

**23**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(2017- 2018)**

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

**[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19)]**

***TWENTY THIRD REPORT***



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

***NEW DELHI***

**July, 2018/ Shravana 1940 (Saka)**

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[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2018-2019)]

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 23.07.2018**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 23.07.2018**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

**July, 2018/ Shravana 1940 (Saka)**

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- II.        Analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha).

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2017-2018)**

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
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19. Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh
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21. Prof. K. V. Thomas

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri R.S. Bharathi
23. Shri Husain Dalwai
24. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
25. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
26. §Shri Y.S. Chowdary@
27. §Shri Ahamed Hassan#
28. §Dr. Anil Agrawal@
29. §Dr. Anil Jain\*
30. Vacant@
31. Vacant@

§ Shri Y.S. Chowdary, Shri Ahamed Hassan, Dr. Anil Agrawal and Dr. Anil Jain have been nominated as the Member of Standing Committee on Urban Development w.e.f. 02/06/2018.

\* 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.

@ Shri Anil Desai, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri Ajay Sancheti and Shri Devender Goud T. retired from Rajya Sabha Membership w.e.f. 02.04.2018.

## SECRETARIAT

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

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-2018) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Twenty Third Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2018-2019)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Twenty Second Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2018 and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

5. For the facility of reference and convenience, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;**

**20<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**  
**29 Ashadha, 1940 (Saka)**

**Pinaki Misra**  
**Chairperson,**  
**Standing Committee on Urban Development**

# REPORT

## CHAPTER I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017--2018) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Twenty Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2018- 2019) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to Parliament on 09.03.2018.

2. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 22 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

(i) Recommendations/Observations, which have been accepted by the Government :

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2,3,5, 7,8,9,10,11,13,15,16,17,18,20,21 and 22

(Total -17) (Chapter-II)

(ii) Recommendations /Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies :

Recommendation No. Nil

(Total -0) (Chapter-III)

(iii) Recommendations /Observations, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee :

Recommendation Nos. 4 , 6, 14 and 19

(Total - 04) (Chapter-IV)

(iv) Recommendations /Observations, in respect of which final replies of the Government are, still awaited :

Recommendation No. 12

(Total -01)(Chapter-V)

3. The Committee desire that specific replies to the comments contained in Chapter- I and Recommendations included in Chapter V of this Report may be furnished at the earliest and in any case, not later than three months from the presentation of this Report.



4. The Committee will now deal with and comment upon the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

#### **Recommendation (Sl.No.4)**

#### **ACTUAL UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES**

5. The Committee in their 22<sup>nd</sup> Report had expressed their concern that as against a total fund allocation of Rs. 48548.64 crore for the six flagship programmes under the Ministry viz. AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, National Urban Livelihood Mission and PM Awas Yojna, the actual utilisation was 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 was the lowest at 1.83% i.e., Rs.182.62 crore out of the released Rs. 9943.22 crore. The Committee had further noted that though a huge share of Rs. 12447.19 crore had been allocated to AMRUT scheme meant to provide for water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities to selected 500 cities, the actual utilisation was Rs. 2480.43 crore which was only 28.74%. Under Swachh Bharat Mission also, funds utilised (Rs.2223.22crore) vis a vis funds released (Rs. 5847.92 crore) was too meagre at 38.01%. In case of PMAY, the States had spent Rs. 2080.52 crore which was only 20.78% of the funds released. The Committee were unhappy about the actual scenario with respect to the Flagship programmes of the Government and the trend of central funds not being utilized timely. They were apprehensive that, at the ongoing pace, the realization of almost all the above well meaning Missions would remain a distant dream. The Committee, hence, had recommended that the Government should get its act together and identify problematic areas leading to 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.

6. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in their action taken reply stated as under:

“The Ministry facilitates and assists States/Union Territories(UTs), through various Schemes including Swachh Bharat Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT), 100 Smart Cities Mission, Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana(HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission(DAY-NULM) to improve the urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Schemes. The Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States/UTs. The projects are designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The Ministry continuously monitor the progress of these projects through regular review meetings, video conferences as well as personal visits by higher officials of Ministry in order to expedite the implementation of the projects.

Release of funds/utilisation is part of the normal financial procedures to ensure proper accounting and it is not a true barometer of the physical progress and speed of the implementation of the mission targets/objectives. The utilization figures, given to the Standing Committee on 07.03. 2018 pertained mostly to funds released upto 2015-16 as only this was due in 2017-18. As per the General Financial Rules, 2017 the Utilization Certificates (UCs) are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. Thus, during the year 2017-18 (upto 07.03. 2018), while the total cumulative grants released was Rs.46,663 crores, Utilization Certificates were due only for the grants released upto March 2016, i.e. for approximately Rs.10,365 crores. At the end of the year 2017-18, actual UCs for an amount of Rs.15,403 crores were received in the Ministry as against the due utilisation certificates (UCs) for an amount of Rs.10,365 crores. This figure also include some UCs which were due in the next financial year i.e. 2018-19.

Updated status of allocation of fund, release of funds (Grants in aid) to States and UTs and utilization certificates received as on 31.03. 2018 is as under:-

Scheme	Fund Allocated	Total released including Grants in aid	Funds released which Utilization certificates were due in 2017-18	for Utilization certificates actually received against funds released till 2017-18
PM Awas Yojana	17900	16982	2516	5817
AMRUT	13427	13395	3525	4258
Smart Cities	10634	10504	1469	931
Swacch Bharat	7540	6645	1935	3032
National Urban Livelihood Mission	1992	1907	895	1188
HRIDAY	700	278	23	177
Total	52193	49711	10365	15403

Most of the schemes of the Ministry have large capital intensive projects with a completion time range of 1-3 years for the project. The Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs has been able to achieve substantial milestones in both physical and financial terms in so far as mission objectives/targets are concerned”.

7. The Committee are constrained to observe that the Ministry is giving the usual excuse of procedural delays in accounting for spent funds in case of the prestigious Flagship programmes, but the reality is that enough thought has not gone into the promises given to the people. Though the Ministry has stated that the release of funds/utilisation is not a true barometer of the physical progress and speed of the implementation of the mission targets/objectives and the Utilization Certificates (UCs) are required to be submitted only within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grants were released, they have not made clear the parameters that can be considered as touchstones for the progress of implementation of these well meaning projects. Further, it is disquieting to note that the reply has tried to project that the utilisation certificates actually due on 31 March 2018 was only for the funds released up to March 2016, which is not true and is in contravention of the GFR which allows a 12 months period, i.e up to 31 March, 2017 and not up to March 2018. The Committee while expressing their concern about the tinkering of facts, would like the Ministry not to engage in eyewash and furnish the actual information on total funds including Grants in aid released up to the end of the FY 2016-17, i.e 31March 2017 along with the actual utilisation as on 31 March 2018 confirmed through the UCs received till then. The Committee are further apprehensive in sharing the confidence of the Government that substantial milestones are being/ will be achieved in mission objectives/targets. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the Government should get its act together and address the issues that lead to slack implementation of Centre's Flagship schemes including the brittle financial health of most of the municipal bodies in the country, an issue, they haven't addressed at all.

