1 and 2 above Maharashtra. Maharashtra accounts for 9.16 per cent of India's population and for 9.36 per cent of India's area.

POPULATION GROWTH

1901-1981



India is the second largest populated country in the world. Maharashtra's population is larger than that of the countries in Europe except USSR and West Germany. Nearer home, it is larger than the combined population of our neighbours Burma, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

It was mentioned earlier that there are 62,784,171 persons in Maharashtra State according to the 1981 Census. As per 1971 census there were 50,412,235 persons in the State. Thus, in 10 years we have increased by more than 12.4 million people. Obviously, our members are growing but it is necessary for us to know how fast our population is increasing. Everybody knows that a birth adds to the population and that a death reduces it. The difference between the births and deaths, with births exceeding deaths, is the increase in the population. In our country, therefore, the increase in population is mainly due to the faster decrease in the death rate. In addition to births and deaths, the population of an area increases or decreases if a large number of people leave the area or come into it. This movement of people from one area to another is called migration.

How much are our Members growing ?

Table 2.2. shows the population of Maharashtra State since 1901 onwards.

TABLE 2.2
Population of Maharashtra State since 1901 to 1981 Census

Census year	Population	Increase or decrease in number	Growth rate in per cent
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	19,391,643	..	..
1911 . . .	21,474,523	+ 2,082,880	+10.74 (+5.73)
1921 . . .	20,849,666	-624,857	-2.91 (-0.31)
1931 . . .	23,959,300	+ 3,109,634	+14.91 (+11.00)
1941 . . .	26,832,758	+ 2,873,458	+11.99 (+14.22)
1951 . . .	32,002,564	+ 5,169,806	+19.27 (+13.31)

TABLE 2.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
1961 . . .	39,553,718	+7,551,154	+23.60 (+21.51)
1971 . . .	50,412,235	+10,858,517	+27.45 (+24.80)
1981 . . .	62,784,171	+12,371,936	24.54 (+25.00)

NOTE : Figures in bracket indicate corresponding figures for All India.

The change of the population in Maharashtra is almost similar to that of the country. The year 1921 is a turning point with the population increasing rapidly thereafter. After 1921, the improvement in communications and control of diseases by effective public health measures reduced the death rates continuously, without proportionate decrease in the birth rate. This is the main reason for the great increase in population as revealed by subsequent censuses.

The growth rate of the population of Maharashtra State between 1971 and 1981 is 24.54 per cent. The all India growth rate for this period is 25.00 per cent which is higher than that of this state. Among the States in the country, Sikkim has the highest growth rate of population between 1971 and 1981 of 50.70 per cent. The growth rates of the neighbouring states are Andhra Pradesh 23.10 per cent, Karnataka 26.75 per cent, Gujarat 27.67 per cent and Madhya Pradesh 25.27 per cent. Among these four states, the population growth rate for Andhra Pradesh is lower than Maharashtra.

A wide variations in the growth rates among the districts can be noticed. But, it would be interesting for us to consider a few important features of these changes. In the early decades, in the regions of Marathwada, Kokan (excluding Greater Bombay) and West ghat population growth rates have actually decreased due to certain diseases in these areas. However, a rapid increases of population can be clearly seen subsequently. The increases in the case of Greater Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Nagpur and Kolhapur districts are due to the setting up of the factories and expansion of the cities in these districts. Greater Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nashik and Kolhapur cities are now major industrial centres.

Districtwise area and population

The following table (2.3) shows the districtwise distribution of population of Maharashtra State.

TABLE 2.3

Districtwise distribution of population of Maharashtra State, 1981 Census

State/District	Area			Population		
	Area in sq. kms.	per- centage to State's area	Rank in area	Population	Perce- tage to State popu- lation	Rank in popu- la- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAHARASHTRA	307,690.0	100.00	..	62,784,171	100.00	..
1. Gr. Bombay .	603.0	0.20	26	8,243,405	13.13	1
2. Thane . .	9,558.0	3.11	20	3,351,562	5.34	3
3. Raigarh .	7,148.0	2.32	24	1,486,452	2.37	24
4. Ratnagiri .	13,054.0	4.24	10	2,111,311	3.36	12
5. Nashik . .	15,530.0	5.05	5	2,991,739	4.76	4
6. Dhule . .	13,150.0	4.27	9	2,050,294	3.27	14
7. Jalgaon .	11,765.0	3.82	13	2,618,274	4.17	6
8. Ahmadnagar .	17,048.0	5.54	2	2,708,309	4.31	5
9. Pune . .	15,642.0	5.08	4	4,164,470	6.63	2
10. Satara . .	10,484.0	3.41	17	2,038,677	3.25	15
11. Sangli . .	8,572.0	2.79	22	1,831,212	2.92	18
12. Solapur . .	15,017.0*	4.88	6	2,610,144	4.16	7
13. Kolhapur .	8,047.0	2.62	23	2,506,330	3.99	9
14. Aurangabad .	16,305.0*	5.30	3	2,433,420	3.88	10
15. Parbhani .	12,561.0	4.08	11	1,829,378	2.91	19
16. Bid . .	11,085.0	3.60	14	1,486,030	2.37	25
17. Nanded . .	10,502.0	3.41	16	1,749,334	2.79	21
18. Osmanabad .	14,210.0	4.62	7	2,230,620	3.55	11
19. Buldana .	9,661.0	3.14	19	1,508,777	2.40	23
20. Akola . .	10,575.0	3.44	15	1,826,952	2.91	20
21. Amravati .	12,212.0	3.97	12	1,861,410	2.96	16
22. Yavatmal .	13,584.0	4.41	8	1,737,423	2.77	22
23. Wardha .	6,310.0	2.05	25	926,618	1.48	26
24. Nagpur . .	9,931.0	3.23	18	2,588,811	4.12	8
25. Bhandara .	9,213.0	2.99	21	1,837,577	2.93	17
26. Chandrapur .	25,923.0	8.43	1	2,055,642	3.27	13

* Provisional.

It is important for us to notice that the number of people is not always proportionate to the area of the district. We all know that people move more in areas where employment opportunities are available by way of agriculture or industry and less in forest or dry areas. Among the districts in the State Chandrapur (25923 km²) is the largest district in terms of area in Maharashtra and ranks 7th in India. More than one-fourth of the total area of this district is under forests, and it is the most sparsely populated district in the State.

Gr. Bombay with an area of only 603 km² is the smallest district in Maharashtra and third smallest district in the Indian Union, but highest in terms of population criterion, Barring Chandrapur and Gr. Bombay of the two extremes, the remaining 24 districts in Maharashtra have areas ranging between 17,048 kms² (Ahmadnagar) and 6,310 km² (Wardha) (see Table 2.3). The average area per district in Maharashtra is 11,834 km² as compared to the all-India average of 7979 km². Next to Gr. Bombay district with a population 8.24 millions, Pune is second populous district with 4.16 millions people. Wardha is the least populous district with 0.93 million persons.

Average population of a district

We can have a comparative picture of the distribution of people by considering the average population of a district which is easily calculated by dividing the total population of the state by the number of districts. In Maharashtra State the population is 62,784,171 and there are 26 districts. Therefore, the average population of a district in the state works out to 2,414,776. The urban district of Gr. Bombay has a population which is about three and half times of the average. In addition to Gr. Bombay the other districts where the population is higher than the average population are Pune, Thane, Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Solapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad. In all the other districts the population is less than this average. Incidentally we must notice that the Wardha district has a population less than one million.

Maharashtra has 232 tahsils. The largest in area is Sironcha tahsil (8000 km²) in Chandrapur district. The smallest is Pune city tahsil (184 km²) which comprises only one village besides the Pune Municipal Corporation area. The average population per tahsil is 270,621. Nagpur is the most populous tahsil. Mahabaleshwar tahsil (36,475) in Satara district is the least populous.

Density of population in the district

We can now consider the densities of population in the district of Maharashtra state. These are indicated in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4
Density of population for districts, 1981 Census

Densities				
Above 250	201—250	151—200	101—150	100 and below
1	2	3	4	5
Greater Bombay (13671)	Raigarh (208)	Ratnagiri (162)	Aurangabad (149)	Chandrapur (79)
Thane (351)	Jalgaon (223)	Nashik (193)	Parbhani (146)	
Pune (266)	Sangli (214)	Dhule (156)	Bid (134)	
Kolhapur (311)		Ahmadnagar (159)	Yavatmal (128)	
Nagpur (261)		Satara (194)	Wardha (147)	
		Solapur (174)		
		Osmanabad (157)		
		Nanded (167)		
		Buldana (156)		
		Akola (173)		
		Amravati (152)		
		Bhandara (199)		

Obviously, the densities of populations vary from district to district. This is natural because people are not, as we saw earlier, evenly distributed.

The density of population in Maharashtra is 204 per km². This is little less than India's density of 216 persons per km². Greater Bombay district, which is highly urbanised area, has an exceptionally high density of population 13,671. Thane with 351 comes second, then Kolhapur with 311 and Pune with 266. All these districts are urbanised and industrially developed. Chandrapur at the other end has only 79 persons per km².

Rural and urban distribution of the population

We may now consider the rural and urban distribution of the population in the State. In Maharashtra State there are 26 districts. According to the 1981 Census there are 62,784,171 people in Maharashtra State. Of those 40,790,577 or 64.97 per cent live in rural areas and 21,993,594 or 35.03

per cent live in urban areas. The rural population consists of those who live in the villages. The village is a well-recognised administrative unit and the boundaries of every village are defined in the records of the Revenue Department. All villages are not necessarily inhabited. There are few villages which are uninhabited. The total area of the Maharashtra is 307,690.0 km² while that of rural area is 301,802.2 km² or 98.09 per cent and urban is only 5,887.8 km² or 1.91 per cent.

We may now consider some of the important factors of the urban population in the state. As mentioned earlier 21,993,594 persons or 35.03 per cent of the population of the state lives in urban areas. In other words 35.03 per cent of the people of the state live in only 1.91 per cent area of the State.

The proportion of urban population among the districts varies, as will be seen from the following table.

TABLE 2.5
Urban population in the districts, 1981 census

State/District	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	62,784,171	21,993,594	35.03
1. Gr. Bombay	8,243,405	8,243,405	100.00
2. Thane	3,351,562	1,486,220	44.34
3. Raigarh	1,486,452	209,876	14.12
4. Ratnagiri	2,111,311	170,917	8.10
5. Nashik	2,991,739	928,145	31.02
6. Dhule	2,050,294	400,181	19.52
7. Jalgaon	2,618,274	658,257	25.14
8. Ahmadnagar	2,708,309	351,368	12.97
9. Pune	4,164,470	1,971,082	47.33
10. Satara	2,038,677	265,792	13.04
11. Sangli	1,831,212	394,089	21.52
12. Solapur	2,610,144	767,466	29.40
13. Kolhapur	2,506,330	622,022	24.82
14. Aurangabad	2,433,420	537,535	22.09
15. Parbhani	1,829,378	342,822	18.74
16. Bid	1,486,030	229,771	15.46
17. Nanded	1,749,334	327,849	18.74

TABLE 2.5—(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4
18. Osmanabad		2,230,620	343,237	15.39
19. Buldana		1,508,777	278,986	18.49
20. Akola		1,826,952	454,662	24.89
21. Amravati		1,861,410	544,499	29.25
22. Yavatmal		1,737,423	262,135	15.09
23. Wardha		926,618	231,510	24.98
24. Nagpur		2,588,811	1,469,279	56.75
25. Bhandara		1,837,577	240,754	13.10
26. Chandrapur		2,055,642	261,735	12.73

Among the 26 districts in Maharashtra, Greater Bombay is the urban district. In Nagpur district, more than 50 per cent population lives in urban areas and in the Pune district 47.33 per cent. A very low urban proportion (8.10%) is in Ratnagiri district.

Average village size

The number of inhabited villages in the districts is indicated in the following table.

TABLE 2.6

Number of inhabited villages in the districts, 1981 Census

Villages			
Below 1000	1000—1499	1500—1999	2000—3000
1	2	3	4
Greater Bombay (—)	Jalgaon (1475)	Thane (1746)	Ratnagiri (2038)
	Satara (1417)	Raigarh (1827)	Chandrapur (2978)
	Solapur (1104)	Nashik (1742)	
Sangli (708)	Kolhapur (1200)	Dhule (1516)	
	Bid (1256)	Ahmadnagar (1503)	
	Nanded (1425)	Pune (1753)	
	Buldana (1273)	Aurangabad (1959)	
	Wardha (1015)	Parbhani (1615)	
		Osmanabad (1527)	
		Akola (1546)	
		Amravati (1698)	
		Yavatmal (1751)	
		Nagpur (1658)	
		Bhandara (1624)	

Within the district, the populations of the villages vary considerably, many of them being very small and some of them very large. There are 116 villages in the State with a population of more than 10,000. Of the other inhabited villages in the state, 579 have population between 5,000 to 9,999, 3,604 between 2,000 to 4,000, 8,954 between 1,000 to 1,999, 12,330 between 500 to 999, 9,248 between 200 to 499 and 4,523 have population below 200.

We can see that more than one third (13,771) villages in the state are small villages with population less than 500. But these small villages, though large in number, account for only about 9.14 per cent of the total rural population. As against this, only 116 villages or 0.29 per cent which have population of more than 10,000 inhabit 1,505,789 persons or 3.69 per cent of the total rural population.

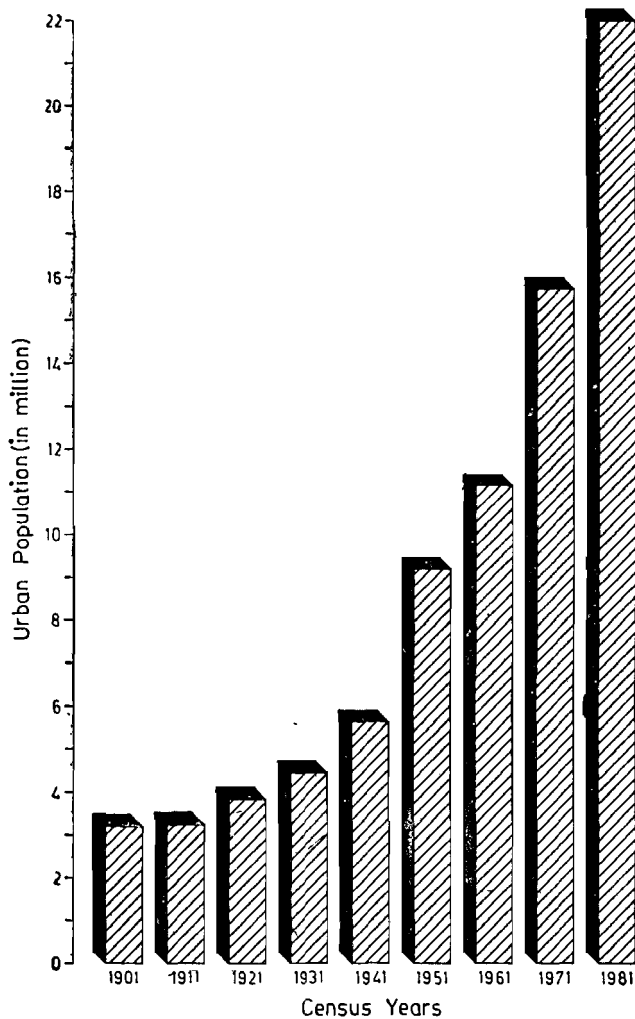
The average population of a village for 1981 Census in Maharashtra works out to 1037. In 1971 it was 970. The increase in population is reflected in the higher average population of a village. The average population of a village in the districts, is indicated in table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7
Average population of a village in the district, 1981 Census

Average population size				
500-999	1000-1249	1250-1499	1500-1999	2000+
1	2	3	4	5
Raigarh (699)	Thane (1068)	Jalgaon (1329)	Ahmadnagar (1568)	Sangli (2030)
Ratnagiri(952)	Nashik (1185)	Pune (1251)	Solapur (1669)	
Aurangabad (968)	Dhule (1088)	Satara (1251)	Kolhapur (1570)	
Parbhani(920)	Bid (1000)			
Nanded (998)	Osmanabad (1236)			
Buldana (966)				
Akola (888)				
Amravati(776)				
Yavatmal(843)				
Wardha (685)				
Nagpur (675)				
Bhandara (983)				
Chandrapur (602)				

NB : Excludes Gr. Bombay district, which is entirely Urban.

MAHARASHTRA
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
1901-81



CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Urban areas

Indian Census defines an urban area and then treats whatever does not satisfy these criteria as rural. Areas under a Municipal Corporation or Council or a cantonment or a civil line are treated as urban. Where this is not so some empirical tests are applied such as (i) whether the place has a minimum population of 5,000, (ii) a density of not less than 400 persons per km² (1,000 per sq. mile), (iii) and whether 75 per cent of its male working population is engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) pursuits. Places having these qualifications are also treated as urban. Other form rural areas.

Comparison of villages

Total number of inhabited villages in India are 557,137 according to 1981 Census. Maharashtra has 39,354 villages. There are 1,834 villages in India which have population of 10,000 or more. Out of which Kerala has maximum number of villages (905 or 49.35%), followed by Bihar (192 or 10.47%), Tamil Nadu (182 or 9.92%), Andhra Pradesh (163 or 8.89%) and then Maharashtra (116 or 6.32%). Table 3.1 shows the statewise number of villages classified by population size 7,202 villages or 1.29 per cent in India are having population 5,000 to 9,999. In this size of villages, Andhra Pradesh has maximum number of villages (1058 or 14.69%) followed by Bihar (1054 or 14.63%). Tamil Nadu (1,000 or 13.89%), Uttar Pradesh (751 or 10.43%), West Bengal (702 or 9.75%) and then Maharashtra (579 or 8.04%). In the size of population less than 200, Uttar Pradesh has maximum number of villages (22,391 or 18.65%), followed by Orissa (15,924 or 13.26%). Minimum number of villages in this size are in Kerala (3).

Average population of a village

Average population per inhabited village works out to 911 in India. The highest average population per inhabited village is found in Kerala 16,967 followed by Tripura 2,135. For Maharashtra it is only 1,037.

TABLE 3-1
Statewise Villages classified by Population size, 1981 Census

India/State	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural Population	Average Population per inhabited village	Size of Population							
				Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
INDIA	557,137	507,607,678	911	120,073	150,722	135,928	94,486	46,892	7,202	1,834	
STATES—											
1. Andhra Pradesh	27,379	41,062,097	1,500	4,790	4,068	5,227	6,464	5,609	1,058	163	
2. Bihar	67,546	61,195,744	906	14,785	19,040	15,792	10,841	5,842	1,054	192	
3. Gujarat	18,114	23,484,146	1,296	1,386	3,472	4,956	5,108	2,725	418	49	
4. Haryana	6,745	10,095,231	1,497	465	1,034	1,776	1,883	1,346	221	20	
5. Himachal Pradesh	16,807	3,954,847	235	10,544	4,561	1,243	364	92	3	..	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	6,477	4,726,986	730	1,275	2,027	1,715	1,046	393	20	1	
7. Karnataka	27,028	26,406,108	977	4,112	7,177	7,342	5,239	2,722	401	35	
8. Kerala	1,219	20,682,405	16,967	3	2	2	13	72	222	905	
9. Madhya Pradesh	71,352	41,592,385	583	15,806	25,941	19,282	8,118	2,046	155	4	
10. Maharashtra	39,354	40,790,577	1,037	4,523	9,248	12,330	8,954	3,604	579	116	

11. Manipur	.	.	2,035	1,045,493	514	938	556	264	174	90	12	1
12. Meghalaya	.	.	4,902	1,094,486	223	3,199	1,290	304	85	24	..	..
13. Nagaland	.	.	1,112	654,696	589	297	383	241	143	47	1	..
14. Orissa	.	.	46,553	23,259,984	500	15,924	14,981	9,805	4,561	1,234	47	1
15. Punjab	.	.	12,342	12,141,158	984	1,571	2,863	3,712	2,819	1,256	120	1
16. Rajasthan	.	.	34,968	27,051,354	774	7,861	10,425	8,537	5,468	2,335	321	21
17. Sikkim	.	.	440	265,301	603	58	177	137	60	8	..	..
18. Tamil Nadu	.	.	15,831	32,456,202	2,050	794	1,732	3,172	4,570	4,381	1,000	182
19. Tripura	.	.	856	1,827,490	2,135	34	91	140	253	274	56	3
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	112,566	90,962,898	808	22,391	30,817	30,027	20,380	8,148	751	52
21. West Bengal	.	.	38,024	40,133,926	1,055	6,168	9,755	9,396	7,538	4,383	702	82

NB : Excluding Assam

TABLE 3-2
Villages in Maharashtra Classified by Population size, 1981 Census

State/District	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural population	Average population per inhabited village	Villages by size of Population							
				Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Maharashtra . . .	39,354	40,790,577	1,037	4,523	9,248	12,330	8,954	3,604	579	116	
Thane . . .	1,746	1,865,342	1,068	142	434	607	375	151	31	6	
Raigarh . . .	1,827	1,276,576	699	236	634	641	230	79	7	..	
Ratnagiri . . .	2,038	1,940,394	952	85	465	788	560	134	6	..	
Nashik . . .	1,742	2,063,594	1,185	87	346	581	497	196	30	5	
Dhule . . .	1,516	1,650,113	1,088	151	341	480	355	158	29	2	
Jalgaon . . .	1,475	1,960,017	1,329	91	314	463	361	193	41	12	
Ahmadnagar . . .	1,503	2,356,941	1,568	26	196	494	456	274	42	15	
Pune . . .	1,753	2,193,388	1,251	138	379	528	429	227	43	9	
Satara . . .	1,417	1,772,885	1,251	116	294	387	371	217	29	3	
Sangli . . .	708	1,437,123	2,030	13	71	176	231	159	46	12	
Solapur . . .	1,104	1,842,678	1,669	16	116	305	383	241	37	6	
Kolhapur . . .	1,200	1,884,308	1,570	35	201	337	352	222	44	9	
Aurangabad . . .	1,959	1,895,885	968	183	428	724	460	141	22	1	
Parbhani . . .	1,615	1,486,556	920	132	409	566	396	99	13	11	

Bid	.	.	.	1,256	1,256,259	1,000	44	328	444	334	93	11	2
Nanded	.	.	.	1,425	1,421,485	998	94	320	502	383	116	8	2
Osmanabad	.	.	.	1,527	1,887,383	1,236	52	274	500	484	195	18	4
Buldana	.	.	.	1,273	1,229,791	966	194	268	410	281	101	18	1
Akola	.	.	.	1,546	1,372,290	888	236	399	507	280	105	12	7
Amravati	.	.	.	1,698	1,316,911	776	427	498	402	264	78	24	5
Yavatmal	.	.	.	1,751	1,475,288	843	233	466	573	367	97	12	3
Wardha	.	.	.	1,015	695,108	685	250	293	256	160	47	9	..
Nagpur	.	.	.	1,658	1,119,532	675	384	556	457	189	50	18	4
Bhandara	.	.	.	1,624	1,596,823	983	191	321	545	409	144	14	..
Chandrapur	.	.	.	2,978	1,793,907	602	967	897	657	347	87	15	8

NB : Greater Bombay district entirely urban.

Table 3.2 shows the villages in Maharashtra classified by population size. It is seen from the table that in Maharashtra maximum number of villages (31.33%) are found in the size of population 500-999, followed by population size of 200-499 (23.50%), and then 1000-1999 (22.75%). The villages having population 10,000 and above are 116 in Maharashtra. Out of which 15 villages are in Ahmadnagar and 12 each in Jalgaon and Sangli. Not a single such village is found in Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Parbhani, Wardha and Bhandara districts. Greater Bombay district is entirely urban area.

