



Migration and Sustainable Development- Study of Delhi

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ABSTRACT

India is praised for the diversity of cultures and tradition. In nowadays, India has been facing a terrible problem of extreme over population which is mainly due to migration. But the areas most affected by this huge rise in population are the metro cities. The research focuses on the movement of individuals from one place to another for different reasons in an inescapable marvel (The Indian Express, 2015). Due to increased migration, Delhi has now number of slums and unauthorized areas and creates too big a burden on infrastructure and services. Migration consists literacy rate, employment, job seekers and vehicles owned by migrants. The study focuses on these parameters and how these impact the annual growth rate of Delhi. Analyses show that there is a negative correlation between migration and sustainable development.

Keywords: Migration, Sustainable Development, Population.

1. INTRODUCTION

“India is praised for the diversity of cultures and tradition.” In today’s world, India has been facing a terrible problem of extreme over population which is mainly due to migration. But the areas most affected by this huge rise in population are the metro cities. Whereas the constant rise in number of births have played a great part in this steep rise of population another aspect has played a major part in the overflow of number of heads in the metros, especially in the national capital which is ‘migration’.

Migration of individuals’ from one place to another for different reasons is an inescapable marvel. Delhi being the Capital of India produces tremendous openings for work for workers, talented and incompetent specialists. So individuals who are not paid well or who don't have enough openings for work in their local land or the ones who are searching for development and better openings for work are pulled in towards Delhi (Ramandeep Kaur, 2014). Since 1951, the normal decadal development in Delhi's population has been 45.8 percent. This was far higher than the national average decadal development rate i.e. 25.5 percent. Crucially, migration represents more than 23 percent of the aggregate increment in population of Delhi (The Indian Express, 2015).

This movement is profiting migrants in terms of better wages and better way of life however this mass movement is some place conversely affecting the Capital. Delhi now has more number of slums, unauthorized areas and creates too big a burden on infrastructure and services like water and policing (Tripti lahiri, 2012). It is assessed that the greater part of the number of inhabitants in Delhi dwells in unapproved states and ghettos which need even essential office of water and seepage. “The crime rate and other social issues have expanded complex in Delhi.” Despite the fact that it can't be said with sureness that migration is the entire sole purpose behind this yet certainly there is an association among all these (The Indian Express, 2015).

One critical aspect of study on population is the study of migration emerging out of different social, cultural, economic or political reasons. At this pivotal juncture in economic advancement, ponder on migration assumes special significance (Census of India 2001). Sustainable development has to be ensured by every society and India being a country with optimum natural Wealth has to keep in check the amount of resources used as the future ages must be furnished with some of them keeping in mind the end goal to ensure livelihood. The condition is getting worse with every passing day as there is no proper guidelines for neither population control which has hampered the growth rate of all of the nation nor the factors responsible for the outburst of innumerable headcount especially in Delhi which once was a hub of job opportunities but now has turned slowly into a space exasperated by incoming people every day for various reasons. “The constant migration into the national capital has resulted in rapid decline in the resources and the relationship between migration and sustainable development is very important one to be explored in order to keep in check the amount of resources used and ensure a better future.” The aim of the study is to analyze and comprehensively portray the statistically proven relationship between sustainable development and migration in the national capital (ibid). “Sustainable

development is advancement that addresses the issues of the present without trading off the capacity of future ages to address their own issue (Brundtland Report, Sustainable Development).”

The commencement of the report is marked by a brief introduction about the whole strata I have tried to cover regarding the issue of migration into the national capital and how it has hampered growth rate. The upcoming chapter lays emphasis on the main crux of the issue supported by statistical data and logical interpretation of the whole issue of migration into Delhi and its relationship with sustainable development. The next chapter is an analysis of the statistical data and the main points governing the number of migrants into the capital of the country which has resulted in disturbance of growth rate in Delhi which has disrupted chances of sustainable development. After examining the main issues to their core in the Analysis section, the report marks its ending by giving ways in which the current situation can be at least dealt with

Satisfactorily if not notably well. Highlighting the seriousness of the issue and the kind of devastating impact migration has caused which will affect the country not only economically but politically as well as lack of proper job opportunities caused by an intensive number of applicants

For it will cause rage in common folks and how there can be an effective solution to the rather complex looking but in reality, not a very difficult to ponder upon situation is what marks the conclusion of the report.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to explore the relationship between MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Since the primary objective of this project is the welfare of the society. So it becomes necessary:

- To know the reasons for migration in Delhi.
- To analyze statistically relationship between the various parameters of migration i.e. literacy rate, employment rate, job seekers, vehicles owned by migrants and annual growth rate in the state of Delhi due to migration.
- And to understand why Delhi is a least Sustainable city.
- To understand and recommend policies for reducing migration into the national capital.

