



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(2019-2020)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-2021)**

**SECOND REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**3 March, 2020, 13 Phalguna, 1941-42 (Saka)**

SECOND REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(2019-2020)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2020-2021)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 03.03.2020

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 03.03.2020



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

03 March, 2020, 13 Phalguna, 1941-42 (Saka)

C.U.D. No.: 113

Price : Rs.

**(C) 2019 By Lok Sabha Secretariat**

***Publish under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Thirteenth Edition) and Printed by.....***

## CONTENTS

		Page No.
<b>REPORT</b>		
<b>PART- I</b>		
<b>CHAPTER- I.</b>	<b>Introductory</b>	<b>10</b>
	(a) Vision of the Ministry	10
	(b) Role of the Ministry	10
	(c) Urbanisation trends	11
	(d) Response of the Ministry for urban challenge	11
	(e) Strategy of the Ministry for Urban Transportation	12
	(f) Trends and Budgetary Allocations	12
<b>CHAPTER -II.</b>	<b>Over-all Analysis</b>	<b>13</b>
	(a) An overview of Demands for Grants (2020-21)	13
	(b) Demand vis-à-vis availability of funds	14
	(c) Over-all requirement of funds for Urban Infrastructure	17
<b>CHAPTER-III.</b>	<b>Scheme-wise Analysis</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>(i)</b>	<b>MRTS/Metro Projects</b>	<b>24</b>
	(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation	24
	(b) Targets vis-à-vis achievement	26
	(c) Issues related with Delhi Metro Rail Network	33
	(i) Permitting free ride to women in Delhi Metro	33
	(ii) Insuring last mile connectivity by promoting small aggregators	33
	(d) Promoting cost reduction in Metro Rail Project	35
	(e) Status of different Metro Rail Projects and related issues	39
	(i) Kochi Metro	39
	(ii) Agra Metro	40

<b>(ii)</b>	<b>CPWD (General Pool Accommodation (Res./Non-Res.))</b>	<b>40</b>
	(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation	41
	(b) Provision of requisite funds for construction of MPs flats at B.D. Marg	41
	(c) Workdone for new Parliament Building	42
	(d) Other issues pertaining to CPWD	42
<b>(iii)</b>	<b>Nirmal Kaushal Vikas Yojana</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>(i) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)</b>	<b>44</b>
	(a) Demands vis-à-vis availability of funds	45
	(b) Central funds and releases	46
	(c) Status of pending Utilisation Certificate	49
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transport (AMRUT)</b>	<b>62</b>
	(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation	64
	(b) Progress in implementation of projects	67
	(c) Credit Rating of AMRUT Cities	70
	(d) Over aspects related with implementation of reforms	70
	(e) Addressing imbalance in functions and finances of ULBs.	73
	(f) Issues concerning Mathura and Agra	73
<b>(iii)</b>	<b>100 Smart Cities Mission</b>	<b>76</b>
	(a) Overview	76
	(b) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation	81
	(c) Work done	84
	(d) Status of projects selected in Round one	91
<b>(iv)</b>	<b>Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM)(U)</b>	<b>93</b>
	(a) Objective and Achievement	93
	(b) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation	94
	(c) Workdone on Sanitation	97
	(i) Work done on ODF+ and ODF++	97
	(ii) Need for proper maintainance of Toilets in East Delhi Area	99
	(iii) Scientific Solid Waste Management	99
	(iv) Need for converting Ghazipur landfill into park as done by Indore	101

(v)	<b>Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (Urban) DAY-NULM</b>	<b>103</b>
	(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation of funds	104
	(b) Creation of Urban Shelters	106
	(c) Determination of vending zones	107

**PART – II**

<b>Observations/Recommendations</b>	<b>108</b>
-------------------------------------	------------

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT(2019-20)**

Shri Jagdambika Pal - Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
3. Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel
4. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
5. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
6. Shri Benny Behanan
7. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
8. Shri Hibi Eden
9. Shri Gautam Gambhir
10. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
11. Shri Shankar Lalwani
12. Smt Hema Malini
13. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
14. Shri P.C. Mohan
15. Shri C.R. Patil
16. Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu
17. Shri Adala Prabhakara Reddy
18. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi
19. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
20. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre
21. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri M. J Akbar
23. Shri Y. S. Chowdary
24. Sh. Digvijay Singh\*
25. Shri Ahamed Hassan
26. Shri Sanjay Datatraya Kakade
27. Shri Kumar Ketkar
28. Shri Sanjay Singh
29. Shri R. K. Sinha
30. Shri Vijay Goel #
31. Vacant

\* Shri Digvijay Singh, MP, RS has been nominated to the Committee vide Dr. Tazeen Fatma, MP, RS w.e.f. 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.

# Shri Vijay Goel, MP, RS has been nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                     |   |                      |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K. Tripathi  | - | Joint Secretary      |
| 2. | Shri A.K. Shah      | - | Director             |
| 3. | Dr. Jagmohan Khatri | - | Under Secretary      |
| 4. | Shri Mukesh Kumar   | - | Asstt. Exec. Officer |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2019-20) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Second Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were laid on the Table of the House on 10.02.2020 Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took briefing of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs at their Sitting held on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. The Committee considered and adopted Draft Report at their Sitting held on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for appearing before them and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

6. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters and placed as Part II of the Report.

**New Delhi;**

**28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

**9 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)**

**JAGDAMBIKA PAL,  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on  
Urban Development**

**REPORT**

**PART- I**

**CHAPTER- I.**

**Introductory**

**(a) Vision of the Ministry**

1.1 Vision of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is to provide ease of living, responsive governance, clean and sustainable environment, rapid inclusive economic growth and livelihood opportunities for the citizens.

**(b) Role of the Ministry**

1.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes regarding urban housing and urban development. It is the nodal Ministry for planning and coordination of urban transport matters at the central level. Urban development is a State subject and the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 has enjoined upon State Governments to delegate many functions to urban local bodies. Government of India, however, plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports various urban housing programmes, urban livelihood mission and overall urban development through Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry addresses various issues relevant to urban sector through appropriate policy guidelines, subordinate legislation and sectoral programmes. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has five attached Offices, and three Subordinate Offices, three Public Sector Undertakings and nine Statutory/Autonomous Bodies, including

one non-statutory registered society and a Government company as shown at Annexure-I.

**(c) Urbanisation trends**

1.3 Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and it is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization is characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities, although India may be said to be in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society. The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasized the role of sustainable cities by incorporating Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) i.e. Sustainable Cities and Communities for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. At current rate of growth, urban population in India is estimated to reach a staggering 575 million by 2030 A.D. According to Census 2011, as many as 53 cities in India had a million plus population.

**(d) Response of Ministry for Urban Challenge**

1.4 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs offers a response to Urban Challenge with the prominent Flagship Missions of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-(U)), Smart City Mission (SCM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transport (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)(SBM(U)), Deen Dayal Antyodaya National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY\_NULM) Scheme.

**(e) Strategy of the Ministry for Urban Transformation**

1.5 As cities in the country are at different stage of development and with a view to ensure that urban India is going to play an important role in achieving 5 Trillion Dollar target. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has elaborated before the Committee three level strategy. In Level One taking care of three biggest issues of poverty Alleviation, Affordable Housing and cleanliness by way of implementing DAY-NULM, PMAY(U) and SBM (U) for all 4372 Urban Local Bodies in the country. In Level Two focussing on Water Supply and Sewerage need requiring economy of scale in implementing 500 AMRUT cities (All India cities with more than 1 lakh population and above finally in Level Three is 100 Smart Cities addressing the issue of ease of living by increased use of digital technology to improve the urban infrastructure and services.

**(f) Trend of Budgetary allocation**

1.6 Glancing through the trend of Budgetary Allocation over the last six years starting from Rs. 26,018/- cr in 2014-15 to Rs. 50,040 cr in 2020-21, indicates these allocations has been doubled.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER -II.

## Over-all Analysis

2.1 (a) An overview of Demands for Grants (2020-21)

Gross Provision	:	Rs. 57,786.22 Cr
Recoveries	:	-Rs 7,746.3200 Cr
Net provisions	:	
Revenue Section	:	Rs. 36,637.20 Cr
Capital Section	:	Rs. 21,149.02 Cr
Total Net	:	Rs. 50,039.90 Cr

2.2 Scheme-wise provision proposed for 2020-21 and its distribution in %

Scheme-wise provision proposed for 2020-21 and its distribution in % is as under:

Srl No	Schemes	Budget Estimate (2020-21) (Rs. In Cr.)	Distribution in %
1	MRTS & Metro Projects	20,000.00	39.97
2	PMAY (U)	8,000.00*	15.99
3	AMRUT	7,300.00	14.59
4	100 Smart Cities	6,450.00	12.89
5	Swachh Bharat Mission	2,300.00	4.60
6	DAY-NULM	795.00	1.59
7	General Pool Accommodation (Res)/CPWD	545.32	1.09
8	General Pool Accommodation (Non-Res)/CPWD	742.69	1.48
9	NERUDP	150.00	0.30
10	CSSS-Nirman Kaushal Vikas Yojana	50.00	0.10
11	<b>Non-Scheme</b>	<b>3,706.89</b>	<b>7.41</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50,039.90</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* The PMAY (U) scheme is being partly funded through a reserve fund namely Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF). Out of Rs. 8000 Cr. provisioned for PMAY, Rs. 7554.31 Cr. is to be met through CRIF. Rs. 10000 Cr. have also been provisioned for this scheme through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR).

2.3 Scheme wise Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate and their % share during last three years is at **Annexure-I**.

2.4 The Scheme-wise BE, RE and Expenditure during (2019-20) and BE (2020-21) as on 15.02.2020 is as under:

### Centre Sector Schemes

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	BE 2019-20	RE 2019- 20	Expenditure as on 15.02.2020	BE 2020- 21
MRTS & METRO PROJECTS	19152	18890	14845	20000
CPWD (GPRA+GPOA)	1050	1022	924	1288
NER AND NERUDP	400	371	302	150
Champion Service Sector Scheme-NKVY	-	-	0	50
Non-Scheme & Other Schemes	3372	3238	3009	3707
Grand Total	48,032	42,266	34,697	50,040

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	6853	6853	5578	8000
AMRUT	7300	6392	5923	7300
Mission for 100 Smart Cities	6450	3450	2406	6450
Swachh Bharat Mission	2650	1300	1030	2300
National Urban Livelihood Mission	750	750	680	795
Total	24,003	18,745	15,617	24,845

### (b) Demand vis-à-vis availability of funds

2.5 The details of proposed Outlay, Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals (2018-19) and (2019-20) and BE (2020-21) are as under:

(Rs. In Cr.)

Year	Proposed Outlay (Projected BE)	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	86,099.97	41,765.13	42,965.13	40,611.87
2019-20	67,278.82	48,032.17	42,266.72	31,733.51 (as on

				31.12.2019)
2020-21	82,986.65	50,039.90	-	-

2.6 The details of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) for PMAY (U) during the corresponding period are as under:

(Rs. In Cr.)

Year	EBR approved	EBR raised	Actual Release
2018-19	25000	20000	20000
2019-20	20000	10000	10000
2020-21	10000	-	-

2.7 During the course of evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

“सर, वर्ष 2019-20 में 48,032 करोड़ रुपये का टोटल बजट एस्टीमेट था। इसके अलावा, हमारे लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की एक्स्ट्रा बजटरी रिसोर्स की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसके विरुद्ध हमारा आर.ई. 42,266 करोड़ रुपये का था। इसके विरुद्ध अभी तक लगभग 82 प्रतिशत की राशि खर्च हो गई है। इसकी शेष 18 प्रतिशत राशि आगामी डेढ़ महीने से ज्यादा का जो वक्त है, उसमें खर्च होगी।

सर, इस साल का जो बजट एस्टीमेट है, वह 50,040 करोड़ रुपये है, जो पिछली बार के बजट एस्टीमेट से लगभग दो हजार करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा, हमें एक्स्ट्रा बजटरी रिसोर्स के तौर पर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना को फण्ड करने के लिए एक्स्ट्रा बजटरी रिसोर्स के तौर पर 60,000 करोड़ रुपये का एक नेशनल अर्बन हाउसिंग फण्ड क्रिएट किया गया था। उसमें से अभी तक हम लोगों ने इस साल के 20,000 करोड़ रुपये में से 15,000 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज करा लिए हैं। हमारे पास केवल 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का ही मार्जिन उपलब्ध है। जब हम दोबारा कैबिनेट में जाएंगे तो हमें इसके लिए अलग से ऑथोराइजेशन मिलेगा और तब हमें इसमें और पैसे ई.बी.आर. के तौर पर मिल सकेंगे।”

2.8 On the issue of demand vis-à-vis actual allocation the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs during the course of evidence informed:

“सर, आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक्सप्लेन करना चाहूंगा। हमने अपने जवाब में भी इसको एक्सप्लेन करने की कोशिश की है। जो हम लोग फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के सामने डिमांड्स रखते हैं, वह प्रपोजल रखते हैं कि हम हरेक स्कीम को एक सर्टेन स्पीड के साथ पूरा करना चाहें तो कैसे कर सकते हैं। जो **2020-21** में हमने डिमांड **82986** करोड़ रु. की रखी थी, यह हमने यह सोचकर रखी कि हमारी जैसे कि हाउसिंग की स्कीम है, मेट्रो की स्कीम है, जितनी सारी स्कीम्स हैं, उनकी जो एक सर्टेन स्पीड है, उस स्पीड के साथ हम कितना खर्च कर सकते हैं। जो एलोकेशन होता है, गवर्नमेंट की टोटल क्या रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनके आधार पर एलोकेशन होता है। उन्होंने सरकार की एलोकेशन **50039** करोड़ रुपये की। वास्तव में यह जो रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट होता है, उस समय अंतिम तीन महीने में सरकार की वेज की क्या पोजीशन है, उसके हिसाब से होता है। लास्ट ईयर में भी बता दूं कि लास्ट ईयर में जो गैप था, जो **42965** के अगेंस्ट **40611** करोड़ रुपये था। हम पूरा पूरा खर्च करने की स्थिति में थे। उस समय हमें रिसोर्सेज एलाउ नहीं किये। **Allocation is based on RE. There is a resource; there are aspirations and expectations.** वह सारा एक दूसरे के साथ चलता है।“

2.9 On the issue of higher projections of the order of Rs. 86,099.97 cr in 2018-19 Rs. 67,278.82 cr in 2019-20 and Rs. 82,986.65 cr during 2020-21 and lower allocation to the tune of Rs. 41,765.13 cr, Rs. 48,032.17 cr and Rs. 50,039 cr respectively in corresponding years with actual expenditure still at lower levels making ground for lower allocations. The Committee enquired about reasons therefore, explaining the position the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“सर, खर्च की स्थिति मैं बता दूं, जैसे लास्ट ईयर का था, लास्ट ईयर का जो हमारा बजट एस्टीमेट था, वह वर्ष **2018-2019** का **41765** करोड़ रुपये का था। सर, हमारा **41765** करोड़ रुपये का बजट एस्टीमेट का था। हमारे खर्च की स्थिति इतनी अच्छी थी कि जब रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट होता है, जब सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के लिए डिसकशन होता है, उस चर्चा में हमने वित्त सचिव को कंविंस किया कि हमारी जिस प्रकार की खर्च की स्थिति चल रही है, **We are able to spend much more than that.** हमने और ज्यादा की डिमांड की थी। हमारी बात को मानते हुए उन्होंने **42965** करोड़ रुपये मान लिया था। **This was accepted by the Finance Ministry.** कि हम इतना करोड़ रुपये दे देंगे लेकिन जब लास्ट में खर्च करने की पोजीशन आई, **It is the estimation and**

**expenditure.** हमें एक सर्टेन स्टेज पर बताया गया कि अब आप खर्चा नहीं करेंगे। **40611** करोड़ रुपये जो हमारा हुआ, हम अगर चाहते तो हम यह पूरा एमाउंट खर्च कर लेते। इस बार भी **50039** करोड़ रुपये का बजट एस्टीमेट है, हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी और आपने जो हमें **2019-2020** की फिगर दी है, **42266** करोड़ रुपये तो हमारा रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट है। **31733** करोड़ रुपये तो **31** दिसम्बर तक का था। आज की डेट में जो हमारा खर्चा है, वह **34697** करोड़ रुपये है। **We are trying out best.”**

**(c) Over-all requirement of funds for Urban infrastructure**

2.10 During examination of DFG (2019-20) it came out before the Committee that the projected investment requirements of Rs. 39 lakh Cr in urban infrastructure as recommended by High Powered Expert Committee set up by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in 2011 for capital investment from 2011-2032 (at 2009-10 prices) which was to replenish the deficit accumulated over the years for achieving urban service delivery and also to meet the future needs of cities.

2.11 Asked about the work done by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs towards replenishing the deficit accumulated over the years for achieving urban service delivery and how far MoH&UA has been able to do the same with available budgetary support / EBR / PPP etc during the last five years the Ministry of House and Urban Affairs clarified:

"As submitted by the Ministry during the examination of the Demands for Grants for 2019-20, the critical issue of higher funding required for urban infrastructure was addressed by substantial increase in budgetary allocations. As against a total of Rs. 1,58,164 Cr. allocated during 10-year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14, the cumulative budgetary allocations during next six years, i.e. 2014 onwards till 2019-20 have been to the tune of Rs. 2,68,455 Cr.. The annual average budgetary allocation during the preceding 10 year period was around Rs. 15,800 Cr. which was increased now to more than Rs. 44,000 Cr. (inclusive of allocations under Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR), i.e.,

around 3 times increase. Budgetary allocation for 2020-21 is Rs. 50,039.90 Cr. which is 4.18% higher than the B.E. of previous year.

2.12 Further, in addition to the investment made by the Central government, substantial investment have been made by the State Governments, Urban Local Bodies, Multilateral Funding Agencies and through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Scheme wise details are given below: -

During the last 5 years, the Government of India has approved an investment of Rs.1.81 lakh Cr. for Metro and RRTS projects. Central financial contribution to the tune of Rs 74,000 Cr. has been provided during last five years for implementation of Metro Rail system in different cities. This is in addition to the contribution by State Government, Urban Local Bodies and other organizations. For Urban Transport in smaller cities, this Ministry has issued standard specifications for Light Urban Rail Transit system named Metrolite, which can be implemented at much lesser cost. This system would provide low cost rail based mass mobility solution with a feel of conventional metro system. Metrolite can also act as a feeder to high capacity Metro system. During last 5 years, more than 440 kms of new Metro Rail lines have been made operational. At present, about 691 kms of metro rail is operational in 18 cities with a ridership of about 85 lakh passengers per day.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched AMRUT Mission with major focus on urban water supply. Priority based financing is thus provided for water supply sector. The funds allocated for AMRUT in 2019-20 have so far been able to meet the requirement of the States for speedy implementation of the scheme and consequent urban service delivery. The projects under AMRUT are being implemented through central share and corresponding State/ ULB share. Under AMRUT, the annual action plans were approved for Rs.77,640 Cr., however, the States on their own have taken up projects worth Rs.83,603 Cr.. The extra amount required over and above Rs.77,640 Cr. is to be borne entirely by the State. Some of the States in addition to their own resources have mobilized funds through loans and external borrowing. For example, Punjab has pooled in Asian Development Bank. The budgetary provisions made by the Ministry were able to meet the central share requirement of the States.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has two primary components of implementation:

- (a) Achieving 100% open defecation free (ODF) status, and
- (b) Putting in place systems to achieve 100% solid waste management – in all ULBs in the country.

Till October 2014, given that there was no large scale program dealing with urban sanitation, there was a huge gap in service delivery in this sector. While 12% of urban households were without household toilets, and no cities were Open Defecation Free (ODF), only 18% of municipal solid waste was being processed, the rest being indiscriminately dumped in landfills. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (U), there has been a significant reduction in this gap: today, 99% of cities have become ODF, and waste processing has gone up more than three times, to 60% currently.

The Committee during the course of examination also pointed out that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also underlined the imminent need to significantly enhance the funds for urban infrastructure in the context of Governments' resolve to urban rejuvenation based on the gains of important Flagship Missions for Urban India in the light of three fold hike in cumulative budgetary allocation from the level of Rs. 15,000 during ten years period of 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 to as high as Rs. 44,000 Cr including EBR from 2014 onwards.

2.13 Asked about spadework that has been done for enhancing funds for urban infrastructure for the purpose outlined above the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"About 691 kms of metro rail has been constructed and made operational in the 18 cities and about 911 kms of metro rail and RRTS are under construction in various cities. In next five years, the operational metro rail/ RRTS network is likely to reach 1,500 km. Development of Metro Rail system is an ongoing process, planning for which is initiated by the respective State Governments. In the next 5 years, many new cities are likely to come under metro network.

Urban Transport, including Metro Rail, is an integral part of the urban development, which is a State subject. Hence, respective State Government and Urban Local Bodies are required to plan for development of urban transport. Central Government provides financial assistance to such projects based upon feasibility of project and availability of resources. Metro Rail Policy

2017 also encourages private contribution under Public Private Partnership mode as well as for unbundled components. Metro Rail Policy 2017 envisages Transit Orient Development with Value Capture finance to encourage enhancement of revenues for the financial viability of the metro project in long term.

The Ministry is planning next phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban-2), - which will focus on creating all cities ODF++ by 2024, and all cities rated at least 3-Star Garbage Free cities. Regarding funding, private sector participation in sanitation and solid waste management is also envisaged besides normal funding by Central Government, State Government, ULBs etc.

100 Smart Cities were selected in 4 rounds of selection during January, 2016 to June, 2018. These Smart Cities have proposed 5,151 projects amounting to Rs. 2,05,018 Cr. in their Smart Cities proposals(SCPs). These Smart Cities are expected to implement their projects within 5 years from the date of their selection. As cities have been selected in 4 rounds over a period of two and a half years starting from January 2016 to June 2018, all projects proposed under the Mission are expected to be completed by 2023.

As far as Smart Cities Mission is concerned, the funding pattern for the Mission implementation has been well thought out in advance while preparing the Smart Cities Proposals by the Cities. As per the Scheme, the Central Government would provide grant to the extent of Rs. 48,000 Cr. with equal contribution by the States/UTs which comes to around 45% of the total funding requirements. Additional funding requirement would be met by the Smart Cities through Convergence with other schemes to the extent of 21%, through PPP to the extent of another 21% and through other sources by ULBs.

Through the scheme of PMAY (U), a validated demand of about 1.12 Cr. houses would be met by March 2022 under the 'Housing for All by 2022' Mission. Total requirement of fund for central assistance has been estimated to nearly Rs. 1.80 lakh Cr.. In view of the nominal year-on-year increase in budgetary support, the Ministry is using EBR fund for providing central assistance under the scheme. The Ministry will complete raising the approved EBR of Rs. 60,000.00 Cr. by the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the FY 2020-21 (Rs. 43000 Cr. has already been raised). Keeping in view the huge requirement of fund, the Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet for considering more EBR fund in the range of Rs. 60,000 Cr. to Rs. 80,000 Cr. to be raised in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-2022 as per requirement.

Encouraged by the progress and achievements of the AMRUT Mission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is planning to launch Jal Jeevan

Mission (JJM) – Urban on the lines of AMRUT mission, with focus on water source conservation, circular economy of water, recycling of wastewater with the objective of providing piped water supply to households in all statutory towns. This will also target removing inefficiencies in water usage.

Public private partnership is also envisaged especially in treatment and reuse of wastewater. ULBs will be encouraged to raise funds through issuance of Municipal bonds. Credit rating of the Mission cities was a mandatory reform under AMRUT in order to assess and improve the financial health of the ULBs. SEBI has recently constituted 'Municipal Bonds Development Committee' headed by Executive director, SEBI to advise SEBI on issues related to regulation and development of primary and secondary market for issuance of municipal debt securities. The committee will facilitate the cities to raise funds through municipal bonds in the coming years. Development of Municipal Bond Market will go a long way in making funds available for Urban Infrastructure. "

2.14 The Committee also wanted to know whether with prevailing scenario of scarce resource the goal of taking the country's economy to five trillion dollar economy by 2024 appears to be distant, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"Taking into account the investment made in Urban Sector in past 6 years and the projected investment of Rs.17,74,167 Cr. on urban infrastructure in the National Infrastructure Pipeline, MoHUA will also contribute to achieve the goal of five trillion dollar economy by 2024."

2.15 The Committee further asked whether Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs taken the State Governments and private sector into confidence for possible resource mobilization, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified

"Urban transport is a State subject, the proposals of which are initiated by the State themselves. Metro Rail Policy 2017 has enabling provisions for resource mobilization by the State Governments and private sector. The Central Government is providing pass through assistance against external loan component to ensure timely availability of funds for the project activities.

Credit rating of 469 cities has been completed under AMRUT. Some cities with non-investible grade rating have involved transaction advisors to improve their rating with a view to raise funds through issuance of municipal bonds. The cities may relook at their financial statements and remove inefficiencies. The states are fully involved in the entire process.

The overall budget of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) specifies that in addition to the Central funds, there is a mandatory contribution to be made by the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies, and the balance needs to be contributed by either private sector or other sources of funding. In SBM (U) the Central share is Rs.14,013.46 Cr. and total investment is more 62,009 Cr., which include State Share/Private investment. The States are actively involved at every stage of the mission.

The funding pattern for implementing Smart Cities Mission has been well thought out and planned in advance. The States/UTs are already on board for effective implementation of the Scheme and are required to contribute matching share to the tune of 50:50 of the funds allocated by the Central Government. The total funds thus being provided for each city by the Central and State Governments/ULBs is 1,000 Cr. shared equally among them. Around 21 percent of the projects proposed under the Mission are being undertaken in PPP mode.

The funding under PMAY (U) is shared by Central Government, concerned State/UT Governments and other stakeholders including beneficiaries and private partners. The scheme is being implemented through the State/UT Governments in the spirit of co-operative federalism. The project approval under the scheme is done by the concerned State/UT based on their demand for housing as assessed under the scheme. The contribution from States/UTs in implementing the projects varies and is dependent on the resource availability as decided by them. The Ministry has also circulated 8 PPP models to attract Private Investment for construction of affordable houses on Public and Private land under the scheme. Thus, the States/UTs/Private Sector are on the board for investing their shares in the scheme for implementing the projects to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022'.

