

Census of India 2011 Press Release : Rural - Urban distribution of Population (Provisional)

Highlights :

- Maharashtra has highest number of people living in urban areas (5.08 crores)
- With an urban population of 45.23%, Maharashtra is third most urbanized among major states, behind Tamil Nadu (48.45%) and Kerala (47.72%). It was second most urbanized in 2001
- Urban population growth accounted for 62.8% of total population growth in Maharashtra
- Mumbai, Thane, Nagpur and Pune are the most urbanized districts. Gadchiroli, Sindhudurg and Hingoli are least urbanized.
- At 82.91% the state recorded impressive literacy rate, . But the urban-rural divide between male -female literacy is still significant.

Preface

The level of urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional to modern one. It an established generalisation that an increase in urbanisation which boosts the secondary sector and reduces the dependence on primary sector is considered as a symbol of economic growth and development. Urbanisation is an integral part of economic development. any increase in urbanisation is welcome . Most modern economic activity takes place in cities, and growth in productivity and income is easier in an urban context. Economics growth influences the urbanisation while urbanisation in turn affects the rate of economic growth.

Census Definition of Urban Area

Same definition that was used in census 2001 has been used during 2011 census also. An urban area, according to the Census definition, consists of:

- 1) all statutory towns : All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law. And
- 2) Census towns : Places which satisfy following criteria :-
 - a. a minimum population of 5000 ;
 - b. at least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - c. a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km.

In addition, some areas falling in the vicinity of city or town are also considered as urban area if they are treated as the out growths (OGs) of the main urban unit. Such OGs are shown as urban agglomerations. As per the census definition, Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining

urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physical contiguous town together and any adjoining urban out growths of such towns.

Census 2011 - Findings

As per the 2011 provisional population totals of Maharashtra, during census there are 11,23,72,972 persons of which 6,15,45,441 are in rural and 5,08,27,531 are in urban. In terms of percentages, 45.23 percent of population is in urban as against 31.16 percent at national level. The urban population grown by 23.7 percent and of rural by 10.3 percent during 2001-11. The respective figures at national level are 31.8 percent and 12.2 percent.

During the decade 2001- 11, about 1,54,94,345 population is added in the State, of this 97,26,551 is only in urban and remaining 57,67,794 is in rural. In terms of percentages 62.8 percent of population added during 2001-11 is in urban area only whereas this figure at national level is 50.1 percent.

Highest percentage of urban population (i.e., cent percent) is found in two districts viz., Mumbai and Mumbai(suburban). Other districts having highest percentage share of urban population are Thane (76.92 percent), Nagpur (68.30 percent) and Pune (60.89 percent). On the other hand highest percentage of population in rural area is found in Gadchiroli (89.00 percent) followed by Sindhudurg (87.40 percent) and Hingoli (84.83 percent)

Rural- Urban Growth Rates

It was seen in the past that the population is shifting from rural to urban due to various reasons. Growth rate of population in Maharashtra during 1991-2001 was 15.25 percent in rural and 34.57 percent in urban and collectively 22.73 percent of growth rate was found for the State as whole. The same pattern is seen in provisional totals of 2011 where the growth rate during 2001-2011 is 10.34 percent for rural and 23.67 percent for urban and collectively 15.99 percent over all.

Table-1 : Percentage rate of growth of population:1991-01& 2001-11

T/R/U	1991-2001			2001-2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	22.73	23.45	21.95	15.99	15.80	16.21
Rural	15.25	15.99	14.50	10.34	11.02	9.64
Urban	34.57	34.70	34.43	23.67	21.99	25.58

Sex-wise urban growth rate of population during 1991-01 was roughly same for both males and females (34.7 and 34.4 respectively). But during 2001-11, the growth rate of females 25.58 percent is higher than for males (21.99 percent).

Share of population in rural and urban

Share of population of rural and urban in total population was 61.31 percent and 38.69 percent respectively in 1991 The respective figures in 2001 were 57.57 percent and 42.43 percent and in 2011 these are at 54.77 percent and 45.23 percent.

Table-2 : Percentage share of population, 1991 to 2011

T/R/U	1991			2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Rural	61.31	60.10	62.60	57.57	56.46	58.78	54.77	54.13	55.45
Urban	38.69	39.90	37.40	42.43	43.54	41.22	45.23	45.87	44.55

At district level during 2001-2011, Nandurbar district has recorded a highest growth rate of 23.62 percent in rural area. Wardha (-3.99 percent), Raigad (-0.63 percent), Ratnagiri (-10.34 percent) and Sindhudurg (-5.68 percent) have shown a negative growth rate.

Raigarh has shown highest growth rate in urban which is 81.89 percent and next to this is Gadchiroli (75.34 percent) followed by Gondiya (57.36 percent) and Aurangabad (48.70 percent). Only Mumbai city district has shown a negative growth rate of -5.75 percent. Excluding this district all districts have shown more than 8 percent growth rate for urban area.

Share of Child population (0-6 age)

At state level Share of 0-6 age population in 1991 was 17.11 percent with 18.17 percent for rural and 15.42 percent for urban area. In 2001, it was 15.11 percent in rural and 12.75 percent in urban whereas in 2011, these figures are 12.10 percent and 10.63 percent respectively.

Table 3 : Percentage share of child population (0-6 age)

T/R/U	1991			2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	17.11	17.00	17.23	14.11	14.18	14.04	11.43	11.69	11.16
Rural	18.17	18.36	17.98	15.11	15.46	14.75	12.10	12.54	11.63
Urban	15.42	14.94	15.96	12.75	12.52	13.02	10.63	10.69	10.56

Sex Ratio of population

Some improvement is seen in sex ratio as it is moved up from 922 in 2001 to 925 in 2011. The sex ratio is higher in rural area which is 948 as compared to urban area where it is 899.

Table-4 : Population sex ratio : 1991 to 2011

T/R/U	1991	2001	2011
Total	934	922	925
Rural	972	960	948
Urban	875	873	899

Though the sex ratio is higher in rural area but still it is decreasing steadily since 1991. Opposite trend is seen in urban area where it is increased from 873 in 2001 to 899 in 2011.

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 age)

Though overall sex ratio shown some improvement, but the child sex ratio is decreasing very fast. Overall sex ratio seen higher in rural area than urban but child sex ratio is little higher in urban area than rural. Still it is decreasing sharply in both rural as well as urban. For rural area has come down from 953 in 1991 to 880 in 2011.

Table-5 : Child sex ratio (0-6 age)

T/R/U	1991	2001	2011
Total	946	913	883
Rural	953	916	880
Urban	934	908	888

Literacy Rates

Over a time the number of literates is increasing continuously all over and same increasing trend is seen in 2011 also. Total literacy rate for state is 82.91 percent out of these 77.09 percent found in rural and 89.84 percent in urban area. The rural-urban gap in literacy rate is also shrinking. Though the overall gap between male and female literacy rate is nearly about 14 percentage points in the state, but this gap is 19 percentage points in rural 9 percentage points in urban.

Table-6 : Rural-Urban literacy rates : 1991-2011

T/R/U	1991			2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	64.87	76.56	52.32	76.88	85.97	67.03	82.91	89.82	75.48
Rural	55.52	69.74	40.96	70.36	81.93	58.40	77.09	86.39	67.38
Urban	79.20	86.41	70.87	85.48	91.03	79.09	89.84	93.79	85.44
