3 MIGRATION TO DELHI – PRIMARY SURVEY

3.1 BACKGROUND

Migration of people from one place to another occurs for various reasons (Exodus during conflict, disaster, political instability etc.) including search for economic betterment, livelihood etc. The developed/developing areas have created a demand of labourer and the backward areas have become the supplier of labourers. While seasonal migration involves majority of such labourers dependent on agriculture for work and income, the non seasonal migration flows from the areas of limited economic opportunities and retarded social development to fast developing areas providing higher wages to improve people's socio-economic status.

Currently, rapid growth and development of Delhi is resulting in opportunities of livelihood support [work] for poor, unskilled/ semiskilled rural population in the secondary and tertiary sector of economy within Delhi. Other contributory factors are negligible demand of such workers including traditional artisan groups in the rural areas, low wage, etc. – all these people are pulled in the city. A large portion of these populations are forced to settle in extreme unhygienic clusters [temporary shelter] called Jhuggi-Jhopri [J.J.] clusters. There are good numbers of poor migrants who have made their places of livelihood (work) like Railway Stations, Bus Terminus and Wholesale Market as also construction sites etc. as their temporary home/shelter. In addition to those, because of the lack of adequate developed land at affordable prices to different categories of residents, various types of unplanned settlements including Unauthorised Colonies have come up in Delhi.

Today more than half the population of Delhi live in JJ clusters, slums designated areas, resettlement colonies, unauthorised and recently authorised colonies etc. which of course is not an ideal or healthy situation. Therefore, critical analysis of relevant dimensions of migration-causes, magnitude etc. are the pre-requisite for strategic planning to counter the trend.

Keeping all above in mind, a study has been conducted to collect first hand information about these population settled in Delhi in JJ clusters and unauthorised colonies [In the process of regularisation].

3.2 OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the study were:

§ To assess the migration pattern/trends to Delhi from various parts/states and communities of India
§ To analyse the various characteristics of the migrant population, e.g. place of origin, age and sex composition, literacy levels, socio-economic attributes such as occupation including skill level, income, time dimension of migration, etc.
§ To study and analyse the various reasons for migration in the context of their origin and destination.

3.3 COVERAGE

The study covered population of **Jhuggi Jhopri (J.J.) clusters**, and **Unauthorised Colonies (UC)** as also other Population from Bus terminals, Railway stations and Market places of total Delhi spread in five (5) zones – North, South, East, West and Central regions of Delhi state.

Jhuggi Jhopri Cluster mans illegal settlement in an area consisting of badly build, over crowed houses wherein Jhuggi-Jhopri means small roughly built house or shelter usually made of mud, wood or metal having thatch or tin sheet roof covering.

Unauthorised Colonies (in the process of being regularised) mean an illegal settlement in an area not earmarked for the purpose wherein development carried out without obtaining permission under section 15 of the act. Mostly consist of Pucca-Standard houses. Keeping in mind various critical issues which resulted in growth of unauthorised colonies, government has initiated action to regularise i.e. approve layout plans, provision of infrastructural facilities, handing over to local bodies for maintenance etc.

Other Population – The population who generally stay singly and takes shelter at their places of work i.e. Railway Station, Bus Terminals, Markets, etc. Demographic characteristics of these population like (education, occupation, skill level) etc. are very much like slum population except that they generally live alone and without any house.

3.4   METHODOLOGY

The complexity of migration issue demanded a thorough multistage collection of information which truly represents the total migrant population of Delhi. The Study therefore was conducted in three (3) stages as under:

i)   Stage I-**Mapping of JJ clusters**
- Discussion with officials/extension workers of government organisations involved in work in selected type of settlements. Relevant details [Documents] of these JJ clusters, unauthorised colonies (UCs) available with respective offices were collected for selection of sample, mapping etc.
- Mapping of JJ clusters and recently regularised unauthorised colonies of Delhi for selection of sample for preliminary survey.

ii)   Stage II – **Preliminary Quick Survey**
A Quick Survey was conducted in the selected sample of JJ cluster, unauthorised colonies etc. of all five (5) zones of Delhi. To understand and locate migrant communities of various states, communities, occupations including skill level, time of migration and settlement thereof. In this survey, research investigators interacted with key-informants like pradhans of jhuggis, elderly settlers, secretary RWAs etc. and recorded the comments, information etc.

iii)   State III – **In-depth Primary Survey**
Following the Quick Survey an In-depth Survey of migrant population (representative of total migrant population) was conducted for assessment of all dimensions of in-migration to Delhi. This survey has collected information from Unauthorized Colonies (UC) and JJ Clusters (JJC) including other population making it possible to look into the migration to Delhi in a wider spatial context. The survey used household schedule to collect relevant information of social-demographic characteristics. These details were collected from head of the household or from some other adult responsible member of the household. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain information from the households.

The survey covered 497 households spread over all five zones of Delhi.

3.4.1   Study Tool/Instrument

The study adopted quantitative technique of research – Primary Survey.

For Survey, structured questionnaires were developed for canvassing in selected clusters and settlements. This was done to understand the distribution of migrants of different states communities, occupation, skills and time (year of migration]   and settling in Delhi).

The quantitative data were also supplemented by some qualitative information collected/observed by the research team during their visit and interaction with population of the study area. In addition, Guidelines were developed and provided for observation of research team for collection of relevant qualitative information.

For the Questionnaires/structured schedules used in Quick and In-Depth survey, **Refer Annexure I & II**.

3.5 SAMPLING & DATA

Representative samples were drawn from more than 929 JJ clusters and 1432 recently regularised unauthorised colonies. Random sampling technique was applied for Household, Respondents, Other Population's Places etc.

3.5.1 Quick Survey (Stage II)

Administratively Delhi City is divided into five zones namely-East, West, North, South and Central. Field Surveys were carried out in all zones to understand the population-mix in each zone. Approximately 15% sample were drawn randomly from JJ clusters and unauthorised colony (combined) from all over Delhi covering all 5 zones.

The JJ clusters were broadly divided into three (3) categories namely Small (Below 100 HH), Medium (101 to 500 HH) and Large (More than 500 HH) according to No. of households in each clusters. For large scale preparation of Common Wealth Games and other policy decisions, some J.J. clusters have been dislocated/shifted and could not be found in their original places. Efforts were made to replace those clusters with suitable other clusters. However, in some cases no such suitable JJ clusters were available as per requirement of size and location and had to be left out. Similarly, in some sample unauthorised colonies people were apprehensive about the survey and did not want to divulge required information of the survey. These colonies were left out.