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

#### **METRO PROJECTS AND THEIR FINANCIAL STATUS**

8. The Committee had noticed in their original Report that the outlay for Metro projects for Financial Year 2018-19 was Rs. 15,000 crore against a proposal of Rs.25035 crore which was 35.91% of the total allocation of the Ministry. The BE and RE in Financial Year 2017-18 was Rs. 18,000 crore and the reduction was 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 had considered as poor financial progress. Though the Ministry had apprised the Committee that all the Metro Projects in the country were on track and there was no shortfall in physical progress, the Committee had found that there were

implementation issues in many ongoing projects which had to be addressed in right earnest. Regarding the financial condition of various Metro Rail Corporations in the country, the Committee were informed that the two fully operational Metro Rails - Delhi Metro Phase 1&2 and Bangalore Metro Phase 1 were operationally viable. It had also been apprised that all metro companies were taking initiatives for enhancing ridership along with non-fare box revenue from advertising, train wrapping, real estate, etc. However, the Committee were not just concerned about the operational viability but mainly about profit, if any, made by these operational Metros, especially, the Delhi Metro as it was 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, had also wished to be apprised about the revenue earnings of Delhi and Bangalore Metro from passenger fares and other non-fare box components, separately.

9. The Ministry had replied in this regard as under:

“The allocation of budget for various projects, schemes etc. is done by the Ministry of Finance. For 2018-19, Rs.15,000 crore has been allocated for MRTS and Metro Rail projects. Additional funds would be sought in Supplementary demand for grants as per additional requirement and pace of expenditure in Metro Rail Projects. During 2017-18, total expenditure against MRTS and Metro projects was Rs. 13,978.13 crore against BE of Rs.18,000 crore. About, Rs.4,000 was re-appropriated to other schemes of this Ministry. Metro companies are adopting innovative financing techniques for generation of non fare box revenue. Metro Rail Policy, 2017 also emphasizes on generation of non fare box revenue through innovative financing so as to reduce burden on passenger fare. Revenue earnings of Delhi and Bangalore Metro are as tabulated below:

Delhi Metro

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fare Box Revenue	Non-Fare Box Revenue	Total
2012-13	1223.00	346.62	1569.62
2013-14	1364.84	341.51	1707.35
2014-15	1505.75	368.17	1873.92
2015-16	1649.19	443.99	2093.18
2016-17	1765.38	495.92	2261.30

## Bangalore Metro

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fare Box Revenue	Non-Fare Box Revenue	Total
2014-15	17.83	18.7	36.53
2015-16	28.29	16.68	44.97
2016-17	110.09	20.18	130.27

10. The Committee find from the reply that as against the BE of Rs.18,000 crore During 2017-18, the total expenditure against MRTS and Metro projects was Rs.13,978.13 crore and about, Rs.4,000 was re-appropriated to other schemes of the Ministry. Though, this explanation holds for the actual financial progress of Metro Projects, the Committee fail to understand how the Ministry could spare Rs 4000 crore for re-appropriation to other schemes of the Ministry while making a proposal of Rs.25035 crore in 2018-19 for Metro Rail. As far as generation of non fare box revenue is concerned, the Committee had made it clear that they were not just concerned about the operational viability but about profit made by the operational Metros in the country, especially the Delhi Metro as it was extremely important to provide for a Depreciation Reserve Fund (DRF) meant for the upkeep and replacement of assets, including rolling stock. However, the reply is silent about the profit or loss made by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. The Committee, hence, desire to be apprised about the same at the earliest.

### **Recommendation (Sl. no.6)**

#### **AIRPORT CONNECTIVITY OF METRO RAIL IN VARIOUS CITIES**

11. The Committee had observed in their 22<sup>nd</sup> Report that though there was Metro Rail connectivity to airports in Delhi and Chennai and provisions in DPR of Mumbai Metro- Line 3, Lucknow and Nagpur, there was no proposal for Airport connectivity in Bangalore, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Pune in their DPRs. Since all these cities are stuck with massive traffic jams, Metro connectivity to the airports is one necessity that cannot be overlooked. Moreover, the planning done should be really futuristic as Metro Rail is meant to cater to our future generations too. In view of the above and also the fact that the Metros Rail companies across the world were trying to do whatever possible to integrate with other modes of transport, the Committee had expressed their considered opinion that the Ministry should pursue and insist vigorously for inclusion of Airport Connectivity in the above cities as well, in addition to the DPRs of ongoing projects already approved. The Committee had also

desired 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.

12. In their action taken reply the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have submitted as follows:

“Urban transport integral with urban development is a State subject. Planning of metro rail system and finalisation of routes is done by respective States. On receipt of metro proposals, Government of India considers such proposals depending on feasibility of projects and availability of resources. Also, the feasibility of the type of transport connectivity to the airport would depend upon the estimated ridership and would vary from case to case. Metro Rail Policy, 2017 emphasises multimodal and last mile connectivity for new metro projects”.

**13. The Committee note that the reply has totally overlooked the concerns of the Committee regarding the necessity of airport connectivity by Metro Rail in Bangalore, Kochi, Ahmedabad and Pune. It is disheartening to note that the flag bearer Ministry of an ‘ Incredible India’ shrugs off its responsibility as a facilitator in rectifying the lacunae, if any, in the DPRs prepared by States keeping in view that the Metro Rail is meant to cater to future generations too. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that that the Ministry should pursue vigorously for Airport Connectivity in all the Metro Rail projects in the country. The ways and means for the same may be devised by the Ministry and the Committee may be apprised of the progress in this regard at the earliest.**

#### **Recommendation(SI. No.14)**

#### **SEWERAGE /SEPTAGE /DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT UNDER AMRUT**

14. Though providing sewerage connections to households was one among the focus areas of AMRUT, the Committee had observed in their 22<sup>nd</sup> Report that the number of sewerage connections provided under AMRUT was too inadequate with respect to the number of households, State-wise. They had also expressed their concern on the number and capacity of the available sewage treatment plants in various States and the extent to which they were able to meet the requirement of respective States. The Committee had also noted with dismay that the data regarding sewage treatment plants was not being maintained under AMRUT. While underlining the futility of lakhs of toilets being constructed without proper provision for septage, sewerage and drainage, the Committee had recommended 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 on all parameters may be collected regularly from the States. The Ministry was also urged to encourage States to perform better in providing sewerage connections and enhancing the number / capacity of sewage treatment plants in States.

15. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in their Action Taken reply has submitted as under:

'In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 318 projects worth Rs. 15,058 crore have been awarded and 4 projects worth Rs. 12 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 81 projects worth Rs. 5,512 crore and DPRs for 107 projects worth Rs. 4,160 crore have been approved.

In the storm water drainage sector, contracts for 71 projects worth Rs. 1,139 crore have been awarded and 11 projects worth Rs. 4 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 68 projects worth Rs. 569 crore and DPRs for 137 projects worth Rs. 666 crore have been approved.

The AMRUT Mission period is up to March, 2020. The progress of the Mission is being monitored closely by the Ministry for timely completion of the projects.