The average population in 11 districts is above state average of 1037. These districts are Thane (1068), Nashik (1185), Dhule (1088), Jalgaon (1329), Ahmadnagar (1568), Pune (1251), Satara (1251), Sangli (2030), Solapur (1669), Kolhapur (1570) and Osmanabad (1235). Remaining districts have less average than the state.

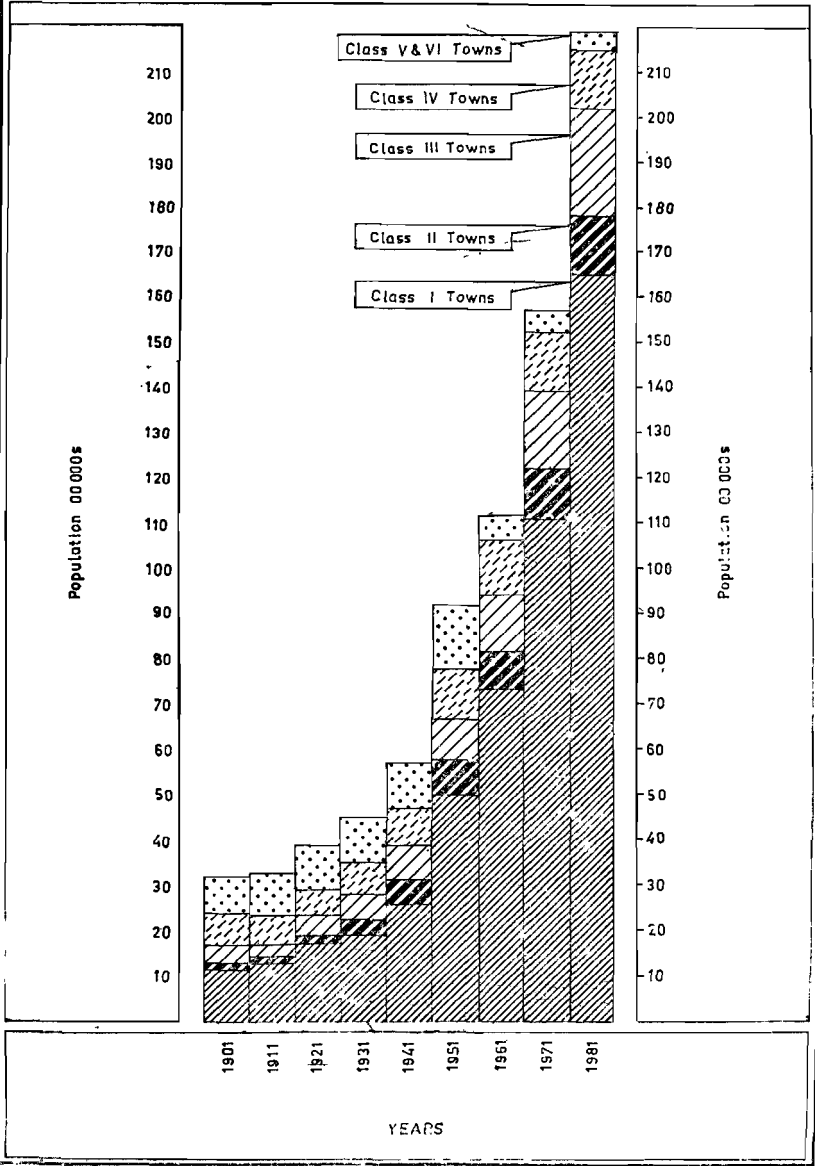
Urban Agglomeration

Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they formed a continuous spread with the adjoining town, it would only be realistic to treat them as urban. Such settlements have been termed as out growths (O.G.), and may cover a whole village, or part of a village. Two or more towns may also be contiguous to each other. Such towns together with their out growths have been treated as one urban unit and called 'Urban agglomeration'. An urban agglomeration, therefore, constitutes:

- (a) A city or town with contiguous out growth(s), the out growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages; or
- (b) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth(s); or
- (c) a city with one or more adjoining towns with their out growths all of which form a continuous spread.

The following is the class-wise list of the fourteen Urban Agglomerations (UAs) for which data have been presented for the 1981 Census.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION (CLASSWISE)



Class I

1. Pune Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Pune City (M. Corp.)
 - (b) Pimpri Chinchwad City (M)
 - (c) Pune Cantonment
 - (d) Kirkee Cantonment
 - (e) Dehu Road Cantonment
 - (f) Hadapsar
 - (g) Lohagaon
 - (h) Khadakvasla
 - (i) Dehu
2. Nagpur Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Nagpur City (M. Corp.)
 - (b) Kamptee (M)
 - (c) Kamptee Cantonment.
3. Ulhasnagar Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Ulhasnagar City (M)
 - (b) Kalyan City (M)
 - (c) Dombivli City (M)
 - (d) Ambarnath (M)
 - (e) Katemanivali
 - (f) Mohone
4. Solapur Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Solapur City (M. Corp.)
 - (b) Solapur O. G.
5. Nashik Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Nashik City (M)
 - (b) Nashik Road Deolali (M)
 - (c) Deolali Cantonment
 - (d) Satpur (M)
 - (e) Bhagur (M)
6. Thane Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Thane City (M)
 - (b) Majivade
 - (c) Kalwa

7. Kolhapur Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Kolhapur City (M. Corp.)
 - (b) Gandhinagar
8. Aurangabad Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Aurangabad City
 - (i) Aurangabad (M)
 - (ii) Chikhalthana O.G.
 - (b) Aurangabad Cantonment
9. Sangli Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Sangli City (M)
 - (b) Miraj City (M)
 - (c) Madhavnagar
10. Ahmadnagar Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Ahmadnagar City (M)
 - (b) Ahmadnagar Cantonment
11. Bhusawal Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Bhusawal City (M)
 - (b) Kandari

Class II

12. Vasai Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Vasai (M)
 - (b) Manikpur
 - (c) Sandor

Class III

13. Daund Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Daund (N.M.)
 - (b) Daund (M)

Class IV

14. Dahanu Urban Agglomeration—
 - (a) Malyan
 - (b) Dahanu

Distribution of Towns in 1971-81

Out of 4029 urban places in India according to 1981 Census with a population of 159.73 million, Maharashtra, has 307 urban places with a population of 21.99 million. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of towns (704) in 1981,

followed by Tamil Nadu (434). Maharashtra is fourth in rank in so far as number of towns (307) is concerned. However, in terms of percentage urban population, it ranks first (35.03%) among the 22 States in India.

There were 289 towns in Maharashtra in 1971 Census. Out of 307 towns of 1981 Census, 225 are municipal towns, 75 are non-municipal towns and 7 are cantonment boards.

The districtwise distribution of towns, in 1971-81, shows that in both the Censuses Thane district has maximum number of towns (24 in 1971 and 34 in 1981), followed by Pune district (22 in 1971 and 26 in 1981). Number of towns decreased in 1981 than 1971, in the district of Ratnagiri (15 in 1971 and 13 in 1981), Nashik (20 in 1971 and 19 in 1981), Satara (14 in 1971 and 10 in 1981) and Amravati (13 in 1971 and 12 in 1981).

Size class of Towns

The towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into six population size classes. The size classes remain the same as these were in the preceeding census of 1971.

According to Indian Census convention a town which has already attained a population of 100,000 or over is designated as a city. Table 3.3 shows distribution of towns by size classes and population for 1971 and 1981 Censuses. It is seen from the table that, at the 1981 Census in Maharashtra, a total of 307 places were treated as urban or as towns including 29 cities where as in 1971 there were 289 towns with 17 cities. There has been a net increase of 18 towns in Maharashtra in 1981 over 1971. Classes I, III, IV and VI have gained in the number of towns. The largest increase of 24 towns is in class III. Class II has the same number of towns and Class V has lost 22 towns. If the percentage of urban population in the various population size classes to the total urban population are considered it will be seen that in 1981 class I has a substantial increase (71.57%) over the level in 1971 (64.75%). Whereas class II proportion of urban population has gone down from 11.07 per cent in 1971 to 7.82 per cent in 1981. The lower population size-classes namely II to VI covered nearly 21 per cent of the total urban population which is less by about 3 points than 1971 percentage.

TABLE 3.3

Distribution of towns by size class and population in 1971 and 1981 censuses

Size class of Town	No. of Towns and population in			
	Towns in 1971	1971 population	Towns in 1981	1981 population
1	2	3	4	5
All classes	289	15,711,211	307	21,993,594
I (100,000 or over)	17	10,173,715	29	15,740,723
a) (one million and above) . .	1	5,970,575	3	10,666,217
(b) (500000 to 999999) . . .	2	1,722,181	1	514,860
(c) (100000 to 499999) . . .	14	2,480,959	25	4,559,646
II (50000 to 99999)	25	1,739,880	25	1,719,771
III (20000 to 49999)	65	1,840,040	89	2,617,594
IV (10000 to 19999)	98	1,378,891	100	1,473,029
V (5000 to 9999)	70	531,848	48	387,725
VI (Less than 5000)	14	46,837	16	54,752

Standard Urban area (S.U.A.)

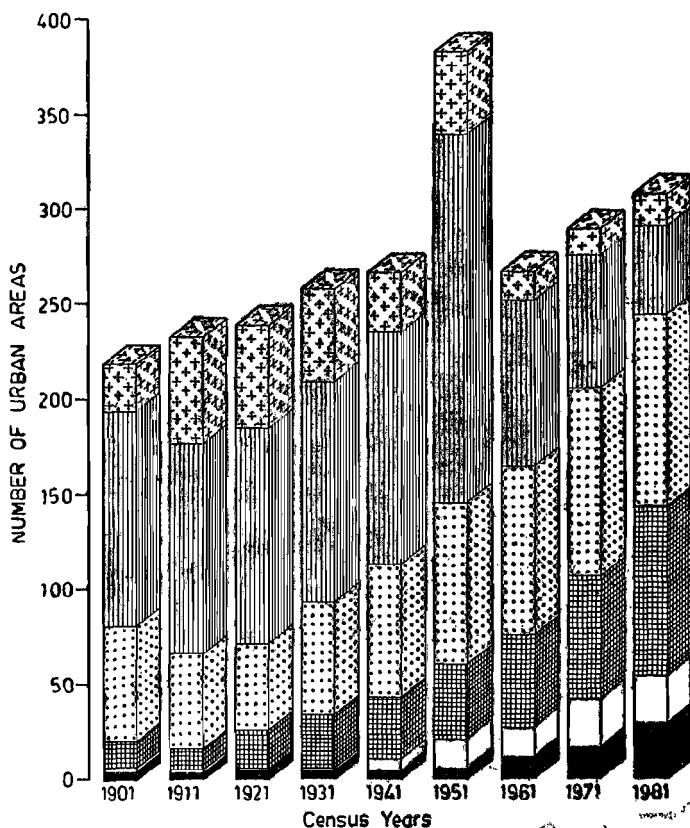
The concept of standard urban area was adopted at the 1971 census.

A standard urban area was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, and would also include the surrounding villages that showed promise of urbanisation in the long term. The S.U.A. will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely development over the period upto 1991. Thus, it will remain as a Statistical reporting unit during three successive censuses irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within them.







The essential requirements for the constitution of a standard Urban area are ;—

- (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000.
- (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town and
- (iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

MAHARASHTRA NUMBER OF URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO SIZE CLASS 1901-81



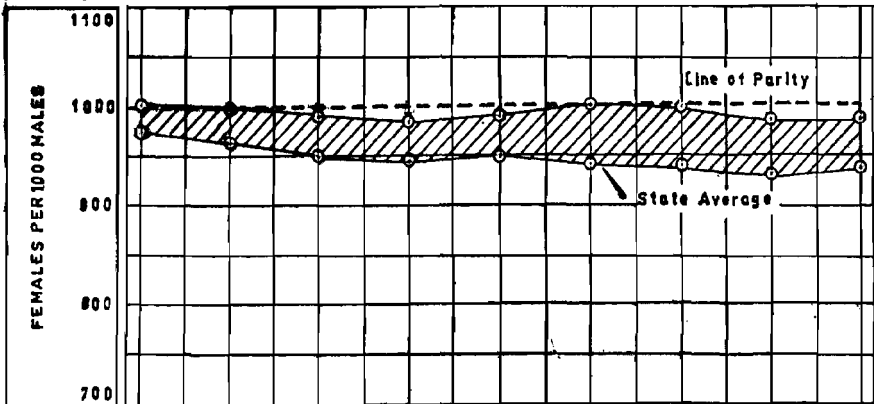
SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS

	CLASS I (100 000 and above)		CLASS IV (10 000 - 19 999)
	CLASS II (50 000 - 99 999)		CLASS V (5 000 - 9 999)
	CLASS III (20 000 - 49 999)		CLASS VI (Below 5000)

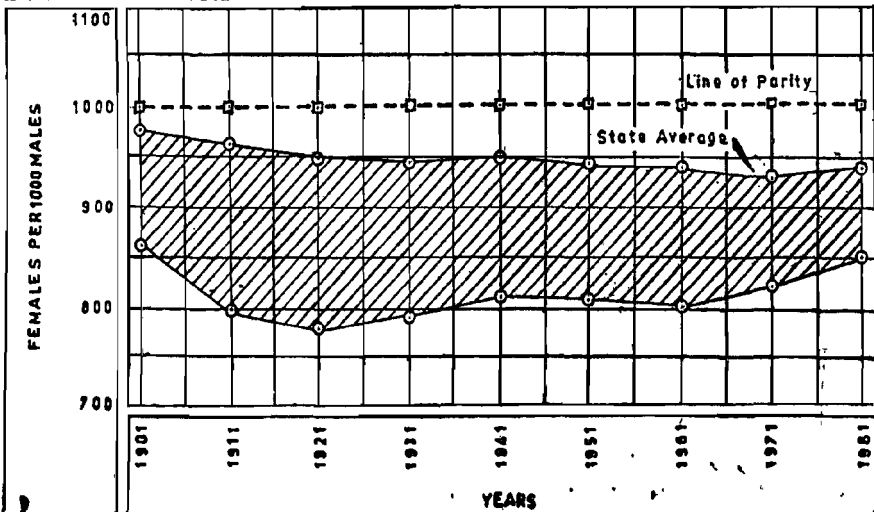
SEX RATIO

1901-1981

RURAL



URBAN



According to 1971 census there were 25 SUAs and these were: (1) Greater Bombay-Thane, (2) Bhiwandi, (3) Kalyan-Ulhasnagar, (4) Malegaon, (5) Nashik, (6) Dhule, (7) Bhusawal, (8) Jalgaon, (9) Ahmadnagar, (10) Pune, (11) Satara, (12) Sangli, (13) Solapur, (14) Kolhapur, (15) Ichalkaranji, (16) Aurangabad, (17) Jalna, (18) Nanded, (19) Khamgaon, (20) Akola, (21) Amravati, (22) Yavatmal, (23) Nagpur, (24) Kamptee and (25) Chandrapur.

In 1981 Census eight new SUAs are considered and these are (1) Nandurbar (2) Amalner (3) Barshi (4) Pandharpur (5) Parbhani (6) Latur (7) Wardha and (8) Gondiya.

The details of each standard urban area and its component have been published in Table A-5, "Census of India 1981, Series 12-Maharashtra, Part II-A General Population Tables".

The idea is to present basic data for these areas for two-three decades so that the urbanisation process in those areas can be studied. However, there are some changes in the Standard Urban Areas of 1981 Census as compared to those of 1971. These are shown in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.4
Standard urban areas from 1971 and 1981 Censuses

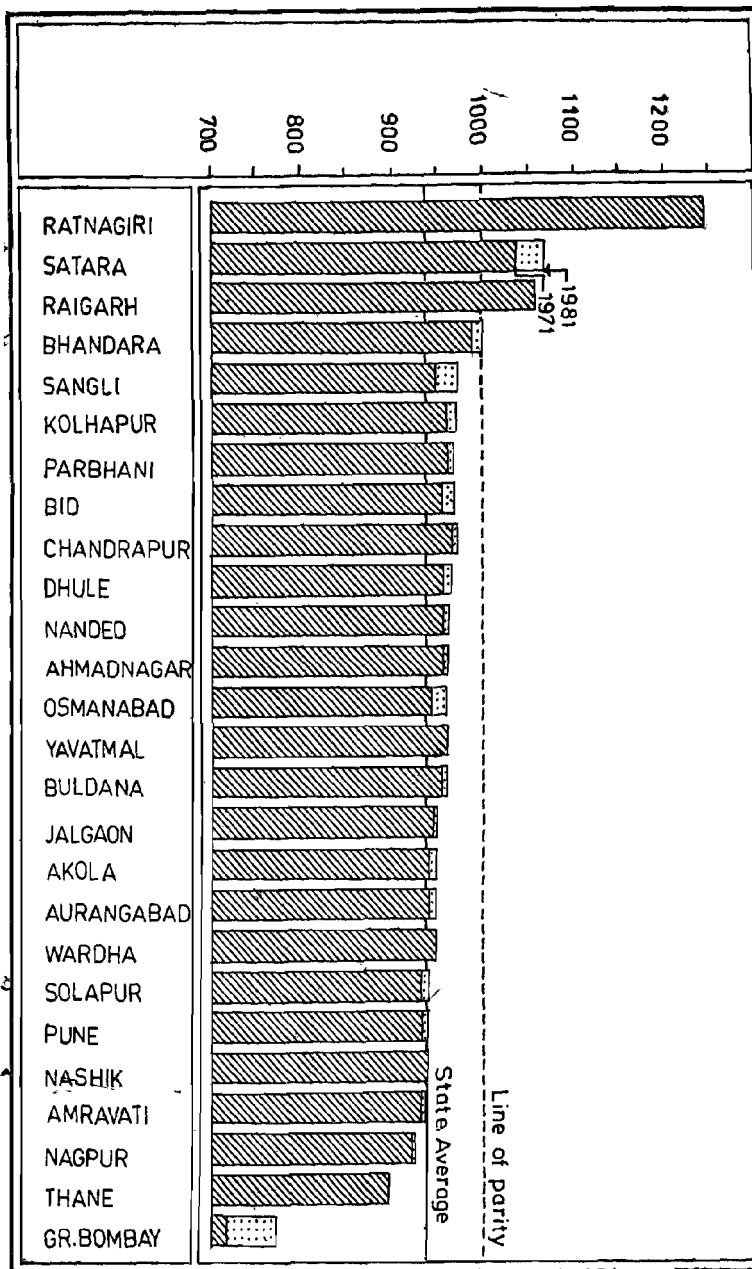
Name of Standard Urban Area	1971		1981	
	Urban components	Rural components	Urban components	Rural components
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Gr. Bombay/Thane	5	50	9	59
(2) Bhiwandi	1	28	3	30
(3) Kalyan-Ulhasnagar	6	57	10	62
(4) Nashik	4	3	5	2
(5) Malegaon.	1	4	1	4
(6) Dhule	1	2	1	1
(7) Nandurban . . . . .	..	..	1	..
(8) Amalner . . . . .	..	..	1	6
(9) Bhusawal	2	..	2	..

TABLE 3.4—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5
(10) Jalgaon	1	2	1	2
(11) Ahmadnagar . . .	2	9	2	9
(12) Pune	9	48	13	50
(13) Satara	1	2	1	2
(14) Sangli-Miraj . . .	3	6	3	5
(15) Barshi . . . . .	..	..	1	..
(16) Pandharpur . . .	..	..	1	1
(17) Solapur	1	1	2	4
(18) Ichalkaranji . . .	1	2	2	1
(19) Kolhapur	2	8	2	10
(20) Aurangabad . . .	2	9	2	7
(21) Jalna	1	7	1	7
(22) Parbhani . . . .	..	..	1	5
(23) Nanded	1	13	1	14
(24) Latur . . . . .	..	..	1	20
(25) Khamgaon	1	1	1	1
(26) Akola	1	7	1	8
(27) Amravati	2	8	2	13
(28) Yavatmal	1	4	1	4
(29) Wardha . . . . .	..	..	1	9
(30) Kamptee	3	6	3	6
(31) Nagpur	1	17	2	17
(32) Gondiya . . . . .	..	..	1	1
(33) Chandrapur . . .	1	'	1	4

SEX RATIO

1971 AND 1981
DISTRICTWISE



CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

Sex Ratio :

The growth of a population is governed, among other things, by the ratio between the number of men and women. The ratio of females per 1,000 males is called the sex ratio.

The male and female populations and the sex ratio in Maharashtra at each of the census year 1901 to 1981 are presented in Table 4.1. The all India sex ratio is also presented for comparison.

TABLE 4.1
Sex ratio in Maharashtra, 1901-81

Census year	Maharashtra			India
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1901	9,802,189	9,589,514	978	972
1911	10,922,671	10,551,852	966	964
1921	10,692,865	10,156,801	950	955
1931	12,305,958	11,653,342	947	950
1941	13,769,460	13,063,298	949	945
1951	16,490,039	15,512,525	941	946
1961	20,428,882	19,124,836	936	941
1971	26,116,351	24,295,884	930	930
1981	32,415,126	30,369,045	937	934

It may be seen that the sex ratio in the state has been adverse to females all-along. The sex ratio has been deteriorating upto 1971. It has shown an increase in 1981. The general trend in sex ratio of the state is the same as that of the all India sex ratio.

Table 4.2 presents comparative statement of the 1981 census sex ratio for India, Maharashtra and other states and Union territories in India.

TABLE 4.2
Sex ratio in India, Maharashtra and other States and Union territories,
1981 census

State/Union territory	sex ratio	State/Union territory	Sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
INDIA*	934		
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	975	Rajasthan	919
Bihar	946	Sikkim	835
Gujarat	942	Tamil Nadu	977
Haryana	870	Tripura	946
Himachal Pradesh	973	Uttar Pradesh	885
Jammu & Kashmir	892	West Bengal	911
Karnataka	963	UNION TERRITORIES	
Kerala	1032	A. & N. Islands	760
Madhya Pradesh	941	Arunachal Pradesh	862
Maharashtra	937	Chandigarh	769
Manipur	971	D. & N. Haveli	974
Meghalaya	954	Delhi	801
Nagaland	863	Goa, Daman & Diu	981
Orissa	981	Lakshadweep	975
Punjab	879	Mizoram	919
		Pondicherry	985

*Excludes Assam.

Kerala alone, among our states and union territories, has an excess of females over males. All the states adjoining Maharashtra have a sex ratio higher than ours.

Sex ratio in rural and urban areas

Table 4.3 depicts the sex ratio in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra at each of the censuses 1901 to 1981.

TABLE 4.3
Sex ratio in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra, 1901—81

Census Year	Sex ratio	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1901	1,003	862
1911	1,000	796
1921	994	776
1931	987	790
1941	989	810
1951	1,000	807
1961	995	801
1971	985	820
1981	987	850

The rural areas are more in balance than the urban areas. The imbalance in the number of men and women in urban areas is due to sex-selective male migration to urban areas in search of employment or for professing various occupations. The urban sex ratio is showing an improvement since 1971. More women may now be accompanying the immigrating males than in the past.

