

Chapter 1

Trends of In-Migration in NCT of Delhi

Migration forms one of the most important facets of population studies. Migration not only changes the size of population at both the places of destination and origin of any country or a given area, but also influences their social, economic, cultural as well as demographic characteristics. The study of migration has become extremely important for a country like India because of fast growing sectors of its economy including primary, secondary and tertiary.

Though the literature of 1950s and 1960s has referred to the Indian population as the least mobile population yet the present scenario of the international and national migration in India vicariously draws distinctive results and patterns. India, being the second most populous country in the world; with a population of 1.21 billion, does not have only the largest Diaspora in the world (World Migration Report, 2015), but also proposes a vast base for internal migration. In 2001, Census of India calculated the percentage of total migrants to be 30.6 per cent of the total population in the country (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1
India: Migrants by Last Residence, 2001

Migrants by Place of Last Residence	Population	Percentage
Total Population	1,028,610,328	-
Total Migrants	314,540,948	30.6
Migrants within the State of Enumeration	268,219,260	85.3
Migrants from other States in India	41,166,265	13.1
Migrants from other Countries	5,155,423	1.6

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001

Furthermore, out of the total migrant population residing in India, slightly more than 268 million migrants (85.3 per cent) are intra state migrants while more than 41 million (13.1 per cent) are interstate migrants. However the least of all, are the migrants from abroad accounting for about 5.1 million which is only 1.6 per cent of the total migrants.

Since internal migration is within the country (intra state and interstate) it does not bring any sudden change in the size of the population within the country, but it does influence

Table 1.2
India: Interstate Migration, 2001

State / Union Territory	Population as per cent of the Total Population of India	Migrant Population as per cent of the Total Migrant Population of India	Migrant Population as per cent of the Total Population of the State / Union Territory
Jammu & Kashmir	0.98	0.38	1.56
Himachal Pradesh	0.59	0.85	5.77
Punjab	2.36	4.24	7.18
Uttaranchal	0.82	2.08	10.13
Haryana	2.05	6.50	12.66
Rajasthan	5.50	4.23	3.08
Uttar Pradesh	16.29	6.86	1.70
Bihar	8.06	3.93	1.95
Sikkim	0.05	0.11	8.51
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.33	12.39
Nagaland	0.19	0.29	4.10
Manipur	0.21	0.03	0.68
Mizoram	0.08	0.08	3.97
Tripura	0.31	0.15	1.99
Meghalaya	0.22	0.20	3.58
Assam	2.59	0.98	1.53
West Bengal	7.79	5.96	3.06
Jharkhand	2.61	4.20	6.42
Orissa	3.57	1.61	1.80
Chhattisgarh	2.12	2.36	4.49
Madhya Pradesh	5.80	5.30	3.59
Gujarat	4.92	5.30	4.31
Maharashtra	9.40	17.7	7.55
Andhra Pradesh	7.40	2.50	1.36
Karnataka	5.13	5.03	3.93
Kerala	3.09	1.10	1.43
Goa	0.13	0.55	16.98
Tamil Nadu	6.06	1.76	1.17
Union Territory			
Chandigarh	0.08	1.34	61.56
NCT of Delhi	1.34	12.93	38.44
Daman & Diu	0.01	0.14	38.73
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.16	30.54
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	9.17
Pondicherry	0.09	0.61	25.94
A & N Islands	0.03	0.20	23.69

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract & D2 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

the demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the people in both the areas of origin and destination.

Out of the total migrant population of the country, 13.1 per cent of the population accounts for interstate migrant population (Table 1.1). Furthermore, while analyzing the percentage share of migrants in a particular state to the total migrants in the country, it may be noticed that among all the states and union territories of India, NCT of Delhi holds the second position after Maharashtra and accounts for about 13 per cent of the total migrant population in the country. Amongst the Union Territories, however, NCT of Delhi holds the top position in terms of migrant population (Table 1.2). Moreover, the size of the population has no direct relation with the volume of migrant population. It means that the states with large population base would not always hold large number of migrants. In fact, the intensity of migration is related more with the development, education and employment facilities available in any particular state than its size of population (Bhagat, 2010). For example, Uttar Pradesh which is the most populous state of India accommodates 16.29 per cent of India's total population with only 6.86 per cent share of total migrants in the country. Contrary to this, NCT which holds only 1.34 per cent of total population of the country accommodates 12.93 per cent of the total migrant population in the country (Table 1.2). In fact, NCT of Delhi accommodates more than one-third of its total population as migrant population. This high flow of migrants into Delhi attributes to the fact that it has the highest per capita income and income growth among Indian metros; huge concentration of wealth, resources, infrastructure and a relatively high quality of urban services (IIHS, 2011).

