

22

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2017-18)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-2019)**

TWENTY SECOND REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2018, Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

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(2018-19)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 09.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09.03.2018



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2018, Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2017-18)**

Shri Pinaki Misra - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Pradan Baruah
3. Shri Ramesh Bidhuri
4. Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan
5. Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi
6. Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi
7. Shri Maheish Girri
8. Shri R.Gopalakrishnan
9. Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua
10. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
11. Shri P.C. Mohan
12. Shri Srinivas Kesineni Nani
13. Shri K. Parasuraman
14. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
15. Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori
16. Shri Alok Sanjar
17. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
18. Shri Anil Shirole
19. Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh
20. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
21. Prof. K. V. Thomas

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri R.S. Bharathi
23. Shri Husain Dalwai
24. Shri Anil Desai
25. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
26. Vacant[#]
27. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
28. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna
29. Vacant^{*}
30. Shri Ajay Sancheti
31. Shri Devender Goud T.

** Shri Mukul Roy resigned from Rajya Sabha Membership w.e.f. 11/10/2017.*

Shri Parvez Hashmi retired from Rajya Sabha Membership w.e.f. 27/01/2018.

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri A.K. Shah - Director
3. Ms. Reena Gopalakrishnan - Deputy Secretary
4. Dr. (Maj.) Jagmohan Khattry - Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Twenty Second Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' 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 9th February, 2018. Under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Urban Development have considered the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs at their sitting held on 15th February, 2018. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 8th March, 2018.

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;
8th March, 2018
17 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)***

***PINAKI MISRA,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Urban
Development.***

REPORT
PART-I
CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 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.

1.2 Till July, 2017, the issues relevant to urban sector was being handled by two different Ministries. On 06.07.2017, the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat vide gazette notification, No.SO2163 (E) merged Ministries of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation into one Ministry i.e. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Awasan aur Shahari Karya Mantralaya).

1.3 On being asked about the merger of Ministries, it has been stated as under::

“Based on the recommendations of a Group of Secretaries (GoS), Government decided to merge Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation into a new Ministry namely Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Various activities and responsibilities in Ministries were by complimentary important for e.g. Housing required building permissions where in first was dealt in HUPA and the other in MoUD. Similarly skill development in HUPA had a direct bearing on various infrastructure projects being funded by MoUD. HUDCO funds various infrastructure projects under MoUD. However, HUDCO was under HUPA. By merger of these two Ministries not only the coordination issues have been addressed clearly but the synergy will help in improving the performance qualitatively and quantitatively. Moreover, this step is

towards fulfilling the intention of the Government of “Minimum Government, Maximum Governance”. Apart from the GoS study, there is no other study on this subject.

1.4 In India, urbanization has become an important and irreversible process, and it is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization has been 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.

1.5 However, this transition to a quasi-urban society has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services like water supply, sewerage and drainage network, solid / liquid waste management facilities, citywide roads, public transport, and public safety systems like street lighting and pedestrian pathways. The supply of land and housing has not kept pace with the increase in urban population.

1.6 To address the above issues, the responsibilities of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs include construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, except those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication, management of Central Government land/property in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and in some of the metropolitan cities, printing & stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications, as well.

1.7 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 below:-

(a) Attached offices

- (i) Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
- (ii) Directorate of Printing

- (iii) Directorate of Estates
 - (iv) Land Development Office (L&DO)
 - (v) National Building Organization (NBO)
- (b) Subordinate Offices
- (i) Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO)
 - (ii) Government of India Stationary Office (GISO) at Kolkata with three Regional Depots in New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai
 - (iii) Department of Publication
- (c) Public Sector Undertakings
- (i) National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd.
 - (ii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)
 - (iii) Hindustan Prefab Limited (HIL)
- (d) Statutory / Autonomous bodies
- (i) Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC)
 - (ii) National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board
 - (iii) Delhi Development Authority (DDA)
 - (iv) National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)
 - (v) Raj ghat Samadhi Committee
 - (vi) Building Material Technology Promotional Council (BMTPC)
 - (vii) National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)
 - (viii) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)
 - (ix) National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)

CHAPTER- II

OVERALL ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19)

The Budget of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is under Demand No. 56-Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. With the merger of erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Demand No. 56-M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Demand No. 97-M/o Urban Development of 2017-18 have been merged into one Demand for Grants from Financial Year 2018-19.

(a) Budget 2018-19 – Overview

2.2 The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (2018-19) were laid in the Parliament on 9th February, 2018. It is as under:

Annual Plan 2018-19

Approved Total Outlay	- Rs.66,765.13 crore
Gross Budgetary Sanction	-Rs. 41,765.13 crore
Extra Budgetary Resources	-Rs. 25,000.00 crore
<i>(MoHUA has to raise EBR of Rs. 25000 crore for PMAY (U) for FY 2018-19)</i>	

The Budget Estimates (2018-19)

(Rs. in crore)

Demand	Revenue	Capital	Total
Demand No. 56	25349.73	16415.40	41765.13

Sector-Wise breakup

S.No.	Heads	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Central Sector Schemes	16,212.22
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	21,734.00

3.	Non-Scheme	3,818.91
Total		41,765.13

2.3 The overall budgetary allocation for 2018-19 under Demand No. 56-M/o Housing and Urban Affairs is Rs. 42014.00 crore. After anticipated recoveries of Rs. 248.87 crore, the net BE 2018-19 is Rs. 41765.13 crore of which Rs. 25349.73 crore is in Revenue Section and Rs. 16415.40 crore in Capital Section. Rs.25000.00 crore has been provided as Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). The outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 21734.00 crore; for Central Sector Schemes is Rs. 16212.22 crore and for non-schemes is Rs.3818.91 crore.

(b) Budgetary Allocation of the Ministry viz-a-viz total Central Government Outlay

2.4 The Budgetary allocation against the total Government outlay is as under:-
(Rs. In crore)

Year	Total central Govt. outlay	Ministry's Budget Allocation	% of Central Govt. Budget
2014-15	1794891.96	26009.46	1.45%
2015-16	1777477.04	24841.77	1.40%
2016-17	1978060.45	29934.00	1.51%
2017-18	2164734.78	40617.84	1.88%
2018-19	2442213.30	41765.13	1.71%

2.5 The information regarding funds proposed, BE/RE and actual expenditure are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Proposed/BE /RE/Actual	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed	34991.54	69474.33	68446.81	74138.37	86099.97
Budget estimate	22847.00	21618.90	29934.00	40617.84	41765.13
Revised estimate	13656.72	17756.20	37834.75	40753.84	.....
Actual expenditure	12870.20	16646.84	36946.32	30605.25 Actual (upto 31.12.2017)	.....
% expenditure w.r.t RE	94.24%	93.75%	97.65%	75.10%	.....

2.6 During the course of examination, the Committee pointed out that though most of the flagship programmes of the Government namely Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities, AMRUT, PMAY, DAY- NULM, HRIDAY are to be carried out by your Ministry, the percentage share of Central Government budget allocated to MOH&UA has gone down from 1.88% in 2017-18 to as low as 1.71% in 2018-19. No substantial increase in overall allocation is made despite mandated to implement highly ambitious Missions like SBM, & Smart Cities, 'Housing for All' etc. In fact, the allocations made over the years is not even half of what was proposed by the MOH&UA viz. in the year 2015-16, it was just 31.1%, in 2016-17 it was just 43.73% and in 2018-18 it is just 48.50%.

2.7 The Committee also enquired whether the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken up the issue of meagre allocations vis-à-vis projected demand, before Ministry of Finance and Niti Ayog, to which the reply was under:

“Ministry has been projecting its demand to Ministry of Finance based on the requirements under various schemes. Final allocations by Ministry of Finance are made after detailed discussions in RE meetings and taking into account realistic assessment of each scheme.”

(c) Analysis of Demands For Grants (2018-19)

2.8 The following are broad allocations of Demands for Grants(2018-19) of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs:

Revenue Section	Capital Section	Recoveries	Total
25,598.15	16,415.85	-248.87	41,765.13

(i) Revenue Section

2.9 The information regarding Revenue Section is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Revenue Section	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed		45627.24	59872.62
BE	18432.03	21285.48	25349.73
RE	20652.96	21331.89	.....
Actual	20435.56	17883.14Actual upto	.....

		31.12.2017)	
% of expenditure w.r.t. RE	98.95%	83.83%	.....

2.10 It may be seen that there is a continuous increase in Revenue Expenditure year after year. In this context, the Committee have been apprised as under:

“Grants-in-aid to State Governments/Union Territories for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are provided under Revenue Section. Enhanced expenditure under revenue section is due to additional requirement of funds to meet mission/programme objectives and higher demand from State Governments/UTs for implementation of projects under various schemes of the Ministry.”

(ii) Capital Section

2.11 The information regarding Capital Section is as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Capital Section	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Decrease
Proposed		28,511.13	26,227.35	(-)2,283.78
BE	11,501.97	19,332.36	16,415.40	(-)2,916.96
RE	17,181.79	19,421.95	....
Actual	16,510.76	12,722.11 Actual (upto 31.12.2017)	....
% of expenditure w.r.t. RE	96.09%	65.50%	....

2.12 When the Committee expressed their apprehension about the actual expenditure till 31.12.2017 in 2017-18 which is only 65.50 % of the RE, the response was as below:

“By the end of December, 2017, the expenditure of Rs. 30967.97 crore has already been incurred, which is 76% (approx.) of RE 2017-18. We are now left with only 24% for last quarter. Further, the Ministry will project proposals at the 4th and Final Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for ensuring optimal utilization of funds during 2017-18.”

2.13 The Committee observed that the actual Capital expenditure incurred in 2016-17 was Rs.16510.76 crore. In 2017-18, an amount of Rs.19332.36 crore was allocated at BE under Capital Section which was increased to Rs.19421.95 crore at RE stage. In

2018-19 BE, the capital allocation is only Rs.16415.40 crore. When asked about the reasons for the massive reduction in the allocation made, it is stated in a written reply:

“ Major allocation under Capital is for MRTS and Metro Projects. During 2018-19, allocations for this Scheme in 2018-19 has been reduced to Rs. 14264 crore against Rs.17810.00crore in the previous year. This has been done in view of the progress of the ongoing projects and funds required during 2018-19.”

2.14 In this context, during the course of evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated that the focus of the Ministry is on capital expenditure.

(iii) Recoveries

2.15 The information regarding Recoveries is given below:

(Rs. In crore)

Recoveries	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
BE	2,565.86*	2,565.86*	248.87
RE	2,565.86	965.86	....
Actual	572.27	325.82	....
% of actual recovery w.r.t. RE	22.30%	33.73%	....

(* Rs. 2,300.00 crore from Rashtriya Swachhta Kosh for SBM.)

2.16 The Ministry has submitted that the Recoveries are made under Printing charges, Publications, Stationery, public works and transfer of expenditure to public reserve funds for SBM and that the entire funding of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in BE 2017-18 was through Rashtriya Swachhta Kosh, a non-lapsable fund created by the Government. Allocation from RSK for SBM in BE 2017-18 (Rs. 2300 crore) was reduced to Rs. 700 crore in RE . The reduction in recoveries in 2018-19 is mainly on account of funding of the Swachh Bharat Mission through GBS where there will be no requirement to transfer expenditure to RSK as recoveries.

(d) Allocation of Funds Under Plan Schemes

2.17 The Outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 21484.00 crore and for Central Sector Schemes is Rs. 18694.94 crore. The head-

wise details of the Revenue and Capital sections of all schemes/projects for 2018-19, schemes/projects-wise is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

2018-19					
Sl No	Name of the Scheme/sub scheme/project	Proposed	Revenue (BE)	Capital (BE)	GBS
1.	MRTS & Metro Projects	25035.00	531.41	24503.59	15000.00
2.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*	20273.08	20273.08		6505.00
3.	Mission for 100 Smart Cities	9979.00	9979.00		6169.00
4.	AMRUT	18000.00	18000.00		6000.00
5.	Swachh Bharat Mission	6000.00	6000.00		2500.00
6.	CPWD GPA	945.08	30.00	915.08	855.40
7.	NERUDP & NER	408.85	408.85		400.00
8.	National Urban Livelihood Mission	850.00	850.00		310.00
9.	HRIDAY	150.00	150.00		161.50
10.	NCRPB	100.00	100.00		50.00
11.	Computerization (UD & Estates)	7.37	7.37		7.37

* Inclusive of BMTPC (Rs. 5 crore)

2.18 Percentage share of schemes for the year 2017-18 (BE) and 2018-19 is as under: -

Scheme	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19	variation between 17-18 & 18-19	% share in 18-19
MRTS & Metro Projects	18000.00	15000.00	(-) 16.69%	35.91%
100 Smart cities	4000.00	6169.00	54.22%	14.77%
PMAY	6042.81	6500.00	7.64%	15.56%
AMRUT	5000.00	6000.00	20%	14.37%
Swachh Bharat	2300.00	2500.00	8.69%	5.98%

Mission				
GPA (res & non res)	852.00	855.40	(-)0.42%	2.05%
NER& NERUP	246.85	400.00	62.04%	0.96%
NULM	349.00	310.00	(-) 11.179%	0.74%
HRIDAY	150.00	161.50	7.66%	0.39%
NCRPB & others	50.00	57.37	14.74%	0.14%
Non Scheme	-	3811.86	-	9.13%
Total		41765.13		100.00%

(e) Actual Utilization of Funds under Flagship Programmes

2.19 When the Committee desired to know the allocations made, funds released and actual utilization made by State/ UTs under the six Flagship Programmes of the Central Government, namely, AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, National Urban Livelihood Mission, PM Awaas Yojana, since launch, the Ministry in a post evidence reply submitted as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Utilized vs. Fund Released in % age
AMRUT	12447.19	8629.36	2480.43	28.74
HRIDAY	700.00	247.15	33.59	13.59
Smart Cities	10084.20	9943.22	182.62	1.83
Swachh Bharat	7690.52	5847.92	2223.22	38.01
National Urban Livelihood Mission	2600.83	1514.85	850.34	56.13
PM Awas Yojana	15025.90	10011.89	2080.52	20.78
Total	48548.64	36194.39	7850.72	21.6

CHAPTER -III

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

1. METRO & MRTS PROJECTS

The Financial target/achievements of the Metro Projects in the country is as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Proposed/BE/ RE/Actual	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed	22162.93	26140.44	25035
Budget Estimate	9996.84	18000	15000
Revised Estimate	15662.41	18000	
Actual Expenditure	15326.77	12142	
%expenditure w.r.t. RE	97.85	67.45	

(a) Planning and Implementation of Metro Projects

3.2 On being asked about the reduction of allocations from Rs.18000.00 crore to Rs. 15000.00 crore at BE stage for the year 2018-19 vis-à-vis BE 2017-18, the Committee was apprised that all Metro projects in the country are on track and the status of progress of Metro Rail Projects are as below:

“Status of progress of Metro Rail projects sanctioned by Gol under 50:50 Equity sharing basis with concerned State Governments:

S.No.	Name of the Metro Rail Project	Sanctioned Route Length in Kms.	Operational (in Kms)	Expected date of completion	Remarks
1	Delhi metro phase III and extension	144	40	December, 2018 in phases	Phase I & II completed
2	Chennai Metro Phase I & Ext.	54	27	March 2020	
3	Mumbai Metro line 3	33.5	-	December 2022	
4	Bangalore Metro phase II	72	-	March 2021	Phase I completed
5	Kochi Metro	26	18	December 2019	
6	Lucknow Metro	23	8.5	March, 2019	
7	Ahmedabad Metro	36	-	July 2020	
8	Nagpur Metro	38	-	December 2019	--
9	Pune Metro	31	-	December, 2021	--
10	Noida-Greater Noida Metro	29	-	April, 2018	--

3.3 On being asked about the financial condition of various metro rail corporations in the country and the steps taken to enhance revenue generation the Ministry in a written reply submitted as under:

“ Currently only two metro projects under the 50:50 Joint Venture of Centre and State are fully operations viz. Delhi Metro Phase-1&2 and Bangalore Metro Phase-1. Both these networks are operationally viable. The viability of other projects can be assessed only after completion of the sanctioned network. The debt funds allocated to the metro projects are utilised for construction and released to them in tandem with the utilisation. Hence, the availability of these funds varies from day to day.

