

PART-I**CHAPTER- I****INTRODUCTORY****(i) Role of the Ministry**

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

Background

1.2 Outlining the transformation from rural to urban areas witnessed in the country during the last two decades and future requirements to cater to ever increasing urban population, the Secretary,(MoHUA) during the course of briefing submitted:

“महोदय, आपने संक्षेप में शुरुआती जो व्याख्यान दिया है, उसमें आपने बताया है कि किस प्रकार से हमारे देश में शहरी विकास एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती के तौर

पर आगे आ रहा है। जिस प्रकार से शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है, अगर हम वर्ष 2001 के बाद वर्ष 2011 के शहरों की आबादी देखें तो उसमें जिस तरह से बढ़ोतरी हुई है और जो आगे बढ़ने का अनुमान है, वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार शहरी इलाकों की आबादी करीब 38 करोड़ की थी। इसका अनुमान है कि लगभग 40 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन यानी हमारी आबादी 60 करोड़ से ज्यादा वर्ष 2030 में हो जाएगी। जब वर्ष 2031 का सेंसस होगा और वर्ष 2051 की जो जनगणना होगी, तब हमारी आबादी 80 करोड़ से कहीं ज्यादा हो जाएगी, जो कि देश के 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा यानी हम लोग आज की डेट में जो ग्रामीण प्रधान देश कहते हैं, उसकी जगह हम शहरी प्रधान देश वर्ष 2051 की जनगणना के बाद हो जाएँगे।

सर, शहर हमारे लिए एक तरफ तो चुनौती लाता है, उसके आधारभूत संरचना के बारे में, जैसा आपने कहा सेनिटेशन के बारे में, वाटर के बारे में, सीवर सिस्टम के बारे में, बिजली के बारे में, क्योंकि ये तमाम सारे लोग एक जगह पर इकट्ठा होते हैं, उनको वे तमाम सारी आधारभूत सुविधाएँ देनी पड़ती हैं, जिससे हम वह वातावरण क्रिएट कर सकें, जिससे वे अपनी आर्थिक गतिविधियों को पूरा करते हुए देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में पूरा योगदान दे सकें।

सर, आज शहरों का जीडीपी में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत का योगदान है। आज हमारा जो टोटल रेवेन्यू है, वह 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा शहरी इलाकों से आता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज देश के विकास के लिए थ्री ट्रिलियन डालर इकोनॉमी को फाइव ट्रिलियन डालर इकोनॉमी वर्ष 2024 तक करने और वर्ष 2030 तक 10 ट्रिलियन डालर इकोनॉमी बनाने की जो एक चुनौती ली है, मैं समझता हूँ कि शहरों का इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद से शहरों के विकास में अभूतपूर्व तेजी आई है। वर्ष 2014 तक जिस प्रकार से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक के बाद एक मिशन अप्रोच में बहुत सारी योजनाएँ हमारे मंत्रालय के लिए भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृत कीं और उन योजनाओं का जो परिणाम सामने आ रहा है, वह उसके लिए चुनौती है, लेकिन चुनौती को हम लोग पूरा करने के लिए एक तरीके से उस रास्ते पर हैं कि कैसे इसको पूरा कर सकते हैं।“

OVERVIEW OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)

An overview of Demand for Grants (2019-20):

Gross Provision		Rs. 55,057.44 crore
Recoveries	-	Rs. 7,025.27 crore
Net provisions		Rs. 48,032.17 crore

Revenue Section	Rs.28,487.84 crore
Capital Section	Rs.19,544.33crore
Total	Rs.48,032.17 crore

1.3 The Summary of Demands for Grants for 2016-17 to 2019-20 is at Annexure-II.

Central Sector Schemes	Rs. 20,657.11 crore
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Rs. 24,003.26 crore
Non-Schemes	Rs. 3,371.80 crore
Total	Rs. 48,032.17 crore

Scheme-wise provisions

(i) Central Sector Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

i.	MRTS & Metro Projects	19,152.00
ii.	Contribution to NCRPB	50.00
iii.	HRIDAY	00.00
iv.	CPWD – General Pool Accommodation (Residential)	525.83
v.	CPWD – General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)	524.27
vi.	Other Projects in NE	150.00
vii.	North Eastern Regional Urban Development Projects (NERDP) including EAP	250.00
viii.	Computerization	5.00

(ii). Centrally Sponsored Schemes

i.	Swachh Bharat Mission	2,650.00
ii.	Mission for 100 Smart Cities	6,450.00
iii.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	7,300.00
iv.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	6,853.26
v.	National Urban Livelihood	750.00