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
No. of Villages	300	258	231	209	165

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi, 2008-09

Moreover, in-migration is also directly related with the level of urbanization. The trend of urbanization in Delhi reflected that on one hand, the urban area of Delhi has increased from 326.54 sq. km in 1961 to 924.68 sq. km in 2001 (Economic Survey of Delhi). On the other hand, it can be seen that the number of villages in Delhi are declining fast in each decade under the impact of urbanization (Table 1.3). Also, the percentage of urban

population to the total population of Delhi increased from 52.76 per cent in 1901 to 93.18 per cent in 2001. This depicts that fast urbanization has taken place in NCT of Delhi which in turn induces in-migration.

Moreover in 2001, Census of India listed 384 urban agglomerations in India. Though Delhi urban agglomeration was ranked third after Greater Mumbai and Kolkata amongst all Indian urban agglomerations yet it added about 4.46 million population over the past decade which exceeded the increase in each one of the other two mega urban agglomerations during the same period (Table 1.4). This can arguably be attributed to Delhi's status as national capital, its economic environment and infrastructure development, which attract migrants from other states.

Table 1.4
Urban Agglomerations: Total Population, 1991-2001

Urban Agglomeration	Total Population (2001)	Total Population (1991)	Population Change
Greater Mumbai	16,434,386	12,517,720	3,916,666
Kolkata	13,205,697	10,916,272	2,289,425
Delhi	12,877,470	8,419,084	4,458,386

Source: Census of India, series 1, Final Population Table
Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001

Seen in terms of share of migrants in different urban agglomerations it can be observed that Delhi follows Mumbai in terms of total number of in-migrants. According to Census of India 2001, though Mumbai attracted largest number of in- migrants i.e. 2.4 million

Table 1.5
Urban Agglomerations in India: Total Population & In-Migrants, 2001

Urban Agglomerations	Total Population 2001	Migrants from within the states	Migrants from other states	Migrants from other countries	Total In-Migrants	In-Migrants as per cent to Total Population
India (urban)	286,119,689	24,974,372	11,157,574	348,060	36,480,006	12.7
Greater Mumbai UA	16,434,386	892,706	1,571,181	25,665	2,489,552	15.1
Delhi UA	12,877,470	77,663	1,988,314	46,386	2,112,363	16.4
Chennai UA	6,560,242	334,972	94,964	5,684	435,620	6.6
Kolkata UA	13,205,697	470,601	297,279	54,509	822,389	6.2

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001

followed by Delhi (2.1 million) yet Delhi received the largest number of in-migrants from other states (i.e. interstate migration) and is also ranked first in terms of the proportion of in-migrants to total population (16.4 per cent) leaving behind Greater Mumbai (15.1 per cent) (Table 1.5).

Therefore, in the present chapter an attempt is made to examine the trends of population growth and in-migration in the NCT of Delhi. Attributes like economic, social and demographic aspects of the migrants including their residence; marital status; literate and degree of educational attainment; the proportion of workers in different occupational categories etc. are also examined.

