

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	29,551	12,887	12,733
17.	Karnataka	67,295	67,295	61,680
18.	Kerala	44,281	40,1491	37,076
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48,653	46,056	42,532
21.	Maharashtra	3,97,335	1,64,206	1,42,404
22.	Manipur	4,079	4,079	4,079
23.	Meghalaya	1,232	1,233	872
24.	Mizoram	3,188	3,188	3,111
25.	Nagaland	7,319	7,319	5,385
26.	Odisha	33,358	25,269	16,623
27.	Puducherry	1,542	1,542	1,390
28.	Punjab	8,062	6,982	6,193
29.	Rajasthan	59,278	55,936	40,977
30.	Sikkim	293	293	260
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,32,315	1,23,934	1,20,773
32.	Telangana	84,876	84,012	77,695
33.	Tripura	6,376	6,376	4,028
34.	Uttar Pradesh	91,826	87,668	81,343
35.	Uttarakhand	7,045	5,643	4,506
36.	West Bengal	1,72,777	1,72,679	1,64,309
TOTAL		16,68,900	13,35,216	11,67,182

**Urban Green Growth Strategies initiative**

2438. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities which have actively participated under the Urban Green Growth Strategies initiatives and contributed by sharing their good practices, challenges and perceptions of green growth in their cities during the last three years;

(b) the current status of developing green cities in the country, indicating the problems faced by cities in adopting green growth initiatives; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to adopt more sustainable green and clean cities, while ensuring good quality of life for its citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In 2014-15, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, worked with the Global Green Growth Institute on an initiative that entailed developing a Green Growth framework for Indian cities. It was piloted in 10 cities (Agartala, Agra, Kochi, Dehradun, Kota, Ludhiana, Nadiad, Pimpri-Chichwad, Shimla and Vijaywada). This involved assessing the current status of growth, understanding emerging growth patterns and trends and developing strategies that can guide growth to achieve multiple development benefits. A set of fifteen good practices on green growth spread over six cities (Agra, Thane, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Surat) and seven sectors (environment, economy, energy, housing, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management and transport) relevant to the Indian urban context was also studied and shared through a report.

Over fifteen Indian cities actively participated in this initiative and contributed by sharing their good practices, challenges and perceptions of green growth in their cities.

(b) The Urban Green Growth initiative lasted for over twelve months. The main bottlenecks in the achievement of sustainable green cities in India are lack of capacity of city management, absence of integrated and comprehensive spatial and physical plans and financial dependence of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) on grants from Central and State Governments.

(c) The Government of India is implementing various programmes to process towards environmentally sustainable, clean and green cities. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) focuses on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities across the country Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all statutory towns in the country. Urban Transport Scheme aims at encouraging cities to plan and manage

their urban transport systems to conserve energy and land, control pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Smart Cities Mission has the objective of promoting 100 cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) aims to fulfil the housing needs of the urban poor including the slum dwellers. Besides the above programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, some of the other programmes include National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Ganga) which has the objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga, National Solar Mission for the promotion of solar energy in the country etc. being implemented by other Ministries.

#### **Notification of Land Pooling Policy**

2439. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Land Pooling Policy (LPP) of DDA has been approved and notified;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the names of Group Housing Societies likely to be benefited by the policy; and
- (d) the role of DDA in developing the land in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Land Policy has been notified *vide* S.O. 5220 dated 11.10.2018 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The salient features of the policy are as follows:

- (i) In order to ensure unified planning, servicing and subdivision/share of land in a sector as per Land Policy and Regulations, a minimum 70% contiguous land of the developable area within the sector, free of encumbrances, is required to be pooled to make the sector eligible for development. When such minimum contiguity is achieved in a sector, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) will intimate all the constituent landowners forming part of contiguous land in the sector to form a consortium.