

## MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON URBANISATION IN NCT- DELHI

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### ABSTRACTS

The Development of Delhi And Its Metropolitan Area reflects A Significant Pattern In India's Urbanization Cycle Which Is The Developing Convergence Of The Metropolitan Populace In Metropolises of a Million Or several Million Occupants. However The Control Of the Indian urban scene By These 'Megalopolises' Happens Inside The Setting Of A Country Which Is Predominantly Provincial And Is Probably Going To Remain So In The Medium Term (In 1991 Just 26 Percent Of The Populace Lived In Metropolitan Regions).

### INTRODUCTION

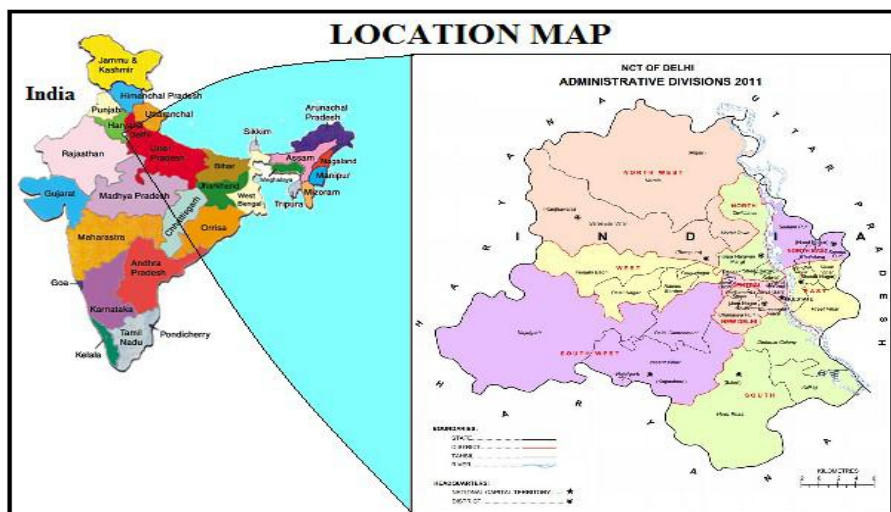
The National Capital Territory of Delhi lies to the south-west of the Himalaya and to the north-east of the Aravalli Hills. In the east of the state are the low-lying flood plains of the River Yamuna, the principal tributary of Ganges. The Gangetic Plain and the Aravali Ridge converged at Delhi, giving mixed geological character with alluvial plains as well as quartzite bedrock. The average elevation is between 213 m (700 ft) and 305 m (1,000 ft) above sea level. The hills of the Aravalli Range are densely forested and are known as the Ridges. The annual rainfall averages 714 mm (28 in) and is concentrated between July and September. Temperatures can reach as high as

45° C (113° F) in the summer. Winters are typically cold and dry with temperatures falling to around 4° C (39° F). The annual rainfall averages 714 mm and is concentrated between July and September.

Delhi is an important commercial and industrial centre. Manufactured goods include electronic and electrical equipment, textiles, jewellery, chemicals, precision instruments, and motor-vehicle parts. So, it is the main centre of attraction for the migrants. Due to relatively high employment opportunities and better living conditions, Delhi has attracted millions of people from rural areas in neighbouring. The purpose of

present study is to investigate the trend of migration and its impact on urban expansion.

Many geographers have worked on urbanization and migration. David Drakakis-Smith has explained migration in many ways and a number of theories have been put forward for this purpose in his book urbanization. In the Developing World. M. L. Narasaiah, 2003 in his work urbanization and Cities, has pointed out the forces driving internal and international migration



**Fig.1:** Location Map of Study Area have much in common. Demographic pressures are contributing to both. As the pressures encouraging migration increase the options for migrants become more limited.

As per census 2001, the population of NCT of Delhi is 13,850,507 out of which, 7,607,234 are males and 6,243,273 females. The population of Delhi which was 9.42 million in 1991 has increased by about 44 lakhs in absolute terms in 2001 during a span of 10 years. If we analyse the pattern of growth of population of NCT Delhi during 1991-2001, the variation of in migrants from the other states is 40.75% and 13.25% from abroad. Pronounced urban characteristics of the population can be seen by the fact that 93.6 percent population of Delhi is residing in urban areas.

