

ABSTRACT

IN-MIGRATION TO MEGA CITIES OF INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF DELHI

by

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Urbanization and migration have to be regarded as the most pressing population problem in almost all the developing countries even more pressing than high fertility and natural growth rates, (1985, U N). Cities have challenged human imagination ever since they come into existence from the smallest to the largest; the earliest to the latest, cities have been the greatest points of concentration of people and their social relationships. In India the number of mega cities in 2001 with population of 5 million and above increased to six from four in 1991. These six mega cities are Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore which collectively contain 60 million people and cover 55.6 percent of the population of metropolitan cities or 21 percent of the country's urban population. In 1991, the population of four mega cities was 37.2 million and comprised 52.7 percent of the total metropolitan population and 17.3 percent of the total urban population of India. The mega cities normally attract people from both rural and urban areas mainly from within the country by providing employment opportunities in both formal and informal sectors. These are the major cities that, to a great extent, decide the pattern of the Indian economy and policies on various issues. At present as the number of mega cities is six and the present study is concentrated only on Delhi.

The **objectives** of the present study are (1) to assess the growth of population and in-migration in Delhi. (2) To examine patterns of such migration, and so as to find out the relationship between the magnitude of in-migration and distance between the origin and destination areas, (3) To explore the duration and reasons of in-migration. Growth rates, ratios and percentages have been calculated and results are analyzed with the help of maps, pie diagrams and bar diagrams.

...and it has been **found** that the decadal growth in the population is 47 percent in Delhi, which is quite alarming. The contribution of in-migrants in the total population in each of the decades is about 35 percent. The in-migration pattern in Delhi shows a great variation from different states. Only six states Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Bihar contribute more than 80 percent, whereas the whole of the southern states add to less than 5 percent to the total volume of in-migration in Delhi. Employment and family moved together are responsible for 68 percent of in-migration in Delhi. Marriage is the third important reason for in-migration after these two reasons. Sex wise males are dominant in employment, business and education, whereas females dominance can be seen in marriage as well as family moved, there is very less contribution of rest of the reasons (business, education, moved after birth)....

Thank you....