	Mission (NULM)	
	Total (B)	24,003.26
C.	Non-Schemes	3,371.80
	Grand total	48,032.17

C. Scheme-wise availability and utilisation

1.4 Brief particulars of scheme wise budget 2018-19 and BE 2019-20

under MoHUA are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2018-19	RE 2018-19	Exp. Upto 31.03.2019 (Actual)	BE 2019-20
1	MRTS & Metro Projects	15000.00	15100.00	14433.31	19152.00
2	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	6500.00	6500.01	6144.72	6853.26
3	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-AMRUT	6000.00	6400.00	6185.69	7300.00
4	Mission for 100 Smart Cities	6169.00	6169.04	5935.59	6450.00
5	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	2500.00	3000.00	2556.98	2650.00
6	National Heritage Programme (HRIDAY)	161.50	161.50	150.36	0.00
7	CPWD (Scheme)	847.35	847.40	806.86	1050.10
8	NERUDP & NER	400.00	400.00	368.73	400.00
9	NCRPB	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	National Urban Livelihood Mission	310.00	510.00	498.13	750.00
11	Champion Services Sector Scheme- Nirman Kaushal Vikash Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
12	Computerisation	7.35	7.37	7.27	5.00
13	Non Scheme	3819.93	3819.81	3545.72	3371.80
	Total	41765.13	42965.13	40683.36	48032.17

CHAPTER-II

OVER ALL ANALYSIS

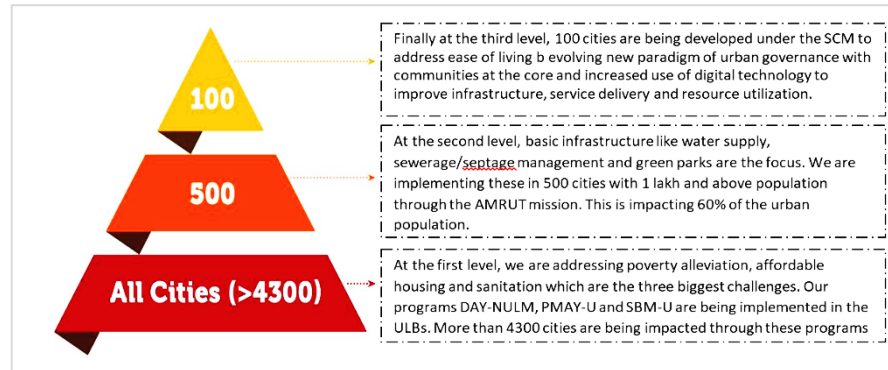
Performance of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs with respect to its Goals

2.1 During the presentation on Demands for Grants (2019-20) given by the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the following goals of the Ministry were outlined:

- (i) Ease of living
- (ii) Responsive Governance
- (iii) Clean and Sustainable Environment
- (iv) Economic Growth and Livelihood Opportunities

2.2 The Committee pointed out that the goals outlined above are hardly met at ground level for common man with unclean environment and major cities already polluted badly. The Committee also pointed out that on the aspect of economic growth and livelihood opportunities as per NSSO data, the rate of urban unemployment during 2017-18 for educated males (above 15 years and above) was 9.2% and for literate females it was 19.8%. The unemployment rate among the urban male youth (persons of age 15-29 years) was 18.7% in 2017-18 and urban female youth in same segment was as high as 27.2% during 2017-18. The Committee enquired as to how the Ministry rate its performance vis-à-vis its goals and ground reality and available data, the (MoHUA) submitted:

The Ministry has an integrated strategy to achieve these four goals across 4,300 plus cities in India, as illustrated in the image below.



The Ministry's missions (Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission, PMAY, DAY-NULM) along with other divisions including Urban Transport/Metro Rail, CPWD etc. contribute to the ministry's goals of ease of living, responsive governance, clean and sustainable environment, economic growth and livelihood opportunities. They have already demonstrated tangible results. However due to underinvestment in urban development in the past, the goals have not been fully achieved and it is still work in progress. Mission wise progress so far is outlined below.