The trend of urbanization in Delhi reflected in the fact that urban area has increased from 326.54 sq. km. in 1961 to 446.26 sq. km. in 1971, 591.90 sq. km. in 1981, 685.34 sq. km. in 1991 and 924.68 sq. km. in 2001. This urban area was 22% in 1961, 30% in 1971, 40% in 1981, 47% in 1991 and 62% in 2001 of the total area (Table-2). On the other hand, it may be seen from the table -1 that the number of villages in Delhi is fast declining in each decade under the impact of urbanization.

The district wise trend of urbanization in NCT of Delhi is reflected by the table3. This table shows that the Central (25.00 sq. km.) and New Delhi (35.00 sq. km.) districts are totally urbanized having 100% urban area. These two districts have not any rural area and they contribute the urban area to NCT of Delhi is 2.81% and 3.91% respectively.

District east has 7.14% urban area share in NCT of Delhi. It has the total area 64.00 sq. km., in which, 63.14 sq. km. is urban. In district East, VivekVihar sub district has 100% urbanized area. Gandhi Nagar and PreetVihar sub districts are second in the rank with 97.36% and 96.91% respectively.

The district north contributed 5.14% urban area to NCT of Delhi. District north has the total area 59.00 sq. km., in which, the 45.50 sq. km area is urban. In district North, Sadar Bazar (3.48 sq. km.) and Kotwali (4.23 sq. km.) sub-districts are 100% urbanized. The contributed urban area to district North is 3.48 sq. km. from Sadar Bazar and 4.23 sq. km. from Kotwali.

Table-1: Trend of declined number of Villages

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Number of Villages	300	258	231	209	165

(Source-Economic Survey of Delhi- 2007-2008)

Table-2: Trend of Urbanization in NCT Delhi (1941- 2001)

Census	Total area km <sup>2</sup>	Urban area km <sup>2</sup>	Other total area (%)
1941	1535	170.16	11
1951	1497	223.27	15
1961	1467	326.54	22
1971	1483	446.26	30
1981	1483	591.90	40
1991	1483	685.34	46
2001	1483	924.68	62

(Source-Economic Survey of Delhi- 2007-2008)