All metro companies are taking initiatives such as proper alignment integrating with other modes such as railways and road transport etc., feeder services (by DMRC), last mile connectivity (by Chennai Metro) for enhancing ridership thus enhancing revenue. Also, non-fare box revenue from advertising, train wrapping etc. is also being encouraged. The operational losses of the metro projects sanctioned by GoI on 50:50 JV of GoI and respective state govts. on equity sharing basis have to be borne by the respective state governments. Metro rail being a public good, the state governments may take necessary steps to take care of the operational financial requirements”.

3.4 During the course of evidence the issue of starting Metro on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model on the pattern of one being run in Mumbai and Hyderabad also came up before the Committee.

3.5 On the issue of future planning and implementation of Metro Projects, the Secretary MOHUA also informed :

"I feel that Metro Railway will have a rapid development. The decrease in Budgetary allocation has been assessed and the same will be enhanced/raised through Supplementary Demand and also through large scale focusing on Public Private Partnership. In Public Private Partnership (PPP) we have the example of Mumbai Metro Railways where Metro Line one is run by Reliance Group. Another example of PPP is in Hyderabad where Hon'ble Prime Minister has inaugurated 35 Kilometers Metro Line which is being run by L&T Ltd. We have said that we hope to bring in lot of money from the Private Sector, if we issue them different parts/segments of the entire operation of Metro, separately such as Operation and maintenance, rolling stock. Metro Fair Collection System will be divide and issued under Public Private Partnership to gain more funding. I can give you many such examples of Public Private Partnership, as I have been visiting and discussing this matter in all the States. Recently, I had gone to Uttar Pradesh and while having discussion on PPP in the upcoming Metro Railway Project in UP, some Private Sector companies have shown their interest and said that they are

interested to participate in PPP Projects of the Metro Railway there, as they are capable to handle either the whole or in part Projects of the same. "

(b) Airport Connectivity

3.6 The Committee enquired the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs regarding the current status of connectivity to airport in the cities where metro projects are available /in progress. The written replies as given by the Ministry is as under:-

The proposal and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Metro Rail Projects are prepared by concerned State Governments. Route length and alignment are also decided by them. The status of connectivity to airport in metro rail projects sanctioned by Government of India under 50:50 equity sharing basis with State Governments is give below:

S.No.	Name of Metro Rail Project	Status of connectivity to Airport
1	Delhi metro	Available
2	Chennai Metro	Available
3	Mumbai Metro line 3	Provided in DPR. Project under construction
4	Bangalore Metro	Not proposed in the DPR by State Govt
5	Kochi Metro	Not proposed in the DPR by State Govt
6	Lucknow Metro	Provision available for connectivity to CSS Airport
7	Ahmedabad Metro	Not proposed in the DPR by State Govt
8	Nagpur Metro	Provision available for connectivity to Airport in the project
9	Pune Metro	No provision in the project proposal
10	Noida-Greater Noida Metro	No provision in the project proposal

(c) First and Last Mile Connectivity

3.7 When the Committee desired to know the current status of availability of feeder services for last mile connectivity to Metros it is stated as below:

S.No.	Name metro rail project	Status of feeder systems in operational metros

	operational in the country	
1	Delhi Metro	<p>DMRC has a fleet of 242 buses as on 01.02.2018, which is being run on 40 routes.</p> <p>DMRC has authorized e-rickshaw services in NCR towns. 2 operators are providing e-rickshaw services to & fro metro stations. 300 e-rickshaws from 4 stations in Gurugram and 100 e-rickshaws from 3 stations in Faridabad are being operated. 30 e-rickshaws are being run from Vaishali station. A proposal has been submitted with Transport Department, GNCTD, for running e-rickshaw services from 10 metro stations in Delhi.</p>
2	Chennai Metro	<p>Feeder Services have been arranged from Touching prominent metro stations to adjacent areas in cooperation with local bus authorities. The Metropolitan Transport corporation (MTC) is currently operating 14 routes with a fleet size of 32 small buses and feeder service for operational Metrorail stations. It is connecting Alandur , Ashok Nagar, Vadapalani, CMBT, Guindy, Meenambakkam, Nehru Park and Koyambedu Metro Stations.</p> <p>2. Electric buggy services have been arranged from airport metro station to airport as well as from other station to nearby shopping mall.</p> <p>3. Bi-cycle schemes have been arranged from most metro stations as last mile connectivity.</p> <p>4. Ola and Uber aggregators have put up their stalls at prominent metro stations for last mile connectivity.</p>
3	Bangalore Metro	<p>Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation is working closely with Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTCL) to run feeder route services. In this regard BMRCL has made separate access for BMTCL buses to enter close to the station</p>

		premises in all major metro stations. In the core-city due to narrow carriage way it is difficult to have separate bus lanes, however at all terminal stations and major stations, bus stop facilities are available.
4	Kochi Metro	KMRL is taking necessary actions for feeder system for the existing and for coming projects. KMRL has invited bids for feeder aggregators in all the stations and is under process of implementation. Also, KMRL has rickshaws acting as feeder system.
5	Lucknow Metro	E-Rickshaw have been introduced for feeder system

3.8 The issue was also raised during the course of evidence of the representatives of M/o HUA and in this connection, Secretary, M/o HUA clarified:

"Now, under the New Metro Policy, there is a certain provision on the issue of last mile connectivity of Metro Railway and that is, that we will not sanction any Metro Project unless we have included the same in the Metro Project for its completion and compliance.

.....there is no problem of last mile connectivity under phase III Delhi Metro Project, however, phase-I and II have this problem as we have not thought of this issue at the time of sanctioning I and II phase, but phase-III, there is no such problem."

3.9 In view of inadequate availability and even absence of last mile connectivity at present, the Committee also note that the new policy seeks to ensure it focusing on a catchment area of five kms. on either side of metro stations requiring States to commit in project reports to provide necessary last mile connectivity through feeder services, Non-Motorised Transport infrastructure like walking and cycling pathways and introduction of para-transport facilities. States, proposing new metro projects will be required to indicate in project report the proposals and investments that would be made for such services.

3.10 When the Committee desired to know the details of alternative analysis and comprehensive plan envisaged under the New Metro Policy it has been replied as below:

“There is a need for a comprehensive approach for planning for urban land use and transport infrastructure. A system approach should be applied in the planning of multi-modal transport systems in a city. For, this, a city can be represented by land use zones superimposed with a matching transport networks. By treating the urban area as a system, and recognizing the interactions between land use, traffic and transport, it is possible to predict future requirements and accordingly evaluate alternative modes for the most optimum mobility plan for the city. Therefore, a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), is a mandatory prerequisite for planning metro rail in any city”.

3.11 In this connection, during the course of evidence, while giving presentation before the Committee, two policy papers, namely, National Transit Oriented Development policy 2017 and New Metro Rail (construction, operation and maintenance) Bill were outlined on issue like synergizing land use and transport planning, PPD fair mechanism, etc. It was also stated that New Metro Rail Corporation Operation and Maintenance Bill is yet to be finalized.

(d) Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) Corridors by NCRTC/NCRPB

3.12 RRTS is a first-of-its-kind, high-speed, high-frequency regional rail project to be implemented in India as a Central Sector project, connecting the entire NCR region. In the first phase of scheme three prioritized corridors will be implemented as stand-alone projects.

3.13 The budgetary allocation to the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC), which is implementing the high-speed regional rail system for the first time in the country, is Rs.659.00 crore in BE 2018-19 which is a massive hike compared to Rs. 0.01 crore in BE and RE 2017-18 This huge allocation is for the first phase of RRTS project.

3.14 These prioritized corridors are Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut, Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat and Delhi-Gurugram-Riwari-Alwar.

The details are as under:

(Rs in crore)

RRTS Corridor	Length (in Km.)	Estimated Cost
Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat	111.2	18,755.00 (As per Feasibility Report)
Delhi-Gurugram-Rewari-Alwar	180.02	32,141.00
Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut	90.02	21,902.55 (As per DPR 2016)

3.15 The Ministry informed further in a written reply:

“The DPR of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut corridor has been approved by NCRTC and Government of UP. The approval of GNCTD is awaited. The DPRs of other two corridors are being finalized by NCRTC.

Provision for budget for Delhi-Meerut Corridor for 2018-19 includes cost of land, construction of viaduct & stations, utilities relocation, road widening & general administration charges. Token provision in the Budget for Delhi-Panipat and Delhi-Alwar corridor is kept towards preparation of DPR and pre-construction activities.

The speed, scope, reach, design, technology and other standards for RRTS differ from metro (MRTS) projects. The system will have state-of-the-art technology for its various components such as rolling stock, signalling and telecom, etc., to achieve a design speed of 180 kmph and an average speed of 100 kmph (3 times the average metro speed). This will require a technology specific to RRTS.”

3.16 The committee have further been informed that the final timelines can only be determined after the projects are sanctioned and to monitor the progress, High powered Committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State with other Secretaries, etc., concerned, as members will be set up to take expeditious decisions on various matters including land acquisition, diversion of utilities, rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons, multi-modal integration, Transit Oriented Development (TOD) etc.

3.17 Regarding the benefits of RRTS project ,it is stated as under:

“RRTS will provide an integrated mobility solution for National Capital Region (NCR) supported by multimodal integration. It will not only bring in significant direct economic benefits, such as savings due to reduction in pollution, travel time, vehicle-operating costs, road stress and accidents by reducing congestion (increasing the modal share of public transport), but also result in wider economic benefits and wide economical benefits, such as agglomeration benefits, improved productivity output of labour and industries, indirect and induced employment and increase in GDP of Delhi and NCR, thereby enhancing citizen's experience of commuting and transforming the way people travel in NCR.

2. HRIDAY

3.18 The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a central sector scheme of the Government of India was launched on 21st January 2015 with the aim of bringing together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner with the objective of preserving the heritage character of each Heritage City.

3.19 With the duration of 47 months (completing in November 2018) and a total outlay of Rs. 500 crore, the scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

3.20 City HRIDAY Plans (CHP) amounting to Rs. 400 crore for all the 12 cities identified under the scheme have been approved by HRIDAY National Empowered Committee (HNEC). The City HRIDAY Plan includes gap analysis of infrastructural requirements for identified zones and proposed shelf of projects to be undertaken under Scheme HRIDAY.64 projects amounting to Rs. 421.47 cr. for the 12 HRIDAY Cities have been approved so far under the scheme.

3.21 A Project Monitoring and Supervision Unit (PMSU) has been established in each city consisting of Government nominated Engineers, HRIDAY City Anchors and representatives of DPR preparation agencies to regularly review the progress of implementation of projects.

3.22 The Financial achievements of the scheme is as under: Details are as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Proposed/BE/RE/Actual	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed	200	150	161.5
Budget estimate	200	150	161.5
Revised estimate	150	150	NA
Actual expenditure	141.55	81.49	NA
% expenditure w.r.t RE	94.3%	54.3%	NA

3.23 The Committee observe that in 2017-18, out of Rs 150 crore allocation up to 31.12.17 only Rs 81,56 crore could be released. On being asked about the same and the allocations for 2018-19, it is stated as below:

”In 2017-18, out of Rs. 150 Crores allocated, Rs. 81.56 Crores has been released up to 31.12.17 to the Cities. Slow financial progress is due to delay in selection of contractors in selected few cities. As on date, contractor selection is pending in only 10 projects (2 in Amritsar, 2 in Mathura, 2 in Badami and 1 each in Amaravati, Dwaraka, Warangal and Kancheepuram), which will be finalized by March, 2018. Thereafter, physical progress will also pick up, and hence financial progress will also be positively impacted.

In 2018-19, Rs. 161.5 Crores is the BE allocation. Since the Scheme is set to end in November, 2018, it is expected that all projects will be completed within the stipulated time frame of November, 2018. Additionally, since project execution would have begun in all 63 approved projects by March, 2018, physical and financial progress is expected to pick up pace and the Ministry is confident about utilization of this enhanced budget.”

3.24 The ranking of the cities in terms of utilisation of funds for inclusive development is as follows:

City	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	% of Released amount
Amritsar	61,55,24,277	45,37,86,043	74%
Ajmer	35,42,77,179	25,99,68,451	73%
Varanasi	91,17,78,090	66,39,18,822	73%
Kancheepuram	19,99,57,838	14,17,19,977	71%
Amaravati	18,74,77,243	12,33,60,135	66%
Warangal	35,00,00,000	18,19,48,581	52%
Velankanni	20,00,38,688	8,38,99,369	42%
Gaya	34,68,72,918	12,70,17,832	37%
Puri	20,43,10,550	7,43,96,967	36%
Dwaraka	32,40,41,176	11,17,60,471	34%
Mathura	33,37,11,412	11,23,47,163	34%
Badami	18,67,14,017	3,73,42,802	20%

3.25 During evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed the Committee that HRIDAY is going to be merged with the tourism ministry's Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme.