It will help to analyze how migration impacts the sustainable development in the capital city Delhi. The various factors which determine their least sustainability will also be analyzed. This analysis will help to draw the implications of a policy that might improve the condition of Delhi.

3. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Right from the starting the glamorous Capital city of Delhi has been a focal point of fascination for the migrants from different parts of the nation. “In fact, migration was the main issue that prompted the sudden spurt to city's population when the city got over populated and fringe (peripheral) regions were developed (Study on counter magnet areas to Delhi and NCR).”Migration of individuals starting with one geographic area then onto the next for different reasons is an unavoidable marvel. Delhi being the Capital of India produces colossal openings for work for workers, skilled and unskilled laborers. So individuals who are not paid well or who don't have enough job opportunities in their local land or the ones who are searching for development and better job opportunities are pulled in towards Delhi (Ramandeep kaur, 2014). This development is profiting migrants as far as better wages and better way of life, however, this mass movement is some place conversely affecting the Capital. Delhi now has number of unapproved territories. It is assessed that the greater part of the number of inhabitants in Delhi dwells in unapproved states and ghettos which need an even essential office of water and seepage. “The crime rate and other social issues have expanded complex in Delhi.” Despite the fact that it can't be said with a sureness that migration is the entire sole purpose behind this yet certainly there is an association among all these (ibid).

The world's best-known demographer Kingsley Davis had in a treatise on India in 1951 viewed the nation as a generally stable society assessing that three out of each ten Indians migrate internally. In any case, over the most recent one decade the Capital is seeing expanded influx of individuals from different States. The enlarging developmental gap between the rural and urban areas has to a great extent that increased the migration. In addition, a low benefit in agriculture and exceptional yields from industry is pulling individuals towards urban communities (ibid). By 1951 Delhi alongside Chennai and Hyderabad turned into the million- plus cities. In 2001 Delhi had around 45 per cent migrants (ibid).

Migration impacts the population size and administration arrangement. Lodging for all is turning out as significant challenge in the Capital in view of expanding migration. Different issues, for example, absence of essential amenities like power, sewerage, sanitation and water supply are related with this ((Ramandeep Kaur, 2014).

The issue of street children is likewise on ascend in Delhi and can be connected to migration. At the point when a family moves they bring their kids along. Children even move with their companions and infrequently alone. Children leave their homes for various reasons. In Delhi, population of street children is expanding significantly. These children wind up doing odd jobs like rag picking, drug peddling, robbery and so forth. Girls are even sold and compelled to end up prostitutes (ibid). More often migrants don't get work. They either continue commuting or some even involve in violations to earn. In Delhi, one lady is assaulted in at regular intervals. According to accessible information, 393 assault cases had been accounted from January to March 31, 2013. Then again, migrants do not enjoy social benefits related to the living arrangement. They are mostly treated as second-class citizens and segregated. Each such issue is straightforwardly harming Delhi and its improvement. Consequently, migration to Delhi must be checked and steps must be taken to control it (ibid).

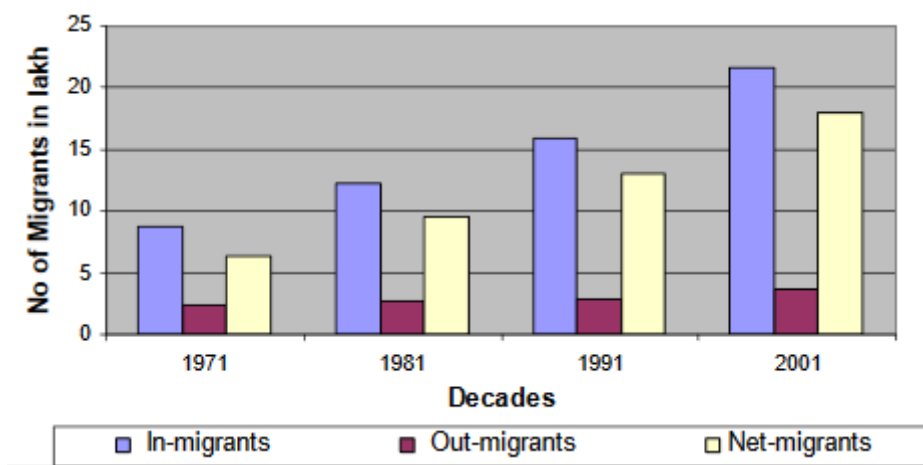
4. DELHI IS ONE OF THE LEAST SUSTAINABLE CITY IN THE WORLD