Trends of In-Migration in NCT of Delhi

NCT of Delhi rightly designated with names such as ‘The City of Dreams’ and ‘Urban Magnet’ attracts a large number of both international and internal migrants (IIHS, 2011). However, what is more fascinating is the rate which is 1.5 times higher than the national

Table 1.6
NCT of Delhi: Population Growth, 1961-2001

Year	Total Population (Lakhs)	Absolute Growth of Population (Lakhs)	Growth Rate (%)
1961	26.59	-	-
1971	40.66	14.07	52.91
1981	62.20	21.54	53.00
1991	94.20	32.00	51.45
2001	138.50	44.30	47.02
2011	167.87	29.37	21.20

Source: Computed from D2 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi 1961-2001, Census of India

Table 1.7
NCT of Delhi: Trends of Migration, 1961-2001

Year	In-Migrants (Lakhs)	Out-Migrants (Lakhs)	Net Migrants (Lakhs)	Net Migrants as per cent of Absolute Growth of Population *	Growth Rate (%)
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1971	8.76	2.42	6.34	45.06	-
1981	12.30	2.78	9.52	44.20	50.15
1991	15.87	2.82	13.05	40.78	37.07
2001	22.22	4.62	17.64	39.82	34.86

Source: : Computed from D2 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi 1961-2001, Census of India
: Regional Plan-2021 for NCR

*Calculated with the help of absolute growth of population given in Table 1.6

average at which the population of Delhi is increasing. The trends of population growth and in-migration in NCT of Delhi over the span of past four decades, has shown some remarkable population growth patterns (Table 1.6). The total population of NCT has witnessed more than six fold increase from 1961 to 2011 i.e. from 26.59 lakhs in 1961 to 167.87 lakhs in 2011. During the same time in-migrant population has also increased from 8.76 lakhs in 1971 to 22.22 lakhs in 2001 (Table 1.7). Such an unprecedented increase in the population of NCT of Delhi in the last four decades may be attributed to large scale urbanization, in-migration, availability of large number of service sector and informal sector jobs, availability of better educational and health services etc (Mukherjee, 2011). Such a rapid increase in population has been instrumental in raising the density of population from 6352 persons per square km in 1991 to 9340 persons per square km in 2001.

Besides this increase in total population and in-migrants in absolute terms, Delhi has recorded a significant decline in growth rate of population ever since 1981 i.e. from 51.45 per cent in 1981-1991 to 21.20 per cent in 2001-2011. On the same line, there has been a constant decline in the decadal growth rate of migrant population i.e. from 50.15 per cent during 1971-1981 to 34.86 per cent in 1991-2001 (Table 1.7). It is not only the growth rate of migrants that is declining but also the share of migrants to the total growth of population is also witnessing a declining trend ever since 1971 i.e. from 45.06 per cent to 39.82 per cent in 2001. Moreover, the number of out migrants from NCT of Delhi has also increased from 2.42 lakhs in 1971 to 4.62 lakhs in 2001 (Table 1.7). Such a development is further validated by the fact that in countries like India it is apparent that the states with higher per capita income and larger non-agricultural sector show not only high in-migration, but also high rate of out-migration (Bhagat, 2009).

These demographic trends of population growth and in-migration in NCT clearly show that there is an impact of implementation of the policies envisaged in the regional plans on the net migration to the NCT of Delhi. Implementation of various programmes like MNREGA and welfare schemes by the central and state government on the one hand and development of NCR towns like Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Ghaziabad etc contributing in reducing the migration in Delhi (NCRPB, 2010). This has started a trend of out migration from NCT of Delhi as employment opportunities are created in the counter-magnet regions in the NCR which has subsequently led to reduction in migration to NCT of Delhi.

Distribution of Migrants in NCT of Delhi

In terms of district wise share of population as per cent of total population of Delhi, it is observed that, the North West district registered the highest share (20.65 per cent) of population in Delhi followed by South district and West district accounting for 16.37 per cent and 15.37 per cent respectively (Table 1.8). Of all the nine districts New Delhi holds the least share of the total population of Delhi i.e. only 1.29 per cent. As far as the

Table 1.8
NCT of Delhi: Per cent of Total and Migrant Population (District wise), 2001

Districts	Population as per cent of Total Population of NCT of Delhi	Migrant Population as per cent of Total Population in NCT of Delhi
North West	20.65	20.54
South	16.37	18.60
South West	12.67	18.60
West	15.37	15.76
North East	12.77	11.81
East	10.57	9.86
North	5.64	4.24
Central	4.67	2.46
New Delhi	1.29	1.58

Source: Computed from D2 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

district-wise distribution of migrant population is concerned it is interesting to note that about 73.5 per cent of the total migrants are concentrated in four districts of Delhi such as North West, South, South West and West districts (Table 1.8). The construction of numerous unauthorized colonies is one of the major reasons that has led to an increase in share of population and in-migrants in the above mentioned districts (The Hindu, 2012).

