



## **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

**DRAFT MODIFICATIONS**  
**i.e., Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas**  
in the  
**notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR**  
(Approved in 31st Meeting of the NCR Planning Board  
held on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2009)

### **Inspection Copy**

(Under Section 14 (2) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and  
Rule 26 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985)

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# 18

## COUNTER-MAGNET AREA

### 18.1 BACKGROUND

Section 8(f) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 empowers the Board to select, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, any urban area outside National Capital Region (NCR) having regard to its location, population and potential for growth, which may be developed as Counter-Magnet Area (CMA) in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan.

Regional Plan-2001 for NCR envisaged that any such urban areas which is located sufficiently away from NCR and have its known established roots and inherent potentials to function as viable independent growth foci may act as counter-magnet for the Region. After a detailed study taking into consideration various parameters such as nodality with respect to transportation network including the quality of physical linkages in the form of transportation and communications facilities, spatial, size, viability, migration, etc., five Counter-Magnet Areas namely, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Hissar in Haryana, Kota in Rajasthan and Patiala in Punjab States were identified in the said Plan (Map 18.1 National Capital Region: Counter-Magnet Areas 2001).

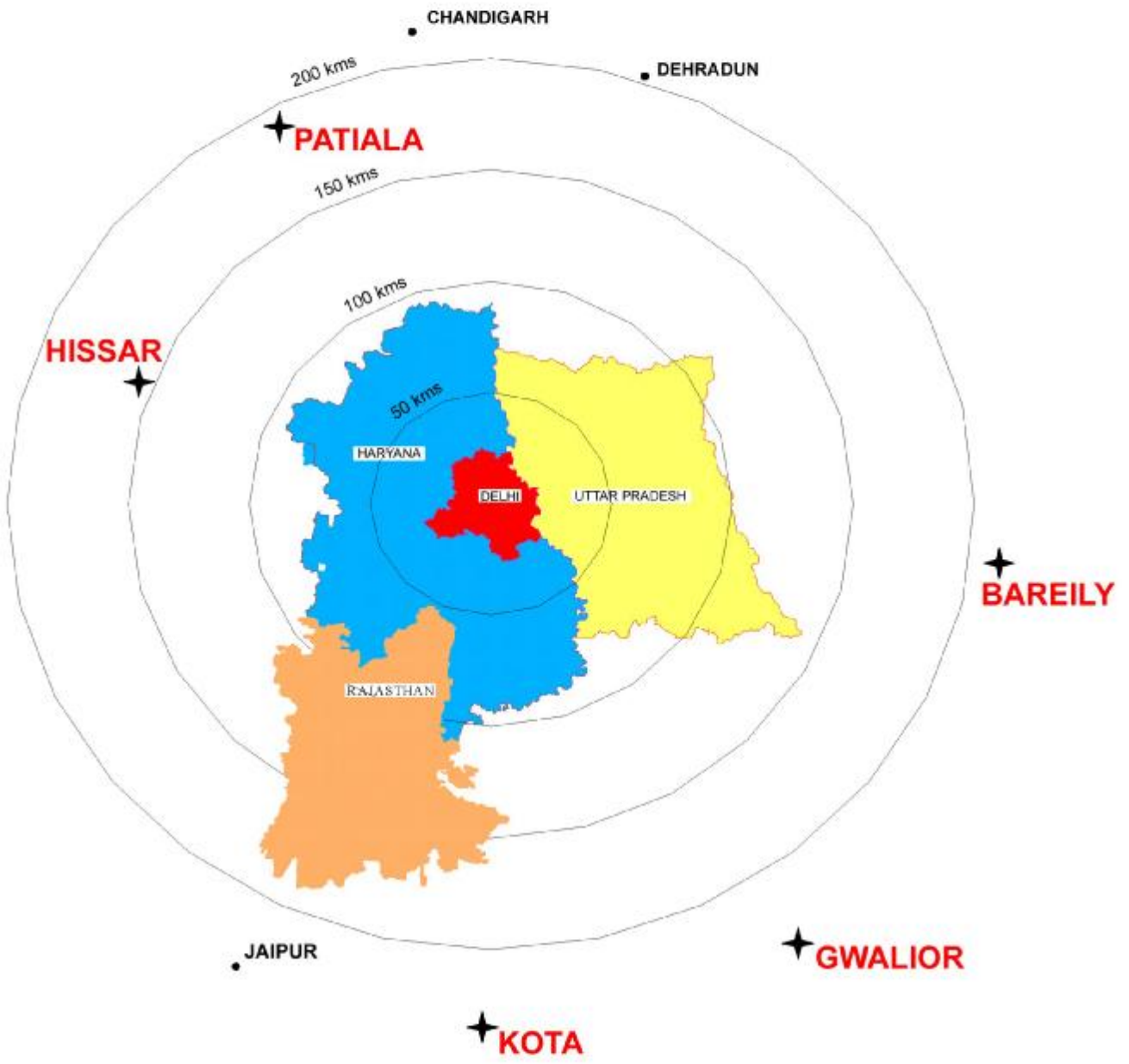
The role of counter-magnet areas as envisaged in Regional Plan-2001 for NCR was to play two distinctive and mutually complementary roles in the context of NCR:

- a) As interceptors of migratory flows into NCR, which may escalate, as the accelerated development of the NCR would provide a pull to migrants from the less developed adjoining areas;
- b) As regional growth centres in the region of their setting, which would help to achieve a balanced pattern of urbanization over a period of time.

Regional Plan-2001 for NCR also proposed policy guidelines for the development of the Counter-Magnet Areas which were reiterated in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. It was proposed that the respective State Governments/implementing agencies would prepare an integrated development programme for the Counter-Magnet Areas for strengthening of their economic base and upgrade its physical and social infrastructure. The concerned State Governments were also required to take steps to strengthen the organizational capacities of the local bodies/development authorities and provide adequate financial resources for development. The Central Government and NCR Planning Board were to provide financial assistance for strengthening of regional linkages like transport, communications, etc. for the development of these areas.

The Study Group on NCR Policy Zones, Demographic profile and settlement pattern constituted while preparing the Regional Plan-2021 was of the view that the selection of counter-magnets in areas/States from where only less than six percent migrants come to NCT-Delhi does not appear to be fully justified and there is a need to review the policy in detail. To be effective, counter-magnets need to be located at a reasonable distance from NCT-Delhi and should have adequate potential.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS 2001



## LEGEND

Counter Magnet Areas      ◆



NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD  
MAP 18.1

As indicated in the Chapter 4 of the Plan, the Census data for migration were available upto 1991 while preparing the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR and therefore, not much analysis of the migration pattern could be carried out. However, there has been a perceptible change in the growth dynamics in the country in terms of labour mobility, investment patterns, economic structure, connectivity i.e., communication, rail, road and air, availability of infrastructure facilities and civic amenities etc. in the intervening period. Subsequently, on the release of current migration data by the census of India for the year 2001, Board commissioned a Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region through a Consultant. The Study was to review the counter-magnet areas development strategy including selection of counter-magnet areas as adopted by the Board and to suggest appropriate changes in the strategy, if any and evolve an alternative strategy for the development of counter-magnet areas for making them to play an effective role in achieving the objectives of the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.