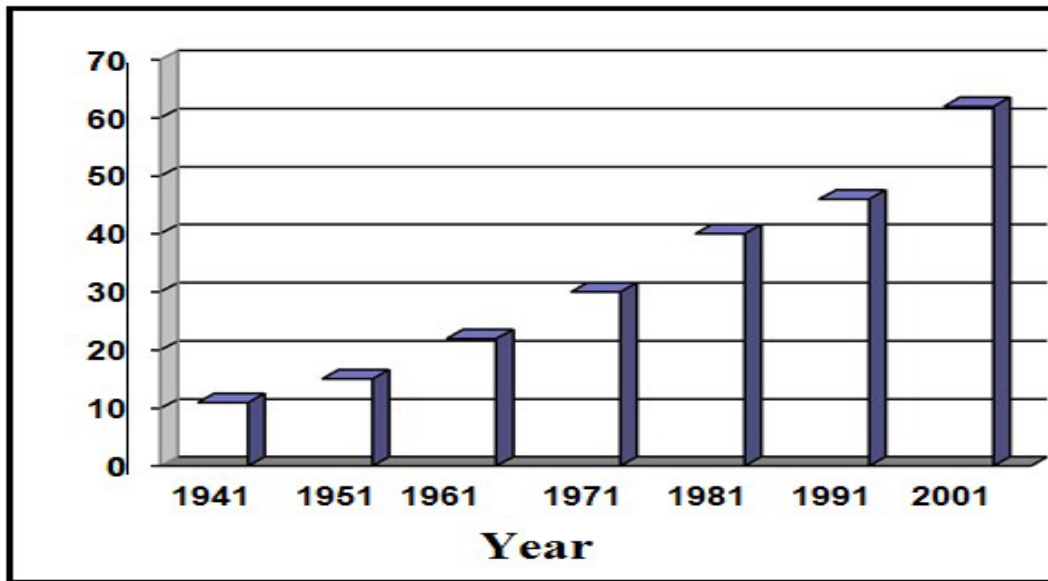


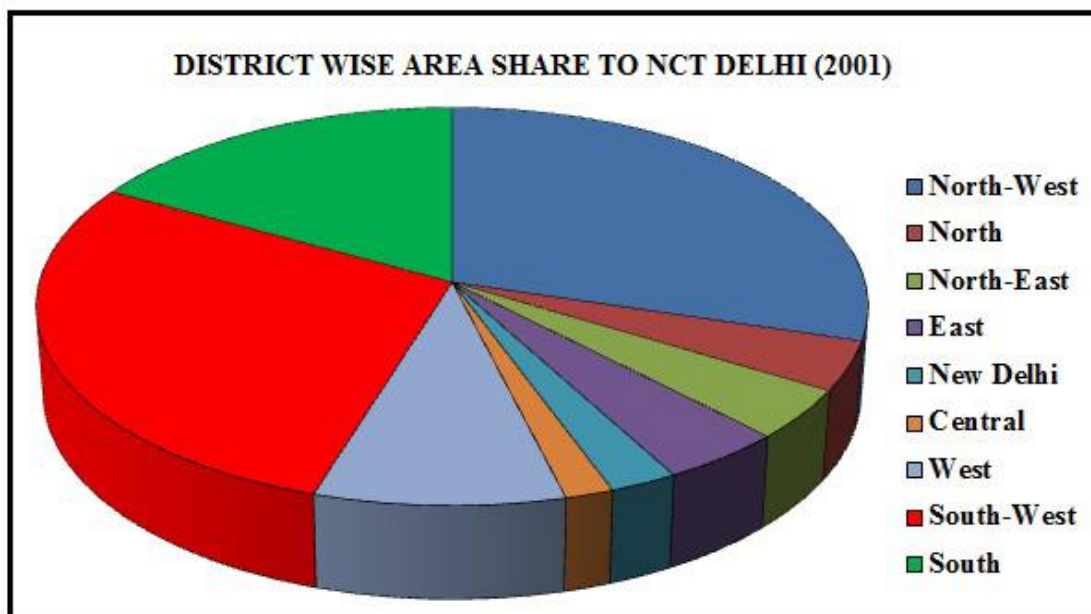
Fig.2: Trend of Urbanization in NCT Delhi (1941- 2001).

Table 3: District Wise Area share in NCT Delhi (2001)

Districts	Total Area (sq. km.)	% Share in state	Urban Area (sq. km.)	% Share in state	Rural Area (sq. km.)
North West	440.00	29.66	197.94	22.44	242.06
North	59.00	4.00	45.50	5.14	13.50
North-East	60.00	4.05	38.38	4.34	21.62
East	64.00	4.31	63.14	7.14	0.86
New Delhi	35.00	2.36	35.00	3.91	—
Central	25.00	1.68	25.00	2.81	—

West	129.00	8.70	89.29	10.11	39.71
South-West	421.00	28.32	211.19	23.91	209.81
South	250.00	16.86	176.94	20.01	73.06

(Source: - Census of India, series-8, Primary Census Abstract, Delhi)



**Fig.3:** District Wise Area share in NCT Delhi (2001)

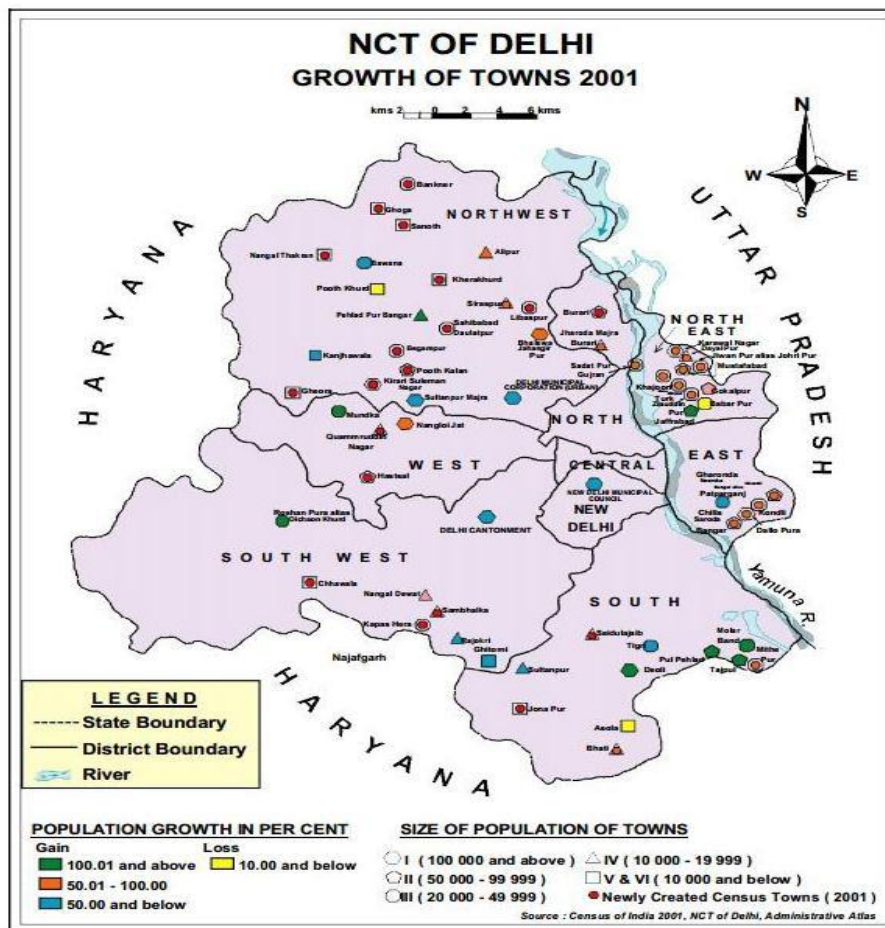
176.94 sq. km. Défense Colony sub-district is highly urbanized with 94.33% urban area in South district. The total area of Défense Colony sub- districts 38.67 sq.km., in which, 36.48 sq. km. is urban.