Total 139 J.J clusters and 214 unauthorised colonies were covered under the Quick Survey. The details of samples selected are given below. Refer Table 3.1 & 3.2 and Map 3.1 & 3.2

A. JJ Cluster
Total J.J. Clusters – 929 (15% = 139)

Table 3.1: Sampling of the J. J Cluster

S. No.	Zone	Type	Total JJ cluster	15% Sample of JJ cluster	Sample Covered
1.	East	L	25	4	4
	T.No. 123	M	45	7	6
		S	53	8	8
	Total	T	123	19	18
2.	West	L	22	3	4
	T.No. 204	M	68	10	13
		S	114	17	13
	Total	T	204	30	30
3.	North	L	32	5	5
	T.No. 227	M	68	10	10
		S	127	19	18
	Total	T	227	34	33
4.	South	L	35	5	7
	T.No. 282	M	110	16	17
		S	137	20	9

S. No.	Zone	Type	Total JJ cluster	15% Sample of JJ cluster	Sample Covered
	Total	T	282	41	33
5.	Central	L	11	2	2
	T.No. 93	M	24	4	4
		S	58	9	6
	Total	T	93	15	12
	Grand Total (929)		929	139	126

Note: L - Large, M - Medium, S - Small cluster size and T - Total

B. Unauthorized Colony

Zone wise list of Unauthorised Colonies were not available from the government. Therefore efforts were made to identify zone wise location of these colonies. Thereafter 15% sample were identified and surveyed. Detail sample of unauthorised colonies surveyed are given below. It is to be noted that there is no unauthorised colony in central zone of Delhi.

Total Unauthorised Colony (UC) – 1432 (15% = 214)

Table 3.2: Sampling of the Unauthorised Colony

S. No.	Zone	Sample 15%	Total Sample Covers
1.	East	20	14
2.	West	121	122
3.	North	35	35
4.	South	38	35
5.	Central	0	0
	Total	**214**	**206**

3.5.2 In-depth Survey (Stage III)

Total 497 respondents from migrant families - 393 households (JJ Clusters & Unauthorised colonies) from five zones and 104 other (other) migrants from places like Railway station, inter-state bus terminus, wholesale market/labour market etc. - were covered under the in-depth survey. Refer Map 3.3, 3.4 & 3.5

Detail samples of In-depth Survey are as under:

A. J J Clusters

Forty households were selected from JJ clusters of each zone. Two clusters were chosen from each category (large, medium and small) of JJ clusters within each zone i.e. a total of six JJ cluster were chosen from each zone wherein the forty households are located. The detail of the table is as under:

J.J Cluster (N-199)

Table 3.3: Sampling of the In- Depth Survey

S. No.	Zone	Type	15 % sample of Quick studies	3% sample for in-depth studies	HH Sample for in-depth studies	HH Sample Covered
1.	East	L	4	1	15	15
		M	7	1	15	15
		S	8	1	10	10
		T	19	3	40	40
2.	West	L	3	2	15	15
		M	10	2	15	15
		S	17	2	10	10
	Total	T	30	6	40	40
3.	North	L	5	2	15	15
		M	10	2	15	14

S. No.	Zone	Type	15 % sample of Quick studies	3% sample for in-depth studies	HH Sample for in-depth studies	HH Sample Covered
		S	19	2	10	10
	Total	T	34	6	40	40
4.	South	L	5	2	15	15
		M	16	2	15	15
		S	20	2	10	10
	Total	T	41	6	40	40
5.	Central	L	2	2	15	15
		M	4	2	15	15
		S	9	2	10	10
	Total	T	15	6	40	40
	Grand Total		139	24	200	199

Note: L-Large, M-Medium and S-Small cluster size

B.   Unauthorised Colonies

Three unauthorised colonies were chosen from each of the four zones. Fifty households were covered per unauthorised colony of each zone. The details of sample are as under:

Unauthorised Colony (N =194)

Table 3.4: Sampling of the In- Depth Survey in Unauthorised Colony

S. No.	Zone	No. of Unauthorized Colony	Sample No. of Household	Household Covered
1.	East	3	50	46
2.	West	3	50	50
3.	North	3	50	50
4.	South	3	50	48
5.	Central	0	0	0
	Total	**12**	**200**	**194**

C.   Other Population

Total sample of 104 persons (respondents) were interviewed from Market Place, Bus stop, Railway Station. Zone wise details of sample covered under the survey are as under:

Other Population [N-104]

