Migration and Employment Situation in a Mega City: The case of Greater Mumbai Metropolitan Region

Dharmendra Pratap Singh

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IIPS Working Paper No. 16

Migration and Employment Situation in a Mega City: The case of Greater Mumbai Metropolitan Region

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April, 2018

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Migration and Employment Situation in a Mega City: The case of Greater Mumbai Metropolitan Region[1]

Dharmendra Pratap Singh

The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) was established by the Government of Maharashtra in 1973, with the objective of overall development of the hinterland of Greater Mumbai. According to the Census 2011, Mumbai Metropolitan Region, is the most populated area in India with a population of about 23 million. This region is spread across four districts, namely, Mumbai Proper, Mumbai Suburban, Thane and Raigarh. In 2011, the four districts accounted for about 23 per cent of the state's population and 43 per cent of its urban population. The most populated area in this region is Greater Mumbai – covering the Mumbai Proper and Mumbai suburban - with 12.4 million people. The Greater Mumbai urban agglomeration (UA), consisting of Greater Mumbai, and UA part of the Thane district, namely, Municipal Corporation Area of Thane, New Mumbai in Thane district, Kalyan, Ulhasnagar, Ambernath and Badlapur, is inhabited by 18.4 million. Adding other four large municipal corporations of Vasai-Virar, Bhiwandi, Panvel and New Mumbai in Raigarh district to Mumbai UA accounts for nearly 20.7 million. The other census towns and nearby 1,000 villages under MMRDA in Thane and Panvel districts add another 2 million more people to MMRDA. The commercial capital, Mumbai has always attracted migrants from within and outside the state due to its large number of industrial and commercial establishments in the city.

This paper examines the migration and employment conditions in the MMRDA using census and survey data. The study provides information on changing pattern of employment and workforce in the city during the last two decades. The city has experienced a shift from manufacturing sector to tertiary sector. The migration has always played significant role in economic development of Mumbai which in later part of the 20th century started declining. Due to high influx of migrants and natural increase, Greater Mumbai city started shifting its population towards other neighbouring districts/areas due to limited land available for future population and economic growth.

Liberalization and globalization policy adopted by India has resulted in many changes in the Indian economic scenario. Due to the opening up of the Indian economy many industries could not cope with the competition with multinational companies. This has resulted in loss of employment in Mumbai as well as in the neighbouring areas. Nearly fifty per cent workers reported lack of work in enterprises in Mumbai and closure of enterprises as main reasons for quitting of previous jobs. Another major change observed is the increase in the self-employed workers as compared to regular wage and salaried jobs. Work participation rate increased by 3.3 percent for males while for females it increased by 7.4 percent during 1991-2011. Economic Census (2005) shows decline in employment in Mumbai.

Population Growth of MMRDA

One of most rapid population change was observed in MMRDA during last three decades. The population started shifting towards neighboring districts of Thane and Raigarh. Greater Mumbai district shows declining population growth in the city areas and even some area has negative growth, while Mumbai suburban district

experienced heavy growth during 1951 – 1981. The population growth started slowing down during 1991-2011 in Mumbai district while the population growth in Thane MMRDA area was very high during 1981-91. The Raigarh district started to experience faster growth in MMRDA from 1991-2011. The faster rate of growth in Thane and Raigarh district could be attributed to shift of Mumbai population due to cheaper housing as compared to Mumbai district.

Table 1: Decadal Population Growth in Four districts of MMRDA 1901-2011

Census Year	MMRDA	Mumbai Proper District	Mumbai Suburban District	Thane District	Raigarh District
1901-11	20.12	23.8		6.83	-53.51
1911-21	20.79	20.2		23.38	53.91
1921-31	2.20	1.3		21.25	5.68
1931-41	28.34	28.9		22.82	17.15
1941-51	71.80	66.2		193.72	29.24
1951-61	39.14	19.0	107.4	43.83	42.38
1961-71	45.31	10.8	110.10	58.93	59.83
1971-81	40.14	7.0	71.0	59.23	43.88
1981-91	41.27	-3.4	36.2	208.60	70.12
1991-2001	31.87	5.1	28.0	64.91	68.51
2001-11	16.97	-7.6	8.29	41.98	89.14

NA: 1.The MMRDA villages are not taken into consideration in calculation of population growth
2. The population growth data for Mumbai district till 1941-51 are same for both districts.