Age-specific sex ratios

Table 4.4 presents the sex ratio in quinquennial age-groups for Maharashtra for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 4.4
Sex ratio in different age-groups in Maharashtra, 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Age-group	Sex ratio		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
0—4	983	975	961
5—9	984	979	968
10—14	895	905	932 ²

TABLE 4.4—*Concl.*

1	2	3	4
15—19	913	832	853
20—24	1,037	959	927
25—29	953	1,002	956
30—34	882	968	954
35—39	845	898	953
40—44	872	874	911
45—49	851	824	896
50—54	873	866	899
55—59	821	818	860
60—64	990	983	1,017
65—69	1,010	947	1,003
70	1,116	1,062	1,090
MAHARASHTRA	936	930	937

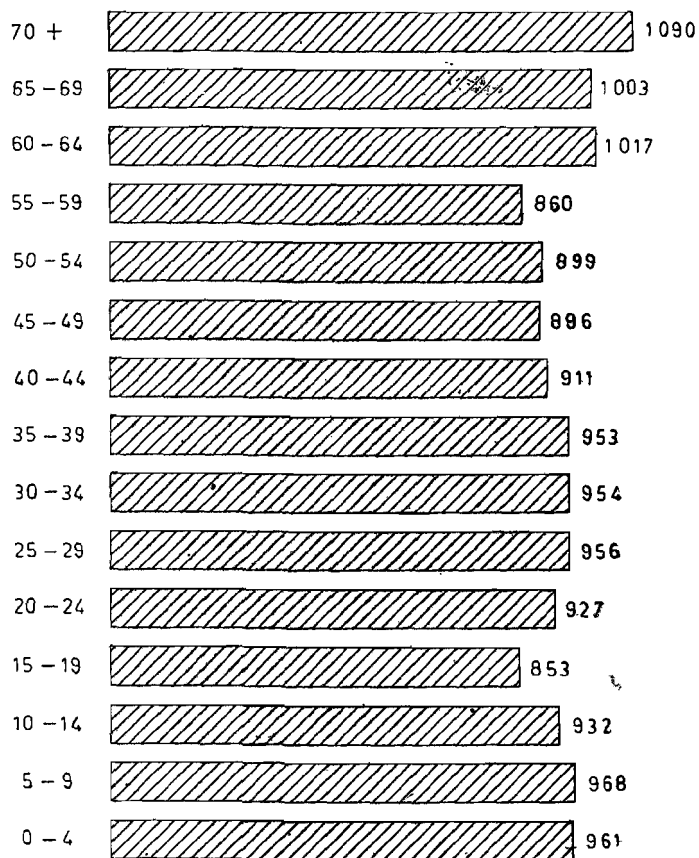
There has been a gradual decrease in the sex ratios in age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 from census to census. The sex ratios in age-groups 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 are consistently low at each of the three censuses.

How old are we ?

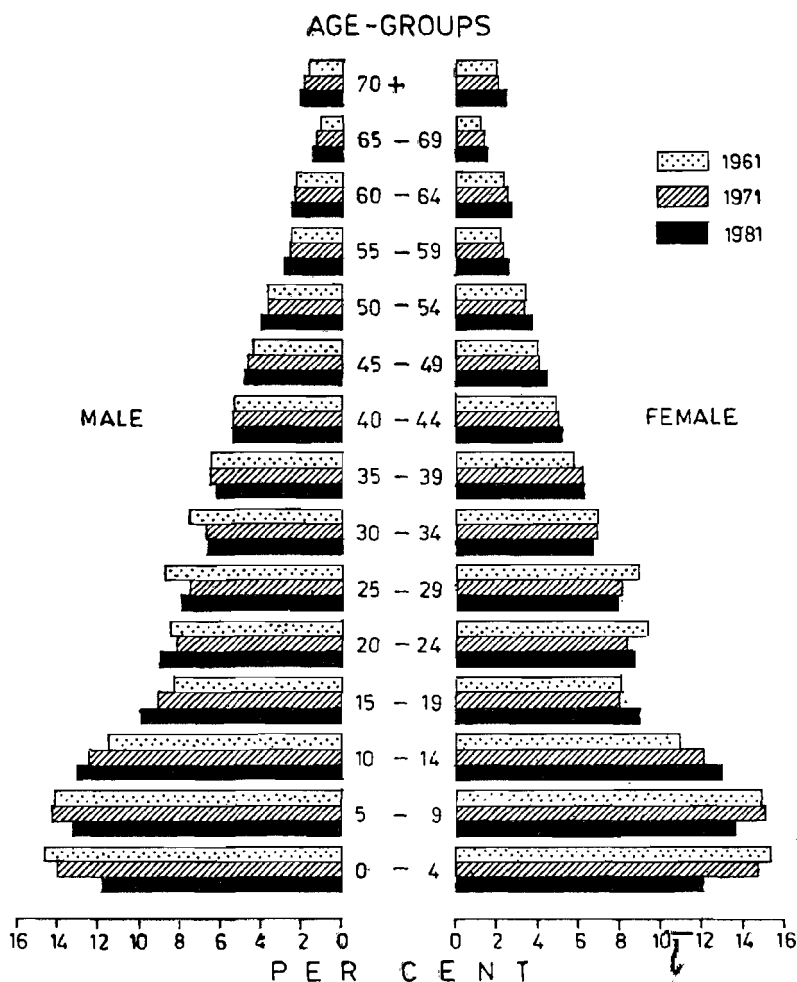
The age structure of any territory has an important bearing on its demographic character both for the present and the future. Indian censuses have from the very beginning included a question on 'age', though its form has kept changing. Since 1951 Census 'age completed last birthday' is ascertained. Thus in 1981 census, the age of every individual in total years completed on his/her last birthday was recorded instead of the year running. In respect of infants who had not completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age was invariably recorded as '0'.

While studying the age profile of any territory, it is customary to compare the population in different age groups. Usually, the population is divided into three broad age groups e.g., young (children in age group 0-14), 'adults' (those in age group 15-59) and 'aged' (those who are 60 and above). In developing countries like India where fertility and mortality rates are comparatively high, the population is more youthful because of the large number of children born from year to year and fewer people surviving upto old age. The most important age group is 15-59, as it includes persons economically productive and biologically capable of reproduction.

SEX RATIO 1981 (by age-groups)



MAHARASHTRA POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS (1961, 1971 & 1981)



The age profiles for all the states (including Maharashtra) are of the same type with high percentages in age group 0-14 resulting from a high level of fertility.

The youthful population in age group 0-14 in Maharashtra (38.39%) is less than the all India average (39.57%) presumably because it is a more urbanised and more industrialised state than many other states.

As regards age group of 'Adults' or working age group of 15-59, Tamil Nadu has the largest percentage (58.57%) and Uttar Pradesh the lowest (51.49). Maharashtra with 55.22 per cent ranks eighth among the states of India.

Age distribution by 5 year age groups

Table 4.5 shows the age distribution of the population of Maharashtra based on 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

The proportion of population in the age group 0-9 has declined from 29.07 per cent in 1971 to 25.30 per cent in 1981. In 1961 this proportion was 29.49 per cent. The proportion in the age group 0-14 slightly increased from 40.64 per cent in 1961 to 41.34 per cent in 1971 but has declined to 38.33 per cent in 1981. The proportion in the age group 0-4 has, comparatively, more declined than that in the age group 5-9. This may be due to a decline of fertility in the latter half of the last decade. In fact the absolute numbers in age groups 0-4 and 5-9 have increased only by 2.85 per cent and 13.86 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as against the corresponding increases during the 1961-71 decade of 22.24 per cent and 29.11 per cent, respectively.

Dependency Ratio

People in the middle age groups or working age group generally support the young and the old. We find that some times persons from age groups 0-14 and 60 and above are also engaged in economically active work. Over looking the marginal participation of persons from 0-14 and 60 above in active work, the burden of dependency is described as the ratio between 100 persons from the working-age group (15-59) and the number of persons in age groups 0-14 and 60 and above. The ratio is called the dependency ratio with its two components — youth dependency and old age dependency. The dependency ratio in Maharashtra for each of the censuses 1911 to 1981 is presented in Table 4.6 :

TABLE 4.5
Age distribution of the population of Maharashtra, 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Age-group	1961			1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-4 . . .	15.00	14.65	15.39	14.39	14.06	14.74	11.88	11.74	12.04
5-9 . . .	14.49	14.14	14.87	14.68	14.32	15.07	13.42	13.21	13.65
10-14 . . .	11.15	11.39	10.89	12.27	12.43	12.09	13.03	13.06	12.99
15-19 . . .	8.12	8.22	8.01	8.49	8.94	8.00	9.34	9.77	8.89
20-24 . . .	8.84	8.41	9.31	8.14	8.02	8.27	8.78	8.83	8.73
25-29 . . .	8.75	8.68	8.83	7.74	7.46	8.04	7.87	7.79	7.95
30-34 . . .	7.18	7.39	6.96	6.74	6.61	6.88	6.57	6.51	6.63
35-39 . . .	6.05	6.35	5.73	6.31	6.42	6.19	6.14	6.09	6.20
40-44 . . .	5.05	5.22	4.87	5.19	5.34	5.02	5.30	5.37	5.22
45-49 . . .	4.20	4.39	3.99	4.32	4.57	4.05	4.63	4.73	4.52
50-54 . . .	3.52	3.64	3.40	3.50	3.63	3.38	3.82	3.89	3.74
55-59 . . .	2.33	2.47	2.17	2.50	2.65	2.33	2.70	2.81	2.58
60-64 . . .	2.31	2.25	2.38	2.45	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.52	2.73
65-69 . . .	1.14	1.10	1.18	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.54	1.49	1.59
70+ . . .	1.82	1.66	1.98	1.90	1.78	2.03	2.22	2.06	2.40
Age not stated	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.14

TABLE 4.6
Dependency ratio in Maharashtra, 1911 to 1981 censuses

Census year	Dependency ratio		
	Youth	Aged	Total
1	2	3	4
1911.	64.3	9.3	73.6
1921.	70.5	10.5	81.0
1931.	70.2	7.6	77.8
1941.	66.2	8.1	74.3
1951.	69.8	9.4	79.2
1961.	75.2	9.7	84.9
1971.	78.1	10.8	88.9
1981.	69.5	11.6	81.1

The youth dependency ratio in Maharashtra has generally shown increasing trend from 64.3 in 1911 to 78.1 in 1971 and dropped to 69.5 in 1981. The youth dependency ratio was the highest in 1971 during the last 70 years. The old age dependency ratio has been gradually increasing since 1941. However, youth dependency is the dominant component and consequently the total dependency ratio follows the same trend as that followed by the youth dependency ratio.

Marital Status

The census classifies the population by marital status into four groups :—(i) never married (NM), (ii) married (M), (iii) Widowed (W) and (iv) divorced or separated (D/S.). 'Never married' are persons who have never been married, 'Married' are those persons who are currently married whether for the first or another time. These include those recognised as married by custom or society and those in stable defacto union. 'Widowed' are those persons whose husbands or wives are dead and who have not married again. "Divorced" are those persons who have been divorced in a lawful manner, either by a decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who have not remarried. "Separated" are those persons who have been separated from wives or husbands and are staying apart with no apparent intention of living together again.

Early and universal marriage, especially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics on marital status collected through the census. According to the 1981 census, there were 137.4 lakh married males and 137.5 lakh married females in Maharashtra. The number of married males is almost equal to that of married females. This may be due to large scale sex-selective male migration into Maharashtra. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 108.6 lakh males and 107.6 lakh females. Of the 137.5 lakh married females, 105.5 lakh were in reproductive age groups 15-44. In 1971, there were 86.3 lakh married females in this reproductive age group. The growth rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age group is 22.2 per cent which is lower than that of the general population.

The distribution of males and females in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra by marital status is presented in Table 4.7.

Only 5.56 per cent of the males in the age group 15-19 are married. The proportion married rises sharply to 35.01 per cent in the age group 20-24.

Among females 3.20 per cent in the age group 10-14 are married. The proportion shoots to 38.16 per cent in age group 15-19 and further 83.85 per cent in age group 20-24.

The proportion of widowed females increases sharply after the age group 45-49 both in the rural and urban areas.

Very wide variations in the proportions of widowed males and females are observed both in rural and urban areas. This may be due to the fact that in the male dominated Indian Society very few males come forward to marry widowed females.

Table 4.8, presents the distribution of male and female populations in Maharashtra by marital status for 1971 and 1981.

A much large proportion of males are never married as compared to females both in rural and urban areas. A slight fall in the proportion of widowed is discernible in 1981, compared to 1971.

TABLE 4.7
Percentage of population in each age group by Sex and Marital Status, 1981 Census

Age group	Males/Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	Males	42.40	1.80	0.22	42.50	2.13	0.27	42.23	1.22	0.15
	Females	45.28	8.70	0.50	46.11	9.27	0.58	43.63	7.56	0.36
10-14	Males	1.17	0.01	..	1.30	0.01	..	0.89	0.01	..
	Females	3.12	0.02	0.03	3.84	0.03	0.04	1.58	0.01	0.02
15-19	Males	5.56	0.03	0.05	6.46	0.04	0.06	4.12	0.01	0.02
	Females	38.16	0.29	0.62	45.68	0.35	0.83	25.46	0.16	0.28
20-24	Males	35.01	0.20	0.30	42.83	0.29	0.43	25.78	0.10	0.14
	Females	83.85	0.85	1.18	90.92	1.02	1.50	72.60	0.60	0.66
25-29	Males	75.94	0.46	0.47	83.74	0.63	0.66	66.30	0.26	0.23
	Females	93.77	1.67	1.08	95.63	1.86	1.34	90.83	1.36	0.66
30-34	Males	92.53	0.76	0.48	94.86	0.94	0.63	89.48	0.52	0.29
	Females	94.30	3.34	1.02	94.85	3.51	1.16	93.29	3.09	0.78
35-39	Males	95.79	1.12	0.46	96.48	1.37	0.56	94.76	0.75	0.30
	Females	92.77	5.65	0.87	93.00	5.77	0.95	92.31	5.39	0.69
40-44	Males	95.62	1.94	0.46	95.82	2.33	0.54	95.30	1.30	0.33
	Females	87.76	10.80	0.84	88.21	10.67	0.90	86.72	11.11	0.71

TABLE 4.7—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45-49	. . . Males Females	94.97 81.91	3.02 16.96	0.43 0.64	94.94 82.32	3.55 16.83	0.49 0.69	95.01 80.99	2.06 17.25	0.32 0.53
50-54	. . . Males Females	92.95 70.28	5.12 28.66	0.43 0.59	92.66 71.00	5.86 28.22	0.48 0.63	93.48 68.59	3.70 29.70	0.33 0.51
55-59	. . . Males Females	91.25 63.05	7.05 36.04	0.39 0.47	90.85 63.87	7.85 35.48	0.44 0.51	92.09 60.98	5.35 37.44	0.27 0.37
60-64	. . . Males Females	86.90 41.66	11.33 57.51	0.41 0.47	86.41 42.09	12.22 57.30	0.46 0.49	88.08 40.50	9.23 58.08	0.30 0.43
65-69	. . . Males Females	84.05 33.84	14.31 65.45	0.41 0.38	83.53 33.91	15.25 65.60	0.44 0.39	85.43 33.63	11.87 65.04	0.32 0.39
70+	. . . Males Females	75.19 18.45	23.07 80.87	0.42 0.29	75.08 18.48	23.60 81.06	0.43 0.29	75.47 18.40	21.67 80.36	0.38 0.29

Note—M—married

W—Widowed

D/S—Divorced or Separated.

MAHARASHTRA MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX 1981

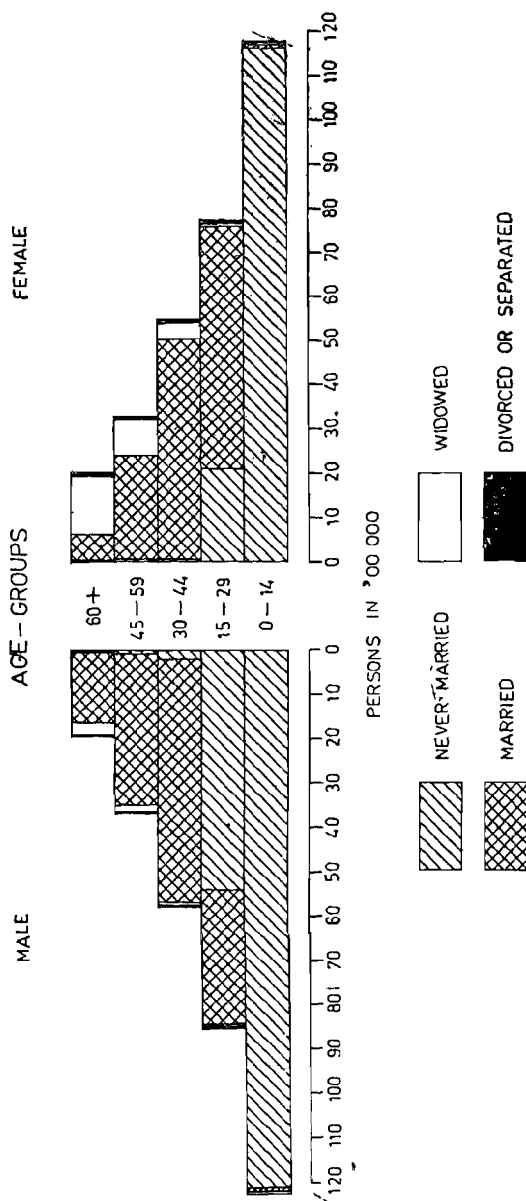
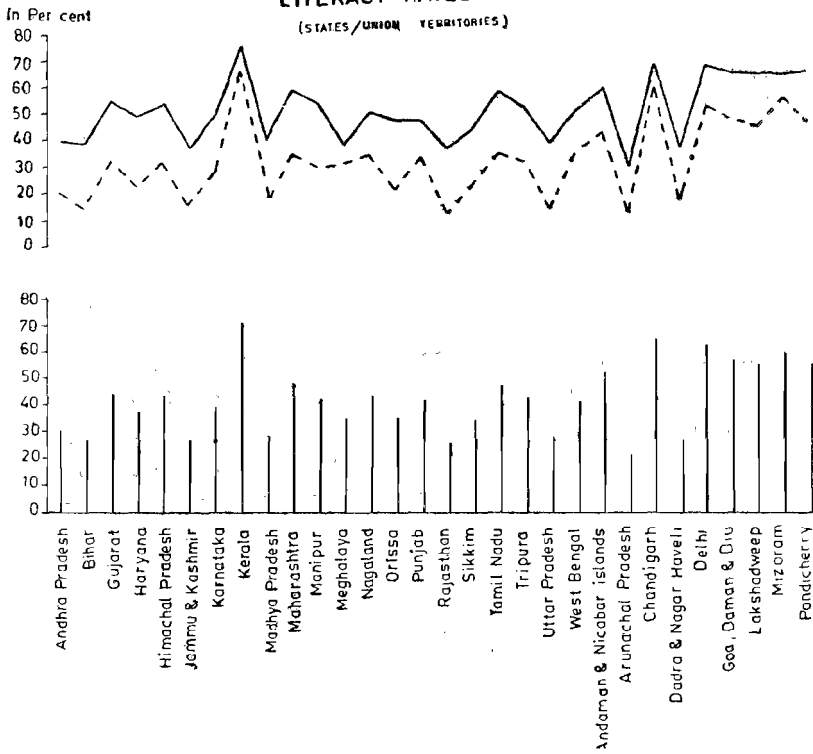


TABLE 4.8

Percentage distribution of population of Maharashtra by marital status, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Marital Status	Year	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Never married.	1981	55.47	45.50	55.03	44.03	56.24	48.44
	1971	55.92	45.95	55.56	44.71	56.65	48.97
Married	1981	42.40	45.28	42.50	46.11	42.23	43.63
	1971	41.60	44.29	41.64	44.99	41.52	42.58
Widowed	1981	1.80	8.70	2.13	9.27	1.22	7.56
	1971	2.14	9.30	2.40	9.80	1.60	8.08
Divorced/Sepa- rated.	1981	0.22	0.50	0.27	0.58	0.15	0.36
	1971	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.46	0.16	0.34

LITERACY RATES 1981 (STATES/UNION TERRITORIES)



CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy

Maharashtra has made considerable progress in the field of education for half a century now. Even before the achievement of independence, a large number of selfless, social workers had set up school and colleges in different parts of the state and in spite of immense odds, made them enduring institutions.

There are 7 universities, 995 colleges, 64,400 secondary and primary schools in this State. There have been all round efforts to educate masses with the result that the number of literates, educated and educational institutions is on the increase. Though the reduction of illiteracy has been considerable, the over all picture today suggests there is more to do in the field of literacy.

Indian census has always defined literacy to include only those persons who are able both to read and write. For being considered a literate it is not absolutely essential to enroll oneself as a student in school. If a person can both read and write a simple letter with understanding in any language, then he is considered as a literate person. Mere ability to sign one's name will not entitle a person to be called a literate. Children in the age-group 0—4 years were treated as illiterate even though some of them were found going to school.

Literacy rates are computed in two ways. Gross literacy rates (GLR) are worked out for the population of all ages while effective literacy rates (ELR) are based on population of 5 years and above. The gross literacy rate (percentage of literates to total population) for Maharashtra, according to the 1981 census is 47.18 while it is 36.23 for the country. Thus out of 100 persons, 53 are illiterate in Maharashtra and 64 in India. Table 5.1 shows that Kerala is well ahead of all states with a literacy percentage of 70.42. Maharashtra and then Tamil Nadu follow way behind. All our four neighbours, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have lower percentage. Out of 21 states, 11 have percentages higher than India's literacy.

TABLE 5.1
Percentage of Literates to total population, 1981 Census

Literacy rank	Unit	Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	70.42	75.26	65.73
2	Maharashtra	47.18	58.79	34.79
3	Tamil Nadu	46.76	58.26	34.99
4	Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30
5	Nagaland	42.57	50.06	33.89
6	Himachal Pradesh	42.48	53.19	31.46
7	Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00
8	Manipur	41.35	53.29	29.06
9	West Bengal	40.94	50.67	30.25
10	Punjab	40.86	47.16	33.69
11	Karnataka	38.46	48.81	27.71
12.	Haryana	36.14	48.20	22.27
13.	Orissa	34.23	47.10	21.12
14	Meghalaya	34.08	37.89	30.08
15	Sikkim	34.05	43.95	22.20
16	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
17	Madhya Pradesh	27.87	39.49	15.53
18	Uttar Pradesh	27.16	38.76	14.04
19	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	36.29	15.88
20	Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62
21	Rajasthan	24.38	36.30	11.42
	INDIA	36.23	46.89	24.82

Note :—Excludes Assam.

As in the case of total literates, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu also occupy the first three ranks in male and female literacy rates. More than three-fourth of the male population of Kerala and more than half the male population of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are literate. More than half the female population of Kerala and one-third of the population of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Punjab are literate.

There are 29.62 million literates in Maharashtra comprising 19.05 million male literates and 10.56 million female literates. Our literacy percentages is thus 47.2 as against 39.2 in 1971. This means a percentage rise in literacy of 49.96 as against 24.54 in population between 1971 and 1981. This compares with 49.36 as against 21.41 for India (excluding Assam). The percentage for males and females is 58.8 and 34.8 respectively compared to 51.0 and 26.4 in 1971. Understandably, the highest literacy rate for the total (68.18), males (73.91) and females (60.75) are in Greater Bombay. The lowest is in Nanded district.

Table 5.2 shows the district-wise percentage of literates to total population.

Out of our 26 districts, 16 districts come below the state literacy levels. Two in Khandesh region (Jalgaon & Dhule district) one in Konkan region (Raigarh district) all the five districts of Marathawada region (Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bid Nanded and Osmanabad districts) and four out of the eight districts of Vidarbha region (Buldana, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts) fall in this group. The spatial distribution reveals that as we go towards the interior the literacy rates decrease. The influence of urbanisation is evident from the rates for Greater Bombay (68.18), Thane (50.50), Pune (54.03) and Nagpur (54.56) districts. The low rates for Dhule (37.51), Nanded (29.78) and Chandrapur (34.69), would have been higher if there had not been so high a concentration of tribal population in those districts, or remained backward in comparison with other districts.

The most backward tract so far as literacy is concerned is the five districts of Marathawada region and Chandrapur district. Literacy percentage in these districts is below 50.