As indicated by the World Health Organization (WHO), of the 20 most contaminated urban areas in the world, 13 are in India, and New Delhi is at the highest priority in the list. The disturbing levels of pollutants noticeable all around are causing serious health issues in the city. Children, particularly, experience the ill effects of breathing issues and decreased lung limit (Nikitha Sattiraju, 2016). The number of vehicles in New Delhi has expanded by 97 per cent in the course of the most recent decade prompting overwhelming congestion and expanded travel time. Yet, vehicles aren't the essential cause of air contamination in the smog-covered capital (ibid).

In view of an investigation by IIT Kanpur, road dust like residue, soil or particles from broken and inadequately maintained roads are the greatest contributors followed by industrial outflows. The city is likewise battling with contaminated water supply attributable to substantial scale contamination of water bodies. The Yamuna River is passing on due to the sewage water, trash and modern effluents that are discharged into it on a daily basis (ibid).

New Delhi's population is increasing because of expanded migration. This is stressing its infrastructure and space. Near 50 per cent of the inhabitants live in slums and unlawful colonies without legitimate sanitation, water supply or waste administration. The city's waste is chiefly hurled into open dumping grounds where the trash is (in a few spots) set on fire. In addition to the fact that that is destructive to the natural environment, it incredibly builds the danger of widespread diseases (ibid)

Table 1:- Migration Pattern to NCT- Delhi



Source: Singh, Study on counter magnet areas to Delhi and NCR

The population of Delhi has expanded from 40.76 lakh in 1971 to 137.5 lakh in 2001. The in-migration amid same period has expanded from 8.66 lakh in 1971 to 21.22 lakh in 2001. The share of out-movement from Delhi has somewhat expanded from 2.32 lakh in 1961-71 to 2.72 lakh amid 1981-1991 to 4.68 lakh in 1991-2001(Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001). The net migrants (In-migrants – Out-migrants) to NCTD have consistently expanded from 6.44 lakh amid 1961-71 to 16.64 lakh amid 1991-2001 (Singh, 2015). Refer table 2:-

Table 2: - Population Growth and Migration to NCTD (1971-2001)

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population (Lakhs)	40.56	63.2	92.2	128.5
Decadal growth rate (%)	52.92	54	52.45	46.03
Increase in Population (lakhs)	14.06	22.54	33	43.3
Component of Migrants (lakhs)				
a) In-migrants	8.66	12.2	15.77	21.22
b) Out-migrants	2.43	2.88	2.72	4.68
c) Net-migrants	6.35	9.62	13.15	16.64

(Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001)

Migration is one of the regular patterns in nowadays. Similarly, agriculture labor migration is additionally normal in nowadays. Worker confronts such a large number of issues in his living condition and these issues pull him from his local place and migrate to different spots where he gets great business and income opportunity. Analysts have credited this decrease in population portability to development in transport offices which has made driving to work put progressively less demanding over the period (Dr. Dineshappa .Singapur et al, 2015).

5. CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION CAN BE STUDIED AS UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS

Demographic Consequences- Migration may effectly affect the size, structure and development patterns of the population. Migration has impacts on both populations of the spots that individuals leave and on the populations of those in which they settle. These impacts change with various sorts of relocation and length of migrants remain in places. The absence of an extensive number of Either men or ladies may have a limited effect the sending society in short term but if they are not present for longer periods time their nonappearance will effect sly affect population development rates in the medium and longer terms (ibid).

Social Consequences- Migration may have essential on the way of life and society's migration additionally has consequences for the way of life of both the places that migrants leave and those in which they re-settle. These impacts differ with various sorts of movement the abilities of the abilities of the migrants and the time spans included (ibid).

Political Consequences- Migration can affect legislative issues in both the spots which individuals leave and those to which they move Governments should make approaches to pull in migrants, to persuade migrants to return or to restrain movement to guarantee that they approach abilities that they require. These are political impacts extremely with various kinds of relocation (ibid).