Urbanization Level in MMRDA

According to Census 2011, nearly 93.5 per cent of MMRDA population live in urban[2] areas. The percentage of urban population in MMRDA remains between 92 and 93 percent. The growth of urbanization in MMRDA is most striking. As known,

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[2] According to Census definition an area predominantly based on non-agricultural activity (>75 percent), population above 5000 persons and having amenities such as road, water, electricity and so on.

MMRDA was cre ated to ease out the population pressure on the Greater Mumbai district and develop surrounding areas in Thane and Raigarh districts to take care of future economic development of the state.

Table 2: District-wise urban percentage of MMRDA and total district population, 1981-2011

Census Year	Total MMRDA Population including rural	Greater Mumbai (Proper and Suburban) district	Percent Urban MMRDA Thane district	Percent Urban MMRDA Raigarh district
1981	10187032	100	73.26 (44.34)	24.60 (14.12)
1991	14262301	100	86.67 (64.64)	31.44 (18.01)
2001	18732189	100	89.45 (72.58)	38.74 (24.22)
2011	21867199	100	90.62 (76.99)	53.74 (36.83)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show urban percentage to district population.

In 2011, many new villages emerged with their population satisfying the criteria of urban areas[3] in Kalyan-Dombivali Municipal Corporation. The villages that did not exist in Kalyan Tehsil in 2001 but emerged in 2011 are Nandiwali Tarf Pachnad (36,183), Pisawali (31,202), Asade (24,239), Golawali (20,089), Nilaje (17,094), Sonarpad (15,287), Sagaon (12,632) and Bhopar (10,861). The highest population growth took place in Village Kharghar in Panvel taluka which recorded 80,612 persons in 2011 from 5,993 in 2001 census. Similarly, new villages emerged in Ambernath with more than 10,000 population. Some of these villages are declared as census towns (CT) but many remain as villages in the record basically to benefit from tax concession. This shows how fast the real estate is developing in the MMRDA.

The urban growth during last 30 years in Thane district has been most remarkable: from 44 percent urban to nearly 76 per cent. The MMRDA urban population also increased from nearly 76 to 91 percent in 2011. Similarly, the urban population of

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[3] Village is defined as geographical area with population of less than 5000 persons of which nearly 75 per cent population being engaged in agricultural activity.

Raigarh district increased from 14 percent to 36 per cent, while in MMRDA urban areas reached nearly 54 percent. It is expected that, in the census of 2021, the urban population in Panvel taluka might cross the 50 per cent mark and the many villages which are part of MMRDA may be declared/included in urban areas. Many housing projects are now coming up in these MMRDA villages.

Slum population

For the first time in 2001, information on slum population was collected systematically. About 42 per cent of total MMRDA urban population lives in slum areas. In four districts of MMRDA, 54 per cent of Greater Mumbai districts population, 15.9 per cent of Thane district and 7 per cent of Raigarh districts were enumerated in slums. There are also discrepancies in reporting of slum population, e.g., in Vasai (5.8%) and Nalasopara (0%) as per District Census Handbook and in electronic format. However, as per data, Greater Mumbai and other older MCI such as Ulhasnagar, Thane and Ambernath reported higher percentage of slum population compared to Badlapur, Panvel MCI and Nalasopara. The District Census Handbook of Raigarh district reported higher percentage of slum population in Matheran (21.4), Khopoli (14.6%), Uran (8 %), Panvel (5.5%) and Karjat (3.1%). The 2011 Census data available for selected areas under Municipal corporation show decline of slum households in Greater Mumbai district (41%) and Thane MC (17.50%), but a phenomenal increase in Bhiwandi (49.54%) and Kalyan-Dombivali MC (22.21%), and nearly a constant percentage of slum households in Ulhasnagar (16.52%) and New Mumbai, Thane (18.1%). These changes in the percentage of slum households indicate that slums are concentrated more in some areas, that are getting saturated geographically and where the cost of living in a decent housing is becoming unaffordable.