## 18.2 REVIEW OF EXISTING CMAS DURING THE INTERVENING PERIOD

Comparative performance of existing CMA's was analyzed and status of the outcome is given in the Table 18.1. A number of projects were implemented in these CMA. The development activity in these towns on the initiative of NCR Planning Board has influenced the development pattern and helped in accelerated and induced population growth. Other important factors responsible for reducing the migration flow to NCT-Delhi from the State representing counter-magnet areas are the overall development of the State specially Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan; and creation of better employment opportunities in other towns/cities in the State of migration.

**Table 18.1: Comparative Analysis of Counter-Magnet Areas to NCR**

Aspects/Factors	Year	Counter-Magnet Areas				
		Hissar	Patiala	Bareilly	Kota	Gwalior
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population (Lakhs)	2001	2.63	3.24	6.99	7.03	8.26
In-migration (Person)	1991-2001	1,29,056	1,30,869	86,352	1,07,511	1,13,587
Population growth rate (%)	1981-1991	31.95	23	37.36	50	30.36
	1991-2001	45.14	27.66	13.36	30.08	15.20
Out-migration to 6 states* (Person)	1991-2001	88,306	98,264	1,17,814	53,867	58,852
Out-migration to Delhi (Person)	1991-2001	6,894	3,363	17,180	2,202	4,692
Workers Participation Rate [WPR] (%)	1991	28.74	29	26.89	28.43	25
	2001	33.51	31.90	30.30	29	25.99
Economic base		Industry, Trade & Commerce and Institution	Service town (government employees), Trade & Commerce and Institution	Agro based	Industry, Trade & Commerce	Trade & Commerce and service sector

Note: \* Six States i.e., Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal and Bihar

Source: Study on Counter-magnet areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008

In order to review the status of developmental activities covering location and connectivity, regional importance, population, migration and economic base, master plan, and status report of NCRPB funded projects for each town a reconnaissance survey was taken up during the Study by the Consultant for all the five existing counter-magnet areas of Hissar, Patiala, Gwalior, Bareilly and Kota. As per Census 2001, in all the CMA's, the net-migration is positive i.e., in-migration is higher than out-migration except in case of Bareilly. Similarly workers participation rate in all the CMAs has increased and regional connectivity has improved. Decadal growth rate in case of Bareilly, Gwalior and Kota has reduced whereas in other two areas it has increased. Individually Hissar has improved water supply and sewerage system, Patiala besides water supply and sewerage have got one integrated township in process, Bareilly

has got two residential development schemes besides Transport Nagar, Kota developed integrated township and Gwalior developed a new town development scheme.

### 18.3 MIGRATION TO NCT-DELHI AND NCR BASED ON THE STUDY

#### 18.3.1 Trend of Migration to Delhi

The population of NCT-Delhi has increased from 40.66 lakhs in 1971 to 138.5 lakhs in 2001 (refer Table 4.5 of Chapter 4). As indicated in Table 18.2 below, the in-migration during same period has increased from 8.76 lakhs in 1971 to 22.22 lakhs in 2001. However, the share of out-migration from NCT-Delhi has slightly increased from 2.42 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 2.82 lakhs during 1981-1991 to 4.58 lakhs in 1991-2001. The percentage of net migrants (In-migrants – Out-migrants) to NCT-Delhi has decreased from 45.06% during 1961-1971 to 39.82% during 1991-2001. However, it has increased to 17.64 lakhs during 1991-2001 in absolute numbers.

**Table 18.2: Growth of Population and Migrants in NCT-Delhi (1961-2001)**

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population (Person)	26.59	40.66	62.20	94.20	138.50
Growth Rate (%)	52.44	52.91	53.00	51.45	47.02
Growth of Population (Lakhs)	-	14.07	21.54	32.00	44.30
Component of Migrants (Lakhs)					
a) In-migrants	-	8.76	12.30	15.87	22.22*
b) Out migrants	-	2.42	2.78	2.82	4.58
c) Net migrants	-	6.34	9.52	13.05	17.64
		(45.06%)	(44.20%)	(40.78%)	(39.82%)
Component of natural increase (Lakhs)	-	7.73	12.02	18.95	26.66
		(54.94%)	(55.80%)	(59.21%)	(60.18%)

Note: \* As per census 2001, 22.22 lakhs in-migrants to Delhi include 21.73 lakhs migrants from rest of the country and 0.49 lakhs migrants from outside India

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

The profile of the migrants highlights that the total migration to NCT-Delhi in the decade 1991-2001 including migration within the State of enumeration is 23.54 lakhs i.e., 21.73 lakhs migrants from rest of the country to NCT-Delhi, 0.49 lakhs migrants from outside India to NCT-Delhi and 1.32 lakhs migration within the State of enumeration. The composition of migrants in terms of literacy is 70.18% are literates and 29.82% are illiterates, which is comparatively higher than the average literacy rate of the country i.e., 65.37%. The sex ratio of migrant population is 785 females per 1000 male which is lower than sex ratio of NCT-Delhi i.e., 821. Out of the total migrants coming to NCT-Delhi, 56% are the male migrants and 44% are the female migrants. The percentage of male illiterates i.e., 23.85% is lesser than female illiterates, which is 37.43%. The work participation rate of people migrating to NCT-Delhi is 43.21% which is higher than the WPR of NCT-Delhi i.e., 38.82%.

#### 18.3.2 State-wise in-migration to NCT-Delhi

As per 2001 census, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi and together contribute 64.25% of the total migration. Uttar Pradesh including Uttrakhand is sending maximum migration of 45.16% followed by Bihar i.e., 19.09%. The percentage share of migration from Bihar has increased from 5.77% in 1971-1981 to 19.09% in 1991-2001. On the other hand, migration from the States of Uttar Pradesh including Uttrakhand, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana has marginally decreased (refer Table 18.3). It has reduced from 50.09% including Uttrakhand, 12.93%, 7.63% and 6.40% in 1971-1981 to 45.16% including Uttrakhand, 7.87%, 4.06% and 2.33% in 1991-2001 from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab, respectively.

### 18.3.3 In-Migration to NCT Delhi and Rest of NCR including inter-district migration within Rest of NCR

Table 18.4 reveals that during 1991-2001, in-migration to NCTD is 2,172,760 persons which include the migrants whose place of last residence is unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban' however, in-migration from rural and urban is 14,92,802 persons and 6,10,107 persons, respectively. Migration to Rest of NCR including inter-district migration within Rest of NCR is 24,55,154 persons where 6,49,606 persons is from urban areas and 18,05,548 persons is from rural areas.

**Table 18.3: In-Migration trend to NCT-Delhi classified by place of last residence (1971-2001)**

Decade/ Place of last residence	1971-1981 (%)	1981-1991 (%)	1991-2001 (%)
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh including Uttrakhand	50.09	48.25	45.16
Haryana	12.93	11.51	7.87
Bihar	5.77	10.69	19.09
Rajasthan	7.63	6.00	4.06
Punjab	6.40	5.28	2.33
Others States & UTs (include outside India)	17.18	18.27	21.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, Census of India

**Table 18.4: Distribution of In-Migration to NCR including inter-district migration (1991-2001)**

Place of In-migration	Last place of residence		
	Rural (Person)	Urban (Person)	Total (Person)
1	2	3	4
NCT-Delhi sub-region	14,92,802	6,10,107	21,02,909**
Haryana sub-region (7 districts)*	8,29,198	2,65,058	10,94,256
Uttar Pradesh sub-region (5 districts)	7,24,989	3,51,356	10,76,345
Rajasthan sub-region (one district)	2,51,361	33,192	2,84,553
<b>Rest of NCR (13 districts)</b>	<b>18,05,548</b>	<b>6,49,606</b>	<b>24,55,154</b>

Note: \* Seven districts have been recently re-organised into nine districts

\*\* This figure excludes the migrants whose place of last residence is unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban'.