The West district shares 10.11% urban area in NCT of Delhi. The total area is 129.00 sq. km. and the urban area is 89.29 sq. km. The maximum area of Patel Nagar sub-

district is urban. The total area of Patel Nagar is 37.92 sq. km. and the urban area is 36.03 sq. km., which is 95.00% of the total area.

### Migration Trend in NCT Delhi

The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It is revealed from the estimates that percentage of migration was 47.61% in 2005 whereas percentage of natural growth in 2005 was 52.39%. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2006 was 2.24 lakhs whereas migration has been estimated at 2.33 lakhs. The trend of migration from 1991 to 2006 is given in the table- 9.



**Fig. 4:** Shows the Growth of Towns in NCT Delhi in 2001.

Migration into Delhi remains high even to this day. Increasing prospects of finding a job has attracted a large number of migrants into the city, with a majority of such workers finding employment in the unorganized service sector.

The following features of migration into Delhi are striking. The contribution of urban area from South district to NCT of Delhi is 20.01%. The South district has the total area 250.00 sq. km. and urban area

Table 4: Trend of Migration in NCT Delhi

Year	Population as on 1 <sup>st</sup> July (Lakhs)	Increased in population over previous year (Lakhs)	Total Birth	Total Death	Natural increase (col.4- col.5)	Increase due to migration (col.3- col.6)
1991	95.50	3.89	2.72	0.61	2.11	1.78
1992	99.37	3.87	2.74	0.62	2.12	1.75
1993	103.38	4.01	2.70	0.64	2.06	1.95
1994	107.50	4.12	2.62	0.68	1.94	2.18
1995	111.74	4.24	2.785	0.69	2.06	2.18
1996	116.10	4.36	2.83	0.76	2.07	2.29
1997	120.57	4.47	2.89	0.71	2.18	2.29



1998	125.14	4.57	2.84	0.80	2.04	2.52
1999	129.82	4.68	2.88	0.79	2.09	2.59
2000	134.60	4.78	3.17	0.80	2.37	2.41
2001	139.50	4.90	2.96	0.81	2.15	2.75
2002	143.83	4.33	3.01	0.86	2.15	2.18
2003	148.53	4.60	3.01	0.88	2.13	2.47
2004	152.79	4.36	3.06	0.85	2.21	2.15
2005	157.18	4.39	3.24	0.94	2.30	2.09
2006	161.75	4.57	3.23	0.99	2.24	2.33

(Source: - Economic Survey of Delhi, 2007-2008).