Table 3: Slum households and population in MMRDA, 2001 and 2011 census

MMRDA Districts	Percentage Slum Household 2001	Percentage Slum Population 2001	Percentage Slum Household 2011

1. G Mumbai Districts
    Mumbai Proper
    Mumbai Suburban
	52.95	54.06	41.33
			28.01
			45.52

2. Thane district			
i. Virar	15.41	15.46	2.95
ii.Nalasopara	1.62	1.72	
iii. Bhiwandi	19.34	19.37	49.54
iv. Mira-Bhyandr	7.08	7.10	7.59
v. Thane MC	27.76	27.81	17.50
vi. New Mumbai, Thane	19.31	19.75	18.12
vii. Ulhasnagar	16.33	16.21	16.52
viii. Kalyan Dombivali	4.06	2.92	22.21
ix. Ambernath	31.44	33.03	62.51
x. Badlapur	6.86	7.16	7.30
3. Raigarh disrict			
i. Panvel MCI	6.55	7.26	4.87
ii. Alibaug	0.0		6.92
iii. Khopoli	14.6		25.13
iv. Uran	8.0		6.92
Total MMRDA Urban	41.82	42.05	

Source: Census of India 2001. Data available on slum in soft copy but data from 2011 Census yet to provide slum population.

Migration in MMRDA

There are two major sources of information on migration in India: Census and National Sample Survey. The census data from 2011 are yet to be published while the 64th round of NSS conducted during 2007-08 provides information on migration. In this paper data from state and central samples are combined to get of a larger sample (n=21,771 out of total state sample of 96,439) and details of members relating to their reported place of residence such as Greater Mumbai, Thane and Kalyan-Dombivali Municipal Corporation, rural and urban samples of Thane and Raigarh district. It must be mentioned that the extracted samples are not all residents

of MMRDA, but a major portion belongs to MMRDA. It is extremely difficult to pin-point their place of residence in the absence of exact data, which is not separately recorded in case of Vasai-Virar and Bhiwandi areas of Thane district that have grown at a much faster rate.

According to the extracted samples, 28.3 percent in rural areas of four MMRDA districts reported migrants while in urban areas the corresponding percentage is 43.3 percent. The percentage of migrants in Thane and Kalyan-Dombivali municipal areas is around 52 percent while in Greater Mumbai it is 37 per cent. The other large towns in Thane district recorded about 63 per cent as migrants. In the rural areas of Thane and Raigarh, migrants constitute about 24 per cent.

Table 4: Percentage of Lifetime and Intercensal Migrants in Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration, 1991 and 2001 Censuses

	Census of 2001	Migrant during 1991-2001	Census of 1991	Migrant during 1981-1991
1. Greater Mumbai UA	43.46	34.86	35.22	34.84
2. Greater Mumbai District	43.7	31.11	37.46	31.32
3. Thane district UA part	42.79	45.16	26.89	53.11

N.B. Ten year migrants computed based reported duration of residence less than 10 years, i.e., combining the migrants with duration less than 1 year, 1-4 year and 5-9 year.

Table 5: Percentage of Lifetime Migrants in MMRDA Urban Agglomerations, 2001 census

	Lifetime migrant			Migrants during 1991-2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Greater Mumbai UA	43.63	46.08	40.66	34.86	35.21	34.38
Vasai UA	27.33	28.5	26.05	44.31	44.35	44.28
Virar UA	74.13	74.46	73.74	55.83	55.17	56.59
NalaSopara	84.23	84.9	83.46	60.3	60.25	60.37
Bhiwandi UA	50.16	57.05	39.15	46.81	49.09	41.5
Panvel (MCI)	69.72	68.21	71.4	56.95	58.09	55.73

According to NSS data of 55th and 64th rounds, percentage of migrants recorded as nearly half in Thane and Raigarh districts while it is about one-third in Mumbai district. Migran t percentage with 10 year duration of residence also shows that Thane and Raigarh districts attracted higher percentage of migrants as compared to Greater Mumbai district. This shows that during 1991- 2008, there has been shift of population within MMRDA district.

