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## **Housing, Basic Services and Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Delhi**

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### **Abstract**

“Country is poor because it is poor” this statement refers that poor people cannot afford minimum amount of basic needs in daily life. In India almost half of the population fall under below poverty line and face the same situation. Delhi is the capital of India; population in Delhi is increasing day by day. As per estimation, urban population in Delhi in 1901 was 52.76 percent after which it increased to 97.68 percent in 2011 thus population in Delhi is consistently increasing. Around 17-lakh people fall under below poverty line in Delhi. Delhi government has launched many poverty alleviation programs for the betterment of the society, because of which some basic facilities like electricity and toilets are improving but that does not mean the whole city is improving. Urban poor still face many problems related to housing, health, education, water, etc. So government should be concerned more about the poverty alleviation program for not only social up-liftment but also economic development in the Delhi region as a whole. Our study focuses on the certain issues of accessibility and availability of anti-poverty programmes to poor dwellers in Delhi.

**Keywords: Poverty, Urban Poor, Basic Needs, Poverty Alleviation Program, etc.**

## **1. Introduction**

One third of the world's poor live in India whereas over 70 percent of its population lives in rural areas. In India 300 million people fall under poverty with an earning of less than a dollar a day for a family size of four. Poverty is a situation where poor people hope for a better future every single day, but nothing has changed since ages. For helping poor, considerable funds are being collected by state and central government along with some multiple agencies who also make their contribution. But the situation has not changed since last 50 years. We have to do something different for the betterment of poor. Poor people have had been facing worse situation to get a good quality of education and to have a fixed source of income. Indian poverty is basically in rural areas where landless laborers and casual workers face the worst-off economic situations. Women, children and old people face more problems than others. Most of the populations of rural areas in India are engaged in agriculture, and almost 42 percent of the rural poor come under worst economical group of agriculture labor. Furthermore, more than half of this group consists of schedule caste and schedule tribes.

Poverty is said to be the most complex phenomenon characterized by lack of assets, low income level, hunger, poor health, insecurity, physical and psychological hardship, social exclusion, degradation and discrimination. Poor people have suggested that situation can be stable when we get security based on assets and rights, and self-respect based on independence and choice. Therefore, policies and programs should be designed not only to the low income and consumption aspect of poverty. But also the complex social dimensions.

According to the estimates of five year tenth plan (2002-07), In India at least 60 percent of the rural households and about 20 percent of the urban households do not have an electricity connection. Only 60 percent of the urban households have water supplies within their homes, even fewer have latrines inside the house. Further, degradation in environment quality has vastly affected the quality of life of the urban poor. Land and forest down warding in rural areas and over soaking of ground water has seriously threatened sustainability of food production, traditional irrigation systems and even availability of safe drinking water. Moreover, in the households, women faced more disadvantaged than men. They have low literacy rates, nationally 54 percent against 76 percent for men. Therefore, women have less control over decision-making within the family and over family assets. Malnourishment amongst the poor children is increasing at an alarming rate. Multiple situations linked to poverty such, as gender and caste are the mostly affected reality in the countryside.

When India got its freedom from the British rule after a period of nearly 200 years, in 1947, we hereditary a handicapped economy and peasantry damped in poverty. This poverty is treated as an absolute phenomenon. The society is deprived of minimum requirement of cereals, pulses, milk, vegetables, clothing, and calorie intake and continues a base subsistence level. Therefore, the study of poverty in India is of great importance. Today government and some international organization launch many policies and programme to alleviate the global poverty. Most of the poverty exists in vast areas such as Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Furthermore, developed countries have also some pockets of mass poverty. Poverty is a challenge to all responsible persons such as educationalist, politicians, planners and social workers alike. Poverty reduction is the goal for national socio-economic reconstruction.

**Table 1. Population below the Poverty in India**

Years	(%) Population
1994	35
2002	25
2007	25
2010	29.8
2011	21.9

Source:

Thus, it is very well known that, poverty has become a considerable challenge for all over the world. Poverty is not about of having a minimum basic need but also more about not having enough money. According to the “World Bank Organization” poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and illiteracy. Poverty is not having a job, is the fear for future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child due to illness brought about to unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom. Population below the poverty in India is decreasing but not at an absolute rate which is shown in table 1 above. So, it can be seen from the above-mentioned estimate that the population below the poverty line is decreasing but at a very slow rate.