States/ UTs government have been requested to take all necessary action as required to complete the projects related to sewerage/septage in time'.

**16. The Committee note that despite having expressed their concern about the inadequacy of the available sewage treatment plants in various States and the absence of data regarding the number and capacity of available sewage treatment plants in States, the Ministry has not bothered to come up with information on the same or initiate action to collect data from the States. The Committee, while expressing their unhappiness over the callous attitude of the Ministry, once again underline the futility of lakhs of toilets being constructed without proper provision for septage, sewerage and drainage and reiterate their earlier recommendation 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 on all parameters may be collected regularly from the States. The Ministry should earnestly encourage States to perform better in providing sewerage connections and enhancing the number / capacity of sewage treatment plants in States.**

## Recommendation(SI.No.16)

### SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM) AND ODF STATUS

17. The Committee in their original Report had expressed their doubts about the probability of achieving the physical targets of the Swachh Bharat Mission at the existing pace, with less than 20 months left for the completion of the same. The Committee had been informed earlier that 2148 cities and 12 states had been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). In this regard, the Committee had noted that the local authorities / district collectors generally hurriedly declare the ODF status of their cities and independent assessors rarely verify such claims. The Committee had also come across several reports that a sizeable number of toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission were not being used due to lack of water supply and many of the public /Community toilets were in pathetic condition in terms of cleanliness. The Committee had expressed serious apprehensions that while chasing the deadline to declare the country ODF, the ground realities were being ignored. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that a dependable mechanism should be put in place to monitor and verify the actual situation and independent agencies may be mandated to declare the ODF status of a city. The Committee also desired that the provision for running water, cleaning, sewerage and septage facilities should be ensured in the toilets in urban areas. The Committee had also desired to be apprised about the data captured through the Swachh Survekshan, 2018 survey.

18. In their action taken reply the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have submitted as follows:

“Swachh Bharat Mission for urban areas have made considerable progress since launch of this scheme. At present, out of 66.42 lakhs target of IHHT during the mission period, 47.04 lakhs IHHT have been constructed up to 31.03.2018. 3.18 lakhs Community and Public toilets have been constructed up to 31.03.2018 against the mission target of 5.07 lakhs. Up to 31.03.2018, 2011 ULBs have been certified by third party as ODF. Fifteen states have been declared as ODF up to 31.03.2018. After careful consideration and through tender process as per the GFR, an agency has been selected by the Ministry to assess the claim of ODF status of the cities/states. ULBs have been advised that these toilets should have provision for running water, sewerage and septage facilities both for household and community toilets or have two pits based toilets where sewerage and septage facilities are not feasible at present”.

**19. The Committee find from the action taken reply that 3.18 lakhs Community and Public toilets have been constructed up to 31.03.2018 against the mission target of 5.07 lakhs and fifteen States have been declared as ‘Open Defecation Free’ . The**



Committee are happy to see that an agency has been selected by the Ministry to assess the claim of ODF status of the cities/states and ULBs have been advised to ensure provision for running water, sewerage and septage facilities in household and community toilets. The Committee further hope that with the sincere efforts of the Government and participation of the people, Swachh Bharat Mission for urban area will make considerable progress towards achieving the targets. The Committee gather that the Swachh Survekshan 2018, which was the first pan Indian exercise to assess cleanliness in urban India through survey of 4,203 cities has concluded and hence desire to be apprised at the earliest about the data captured through the third Swachh Survekshan, 2018 survey.

#### **Recommendation (Sl.No.18)**

##### **SEALING IN DELHI AND MASTER PLAN FOR DELHI**

20. In the context of sealing of unauthorised commercial establishments in residential properties in Delhi, the Committee had observed in their 22<sup>nd</sup> Report that despite having three Master Plans, i.e for 1981, 2001 and 2021, a comprehensive vision for Delhi was still lacking. They were of the opinion that the sealing drive was necessitated due to lack of coordination among different agencies, which were primarily responsible for planning and execution of Delhi's Master Plan 2021. Though the 'Vision 2021' was meant to transform Delhi into a global metropolis and a world-class city, the Committee had found that it had failed to generate a sense of participation and ownership among Delhi's citizens. The Committee had also observed that the amendments approved by DDA in the Master Plan 2021 to address the issue of sealing of commercial establishments were also examples of piecemeal planning and ad hoc decision making which had always caused bottlenecks in Delhi's development. According to the Committee, framing of Master Plans had been reduced to mere exercises on paper without paying heed to its implementability on ground. The Committee, therefore, had recommended that the Master Plan, be it for 2021 or for 2041, 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 had also desired that there should be convergence among various implementation agencies for transforming Delhi into the 'Smart City' envisaged under the Mission programmes of the Government.

21. In reply, it has been stated as below:

“In an ongoing case titled M C Mehta Vs Union of India (WP (C) 4677/1985), Hon'ble Supreme Court on 15.12.2017, directed the Monitoring Committee to restart its sealing drive (which was stayed in 2012) for sealing the misuse of residential properties for commercial use and unauthorized constructions therein in Delhi.

Accordingly, MCDs on the directions of the MC started the sealing process in various local shopping centres and other places in Delhi. Keeping in view the prevailing situation, detailed consultation have been held with all the stakeholders to resolve the issue on a long term basis and to submit to Supreme Court, a Plan of Action, keeping in mind, the interests of all the stakeholders. It was, therefore, decided to address the problem by amending the MPD-2021 to remove anomalies, regularize misuse of premises and unauthorized constructions by providing for additional FAR in eligible cases while at the same time taking care of issue such as parking spaces, greenery, accessibility to fire services, infrastructure requirements and convenience of inhabitants. DDA, after inviting public suggestions/objections in February, 2018, finalized proposed amendments in the MPD. However, Hon'ble SC in their order dated 6.3.2018, stayed further progress in proposed amendment of MPD-2021. DDA filed affidavit giving justification for proposed amendments on 12.03.2018 and subsequently filed an IA for vacation of stay on 27.03.2018. The stay on MPD amendments was vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 15.05.2018 and the final notification of the proposed amendments in the MPD has been allowed to be published after putting them again in public domain for 15 days. DDA has published the public notice on 26th May, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions. After completing the due process, the amendments would be notified.

It may be noted that during the hearing in the ongoing case the Hon'ble Supreme Court took note of the proposal of the Ministry about the possibility of amicable resolution of issues (misuse/unauthorized constructions etc) primarily keeping in view the interest of people of Delhi in mind. Accordingly, a Special Task Force (STF) under chairmanship of VC, DDA has been constituted on 25.04.2018 to address the problems of illegal constructions and encroachments on public lands, parking spaces, roads, pavements, etc. It is also entrusted with the task of ensuring coordination among various agencies and timely and effective action by such authorities entrusted with the task of ensuring compliance with statutory provisions including MPD-2021 and the Unified Building Bye laws. Besides VC, DDA, the Task Force comprises of Chairperson, NDMC, three Municipal Commissioners, officers of GNCTD, Delhi Police, etc.