3.26 When the Committee expressed their apprehensions about leaving half way through and merging it with other schemes, the secretary during the course of evidence explained about HRIDAY Scheme as under

“..... whatever difficulties that was related with ASI, State Government or Central Government, most of them have been resolved and though the Scheme is to end by November, 2018 it is expected that by June, 2018, it will be completed. Further in coming year it is being merged with PRASAD under Ministry of Tourism.”

3. PROJECTS IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

3.27 Projects under North Eastern Region are done through The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and other projects in NER under 10% Lump sum Provision Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

3.28 The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is being implemented in the capital cities of five North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya) for improvement of basic urban services in Water Supply, Sewage, and Solid Waste Management sectors at an estimated cost of Rs. 1371 crores (\$ 286 million) funded by 70% loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the remaining 30% as a contribution by the Government of India (GoI). This funding of Rs 1371 crore is in turn provided to the participating States by the Government of India as 90% grant and 10% as loan. The Scheme spread over three Tranches was approved by GoI on 26 February, 2009 .

3.29 Allocations are also made under 10% Lump sum Provision Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim which became operational in the Ministry of Urban Development of from the Financial Year 2001-02. It is now under implementation as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and instructions issued by the Ministry. The assistance released from the Pool is tied with the project

and no diversion is permissible. 10% of the Annual Plan Budget of the Ministry is earmarked for implementation of projects / schemes for the North Eastern States including Sikkim

3.30 Regarding the total BE allocations 2018-19 for North Eastern Region and NERUDP, the Ministry stated as below:

“The BE proposed for 2017-18 was 587.90 Cr (out of which 367.90 crore for NERUDP and 220 crores for 10% Lump sum scheme). However only 246.85 crores was approved under BE 2017-18 (100 crore for NERUDP and 146.85 crores under 10% Lump sum scheme). Hence the budget proposed for 2018-19, Rs.400 crores reflects the actual requirement of funds during the year and is not an increase.”

3.31 Ever since the inception of NERUDP, 38 projects out of 75 projects have been completed till Dec’17. The scheme is targeted for completion by Jun’2019. Ever since the inception of the 10% Lump sum Provision Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim Scheme, 268 projects out of 431 sanctioned projects have been completed so far. 4 projects have been dropped/cancelled. The scheme is to be closed by March, 2020.

3.32 When the Committee desired to know the current status of execution of various projects under the three Tranches of NERUDP , it is replied as under:

Financial Progress (Rs. Crore)**:

	Sanctioned amount	No. of projects grounded/tendered	Total Expenditure till Dec. 17	Balance No. of projects to be grounded/tendered	% Disbursed
Tranche-1	205	18	178	00	94.35%
Tranche-2	560	50	308	03	62.79%
Tranche-3	680	16	97	09	19.29%
Total	1445	84	582	12	49.29%

*Includes 30% Gol share; balance 70% as ADB loan

** ADB Financing will be closed on 22nd June 2019

Physical progress:

	Projects Sanctioned	Projects for which Contracts awarded	Projects Commissioned till December '17	Projects to be Commissioned by March 2018	% Commissioned till Dec '17
Tranche-1	18	18	18	0	100%
Tranche-2	50	47	21	10	44%
Tranche-3	16	7	1	0	20%
Total	84	72	40	10	51%

3.33 The Committee also note that the allocation for NER & NERUDP of the total budget of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is 0.96% [Rs. 400 Cr] where as it should have been at least 10%.

4. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (URBAN)

3.34 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing PMAY (U) to achieve the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022. The Mission aims to provide financial assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirements of urban poor including the slum dwellers through following four verticals:

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

3.35 The details of proposals made, BE, RE and actual expenditure incurred are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)				
Proposed/BE /RE/Actual	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed	-	4049	3500	4950.90	
Budget estimate	2400	4200	4875	5950.90	6500.00 (GBS) + 25000.00

					(EBR)
Revised estimate	1403.60	1431.23	4817.43	5961.63	-
Actual expenditure	1092.96	1418.81	4810.10	5693.73 (as on 31.01.2018)	-
% expenditure w.r.t RE	77.8%	99.13%	99.84%	95.50%	-

*Allocation under RAY now subsumed in PMAY (U).

3.36 The Committee find from the data furnished by the Ministry that as per demand assessed by various States/UTs and validation of data thereof, the housing demand would be around 120 lakh.

3.37 During oral evidence the Ministry submitted that the physical progress of PMAY as on 09.02.2018 is as under:

Verticals	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Houses Grounded for construction
ISSR	74,934	1,588	32,501
AHP	14,76,331	17,922	6,36,916
BLC	21,46,562	1,56,461	8,92,386
CLSS	86,344	86,344	86,344
RAY	1,41,848	68,964	1,14,904
Total	39,26,019	3,31,009*	17,63,060

(4,99,884 houses are completed including those under JNNURM since June 2015)

3.38 The financial progress as on 09.02.18, as furnished during evidence is as below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Verticals	Housing unit Sanctioned	Total Project Cost	Central assistance involved	Sanctioned for release
ISSR	74,934	6,759	741	296
AHP	14,76,331	1,05,535	20,977	8,426
BLC	21,46,562	74,610	30,644	12,850
CLSS	86,344	9,331	1,731	1,731
RAY	1,41,848	7,721	3,606	2,859
Total	39,26,019	2,03,956	57,699	26,162

3.39 During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs submitted in this regards:

".....The 'Housing for All' project is very big and major one and is quite challenging too. As we know that there was a Planning Commission, there used to be an assessment and there was a technical group on it. As per the assessment made earlier, there was a gap of approximately 1.8 crore houses yet to be made available to meet the ever growing need and demand. However, as per the validation done with all the States, later on, the revised gap came down to 1.2 crore. We have already sanctioned 40 lakh houses. About 17 lakh houses have been constructed and the remaining sanctioned houses are getting ready. We think that the provision of Rs. 25,000 crore made in the next year Budget for Housing For All programme as an extra resources, will certainly be greatly helpful and effective as we have committed to providing houses to all by the year 2022. We are progressing to achieve the target to provide Houses to All by 2022. The Allocation of Rs. 25000 crore will be very useful to us. We have already started preparing and going ahead to get the approval of the Cabinet by April, 2018."

3.40 The Committee also wanted to know whether the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs would be able to achieve the huge task in coming five years time period and has worked out any road map in this regard. In this context, the Secretary, (Housing and Urban Affairs) also outlined that Rs. 25,000 crore would be collected by way of raising funds through HUDCO and National Housing Bank (NHB) through Bonds.

3.41 During the course of evidence on the issue of Affordable Housing Fund, the Secretary, M/o HUA informed:

"We have been trying to conceptualize and formulate one 'Affordable Housing Fund', which is going to be very fruitful because, this fund will become a part of National Housing Bank (NHB), as our priority sector lending backlog money, which is controlled by the RBI. Certain portion of that money will come under NHB, and the same will be used for refinancing of the Housing Sector. This will bring down the current 12% to 13% loan of our Housing Finance Banks to 7% to 8% and it will be a major gain as that will have a very positive impact on Housing Sector."

3.42 In this context, Secretary, M/o HUA added:

"MIG- I and MIG-II, which were earlier allowed upto 90 and 110 square metre, respectively, now, has been raised upto 120 and 150 square metre on public demand. This increase in limit will be gainful for maximum number of people who

will have access to quite a large Housing stock which have been announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 31st December, 2015, with a 3% and 4% interest subvention under MIG-IU and MIG-II, respectively. Secondly, the earlier GST rate which were 18%, has been reduced to 12% on Housing Sector and because of this reduction, the effective rate will be 8%. Thus, reduction in GST rate will prove quite beneficial and gainful for the Housing Sector."

3.43 In a post evidence reply the Ministry added:

"The Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2018-19 presented to Parliament on 01-02-2018 announced the establishment of a dedicated Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) in National Housing Bank, funded from priority sector lending shortfall and fully serviced bonds authorized by the Government of India."

3.44 During the course of evidence the issue of allotment of 29,000 houses lying vacant and awaiting allotment during the last four years came up for discussion and in this connection, the Secretary M/o HUA clarified:

"There are 29000 unoccupied houses which were built last year. We are also trying that these houses will be used in different ways. This comes under the domain of State Government. We are trying hard. These houses were built by Delhi Government with the help of Central Government. This is the system. At that time, Rajiv Awas Yojana and JNNURM Schemes were operational. In these schemes, Central Government provided assistance and State Government implemented with their own funds. State Governments have to do this. We are pursuing. "

3.45 Regarding vacant houses in Delhi, the ministry added in a post evidence reply as below:

"The issue of vacant houses constructed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Delhi has been in discussion for a long time now. During the last two years, the Ministry has written a series of letters to the concerned authorities in the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for early allotment of vacant houses to the identified beneficiaries. Recently, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs vide letter dated 06/11/2017 addressed to Chief Secretary , NCT Delhi requested for preparing an action plan for allotment of vacant houses to the identified beneficiaries [including PMAY (U) beneficiaries] at the earliest and utilize all these housing stock constructed with Central assistance positively by 31/03/2018. Further, Minister of State (I/C), Housing & Urban Affairs vide DO letter dated 08/11/2017 addressed to Chief Ministry of Delhi reiterated for completion of ongoing work and allotment of constructed houses to the eligible beneficiaries without any further delay."

3.46 During the course of evidence of the representatives of M/o HUA, the Committee outlined the need for Rental Housing for addressing the demand for Houses under the objective of 'Housing for All' and using the vacant houses as outlined in the Economic Survey (2017-18). In this Connection, the Secretary M/o HUA also observed:

"In your opening remarks, you have mentioned about rental housing. This is very important. We are making so many houses under Housing for All Scheme. As per technical 2011 Census, very large number of houses are lying vacant. These houses which are lying vacant are of big category. These houses are vacant because of rental laws. State rental laws are such that once you give the house on rent, then they will be unavailable. For this, we are trying to make Model Tenancy Act. I understand that once this will be prepared, it will be put up before the Hon'ble Committee. If this Act comes, then rental housing will get promoted. There is a need of Rental Policy. For this, we are trying hard. "

3.47 On being asked about the details of Model Tenancy Act and the time by which the Rental Policy on Housing would be finalised, the Ministry stated in post evidence reply:

"The Ministry is working on the details of the Model Tenancy Act in consultation with the State Governments. The approach in the Model Tenancy Act is to bring about a transparent regime and equitable relationship between the Landowner and Tenant.

A National Urban Rental Housing Policy is being finalized in consultation with all stakeholders."

5. NATIONAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION –AJEEVIKA DAY (NULM)

3.48 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o. HUPA) launched "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" w.e.f. 23rd September, 2013 by restructuring "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)". The Mission has now been extended to all statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per the local capacity and requirement and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

3.49 DAY-NULM focuses on organizing the urban poor into Self Help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy and subsidised credit. The Mission aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

3.50 The financial targets/achievements under DAY NULM are as under:(Rs in crores)

Proposed/BE/RE/Actual	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Proposed	400.00	361.00	850.00
Budget Estimate	300.00	349.00	310.00
Revised Estimate	299.00	349.00	-
Actual Expenditure	293.62	334.36	-
% of Expenditure with reference to RE	98.20%	95.81%	-

3.51 The Committee note that employment through skill training & placement(EST&P) programme is a major component of the scheme which provides for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector.

3.52 Regarding the percentage of placed persons out of skill trained, it is stated as below:

Year	No. of candidates trained	No. of candidates placed	Placement Percentage
2014-15	182037	63115	35%
2015-16	254073	33664	13%
2016-17	401654	151901	38%
2017-18	186270	80316	43%

Total	1024034	328996	32%
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3.53 On being asked about the specific steps being taken to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills as required by the market, it is replied as below:

“National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)’s report (2013) regarding district-wise Analysis has been sent to the States to mobilize the candidates and train them as per the skill gaps identified in the report.

For beneficiaries who have acquired skill through informal means, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) has been introduced as per the PMKVY Guidelines. State Urban Livelihoods Missions (SULM) have been made Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for identification of beneficiaries, for preparation of the project reports, taking it up with NSDC for approval and conducting the same.

3.54 The Ministry also informed the Committee in a post evidence reply that a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Ministry with Urban Clap to expand the employment opportunities for the skilled candidates in certain sectors where the services are delivered at the door step of the consumer.

3.55 The Committee have also been informed through a written reply that the mid-term evaluation of DAY-NULM is being carried out by the Quality Council of India (QCI) and the Report is expected in April.

6. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

3.56 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015. In total, 500 cities have been included in the Mission. All ULBs with a population of one lakh or more as per Census 2011, all other capital cities of States/ UTs, all HRIDAY cities, identified cities on the stem of the main rivers, from hill states, islands and tourist destinations. Approximately 60% of urban population in the country is covered under AMRUT.

3.57 The aim of AMRUT is developing basic infrastructure like water supply, sewerage/ septage management, storm water drains, urban transportation etc. with the Outlay Mission (2015-16 to 2019-20) outlay of Rs.50,000 crore by way of covering 500

cities & towns including all cities with population of one lakh and some special category of cities such as States capitals, heritage cities etc. by way of preparation of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) at State level to be appraised and approved by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

3.58 The Committee observe that the BE (2018-19) for AMRUT has been increased to Rs.6000 crore as compared to RE (2017-18) of Rs. 4943 crore.

3.59 During the course of oral evidence it has been apprised that as on 09.02.2018, a total of 3,896 projects costing Rs. 58,152 crore are at various stages of implementation against the total SAAPs size of Rs.77,640 crore.

3.60 The Committee have also been apprised that under AMRUT, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs only approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and does not approve individual projects as well as city-wise plans. The selection, appraisal and implementation is being done by the concerned State/ UT. Similarly, funds are released to the State/UT and the utilization certificate is furnished by them collectively for all the projects in the respective State/UT and no City-wise utilisation of AMRUT funds is maintained.

