1	2	3
31	Surat	19-Jun-08
32	Dhanbad	19-Aug-08
33	Vishakapatnam	19-Aug-08
34	Hyderabad	19-Aug-08
35	Itanagar	29-Aug-08
36	Ahmedabad	21-Nov-08
37	Vadodara	21-Nov-08
38	Puducherry	21-Nov-08
39	Madurai	19-Dec-08
40	Coimbatore	19-Dec-08
41	Pune	26-Jun-09
42	Shimla	24-Jul-09
43	Raipur	24-Jul-09
44	Guwahati	30-Oct-09
45	Chennai	30-Oct-09
46	Puri	20-Nov-09
47	Bhubaneshwar	20-Nov-09
	TOTAL 47	

Multiplication of slums in metro cities

403. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 5 lakh people are added to Delhi every year through migration and more than 60 per cent are homeless;

(b) if so, the position in Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent of city's (Delhi) residential land is what the DDA allotted to 10 per cent of population; and

(d) the measures taken to increase the area of residences with suitable infrastructure particularly when there is resistance to take over agricultural lands for infrastructural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, notified by the Central Government states that while it may not be possible to make an accurate forecast the expectation is that the population of

Delhi may range between 220 to 230 lakh in the year 2021, and also that the requirement of land, provision of infrastructure and transportation, etc. should be planned for the projected population of 230 lakh. The MPD-2021 further states there has been increase in natural growth from 55.80% in 1981 to 59.21% in 1991 and 60.18% in 2001 and decrease in the net migrants from 44.20% in 1981 to 40.78% in 1991 and 39.82% in 2001. However, a reduction in the rate of natural growth and increase in migration between 2001 and 2021 is also envisaged. The net increase of population in NCTD as reflected in the MPD-2021 is as follows:

Population in NCT-Delhi

Year	Addition by Natural Growth	Increase by Migration	Net Increase (in lakh)
1981	12.0 (55.8%)	9.52 (44.2%)	21.54 (100%)
1991	18.9 (59.2%)	13.05 (40.8%)	32.0 (100%)
2001	26.66 (60.18%)	17.64 (39.82%)	44.30 (100%)
2011	24.2(54.8%)	20.0 (45.2%)	44.2 (100%)
2021	24.0 (50%)	24.0 (50%)	48.0 (100%)

As provided in the MPD-2021, NCTD has 24.5 lakh Census houses under the category of residence and residence-cum-other uses, in which 25.5 lakh households are residing, thus reflecting a net housing shortage of about 10 lakh houses / dwelling units.

(b) Data on migration in respect of cities referred to is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir. The residential area at Master Plan level constitutes 45-55% of total land that also incorporates plotted and group (flatted) housing built or allotted to general public and cooperative societies, rehabilitation colonies and resettlement colonies. The rest of the land to be planned and developed at Master Plan level is 15-20% of green/ recreational, 10-12% under circulation, 8-10% under public and semi-public facilities, 4-5% under each commercial and industrial,

(d) MPD-2021 states that 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. It has also been assessed that around 40% of housing need can potentially be satisfied through redevelopment / up-gradation of existing areas of Delhi which may be met in the present urban limits of A to H zones and in the sub cities of Dwarka, Rohini and Narela. This implies that the remaining 60% of the requirement would have to be met through 14.4 lakh new

housing units to be provided in new areas. Keeping in view the socio-economic composition of the population, it is estimated that around 50-55% of the housing requirement would be for the urban poor and the economically weaker sections in the form of houses of two rooms or less.

The major strategies provided in MPD-2021 to meet the requirement of housing in the NCTD include:

- Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land;

- Private sector participation for development/redevelopment of housing;

- Removing unnecessary controls (like height) for optimum utilization of land and to facilitate creation of 'signature' projects,

- Enhancement of ground coverage, FAR and height for all categories of residential plots.

- *In-situ* slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for private sector participation;

- In order to prevent growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing/slum rehabilitation in all group housing to the extent of 15% of permissible FAR or 35% of dwelling units on the plot, whichever is higher.

- Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of total;

- Recategorisation of housing types, development control norms and differential densities to make EWS/LIG housing viable and economical.

Hyderabad metro rail

404. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking up Hyderabad Metro rail;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the funding agencies identified therefor; and

(d) the foreign aid to be received for each identified project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from State Government for construction of 71.16 km of length of Hyderabad Metro Rail Project at a completion cost of Rs.12132 crore with Viability Gap Funding support from Government of India. The concession agreement for the project was awarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2008 to a consortium led by M/s Nav Bharat where no Viability Gap Funding was envisaged. The State Government is reported to have cancelled this concession agreement and invited fresh bids.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in views of (b) above.