2.16. The Committee pointed out that National Infrastructure Pipeline launched on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019 with Rs. 103 lakh Cr for funding 6,500 projects across sector including Housing and Metro for in next five years. Asked in what way

the proposed National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) is going to salvage the situation of shortage of funds currently being faced by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs replied:

"The Ministry is able to provide central share of funds to various States as per their requirement under various Missions. Going forward, National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) will provide fillip to sustain the momentum in supplementing the efforts of States in development of urban infrastructure and will contribute to the economic growth of country.

NIP comprises projects proposed / planned under various missions. Under AMRUT, PMAY(U) and Smart Cities Mission, Central Share for implementing projects under NIP has already been factored-in the respective mission designs. Similarly, Metro / Urban Transport Projects in NIP are based on the projects formulated by various States. The other two components, namely SBM (U) 2.0 and Jal Jeevan Mission are at planning stage.

As indicated in the Preliminary material on Demands for Grants (2020-21), Ministry has projected investment of Rs. 17,74,167 Cr. for various missions / projects during 2019-25 as per following details:

S. No.	Scheme / Project Investment	Rs. in Cr.
1.	AMRUT	47,381
2.	Smart Cities Mission	1,31,460
3.	Metro & Urban Transport	5,73,365
4.	Affordable Housing	5,40,712
5.	Jal Jeevan Mission	2,79,492
6.	SBM (U) 2.0	2,01,757
	TOTAL	17,74,167

\*\*\*\*\*

**CHAPTER-III.****Scheme-wise Analysis****(A) Central Sector Schemes****(i) MRTS/Metro Projects**

3.1 During the course of evidence in a presentation given before the Committee

MoH&UA has given the following highlights about MRTS and Metro Projects:

- (1). On 24<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1984 India's first Metro commissioned in Kolkata (3.4 Km esplanade to Bhowanipora, West Bengal)
- (2). On 25<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2002 Delhi Metro starts joining (8.4 Km Shadara to Tis Hazari)
- (3). At present 691 Km Metro operational in 18 cities and also 910 Km (including 82 Km Delhi-Meerut RRTS) under construction in 27 cities.
- (4). Daily ridership for Metro Rail System in various cities across the country is more than 85 lakh.

**(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilisation**

3.2 The BE and RE and Actuals during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as on 31.12.2019

and BE (2020-21) in respect of MRTS/Metro Projects are as under:

(Rs in Cr)

Sl. No	MRTS & Metro Projects	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
		BE	RE	Actual as on 31.12.18	BE	RE	Actual as on 31.12.19	BE
1.	Grants of DMRC/other Metros	50	50	50	414.70	414.70	414.70	0.00
2.	Equity to all Metros	2341	2341	1710	3815	3713.06	1939.45	3256
3.	Sub-ordinate Debt to all	1550	1550	1331	1684	1684.00	1230.80	1152

	Metros							
4.	Pass Through Assistance to all Metros	10373	10973.60	7158.68	12214.93	12214.93	8425.78	13074
5.	NCRTC	659	659.00	100	974.25	824.25	700.00	2487.40
6.	Global Environment Fund	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
7.	Transport Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Transport	26.30	26.30	10.99	49.11	39.11	14.85	30.60
	Total Metro Projects	15000	15600	<u>10361.37</u> <u>14433 (as on 31.03.19)</u>	19152	18890.06	<u>12725.58</u> <u>15985.57 (as on date)</u>	20000

3.3 Asked about the reasons for steep hike in BE (2019-20) over lower actuals as on 31.12.2018, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

“During the last 5 years, the Government of India approved an investment of Rs.1.81 lakh Cr. for Metro and RRTS projects. BE (2019-20) was estimated based upon requirement of fund of various Metro projects.”

3.4 The Committee also enquired about the justification of seeking higher BE (2020-21) when RE (2019-20) and actuals as on 31.12.2019 both were lower, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“B.E. (2020-21) has been projected based upon the requirement of funds indicated by various Metro Rail Corporations as per their implementation plan. The requirement of funds depends upon project implementation, which varies from year to year. The expenditure against projected RE 2019-20 is likely to be achieved.”

3.5 The Committee further asked about the reasons for downsizing the Grants to DMRC / other Metro and Equity to all Metro subordinate debt to all Metros in B.E. (2020-21) over R.E. (2019-20) and the rationale behind enhancing Pass Through Assistance to all Metro from B.E. (2018-19) to B.E. (2020-21), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“The fund for Metro Rail projects comprises of equity, grant, subordinate debt and pass through assistance. The allocation is based upon the sanctioned cost and requirements indicated by Metro companies, which may vary from year to year. Pass through assistance against external loan forms substantial portion of project cost, which has increased with the cumulative sanctioned cost of project. Further category wise allocation is based upon sanctioned cost and requirements indicated by metro companies, which may vary from year to year.”

3.6 The Committee also enquired about the reasons that against lower actuals during 2018-19 and 2019-20 over corresponding RE, huge amount i.e. three fold hike over RE (2019-20) has been proposed for BE (2020-21), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“Total expenditure during 2018-19 was Rs.14,433 Cr. and during current year i.e. 2019-20 cumulative expenditure of Rs 14,298 Cr. has been incurred up to 31.01.2020 and further additional expenditure is expected in the remaining part of the financial year. BE 2020-21 has been estimated as per requirement of funds projected by the Metro companies.”

**(b) The Target vis-à-vis achievement in construction of Metro Rail Project**

3.7 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has given the following figures:

<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019)</b>	
<b>Target (As on 31.12.2018)</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Construction/operation of metro rail line – 80 km	97.72 Kilometer	11.6 Kilometers	9.95 Kilometers

3.8 Asked about the reasons for under performance, MoH&UA in post evidence reply clarified:

“During 2019-20, so far about 39 km of new metro rail lines have been commissioned and opened for public in the cities of Delhi (4.3 km), Kochi (5.65 km), Hyderabad (12.5 km), Nagpur (11 km) and Kolkata (5.3 km). New Metro lines are opened in a manner to cover a reasonable stretch, which is dependent upon ridership, passenger convenience etc.”

3.9 It came out that as against the budget of Rs.18,890.06 crore, the utilisation was as low as Rs.12,725.56 crore and Rs.6000 crore remained unutilised. Asked about the reasons thereof, MoH&UA explained:

“Fund releases are made as per the progress of the projects and requirements conveyed by respective metro rail companies. During the current FY 2019-20 against RE of Rs. 18890.06 crore, expenditure of Rs.15985.57 crore has already been incurred so far and the balance is likely to be incurred in the remaining part of the financial year.”

3.10 It came out during the course of evidence of the representative of MoHUA that in the light of annual budget of as high as Rs.18,000 crore to Metro Projects as low as 9.95 kilometre of Metro Rail network has been added during 2019 as against the achievement of Rs.97.71 during 2018. Asked about the reasons thereof, the MoH&UA further explained:

“During the current financial year, so far about 39 km of new metro rail lines have been commissioned and opened for public in the cities of Delhi, Kochi, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Kolkata. Metro projects are cost intensive having long gestation period. These projects have different components like Civil, Electrical, Signalling, Telecommunication and Rolling Stock, which are constructed or installed as per construction plan as a series of activities, in which some portion may be under commissioning while other portions under different stages of construction/ installation. Funds are spent for metro sections under commissioning as well as for metro sections under different stages of construction. For example, Rs 11,250.2 crore has been released in the current financial year so far to some of the metro rail projects like Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad and Chennai where metro projects are in different stages of construction. The fund has been utilised in these cities to construct various components like foundation, viaduct, tunnel, station, depot, overhead catenary system, signalling, telecommunication and other electrical and electromechanical components etc. These projects are likely to become operational in the coming years in a phased manner. In addition, Rs. 995.23 crore has been released in the current financial so far year to some newly approved metro rail projects in the cities of Bhopal, Indore, Patna and Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor which are likely to be completed in next four to six years in phases. The operationalisation of metro rail lines thus may vary from year to year depending upon various factors as mentioned above and also the gestation period of individual projects. Construction of metro rail is a challenging task. Nevertheless, Metro rail companies have gained ample experience to deal with the issues arising during the course of implementation.”

3.11 During the course of evidence the issue of covering only 9.98 kilometers in 2019 as against covering 97.72 kilometer during 2018 particularly when the as high as Rs. 18,000 cr is given for Metro works came up before the Committee, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“वर्ष **2019-20** में हमारे मेट्रो का जो ऑपरेशन हुआ है, उसमें नागपुर मेट्रो का **11.5** किलोमीटर का ऑपरेशन हुआ है। हैदराबाद मेट्रो **11** किलोमीटर है। कोच्चि मेट्रो **5.6** किलोमीटर है और कोलकाता मेट्रो **5** किलोमीटर हुआ है। इस प्रकार से **33** किलोमीटर मेट्रो ऑपरेशनल किए गए हैं।

सर, मैं जिस बात का निवेदन कर रहा था कि किसी भी मेट्रो का काम पांच साल में पूरा होता है। दिल्ली मेट्रो के फेज **3** का काम पूरी तरह से कंप्लीट हो चुका है। बाकी मेट्रो का काम जैसे-जैसे पूरा होता जाएगा, वैसे ही जानकारी दे दी जाएगी। उसमें इस तरह से प्लान होता है कि अगले **5-6** साल में जो भी काम शुरू हो, उसको हम कंप्लीट कर दें। इसमें नंबर घट-बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन जो एक्शन है, कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चालू करना है, उसके लिए रोलिंग स्टॉक पर लेना, उसके कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम को लेना होता है। **The**

**whole thing is in process.** इसलिए वास्तव में कितना ऑपरेशनल है, उसको हम ईयर बाई ईयर बराबर नहीं कर सकते हैं। **But, we are moving very fast.** मैं माननीय समिति को बता सकता हूँ कि हम बहुत तेजी से हरेक मेट्रो का बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल में रिव्यू करके, जो उसका टाइम फ्रेम है, उसके हिसाब से करते हैं। कहीं-कहीं ऐसी प्रॉब्लम हो जाती है, कहीं लोकल लैंड के बारे में प्रॉब्लम हो जाती है। अगर ऐसी कोई छोटी-मोटी दिक्कत होती है तो हम उसको शॉर्ट आउट करते हैं, अन्यथा हमारी स्पीड में कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है।“

3.12 The Committee enquired about the reasons for as low as 9.95 kilometer coverage during 2019-20 as against allocation as high as Rs. 18890 cr the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs replied:

“यह फिगर दिसंबर तक का था। 2019-20 में प्रोजेक्ट्स ऑलरेडी ऑपरेशनल हो गए। पहला प्रोजेक्ट ऑपरेशन नागपुर का हुआ था। अभी थोड़े ही दिन पहले 11.5 किलोमीटर का उद्घाटन किया गया है। हैदराबाद में 11 किलोमीटर, कोची में 5.6 किलोमीटर और कोलकाता में 5.33 किलोमीटर है। 33 किलोमीटर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे ऑलरेडी इस साल पूरे हो गए हैं। हमने इस साल का जो एक्शन प्लान रखा था, उसके मुताबिक हमें 40 किलोमीटर शुरू करने थे। 40 किलोमीटर में, कोची का ढाई किलोमीटर और चेन्नई का करीब नौ किलोमीटर पूरे होने वाले हैं। जब ये दोनों मिल जाएंगे तो 40 किलोमीटर से ऊपर हो जाएगा। जैसा मैंने सुबह शुरुआत में बताया था कि, अभी मंगू सिंह जी बता रहे थे, जो प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन होते हैं, उसको कम्प्लीट करने में साढ़े तीन साल, चार साल या पांच साल लगते हैं। ये अलग-अलग स्टेजेज पर हैं। कम्प्लीशन एक चीज हैं, लेकिन, कहीं पर सिविल का कंस्ट्रक्शन चल रहा है, कहीं इलेक्ट्रिकल का चल रहा है, रोलिंग स्टॉक आ रहा है, ये सारी चीजें एक सीरीज में चलती हैं। इसलिए, कम्प्लीशन तो पांच साल के पीरियड में ही पूरा हो जाएगा। हमने वर्ष 2019-20 में 40 किलोमीटर का टार्गेट रखा था। 33 किलोमीटर का ऑलरेडी शुरू हो चुका है और बाकी 9 किलोमीटर अगले डेढ़ महीने के भीतर शुरू हो जाएगा।“

3.13 Explaining the work done and roadmap of DMRC for Delhi the CMD, DMRC replied:

“मैं दिल्ली मेट्रो के बारे में ब्रीफ करना चाहता हूँ। हम करंटली 389 किलोमीटर का नेटवर्क ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं। इसमें 30 किलोमीटर नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा भी शामिल है और गुडगांव रैपिड मेट्रो भी इसमें इन्कलूड है।

इसमें करीब **60** लाख पैसेंजर डेली आते हैं और करीब **5,000** ट्रेन ट्रिप होते हैं। इसकी पंच्युएलिटी **99.9** परसेंट है। यह ऑपरेशन साइड में है।

जहां तक कंस्ट्रक्शन की बात है, **2005** तक फेस-1 **65** किलोमीटर था। फेस-2 में **125** किलोमीटर और एड किया था। फेस-1 और 2 मिलाकर **190** किलोमीटर वर्ष **2011** तक हुआ था। **2012** से फेस-3 में ओरीजनली सैंक्शन **103** किलोमीटर था, बीच में और कोरिडोर होते गए और **2012** से पिछले साल तक **190** किलोमीटर और एड किया। इस तरह से करीब **380** किलोमीटर हुआ।

फेस-4 में ओरीजनली छः कोरिडोर कन्टेम्प्लेट किए थे। छः में से प्रियारिटी पर तीन कोरिडोर सैंक्शन हो गए हैं और छः पर पार्टली काम शुरू हो गया है। इसकी फंडिंग करीब **50** परसेंट लोकल रहती है, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार करती है, बाकी **50** परसेंट जाइका से लोन आता है। लोकल फंडिंग के हमने टैंडर फाइनेलाइज कर दिए हैं और इन पर काम शुरू हो गया है। इसमें ज्यादातर एग्जिस्टिंग कोरिडोर्स के एक्सटेंशन्स हैं, इन पर काम शुरू हो गया है। इसके अलावा बैलेंस तीन कोरिडोर सैंक्शन में हैं, सरकार के कन्सीडरेशन में है। मेरे खयाल से यह पीआईबी लैवल तक चला गया है। जो काम अभी शुरू हुए हैं, अगले तीन साल में सब कंस्ट्रक्शन में रहेंगे और पहले कोरिडोर का सैंक्शन करीब साढ़े तीन साल बाद खुलेगा। इसके बाद धीरे-धीरे **103** किलोमीटर फेस-4 के कोरिडोर पूरे हो जाएंगे।

पहला कोरिडोर पिंक लाइन जनकपुरी से आउटर रिंग रोड पर है, वह आगे एक्सटेंड हो रहा है। इनर रिंग रोड वाला कोरिडोर यमुना विहार वाली साइड से है, वह क्लोज इन हो जाएगा और मजलिस पार्क तक आ जाएगा। ये दोनों कोरिडोर दोनों साइड से पहले आएंगे।“

3.14 It also came out before the Committee that currently various Metro lines are operationalisation in the country. Asked about the city-wise Metro Rail network currently operational in kilometres, the MoH&UA gave the following details:

S.No	Cities with Metro Rail Facility	Operational Length in kms so far (Approx.)
1	Delhi	377
2	Noida	
3	Greater Noida	
4	Ghaziabad	

5	Faridabad	
6	Ballabgarh	
7	Bahadurgarh	
8	Gurugram	11.7
9	Bangalore	42.3
10	Hyderabad	69
11	Kolkata	32.7
12	Chennai	45
13	Jaipur	9.7
14	Kochi	23.8
15	Lucknow	22.9
16	Mumbai	31
17	Ahmadabad	6.5
18	Nagpur	24.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>696</b>

3.15 The Committee also wanted to know the amount allotted and spent in each city, the MoH&UA gave the following details:

“The details regarding sanctioned Central Government contribution vis-à-vis funds released so far in respect of various metro rail projects are as under:-

<b>Funds sanctioned and released w.r.t. Metro Rail / RRTS Projects (in Rs crore)</b>			
<b>City</b>	<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>Sanctioned GoI contribution</b>	<b>Funds released so far</b>
Delhi-NCR	Delhi Metro Rail Project	66,736.19	51,348.54
	Noida - Greater Noida Metro Rail Project	970.62	970.62
Bangalore	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1&2	25,057.34	13,534.25
Chennai	Chennai Metro Rail Project including extension	14,420	13,550.60
Kochi	Kochi Metro Rail Project	2,329.34	2,329.34
Mumbai	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line 3	16,662.20	11,808.78
Lucknow	Lucknow Metro Rail Project	4,802.00	4,802.00
Nagpur	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	6,076.00	5,704.15

Ahemdabad	Ahemdabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1&2	11,786.52	5,099.72
Pune	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-1	7,785.50	2,932.86
Kolkata	Kolkata East West Corridor Metro Project	1,315.63	1,147.80
Bhopal	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	4,657.78	146.07
Indore	Indore Metro Rail Project	4,476.36	99.16
Patna	Patna Metro Rail Project	7,361.24	50.00
Kanpur	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	7,519.32	0
Agra	Agra Metro Rail Project	5,638.12	0
Surat	Surat Metro Rail Project	7,329.49	0
	Total for Metro Rail projects	1,94,923.65	1,13,523.89
Delhi - NCR	Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System	22,776.00	800.00
	<b>Total for Metro Rail/ RRTS Projects</b>	<b>2,17,699.65</b>	<b>1,14,323.89</b>

3.16 The Committee also enquired how much time it will take in every city phase-wise for completion of entire projects, the MoH&UA stated as under:

<b>Cities with Metro Rail Facility</b>	<b>Tentative completion period</b>
Delhi	March 2025
Noida	Sanctioned metro length operational
Greater Noida	
Ghaziabad	
Faridabad	
Ballabgarh	
Bahadurgarh	
Gurugram	
Bangalore	June 2024 (in phases)
Hyderabad	operational
Kolkata	March 2023 (in phases)
Chennai	June 2020
Jaipur	June 2020
Kochi	March 2020
Lucknow	Operational
Mumbai	October 2026 (in phases)
Ahmadabad& Gandhinagar	May 2024 (in phases)
Noida-Gr.Noida	Operational
Nagpur	March 2021
Pune	March 2022 (in phases)

Kanpur	May 2024
Agra	May 2024
Bhopal	December 2023
Indore	December 2023
Patna	June 2024
Surat	June 2024
Delhi-Meerut RRTS	June 2025

3.17 Asked about plan of MoH&UA for it, the MoH&UA stated:

“Metro rail system is being developed in the country under various models of implementation like, fully Central Government owned, 50:50 equity sharing model, State owned and Public Private Partnership. Metro rail companies prepare an implementation plan for respective metro projects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs provides financial contribution to metro projects approved by the Government of India under 50:50 equity sharing model. The Ministry also provides necessary guidance to metro companies and arranges meetings/ workshops towards sharing of experiences and finding solutions to the problems encountered by them. State Governments also have their own mechanisms to address various issues arising during the course of implementation of metro projects.”

**(C) Issues relating with DMRC**

**(i) Issue of permitting free ride to women in Delhi Metro**

3.18 During the course of examination the Committee also recalled that prominent issues of examining free ride for Women in Delhi Metro has been raised by the Committee while examining DFG (2019-20). Asked how far the things have progressed so far, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“DMRC has informed that the Metro fare collection system is technology based and the current level of technology provided is not capable of distinguishing between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries. Further, Metro Rail fare is fixed by Fare Fixation Committee, chaired by serving or retired judge of High Court in terms of extant provisions of Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002. Any such concession applicable for particular segment of society should be deliberated upon by the statutory fare fixation committee. The recommendation of Fare Fixation committee is binding on the metro rail administration.”

**(ii) Issue of ensuring last Mile connectivity by Delhi Metro by promotion of Small aggregators**

3.19 During the course of examination the Committee also recalled that while examining Demands for Grants (2019-20) recalled that they had recommended for promotion of Small aggregators for ensuring last mile connectivity by Delhi Metro. When asked about action taken thereon the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

“DMRC has informed that as on date, CAB Aggregator kiosks are operational from 12 Metro stations and it is planned to extend the services from 210 metro stations for door to door connectivity. In addition, there are other last mile connectivity initiatives undertaken by DMRC also, as given below:

**(i) Metro Feeder Buses**

Presently, 174 MIDI feer CNG NON-AC buses are being run on 32 STA approved routes, which connect 69 metro stations. DMRC is also in the process to procure 100 AC e-buses to be operated on 10 new routes. Procurement order has already been placed in Dec 2019 and the e-buses are expected to be supplied within one year.

**(ii) E-Rickshaw Services**

A fleet of 800 e-rickshaws are operational from 17 stations serving 1 lakh passengers on weekdays. To enhance the service, spaces at 24 metro stations have been allotted recently. Three more operators have been selected recently to provide services from additional 11 metro stations.

**(iii) E-Scooter Services**

E-Scooter services by DMRC authorized operator are operational from 4 metro stations. The services will soon be initiated from 3 more metro stations.

**(iv) Cycle Sharing Services**

Padal bicycle sharing services by 4 operators are operational from 16 metro stations. Two operators are providing battery operated cycle services from 36 metro stations (service yet to be operationalized at few stations).

3.20 MoHUA has issued standards for various metro rail components to promote indigenization and reduction in cost. The Metro Rail construction has evolved over the years in the country and domestic participation is progressively increasing. In addition to civil construction, rolling stock, signaling components and other electrical and electro mechanical items are manufactured locally.

3.21 MoHUA has also issued standard specifications for Light Urban Rail Transit system named Metrolite, suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership, which can be implemented at much lesser cost. This system would provide low cost Rail based Mass mobility solution with a feel of conventional metro system. Metrolite can also act as a feeder to high capacity Metro system.

**(d) Promoting cost reduction in Metro Rail Projects**

3.22 During the course of examination the Committee recalled that the issue of promoting cost reduction in Metro Rail Projects was also recommended by the Committee in the Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20). In this connection during the course of evidence the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also submitted:

“18 शहरों में मेट्रो 691 किलोमीटर ऑलरेडी चल रही है। 27 शहरों में लगभग 910 किलोमीटर काम चल रहा है। इसके अलावा तमाम शहरों में मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट बन रहे हैं। अब हमारा फोकस है कि कैसे कॉस्ट घटाई जाए और इसे ज्यादा वाएबल बनाया जाए। अगर हम बहुत इन्टेन्सिव मेट्रो चलाएंगे तो उतना हम एफर्ट नहीं कर पाएंगे।”

3.23 In this connection during the course of evidence the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs outlined that the following new initiatives have been taken for cheaper transport:

**“Standards for Metrolite:**

Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System ‘Metrolite’ issued in July, 2019; States/Uts have been requested to adopt it as a prime mode of urban mass transport

- (i) Much lesser construction cost.
- (ii) Suitable for cities with lower ridership.
- (iii) More financially viable and sustainable.
- (iv) Lesser operational cost compared to metro system.
- (v) Can be used as feeder system to high capacity metro system.

**Metro-Neo:**

- (i) Rubber tyre based Mass Rapid Transit System with exclusive right of way for public transport in smaller cities.”

3.24 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also stated:

As per National Infrastructure Pipeline, Urban Transport Projects are divided into following five categories with the total project cost of Rs 6,55,661.53 crore and proposed investment of Rs 5,73,365.75 crore from 2019-20 to 2024-25 are given as under:

(All amount is in Rs crores)				
S. No.	Projects w.r.t. UT Division	Total Project Cost (TPC)	Cost incurred till 31.03.2019	Total Investment from 2019-20 to 2024-25

A	Metro/ RRTS Projects sanctioned by GoI under 50:50 equity sharing pattern between Central Government and respective State Governments	258143.47	77424.92	180718.55
B	Projects being implemented by respective State Governments under State Sector	85104.8	4470.86	80633.94
C	Projects implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP)	43156	0	43156
D	Metro/RRTS Projects proposed by respective State Governments for approval by GoI - under appraisal	164061.73	310.9	163750.83
E	Metro/RRTS / Metrolite Projects likely to be put up by State Governments for approval by GoI	105195.53	89.1	105106.43
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,55,661.53</b>	<b>82,295.78</b>	<b>5,73,365.75</b>

3.25 It came out during the course of evidence that in 18 cities in 692 km, the Metro is operational and in 27 cities around 970 km. Metro is under construction and the focus is on cost reduction and making it more viable. Asked about the kinds of measures are already underway and proposal for cost reduction and viability of Metro Projects across the country, the MoH&UA stated:

“Development of metro rail system in the country has evolved over the years. With the standardisation and indigenisation, there has been a continual reduction in cost of metro components.

MoHUA has issued standards for various metro rail components viz. rolling stock, signalling & telecom systems, electrical & electromechanical systems and civil engineering structures to promote indigenisation and reduce cost.

Further, Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System named "Metrolite" has been issued by this Ministry in July, 2019, cost of which is likely to be lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system being developed presently in the country. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of this system is also

expected to be much lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system. This system is suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership. It can also be used as a feeder system to existing metro system.

Metro Rail Policy, 2017 envisages adoption of various measures by the State Governments like Transit Oriented Development, Value Capture Financing, creation of Urban Transport Fund etc. to enhance viability of metro rail system. Metro Rail Companies also resort to revenue generation through non fare box revenue like property development, advertisement etc.”

3.26 It also came out before the Committee whether the MoHUA is contemplating any foreign collaboration in Metro Projects currently and in future also. Asked about the view of the MoHUA in this regard, the MoH&UA in post evidence reply clarified:

“Over the years, sufficient expertise has developed indigenously for implementation of metro rail projects in India. The Government and Metro Rail Companies are open to imbibe state of the art technologies indigenously or otherwise as found suitable during the course of implementation of the project. Metro projects being capital intensive are being developed with external financial assistance from Multilateral/ Bilateral agencies. Under Make in India initiative, domestic manufacturing of Metro components with foreign collaboration are also encouraged.”