1. **AMRUT Mission** focuses on improvement of water supply, wastewater management and public transport across 500 cities. Currently under the Mission, 58,66,237 new water tap connections have been provided; 37,49,467 new sewerage connections have been provided; 1,351 parks have been developed; and 62,78,571 street lights have been replaced with LED lights. The Mission has also implemented various reforms as under:
 - a. Credit rating work has been completed in 469 cities
 - b. 163 cities have Investible Grade Rating (IGR) & 36 cities have A- or higher rating
 - c. 440 cities out of 500 have operationalized Online Building Permission System (OBPS)
 - d. Capacity building exercise has been undertaken and 52,673 functionaries trained against the target of 45,000
 - e. Energy Audit has been completed in 381 cities spread across 27 states

f. Municipal Bonds worth Rs. 3,390 crore issued in 8 cities namely Pune, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Indore, Amravati, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad and Surat

2. **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)** focuses on improvement of sanitation and solid waste management. Currently, 64.89 lakh IHHLs and 5.9 lakh community toilets have been constructed, both exceeding the targets set for the Mission period. Additionally, 57% of the solid waste (84,937 TPD) generated is being processed, 94% urban wards (79,916 wards) have 100% door-to-door collection of municipal solid waste, 68% urban wards have 100% segregation of municipal solid waste and 4,320 cities in 34 states have been declared ODF, 554 cities have been declared ODF+ and 218 cities have been declared ODF++. The Mission has also launched various applications and initiatives for the benefit of citizens as under:

- a. Introduction of Star Rating Protocol for garbage free cities - Seven-star rating has been devised to ensure holistic evaluation across entire SWM chain
- b. Swachhata App: The tool enables citizen to have their grievances addressed by the concerned Municipal Corporation
- c. 1969 Helpline: National helpline to address queries from citizens
- d. Swachh Manch: 89,000 events have been uploaded on Swachh Manch, under Swachhata Hi Seva for 'Reduction in usage of Single-Use Plastic', covering participation of 485 lakh+ citizens
- e. 57,000+ toilet blocks from 2300+ cities uploaded on Google maps, including 500+ toilets covered by NHA
- f. 'Swachh Nagar' - C&T App solution: An Integrated App for managing all kinds of waste from collection till its disposal

3. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna Urban** aims to provide affordable housing to the urban poor with a target of building 20 million affordable houses by 31 March 2022. Currently, 90.73 lakh houses have been sanctioned under the Mission out of which 55 lakh houses have been grounded, 28 lakh houses have been completed/ delivered and 13.94 lakh houses are with new technologies.

4. **The National Urban Livelihood Mission** aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by access to gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities; build strong grassroots level institutions; provide shelters with essential services to the urban homeless and address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. Other Missions (AMRUT, SBM and SCM) also

contribute to economic growth goals through its investment in improved infrastructure, seamless service delivery and better monitoring systems. Currently under the Mission:

- a. Over 41 lakh urban poor households have been made part of 4.6 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their Federations
- b. Revolving Fund support of Rs. 10,000 per group has been disbursed to approximately 2.50 lakh SHGs
- c. Financial support has been provided to over 4.35 lakh individuals and groups for setting up micro-enterprises
- d. Approximately 4 lakh bank linkages provided to SHGs under Bank Linkage programme
- e. More than 12 lakh candidates have been skill trained and over 8.80 lakh certified have been issued
- f. Over 4.60 lakh trained candidates have been provided employment
- g. Shelter space for over 1 lakh urban homeless has been created in 2,266 Shelters

5. **Metro Rail** aims to improve the public transport system in cities to reduce congestion and pollution. Currently 672 kms of metro rail line is operational in 27 cities and 82 Km of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS). In addition, 852 kms of metro rail line is under construction in 71 cities.

6. **Smart Cities Mission** – The mission is being implemented in 100 cities. The objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of ‘Smart Solutions’. A total of 5,151 projects worth of Rs. 2,05,018 crores have been proposed, of which projects worth Rs. 22,521 Crore have been completed as on 25 October 2019. The key achievements in the implementation of Smart City projects are as under: -

- a. Integrated Command and Control Centers in more than 25 Smart Cities are operationalized leading to improved governance and service delivery.
- b. 127 Smart Road projects have been completed.
- c. 51 Water Supply and 24 Wastewater management projects have been completed.
- d. 39 Smart solar projects have been completed.
- e. 82 projects have been completed on PPP model.
- f. A wide variety of impactful projects have been undertaken.

The selection of 100 cities was completed in four rounds with the last city being selected in June, 2018. Given that every city gets 60 months to complete their projects, total Mission duration for 100 cities is 6000 'city-months', out of which the cities, in aggregate, have so far spent only 3,580 city-months working on their projects. This is 60% or 3 years of the Mission duration.

The pace of implementation of the Mission has increased from projects worth Rs. 50,048 Crore tendered and Rs. 30,887 Crore under implementation/completed in June 2018 to Rs. 1,47,875 Crore of projects tendered and Rs. 1,04,896 Crore of projects under implementation/completed as on 25 October 2019. Thus, there has been an increase of 195% and 240% respectively.