Economic Consequences- Migration can have a critical impact on financial matters (Economics). Migration has an effect on the economies that individuals leave and those in which they re-settle. These impacts shift with various sorts of movement, the skills of the relocation and time span included (ibid).

All in all, migration encompasses almost all horizons of the national capital. Social, political and economic sectors are directly affected by a factor which is hardly looked as a major issue by authorities. The consequences are major and require attention from the common folks as well and not only from the government authorities. Even the voting system is greatly affected by continuous migration into the state as even the in charge authorities find it difficult to cope up with the inevitable increase in the number of people and most importantly the new migrants carry a little idea about the political scenario of the state. This results sometimes in the election of a party which should not have won which in turn affects the overall development of the state.

In the next chapter, there is a discussion about how the **Annual growth rate of Delhi is affected by the literacy rate of migrants, employment rate of migrants, migrated job seekers and vehicles owned by migrants.**

A total number of educated people in a given age group expressed as a level of the aggregate population in that age gathering. The grown-up education rate measures proficiency among people matured 15 years or more and the youth education rate measures proficiency among people matured 15 to 24 years (data.gov.in).

Employment rates are characterized as a measure of the degree to which accessible work assets (individuals accessible to work) are being utilized. They are computed as the proportion of the employed to the working age population (data.gov.in).

6. DATA ANALYSIS

Research Methodology

Introduction

The research methodology presents the methods and study approaches involved in **migration and sustainable development**. The aim of this chapter was to indicate the sample chosen, the techniques involved in arriving at the samples. In addition, this chapter has also covered methods of data analysis, type of data collected and research design.

Research Design

A research design is a method used to gather data, analyze data, interpret results and disseminate the findings (Myers 2008). Research design can be qualitative, mixed method and the quantitative design. The qualitative design is search design that is subjective and involves a naturalistic and interpretive approach where data is normally gathered using interviews to generate qualitative data (Rubin and Babbie 2010). The quantitative design is objective and normally involves gathering quantitative data in the form of numbers; hence statistical methods can be used to test hypotheses (Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh 2002).

Considering the research purpose and model, a quantitative and qualitative approach is used in this research. Financial data of the MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT have been collected and analyzed.

Type of Data and Research Methods

The methodology adopted for research includes only secondary data. Data have been collected from the annual reports of DELHI, different government websites. The study has also relied heavily on published and unpublished empirical research studies on information and data. Brochures and internet were also used.

As we have discussed in the previous section, migration has been increasing over time. The following segment tries to establish a relationship between the various parameters of migration and annual growth rate of Delhi. This section includes a regression analysis and the factors that result in the decreased annual growth of Delhi.

Table: - Relationship between Annual Growth Rate, Literacy Rate, Employment, Job Seekers, Vehicles Owned in Delhi (in percentage)

Years	Annual Growth Rate of Delhi (Y)	Literacy Rate of Migrants in Delhi (X1)	Employment Rate of Migrants in Delhi (X2)	Migrated Job Seekers in Delhi (X3)	Vehicles owned by Migrants in Delhi (X4)
1951	6.6289	38.36	15.34	22.53	2.81
1961	4.3059	52.75	16.01	23.56	2.21
1971	4.3393	56.61	16.5	19.03	0.73
1981	4.3442	61.52	17.1	20.32	0.24
1991	4.238	75.29	17.83	21.07	1.83
2001	3.88	81.67	18	22.62	2.15
2011	2.12	86.21	18.5	23.75	2.87

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi, 2014-15

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.89072265
R Square	0.79338684
Adjusted R Square	0.38016052
Standard Error	1.03410577
Observations	7

ANOVA

	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	4	8.21271842	2.05317960	1.919981	0.37053732
Residual	2	2.13874948	1.06937474		
Total	6	10.3514679			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	6.18454635	41.3840105	0.14944289	0.542491	171.876479	184.245572	171.8764	184.24557
X Variable 1	0.10276797	0.20067810	0.51210355	0.049523	0.96621615	0.76068021	0.966216	0.7606802
X Variable 2	0.59337089	2.97066340	0.19974356	0.023014	12.1883621	13.3751039	12.18836	13.375103
X Variable 3	0.29494969	0.49314300	0.59810175	0.031048	2.41677277	1.82687338	2.416772	1.8268733
X Variable 4	0.57417147	0.83254564	0.68965765	0.041680	3.00798332	4.15632627	3.007983	4.1563262

In mathematical form, the model can be expressed as under:-

$$Y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_1 + \beta_3 X_2 + \beta_4 X_3 + \beta_5 X_4$$

$$Y = (6.18) + (-0.102) X_1 + (-0.59) X_2 + (-0.294) X_3 + (-0.57) X_4$$

Where, Y= Annual growth rate

X₁ = Literacy rate of migrants

X₂ = Employment rate of migrants

X₃ = Migrated job seekers

X₄ = Vehicles owned by migrants

β₁ is the intercept and β₂, β₃, β₄, β₅ are the coefficients of the explanatory variables.