Table 3.5: Sampling of the In- Depth Survey among Other Population

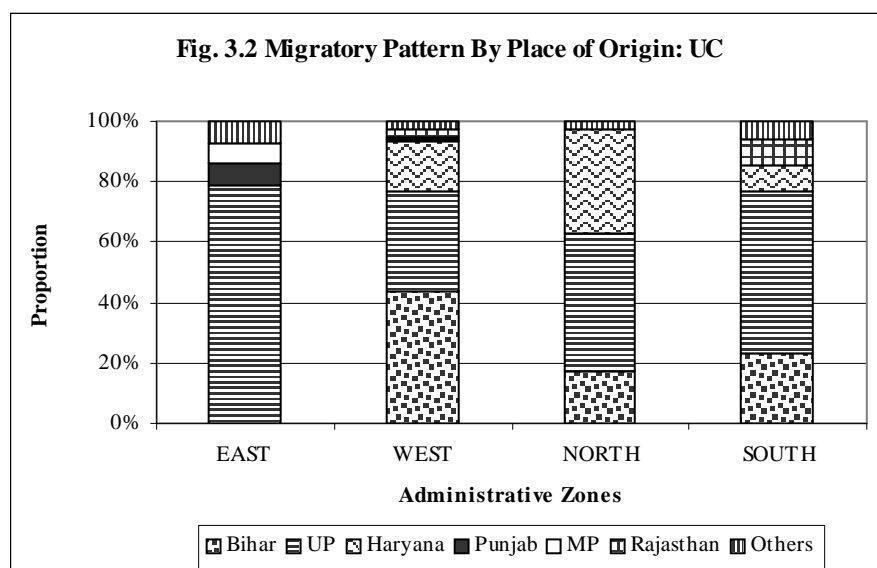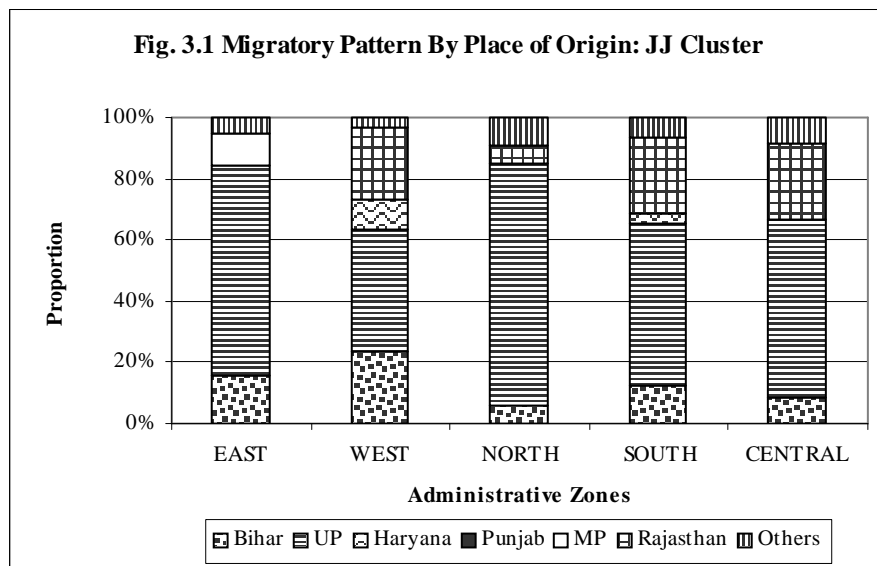| S. No.	Zone	Place	Sample of Interview 15%	No. of Interviews Conducted
1.	East	ISBT Anand Vihar, Shastri Park & Welcome Metro Station, Shahadra Railway Station, New market Seelampur	20	20
2.	West	Railway Station Nangloi, MangolPuri, Bus Terminal Sultan Puri, Budh Vihar near wine shop & DDA Market etc.	20	25
3.	North	Azadpur Mandi, Kishanganj Rly Station, ISBT Kashmiri Gate, Old Delhi Railway Station	20	20
4.	South	INA Market, IIAMS Chowk, ISBT Sarai Kale Khan, Nizamudin Rly Stn. Okhla Sabji Mandi, Badarpur Bus Terminal.	20	22
5.	Central	Sadar Bazar, New Delhi Railway Station	20	17
Total			**100**	**104**

3.6   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

Quick Survey

The main purpose of such exercise was to get a fairly good idea for sampling purpose before in-depth survey. Actually, information collected through quick survey provided the required sampling frame for in-depth household survey. Findings of the quick survey are presented in the following charts which are based on the discussions. **Refer Annexure III**
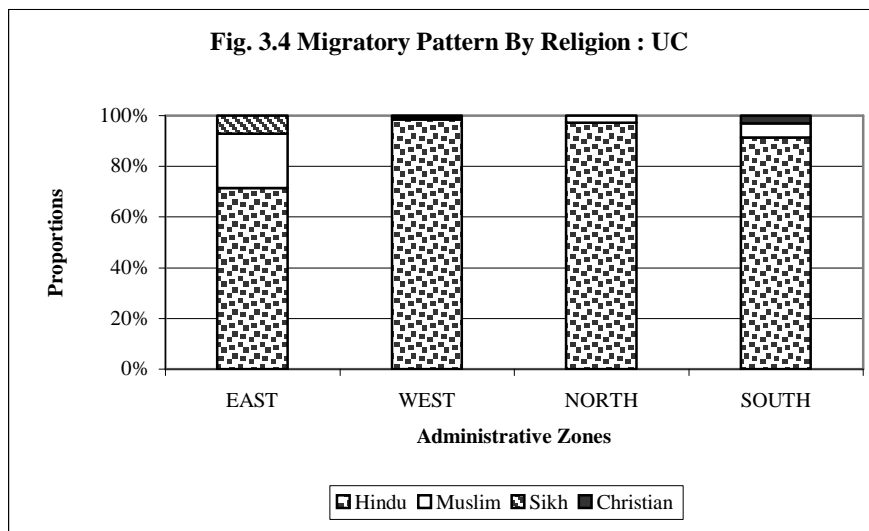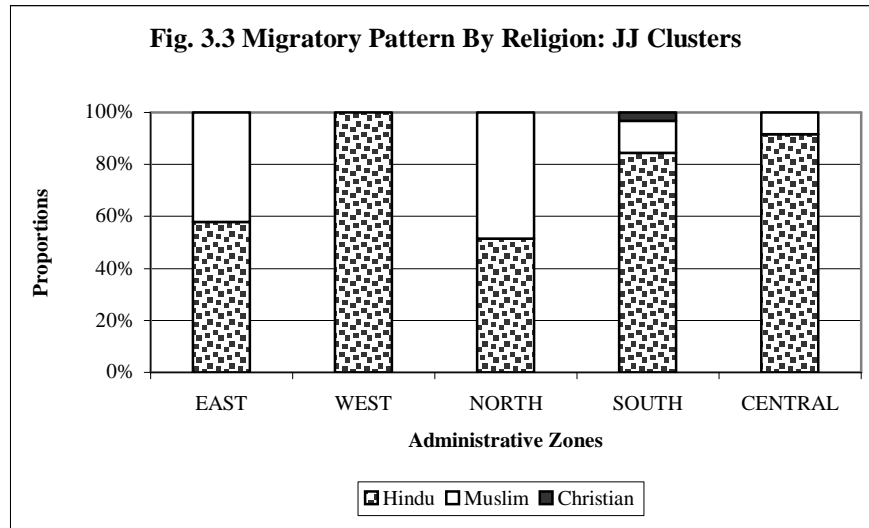
i) Place (State) of Origin