## 2. Urban Poverty

In last past years, urban population is increasing in Asia for the economic growth and urbanization. India has become second largest populated country in the world after china. Around 377.1 million people are in urban areas out of the total population of 1210.2 million in India (2011). Which also states that half of the urban population of the world population lives in the city or towns? So, according to the increasing urban population, India’s economy faces many changes due to which it generate new conflicts and give a birth to a new population named “urban poor”. As per the definition “poverty is a situation where individual or community lack resources and environment to meet the basic needs of life such as safe drinking water, sanitization, housing, health, infrastructure leading to population of rural areas to migrate to urban areas. Further, this results in fewer opportunities for less skill people or poor social support systems. These migrants become a major problem for native people. Due to lack of economic development in rural areas, the villagers settle in slum areas in cities resulting in increase of urban poverty.

The urban poor become those people who are living in extreme poor situations like in slum areas on public land or on the road itself. Urban poor are generally first generation migrants with no security of jobs or housing. They engaged in occupation where health and safety are less important or do not exist such as hawking or rickshaw pulling. Rural people come to urban areas because of rural poverty and unemployment. They become new migrants in search of job and better life. Urban poor faces lot many problems like

- Limited access to unemployment opportunities and income.
- Inadequate and insecure housing and services.
- Violent and unhealthy environment.

- Little or no social protection mechanism
- Limited access to adequate health and education opportunities.

### **3. Literature Review**

Various studies have been conducted by various researchers on the basic of poverty in India and in Delhi with the other factors related to poverty. With the help of these studies, we can find out the intensity of research done on poverty reduction in India. It is not possible to give details of all the studies, so, here it is a brief review of mostly all the studies. The selected studies are given below:

**IMF (2000)** defines the poverty from different aspects and the type of poverty. They also define the poverty as an international concern. According to the global poverty, almost half of the world – over three billion people-live on less than \$2.50 a day and in India, planning commission of India, using its own criterion has estimated below poverty line population as 27.5 percent in 2004. Government of India launched several poverty eradication programs before independence and after independence and evaluates the poverty, like MNREGAS, EGS, JRY, SGRY, etc.

**Ninan, (2000)** concluded the impact of economic reforms on poor and poverty reduction. Poverty in India recorded significant decline during the pre-reform period from 1960-70 to 1990-1991 in rural, urban and overall national levels. But rural poverty has been recorded as negative after the pre-reform period. According to the estimate in India different states have different poverty rate in pre-reform period and post-reform period. This is based on the analysis, the trends and poverty estimates in India in pre-reform period and in post reform period. Government of India analysis trends in poverty with the help of National Accounts Statistics, Estimates of state Domestic Product, Bulletin of Food Statistics, Statistical Abstracts of India, and Indian Agriculture Statistics etc.

**Fan (2002)** has evaluated agriculture research investments on urban poverty in India with the time serious, state wise, and econometric modeling approach. This has focused on the agriculture growth and its impact on food prices and urban poverty. 70 percent of the population of India is based on the agriculture so if agricultural investment is increased the rural and urban people cross the poverty line. Urban population is increasing in India; by 2030 almost all of the population will reside in urban cities.

**Agarwal (2003)** Poverty and employment both are interrelated with each other. In Delhi women are less employed (91.40 percent) according to men (21.85 percent). Measurement of poverty is based on the HCR (head count ratio), PGI (poverty gap index), FGT (measurement of fosters et.al). It is also identifying the results related to employment, income and consumption expenditure. Average size of five members had 1-71 average employed persons those poor people who have their own rely-employed shop; they earned Rs. 155.51 per day. This study aims to identifying the slums of poverty in Delhi through consumption pattern, income and employment of slum population. The result of this paper emphasizes the need for employment; government should generate policies and programs to urban slum dwellers.

**Dubey, Ali (2006)** revealed that Delhi had only 4.0 lakhs population in 1901, which has increased to 137.4 lakhs in 2001. So the infrastructure is the main problem in Delhi. According to estimates, over 33 lakh residents of Delhi use badly maintained community latrines or use open spaces. At present most of the Delhi's population lives in the 0.5 million (unauthorized colonies), 1.2 million (resettlement colonies), 0.5 million (urban villages), 1.3 million (jhuggi clusters), 0.5 million (rural villages) and 1.8 million (slum designated areas).