Further, as an intention and commitment to check all ongoing/future unauthorized constructions and with a view to weeding out malpractices and corruption in the functioning of developmental and municipal bodies, an Action Plan has been formulated on 23.05.2018, clearly specifying the name, designation of officer concerned to be held responsible for all future irregular and unauthorized constructions/violations of MPD-2021, DMC Act, 1957 and Building Bye-laws etc. Besides punitive action under disciplinary rules, including suspension, filing of FIR under Section 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act would also be initiated against the erring officer. It is for the first time such drastic measures against officials found negligent, remiss or compliant in these malpractices have been proposed and this will ensure that illegal/unauthorized construction in Delhi does not take place.

DDA has further intimated that the work on Master Plan for Delhi-2041 has been started for which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 14.06.2017 with National Institute of Urban Affairs, (NIUA). The focus of the plan is to have a strategic planning approach (as seen in the National Smart City Mission) combined with stakeholder consultation across city agencies, businesses, civil society organization and people to draft the vision for MPD-2041 which will be an ESP (Enabling Strategic Plan for Delhi). This plan will intend to provide an enabling environment to facilitate redevelopment through use of policy, capital investments, legal framework, citizen consultation and data driven planning.

It is submitted that all possible measures are being taken to ensure that there is proper coordination amongst all the stakeholders involved and to ensure that the provisions of Master Plan and Building Bye-laws are implemented in letter in spirit”.

**22. The action taken reply of the Ministry has delineated the flow of events that had led to the sealing drive of unauthorised commercial establishments in residential properties in Delhi. The Committee note that the stay on Mater Plan Delhi 2021 amendments has been vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 15.05.2018 and the final notification of the proposed amendments in the MPD has been allowed to be published after putting them again in public domain for 15 days. Accordingly, DDA has published the public notice on 26th May, 2018 inviting objections and suggestions. The Committee further note that to address the problems of illegal constructions and encroachments, a Special Task Force (STF) under the Chairmanship of VC, DDA has been constituted on 25.04.2018. Moreover, to check all ongoing/future unauthorized constructions and weed out corruption, an Action Plan too has been formulated to hold the officer concerned responsible for the malpractice. The Committee are happy to see that such a drastic measure against corrupt/negligent officials has been proposed for the first time and hope that this step will go a long way in cleansing the system. As far as Master Plan Delhi-2041 is concerned, the Committee further wish that the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) which has been entrusted with the task of chalking out the same will come up with a realistic and comprehensive document which would transform Delhi into a global metropolis and world - class city.**

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No.19)**

#### **LAND POOLING POLICY FOR DELHI**

23. The Committee in their original Report had expressed their annoyance over the inordinate delay in not finalizing the Land Pooling Policy for Delhi. The Committee had

observed that on 16 May, 2017, Delhi Government had notified 89 villages as urban areas, but the issue of notifying all the 95 villages was under the consideration of Delhi Government. Thereafter, the situation had remained in status quo. The Committee were anguished to note that five years have lapsed since official notification for Land Pooling Policy without any indication when the final approved version will see the light of the day. The Committee had, hence, strongly recommended that the Ministry should resolve the matter with the State Government and LPP should be finalised without further loss of time.

24. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in their Action Taken reply has submitted as under:

“Land Pooling Policy in Delhi was notified vide notification no. 2687 (E) dated 05.09.2013. MoUD approved the regulations for implementation of the policy on 26.05.2015. The same have to be notified by DDA.

The policy is applicable in 95 revenue villages in the proposed urbanisable areas of the Urban Extensions for which Zonal Plans have been approved, i.e., Zones J, K-I, L, N & P-II. These areas measure nearly 34,000 Ha.

At present, the modifications to Land Pooling Policy and preparation of regulations for operationalization of the same are under consideration in DDA. These proposals were put up in public domain on 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> January 2018, respectively and objections/suggestions have been received in DDA. As per procedure, all the objections/suggestions are processed as per section 11 (A) of DD Act, 1957 and placed before the Board of Enquiry and Hearing (BoE&H) chaired by Engineer Member, DDA. The persons who have filed the objection/suggestion will also be called for oral submission before the BoE&H.

DDA is processing the matter and a decision would be taken at the earliest”.

**25. The Committee find from the reply of the Ministry that at present, the modifications to Land Pooling Policy (LPP) and preparation of regulations for operationalization of the same are under consideration of DDA. It is further noted that the agency had put out its revised draft in the public domain in January and had invited objection/suggestion and those who responded are yet to be called for oral submission before the Board of Enquiry and Hearing (BoE&H) chaired by Engineer Member, DDA. Having heard a lot of justifications and explanations about Land Pooling Policy over the last few years, the Committee would like to underline once again that the LPP is already delayed by five years and any further delay or lack of clarity in LPP is detrimental to the farmers and Delhi’s development. The Committee while expressing their deep annoyance over the inordinate delay in processing the matter to a final decision would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that the**

**Land Pooling Policy be finalized in a farmer-friendly manner and implemented immediately without further loss of time.**

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation No.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 9<sup>th</sup> 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

theme 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

The Ministry would like to place its appreciation for the concern of the Hon'ble Committee for a better share of budgetary allocations to the Ministry for effective implementation of various schemes. The Ministry would also like to inform the Committee that the utilization of funds in 2017-18 was 99.5% of the Revised Estimates of Rs.40753.93 crore. Actual expenditure during FY 2017-18 was Rs. 40602.91 crore. Besides, Ministry also fully utilized the funds amounting to Rs. 8000 crore allocated as extra budgetary resources for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2017-18. The Ministry would like to assure the Committee that the requirement of funds, as and when needed depending on the pace of expenditure as well as demand from the States/UTs/Implementing agencies, will be projected at the Revised Estimates stage as well as during Supplementary Demands for Grants in 2018-19.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 utilisation 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Budgetary provisions for Metro Projects and Capital Works under General Pool Accommodation (Residential and Non-Residential) are under Capital Section. Revenue Section of the Grant interalia include provisions for Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), 100 Smart Cities, Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Habitations (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). While the provisions under Capital Section are Rs.16415.40 crore, provisions under Revenue Section are Rs. 25349.73 crore. Out of the total provision of Rs. 21484.00 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes Rs.17,344.51 crore is for creation of Capital assets. Taken together, the total budgetary provision under Capital and Grants-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets is Rs. 33,759.51 crore which constitutes approximately 80% of the total budget of Rs. 41,765.13 crore of the Ministry for the financial year 2018-19.

Details of expenditure incurred Quarter-wise during 2017-18 are as under: Which is as per instructions of expenditure Management. Thus there was no last minute expenditure as such.

Q1. Rs. 17270.78 crore (42%)

Q2. Rs. 8198.52 crore (21%)



Q3. Rs. 5490.97 crore (13%)

Q4. Rs. 9642.65 crore (24%)

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 is 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 hardly 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, the Ministry should pursue the Ministry of Finance to enhance the allocation to the flagship schemes of the Government. Allocations should be commensurate with the focus the Government is providing to these schemes.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The budgetary allocation for SBM has been increased marginally from BE of Rs. 2300 crore in 2017-18 to Rs.2500 crore in 2018-19. As regards PMAY (Urban), Rs.

