

## ACCESSIBILITY BENCHMARKING FOR METRO SYSTEMS IN INDIA



Mentor: Dr. O.P Agarwal, CEO WRI

India Smart Cities Fellowship, 2019



# Introduction

Year	*Total	Cars	wheelers	
1980-81	3.2L	99,200	1.76L	
1986-87	5.1L	1.58L	2.8L	
1990-91	5.8L	1.8L	3.2L	1
1996-97	7.6L	2.3L	4.18L	-
2000-01	10.29L > First Million	3.65L	5.5L	
2006-07	15.03L	4.64L	7.93L	
2007-08	16.04L	4.92L	8.59L	
2008-09	16.74L	5.03L	9.18L	1
2009-10	17.67L	5.14L	9.8L	2
2010-11	18.70L	5.5L	10.44L	6
2011-12	20.28L > Second Million	6.21L	11.31L	/
2012-13	21.87L	6.72L	12.35L	
2013-14	23.32L	7.23L	13.29L	
2014-15	25.71L	7.97L	14.7L	
2015-16	28.19L	8.5L	15.96L	
2016-17	30.69L > Third Million	9.2L	17.72L	
Apr-Nov	32L	9.6L	8.7L	-

(\* The figure includes cars, two-wheelers, taxis, autos, buses, school buses and trucks)

In 2016-17, vehicle registeration touched 685 hicles daily. Sources said that till Oct-Nov 2017, the mber of vehicles hitting city roads daily was close 700. This includes all vehicles including private cars, two-wheelers, app-based taxis, buses, school buses and trucks

To ease the traffic situation in urban areas and make travel convenient for the people, Government of India has introduced the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in many cities.



### **Cost Estimation of Delhi Metro Rail**

#### COMPLETION COST OF PHASE – I: ₹ 10,571 Crores



#### FUNDING PLAN 60.00% JICA LOAN

5.00% Interest free Subordinate debt towards Land Cost

14.00% GOI Equity

7.00% Property Development 14.00% GNCTD Equity



FUNDING PLAN
48.57% JICA LOAN
10.04% GNCTD Equity
10.04% GOI Equity
3.39% Land & Central Tax
7.34% Property Development by DMRC
10.62% Grant

Transit System	Metro Rail	BRTS	Road
Cost/Km	277cr	4 -8 cr	1.5-2cr



#### FUNDING PLAN

54.47% JICA Loan (PTA by GOI)

16.39% GOI Equity

**3.83%** Interest free Subordinate debt for Land

0.59% Grant by HUDA

5.59% DMRC Internal Accruals/Property Development

16.39% GNCTD Equity

2.73% Interest free Subordinate debt for Central Taxes

S.No.	Description	Amount (Rs.In Crores)			
		Corridor 1	Corridor II	Total	
1.	Land	81.98	61.39	143.37	
2.	Civil Engineering Works				
2.1	Alignment and formation	2 E.	92 	22 	
2.1.1	Elevated	419.20	213.28	632.48	
2.1.2	Utilities (Civil work) Environmental Protection, Rehabilitation & resettlement	20.00	40.00	60.00	
2.2	Station Buildings (elevated and at-grade).	275.00	154.00	429.00	
2.3	Permanent Way	124.92	69.15	194.07	
	Sub Total (Item 2)				
3.	Electrical works				
3.1	Traction & Power Supply	212.48	134.55	347.03	
	Sub Total (Item 3)				
4.	S & T Works				
4.1	Signaling & Telecommunication including cable diversions	153.58	77.32	230.90	
4.2	Telecommunication	39.45	18.61	58.06	
4.3	AFC installations at stations	42.87	21.26	64.13	
	Sub Total (item 4)				
5.	Depots	76.70	51.69	128.39	
6.	Rolling stock (in 2007)	502.83	176.67	679.50	
7.	GRAND TOTAL (Item 1 to 6)	12.	성	2966.9	
8.	General charges @ 8% inclusive of contingency @ 3%			237.35	
	Grand total:			3204.2	