**Datta (2006)** has estimated that urban agglomeration has grown from 1827 in 1901 to 5161 in 2001. Number of urban population in India is also increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 28.53 crores in 2001. Most popular cities in India like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, etc. have reached saturation period of the employment generation capacity. Government of India has implemented many policies for the balance of the urbanization, migration from rural to urban and for the balance of the urban planning.

**Bhide, Brauholtz-Speight, Mehta, Kumar, Shah (2007)** found that poverty is a situation of the people, population, social group, religion group who are poor from significant period of time and pass the poverty to their children from generation to generation, according to the estimate there are 78 to 130 million people living in India in such situation. Government launches several policies and programs but those poor trapped in chronic poverty, may not be effective. In India most of the poverty-affected states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Assam.

**Gayathridevi (2008)** studied that, in recent scenario urban poverty has become the major problem in India, and this is increasing continuously, people are migrate rural to urban and urban to other urban cities to get more facilities, get more jobs, get better life, etc. because of the unplanned cities, people faced many problems related to the environment, safe drinking water, sanitation, shelter, quality of food, etc. So, the planners or administration faced many challenges for improve urban areas. Migration of the poor people from rural areas has the primary cause of urban poverty, even urban areas offer good education, quality of job, etc. also the reason of inspiring people for migration. Global urban population has risen from 1 billion to 3 billion, even cities has also rising accordingly. Government as well as NGOs also tries to find out the causes behind the urban poverty.

**Shukla, Mishra, Tripathi, Singh (2010)** studied that urbanization refers to change the residence form traditional rural economies to modern industrial economies. Proportion of the urban population is gradually increased from 25 percent to 50 percent and 50 percent to 60 percent and so on. In India migration is identify with the help of census and NSSO, these provides data based on the identification of the migrants from the last place is different from the place of enumeration. In India also have state wise migrants, that is, Maharashtra has a highest migration from Bihar and followed by the Uttar Pradesh.

**Abhijit Banerjee, Rohini Pande and Michael Walton (2012)** discussed the result of a survey of living conditions, strategies, and political behavior of Delhi slum dwellers. It related to the overall slum dwellers that are homeless in the past and current situations. Vast majority of the slum dwellers have their own house and many built it. Most of the people have identification card, ration card, etc. but slum poor faced many problems related to water, sanitation, hospital,

rations, garbage collection and etc. most of the slum children go to school with the satisfaction and slums population received many government facilities like hospital, ration, education etc. but with the low quality. Politicians are accessible and promise change, but usually nothing happens in our society.

**Samuel A. Botchway (2013)** talked about the multi-dimensions of poverty which is based on, lack of productive resources to sustain livelihoods, limited or no access to basic services such as water, health, and education, hunger and malnutrition, increased morbidity and mortality, living in an unsafe or insecure environment, poor or no housing, lack of participation in social, culture and political life, social discrimination or exclusion etc.

**Panagariya, Mukim (2013)** provides a comprehensive analysis of poverty in rural and urban areas of the largest seventeen states in India. Poverty estimate in India is provided by the planning commission, which was based on the Lakdawala committee in 1993 but after that expert group recommended Tendulkar methodology, then estimates based on the both lines and methodology and these estimates provide overall data related to the population of rural areas, urban areas and for the country as a whole. Estimation were based on the six different dimensions; time, states, rural versus urban, social group, religious groups and poverty lines.

**Patnaik, Ipseeta Satpathy, Mohanty, Mandal (2015)** found that most of the rural people migrants rural to urban areas due to lack of resources, lack of facilities, lack of job opportunities, so for the development people migrants from one place to another. Because of the migration, urbanization problem is increasing as no infrastructure for migrant's people, no better job opportunities for non-skilled workers, etc. Poverty rate is also increasing in urban areas from rural areas. And for the better well being of life people move for one place to another, especially from rural to urban areas but some time they faced many problems based on the socio, economic and political factors.

**Malik, Aruna (2015)** discussed that urban poverty is more effective by migration of poor people from rural areas. Government of India launches many poverty alleviation programmed for poverty reduction such as, Bharat Nirman, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and the National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) are major initiatives.