Table 6: Percentage of Lifetime Migrants and Migrants with 10 years duration of Residence in MMRDA, NSS Rounds

MMRDA districts	Percentage of Migrants to total population		Percentage of migrants 10 year prior to enumeration (NSS)	
	NSS 64th round (2007-08)	NSS 55th round (1999-2000)	NSS 64th round (2007-08)	NSS 55th round (1999-2000)
1.G Mumbai	36.9	37.3	33.4	37.1
2. Thane	52.9	55.2	42	49.5
3. Raigarh	51	71.3	45.3	89.4
MMRDA	43.3	41.3	38.9	43.4

NB: The duration of residence data from NSS are combined from 0 (less than one year) to 9 years.

Gender-Wise Migration in MMRDA

The gender-wise migration rate during the 10 years prior to NSS enumeration shows very similar percentage of migrants for both males and females. The migration rates have been higher in Thane and Raigarh districts. In Mumbai district it has declined by 4 per cent for both males and females.

Table 7: Gender-wise percentage of migrants with 10 years duration prior to NSS enumeration, 64th & 55th Rounds

MMRDA Districts	NSS 64th round (2007-2008)		NSS 55th round (1999-2000)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Greater Mumbai	32.6	34.4	36.4	38.1
2. Thane	42.9	41.3	49.7	49.3
3. Raigarh	47.9	42.2	91.6	86.7
MMRDA	39.2	38.5	43.1	43.7

Selected characteristics of Migrants with 10 years duration of residence

Table 8 presents comparative educational level of migrants and non-migrants in 1999-2000 and 2007-08 NSS rounds. The illiterate population has declined by about 2 percentage points while graduates have increased by 2 percentage points. The increase of educational level was observed for both males and females. Another observation is that the educational level of migrants has been much less than that of the non-migrants, indicating lower capability of and job opportunities for migrants. Among females, the educational gap between migrants and non-migrants is less as compared to males. Between the two NSS rounds educational upward shift is observable among both migrants and non-migrants.

Table 8: Educational level of migrants and non-migrants, NSS Rounds

Educational Level	NSS 64th round (2007-08)			NSS 55th round (1999-2000)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	12.8	21.0	16.5	14.0	24.0	18.6
Upto Primary	26.0	27.3	26.6	31.0	34.5	32.6
Upto Secondary	37.4	32.4	35.1	37.7	27.7	33.1
Upto Higher Secondary	12.3	9.2	10.9	7.7	5.3	6.6
Graduate and above	11.5	10.1	10.9	9.6	8.5	9.1
Migrants						
Illiterate	9.0	22.1	14.9	11.5	28.3	19.0
Upto Primary	22.8	24.4	23.5	29.4	31.3	30.2
Upto Secondary	43.5	34.5	39.4	41.5	27.8	35.4
Upto Higher Secondary	12.5	9.4	11.1	8.3	4.4	6.6
Graduate and above	12.2	9.5	11.0	9.3	8.2	8.8
Non-Migrants						
Illiterate	15.7	20.1	17.8	16.0	20.9	18.3
Upto Primary	28.5	29.6	29.0	32.3	36.8	34.4
Upto Secondary	32.6	30.7	31.7	34.8	27.5	31.4
Upto Higher Secondary	12.1	9.0	10.7	7.2	6.0	6.6
Graduate and above	11.0	10.6	10.8	9.8	8.7	9.3

Why People Move to MMRDA?

According to 2001 Census, 60 per cent of males moved due to work/employment, while only 3.71 per cent of females did so for the same reason. Among female migrants, marriage and movement with household accounted for nearly 70 per cent. Employment as a reason is reported more by inter-state migrants than by intra-state migrants.

**Table 9: Reasons Reported for Migration to MMRDA, 2001 Census**

Reason for Migration	Male			Female		
	All Migrants	Within state	Interstate	All Migrants	Within state	Interstate
All Migrants						
Employment	59.34	52.28	64.19	3.71	3.56	3.87
Business	1.51	0.56	2.10	0.17	0.12	0.21
Education	1.93	2.45	1.62	0.71	0.78	0.64
Marriage	0.35	0.39	0.32	44.48	44.41	45.28
Moved after Birth	8.73	11.8	6.96	8.93	9.87	8.26
Moved With Household	13.52	15.11	11.76	26.96	25.07	28.28
Others	14.92	17.42	13.05	15.03	16.18	13.45
Migrants during 1991-2001						
Employment	63.71	50.11	70.05	4.8	4.51	5.01
Business	1	0.53	1.23	0.16	0.13	0.19
Education	2.29	3.06	1.93	0.98	1.12	0.84
Marriage	0.27	0.34	0.24	37.64	37.78	37.68
Moved after Birth	7.47	12.06	5.37	9.81	11.09	8.81
Moved With Household	15.29	21.26	12.51	34.37	32.87	35.53
Others	9.97	12.64	8.68	12.25	12.51	11.94