Rural and Urban literacy

The urban population, as expected, is more literate than its rural counterpart because of the need for literate and educated persons in urban occupations and the greater facilities for education available in urban centres. In Maharashtra, 63.92 per cent of the urban population is literate as against 38.15 among the rural population. The literacy rates in urban areas of all districts are higher than those for the rural areas. The rural literacy rates vary from 47.71 in Amravati district to 25.37 in Nanded district. The literacy rates for urban areas vary from 69.48 for Ratnagiri to 48.12 in Parbhani district.

TABLE 5.2
Ranking of districts according to Literacy rate per cent for males and females combined, 1981 census

Rank in 1981	District	Total Urban	Literacy rate, 1981			Literacy rate, 1971			Rank in 1971	Percentage points gained during 1971-81 (Col 4— Col. 7)
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Greater Bombay	T R U	68.18 .. 68.18	73.91 .. 73.91	60.75 .. 60.75	63.84 .. 63.84	69.65 .. 69.65	55.72 .. 55.72	1	+4.34. .. -1.4.34
2	Nagpur	T R U	54.56 41.38 64.60	63.74 52.18 72.42	44.62 29.88 56.03	45.26 31.99 56.41	56.09 43.75 66.19	33.51 19.60 45.54	2	+9.30 +9.39 -8.19
3	Pune	T R U	54.03 42.71 66.62	65.16 56.34 74.46	42.14 28.91 57.75	44.62 32.71 61.17	56.30 45.84 70.01	32.10 19.35 50.99	4	+9.41 +10.00 +5.45
4	Amravati	T R U	51.82 47.71 61.78	60.50 57.03 68.84	42.55 37.80 54.14	42.36 38.02 53.75	52.28 48.17 62.88	31.69 27.26 43.63	5	+9.46 -9.69 -8.03
5	Wardha	T R U	51.05 46.27 65.40	61.01 56.75 73.64	40.53 35.27 56.54	41.71 36.79 56.86	52.55 47.71 67.00	30.29 25.45 45.67	6	+9.34 +9.48 +8.54

6	Thane	.	.	T	50.50	59.64	40.15	40.65	50.34	29.80	7	+9.85 +8.76 +5.76
				R	38.58	49.36	27.01	29.82	40.28	18.74		
				U	65.46	71.83	57.73	59.70	66.85	50.89		
7	Satara	.	.	T	48.15	61.39	35.67	38.32	52.38	24.77	10	+9.83 +10.20 +7.53
				R	45.41	59.12	32.77	35.21	49.55	21.70		
				U	66.41	75.28	56.73	58.88	69.44	46.95		
8	Jaigaon	.	.	T	48.14	61.19	34.39	45.24	58.44	31.32	3	+2.90 +2.16 -4.35
				R	44.37	58.25	29.86	42.21	55.89	27.93		
				U	59.37	69.83	48.10	55.02	66.51	42.49		
9	Akola	.	.	T	47.82	59.54	35.45	39.55	51.84	26.48	9	+8.27 +8.67 +6.13
				R	44.22	57.28	30.57	35.55	48.66	21.80		
				U	58.66	66.26	50.43	52.53	61.91	42.12		
10	Ratnagiri	.	.	T	47.75	59.62	38.15	39.83	52.52	29.64	8	+7.92 -7.97 +8.11
				R	45.83	57.87	36.29	37.86	50.62	27.79		
				U	69.48	77.19	61.77	61.37	70.90	51.97		
MAHARASHTRA STATE												
				T	47.18	58.79	34.79	39.18	51.04	26.43		+8.00 +7.52 +5.85
				R	38.15	51.25	34.88	30.63	43.22	17.84		
				U	63.92	71.80	54.65	58.07	66.88	47.33		
11	Sangli	.	.	T	46.87	59.70	33.60	37.48	50.98	23.24	11	+9.39 +9.23 +7.43
				R	43.13	56.57	29.41	33.90	47.72	19.53		
				U	60.53	70.77	49.39	53.10	64.73	40.08		
12	Raigarh	.	.	T	45.59	57.42	34.27	35.32	47.25	24.03	17	-10.27 +10.13 +7.22
				R	42.23	54.62	30.66	32.10	44.25	20.82		
				U	66.01	73.06	58.20	58.79	67.41	49.39		

TABLE 5.2.—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
13	Kolhapur	.	T	45.36	59.45	30.79	35.37	49.78	20.34	16	+9.99
		.	R	39.78	55.14	24.31	29.83	44.82	14.52		+9.95
		.	U	62.26	71.88	51.51	55.60	67.04	42.70		+6.66
14	Buldana	.	T	44.64	58.68	29.97	37.34	51.33	22.68	12	+7.30
		.	R	41.07	55.83	25.77	33.96	48.27	19.15		+7.11
		.	U	60.35	70.98	48.87	53.20	65.29	39.82		+7.15
15	Nashik	.	T	44.36	56.09	31.85	36.30	48.45	23.37	13	+8.06
		.	R	36.64	49.24	23.50	29.41	41.94	16.27		+7.23
		.	U	61.53	70.75	51.15	53.49	64.28	41.57		+8.04
16	Bhandara	.	T	43.92	58.31	29.49	35.40	50.01	20.59	15	+8.52
		.	R	41.07	55.93	26.25	33.09	47.85	18.23		+7.98
		.	U	62.83	73.75	51.47	53.41	66.32	39.56		+9.42
17	Ahmadnagar	.	T	43.16	56.51	29.24	36.23	48.97	22.91	14	+6.93
		.	R	40.12	53.90	25.91	33.33	46.11	20.11		+6.79
		.	U	63.55	73.28	52.61	59.57	70.75	46.65		+3.98
18	Solapur	.	T	40.68	53.61	26.96	33.90	46.40	20.49	18	+6.78
		.	R	34.91	48.05	21.03	28.16	40.32	15.23		+6.75
		.	U	54.55	66.85	41.34	49.12	62.35	34.66		+5.43
19	Yavatmal	.	T	39.29	51.21	26.86	31.60	42.87	19.88	20	+7.69
		.	R	35.51	47.78	22.82	28.37	39.64	16.73		+7.14
		.	U	60.57	69.97	50.29	52.12	62.66	40.52		+8.45

20	Dhule	.	.	T	37.51	48.61	26.01	31.89	42.96	20.30	19	+5.62
				R	32.38	43.71	20.79	27.32	38.18	16.10		+5.06
				U	58.65	68.18	48.24	53.67	65.11	41.06		+4.98
21	Aurangabad	.	.	T	35.80	50.80	19.96	28.49	42.14	14.02	21	+7.31
				R	30.22	46.21	13.62	24.35	38.17	9.97		+5.87
				U	55.48	66.39	43.24	49.10	60.90	35.37		+6.38
22	Osmanabad	.	.	T	35.36	48.73	21.40	27.88	40.34	14.70	22	+7.48
				R	32.37	45.80	18.48	23.72	37.99	12.83		+6.65
				U	51.80	64.38	38.00	43.07	56.20	28.25		+8.73
23	Chandrapur	.	.	T	34.69	46.73	22.22	26.77	38.63	14.54	23	+7.92
				R	31.28	43.57	18.67	24.07	35.80	12.12		+7.21
				U	58.06	67.65	47.50	50.56	62.32	37.17		+7.50
24	Bid	.	.	T	31.79	45.82	17.27	24.01	36.25	11.17	25	+7.78
				R	28.19	42.38	13.63	21.42	33.42	8.96		+6.77
				U	51.50	64.05	37.81	43.74	56.95	28.81		+7.76
25	Parbhani	.	.	T	30.33	44.67	15.53	24.31	36.85	11.25	24	-6.02
				R	26.23	41.03	11.07	21.07	33.52	8.22		+5.16
				U	48.12	60.11	35.28	41.24	53.77	27.53		+6.88
26	Nanded	.	.	T	29.78	43.32	15.67	22.78	34.64	10.36	26	+7.00
				R	25.37	39.16	11.15	19.59	31.35	7.42		+5.78
				U	48.90	60.92	35.80	39.13	50.92	26.03		9.77

Literacy rates are less than 50 per cent in the urban areas of only two districts. The two districts are Parbhani (48.12 per cent) and Nanded (48.90 per cent). Urban literacy rates of Sangli (60.53), Kolhapur (62.26), Buldana (60.35), Amravati (61.78), Yavatmal (60.57), Wardha (65.40), Nagpur (64.46), Bhandara (62.83), Greater Bombay (68.18), Thane (65.46), Ratnagiri (69.48), Nashik (61.53), Ahmadnagar (63.55), Railgarh (66.01), Satara (66.41) and Pune (66.62) districts exceed 60 per cent.

Among the 307 towns or urban areas, the highest percentage of literates is found in Dombivli town (79.87%) in Thane district which is predominantly populated by the middle class. The lowest rate of literacy is noticed in Kundalvadi (27.15%) in Nanded district. Out of 29 cities having more than one lakh population, Jalna city (49.83%) has less than 50 per cent literates. The Jalna city has a sizeable number of migrant labourers, many of whom may be illiterate. 214 towns have above 60 per cent literacy and balance 64 towns are having rates varying between 31 and 59. Kundalwadi is the only town of Nanded district, having the percentage of literates less than 30.

Cities having more than one lakh population account for 73.47 per cent of the total urban literates. The urban concentration of literates is such that above 90 per cent of urban literates are in towns with more than 20,000 population and only 10 per cent are in the small towns.

Table 5.3 shows the literacy percentage of class I and class II towns.

Male literacy (58.79) exceeds female literacy (34.79) in the State. Out of 29.6 million literates, 19.0 million are males and 10.6 million are females. This may mean that approximately for every literate woman in the population there are two male literates.

Among our districts we find the highest percentage of male (73.91) and female (60.75) literates in Greater Bombay. The districtwise percentage variation among male and female literates is very significant and that of females is considerable. The male literacy vary from 43.32 in Nanded to 73.91 in Greater Bombay while the female literacy rates vary from 15.53 in Parbhani to 60.75 in Greater Bombay. The lowest male literacy rate is 43.32 in Nanded district which is almost equal to the highest female literacy rate of 44.62 in Nagpur district.

TABLE 5.3

Literacy percentage of class I and class II towns in Maharashtra, 1981 Census

City/Town	Total literates to total popula- tion	Male literates to total male popula- tion	Female literates to total female popula- tion
1	2	3	4
<i>Class I</i>			
1. Gr. Bombay	68.18	73.91	60.75
2. Nagpur	65.81	73.12	57.82
3. Pune	67.34	74.73	59.19
4. Solapur	53.11	65.57	39.76
5. Kolhapur	66.85	75.52	57.22
6. Thane	68.37	74.75	60.47
7. Aurangabad	58.94	68.74	47.65
8. Ulhasnagar	61.15	68.32	53.13
9. Nashik	67.10	74.86	58.63
10. Amravati	64.72	71.39	57.43
11. Malegaon	50.94	59.98	41.82
12. Akola	60.94	68.01	53.18
13. Pimpri-Chinchwad	60.03	68.56	49.83
14. Dhule	60.69	69.69	50.71
15. Nanded	53.89	65.15	41.46
16. Sangli	63.37	72.28	53.54
17. Jalgaon	64.26	73.28	54.31
18. Ahmadnagar	68.12	76.79	58.59
19. Kalyan	72.05	77.85	65.45
20. Ichalkaranji	56.47	66.85	44.27
21. Bhusawal	65.82	74.67	56.23
12. Jalna	49.83	62.16	36.80
23. Chandrapur	64.50	73.81	54.23
24. Bhilwandi	56.84	63.19	47.26
25. Latur	52.91	65.94	38.26
26. Parbhani	50.62	61.95	38.14
27. Miraj	58.97	69.56	47.63
28. Dombivli	79.87	82.42	79.96
29. Gondiya	63.67	73.75	53.10

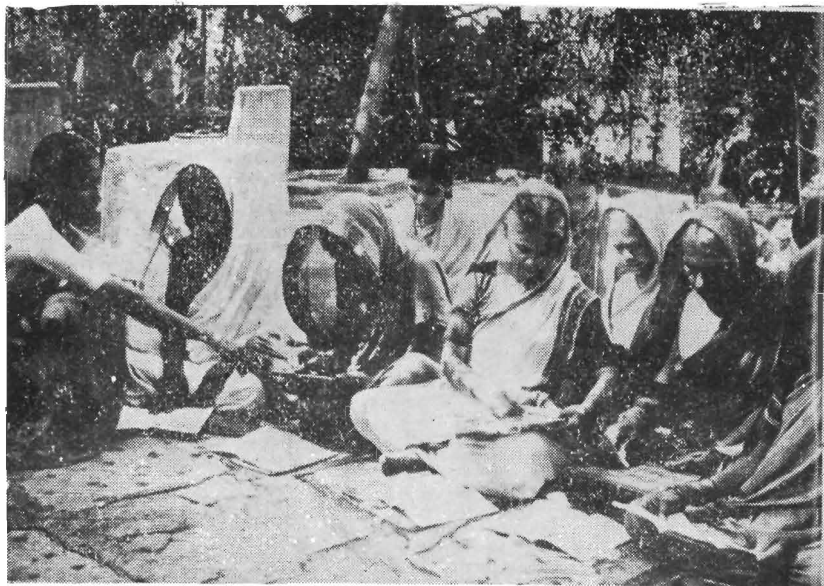
TABLE 5.3—Contd.

	1	2	3	4
<i>Class II</i>				
1. Ambarnath	58.78	67.42	48.48	
2. Yavatmal	67.16	74.37	59.29	
3. Wardha	70.03	76.98	62.48	
4. Pune Cantonment	74.27	82.00	67.09	
5. Satara	72.60	79.69	64.68	
6. Achalpur	58.62	65.91	50.85	
7. Kirkee Cantonment	73.68	82.32	61.69	
8. Bid	57.04	68.95	43.93	
9. Nashik Road Deolali	65.76	74.83	55.65	
10. Barshi	58.94	71.09	45.50	
11. Amalner	57.32	69.90	43.81	
12. Kamptee	60.22	68.90	51.15	
13. Nandurbar	62.01	72.23	59.93	
14. Pandharpur	62.26	72.90	50.76	
15. Khamgaon	65.15	73.94	55.52	
16. Ballarpur	51.47	60.88	40.95	
17. Chalisgaon	61.38	73.45	48.19	
18. Hinganghat	62.62	71.77	52.78	
19. Deolali Cantonment	73.91	84.75	52.65	
20. Bhandara	65.28	74.85	55.13	
21. Shrirampur	57.35	66.52	47.66	
22. Karad	65.34	73.73	55.71	
23. Akot	55.99	63.26	48.30	
24. Manmad	61.67	72.15	50.59	
25. Udgir	54.69	67.33	40.39	

The female literacy rates are so poor that in 9 out of 26 districts there are more than 75 female illiterates among every 100 females. In the districts of Marathawada region and in Chandrapur district, the position is still worse. The percentage of female literates in these districts are less than 20.

Decadal growth of literacy

The number of literates in Maharashtra rose from 20 millions in 1971 to nearly 30 millions in 1981, a percentage growth of 49.96 as against 49.36 for India. During the same period, the number of male literates went up from 51.04 per cent in 1971 to 58.79 per cent in 1981 and that of female literates from 26.43 per cent in 1971 to 34.79 per cent in 1981.



Adult education class in progress

TABLE 5.4
Growth of literacy

	Person litrates	Male litrates	Female litrates
1971	19,752,608	13,331,079	6,421,529
1981	29,620,806	19,056,503	10,564,303
Percentage increase (1971-81)			
Maharashtra	49.96	42.95	64.51
India	49.36	43.99	61.55

All the five districts of Aurangabad division (Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bid, Nanded, Osmanabad) and Chandrapur district, which are considered backward in literacy, have registered a higher growth of literacy than other districts. The variation is from 49.13 in Osmanabad to 63.60 in Nanded. The districts in which the number of female literates has near about doubled are Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Sangli, Kolhapur, Buldana, Yavatmal, Nagpur and Chandrapur.

The figures for Maharashtra for age-group 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 for rural and urban areas is given in table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5
Literacy rates in age-group (excluding 0-4) for rural and urban areas
of Maharashtra, 1981 Census

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5-9	11.50	17.49	9.78	13.54
10-14	20.62	28.13	14.46	19.08
15-19	13.42	15.44	12.66	14.47

Literacy among SC and ST

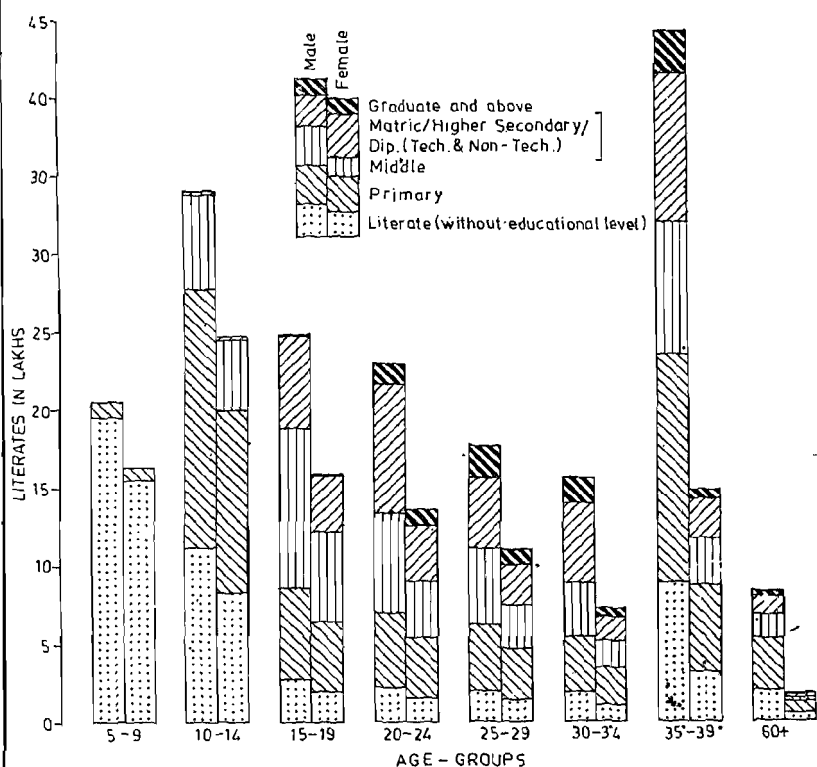
Now, we will consider the literacy rate of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Maharashtra with the general population.

TABLE 5.6
State and Districtwise literacy rate among the SC and ST and General population, 1981 Census

State/District	1										
	General population		Scheduled Caste population		Scheduled Tribe population						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7					
MAHARASHTRA											
1. Gr. Bombay	58.79	34.79	48.85	21.53	32.38	11.94					
2. Thane	73.91	60.75	60.85	38.42	59.20	36.75					
3. Raigarh	59.64	40.15	54.08	31.97	22.34	6.29					
4. Ratnagiri	57.42	34.27	57.81	34.66	23.35	9.36					
5. Nashik	59.62	38.15	51.42	26.98	13.51	6.87					
6. Dhule	56.09	31.85	56.05	26.91	25.24	8.05					
7. Jalgaon	48.61	26.01	53.17	20.58	23.74	6.72					
8. Ahmednagar	61.19	34.39	50.53	18.01	30.59	8.98					
9. Pune	56.51	29.24	49.93	20.32	26.51	7.11					
10. Satara	65.16	42.14	54.61	27.98	40.21	14.78					
11. Sangli	61.39	35.67	54.43	24.84	40.00	19.19					
12. Solapur	59.70	33.60	51.96	22.51	54.42	25.07					
13. Kolhapur	53.61	26.96	43.58	15.16	44.64	17.69					
	59.45	30.79	50.40	18.85	48.04	20.06					

MAHARASHTRA

LITERATES BY AGE -GROUP, SEX AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981



The male literacy rate is 58.79 per cent among the general population, 48.85 per cent among the SC population, and 32.38 per cent among the ST population. The female literacy rate is 34.79 among the general population, 21.53 per cent among the SC population and 11.94 per cent among the ST population. The lowest literacy is in Parbhani district for general as well as SC and ST population.

School and college attendance

Now, let us consider the persons attending School/Colleges in Maharashtra State. Table 5.7 shows the age-group wise percentage of rural and urban population attending schools and colleges.

TABLE 5.7
Percentage of population attending school/college in Maharashtra State,
1981 census

Age-Group	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	20.53	11.60	26.24	22.87
0—4	0.33	0.28	2.29	2.04
5—9	52.01	38.98	69.09	64.78
10—14	67.31	39.93	84.74	75.26
15—19	31.91	8.23	53.69	37.95
20—24	6.48	0.66	17.59	7.51
25—29	1.20	0.22	3.84	1.36
30—34	0.48	0.14	1.49	0.7
35+	0.30	0.08	0.89	0.40

It may be seen that population percentage attending school/college is more in urban areas than in rural and 5-9, 10—14 and 15-19 are the age-groups where main concentration of population attending school/college is observed.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 62,784,171 in the State, the institutional population is only 553,889 constituting 0.88 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages, grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled, is shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

PART A

Table showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of Variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	593
2. Bengali	88,040
3. Gujarathi	1,684,323
4. Hindi	4,147,199
5. Kannada	920,108
6. Kashmiri	1,098
7. Malayalam	220,871

TABLE 6. —Contd.

	1	2
8. Marathi		45,816,753
9. Oriya		15,581
10. Punjabi		184,053
11. Sanskrit		281
12. Sindhi		517,874
13. Tamil		300,348
14. Telugu		936,928
15. Urdu		4,319,067
		59,153,116

TABLE 6.1

PART B

Table showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Languages	No. of speakers
	2
1. Adi	29
2. Agami	1
3. Ao	7
4. Arabic/Arbi	1,281
5. Bhili/Bhilodi	757,140
6. Bhumij	12
7. Coorgi/Kodagu	85
8. Dogri	273
9. English	126,225
10. Gondi	452,413
11. Gorkhali/Nepali	23,428
12. Halabi	106,098
13. Halami	5

TABLE 6.1 PART B—*Contd.*

1	2
14. Khandeshi	107,646
15. Kharia	16
16. Kinnauri	42
17. Kisan	6
18. Khoda/Kora	3
19. Kolami	64,974
20. Konkani	212,214
21. Korku	109,085
22. Korwa	18
23. Koya	52
24. Kurukh/Oraon	427
25. Ladakhi	28
26. Lahanda	2,487
27. Lushai/Mizo	54
28. Manipuri/Meithei	85
29. Munda	101
30. Mundari	95
31. Naga	4
32. Santali	34
33. Bavara	3
34. Tibeton	804
35. Tulu	46,144
36. Other Languages	97,247
TOTAL	3,077,166

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 62,230,282 in the State, 59,153,116 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 95.06 per cent and 3,077,166 are the speakers of other languages constituting 4.94 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table, variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable

variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under Parts A and B languages are shown below :

Part : A

1. Gujarati Gujarao/Gujarau, Saurashtra
2. Hindi Awadhi, Banjari, Bhadrawahi, Bhojpuri, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli, Bundelkhandi, Chattisgarhi, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Kangri, Khariboli, Kumauni, Iabani, Lamani/Lambadi Loria, Lodhi Magadhi/Magahi, Maithin, Malvi, Morwari Mewari, Mewati, Nimadi, Padari, Pahari, Pangwaali, Pawari/Powori, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri, Sugalin
3. Kannada Badaga Kuruba/Kurumba
4. Kashmiri Kishtwari
5. Malayalam Yerava
6. Oriya Relli
7. Punjabi Bagri
8. Sindhi Kachchhi
9. Tamiḻ Kaikadi, Yerukala/Yerukula
10. Telugu Vadari

Part B

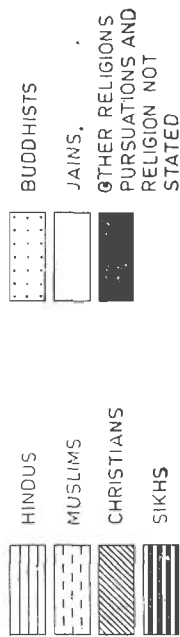
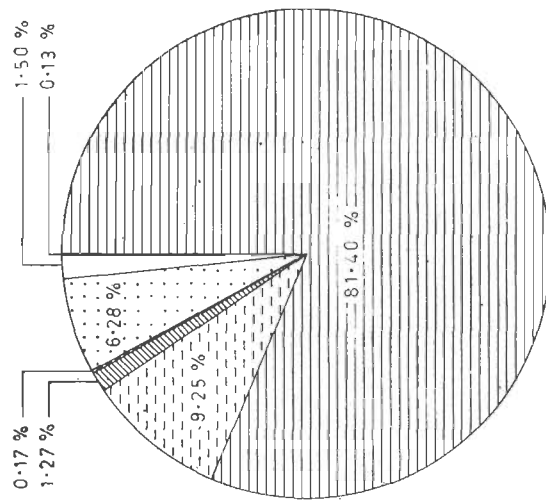
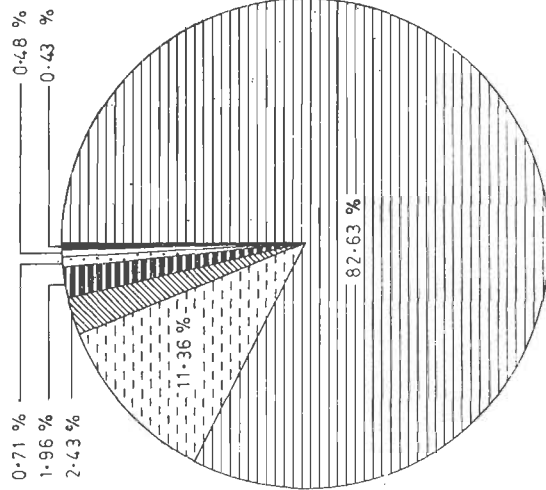
1. Bhil/Bhilodi Baori, Bareli, Bhilali, Dhodia, Gamti/Gavit, Kokna/kokni/kukna, Mawchi, Pardhi, Rathi, Tadavi, Varli, Vasava, Wagdi.
2. Gondi Dorli, Kalari, Kawari, Maria, Muria
3. Khandeshi Ahirani, Gujori-Khandeshi
4. Konkani Malwani
5. Korku Muwasi
6. Lahanda Multani

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the Category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.