3.27 During the evidence of Ministry on 17.02.2020 on DFG (2020-21), the Secretary, informed about Light Metro. In post evidence replies the MoH&UA stated:

“Brief on Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit system named “Metrolite” is as under:

- a) Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit system called “Metrolite” has been issued by the Ministry on 15.07.2019. Metrolite is a low-cost solution to the requirement of mass transit in the cities with lower projection of ridership that are aspiring for rail-based mass transit system. This system can also be used as feeder to high capacity metro rail system. The cost of its construction is less compared to high capacity metro system. This system is more viable and sustainable due to its relatively low capital, operation and maintenance costs. The salient features of this system are as below:
  - i) System as far as possible should be planned at grade with dedicated right of way
  - ii) Light Rolling stock of 12 ton axle load
  - iii) Maximum speed 60 kmph
  - iv) Traction system- 750 volt DC overhead catenary system or embedded third rail
  - v) Track curve of radius upto 25 meters
  - vi) Train configuration of 3 car unit of 33 meter length, which may be increased based upon requirement
  - vii) Simpler platform structure
  - viii) Communication Based Train Control system”

**(e) Status of different Metro Rail Projects**

**(i) Kochi Metro Rail Projects**

3.28 During the course of evidence the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed the Committee that DMRC has made 5-6 Kilometer during 2019-20 of Kochi Metro. Asked about the operationalisation of Phase-II Kochi Metro the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs submitted:

“सर, कोच्चि मेट्रो के फेज-2 का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसका आप मेन्शन कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में वहां से प्रस्ताव मिला था। अभी मेट्रो का जो सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज है, वह कॉस्ट इंटेन्सिव प्रोजेक्ट है। अगर हमारा एक किलोमीटर का मेट्रो ओवरहेड होता है तो उसके ऊपर **300** से **350** करोड़ रुपये लग जाते हैं। अगर वह अंडरग्राउंड होता है तो **500** से लेकर **700** करोड़ रुपये लग जाते हैं। इसका एक दूसरा ऑप्शन निकाला गया है कि लाइट मेट्रो की शुरुआत की जाए। एक किलोमीटर की लाइट मेट्रो **100** से लेकर **125** करोड़ रुपये में शुरू हो सकती है। हमने उसका स्टैंडर्ड कुछ कम किया है। इस प्रकार की मेट्रो दुनिया भर में चलती है। इसका नाम मेट्रो लाइट रखा गया है। इसका स्टैंडर्ड बनाकर नोटिफाई कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली में इसकी पहली लाइन करीब **22** किलोमीटर की है। लाइट मेट्रो को डीएमआरसी बोर्ड ने अप्रूव करके दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट को भेजा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनी हुई है। गवर्नमेंट बनने के बाद उसकी सिफारिश आ जाएगी।“

3.29 The Committee also enquired whether Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is contemplating to go for Light Metro in Kochi, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified:

“सर, मैं उसी बात पर आ रहा हूं। इसमें केरल गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया था कि आप इसको भी एग्जामिन करिए। आप आज की डेट में जो **300-350** करोड़ रुपये मांग रहे हैं, **can you do it with Rs.100 crore?** ताकि एक किलोमीटर की जगह हम तीन किलोमीटर कर सकते हैं। केरल गवर्नमेंट ने उसको एग्जामिन किया है। उसकी पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है। हमारे यहां से टीम भेजकर मैंने चेक करा लिया है। अब उसका इंटरमिनिस्टीरियल कंसल्टेशन का प्रोसेस चल रहा है। आपने केरल के बारे में कहा, यहां **7-8**

किलोमीटर की लाइन है, जिसके बारे में कंसल्टेशन चल रहा है। **It will be considered by the PIB.** जो रेग्युलर अप्रूवल का सिस्टम है, उस अप्रूवल के सिस्टम में जाएगा।“

3.30 The Committee also pointed out whether PIB clearanance is pending for project, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs submitted:

“सर, कुछ-कुछ पोर्शस थे, अब यह इंटरमिनिस्टीरियल कंसल्टेशन प्रोसेस में है।“

**(ii) Agra Metro Rail Project**

3.31 During the course of examination of Demands for Grants (2019-20) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Committee while observing that the matter of starting Agra Metro that time was with Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Committee recommended taking up all out efforts in this regard. During the course of evidence the Committee asked about the latest position, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs submitted:

“सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एनवायरमेंट की वजह से आगरा में एक जनरल एम्बार्गो लगा रखा है। राज्य सरकार ने आगरा मेट्रो के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बहस की और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इजाजत दे दी। एक मॉनीटरिंग कमेटी बनी है, उस कमेटी के द्वारा असेस किया गया और कमेटी ने पॉजिटिवली रिकमण्ड किया है कि इसकी वजह से आगरा के एनवायरमेंट में बेहतरी होगी। उनकी रिपोर्ट आ गयी है जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आनी है। अभी दो दिन पहले में लखनऊ में था, जहां इसको रिव्यू किया गया था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिपोर्ट जाने के बाद आदेश जारी होगा, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आगरा और कानपुर के लिए एक ही दिन सैंक्शन किया गया था। मैं बहुत आशान्वित हूं कि इसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट इजाजत दे देगा। नैक्स्ट स्टेज के लिए भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने लेकर जाएंगे।

**(ii) General Pool Accommodation(GPA) (Res) and General Pool Accommodation (GPA) (Non-Res) CPWD**

3.32 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their presentation before the Committee given the following highlights about CPWD:

- |      |                       |   |                 |
|------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| (i)  | Projects in progress  | : | Rs. 60,000 cr   |
| (ii) | Projects in pipelines | : | Rs. 1,40,000 cr |

(iii) Maintenance of Govt assets over 3 lakh residential units and 75 lakh Sqm office spaces across the Country.

**(a) Allocation vis-a-vis Utilisation**

	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21
	BE	RE	Actuals (As on 31.12.18)	BE	RE	Actuals (As on 31.12.19)	BE
GPA (Res)	Rs. 547.10 Cr	Rs. 547.11 Cr	Rs. 563.92 Cr	Rs. 525.83 Cr	Rs. 997.60 Cr	Rs. 864.64 Cr	Rs. 1288.01 Cr
GPA (Non- Res)	Rs. 300.25 Cr	Rs. 300.29 Cr		Rs. 524.27 Cr			
	Rs. 847.35 Cr	Rs. 847.40 Cr		Rs. 1050.10 Cr			

3.33 Asked about the justification for seeking higher BE(2020-21) over lower BE and RE of previous year, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs replied:

“Higher demand is due to additional works to be carried out and implementation of the revised GPRA upgradation schemes.”

**(b) Requirement of funds for construction of flats for MPs at BD Marg.**

3.34 It came out during the course of evidence that against the project cost of Rs.218.72 cr. sanctioned by the House Committee, Lok Sabha way back in 2018-19 for construction of 76 MPs flat at B.D. Marg, Rs.103.00 crore were as demanded by CPWD out of which Rs.32.12 crore has been spent and remaining amount to be made available to CPWD for scheduled completion of projects before March, 2020. In this context, Secretary, MoHUA apprised the Committee that the MoHUA has a demand of Rs.200 crore for this purpose. Asked by when finally the required funds would be made available to CPWD as many as 125 MPs require flats for their Parliamentary work at Delhi, in the post evidence the MoH&UA stated:

“CPWD has requested for additional funds in supplementary demand for grants II for the current financial year 2019-20.”

**(c) Work done on New Parliament Building**

3.35 During the course of evidence, the representative of MoHUA, the Secretary, MoHUA on the issue of workdone for New Parliament informed the Committee that New Parliament is targeted to be completed by Monsoon Session in 2022 for which DPR work will be over by March, 2020 and a presentation thereof is to take place next day followed by similar presentation before Speaker, Lok Sabha and Vice-President of India and by March, 2020 the work will be tendered out. Asked about the details of the area identified, funds allocated, spent, agencies involved and roadmap if any drawn up for construction to completion, in the post evidence the MoH&UA stated:

“The new Parliament building is proposed to be constructed on Plot No. 118 adjacent to existing parliament. The plinth area of proposed building is 64,000 sqm. Concept plan of same is being finalized in consultation with Lok Sabha Secretariat. Till date no expenditure is incurred on construction or shifting of services. Detailed plan for construction shall be prepared once work is awarded.”

**(d) Other issues pertaining to CPWD**

3.36 During the course of evidence, the issue of development of two Parks by CPWD one in the vicinity of DMRC staff colony, Saket and other opposite 27-28 DD Marg came up before the Committee. In reply to a query, in the post evidence reply the MoH&UA stated:

“CPWD is taking necessary action to develop a park at the said location.”

**(iii) Nirman Kaushal Vikas Yojana**

3.37 In BE (2020-21) for new scheme of Nirmal Kaushal Vikas Yojana Rs.50.00 crore has been proposed and it has been mentioned that indicators and Targets under the scheme are under finalisation. Asked about the objectives of the Nirmal Kaushal Vikas Yojana Scheme and wherewithal available with MoHUA to spent the budgeted amount for achieving its objectives, in the post evidence reply the MoH&UA stated:

“Government of India has identified 12 Champion Service Sectors for boosting global services exports and to increase the share of services to GDP. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), designated as the nodal Ministry for ‘Construction and Related Engineering Services’, has been given the mandate for implementation of the ‘Nirman Kaushal VikasYojana’ (NKVY), one of the schemes under Champion Service Sector.

**Objective of the Scheme:**

The NKVY aims to enhance the quality of ‘vocational training’ and ‘certification’ for workers in the Construction Industry to meet the demand in the construction sector – both domestic and overseas.

The focus areas of the Scheme are as follows:

1. VGF for upgradation of training infrastructure
2. Internationally recognized Certification for Overseas Returnees/Domestic workers
3. Incentivizing Construction companies to set up On-site training facilities through Wage Compensation
4. Promoting Apprenticeship by suitably modifying Government contribution in the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
5. Incentivizing Nirman Innovation through incubation support
6. Development of training modules as per international requirements and new technologies
7. Strengthening interface between industry and Skilled Workforce through ‘Market Information System’ of CSDSCI

**Status of implementation:**

The Scheme is proposed for implementation from the year 2020-21 till 2022-23. In this regard, a multi-party agreement amongst the Ministry, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and relevant Sector Skill Councils

(SSCs) is under consideration. Implementation guidelines and deliverables would be issued by April 2020 in consultation with NSDC.

**Budget availability:**

The total budgetary requirement for the Scheme is Rs. 656 crore over a period of three years i.e. 2020-21 to 2022-23 and an amount of Rs. 50 crore has been allocated for the year 2020-21.”

**B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

**(i) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY (U))**

3.38 Under PMAY (U) Mission Housing for All (2015-2022) with a total estimated requirement of funds is Rs. 1.80 lakh Cr. by Central Government for construction of 112 lakh houses. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their presentation before the Committee given the following expenditure highlights about PMAY(U):

(Rs. in Cr)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2018-19	6505	6505	6143.79 (94%)
2019-20	6853.26	6853.26	5897 (81%)
2020-21	8000	-	-
Year	EBR Approved	EBR Raised	Actual Release
2018-19	25000	20000	20000
2019-20	20000	15000	10000
2020-21	10000		

3.39 EBR (Extra Budgetary Resource) is a unique funding mechanism adopted in order to supplement the additional requirement of funds over and above the budgetary allocation under PMAY (U).

**Housing Demand vis-à-vis supply under PMAY (U)**

Housing Demand	:	112 Lakh units
Houses Sanctioned	:	103 Lakh units

Houses Grounded	:	62 Lakh units
Houses Completed	:	32 Lakh units
New Technology Houses	:	15 Lakh units

**Verticalwise breakup of the 103 Lakh houses sanctioned**

(i)	Beneciary Led Construction (BLC)	-	62 Lakh units
(ii)	Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP)	-	28 Lakh units
(iii)	Credit Linked Subsidy Schemes (CLSS)	-	8.5 Lakh units
(iv)	In Situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR)	-	4.6 Lakh units

98.97 Lakh sanctioned houses are in states other than North East and Hilly States.

Houses Sanctioned in big States

Srl No	Name of the State	Houses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.07 Lakh
2.	Uttar Pradesh	15.74 Lakh
3.	Maharashtra	11.77 Lakh
4.	Tamil Nadu	7.69 Lakh
5.	Gujarat	6.44 Lakh
6.	Karnataka	6.52 Lakh
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7.85 Lakh
8.	Bihar	3.13 Lakh

**Central Assistance Approved - Rs. 1.63 Lakh Cr**

**Central Assistance Releases - Rs. 63,676 Cr**

**(a) Demand of funds**

3.40 The following is the year wise estimated tentative demand of finds for PMAY (U)

(Rs. in Cr.)

Year	Estimated Demand		Total
	Budgetary support	EBR	
2015-16	1,359.31	-	1,359.31

2016-17	4,624.94	-	4,624.94
---------	----------	---	----------

2017-18	8,507.57	8,000.00	16,507.57
2018-19	5,986.74	20,000.00	25,986.74
2019-20	3,527.42	51,572.58	55,100.00
2020-21	3,700.00	42,390.00	46,090.00
2021-22	3,900.00	25,846.00	29,746.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,605.98</b>	<b>147,808.58</b>	<b>179,414.56</b>

3.41 Asked about spade work done for additional infusion so far for timely arrival of funds, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"The Union Cabinet approved raising of Rs. 60,000 cr over a period of four years. Out of this, a total of 43,000 cr has so far been raised (Rs. 8,000 cr in F.Y. 2017-18, Rs. 20,000 cr in F.Y. 2018-19, Rs. 15,000 cr in current F.Y. 2019-20). Rs. 10,000 cr more of EBR has been provisioned for raising in the current F.Y. 2019-20. Rs. 10,000 cr more of EBR has been provisioned for raising in the current F.Y. 2019-20. Further, Rs. 10,000 cr has also been provisioned in B.E. in F.Y. 2020-21. Keeping in view the huge requirement of fund, the Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet again for considering more EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 Cr. to Rs. 80,000 Cr. to be raised in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-2022 as per requirement.

In so far as Financial Progress is concerned, the Ministry has already disbursed more than Rs. 64,000 cr out of the committed Central assistance of 1.63 lakh Cr. The Ministry has received utilization certificates of nearly Rs. 51,000 Cr. In so far as Physical Progress is concerned, nearly 62 lakh houses have been grounded for construction of which more than 32 lakh have been completed / delivered. This progress is mostly out of nearly 80 lakh houses sanctioned till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. The present pace of work in the implementation of the scheme is very rapid and with arrangement of fund through budgetary support and EBR, the Ministry is confident in achieving the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022' well within the Mission period."

**(b) Central funds and their utilisation**

3.42 The following year wise Central Assistance Committed and its utilization from 2015-16 has been as under:

(Rs in Cr)

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Central assistance Committed (Rs. in Cr.)</b>	<b>Central assistance Spent / Released (Rs. in Cr.)</b>
2015-16	12,192.31	3,222.50
2016-17	14,244.80	4,597.68
2017-18	37,914.72	16,531.21
2018-19	60,237.88	25,071.84
2019-20	38,571.16	14,253.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,63,160.86</b>	<b>63,676.50</b>

3.43 Asked about the reasons that as against the Central Assistance Committed of Rs. 1.63 lakh Cr the utilization/releases are as low as Rs. 63,673.50 cr.

"Central assistance under the scheme of PMAY (U) is being released in 3 installments in ratio of 40:40:20. The 1st installment of 40% of central assistance is released on attachment of beneficiary details in MIS (in case of BLC/ISSR projects) as per approved DPR, selection of developers, placing of work orders, registration under RERA (in case of AHP projects). However, in case of CLSS beneficiaries, the subsidy is released upfront in the beneficiaries' housing loan account on completion of procedural steps as required in CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP).

2nd installment of 40% is released based on compliances by States/UTs regarding beneficiary attachments, submission of utilization certifications of at least 70% of the earlier released funds with respect to the projects as well as utilization of the corresponding State/UT share along with commensurate physical progress, compliances of Site Scrutiny Report, Action Taken Report on the observation of Third Party Quality and Monitoring Agency, geo-tagging of the houses etc.

Release of 3rd installment also requires all the above requirements along with Project Completion Certificates and the achievement of reforms as required under the scheme."

3.44 The Committee also wanted to know the difficulty in not utilising the fund of Central Assistance on the parts of States/UTs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"Out of the Central assistance released to States/UTs, nearly 80% of the fund has been utilized and remaining fund is being utilized for nearly 30 lakh houses which are presently at various stages of construction. From the overall progress of scheme, the Ministry is quite satisfied with the involvement of States/UTs in providing their share of financial support. If any difficulty in not utilising the Central Assistance by States/UTs is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the same is resolved suitably in the quickest possible manner."

3.45 Asked about the State / UT wise details in this regard as on 31.01.2020, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs gave the State/UT wise details of Central Assistance committed and spent/released under PMAY(U) as on 31.1.2020 is as under:

**State/UT wise details of Central Assistance committed and spent/released under PMAY(U) as on 31.1.2020**

S.No.	State/UT	Details of Central assistance (Rs. in Cr.)	
		Committed	Spent /Released
1	A&N Island (UT)	9.18	0.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	30264.27	7422.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	162.82	109.23
4	Assam	1767.34	511.27
5	Bihar	4867.3	1611.76
6	Chandigarh (UT)	9.62	9.62
7	Chhattisgarh	3842.43	1581.51
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	80.21	63.65
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	22.78	17.39
10	Delhi (NCR)	391.99	391.99
11	Goa	19.19	18.65
12	Gujarat	11305.42	7139.05
13	Haryana	4270.16	800.06
14	Himachal Pradesh	176.25	82.65
15	J&K (UT)	825.43	185.62

16	Jharkhand	2994.52	1643.86
17	Karnataka	10337.42	3349.44
18	Kerala	2046.83	1126.04
19	Ladakh (UT)	36.67	17.28
20	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	12229.29	6404.37
22	Maharashtra	18312.17	5666.23
23	Manipur	642.75	237.04
24	Meghalaya	70.76	6.86
25	Mizoram	465.2	116.91
26	Nagaland	505.95	166.36
27	Odisha	2410.02	998.81
28	Puducherry (UT)	204.07	80.72
29	Punjab	1407.53	446.95
30	Rajasthan	3332.18	1263.6
31	Sikkim	8.19	3.32
32	Tamil Nadu	11852.14	4799.22
33	Telangana	3467.15	1826.2
34	Tripura	1288.21	693.6
35	Uttar Pradesh	24168.14	8900.58
36	Uttarakhand	722.53	352.67
37	West Bengal	6355.86	3365.19
	<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,63,160.97</b>	<b>63,699.85</b>

\*including subsidy of Rs 2,289 Cr. released to CNAs recently.

**(c) Status of pending UCs**

3.46 The following is the broad status of releases and utilization during 2018-19 and 2019-20:

(Rs in Cr.)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>UCs received</b>
2018-19	Rs. 4,203.66 cr	Rs. 2,754.00 cr
2019-20	Rs. 4,266.24 cr	Rs. 1,894.00 cr

**State-wise details are as under**

<b>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)</b>				
	<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019)</b>	
<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>UCs Received</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>UCs Received</b>

Andaman & Nicobar	0.11	-	0.17	-
Andhra Pradesh	395.00	288.05	66.46	-
Arunachal Pradesh	13.07	-	18.36	-
Assam	6.35	-	148.88	-
Bihar	24.64	2.29	55.29	-
BMPTC	5.00	3.75	2,134.63	1,894.71
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Chattisgarh	102.29	36.34	63.71	-
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2.79	-	2.73	-
Daman & Diu	0.92	-	0.64	-
Delhi	0.13	-	-	-
Goa	0.60	-	-	-
Gujarat	209.11	55.70	40.24	-
Haryana	124.96	-	26.82	-
Himachal Pradesh	21.81	2.01	7.29	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0.42	-	79.63	-
Jharkhand	6.66	-	64.87	-
Karnataka	103.70	40.04	16.52	-
Kerala	97.01	17.33	28.89	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	990.17	861.01	96.15	-
Maharashtra	297.60	16.65	0.38	-
Manipur	11.36	0.67	65.60	-
Meghalaya	1.12	-	1.09	-
Mizoram	29.87	1.11	-	-
Nagaland	14.33	8.53	15.55	-
National Building Org. (NBO)			2.09	
Odisha	191.65	155.91	39.04	-
Puducherry	9.66	-	11.96	-
Punjab	12.47	0.46	1.62	-
Rajasthan	0.52	-	15.33	-
Sikkim	1.25	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	588.66	436.69	485.07	-
Telanagana	0.35	-	-	-
Tripura	144.21	71.20	60.15	-
Uttar Pradesh	437.33	404.12	583.40	-
Uttarakhand	4.05	0.35	-	-
West Bengal	354.51	351.82	133.68	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,203.66</b>	<b>2,754.00</b>	<b>4,266.24</b>	<b>1,894.71</b>

3.47 The Committee also pointed out that during 2018-19 good performing States are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, whereas States that are lagging behind are Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. Asked about the difficulty in not performing well among slow moving States, the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs informed:

"In addition to Capacity constraint in project implementation, few States are relying more upon AHP and ISSR verticals where construction period ranges from 24 to 36 months and subsequent releases are in the interval of longer durations and causing delay in claiming of installments. Moreover, ISSR projects in Gujarat and Maharashtra are with positive premium due to high value of land where release of fund is not required."

3.48 On being asked whether Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs held Inter State reviews also and how it impacted, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"The Ministry regularly reviews the progress of implementation as well as financial progress including submission of UCs of the Central funds released through meetings of the CSMC and video conferencing with the States as well as field visits by senior officers to the States/UTs and meetings with State/UT officials & implementing agencies. As a result, out of Central assistance of Rs. 64,087 Cr. released, Utilization certificates of nearly Rs. 51,000.00 Cr. has been reported by States/UTs and correspondingly, physical progress is rapidly going up."

3.49 Asked about the reasons for showing Rs. 1894.00 cr against BMTPC has been shown, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"As against BMTPC, UCs of 1894.71 Cr. refer to utilization against interest payment made by BMTPC with regard to the EBR loan taken for PMAY (U)."

3.50 Clarifying the issue, the Secretary, MoHUA during the course of evidence submitted:

“सर, हमने जो रिसोर्सरेज किया, उसी के इंटेरेस्ट को पे कर रहे हैं। जैसे वर्ष 2017-18 में हमने 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये एनएसएसएफ के माध्यम से रोज किए। अब हमें 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पेमेंट करनी है, वह हम बजट से पे कर रहे हैं। अगले साल हमने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये रोज किए। इस साल हमने 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये रोज किए। उसकी भी अब हमारे ऊपर लायबिलिटी आ गई है। यह लायबिलिटी बढ़ती जाएगी **it is just like this**. हमें आज खर्चा करना है, लेकिन हमारे पास आज पैसा नहीं है। हमने मार्केट से पैसा रोज कर लिया और इसकी रीपेमेंट 10 साल की है। हमारे लिए डेफर्डरीपेमेंट हो रहा है। हमारे पास जैसे बजट में 10 रुपये हैं और हम 10 रुपये से 100 रुपयेका काम करवा रहे हैं, कि हमने मार्केट से पैसा रोज किया और उसकी लायबिलिटी को हम अगले 10 साल पे करेंगे। मकान हमें आज बनाना है और यदि हम बजट पर आश्रित रहते, तो हम मकान नहीं बना पाते। हमने मार्केट से पैसा रोज किया, लोगों ने अपनी स्मॉल सेविंग से पैसा जमा किया। भारत सरकार के पास पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ, लेकिन भारत सरकार को पैसा वापस करना पड़ेगा, वह हम अपने बजट से वापस करेंगे।“

### **Work done**

3.51 The following information data were given:

1.	The validated demand of houses reported by States/UTs so far	112 lakh
2.	Houses sanctioned	103 lakh
3.	Houses in various stages of construction	60.51 lakh houses
4.	Houses completed/delivered	32.08 lakh

3.52 The Committee during the course of evidence wanted to know the reasons for gap between houses sanctioned and houses grounded/constructed, explaining the position, the Secretary, MoHUA informed:

“सर, इसे समझने की आवश्यकता है। सर, जो भी मकान बन रहे हैं, वे चार किस्म के बन रहे हैं। पहली स्कीम बेनिफिशियरी लेड कंस्ट्रक्शन है, जिसमें जो आदमी जहां पर रह रहा है, वह अपनी ही जगह पर अपना मकान बनाएगा और उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से डेढ़ लाख रुपये दिए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकार से भी कुछ पैसा मिलता है और वह अपना पैसा भी लगाता है। दूसरी स्कीम अफॉर्डेबल हाउसिंग इन पार्टनरशिप है, इसमें पब्लिक या प्राइवेट डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी या हाउसिंग बोर्ड अपनी जमीन को देगा और वहां पर मल्टिस्टोरी कॉम्प्लैक्स बनाएगा। इसमें सरकार डेढ़ लाख रुपये देगी। राज्य सरकार भी कुछ पैसा देगी और इसके अलावा वह भी अपना पैसा लगाएगा। तीसरी स्कीम इन-सिटू स्लम रीडेवलेपमेंट है। जहां पर स्लम्स हैं, उनको अकॉमोडेशन देकर वहां पर रीडेवलेप करेंगे और चौथी स्कीम क्रेडिट लिंक सब्सिडी

है। यह सबसे तेज स्कीम है। अगर इसमें बना बनाया मकान कोई खरीदना चाहता है तो सरकार उसे लगभग ढाई लाख रुपये देती है। यह पैसा उसके अकाउंट में सीधा ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है। बाकी स्कीम्स में समय लगता है। इसके अलावा बेनिफिशरी लेड कंस्ट्रक्शन में कम समय लगता है, क्योंकि उसमें खुद की जमीन होती है तो वह वहीं पर मकान बना लेता है। बाकी एएचपी और सीएलएस का तीन साल का जेस्टेशन पीरियड है। जब हम उसे सैंक्शन करते हैं तो पहले हम डीपीआर बनाकर उसका टेंडर करते हैं। यह करने में ढाई से तीन साल का समय लगता है। सर, शुरुआत के समय में बीएलसी के कार्यक्रम हो रहे थे। आज के समय 28 लाख एएचपी के हाउस हैं। एएचपी का आठ से नौ महीने में जाकर टेंडर हो पाता है। उसके बाद काम शुरू होता है तो इसमें भी ढाई से तीन साल लग जाते हैं।“