District-wise inflow to MMRDA areas

In 2001, for the first time the migration data provided for intercensal migrants includes district of origin and the district of enumeration. Figures 1and 2 shows in-migrants into Mumbai and Thane districts. Greater Mumbai districts received maximum migrants from Ratnagiri (91,352), Pune (53,602), Satara (65,292),

Raigarh (44,744), Sindhudurg (41,447), Kolhapur (26,083) and Sangli (21,945). The districts from Uttar Pradesh reporting highest number of migrants to Mumbai districts are Azamgarh (38,605), Basti (29,906), Sidhartnagar (27,339), Varanasi (26,638), Gorakhpur (24,718), Allahabad (24,634) and Pratapgarh (23,673). Most of these districts of Uttar Pradesh are economically backward and most of the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh have earlier link with migration to Mumbai which been remain unchanged even in the recent decade. From Kolkata district, 23,297 persons migrated to Mumbai during 1991-2001.

Figure 1: Intercensal District-wise In-migrants to Greater Mumbai District, 1991-2001
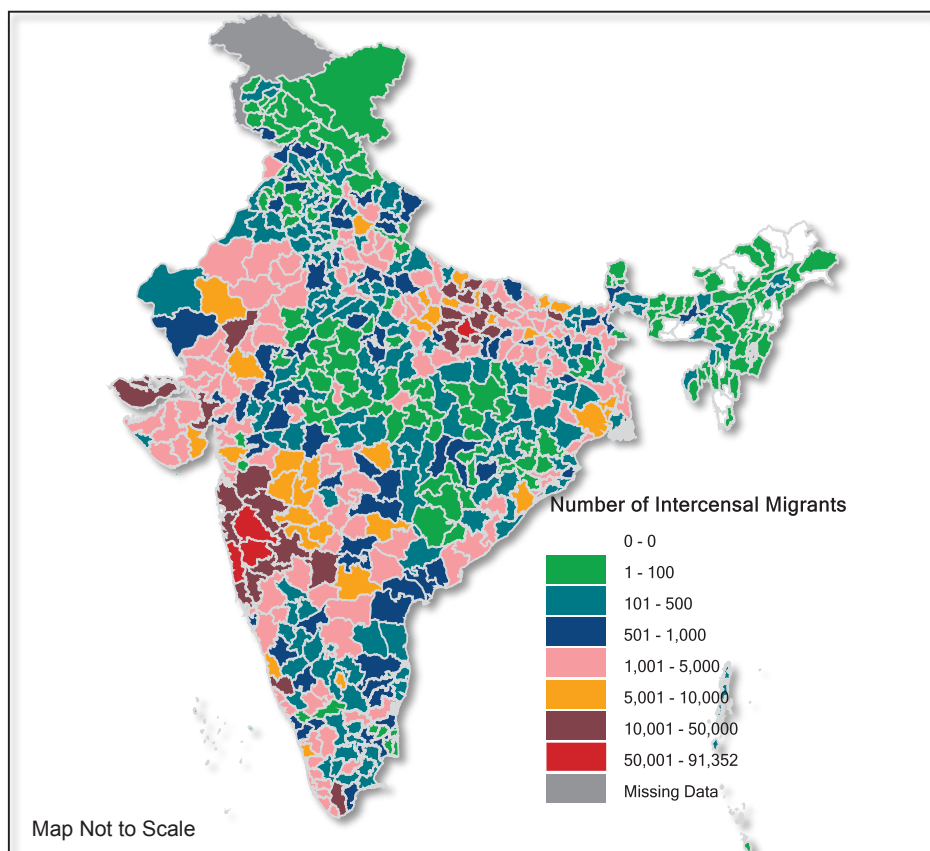
Thane district received maximum migrants from Mumbai (620,614) and Mumbai Suburban (30, 128) followed by Pune (47,033), Satara (41,251), Jalgaon (38,359), Ratnagiri (36,855), Raigarh (35,900) and Nashik (32,227). Two districts of Uttar Pradesh - Jaunpur (38,254) and Azamgarh (31,896) - reported highest number of migrants to Thane district.