Further, the ministry has launched various new initiatives like:

- a) Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest subvention Access (PAiSA) – for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries' accounts on monthly basis
- b) Shehri Samriddhi Utsav - Comprising of activities viz. safety net for SHGs, exhibition of SHG products, job-mela, rally/march of SHGs to spread awareness, loan camps by banks and Swachhata Excellence Awards etc.
- c) Swasth SHG Parivar – Links all eligible SHG members to Ayushman Bharat and POSHAN scheme and health check-up for all SHG members and their family members
- d) The Smart Cities Mission has put in place frameworks/ initiatives for measuring performance leading to better quality of life for the citizens as given below
 - i) ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework- the objective is to provide a clear road-map for the cities and in effect, urban India as a whole, towards combating Climate Change while planning their actions and investments within the city.
 - ii) Ease of Living Assessment Framework- aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars; Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators which are strongly linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - iii) Municipal Performance Index - aims to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance.

2.3 The Committee also wanted to know what strategy has been derived/contemplated by the MoHUA to handle the issue of growing urban unemployment effectively, the (MoHUA) stated:

"MoHUA is not the nodal ministry to address the issue of unemployment. However, MoHUA's goals address the social, environmental and economic development of urban areas in which employment plays an important role. All the schemes of the Ministry while working towards the above mentioned goals also contribute to generating employment directly or indirectly.

One of the Ministry's schemes, DAY-NULM is addressing the issue of urban poverty alleviation since 2014-15. The mission contributes directly in generating livelihoods through skill training and placement, self-employment programs and supporting urban street vendors. The mission inter-alia focuses on skill development to place beneficiaries in self/wage employment, easy access to subsidized credit to set up micro enterprises and support to urban street vendors, thereby complementing the efforts of the government in tackling unemployment. DAY NULM has created 1,146,349 livelihoods, skill-trained 896,345 persons, issued ID cards to 843,152 vendors and 100,992 shelter spaces for urban homeless.

According to an estimate by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, PMAY (U) would have generated 324 crore person days of employment including 101 crore person days of direct and 223 crore person days of indirect employment. The investment under PMAY (U) is expected to bring a cascading effect on the economy, employment potential and will increase many-fold in the consumption of steel, cement industries besides boosting other allied industries such as electrical/electronic and consumer durables.

Other missions through implementation of projects contribute to increased employment".

2.4 The Committee also enquired as to how are you going to combat the above scenario with available resources, the (MoHUA) informed:

"Besides asking for more funds, Ministry is incentivizing and encouraging Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to become self-sufficient and mobilize resources for attaining viability through instruments like

Municipal Bonds, etc. Ministry is encouraging Missions/Schemes to embrace PPP as alternative funding.

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the available resources and to further augment the efforts towards achievement of the Ministry's goals, Ministry is in the process of formulating a vision for the next five years to develop urban areas with distinct identity providing ease of living, responsive governance, clean and sustainable environment, rapid economic growth and livelihood opportunities for citizens. These proposed four goals are aligned to the 10 focus areas – sanitation, water, mobility, sustainability, housing, real estate, economic growth, capacity building, ease of doing business, data driven governance and innovation. These goals are set in a medium and long term perspective, i.e. 2022 and 2024 respectively. The Ministry is working in the following areas:

- (i) Capacity Building of LSG/ ULB in using data/ technology for decision making and planning, better understanding of urban issues, governance, etc.
- (ii) Financing solutions through PPP, land value capture, municipal bonds, etc.
- (iii) Sustainability and Resilience through initiatives like Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework, use of renewable energy and clean technologies

The critical issue of higher funding required for urban infrastructure was addressed by substantial increase in budgetary allocations. As against a total of Rs. 1,58,164 crores allocated during 10-year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14, the cumulative budgetary allocations during next six years, i.e. 2014 onwards (including current year's allocation) have been to the tune of Rs. 2,68,455 crores. The annual average budgetary allocation during the preceding 10-year period was around 15,800 crores which was increased substantially to more than Rs. 44,000 crores (inclusive of allocations under Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR), i.e., approximately 3 times increase. Budgetary allocation for 2019-20 is Rs. 48,032 crores for various urban Missions along with additional provision of Rs. 20,000 crores for funding PMAY through EBR mechanism, i.e., a total availability of above Rs. 68,000 crores. 100 cities selected in Smart Cities Mission have proposed 5151 projects worth Rs.2,05,018 crores. 21% of the total projects costing Rs. 41,022crores have been proposed to be developed with Public Private Partnership (PPP) over the mission

period of 5 years. As on 3 September 2019, 71 projects worth Rs. 3,607crores have been completed and 111 more projects worth 8,993 crores, have selected their private investor and are in implementation phase. Additionally, 96 projects worth Rs. 10,327 core are at tendering stage.