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Ne	Modal Share	Percentage	RIDERSHIP (Daily Average)	Estimated Ridership	Metro Name	Population	CITY
			250000		Delhi	29,399,141	Delhi NCR 29,399,141
Wh					RMG		
gov rail					NM		
fits-			50,000		Kochi Metro	6,77,381	Kochi
c o env			200000	3.32 Lakhs	Hyderabad	9,700,000	Hyderabad
Ind			700,000	8 Lakhs	Kolkata	4,496,694	Kolkata
the			400,000	4.49 Lakhs	Namma Bengaluru	8.5 million	Bengaluru
inc			277,000	10.5 lakhs	Mumbai	12,442,373	Mumbai
tar me			17,649	2 Lakhs	Jaipur	-5,040,185	Jaipur
wh the			50,000	4.4 Lakhs	Chennai	7,088,000	Chennai
ride			67,000	1.30 Lakhs	Lucknow	2,817,105	Lucknow
			35,000		Ahmedabad	5,633,927	Ahmedbad
n Transit. IS	Tear		NA		Nagpur	2,405,665	Nagpur

# ed for Study

State and Central rnments tout metro ystems as a one-size-I solution to traffic gestion and onmental problems of n cities,

ground reality is gruous with the so enerated returns by o systems in India can be attributed to shortfall of expected ship capacity.

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## Methodology and Approach



500m Radius Area – Lok Kalyan Marg Metro Station

Avg. footfall: 9, 914 Commercial Space: 4% Residential Space: 93% Public Space:





500m Radius Area – Rajiv Chowk Metro Station

Avg. footfall: 1,14,080 Commercial Space : 90% Residential Space: 2% Public Spaces : 5%





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# Analysis

Zone	Building Type	Building Name	Number of Buildings	Job Types	Number of Jobs
1	Commercial	NDMC Tees January Market	1	Vendors	
		Claridges Hotel	1	Employees	
		Private Houses with Servant Quarters		Gaurds	
	Residential	Private Houses with Servant Quarters	22	Drivers	
		Private Houses with Servant Quarters		Servants	
	Amenities	Gandhi Smriti	1	Employees	
	Desidential	Private Houses with Servant Quarters		Gaurds	
		Private Houses with Servant Quarters	22	Drivers	
	Residential	Private Houses with Servant Quarters	23	Servants	
		Private Houses with Servant Quarters		Drivers	
	Covernment Residential	Doctor's Quarters NDMC	18	Servants	
2	Government Residentia	Staff Quarters NDMC	15	Servants	
2		NDMC Homeopathic Dispensary	1	Doctors	
		NDMC Homeopathic Dispensary	Ť	Workers	
	Amenities	Dhobhi Ghat	1	Workers	
		NDMC Primary School	1	Teachers	
		NDMC Primary School	1	Workers	
		Electric Sub Station	1	Operators	
	Commercial	Indira Gandhi National Museum	1	Workers	
	Residential	Private Houses with Servant Quarters	23	Gaurds	
				Drivers	
				Servants	
3		Staff Quarters NDMC	33	Servants	
	Government Residential	CPWD Quarters NDMC	33	Servants	
		PMO Staff Quarters	20	Servants	
	Amenities	Tuglaq Road Police Station	1	Police Staff	
				Workers	
4	Residential	Private Houses with Servant Quarters	27	Gaurds	
				Drivers	
				Servants	
	NDMC Residential	Staff Quarters NDMC	18	Servants	
		NDMC Homeopathic Dispensary	1	Doctors	
	Amenities	NDMC Homeopathic Dispensary		Workers	
		NDMC Primary School	1	Teachers	
		NDMC Primary School	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	Workers	

## Gendered access to Metro

"The differences in travel behaviour by gender are mostly due to the **complexity of activities more often experienced by women** than men...although travel behaviour may be changing for both men and women, **the gender gap in public transport is still significant and requires greater understanding for more equitable policy implementations**" – Wei-Shiuen Ng and Ashley Acker, International Transport Forum (France )

They are safe and affordable but particular areas are not great to walk. Also too many modes makes you take auto or uber instead

Pretty safe



Preferred mode of transport to and from work

If a user of the metro, how do you reach your workplace from the nearest metro station?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 1



The safety depends on time. When I have taken the same metro at night around 11:30 pm, and walked home, the very familiar street during the day suddenly became terrifying. While it is walkable during the day when people are around, I don't think I'll be again walking the same street late at night, and would prefer to take a cab or auto.





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