Figure 2: Intercensal District-wise In-migrants to Thane District, 1991-2001
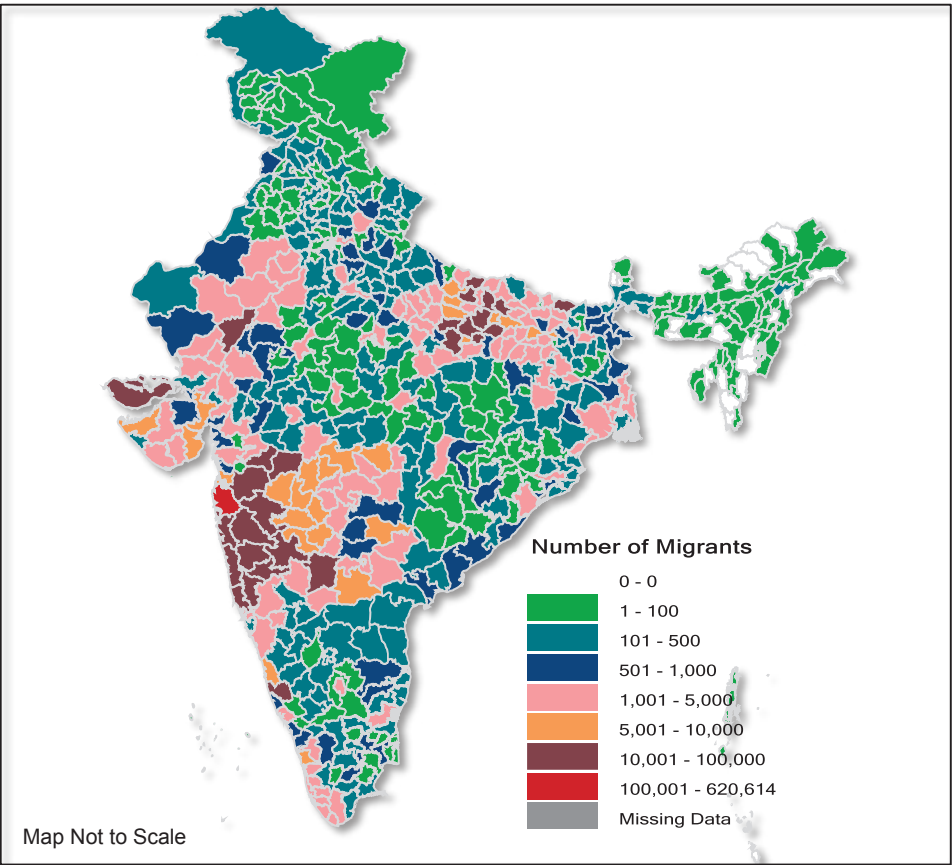
Is Poverty Higher among Migrants?

Based on NSS data of 55th and 64th rounds estimates of poor population in MMRDA has been prepared. No state-wise estimates were prepared or found; so, for 2007-08 round data, the first three quartiles of MPCE are clubbed to obtain a rough idea of

'poor' in MMRDA. It can be observed that the percentage of poor among migrants was less than 3 percentage points as compared to non-migrants. In three districts of MMRDA similar trends were seen. However, in Raigarh district, the proportion is found higher. In 1999-2000 round data, the poor constitutes about 16 per cent of migrants and 20 per cent of non- migrants. In Thane and Raigarh districts, non-migrant population below poverty line was about 10 percentage points higher than migrant population. Both estimates show that poor among non-migrants are little more than among migrants.