3.53 In reply to a query, the witness further added:

“सर, एक जेस्टेशन पीरियड होता है, जिसमें प्रोजेक्ट का डीपीआर बनाना, उसके लिए जमीन तय करना, टेंडर करना, टेंडर तय करने के बाद मनी के फ्लो को देखना, उसके बाद कंस्ट्रक्शन की एक्टिविटी आती है तो यह पूरा पीरियड लगभग तीन साल का होता है। सर, यदि हम तीन साल के पीरियड को ईयर वाइज देखेंगे तो 163 हजार करोड़ रुपये, जो गवर्नमेंट का कमिटमेंट है, इसमें हम लगभग 64 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे चुके हैं। हम इसमें मनी का फ्लो भी इंश्योर कर रहे हैं। सर, इसमें जमीन की जो आवश्यकता है, आपने **ease of doing business and construction permit** के बारे में प्रजेंटेशन किया है। सर, जमीन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार को करनी है। इन सारी चीजों की इस प्रकार से मॉनिटरिंग हो रही है कि हम इसको समय से बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमें पूरा विश्वास है और जो हमारा तीन साल को देखते हुए वर्ष 2022 तक का टारगेट था कि वर्ष 2019 तक हम सारा का सारा पैसा सैंक्शन कर देंगे। हमने एक करोड़ बारह लाख के अगेंस्ट लगभग 1 करोड़ तीन लाख रुपये सैंक्शन कर दिए हैं। अगले तीन साल में हमें चेज करना है, जिससे ये सारे काम कम्प्लीट हों, क्योंकि तीन साल का जेस्टेशन पीरियड है। इसलिए यह स्लिप नहीं हो रहा था, बल्कि यह एक प्रोसेस है, जिससे यह काम कम्प्लीट हो सकता है।”

3.54 Asked about the State wise validated demand of houses reported vis-à-vis houses sanctioned; houses grounded for construction, houses completed as on 31.01.2020, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs gave the State wise validated demand of houses reported vis-à-vis houses sanctioned; houses grounded for construction, houses completed as on 31.01.2020 is as under:

State wise validated demand of houses reported vis-à-vis houses sanctioned; houses grounded for construction, houses completed as on 31.01.2020

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Likely Demand after validation	Houses Sanctioned (In Lakh)	Houses Grounded (In Lakh)	Houses Completed (In Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.70	20.07	7.56	3.25
2	Bihar	4.00	3.13	1.53	0.68
3	Chhattisgarh	2.54	2.55	1.93	0.83
4	Goa	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
5	Gujarat	7.65	6.44	5.41	3.75
6	Haryana	3.00	2.68	0.45	0.21
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.04
8	Jharkhand	2.00	1.99	1.35	0.77
9	Karnataka	7.00	6.52	3.58	1.65
10	Kerala	1.50	1.30	1.01	0.72
11	Madhya Pradesh	8.50	7.85	5.74	3.16
12	Maharashtra	11.75	11.77	4.74	2.78
13	Orissa	3.00	1.54	1.00	0.68
14	Punjab	1.00	0.91	0.47	0.23
15	Rajasthan	3.00	2.01	1.11	0.77
16	Tamil Nadu	8.30	7.69	5.77	2.90
17	Telangana	3.00	2.17	1.85	0.99
18	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	15.74	9.72	4.33
19	Uttarakhand	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.13
20	West Bengal	4.71	4.11	3.23	1.89
Sub- total (States) :-		107.35	98.98	56.73	29.77
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.02
22	Assam	1.30	1.17	0.53	0.18
23	Manipur	0.46	0.43	0.28	0.04
24	Meghalaya	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.01
25	Mizoram	0.31	0.30	0.11	0.03
26	Nagaland	0.32	0.32	0.21	0.04
27	Sikkim	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
28	Tripura	0.85	0.82	0.53	0.41
Sub- total (NE States) :-		3.44	3.17	1.74	0.73
29	A&N Island (UT)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05
31	D&N Haveli (UT)	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02
32	Daman & Diu (UT)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
33	Delhi (NCR)	0.79	0.17	0.58	0.41
34	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	0.40	0.55	0.27	0.07
35	Ladakh (UT)	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
36	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
37	Puducherry (UT)	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.03
Sub- total (UT) :-		1.46	0.94	1.06	0.60
Grand total		112.24	103.23*	60.51^	32.08^

\* including 13,965 beneficiaries for which subsidy has been released to CNAs recently.

^ including 97,719 beneficiaries for which subsidy released and breakup awaited from banks.

3.55 The Committee pointed out that from State wise data given about progress of construction of houses that a few States of Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have fared well. However big states like Maharashtra and Haryana are lagging behind. Asked in what way these States are being motivated to accelerate the pace of completion of houses that are at various stage of construction in view of impending target of Housing for All by 2022, the MoHUA explained:

"There are number of steps taken by MoHUA to motivate the State/UTs to accelerate the pace of progress and ensure timely completion:

**i) PMAY (U) Awards:** In a bid to recognize the outstanding performance by States/UTs, Urban Local Bodies and Beneficiaries, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India has instituted the 'PMAY (U) awards for Implementation and Innovation' under the Mission. The overarching purpose of the PMAY (U) award is to identify and award the "Achievers" and encourage others to compete and attain the goal of 'Housing for All' in a sustained manner. In the award evaluation process, 50% weightage has been given to grounding and completion of houses.

**ii) Additional manpower for Implementation and Monitoring:** MoHUA provides financial support for establishment of State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) for smooth function at State/ City level and to ensure timely execution and completion of projects.

**iii) ANGIKAAR:** The Ministry launched the 'Angikaar' campaign on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 for Change Management for PMAY (U) beneficiaries during their life transformation phase through 'door-to-door' awareness and ward level IEC activities. Through this campaign, beneficiaries have been converged with various Missions of MoHUA and other Central Ministries like Health & Family Welfare, Jal Shakti, Environment Forest & Climate Change, New & Renewable Energy, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Power, Youth & Sports Affairs, and Women & Child Development. As a part of these activities' best practices such as water & energy conservation, waste management, health, sanitation and hygiene have been implemented.

**iv) Workshops / Training Programs:** MoHUA regularly conducts number of training programs/ workshops on project formulation and implementation wherein all the queries and bottlenecks from State/UTs are discussed with appropriate solution leading to timely completion.

**v) Data Compliance and Project Implementation:** Ministry has initiated a month-long drive namely “Data Compliance and Project Implementation” starting from 15<sup>th</sup> Feb to 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020. The purpose of this drive is to work together with States/UTs and to streamline various actions and compliances pending for subsequent fund release to ensure timely implementation of the projects comprehensively to fulfill Mission objectives.”

3.56 Appreciating the idea of incentivizing the good performers in the field of construction of houses, the Secretary, MoHUA during the course of evidence stated:

“आपने इंसेटिव देने के लिए कहा है तो यह बहुत अच्छा आइडिया है। हम इसको इक्जामिन करेंगे। फिलहाल हम इंसेटिव न देकर, we are more like a challenge system. हर एक स्टेट को आज की डेट में मालूम है कि उड़ीसा कहां पर है। उड़ीसा के हर शहर को मालूम है कि उड़ीसा के सारे शहरों में वह कहां पर है। हर एक आदमी का परफॉर्मेंस is based on how many have you sanctioned, how many have you completed, what is the quality, etc. हर एक को इंडेक्स करके सर्टनमाक्स दे रखे हैं। We have done all these exercises over a period of time. It is a lot of learning. We keep improving it. It is not that we are not studying. इस साल का जो स्टैंडर्ड है, वह अगले साल में बदल जाता है। That is our learning. मैं अपने मिशन डायरेक्टर से कहूंगा कि वे आपको इसकी कॉपी भेज देंगे कि किस यह किस आधार पर करना है।“

3.57 In this connection, a representative of MoHUA added:

“It is a scheme of the Central Government. States are taking the burden for doing the entire thing. Can you give us the details of the funds allocated by States and the value of land given by them.”

3.58 Asked about the response of stakeholders, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"The response from the State/ UTs has been encouraging from the fact that the pace of grounding and completion has almost doubled since the announcement of PMAY (U) awards.

In view of the financial support from the Ministry for establishment of SLTCs/ CLTCs, almost all States/ UTs have deployed the specialists who are helping in various activities in implementation of the projects thereby accelerating the pace of construction of houses."

3.59 At this the Committee pointed out that States / UTs have been requested to get projects proposals for all the remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March, 2020 so that construction of all houses may be progressing to be completed by 2022. Enquired about the overall preparedness on the part of M/o H&UA along with State Governments for getting timely sanctioning of projects, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"Ministry has been conducting Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meetings on monthly basis for sanction of project proposals from State/UTs. Against a validated all India demand of 1.12 Cr. houses, a total of 1.03 Cr. houses have already been sanctioned. The States/UTs have been asked to submit proposals to saturate their demand by March 2020 so that construction of houses is progressively completed by March 2022 for achieving the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022' Mission."

3.60 The Committee dealt with component wise issues are shown below:

**(i) ISSR**

In the case of ISSR asked about the reasons that as compared to the remaining three verticals, the performance under ISSR is lowest and how it can be enhanced in view of imminent goal, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"Land and colonization is the State subject and the responsibility of project formulation, approval and implementation as well as beneficiary identification under PMAY (U) based on eligibility criteria is with the States/UTs. Such flexibility has resulted in greater participation of the States/UTs and the citizens. The scheme guidelines have the provisions for the States/UTs to adopt door to door survey, online applications and applications through common Citizen Service Centre with a cafeteria approach for the beneficiaries to choose benefit from any one of the above 4 verticals of the scheme,

depending on the suitability/choice of the beneficiaries as well as availability of encumbrance free land for construction of houses."

**(ii) Affordable housing**

3.61 In the content of Affordable Housing the Committee pointed out that for timely availability of Affordable Housing to urban poor through Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTU) India short listing of alternative and innovative technologies to fast track construction has been outlined and six light Houses Projects in Six States covering 1000 houses at different locations through open bidding. Asked about the State wise details of locations and number of houses targeted to be fast tracked for construction, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"MoHUA launched the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019 with an aim to identify and mainstream innovative and alternate construction technologies from across the globe for housing construction sector that are eco-friendly, sustainable and disaster resilient through a challenge format which can bring a paradigm shift in construction practices for affordable housing.

Through this challenge, 54 proven and alternate technologies were shortlisted by a Technical Evaluation Committee which was further grouped into six broad categories. As part of GHTC-India, six Light House Projects (LHPs) in six states have been proposed to be constructed for showcasing the use of six distinct shortlisted innovative technologies (one each from above broad group)."

3.62 State wise details of location and number of houses under these LHPs targeted to be fast-tracked for construction are detailed below:

Indore, Madhya Pradesh;	1024 houses
Rajkot, Gujarat	1144 houses
Chennai, Tamil Nadu	1152 houses
Ranchi, Jharkhand	1008 houses
Agartala, Tripura	1000 houses
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1040 houses"

About brining technology in housing sector, the Secretary, MoHUA submitted:

“अभी टेक्नोलॉजी चैलेंज की इन्होंने बात की, हमने एक ग्लोबल हाउसिंग टेक्नोलॉजी चैलेंज किया, ताकि दुनिया की बेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी आ सके। हमने आलरेडी वह टेक्नोलॉजी आइडेंटिफाई करके छः जगहों के लिए हमारी सारी चीजें तय हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मार्च के महीने में हम लोग ग्राउण्ड करेंगे और आठ से दस महीने में लगभग एक हजार मकान बना देंगे। ऐसा हमने चैलेंज के थ्रू किया है। हमारे पास यह टेक्नोलॉजी थी, यह हम नई टेक्नोलॉजी के थ्रू करने जा रहे हैं। हम लोग इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर्स पर भी काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि भविष्य में हम नई टेक्नोलॉजी बना सकें। हमने पांच-पांच इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर्स चार आईआईटी में और एक एनबीआरआई में बनाए हैं। आईआईटी में और एक एनबीआरआई में बनाए हैं।”

3.63 The Committee further enquired in what way it is going to ensure timely delivery, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs explained:

"These projects will demonstrate and deliver ready to live mass housing at an expedited pace as compared to conventional brick and mortar construction and will be more economical and sustainable, of high quality and durable.

The period for construction of these projects will be of 12 months from the date of handing over of site after all approvals. It has been ensured that all statutory approvals required for these projects shall be provided in a fast track mode by the concerned States. For smooth fund-flow, it has been decided to earmark the required share in advance from Central Ministry as well as from concerned States/ beneficiaries.

A Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) has been set up at MoHUA to oversee the entire progress of construction of LHPs at six locations. Also, appropriate monetary award has been provisioned for successful and timely completion of these projects within the stipulated time."

3.64 The Committee further wanted to know whether such drive could be opened up in big way in different States/UTs that are slow moving, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"Yes; once implemented these LHPs will serve as models for replicating in big way in different States and UTs. These LHPs will be the live laboratories for all stakeholders including States and UTs for learning research and documentation which would lead to successful transfer of these innovative technologies from lab to the field. During the period for construction of these projects, various States/ UTs and other stakeholders will be invited for

exposure and learning about the technology knowhow for further adoption. The readily available empanelled 54 alternate and innovative technologies may be implemented in different slow moving States/ UTs as per their suitability and geo-climatic conditions of the area."

### **(iii) Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)**

3.65 In this context the Committee pointed out that houses sanctioned under BLC are highest as per Statement showing State wise financial contribution (Annexure- ) under AHP and BLC is seen that many States/UTs like Kerala, Karnataka, Daman and Diu are contributing higher than the per unit assistance of Central Government. Further in AHP also States like Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Dadar and Nagar Haveli is contributing higher funds also. Even Telangana is giving 'Free Housing' Asked whether the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is also considering hiking the per limit for helping out beneficiaries to move in these houses at lower amount, the Ministry stated in the negative.

3.66 The Committee further enquired about on received any such representations from States also? If so, the details thereof, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"Yes; the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have sent representations with regard to increase in the Central Assistance per unit house."

3.67 About contribution to DLC/AHP, the witnesses informed:

“सर, प्रधान मंत्री योजना में हम डेढ़ लाख रुपये बीएलसी-एचपी में देते हैं, एक लाख रुपये आईएसएसआर में देते हैं और करीब ढाई लाख रुपये सीएलएसएस में देते हैं। सीएलएसएस में राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं देती है, बाकी तीन योजनाओं में कुछ राज्य सरकारों की सहमति जीरो से लेकर साढ़े चार लाख रुपये तक है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें जीरो दे रही हैं, कुछ पन्द्रह हजार रुपये दे रही हैं और कुछ राज्य

सरकारें साढ़े चार लाख रुपये भी दे रही हैं। इसकी कोई एक राशि नहीं है, यह इस पर डिपेंड करता है कि राज्य सरकार के क्या रिसोर्सेज हैं। हरेक राज्य में अलग-अलग एमाउण्ट है। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना एक तरह से सीड मनी की तरह है, डेढ़ लाख रुपये का भारत सरकार का जो कंट्रीब्यूशन है, इस बहाने तमाम लोग आइडेंटिफाई हो गए, उतने लोगों को सहायता मिल गई और वे मकान बन गए। कहीं-कहीं पर इसमें लोकल बॉडीज भी कंट्रीब्यूशन दे रही हैं। अल्टीमेटली यह सब पैसा मिलाकर, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का सपना है कि 2022 तक हर व्यक्ति के पास अपना मकान हो, उस सपने को पूरा करने में लोग लगे हुए हैं।“

**(iv) Credit Linked Subsidy Schemes (CLSS)**

3.68 It came out before the Committee during the Study Tour to Kolkata that performance of Commercial Banks under CLSS was negligible on account of more lucrative Scheme opened by State Government of West Bengal. Asked in what way the CLSS needs to be reviewed so as to make it more beneficiary friendly and workable in West Bengal and also in the country, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"Under CLSS, a total of 8.51 lakh beneficiaries have availed benefits, which involve Rs.20,983 Cr. of subsidy amount. In West Bengal, 23,569 beneficiaries have so far availed CLSS benefits involving Rs.531.27 Cr. of subsidy amount.

To make the CLSS more beneficiary friendly, a CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP) has been launched for more efficient and transparent processing of the claims and to create more awareness about the Scheme. This Portal also has a CLSS Tracker, which enables beneficiaries to track the status of their applications.

The Ministry along with the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs), has been conducting CLSS awareness campaigns for beneficiaries and workshops for sensitization & interaction with Bankers and Housing Finance Companies in various parts of the country for attracting beneficiaries and effective implementation of CLSS. This has resulted in more number of beneficiaries availing of subsidy under CLSS.

In addition to National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), State Bank of India (SBI) has also been nominated as Central Nodal Agency (CNA) to channelize CLSS subsidy to beneficiaries taking housing loan from SBI branches."

**(ii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transport (AMRUT)**

3.69 AMRUT was Launched on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 for five year period from FY 2015-16 to 2019-20 in 500 cities as Centrally Sponsored Schemes including cities with one lakh or more as per census 2011, all States Capital, Tourist Destinations with its coverage to 60% of Urban population for Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage Management, Storm, Water Management, Green Space and Parks Non-Motorised Urban Transport, Implementation of Reform etc. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their presentation before the Committee given the following expenditure highlights about AMRUT:

(a) The approved plan size for projects is Rs.77,640 cr. of which Central share is Rs.35,990 cr.

(b) Balance amount of Rs.41,650 cr. is to be borne by the States/ULBs.

Total projects taken up by States/UTs for Rs.83,851 cr. Some States have taken projects in excess of approved plans, in such cases entire excess amount will be borne by the States.

<b>Sector wise break up</b>		<b>Physical Progress</b>	
(i)	Water Supply Rs 39,011 crore (50%)	(i)	Contracts awarded & Work in Progress (Rs.64,582 cr.)
(ii)	Sewerage & Septage Rs. 32,456 crore (42%)	(ii)	Projects completed (Rs.8,717 cr.)
(iii)	Drainage Rs.2,969 crore (4%)	(iii)	NIT issued (Rs.6,687 cr.)
(iv)	Urban Transport Rs. 1,436 crore (2%)	(iv)	DPRs approved (Rs.3,865 cr.)
(v)	Green Spaces & Parks Rs. 1,768 crore (2%)	(v)	DPRs to be prepared/ approved (Rs.593 cr.)

Physical Progress				Financial Progress	
(i)	Water tap connections	Target	Progress		Status of Funds Released
		139 Lakh	71 Lakh	(i)	On Projects*- Rs. 21,580 cr
(ii)	Sewer connections	145 Lakh	43 Lakh	(ii)	Reform incentives- Rs. 1839 cr
(iii)	Green Spaces & Parks	Work done		(iii)	A&OE- Rs. 865 cr
		1,400+ parks developed 5,200+ acre under greening			
(iv)	Green Mobility (Cycle tracks and pedestrian)	90+ projects completed	260+ projects under progress	(iv)	GIS Based Master plan- Rs. 98 cr
				(v)	LAP-TPS- Rs. 7 cr

\* For AMRUT projects Rs.18,436 cr & for erstwhile JnNurm Rs.3,144 cr

### Progress in Implementation of Reforms

Sector		Target	Actual
(i)	Energy efficiency Energy Efficient Lights	100 Lakh	74 Lakh
	Energy Audit of Water Pumps	Results- (i) Increased illumination (ii) Energy savings upto 161.48 crore KWh per annum (iii) Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emission by 12.92 lakh tonnes per annum  Energy audit completed in 384 cities & 11,629 pumps identified for replacement.	

(ii)	Credit rating	Work done	
		(i) Credit rating awarded to 469 cities (ii) 163 cities received Investible Grade Rating (iii) 36 cities across 12 States/UTs have A- and above rating	
(iii)	Municipal bonds	Municipal Bonds worth Rs.3,390 crore have been issued in 8 cities namely Pune, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Indore, Amravati, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad and Surat.	
(iv)	Capacity building	45000	52017
(v)	Ease of doing business through seamless integration	Online Building Permission System (OBPS) implemented in 2,053 towns/cities 440 AMRUT Mission cities out of 500 have operationalized OBPS OBPS implemented in all the ULBs of 13 States/ UTs	

3.70 During the course of examination, the Committee inquired about the achievement of the objective with outlined coverage, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"AMRUT Mission was launched for a period of five years: 2015-2020. Major objectives of the Mission are universal coverage of water supply and substantial improvement in sewerage and septage management in 500 mission cities along with provisioning green spaces and parks, storm water drains and non-motorized urban transport. So far 71 lakh new water tap connections against target of 139 lakh and 43 lakh new sewer connections against target of 145 lakh have been provided. In addition, existing infrastructure for water supply and sewerage has been strengthened. More than 1,400 parks have been developed adding more than 5,200 acres of green area. Although the objectives of the Mission are being achieved in progressive manner, extension of the Mission till 2022 is required to achieve the objectives fully."

**(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilization**

3.71 The following are the figures of allocation vis-à-vis is utilization during two years:

(Rs. in Cr)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals as on 31.12.2018</b>
2018-19	Rs. 6000.00 cr	Rs. 6400.00 cr	Rs. 4747.54 cr
2019-20	Rs. 7300.00 cr	Rs. 6392.00 cr	Rs. 5850.54 cr
2020-21	Rs. 7300.00 cr		

3.72 During the course of examination the Committee pointed out that funds for AMRUT Scheme has risen from Rs. 6000.00 cr in BE (2018-19) to Rs. 7300.00 cr during BE (2019-20) and same level of funds have been proposed for BE (2020-21). Asked about the reasons for higher funds during above period, the MoH&UA stated:

“The duration of Mission is five years : 2015-20. First two years of the Mission were largely utilized for approval of SAAPs, preparation and approval of DPRs and award of contracts. Subsequently, pace of implementation of the mission increased and like-wise utilization of funds also increased necessitating demand for higher funds in subsequent years.”

### **Quantum of Funds**

3.73 The Mission outlay of Rs. 1 lakh Cr including Central share of Rs. 50,000 and rest with States/UTs. Out of which Rs. 77,640 Cr has been earmarked as State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) including Rs. 35,900 of Commuted Central Assistance. About the overall progress with regard to utilization of SAAP size of Rs. 77,640 cr and corresponding release of Committed Central Assistance of Rs. 35,900 cr as on 31.01.2020 State wise, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs gave the following details:

"Overall expenditure on projects as on 31.01.2020 is Rs. 29,346 Cr against SAAP size of Rs.77,640 Cr. Total central assistance released to States/UTs for projects is Rs. 18,436 Cr against committed Central Assistance of Rs.35,990

Cr. So far, the States have furnished UC for Rs.13,586 Cr against the Central share released. Details are as under:

(Amount in Rs.cr)

<b>Statement Showing State-wise overall expenditure, Central Assistance released and UC received as on 31.01.2020</b>						
#	State/UTs	SAAP Size	Committed Central Assistance	Central Assistance Released (CA)	UC of CA Received	Actual Expenditure as per portal
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	6.48	3.93	4.67
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	1,056.62	866.38	619.69	1562.23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	42.88	25.25	21.46
4	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23	0.22	2.75
5	Bihar	2,469.77	1,164.80	369.93	351.28	758.8
6	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	53.26	32.06	51.47
7	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	1,009.74	553.57	426.25	877.41
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	6.43	2.16	28.34
9	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	3.60	1.61	23.15
10	Delhi	802.31	802.31	312.00	110.06	186.04
11	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91	6.40	12.2
12	Gujarat	4,884.42	2,069.96	1,593.36	1,447.37	2302.03
13	Haryana	2,565.74	764.51	442.61	270.66	670.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	145.61	79.13	107.61
15	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	533.72	419.50	245.96	218.32
16	Jharkhand	1,245.74	566.17	332.45	167.53	330.59
17	Karnataka	4,952.87	2,318.79	1,852.41	1,265.24	2921.32
18	Kerala	2,359.38	1,161.20	426.97	325.97	621.4
19	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	1.42	0.73	0.87
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	2,592.86	2,396.29	1,201.50	3189
21	Maharashtra	7,759.32	3,534.08	1,532.52	946.78	2377.39
22	Manipur	180.31	162.28	96.21	95.63	104.35
23	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91	0.00	0
24	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	74.44	74.44	41.78
25	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	33.66	21.63	26.92
26	Odisha	1,598.96	796.97	785.23	565.19	1207.17
27	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98	12.98	15.38
28	Punjab	2,766.62	1,204.47	240.89	240.89	398.94
29	Rajasthan	3,223.94	1,541.95	871.42	758.51	1587.05
30	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	12.50	7.21	9.49
31	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	4,756.58	1,686.74	1,686.74	3726.96
32	Telangana	1,666.26	832.60	480.82	451.30	981.64
33	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68	14.53	153.58
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	4,922.46	1,470.52	1,197.49	3017.07

35	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	198.70	185.17	214.65
36	West Bengal	4,035.00	1,929.32	984.30	744.60	1593.62
Total		77,640.02	35,989.70	18,435.81	13,586.09	29,345.90

**(b) Progress in implementation of projects**

3.74	The Ministry has given the following data:	Projects in Nos
(i)	Contracts awarded & Work in Progress (Rs.64,582 cr.)	- 2929
(ii)	Projects completed (Rs.8,717 cr.)	- 2414
(iii)	NIT issued (Rs.6,687 cr.)	- 319
(iv)	DPRs approved (Rs.3,865 cr.)	- 116
(v)	DPRs to be prepared/ approved (Rs.593 cr.)	-

3.75 The Ministry has also stated that some States have taken projects in excess of their approved SAAPs. In such cases the entire excess amount is to be borne by the States. During the course of evidence the representatives of MoH&UA a representative of MoH&UA clarified:

“सर, पूरे कंट्री में अमृत योजना का टोटल प्रोजेक्ट्स 77,000 करोड़ रुपये का ही है। दिसम्बर महीने के जो भी आँकड़े थे, it was some Rs. 7,500 crore, but right now works amounting to Rs. 8,800 crore are completed and contracts for Rs. 64,622 crore are awarded. So, total put together, we have crossed Rs. 73,400 crore out of Rs. 77,000 crore and more than half of them are going to get completed by December, 2020. So, we are making a good progress. केवल 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का वर्क अवार्ड नहीं हुआ है। आज की तारीख में यह डीपीआर स्टेज पर है”

3.76 During the course of evidence the following sector wise details at different stages came up before the Committee:

<b>S No</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Contracts Awarded</b>	<b>Work Completed</b>	<b>NITs Issued</b>	<b>DPRs Approved</b>
1.	Water	1244	379	59	26
2.	Sewage and Septage	697	156	91	26
3.	Water Drainage	761	296	18	11
4.	Non-Motorized Urban Transport	322	94	16	17
5.	Green Space and Parks	2280	1413	120	50
6.	Water Taps Connections	} - Targets 145 Lakhs			<b>Achievements</b> 64.99 Lakhs
7.	Sewage Connections				<u>41.80 Lakhs</u> 106.79 Lakh

3.77 During the course of evidence the Committee pointed out as compare to primary concerns of AMRUT of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, a large number of projects are being implemented in Green Space Cover/Parks besides the achievements were less than targets in water tap connection and sewerage connection, a representative of MoH&UA clarified:

“AMRUT had three SAAP stages. The budget flow was like this. For example, UP has a size of 11,500 crore apprx. But they had to submit SAAP I SAAP II and SAAP III and it would be approved. But the Ministry had approved SAAP sizes of all the three SABs by 2017. So, what has been approved in third SAAP, that goes on for 2.5 years and especially many of the States which are doing the projects like Odisha, they never had the experience of doing underground drainage to find the contractors, to get the people to do manholes.”

