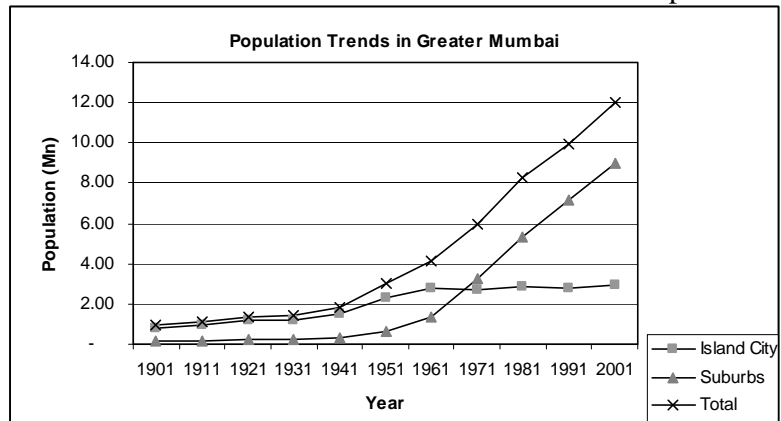


II. MUMBAI TODAY: PRESENT STATUS

1. DEMOGRAPHY

1.1. Population

Mumbai is the largest city in India with a population of 11.99 million (2001 census). The city experienced substantial growth rates during 1950 to 1981 due to high levels of industrial development and growth in the suburban areas of Greater Mumbai jurisdiction. The population growth during the last two decades has been moderate at about 1.8 to 1.9 per cent per annum, primarily due to an economic slow down and saturation in population densities in the island city area of Greater Mumbai. As evident from Table 1, the population in the island city area has more-or-less stabilized over the years, while most of the growth has been experienced in the suburbs.



The population growth in the city is largely constituted by the growth in suburban areas (7 to 8 per cent per annum during 1951 to 1971 and about 2 to 3 per cent per annum during the last two decades). Today, over two-thirds of the city's population resides in the suburbs.

The city accounts for about 1.2% of the total population in India and for about 12% of the state of Maharashtra. In India, the city is ranked highest in terms of population, which is closely followed, by Delhi and Calcutta.

Table 1: Population Trends in Greater Mumbai

Year	Island City	Suburbs	Total	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	CAGR (%)
1901	7,75,968 (83.62)	1,52,000 (16.38)	9,27,968 (100)	-	-
1911	9,79,445 (85.28)	1,69,000 (14.72)	11,48,445 (100)	23.76	2.15
1921	11,75,914 (85.15)	2,05,000 (14.85)	13,80,914 (100)	20.24	1.86
1931	11,61,383 (83.11)	2,36,000 (16.89)	13,97,383 (100)	1.19	0.12
1941	14,89,883 (82.73)	3,11,000 (17.27)	18,00,883 (100)	28.88	2.57
1951	23,29,020 (77.79)	6,65,000 (22.21)	29,94,020 (100)	66.25	5.21
1961	27,71,933 (66.76)	13,80,000 (33.24)	41,51,933 (100)	38.67	3.32
1971	27,35,054 (45.81)	32,35,791 (54.19)	59,70,845 (100)	43.81	3.70
1981	28,95,471 (35.12)	53,47,930 (64.88)	82,43,401 (100)	38.06	3.28
1991	27,87,724 (28.09)	71,38,167 (71.91)	99,25,891 (100)	20.41	1.87
2001	29,56,426 (24.68)	90,21,970 (75.32)	1,19,78,396 (100)	20.68	1.90

1.2. Migration Trends

The city is seen as a one that holds promise for sustaining livelihoods, so as to make a decent living. The city witnesses significant migration every year, as evident from the following table.

Table 2: Migration Trends in Greater Mumbai

Year	Net Migration (in mn)	Net Migration as % of decade increase
1951	0.95	79.7
1961	0.60	51.8
1971	0.89	48.7
1981	1.07	47.0
1991	0.28	16.8

Over the past five decades, migration contributed 17 per cent to the increase in population in 1981-91. Between 1971-81, migration had contributed 47% to the increase in population. The importance of providing of migrants in the growing city therefore gains significance

It is important to assess the duration of stay of the migrants to the city. Majority of the residents who have earlier migrated to the city have been residing for over a decade. This is significant, as the planning authorities would have to take into account the provision of basic infrastructure services to the migrants, similar to the levels being provided to the citizens of the city. The distribution of migrants by their duration of residence can be assessed from the table below:

Table 3: Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Residence

Duration Of Residence (Years)	Males	Females	Total	% Share Males	% Share Females	% Share Total
0-1	34,690	33,920	68,610	1.26%	1.59%	1.41%
1-4	291,664	249,171	540,835	10.62%	11.66%	11.08%
5-9	303,990	250,970	554,960	11.07%	11.75%	11.37%
0-9	630,344	534,061	1,164,405	22.95%	25.00%	23.85%
10-19	554,750	417,391	972,141	20.20%	19.54%	19.91%
Over 20 Yrs	779,369	519,569	1,298,938	28.38%	24.32%	26.60%
Not Recorded	151,630	131,010	282,640	5.52%	6.13%	5.79%
Total	2,746,437	2,136,092	4,882,529	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

In all the age groups, there has been a steady rise in Male as well as Female – migration. About 25% of the migrants were residents of Mumbai for over 20 years. The migrants to the city come from states ranging from UP in the north, Gujarat in the west and Tamil Nadu in the south. Besides, Mumbai is also the city of dreams for the people of Maharashtra (42% of the migrants from the state to Mumbai)

The share of migrants from major states to Mumbai (%) is mentioned as under:

Table 4: Share of Migrants from Various States

States	1981			1991		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Maharashtra	48.84	31.66	43.51	47.02	30.58	42.10
Uttar Pradesh	18.49	11.69	16.38	22.25	13.73	19.7
Gujarat	11.82	18.38	13.86	10.53	15.87	12.13
Karnataka	5.44	11.78	7.41	5.19	10.21	6.69
Tamil Nadu	2.58	5.38	3.45	2.57	5.83	3.54

1.3. Population Projections

The population of Greater Mumbai is projected to grow to about 14.69 million (low estimate) to 16.31 million (high estimate) by the year 2031¹. Bulk of the population growth would be in the suburb areas of the municipal jurisdiction. Table 5 presents the 5-yearly projected population ranges in the three major areas of Greater Mumbai. Currently, MCGM accounts

¹ TRANSFORM – Transportation Study for the Region of Mumbai - Report on Demography: Volume III – Population forecasts 2031; LEA International Ltd. Canada & LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. India, December 2005.

for about 67 per cent of the total population in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. This is expected to reduce over the coming years given the constraints regarding developable land availability and other parameters to about 45 to 48 per cent by 2031.

Within the MCGM limits, the population spread is estimated to continue concentration in the suburbs, as presented in Table 6. It is projected that the ratio of population distribution between Island City, Western Suburbs and Eastern Suburbs will change from the 2001 level of 28:43:29 to 17:49:34.

Table 5: Projected Population of Greater Mumbai

Year	MMR Population (million)			MCGM Population (million)			% MCGM to MMR Population		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
2001	17.85	17.85	17.85	11.992	11.992	11.992	67%	67%	67%
2005	20.71	19.28	19.03	12.736	12.717	12.712	61%	66%	67%
2011	22.78	22.62	21.89	13.764	13.677	13.526	60%	60%	62%
2016	25.72	25.57	24.32	14.634	14.45	14.13	57%	57%	58%
2021	29.27	28.6	26.71	15.436	15.111	14.576	53%	53%	55%
2026	32.58	31.31	28.8	15.899	15.426	14.689	49%	49%	51%
2031	36.04	33.97	30.77	16.313	15.659	14.691	45%	46%	48%

Source: TRANSFORM – Transportation Study for the Region of Mumbai, December 2005

Table 6: Projected Spatial Distribution Population in Greater Mumbai

Year	Island City Population (million)			Western Suburbs Population (million)			Eastern Suburbs Population (million)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
2001	3.34	3.34	3.34	5.14	5.14	5.14	3.51	3.51	3.51
% to MCGM Total (2001)	28%	28%	28%	43%	43%	43%	29%	29%	29%
2005	3.33	3.32	3.32	5.49	5.49	5.48	3.92	3.91	3.91
2011	3.23	3.21	3.18	5.99	5.99	5.95	4.54	4.51	4.46
2016	3.15	3.11	3.04	6.57	6.57	6.48	4.92	4.86	4.75
2021	3.01	2.95	2.84	7.14	7.14	6.99	5.29	5.18	4.99
2026	2.86	2.78	2.64	7.51	7.51	7.29	5.52	5.36	5.1
2031	2.85	2.74	2.57	7.87	7.87	7.56	5.59	5.36	5.03
% to MCGM Total (2031)	17%	17%	17%	48%	49%	50%	34%	34%	33%

Source: TRANSFORM – Transportation Study for the Region of Mumbai, December 2005