3.61 When asked about the extent to which AMRUT has addressed the infrastructural needs of the selected 500 cities, it was stated, inter-alia, as below:

“....., the main focus of AMRUT is on water supply and sewerage & septage management. The Ministry approved the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of Rs.77,640 crore in above mentioned sectors. Against the total SAAP size, 50% has been allocated to water supply, 42% to sewerage and septage management, 4% to storm water drainage, 2% to non-motorized urban transport and 2% to parks and green spaces”

3.62 As far as the main thrust areas are concerned, till 31 December 2017, the implementation status of the Mission as given in the Annual Report of the Ministry is as under:

- In the water supply sector, contracts for 494 projects worth Rs.19,428 crore have been awarded and 24 projects worth Rs.9 crore have been completed. NITs

have been issued for 144 projects worth Rs.6,027 crore and DPRs for 245 projects worth Rs.4,891 crore have been approved.

- In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 272 projects worth Rs.12,429 crore have been awarded and 3 projects worth Rs. 5 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 81 projects worth Rs.6,122 crore and DPRs for 99 projects worth Rs.3,013 crore have been approved.
- In the drainage sector, contracts for 42 projects worth Rs.560 crore have been awarded and 9 projects worth Rs.4 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 36 projects worth Rs.552 crore and DPRs for 154 projects worth Rs.809 crore have been approved.

(a) Water Management under AMRUT

3.63 For sustainable urban water management, the AMRUT Mission reforms agenda encourages Rain-Water Harvesting (RWH) by making provision for RWH in building bye-laws. The Mission also emphasizes on recycling and reuse of water, reduction in water losses etc. by way of incentivizing the States in form of reform incentive.

3.64 To minimize the loss of water in the long distance distribution system in urban cities all over India the Mission Guidelines provides as under:

“Instead of pumping water from long distances involving huge capital and electricity consumption costs, the States/ULBs should examine alternatives, such as water recycling and reuse. The guidelines emphasises on water recycling and reuse. The benchmark is that at least 20 percent of the waste water generated in ULBs should be recycled and the norms for recycled water for non-potable uses have already been prescribed. Further, AMRUT guidelines under reform agenda have also emphasised on reducing unaccounted water (non-revenue water) to less than 20 percent.”

(b) Sewerage Management under AMRUT

3.65 The Committee find that sewerage is one of the admissible components eligible for grant of Central Assistance under AMRUT. It consists of (i) Decentralised, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants, (ii) rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment

plant. One main focus area of AMRUT is to provide sewerage connections to households.

3.66 It has been found from the data furnished that the number of sewerage connections provided under AMRUT till date is too inadequate with respect to the number of households, State-wise, which did not have sewerage connection at the beginning of the Mission.

3.67 On being asked about the number and capacity of existing sewage treatment plants in various states and to what extent these plants are able to meet the requirement of respective states the reply was under:

“The data regarding number and capacity of existing sewage treatment plants is not maintained under AMRUT. However, as per data released in the report “Inventorization of STPs 2015” by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the total sewage generation in the urban areas in the country was 62,000 MLD, and the treatment capacity in that year was 23,277 MLD”

7. SMART CITIES MISSION

3.68 The Government of India has launched Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015 and released its the Mission Statement & Guidelines with objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of ‘Smart’ Solutions. Application of ‘Smart’ Solutions will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve urban infrastructure and services. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities and set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

3.69 The strategic components of the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.

3.70 The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019-20). The Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs.48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs.100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB.

3.71 From the material made available before the Committee the following is the funds given for the schemes from 2015-16 onwards.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2015-16	2,020.00	1,496.20	1469.38.51
2016-17	3,205.00	4,598.50	4493.64
2017-18	3,949.50	3,989.50	3,995.21
2018-19	6,169.00		(upto 09.02.18)

3.72 It may be seen that as against the Mission Support of Central Government to the tune of Rs. 48,000 crore for five years, the total BE is only over Rs. 15,000 crore and RE in first three years is still lower at over Rs. 10,094 crore and expenditure is even lower that.

3.73 It is observed that the budget allocation for Mission for Development for 100 Smart Cities has been increased from Rs.3989.50 Cr. in 2017-18 to Rs. 6000.00 Cr. in 2018-19. The Ministry reasoned in this respect as below:

“ To give the first installment of Rs. 200 crore per city for 99 cities selected, Rs. 13646.30 crore is required in FY 2017-18 against which only Rs. 3989.50 crore has been allocated at BE 2017-18. Additional requirement were sought through 1st and 2nd Supplementary as well as at RE stage. However, no additional fund has been provided which resulted increased allocation for BE 2018-19.

3.74 Physical progress of the mission in a nut shell is as under:

- (i) 99 Smart Cities have been selected (1 more city expected to be selected within six months).
- (ii) 86 Smart Cities incorporated their Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)
- (iii) PMCs set up in 64 cities.

3.75 The year wise targets vis-a -vis achievements are as shown below:

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievements
1.	2015-16	20	20 Smart Cities Selected in January 2016
2.	2016-17	40	40 (13 Selected on May 2016 and 27 selected on September 2016)
3.	2017-18	40	39 (30 Selected on June 2017 and 9 selected on January 2018).

3.76 In this context during the Committee of expenditure the Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs also added that under 100 Smart Cities one city and of Shillong was left out as elections are being held in Meghalaya.

3.77 When the Committee expressed their concern that even after 3 years into the Mission the majority of the identified projects are still at the stage of preparation of detailed project report and enquired as to how the Ministry will achieve the targets, it is submitted in a written reply as under:

“ It may be pointed out that total Smart City Projects for identified 99 cities amounts to Rs.2,04,000 crores. Among the 99 cities, 86 cities have already got SPV in place and 64 have the PMC working there. The last 39 cities have been selected in the current year. Among those selected earlier, the total projects amounting to Rs.5265 crores have already been fully or partially completed. This is likely to grow to Rs.6438 crores by the end of June, 2018. Further, projects worth Rs.15,992 crores are already grounded and at various stages of progress. Additional projects worth Rs.19,070 crores are under tendering. It may be mentioned that 4 cities have already have Command and Control centre and another 26 are under progress. Various other impactful projects like Smart Roads, Smart Parks, Smart lighting, Heritage improvement, Solar lighting, Bicycle sharing and Wi-fi facility etc are under way.”

3.78 Regarding the progress and targets, it is informed like under:

“The progress is as planned. The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The duration of their target date is given below and the progress is as planned.

- Round 1 cities- 2019-20 to 2020-21
- Round 2 cities- 2019-20 to 2021-22
- Round 3 cities- 2020-21 to 2021-22
- Round 4 cities- 2020-21 to 2022-23”

3.79 During the course of evidence of the representatives of the M/o HUA, the Committee pointed out that ground reality in work done under Smart City is far from reality. In this connection, the issue of not putting ducts in some area in Pune under roads constructed under Smart City Mission and on going work at Maner Maliwari Project is being implemented as pilot project came up for discussion.

(i) Shortage of Town Planners

3.80 During the course of evidence, the issue of shortage of town planners in many urban local bodies (ULBs) for necessary planning and ground level came up for discussion. In this connection, the Secretary, M/o HUA informed:

" As on date, we have 5500 planners who are working in the entire country. You talked about CO's and town planners. This is also the work of State Government. We are discussing how to increase the numbers of town planners. We are making such eco-system in which more and more planners gets produced. Approx 650 planners are coming every year from NITs, IIT's and other engineering institutions. We are working on how to increase this number."

(ii) Issue of Liveability Index

3.81 In this connection, the Secretary, M/o HUA during the course of evidence while outlining the progress and work done by M/o HUA stated:

" Recently we are working on new liveability index. You will be happy to note that 116 cities of India whose population is more than 10 lacs and which comes under Smart City Mission or which are Capital Cities of States/UTs has liveability Index under four verticals. First Vertical is physical Development, Second Vertical is Social Development, Third Vertical is Economical and Fourth is Environmental. There are 15 different sections in each Verticals. We are working and assessing 79 parameters under these verticals. By this, a bench mark will be created in these cities so that we can tell which is the most developed city. By these verticals we can assess how to improve liveability of people in the cities by survey method. We will work on that. "

SWATCHH BHARAT MISSION

3.82 The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. All 4041 statutory towns as per census 2011 have been considered under SBM. The admissible components under SBM with broad funding pattern are (i) Household toilets including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines (ii) Community toilets & Public toilets (iii) Solid Waste Management (iv) IEC and Public Awareness and (v) Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenditure (A&OE) .

3.83 The objectives of the Mission are:

1. Elimination of open defecation.
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging.
3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management.
4. To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices.
5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
6. Capacity Augmentation for ULBs to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

3.84 Under the Mission, all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census will be covered upto the year 2019. The following is the data about availability vis-à-vis expenditure:- (Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2014-15		1,690.50	859.48
2015-16	1,000.00	1400.00	1,108.44
2016-17	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,137.38
2017-18	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,027.83
2018-19	2,500.00		2,028.62 (upto 9.2.18)

3.85 Ever since the launch of the Mission till 31st December, 2017, the physical targets achieved under the SBM components are as under:-

Sl. No.	Components	Mission Target	Achievement (As on 31.12.2017)
1.	Individual household toilets	66,42,220	43,22,776
2.	Community Toilets & Public Toilets	5,07,587	2,80,347
3.	Solid Waste Management – 100% door to door collection and transportation	Total Numbers of wards 82,602	51,734 numbers of wards with 100% D2D Collection
4.	Solid Waste Management – 100% processing and disposal	100%	27.11 %

(a) Toilet Construction and ODF Status of Cities

3.86 With regard to the construction of the targeted 507587 community toilets/public toilets it is seen that so far only 280347 toilets could be constructed. On being asked about the major constraints in constructing community toilets/public toilets, it is submitted:

“The major constraints the state are facing in constructing of Community and public toilets (CT & PT) are as follows:

Urban local Bodies (ULBs) of some of the state are facing land issues in constructing the community and public toilets. Such cases were noticed and discussed in the VC meetings with Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Karnataka, etc. last month.

- i. Some Urban local Bodies (ULBs) of Bihar are facing issues of water connectivity to the proposed location.
- ii. In Assam, the construction of CT & PT affected due to early flood in the State last year. This year the state is facing issues due to deputation of ULB officials at NRC duty.

The Ministry are also hopeful about achieving the targets within the mission period.”

3.87 When the Committee expressed their concern about various reports that a sizeable number of toilets built under Swachh Bharat mission are not being used due to lack of water supply, the response was as under:

“Directives have been issued to the State Urban Local Bodies to construct toilets with water facility. This is being captured during ongoing Swachh Survekshan, 2018 which is currently under progress in all urban local bodies. The toilet with no water facility will fetch zero, negative marking or reduced marking as applicable.”

3.88 Regarding Open Defecation Free status of cities, the Committee are apprised that 2148 cities and 14 States namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Telangana have been declared as ODF. The Committee have also been apprised that specific protocol/Criteria has been adopted for declaring a city ODF and the Ministry from time to time engages independent assessors to verify claims made by cities.

3.89 In this connection, the Committee, during oral evidence, have pointed out that there are several reports that though many cities are declared ODF, the reality on ground is far from that. To this, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs replied:

"You have expressed a doubt about ODF. We have taken measures about two-three things in Urban area. I am not saying that they will be cent-percent correct but a lot of them will be correct. All the toilets being constructed in urban areas are Aadhar linked which means the toilets are being constructed there in reality. They all have been geo-tagged as well. We have started as a pilot process. Our six programmes that is running under urban mission- they all can be geo-tagged and monitored through video or photographs from here itself. Through this technology, we can keep an eye on them completely. Under Swachh Sarvekshan, arrangement of water for toilets have been made. In this respect, all cities have tried to come forward and arrange for water for toilets. With the help of Google locator, toilets can be traced. In urban areas, its success ratio is much more."

(b) Solid Waste Management

3.90 One of the major objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission is 100% scientific processing and disposal of Solid Waste by 2019. At present, the reported figures for safe processing and disposal of solid waste is 27.11%.

3.91 The total funds earmarked for Solid Waste /garbage Management and the amount allocated and utilised year wise since launch of scheme is as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Components	Mission Allocation	Funds Released for SWM since 2014			
	2014-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
SWM	7365.82	287.50	286.46	919.15	944.34

3.92 The data on the quantum of municipal solid waste being generated annually across the country, State/UT-wise and the percentage share being collected, segregated and processed properly is as under:

State-wise Status of Implementation of Various Components under SBM							
S. No.	State	Municipal Solid Waste Management					
		No. of Wards with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	No. of Wards with 100% Source Segregation	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total waste generation (TPD)	Total waste generation (TPA)	Waste processing (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,292 (96%)	969 (28%)	3,409	6,525	2,381,625	7%
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24 (100%)	0 (0%)	24	115	41,975	23%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	63 (84%)	0 (0%)	42	181	66,065	0%
4	Assam	224 (24%)	18 (1.92%)	934	1,134	413,910	7%
5	Bihar	2,588 (77%)	306 (8%)	3,341	1,318	481,070	15%
6	Chandigarh UT	26 (100%)	5 (19%)	26	462	168,630	30%
7	Chhattisgarh	3,093 (96%)	2,912 (91%)	3,217	1,680	613,200	60%
8	Daman & Diu	15 (53%)	0 (0%)	28	23	8,395	0%
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15	58	21,170	0%
10	NCT of Delhi	254 (86%)	22 (<%)	294	10,500	3,832,50	55%

State-wise Status of Implementation of Various Components under SBM

S. No.	State	Municipal Solid Waste Management					
		No. of Wards with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	No. of Wards with 100% Source Segregation	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total waste generation (TPD)	Total waste generation (TPA)	Waste processing (%)
						0	
11	Goa	214 (100%)	65 (30%)	214	260	94,900	62%
12	Gujarat	1,452 (95%)	95 (6%)	1,528	10,145	3,702,925	23%
13	Haryana	966 (65%)	25 (1.7%)	1,475	4,514	1,647,610	6%
14	Himachal Pradesh	167 (34%)	31 (6.23%)	497	342	124,830	20%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	390 (35%)	28 (2.5%)	1,100	1,374	501,510	1%
16	Jharkhand	736 (90%)	48 (5.85%)	820	2,327	849,355	2%
17	Karnataka	3,962 (61%)	1311 (20%)	6,464	10,000	3,650,000	22%
18	Kerala	521 (15%)	948 (27%)	3,536	1,463	533,995	45%
19	Madhya Pradesh	6,984 (97%)	3734 (52%)	7,224	6,424	2,344,760	18%
20	Maharashtra	5,012 (68%)	1530 (20.8%)	7,322	22,570	8,238,050	35%
21	Manipur	130 (42%)	0 (0%)	306	176	64,240	50%
22	Meghalaya	16 (14%)	-	114	268	97,820	58%
23	Mizoram	264 (80%)	83 (25%)	328	201	73,365	4%
24	Nagaland	104 (44%)	83 (79%)	234	342	124,830	15%
25	Odisha	1,337 (68%)	27 (1.4%)	2,002	2,650	967,250	1%
26	Puducherry UT	122 (100%)	122 (100%)	122	350	127,750	3%
27	Punjab	1,012 (33%)	67 (2%)	3,043	4,100	1,496,500	10%
28	Rajasthan	4,600 (87%)	2200 (42%)	5,249	6,500	2,372,500	10%
29	Sikkim	53 (100%)	20 (37%)	53	89	32,485	66%

State-wise Status of Implementation of Various Components under SBM							
S. N o.	State	Municipal Solid Waste Management					
		No. of Wards with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	No. of Wards with 100% Source Segregation	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total waste generation (TPD)	Total waste generation (TPA)	Waste processing (%)
30	Tamil Nadu	10,637 (83%)	9753 (76%)	12,814	15,437	5,634,505	8%
31	Telangana	1,365 (65%)	300 (14%)	2,112	8,071	2,945,915	67%
32	Tripura	40 (12%)	-	310	420	153,300	57%
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,691 (47.3%)	2512 (20%)	12,007	15,288	5,580,120	20%
34	Uttarakhand	706 (10%)	24 (3%)	912	1,406	513,190	0%
35	West Bengal	1,415 (48%)	141 (5%)	2,900	7,700	2,810,500	5%
	Total/ Average	57,475 (68.4%)	27,379 (32.5%)	84,016	144,413	52,710,745	23.7%

3.93 It is observed that there is only 68.4% door to door collection, 32.5% wards with 100% source segregation and only 23.7% achievement in waste processing.