3.78 The witness elaborating the work done on sewerage connection, the witness added:

“Regarding the present work which is going on, for the first time, we have made a concerted effort and 7100 MLD STP capacity is getting created across the country. This is the first time that a focussed effort on sewerage is getting done but there is a problem of giving connection to sewerage till we complete the STPs and the underground pipelines. Actually, some of the States never implemented such projects on such huge quantities earlier. They are finding it difficult to find contractors but not that is getting ironed out. For example, Goa could not do anything because of the coastal management plan. They are again a poor performing State. Now they are refurbishing their projects outside their coastal management plan. We have agreed to it. Now they will start the work. Punjab could not find matching resources. Tamil Nadu was waiting for some loan. Of course, for Tamil Nadu, it is Rs. 11,500 crores like UP. Both of them have the highest amount taken. On water supply, connections are going very fine but sewerage work will happen and we are hopeful to achieve our target in 2020-22 end. It has made a real difference.”

### 3.79 The witness further added”

“Many sub urban areas have not been declared as urban agglomerations whereas they are urban agglomerations. We really went to each of the households and here, we find that पाइपलाइन तो डल रही है, पर पानी पहुंच रहा है या नहीं। We got a 90 per cent satisfaction level from across India. We have interviewed most of the women of the households. 100 प्रोजेक्ट्स को लेकर जो काम कम्प्लीट हुआ है, उसका ग्राउंड मूफिंग का काम किया है। It was a wonderful learning. Some of the States like Orissa, Tripura, etc. have done well. We never thought that these people will give water at one go. But the design of the mission is such that money is given partly and priority is mentioned. We never interfere with the approval process. It is completely handled by the State Government. But the design of the mission is very great.

3.80 Non availability of contracts capability for handling huge projects, revision of SAAPs by States due to local constraints etc are outlined before the Committee during examination of DFG (2019-20). Asked about the problems still continue and States which are facing such problems, the MoH&UA stated:

“The progress of awarding the projects has improved substantially. Against total approved SAAPs of Rs.77,640 Cr., projects worth Rs. 73,085 Cr. (more than 94% of approved SAAPs) have been awarded/completed. Progress of

award of contracts is slow in the State of Meghalaya due to local constraints like forest issues.”

**(c) Credit Rating of AMRUT Cities**

3.81 The Committee recalled that during examination of DFG (2019-20) on the issue of credit rating of AMRUT cities, they were informed about inviting representatives of 55 cities and their Chief Secretaries with Experts and Bankers before National Stock Exchange at Mumbai for improving Credit Rating of AMRUT cities. The Committee wanted to know the outcome of the above convergence and in what way it worked toward the work assigned, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed:

"A conference on Municipal Bonds in association with National Stock Exchange was organized for consultation on improving credit rating to enable 50 cities to raise funds through issuance of municipal bonds by 2024. SEBI has constituted 'Municipal Bonds Development Committee' headed by Executive director, SEBI to advise SEBI on issues related to regulation and development of primary and secondary market for issuance of municipal debt securities. It is expected that the committee will facilitate the cities to raise funds through municipal bonds in the coming years."

**(d) Other aspects related with implementation of Reforms.**

3.82 During the course of evidence two prominent issues of strengthening finances of ULBs and energy audit came up before the Committee. On the issue of strengthening of finances of ULBs the Secretary, MoH&UA stated as under:

“आपने जो यू.एल.बी.जे. के फाइनेंस की पोजीशन की बात की है, यह बिल्कुल सही है। यू.एल.बी. लेवल पर जो पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम है, तो वे लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि हाउस टैक्स में वृद्धि हो, वाटर टैक्स में वृद्धि हो या किसी अन्य प्रकार के टैक्स में वृद्धि हो। लोकल लेवल पर वे किसी प्रकार का ऐसा रिस्क लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। कुछ जगह पर लोगों ने किया है। इसका दूसरा तरीका यह होता है कि आप यह इंश्योर करेंगे कि जो लोग इस नेट में नहीं हैं, उनको नेट में ले आएं। ऐसा नागपुर, हैदराबाद, लखनऊ ने किया सहित बहुत सारे शहरों ने किया। उन्होंने ड्रोन सर्वे करके हर एक हाउस की डिटेल्स निकाल दी हैं। यह 40-50 परसेंट हो पाया था, लेकिन यह फिर भी सफिशिएंट नहीं है। इस बात को तमाम कमेटीज ने कहा है। अभी प्रेजेंटली फाइनेंस कमीशन से जो रिपोर्ट आई थी तो उसमें भी इन्होंने इसके लिए जोर दिया है कि कैसे इसके रिसोर्सेज को बढ़ा सकते हैं। We are thinking over it. एक हमने नया इनिशियेटिव लिया है। हम जनाग्रह संस्था के माध्यम से पोर्टल तैयार कर रहे हैं। इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से हर

एक यू.एल.बी. की ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों को ओपन अप कर दें। जैसे आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी का टोटल रेवेन्यू 20 करोड़ आता है और गुजरात का 200 करोड़ रेवेन्यू आता है। इसमें दस गुने का फर्क है। ऐसा नहीं है कि गुजरात के लोग बहुत ज्यादा रिच हैं और यहां पर लोग गरीब हैं। अगर आप फर्क देखें तो 10-20 परसेंट का फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन फाइनेंशियल पॉजिशन बहुत खराब है। This is a kind of learning we are trying to use. जनाग्रह के माध्यम से हमने यह बनाने की कोशिश की है।”

3.83 Asked about the State-wise, year-wise share of State vis-à-vis that of their ULBs in revenue generation during the last three years, the MoH&UA stated:

“The data as available is as under:

**Own Revenue as a % of Revenue Receipts of the ULBs**

S.No	State Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	64.68	70.28	72.91
2	Assam	32.22	45.72	63.54
3	Chhattisgarh	49.00	42.71	58.01
4	Goa	47.04	50.63	64.32
5	Gujarat	49.24	48.50	59.66
6	Haryana	23.81	37.53	22.66
7	Jharkhand	23.21	31.58	33.50
8	Karnataka	53.71	42.92	29.75
9	Kerala	36.61	36.82	42.57
10	Madhya Pradesh	31.87	29.75	26.57
11	Maharashtra	42.18	39.19	41.03
12	Manipur	5.43	6.82	9.98
13	Mizoram	1.66	4.54	16.36
14	Odisha	15.87	18.64	19.60
15	Punjab	21.30	23.98	39.55
16	Rajasthan	21.55	23.23	16.90
17	Tamil Nadu	37.02	34.68	41.23
18	Telangana	72.81	75.53	89.02
19	Tripura	10.25	8.68	71.56
20	Uttar Pradesh	17.01	21.39	24.93
21	Uttarakhand	13.46	18.60	19.61
22	West Bengal	36.29	36.12	35.88

It can be seen that some states have shown an increasing trend in the percentage of own revenue to total revenue receipts during the three years

3.84 Asked in what way, the share of ULBs can be strengthened from further destinations, the MoH&UA stated:

“The Ministry has been advising and encouraging States to implement the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) in letter and spirit so that proper devolution of powers vis-à-vis, functions, functionaries and funds is achieved. To bridge the gap in the requirement of funds for the functions of the ULBs, the States need to assign the levy and collection of appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees to the Municipalities. In order to improve the efficiency of collection of the existing sources of revenue by the municipalities, the Ministry has sponsored studies for improvement of property tax collection (71 cities), enhancement of advertisement tax (135 cities), value capture financing (132 cities) etc.

In addition, the Ministry is also encouraging the ULBs to raise funds by issue municipal bonds through funding the cost of credit rating.”

3.85 On the issue of energy audit the witness added:

“आपने एनर्जी ऑडिट के बारे में बात की थी। हम ई.ई.एस.एल. के द्वारा एनर्जी ऑडिट कराते हैं। इसमें हम दो चीजों का एनर्जी ऑडिट कराते हैं। इसमें एक स्ट्रीटलाइट का एनर्जी ऑडिट कराते हैं। एनर्जी ऑडिट कराकर कैसे हम स्ट्रीटलाइट को कन्वर्ट करें और करेंट लाइट से एल.ई.डी. में कन्वर्ट करें तो उससे कितनी सेविंग होगी और उस सेविंग से कितने साल में उसको रिपेमेंट कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे लगभग **1** करोड़ से थोड़े कम टोटल स्ट्रीट लाइट के पॉइंट्स हैं और उनमें से **500** स्मार्ट सिटीज में **74** लाख बदल चुके हैं और बाकी प्रोसेस में हैं। हमने एम.ओ.यू. ई.ई.एस.एल. के साथ साइन किया है कि जितने भी वाटर और सीवर के पम्प्स हैं, उनको एनर्जी एफिशिएंट के द्वारा चेंज किया जाए। एनर्जी एफिशिएंट पंप्स स्टार रेटेड होते हैं, जिनके बारे में आपको बहुत सारे स्टार रेटिंग के बारे में पता होगा। अगर हम स्टार रेटेड पम्प्स से करेंगे तो एनर्जी सेविंग होगी। उस एनर्जी सेविंग से **5** साल, **7** साल रिपे कर सकते हैं। हम **400** से ज्यादा सिटीज में एसेसमेंट करा चुके हैं। Please understand that this is the work of the State Government and local bodies. We are pursuing them कि उनको वर्क अलॉट कर दिया जाए। सर, **384** सिटीज का एसेसमेंट कम्प्लीट हो चुका है। कई शहरों में ऑलरेडी काम चल रहा है। कई शहरों ने रिप्लेस भी कर दिया है। Work is in progress. **500** शहरों में **98** लाख स्ट्रीट लाइट्स हैं, जिनमें **74** लाख ऑलरेडी हो चुकी हैं। ये **500** शहर हिन्दुस्तान की करीब **65** प्रतिशत आबादी को कवर करते हैं।”

3.86 The Committee further enquired whether it is cost effective, the witness clarified:

“Absolutely, Madam, because you do not have to spend even a single penny. ई.ई.एस.एल. उसको रिप्लेस कर देता है और आपकी जो हर महीने की सेविंग होती है, उस सेविंग से आप पे करते हैं उसमें आपका 5 साल, 6 साल, 7 साल के लिए ऑडिट के आधार पर जैसा आपका एक्सपेंडिचर है, उसके हिसाब से आपका रीपेमेंट हो जाता है।”

**(e) Addressing imbalance in functions and finances of ULBs.**

3.87 In a post evidence replies it came out before the Committee that Reports of the High Powered Committee quoted above raised issue of imbalance between functions and finances of ULBs and need for generation of revenue at the level of ULB was underlined since most of States have not devolved taxation power to ULBs and as a result the share of our revenue of ULBs has gone down from 63% in 2003 to as low as 53% in 2007-08 and 44% in 2015-16 and is still declining. Asked in what way, the above imbalance in functions and finances of ULBs can be addressed, the MoH&UA in post evidence reply stated:

“As per the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA), the power to assign taxes, duties, tolls and fees to the Municipalities and providing grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the States, is given to the State Governments. Further, it prescribes the constitution of State Finance Commission (SFC) every five years for determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees to be assigned to the Municipalities and the duration of grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of the State. To correct the imbalance in the functions and finances, the State Governments to implement the 74th CAA by assigning appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees to the municipalities and timely constitution of State Finance Commission and implementation of their recommendations.

**(f) Issues concerning Mathura and Agra**

3.88 During the Course of evidence, various issues concerning Mathura and Agra came up before the Committee. About Mathura, the issue of improving of public

transport and bringing Mathura within the jurisdiction of NCR for getting necessary infrastructure came up before the Committee. About improving the public transport the Secretary, MoH&UA clarified:

“मैडम, आपने जो भी मुद्दे उठाए हैं, उसमें ज्यादातर राज्य सरकार के ही क्षेत्राधिकार वाले हैं। हम उनमें कोई इंटरफेयरेंस नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये सब काम राज्य सरकार या लोकल बॉडीज़ को करने हैं। ज्यादातर ऐसे काम हैं, जिनके ऊपर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए आपने ट्रेन के बारे में कहा है, ट्रेन के बारे में पहला तो मथुरा में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के तौर पर बस चलनी चाहिए। तब जा कर और किसी सिस्टम की बात हो सकती है। सबसे पहले तो वह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए राज्य सरकार अपनी डीपीआर बनाए, उसको फंड करे, स्कीम बना कर उस पर काम करना चाहिए। अगर हमारी किसी स्कीम में फंडिंग हो सकती है तो हम लोग जरूर करेंगे। मथुरा के लिए भी मेट्रो न्यू के बारे में प्रोजेक्ट बना सकते हैं, **50-60** हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति किलोमीटर खर्चा आएगा। अगर पांच-छह किलोमीटर तक डाल दें तो उससे काफी ज्यादा फर्क आ सकता है। Initiative has to come from the State Government. न तो हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज हैं, न मैन पॉवर है कि हम हर शहर का प्रोजेक्ट बनाएंगे। राज्य सरकार को ही वहां का कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मोबिलिटी प्लान, जिसको सीएमबी कहते हैं, वह बनाना पड़ेगा, स्टडी करनी पड़ेगी, लोगों का पैटर्न क्या है, एक दिन के लिए तो कोई प्लान बन नहीं सकता है कि एक दिन अगर बहुत भीड़ हो जाती है, उसका प्लान बनाएं, लेकिन उसका कुछ कंटेंजेंट प्लान बना सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरा प्लान नहीं बना सकते हैं। वहां पर पब्लिक का क्या मूवमेंट है, ट्रैफिक का क्या मूवमेंट है, वह सारी एक्सरसाइज करने के बाद फिर वे आ सकते हैं, ऑल्टरनेटिव एनालाइसिस करने के बाद कि क्या-क्या ऑल्टरनेटिव्स हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो सबसे पहला ऑल्टरनेटिव है, वह बस चलाने का है। अगर बस चलाएं तो उससे पब्लिक को रिलीफ हो सकता है।”

### 3.89 The witness added:

“मैडम, इसीलिए राज्य सरकार जो बिल्कुल नजदीक है, राज्य सरकार को इस प्रकार का कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मोबिलिटी प्लान बनाना चाहिए। उनको सोचना चाहिए कि कैसे हमारा जो अर्बन डिजाइन प्लान है और कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मोबिलिटी प्लान है, इन दोनों को कैसे मैरी करेंगे। 3 Mobility is a very important infrastructure, as much as water, sewage or sanitation. वह सारी चीजें करने के बाद राज्य सरकार अगर बना कर देगी, तो फिर भारत सरकार से बहुत सारे तरीके हैं, अगर उसको हमें कोई एक्सटरनल एड फंड करना है तो हम वह कर सकते हैं। हमारी कोई स्कीम है, उसमें हम उसको ला सकते हैं। but the initiative has to come from them. We do not have resources. We do not have any body which is working for us in any such city. हमारे पास तो कोई ऐसी बॉडी भी नहीं है। न तो हमारा रीजनल है, न सिटी का है। जो है, हमारा सारा का सारा केंद्र सरकार में यहीं से काम करते हैं। इसलिए हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं।”

3.90 On the issue of bringing Mathura in NCR fold, a representative of NCRPB clarified:

“सर, हमने इसमें दो ऑप्शन बनाए हैं, for delineation of NCR. पहला ऑप्शन है जो सौ किलोमीटर के एरिया में है, and the contiguous areas. Beyond that, we have taken up the TOD concept. So, Mathura is coming within that purview.”

3.91 In this context, the Secretary, MoH&UA also supplemented:

“सर, नेशनल कैपिटल प्लानिंग बोर्ड को मिनिस्टर साहब चेयर करते हैं, उसमें चार स्टेट के मुख्यमंत्री मॅम्बर्स हैं। भारत सरकार के दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी मॅम्बर्स हैं। उसकी बोर्ड की मीटिंग अगले दो-महीने में होगी होगी, हमारे पास प्रस्ताव है और वह कन्सीडर होगा।”

3.92 On the issue of improving urban transport in Agra on the issue of opening Mono Rail, the Secretary, MoH&UA clarified:

“सर, मोनोरेल के लिए पीएसडी टोटल 10 से 15 हजार के आस-पास होता है। पहली बात तो मोनोरेल हमारे देश में सक्सेफुल नहीं है। यह प्रोपराइटी आइटम है। पूरे देशभर में केवल एक मोनोरेल मुंबई में है। मुंबई की मोनोरेल भी दो साल तक बंद रही। फिर हम लोगों ने बहुत प्रयत्न किया तो सिंगापुर की कंपनी ने चालू की। यह प्रोपराइटी आइटम है। अगर करना ही होगा तो अभी हम लोग जो मेट्रो के नीचे मेट्रो लाइट और मेट्रो न्यू की बात कर रहे हैं, मेट्रो न्यू जो 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपये पर किलोमीटर के हिसाब से टायर्ड मेट्रो चलेगी तो ऐसे छोटे टीयर-2 की सिटीज हैं, उनके लिए वह पर्याप्त है। नासिक भी मथुरा और वृंदावन जैसा ही धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक केंद्र है, वहां पर हम लोग मेट्रो न्यू के बारे में ऑलरेडी महाराष्ट्र सरकार प्रोजेक्ट बना रही है। मथुरा के लिए भी मेट्रो न्यू के बारे में प्रोजेक्ट बना सकते हैं, 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति किलोमीटर खर्चा आएगा। अगर पांच-छह किलोमीटर तक डाल दें तो उससे काफी ज्यादा फर्क आ सकता है। **Initiative has to come from the State Government.** न तो हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज हैं, न मैन पॉवर है कि हम हर शहर का प्रोजेक्ट बनाएंगे। राज्य सरकार को ही वहां का कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मोबिलिटी प्लान, जिसको सीएमबी कहते हैं, वह बनाना पड़ेगा, स्टडी करनी पड़ेगी, लोगों का पैटर्न क्या है, एक दिन के लिए तो कोई प्लान बन नहीं सकता है कि एक दिन अगर बहुत भीड़ हो जाती है, उसका प्लान बनाएं, लेकिन उसका कुछ कंटेंजेंट प्लान बना सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरा प्लान नहीं बना सकते हैं। वहां पर पब्लिक का क्या मूवमेंट है, ट्रैफिक का क्या मूवमेंट है, वह सारी एक्सरसाइज करने के बाद फिर वे आ सकते हैं, ऑल्टरनेटिव एनालाइसिस करने के बाद कि क्या-क्या ऑल्टरनेटिव्स हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो सबसे पहला ऑल्टरनेटिव है, वह बस चलाने का है। अगर बस चलाएं तो उससे पब्लिक को रिलीफ हो सकता है।”

**(iii) 100 SMART CITIES MISSION****(a) Over view**  
.....

3.93 Smart Cities Mission (2015-2020) was started on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 for promoting 100 cities in the country in four different rounds for core infrastructure giving decent quality of life to the citizens for core issue of livability, economic ability and sustainability through Area Based Development and Pan City Development. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their presentation before the Committee gave the following differentiators:

- (i) Competition
- (ii) Different Starting Points
- (iii) Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)
- (iv) Citizen Engagement
- (v) ABD + Pan City Strategy
- (vi) Convergence

5151 projects in 100 Smart Cities with proposed investment of Rs. 205018 cr.

3.94 The Funding pattern, proposed investment and project progress is as under:

<b>Funding Pattern</b>		<b>Proposed Investment in Key Sector</b>	
SCM	45%	Social Economic Development	Rs. 43411 cr
PPP	21%	Mobility	Rs. 43040 cr
Conversion	21%	Area Development	Rs. 41481 cr
Others	13%	Water & Waste Management	Rs. 29465 cr
		Energy & Environment	Rs. 25435 cr
		ICT Solutions	Rs. 22156 cr

<b>Project Progress</b>	
Tendered	4508 projects Rs. 1,63,065 cr (80%)
Grounded	3665 projects Rs. 1,20,550 cr (59%)
Completed	1560 projects Rs. 25726 cr (13%)

3.95 During the course of examination asked how far the MoH&UA has been able to address the issue of core infrastructure for decent quality of live to its citizens, livability, economic ability and sustainability taking into account that the mission like may not go beyond 2023 keeping in mind the year of selection of cities, the MoH&UA informed:

“While the Mission was launched on 25 June 2015, 100 cities were selected in four rounds spread over two and half years from Jan 2016 to June 2018. The 100 cities proposed 5,151 projects amounting to more than Rs. 2 lakh Cr..

Given that every city gets 60 months to complete their projects, total Mission duration for 100 cities is 6000 ‘city-months’, out of which the cities, in aggregate, have so far spent only 3,660 city-months working on their projects. This is about 61% or an average of 3.2 years for the Mission.

With the Mission Age of 3.2 years (out of 5 years), i.e. 61% of the Mission duration, the progress in SCM is as follows:

- Projects Tendered – 80% of the total projects
- Work Orders issued – 60% of the total projects
- Projects Completed – 12.5% of the total projects

It may be noted that, the pace of implementation of the Mission has increased in the last 1.5 years.

## Projects Tendered

149 % Increase



## Projects grounded/completed

203 % Increase



The Mission cities are on-course to achieve their respective targets and complete their projects as per schedule, which is 5 years from the date of selection of respective cities.

The main achievements of the Mission are summarized below.

Sector	In Progress		Completed	
	Projects	Cost	Projects	Cost
Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC)	32	3,676	45	5,985
Smart Roads	396	18,999	156	1,993

Smart Solar	67	1,304	41	218
Smart Water	138	13,637	27	1,016
PPP	174	18,456	78	2,365
Vibrant Public Places	218	21,719	87	3,834
				All costs in Rs. Cr.

(Source: SCM MIS, as on January 2020)

3.96 During the course of evidence, the Secretary, MoH&UA also elaborated:

“100 स्मार्ट शहरों में हमारे टोटल प्रोजेक्ट्स 5,100 के करीब हैं। इनमें से करीब 4,500 प्रोजेक्ट्स, करीब 80 प्रतिशत, 1,60,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स ग्राउण्डेड हैं या उन पर काम चल रहे हैं। इनमें से लगभग 25,000 करोड़ रुपये के काम पूरे हो चुके हैं। इसके काम की यह ग्राफ है। यह इस तरह चल रहा है। किसी भी चीज को करने के लिए जब एक बार ग्राउण्ड पर जाकर करते हैं तो यह बहुत तेजी से चलता है। लास्टली, हमारे ये स्मार्ट शहर जून, 2018 में सेलेक्ट हुए हैं। सेलेक्ट होने के बाद करीब 17-18 महीने प्रोजेक्ट को शुरू करने में लग जाते हैं। एक बार प्रोजेक्ट शुरू हो गया तो फिर वह तेजी से चलता है।”

### **Round wise cities**

3.97 During the course of examination it came out before the Committee that following list following list of cities selected in various rounds under Smart Cities:

Smart City Mission(100 Cities)									
	Jan-16		May-16		Sep-16		Jun-17		Jan-18
	20 selected from 97		13 selected from 23		27 selected from 63		30 selected from 45		10 selected from 15
S. No	Round 1 Cities	S. No	Fast Track Cities	S. No	Round 2 Cities	S. No	Round 3 Cities	S. No	Round 4 Cities
1.	Bhubaneshwar	1.	Lucknow	1.	Amritsar	1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1	Silvasa
2.	Pune	2.	Warangal	2.	Kalyan Dombivali	2.	Rajkot	2	Erode
3.	Jaipur	3.	Dharamshala	3.	Ujjain	3.	Naya Raipur	3	Diu
4.	Surat	4.	Chandigarh	4.	Tripati	4.	Amaravati	4	Bihar Sharif
5.	Kochi	5.	Raipur	5.	Nagpur	5.	Patna	5	Bareilly
6.	Ahmadabad	6.	New Town Kolkatta	6.	Mangalore	6.	Karimnagar	6	Itanagar
7.	Jabalpur	7.	Bhagalpur	7.	Vellore	7.	Muzaffarpur	7	Moradabad

8.	Vishakhapatnam	8.	Panaji	8.	Thane	8.	Puduchery	8	Saharanpur
9.	Solapur	9.	Port Blair	9.	Gwalior	9.	Gandhinagar	9	Kavarati
10.	Davanagere	10.	Imphal	10.	Agra	10.	Srinagar	Jun-18	
11.	Indore	11.	Ranchi	11.	Nashik	11.	Sagar	10	Shillong
12.	NDMC	12.	Agartala	12.	Raurkela	12.	Karnal		
13.	Coimbatore	13.	Faridabad	13.	Kanpur	13.	Satna		
14.	Kakinada			14.	Madurai	14.	Bangaluru		
15.	Belgaum			15.	Tumkur	15.	Shimla		
16.	Udaipur			16.	Kota	16.	Dehradun		
17.	Guwahati			17.	Thanjavur	17.	Tiruppur		
18.	Chennai			18.	Namchi	18.	Pimpri-Chinchwad		
19.	Ludhiana			19.	Jalandhar	19.	Bilaspur		
20.	Bhopal			20.	Shimoga	20.	Pasighat		
				21.	Salem	21.	Jammu		
				22.	Ajmer	22.	Dahod		
				23.	Varanasi	23.	Tirunelveli		
				24.	Kohima	24.	Thoothukudi		
				25.	Hubli-Dharwad	25.	Tiruchirappalli		
				26.	Aurangabad	26.	Jhansi		
				27.	Vadodara	27.	Aizawl		
						28.	Allahabad		
						29.	Aligarh		
						30.	Gangtok		

**(b) Allocation and Utilization**

3.98 The MoH&UA has given the following data:

Year	BE	RE	Actuals as on 31.12.2018
2018-19	Rs. 6169.00 cr	Rs. 6169.03 cr	Rs. 4496.46 cr
2019-20	Rs. 6450.00 cr	Rs. 3450.00 cr	Rs. 2305.76 cr (as on 31.12.2019)
2020-21	Rs. 6450.00 cr		

3.99 Asked about how the MoH&UA would be able to manage with availability of funds on the above lines, the MoH&UA clarified:

“The 100 Smart cities identified their financing plans based on available sources of funds while formulating their Smart City Proposals. The project implementation is expected to follow the funding pattern.”