Table 10: Percentage of Poor in MMRDA in 1999-2000 and 2007-08

MMRDA Districts	Greater Mumbai		Thane District		Raigarh District		MMRDA	
	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Non-Migrant
First Three quartile*	2.4	6.4	2.7	5	7.2	13	4.2	7.6
Below Poverty Line**	17.9	20.2	13.8	24	5.2	22	16	20.9

NB: * Based on first three quartiles of monthly per capita expenditure.
** State Poverty level was taken from Dev, S. and C. Ravi (2007) to divide population below and above poverty line based on monthly per capita expenditure

Employment Scenario

The Census of India defines work as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. From 1981 Census, workers are divided into two categories: main workers[4] and marginal workers[5]. Reference period to determine a person as worker or non-worker is one year and population in

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[4] Main workers are those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more)

[5] Marginal workers are those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more)

age group 0- 4 years is treated as non-workers[6]. In 2011, nearly 59 percent of male population were r eported as workers, while the corresponding percentage for females was only 18 per cent in Greater Mumbai. Similar participation rate is reported in MMRDA for both sexes. It is also observed that the female work participation has increased to 7.4 per cent in 2011 (from 1991) while for male it has increased to 3.3 per cent during same period. Another observation that can be made from Table 3 is that the proportion of marginal workers has increased for both males and females in MMRDA region. The increase in female participation rate could be due to generation of various employment opportunities in the tertiary sector such as banking and commerce which are more women–friendly.

Table 11: Work Participation Rate in MMRDA Region, 1991-2011

Census Years	Total Workers			Work Participation Rate*		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
MMRDA						
1991	4293212	768032	5061244	54.30 (0.74)	11.68 (1.31)	34.78 (1.00)
2001	5828957	1167752	6996709	56.48 (2.71)	13.90 (3.03)	37.24 (2.33)
2011	7119571	1924868	9044439	58.38 (3.74)	18.31 (4.17)	39.83 (3.26)
Greater Mumbai districts (City proper and Suburban)						
1991	3007332	492010	3499342	55.08 (0.76)	11.02 (0.52)	35.25 (0.65)
2001	3764550	699698	4464248	56.87 (2.59)	13.06 (1.32)	37.27 (2.02)
2011	3965331	1054086	5019417	59.04 (2.66)	18.41 (2.02)	40.34 (2.36)

Note: * Main and Marginal Workers; figures in parenthesis shows percentage of Marginal Workers to total population. Persons in the age-group 0-4 years have been treated as 'Non-workers'
Source: Census of India, 1991 to 2011.

Employment situation among Migrants and non-migrants

The employment and unemployment rates drawn from NSS data from 1999-2001 and 2007-08 are presented in Table 11. As is well known, the main purpose of

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[6] Non workers category includes students, persons engaged in household chores like cooking, looking after children, aged, pensioners after retirement and not engaged in any economic activity and beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.

migration is employment; it is difficult for a migrant to live for a long time in the new place without getting work. The male employed percentage was nearly 78 percent during the two rounds, while female migrants employed was much less at 10.6 per cent. The male non-migrants employed percentage was nearly half (45%) and for females (12.6%) very close to that of female migrants. The percentage of employed is much higher in Mumbai district than in Thane and Raigarh districts. The lower rate of employed is also due to late entry of non-migrants in labour force due to their educational and technical aspirations.

The unemployment percentage is about 2.3 per cent for male migrants and 6.7 per cent among male non-migrants. The female unemployment percentage is much less among both migrants and non-migrants.

Table12: Percentage of Employed and Unemployed among Migrants and Non-migrants in MMRDA, NSS Rounds

MMRDA Districts	Gender	Employed		Unemployed	
		Migrants	Non migrants	Migrants	Non migrants
NSS 64th round (2007-08)					
Greater Mumbai	Male	83.7	48.4	0.9	2.8
	Female	11.9	13.5	0.8	2.3
Thane	Male	73.1	36.9	2.7	2.2
	Female	14.4	16.7	1.6	2.4
Raigarh	Male	74.3	38.7	1.0	2.1
	Female	13.9	7.4	0.7	0.5
MMRDA	Male	78.9	45.0	1.2	2.6
	Female	13.1	12.6	.9	1.9
NSS 55th round (1999-2000)					
Greater Mumbai	Male	79.4	46.3	2.4	6.7
	Female	10.8	13.4	0.6	2.7
Thane	Male	75.9	40.8	1.8	7.2
	Female	10.7	8.4	1.6	2.0
Raigarh	Male	71.6	47.0	5.6	-
	Female	6.4	-	-	-
MMRDA	Male	77.9	45.0	2.3	6.7
	Female	10.6	12.3	0.9	2.5

NB: Person aged below 10 years is considered as non-workers. The category of Non-Workers is not shown which can be obtained subtracting percentage of employed and unemployed from 100.