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

### 18.3.4 In-migration to Rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration

The total in-migration to Rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration within Rest of NCR is 10,94,288 persons where 2,71,121 persons is from urban areas and 7,86,788 is from rural areas (refer Table 18.5).

**Table 18.5: Distribution of In-migration to rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration (1991-2001)**

Place of In-migration	Last place of residence		
	Rural (Person)	Urban (Person)	Total (Person)
1	2	3	4
Haryana sub-region (7 districts)*	4,30,123	1,22,069	5,70,907
Uttar Pradesh sub-region (5 districts)	2,73,416	1,33,689	4,22,233
Rajasthan sub-region (one district)	83,249	15,363	1,01,148
<b>Rest of NCR (13 districts)</b>	<b>7,86,788</b>	<b>2,71,121</b>	<b>10,94,288</b>

Note: \* Seven districts have been recently re-organised into nine districts

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

### 18.3.5 Reasons of Migration to NCT-Delhi

The main reasons for migration to NCT-Delhi as per Census 2001 in descending order are employment, family movement (moved with household), marriage, education and business, which account for 37.56%,

36.78%, 13.80%, 2.68% and 0.54% of migrants, respectively during 1991-2001. Thus, work/employment and persons moved with household dominate as the reason for migration which together accounts for around 75 % of the migration to NCT-Delhi. The share of migration due to employment is 36.42 % for all duration of residence while it was 37.56 % during the last decade i.e., 1991-2001. The share of migrants due to education is 2.68% during 1991-2001 compared to 1.48% for all duration of stay. If we compare the migration pattern for all duration of residence and migration during 1991-2001, it is observed that share of migrants for education and persons moved with household has increased from 1.48% and 33.73% to 2.68% and 36.78%, respectively. While percentage of migrants due marriage has decreased from 16.12% to 13.80% for the same time period. It can be observed from the table below that the trend of migration to NCT-Delhi for the employment purpose has increased from 31.29% to 37.60% from the decade 1981-1991 to decade 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.7).

*It indicates that the Core of the Region should adopt such economic policies and activities which attract less large scale job creation and restrain the flow of migrants coming to the Core of the Region. This also means strict follow up and review of the economic policies of the Core on a regular interval to monitor the flow of migrants and restructure the economic policies from time to time.*

**Table No. 18.7: Reasons of Migration to NCT-Delhi**

Reasons of Migration	Migration					
	All duration of residence*		1981-1991		1991-2001**	
	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Work/employment	19,38,838	36.42	4,96,731	31.29	8,16,174	37.56
Business	38,354	0.72	64,678	4.07	11,818	0.55
Education	78,771	1.48	36,192	2.28	58,146	2.68
Marriage	8,58,179	16.12	2,47,903	15.62	2,99,856	13.80
Moved with household	17,96,044	33.73	6,58,041	41.45	7,99,231	36.78
Others including moved by birth and natural calamities	6,13,866	11.53	83,947	5.29	1,87,535	8.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,24,052</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15,87,492</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21,72,760***</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: \* Excluding migrants within the state of enumeration

\*\* Figures relate to migration from within India

\*\*\* 2172760 is migration to NCTD during last decade (1991-2001) excluding migration within the state of enumeration

Source: Migration tables, Census 1991 and Census 2001, Census of India

Major observations of the past trend in National Capital Region as the Study depict the following:

- i) NCT-Delhi dominates the population trend in the NCR. In a span of five decades 1961-2001, the population has increased 5 folds. The decadal growth rate has been consistently above 50% from 1961-1991, except for the period of 1991-2001 which is 46.81%. The increase in net migration has been about 3 folds from 1961-2001 i.e., 6.34 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 18.06 lakhs in 1991-2001(refer Table 18.2).
- ii) Population in Haryana sub-region has increased by three times in five decades i.e., 28.93 lakhs in 1961 to 86.87 lakhs in 2001. The decadal growth of 34.55 % was highest in the span of 1981-1991. The sub-region registered highest increase of 20.43 lakhs population from 1991-2001.
- iii) Uttar Pradesh sub-region has witnessed increase of 2.5 times in the period of 1961-2001. The decadal growth rate has been quite consistent from 1981-2001. The increase in population is highest in comparison to other NCR sub-regions.
- iv) The least influence to the NCR is from Rajasthan sub-region. Though the change in population is increasing steadily, the total contribution of the sub-region is lowest.

- v) Analysis of migration data from Census 2001 reveals that out of 593 districts in India, 100 districts are sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi which is 74% of total migrants (for details refer Annexure 18/I: List of Top 100 districts sending major migration to NCT of Delhi in descending order). Out of these 100 districts, the top 20 districts accommodate 31.76 % of the total migrants to NCT-Delhi.
- vi) Among these top 20 districts, 10 districts are from Uttar Pradesh namely, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Etah, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Agra, Budaun and Muzaffarnagar consisting of maximum migration to NCT-Delhi which is about 17.32 % of the total migrants. Five districts of Bihar, which include Madhubani, Darbhanga, Patna, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur are among the top 20 districts consisting of 7.71% of total migrants to NCT-Delhi. The migration from two districts of Haryana i.e., Sonapat and Rohtak is 2.48% of total migrants. The migration from remaining three districts is 1.45%, 1.48% and 1.35% from Garhwal in Uttranchal (now Uttrakhand), Chatra in Jharkand and Kolkata in West Bengal, respectively.
- vii) Out of these top 20 districts, 11 districts are sending maximum migrations which are within 300 kilometres distance from NCT -Delhi. NCT-Delhi is mostly receiving maximum migration from nearby districts located within NCR area i.e., Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Meerut of Uttar Pradesh sub-region and Rohtak and Sonapat of Haryana sub-region. Bulandshahr send highest migrants to NCT-Delhi i.e., 2.96% of the total migrants. *This also emphasizes the need of providing efficient, affordable and reliable public mass transport system in the form of sub-urban rail system (RRTS) in the Region especially connecting these towns/districts. In order to further check the migration from these towns/districts the opportunities need to be maximized to enable them to compete effectively with NCT-Delhi offering jobs, economic activities, comprehensive transport system, housing, social infrastructure and quality of environment, if not better at least at par with NCT-Delhi.*
- viii) Analysis of migration data from Census 2001 reveals that out of 593 districts in India, 100 districts are sending maximum migration to Rest of NCR which is 81.29% of total migrants. It is also observed that 81 districts out of the top 100 districts sending migrants to NCT of Delhi and the Rest of NCR are common. These 81 common districts comprise of 72.78% of total migrants to Rest of NCR districts including NCT-Delhi which is 34,36,058 persons (refer Table 18.8).

**Table 18.8: Migration pattern to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR Districts**

Migration	NCT-Delhi	Rest of NCR districts	Total
1	2	3	4
Migration from 81 common districts (Person)	14,53,989	19,82,069	34,36,058
Percentage of total migration (%)	66.92	77.79	72.78
Migration from other districts of India (Person)	7,18,771	5,66,060	12,84,831
Percentage of total migration (%)	33.08	22.21	27.22
<b>Total (Person)</b>	<b>21,72,760</b>	<b>25,48,129</b>	<b>47,20,889</b>

Accordingly, in total 119 districts are sending maximum migrants to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR (for details refer Annexure 18/II: List of top 119 districts sends migrants to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR in descending order).