State wise representation of people in JJ clusters (Refer Fig. 3.1 below) as well as in unauthorised colonies (Refer Fig 3.2 below) show domination of people of Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar and Rajasthan. A sizeable number of unauthorised colonies are also dominated by people from Haryana. Although people are coming from distance places to Delhi, but generally they are settled in the zones closer to their native places.
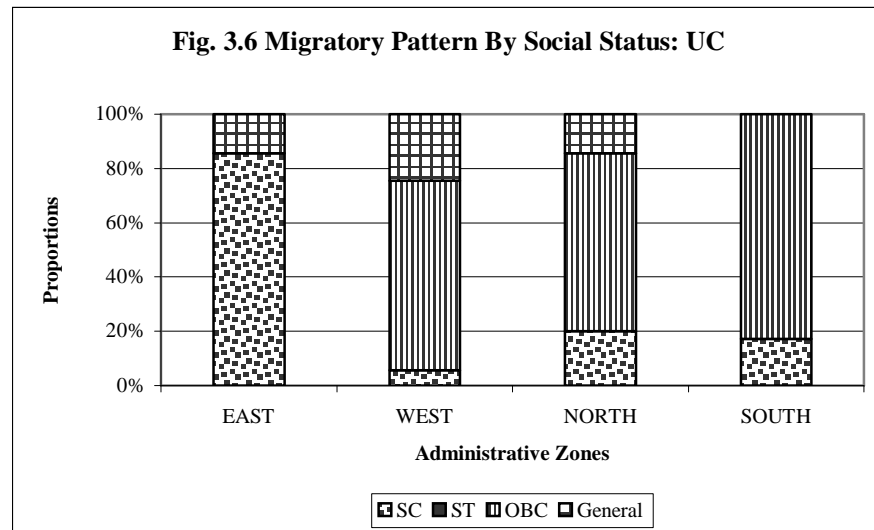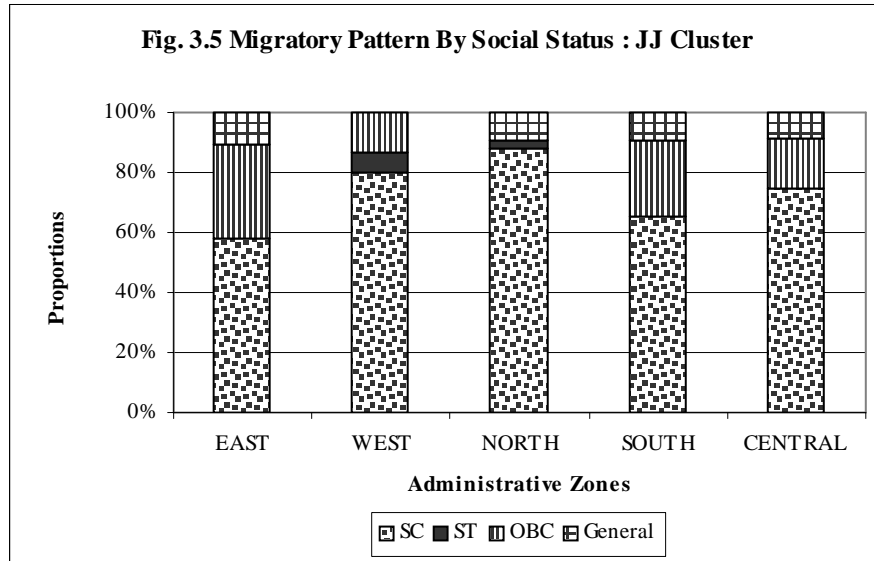

Fig. 3.1 Migratory Pattern By Place of Origin: JJ Cluster

Fig. 3.2 Migratory Pattern By Place of Origin: UC

ii) Religion

Majority of people of the unauthorised colonies in all zones are Hindu. JJ clusters (Refer Fig 3.3) of West, South and Central zones reflect maximum Hindu population. However, almost half of the surveyed JJ clusters (Refer Fig. 3.4) of East and North zones are dominated by Muslim population.
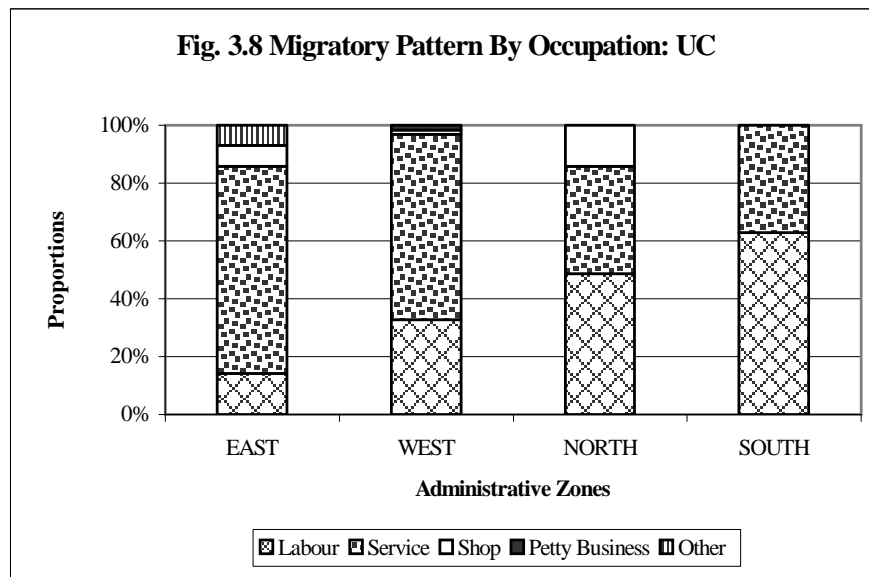
Fig. 3.3 Migratory Pattern By Religion: JJ Clusters