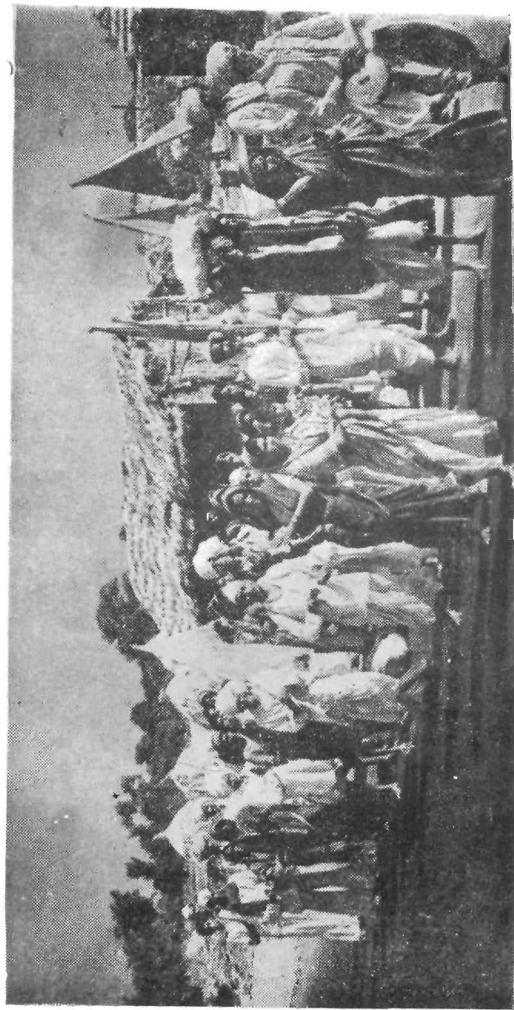
Saint Dyneshwar—Founder of Bhagwat Dharma

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND MAHARASHTRA STATE, 1981





A woman in a traditional dress



Devotees of Shri Vitthoba of Pandharpur

CHAPTER VII

The Religions we follow

India which is a secular State and every decennial Census provides an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people.

The figures represented are based on the information collected on the religion of the head of household from the household schedules canvassed at the time of 1981 Census.

In the census, information on religion is recorded as returned by the person enumerated. If anybody said he has no religion, it was recorded as such. Religion is an important characteristic of population.

Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are the numerically important religious communities in India. The Hindus, with 82.63 per cent share in total population, predominate and are followed by Muslims with 11.36 per cent, Christians 2.43 per cent, Sikhs 1.96 per cent, Buddhists 0.71 per cent and Jains 0.48 per cent.

Table 7.1 shows the religious composition of the population in India and in Maharashtra.

The percentages of Hindus 81.40, Muslims 9.25, Christians 1.27 and Sikhs 0.17 in Maharashtra of its total population are less than those of India for these religions. The percentages of Buddhists (6.28%) and Jains (1.50%) are higher than those recorded for these religions on India level. As in India and other states, Hindus in Maharashtra, numbering more than 51 million, form the largest single community. Muslims with a population of more than 5.8 million are the second largest religious group though their population is around one-ninth of the Hindus. The third largest group is Buddhists with 3.9 million population. The percentage of Buddhists in Maharashtra (6.28%) is about nine times larger than the India figure. This concentration is owing to the fact that a sizeable population of Hindu scheduled castes embraced Buddhism in 1956. In 1951 Census only 2,395 Buddhists population was enumerated. Out of them 1,497 were in Greater Bombay district. Jains, Christians and Sikhs follow with 9.39 lakhs, 7.95 lakhs and 1.07 lakhs respectively.

TABLE 7-1
Religious composition of the population in India and in Maharashtra

Religion	Population																
	India			MAHARASHTRA													
	1981			1981			1971										
	T	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
All Religions	665,287,849 (100.00)	62,784,171 (100.00)	40,790,577 (100.00)	21,993,594 (100.00)	50,412,235 (100.00)	34,701,024 (100.00)	15,711,211 (100.00)	39,553,718 (100.00)	28,391,157 (100.00)	11,162,561 (100.00)							
Hindus	549,779,481 (82.63)	51,109,457 (81.40)	35,434,281 (86.87)	15,675,176 (71.27)	41,307,287 (81.94)	30,112,006 (86.77)	11,195,281 (71.26)	32,530,901 (82.25)	24,467,153 (86.18)	8,063,748 (72.24)							
Muslims	75,512,439 (11.36)	5,805,785 (9.25)	2,253,991 (5.53)	3,551,794 (16.15)	4,233,023 (8.40)	1,735,817 (5.00)	2,497,206 (15.89)	3,034,332 (7.67)	1,363,754 (4.80)	1,670,578 (14.96)							
Christians	16,165,447 (2.43)	795,464 (1.27)	176,285 (0.43)	619,179 (2.81)	717,174 (1.42)	168,323 (0.48)	548,851 (3.49)	560,594 (1.42)	148,005 (0.52)	412,589 (3.70)							
Sikhs	13,078,146 (1.96)	107,255 (0.17)	8,508 (0.02)	98,747 (0.45)	101,762 (0.20)	19,814 (0.06)	81,948 (0.52)	57,617 (0.14)	4,172 (0.02)	53,445 (0.48)							
Buddhists	4,719,796 (0.71)	3,946,149 (6.28)	2,587,384 (6.34)	1,358,765 (6.18)	3,264,223 (6.47)	2,403,427 (6.93)	860,796 (5.48)	2,789,501 (7.05)	2,208,863 (7.78)	580,638 (5.20)							
Jains	3,206,038 (0.48)	939,392 (1.50)	314,992 (0.77)	624,400 (2.84)	703,664 (1.40)	256,396 (0.74)	447,268 (2.85)	485,672 (1.23)	195,387 (0.69)	290,285 (2.60)							
Other religions	2,766,285 (0.42)	74,386 (0.12)	11,054 (0.03)	63,332 (0.29)	80,023 (0.16)	1,805 (0.01)	78,218 (0.50)	94,095 (0.24)	2,933 (0.01)	91,162 (0.82)							
Religion not stated	60,217 (0.01)	6,283 (0.01)	4,082 (0.01)	2,201 (0.01)	5,079 (0.01)	3,436 (0.01)	1,643 (0.01)	1,006 (0.01)	890 (0.01)	116 (0.01)							

N—Negligible.

An overwhelming percentage of Indian Jews reside in Maharashtra. Other religions and persuasions reported only 74,386 and religion not stated only 6,283.

Table 7.2 shows the details distribution of population (per cent) by religions in States for 1981 Census.

On numerical strength, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States have more Hindus than Maharashtra. Maharashtra's share of the country's Muslim, Christian and Sikh populations is comparatively smaller, but its share of Buddhists 3,946,149 or 83.61 per cent and Jains 939,392 or 29.30 per cent is the largest among the states in India. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have more Muslims than Maharashtra. Karnataka, Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have more Christians compare to other religions. Punjab accounts for 77.99 per cent of the total Sikh population in the country. Similarly, out of the total other religions and persuasions 2,766,285 in India, only 74,386 (2.69%) are in Maharashtra. Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories Lakshadweep have larger percentages of Muslim population.

1981 Census Distribution

HINDUS are in majority in all the districts of Maharashtra, the percentage varying from 69.30 in Greater Bombay to 90.02 in Dhule. Dhule has the highest percentage of tribal population, most of whom have returned their religion as Hindus. Thane and Chandrapur which have also sizeable tribal population have shown a high proportion of Hindus. Hindus form more than 80 per cent of the population in all the districts except the district of Greater Bombay (69.30% and the contiguous districts of Aurangabad (74.05%), Parbhani (75.46%), Nanded (77.49%), Buldana (75.71%), Akola (69.51%), Amravati (76.41%) and Nagpur (77.77%). Most of the districts of Bombay and Pune divisions (except Greater Bombay) have high proportions of Hindus population while the districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions (except Bid, Osmanabad, Yavatmal, Wardha, Bhandara and Chandrapur) have less proportion of Hindus. The share of districts of the Hindu population generally conforms to their share in the total population of the state. Greater Bombay district has largest proportion (13.13%) of the total population of Maharashtra and of the total Hindu population (11.18%) of the state. On the other hand, Wardha district has least proportions (1.48%), of the total population and of the Hindu population (1.47%) of the state.

TABLE 7-2
Percentage distribution of population by religion in States for 1981 census

India/States	Religions									
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions	Religion not stated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
INDIA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.65	6.00	8.87	0.12	0.27	0.58	0.03	13.82		
2. Bihar	10.55	13.08	4.58	0.59	0.06	0.86	42.65	0.48		
3. Gujarat	5.55	3.85	0.82	0.17	0.16	14.59	0.57	22.27		
4. Haryana	2.10	0.69	0.08	6.14	0.02	1.11	0.02	0.06		
5. Himachal Pradesh	0.75	0.09	0.02	0.40	1.12	0.03	0.02	1.77		
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.35	5.09	0.05	1.02	1.48	0.05	..	0.01		
7. Karnataka	5.80	5.44	4.73	0.05	0.89	9.29	0.47	0.72		
8. Kerala	2.69	7.17	32.38	0.01	..	0.11	0.02	5.25		
9. Madhya Pradesh	8.82	3.31	2.18	1.09	1.60	13.88	5.63	2.32		
10. Maharashtra	9.30	7.69	4.92	0.82	83.61	29.30	2.69	10.43		
11. Manipur	0.16	0.13	2.61	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.28	14.64		
12. Meghalaya	0.04	0.06	4.35	0.01	0.06	0.02	12.44	2.54		
13. Nagaland	0.02	0.02	3.85	0.01	0.01	0.04	1.01	..		
14. Orissa	4.58	0.56	2.97	0.11	0.17	0.21	9.89	5.51		
15. Punjab	1.13	0.72	1.14	77.99	0.02	0.84	0.28	1.74		
16. Rajasthan	5.57	3.30	0.24	3.77	0.09	19.47	0.13	1.78		
17. Sikkim	0.04	..	0.04	..	1.92	..	0.07	0.14		
18. Tamil Nadu	7.82	3.34	17.31	0.03	0.02	1.55	0.61	3.11		
19. Tripura	0.33	0.18	0.15	..	1.16	0.01	..	0.04		
20. Uttar Pradesh	16.80	23.38	1.06	3.51	1.16	4.41	0.74	1.72		
21. West Bengal	7.64	15.55	1.98	0.38	3.31	1.21	9.52	5.20		

Note : Excludes Assam, and U. Ts.

MUSLIMS the second largest religious group in the state, is also spread over all our districts. Greater Bombay accounts for about one-fifth of the entire Muslim population of the state. There is no large scale concentration elsewhere in any of districts. However, there are some concentrations in some tahsils and towns. The five districts in Aurangabad division together have 21.08 per cent of the state's Muslim population while eight districts of Nagpur division contains 18.20 per cent. The lowest share 0.64 is found in Wardha district.

The district-wise percentage of Muslims to total population varies from 2.39 in Bhandara to 15.97 in Aurangabad. In all the districts of Aurangabad division which was a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state, the percentage of Muslims exceeds the state average of 9.25 per cent. The other districts which have higher percentages of Muslims than the state average of 9.25 are Greater Bombay 14.80, Nashik 9.67, Jalgaon 10.83, Solapur 9.48, Buldana 11.00, Akola 13.12 and Amravati 10.91. The districts where the percentage is less than 5.00 of total population are Satara 4.24, Wardha 4.03, Bhandara 2.39 and Chandrapur 2.92.

BUDDHISTS in Maharashtra are concentrated more in the districts of Nagpur division which contain 42.87 per cent of their total population in the State that is twice as great as the share of these districts in the state's general population. While that of the districts in Pune division (12.50%) is half as much as the share of their general population. The share of the districts in Bombay division (25.08%) is about two-third as small.

The district-wise percentage of Buddhists to total population varies from 1.01 in Kolhapur to 16.21 in Akola. In all districts of Nagpur division, it exceeds the state average of 6.28. The other districts where it is higher than the state average are Aurangabad 7.89, Parbhani 11.91 and Nanded 9.84 of Aurangabad division.

CHRISTIANS account for 1.27 per cent of the total population of the state. Greater Bombay (4.79%) has the highest percentage of Christians followed by Thane (3.29%). The only two other districts having a population of Christian population above one per cent are Pune 1.82 and Ahmadnagar 1.39.

Of the total Christian population in Maharashtra, 90 per cent is found in the districts of Bombay and Pune divisions. Less than half of the total Christian population is found in Greater Bombay 49.62 per cent. Thane with 13.84 per cent, Ahmadnagar with 4.72 per cent and Pune with 9.53 per cent.

The Christians are generally concentrated in towns which were formerly European settlements. In Maharashtra, 77.84 per cent population resides in urban area and only 22.16 per cent in rural areas.

JAINS form 1.50 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra. Kolhapur district has the largest percentage of 4.86, followed by Greater Bombay with 4.15, Sangli 3.68, Pune 1.58, Ahmadnagar 1.24 and Thane 1.36. In all the remaining 20 districts Jains form less than one per cent of the district's population.

More than the one-third of the Jains in the State i.e. 36.40 per cent are found in Greater Bombay and another one-third i.e. 34.50 per cent live in six districts of Pune division. Kolhapur district has 12.97 per cent, Sangli 7.17 per cent and Pune 7.02 per cent.

SIKHS in Maharashtra form hardly 0.17 per cent of the total population of the state. They form a very small part of the total population in the State. Highest concentration of Sikh population is in Greater Bombay. They constitute 51,808 persons or 0.63 per cent of the total Greater Bombay population. Greater Bombay has concentration of 48.30 per cent of the total Sikh population of Maharashtra. Pune has 11.07 per cent, Nagpur 8.48 per cent and Nanded 5.37 per cent, Nanded has a famous gurudwara, but the Sikh population in this district is considerably less than in Greater Bombay.

Rural and Urban distribution

Slightly more than one-fourth of the total Hindus and one-third Buddhist population stay in urban areas. In contrast, two-third of the total Muslim population and over three-fourths of the total Christian population is found in urban areas. About two-thirds of Jains reside in urban areas and practically the 90 per cent population of other religions and persuasions is found in urban areas.

The proportions of Sikhs and Jains in urban areas are also very high.

This is in keeping with the general trend that religious minorities have large proportions of their population living in urban areas.

Table 7.3 shows the growth of general population and major religious communities of Maharashtra for 1971-81.

TABLE 7-3
Growth of General Population and major Religious Communities for 1971-81 in the districts of Maharashtra . .

State/District	Percentage increase to total Population	Percentage increase—1971-81								Other Religions	Religion not stated
		Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
MAHARASHTRA	24.54	20.89	10.92	23.73	33.50	37.15	5.40	-7.04	23.71		
1. Greater Bombay	38.07	64.51	5.18	38.96	39.74	44.65	20.87	-21.62	103.46		
2. Thane	46.89	114.03	24.36	41.47	158.75	94.99	61.75	7.47	-58.44		
3. Raigarh	17.69	21.70	103.49	15.90	51.57	34.36	32.93	-34.22	-1254.55		
4. Ratnagiri	6.06	14.67	9.86	4.23	81.95	20.92	-60.11	2875.00	-3.64		
5. Nashik	26.28	-16.75	35.17	27.49	34.17	38.49	10.76	-6.01	00		
6. Dhule	23.35	23.55	140.00	21.68	30.97	42.48	-35.56	836.84	3316.67		
7. Jalgaon	23.32	9.27	64.19	23.01	25.64	31.51	-31.31	389.36	92.65		
8. Ahmadnagar	19.36	6.05	32.89	20.12	18.47	38.73	-44.09	180.13	56.32		
9. Pune	31.04	33.64	25.69	29.58	41.85	56.41	-10.05	-5.87	00		
10. Satara	18.02	3.01	35.30	18.18	26.07	38.45	-76.58	-53.14	-30.85		
11. Sangli	18.92	-8.96	-5.34	19.44	13.20	29.95	-15.53	262.50	-50.82		
12. Solapur	15.81	18.14	20.71	15.59	14.91	17.60	-32.37	-69.29	00		

TABLE 7.3—Contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Kolhapur .	.	22.38	57.55	7.75	20.65	30.51	40.62	48.48	172.41	-18.77
14. Auranagabad .	.	23.46	19.54	-0.84	22.17	33.36	33.80	-5.58	330.95	-2.02
15. Parbhani .	.	21.41	25.88	25.04	20.36	-7.37	26.47	-46.74	191.07	-27.09
16. Bid .	.	15.54	58.66	212.58	12.30	57.29	29.83	-56.36	343.18	-63.83
17. Nanded .	.	25.15	27.41	105.29	24.56	-4.45	28.43	5.45	283.14	-5.02
18. Osmanabad .	.	17.61	23.36	33.19	16.56	33.57	23.23	-71.25	396.00	-32.01
19. Buldana .	.	19.46	20.45	-25.23	19.21	8.37	23.12	-74.61	00	-39.02
20. Akola .	.	21.68	22.13	7.76	20.58	10.34	28.34	-9.47	2276.92	5050.00
21. Amr. vati .	.	20.78	6.03	-23.05	23.31	4.81	24.70	-52.58	985.11	106.67
22. Y. vatmal .	.	22.04	14.36	113.78	21.29	28.84	39.35	25.83	6281.82	5700.00
23. War 'ha .	.	18.86	15.31	25.74	19.38	-16.51	30.00	-40.99	4037.50	126.83
24. Nagpur .	.	33.26	21.45	67.96	33.90	42.33	47.07	39.47	52.52	-32.38
25. Bhand. ra .	.	15.89	-19.79	129.92	20.39	15.81	48.45	4.32	14778.57	268.00
26. Chandrapur .	.	25.33	18.10	83.74	24.85	6.88	69.39	-24.09	332600.00	80.70

Note :—00 Infinity.

Trends

Hindus have increased from 41.3 million in 1971 (26.98 per cent during 1961-71) to 51.1 million in 1981 (23.73 per cent during 1971-81). Thus, it may be seen that growth rate for Hindus has gone down by 3.25 points. The districts-wise percentage increase in Hindu population is from 4.23 in Ratnagiri to 41.47 in Thane.

The Buddhist population rose from 3.3 million in 1971 to 3.9 million in 1981 that is by 20.89 per cent as against 24.54 for the total general population. In 1951 there were only 2,395 Buddhists in Maharashtra. Following the conversion of large numbers of Hindu scheduled castes to Buddhism, their population rose to 2.8 million in 1961. Table 7.3 shows the district-wise decadal variation in Buddhist population is from 3.01 in Satara to a rise of 64.51 in Greater Bombay. The Christian population in Maharashtra rose from 717,174 in 1971 to 795,464 in 1981. During 1951-1961, the Christians had shown a growth rate of 29.39 per cent, which was higher than the average for all religions.

There were 4.23 million Muslims in Maharashtra in 1971. Their population in 1981 rose to 5.81 million, an increase of 37.15 per cent which is more than that for any other major religion. In Thane, and Chandrapur their population rose by 94.99 per cent and 69.39 per cent respectively. Other districts which have shown more than 40 per cent increase are Greater Bombay (44.65%), Pune (56.41%), Dhule (42.48%), Kolhapur (40.62%), Nagpur (47.07%) and Bhandara (48.45%). The higher increase appears to be due to comparatively higher fertility rates and immigration of this community from outside the state. The Muslim growth rate has always been higher than the average for all religious groups.

The growth of Sikh population appears to be substantial during the last decade. In 1951 there were 37,017 Sikhs in Maharashtra. In 1961 their number rose to 57,617. It increased to 101,762 in 1971 and further increased to 107,255 in 1981 showing a growth rate of 5.40 per cent during 1971-81.

Jains in Maharashtra have also shown rapid growth upto 1971. The rates for 1951-61 and 1961-71 were 43.86 per cent and 44.88 per cent. The high rates appear to be due to immigration from outside the state and a greater tendency to get themselves returned as Jains. Growth rate for 1971-81 is 33.50 per cent.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute a sizeable chunk of India's population. Scheduled caste population of 104,754,623* persons forms 15.75 per cent of the population. While members of various scheduled tribes number 51,628,638* and account for 7.76 per cent of India's population.

Under the constitution scheduled castes mean such castes, races or tribes or part or group within such castes. Race or tribes as are declared to be scheduled castes by the President by notification under article 341(1) of the constitution. Similarly scheduled tribes mean such tribes or tribal communities, or part of group within such tribes are tribal communities as are declared by the President to be scheduled tribe under article 342 of the constitution. The list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes applicable to Maharashtra has been taken from the lists of earstwhile States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, irrespective of whether a particular scheduled caste or scheduled tribe existed in Maharashtra or not.

Scheduled Castes :

At 1981 Census 4,479,763 persons were enumerated as belonging to scheduled castes in Maharashtra. Thus they form seven per cent of the total population of the State. Although Maharashtra contains 9.2 per cent of India's population its scheduled caste population accounts for only 4.28 per cent of the scheduled caste population of the country.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of scheduled caste population in the country (23,453,339). Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal also rank above Maharashtra in this regard.

Scheduled Tribes :

It has been mentioned that the scheduled tribe population accounts for 7.76 per cent of the total population of the country.

* Excluding Assam.