3.100 During the course of evidence the Committee pointed out that during 2019-20 only Rs. 3450 cr were utilized which was 53% of the sanctioned amount, a representative of MoH&UA clarified:

“So, in the previous years, what we had done was, we had released full instalments in the beginning and since these cities needed some time to start operations after setting up their SPVs and creating their human resources and appointing their staff and all that, we saw that this money was lying with them for a long time. Therefore, we have reduced the amount that we have given as first instalment. That is one reason why this amount has come down. The second is, since all the cities have been selected, by 2018, we were in the process of selection of cities. So, the amount did not pick up that much. But now since all the cities have been selected and the initial 18 months is getting over, we expect a large amount of expenditure next year which is why this Rs. 3450 crore has jumped upto Rs. 6450 in the next year. This was your question.”

3.101 Asked whether the whole RE would be utilized, the witness hoped:

“We are working on that. Now we have all the cities have been selected. The initial instalments have already been given. The first 100 cities have been selected. The first 100 selection got completed in 2018.

3.102 At this Secretary, MoH&UA added:

“It is like a laboratory. Once you do and develop some system, then that can be expanded. It can be percolated down to many cities like Smart Education, Smart Water, etc.”

.....

3.103 During the course of examination the Committee were informed that a total of Rs. 17875 cr has been released to cities under SCM during 2015-16 to 2019-20 and utilization of funds also increased from Rs. 1,000 cr. March 2018 to and Rs. 8563.27 cr Oct, 2019. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has given the following figure about releases vis-à-vis utilization under Smart City Mission during 2018-19 and 2019-20:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Releases</b>	<b>UCs received</b>
2018-19	5855.60	2346.94
2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019)	2298.35	631.14

The State wise details are at **Annexure-II**.

3.104 The Committee pointed out that Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have fared well and other States are lagging behind. Asked about the poor response toward utilization of SCM funds, the MoH&UA clarified:

“It is noted that for projects worth Rs.1,20,000 Cr. work orders have been issued as on 31st January 2020 which amounts to 60% of the total cost and utilization has improved to 55% of the total funds released. The utilization of funds is in line with the on-ground implementation of projects.”

3.105 The Committee also wanted to know whether the States have been properly advised to improve their performance, the MoH&UA further clarified:

“Performance monitoring dashboard, which analyses the progress with respect to tender, work order, completion of each city and with respect to the cities selected in the same round. Every city is provided the status on a weekly basis through City Performance Sheet.

3.106 MoHUA uses several mechanisms to ensure ground results are correctly reported and counsel State/Cities where performance is lacking, as follows.

- i) Field visits – Key officers of the Ministry and Smart Cities Mission have made field visits to the States and Smart Cities to review on-ground progress and assess implementation. These field visits include inter alia meetings the Principal Secretaries for Urban Development, city CEOs and Municipal Commissioners to jointly review the on-ground implementation, discuss issues related to execution and deliberate on measures to fast track progress. In addition to the above, the MMU/TASC teams have made numerous site visits to the cities to review on- ground progress.

In addition to field visits, the Mission has set in place the following mechanisms to monitor the status of projects.

- ii) City Reviews through Video Conferencing – The Mission Directorate of SCM conducts frequent reviews of progress achieved in cities. These VCs are attended by key officials including, inter-alia, Smart City CEOs, Principal Secretaries of the states, State Mission Directors, engineers, and city PMCs. The mission management unit within SCM has appointed City Support Coordinators who interface between cities and the Mission and MIS portal is updated by the cities with latest information. In the last two years, more than 65 video conferences based meetings were conducted by the Mission Directorate to understand concerns of the cities, provide solutions and fast track implementation of the mission.
- iii) Smart Cities Events - For proactive monitoring and to get first-hand information on the progress and understand the problems faced by cities, the Mission keeps organizing events vis. Conferences, work-shops, seminars, etc. Three APEX conferences of Smart Cities CEOs have been held in which State

government officials, officials from MoHUA, domain experts and ecosystem partners participated in Bhopal, New Delhi and Vizag in 2018, 2019 and January 2020 respectively. ‘Transforming Urban Landscape’, a workshop to catalyze effective implementation was organized in Lucknow on 28-29 July 2018. Zonal workshops named ‘Implementathon’ have been organized in 6 Smart Cities including Chennai, New Delhi, Shillong, Ranchi, Gandhinagar and Panaji. In 2019, Implementathon was held in Panaji on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2019, to address the cities which need to improve performance and 19 cities participated. The Implementathons ensured that progress of the mission picked up significantly during the period Sept, 2018 – Dec, 2019 with tendering of projects increasing by 136%, issue of work-order increasing by 176% and work completion increasing by 211%.

3.107 With the Mission Age of 3.2 years (out of 5 years), i.e. 61% of the Mission duration, the progress in SCM is as follows:

- Projects Tendered – 80% of the total projects
- Work Orders issued – 60% of the total projects
- Projects Completed – 12.5% of the total projects

3.108 On the issue of positive impact of Smart City the Secretary, MoH&UA during the course of evidence submitted:

.....

“सर, अभी मैंने जब विशाखापत्तनम में स्मार्ट सिटीज के सी.ई.योज. का कॉन्फ्रेंस किया तो मैंने एक नई चीज को अनाउंस किया, आप लोगों ने देखा होगा, तमाम अखबारों और मीडिया में भी इसे बड़ा पॉजिटिविटी पिक-अप किया गया। मैंने 2020’ लॉन्च किया, मतलब जो टॉप-20 है और जो बॉटम-20 है, मैंने दोनों को जोड़ दिया। एक शहर के साथ दूसरे शहर को जोड़ दिया। सर, हमारे देश में एक राज्य में सारे शहर एक जैसे नहीं हैं। एक राज्य दूसरे राज्य जैसा नहीं है। हर राज्य के साथ बहुत स्ट्रगल करना पड़ता है, बहुत कोशिश करनी पड़ती है। पर, हम में बहुत कॉन्फिडेंस है। जिस प्रकार से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का विजन है, **he wants to transform India and we are trying our best to transform India.**

**(c) Work done**

3.109 The Ministry has given the latest position as on 31.01.2020

State	(Cost is in Rs. Cr.)					
	Tendered		Work Ordered		Work Completed	
	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost

Andaman Nicobar Islands	6	37.68	3	20.33	2	14.33
Andhra Pradesh	216	8495.27	193	7604.44	60	793.78
Arunachal Pradesh	2	171.89	2	171.89	0	0
Assam	11	561.44	7	38.93	2	5
Bihar	78	4664.45	44	2695.41	8	527.88
Chandigarh	49	1491.23	32	324.9	19	203.95
Chhattisgarh	156	2974.93	116	2066.61	73	531.39
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	183.16	5	183.16	2	10.9
Daman and Diu	8	545.38	4	53.47	1	0.29
Delhi	97	1281.87	90	1126.87	80	427.93
Goa	22	392.02	18	348.34	9	14.77
Gujarat	340	20102	268	14915.38	132	3466.36
Haryana	43	1328.15	29	758.64	4	162.11
Himachal Pradesh	40	674.47	35	445.21	12	207.37
Jammu and Kashmir	30	1091.05	24	1033.52	9	47.07
Jharkhand	29	3189.9	28	2603.44	2	49.57
Karnataka	711	15388.53	602	12088.9	243	1760.1
Kerala	84	2310.33	63	1614.05	6	575.48
Lakshadweep	7	111.51	5	8.51	2	1.15
Madhya Pradesh	575	22915.89	496	16389.18	270	5418.02
Maharashtra	255	20710.06	210	15443.97	83	2266.94
Manipur	17	445.91	4	275.16	0	0
Meghalaya	2	50.02	1	0.02	0	0
Mizoram	21	331.03	20	329.53	6	78.26
Nagaland	20	443.28	17	381.2	9	125.67
Odisha	46	5526.23	39	3526.42	13	838.48
Puducherry	15	82.11	9	67.67	1	12.6
Punjab	76	3506.07	40	977.64	5	12.22
Rajasthan	334	6617.57	249	5048.08	99	956.73
Sikkim	26	1179.95	20	822.7	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	363	13627.09	329	11924.7	93	655.41
Telangana	60	1643.9	49	1385.77	9	515.46
Tripura	73	900.28	58	586.76	25	17.95
Uttar Pradesh	559	17852.68	454	13134.27	255	5919.31
Uttarakhand	39	1645.4	32	1497.75	3	46.35
West Bengal	73	326.6	54	167.66	15	6.86
Total	4,488	1,62,799	3,649	1,20,060	1,553	25,677

3.110 The Round wise details are as under:

Under Smart Cities Mission, these projects are across 100 cities and at different milestones, as under:

<b>Distribution of projects (stage wise)</b>	<b>Under Implementation</b>	<b>Tender stage</b>	<b>DPR stage</b>	<b>TPC (INR crore)</b>
Round 1 (20 cities)	17,251	10,665	7,777	35,693
Fast Track (17 cities)	3,745	3,720	9,452	16,917
Round 2 (27 cities)	12,139	9,323	9,209	30,671
Round 3 (30 cities)	10,566	5,578	24,004	40,148
Round 4 (10 cities)	471	749	6,811	8,031
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44,172</b>	<b>30,035</b>	<b>57,253</b>	<b>1,31,460</b>

<b>Implementation schedule of SCM projects (FY wise)</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>TPC (INR crore)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,251</b>	<b>40,607</b>	<b>38,789</b>	<b>29,526</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>1,31,460</b>

3.111 These projects include infrastructure projects such as Smart Roads, Solid waste management, Smart Solar, Street lights, riverfront/lake side development, Smart meters and water supply, waste to energy projects etc.

3.112 During the course of examination asked about completed projects State-wise the MoH&UA has given the following information.

<b>State</b>	<b>Smart Command and Central Centers</b>		<b>Smart Roads</b>		<b>Smart Solar</b>		<b>Smart Wastewater</b>		<b>Smart Water</b>	
	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2	231.24	4	8.23	4	30.25	0	0	1	160
Arunachal Pradesh	1	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

State	Smart Command and Central Centers		Smart Roads		Smart Solar		Smart Wastewater		Smart Water	
	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.09
Chandigarh	0	0	5	70.75	5	33.78	1	0.82	1	0.2
Chhattisgarh	2	305.82	4	7.84	0	0	1	4.44	2	5.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	8.56	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	124	11	95.52	4	14.07	1	37.33	3	4.74
Goa	0	0	3	7.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	6	577.34	7	96.16	1	11	7	526.22	15	218.15
Haryana	1	159.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	97.18	0	0	2	1.01	1	29.73
Jharkhand	1	164.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	5	235.63	39	331.39	2	0.98	2	54.29	11	176.61
Kerala	1	64.5	1	89.29	0	0	0	0	2	4.78
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	7	255.41	23	496.92	7	30.69	3	253.36	7	927.54
Maharashtra	4	938.45	7	72.07	3	4.77	0	0	3	3.52
Manipur	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11.28
Odisha	1	733	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	2.64	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	46.64	12	96.88	5	15.92	2	19.57	0	0
Sikkim	2	233.12	1	7.64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	149.84	6	58.47	5	39.61	4	15.8	5	260.43
Telangana	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	1	489.13
Tripura	1	113.68	1	0.45	0	0	1	5.55	2	1.68
Uttar Pradesh	6	1257.11	28	433.51	2	5.91	2	68.95	20	68.76

State	Smart Command and Central Centers		Smart Roads		Smart Solar		Smart Wastewater		Smart Water	
	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost
Uttarakhand	1	294.41	0	0	0	0	1	28.41	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	1	1.21	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,365</b>

3.113 During the course of examination the Committee recalled that during the study visit to Indore the Committee could see various innovative Smart City work like Gaiki Roti ATM, Nekki ki Dewar, Censure based monitoring of waste collection. Asked about whether States could be asked to open up such works on above lines in the Smart Cities, the MoH&UA clarified:

“The Mission is encouraging sharing of ideas between Cities/States. Some of the initiatives in this direction are as stated below.

1. Till date three Apex Conference of CEOs conferences have been held. These conferences serve as a platform for exchange of innovative projects being implemented across Smart Cities.
2. ‘Implementathons’ are held on a regular basis for sharing of ideas amongst cities and provide technical assistance to cities which require capacity building.
3. Regular videoconferences are held by the Mission Director, SCM with cities where innovative project being implemented in one smart city is shared with other cities.
4. The Smartnet portal managed by the Ministry has a learning library with modules on various sectors/projects that can be accessed by all cities.
5. The Mission has created the concept of sister cities, under which 20 best performing cities have been paired with 20 cities which need to improve their performance the most.”

3.114 During the course of examination The Committee also recalled that during the course of examination of the subject ‘Smart Cities Mission – an

Evaluation' slow progress of work done in selected Smart Cities of Aurangabad, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Lucknow, Jaipur, New Town Kolkata as compared to Surat and Indore came up before the Committee. Subsequently while hearing representatives of Smart City of Patna the issue of doing Smart City work on the site which were already inaugurated previously also came up before the Committee. Asked about steps taken for fast tracking Smart City work at above cites, the MoH&UA clarified:

“The 3rd Apex Conference of Smart Cities was recently held in the city of Vizag on 24th and 25th January where the Journey so far and achievements of the Mission was presented to all CEOs, Municipal Commissioners/Mayors and other invited experts. A progress review of all mission cities was done. As of January 2020, 80% of projects have been tendered and only 20% projects worth Rs. 40,000 Cr. remain in DPR stage. The Mission is focusing on accelerating implementation and target is to issue work orders for all projects by June 2020. This target was communicated to all Smart Cities in Vizag.

The concept of sister cities was floated in the Vizag conference in which 20 cities best performing smart cities have been teamed up with 20 other cities which need support to improve performance. The move is aimed to boost progress of cities whose performance needs improvement. The pairing of cities has been announced as follows:

<b>City</b>	<b>Sister City</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sister City</b>
Diu	Visakhapatnam	Guwahati	Indore
Chandigarh	Ahmedabad	Saharanpur	Surat
Aizawl	Bhopal	Shimla	Ranchi
Atal Nagar	Amravati	Pasighat	Kota
Amritsar	Varanasi	Kavaratti	Vellore
Bareilly	Davanagere	Jammu	Nashik
Karimnagar	Kanpur	Port Blair	Nagpur
Silvassa	Tirrupur	Puducherry	Agra
Dharamshala	Pune	Moradabad	Vadodara
Itanagar	Udaipur	Shillong	Dehradun

The Ministry regularly organizes Zonal workshops named 'Implementathons' to address the cities which need to improve performance. These have been organized in 7 Smart Cities including Chennai, New Delhi, Shillong, Ranchi, Gandhinagar, Panaji and Amritsar. Recently two Implementathons have been held, one in Panaji on 8th November 2019, the other in Amritsar on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> February. In Panaji 26 cities participated and 16 cities invited in Amritsar. These workshops ensured that progress of the mission picked up significantly during the period Sept 2018 to January 2020 with tendering of projects increasing by 136%, issue of work-orders increasing by 176% and work completion increasing by 211%."

3.115 Asked about the factual position on the Patna Smart City work, the MoH&UA clarified:

"During the recent meeting of the Standing Committee of Parliament on Urban Development, some of the Hon'ble Members, inter alia, had raised specific issues with regard to the Smart City of Patna. The SCM has deputed one of its Director (Smart Cities) to visit Patna and convene meetings with Principal Secretary(UD) and CEO, Patna Smart City and enquire into the issues raised. Director, Smart Cities has visited Patna on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 and convened meetings with Principal Secretary(UD), Municipal Commissioner, Patna, Divisional Commissioner, Patna and CEO, Patna Smart City. Visit to important projects was also carried out by the Director, Smart Cities. Assessment report is being prepared by the Director, Smart Cities in the matter."

3.116 During the course of evidence the issue of frequent changes in Smart City Projects came up before the Committee specially in Jaipur Smart City, clarifying the position the Secretary, MoH&UA stated as under:

*"सर, उनको बदलने का अधिकार नहीं है"*

3.117 At this the Committee pointed out that changes have been done the witness clarified:

*"अगर ऐसा है तो उसकी हमें जानकारी नहीं है"*

3.118 During the course of evidence the issue of no workdone in Smart Cities of Jammu and Srinagar came up before the Committee and it was stated with no system of pace management in Dul Lake area the waste generated by house boat owners is going into the Dul Lake, answering the query the witness clarified:

*“आपने स्मार्ट सिटी की बात की है। जेएंडके यूटी और लद्दाख यूटी का मेरे पास अभी डाटा नहीं है, यह डाटा भी हम आपको देंगे। जैसा मैंने आपको कहा कि आगे के लिए मैं श्रीनगर और लद्दाख का प्रोग्राम बनाऊँगा और वहाँ आपको बुलाऊँगा भी, जिससे आप देख सकें।”*

3.119 Elaborating about opening up of five new Smart Cities under PPP more the witness added:

*“ तीसरी बात आपने स्मार्ट सिटी के 5 नये पीपीपी के बारे में कही है। अभी हमारे पास इसकी डिटेल्स नहीं है। इन पांच स्मार्ट सिटीज की बात है, तो आपको पता होगा कि दिल्ली-मुंबई इंडस्ट्रीयल कॉरीडोर, बेंगलुरु-चैन्नई इंडस्ट्रीयल कॉरीडोर, इस प्रकार से कई सारे कॉरीडोर बना रहे हैं, तो वहाँ नए स्मार्ट सिटीज बनाने की बात है।”*

**(d) Status of projects selected in Round one (January, 2016)**

3.120 During the Course of Examination, the Committee asked about the progress of implementation 20 cities selected in Round One, the MoH&UA furnished the following information:

.....

“The first 20 cities have tendered out almost 90% of their proposed projects and 65% of the projects have been grounded/ completed. The key projects being implemented by the Round 1 cities are given in table below. These projects are aimed at improving livability, safety and security in these 20 cities. Summary of key projects is as below:

Sector	Under tendering			Under Implementation			Completed		
	Cities	No. of Projects	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Cities	No. of Projects	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Cities	No. of Projects	Cost (Rs. Cr.)

Smart Command & Control Centres	3	3	231.00	1	1	30.00	15	15	2000.00
Smart Roads	14	25	1289.78	19	107	4062.52	14	62	1015.32
Smart Solar	3	3	64.83	10	14	132.27	12	22	143.86
Smart Wastewater	6	11	1073.87	13	25	2296.45	10	16	738.33
Smart Water	8	10	832.64	16	39	4154.89	11	35	1284.54
PPP	12	35	5173.36	17	46	7077.74	13	36	2623.46
Impactful	8	11	2229.61	14	30	2067.32	12	21	119.40

3.121 Explaining the details of workdone during the course of evidence the Secretary, MoH&UA submitted:

.....

जहाँ तक आपने जो यह बात कही है कि तमाम सारी योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, मैं चंद चीजें आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूँगा। आपने स्मार्ट सिटी की बात की है। जेएंडके यूटी और लद्दाख यूटी का मेरे पास अभी डाटा नहीं है, यह डाटा भी हम आपको देंगे। जैसा मैंने आपको कहा कि आगे के लिए मैं श्रीनगर और लद्दाख का प्रोग्राम बनाऊँगा और वहाँ आपको बुलाऊँगा भी, जिससे आप देख सकें। आज की डेट में हमारे स्मार्ट कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेन्टर 45 चल रहे हैं। 45 इस समय चल रहे हैं और 32 के ऊपर काम चल रहा है, दोनों को मिलाकर 77 हो जाते हैं, बाकी डीपीआर की स्टेज में हैं। ऑलरेडी हमारी 157 किलोमीटर की स्मार्ट रोड फंक्शनल है। जैसे आप इंदौर में हैं, सूरत में आप हैं, आपको मालूम होगा और क्या फर्क आया, वह आप बता सकते हैं, वहाँ के लोग बता सकते हैं। हमारे स्मार्ट रोड के 157 प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीटेड हैं। आज की डेट में 396 प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर काम चल रहा है। जगह-जगह काम चल रहे हैं।

.....

3.122 The witness further added:

.....

सर, आज हमारे यहां स्मार्ट सोलर के 41 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऑलरेडी पूरे हो चुके हैं। जयपुर के अभी माननीय सांसद नहीं हैं। वहां पर भी मैं जाकर स्वयं देख चुका हूँ। वहां भी पूरा हो चुका है। 67 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहे हैं। स्मार्ट वाटर प्रोजेक्ट के कारण आज 24x7 वाटर सप्लाई हो जाती है। सारे के सारे स्मार्ट सिस्टम्स काम करते हैं। हमारे स्मार्ट वाटर के 88 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऑलरेडी काम कर रहे हैं। कहीं पी.पी.पी. मोड पर तो कहीं डायरेक्टली काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे करीब 174 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहे हैं।

स्मार्ट वेस्ट वाटर प्रोजेक्ट, जिसके ऊपर सारा सिस्टम काम कर रहा है, उसके 41 प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीटेड हैं। मैं एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट का नाम ले सकता हूँ। आप जाकर वहां देख सकते हैं कि वे किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। 138 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहा है। पब्लिक-प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप पर लगभग 21,000 करोड़ रुपये का काम चल रहा है। आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी बड़ी राशि पर काम नहीं हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार 21,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा के प्रोजेक्ट्स पब्लिक-प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप पर काम कर रहे हैं, जो अलग-अलग नेचर के काम हैं। हमारे 78 प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट हो गए हैं। आज की तारीख

में 217 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहा है। इसमें बहुत किस्म के इम्पैक्चुअल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। जैसे आपको मालूम होगा भोपाल में जो सदर मंजिल थी, वह कितनी बुरी हालत में थी। आज आप देखेंगे कि वह कैसा बन गया है। इन्दौर में रिवर फ्रंट का जो काम हुआ है, वहां पुराने बने हुए थे, जहां पर एशेज रखते थे, आप उसे जाकर देखिए। वे तो बिल्कुल गायब थे। आज की तारीख में वहां बहुत लोग विजिट कर रहे हैं।

सूरत के माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सूरत का जो पुराना किला था, उसका तीन-चौथाई हिस्सा जमीन के अन्दर था। आज आप जाकर देखिए कि आज वह किला ऐसा हो गया है कि बहुत-से लोग उसे देखने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि काम नहीं हुआ है। बहुत काम हुए हैं, पर उनका प्रचार नहीं हुआ है।

सर, पिछले महीने मैंने विशाखापत्तनम में स्मार्ट सिटीज के सी.ई.योज. का कॉन्फ्रेंस किया था। उसमें हर सी.ई.यो. के पास दिखाने को बहुत सारी चीजें थीं कि उन्होंने कितना काम किया है।“

#### **(IV) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

3.123 The Swachh Bharat Mission (2015-2020) was launched to achieve 100% and 100% scientific processing of solid waste in all the statutory towns in the country.

##### **(a) Objectives & Achievements**

3.124 The MoHUA has given the following data about objectives and achievements Swachh Bharat Mission (U):

<b>Sanitation (Eradication of Open Defecation in all ULBs)</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management</b>
(i) 35 States/UTs declared ODF in their urban areas.	(i) 60% Waste Processed
(ii) 4137 ULBs certified ODF out of 4320 cities declared ODF	(ii) 96% urban wards have 100% Door to Door collection and
(iii) 1276 cities ODF +	(iii) Municipal Solid Waste
(iv) 411 cities ODF +	(iv) 74% Urban wards have 100% segregation of Municipal Solid Waste
(v) 100% scientific Solid Waste Management in all ULBs	

**(b.) Allocation vis a vis Utilisation**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2018-19	2500.00	2500.00	1912.30
2019-20	2650.00	1300.00	1020.02
2020-21	2300.00		

3.125 Asked about the reason for lowering funds of RE(2019-20) over corresponding BE, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“Solid Waste Management Projects of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Scheme is a capital intensive with a completion time range of one to three years. Funds released for SWM component during 2017-18 & 2018-19 were mostly first instalments against which subsequent demands have not been received from the States/UTs resulting in lowering of funds of RE (2019-20).”

3.126 The Committee also wanted to know the justification for seeking higher BE(2020-21) against lower actual (2019-20), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified:

“Solid Waste Management Projects of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Scheme is a capital intensive with a completion time range of one to three years. Funds released for SWM component during 2017-18 & 2018-19 were mostly first instalments against which subsequent demands have not been received from the States/UTs resulting in lowering of funds of RE (2019-20), the same are expected to be received during the F.Y 2020-21, accordingly, a higher BE for the year 2020-21 will be required.”