3.94 During the course of evidence of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also stated before the Committee:

"Our challenge is of Solid Waste Management. we are taking Solid Waste Management on priority. Decisions have been taken by the Indian Government at the policy level, under which Rs.1500/- per tonnes has been kept for making compost from waste i.e. waste to compost. For waste to energy, our discoms have been given and whatever rate is fixed by regulatory authorities, the discoms have to purchase mandatorily on that.

Third is construction debris, which have been taken under National Building Parts, and to purchase it, CPWD has also added it in SOR. In this way the work is being done to promote it. On 2nd October, we are celebrating its third anniversary, in which we have made a booklet of good works done by us. A book has been prepared on Solid Waste Management and have been circulated to all the states, due to which the work has gathered pace. Apart from this, bulk

generator rules have been made by ministry of Environment and Forest, under which whoever generates more than 100 Kg of waste."

3.95 The Secretary, M/o HUA added:

"At this point of time, Swachh Sarvekshan 2018 is going on. For the first time in the world, a survey of this magnitude involving 40 crores population is being conducted. This survey will continue till 10th March, under which we will survey cities with more than one lakh population at national level and cities below one lakh at regional level. People are enthusiastic about this. Recently, we have begun to give star rating to the cities. We will star rate cities on a scale of 1 to 7. 3, 5 and 7 will be validated by us and 1, 2 and 4 can be self-declared by them. We have prepared a protocol for this. We had launched it in Goa. We will begin it from the month of April."

(i) Composting of Organic Waste

3.96 On being apprised that composting of organic waste is the best solution to wet waste, the Committee desired to know the number of compost plants functional in various states, the Ministry replied:

"As per latest available data, there are 145 functional compost plants with a capacity to process 62.3 lakh tonnes of municipal solid waste per annum. The total production of city compost from these plants is 13.11 lakhs tonnes per annum. The number of compost plants under construction/ refurbishment/ tendering are 150 with a capacity to process 33.48 Lakhs tonne of waste per annum."

3.97 The Committee have also come to know during their interactions with NGOs that a large number of plants are closed down in the last three years and tonnes of compost is lying unsold in various plants. Responding to this, the Ministry in a post evidence reply, informed as below:

"There are a number of plants in various state that are temporarily non-functional. These include 4 plants in Arunachal Pradesh, 84 in Gujarat, 2 in Haryana, 4 in Uttar Pradesh among others.

There is a variety of reasons for plant closure. These include among others non-viability of the business as a result of unavailability of market, legal issues, third party entity selected by ULBs for plant operations & maintenance not having the financials to support operations, poor operations and maintenance of compost plants, skilled manpower unavailability, seasonal constraints and use of mixed waste affecting production in terms of quantity and quality and therefore sales."

3.98 Regarding the specific steps taken by the Government for promotion /marketing of compost, it is replied as under:

“After the introduction of the policy on promotion of City compost, wherein the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is providing Market Development Assistance of Rs.1500/- per ton to scale up compost production and consumption and amendments to FCO Norms issued by Department of Agriculture allowing for Bulk Sale of Compost by manufacturers to the farmers, the sales of compost has risen by 15% increase from last year.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken intensive drives for segregation of waste at the source in all 4041 cities/towns in the urban area to produce good quality compost to enhance its usage. The use of segregated wet waste for production of compost will bring about an improvement in quality due to which it is expected that the production and sale of compost may increase.

Compost Manufacturing companies have been tagged with Fertilizer distribution companies in all States. Monthly Reviews on the production and sales of city compost are being carried out with fertilizer companies and compost manufacturers by the Joint Secretaries of the Dept. of Fertilizers and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs in coordination with the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. The Fertilizer companies/Horticulture Departments are honouring the directions and agreements set out by the ministry.

(ii) Construction and Demolition Waste

3.99 The Committee have been informed that to minimize the quantity of inert reaching to landfill and to promote reuse/recycle of construction & demolition waste (C&D waste), the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has amended the specification for coarse and fine aggregate for concrete (Third Revision) IS:383-2016). The recycled products from C&D waste could also be used for non-structural purposes like road construction, etc., as well as for structural purposes .

3.100 The Committee have further been informed in a post evidence reply, inter alia, as below:

“NBCC has an in situ Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste recycling plant at East Kidwai Nagar redevelopment project.

Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste, is a real troubling hazard for Indian cities, since it is a common practice for large construction projects to pile waste on the road and elsewhere around, due to non-availability of space. This practice

often results in traffic congestion and many other related hassles including environmental issues. Mitigation of such hazards arising out of C&D Waste has, of late, become priority for the government and NBCC, under the guidance and co-operation of its Ministry, the Ministry of Urban Development, took this significant initiative of recycling of huge volume of C&D Waste in its recently awarded mega project of Redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi by setting up an in situ 150 Ton per Day C&D waste Recycle Plant commissioning it with a mandate of ZERO Waste.”

3.101 On being asked whether CPWD and NBCC propose to fully utilize the entire C&D waste generated/being generated from their new redevelopment projects in Delhi for the respective projects itself, the Committee are informed in a post evidence written reply as under:

“CPWD is ensuring that the C&D Waste generated from demolition of existing structures necessitated for redevelopment, shall be disposed of only in a legal and environment friendly way to the sites of C&D Waste-recycling plants installed by local bodies in Delhi. CPWD shall use the products made from C&D Waste for non-structural elements in re-development projects.”

3.102 The Committee have further been informed that with a view to making Garbage Free cities, the M/o HUA has opened Seven Star Rating from 20th January, 2018 with 12 key components from door to door collection, to waste reduction etc., and have launched Swachchh Survekshans in 2016, 2017 and 2018 for competitive framework.

8. OTHER ISSUES

(i) On-going sealing in Delhi and Delhi Mater Plan

3.103 During the course of evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the issue of ongoing sealing of commercial establishments in commercial areas and consequent resentment being faced by local Members of Parliament came up before the Committee in a big way.

3.104 In this context, the Committee noticed that over the last 50 years and through three Master Plans, Delhi still needs a comprehensive planning. It is observed from documents of DDA and the Ministry that the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) , an autonomous body under the Ministry, since its inception in 1957 had been undertaking the task of promoting and securing the development of Delhi according to plan.

3.105 In 1962, DDA formulated the first Master Plan for the planned growth and development of Delhi. MPD-1962 was prepared with a perspective of 20 years i.e. up to 1981. Based on the experience of the plan and to cater to the increasing population & changing requirements of the city up to year 2001, extensive modifications to MPD-1962 were made under Section 11-A of the DD Act and the Master Plan for Delhi - 2001 was prepared and adopted in 1990. The Ministry of Urban development issued guidelines in 2003 for the preparation of the MPD 2021 and on 7th February 2007, the Master Plan 2021/Vision 2021 was approved by the Central Government and notified as an extensive modification to the Master Plan 2001 for Delhi.

3.106 This Vision-2021, the Committee understand, is prepared to make Delhi a global metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people would be engaged in productive work with a better quality of life, living in a sustainable environment. This will, amongst other things, necessitate planning and action to meet the challenge of population growth and in-migration into Delhi; provision of adequate housing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society; addressing the problems of small enterprises, particularly in the unorganized informal sector; dealing with the issue of slums, up-gradation of old and dilapidated areas of the city; provision of adequate infrastructure services; conservation of the environment; preservation of Delhi's heritage and blending it with the new and complex modern patterns of development; and doing all this within a framework of sustainable development, public private and community participation and a spirit of ownership and a sense of belonging among its citizens.

3.107 In the context of discussion on the ongoing sealing in Delhi, the need of amending Master Plan of Delhi that was long pending for giving relief to affected parties was also raised. The Committee also pointed out that initially the issue was limited to residential colonies, where no ceiling was done. On the contrary, ceiling was done in declared local shopping centres. The Committee enquired whether the same position has been conveyed before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Responding to the concerns raised by the Members during oral evidence, the Secretary, MOH&UA stated:

" Sir, I can understand the resentment of three Hon'ble of Members of Parliament. I want to bring to your knowledge that we are already having

discussions with the all the stake holders in the Ministry. Sir as you know that there is a legal procedure for amendment in Master Plan. Technical group recommended for amendment in Master Plan. Those recommendations were brought for discussion during the meeting with authority. Now by bringing amendment in the subordinate legislation we have cut the notice period from 45 days to 3 days and 3 days of Public Notice have been given, and this was increased by two days after taking into consideration the views of all the stakeholders, but from their side more than 743 suggestions have come. After which three days of hearing was done, in which more than 200 people express their opinion. Hon'ble Members of Parliament , people from associations also came. As Hon'ble Members of Parliament said over here A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H. categories are here based on the circle rate. We will rationalized all these things and come before the authority. I assure you, that for all these problems Hon'ble Minister and Hon'ble Lt. Governor have discussed these serious problems in great details and many things will be decided in very near future. We will take these things before Supreme Court through affidavit in which we can inform them that we can do these things in Delhi in a manner which does not harm Delhi. I am aware of everything that have been said by you and we are trying to find a solution of all that."

3.108 When the Committee desired to know the factual position about the ongoing sealing in Delhi, the Ministry in a post evidence written reply submitted as under:-

"North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NrDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) have intimated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 15.12.2017 has revived the powers of the Monitoring Committee and the sealing action against the properties found in violation of MPD-2021 is going on as per the directions of the Monitoring Committee (Constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court). The Monitoring Committee has further directed the Corporations to take action on misuse of stilt parking in residential areas."

(ii) Land Pooling in Delhi

3.109 During the course of evidence, the issue of uncertainty looming large over land pooling in Delhi also came up for discussion. In this connection, the Secretary, MOH&UA informed :

"There is another issue of land pooling which our hon. Member of Parliament has always flagged here but unfortunately it has not moved forward. There should be marking of P-II zone. That has been pending for two to three years."

3.110 In this context, the Committee in their last Report (Rec. Para No.4 Fifteenth Report) on Demands for Grants 2017-18 of Ministry of Urban Development had inter alia recommended as under:-

"The Committee note that Government have formulated a Land Pooling Policy (LPP), which was notified in September, 2013 in PPP mode under which various housing projects shall be taken up by using the large parts of land available in the urbanisable zone identified for residential use under various Zonal Development Projects. However, some issues need to be resolved before notification of the regulations for implementing LPP with Delhi Government. The Committee endorse the land pooling concept of DDA. However, the Chief Secretary apprised the Committee that, the status of land has to be changed from rural to urban and 95 villages have to be notified as development area of DDA under Section 12 of Delhi Development Corporation Act 1957 by LG Delhi in consultation with Delhi Municipal Corporation. DDA is perusing the matter with Land and Building Department, GNCTD since November, 2014. Further, out of these 95 villages, 89 villages have to be declared as urban areas under DMC Act. The proposal for this was sent by DDA to concerned DMC and GNCTD on 09.06.2014 and is awaiting issue of final decision. The Chief Secretary of GNCTD has assured the Committee to expedite the notification of all the 95 villages as urban area. The Committee expect that the matter may be settled at the highest level and the Central Government and State Government should initiate steps on priority and sort out the contentious issues and implement the land policy immediately. The steps taken in this regard should be intimated to the Committee."

3.111 In response thereto, the Government in their action taken reply inter alia stated:-

"This matter was reviewed by Secretary (Urban Development) on 01.11.2016 wherein DDA and GNCTD were requested to resolve all the outstanding issues to ensure expeditious implementation of the policy. Thereafter, DDA vide letters dated 19.04.2017 has requested GNCTD to expedite declaration of 95 villages as development area of DDA and 89 villages as urban areas. "Subsequently, GNCTD has notified 89 villages as urban areas vide notification dated 16.05.2017. The matter regarding notification of 95 villages as development area is still under consideration of the concerned Department of GNCTD."

3.112 During the course of examination asked by when, it is likely to be finalized, the MOH&UA in a post evidence reply stated as under:

"The "Land Policy" has been notified by Government of India vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2687 (E) dated 05/09/2013 as part of Chapter – 19 in Master Plan for Delhi 2021.

The regulations to operationalize the land pooling policy have been approved by erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), now Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), on 26/05/2015 with some modifications/ additions. These are yet to be notified by DDA.

Presently, DDA is processing modifications in the policy and regulations for which the public notice to invite objections/suggestions was issued on 11.1.2018 and 12.1.2018, respectively. The objections/suggestions received as under consideration of DDA and it is not possible to fix a time frame for the finalization of the same."