It is understood that the review of studies focused mainly upon the problems, intensity, trends and movement of people from one place to another place and others issues. But, researchers have been found to focus rarely on the arrangement and accessibility of poverty alleviation programmes specially in Delhi. Thus, this is seen as the noted research gap and used for writing the present research paper.

#### **4. Data Collection and Methodology**

This research paper tries to analyze the current state of the poverty, its issues, details, availability and accessibility of poverty reduction programmes in Delhi. The relevant secondary data is collected from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs of India, Government of Delhi, Economic Survey of Delhi 2016-2017 etc. Our study is descriptive in nature which tries to focus on the qualitative aspect of poverty and its alleviation programmes launched in Delhi. Most of the data is included from Delhi Census 2011 due to the data availability for the current decade. Owing to this, this period of our study is limited to 16 years from 2001 to 2016.

Keeping in view the research questions in our mind, we have framed the following objectives for our research study.

1. To study the poverty alleviation programs launched by Delhi government for minimizing urban poverty.
2. To study the availability and accessibility of basic services to the poor people such as housing, sanitization, water, etc.
3. To examine the work and role of institutional arrangement for the urban poverty reduction in Delhi.

## **5. Importance of Study**

Poverty is one of the major problems in the developing countries like India. It hinders the development process of every country. We address the key aspects, issues of poverty, availability and accessibility of poverty reduction programmes especially in Delhi - capital of India. According to the estimation, basic services in Delhi such as electricity, toilet facility is improving but it does not mean that whole area of Delhi has developed in the same pace. Urban poor are facing worst in many areas of Delhi city relating to the problems like health, water, housing etc. Our study will prove useful in understanding the nature and intensity of poverty in Delhi and call the planners for making strategy to improve the same in upcoming decade.

## **6. Profile of Delhi City**

Delhi is the capital of India. It stands with the triangle formed of Yamuna River in the east, west and south region spurs with the Aravalli range. All over the sides of Delhi surrounded by Haryana except the east because it is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh. Area of state is 1483km<sup>2</sup> (573sqm), for which 1114km<sup>2</sup> is designed as urban and 369 km<sup>2</sup> as rural. Total area of national capital territory of Delhi has become urbanization very fast as per rural population and area is continually decreasing. Rural population has decreased from 9.49 lacks in 1991 to 4.19 lacks in 2011. Some of the key information about Delhi is mentioned as below:

- Delhi is the fifth most popular city in the world. According to the area it is the largest in India. It has estimated 18.6 million populations in 2016.
- Delhi is seen as one of the fastest growing city in India and world. Population of Delhi has reaching 18 million this year as compared to just 400,000 in 1901.
- In Delhi's history 69<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment is a milestone. In 1991 Delhi was declared as the national capital territory by the government of Delhi according to act 1991.
- Delhi has a dual jurisdiction system i.e. of the union government and state government; it has a very complex administrative system.
- Delhi has a primary choice for tourist because it has a big culture history so it is a preferred tourist destination.
- It has an attractive real estate market.

### **6.1 Urban Poverty Profile**

On the basis of planning commission report, the urban poverty line in Delhi is measured at Rs. 1134 per month per person as compared to the rural Rs. 1145 per person per month (2011-2012). More data can be seen in table 2 from year 1973-74 to 2011-12.

**Table 2: Level of Poverty Line in Delhi  
(Rs. Per capita per month)**

S. No.	Year	Rural	Urban
1	1973-74	49.95	67.95
2	1977-78	59.37	80.17
3	1983-84	88.57	123.29
3	1987-88	122.9	176.91
4	1993-94	233.79	309.48
5	1996-97	289.31	404.96
6	1999-00	362.68	454.11
7	2004-05	541	642
8	2009-10	748	1040
9	2011-12	1145	1134

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi 2016-17

Table 2 above shows that every year amount of measuring poverty line has been on rise for both rural and urban people. In rural areas, 1973-74, amount for per person per month was Rs. 49.95 and it has increased Rs. 1145 for per person per month in 2011-12. Similarly in urban areas, in 1973-74, amount for per person per month was R. 67.95 which has increased to Rs. 1134 in 2011-12. However, as per the data available from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Department, the number of people living below the poverty line was 17 lacks during 2011-12 and it was 9.91 percent of the total population of Delhi.