The demographical trends clearly show that there is an impact of implementation of the policies envisaged in the Regional Plans and financing of infrastructure projects in the NCR by the Board on the net-migration to the NCT-Delhi, which are as follows:

- i) The growth of population in NCT-Delhi has declined to 47.02% in the decade 1991-2001, as compared to the growth of population since 1951 recording decennial growth rates of 52.44%,



52.93%, 53% and 51.45% for the decades in 1951-1961, 1961-1971, 1971-1981 and 1981-1991 respectively (refer Table 18.2).

- ii) There is also a decline in the percentage share of net-migrants in the decadal growth of population in NCT-Delhi from 45.06% in 1961-1971 to 39.82% in 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.2). There is a gradual rise in the decadal component of natural increase of population from 7.73 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 12.02 lakhs in 1971-1981 to 18.95 lakhs in 1981-1991 and 26.66 lakhs in the year 1991-2001.
- iii) The percentage share of migration from NCR States viz., Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to NCT-Delhi consistently declined in the last three decades. Taken together, the share of migrants from the three States declined from 65.76% in 1981-1991 to 57.09% in 1991-2001 including 5.11% from Uttarakhand (refer Table 18.3).
- iv) The number of out-migrants from NCT-Delhi which ranged from 2.42 lakhs to 2.82 lakhs in the three decades preceding 1991-2001 increased to 4.58 lakhs in the decade 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.2).

It would be worthwhile to note from the above facts that the net-migration from the constituent States of NCR has declined significantly. A linked conclusion based on the foregoing population indicators seems to suggest that urban areas of NCR are growing significantly to start a trend of out-migration from the NCT-Delhi and also to act as counter-magnet to the NCT-Delhi to attract migrants from the States outside NCR. In other words, increased employment opportunities are getting created in the NCR States that have led to reduction in migration to NCT-Delhi. The reduced level of migration to the NCT-Delhi is a very positive outcome of development of areas adjoining the NCT-Delhi.

## **18.4 CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS**

### **18.4.1 Criteria for identification of Counter-Magnet Areas**

The National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, empowers selection of counter-magnet areas to Delhi and NCR in consultation with the State Government concerned, any urban area outside the National Capital Region having regard to its location, population and potential for growth to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan. Keeping in view the objectives of the Regional Plan, migration to NCT-Delhi from all the 593 districts in the country was analyzed and it was observed that top 100 districts in 15 different States account for 74.40% of the total migration to NCT-Delhi. The selection of counter-magnet areas is mainly related to checking and diverting in-migration which is coming to NCT-Delhi. The headquarters of the top 100 districts which are the areas of major out-migration were considered as appropriate contenders for establishment of counter-magnet areas.

Following three stage identification criteria were adopted by the Consultant for selecting the counter-magnets areas for the Region:

#### ***i) Stage I – Preliminary Criteria:***

- (a) Distance Criteria: The NCRPB Act, 1985 stipulates that the Counter-Magnet Areas are to be located outside the National Capital Region. It would be undesirable establishing counter-magnet areas at the periphery of NCR as it would only be further expansion of the Region. Thus, along with the districts located in National Capital Region, the following adjoining districts which are generally located at a distance within 20-30 km from the NCR boundary are deleted from further consideration. Further, 90% of the top 100 districts sending major migrants to NCR and

NCT-Delhi in six States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab including UT and Bihar are considered for identification process. Thus, the distance criteria/search zone covers districts (i) outside the NCR including the adjoining districts from NCR boundary and (ii) upto 1200 km from NCT-Delhi. This is on the basis of plotting total in-migration to Delhi against distance for six states sending major migration, the in-migration in absolute term first decreases with distance upto 600 km, then again increases upto 1200 km and afterwards sharply decreases. The districts within NCR, adjoining districts and districts beyond 1200 km are excluded from consideration.

- (b) **Population Criteria:** The counter-magnet area for the Region, the city/town should have a population base sufficient to absorb in-migration and counter the existing forces. It would be appropriate to have cities with high population base i.e., 5 lakhs and above. However, in Regional Plan-2021 for NCR, population size for a Regional Centre is proposed as 3 lakhs and above. Therefore, the minimum population size for selection of counter magnet areas is kept as 3 lakhs. In order to establishing the counter-magnet area, on the basis of population size the cities/towns are classified under Group (i) 5 lakhs & above, (ii) 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs, (iii) 1 lakh to 3 lakhs and (iv) Below 1 lakh.
- (c) **Connectivity Criteria:** Generally migrants especially of low profile and unskilled labour migrate to cities/towns with more development activities as they create better employment opportunities. Cities/towns having better road and rail connectivity are significant for goods movement and attracting economic activities as well also play an important role in attracting migrants at broad level and commuters at regional level. From point of locational advantage, cities/towns located on corridors have large influence zone as compared to cities/towns located off or beyond a corridor. Thus, cities/towns located on golden quadrangle, east-west corridor and north-south corridor have better connectivity and nodality i.e., the efficient regional transport system.

**ii) Stage II – Special Consideration for Lateral additional and deletion:**

- (a) **Addition - Existing CMA's and State Government recommendation of cities/towns:** Regional Plan-2001 for NCR, five counter-magnet areas were selected and was assigned the role of diverting migration to these cities and helping in reducing migratory flow to NCR/NCT-Delhi. These five existing counter-magnet areas are also added for consideration in the selection criteria with respect to migration, distance, population and connectivity. From time to time, requests from different State Governments were also received to consider for development as part of NCR or counter-magnet areas to NCR. Thus, those cities/towns which were fulfilling the migration i.e., among top 100 districts, distance-wise located within 100-1200 km radius from NCT-Delhi, population size of 3 lakhs & above and located on selected corridor were included in the selection.
- (b) **Deletion - Cities/towns located in proximity/too near:** Cities/towns located closely or in proximity i.e., within 100 km distance, to consider for developing as counter-magnet areas shall be inappropriate as the impact of such places would be less in the checking overall flow of migration. In such cases, the cities/towns with better potential for industrial and other development or for other significant reasons shall be retained and the other shall be deleted from the selection process.

**iii) Stage III – Final Criteria for selection:**

- (a) **Migration from the influence zone:** In order to further pin point the areas sending migration in large number, the Consultant examined in detail the migration flow from the city/town and its influence zone. The consultant also worked out that most of the top cities/towns of the six States sending major migration were getting covered within the influence zone of 120 km radius. Further, the cities/towns sending less than one lakh migrants from their influence zone were not

considered as suitable option for counter-magnet areas.