25,000 crore has also been provided as Extra Budgetary Resource in addition of budgetary support of Rs.6505 crore. Moreover, the Ministry will seek more funds at RE/Supplementary stage depending upon pace of expenditure and demand from States/UTs for various schemes to fulfill the mandate given by the government.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The allocation of budget for various projects, schemes etc. is done by the Ministry of Finance. For 2018-19, Rs.15,000 crore has been allocated for MRTS and

Metro Rail projects. Additional funds would be sought in Supplementary demand for grants as per additional requirement and pace of expenditure in Metro Rail Projects. During 2017-18, total expenditure against MRTS and Metro projects was Rs. 13,978.13 crore against BE of Rs.18,000 crore. About, Rs.4,000 was re-appropriated to other schemes of this Ministry. Metro companies are adopting innovative financing techniques for generation of non fare box revenue. Metro Rail Policy, 2017 also emphasizes on generation of non fare box revenue through innovative financing so as to reduce burden on passenger fare. Revenue earnings of Delhi and Bangalore Metro are as tabulated below:

Delhi Metro

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fare Box Revenue	Non-Fare Box Revenue	Total
2012-13	1223.00	346.62	1569.62
2013-14	1364.84	341.51	1707.35
2014-15	1505.75	368.17	1873.92
2015-16	1649.19	443.99	2093.18
2016-17	1765.38	495.92	2261.30

Bangalore Metro

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fare Box Revenue	Non-Fare Box Revenue	Total
2014-15	17.83	18.7	36.53
2015-16	28.29	16.68	44.97
2016-17	110.09	20.18	130.27

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

**Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 10 of the Report)

## **Recommendation No. 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 kms. 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 emphasise 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 systematise them for the benefit of the commuters.

### **Reply of the Government**

In order to strengthen the last mile connectivity, a wholly owned subsidiary company of DMRC is proposed to be established by DMRC. To provide last mile

connectivity, 52 new metro feeder routes have been identified in 5 different zones viz. Central, East, West, North & South. AC electric/CNG buses will be operated in these routes with a frequency of 5 minutes (approx). DMRC has planned to introduce 530 AC buses as a cluster service on Gross Cost Model for providing feeder services. Other metro companies are also planning to introduce feeder service with the help of State Transport Corporations in order to provide last mile connectivity. Metro Rail Policy, 2017 mandates provision of multi modal integration and first and last mile connectivity in the Detailed Project Report of new metro proposals.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS corridor was submitted to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) and National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) in December, 2016 by National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC). Govt of U.P. has accorded its approval on the DPR in May, 2017. The approval of GNCTD is awaited. GNCTD is continuously being pursued by NCRTC for approval of DPR. Pre-construction activities have been started by NCRTC. Detailed Design Consultant has been appointed. Regular meeting with various departments/ organisations /authorities are held for relocation of various utilities. The requisition for acquisition of land for various RRTS stations and depots within the State of U.P has been submitted to the concerned authorities by NCRTC. As per the present planning, all the three prioritized RRTS corridors are meeting at Sarai Kale Khan and are inter-operable among each other. Multimodal integration is being given utmost priority. RRTS corridors are proposed to be integrated with seven lines of Delhi Metro at one or more stations and ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan, Anand Vihar and Kashmere Gate.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

During 2017-18, out of the allocation of Rs. 150 crore, an amount of Rs. 109.05 crore was released under the HRIDAY scheme.

So far, 63 projects have been sanctioned under HRIDAY Scheme for 12 cities and work is in progress in all the projects. Out of this, 55 projects would be completed by July 2018. For the remaining 8 projects, various pending issues with ASI and other organizations have been resolved and the cities have been asked to expedite the work and complete the same before the end of November 2018.

Total expenditure under the scheme so far is Rs. 279.77 crore. The Budgetary allocation for 2018-19 will be sufficient to complete the ongoing projects and there would not be any requirement of additional funds from any outside agency for the Projects under HRIDAY Scheme.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

MRTS & Metro Projects, a central sector scheme of the Ministry constitutes approximately 40% of the budget allocation for Scheme of the Ministry. The object of this schemes is development of infrastructure having universal applicability to all, leaving no scope for earmarking of 10% in NER States. Similarly, Schemes like AMRUT, 100 Smart Cities, General Pool Accommodation and HRIDAY, which have universal applicability, have no feasibility to earmark 10% to NER States. Allocations to NER States are made under schemes of PMAY (U), NULM, SBM and NERUDP and Ministry of HUA is making efforts to maximize the allocations to NER States.

Ministry would like to inform the Hon'ble committee that Rs. 1158.57 Crore has been allocated to NER States in BE 2018-19 against the allocation of Rs. 639.74 Crore in BE 2017-18.



However, the Hon'ble Committee's recommendation/observation on NERUDP Scheme has been noted by the Ministry. Ministry is monitoring the progress of works periodically by interacting with Project Directors, site visits by Officers of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and through Video conferencing. Meetings of National Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary are also convened to provide guidance to the SIPMUS for better contract management and expedite the pace of work.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Under PMAY(U), 44,35,663 houses have been sanctioned till 31 March 2018, of which 4,00,074 houses have been completed and 19,30,844 houses are at various stages of construction. Rs. 68,415.84 crore has been approved as central assistance for these houses against which Rs.24,351.52 crore has been released as first/second/third installment. In order to achieve the target of the Mission as per the demand assessed, all the State/UTs have been instructed to submit project proposals to saturate their housing requirement in urban areas by 2018-19 so that projects could be completed within the Mission period. Regarding raising of additional funds of Rs. 25000.00 crore through EBR in FY 2018-19, the Union Cabinet has approved raising of funds through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) to the extent of Rs. 60,000.00 crore through a lending agency or financial institution, over four years, for PMAY (Urban) projects, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has been identified to take loan on behalf of Government of India and disburse to the States/UTs and Central Nodal Agencies for PMAY (U), on the advice of this Ministry. Accordingly, a loan of Rs. 8000 crore as EBR was raised from NSSF and disbursed in full in the FY 2017-18.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 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 and 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Providing water supply is the first priority under AMRUT Mission. A sum of Rs. 39,011 crore has been provided for projects in water supply sector. Contracts for 600 water supply projects worth Rs. 21,762 crore have been awarded and 42 projects worth Rs. 112 crore have been completed. Notice Inviting Tenders have been issued for 177 projects worth Rs. 7,253 crore and DPRs for 162 projects worth Rs. 5,203 crore have been approved.

The AMRUT Mission period is upto March, 2020. The progress of the Mission is being monitored closely by the Ministry for timely completion of the projects. States/ UTs government have been requested to take all necessary action as required to complete the water supply projects in time. Also States/ UTs are requested to formulate policy and action plan for rainwater harvesting, reduce water losses and providing smart meters etc.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

## **Recommendation No.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 observe numerous instances of one agency undoing the work done by another agency and 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 being the work of State Government a eco system as suggested before the Committee be brought out for 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Convergence of the Smart Cities Mission with programmes/ schemes of other Ministries/ Departments has been done at both planning and implementation stage. At the planning stage itself, cities have converged with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for All, construction of Museums and other programs connected to social infrastructure such as health, education and culture, etc. Out of the SCP cost of Rs2,03,979 Crores, projects worth Rs43,088crores (21%) have been proposed through convergence by the Smart Cities.

The implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose vehicle (SPV) incorporated under Companies Act, 2013. The SPV is tasked to bring about convergence at the city level. In addition the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines also provide for setting up a Smart City Advisory Forum at the City level for all Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and to include the MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, CEO of SPV, local youths etc. Coordination at the State level is done by a High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by Chief Secretary. Thus coordination mechanism are in position at multiple levels with diverse set of officers and non – officials.

The projects in the Smart Cities Mission are at take -off stage and all complaints will be taken with great seriousness by the MoHUA. At the same time the nominee Directors and independent Directors, including the Board level Committees will be involved to ensure that quality of projects is not compromised.

Filling up the post of Town Planners in Urban Local Bodies comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrators. Acknowledging the shortage of Town Planners, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to fill the vacant posts of Town Planners. MoHUA has issued advisory dated 09<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018 in this regard. States/UTs have also been requested to explore the feasibility of engaging urban planners in PDMCs and PMUs of Urban Missions (such as Smart Cities, AMRUT) along with other specialists. Considering the importance of Urban Planning, Ministry has also issued advisory dated 12 Feb 2018 requesting States/UTs to re-look at their Recruitment Rules for recruiting Town and Country Planners in State Town and Country Planning Departments/Urban Development Authorities/Urban Local Bodies.'

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 2017-18 till 31 December, 2017, Rs.2029.00crore, i.e 88% of funds have been utilized/dispensed. 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 43,22,776 have been constructed whereas out of the targeted 5,07,587 community toilets/public toilets, so far only 2,80,347 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 2,148 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 Swachh 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 'Swachh 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Swachh Bharat Mission for urban areas have made considerable progress since launch of this scheme. At present, out of 66.42 lakhs target of IHHT during the mission period, 47.04 lakhs IHHT have been constructed up to 31.03.2018. 3.18 lakhs Community and Public toilets have been constructed up to 31.03.2018 against the mission target of 5.07 lakhs. Up to 31.03.2018, 2011 ULBs have been certified by third party as ODF. Fifteen states have been declared as ODF up to 31.03.2018. After careful consideration and through tender process as per the GFR, an agency has been selected by the Ministry to assess the claim of ODF status of the cities/states. ULBs have been advised that these toilets should have provision for running water, sewerage and septage facilities both for household and community toilets or have two pits based toilets where sewerage and septage facilities are not feasible at present.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 19 of the Report)

### **Recommendation No.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 Pudducherry ; 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Funds amounting to Rs 2796.70 crore as against total allocation of Rs 7365.82 crore during the period from 2014-19, have been released to states/UTs up to 31.03.2018 for SWM component under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) scheme. In the country, 100% door to door collection is being done in 62,436 (74%) wards against the total wards of 84,264. In 38% wards, 100% segregation is being done. 28.57% waste is processed scientifically as on 31.03.2018 The Ministry is carrying out regular progress reviews of laggard States and got these states to prepare a complete action plan with time bound targets. Extensive handholding and monitoring of action plan and targets is being done. To build the capacities of these states, the Ministry is carrying out a number of workshops e.g. Workshop on regional Star Rating protocol, DPR/RFP preparation, etc.

The Bureau of India Standards (BIS) has amended the specification for coarse and fine aggregate for concrete (IS: 383-2016) to minimize the quantity of inert reaching to landfill and to promote reuse/ recycle of construction & demolition waste (C&D waste). The products from C&D waste is being used for non-structural purposes like kerb stone, paver block and road construction, etc. as well as for structural purposes. The Ministry has also through several communications in the past encouraged NBCC/CPWD to use C&D waste in their projects.

The Department of Fertilisers has notified the policy on promotion of city compost thereby providing Market development assistance (MDA) of Rs.1500 per metric tonne to fertiliser companies and compost manufacturers to scale up production and consumption of compost. Fertilizer Marketing Companies obligated to meet targets set by Department of Fertilizers for the sale of city compost for which monitoring is carried out through monthly meetings. As per Amendment released on 28th September 2016, ULBs/Compost manufacturer can also market compost directly to farmers (in bulk) and claim MDA of Rs.1500 per tonne. As of Sept 2017, MDA has been made available for

sale of city compost in bagged form by manufacturers and loose sale of compost by fertilizer companies.

A number of states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc. have their own schemes for the promotion of city compost which the Ministry is propagating as best practices to be replicated by different states.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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 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.

## **Reply of the Government**

In an ongoing case titled M C Mehta Vs Union of India (WP (C) 4677/1985), Hon'ble Supreme Court on 15.12.2017, directed the Monitoring Committee to restart its sealing drive (which was stayed in 2012) for sealing the misuse of residential properties for commercial use and unauthorized constructions therein in Delhi.

Accordingly, MCDs on the directions of the MC started the sealing process in various local shopping centres and other places in Delhi. Keeping in view the prevailing situation, detailed consultation have been held with all the stakeholders to resolve the issue on a long term basis and to submit to Supreme Court, a Plan of Action, keeping in mind, the interests of all the stakeholders. It was, therefore, decided to address the problem by amending the MPD-2021 to remove anomalies, regularize misuse of premises and unauthorized constructions by providing for additional FAR in eligible cases while at the same time taking care of issue such as parking spaces, greenery, accessibility to fire services, infrastructure requirements and convenience of inhabitants. DDA, after inviting public suggestions/objections in February, 2018, finalized proposed amendments in the MPD. However, Hon'ble SC in their order dated 6.3.2018, stayed further progress in proposed amendment of MPD-2021. DDA filed affidavit giving justification for proposed amendments on 12.03.2018 and subsequently filed an IA for vacation of stay on 27.03.2018. The stay on MPD amendments was vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 15.05.2018 and the final notification of the proposed amendments in the MPD has been allowed to be published after putting them again in public domain for 15 days. DDA has published the public notice on 26th May, 2018, inviting objections and suggestions. After completing the due process, the amendments would be notified.

It may be noted that during the hearing in the ongoing case the Hon'ble Supreme Court took note of the proposal of the Ministry about the possibility of amicable resolution of issues (misuse/unauthorized constructions etc) primarily keeping in view the interest of people of Delhi in mind. Accordingly, a Special Task Force (STF) under chairmanship of VC, DDA has been constituted on 25.04.2018 to address the problems of illegal constructions and encroachments on public lands, parking spaces, roads, pavements, etc. It is also entrusted with the task of ensuring

coordination among various agencies and timely and effective action by such authorities entrusted with the task of ensuring compliance with statutory provisions including MPD-2021 and the Unified Building Bye laws. Besides VC, DDA, the Task Force comprises of Chairperson, NDMC, three Municipal Commissioners, officers of GNCTD, Delhi Police, etc.