States like Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry do not have scheduled tribe population at all. On the contrary, Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Mizoram have over 93 per cent scheduled tribe population notwithstanding the fact that their population forms almost insignificant proportion of the scheduled tribe population of the country. Over 80 per cent such population has been found in Meghalaya and Nagaland also. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has over 78 per cent constituting just 0.16 per cent of the scheduled tribe population. In the most populous State of the country i.e., Uttar Pradesh scheduled tribe population has been found constituting only 232,705 or 0.21 per cent of its population. From amongst the other populous States, it is Madhya Pradesh that has absorbed a sizeable proportion of scheduled tribe population 11,987,031 or 22.97 per cent. By far the largest proportion of country's such population has been found in this State (23.22%).

In Maharashtra's population of 62,784,171, scheduled tribe population numbers 5,772,038 persons. In other words 9.19 per cent of State's population and 11.18 per cent of country's scheduled tribe population is found in our State. When compared with distribution of 100 ST population of the state among districts, it is found that Dhule district tops with 14.40 per cent such population. Thane, Nashik and Chandrapur claim second, third and fourth rank with 12.64, 12.16 and 9.52 per cent respectively. 0.23 per cent each, the lowest proportion has been returned from Satara and Bid. Districts with above 3 per cent scheduled tribe population are Raigarh, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur and Bhandara.

Rural and Urban Distribution

Rural and Urban distribution of Scheduled Castes

The following table 8.1 reveals in detail the growth or otherwise of the Scheduled Caste population with rural-urban differentials since 1961. Needless to say, more than two-thirds of the scheduled caste population has been found in rural areas of Maharashtra and 31.56 per cent in urban. The corresponding percentages for the general population are 64.97 and 35.03.

Dispersal of SC population within State

From amongst the districts the highest percentage of SC population to total population is found in Osmanabad (15.35),

TABLE 8.1
Rural/Urban distribution of SC/ST in Maharashtra

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	2,226,914 (5.63)	1,741,461 (6.13)	485,453 (4.35)	2,397,159 (6.06)	2,307,249 (8.13)	89,910 (0.81)
1971	3,025,761 (6.00)	2,279,026 (6.57)	746,735 (4.75)	2,954,249 (5.86)	2,825,955 (8.14)	128,294 (0.82)
1981	4,479,763 (7.14)	3,065,938 (7.52)	1,413,825 (6.43)	5,772,038 (9.19)	5,170,096 (12.67)	601,942 (2.74)



'Varli' Tribe song and dance

Solapur (14.29), Kolhapur (12.08) and Bid (11.47) are the other three districts where the percentage is more than ten.

In so far as the proportion of scheduled castes population to the total scheduled castes population in the state is concerned, Greater Bombay, Solapur and Osmanabad occupy the first three places respectively with 8.91, 8.33 and 7.63 per cent.

Rural and Urban distribution of Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled tribe population in the country increased from 28.11 million in 1961 to 36.41 million in 1971 and to 51.63 million in 1981. *Yielding a decennial growth rate of 29.53 per cent and 41.80 per cent respectively. In fact the growth rate during 1971-81 is definitely higher than the general population growth of 25 per cent.

The table 8.1 reveals in detail the growth in scheduled tribe population since 1961 both in urban and rural areas of the State.

In Maharashtra the growth rate of 23.24 per cent in 1961-71 is almost in keeping with the national scheduled tribe growth of 29.5 per cent. But, glaringly abnormal growth of 95.38 per cent has been observed in 1971-81. This may be attributed to the removal of area restriction imposed on tribals prior to 1976. This abnormal growth is more manifest in the rural areas of the state where the scheduled tribe population has increased from 2.31 million in 1961 to 2.82 in 1971 and 5.17 million in 1981. On the other hand meagre growth from 0.08 per cent to 0.12 and to 0.60 has been respectively observed in 1961, 1971 and 1981 in urban areas of the state. This trend is almost consistent with that found at the national level.

In the rural areas of the state the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population has been found in Dhule district (15.44%) followed by Thane (13.40%). Two other districts with more than 10 per cent scheduled tribe population are Nashik (12.73%) and Chandrapur (10.17%). Of the urban areas of the state Nagpur district has (27.97%). Scheduled Tribe population, followed by Gr. Bombay (13.97%). Other districts where it is more than 5 per cent are Thane (6.10%), Nashik (7.26%) and Dhule (5.40%). The impact of removal of area restriction is felt in Buldana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts. During 1961 and 1971 no scheduled tribe population was returned from this districts.

* Excluding Assam

Sex Ratio of Scheduled Caste

Scheduled caste population for 1981 Census, comprising of 2,299,098 males and 2,180,665 females, yields a sex ratio of 948 as compared to 937 for general population. In 1971 and 1961 the same was found at 947 and 930 respectively. Though the sex ratio for scheduled castes is masculine, on the whole they have a preponderance of females compared to general population. Further, there are more females among scheduled caste (903) in urban areas than in the general urban population (850). The sex ratio for general population in urban areas is low. In fact 1971 registered a decline in the urban sex-ratio for Scheduled Castes from 903 in 1961 to 895. The same picked up again in 1981 (903). Similar trend has been observed in rural areas also. On the other hand sex-ratio for the general population of 801 in 1961 in urban areas progressed to 820 in 1971 and to 850 in 1981. Table 8.2 shows the sex-ratio for the general population and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Maharashtra since 1961.

TABLE 8.2
Sex Ratio of Maharashtra since 1961

Item	Sex Ratio		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
General population T	936	930	937
	R	995	985
	U	801	820
Scheduled Castes T	962	947	948
	R	979	964
	U	903	895
Scheduled Tribes T	978	973	974
	R	981	977
	U	911	895

Of the various districts in the state, Greater Bombay has the lowest general sex ratio of 772 females per 1000 males in 1981 Census. This is much lower than found in the scheduled caste population (948). Thane district follows almost closely with sex-ratio of 884. Other districts having the sex-ratio lower than the Scheduled Caste sex-ratio are Nagpur (930), Wardha (939), Pune (940), Amravati (941) and Solapur, (947).

Ratnagiri, Satara and Bhandara are the three districts where scheduled caste females outnumber the scheduled castes males with the sex-ratio of 1094, 1003 and 1002 respectively.

Scheduled caste sex-ratio has been found higher, as expected, in the rural areas (970) than in urban areas (903). A detailed view of the same can be had from the Table 8.2, reflecting the growth of or otherwise of the same, since 1961.

Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribe

Sex-ratio for scheduled tribes of 1981 Census, indicating the number of females per one thousand males, has been found at 974. This obviously much higher than found in the sister community scheduled castes, where it has been found at 948. The same at the national and the state level has been returned at 934 & 937 respectively. It may not be out of place to mention that Bhandara district had no scheduled tribe population in 1961 & 1971. The same has been found now at 298,039 comprising of 148,034 males and 150,005 females yielding the highest sex-ratio of 1013 in the state. Other districts having a sex-ratio above the state sex-ratio of scheduled tribe population are Dhule (994), Satara (989) Chandrapur (986), Nashik (979), Yavatmal (978) and Thane (977). The lowest sex-ratio of 931 has been found in Solapur district. In the rural areas the highest sex-ratio of 1015 has been observed in Bhandara district followed by 1005 in Satara. The general sex-ratio of such population in rural areas stands at 981. Other districts with a rural for scheduled tribes above the state average are Dhule (997), Chandrapur (989) and Thane, Nashik and Yavatmal with 982. The lowest ratio of 935 has been observed in Solapur.

1981 sex ratio for scheduled tribes in the urban areas has been found at 913. The highest preponderance of females accounting for 1024 for 1000 males is seen in urban Ratnagiri district. Other districts having a urban ratio above the state scheduled tribe sex-ratio average, are Bhandara (990), Jalgaon (965), Raigarh (954), Nanded (952), Nashik (943), Wardha (941), Nagpur (939), Chandrapur (933), Ahmadnagar (927), Amravati (923), Solapur (920), Kolhapur (916) and Parbhani (914). The lowest ratio (822) has been found in Gr. Bombay district. Table 8.2 reveals at length the growth of sex-ratio in both rural and urban areas of the state since 1961.

Literacy of Scheduled Caste

35.55 per cent of the scheduled caste population has been found literate during 1981 census. Literacy rate on the other

TABLE 8.3

Literacy rates for SC and ST in Maharashtra since 1961

Census Year	General population			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1961	.	.	.	29.82	42.04	16.76	15.78	25.46	5.70	7.21	12.55	1.75
1971	.	.	.	39.18	51.04	26.43	25.27	37.02	12.85	11.74	19.06	4.21
1981	.	.	.	47.18	58.79	34.79	35.55	48.85	21.53	22.29	22.38	11.94
P—Persons			M—Males			F—Females						

hand in the general population works out to 47.18 per cent. Table 8.3 indicates the growth of literacy since 1961 for total, male and female scheduled caste population, scheduled tribe population and General population of Maharashtra.

There are about 65 illiterates for every 100 scheduled caste persons compared to 53 for every 100 of general population. The literacy rate for scheduled caste males is 48.85 per cent. as against 58.79 per cent for the general populations. The female literacy rate is, however, very low (21.53%) when compared with the female literacy for general population (34.79%).

The literacy rates for scheduled castes though found lower than the general population in 1961 and 1971, the trend of growth during the same period between the two cohorts of population appears to be consistent. Consistency in the growth of literacy in respect of Scheduled caste population has been observed in 1971-81 also. A similar trend has also been observed in the general population, also.

Rural-Urban literacy of Scheduled Castes

47.13 per cent literacy has been found in the urban scheduled castes population. The corresponding literacy in the general population stands at 63.92 per cent. The rural literacy is somewhat consistent with the general rural population. In the former case it has been found at 30.21 per cent against 38.15 in the latter. Literacy in the urban areas in scheduled castes population has revealed sporadic increase than in the general population. An increase by about 10 points in 1961-71 and by 9 points in 1971-81 has been found. Corresponding increase at the state level has been by 7 and 6 points only. The trend in the rural areas is almost consistent between the scheduled castes population and general population as would be seen from Table 8.4.

Sex-differentials in literacy are also revealing. Whereas the general literacy in the state has improved from 29.82 per cent in 1961 to 47.18 in 1981, it has progressed from 15.78 to 35.55 in case of scheduled castes population during the same period. In case of males the increase has been from 42.04 per cent to 58.79 in the former case and 25.46 to 48.85 in the latter. In case of female literacy, the rate of growth appears consistent between the two groups of populations, in as much as the same has progressed from 16.76 per cent to 34.79 per cent in case of general population and from 5.70 per cent to 21.53 in case of

TABLE 8-4
Literacy showing SC/ST with General Population by Total/Rural/Urban areas for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Census Year	General population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1										
1961	.	29.82	21.46	51.07	15.78	12.15	28.77	7.21	6.87	15.92
1971	.	39.18	30.63	58.07	25.27	21.02	38.25	11.74	11.11	25.61
1981	.	47.18	38.15	63.92	35.55	30.21	47.13	22.29	19.35	47.55

scheduled castes population. The table 8.4 reveals in detail the steady growth in literacy since 1961.

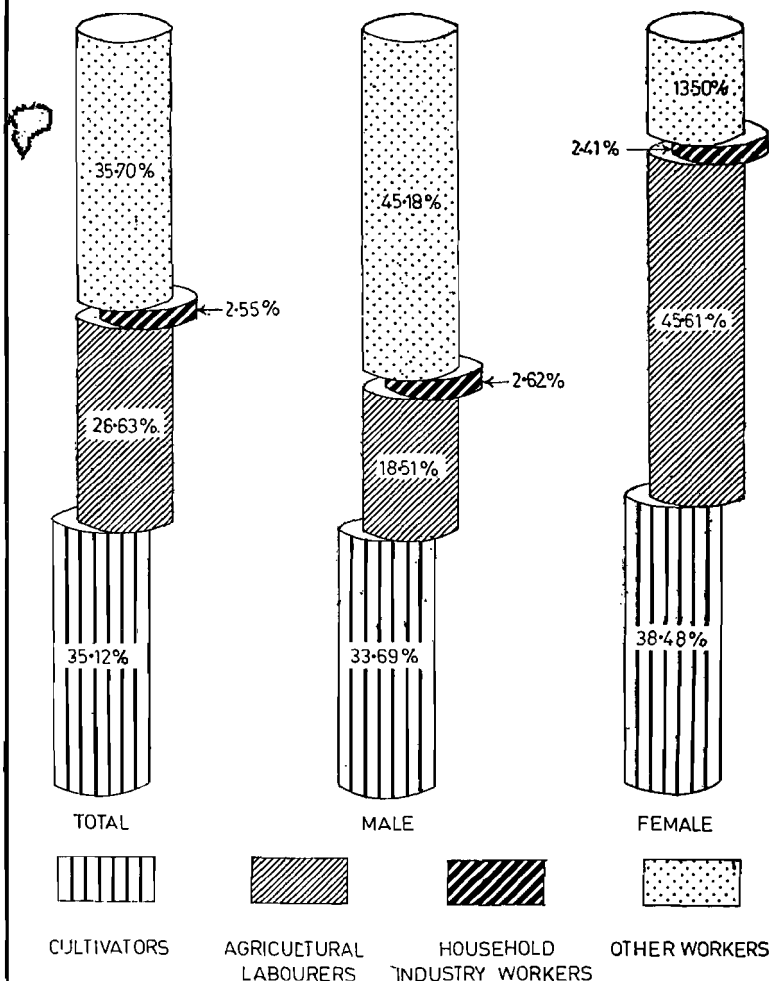
Literacy of Scheduled Tribe

The rate of literacy is disappointingly very low when compared with that found in the scheduled castes population and the general population. On the whole in the state we have a literacy of 47.18 per cent in 1981. The literacy rates among the scheduled tribe males and females are 32.38 and 11.94 per cent respectively. The overall literacy for the scheduled castes population is 35.55 and the same for the scheduled tribes population it is just 22.29 per cent.

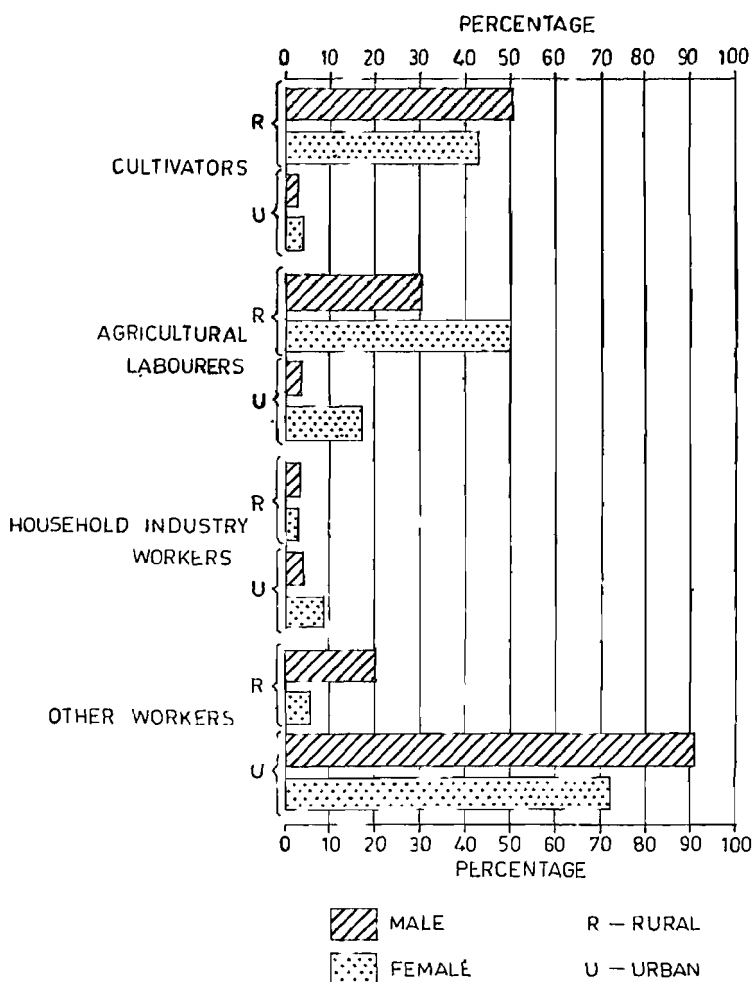
Rural/Urban literacy of Scheduled Tribes

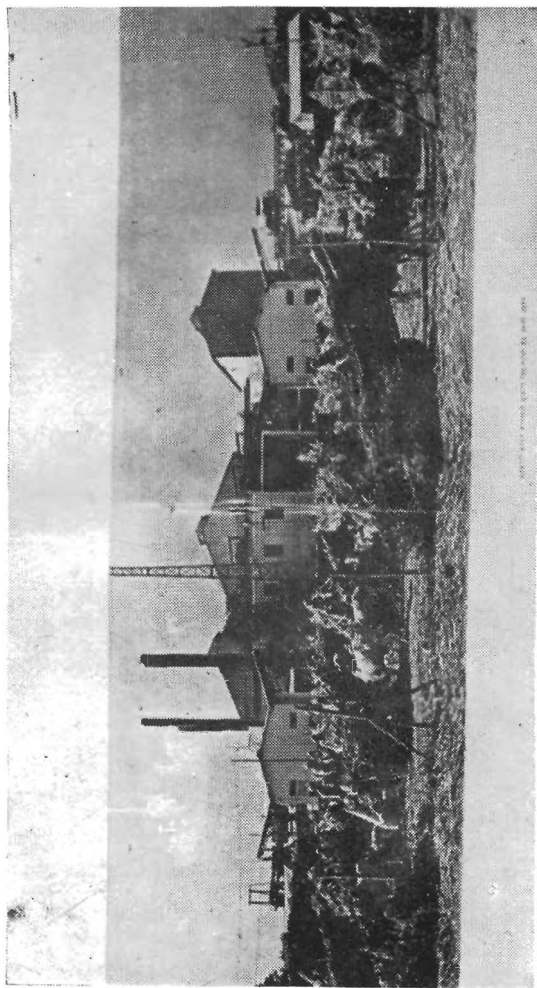
For 1981 census in the rural areas literacy rate of 19.35 per cent has been found for scheduled tribes against 38.15 per cent in the general population and 30.21 per cent for scheduled caste population. Again the rural literacy does not reveal significant improvement in as much as it has improved, from 6.87 in 1961 to 11.11 in 1971 to 19.35 in 1981. A comparison of rate of growth in literacy for scheduled castes population is 19 points increase. During 1961-81 as against 15 points only in case of scheduled tribes population. In the urban areas the literacy has improved from 51.07 per cent to 63.92 in general population during 1961-81. An increase by 19 points has been observed in scheduled caste population i.e. from 28.77 in 1961 to 47.13 in 1981. A gigantic leap is discernible in case of scheduled tribe urban literacy in as much as it has gone up from 15.92 per cent in 1961 to 47.55 in 1981.

MAHARASHTRA
CLASSIFICATION OF MAIN WORKERS 1981



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1981 MAHARASHTRA

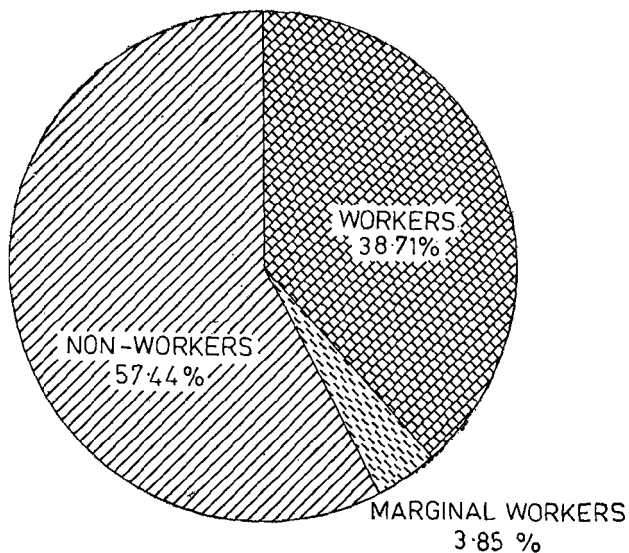




A Sugar factory in rural area—out come of co-operative movement

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ,
MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON WORKERS
1981
MAHARASHTRA

TOTAL POPULATION 62784171



CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

Main Activities

The population of a country is generally divided into two groups workers and non-workers. Those who are classified as economically active are called workers and those who are classified as not economically active are called non-workers. The census collects particulars regarding the type of work or other activities of every person. This information is of great use because by classifying it we get a complete picture of the distribution of the population among various types of activities. For 1981 census, the working population can be considered separately on the basis of the main workers and the marginal workers.

Workers

We must understand the terms "worker" and "non-worker" correctly because these words are used in a special sense in the census and other economic or social analysis. A worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only the actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Categories of workers

Workers are mainly considered on the basis of main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year and whose main activity was in either cultivation or as an agricultural labourer or in household industry or in other work. Marginal workers are those who have not worked for the major part of the preceding year concerned but never the less have done some work during any time in the reference period. In other words, such workers while not being capable of being classified as main workers.

Cultivator

For the purposes of the census, a person is working as a cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by himself or herself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or leases of land held from government or as tenant of

land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

Agricultural labourer

An agricultural labourer is one who works in another persons' land for wages in money, kind or share. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another's land for wages.

Household Industry

Workers engaged in any production, processing, servicing or repair of goods which is carried on as a household industry he or she is classified as working in the household industry.

Other worker

All workers who are not cultivators, or agricultural labourers or in household industry are 'other workers' — "OW"

The industrial categories adopted in the 1981 census are as follows :—

- I — Cultivators
- II — Agricultural labourers
- III — Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
- IV — Mining and quarrying
- V — Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry, (b) other than household industry.
- VI — Construction
- VII — Trade and Commerce
- VIII — Transport, storage and communications
- IX — Other services

Distribution of workers by Categories

The total population of the Maharashtra State is 62,784,171. Of these 24,301,793 or 38.71 per cent are main workers. 2,416,437 or 3.85 per cent are marginal workers and 36,065,941 or 57.44 per cent are non-workers.

We have seen earlier that workers are divided into various categories according to the types of jobs they do. Table 9.1 gives the distribution of the workers in the state among the various categories for 1981 Census. It also indicates the distribution among the categories of male and female workers.

TABLE 9.1
Distribution of main workers by categories, 1981 census

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Total workers	Per cent	Male workers	Per cent	Female workers	Per cent
I Cultivator	8,535,910	35.12	5,733,565	33.69	2,802,345	38.48
II Agricultural Labourers	6,470,855	26.63	3,149,788	18.51	3,321,067	45.61
III Livestock, Forestry etc.	488,657	2.01	427,992	2.51	60,665	0.83
IV Mining & Quarrying	65,072	0.27	56,321	0.33	8,751	0.12
V(a) Household industry	620,506	2.55	445,354	2.62	175,152	2.41
(b) Non-household industry	2,776,801	11.43	2,548,522	14.97	228,279	3.13
VI Construction	509,175	2.09	413,999	2.43	95,176	1.31
VII Trade & Commerce	1,744,243	7.18	1,607,712	9.45	136,531	1.87
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	801,606	3.30	769,665	4.52	31,941	0.44
IX Other Services	2,288,966	9.42	1,866,679	10.97	422,287	5.8
		24,301,793	100.00	17,019,598	100.00	7,282,195	100.00

In our state or generally in our country, the largest proportions of the workers are in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Of the total workers in the state, nearly 61.75 per cent are in agriculture, the proportions in the other categories being very much smaller. After agriculture, the next highest proportion of workers is in non-household industry and then other workers. Trade & Commerce are almost equal with other services and Mining Quarrying claiming lowest proportion.

Both among males and females, the highest proportions of workers are in agriculture but the proportions are high for female workers. We see from the table that the proportions of female workers in all the other categories are less than that of male workers.

Non-Workers

We have seen that of the population of 62,784,171 of our state, 24,301,793 or 38.71 per cent are workers and 2,416,437 or 3.85 per cent are marginal workers. This means that 36,065,941 or 57.44 per cent are non-workers. The non-workers consist of those carrying on household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars etc. inmates of institutions and other non-workers.