- (b) Development Index: The Consultant, to ascertain the appropriate counter-magnet areas, examined the cities/towns from economic development potential through two development index i.e., Infrastructure Development Index of Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) and District Development Index by Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (1) Infrastructure Development Index: CMIE, an independent agency have prepared profile for districts and have also developed Infrastructure Development Index considering seven sectors with weightage, namely (i) Transport facilities (26%), (ii) Energy (24%), (iii) Irrigation facilities (20%), (iv) Banking facilities (12%), (v) Communication facilities (6%), (vi) Education facilities (6%) and (vii) Health facilities (6%). The indicators used in each of the broad sectors covered Village electrification, Railway route per 100 square kilometres of area, Surfaced roads per 100 square kilometres of area, Unsurfaced roads per 100 square kilometres of area, Gross irrigated area as per cent of gross cropped area, Bank branches per lakh of population, Post offices per lakh of population, Telephone lines per 100 persons, Primary schools per lakh of population, Hospital beds per lakh of population and Primary health centers per lakh of population.
  - (2) District Development Index: Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also prepared all India Gradation list and developed District Development Index by giving total weightage of 1500 to three type of parameters, namely, (i) Financial Parameters (500) - Per capita credit (300) and Per capita deposit (200), (ii) Infrastructure Parameters (500) – Urbanization (100), Phone per 1000 (100), Per capita power (200) and Road per 100 square kilometre (100) and (iii) Industrial Parameters (500) - Factory workers per 1000 (300) and Per capita GVA from manufacturing (200).

#### **18.4.2 Selection of CMAS**

In foregoing paragraph as indicated that top 100 districts were short listed based on migration analysis as the contenders since these were contributing about 3/4th of the total migration to the Region i.e., NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR districts. Based on the above indicated identification criteria, these top 100 districts were subjected to consideration such as distance and subsequently the cities/towns in these districts were considered for population and locational attributes. Considering these aspects, Consultant recommended thirteen cities/towns as contender for proposed counter-magnet areas. Adding in the five existing counter-magnet areas and two recommended by the State Governments, the twenty cities/towns were subject to further study i.e., existing conditions of development and strategy for further development. Since, some of the cities/towns are located in proximity i.e., within 100 km distance were deleted and cities/towns with better potential for industrial and other development or for other significant reasons were retained. The remaining fifteen cities/towns were further examined from point of view of influence zone and sending migration less than one lakh to focus on areas/zone sending maximum migration. Nine cities/towns selected in the previous stage and finally to select the proposed CMA's on the basis of their economic potential, in addition to the composite infrastructure index compiled by CMIE, the Consultant also applied District Development Index published by Ministry of Finance. Considering the various aspects Consultant recommended six cities/towns as Counter-Magnet Areas for NCR requiring immediate developments which are located in all directions of high migration with respect to NCR/NCT-Delhi. These recommendation of the Consultants were presented and discussed with NCR participating States and all the other stakeholders and finally five cities/towns emerged as the final selection as the counter-magnet areas for NCR. Five proposed CMA's covers 24 districts within their influence zone and have the potential to tackle 8,02,081 persons migrating to NCR including NCT-Delhi. These recommendations of the Consultant through Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to the National Capital Region were discussed in the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting of the statutory Planning Committee of the Board and

following cities/towns are identified as Counter-Magnet Areas or NCR (Map 18.2 National Capital Region: Counter-Magnet Areas 2021):

- i) Ambala in Haryana
- ii) Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh
- iii) Dehradun in Uttarakhand
- iv) Hissar in Haryana
- v) Kanpur Nagar in Uttar Pradesh

It was also decided that these counter-magnet areas shall be an area of about 120 kms radius around the above identified towns as zone of influence for migration. Concerned State Governments shall notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas proposed to be developed in and around these towns and prepare Development Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation. While preparing the Plan, the concerned State Governments will consider the strategies proposed for their development in the said Study.

The Committee regarding the three existing CMAs, namely, Gwalior in MP, Kota in Rajasthan and Patiala in Punjab decided that these may continue as Counter-Magnet Areas. However, financing to the projects of these Counter-Magnet Areas would be given low priority. Further, the committee recommended that the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Planning Commission may be requested to consider a Special Package for Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzzafarpur and area around these cities/towns to improve the infrastructure facilities and employment opportunities in these areas as in the Study these three places had a very low infrastructure development index in comparison to other identified places. NCR Planning Board would not associate in any kind of intervention with these areas.

The recommendations of the Planning Committee were approved by the Board in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 11.11.2009. Board also decided that the Counter-Magnet Areas should not limit to urban area only and development could be proposed in the form of corridors also. Respective State Governments shall notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas and prepare Development Plan/Master Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation.

## **18.5 POLICIES AND PROPOSALS**

In order to make the counter-magnets areas capable to undertake their assigned roles more effectively, their future development proposed to cover the following aspects:

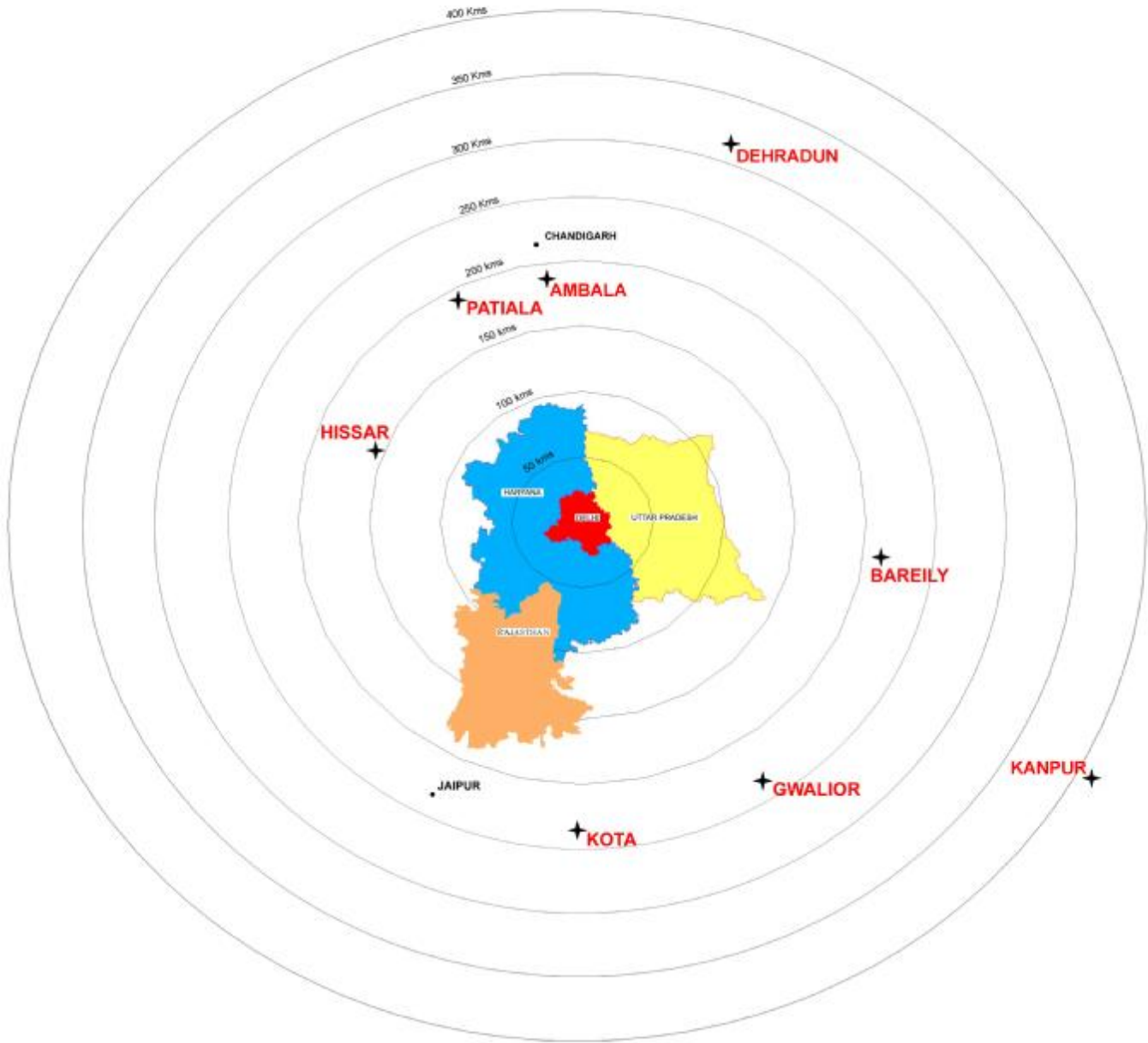
### ***a) Strengthening of Economic Base Functions***