The model indicates that if other parameters remain constant then, the coefficient for literacy rate in percentage is 10.2. The coefficient indicates that for every additional increase in literacy rate results in fall in annual growth rate by an average of (- 10.2%). Similarly, holding all other variables constant, every increase in employment rate of migrants leads to a fall in annual growth rate of Delhi by an average of (-59%) Same is the case of migrated job seekers where increase in rate of migrated jobseekers, there is fall in annual growth rate of Delhi by an average of (-29%). Another parameter affecting the annual growth rate of Delhi by 57% is vehicles owned by migrants keeping other explanatory variables constant.

The R² value of 0.7933 shows that the four explanatory variables accounted for over 79% of the variation in annual growth rate of Delhi over the period 1951-2011 and the remaining percentage is affected by other parameters. Each of the estimated coefficients is statistically significant at the 5% level of significance. The ratios of the estimated coefficient to their standard errors 0.201, 2.970, 0.493, 0.832 respectively.

Therefore, this model represents the negative relationship between annual growth rate (dependent variable) and factors affecting it i.e. literacy rate of migrants, the employment rate of migrants, migrated job seekers and vehicles owned by migrants (independent variables).

The above table reveals the various factors which have witnessed a change and has been affected by migration. Like annual growth rate which is a dependent variable has witnessed a downfall as showcased in the table. Migration is a huge factor revolving around this particular aspect as more and more inflow of people into the national capital has resulted in slow growth rate. However, literacy rate has increased which is a positive factor but so has increased the number of people capable of working but are not finding work and hence the growth rate is falling significantly. A number of literate people is good or at least better than the past but the competition for a particular work has increased many folds and migration in the capital is one of the main reasons for it. Moreover, the increase in a number of vehicles in recent times as suggested by the table has caused more and more pollution in the national capital as we have witnessed a rise in the toxic material in the air. More population means more pollution as more people come into the capital they require means of travel which results in traffic jams, blocked roads, suffocating atmosphere and very less pure air to breathe.

As reflected in the table that Annual growth rate is affected by literacy rate of migrants, employment rate of migrants, migrated job seekers and vehicles owned by migrants where, annual growth rate is the dependent variable and literacy rate of migrants, employment rate of migrants, migrated job seekers and vehicles owned by migrants are independent or explanatory variables. The above mentioned explanatory variables result in the fall in annual growth rate of Delhi.

The following chapter consists of a few policies which are recommended in order to rectify the problem highlighted in the study.

7. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration in large numbers is undergoing because people are searching for better business opportunities and for better job opportunities. Common folk's attraction to Delhi is continually putting weight on city's restricted natural assets and is rapidly filling the areas which once were filled with trees and plants but the rapid urbanization has led to the clearance of it and has paved the way for the emergence of crowded colonies (Shashank Shekhar Singh et al, 2015). In spite of the fact that the green cover has expanded in recent years because of some good estate drives and amiable plans, however different resources like lakes, groundwater, waterway and so forth are under consistent risk because of their over misuse (ibid). To make a rational, logical choice about sparing these common and ecological assets and to hold them to their nearest perfect shape, earnest measures are required to be taken with urgency being imposed on the officials who could have done a lot better on ground zero (ibid). Organizations like facilitating transportation administrations are expected to manage issues relating to air contamination. The odd-even scheme by the Delhi government met with criticism as a lot of people were of the opinion that it would not do any good to the level of pollution which has observed a significant rise in the last decade (ibid). Nonetheless, it has to be admitted that the step was a positive move towards