(iii) Need for constructing third road for connecting Dwarka with West Delhi

3.113 During the course of evidence, the need for third road for connecting Dwarka with West Delhi was raised as only two roads one Palam road and another Pushpanjali road are available for linking Dwarka with West Delhi. It was feared by the Committee that if two lakh flats come up in Dwarka and four lakh people start living in Dwarka consequent upon pending land pooling policy, the problem of linking Dwarka with West Delhi will further aggravate manifolds.

3.114 Asked about whether MOH&UA is planning to construct third road for the purpose and by when it will finally be constructed for proper connectivity, the MOH&UA in a post evidence reply stated as under:

"DDA has informed that the only road under consideration is Urban Extension Road-II (UER-II), joining Dwarka with Najafgarh, which is being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. There is no other proposal for any additional road under consideration in DDA."

(iv) Restructuring of Printing Presses

3.115 The Committee find that the Government of India on 20.9.2017 has taken a decision for merger of 17 Govt. of India Presses/Units into 5 Govt. of India Presses *i.e.* Rashtrapati Bhawan, Minto Road, Mayapuri at New Delhi; Nashik, Maharashtra and Temple Street, Kolkata and their subsequent modernization by monetization of land available with the retained Presses. The merger will free up approx. 468.08 acres of land which will be handed over to the Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, for more productive uses such as construction of government offices/residence/ affordable housing. The land of the Government of India Text Book

Presses approximating 56.67 acres will be returned to the respective State Governments.

3.116 Regarding the steps undertaken for modernization of GOI printing presses during the 2017-18, it is submitted, inter-alia, as under:

“The Modernization of Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of this Ministry with a budgetary support of Rs. 338.56 crores approx. CPWD has already floated tender for civil works viz. construction of the building. Once the construction of the building starts, process for procurement of modern printing machinery and equipment will be undertaken by Directorate of Printing. The whole process may take approx. 3 years time.”

3.117 During the course of evidence, the issue of employees of these Presses and great degree of dislocation of manpower arising out of it came up before the Committee in a big way. However, the Committee have been informed that the Government has not closed down any of the Printing Press under the administrative control of Directorate of Printing, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

3.118 On being asked about the plans for the employees who are working in different printing presses , it has been replied in a post evidence reply as under:

“ Some of the employees who are not willing to leave their home land and requested for voluntary retirement have already been allowed to retire voluntarily after curtailing the notice period of three months. In future also if any request is received for VRS requiring the curtailment of three months notice period, the same shall be considered positively.”

(v) General Pool Accommodation for Lok Sabha Employees

3.119 During the earlier interactions of the Committee with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, it has been apprised that NBCC has been given the responsibility of redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies in Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Naoroji Nagar and CPWD has been given the task to replace existing housing stock in Kasturba Nagar, Thyagraj Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammad Nagar.

3.120 In this context, during the evidence of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the issue of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) for Lok Sabha

Employees was discussed. It has been highlighted that on account of redevelopment of GPRA colonies in Sarojini Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and other residential areas, Government servants who are residing in these colonies have been shifted to alternate accommodations till the project of redevelopment of GPRA colonies are completed. But, many of the Lok Sabha Employees residing in these colonies have not been given an alternative accommodation till now and the occupants are living in dangerous conditions at the construction site.

3.121 On being asked why some of the employees of Lok Sabha are not offered alternate accommodation and forced to live in the same dilapidated existing houses with demolition work going on in the vicinity leading to constant lingering fear of theft & loot besides hazards of construction work, the representative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated :

“... Regarding the Sarojini Nagar accommodation, it is submitted that all the concerned occupants of Lok Sabha, residing in Sarojini Nagar have been given a chance to look for their alternate accommodation, and if it is not done so, then, we will see it to it that the required allotment is provided...”.

PART-II

RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS

1. BUDGETARY ALLOCATION OF THE MINISTRY VIZ-A-VIZ GOVERNMENT OUTLAY

The Committee have been apprised that from the financial year 2018-19, the erstwhile Ministries of Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation have been merged into a single Ministry, i.e, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and there is only one Demand for this Ministry, Demand no. 56. The Committee find that the Ministry has laid the Detailed Demands for Grants (2018-19) on 9th February, 2018 for an overall budgetary allocation of Rs. 42014.00 crore. Out of this, the net BE 2018-19 is Rs. 41765.13 crore deducting the anticipated recoveries of Rs. 248.87 crore. This is an enhancement of 2.82% as compared to BE (2017-18) which was Rs. 40,753.84 crore. The Committee find that the Budget allocation of Rs. 41765.13 crore made for the Ministry in 2018-19 stands at only 1.71% of the total Central Government outlay of Rs. 2442213.30 crore while it was 1.88% in fiscal year 2017-18. The Committee are surprised to note that though most of the flagship programmes of the Government namely Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities, AMRUT, PMAY, DAY- NULM, HRIDAY are under the Ministry, the percentage share given to them remains around an average of 1.59% since 2014-15 and no substantial increase is given despite the mandate to implement some of the highly ambitious Missions. In fact, the allocations made over the years is not even half of what was proposed by the Ministry. It is seen that in 2018-19, against a proposal of Rs. 86099.97 crore, only Rs. 41765.13 was granted, i.e 48.50% whereas it was 43.73% in 2017-18. The Committee fail to understand how the Ministry would be able to achieve the targets with less than 50% of the allocation sought by them for the same. They also feel that ,may be, the Ministry have not made realistic projections or proper planning. The Committee also fail to understand how the Ministry manages with approximately the same budget grants before and after the launch of these

flagship programmes and especially in 2018-19, as most of the projects have really picked up their momentum now. With the sort of Missions entrusted with the Ministry, the Committee are convinced that a better share of the Central budget is required to do justice to the mandated schemes/programmes. They, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should make all out efforts to project its needs realistically and convincingly before the Finance Ministry /Niti Ayog and impress upon them to allocate a better share to take the country towards 'a Clean and Swatchh Bharat', 'Cities that are Smart' and with 'Houses for All'. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should pursue vigorously for additional funds at the revised estimate stage so as to implement its programmes without any funds crunch. At the same time, the available funds and resources should be effectively and entirely utilized for the purpose/ objective for which they have been granted.

2. UTILISATION OF FUNDS BY THE MINISTRY

The Committee observe that out of the net allocation of Rs.41765.13 crore for 2018-19, Rs. 25349.73 crore is in the Revenue Section and Rs. 16415.40 crore is in the Capital Section. In addition Rs.25000.00 crore has been provided as Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). The outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 21484.00 crore and for Central Sector Schemes is Rs. 18694.94 crore. The Committee note that the overall increase of 2.82% in BE 2018-19 from Rs. 40617.84 crore in 2017-18 is on account of specific increase under AMRUT , Smart Cities and Swachh Bharat Mission. A closer look at the revenue and capital sections show that when there is enhancement of Rs. 4064.25 crore under revenue section in BE 2018-19 vis a vis 2017-18, there is reduction of Rs. 2916.96 crore under capital section. When the increased allocation in under Revenue Section is stated to be due to Grants-in-aid to State Governments/Union Territories for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the reduction in capital component is attributed to reduced allocations for MRTS and Metro Projects. Though the revenue expenditure up to 31 December 2017 is 83.83%, the Committee find that in the capital front the expenditure is only 65.50% which is not a good indicator as far as progress of

schemes /projects are concerned. The Committee feel that lower utilization of funds under capital section does not augur well with the overall financial management of the Ministry. Since capital expenditure is incurred for acquiring long term assets, the Committee strongly recommend that efforts should be made by the Ministry to achieve greater utilization of funds under capital section as well. They desire that the allocated funds should be spent proportionately during all quarters rather than resorting to last minute rush at the fag end of the financial year.

3. OVERALL OUTLAY FOR SCHEMES/ FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

The Committee find that the outlay for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 21484.00 crore and for Central Sector Schemes Rs 18694.94 crore. Out of this allocation, the Central Schemes ,namely, MRTS & Metro Projects have got Rs.15000.00 crore (35.91%); NER & NERUDP Rs. 400.00 crore (0.96%); HRIDAY Rs.161.50crore (0.39%) and NCRPB & others Rs. 57.37 crore(0.14%). A share of 2.05% which is Rs.855.40 crore has been given to CPWD for General Pool accommodation. For the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a total of 53.47% is allocated with 35.91% for Metro and MRTS projects; 14.77% for Smart Cities ; 15.56% for PMAY; 14.37% for AMRUT ;5.98% for Swachh Bharat Mission and 0.74% for NULM. However, the Committee find that there is huge reduction in Gross Budgetary Support given to almost all schemes/projects, especially PMAY and SBM. For PMAY (Urban) out of projected Rs.20273.08crore ,only 32% i.e Rs.6505.00 crore has been given. Same is the case with SBM with a reduction of 58.45% vis a vis proposal. The Committee are concerned the way these important programmes have not been given genuinely needed allocations in Budget (2018-19) and apprehend that with meagre funds, the objectives of the Missions are achievable. It is a matter of serious concern that the flagship programmes of the Government which are widely publicised as touching and transforming the lives of the majority in the country, are sidelined. The Committee feel that the policy and publicity of the Government do not match the budgetary allocations. They, therefore, recommend prudent utilisation of available funds and proper monitoring of the utilisation of allocated funds by the States. The Committee are

apprehensive that the reduction in funds may have cascading effect on different on-going projects across the States/ UTs and therefore, recommend that the Ministry should pursue the Ministry of Finance to enhance the allocation for the flagship schemes of the Government. Allocations should be commensurate with the focus the Government is providing to these schemes.

4. ACTUAL UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

The Committee are concerned to find that as against a total fund allocation of Rs. 48548.64 crore for the six flagship programmes viz. AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat , National Urban Livelihood Mission and PM Awas Yojna, the actual utilisation is only 21.6%, ie. Rs.7850.72 crore out of Rs. 36194.39 crore released since the launch of these schemes. In case of Smart Cities, the utilisation is the lowest at 1.83% i.e , Rs.182.62 crore out of the released Rs. 9943.22 crore. The Committee further note that though a huge share of Rs. 12447.19 crore has been allocated to AMRUT scheme meant to provide for water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities to selected 500 cities, the actual utilization is Rs. 2480.43 crore which is only 28.74%. Under Swachh Bharat Mission also, funds utilised (Rs.2223.22crore) vis a vis funds released (Rs. 5847.92 crore) is too meagre at 38.01%. In case of PMAY, the States have spent Rs. 2080.52 crore which is only 20.78% of the funds released. The Committee are unhappy about the actual scenario with respect to the Flagship programmes of the Government and the trend of central funds not being utilized. They are apprehensive that, at this pace, the realization of almost all the above well meaning Missions will remain a distant dream in reality. The Committee, hence, recommend that the Government should get its act together and identify problematic areas leading to this slack implementation and address them on war footing, including the brittle financial health of most of the municipal bodies in undertaking Centre's Flagship schemes.

5. METRO PROJECTS AND THEIR FINANCIAL STATUS

The Committee notice that the outlay for Metro projects for Financial Year 2018-19 is Rs. 15,000 crore against a proposal of Rs.25035 crore which is 35.91%

of the total allocation of the Ministry against a proposal of Rs.25035.00 crore. The BE and RE in Financial Year 2017-18 was Rs. 18,000 crore and the reduction is to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crore. In 2017-18 , the actual expenditure incurred till 31 December,2017, is Rs. 12142 crore i.e. 67.45% ,which the Committee consider as poor financial progress. Though the Ministry has apprised the Committee that all the Metro Projects in the country are on track and there is no shortfall in physical progress, the Committee find that there are implementation issues in many ongoing projects which need to be addressed in right earnest. Regarding the financial condition of various metro rail corporations in the country, the Committee have been informed that the two fully operational Metro Rails - Delhi Metro Phase 1&2 and Bangalore Metro Phase 1 are operationally viable. It has also been apprised that all metro companies are taking initiatives for enhancing ridership along with non-fare box revenue from advertising, train wrapping, real estate, etc. However, the Committee are not just concerned about the operational viability but mainly about profit, if any, made by these operational Metros, especially , the Delhi Metro as it is extremely important to provide for a Depreciation Reserve Fund (DRF) meant for upkeep and replacement of assets, including rolling stock. The Committee while recommending the preparation of innovative blue prints of non-fare box revenue components for all Metros companies for bringing down the dependence on passenger fares, wish to be apprised about the revenue earnings of Delhi and Bangalore Metro from passenger fares and other non-fare box components, separately.

6. AIRPORT CONNECTIVITY OF METRO RAIL IN VARIOUS CITIES

The Committee are aware that Metro Rail is a safe, reliable, economical, environment friendly, quick, comfortable and effective public transit system. It is observed that though there is Metro Rail connectivity to airports in Delhi and Chennai and provisions in DPR of Mumbai Metro- Line 3, Lucknow and Nagpur, there is no proposal for Airport connectivity in Bangalore, Kochi, Ahmedabad , Pune & Noida, Greater Noida. Since quick connectivity to airport and integration between various modes of transport are pre- requisites for the growth of any

city, it is an unfortunate revelation for the Committee that in important cities like Bangalore, Kochi, Ahmedabad and Pune which are part of the future Smart Cities, there is no provision for airport connectivity in their DPRs . All these cities are stuck with massive traffic jams even as on date, and with the sort of growth being expected in the coming years, Metro connectivity to the airports is one necessity that cannot be overlooked. Since Metro Rail is for the next several decades from now, and is meant to cater to our future generations too, the planning done now should be really futuristic. World over, when Metros Rail companies are trying to do whatever possible to integrate with other modes of transport, the Committee are of the considered opinion that the Ministry should pursue and insist vigorously for inclusion of Airport Connectivity in these cities as well, in addition to the DPRs of ongoing projects already approved. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should devise means for the same and act as a facilitator in this respect while apprising the Committee of the progress periodically.