3.127 The Mission Allocation, Releases and Utilisation from 2015-16 onward is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of States</b>	<b>Mission allocation</b>	<b>Releases</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>
1.	A&N	3.52	1.69	0.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	571.33	571.43	517.43

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.28	26.43	17.23
4.	Assam	244.30	200.00	138.07
5.	Bihar	556.68	385.95	186.59
6.	Chandigarh	28.02	25.29	19.60
7.	Chhattisgarh	357.85	357.85	357.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.13	0.92	0.11
9.	Daman and Diu	2.58	0.66.	0.29
10.	Delhi	349.75	160.99	93.93
11.	Goa	17.09	15.13	10.13
12.	Gujarat	834.15	536.22	597.29
13.	Haryana	287.08	180.36	122.59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43.95	30.70	18.55
15.	J&K	200.63	131.68	691.07
16.	Jharkhand	258.71	209.44	129.06
17.	Karnataka	820.96	559.62	151.20
18.	Kerala	219.95	97.98	19.19
19.	Madhya Pradesh	920.04	748.09	627.05
20.	Maharashtra	1677.80	1063.61	731.53
21.	Manipur	83.10	45.36	35.18
22.	Meghalaya	24.12	10.66	6.26
23.	Mizoram	49.02	31.89	19.77
24.	Nagaland	53.44	43.33	32.44
25.	Odisha	372.02	246.20	145.84
26.	Pudducherry	28.94	12.06	11.37
27.	Punjab	364.02	218.38	160.64
28.	Rajasthan	705.46	611.35	600.20
29.	Sikkim	11.52	5.95	4.75
30.	Tamil Nadu	1200.50	1101.12	1083.58
31.	Telangana	413.74	196.25	151.89
32.	Tripura	100.37	26.99	14.50
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1740.98	1193.20	885.37
34.	Uttarakhand	112.00	58.09	40.79
35.	West Bengal	911.34	410.42	254.46
	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>14013</b>	<b>9710</b>	<b>7307</b>

**Note:** The SBM has been able to achieve substantial milestone in both physical and financial terms in so far mission objectives are concerned. The utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. As on date a total cumulative grant released is Rs.10198.48 Cr. for which utilisation certificates are due only upto March 2018, i.e. approximately Rs 6337 Cr.. At the closure of the year 2019-20, as against the due amount of Rs. 6337 Cr. for Utilisation Certificates actual UCs for an amount of Rs.7307 Cr. were received, this figure also includes some UCs which will be due in next financial year i.e. 2020-21.

3.128 The Committee while reviewing the State-wise utilisation during 2018-19 wanted to know the reasons that States like Delhi, Punjab and Jharkhand and majority of North-Eastern States are lagging behind behind the MoHUA stated:

“The above-mentioned States/ UTs are lagging in utilization as they have taken time for DPR preparation and its approval by SHPC, before requesting for SBM (U) funds from the Ministry. However, their performance may not be judged on this basis, as it is not directly linked to disbursement of funds. States like Punjab, Jharkhand and Manipur are performing well in terms of physical progress of the mission’s objectives. It may be noted that there would be some time gap between fund releases and resultant performance, depending on extent of proactivity and intent from state.”

3.129 The coverage of source segregation of 74% and Solid Waste processing of 60% also came up before the Committee and Committee underlined the need for re-verification of data as reported by States/UTs.

3.130 Asked the available data about coverage of source segregation and SWM processing is verified at the level of MoHUA, the MoHUA clarified:

“MoHUA has developed a robust online MIS for capturing monthly progress data from cities and states on all components of SBM (U), including coverage of source segregation and SWM processing. The verification of these data is done periodically on the field during the Swachh Survekshan survey, where independent third party assessors validate the progress data claimed on MIS through direct observations, as well as by talking to citizens and getting their feedback on these components. Additionally, the Star Rating protocol for Garbage Free cities also includes these two indicators, which, in addition to the MIS progress, verifies the claimed progress through on-field observations and citizen feedback, conducted by independent third party assessors, for certifying cities as garbage free.

3.131 Asked further about making any independent assessment at the level of MoHUA, the MoHUA stated:

“Yes, the Swachh Survekshan survey and Star Rating protocol for Garbage Free cities certification process are conducted by independent third party assessors.”

#### ODF Verification by Third Party Verification

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have stated that out of 4320 cities that have been declared ODF, 4187 cities have been certified Third Party Verification.

3.132 Asked by when you are likely to achieve 100% ODF by Third Party Verification, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“Ministry is trying to ensure that all ULBs are certified as 100% ODF by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.”

#### **(c) Workdone on Sanitation**

**(i) Progress of Work done on Certification of ODF+ (Toilet with water, maintenance and hygiene), ODF++ (Toilet with sludge and septage management) and Water Protocols (Toilet with treating and Reuse of water)**

3.133 The Committee recall that during examination of ODF (2019-20) the Committee were informed that by 2024 the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs plans to complete the work on these Protocols outlined above. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has stated that 1276 cities have soon certified ODF+ and 411 cities have soon certified as ODF++. Asked about the State-wise preparedness on these Protocols, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“As on date, 1276 cities have been certified as ODF+ and 411 cities as ODF++. States are targeting to make all their cities ODF++ by 2024, by putting in place infrastructure (toilets, their maintenance, and fecal sludge management systems.”

3.134 The Committee also wanted to know whether Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs would be able to achieve the goals with available funds, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“Under SBM(U), the objective of ODF has already been achieved by utilizing available funds, for large scale behavior change through ‘Jan Andolan’. This has been possible through multi-media communication campaigns, on-ground citizen activation, and citizen outreach through Swachh Survekshan and other digital media such as Swachhata app, Swachh manch etc. In order to sustain the ODF status and ensure complete Fecal Sludge Management additional funds will be required.”

3.135 In this connection, elaborating before the Committee during the course of evidence, the Secretary, MoHUA submitted:

“सर, ओडीएफ प्लस है, जो कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट हैं वह हाइजेनिक कन्डीशन में रहे, यानी वहां साबुन हो, सफाई हो, पानी हो और बिजली हो, ताकि उसका उपयोग हो। हमने टॉयलेट तो बना दिया, अगर वह गंदा पड़ा रहेगा तो कोई भी उसको यूज नहीं करेगा। इसको हम लोग ओडीएफ प्लस कहते हैं। आज की तारीख में 1276 ओडीएफ प्लस हो चुके हैं।”

3.136 The witness further added:

“सर, ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस का मतलब है कि हमने सारा कन्टेन कर दिया, एक समय के बाद वह भर जाएगा जब भरेगा तो वहां दोबारा प्रोब्लम होगी और वह नाले में बहना चालू होगा। उसको सेफली इवैक्युट करें, उसको ट्रांसपोर्ट करें और उसको ट्रीट करें। अंततः ये सारी व्यवस्था इसलिए हो रही है कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जो हानिकारक प्रभाव है उससे मुक्ति पा सकें या वहां सिवर सिस्टम लगा हुआ हो, सिवर सिस्टम बहुत कॉस्टली होता है और समय से नहीं लग पा रहा है, फिकल स्लज एंड सेप्टिक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम लग जाए, आप फिकल स्लज को निकालें, सेफली उसको ट्रांसपोर्ट करें, ट्रांसपोर्ट करके उसको एसटीपी के साथ ट्रीटमेंट करें, एफएफएसटी में उसका ट्रीटमेंट करें। इसको ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस कहते हैं। अभी हमने नेक्सट प्रोटोकॉल तय किया है, वह वॉटर प्लस का तय किया है।

वाटर प्लस का मतलब है कि ब्लैक वाटर का 100 परसेंट ट्रीटमेंट करना है। हम एस्पिरेशन्स में धीरे-धीरे एक लेवल बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में 1276 ओडीएफ प्लस हो गया है, 411

ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस हो गया है। हमारा टारगेट है कि वर्ष 2024 तक 100 परसेंट ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस कर दें।”

3.137 On the issue of coverage of remaining ULBs in ODF, the witnesses stated:

“महोदय, हमने वैस्ट बंगाल के साथ मैंने कई पर्सनल राउंड किए हैं। मुझे लास्ट कमिटमेंट मिला कि दिसंबर तक पूरा कर लेंगे। हमने अभी फिर बात की तो उन्होंने कहा फरवरी तक कर लेंगे और अब कह रहे हैं कि 31 मार्च तक पक्का कर लेंगे।”

**(ii) Need for proper maintainance of Toilets in East Delhi Area**

3.138 It came out during the course of evidence that as per a survey as high as 80% Toilets in East Delhi Area are un-usable for want of proper maintainance in this connection in reply to a query the Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) clarified as under:

“With your kind permission, I would like to humbly submit that it is a fact that यह पुराना सर्वे है। उसके बाद इसमें काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट किया गया है। Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) से हम ने दोबारा सर्वे करवाया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है। अभी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने एक मीटिंग की है, हम ने वहां पर यह रिपोर्ट सब्मिट की है।”

3.139 In reply to a question the witness added:

“सर, वह काम करा कर, उसमें से गैप आइडेंटिफाई करके, हम ने दोबारा सर्वे कराया तो उनकी यूजबिलिटी 100 प्रतिशत नहीं है, लेकिन वे इतने भी खराब नहीं हैं।”

**(iii) Scientific Solid Waste Management**

3.140 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has given the State wise details of releases and their utilisation under SWM since 2015-16:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Releases	Utilisation
1.	A&N	0.40	0.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	308.54	308.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.84	6.84

4.	Assam	76.76	38.38
5.	Bihar	182.19	71.59
6.	Chandigarh	22.24	16.56
7.	Chhattisgarh	126.93	126.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	116.60	62.21
11.	Goa	8.68	5.16
12.	Gujarat	536.22	364.11
13.	Haryana	115.31	57.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12.16	9.10
15.	J&K	39.45	10.90
16.	Jharkhand	113.74	104.4
17.	Karnataka	313.51	41.15
18.	Kerala	51.64	2.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh	301.75	188.75
20.	Maharashtra	610.72	335.20
21.	Manipur	9.61	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	4.09	2.80
23.	Mizoram	8.21	8.21
24.	Nagaland	7.14	7.14
25.	Odisha	128.74	28.29
26.	Puducherry	5.15	4.57
27.	Punjab	120.38	100.83
28.	Rajasthan	344.26	341.62
29.	Sikkim	1.63	1.63
30.	Tamil Nadu	689.88	672.34
31.	Telangana	111.72	84.86
32.	Tripura	7.76	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	427.73	374.36
34.	Uttarakhand	16.32	5.00
35.	West Bengal	199.80	87.08
	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>5026</b>	<b>3470</b>

Note: The SBM has been able to achieve substantial milestone in both physical and financial terms in so far mission objectives are concerned. The utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. As on date a total cumulative grant released is Rs.10198.48 Cr. for which utilisation certificates are due only upto March 2018, i.e. approximately Rs 6337 Cr.. At the closure of the year 2019-20, as against the due amount of Rs. 6337 Cr. for Utilisation Certificates actual UCs for an amount of Rs.7307 Cr. were received, this figure also includes some UCs which will be due in next financial year i.e. 2020-21.

3.141 The Committee also recalled that they had visited Indore in January, 2020 and witnessed that Indore has been able to 100% municipal waste treatment and has received the award of cleanest city in India. In this connection, the Committee wanted to know whether an institution of national prominence in the area of sanitation and solid waste management can be opened at Indore, the Secretary, MoHUA clarified:

*“सर, हम एक नेशनल अर्बन लीडरशिप हब बना रहे हैं, जिसमें हम लोग कोई नया इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट नहीं करेंगे। जो एग्जिस्टिंग सिस्टम है कि हमारा सेंट्रल लैवल पर एक मेन कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए होगा, पांच रीजनल होंगे।”*

3.142 Asked about steps taken in this regard, the witnesses submitted:

*“जो एग्जिस्टिंग है, उसी को हम और स्ट्रेंथन करेंगे, ऑल इंडिया नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ अर्बन अफेयर्स, एनआईयूए है, यह इंडिया है बिटेड सेंटर में है, उसको हम लोग स्ट्रेंथन करेंगे। सर, हम करेंगे। जैसे इंदौर में हम रीजनल सेंटर रख सकते हैं।”*

**(iv) Need for converting Ghazipur landfill into park as done by Indore**

3.143 During the course of evidence, the issue of long pending conversion of Ghazipur landfill site into Park as was done by Indore came up before the Committee and Chairperson directed that Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation alongwith Joint Secretary in charge of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) should visit the site for finding some way out. Asked about the actual progress, the MoHUA in a post evidence reply informed:

“The visit to Ghazipur site was arranged on 18.02.2020, the Hon’ble Member Shri Gautam Gambhir, Hon’ble Mayor EDMC, Joint Secretary & Mission Director (SBM-U), Chairman Standing Committee (EDMC), Chairman (SSZ) EDMC and Commissioner EDMC visited the site and after detailed discussion EDMC agreed to continue bio-mining of the landfill and the output will be used

in RDF and C&D plants. Further, NHAI has also agreed to take initially 5,000 MT of soil for road construction. A copy of the Inspection Note is at Annexure-I.

3.144 Asked whether MoHUA can make effort to remain Ghazipur landfill done by Indore Municipal Corporation, the MoHUA clarified:

“EDMC has informed that efforts are being done to remediate the Ghazipur land fill site on line of Indore Municipal Corporation. However, the legacy waste at Indore was 13 lakh tonnes whereas at Ghazipur it is over 140 lakh MT. EDMC has signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with NHAI in 2016 for disposal of inert material to be used in the filling / embankment for Delhi Meerut Expressway and other roads. However, NHAI is yet to commence the lifting of inert material.

Recently, EDMC has started remediation at Ghazipur landfill site by providing machines and manpower. After segregation of legacy waste, the following fractions are being obtained:

- i. Inert type mixed rejects of size -30 mm — 60 to 70%
- ii. +30 mm light material (RDF type) — 10 to 15%
- iii. +30 mm heavy materials (C&D type) — 10 to 15%

EDMC got the inert type mixed rejects fraction tested from SRI and result show that it is non- hazardous and can be used as filling material for low lying area / embankment subject to removal of plastics.

At present, EDMC is using the RDF type fraction at Waste to Energy (WtE) plant Ghazipur, however, this cannot be considered a certain disposal of such material if processing capacity is to be maximized. The C&D type fraction can be processed at C&D waste plant, Shastri Park. The major component i.e. inert type mixed rejects which virtually becomes the same volume of compacted excavated legacy waste which is lying at landfill which is already facing space constraint.

### **Way Forward**

For remediation to continue and maximize:

- a. Segregation need to be made upto -6mm using additional 6mm trommel
- b. Utilization of source segregated fractions into road embankment for which NHAI / PWD are potential entities.
- c. 6mm soil enricher material can be effectively utilized in parks forests and agricultural land as per test report of SRI for which Forest Deptt. Delhi Govt., Horticulture Deptt. of MCDs, PWD, DDA, Railways and CPWD are potential entities.

- d. Off take of recycled material from C&D waste processing need to be stressed upon so that it reduces the load on natural material and avoidance of land filling material.
- e. Combustible material (RDF type) can be utilized by cement industries and NTPC is also in process of converting plastic to charcoal for use in thermal power plants.
- f. Financial support for remediation to the required extents.”

**(V) Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (Urban DAY-NULM)**

3.145 DAY-NULM is being implemented since September, 2013 for reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households through following seven components:

- (i) Social Mobilisation and Industrial Development (SM&ID)
- (ii) Capacity Building and Training (CBT)
- (iii) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- (iv) Self Employment Programmes (SEP)
- (v) Support for Urban Street Venders (SUSV)
- (vi) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- (vii) Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP)

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has given the following achievements as on 31 January 2020.

- (i) 4.3 lakhs Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- (ii) Over 10.50 lakh skill trained
- (iii) Over 5.86 lakh wage/self employment
- (iv) 1365 shelters functional costs 78% urban shelters geotagged.

- (v) (a) 12.47 lakh street vendors identified  
 (b) 9 lakh IDs card issued  
 (c) Survey completed in 2449 cities

**(a) Allocation vis-a-vis Utilisation**

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actuals</b>
2018-19	Rs. 310.00 Cr	Rs. 510.00 Cr	Rs. 290.00 Cr (As on 31.12.18)
2019-20	Rs. 750.00 Cr	Rs. 750.00 Cr	Rs. 640.00 Cr (As on 31.12.19)
2020-21	Rs. 795.00 Cr		

3.146 The Committee pointed out that level of funds has risen from Rs. 310.00 Cr in BE(2018-19) to as high as Rs. 795.00 Cr in BE (2020-21) whereas the performance in terms of number of beneficiaries trained during (2019-20) has not been on the same pattern as shown below:

<b>DAY-NUM</b>	<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2019-20</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
(i) Number of beneficiaries provided for skill training	3,98,400	2,24,349	3,50,000	93,663
(ii) Number of skill trained persons placed	70% of trained	1,48,254	70% of trained	46,995
(iii) Number of beneficiaries provided assistance under setting-up micro-enterprises	25,000	1,13,083	35,000	67,183
(iv) Number of SHG's disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage	25,000	94,335	35,000	1,33,170
(v) Number of SHGs formed	30,000	73,738	40,000	53,398
(vi) No. of SHGs provided Revolving Fund support	21,000	49,991	30,000	41,818

3.147 During the course of examination the Committee also pointed out that as per Economic Survey (2019-20) (Vol 2 Page A171) All India Urban Unemployment rate 2017-18, 15 years and above is 7.7% whereas in Kerala it is as high as 13.2% and in big States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it is 7% and 9.5%.

3.148 Asked about the reasons for under performance, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified:

"In addition to MoHUA, other Ministries, viz. Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Minority Affairs etc. also are implementing their respective skill training programmes in urban areas of the country.

Comparing the data of 2019-20 of trained candidates to that of 2018-19, during first quarter of 2019-20, the implementation of skill training was affected to some extent due to general elections, and simultaneous assembly elections in some states. Further, the shift from Skill Development Management System (SDMS) and Skill Development Information System (SDIS) to Skill India Mission Portal during the current year impeded the pace of skilling initiatives due to initial adjustment issues.

The progress, however, has picked up and as on 14.2.2020, the number of candidates skill trained is 1,13,317 and number placed is 49,793 during this financial year. Further, more than 1.45 lakh candidates are undergoing training and over 33,000 candidates have completed the training already and their assessment is in process."

3.149 The Committee also wanted to know that whether above high rate of urban unemployment puts a big question mark on over all role of DAY-NULM (U) wherein self employment is a component, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs submitted:

“DAY-NULM is an urban poverty alleviation programme focusing on livelihoods creation by way of skill training, subsidized credit and facilitating access to wage/self-employment. The target group of the Mission is urban poor only with special focus on women, not the entire urban population. Further, unemployment is caused by various factors including many under the control of the state and city governments.

Under the Mission, as of now, more than 12.85 lakh livelihoods have been created. In this process interalia over 4.8 lakh Individual and Group members facilitated with subsidized bank loans for setting up micro enterprises, about 6 lakh bank linkages to the SHGs and over 5 lakh skill trained candidates placed in wage/self-employment.”

**(b) Creation of Urban Shelters**

3.150 During the course of evidence the issue of creation of urban shelter in the country came up so far the Committee, the Secretary Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified:

अभी तक पूरे देश भर में हमारे **1,365** शेल्टर्स फंक्शनल किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें एक समय में लगभग एक लाख लोग रह सकते हैं। यह ऑलरेडी क्रिएट किया जा चुका है। ये सीजनल शेल्टर्स नहीं हैं, ये साल भर के लिए हैं और ये उन लोगों के लिए हैं, जो बिल्कुल गरीब लोग हैं, जो सबसे गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास अपनी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जैसे लोग अस्पताल में इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं, उनके पास रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो वे इन शेल्टर्स में रह सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए जो बिल्कुल डेस्टिट्यूट हैं, जिनके पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वे इनमें रह सकते हैं। सामान्य तौर पर जो बस स्टेशन, रेलवे स्टेशन या अन्य ऐसी जगहों पर जाकर सो जाते थे, उनके लिए ये सेन्टर बने हुए हैं और ये चल रहे हैं। इन सेन्टर को चलाने के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट होती है और इन्हें सामान्य तौर पर कोई न कोई एनजीओ चला रहा है। इसको और इम्प्रूव करने के लिए इन सारे सेन्टर्स के साथ हमने लोकल कॉलेजेज से कहा कि आप इसको एडॉप्ट करो और अपने बच्चों को वहाँ भेजो, जिससे यहाँ जो बुजुर्ग और अशक्त लोग रहते हैं, उनके साथ एक बेहतर अंडरस्टैंडिंग समझकर उनकी मदद भी कर सकते हैं। इन बहुत सारी चीजों में इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ऑफ इंडिया डायरेक्टली इसको रिव्यू कर रहा है। जिन राज्यों में इसकी परफॉरमेंस खराब है, उन राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को बुलाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माध्यम से उनको फटकार भी लगती है और उसका रिव्यू करके एक्शन भी लिया जाता है”।

**(c) Determination of Vending Zones**

3.151 It came out during the Committee of examination that in the absence of proper vending zones in cities the common street vendors everyday face the traumatic conditions as their sole products are confiscated by police and they are even beaten up. Asked the situation, the Secretary Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs admitted:

“कानून के मुताबिक वेंडिंग जोन बनाया जाए”।

\*\*\*\*\*

**PART-II****Recommendations/Observations**

**In view of rising urbanisation trends Government asked to do extra effort for achieving the goal of taking country's economy to Five Trillion Dollar by 2024.**

The Committee's examination of Demands for Grants (2020-21) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs that seeks to propose a gross provision of Rs. 57,786 Cr and net provision of Rs. 50,039 cr deducting anticipated recoveries is within Ministry's vision of providing ease of living, responsive governance etc is part of Government's response to urbanisation challenges by way of implementation of prominent flagship programmes of PMAY (U), SCM, SBM (U) and DAY-NULM through a Three Level Strategy addressing three big issues of 'Poverty Alleviation', 'Affordable Housing' and 'Cleanliness' and also covering the areas of Water Supply, Sewerage and Improving infrastructure, so that urban India can play an important role in achieving \$5 Trillion Economy target by 2024. The Committee however feel that in the light of 2030 development agenda of the United Nations with emphasis on sustainable cities and in view of rising urbanisation trends witnessing as high as 53 cities with more than one million plus population, both the response of the Government and strategy available need to be strengthened for achieving the intended goals. The Committee therefore recommend that extra efforts are needed to materialise intended goals.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 01)

**Lower allocation than proposed funds, reduction of funds at RE level and lower utilisation criticised and Government asked to come up with realistic demand for funds**

The Committee's examination has revealed that not only the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been denied the funds as proposed by them during the last three years i.e 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 but whatever amount that was available was also brought down during 2019-20 in flagship schemes like MRTS Metro, 100 Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) with utilisation of funds as on 15.02.2020 on lower side. In this connection the Committee are amazed to find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was not allowed to spend even beyond a point. The Committee owe an explanation in this regard. The Committee also recommend that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should come out with realistic demand of funds at Budget estimate level so that no reduction takes place at RE level with hundred percent utilisation.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 02)

**Government asked to enhance funds for overall urban infrastructure development**

The Committee recall that while reviewing the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, they had come across that High Powered Expert Committee (set up within the MoHUA in 2011) had recommended a projected investment requirement of Rs.39 lakh crore for capital investment from 2011-2032 at 2009-10 prices for replenishing the deficit in allocations over the years for achieving service delivery and also for meeting future needs of cities. The Committee were informed that necessary

replenishment is being done by arriving at three fold hike in annual average budgetary allocation from the level of Rs.15,800 crore between 10 years period from 2003-2004 to 2013-14 to as high as Rs.44,000 crore (inclusive of Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) i.e. 2014-15 onwards till 2019-20 with even higher allocation of Rs. 50,029 crore for BE (2020-21). In this context, the Committee have been informed that MoHUA has projected investment of Rs.17.74 lakh crore for different Missions during the period from 2019 to 2025 with Rs. 5.73 lakh crore for 'Metro Urban Transport', Rs.5.40 lakh crore for 'Affordable Housing', Rs.2.79 lakh crore for 'Jal Jeevan Mission', Rs. 2.01 lakh crore for 'Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) SBM(U)', Rs.1.31 lakh crore for 'Smart City Mission; and Rs. 0.47 lakh crore for AMRUT.

In this connection, the MoHUA has submitted before the Committee that the Mission-wise flow of investment approved by the Government together with Central Government share thereon during the last five years and expected flow for future. For instance, for RRTS, Metro, Government approved investment is Rs.1.81 lakh with Central Government financial contribution of Rs.74,000 crore, for AMRUT Mission Rs.77,640 crore with States coming up with higher investment for SBM(U) Rs.62,000 crore, for Smart Cities Mission Rs. 2.05 lakh crore and for PMAY(U) Rs.1.80 lakh crore with approval of Rs.60,000 crore as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and raising of Rs.43,000 crore with more EBR. In this context, the MoHUA hopeful that through National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) launched during 2019-20 Budget would give fillip to sustain the momentum in supplementing the efforts of States in development of urban

infrastructure also. The Committee while appreciating the workdone by the MoHUA in this regard, feel that a lot is to be done for mopping up necessary funds for over-all urban infrastructure as recommended by High Powered Expert Committee set up by the Ministry way back in 2011.

(Recommendation Sl. No.3)

**Lower utilisation of funds for MRTS/Metro Projects criticized and Government asked to make all out efforts for full and judicious utilisation of funds**

The Committee's examination of allocation vis-à-vis utilization of funds under MRTS and Metro Projects during 2018-19 and 2019-20 reveals that actual expenditure is lower than RE level. For instance, as against the Rs.15,600 crore and Rs.18,890.06 crore of RE (2018-19) and (2019-20), the level of expenditure was Rs.14,433 crore in FY (2018-19) and Rs. 15,985,57 crore as on date and additional expenditure is expected in the remaining part of FY. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by MoHUA that requirement of funds depends upon project implementation which vary from year to year and expenditure against projected RE (2019-20) is likely to be achieved. The Committee also find for BE (2020-21) Rs.20,000 crore have been proposed. The Committee apprehend that as the MoHUA has not been able to utilize full RE amount in 2018-19 and RE(2019-20) of Rs.18,890 crore may not likely to be spent in remaining part of the FY (2019-20) when expenditure level is as low as Rs.15,985.57 crore as on date. The Committee recommend that all out efforts be made to avail the precious funds being given for MRTS/Metro Projects.