Delhi is characterized by a very meaningful existence of the urban population with the surrounding areas, which lies in the state of Uttar Pradesh of Haryana with the increasing number of population by migration. Due to which, Delhi is facing many problems in terms of migration as well as in terms of development and growth on account of rising population. Tale 3 below highlights the trends of urbanization in Delhi. This table shows that the high growth of urbanization and trends of urban population growth in Delhi from last 12 census. As given in table, urban population in 1901 was 52.76 percent and in 2011, it was 97.18 percent that show population in Delhi is increasing at alarming rate. In Delhi one third of the population lives in substandard housing which includes 695 slums and juggi - jhopri clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. Slum population face many problems related to the lack of safety, adequate, housing and basic services.

**Table 3: Urbanization trends of Delhi during 1901-2011**

Census year	% Of u Urban population
1901	52.76
1911	57.5
1921	62.36
1931	70.33
1941	75.79
1951	82.4
1961	88.75
1971	89.68
1981	92.73
1991	89.93
2001	93.18
2011	97.68

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi 2016-1

## 6.2 Availability and Accessibility of Basic Facilities

Slums have been an internal part of Delhi city for a long time now. They have become a part of urban system. For the slum population basic infrastructure services are play a key role for better quality of life. As per 2011 census data, basic services in Delhi have improved over the last decades. Now only less than 1 percent of the population comes under no toilet and electricity facility (See table 4).

**Table 4: Availability of Basic Facilities in Delhi**

S.no	Items	2001 census (In lakh)	Percentage of total households	2011 census (In lakh)	Percentage of total households
1.	Electricity	23.72	92.86	33.11	99.1
2.	Toilet facility	19.91	77.96	29.91	89.5
3.	Electricity and toilet facility	18.74	73.77	29.80	89.2
4.	Electricity available but no toilet facility	4.98	19.49	3.31	9.9
5.	Toilet available but no electricity	1.17	4.59	0.11	0.3
6.	No electricity and toilet facility	0.65	2.55	0.19	0.6
7.	<b>Water Supply</b>				
(i)	Piped water supply	19.24	75.33	27.17	81.3
(ii)	Hand-pumps/tube- wells	5.60	21.91	4.58	13.7
(iii)	Wells	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1
(iv)	Other sources (river/canal/tanks)	0.69	2.72	1.63	4.8

Source: Census 2011

According to the 2011 census, percentage of total households with electricity has 99.1 percent and with toilet facility has 89.5 percent. This data show that population with no toilet and no

electricity has 0.6 percent. So with the help of this table we can say that basic facilities in Delhi are improving, only less than 1 percent of population is facing problems regarding electricity and toilets.

### **6.3 Issues of Urban Poverty**

In today's era, poverty and poverty alleviation has become a major attention for economist, policy makers, and research institutions at national and international levels. Income distribution is the major problem between rich and poor people both socially and physically. Infrastructure services and urban development define the areas for poor people and the rich people. The nature of the urban poverty is multidimensional and dynamic, which is related to lack of adequate income. In the urban areas poor people face problems related to basic needs and poor housing continuous. In India nearly one third to one half of the population living in slum areas. For reduction of urban poverty government first need to focus on the basic infrastructure in slum areas. The urban poor is said to suffer from following major issues, which are as follows:

- Lack of public delivery of services
- Lack of infrastructure systems
- Lack of solid waste management
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of health and educational facilities.
- Lack of water supply, drainage and sewerage.

#### **6.3.1 Case Study of Slums in Delhi**

In India, Delhi is one of the biggest metropolitan cities with the 18 million populations approximately and nearly half of the population in slum areas and unauthorized colonies. Poor people are located in different colonies in Delhi city such as unauthorized regularized colonies, urban villages, rural villages, unauthorized colonies, resettlement colonies, etc. According to the economic survey of 2016-17, it is estimated that Delhi has a 1797 unauthorized colonies, which are to be regularized as per Delhi government policy. These colonies have approximately 40-lakh population. These colonies belong to different region of the Delhi city and were representative of slums in those areas. About 49 percent of the total population of Delhi lives in slum areas and unauthorized colonies and about 675-juggi jhopri clusters with 400,000 jhuggies for 20-lakh population in Delhi. In Delhi around three million people comes under slums areas and faced problems without hygienic sanitation, drinking water facilities, health and educational facilities, toilet facilities for women and children is a critical case of concern.