The success of the counter-magnet areas as interceptors of migration entirely depends upon their capacity to generate more and more economic activities so that they can provide adequate opportunities to the working-age group population of the surrounding areas, who would otherwise be tempted to migrate to Delhi. The concerned State Governments may develop the counter-magnet areas as Model Industrial Estates or Technology Parks or Special Economic Zones (SEZ) for attracting economic investments therein and projects be taken up jointly by the State Governments and the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Simultaneously, other physical infrastructure and fiscal incentives could be provided so as to attract industry to these Counter-Magnet Areas.

### ***b) Upgradation of Physical and Social Infrastructure***

In order to support and sustain the economic infrastructure suggested in the counter-magnet areas, physical and social infrastructure of a very high order needs to be provided in these areas for which the

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION  
COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS 2021



**LEGEND**  
Counter Magnet Areas    +

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD  
MAP 18.2

Counter-Magnet Area Development Authorities and the State governments will have to prepare joint projects which could be financially supported by the NCRPB through its prevailing funding pattern for NCR areas. Specialized social, cultural and institutional activities like universities and centre of higher education i.e., professional colleges could be established as well as encourage development of tourist destinations.

**c) Strengthening of Regional linkages**

In order to make meaningful use of the economic and physical infrastructure proposed to be developed in these counter-magnet areas, their linkages with the hinterland as well as with the other important metropolitan centres need to be very strong. The Central Ministries of Railways; Shipping, Road Transport and Highways as well as Communications and Information Technology will have to put in a lot of effort in improving the transport and communication linkages in these counter magnet areas in a planned manner within a specified time frame.

**18.6 STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CMAS**

In order to play the effective role of the Counter-Magnet Areas, the two pronged strategy is envisaged for development of CMAs are (a) economic development and (b) urban development, which are elaborated below:

**a) Urban Development Strategy**

While carrying out the Study, 120 kms area as zone of influence for migration around these cities/towns is considered. It is proposed that concerned State Governments may notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas proposed to be developed in and around these cities/town or new township or urban corridor and prepare Development Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation with 20 years perspective incorporating the major aspects such as land, area, population distribution, housing, transportation, physical infrastructure, social infrastructure and areas of economic development. While preparing the Plan, the concerned State Governments shall consider the strategies proposed for their development.

While urban development strategy will be restricted to urban planned areas, the State Governments will have to bring in investments and development in the influence zone of CMAs identified in their respective States through State level policies and development interventions integrated with Five-Year Plans and District Development Plans.

**b) Economic development**

**i) Identified Sectors**

The CMAs identified present wide range of sectors that can attract investments. All the identified counter-magnet areas have had history of investments in industries therefore the potential really spreads across a wider canvass. Some of the potential sectors for investment in and around these cities/towns are given as under:

<b>CMAs</b>	<b>Initiatives desired / Focus sectors for development</b>	<b>Initiatives for Driving Economic Development</b>
Ambala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurturing and promoting entrepreneurship that exists in this region.</li> <li>• Take advantage of its location on the Delhi – Chandigarh – Baddi - Shimla route.</li> <li>• Utilise intellectual capital available in the adjoining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries Park</li> <li>• Transport hub</li> <li>• Knowledge Centre</li> </ul>

CMA's	Initiatives desired / Focus sectors for development	Initiatives for Driving Economic Development
	region to drive economic development.	
Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing industrial base can be made a fulcrum for driving future development in the vicinity of the city and create employment opportunities for its residents. Facilitation may be provided through a provision of common facilities to entrepreneurs to bring down their cost of operations and make them competitive.</li> <li>Utilise agricultural resources to drive economic activities in the region</li> <li>Utilise its location vantage on the corridor from Uttar Pradesh to Utrakhand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Park</li> <li>Food Park</li> <li>Transport Hub</li> </ul>
Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create infrastructure to utilising the intellectual capital of the city and promote knowledge-based industry.</li> <li>Utilise the agricultural raw material available from the fertile region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Park.</li> <li>Knowledge Centre.</li> </ul>
Hissar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing industries in the area need to be revived through infusion of technical and management inputs. A facilitation centre, with access to local and international skills would be able to provide the impetus for revival.</li> <li>An industrial park in the area can be established to spur entrepreneurs to relocate and take advantage of common facilities to reduce costs and make them competitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and management-resource-cum-production centre.</li> <li>Industrial Park for SSI</li> </ul>
Kanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revival of industries in Kanpur with focus on its core strengths. A modern industrial park, targeting small-scale entrepreneurs should be established in the region. This park should provide facilities for technology sourcing, technical and management training to entrepreneurs to produce internationally competitive products.</li> <li>Intellectual capital of the city and that available from adjacent state capital can be utilized to service the wide sub sectors of knowledge based industry that can include information technology enabled services like outsourced research and development, knowledge process outsourcing, engineering design centres etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial park for SSI</li> <li>Knowledge city</li> </ul>

The above includes the list of initial projects to be taken up for economic base development. The State government based on changing situation would take up further projects for enlarging the economic base. Projects can be undertaken through public-private partnerships or may be taken up through Government funds available under appropriate schemes. A very high level of investment at par with CNCR Towns is required in the identified CMA's to effectively act as counter-magnet area.

The nodal agencies concerned would be required to initiate the basic planning exercises and identify the most effective source for funds. In most of these projects the Government may participate through provision of land while the development activities may be taken up by private firms, through various public private partnerships like Management Contracts, BOT, BOOT etc.

## ii) CMA's Financing strategy

Judicious mix factors are required for creating a favourable investment climate. State governments need to identify exploitable resources and capabilities available in their states and

particularly in the region in close proximity to these cities and promote entrepreneurial initiatives to commercially exploit them and create opportunities for employment of the local population. Cities need to provide facilitative infrastructure to support such initiatives. These include physical infrastructure in terms of land, power, water, roads, rail and air connectivity. Besides these, adequate and quality social infrastructure, housing, healthcare, education and entertainment, necessary to attract talent and help them relocate to these cities. Resource endowments and physical infrastructure enable investors to create value from resources available in the region.

### **iii) Resource Mobilization**

Enabling the identified counter-magnet areas to perform successfully, it is imperative that development initiatives are taken up in the cities in time to take advantage of the prevailing economic conditions. Resource requirement for implementing the initiatives can be sourced from various sources such as State and Central Government; Private Sector Participation; Foreign Direct Investments; and other options. The market mechanism is a key driver for attracting investments and locations and local governments need to take the initiative of incentivising investors to invest in their regions.