Further, as an intention and commitment to check all ongoing/future unauthorized constructions and with a view to weeding out malpractices and corruption in the functioning of developmental and municipal bodies, an Action Plan has been formulated on 23.05.2018, clearly specifying the name, designation of officer concerned to be held responsible for all future irregular and unauthorized constructions/violations of MPD-2021, DMC Act, 1957 and Building Bye-laws etc. Besides punitive action under disciplinary rules, including suspension, filing of FIR under Section 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act would also be initiated against the erring officer. It is for the first time such drastic measures against officials found negligent, remiss or compliant in these malpractices have been proposed and this will ensure that illegal/unauthorized construction in Delhi does not take place.

DDA has further intimated that the work on Master Plan for Delhi-2041 has been started for which Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 14.06.2017 with National Institute of Urban Affairs, (NIUA). The focus of the plan is to have a strategic planning approach (as seen in the National Smart City Mission) combined with stakeholder consultation across city agencies, businesses, civil society organization and people to draft the vision for MPD-2041 which will be an ESP (Enabling Strategic Plan for Delhi). This plan will intend to provide an enabling environment to facilitate redevelopment through use of policy, capital investments, legal framework, citizen consultation and data driven planning.

It is submitted that all possible measures are being taken to ensure that there is proper coordination amongst all the stakeholders involved and to ensure that the provisions of Master Plan and Building Bye-laws are implemented in letter in spirit.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

## **Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 22 of the Report)

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

DDA has intimated that besides the two roads mentioned by the Committee in this para another road namely, Palam Fly Over linking Road No. 201 to Delhi Cantt. leading towards Domestic Terminal - 1, is also available. In addition, some undeveloped approaches are also available as under:

1. Through level railway crossing (Palam Fatak), i.e. Old Mehrauli Road.
2. Road connecting planned road 201 through Dwarka Mod Metro Station to Najafgarh Road leading towards Uttam Nagar, Tilak Nagar.
3. Road connecting through Baprola parallel to Najafgarh drain connecting Najafgarh- Nangloi Road.

DDA has informed that as regards further development of improving connectivity of Dwarka to other parts of the NCR, including West Delhi the following proposals are in pipelines:

- i. Implementation of UER-II road by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) overcoming patches of lands which could not be acquired by DDA.
- ii. Linking of Dwarka to Gurgaon through Dwarka Express Way.
- iii. Proposal by PWD for North South corridor starting from UER-II in Dwarka to Zakhira via Sector 23, Dabri Mod, Pankha Road, Maya Puri, Kirti Nagar, etc.

DDA has stated that the following additional linkages can be planned for improving the carrying capacity of traffic entering and exiting Dwarka:

- a) Out of the above mentioned three number un-developed approaches/linkages of Dwarka to other parts of the Delhi, the item No.1 & 3 can be taken up for further widening of existing carriageway by bridges / under pass / fly over bridges, etc. However, this would require large-scale land acquisition and displacement of existing built-up area.
- b) In addition to the above, another possibility can be examined by detailed investigation of connecting road No 201 of Dwarka to crossing of Najafgarh-Pankha Road through underground tunnels passing through densely built-up area. For this the Delhi Metro can be tasked to undertake feasibility report and preparation of project concept report.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Modernisation of Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi - The contract for construction of building has been awarded by CPWD on 24.02.2018 and the work has started and will be completed in a time bound manner.

In compliance of Government decision dated 20.09.2017, Directorate of Printing(DoP) has issued orders for redeployment of employees of Govt of India Presses/Gol Text Book Presses/Units vide orders dated 05.12.2017, 11.12.2017, 29.12.2017 and 23.01.2018. DoP's orders of redeployment have been implemented only in respect of GIP, Faridabad, GIP, Aligarh, AD(OP) & GIFS, Kolkata. However, Employees Unions of various GIPs/GITBPs have approached various CATs/High Courts and obtained stay orders on implementation of Government decision. There are 07 number of cases in various CATs and 05 number of cases in High Courts where stay has been granted. Due to these stay orders, the affected employees could not be redeployed to the merged press. The Court cases pending in various CATs/High Courts are to be heard only after vacation in the courts. Presently, there is no proposal to provide any special VRS/golden hand shake scheme. The number

of employees who have been relocated to the New Presses/Units are, GIP Faridabad-324, GIP Aligarh-98, AD(OP)-12 and GIFS Kolkata-117.

### **Recommendation No.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.



## Reply of the Government

Presently, the shifting of allottees of Thyagraj Nagar (Prem Nagar and New Prem Nagar), Netaji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Srinivaspuri, due to re-development of these Colonies, is underway. While the Directorate of Estates allows the allottees of General Pool accommodation in these colonies to apply for allotment of alternate quarters through Automated System of Allotment (ASA) under Compulsory Shifting (CS) Pool, in case of Departmental Pool (including Lok Sabha Secretariat), the alternate quarters (in lieu of their occupied quarters in re-development colonies) are placed at their disposal by the Directorate of Estates. The concerned Department thereafter makes allotment to the respective allottees of Departmental Pool.

However, all allotments, other than through ASA , were put on hold in view of Hon'ble High Court Order dated 13.11.2017 in Writ Petition(Civil) No.4042 of 2017 (Manoj Kumar-II Vs UOI and other connected miscellaneous matter). Hence, the process of placing alternate accommodation at the disposal of Department including Lok Sabha Secretariat got delayed.

However, after the orders of Hon'ble High Court dated 20.2.2018, the process to allot alternate accommodation has been resumed. This Directorate has, accordingly, placed the following quarters at the disposal of Lok Sabha Secretariat in lieu of their quarters at Netaji Nagar/ Sarojini Nagar/ Prem Nagar:-

S.No.	Name of re-developments colonies	Type	No. of Quarters occupied by Lok Sabha Secretariat	No. of alternate quarter placed at the disposal of Lok Sabha Sectt.	Letter No. and date vide which quarters are placed at the disposal of Lok Sabha Secretariat
(i)	Netaji Nagar	II	12	12	RDV/DP Pool/T-1-C/2016, dated 5.3.2018

(ii)	Sarojini Nagar	III	25	25	RDV/DP/POOL/TAC/2017, dated 9.3.2018
(iii)	Sarojini Nagar	IV	01	01	RDV/DP POOL/T-1-C/2016, dated 5.3.2018
(iv)	Prem Nagar	I	01	01	RDV/DP POOL/T-1-C/2016, dated 9.3.2018

As of now, this Directorate has placed the alternate quarters in lieu of quarters to be vacated in Thyagraj Nagar, Phase-I & II of Sarojini Nagar and all phases of Netaji Nagar (except Type-I) at the disposal of Lok Sabha Secretariat. Further, requests for change of quarters placed at the disposal of Lok Sabha Secretariat have also been considered and alternate quarters have been provided to Lok Sabha Secretariat. Alternate quarters for the next phases in Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar (Type I) will be provided to Lok Sabha Secretariat as and when those phases are taken up for development by the development agency.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

**CHAPTER III**

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE  
TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT**

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## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### Recommendation No.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 utilisation 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 utilised. 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.