Fig. 3.4 Migratory Pattern By Religion : UC

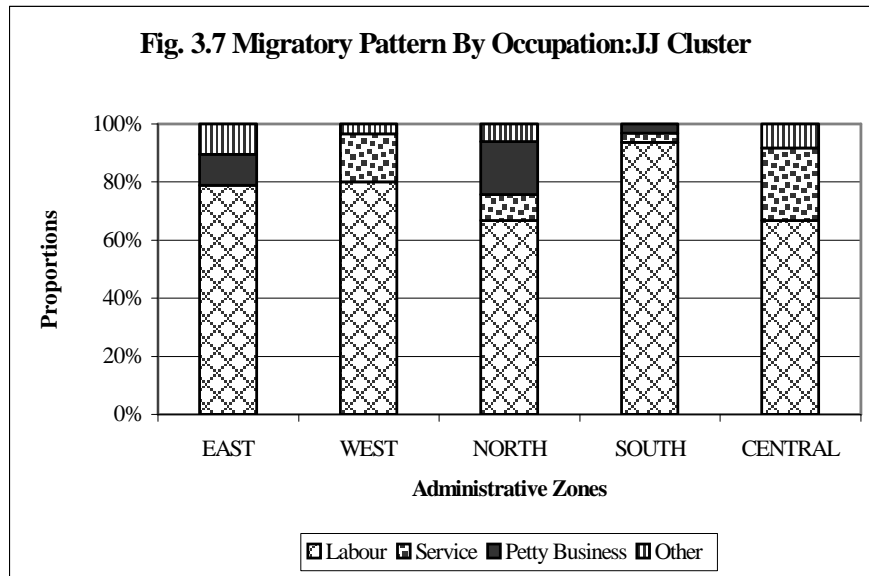
iii)   Caste

As can be seen from the chart below, more than 90 percent population of JJ clusters (Refer Fig. 3.5) are Schedule Caste. However the population of unauthorised colonies (Refer Fig. 3.6)   of all zones except east zone, which show dominance of general category. Schedule Tribes population are generally not seen anywhere except some JJ clusters (Refer Fig. 3.5) of West zones.

Fig. 3.5 Migratory Pattern By Social Status : JJ Cluster

Proportions (y-axis, 0% to 100%)

Administrative Zones (x-axis): EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH, CENTRAL

Legend: SC ■ ST ⊞ OBC ⊞ General

Fig. 3.6 Migratory Pattern By Social Status: UC

Proportions (y-axis, 0% to 100%)

Administrative Zones (x-axis): EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH

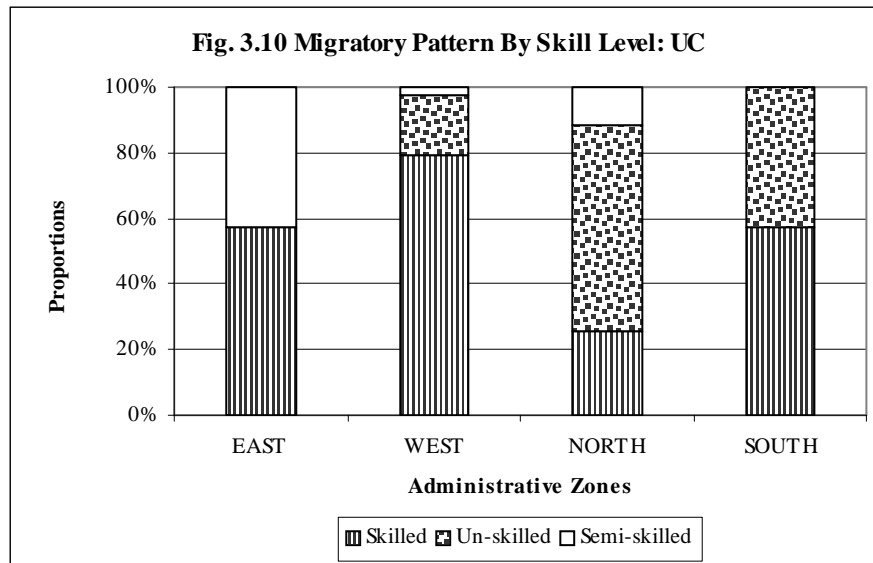Legend: ◧ SC ■ ST ⊞ OBC ☐ General
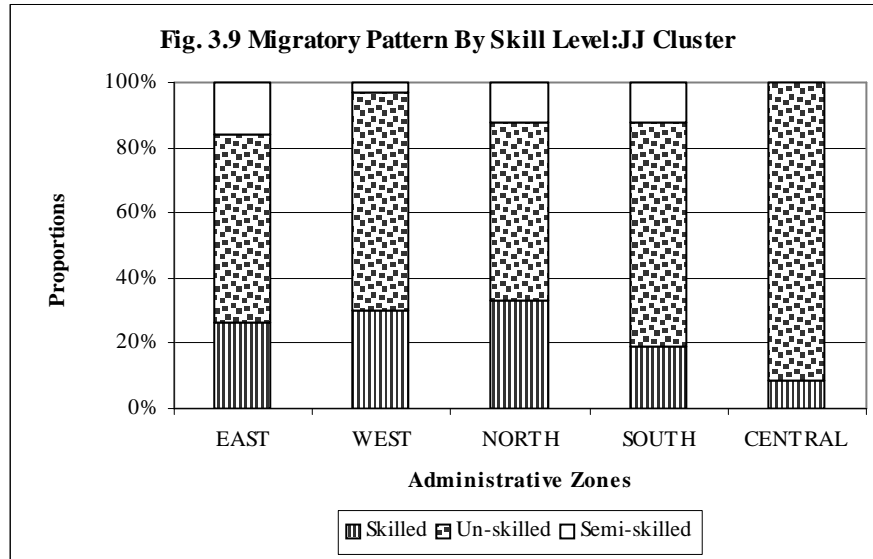
iv) Occupation

People staying in JJ clusters are normally engaged in Blue colour- labour activities. Most of the people staying in unauthorised colonies of East and West zones are engaged in service sector jobs. However, in north and south zone UCs there is high concentration of people serving in blue colour jobs and are mostly skilled and semi-skilled workers. Refer Fig 3.7 and Fig. 3.8