Table 5: Migration in Delhi: 1981-2001

	Number of migrants during 1991-2001			Number of migrants during 1981-1991		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Total population	13850507	7607234	6243273	9420644	5155512	4265132

Total in migrants	2222041	1253996	968045	1637871	888305	749566
Total out migrants	457919	199397	258522	281946	122771	159175
Net migrants	1764122	1054599	709523	1355925	765534	590391
Migration Rates (%)						
In- migration rate	16.04	16.48	15.51	17.39	17.23	17.57
Out migration rate	3.31	2.62	4.14	2.99	2.38	3.73
Net migration rate	12.74	13.86	11.36	14.39	14.85	13.84

First, there has been a sharp increase in the number of in-migrants into Delhi during the decade of the 1990s. According to the Census of India 2001, 2.22 million in-migrants entered Delhi between 1991-2001 substantially higher than the 1.64 million who had come in between 1981-1991 (table-10). Second, despite the higher numbers of in-migrants, net addition to Delhi's population as a result of migration has declined from 14.4 percent during the 1980s to 12.7 percent during the 1990 (table-10).

Third, in-migration to Delhi remains highly male dominated. During the decade of the 1980s, the female to male ratio among in-migrants was 843 women per 1000 men. Fewer women than men migrated to Delhi during the 1990s. As a result, the female to male ratio of in-migrants to Delhi dropped to 772 between 1991 - 2001.

Fourth, 46 percent of in-migrants during 1991-2001 came from Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal; and another 23 percent from Bihar.

Fifth, there has been a large influx of in-migrants from Bihar during the 1990s. The share of in-migrants from Bihar rose from 11 percent during 1981-1991 to 23 percent during 1991-2001 (table-11).

Table 6: Minent States of origin of In-Migrants to Delhi (1981-2001)

States	1991-2001			1981-1991		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	46.18	45.35	47.25	49.61	50.55	48.48
Bihar	22.72	27.61	16.42	10.99	14.43	6.86

Haryana	8.05	5.97	10.73	11.82	9.37	14.76
Rajasthan	4.16	3.79	4.64	6.17	5.83	6.58
West Bengal	3.97	4.08	3.83	2.79	2.75	2.85
Rest of the states	14.93	13.20	17.15	18.62	17.07	20.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Source: - Delhi Human Development Report- 2006)

Notes: - The duration of migration refers to all those who have moved within last ten years. For 2001, Uttar Pradesh includes the newly formed state of Uttaranchal and Bihar includes Jharkhand to enable comparison with the previous decade prior to the bifurcation of these states.

Sixth, close to 63 percent of men migrated to Delhi in search of jobs. This proportion went up from 31 percent during 1981-1991 to 37 percent during 1991-2001. Even the share of female in-migrants to Delhi for work and employment rose from 3.7 percent to 5.1 percent during the same period. Another 25 percent of male in-migrants came to Delhi because their families moved. Another 31 percent of women moved to Delhi on account of their marriage; and only 5 percent moved in search of employment (table-12)

## REPORTED REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION TO DELHI(1991-2001)

Reasons	Persons	Male	Female
Work/employment	37.56	62.76	5.08
Business	0.54	0.83	0.17
Education	2.68	3.77	1.27
Marriage	13.80	0.23	31.30
Family moved	39.14	25.44	56.79
Other	6.28	6.97	5.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: - Delhi Human Development Report- 2006)

Note: - The duration of migration refers to all those who have moved within last ten years.

Seventh, Delhi follows Mumbai in terms of attracting the largest number of in-migrants. According to Census of India 2001, between 1991 to 2001, Mumbai attracted the largest number of in-migrants followed by Delhi. However, Delhi received the largest number of in-migrants from other states and ranked first in terms of the proportion of in-migrants to total population (table-13)

Table 7: Per cent share of Migrants in Urban Agglomerates

Name of UA	2001 Population	From within the states	From other states	From other countries	Total in migrants	% of in migrants to total population
INDIA (urban)	286119689	24974372	11157574	348060	34480006	12.7

Greater Mumbai UA	16434386	892706	1571181	25665	2489552	15.1
Delhi UA	12877470	77663	1988314	46386	2112363	16.4
Chennai UA	6560242	334972	94964	5684	435620	6.6
Kolkata UA	13205697	470601	297279	54509	822389	6.2

SOURCE: - Census of India, 2001.

Delhi is an important commercial and industrial centre. Manufactured goods include electronic and electrical equipment, textiles, jewellery, chemicals, precision instruments, and motor-vehicle parts. So, it is the main centre of attraction for the migrants. Due to relatively high employment opportunities and better living conditions, Delhi has attracted millions of people from rural areas in neighbouring. As per census 2001, the population of NCT of Delhi is 13,850,507 out of which, 7,607,234 are males and 6,243,273 females.

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