7. FIRST AND LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY OF METRO PROJECTS

The Committee have always maintained the view that a comprehensive approach to urban planning and transport infrastructure is needed for overall development of a city and hence 'Systems Approach' should be applied in the planning of Multimodal Transport System in any city. The first and last mile connectivity of Metro Projects has always been a concern of this Committee and hence have urged the Ministry through their Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and its ATR to enhance such connectivity. It has been apprised that DMRC has a fleet of 242 buses as on 01.02.2018 being run on 40 routes in addition to authorized e-rickshaws services in NCR towns and a proposal has also been submitted with transport department of GNCTD for running e-rickshaw services from Metro stations in Delhi. In Chennai, electric boggy service has been arranged from airport metro station to the airport. Bicycle scheme has also been arranged from most metro stations as last mile connectivity. In Kochi, steps are being taken for inviting feeder aggregators in all the stations. Though the Committee are happy to note that some concrete steps are being taken to

enhance first and last mile connectivity in most of the Metro projects, they feel that more needs to be done in providing equally dependable and comfortable feeder system that helps commuters reach metro stations and vice versa, once they step out of the sanitized environment of the Metro. In this connection, the Committee observe that the new Metro Policy seeks to ensure focus on a catchment area of five km. on either side of metro stations, requiring States to commit in project reports necessary last mile connectivity through feeder services. The Committee expect that with the new legislative measures, a successfully integrated, seamless and cost-effective transport system would be put in place to improve the passenger experience. The Committee recommend and emphasize for an effective combination of state of the art metro feeder services, GPS-enabled e-rickshaws, shared auto rickshaws, dedicated bicycle service, etc. for the first and last mile connectivity and urge the Ministry to work seriously towards this end. The Committee also feel that there should be specific rules and regulations for each feeder mode to systematize them for the benefit of the commuters.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM (RRTS)

The Committee find that the three RRTS corridors which have been prioritized for implementation in Phase I are Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat; Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar and Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut with a total length of 381.4 Kms and an estimated cost of Rs.72,798 crore. It is seen that the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) which is to implement the high-speed regional rail system in the country for the first time, is given a budgetary allocation of Rs.659.00 crore which is a hike compared to Rs. 0.01 crore in BE and RE of 2017-18. The Committee understand that this allocation is for the first phase of RRTS project. The Committee are told that though the DPRs of Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat and Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar corridors have been finalized by NCRTC, the DPR of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut corridor has not been given approval by GNCTD till date. The Committee feel concerned that the timelines cannot be determined before the sanction of the project. Keeping in view that RRTS will effectively reduce travel time, pollution and traffic congestion in Delhi -

NCR, the Committee strongly recommend the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to take proactive measures for the expeditious approval from all stakeholder States of this project. There should be fixed timelines for getting approvals. At the same time, the High Powered Committee constituted for this purpose should take decisions at the earliest on various matters including land acquisitions, diversion of utilities, rehabilitation of project affected persons, Multi-Model integration, Transit Orientation Development (TOD),etc. The Committee may be apprised periodically about the progress of the project.

9. HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

The Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) aimed at preserving and revitalising the soul and unique character of the heritage cities in the country was launched on 21st January 2015 with a total outlay of Rs.500 crore. The scheme being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal is to be completed by November 2018. It is observed that out of the allocation of Rs.150 crore made in 2016-17 , Rs 141. 55 crore was released for various projects, but in 2017-18 only 54.3% of funds could be released upto 31.12.17. The Committee also note that the percentage release of funds to Badami is 20%, Mathura is 34%, Dwarka is 34%, Puri is 36%, Gaya is 37% and Velenkanni is 42% only. They are thus, not only constrained to note the slow financial progress under this mission but also not accept the reasons stated thereof. The Committee do not share the confidence of the Ministry that all the projects will be taken to its completion before November, 2018 , the target set for the same. They are also apprised that HRIDAY is going to be merged with the 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)' scheme of the Ministry of Tourism. While expressing their concern about merging and demerging of projects before completion, leaving no scope for a comprehensive assessment, the Committee desire that the ongoing works under HRIDAY in 12 selected cities should preferably be completed before being merged with PRASAD. In case, any project is left incomplete, it should not be left to fend for

itself and the money from PRASAD scheme should first be utilised to complete such projects.

10. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

The Committee note that projects in the North Eastern Region are implemented through the 'North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)' and under '10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim'. The Committee find that in BE 2018-19, the allocation given to NERUDP is Rs. 250.00 crore with Rs 198.00 crore under revenue and Rs.52.00 crore under capital sections. Under other projects for North East, the BE is Rs.150 crore totalling to Rs.400.00 crore whereas it was only Rs.246.85 crore in 2017-18. The Committee note that 38 projects out of 75 projects under NERUDP have been completed till December, 2017. Under 10% lumpsum scheme, since its inception, 268 projects out of 431 sanctioned projects have been commissioned and 4 projects have been dropped. This scheme will be closed in March, 2020. The Committee also note that in Tranche 3 of NERUDP only 19.29% of funds have been disbursed till December 2017 and the physical progress is just 20%. The Committee are unhappy with the poor performance of various schemes in the North Eastern region even though implementation issues like long rainy season, landslides, difficult terrain, labour problems, etc. come in the way. The Committee also find that the allocation for NER & NERUDP out of the total budget of the Ministry is just 0.96% whereas it ought to have been at least 10%. The Committee, therefore, recommend that top priority should be given not only in the allocation of funds but also in the execution of projects for such a vital part of the nation. The Ministry should act proactively and assist North Eastern States in overcoming the implementation hurdles. Moreover, periodic review and monitoring should be carried out by the Ministry and the status report be furnished to the Committee.

11. IMPLEMENTATION OF PMAY URBAN MISSION

The Committee understand that the objective of the Pradhan Mantry Awas Yojana (PMAY -Urban) Mission is to assist the State/UT Governments through their implementation agencies in providing pucca houses to all eligible urban families/beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission provides financial assistance to address the housing requirements of urban poor including the slum dwellers through the four verticals, namely, In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC). Under the scheme in RE 2017-18, Rs 5961.63 crore was granted which is enhanced to Rs.6500.00 crore in BE 2018-19 along with IEBR of Rs.25000.00 crore with an intention to give boost to the Mission. The Committee find that as against an assessment of 120 lakh houses, to be made available by 2022, the actual houses sanctioned is as low as 39.26 lakh as on 9.2.18 out of which only 25.04 lakh houses are either completed or are under construction. With regard to financial performance, it is observed that out of a total project cost of Rs.2.04 lakh crore and total central share of Rs. 57,699 crore, as low as Rs. 26,162 crore have been sanctioned for release. The Committee are, hence, constrained to note that all is not well with the implementation of the scheme and the progress of PMAY has been disappointing. They, therefore, recommend that all implementation bottlenecks have to be cleared at the earliest to bridge the State-wise gap between demand and availability. As far as the IEBR of Rs.25000.00 crore is concerned, the Committee have been apprised that the resource mobilization is to be done through bonds by HUDCO and National Housing Bank (NHB). While expressing scepticism and concern about the feasibility of raising such huge funds through bonds , the Committee desire the Ministry to pursue with the Ministry of Finance to make the proposed bonds Tax Free for its greater success and effectiveness.

12. NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM) AND SKILL TRAINING

The Committee understand that the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) focuses on organizing the urban poor into Self Help Groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy and subsidised credit. The Mission also aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors are addressed . In RE 2016-17 an allocation of Rs 299.00 crore was made for the Mission and Rs.293.62 crore was utilised. Out of Rs. 349.00 crore in BE and RE of 2017-18, 95.81% was utilised till 31 December, 2017. In 2018-19 BE, against a demand of Rs. 850.00 crore, Rs 310 crore is granted. The Committee observe that though Employment through Skill Training & Placement(EST&P) programme is a major component of the scheme, the percentage of placement from among those who got skill trained is only 32% , i.e. 328996 out of 1024034 . From this, the Committee presume that the training being given lacks vision and reality check about the requirements of the market. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be more focus on identifying the actual skill gaps in the market and States should be directed to design training programmes accordingly. The Ministry should also take all out efforts to find placement/employment opportunities for those getting trained by entering into tie ups with different organisations and online platforms. The Committee are also informed that the mid-term evaluation of DAY-NULM is being carried out by the Quality Council of India (QCI) and the Report is expected in April. The Committee , hence, desire to be apprised of the findings of the said evaluation.

13. WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT UNDER AMRUT

The Committee understand that the bedrock of AMRUT is development of basic urban infrastructure, especially, water supply, sewage and septage management and as against a total State Annual Action Plans (SAAP) size of

Rs.77640.00 crore, 50% has been allocated to water supply, 42% to sewerage and septage management and rest to other components. In the water supply sector, it is stated that contracts for 494 projects worth Rs.19,428 crore have been awarded and 24 projects worth Rs.9 crore have been completed in addition to 144 projects worth Rs.6,027 crore issued to NITs. Approval of DPRs worth Rs.4,891 crore for 245 projects is also given. Though the Mission emphasizes rainwater harvesting, recycling/ reuse of water, reduction in water losses etc., the Committee find that not much is being done under the Mission to effectively address water scarcity - the biggest impending threat of our century. With ground water levels depleting, natural water bodies drying, open spaces concretized, forest cover vanishing, there is an urgent need to address the issue of availability of water itself, though 50% of AMRUT funds are allotted to water supply. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to take necessary steps and vigorously pursue the States to focus more on rejuvenation of water bodies, enforcement of water harvesting, promotion of reuse & recycling of water, reduction in distribution loss and prevention of unauthorized and unmetered water usage to enhance the livability of our cities. Awareness programmes for water conservation, water recycling and water harvesting should be propagated on war footing.

14. SEWERAGE /SEPTAGE /DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT UNDER AMRUT

In the sewerage and septage management sector, the Committee find that contracts for 272 projects worth Rs.12,429 crore have been awarded and only 3 projects worth Rs. 5 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 81 projects worth Rs.6,122 crore and DPRs for 99 projects worth Rs.3,013 crore have been approved. As far as drainage sector is concerned, contracts for 42 projects worth Rs.560 crore have been awarded and only 9 projects worth Rs.4 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued 36 projects worth Rs.552 crore and DPRs for 154 projects worth Rs.809 crore have been approved. Though providing sewerage connections to households is a focus area of AMRUT, the Committee observe that the number of sewerage connections provided under AMRUT till date is too inadequate with respect to the number of households, State-wise.

The number and capacity of existing sewage treatment plants in various States and the extent to which the available plants are able to meet the requirement of respective States are also issues of serious concern. The Committee also note with dismay that the data regarding sewage treatment plants is not being maintained under AMRUT. Moreover, the futility of lakhs of toilets being constructed without proper provision for septage, sewerage and drainage is too glaring a question mark on the mission. The Committee, therefore, recommend that real time monitoring of the status of implementation of projects related to sewerage /septage and drainage management may be given top priority and data including all parameters may be collected regularly from the States. The Ministry may also urge States to perform better in providing sewerage connections and enhancing the number and capacity of sewage treatment plants in States.

15. EXPEDITIOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART CITIES MISSION

The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities which provide core infrastructure, decent quality of life, clean/sustainable environment to its citizens and application of smart solutions. The Committee find that 99 cities have so far been selected for development as Smart Cities with a total proposed investment of Rs. 2,03,979 crore. Among the selected cities, 86 have already got Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) in place and 64 have the Project Monitoring Cells (PMC) working there. The Committee observe that the last 39 cities have been selected in the current year and among those selected earlier, total projects amounting to Rs.5265 crore have already been fully or partially completed. However, it is observed that as against the Mission Support of Rs. 48,000 crore for five years, the total BE so far is only over Rs. 15,000 crore and the RE in first three years is lower at around Rs. 10,094 crore with an even lower actual expenditure. The Committee, therefore, are perplexed about the actual progress made so far under the Mission at ground level. The Committee also observe numerous instances of one agency undoing the work done by another agency and hence, strongly feel that lack of coordination between implementing agencies is a major reason why the intended benefits of SCM are still not visible to public.

The Committee, therefore, recommend proper convergence with other schemes of the Ministry like AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. to make smaller towns and villages also 'smart' avoiding creation of uneven development and digital divide by the new/ retrofitted smart cities.

During the course of examination, various prominent issues like ground reality of work done under Smart Cities Mission different than claimed by the Government, shortage of planners with Urban Local Bodies for executing the work etc., also came up before the Committee in a big way. On the issue of reported false claim of work done under Smart Cities Mission, the Committee recall that this issue was taken up by the Committee last year also wherein the Committee had put a big question mark on the state of affairs with regard to work done. From the action taken replies thereto, the Committee were informed about monitoring mechanism available under Mission Guidelines at National, State and District level. The Committee are surprised to find that in spite of available mechanism, the complaints about poor work under the Mission are still pouring in before the Committee. The Committee recommend all those cases questioning the claim of work done under Smart Cities emanating from local MPs be probed expeditiously and the guilty be brought to book. On the issue of shortage of town planners, the Committee feel that the 5,500 town planners who are working under the Mission with ULBs is too less and it is the duty of the State Governments to create an eco system for the success of Smart Cities Mission. The Committee are glad to find that MOH&UA is in the process of finalizing a liveability index through State Governments/ULBs for the purpose of assessing which city is better for living among 116 cities by next year by way of undertaking a countrywide exercises called Sarvekshans of 2016, 2017 and 2018. The Committee recommend that this drive be undertaken expeditiously which will open up choices to common man to move on to different cities of their choices depending upon their suitability.

16. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM) AND ODF STATUS

The Committee find that the major objectives of the Mission are elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging and scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste. It is seen that in BE.2018-19, Rs. 2500 crore is allocated for SBM as compared to Rs.2300 crore in 2017-18. In 20017-18 till 31 December, 2017 , Rs.2029.00crore, i.e 88% of funds have been utilized/disbursed. As far as the status of toilet construction under SBM is concerned, it is observed that out of the targeted 66,42,220 individual household toilets, 4322776 have been constructed whereas out of the targeted 507587 community toilets/public toilets, so far only 280347 toilets could be completed. At the current pace, with just about 20 months left for the completion of the Mission, the Committee have doubts about the probability of achieving the physical targets by the Government. The Committee have been informed that so far 2148 cities and 12 states have been declared Open Defecation Free(ODF) under specific protocol/criteria for declaring cities ODF. However, the Committee note that the local authorities / district collectors generally hurriedly declare the ODF status of cities to meet their targets and independent assessors rarely verify such claims. The Committee have also come across several reports that a sizeable number of toilets built under Swatchh Bharat Mission are not being used due to lack of water supply and many of the public /Community toilets are in pathetic condition in terms of cleanliness. The Committee have serious apprehensions that while chasing a deadline to declare the country ODF, the ground realities are being ignored. A 'Swatchh Bharat ' being the ultimate aim of the Mission , the Committee recommend that a dependable mechanism be put in place to monitor and verify the actual situation beyond what is shown on paper. Assessment by independent agencies engaged by the Centre may be mandated to declare the ODF status of a city than local authorities making self declarations. The Committee also desire that the provision for running water, cleaning , sewerage and septage facilities should be ensured in the toilets in urban areas both for household and community toilets. The Committee may also like to be apprised

about the status of availability of such facilities being captured through the Swachh Survekshan, 2018 survey, which is currently under progress.

17. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Committee are aware that one of the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission is 100% scientific processing and disposal of Solid Waste by 2019. The Committee's examination of financial and physical performance under Solid Waste Management (SWM) component SBM, revealed that the situation is far from satisfactory on both fronts. For instance, as against a total allocation of Rs.7365.82 crore for SWM component for a period from 2014-19, the total funds released since 2014 is as low as Rs. 2427.45 crore. In physical performance, the Committee find that the achievement in 100% door to door collection is only 68.4% and wards with 100% source segregation is 32.5%. In waste processing the achievement is even lower at 23.7%. Only five States/UTs of Goa, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Puducherry and A&N Islands have 100% door to door collection. The Committee find that NCT of Delhi is lagging behind at 86%. In waste processing, States show status as low as 0% in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli ; 1% in Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha ; 2% in Jharkhand; 3% in Puducherry ; 4% in Mizoram ; 5% in West Bengal; 6% in Haryana; 7% in Assam and Andhra Pradesh and 8% in Tamil Nadu. The Committee feel that swift action is desirable in the light of the above grave scenario in various States. With pollution levels in cities growing, landfills overflowing, there is an urgent requirement to reinvent garbage management in cities so that waste is fully processed and not landfilled. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to take steps to scale up waste processing in all States that are lagging behind and emphasise on segregation at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment and final disposal of solid waste to achieve 100 % solid waste management in the country. The Committee further desire that to minimize the quantity of inert reaching landfills, the reuse/recycle of construction & demolition waste (C&D waste) should be promoted and the

recycled products from C&D waste should be utilized in the construction of Government buildings/flyovers, etc. through NBCC/CPWD, to begin with.

The Committee are apprised that composting is the best solution to manage wet waste and the compost from city garbage will not only provide carbon and primary/ secondary nutrients to soil but also help in keeping the city clean. For promotion of city compost, the Government has come out with a policy of extending market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per metric tonne of city compost. To boost sale, compost manufacturing companies have been tagged with fertilizer distribution companies and FCO norms issued by the Department of Agriculture are amended to allow bulk sale of compost by manufacturer to the farmers. Though the sale of compost is said to have risen by 15% in comparison to previous years because of introduction of these policies, the Committee are concerned to know that thousands of tonnes of compost are still lying unsold in various compost plants across India and many of the plants have closed down being unviable. The Committee, hence, desire that the compost manufacturing units be strengthened by ensuring total off take of compost by fertilizer companies, agricultural department, horticulture department, etc. and through enforcement of the provisions/directions available in this respect. Farmers who are buying compost directly should also be incentivised as a measure to increase sale of compost.

18. ON-GOING SEALING IN DELHI AND MASTER PLAN FOR DELHI

In the context of ongoing sealing drive in Delhi, the Committee have observed that despite having three Master Plans, i.e. for 1981, 2001 and 2021, a comprehensive vision is still lacking. They are of the opinion that the ongoing sealing drive is due to lack of coordination among different agencies, which are primarily responsible for planning and execution of Delhi's Master Plan 2021. Though the Vision Plan 2021 is prepared to make Delhi a global metropolis and a world-class city with necessary planning to meet the challenges of population growth and in-migration into Delhi, the Committee find that it has failed to generate a sense of participation and ownership among Delhi's citizens,

leaving a lot of scope for protest from different quarters. There has also been an imbalance between planning and implementation since 1962. The Committee, now, find that to address the current issue of sealing of commercial establishments, certain amendments have been approved by DDA in the Master Plan 2021. However, they are constrained to observe that piecemeal planning and ad hoc decision making by various Governments have always been a bottleneck in Delhi's development and has led to the present chaos. According to the Committee, framing of Master Plans has been reduced to a mere exercise on paper without paying heed to its implementability on ground. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Master Plan, be it for 2021 or for 2045, should be a realistic and comprehensive document accommodating the views of people, creating adequate infrastructural facilities keeping in view the history, culture, aesthetics, density and environment of the city. They also desire that there should be convergence among various implementation agencies for transforming Delhi into the 'Smart City' envisaged under the Mission programmes of the Government.

19. LAND POOLING POLICY FOR DELHI

During the course of examination, the important issue of delay in finalization of Land Pooling Policy (LPP) came up for discussion in a big way before the Committee. The Committee expressed their annoyance over the inordinate delay in not coming out with LPP. In this connection, Secretary, MOH&UA candidly admitted before the Committee that unfortunately this issue for Land Pooling has not moved forward during the last two three years wherein some marking was to be done in P-II Zone. In this connection, the Committee recall that delay in finalization of LPP was also taken up by the Committee in their last Report (Rec. SI. No.4 Fifteenth Report) on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the then Ministry of Urban Development wherein it was revealed that LPP that was notified in September, 2013 under PPP mode under which various housing projects had to be taken up by using large part of land available in urbanizable zone identified for residential use under Zonal Development Projects. That time the resolution of

some issues including the issue of change of land use and declaring 89 villages out of 95 to be declared as urbanizable areas between Delhi Government and DDA were attributed as reason for delay in issue of notification for LPP. The Committee had then recommended expeditious settlement of all contentious issues and expediting notification for all the 95 villages as urban areas. Subsequently, on 23rd June, 2017, MOH&UA in their action taken reply inter alia informed the Committee that DDA has been pursuing with Delhi Government the issue of declaration of 95 villages as developed areas of DDA and 89 villages as urban area. Thereafter on 16 May, 2017 Delhi Government has notified 89 villages as urban area whereas issue of notifying 95 villages is under the consideration of Delhi Government. The Committee, however, find that over last one year, the situation has remained status quo. The Committee are anguished to find that already five years have elapsed since the issue of official notification for LPP and it is yet to see the light of the day. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should resolve the matter with the State Government and LPP should be finalised without further loss of time.

20. CONSTRUCTION OF THIRD ROAD LINKING DWARKA SUB-CITY WITH WEST DELHI

During the course of evidence, the issue of construction of Third Road for linking Sub-City of Dwarka with West Delhi came up before the Committee in a big way as currently two roads one, Palam Road and second Pushpanjali Road that are linking that area are hardly able to withstand the huge vehicular demand of 2 lakh houses come up with 4 lakh households start living in that area. In post evidence reply, the Committee have been apprised that the DDA has informed that the only road under consideration is urban extension road (UER-II) joining Dwarka with Najafgarh which is being implemented by NHAI under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways there is no other proposal for any additional road under consideration in DDA. In the light of latest position apprised to the Committee, the Committee feel that keeping in view the gravity of the situation the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should take up the issue with the sister Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways for opening up construction of Third

road connecting Sub-City of Dwarka with West Delhi to cater to the impending demand of large number of houses and households that would live in sub-city of Dwarka.

21. RATIONALISATION OF PRINTING PRESSES

The Committee find that the Government has taken a decision on 20.9.2017 for merger of 17 Government of India Presses/Units into 5 Presses i.e. Rashtrapati Bhawan, Minto Road, Mayapuri at New Delhi; Nashik, Maharashtra and Temple Street, Kolkata and modernize them. The merger is expected to free up approximately 468.08 acres of land which will be handed over to the Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, for more productive uses such as construction of government offices/residence/ affordable housing. The land of the Government of India Text Book Presses approximating 56.67 acres will be returned to the respective State Governments. The Committee observe that the modernization of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi has been approved with a budgetary support of Rs. 338.56 crores and CPWD has already floated tender for civil works viz. construction of the building. The Committee desire that the said modernisation be expedited and completed without time and cost overruns. As far as employees are concerned, the Committee feel that the merger of the Presses would obviously result in a great degree of dislocation of manpower from one State to another causing grave difficulties at the personal level of employees, many of them, perhaps at the fag end of their career. Though the Committee have been apprised that voluntary retirement curtailing the notice period has been allowed to those who are not willing to leave their home State, they strongly desire that better options like golden handshake/special VRS, etc. may be chalked out for them. The Committee also desire that, while rationalising/relocating employees who opt to continue, their personal choice may be given due consideration. The Committee may also be apprised of the number of employees who are relocated, press-wise.

22. GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (GPRA) FOR LOK SABHA EMPLOYEES

The Committee have been apprised that NBCC has been given the responsibility of redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies in Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Naoroji Nagar and CPWD has been given the task to replace existing housing stock in Kasturba Nagar, Thyagraj Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammedpur. The Committee notice that the redevelopment of these GPRA colonies would help in easing the problem of shortage of Government accommodation in National Capital and will also help in bridging the gap between demand and supply of accommodation for the Government servants by making optimum utilization of land resources as per Master Plan (MPD) 2021. At the same time, modern construction technology would also be used with green building norms with in-house solid/liquid waste management facilities. However, the Committee observe that though most of the allottees of these redevelopment colonies have been shifted and accommodated in other Government housing colonies, many of the Lok Sabha employees have neither been shifted nor been given an opportunity to choose from the list of probable accommodations. They are still forced to live in the existing dilapidated houses with demolition work going on and debris strewn around in their vicinity. Moreover, with most of the houses vacant in the neighborhood, those who are constrained to continue are constantly vulnerable to thefts and other security issues also. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Lok Sabha employees who are still occupying general pool accommodation in colonies that are under redevelopment should be offered alternate accommodation of their choice immediately. The status report of the same may also be provided to the Committee within three months from the date of presentation of this Report.

NEW DELHI;

8th March, 2018
17 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)

Pinaki Misra
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Urban Development

ANNEXURE I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2017-18)

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY,
15TH FEBRUARY, 2018.

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in Committee Room No. 2, First Floor,
Block-A, Parliament House Annexe, Extn. Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Pinaki Misra - **Chairperson**

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Pradan Baruah
3. Shri Ramesh Bidhuri
4. Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi
5. Shri Choudhary Mohan Jatua
6. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
7. Shri P.C. Mohan
8. Shri Kesineni Nani
9. Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori
10. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
11. Shri Anil Shirole
12. Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh
13. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri R.S. Bharathi
15. Shri Anil Desai
16. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
17. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Sh. A.K. Shah | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Reena Gopalakrishnan | - | Deputy Secretary |

LIST OF WITNESSES

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Durga Shankar Mishra | Secretary (HUA) |
| 2. | Dr. Sameer Sharma | Additional Secretary (UA) |
| 3. | Shri Manoj Kumar | Additional Secretary (D&C) |
| 4. | Shri Rajeev Ranjan Mishra | Additional Secretary (Housing) |
| 5. | Shri Dharmendra | Joint Secretary (Admn. & LE) & CVO |
| 6. | Shri Shiv Das Meena | Joint Secretary, AMRUT |
| 7. | Shri Amrit Abhijat | Joint Secretary (PMAY) |
| 8. | Ms. Jhanja Tripathi | JS & FA |
| 9. | Shri Sanjay Kumar | Joint Secretary (DAY NULM) |
| 10. | Ms. S.K. Ram | Joint Secretary (PSP) |
| 11. | Shri Mukund Kumar Sinha | OSD(UT) |
| 12. | Shri Sudhir Kumar Tewari | Economic Advisor (Coord.) |
| 13. | Shri Naveen Kumar Aggarwal | Director |
| 14. | Shri Shyam S. Dubey | CCA |

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 15. | Shri Mangu Singh | Managing Director |
| 16. | Shri K.K. Saberwal | Director |

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 17. | Shri Suresh K. Bhandari | Addl. Commissioner North MCD |
| 18. | Dr. Ranbir Singh | Municipal Commissioner East MCD |
| 19. | Ms. Dilraj Kaur | Addl. Commissioner South MCD |

New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)

20. Shri Naresh Kumar Chairman

Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

21. Shri Udai Pratap Singh Vice Chairman
22. Shri Jayesh Kumar Engineer Member
23. Sh. Santosh Kumar Chief Account Officer

Delhi Jal Board

24. Shri Anil Kumar Singh Chief Executive Officer

Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

25. Shri Abhai Sinha Director General

Directorate of Estates

26. Ms. Nandita Gupta Director of Estates

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCRTC)

27. Ms. Renu Sharma Pr. Secretary
28. Ms. Varsha Joshi Secy-cum-Comm. (Tpt)

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)

29. Sh. B.K. Tripathi Member Secretary

National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)

30. Sh. A.K. Mittal CMD

National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)

31. Sh. Vinay Kumar Singh Managing Director

Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO)

32. Sh. S. Surendra Additional Chief Planner

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to the sitting of the Committee and asked them to brief the Committee about the Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. He also drew the attention of the representatives to Direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the deliberations held in the Committee.

3. Thereafter, the representatives made a powerpoint presentation wherein, Demand No. 56 of the Ministry comprising an outlay of 41,765.13 crore with sector wise break up of funds, new initiatives for the year 2018-19, non scheme components of Budget, status of various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-Urban), MRTS/ Metro Projects, status of Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, and HRIDAY were explained.

4. Thereafter, the Members raised various queries such as delay in implementation of various projects in Smart Cities Mission, lack of coordination among various implementing agencies, connectivity to Airport in Metro Rail Networks in cities and issues regarding Solid Waste Management, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Mission for 100 Smart Cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY, Metro Projects. The Chairperson also asked the Ministry to send written replies to the queries of the Members which remained unanswered.

The witnesses then withdrew.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE II

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2017-2018)

MINUTES OF THE 7th SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY,
8th MARCH, 2018

The Committee sat from 1000 hrs. to 1030 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Pinaki Misra - *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Pradan Baruah
3. Shri Ramesh Bidhuri
4. Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi
5. Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi
6. Shri R. Gopalakrishnan
7. Shri K. Parasuraman
8. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
9. Shri Alok Sanjar
10. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
11. Shri Anil Shirole
12. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri R.S. Bharathi
14. Shri Husain Dalwai
15. Shri Ajay Sancheti

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Joint Secretary
2. Ms. Reena Gopalakrishnan - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Committee adopted the draft Report without modifications.

3. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the above-mentioned Report taking into consideration consequential changes arising out of factual verification, if any, by the concerned Ministry and also to present the same to both Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.