Fig. 3.7 Migratory Pattern By Occupation:JJ Cluster

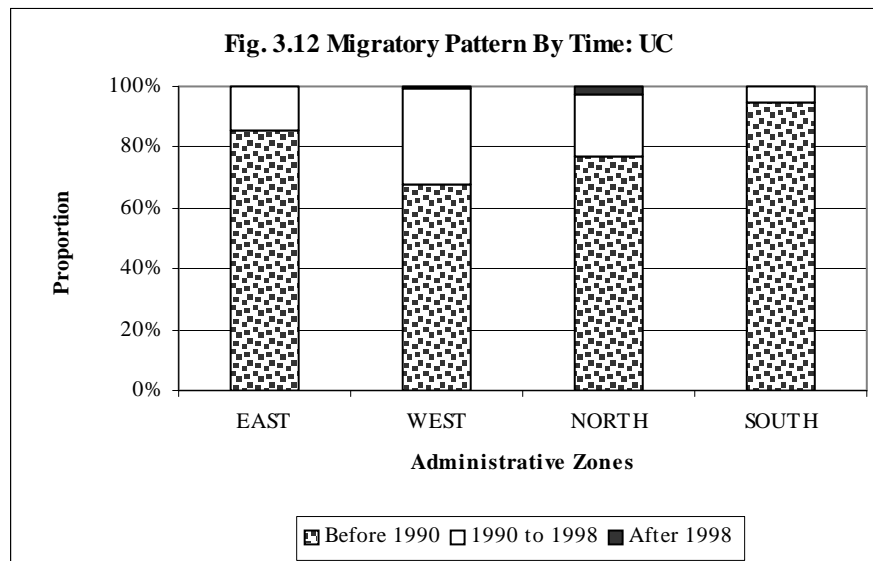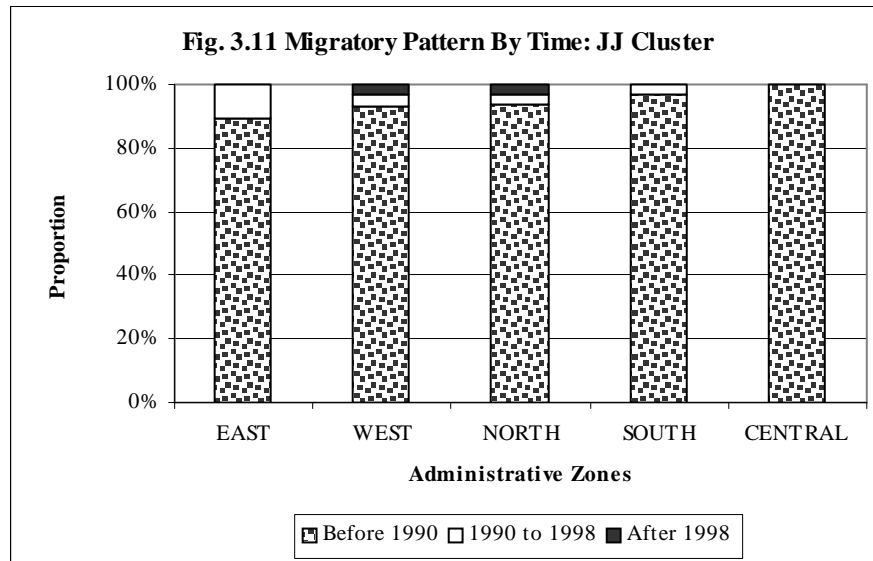Fig. 3.8 Migratory Pattern By Occupation: UC

v)   Skill Level

The following Figures (3.9 & 3.10) reflect that J.J. colonies especially the central zone have high concentration of unskilled labour. Unauthorised colonies [UCs] of east zone have large nos. of skilled & semi skilled persons, west zone have more skilled workers, and both north & south zones have almost equal nos. of skilled & unskilled persons.

Fig. 3.9 Migratory Pattern By Skill Level:JJ Cluster

Fig. 3.10 Migratory Pattern By Skill Level: UC

vi)   **Time of Migration**

Almost 90 percent or more surveyed JJ clusters (Refer Fig. 3.11) and more than 60% of UCs have reported their time of migration to Delhi as before 1990. Some unauthorised colonies (Refer Fig. 3.12) came into existence during 1990 to 1998 period.

Fig. 3.11 Migratory Pattern By Time: JJ Cluster

Fig. 3.12 Migratory Pattern By Time: UC

3.7 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE FINDINGS OF IN-DEPTH STUDY

Migration to the Capital City, Delhi, is a matter of serious concern to researchers, planners and policy makers. This requires more critical analysis of migration situation in Delhi. The present study focuses on the profiling of migrants living in unauthorized colonies and JJ clusters of Delhi.

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i) Demographic Profile of migrants and their social linkages are placed in the table 3.6 below:

Table 3.6: Distribution of Migrants by Some Background Characteristics

	Unauthorised Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population*
Age (Years)		
• 15-24	4.6 (9)	6.6 (20)
• 25-34	20.6 (40)	23.8 (72)
• 35 and Above	74.7 (145)	69.6 (211)
Sex		
• Male	86.1 (167)	89.4 (271)
• Female	13.9 (27)	10.6 (32)
Religion		
• Hindu	81.4 (158)	90.8 (275)
• Muslim	17.5 (34)	8.6 (26)
• Others	1 (2)	0.7 (2)
Caste		
• SC		
• ST	41.8 (81)	64.0 (194)
• OBC	3.1 (6)	4.3 (13)
• Others	16.0 (31)	13.2 (40)
	39.2 (76)	18.5 (56)
Who came to Delhi First		
• Self	25.8 (50)	45.2 (137)
• Wife	2.1 (4)	8.6 (26)
• Along with Family	26.2 (51)	32.3 (98)
• Father/Parent	45.9 (89)	13.9 (42)
Education		
• Illiterate	25.8(50)	45.2(137)
• Primary	2.1(4)	8.6(26)
• Secondary	26.3(51)	32.3(98)
• Above secondary	45.9(89)	13.9(42)
Total (N)	**194**	**303**

Since Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of People of JJ clusters and other population are similar, in the entire analysis they have been consider together.

The above Table provides the distribution of migrants by age, sex, religion and caste as well as by educational level. More than one-third of migrants in both the places are aged 35 years and above. Mostly the respondents are male. Majority of migrants are Hindus (81% in unauthorized colony and 91 % in JJ clusters) followed by Muslims (17.5% and 8.6% in unauthorized colony and JJ clusters respectively). The caste structure wise JJ clusters are dominated by Scheduled Caste people followed by other category. In unauthorized colonies, almost 40% belong to scheduled caste and remaining 60% other category.