(Recommendation Sl. No.4)

**Progress on Metro Rail Network welcomed however Government asked to take remedial resources for making up the target with performance during 2019-20**

The Committee's examination of MRTS/Metro Projects has revealed that journey of Metro Rail Network starting from First Metro Rail Project commissioned in Kolkata on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1984 and then on 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2002 by Delhi Metro to the present level of 691 km Metro currently operational in 18 cities with daily ridership of over 85 lakh and about 910 km (including 82 km. Delhi-Meerut RRTS) under construction in 27 cities is appreciable. The Committee, however, are glad to find that performance of Metro Rail Projects is above the targets however they are constrained to find that was not the case in 2018-19 where as against the target of 11.6 kms. the achievement has been as low as 9.95 km. In this connection, the Committee have been informed that during 2019-20, 33 km Metro Rail network has been made operational with 11.5 km. in Nagpur, 11 km in Hyderabad, 5-6 km in Kochi and 5 km in Kolkata and no let up has been in the speed in construction of Metro Rail Network. The Committee find that from post evidence reply of the MoHUA that as against 2.17 lakh crore of amount sanctioned as low as Rs.1.14 lakh has been released to Metro Projects. In this connection, the Committee also find that CMD, DMRC has also given a brief resume of work taken up for Phase IV of Delhi Metro. The Committee, therefore, recommend that project planning and implementation needs to be further strengthened for improving the performance in FY (2020-21).

**(Recommendation Sl. No.5)**

**Examining the issue of free ride for vulnerable society in Delhi Metro and use of small aggregators for ensuring last mile connectivity in Delhi Metro – reiterated**

The Committee's examination has revealed that two prominent issues of permitting free ride for women in Delhi Metro and ensuring last mile connectivity by promotion of small aggregators had come up before the Committee while examining the Demands for Grants (2019-20). The Committee feel that possible ways and measures should be taken into consideration by the Ministry to provide for affordable and safe transportation services to the vulnerable sections of the society including the women, the children (the students) and the aged.

On the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity, the Committee have been informed about the details of Metro Feeder Bus, e-rickshaw services, E-scooter services, cycle sharing services and need for promoting use of Metro lite has been highlighted. The Committee apprehend that the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity by small aggregators still remains to be addressed and needs to be examined afresh.

(Recommendation Sl. No.6)

**Government asked to persuade the State Governments for low cost Metrolite works for their urban transport needs of Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities**

The Committee are constrained to find that currently the per km cost of construction of Metro Rail Network is as high as Rs.500 crore to Rs.700 crore as compared to Metrolite that costs as low as Rs.100 crore to Rs.125 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that as per National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) out of total investment on Metro Projects to the tune of Rs.5.73 lakh crore from 2019-20 to 2024-25, an amount as high as Rs.1.05 lakh has been devoted for Metrolite works. The Committee find that as per post

evidence reply of MoHUA Metrolite system is suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership besides it can also be used as a feeder system to existing metro system. The Committee also feel that under 'Make in India Initiative', the level of encouraging domestic manufacturing of metro components with foreign collaboration be promoted in big way as the system is more viable and sustainable due to its low capital costs, maintenance and operational costs. The Committee recommend that the State Governments may follow the Kochi Metro by moving to Metrolite projects for the works which are under approval. The Committee feel in view of the low cost of construction Metrolite projects on the lines of Kochi be taken up in other States for meeting the urban transport requirements of Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities expeditiously.

(Recommendation Sl. No.7)

Government asked to expedite Metro Rail Project for Agra

The Committee's examination has revealed that prominent place of tourist attraction Agra is awaiting Metro Rail Network work due to imposition of general embargo on environmental angle by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee recall that this issue was taken up by the Committee last year also. The Committee has been informed that after the Hon'ble Supreme Court has accorded permission, the matter is before Monitoring Committee again to be submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee feel that all out efforts be made for early clearance of Agra Metro Project from Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(Recommendation Sl. No.8)

**Lower physical and financial performance under GPA (Res./Non-Res.) scheme criticized and Government asked to revamp the schemes for their proper implementation**

The Committee's examination has revealed that Rs.1,288.01 crore has been proposed for GPA (Res./Non-Res.) for BE (2020-21) as against the lower actuals of Rs.864.84 crore in previous year following high demand of additional works to be carried out and implementation of revised GPRA Upgradation Scheme. The Committee would like a clarification from MoHUA showing details of additional demand arising out of Revised GPRA Scheme so as to arrive at logical conclusion for seeking step hike of about Rs.4,00 crore.

(Recommendation Sl. No.9)

**Government asked to look into various issues concerning requirement of Flats for MPs in BD Marg and development of two parks by CPWD in Delhi.**

The Committee's examination has revealed that various prominent issues of requirement of funds for construction of flats for MPs at BD Marg, preparedness for New Parliament Building and issue of development of parks opposite 27-28 DDU Marg and in the vicinity of DMRC Park, Staff Colony Saket by the CPWD came up before the Committee. On the issue of making available funds for construction of flats for MPs at BD Marg, it came out before the Committee that out of cost of Rs. 103.00 crore for the project, only Rs.32.12 crore has been spent for flats that are scheduled to be completed by March, 2020. It also came out during the course of evidence that a demand of Rs.200 crore has been received. The Committee find from the post evidence replies of

MoHUA that CPWD has requested for additional funds in supplementary Demands for Grants II for current financial year 2019-20. The Committee feel that required amount should be made available for pending work at the earliest.

As regards work on New Parliament Building, the Committee have been informed that DPR work would be over by March, 2020 followed by tendering so that the New Parliament comes up before Monsoon Session 2022. In this context, the Committee find from post evidence replies that proposed building is proposed to be constructed at Plot No.-118, adjacent to existing Parliament with concept plan currently being finalized with Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Committee expect that update on the issue be apprised to them.

On the issue of development of Parks opposite 27-18 DDU Marg and in the vicinity of DMRC park, Staff Colony Saket by the CPWD, the Committee find from the post evidence replies from MoH&UA that CPWD has agreed to develop the park. The Committee desire that it should be expedited.

(Recommendation Sl. No.10)

**Conceiving of Nirmal Kaushal Vikash Yojana for training construction workers welcomed and its early implementation recommended**

The Committee appreciate that MoHUA has come out with Nirmal Kaushal Vikash Yojana for three years period from 2020-21 to 2022-23 with budgetary requirements of Rs.656 crore beginning with Rs.50.00 crore for BE (2020-21) that seeks to give quality vocational training for workers in construction industry. The Committee also find that 12 champion service

sectors have been identified for global service exports and enhancing the share of services to GDP for implementation set up jointly by MoHUA, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is currently under consideration of Government and will be finalised by April, 2020. The Committee feel that this is good initiative and be finalised expeditiously.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11)

**Arranging more funds to meet PMAY (U) requirements recommended**

The Committee are constrained to find that as against the estimated tentative demand of Rs. 1.79 lakh cr for construction of 112 lakh houses by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been able to sanction as high as 103 lakh houses for which Rs. 1.63 lakh cr has been approved as Committed Central Assistance out of which Rs. 63,676 cr has been released to States, out of which UCs of as high as Rs. 51,000 cr have been received. In this context the MoH&UA has got Cabinet approval for raising Rs. 60,000 cr of EBR for the period of four years (Rs 8000 cr in 2017-18, Rs. 20,000 cr in 2018-19, Rs. 15,000 cr in 2019-20) out of which Rs. 43,000 cr has been released and balance Rs. 17,000 cr are to be raised. Further the MoH&UA has also informed that Rs. 10,000 cr has been provisioned for 2019-20 and Rs. 10,000 cr has been provisioned for 2020-21. Besides this the Committee have also been informed for FY (2020-21) and FY (2021-22) the MoH&UA plans to approach the Union Cabinet for considering the EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 cr to Rs. 8,000 cr. The Committee feel that necessary funds for PMAY (U) requirement should be

arranged expeditiously as the level of sanctioning will rise further so as to reach the target of 112 lakh houses finally by 2022.

(Recommendation SI No. 12)

**Government asked to release the share of Committed Central Assistance to States for early completion of 103 lakh sanctioned houses.**

The Committee's examination of State wise Central Assistance committed vis-a-vis spent reveal that as against committed Central Assistance of Rs. 1.63 lakh cr the level of releases is as low as Rs. 63,699.85 cr and most of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have not received their share of Committed Central Assistance. The Committee therefore recommend that their share of Central Assistance be released by mobilising timely EBRs Budget Provisions so that houses already sanctioned are completed on time.

(Recommendation SI No. 13)

**Failure on the part of States not furnishing UCs criticised and Government asked to open up a drive for expeditious submission of pending UCs**

The Committee are constrained to note that during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as against actual release of Rs. 4,203.66 cr and Rs. 4,266.24 cr, the UCs have been received of as low as Rs. 2,754.00 cr and Rs. 1,594 cr. The Committee also are constrained to note that States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mizoram have not been able to send their requisite UCs during 2018-19. The Committee therefore recommend that a special drive be opened advising these slow moving States to submit their pending UCs expeditiously.

(Recommendation SI No. 14)

**Government asked to have inter State conferences between good performing States and slow moving States for improving their performance.**

The Committee's examination of State wise data of houses constructed/Grounded/Completed reveal that good performing States are Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal Chhatisgarh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam and J&K etc, whereas the poor performing States are Maharashta and Haryana. The Committee desire that inter State Conferences be organised between good performing States and poor performing States so that slow moving States may keep pace with good performing States for early completion of houses sanctioned.

(Recommendation Sl No. 15)

**Government asked to promote latest technology for early completion of houses incentivising better performing States.**

The Committee's examination has revealed that pace of sanctioning of houses is not commensurate with houses grounded and houses completed. For instance as against the 103 lakh houses sanctioned as low as 60.51 lakh houses are under construction and still lower i.e 32.08 lakh houses have been completed. In this connection it came out before the Committee that out of four verticals of Beneficiaries Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and In Situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) in AHP time taken for tendering house construction etc is three years and half and in BLC it is relatively less whereas in CLSS beneficiary is allowed to go for a ready built houses. In this connection it also came out before the Committee that the pace of construction is being quickened by fast

tracking construction under Light Houses Projects (LHPs) for affordable housing in Indore, Rajkot, Chennai, Ranchi, Agartala and Lucknow. The Committee feel that such drive should be opened across the States so that long gestation period usually taken is considerably reduced. The Committee also find that with reference to vertical of Beneficial Led Construction component of PMAY (U) States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have petitioned before MoH&UA for suitably enhancing the available limit of Rs. 1.50 lakh per beneficiary. The Committee feel that the issue be favourably examined within MoH&UA for The Committee also appreciate at the idea of incentivising States which are performing well should also be promoted as has been opined by Secretary MoH&UA for faster completion of houses across the States. The Committee also appreciate that MoH&UA has opened an 'Angikar' campaign from 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct, 2019 onwards wherein beneficiaries have been allowed to converge with different Missions of MoH&UA and other Central Ministries like Health and Family Welfare, Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Youth & Sports and Women and Child Development for imbibing best practices in water and energy conservation, Waste Management, Health Sanitation and Hygiene. The Committee recommend that Angikar Campaign should be open in a big way for making it beneficiary friendly and people oriented.

(Recommendation Sl No. 16)

Government asked to look into various issues relating to achievement of targets, expediting UCs and faster implementation of Reforms agenda under AMRUT Scheme.

The Committee's examination has revealed that under AMRUT Scheme Rs. 7300 cr have been proposed for BE (2020-21) which is higher than actual (2019-20) of Rs. 5,850.54 cr by reasons of increased pace of implementation of AMRUT Projects. In this connection the Committee are happy to note that out of approved plan size of Rs. 77,640 cr with Central share of Rs. 35,930 cr the total projects taken up has grown up to Rs. 83,851 cr. In this connection the Committee find that 92% of total AMRUT are for Water Supply and Sewerage and Septage. The Committee however are constrained to note that in Water connection and Sewerage connection the performance is below target. For instance, current Water connections against the target of 139 lakh, the achievement was 71 lakh connections only, similarly, for sewerage connections as against the target of 145 lakh sewerage connection, the achievement was as low as 43 lakh. Similarly, the work done on implementation of reform agenda like replacement of Energy Efficient Light as against the target of 100 lakh, the actual work done was 74 lakh. The Committee are also constrained to note that as against the prime area of Water Supply and Sewerage the majority of works that have been contracted pertain to Green Space and Parks. The Committee feel that there is a need for reviewing the issue. The Committee are also constrained to note in other area like credit rating, issuing Municipal bonds, implementing Online Building Permission System (OBPS), the work needs to be enhanced. In this connection on the issue of strengthening finances of ULBs as part of implementation of Reform agenda under AMRUT Scheme the Secretary, MoH&UA candidly admitted before the Committee that urban local bodies at local level political

system is not in favour of enhancing taxes on water and house. Therefore there is a need to bring in a large part of urban population within the ambit of Tax regime as has been done in cities like Nagpur, Hyderabad and Lucknow for this MoH&UA is working on e-portal through which maximum items of ULBs are to be put on public domain for enhancing tax ability of ULBs. The Committee also find from the post evidence reply that States have shown an increasing trend in percentage of own resources to total resources. However the Committee feel a big drive be opened to increase their resources on their own for making them self sustainable. On financial performance the Committee are also constrained to find that out of Rs. 18,435.81 cr Central Assistance released as low as Rs. 13,586.09 cr of UCs have been received and only few States of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Rajashthan, Punjab, Gujarat, Chhatisgarh, Bihar etc have timely furnished their UCs. The Committee therefore feel that necessary corrective steps be taken up urgently.

(Recommendation Sl No. 17)

**Government asked to advise State Governments of Uttar Pradesh for effective Urban Transport System in Agra and Mathura towns.**

The Committee's examination has come across prominent issues relating to urban transport in two UP towns of Mathura and Agra which are facing the problem of traffic congestion due to arrival of vehicles from different adjoining States ferrying tourists. With a view to sort out the issue a Comprehensive Mobility Plan preferably by bus transport for Agra was suggested by Secretary, MoH&UA with a rider that an initiative has to come from State Government. It was also suggested by Secretary, MoH&UA that Metrolite can be useful for both

the towns. It also came out before the Committee that there is a need for bringing Mathura under NCR for getting the benefit of infrastructure that is otherwise available in NCR towns. In this connection the Committee have informed that the proposal is being considered by the NCR Planning Board shortly. The Committee therefore find that MoH&UA should advise the State Governments in the matter so that traffic problem of the prominent towns of Agra and Mathura are resolved early.

(Recommendation Sl No. 18)

**Lowering of funds of RE (2019-20) and huge unspent funds under SCM criticised and MoH&UA asked to take remedial steps for course correction.**

The Committee find that Rs. 6,450.00 cr has been proposed for BE (2020-21) for Smart City Mission Scheme. The Committee's examination of allocation vis-a-vis utilisation during 2018-19 and 2019-20 reveal that as against the higher RE (2018-19) of Rs. 6,169.03 cr actuals expenditure was as low as Rs.4,496.46 cr as on 31.12.18 Further the BE (2019-20) of Rs. 6,450.00 cr has been brought down to Rs.3,450.00 cr with actuals expenditure at Rs. 2,305.76 cr as on 31.12.2019. The Committee has been informed that time taken in various stages of implementation has been the reasons for reduction at RE (2019-20). The Ministry is optimistic of utilising the available amount for BE (2020-21) with initial 18 months of execution work getting over after the selection of Smart Cities requiring funds like a established laboratory that require money after necessary development of system. The Committee feel that reduction should have been avoided had MH&UA been really aware about

realistic position at ground level. In this connection the Committee are concerned to note that the rate of utilisation of funds is also not well For instance during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as on 31.12.2019 as against the releases of Rs. 5,855.60 cr and Rs. 2,298.35 cr these UCs received have been as low as Rs.2,346.94 cr and Rs. 631.14 cr respectively. In this context the Committee appreciate that during 2018-19 Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim have performed well however other States like Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. are lagging behind. The Committee find that although MoH&UA has mentioned steps taken like field visits, city reviews etc they however recommend that the States that are slow moving be properly advised to submit their pending UCs expeditiously.

(Recommendation Sl No. 19).

**Uneven progress of implementation of Smart Cities projects across States criticized and stricter monitoring mechanism accommodated for faster implementation**

The Committee's examination has revealed that 100 Smart Cities Mission that was started on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 for providing infrastructure giving decent quality of life to its citizens for the purpose of liveability, economic ability and sustainability through Area Based and Pan city development by way of taking up 5151 projects with likely investment of Rs.2.01 lakh crore during the Mission period largely 45% from SCM, 21% from PPP and 21% from convergence is currently at implementation stage as cities selected on different Rounds from January, 2016 to January, 2018 needed a period of 60 months for implementation i.e with total Mission duration of 60 months the

total city months come to  $60 \times 100 = 6,000$  city months for the purpose. The Committee have further been informed that in aggregate during 3.2 years of time spent on Smart City Mission work that comes to 3,660 city months i.e. 61% and as such during this period as high as 4,508 projects worth Rs.1.63 lakh or 80% are tendered stage, 3,665 projects worth Rs.1.20 lakh or 59% are at Grounded stage and 1560 projects with Rs.25 lakh crore 12.5% are at completed stage in the forms of Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) Smart Roads, Smart Solar, Smart Metro, PPP Vibrant Public Spaces. The Committee have been informed that pace of progress of Mission has increased in the last 1.5 years. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that it takes 17-18 months for starting the projects.

The Committee has examined the progress of projects in terms of 'Projects Tendered', 'Works Ordered' and 'Works Completed' as on 31.01.2020. The Committee find that on 'Project Tendered' the good performing States are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Telangana etc. Similarly on 'Work Ordered' the States which have faired well are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra etc. Finally on 'Work Completed' the States that have done well are Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Committee have been informed that monitoring mechanism is already put in place for implementation of Smart City Mission in the form of city review through Video Conferencing, holding Smart Cities Events etc. In terms of

comparative State-Wise, project wise analysis of completed projects, the Committee find that States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. have faired well in Command and Control Centres, whereas in Smart Roads, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. have faired well. The similar is the situation in other areas. The Committee feel that only few States have progressed and other States are lagging behind. In this connection, the Committee also appreciate that MoHUA has paired 20 best performing cities that need improvement. The Committee recommend that available monitoring mechanism be so strengthened expeditiously to trigger faster implementation of SCM projects across the concerned States.

(Recommendation Sl No.20)

**Irregularities reported in Smart City work criticized and good workdone welcomed and Government asked its replication across the country**

The Committee's examination of 100 Smart Cities Mission has revealed various issues like frequent changes in Smart City project specially in Jaipur, no worthwhile workdone in Smart Cities of Sri Nagar and Jammu, irregularity in Smart Cities of Patna etc. Besides, the Committee's examination has also revealed that no much progress has been visible in Smart City work at Smart City of Aurangabad, Raipur and Patna also. The Committee recall that these issues were taken up by the Committee in their DFG (2019-20) Report also. The Committee feel that there is a need for putting one extra effort so that complaints are generally addressed. In this connection, the Committee also

appreciate that fairly good work has been done in Smart cities of Surat and Indore. The Committee recall that in Indore they had an occasion to see the innovating projects like 'Gai ki Roti ATM', 'Nekki ki Deevan' Censure based waste collection. The Committee feel that all these projects need to be replicated in other States also so that Smart City Mission is used for the benefit of common man and society at large.

(Recommendation Sl No.21)

**Slow workdone on three ODF protocols of criticised and Government asked to more fasten for achieving the goal by 2024.**

The Committee's find that work on three Protocols of ODF+ (Toilet with Water, maintainance and hygiene) ODF++ (Toilets with sludge and septage management) and Water Plus (Toilet with treating and reuse of water) are to be completed by 2024. However the Committee are constrained to note that the ground situation is not commensurating with the assigned timeline. For instance out of 4320 cities declared ODF as low as 1276 cities have been certified as ODF+ and still lower level of cities i.e 411 have been certified as ODF++. The Committee also find that ODF work is yet to take place in some ULBs and West Bengal and the Committee have been apprised by the Secretary, MoH&UA that the work will be over by March, 2020. The Committee feel that there is a need to move faster with regard to the coverage of three Protocols of ODF+, ODF++ and Water Plus so as to adhere the time line of 2024. In this connection the Committee during the course of evidence came across a peculiar position while quoting a survey it was highlighted before the

Committee prominently that as high as 80% of Toilets in East Delhi Area are throughly unusable for want of proper maintainance and the Committee were apprised by the Commissioner EDMC that the related survey was old and the position was not all that bad as per the survey available. In view of ground reality the Committee do not subscribe to the views of the EDMC and recommend that all out efforts be made on the part of MoH&UA under sanitation component for required level of maintainance in the affected area.

(Recommendation Sl No.22)

**Lower utilisation of releases by States under SBM (U) criticized Government asked to persuade the concerned States to improve their utilisation**

The Committee's examination has revealed that a sum of Rs.2,300 crore has been proposed for BE (2020-21) as against lower actual of Rs.1,020.02 and RE of Rs.1300 crore during 2019-20. The Committee find that during 2019-20, the BE of Rs.2650 crore were brought down to Rs.1300 crore on the ground that Solid Waste Management Projects were capital intensive with completion time of one to three years and as such funds released for SWM component during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were mostly first instalment against which subsequent demand have not been received from the States/UTs resulting in lowering of funds at RE (2019-20) and the same may be received during 2020-21. Thus higher funds have been proposed for 2020-21. The Committee's examination of Mission allocation vis-à-vis releases and utilisation from 2015-16 onwards has revealed that as against the Mission allocation of Rs.14,013 crore, the releases have been as low as Rs.9790 crore and level of utilisation is

still lower at Rs.7307 crore. The Committee also find on explanation of MoHUA that on date a total commulative grant released is Rs.10,198.48 crore for which UCs are done only upto March, 2018 i.e. approximately Rs.6337 crore as against Rs.7307 crore were received which includes some UCs which will be done in 2020-21. In terms of releases and their utilisation, the Committee find that good performing States are Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. whereas like Karnataka and Kerala are lagging behind. The Committee recommend that special drive be opened for persuading the slow moving States to improve their improvement.

(Recommendation Sl No.23)

**Full utilisation of SWM funds by some States appreciated and poor performance by slow moving States criticised and asked to improve their utilisation level**

The Committee's examination of releases vis-à-vis utilisation under Solid Waste Management component of SBM (U) from 2015-16 onwards has revealed that out of Rs. 5026 cr of releases, the total utilisation is as low as Rs. 3470 cr. The Committee from the States wise details are glad to find that States of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have utilised hundred percent of releases and States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Telangana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and so on have faired well. The Committee are however constrained to note that Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra,

Odisha, Haryana, Tripura, Manipur etc. are lagging behind. The Committee therefore recommend that a special drive be opened with slow moving States to improve their tally also.

(Recommendation Sl No. 24)

**Government asked to open up a National Institute of Sanitation and Solid Waste Management (SWM) at Indore for exemplary work done in the area of sanitation and SWM**

The Committee are glad to find that MoH&UA is going to open a regional Centre at Indore as part of National Urban Leadership Hub being developed by strengthening the existing infrastructure that is currently with National Institute of Urban Affairs Delhi. The Committee recall that they have recently visited Indore and were quite impressed with the exemplary level of cleanliness that has not only been awarded the cleanest city recognition in the Country three times in a row but also have a rare distinction of hundred percent Municipal Waste Treatment. The Committee feel that in the light of above exemplary work done in Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, Indore may be favourably considered for opening up National Institute for Sanitation and Solid Waste Management so that example of Indore can be replicated elsewhere in the Country.

(Recommendation Sl No. 25)

**Government asked to start the work on bio mining at Gazipur land fill site in Delhi for its removal as was done by Indore.**

The Committee note that during the course of evidence of the representatives of MoH&UA a prominent issue of converting Delhi's land fill

site into a park as has been done by Indore Municipal Corporation came up before the Committee in a big way. The Committee from the post evidence reply find that as desired by them a visit of Commissioner, EDMC, Joint Secretary in Charge of SBM (U) in MoH&UA alongwith local MP took place and it was agreed to continue bio mining of land fill site and use of output for RDF and C&D plants with NHAI agreeing to take initial 5000 MT of soil for road construction. The Committee recommend that work as agreed be started expeditiously on the pattern of Indore.

(Recommendation Sl No. 26)

**Enhancing employment, Creation of Urban Shelters and determination of Vending Zones recommended.**

The Committee examination of the Scheme of Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) reveals that Rs. 795 cr have been proposed for BE (2020-21) for this scheme of Urban Poverty Alliviation focusing on livelihood creation. While reviewing allocation vis-à-vis utilisation of the last two years i.e 2018-19 and 2019-20, the Committee find that the allocation has been enhanced from the level of Rs. 310 cr in 2018-19 to Rs. 750 cr in 2019-20 and the utilisation of funds during 2019-20 is even higher i.e Rs. 680 cr as on 15.02.2020. In the context of low performance on number of beneficiaries provided skill training, the Committee have been informed that it was owing to factors like general election in some States and shifting from the Skill Development Management System to Skill India Mission

Portal and the performance has improved further. The Committee are however constrained to note that the MoH&UA has left the issue of providing employment to State and City Governments. The Committee therefore feel that the MoH&UA should also on their own the responsibility for this. The Committee also find that two prominent issues of creation of Urban Shelters and determination of Vending Zones in the country have come up before the Committee. The Committee therefore feel that a lot more is needed at the level of MoH&UA so that the have nots take shelters on these urban shelters and common vendors is given a proper designated place for selling their articles without fear of being uprooted.

(Recommendation S1 No. 27)

*New Delhi;*

*3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020*

*13 Phalguna, 1941-42 Saka)*

**JAGDAMBIKA PAL,**

*Chairperson,*

*Standing Committee on*

*Urban Development.*

\*\*\*\*\*