### **iv) Methods to Strengthen Economic Base through location of SEZ/Model Industrial Estates and other economic activity**

With the increasing competition amongst location to attract investments in the regions, the strategy of attracting investments to a location through Governments interventions and forcing the entrepreneurs to develop a particular location has not been successful as investors look towards independence in operations and move to locations that offer more freedom in operations. Thus market mechanism is a key driver for attracting investments and locations and local governments need to take the initiative of incentivising investors to invest in their regions.

### **c) *Recommendation for Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur – Special Package***

The three cities namely Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur are located on specific road and rail corridor. Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur are located on east-west corridor while Allahabad is located on Golden Quadrilateral. Consequently, their regional/national connectivity would be improved due to the development of these important corridors while there would be a requirement of upgradation of basic infrastructure. Allahabad has already been covered under JNNURM scheme for upgradation/strengthening of existing basic infrastructure.

Considering substantial migration to Delhi & NCR from the influence zone of Gorakhpur & Muzaffarpur and having very low level of available infrastructure, there is immediate need for upgradation of existing physical & social infrastructure (including connectivity). In view of this, the study recommended to consider Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur at par with JNNURM scheme for upgradation of existing infrastructure. In addition to their consideration, these cities should also be given Special Package (i.e., grant/loan) from the Ministry of Urban Development or given priority in the five-year plan prepared by the Central/State Government.



## LIST OF TOP 100 DISTRICTS SENDING MAJOR MIGRATION TO NCT OF DELHI IN DESCENDING ORDER

S. No.	Top 100 Districts Sending Maximum Migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bulandshahr *	Uttar Pradesh	64373	2.96	Less than 100	176425
2	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	50068	2.30	100-200	669087
3	Meerut *	Uttar Pradesh	44274	2.04	Less than 100	1161716
4	Madhubani	Bihar	42299	1.95	1100-1200	66340
5	Darbhanga	Bihar	38842	1.79	1100-1200	267348
6	Ghaziabad *	Uttar Pradesh	37418	1.72	Less than 100	968256
7	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	36477	1.68	200-300	107110
8	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	33381	1.54	800-900	93521
9	Chatra	Jharkand	32202	1.48	--	42020
10	Patna	Bihar	31903	1.47	1000-1100	1697976
11	Garhwal	Uttanchal	31506	1.45	200-300	24743
12	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	30961	1.42	700-800	622701
13	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28970	1.33	200-300	1331339
14	Samastipur	Bihar	28533	1.31	1100-1200	61998
15	Kolkata	West Bengal	28477	1.31	1300 kms and above	13205697
16	Sonepat *	Haryana	28053	1.29	Less than 100	225074
17	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	25930	1.19	1000-1100	305525
18	Rohtak *	Haryana	25797	1.19	Less than 100	294577
19	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	25412	1.17	200-300	148020
20	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	25180	1.16	100-200	331668
21	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24314	1.12	400-500	2715555
22	Almora	Uttanchal	23956	1.1	300-400	32358
23	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22177	1.02	300-400	210453
24	Siwan	Bihar	21743	1.00	900-1000	109919
25	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	21362	0.98	100-200	641583
26	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	21290	0.98	600-700	100065
27	Sitamarhi	Bihar	19744	0.91	1000-1100	87279
28	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	19217	0.88	100-200	90471
29	Jhajjar *	Haryana	18859	0.87	Less than 100	39002
30	Baghpat *	Uttar Pradesh	18846	0.87	Less than 100	36384
31	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	18135	0.83	600-700	208162
32	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	18131	0.83	100-200	323315
33	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	18015	0.83	700-800	1042229
34	Bhagalpur	Bihar	17734	0.82	1200-1300	350133
35	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	17180	0.79	200-300	748353

S. No.	Top 100 Districts Sending Maximum Migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Alwar *	Rajasthan	16907	0.78	Less than 100	266203
37	Gurgaon *	Haryana	16708	0.77	Less than 100	228820
38	Faridabad *	Haryana	16577	0.76	Less than 100	1055938
39	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	16241	0.75	700-800	107601
40	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	15858	0.73	600-700	12411
41	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	15187	0.70	600-700	120301
42	Purba Champaran	Bihar	15139	0.70	900-1000	108428
43	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	15046	0.69	300-400	242997
44	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	15031	0.69	700-800	160055
45	Begusarai	Bihar	14972	0.69	1100-1200	107623
46	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	14545	0.67	500-600	2245509
47	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13885	0.64	200-300	2322575
48	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	13836	0.64	200-300	104851
49	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	13175	0.61	900-1000	101465
50	Gaya	Bihar	13028	0.60	1000-1100	394945
51	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	12800	0.59	500-600	169333
52	Nalanda	Bihar	12798	0.59	1100-1200	232071
53	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11769	0.54	1300 kms and above	16434386
54	Bhojpur	Bihar	11626	0.54	1300 kms and above	203380
55	Vaishali	Bihar	11101	0.51	900-1000	119412
56	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	10803	0.50	300-400	112486
57	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	9820	0.45	800-900	1203961
58	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	9805	0.45	800-900	104227
59	Nainital	Uttanchal	9795	0.45	200-300	39911
60	Dehradun	Uttanchal	9764	0.45	200-300	530263
61	Amritsar	Punjab	9524	0.44	400-500	1003917
62	Munger	Bihar	9340	0.43	1200-1300	188050
63	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	9323	0.43	400-500	9156
64	Saharsa	Bihar	9206	0.42	1200-1300	125167
65	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8993	0.41	100-200	455754
66	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	8699	0.40	200-300	432866
67	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	8690	0.40	800-900	103298
68	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	8207	0.38	400-500	144662
69	Medinipur	West Bengal	8168	0.38	1300 kms and above	149769
70	Gautam Buddha Nagar *	Uttar Pradesh	8020	0.37	Less than 100	305058
71	Bhiwani	Haryana	8016	0.37	100-200	169531
72	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7723	0.36	1300 kms and above	6560242
73	Jind	Haryana	7573	0.35	100-200	135855
74	Katihar	Bihar	7479	0.34	1300 kms and above	190873

S. No.	Top 100 Districts Sending Maximum Migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75	Rewari *	Haryana	7448	0.34	100-200	100684
76	Khagaria	Bihar	7419	0.34	1200-1300	45221
77	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	7402	0.34	100-200	205235
78	Ludhiana	Punjab	7179	0.33	300-400	1398467
79	Gopalganj	Bihar	7150	0.33	900-1000	54449
80	Ranchi	Jharkand	7140	0.33	1100-1200	863495
81	Purnia	Bihar	7090	0.33	1300 kms and above	197211
82	Panipat *	Haryana	7085	0.33	100-200	354148
83	Tehri Garhwal	Uttanchal	7066	0.33	300-400	25423
84	Hisar	Haryana	6894	0.32	100-200	263186
85	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	6763	0.31	300-400	321885
86	Chandigarh	Chandigarh UT	6700	0.31	200-300	808515
87	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6631	0.31	400-500	460278
88	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	6541	0.30	300-400	153752
89	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	6510	0.30	500-600	109078
90	North Twenty Four Parganas	West Bengal	6400	0.29	1300 kms and above	239209
91	Dausa	Rajasthan	6176	0.28	200-300	61601
92	Jalandhar	Punjab	6056	0.28	400-500	714077
93	Kottayam	Kerala	6022	0.28	1300 kms and above	172878
94	Maldah	West Bengal	5996	0.28	1300 kms and above	224415
95	Gurdaspur	Punjab	5916	0.27	500-600	68441
96	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	5880	0.27	500-600	78782
97	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	5845	0.27	800-900	988210
98	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	5840	0.27	200-300	281494
99	Mahendragarh	Haryana	5752	0.26	100-200	24323
100	Karnal	Haryana	5725	0.26	100-200	221236
<b>Migration from top 20 districts</b>			<b>690056</b>	<b>31.76</b>		
Migration from next 20 districts			382994	17.63		
Migration from next 20 districts			253925	11.69		
Total migration from Top 60 districts			1326975	61.07		
Migration from Next 20 districts			162699	7.49		
Migration from Next 20 districts			126888	5.84		
<b>Total migration from Top 100 districts</b>			<b>1616562</b>	<b>74.4</b>		
Other districts			556198	25.6		
<b>Total migration to Delhi</b>			<b>2172760</b>	<b>100.00</b>		