Table 1.9
NCT of Delhi: Area & Migrant Population, 2001

Districts	Area as per cent of Total Area of NCT of Delhi	Migrant Population as per cent of Total Population of the District
New Delhi	2.37	53.09
South West	28.38	51.90
South	16.66	49.33
West	8.76	44.51
North West	29.87	43.17
East	4.25	40.51
North East	4.18	40.17
North	4.12	32.61
Central	1.41	22.85

Source: Computed from D2 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

Furthermore, when the district wise migrant population was studied in relation to its share in total population of the district as well as the per cent share of area under each district some interesting observations were made. New Delhi district which shares only 2.37 per cent of total area of NCT accommodates nearly 53.09 per cent of migrant population to its total population (Table 1.9). The reason for such a high percentage of migrant population can be attributed to the fact that besides being the Central Business District (CBD), New Delhi also serves as the capital of NCT of Delhi and is the centre for all administrative activities for the entire country thereby attracting not only unskilled and semi skilled workers but also administrators and professionals from different parts of the country.

In terms of area, Central district is the smallest district with 1.41 per cent of the total area of NCT of Delhi (Table 1.9). The share of migrant population to its total population was also lowest in this district among all the districts in the NCT of Delhi. Being occupied by the initial wholesale traders during the 19th century this district being located in the old Delhi area grew and expanded in an unplanned manner resulting in congestion, traffic bottlenecks, parking problems, beside causing excessive noise in the area, thereby, repelling people to migrate in the district (Dutta & Bandyopadhyay, 2011).

Characteristics of In-Migrants in NCT of Delhi

The decision of any human being to relocate himself in a new area is essentially dependent upon a number of socio- economic factors. Therefore, besides discussing their distribution and their share in the total population, it is important to know the population characteristics of migrants as well. These characteristics of the migrant population are analysed in respect to their socio-economic attributes including residence, marital status, literacy, educational level and working structure.

Residence

As far as status of residence is concerned it is observed that out of a total 2,353,936 migrants in 2001 in NCT of Delhi; 67.12 per cent migrants were from rural areas and approximately 33 per cent were from urban areas. Also, of all the migrants 56.01 per cent were males and 43.99 per cent were females.

Marital Status

According to Census of India, more than half (57.45 per cent) of the total migrants in Delhi are currently married. The lowest percentage is shared by the migrants who are divorced (0.11 per cent) (Table 1.10). As the majority of the migrants who are migrating

Table 1.10
NCT of Delhi: Marital Status of Migrant Population, 2001

Marital Status	Never Married	Never Married (%)	Currently Married	Currently Married (%)	Widowed	Widowed (%)	Divorced	Divorced (%)
Male	666,737	69.59	640,719	47.38	10,157	24.86	938	36.91
Female	291,393	30.41	711,686	52.62	30,703	75.14	1,605	63.16
Total Migrants	958,130	40.70	1,352,405	57.45	40,860	1.74	2,541	0.11

Source: Computed from D10 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

to NCT of Delhi are currently married, it may be observed that people prefer moving with their family and household. Moreover, the predominant reason of female migration which makes it different from male migration is considered to be 'marriage'. Thereby among the currently married migrants in Delhi one can find more female migrants than male migrants (Mahapatro, 2010). Since employment is considered as the main reason for migration among males (Mahapatro, 2010), the percentage share of the male migrants who are unmarried is substantially higher (69.59 per cent) than the unmarried female migrants (30.14 per cent).

Furthermore, among the total widowed migrants in NCT of Delhi, more than one third (75.14 per cent) are females (Table 1.10). There are two main reasons behind the high percentage of widow females. Firstly, females have higher life expectancy than males and secondly, in a country like India the age gap of 4-5 years is kept between men and women at the time of marriage and men being elder than women (Times of India, 2011).

Literacy and Education Level

Education has long been considered as one of the most important attributes for social development. Though extension of education by itself does not generate socio-economic progress, the lack of it could certainly cause serious impediments in the development process. Any minimal level of literacy therefore marks as a basic requirement for people wanting to get out of ignorance and backwardness (Gosal, 1961).