**1. Sanitation:** In Delhi out of every four residents has no toilets, and those have toilets that do not have enough water to keep clear.

Situation is very worst in most areas expect for privileged areas of the city. According to the estimates around 33 lakh residents of Delhi use badly maintained toilets or the open spaces.

**2. Health and Education Facilities:** Health and education facilities are also lacking in Delhi city like distribution of health facilities like dispensers, clinics, and hospitals. According to the approved colonies health facilities are not provided in poor areas adequately. Because of the high treatment cost poor people suffer many problems such as fever, cold, cough, stomach ache,

malaria, diarrhea, typhoid. Educational facilities are also providing inadequate in slums areas. In slums areas, institute or schools run by the government, suffer worst condition of furniture's, teachers, equipment and classrooms.

**3. Housing:** Housing is the major problems in slums areas. With the bed housing conditions, poor people faced inadequate light, toilets, bathing facilities etc.

**4. Water:** Water for drinking is the most important facilities that are provided for healthy life. Variation in water supply in Delhi is the difference between privileged and deprived areas of Delhi. According to the sources existing requirement of water supply is about 444million gallons a day.

#### **6.4 Policies and Programmes for Poor People in Delhi**

Delhi government allocates a budget to innovate the development programs, infrastructure, sustainable growth and for the better quality of life for the poor. Plan outlay is the important part of the budget launched by the government.

**Table 4 : Plan outlay 2016-17**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Education	4645 Cr.	23%
Transport	3943 Cr.	19%
Medical & Public Health	3200 Cr.	15%
Urban development	2456 Cr.	12%
Social Security & Welfare	2449 Cr.	12%
Water Supply & Sanitation	1976 Cr.	10%
Others	1535 Cr.	7%
Energy	386 Cr.	2%

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi 2016-17

According to the 2016-17 plan outlay, first priority of government was education, which was 23 percent, followed by transport 19 percent, medical & public health 15 percent, urban development 12 percent, social security & welfare 12 percent, water supply and sanitation 10 percent, energy and other all are together has 9 percent. This is the plan expenditure in social services launched by the GNCTD, The amount of all expenditure was 20600 crore in social service sector. According to the survey, plan outlay in Delhi is increasing from 6.30 crore in fifth five year plan (1951-56) to 20600 crore in 12.3 annual plan (2016-17).

State government of Delhi is to provide basic services for all the citizens at adequate level such as water, electricity and transport and sanitation. According to the 2011 estimate, basic services of Delhi have improved. The main objective of urban poverty alleviation means it's a reduction in urban poverty in Delhi on a sustainable basic. Government launched many poverty alleviation programmes at both state and central level. These are as follows:

**Table 5: Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

Centrally Sponsored	State Sponsored
1. Smart Cities	1. Development of Urban Villages
2. Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation (AMRUT)	2. National Urban Livelihood Mission
3. Swachh Bharat Mission	3. Urban Basic Services
4. HRIDAY	4. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
5. Urban Transport	5. Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
6. Pradhan Mantra Awas Yojana	6. Urban Local Agencies
7. Rajiv Awas Yojana	7. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	8. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

**1. Renovation/Improvement of Chaupals And Development of Water Bodies in Urbanized Villages:** For the development of urbanization in Delhi, conversion of rural villages into urban villages is necessary. Because of that government launched scheme in 2000, and decided to initiate a renovation/ improvement of chaupals and development of water bodies in urbanized villages, this work shall be executed by department of irrigation and food control by the name of scheme “development of urban villages”.

**2. National Urban Livelihood Mission:** For the poverty reduction, this program launched a self-employment and wage employment opportunities for the urban poor. This program focused only those poor people who are street vendors, homeless people, and lower cast people SCs, STs, minorities and disabled people. NULM, provide a financial inclusion services also i.e. basic saving account opening, facilitating financial literacy, access to credit and insurance, and improved remittance facilities.

**3. Urban Basic Services:** This program launched by the government of Delhi in may 1985, for the social development of the urban poor. This program provide facilities related to water, electricity, sewerage, sanitization, and toilets for the poor people in their localities, such as unauthorized colonies, resettlement colonies, villages, etc. the main focus of this services is to women and children for the uses of multiple services.

