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### **Abstract**

The term residential mobility means frequent change of residence, either in the same city or town or between cities, states or communities. The study of Residential mobility is a major theme in social science, which has drawn the attention of many researchers in fields such as Geography, Sociology, demographics, economics, psychology etc. Most of the research acknowledges that there are two broad categories of parameters that affect household mobility: their individual characteristics and changes in the residential housing market. Residential mobility is interpreted as a phenomenon of the housing market, with families changing their housing stock as they experience changes in both family status and socio-economic status. It is this mobility that is largely responsible for the socio-economic segregation of population in a particular region within the cities. The residential mobility is found out by focuses on the number of addresses where respondents have lived during last few years.

Movement of household from one residence to another plays an important part in shaping and reshaping of urban social areas. Mobility is seen as a product of housing opportunities, new and vacant dwellings resulting from sub urban expansion, inner city renewal and rehabilitation of households which are themselves a product of income, family size and life style. Thus, residential mobility is a characteristic to varying degree of all urban neighborhoods. Indeed, it is this mobility that is largely responsible for the changing socio-economic structure of neighborhood and is generally associated with the deterioration and decline of environmental quality of parts of cities. There are a number of potential reasons for increasing or declining residential mobility in a region within city. Perhaps the most significant regularity in terms of mobility patterns is that households seem to move between areas of similar socio-economic status generally. There is an interrelationship between

mobility rates and other features of the urban environment, such as socio-economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of any neighborhood. The demand for housing by different social and economic groups varies with the supply of housing and in turn it affects the rate of mobility.

So, residential mobility relates with the urbanization process especially the physical aspects of it as expressed under the built environment. Thus, the housing demand and its supply is determined by both the economic price as well as location preferences which itself is the outcome of a number of social, economic, environmental and behavioral factors.

Thus, it can be clearly concluded that residential mobility is a very planned process with impacts on both the household's decisions, motives and behaviors based on various factors, because decisions to move or relocate to an environment or particular neighbourhood comes with a number of factors both negative and positive. This way residential mobility may be seen as the adjustment of the housing situation to suit, as much as possible, the housing need of households through a change in place of residence in which the NCT of Delhi is full of contradictory circumstances promoting or discouraging residential mobility.