transforming the current dismal situation of the national capital. Poor administration is one such zone which should be managed and taken care of. Guideline of Recycle and Reuse ought to be embraced which can enable Delhi to dispose of huge amounts of toxins which have crowded even the streets of Delhi and are posing a threat to the whole country (ibid). Zero net waste ought to be the target which must be accomplished if legitimate care is taken of the waste and proper guidelines are followed by the people in charge of disposing of it. For expanding and keeping up the green cover, the cultivation programs which are especially designed for expanding greenery so that the level of pollution is somewhat reduced should be dealt with extreme seriousness and no internal disputes must be left untreated. Vast scale ranch drive and support of existing plants should be finished (ibid). This can be useful in managing the hazard of Air contamination. To manage contamination of waterway Yamuna in Delhi, one needs to deal with every one of the channels dropping out from different factories and chemical plants in Yamuna which has made the water absolutely worthless and in fact a breeding ground for a lot of diseases. Interceptor channels should be made to process squander water which is falling into Yamuna. Any wastewater dropping into the Yamuna ought to be handled previously so the sanctity of Yamuna is not compromised (ibid). Recreational models should be introduced for Yamuna which will help manufacture association of Yamuna with occupants of Delhi. Indisputably, joint endeavors should be made on part of government and citizens too as no government can do anything well if the citizens are not willing to contribute (ibid). Proper policies are the need of the hour which has to be taken care of by the state as well as the central government undoubtedly but people should do their bit for the overall rectification of the massive environmental issues threatening the national capital (ibid).

Our population will increase massively in the coming decades, and unless we work towards making a maintainable domain today, the issues will heap on. Policies are required to be made to slow down the flow of migrants. It might garn criticism from a lot of people and organizations as politics often take over morality and environmental conditions but the statistics suggest that rise in population is not just because of number of births in the state, the level of migration from other states to the national capital is horrendously high and is thus deteriorating the environment (ibid). Policies which are strict are needed to be imposed by the authorities despite the criticism which is evident and it is the duty of common people to support the government if the steps taken are for the betterment of country (ibid). It is basic that the administration moves in the direction of expelling authoritative and infrastructural preventions. We should take inspiration from the case of reasonable European urban areas where the condition was worse than what is now here but with proper steps taken at the right time, they have improved immensely and eco-accommodation and comprehensive development is the center of the talk in the West. The savvy city activity, if executed viably, will go far in making our urban communities livable and national mindfulness and investment are necessary to accomplish this mammoth target. Unless we take reasonable steps right away and the treat the current devastating condition of ours with utmost seriousness, our plans, measures and activities, government or something else, won't be beneficial (ibid).

8. CONCLUSION

Delhi is under extreme pressure when it comes to providing required infrastructure to the population which is exceeding all limits. An astonishing population of 25 million is a huge matter of concern and the flow of migrants into Delhi from other neighboring and distant states of the country is making the situation even more deplorable (Dr. K. P. Agrawal, 2016). People migrate in large numbers into Delhi because of fewer job opportunities in their native state and increasing number of firms and ever going construction activities compel people to come into the state in large numbers. However, even the migrants are finding it increasingly difficult to survive. Many sleep on the footpaths and are not able to earn anything substantial enough to acquire proper food and clothes (ibid).

The migrants, as well as the locals, are forced to live in extremely crowded areas which are making the task of providing basic civic amenities a lot more difficult for the local authorities (ibid). The condition is not going to improve by itself unless remedial measures are taken up. It has to be understood that the problem is not of a kind which can be removed by one step within a few days or weeks, there exists no magic potion which the government can provide to the natives and solve the issue. There is no doubt in the fact that various steps have been taken up by the concerned authorities but none has actually imposed a great effect (ibid). With time, more and number of people are leaving their native states and migrating to the urban areas, especially Delhi and there is no stopping them. It is evident that migration is not the sole issue which needs addressing for ensuring sustainable development but is definitely an issue which has not been dealt with extreme seriousness until now. What is really baffling is that even the authorities have not looked upon migration into the country capital as a serious matter which has made the current condition even more dismal (ibid).

In order to ensure sustainable development, migration has to be slowed down if not stopped completely and the only solution to the problem is that even the villages are provided with urban amenities, a vision of the former President of the nation Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam. There is a need for holistic approach and a long-term plan in order to ensure sustainable development and step the flow of migrants. Need-based infrastructure, entrepreneurship, skill-based development, cottage industries, sustainable agriculture in rural areas will automatically stop migration as people would not move away from their homeland if their financial security is ensured. "Expending Delhi horizontally not vertically should be the approach for ensuring sustainable development" (Dr. K. P. Agrawal, 2016).

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