Among males 46.27 per cent are non-workers while among females 69.37 per cent are non-workers. The larger proportions of women are mainly involved in house-hold duties and are, therefore, classified as non-workers.

As mentioned earlier, the non-workers in the state are 36,065,941. Of these non-workers 14,999,781 are males and 21,066,160 are females. The number of female non-workers is nearly one and half of the male non-workers and can be divided into the seven types. The detailed broad distribution of the non-workers is given in table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2
Distribution of non-workers by types of non-workers, 1981 Census

Type of non-workers	Number	Percentage to total non-workers
1. Household duties	8,903,833	24.69
2. Students	11,690,447	32.41
3. Dependents etc.	14,564,785	40.38
4. Retired persons, rentiers etc.	338,128	0.94
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	67,580	0.19
6. Inmates of institutions	33,621	0.09
7. Other non-workers	467,545	1.30

Children and other dependents are the largest group of non-workers, followed by those involved in household duties. These groups together cover nearly 97 per cent of the non-workers. The proportion of women and girls falling under household duties is much more than that among men and boys.

Proportion of workers and non-workers

We have seen earlier that workers and non-workers are divided into various categories according to the types of jobs they do. Now, we will consider the distribution of workers, non-workers and marginal workers. Table 9.3 gives the proportion of workers and non-workers among male and female and between rural and urban area.

The interesting difference in the proportion of workers and non-workers between rural and urban areas are also brought out clearly when we consider the workers male and female separately. In the rural areas, the largest proportion of workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers.

The total non-workers is nearly one and half of the total workers and in urban areas more than double that of urban workers. A very less proportion of marginal workers are seen in the state.

Percentage of workers and works

We may now consider the percentage of workers in each industrial category to total main workers in the state and the district. Table 9.4 indicates this distribution.

From this table we notice again the importance of agriculture in our economy. If cultivators and agricultural labourers are considered together, we find that in all the district, except Greater Bombay, Thane, Pune and Nagpur, the workers in agricultural activities are nearly 65 per cent and in many cases even much more than 65 per cent. In the state, more than 60 per cent workers are in these two categories. Compared to the other districts, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Greater Bombay is significantly low, followed by Pune, Thane and Nagpur districts. This is because in these districts comparatively high proportions of workers are found in other categories. In the state, about 40 per cent workers are engaged in other categories. In Greater Bombay district, non-household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services account for high proportions of workers. Thane district is adjoining district of Greater Bombay and all the non-household industries

are spread over in this district account for high proportions in manufacturing, trade and commerce, transport, storage, and other services. Like Thane, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur and Nagpur district also, have good proportion of workers engaged in non-household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and other services. In Raigarh, Parbhani, Bid, Nanded and Chandrapur districts, forests, garden crops and plantations (under category III) account for high proportions of workers. In Bhandara district, the proportion of workers in household industry is high followed by Nagpur district. However, in Jalgaon and Dhule districts, agriculture (or categories I and II together) accounts for the highest percentage of workers among the various categories indicating the importance of this sector of our economy.

The proportion of workers in category III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities is generally small in all the districts. The Raigarh (3.56%), Ratnagiri (4.28%), Parbhani (3.29%), Bid (3.14%), Nanded (3.14%) and Chandrapur (3.13%) are the districts where the workers in this category are high. Many person work in these forests as labourers. Fishing is widely carried on along the coast in Raigarh and Ratnagiri districts and pond fishing in Bhandara district.

Mining and quarrying or category IV is important in Nagpur district. In Nagpur the mining of coal, manganese, iron ore, limestone are the main mining activities. In fact, a large scale coal field has been found in this district.

Household Industry or category V(a) is an important economic activity. In a household industry goods are manufactured, processed, serviced, or repaired mainly by the members of same household and generally within their house or premises. A household industry is generally on a small-scale. In Maharashtra State, Bhandara district has the highest proportion of workers in household industry (10.68%). In this district the manufacture of beedies or beedi-rolling is a major activity in which women are mostly employed. Large beedi manufacturers distribute the tobacco, the covering leaves and other materials to innumerable households and collect the finished product later, the persons involved being paid for this process. The weaving of sarees is an important household industry in Nagpur district. The weaving of chaddar is very famous in Solapur district. The manufacture of consumer articles such as puffed rice, pickles, papads and other food stuffs baskets, toys etc., is a common household industry all over the state.

TABLE 9.3
Proportion of workers and non-workers by sex, rural and urban areas, 1981 census

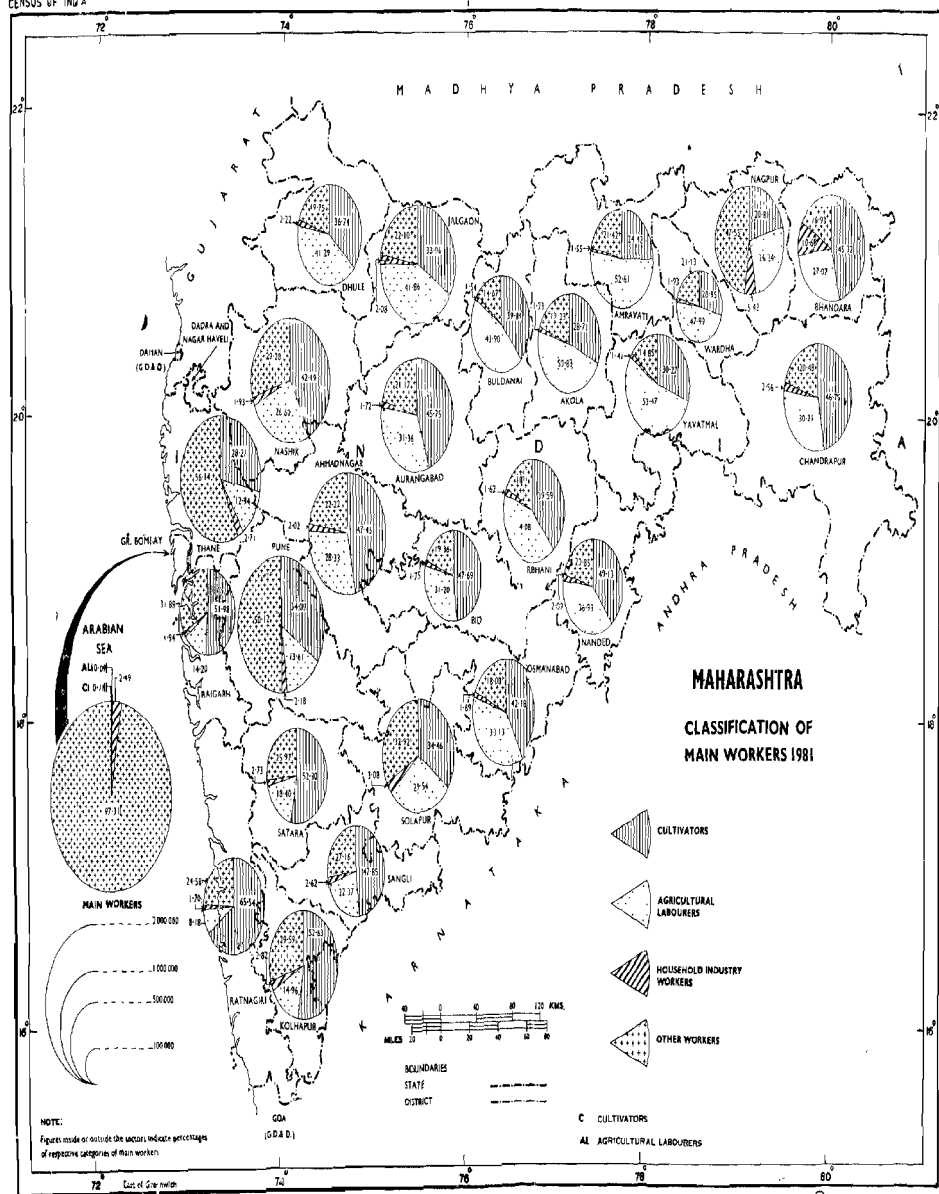
	Persons			Male			Female		
	Workers	Non-workers	Marginal workers	Workers	Non-workers	Marginal workers	Workers	Non-workers	Marginal workers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	38.71	57.44	3.85	52.51	46.27	1.22	23.98	69.37	6.65
Rural	42.70	51.83	5.47	53.85	44.62	1.53	31.39	59.15	9.46
Urban	31.30	67.85	0.85	50.17	49.14	0.69	9.11	89.86	1.03

TABLE 9.4
Distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories in the districts, 1981 census

State/District	Proportion(per cent) of workers in the category										
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Gr. Bombay	0.11	0.9	1.07	0.11	2.49	38.91	3.35	21.80	10.04	22.03	
2. Thane	28.21	12.93	2.60	0.21	2.71	24.63	1.80	8.07	5.39	13.45	
3. Raigarh	51.98	14.21	3.56	1.06	1.94	7.64	3.54	5.06	2.76	8.25	
4. Ratnagiri	65.54	8.18	4.28	0.67	1.70	3.32	2.23	4.48	2.08	7.52	
5. Nashik	42.19	26.60	1.29	0.02	1.93	10.92	1.76	5.47	2.68	7.16	
6. Dhule	36.74	41.29	1.84	0.03	2.22	4.24	1.42	4.94	1.66	5.62	

TABLE 9.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Jalgaon	33.96	41.86	1.58	0.03	2.08	4.90	1.13	5.24	2.76	6.46
8. Ahmednagar	47.43	28.33	1.77	0.07	2.02	6.08	1.50	4.35	1.46	6.00
9. Pune	34.09	13.61	2.05	0.08	2.18	16.74	3.34	8.29	4.88	14.74
10. Satara	52.90	18.40	1.78	0.26	2.74	5.26	3.03	5.02	2.31	8.30
11. Sangli	47.85	22.37	1.92	0.08	2.62	7.27	1.70	5.47	2.59	8.13
12. Solapur	34.46	29.54	2.98	0.13	3.08	11.97	2.64	6.17	2.45	6.58
13. Kolhapur	52.63	14.96	1.23	0.23	2.81	11.29	1.58	5.49	2.02	7.76
14. Aurangabad	45.75	31.36	1.49	0.03	1.72	5.46	1.91	4.29	1.50	6.49
15. Parbhani	39.59	40.08	3.29	0.04	1.62	2.82	2.07	4.19	1.06	5.24
16. Bid	47.68	31.20	3.14	0.10	1.75	3.05	2.34	3.66	1.05	6.03
17. Nanded	40.14	36.93	3.14	0.02	2.08	4.14	1.55	4.90	1.23	5.87
18. Osmanabad	42.18	38.13	2.62	0.12	1.69	3.29	0.95	4.32	1.10	5.60
19. Buldana	39.89	43.91	1.07	0.00	1.54	2.71	0.95	3.95	1.07	4.91
20. Akola	28.71	50.83	0.92	0.09	1.23	3.95	1.09	4.73	2.40	6.05
21. Amravati	24.42	52.61	1.80	0.01	1.55	4.02	1.26	4.92	2.06	7.35
22. Yavatmal	30.27	53.47	1.15	0.28	1.40	2.82	1.40	3.35	0.93	4.93
23. Wardha	28.95	47.99	1.63	0.05	1.93	4.96	1.21	4.20	1.76	7.32
24. Nagpur	20.81	26.25	2.23	2.08	5.42	10.95	3.79	8.97	5.74	13.76
25. Bhandara	45.33	27.07	1.88	0.30	10.68	3.80	1.57	3.06	1.22	5.09
26. Chandrapur	46.75	30.20	3.13	1.48	2.56	3.72	1.73	2.77	1.31	6.35
Maharashtra State	35.12	26.63	2.01	0.27	2.55	11.43	2.09	7.18	3.30	9.42



Based upon Survey of 10 to the map with the same scale of the Survey General of India.
The size of the circles of the map is in the ratio of the total number of main workers in each district.

When goods are manufactured, processed, serviced or repaired in large factories employing a number of people and often run by electric or other power they are said to fall into the non-household industry sector or category V(b). In our state 2,776,801 or 11.43 per cent persons work in this industry. Greater Bombay district has the highest proportion of such workers (38.91%) followed by Thane district with the proportion 24.36 per cent. Bombay city is a very highly industrialised area where many large-scale public sector and private factories have been set up. Due to the fact that Bombay is the capital of the state and the facilities available near it such as land, water and power are suitable, many industries have come up near the city. In fact, more than one third of the workers in organised industries in the state are in Bombay city.

Next to Greater Bombay district the districts in which the proportions of workers in non-household industry are high are Thane, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur and Nagpur. Many Iron and steel works are in Thane and Pune districts. The Bajaj scooter is famous in Pune district. Some textile mills are located in Nagpur and Solapur districts. In short, the high proportion of workers in non-household industry in these districts can be clearly associated with the existence of these large-scale industries.

Workers in category VI—construction form only 2.09 per cent of the total workers in the state. This category includes those working on construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, railways, irrigation projects etc. Fairly high proportion of such workers can be seen in Greater Bombay, Raigarh, Pune, Satara and Nagpur districts.

Trade and commerce (or category VII) is very important economic activity and employs a large number of persons. Greater Bombay has the highest proportion (21.80) of workers in this category. Bombay is the trade and commercial centre of the state as well as the country. In all the districts trade and commerce is an important activity. This includes both wholesale and retail trade.

Category VIII—Transport, storage and communications accounts comparatively high proportions of workers in Greater Bombay but is an important source of employment in the other districts also. Transport of goods by road and within cities by smaller vehicles, including hand carts, is flourishing business. Workers in the railways, airlines and the water transport system also fall within this category.

Category IX—Other services accounts for 9.42 per cent of the workers in the state. This category includes those working in electricity generation and distribution systems, water supply, all public services under government or local bodies, sanitary, educational, medical, health, veterinary and community services etc. In Greater Bombay 22.03 per cent of workers are in this category. This is understandable because Bombay city is the administrative headquarters of the state government and all the major and important departments of government including Mantralaya, are located in Greater Bombay city. 'Other services' also account good proportions in all the districts

Scheduled Castes/Tribes workers

The total population of the Maharashtra state is 62,784,171. Of these 44,479,763 or 7.14 per cent are scheduled castes population. Among them 1,989,348 or 44.41 per cent are main and marginal workers. The remaining 2,490,415 or 55.59 per cent are non-workers.

The population of the scheduled tribes in Maharashtra is 5,772,038 or 9.19 per cent. Of these 3,071,847 or 53.22 per cent are main and marginal workers. The remaining 2,700,191 or 46.78 per cent are non-workers.

The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are mainly agriculturists. Among them, 25.14 per cent scheduled castes and 40.59 per cent scheduled tribes work on the land of whom the large number work as agricultural labourers. Only 6.29 per cent of the scheduled caste and 18.85% of the scheduled tribe population are cultivators who either own land or have taken on lease. Table 9.5 shows the percentage of workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in Maharashtra state.

TABLE 9.5
Percentage distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers and non-workers, 1981 Census

Category of workers						
	I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	V(a) Household industry etc.	III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX other workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SC	6.29	18.85	2.57	12.54	4.16	55.59
ST	18.93	21.66	0.96	6.35	5.32	46.78

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

The growth of population depends entirely on human fertility. Any society replenishes itself to the process of human fertility. It is, therefore, obvious that if fertility is higher, population replacement will be higher. Therefore, knowledge of fertility levels and trends is essential.

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These are related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three were asked from each ever married woman and the last one was asked from each currently married woman only.

The fertility indicators on which information is presented herein, namely, Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) are based on the questions on, "births during last year".

These terms are defined as followed :—Age Specific Fertility Rate : The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate : The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General Fertility Rate : The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation, the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

General Marital Fertility Rate : The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation, the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

Total Fertility Rate : Total number of children that would have born alive per woman had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

Total Marital Fertility Rate : Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

Limitations for these indices are :—

- (i) Question of birth during the last one year is canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons.
- (ii) Babies born during the last year to mothers who may have died before the census date have been left out.
- (iii) In the absence of any data on deaths of females during last year, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used without any adjustment.

Fertility Level

Table 10.1 presents the ASFR and ASMFR for rural and urban areas separately.

TABLE 10.1
Fertility Indices, Maharashtra—1981

Age groups	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19 .	0.060	0.072	0.040	0.157	0.157	0.157
20—24 .	0.207	0.236	0.160	0.246	0.260	0.219
25—29 .	0.187	0.208	0.154	0.199	0.217	0.169
30—34 .	0.118	0.135	0.086	0.125	0.142	0.092
35—39 .	0.064	0.073	0.044	0.069	0.079	0.048
40—44 .	0.028	0.034	0.016	0.032	0.038	0.019
45—49 .	0.010	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.015	0.007

The fertility rates are seen to be higher in the age group 20—24 in both rural and urban areas. About 30 per cent of the total fertility is accounted for by this age group. The age group 25-29 years accounts for about 28 per cent of the total fertility. Thus, about 60 per cent of the total fertility is accounted for by the age group 20-29 years. The fertility rates decline after age 30. The fall in fertility after age 30 is sharper in urban areas. In all the age groups, fertility rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This is true about both ASFR and ASMFR.

Fertility trend

Table 10.2 gives the trend in ASFR of the 1981 census with that of 1971—75 as derived from the results of Sample Registration Scheme (SRS).

TABLE 10.2

ASFR (per 100 women) from 1981 Census compared with ASFR 1971-75 (SRS)

Age groups	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	$\frac{\text{Col.2}}{\text{Col.3}} \times 100$	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	$\frac{\text{Col.5}}{\text{Col.6}} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19 .	72	83	86.75	40	74	54.05
20—24 .	236	238	99.16	160	221	72.40
25—29 .	208	227	91.33	154	212	72.64
30—34 .	135	176	76.70	86	129	66.67
35—39 .	73	103	70.87	44	72	61.11
40—44 .	34	42	80.95	16	24	66.67
45—49 .	12	15	80.00	6	7	85.71

It may be seen that fertility has declined in all ages, with the percentage decline being higher in the older age groups. This decline is higher in urban areas and among older age groups than rural areas. The decline in the age group 20-24 in rural areas is only marginal. The decline in the age group 15-19 may be due to fall in proportion of married females.

Fertility trend through indices of GMFR and TMFR for the 1971 and 1981 censuses are compared below in Table 10.3.

TABLE 10.3

GMFR and TMFR, Maharashtra, 1971 and 1981

Rural Urban	General Marital Fertility rate		Total Marital Fertility rate	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	166	144.3 (86.93)	5.0	4.5 (90.00)
Urban	145	115.9 (79.93)	4.2	3.6 (85.71)

Note : 1. The denominator for calculation of GMFR is married females in the age group 13-47 in 1971 and 15-49 in 1981.

2. Figures in bracket below the 1981 figures indicate the proportion (per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

It is clear from the above table that fertility has declined in Maharashtra in both rural and urban areas. The decline in fertility in urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas.

Number of children ever born

The average number of children ever born per woman is given in Table 10.4.

TABLE 10.4

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	4.95	5.16	4.48
A. Religion			
Hindus	4.91	5.12	4.34
Muslims	5.52	5.68	5.40
Christians	3.93	4.72	3.75
Sikhs	4.24	4.22	4.24
Buddhists	5.29	5.42	4.99

TABLE 10.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	5.11	5.17	4.87
Literate but below middle . . .	4.85	5.11	4.65
Middle but below matric	4.20	4.68	4.07
Matric but below graduate . . .	2.90	3.37	2.87
Graduate and above	2.13	2.75	2.11

From the table it is seen that Muslims had the highest number of children ever born in both rural (5.68) and urban (5.40) areas. In rural areas Sikhs and in urban areas Christians have the lowest number of children ever born. In the state as a whole Christians have the lowest number of ever born children.

As regards educational level of women and fertility in terms of average number of children ever born, it is seen that the number of children born declines steadily by level of education. While on an average more than five children are born to illiterate woman, the number drops to 2.13 for graduates. In rural areas the corresponding fall is from 5.2 children for illiterates to 2.7 children for graduates. In urban areas the fall is even greater, from 4.9 children in case of illiterates to 2.1 in case of graduates. These figures indicates the impact of education fertility.

Parity

Women may be classified according to the number of children born alive to them. For instances, the first parity women are those who have given birth to one child, the second parity women are those who have given birth to two children and so on. This information is given in Table 10.5 for Maharashtra by rural and urban areas.

TABLE 10.5
Ever married women by present age parity—1981 Census

	Present age	Total ever married	Parity				
			0	1	2	3	4 and above
<i>RURAL</i>							
All ages	.	.	857,128	1,366,449	1,380,492	1,494,602	5,312,782
Less than 15	.	.	46,617	1,677	279	..	..
15-19	.	104,862	281,353	202,791	40,943	7,429	1,400
20-24	.	794,643	222,522	507,554	352,670	159,715	64,162
25-29	.	1,521,579	80,235	227,774	344,739	360,670	360,014
30-34	.	1,462,879	43,428	98,242	181,018	389,318	635,441
35-39	.	1,299,885	33,897	62,518	107,871	194,723	811,901
40-44	.	1,254,259	30,722	50,227	77,442	128,546	776,380
45-49	.	1,098,132	26,071	44,179	60,825	89,404	694,908
50+	.	949,355	91,537	170,031	213,315	268,313	1,963,050
<i>URBAN</i>							
All ages	.	5,208,347	287,328	726,041	839,882	805,625	2,052,185
Less than 15	.	20,310	7,170	475	108	..	..
15-19	.	259,736	72,207	72,997	17,157	3,145	765
20-24	.	756,261	84,936	245,119	177,579	81,604	33,949
25-29	.	867,398	38,302	157,939	214,122	199,745	186,820
30-34	.	686,318	18,010	63,846	134,635	154,457	278,568
35-39	.	615,174	13,177	38,265	85,556	112,767	337,619
40-44	.	477,631	11,496	29,566	57,320	72,939	282,999
45-49	.	417,310	9,481	25,382	42,115	55,115	265,204
50+	.	1,103,006	32,242	91,861	110,474	125,120	664,332

Fertility and religion

Fertility differentials by religion are given in Table 10.6

TABLE 10.6
Fertility differentials by religion—1981 Census

Religion		Rural	Urban
	1	2	3
Hindus	GFR	120	84
	TFR	3.8	2.4
	GMFR	143	112
	TMFR	4.5	3.4
Muslims	GFR	133	104
	TFR	4.3	3.2
	GMFR	166	138
	TMFR	5.2	4.2
Buddhists	GFR	124	102
	TFR	4.1	3.0
	GMFR	149	130
	TMFR	4.8	3.8
All religions	GFR	120	86
	TFR	3.8	2.5
	GMFR	144	116
	TMFR	4.5	3.6

Among the three major religions viz. Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists in Maharashtra, Total fertility rate (TFR) for Hindus is lowest in both rural and urban areas. Other fertility indicators such as General Fertility Rate (GFR), General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) and Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) also show the same pattern. Among the Muslims and Buddhists, Muslims have higher fertility.

Table 11.2 shows the contribution of these eight states to the migrant population of Maharashtra.

TABLE 11-2
Inter-state migrants to Maharashtra, 1971—81

Place of birth	Migrants (in lakhs)		Variation 1971—81 (in lakhs)	Percentage of migrants to total inter-state migrants
	1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh . . .	6.08	9.30	3.22	21.11
Karnataka . . .	6.64	9.25	2.61	21.01
Gujarat . . .	6.46	7.77	1.31	17.65
Madhya Pradesh . . .	3.04	4.84	1.80	10.99
Andhra Pradesh . . .	2.93	3.34	0.41	7.58
Kerala . . .	1.71	2.16	0.45	4.91
Rajasthan . . .	1.60	2.00	0.40	4.54
Tamil Nadu . . .	1.51	1.85	0.34	4.19
Total for eight states . .	29.97	40.51	10.54	91.98

The eight states together account for 40.51 lakhs (or 91.98 per cent) out of 44.04 lakhs inter-state migrants. These 40.51 lakh migrants are equivalent to 6.45 per cent of Maharashtra's total population.