At the time of Census 2001, 70.18 per cent of the total migrant population was literate in Delhi. Literacy rate among migrants was higher in urban areas and there was a wide gap in the literacy rate among rural literate migrants (65.54 per cent) and urban literate migrants (80.46 per cent). Also, the literacy rates of males whether from rural or urban

Table 1.11
NCT of Delhi: Literacy Rates of Migrant Population, 2001

	Literacy Rates		
	Male Literacy Rate (In per cent)	Female Literacy Rate (In per cent)	Total Literacy Rate (In per cent)
Rural	79.36	52.98	65.54
Urban	89.12	77.92	80.46
Total	76.15	62.57	70.18

Source: Computed from D 4 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

areas was higher than females (Table 1.11). Of all the rural literate migrants 58.14 per cent were below matriculation/secondary level and 31.42 per cent were matriculate but below graduation.

Among the literate male migrants, those who have attained the educational level below matric or secondary level were higher from rural (53.97 per cent) areas as compared to urban (31.88 per cent) areas. The proportion of male migrants possessing higher educational level of technical diploma or certificate but not equal to degree was more from urban areas than from rural areas. Thus, it can be inferred that more qualified people

Table: 1.12
NCT of Delhi: Educational Level of Migrant Population, 2001

	Educational Level*				
	1	2	3	4	5
Total Literacy Rate (in per cent)					
Rural	58.14	31.42	0.38	9.01	1.05
Urban	35.12	28.28	0.97	29.02	6.61
Males Literacy Rate (in per cent)					
Rural	53.97	33.85	0.75	8.96	2.47
Urban	31.88	25.89	2.08	30.69	9.46
Females Literacy Rate (in per cent)					
Rural	65.28	25.74	0.28	6.78	1.92
Urban	35.26	27.92	0.48	28.45	7.89

*** Educational Level**
1. Literate but below Matric/Secondary
2. Matric/Secondary but below graduate
3. Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree
4. Graduate and above other than technical degree
5. Technical Degree or diploma equal to degree of post graduate

Source: Computed from D 4 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

were moving from urban areas. This is so in case of literate female migrants also. More highly educated female migrants are coming from urban areas. From rural areas 65.28 per cent of the literate female migrants were below matric/ secondary followed by 25.74 per cent who were matric but below graduate. Whereas only 35.26 per cent of the literate

female migrants migrated from urban areas had attained below matric/secondary level education (Table 1.12). Literacy rate was thus found to be higher among male migrants in comparison to their female counterparts. Also, migrants with high literacy rate as well as with high educational attainment were migrating more from urban areas than rural areas. Moreover, the educational level of migrants from rural areas was quite low as more than half of such literate migrants both male and female, were below matric/secondary.

Working Composition

When we study the economic characteristics of any state or country, working structure emerges as a crucial informative factor to be observed. Looking into the workers' classification of migrants in NCT of Delhi it can be observed that out of the total 2,353,936 migrants including migrants within the place of enumeration, about 43 per cent

Table 1.13
NCT of Delhi: Migrants Classified as Workers and Non Workers, 2001

Total Migrants	Migrant Workers (Main + Marginal)		Migrant Main Workers		Migrant Marginal Workers	
	Total Migrant Workers	Migrant Workers as per cent of Total Migrants	Migrant Main Workers	Migrant Main Workers as per cent of Total Migrant Workers	Migrants Marginal Workers	Migrant Marginal Workers as per cent of Total Migrant Workers
2,353,936	1,008,373	42.83	948,200	94.03	60,173	5.97

Source: Computed from D8 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

migrants were main and marginal workers while the remaining were non workers (Table 1.13). Furthermore, among the total migrant workers (1,008,373) migrated to NCT of Delhi in 2001, 94.03 per cent were main workers while the remaining 5.97 per cent were marginal workers. Delhi being the capital generates enormous job opportunities not only for skilled workers but also for labourers and unskilled workers thereby, attracting people from different parts of the country. All this speaks of enormous potential of NCT of Delhi to accommodate migrants and provide them with employment.