#### Reply of the Government

The Ministry facilitates and assists States/Union Territories(UTs), through various Schemes including Swachh Bharat Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT), 100 Smart Cities Mission, Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana(HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission(DAY-NULM) to improve the urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these

Schemes. The Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States/UTs. The projects are designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The Ministry continuously monitor the progress of these projects through regular review meetings, video conferences as well as personal visits by higher officials of Ministry in order to expedite the implementation of the projects.

Release of funds/utilisation is part of the normal financial procedures to ensure proper accounting and it is not a true barometer of the physical progress and speed of the implementation of the mission targets/objectives. The utilization figures, given to the Standing Committee on 07.03. 2018 pertained mostly to funds released upto 2015-16 as only this was due in 2017-18. As per the General Financial Rules, 2017 the Utilization Certificates (UCs) are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. Thus, during the year 2017-18 (upto 07.03. 2018), while the total cumulative grants released was Rs.46,663 crores, Utilization Certificates were due only for the grants released upto March 2016, i.e. for approximately Rs.10,365 crores. At the end of the year 2017-18, actual UCs for an amount of Rs.15,403 crores were received in the Ministry as against the due utilisation certificates (UCs) for an amount of Rs.10,365 crores. This figure also include some UCs which were due in the next financial year i.e. 2018-19.

Updated status of allocation of fund, release of funds (Grants in aid) to States and UTs and utilization certificates received as on 31.03. 2018 is as under:-

Scheme	Fund Allocated	Total Funds released including Grants in aid	Funds for which Utilization certificates were die in 2017-18	Utilization certificates actually received against total funds released till 2017-18
PM Awas Yojana	17900	16982	2516	5817
AMRUT	13427	13395	3525	4258
Smart Cities	10634	10504	1469	931
Swacch Bharat	7540	6645	1935	3032
National Urban Livelihood Mission	1992	1907	895	1188
HRIDAY	700	278	23	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>52193</b>	<b>49711</b>	<b>10365</b>	<b>15403</b>

Most of the schemes of the Ministry have large capital intensive projects with a completion time range of 1-3 years for the project. The Ministry of Housing and Urban

affairs has been able to achieve substantial milestones in both physical and financial terms in so far as mission objectives/targets are concerned.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 7 of the Report)

### **Recommendation No.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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Urban transport integral with urban development is a State subject. Planning of metro rail system and finalisation of routes is done by respective States. On

receipt of metro proposals, Government of India considers such proposals depending on feasibility of projects and availability of resources. Also, the feasibility of the type of transport connectivity to the airport would depend upon the estimated ridership and would vary from case to case. Metro Rail Policy, 2017 emphasises multimodal and last mile connectivity for new metro projects.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 13 of the Report)

### **Recommendation No.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.

## **Reply of the Government**

In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 318 projects worth Rs. 15,058 crore have been awarded and 4 projects worth Rs. 12 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 81 projects worth Rs. 5,512 crore and DPRs for 107 projects worth Rs. 4,160 crore have been approved.

In the storm water drainage sector, contracts for 71 projects worth Rs. 1,139 crore have been awarded and 11 projects worth Rs. 4 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 68 projects worth Rs. 569 crore and DPRs for 137 projects worth Rs. 666 crore have been approved.

The AMRUT Mission period is upto March, 2020. The progress of the Mission is being monitored closely by the Ministry for timely completion of the projects.

States/ UTs government have been requested to take all necessary action as required to complete the projects related to sewerage/septage in time.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

### **Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 16 of the Report)

### **Recommendation No.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. Sl. 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.

### **Reply of the Government**

Land Pooling Policy in Delhi was notified vide notification no. 2687 (E) dated 05.09.2013. MoUD approved the regulations for implementation of the policy on 26.05.2015. The same have to be notified by DDA.

The policy is applicable in 95 revenue villages in the proposed urbanisable areas of the Urban Extensions for which Zonal Plans have been approved, i.e., Zones J, K-I, L, N & P-II. These areas measure nearly 34,000 Ha.

At present, the modifications to Land Pooling Policy and preparation of regulations for operationalization of the same are under consideration in DDA. These proposals were put up in public domain on 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> January 2018, respectively and objections/suggestions have been received in DDA. As per procedure, all the objections/suggestions are processed as per section 11 (A) of DD Act, 1957 and placed before the Board of Enquiry and Hearing (BoE&H) chaired by Engineer Member, DDA. The persons who have filed the objection/suggestion will also be called for oral submission before the BoE&H.

DDA is processing the matter and a decision would be taken at the earliest.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

**Comments of the Committee**

(please see para 25 of the Report)

## **CHAPTER V**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

#### **Recommendation No.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.

## **Reply of the Government**

The placement of trained candidates under the Mission is increasing over the years. The overall placement with respect to certified candidates is around 54%. In order to improve the placement prospects of skill-trained candidates, the Ministry has taken several measures. An advisory to engage placement agencies has been issued to the States. Pilots are being implemented with online platforms and other organisations for experimenting with captive placement models with the industry. An online system “Personalised After-Training Rapid Assessment System (PARAS)” has been launched to seek feedback directly from skill trained beneficiary to improve the quality of skill training under the Mission. During review meetings, States are advised to conduct proper skill gap analysis and conduct skill training in high-demand sectors.

The final report regarding the mid-term evaluation of DAY-NULM being carried out by the Quality Council of India (QCI) is yet to be received from QCI. The Standing Committee would be apprised of the findings of the Report as soon as it is received.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/3/2018-Bt.(HUA) Dtd. 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018]

**NEW DELHI;  
20 July, 2018**

**29 Ashadha, 1940 (Saka)**

**Pinaki Misra**

**Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on Urban Development**

**Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-2018)**

**Minutes of the Ninth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Wednesday the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1615 hours in Committee Room 'E', Basement, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

1. Prof. K.V. Thomas - In the Chair

**Members**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Pradhan Baruah
3. Shri Ramesh Bidhuri
4. Ashok Shakarrao Chavan
5. Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi
6. Dr. Dharam Vira Gandhi
7. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
8. Shri P.C. Mohan
9. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
10. Charanjeet Singh Rori
11. Shri Alok Sanjar
12. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
13. Shri Anil Shirole
14. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma

**Rajya Sabha**

15. Shri R.S. Bharathi
16. Shri Husain Dalwai
17. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy
18. Shri Y.S. Chowdary
19. Shri Ahamed Hassan
20. Dr. Anil Jain

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi Joint Secretary
2. Shri A.K.Shah Director

2. \*\*\*\*                \*\*\*\*                \*\*\*\*                \*\*\*\*                \*\*\*\*

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Report on Action Taken by Government on recommendations contained in their Twenty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and adopted it *in toto* and authorized the Chairperson to present the same to Parliament.

4. The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

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[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY SECOND REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPLMENT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

I.	Total number of recommendations	22
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	
	Recommendation Nos.	17
	Percentage to total recommendations	(77.27%)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	
	Recommendation Nos.	00
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0%)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	
	Recommendation No.	04
	Percentage to total recommendations	(18.19%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	01
	Percentage to total recommendations	(4.54%)