Among interstate migrants the contributions of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have gone up. The contributions of Gujarat, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu together is less than that of Uttar Pradesh. The Maximum proportionate increase being from Uttar Pradesh.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Inter-state migrants have increased from 32.83 lakhs in 1971 to 44.04 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 11.21 lakhs during the period 1971—81. On the other hand the migrants from other countries has decreased from 3.17 lakhs in 1971 to 2.73 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.44 lakhs in the number of such migrants during the same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to immigration

during the decade is of the order of 10.77 lakh persons in 504.12 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971.

Migrants by place of last residence

As mentioned earlier, migration data have also been collected by place of last residence for 1981 census. Table 11.3 gives the distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Maharashtra.

TABLE 11.3

Percentage distribution of migrants by place of last residence

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	80.12	71.54	85.91	83.18	76.52	87.61
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	51.69	39.13	60.18	54.37	44.21	61.13
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	28.43	32.41	25.73	28.81	32.31	26.48
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	17.54	25.50	12.18	16.01	22.39	11.76
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.32	1.79	1.01	0.81	1.09	0.63

There are 267.62 lakh migrants by place of last residence as against 261.44 lakh migrants by place of birth. The absolute figures in respect of intra-district, inter-district, inter-state and international migrants by place of last residence and place of birth are presented in Table 11.4.

TABLE 11.4

Distribution of 1981 census migrants by place of last residence and place of birth

(in lakhs)

Type of migration	By place of last residence			By place of birth		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total migrants . . .	267.62	106.98	160.64	261.44	104.68	156.76
Intra-district . . .	145.51	47.30	98.21	138.20	44.44	93.76
Inter-district . . .	77.10	34.56	42.54	76.47	34.09	42.38
Inter-state . . .	42.83	23.95	18.88	44.04	24.70	19.34
Inter-national . . .	2.18	1.16	1.02	2.73	1.45	1.28

Major and substantial differences are observed in the number of males and females in respect of intra-district migration. Females outnumber male intra-district migrants.

The inter-state and international migration by place of last residence by and large follows a similar pattern as that followed by place of birth.

Rural-urban components of migration

The flow of migrants would consist of four streams such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Table 11.5 presents the data on the basis of these various streams in the case of migrants classified by place of birth. The table presents data only in relation to internal migrants.

Of the total intra-state migrants of 214.66 lakhs, 60.95 per cent were rural to rural, 10.44 per cent were urban to urban, 21.01 per cent were rural to urban and 7.56 per cent were urban to rural.

The fall of about 3 percentage points in the rural to rural component and the increase in the urban to urban component by about 2 percentage points during 1971—81 may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Maharashtra in 1981. The same trend is observable for both the sexes.

TABLE 11.5
Rural and Urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth 1971—1981
(in lakhs)

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration						
	1971			1981			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total internal migrants							
1. Within the State . . . Total	158.84 (100.00)	112.27 (70.68)	46.57 (29.32)	214.66 (100.00)	147.11 (68.53)	67.55 (31.47)	
Rural	133.31 (83.93)	100.73 (63.41)	32.58 (20.52)	175.93 (81.96)	130.83 (60.95)	45.10 (21.01)	
Urban	25.22 (15.88)	11.40 (7.18)	13.82 (8.70)	38.64 (18.00)	16.23 (7.56)	22.41 (10.44)	
2. In other States of India . . . Total	32.83 (100.00)	5.85 (17.81)	26.98 (82.19)	44.04 (100.00)	8.83 (20.05)	35.21 (79.95)	
Rural	19.52 (59.47)	4.56 (13.91)	14.95 (45.56)	28.07 (63.74)	7.12 (16.17)	20.95 (47.57)	
Urban	12.86 (39.19)	1.25 (3.81)	11.61 (35.38)	15.92 (36.15)	1.70 (3.86)	14.22 (32.29)	

Against migrants from other states into Maharashtra numbering 44.04 lakhs, 16.17 per cent were rural to rural, 32.29 per cent urban to urban, 47.57 per cent rural to urban and only 3.86 per cent were from urban to rural areas. Thus, 63.74 per cent of the migrants into Maharashtra from other states were born in rural areas. Nearly 80 per cent of the migrants from other states have migrated to urban areas of Maharashtra.

The rural-urban components of migrants based on place of last residence are presented in Table 11.6.

There were a total of 222.60 lakh migrants on the basis of place of last residence within the state, of whom 60.55 per cent were rural to rural, 11.77 per cent were urban to urban, 19.58 per cent rural to urban and 8.06 per cent were urban to rural.

In the case of migrants from other states numbering 42.83 lakhs, 15.71 per cent were rural to rural, 33.65 per cent were urban to urban, 46.77 per cent from rural to urban and only 3.78 per cent from urban to rural.

80.13 per cent of the within the state migrants were from rural areas and 19.83 per cent were from urban areas. 68.63 per cent of within the state migrants had moved to rural areas and 31.37 per cent to urban areas.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

The urban population of Maharashtra has increased from 157.11 lakhs in 1971 to 219.93 lakhs in 1981, an increase of 62.82 lakhs. The urban growth rate during the decade works out to 39.99 per cent. It would be interesting to consider how much of this increase is attributable to migration, addition of new towns and natural growth. The last component is often difficult to determine since, even in towns which have continued from 1971, new areas might have been added to such towns during the decade and the population of such new areas would add to urban growth. Strictly speaking, to assess the impact of migration during 1971—81 on urbanisation one should take into consideration changes in residence either urban to urban or rural to urban as at 1971 and 1981. However, in the census a question on "residence" at the specific point of the 1971 census was not canvassed nor was a question asked as to where one resided 10 years ago. Therefore, it is possible that intermediate movements which might have taken place in between 1971 and 1981 which affect the growth of urbanisation attributable to migration only. However, it is possible

TALLE 11.6

Rural and Urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence, 1971-1981

(In lakhs)

Place of last residence	Place of Last Residence						
	1971			1981			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total internal migrants							
1. Within the State . . . Total	143.58 (100.00)	95.11 (66.24)	48.47 (33.76)	222.60 (100.00)	152.76 (68.63)	69.84 (31.37)	
Rural	115.89 (80.71)	84.08 (58.55)	31.81 (22.16)	178.38 (80.13)	134.79 (60.55)	43.59 (19.58)	
Urban	27.29 (19.01)	10.79 (7.52)	16.50 (11.49)	44.14 (19.83)	17.93 (8.06)	26.21 (11.77)	
2. In other State of India . . . Total	31.45 (100.00)	4.71 (14.97)	26.74 (85.03)	42.83 (100.00)	8.35 (19.50)	34.48 (80.50)	
Rural	17.84 (56.73)	3.64 (11.56)	14.20 (45.17)	26.76 (62.48)	6.73 (15.71)	20.03 (46.77)	
Urban	13.19 (41.95)	1.05 (3.33)	12.14 (38.62)	16.03 (37.43)	1.62 (3.78)	14.41 (33.65)	

to arrive at the quantum attributable to migration if one makes an assumption that during the span of ten years between 1971 and 1981 there has not been more than one change in place of residence. If this assumption is made, the interdecadal rural-urban migration can be estimated. Table 11.7 gives the number of migrants which have resided at the place of enumeration for periods ranging from 0 to 9 years.

TABLE 11.7

Migrants whose duration of residence is 0-9 years, 1981 Census

Place of last residence		Place of enumeration		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
Within the state	Total	9,527,930	6,245,394	3,282,535
	Rural	7,209,955	5,253,287	1,956,668
	Urban	2,315,374	990,827	1,324,547
Outside the state	Total	1,886,291	477,654	1,408,637
	Rural	1,231,414	378,962	852,452
	Urban	653,601	98,449	555,151
Others		33,713	3,335	30,377

Movement within Maharashtra has been of the order of 1,956,668 persons from rural areas into urban areas during the decade. As against this, 990,827 persons have moved from urban to rural areas. Net migration into urban areas, which is the difference of these two streams is, therefore, of the order of 9.66 lakhs. From other states 1,408,637 persons moved into the urban areas of Maharashtra. In addition 30,377 persons have moved into Maharashtra from other countries during the decade. In all, therefore, about 24.05 lakh persons can be estimated as having moved into the urban areas of the state during the decade. The growth rate of urbanisation during 1971-81 attributable to migration is, therefore, the proportion of 24.05 lakh persons to the urban population of 1971 of 157.11 lakhs or in other words 15.31 per cent.

The 29 towns which have been classified for the first time as urban areas in 1981, have a population of 3.24 lakhs. Their contribution to urban growth rate taking into consideration the corresponding 1971 population is 2.07 per cent.

Taken together, the contribution to urban areas, by migration and classification of urban areas is 17.38 per cent. Of the total growth rate of urbanisation during the decade of 39.99 per cent, the growth attributable to natural increase is, therefore, of the order of at least 22.61 per cent.

Reasons for Migration

For the first time in the census, reasons for migration were elicited in 1981. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly categorised as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence.

Migrants to urban areas

Table 11.8 presents the reasons for migration to urban areas.

It may be seen that in general migration to urban areas employment is the main reason among males while marriage is for females. Little less than half (46.0%) males have migrated to urban areas due to the reason of employment. Whereas 42.41 per cent females have migrated to urban areas due to marriages. More or less the same pattern is observed for migrants moving in the same State.

As regards migrants from rural areas of other States and UTs to urban areas, majority of males (61.26%) have migrated due to the reason of employment and 39.27 per cent females because of marriages. Migrants whose place of last residence is in urban areas and are migrating to other urban areas, proportion of male migrants due to employment is 49.05 per cent. Thus, it may be seen that more males from rural areas than urban places migrate to urban areas. This is true for both migrants from within the State and migrants from other States

TABLE 11.8
Reasons for migration to urban areas

Migration Status	Place of last residence Urban/ Rural	Reasons for migration														Others
		Total		Migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
A. Total Migrants	T	5636 100.00	5000 100.00	2593 46.00	171 3.41	423 7.51	131 2.62	1208 21.43	1631 32.63	34 0.60	2120 42.41	1379 24.46	947 18.93			
B. Migrants from within the State	R	2256 100.00	2104 100.00	999 44.29	59 2.78	244 10.83	60 2.85	445 19.73	612 29.10	15 0.65	1000 47.54	553 24.50	373 17.73			
	U	1241 100.00	1380 100.00	422 33.97	48 3.47	73 5.91	29 2.13	364 29.34	475 34.45	8 0.63	547 39.62	374 30.15	280 20.33			
C. Migrants from other States and Union Territories	R	1255 100.00	748 100.00	769 61.26	32 4.31	57 4.53	19 2.52	195 15.53	273 36.46	6 0.45	294 39.27	229 18.23	130 17.44			
	U	772 100.00	669 100.00	379 49.05	30 4.47	43 5.64	19 2.88	167 21.63	229 34.27	5 0.63	265 39.56	178 23.05	126 18.82			
D. Migrants from other countries	T	109 100.00	96 100.00	23 21.04	2 2.01	5 4.59	3 3.35	36 33.43	41 42.58	N 0.50	14 14.69	44 40.44	36 37.37			
Note : N--Negligible																

Note : N—Negligible

and UTs. And, the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reason increases with distance.

Migrants to rural areas

Reasons for migration to rural areas has been presented in Table 11.9.

Here, it may be observed that employment and education reasons for migration to rural areas are not important. Family moved and marriages (more particularly for females) share substantial proportions.

Female migration from rural areas to rural areas within the State due to marriages is substantially high (70.64%), as compared to urban female migration (43.84%) to rural areas.

Movement of population to Gr. Bombay

The discussion on movement of population to Maharashtra would be incomplete without considering the migration to Gr. Bombay from within the state from other states in India and from other countries.

By place of last residence, 51.46 per cent of the total population of Greater Bombay is migrant population. The corresponding proportions for Pune urban agglomeration and Nagpur urban agglomeration are 48.39 per cent and 34.89 per cent respectively.

Table 11.10 shows the distribution of migrants by place of last residence for Gr. Bombay, Pune U.A. and Nagpur U.A.

The absolute figures give us a clear idea as to the volume of migration to these three important urban centres.

Greater Bombay city is a district by itself and, therefore, the question of inter-district migration does not arise in its respect.

The number of inter-district migrants to Gr. Bombay is 18.02 lakhs as compared to 4.19 lakhs and 1.82 lakh migrants to Pune U.A. and Nagpur U.A. respectively.

The volume of inter state migration to Bombay (23.27 lakhs) is considerably higher than that for Pune U.A. (1.62 lakh) and for Nagpur U.A. (1.41 lakh).

The pattern is not different in respect of international migrants. As many as 1.12 lakh of the total international migrants (2.18 lakhs) to Maharashtra have migrated to

TABLE 11.9
Reasons for migration to rural areas
(^{'000})

Migration Status	Place of last residence Urban/ Rural	Reasons for migration													
		Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A. Total migrants	T	5062 100·00	11064 100·00	607 11·99	112 1·01	206 4·06	60 0·54	1285 25·40	1319 11·92	99 1·95	7452 67·36	2865 56·60	2121 19·17		
B. Migrants from within the State	R	3913 100·00	9565 100·00	390 9·97	75 0·79	174 4·44	48 0·50	981 25·06	963 10·06	87 2·23	6756 70·64	2282 58·30	17·23 18·01		
	U	773 100·00	1020 100·00	125 16·13	24 2·31	25 3·29	10 0·94	199 25·76	242 23·68	6 0·76	744 43·84	418 54·06	298 29·23		
C. Migrants from other States and Union Territories	R	284 100·00	389 100·00	66 23·36	10 2·52	4 1·47	1 0·29	83 29·20	88 22·72	5 1·70	213 54·8044	126 27	76 19·67		
	U	82 100·00	80 100·00	24 29·03	3 3·62	2 2·92	N 0·99	19 23·84	23 28·83	N 0·71	33 40·82	36 43·50	21 25·74		
D. Migrants from other countries	T	8 100·00	6 100·00	2 19·18	N 1·78	N 0·88	N 0·50	3 36·78	3 57·62	N 0·65	1 10·45	3 42·51	2 29·65		

Note—N—Negligible

Gr. Bombay. The corresponding figures for Pune U.A. and Nagpur U.A. are 0.15 lakh and 0.09 lakh respectively.

The proportion of migrants from each state to Gr. Bombay to the total migrants to Maharashtra from that state is shown in Table 11.11.

TABLE 11.10
Distribution of Migrants by place of last residence

Place of last residence	Gr. Bombay		Pune City U.A.		Nagpur U.A.	
	Persons	Percentage to total migrants	Persons	Percentage to total migrants	Persons	Percentage to total migrants
Total	4,242,298	100.00	816,006	100.00	454,337	100.00
Elsewhere in the District of enumeration	..	..	219,853	26.94	122,313	26.92
Other Districts in Maharashtra	1,802,536	42.49	418,807	51.32	182,128	40.09
Other States in India	2,327,550	54.87	161,968	19.85	140,947	31.02
Other countries	112,213	2.64	15,376	1.89	8,948	1.97

TABLE 11.11
Migrants to Greater Bombay from other Districts states in India

Place of last residence	Proportion of migrants to Gr. Bombay to total migrants of Maharashtra
INDIA	54.34
Andhra Pradesh	35.84
Bihar	57.72
Gujarat	74.56
Karnataka	34.72
Kerala	70.07
Madhya Pradesh	8.62
Orissa	52.73
Punjab	63.64
Rajasthan	58.83
Tamil Nadu	79.23
Uttar Pradesh	73.69
West Bengal	64.09
Delhi	66.13
Goa, Daman & Diu	75.01

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

A brief population profile, 1981

At the beginning of first chapter it was said that what was being attempted was a **Portrait of Population** of the state delineating only some of the main features. We have before us in the previous chapters various facts and figures regarding the population of Maharashtra. Some important demographic, social, economic characteristics, migrations, occupational distribution, fertility levels and trends have also been described, alongwith certain other important variable like mother tongue, marital status, educational level, etc.

Maharashtra ranks third among the states of India in terms of both area and population and accounts for 9.16 per cent of the population of India.

At the sun-rise of 1st March 1981, the population of Maharashtra stood at 62,784,171. This yielded a decennial growth rate of 24.54 per cent which was lower than the growth rate of the 1961-71 decade (27.45%) and was also slightly lower than the All India 1971-81 growth rate (25.00%).

The decennial growth-rate of 1961-71 was the highest peak since 1901. The 1981 Census results show that the population curve of the State is showing a small, but significant, downward trend which is a welcome sign.

The sex ratio in the State is generally weighted in favour of males. There are 937 females per thousand males in 1981 as against 930 in 1971. In the urbanised setting of Greater Bombay and Thane, the sex ratio is 772 and 883, respectively. This is probably because of the large influx of male working population to the industries located in these districts. In the cities and urban agglomerations of size-class I, the sex ratio is generally much lower than the average state ratio.

The density of population in Maharashtra State, as revealed from the results of the 1981 census has gone upto 204 persons per sq. km. as against 164 persons in 1971. Maharashtra State is some what less densely populated compared to the country's density as a whole, which is 216 persons per sq. km.

On literacy front we have done better than Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, Karnataka, Orissa, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, when compared increase in literacy points during 1971-81. In 1981, the percentage of literates to the total population has gone up to 47.18 as against 39.18 in 1971. Among the States and Union Territories of the country, Maharashtra occupies 9th position in so far as the number of literates to the total population is concerned. The literacy rate in the rural areas is much lower (38.15%) as compared to the rate in urban areas (63.92%).

Greater Bombay district with the literacy percentage of 68.18 leads amongst the districts of the State. Another noticeable feature is that literacy rate of women is much lower compared to that of men. However, this gap is narrowing since 1951.

The 1981 census results show that 64.97 per cent of the State's population lives in the rural areas as against 68.83 per cent in 1971. This also means that the proportion of urban population has gone up from 31.17 per cent in 1971 to 35.03 per cent in 1981. With this percentage of urban population Maharashtra occupies first place among the States, followed by Tamil Nadu with 32.95 per cent, and Gujarat with 31.10 per cent. It is only in the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep that the proportions of urban population is more. In fact, the proportion of urban population in Maharashtra has been much higher in the preceding decades, also, when compared to the country as a whole. And, if the present policy of industrialisation continues, it is likely to accelerate further in near future.

The growth in the number of towns and cities is at a steady slow pace after the highest number reached in 1951. It can be readily noted that since 1951, while the towns in the size-class I have appreciably increased in number, the increase is not so evident in the case of the other size-classes more particularly in size-classes IV to VI. This, perhaps, indicates that growth of urbanisation is more pronounced in the top bracket of the size-classes rather than the bottom ones. Over the past three decades urban population seems to be gravitating to the cities in size-class I, even though the percentage of towns in that class is less than one tenth of the total number in 1981. This cannot be said in case of the towns in the other size-classes which are either stagnant or at any rate growing less rapidly. This urbanisation trend showing rapid population growth in

the towns of size-class I, and at best uneven growth in the other size-classes, has socio-economic implications and indicates the need for reorienting our approach to urban planning.

In 1981, there are twelve cities/urban agglomerations in the country having population exceeding one-million. Out of these, three namely Greater Bombay City (M. Corp.), Pune City urban agglomeration and Nagpur City urban agglomeration are in Maharashtra. This means that 51.07 per cent of the total urban population in the State is concentrated in these three major urban centres. Among other things such large concentrations of urban population at 3 places have to face implications from the point of view of urban planning, housing and other civic needs.

In Maharashtra, Greater Bombay City is a class by itself. From just less than one million in 1901, the city has crossed 8 million mark in 1981, having grown more than eight times in the intervening period. The city reached two peaks of growth rate, one in the decade 1941-51 and second in the decade 1961-71. Even though, the growth rate, in the decade 1971-81 has somewhat declined, it is still one of the highest in the State. At the present growth-rate, it is not difficult to visualise Greater Bombay topping the ten million mark by the turn of the century.

Since the reorganisation of the states was done on the basis of language criteria, it is obvious that Marathi speakers will predominate the state. In 1981 census, Marathi accounted for majority of speakers i.e. 45,816,753 persons, comprising 73.62 per cent of the state population. Of the total speakers, constitutional languages constitute the percentage of 95.06 and only 4.94 per cent are the speakers of other languages.

Like language, religious picture of the state is also dominated by one religion, namely Hindu. The other two religions of some consequence are Muslim and Buddhists. Hindus account for 81.40 per cent, Muslims for 9.25 per cent and Buddhists 6.28 per cent as per 1981 census. Jains, Christians and Sikhs together constitute about 3 per cent of the total population of the State.

Economic activity of the state is not bad when compared with other states. Work participation rates in Maharashtra are higher both, for main workers (38.71%) and main and marginal workers combined (42.56) when compared with all India level of 33.45 and 36.77 respectively. The present level (i.e. 1981 census) of total work participation rate in the state

is, also, an improvement over the level (36.48%) in 1971. Among the male population of the State, the work participation rate has only marginally increased from 52.09 per cent in 1971 to 52.51 per cent in 1981. There is, however, a sizeable increase in the work participation rate of the female population which has gone up to 23.98 per cent from 19.70 per cent in 1971. In so far as the rural areas are concerned the total work participation rates for males and females have registered an increase over 1971 levels. This increase though slender in the case of the male population, is quite significant for females. But in the urban areas there is a slight fall in the work participation rate of the total workers as well as the male workers, compared to 1971. It is only in the case of the female population that the work participation rate has gone up compared to 1971 even in urban areas. In fact, this position is generally repeated if the combined work participation rate of the workers and non-workers with secondary work of 1971, and main and marginal workers of 1981 are considered.

The growth of population is largely based on human fertility. If there is higher fertility the replacement of population will also be higher. From the analysis of 1981 census data on fertility for Maharashtra, it was revealed that total fertility rate (TFR) and general fertility rate (GFR), have declined during the period 1970 to 1981. The decline is faster in urban areas and gradual in rural areas. GFR declined by 20 points in rural areas, whereas it has declined by 30 points in urban areas for the same period. Similarly, the TFR declined by 0.7 points in rural areas, whereas it has declined by 1.5 points in urban areas during 1970-81. However, these declines are not enough to restrict the impact of population explosion. Much more and at faster pace, action needs to be taken to bring down the fertility level drastically at the earliest possible time. The present indication of declining fertility level in the state generates definite hope for better prosperity for the people of the state.

Migration is third component of population change. For every 100 persons there are 43 migrants enumerated, in the State as per 1981 census. More than 55 per cent, of the total migrants migrate within the district of enumeration. About 30 per cent of the migrants migrate from other districts of the State. Migrants constitute half of the population in major cities like Bombay, Pune etc. In these cities, 60 to 70 per cent of the migrants, migrating for employment, are from rural areas.

Maharashtra is on the top of the industrial map of the country. Foundation stone of Indian industry was first laid in Bombay at Kurla when the first Textile Mill was started by Indian Capitalists under the name of 'Swadeshi Mills'. Today, Bombay-Pune region and Bombay-Nashik region are the largest industrial belts of the state.

Maharashtra, although having one-tenth country's population, contributes a little over 20 per cent of the National Income of India.

Today's Maharashtra, with its leading position in industry and commerce and its modern innovations in agriculture, literature and arts, serves as a shining example in the task of national reconstruction. However, one must remember the famous word of our beloved former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru :

Yesterday is far behind,
 Today is already over,
 What will be tomorrow like ?
 The only answer is :.

Tomorrow's Maharashtra (India) will be what
 we make it by today's labour.