**4. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna:** This scheme launched by the Government of Delhi, and provides a fund for self-employment of urban poor. The main objective of this scheme is the economic development of the poor people who comes below the poverty line. With the help of this scheme, unemployed people for setting up gainful improvement.

**5. Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** This program launched by the Delhi government in 2005, for the construction of the houses for the economic weaker sections. Population is increasing in Delhi, due to that government of Delhi initiate that program for the development. According to the projection population will increase 23 million by 2021, so government is planning to develop 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021. Out of which 50 percent of the units would be for EWS category.

**6. Urban Local Agencies:** There are a many agencies that implement the programs for poverty reduction, and provide a better quality of services with the help of better coordination with each other.

- In Delhi, large number of agencies is looking for the development and the reduction of poverty at state level which can be given as below:
- Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC)
- Department of Irrigation and Food Control (I & FC)
- Delhi Jal Board (DJB)
- Public Works Department (PWD)
- Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCDs)

These all are providing services for poor people related to food, water, housing, transport etc.

- They provide basic services for the poor people, which they require most in their daily life.
- With the help of the other agencies such as NGOs, public agencies, government agencies etc., provide a infrastructure to the poor people.
- They provide services related to cost recovery. Agencies provide a services to poor people but poor people don't have enough amount for better services, so there is a need to provide a services those who are really poor.
- They provide better resources with the help of the local government.
- Provide better stakeholders who are willingness for the work.

**7. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board:** For the development of urban shelter, legislative assembly passed a program for development that is "Delhi urban shelter improvement board" in 2010. This program has nominated as agency for the implementation of schemes of relocation/rehabilitation of jhuggi jhopri clusters in Delhi, such as improvement of environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.

DUSIB gives a qualitative improvement for slum people and provide many services for slum developer's dwellers in the Delhi city.

Many services and programs for DUSIB are as follows:

- Construction, management and maintenance of night shelters
- Construction of low cost housing under EWS for slum dwellers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- Relocation of squatters.
- In-suit up-gradation
- Environment improvement in urban slums.
- Construction of Pay and Use Jansuvidha (Toilet) Complexes.
- Construction of Basti Vikas Kendras/Community Halls.
- Structural improvement and rehabilitation of katras.
- Work on behalf of trans Yamuna area development board.

**8. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board:** This programme was initiated in 1994 for the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna area. In this development board various agencies are involved such as, Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC) and Urban Development (UD). Different agencies have spent different expenditure amount in this programme during the year 2008-09 to 2015-16.

**Table: 6 Agency-wise Expenditure during 2008-2016**

(Rs. crore)									
S.no	Name of Agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	DJB	15.17	23.00	17.00	15.75	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.57
2.	MCD	72.60	40.00	39.93	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00
3.	PWD	0.28	0.01	-	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	-
4.	I&FC	10.93	15.00	9.78	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	-
5.	UD	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	5.50	0.00
6.	DUSIB	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	3.29	2.25
Total		98.98	78.01	66.71	88.72	95.75	134.19	113.59	35.82

Source: Economic Survey of Delhi, 2016-17

## 7. Concluding Remarks

This paper considers that urbanization is an important part for the development; it has not kept in a silent mode. The economic condition is worse in India because of the migration from rural to urban areas. Delhi is the part of the metropolitan cities, so population in Delhi is increasing at an alarming rate. Migrated people face problems related to infrastructure development, basic facilities, opportunities, housing, etc. Migrated people, from rural to urban area become even poorer in the urban areas, and falls under urban poor. Because of that percentage of population of urban poor is increasing. Government of Delhi launched many poverty alleviation programmes for the development and poverty reduction. Poverty in Delhi is reducing, but not at an absolute rate. Delhi Statistical Handbook (2016-17) estimates that, around 17 lakh people come under below poverty line. Government needs to focus more about poverty alleviation programs and make new programs for the development of the society.

For the development and for the urban poor, some interventions are required for better quality of life of urban poor. For this scenario: government should need to increase awareness related to policies and programs to poor, government should more to focus on employment generated programs for those people who are migrated, government should need to increase the focus on state and local agencies for the better quality of services provided to poor people, government needs to consult National Urban Livelihood Mission for urban poor and to provide financial facilities for self-employment.

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