Establishment and Employment

The fifth economic census conducted during 2005, as also in the previous economic censuses of 1990 and 1998, provides information on the number of non-agricultural establishments[7] in MMRDA districts. In 2005, the number of establishments in urban areas of Thane and Raigarh districts has increased by about 50 per cent while its growth in Mumbai district was about 18 per cent. In comparison to the state, the increase is found to be much higher.

Table13: Percentage of Non-Agricultural Establishment and Percentage Change between 1990 and 2005

	No. of Non-Agricultural Establishments in Urban			Percentage change	
	1990	**1998**	**2005**	**1990-98**	**1998-2005**
Mumbai*	421437	484252	571309	14.90	17.98
Thane	128825	172132	258367	33.62	50.10
Raigad	16501	20151	30256	22.12	50.15
Maharashtra	1293421	1591830	2091094	23.07	31.36

Source: Economic Census, 1990, 1998 and 2005.

The non-agricultural employment shows increase in Thane and Raigarh districts by 14 and 24 per cent respectively, while in Mumbai, it declined by 14 per cent. In Greater Mumbai district, which constitutes major portion of MMRDA, such a decline in employment growth will be a major concern for the planners to sustain employability.

Table 14: Percentage of Non-Agricultural Employment in MMRDA, 1990 to 2005

	No. of Non Agricultural Employment			Percentage change	
	1990	**1998**	**2005**	**1990-98**	**1998-2005**
Mumbai *	2415158	2618990	2245427	8.44	-14.26
Thane	677205	776053	883485	14.60	13.84
Raigarh	40563	86558	107514	113.39	24.21
Maharashtra	6059146	6690975	6832323	10.43	2.11

Source: Economic Census, 1990, 1998 and 2005

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[7] Non-agricultural establishment are defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out (Economic census 2005, p. 220). It is divided into two types of establishment – Own account worker and those with hired workers. Own account establishment are without any hired worker on a fairly regular basis and normally run by members of household.

Conclusions

The present paper made an attempt to analyze migration and employment situation in Mumbai Metropolitan Region spread across three districts using national sample survey, census and economic census data. The population of Mumbai has grown much faster as compared to many other cities. Mumbai city and its outgrowth in the neighbouring district provides ample economic opportunities. The city's population has grown at an alarming rate. The location of the city makes it impossible to grow horizontally and, therefore, policy makers are making efforts to enhance floor space index (FSI) for the city to accommodate the ever-growing population. Another important problem faced by the city is its highest concentration of population living in slums. The largest slum in Asia is located in Mumbai. The government's efforts to improve condition of people in slums in terms of providing better housing facility with minimal basic facility through slum rehabilitation scheme over the years has never succeeded in reducing the slum population.

As far as employment situation is concerned, Mumbai remains as a city of hope and aspiration. The rate of employment did not change much as expected due to global economic recession in western countries. Even after 2000, the rate of unemployment declined significantly in Mumbai and its adjoining areas. The purpose of developing New Mumbai to reduce the population congestion in Mumbai has not been very successful, as it turned more as a dormitory town for Mumbai. Every day people commute to Mumbai for their jobs and other economic activities, which has created a big transportation problem in Mumbai.

The information presented on migrant's and non-migrant's economic activities show that the city provides ample opportunity to both groups. While non-migrants dominate in regular jobs, migrants supplement through trade and services activities.

The findings show a decline in industrial establishments and employment-generation in the city since the 1990s. This is the most important issue for policy makers and planners to take note of. New industries cannot find space in Mumbai, and this adversely affects employment generation. That the old industries are moving out of Mumbai and handing over space to real estate is not going to help Mumbai's population in the long run. Government needs to develop newer areas within the city to establish labour intensive industries which can provide employment to thousands of workers either thrown out of jobs due to closure of textile industries or for the future generation of job seekers. The economic potential in Mumbai metropolitan region needs to be fully utilized in terms of developing and interlinking neighbouring cities to absorb the ever-growing migrants from within state and other states.

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