

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2994
ANSWERED ON:15.03.2011
MIGRATION OF PEOPLE
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Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of people are added to Delhi every year through migration and more than 60 per cent are homeless ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken to provide proper residential units with suitable infrastructure;
- (d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the migration trends with regard to other metro cities including Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to provide adequate residential infrastructure in such cities?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT(SHRI SAUGATA ROY)

(a) to (c): The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has reported that as per last Census of India, migration contributed about 22.22 lakhs to the growth of Delhi during the decade 1991-2001. The percentage of migrants in the growth of NCT-Delhi has decreased from 40.78% in 1991 to 39.82% in 2001. The details are given in the following table:

year	1991	2001
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Population	94.20	138.50
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Growth Rate	51.45%	47.02%
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Growth of population (in lakhs)	32.00	44.30
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Component of Migrants (in lakhs)		
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a) Immigrants	15.87	22.22
b) Out migrants	2.82	4.58
c) Net migrants	13.05	17.64
	(40.78%)	(39.82%)

Component of natural increase (in lakhs)	18.95	26.66
	(59.21%)	(60.18%)

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 has indicated that as per the Census 2001, Delhi has 24.5 lakh Census houses under the category of residents and residence-cum-other uses in which 25.55 lakh households are residing. This reflects a net housing shortage of about 1 lakh houses/dwelling units. Based on the projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, the estimated additional housing stock required will be around 24 lakh dwelling units. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh dwelling units for additional population and backlog of about 4 lakh units comprising of 1 lakh net shortage and the rest by dilapidated and kutcha structures requiring replacement. To augment the availability of housing, the Master Plan visualizes major initiatives which include:-

- i) Land assembly based on optimum utilization of available resources both public and private in land assembly, development and

housing.

- ii) Incentivised development with additional FAR.
- iii) Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land.
- iv) Private sector participation for development/ redevelopment of housing.
- v) Removing unnecessary controls for optimum utilization of land.
- vi) Enhancement of ground coverage, Floor Area Ratio and height for all categories of residential plots.
- vii) In situ rehabilitation including using land as a resource for private sector participation.
- viii) Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of the total.
- ix) Mandatory provision for EWS housing.

The MPD-2021 analyses the various issues involved in physical infrastructure and provides for a detailed perspective plan for water, sewage, power, solid waste, etc.

(d) & (e): Over the period of five decades, the annual rates of growth of urban population ranged between 2.7 to 3.8% on account of natural increase of population and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

A technical Group constituted in 2006 to assess the Urban Housing Shortage in the country has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-2008), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period to 26.53 million dwelling units.

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy(NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, 'Land' and 'Colonization' being state subjects, it is for the State governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP-2007 and no timeframe for facilitation of housing to all citizens can be assigned.

However, the Central Government is supporting the States through various programmatic interventions.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme(IHSDP).

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor(ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group(LIG) as part of credit enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purpose of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 Lakh. The scheme aims to cover 3.10 lakh beneficiaries over the 11th Plan Period.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. The scheme which was launched in 2009 with an outlay of `5000 crore, seeks construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) / Middle Income Group(MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category.

The proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY) aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.