An interesting aspect of the migrant of unauthorized colonies-JJ clusters differentials was brought out when comparisons were made between the two groups. The education level of the migrants is better for the migrants to unauthorized colonies than to JJ clusters. Little above one fourth migrants (25.8%) was illiterate and nearly 46% have education level high school. In unauthorized colony the share of illiterate and high school and above educated migrants to JJ clusters was 45% and 14% respectively.

ii) Migrant Population's Residence/Staying Arrangements in Delhi are reflected in the Table below:

Table 3.7: Migrant Population's Residence/Staying Arrangements in Delhi

	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population
Ownership of shelter		
• Rented	6.7 (13)	29.4 (89)
• Owned	93.3 (181)	70.6 (214)
Type of Shelter		
• Pucca	95.4 (185)	36.6 (111)
• Semi Pucca	2.6 (5)	37.0 (112)
• Kuccha	2.1 (4)	26.4 (80)
Rooms in Possession		
• 1	7.2 (14)	64.7 (196)
• 2	32.5 (63)	29.0 (88)
• 3	3.9 (60)	3.6 (11)
• 4 and above	29.4 (57)	2.6 (8)
Sharing of rooms		
• 1-4 people	25.8 (50)	35.3 (107)
• 5-8	58.8 (114)	59.1 (179)
• 9 and above	15.5 (30)	5.6 (17)
Staying arrangement in Delhi		
• Staying with Contractor	1.5 (3)	1.0 (3)
• Staying with Family	78.9 (153)	62.0 (188)
• Staying with Relative/Friends	19.6 (38)	34.3 (104)
• Staying with Others	--	2.6 (8)

Table 3.7 clearly depicts the socio-economic differentials of migrants of unauthorized colonies and JJ clusters. More than 90 percent migrants of UCs have their own house and staying in *pucca* houses. In JJ clusters more than one-fourth have rented accommodation and stay in kuccha houses. Average number of rooms in possession in UCs is 3.08 compared to 1.47 in JJ clusters. One can clearly guess the better off socio-economic conditions of migrants of UCs compared to JJ clusters.

The average age of migrant respondents at the time of migration reveals that it is 17 years in both areas.

v) Occupation and Income

Table 3.8: Distribution of Migrants by occupation and income

Occupation/income	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population
Occupation		
• Skilled Work	83.0 (161)	58.2 (99)
• Semi-skilled work	13.4 (26)	18.2 (31)
• Unskilled work	3.6 (7)	23.5 (40)
Monthly earning in Rs. (Households incl. Self)		
• Less than 2000	-	3.6 (11)
• 2001-5000	23.7 (46)	70.6 (214)
• 5001-8000	33.0 (64)	21.8 (66)
• more than 8000	29.4 (57)	3.3 (10)
	13.9 (27)	0.7 (2)
Average Monthly Income (in Rs.)	9219	4529
Additional Income contributed by		
• Spouse	15.8 (18)	31.8 (35)
• Children	69.3 (79)	33.6 (37)
• Others	14.9 (17)	34.5 (38)

As described earlier, socio-economic conditions of migrants of UCs is somehow better off than those staying in JJ clusters and the same differentials has also been reflected in Table 3.8. More than 40 percent of migrants of JJ clusters are engaged as semi-skilled or unskilled activities in Delhi where as it is less than 20 percent in UCs. Average monthly income of people staying in UCs is just double than people of JJ clusters.

iv) Native State and Year of Migration

Table 3.9: Distribution of Migrants by Some Migration Particulars

Migration Particulars	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population
Native State		
• Bihar	16.5 (32)	21.8 (66)
• Uttar Pradesh	49.5 (96)	45.9 (139)
• Uttarakhand	11.9 (23)	0.7 (2)
• Haryana	12.4 (24)	8.6 (26)
• Rajasthan	4.1 (8)	10.9 (33)
• Other States	5.7 (11)	12.2 (37)
Year of Migration		
• Before 1990	92.3 (189)	80.9 (245)
• 1990-1998	5.2 (16)	13.2 (40)
• After 1998	2.6 (5)	5.9 (18)

As can be seen in the above table 3.9 the proportion of migrants to Delhi are maximum (almost half) from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar This shows that the spatial pattern of migration to Delhi is highly localized. Major pattern of migrants from different state are found to be similar in both the groups. However, little more migrants from Rajasthan are found in JJ clusters whereas UCs gets more people from Uttarakhand. It may further be noted that in the city areas of Delhi, the share of recent migrant cohorts has been declining.

v) Migration Process

Table 3.10: Distribution of Migrants by Migration Process

	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population
How did you migrate?		
• Alone	32.0 (62)	19.5 (59)
• With Friends/relatives	67.0 (130)	77.9 (236)
• With Contractor/agency	1.0 (8)	2.6 (8)
Mode of Transportation use		
• Bus	34.0 (66)	21.5 (65)
• Train	56.2 (109)	74.6 (226)
• Truck	2.1 (4)	1.3 (4)
• Others	7.8 (15)	2.7 (9)
Borrowed any money before coming to Delhi		
• Yes	1.0 (2)	5.0 (15)
• No	99.0 (192)	95.0 (288)
Money borrowed before migration		
• Yes	1.0(2)	5.0(15)
• No	99.0 (192)	95.0(288)

Migration process as shown in the Table 3.10 does not indicate much difference between the two groups. A slightly higher proportion of migrants of JJ clusters (5%) have borrowed money compared to 1% in case of UCs while coming to Delhi.

vi)   Connectivity to the Native Place

Table 3.11: Distribution of Migrants by Social Connectivity to the Native Place

Social Connectivity to the Native Place	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters& Other Population
Frequency of Visit to the Native Place		
• 1	55.7 (78)	65.9 (164)
• 2	27.9 (39)	21.7 (54)
• 3	9.3 (13)	6.0 (15)
• 4 and above	7.1 (10)	6.4 (16)
Initiation of migratory move by		
• Self	30.9 (60)	38.6 (117)
• Parents	53.1 (103)	33.3 (101)
• Other Family members	11.3 (22)	16.8 (51)
• Others	4.6 (9)	11.2 (34)
Migratory Pull by Old Migrants		
• Nil	40.8 (31)	2.2 (2)
• Up to 10	57.9 (44)	88.0 (81)
• 11 or more	1.3 (1)	9.8 (9)

The migrants at the place of destination i.e. in Delhi city maintain a regular social contact with their relatives/parents/other persons residing at the place of origin or in the native place. The table 3.11 indicates their contacts with native places and migratory pull. More than half of the migrants reported that they visit the native place once in year while another 20 to 30 percent said that they visit twice in a year. In other words the migrants maintain a contact with their friends and relatives residing in their native place. Initiation of migratory movement is an important decision to be made. Majority of migration move was initiated either by self or motivated by parents in both the groups. Staying in UCs or JJ clusters, old migrants pull more people from their respective native places. Almost all old residents of JJ cluster pull new migrants where it is 60 % in case of old residents of UCs.

vii)   Choice of Delhi for Migration

Table 3.12: Reasons of Migrants for Coming to Delhi and Reasons for Selecting Delhi