Note: \* Area within NCR

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to the National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

**LIST OF TOP 119 DISTRICTS SENDING MIGRANTS TO NCT-DELHI AND REST OF NCR IN DESCENDING ORDER  
(in Persons)**

S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I</b>	<b>List of district headquarters of top 100 contender cities sending major migration to NCR (Cities/towns short listed as contenders for scanning process/selection criteria)</b>				
1	Bulandshahr *	Uttar Pradesh	64373	202061	266434
2	Alwar *	Rajasthan	16907	190262	207169
3	Meerut *	Uttar Pradesh	44274	148801	193075
4	Ghaziabad *	Uttar Pradesh	37418	148804	186222
5	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	50068	73899	123967
6	Sonepat *	Haryana	28053	95735	123788
7	Gurgaon *	Haryana	16708	90008	106716
8	Faridabad *	Haryana	16577	85817	102394
9	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	25180	70993	96173
10	Rohtak *	Haryana	25797	67757	93554
11	Baghpat *	Uttar Pradesh	18846	66956	85802
12	Jhajjar *	Haryana	18859	53886	72745
13	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	18131	36204	54335
14	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	36477	15052	51529
15	Gautam Buddha Nagar *	Uttar Pradesh	8020	42685	50705
16	Madhubani	Bihar	42299	8180	50479
17	Darbhanga	Bihar	38842	7601	46443
18	Patna	Bihar	31903	12755	44658
19	Panipat *	Haryana	7085	37175	44260
20	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	33381	9555	42936
21	Garhwal	Uttanchal	31506	11295	42801
22	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	30961	11683	42644
23	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28970	13268	42238
24	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	7402	31417	38819
25	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	25412	12819	38231
26	Kolkata	West Bengal	28477	8254	36731
27	Rewari *	Haryana	7448	29214	36662
28	Samastipur	Bihar	28533	6665	35198
29	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	21362	13500	34862
30	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24314	10118	34432
31	Chatra	Jharkand	32202	2068	34270
32	Siwan	Bihar	21743	12266	34009

S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Bhiwani	Haryana	8016	25324	33340
34	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13885	19367	33252
35	Almora	Uttanchal	23956	8542	32498
36	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22177	8972	31149
37	Jind	Haryana	7573	22649	30222
38	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	19217	10643	29860
39	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	25930	3813	29743
40	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	21290	7025	28315
41	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	18015	9737	27752
42	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	17180	8108	25288
43	Mahendragarh	Haryana	5752	19381	25133
44	Karnal	Haryana	5725	18754	24479
45	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	15858	8387	24245
46	Bhagalpur	Bihar	17734	6165	23899
47	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	18135	5258	23393
48	Sitamarhi	Bihar	19744	2741	22485
49	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	13175	8939	22114
50	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	14545	6982	21527
51	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8993	12269	21262
52	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	15046	5748	20794
53	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	13836	5436	19272
54	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	16241	2937	19178
55	Nalanda	Bihar	12798	6378	19176
56	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	15187	3957	19144
57	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	15031	3891	18922
58	Purba Champaran	Bihar	15139	3604	18743
59	Hisar	Haryana	6894	11740	18634
60	Begusarai	Bihar	14972	3653	18625
61	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	12800	4294	17094
62	Gaya	Bihar	13028	3981	17009
63	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	9805	6162	15967
64	Munger	Bihar	9340	6575	15915
65	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11769	3563	15332
66	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	10803	4450	15253
67	Dausa	Rajasthan	6176	8629	14805
68	Dehradun	Uttanchal	9764	4883	14647
69	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	9820	4765	14585
70	Bhojpur	Bihar	11626	2872	14498
71	Nainital	Uttanchal	9795	4223	14018
72	Vaishali	Bihar	11101	2699	13800

S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
73	Amritsar	Punjab	9524	3697	13221
74	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	8690	4450	13140
75	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	8699	4000	12699
76	Chandigarh	Chandigarh UT	6700	5897	12597
77	Gopalganj	Bihar	7150	5157	12307
78	Sikar	Rajasthan	4295	7789	12084
79	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	8207	3481	11688
80	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	9323	2226	11549
81	Saharsa	Bihar	9206	2053	11259
82	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	4847	5880	10727
83	Ludhiana	Punjab	7179	3479	10658
84	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	6510	3524	10034
85	Hardwar	Uttranchal	5185	4836	10021
86	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	4170	5817	9987
87	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	4980	4731	9711
88	Nadia	West Bengal	2528	7110	9638
89	Purnia	Bihar	7090	2547	9637
90	Khagaria	Bihar	7419	2170	9589
91	Katihar	Bihar	7479	2097	9576
92	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	6763	2798	9561
93	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6631	2887	9518
94	Medinipur	West Bengal	8168	1158	9326
95	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7723	1582	9305
96	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	3835	5314	9149
97	Ranchi	Jharkand	7140	2004	9144
98	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	5840	3217	9057
99	Ambala	Haryana	4548	4309	8857
100	Tehri Garhwal	Uttranchal	7066	1731	8797
<b>II</b>	<b>List of 19 districts sending major migrants to NCR (cities/towns excluded from scanning process)</b>				
101	Jalandhar	Punjab	6056	2572	8628
102	Janjgir - Champa	Chhattisgarh	99	8476	8575
103	Maldah	West Bengal	5996	2087	8083
104	Gurdaspur	Punjab	5916	2085	8001
105	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	6541	1224	7765
106	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	5845	1891	7736
107	Buxar	Bihar	4693	2979	7672
108	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	5880	1721	7601
109	Kaithal	Haryana	2837	4713	7550
110	North Twenty Four Parganas	West Bengal	6400	1080	7480

S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
111	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	4212	3066	7278
112	Unspecified District	Rajasthan	4295	2874	7169
113	Ajmer	Rajasthan	4199	2902	7101
114	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2709	4333	7042
115	Kottayam	Kerala	6022	560	6582
116	Koch Bihar	West Bengal	1572	4272	5844
117	Uttar Dinajpur	West Bengal	2651	2796	5447
118	Kurukshetra	Haryana	1855	3370	5225
119	Saran	Bihar	726	3633	4359
<b>Total Migration to Delhi &amp; NCR from top 119 districts</b>			<b>1680798</b>	<b>2106824</b>	<b>3787622</b>

Note:

- : Districts located within NCR (13 districts)
- : Common districts sending major migration to Delhi & NCR (81 districts including 13 districts of NCR)
- : 19 remaining districts among top 100 sending migrants to Delhi
- : 19 remaining districts among top 100 sending migrants to rest of NCR

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to the National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India