Of the total migrants originating from urban areas, 35.63 per cent migrated as main workers while only 1.63 per cent as marginal workers. Amongst the rural migrants 42.56 per cent of migrants were main workers and 3.01 per cent were marginal workers

(Table 1.14). Some of the factors which might have forced more people to migrate as workers from rural areas than urban areas included: the increasing cost of cultivation and reducing

Table 1.14
NCT of Delhi: Rural-Urban Migrant Workers, 2001

Workers' Classification	Migrant Population					
	Total Rural Migrants	Rural Migrants (%)	Total Urban Migrants	Urban Migrants (%)	Total Migrants	Total Migrants (%)
Main Workers	672,438	42.56	275,762	35.63	948,200	40.28
Marginal Workers	47,557	3.01	12,616	1.63	60,173	2.56
Non Workers	859,981	54.43	485,582	62.74	1,345,563	57.16
Total	1,579,976	100	773,960	100	2,353,936	100

Source: Computed from D8 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

profitability of farming; distress among farmers; acquisition of farmers' land by the government and private entrepreneurs in the name of real estate business and industrial development i.e. SEZ and payment of minimal compensation in return to the farmers further compelling them to migrate to the urban centers and lastly, rapid urbanization and higher wages in urban centers further attracting people from rural areas to migrate to urban centers (Venkatanarayana & Naik, 2013).

Table 1.15
NCT of Delhi: Occupational Division of Migrant Workers, 2001

Occupational Divisions*	Migrant Workers (in per cent)		
	Male	Female	Total
Div. 0-1	5.43	4.07	5.27
Div. 2	6.41	13.64	7.27
Div. 3	4.96	13.97	6.03
Div. 4	4.80	6.29	4.97
Div. 5	16.62	11.35	16.00
Div. 6	1.01	1.27	1.04
Div. 7-8-9	57.47	42.65	55.72
Div. 10	1.85	3.81	2.08
Unspecified	1.45	2.94	1.62

***Occupational Divisions**
 Div. 0-1: Professional, Technical and Related Workers
 Div. 2: Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
 Div. 3: Clerical and related workers
 Div. 4: Sales Workers
 Div. 5: Service Workers
 Div. 6: Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers
 Div. 7-8-9: Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers
 Div. 10: Workers not classified by occupation

Source: Computed from D9 Migration Tables of NCT of Delhi, Census of India, 2001

Moreover, while analyzing the occupational division of the migrants who came as workers (Main and Marginal) it is displayed that majority of the migrant workers were enumerated in Division 7-8-9 (55.72 per cent) which included Production and related workers; Transport equipment operators and Labourers (Table 1.15). The largest proportion of both male migrant workers (57.47 per cent) and female migrant workers (42.65 per cent) were engaged in these occupations. The next important occupational division in terms of proportion of migrant workers was Division 5 (16 per cent) which is related to service workers. This division of workers provides various service workers (like midwives, domestic workers, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors etc). Since Delhi is a metropolitan city, here among all the 10 occupational divisions the least share is held by migrant workers in the occupational division 6 (1.04 per cent) which includes services such as Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.

Conclusions:

Thus, the above discussion on the trends of migration and the socio-economic characteristics of migrants residing in NCT of Delhi reveals that the city of Delhi has not only been experiencing absolute increase in number of population during 1961-2011 but also witnessing increasing number of in-migrants over the decades. Delhi being called as an 'urban magnet' is attracting migrants so much so that today it supports more than one third of its population as migrant population which is an exception to any other state in India. Furthermore, the district wise distribution of population in NCT of Delhi shows that more than 70 per cent of the total migrants are concentrated within the four districts of Delhi. This concentration of migrants in these four districts is credited to a high volume of migration as well as the share of area they hold to the total area of NCT of Delhi. NCT of Delhi is not only attracting a large number of working population as compared to the non-working population, but also pulling more literate migrants than illiterate migrants towards it. Among the migrant workers, majority are coming from rural areas and are predominantly engaged in works related to transport, equipment operations and labour. Such a pull of migrants towards the NCT of Delhi is not only due to the availability of basic amenities such as education, employment, health facilities but also that Delhi is considered a prosperous Indian metro with high per capita income and income growth.