Reasons for Coming to Delhi and Reasons for Selecting Delhi in Particular	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters& Other Population
Reasons for Coming to Delhi		
• Better Facility	2.6 (5)	10.2 (31)
• Business purpose	7.2 (14)	-
• Attraction of Capital city	4.1 (8)	6.9 (21)
• Education	6.7 (13)	1.0 (3)
• Association /Family Transfer	20.1 (39)	13.9 (42)
• For Carrier building	4.1 (8)	-
• In Search of Job/Employment	42.3 (82)	58.7 (178)
• Others	12.9 (25)	8.9 (27)

Migrants were also asked the reasons for coming to Delhi. It is found that majority of migrant in Delhi have come for employment followed by joining with family. It appears that larger proportions of persons to Delhi (in both the groups) are migrating in search of better employment opportunities. Around 42 percent in UCs came to Delhi for job related matter while 58 percent in JJ clusters came for the same purpose. Refer Table 3.12

viii)   Details of Savings and its Purpose

Table 3.13: Distribution of Purpose of savings

	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters & Other Population
Monthly expenses (in RS.) on Accommodation in Delhi		
• Nil	4.5 (1)	6.8 (7)
• Up to 100	4.5 (1)	3.9 (4)
• 101-500	31.8 (7)	40.8 (42)
• 501-1000	40.9 (9)	37.9 (39)
• 1001 and above	18.2 (4)	10.7 (11)
Monthly expenditure (in Rs.) in Delhi		
• Up to 2000	5.2 (10)	30.7 (93)
• 2001-5000	42.8 (83)	61.7 (187)
• 5001-8000	38.7 (75)	6.3 (19)
• 8001-12000	6.2 (12)	1.0 (3)
• 12001 and above	7.2 (14)	0.3 (1)
Average Monthly Expenditure (in Rs.)	6053	3186
Avg. Monthly Expenditure on accommodation (in Rs.)	762	594
Purpose of savings for		
• Household consumption	4.1 (8)	11.5 (35)
• Education	24.7 (48)	23.5 (71)
• Buying House/Land Purchase	15.4 (30)	7.9 (24)
• Business	1.5 (3)	-
• Marriage	9.3 (18)	15.2 (46)
• Better Future/living	26.3 (51)	20.5 (62)
• For Children	4.1 (8)	6.3 (19)
• Others	14.6 (28)	15.1 (46)

It is very important to analyze the income-expenditure pattern of migrants and their aspiration to stay. In the context of average monthly expenditure is concern, migrants/families of JJ clusters spend half of their counterparts in UCs. People from different parts of India have come to Delhi for different purposes and wants to achieve their aspiration/goal. First and foremost responsibility laid on them is to earn money for their daily living and subsequently save to meet aspiration. Respondents were asked to answer for the purpose of savings. Overall aspirations for savings of both the groups are not very different except for one or two items as described by them. General pattern of savings is for better living and for education. Beside, people of UCs aspire to save to purchase land/house or other property. On the other hand, people of JJ clusters want to save to meet future household consumption and to meet expenditure on marriage. Refer Table 3.13

ix) Migrants Return and/or Shifting from Delhi

Table 3.14: Distribution of possible return migrants

	Unauthorized Colony	JJ Clusters& Other Population
Opinion of Migrants		
• Like to live in Delhi	93.0 (174)	86.1 (261)
• Like to Return to village	7.0 (13)	13.9 (42)
Consider shifting outside Delhi for work		
• Yes	12.5 (20)	18.0 (52)
• No	87.5 (140)	82.0 (237)
Possible Motivating factors for shifting		
• Do not want to shift	37.6 (73)	21.1 (64)
• Better Area	3.1 (6)	4.0 (12)
• Education	4.6 (9)	3.3 (10)
• Better employment/job security	14.5 (28)	37.3 (113)
• Business	2.6 (5)	1.0 (3)
• Others	37.6 (73)	33.3 (101)
Places People prefer to shift**		
• Aligarh	1	4
• Allahabad	6	2
• Alwar	5	4
• Ambala	6	-
• Baroni	5	2
• Bareilly	1	4
• Bhagalpur	2	6
• Bijnor	3	1
• Bulandsahar	2	2
• Dehradun	9	-
• Gaya	3	3
• Ghaziabad	3	7
• Jaipur	2	2
• Jhansi	-	4
• Kanpur	7	18
• Lucknow	3	3
• Meerat	4	4
• Moradabad	5	-
• Muzaffarpur	2	6
• Patna	5	13
• Ranikhet	2	-
• Rishikesh	2	-
• Samastipur	1	4
• Sonepat	5	1

Note: ** Major favoured destinations only reported here.

Questions on return migration are always a sensitive issue to ask. Table 3.14 points out that majority of people from both the groups want to stay back in Delhi. However, some of them expressed their desire to shift from Delhi for better opportunity in employment or education.

In the context of the study to find out **counter magnet areas,** Table 3.14 provides an indicative list of favoured places. It also indicate that people mostly favour proper areas nearer to their native places The reasons are sufficient enough to argue for proposing counter magnate in places nearer to Patna, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur in Bihar; Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, etc. in UP; Ambala in Haryana ,Dehradun in Uttaranchal; Jaipur, Alwar etc. in Rajasthan and so on.

3.5   SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Right from the beginning the glamorous Capital city of Delhi has been a centre of attraction for the migrants from various parts of the country. In fact, migration was the main force that led to the sudden spurt to city's population when the city got over populated and peripheral areas were developed. The present study is based on an extract of a primary survey of 497 households from various unauthorized colonies and JJ clusters. The mean age of the migrants was found to be around 17 years at the time of migration. The level of literacy of migrants to unauthorized colonies is found to be higher. Not many migrants had a job in hand when they came to Delhi but main reason for coming to Delhi is found to be job search and joining families. Nearly half of the migrants are from the state of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Bihar. The study indicates that the main reason for migration to Delhi was for employment followed by joining family. The migrants maintain a regular social contact with the person residing at the place of origin or in the native place. They quite often visit their native place. More than half of the migrants reported that they visit the native place once in year. More than 40 percent of migrants of JJ clusters are engaged as semi-skilled or unskilled activities in Delhi. Average monthly income of people staying in UCs is just double than people of JJ clusters. Both the groups reported considerable savings and mostly intended to use savings for better life in future. In general, migrants have not shown any interest to shift from Delhi in near future.