2.5 Provision vis-à-vis expenditure for the last three years at Annexure-III.

B. Demand vis-à-vis availability of funds

2.6 The following information was given before the Committee on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of (MoHUA):

(Rs. in crore)

Proposed BE/RE/EBR/Actuals	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Proposed	68,447.81	74,138.37	86,039.77	67,278.82
BE	29,934.00	40,617.84	41,765.13	48,037.17
RE	37,834.75	40,753.37	42,965.13	
Extra Budgetary Resources	-	8,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Actual Expenditure	36,946.32	40,061.02	40,683.36	
% Expenditure w.r.t. RE	97.65%	98.58%	96.69%	

2.7 The Committee pointed out that over the years there was huge gap between demand vis-à-vis availability of funds and by 2019-20this gap has been wiped out by reason of progressive inflow of funds from Extra Budget Resources (EBR) for PMAY (Urban).Asked about the reasons for not bridging the gap between demand and availability during 2016-17 and 2017-18, the MoHUA stated:

"Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) was launched on June, 2015 with the aim to assist States/ UT governments for providing houses to the poor people in the urban areas by the

year 2022. After the preparatory years, the sanctioning of houses under the scheme attained momentum in 2017-18. In order to meet the additional requirement of central assistance, over and above the year on year budgetary provisions, the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, approached the Union Cabinet for grant of Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The Cabinet in its meeting held on 20 February 2018 approved the proposal of this Ministry for raising Rs. 60,000 crores of EBR for funding PMAY (U) over a period of 4 years in the following manner:

Year	Amount of EBR (Rs. in crore)
2017-18	8000.00
2018-19	25000.00
2019-20	20000.00
2020-21	7000.00

Accordingly, Rs. 33,000 crores of EBR has so far been raised (Rs. 8000 cr in 2017-18, Rs. 20,000 in 2018-19 and Rs. 5000 cr. in 2019-20). Rs. 15,000 cr. more would be raised in FY 2019-20 as per approval obtained from the Steering Committee for EBR. The balance of Rs. 12,000 crores would be raised in due course by the year 2020-21 as per requirement."

2.8 In this context the Secretary, H&UA during the course of briefing informed as under:

“महोदय, हमारा इस साल का जो बजट है, इस बजट में 68
हजार करोड़ रुपये की हमारी टोटल व्यवस्था है। हमें इसमें एक ईबीआर,
एक्सट्रा बजटरी रिसोर्स के तौर पर,
चूँकि सारी की सारी व्यवस्था बजट से नहीं हो पाती है,
एक्सट्रा बजटरी रिसोर्स के आधार पर भी हमें फंड्स मिलते हैं। हाउसिंग के लिए
हमें 60
हजार करोड़ रुपये के ईबीआर की व्यवस्था की गई। अन्य सोर्स से हम लोग फंड
डलाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जो तमाम सारी एजेंसीज हैं, bilateral and
multilateral agencies,
उनके माध्यम से हम लोग लोन की व्यवस्था करते हैं। हम हर तरह की कोशिश क
रते हैं”

Under AMRUT, Rs. 3,390 crores were raised through issuance of municipal bonds by 8 ULBs namely Hyderabad, Pune Bhopal, Indore, Amravati, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmedabad and Surat. And Rs.181.34 crore have been released as incentive under AMRUT for issuance of above bonds.”

CHAPTER-III

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20) OF MoHUA

A Central Sector Schemes and related issues.

(i) MRTS and Metro Projects

		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20
		B. E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B. E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B. E.	RE	Actual Exp.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MRTS & Metro Projects.										
1	Grants to DMRC/other Metros	91.00	87.40	52.97	150.00	150.00	146.23	50.00	50.00	50.00	414.70
2	Equity to all Metros	1523.03	1862.03	1433.20	2700.01	3431.17	3248.77	2341.00	2341.00	2341.00	3815.00
3	Sub-ordinate Debt to all Metros	669.21	1234.90	1228.86	1465.99	1787.85	1493.67	1550.00	1550.00	1550.00	1684.00
4	Pass Through Assistance to all Metros	7675.44	12470.75	12583.58	13644.00	12591.00	9067.56	10373.60	10973.60	10373.60	12214.93
5	NCRTC	3.16	3.16	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	659.00	659.00		974.25
6	Global Environment Fund	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.10	0.10		0.01
7	Transport Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Transport	38.00	41.60	25.09	39.81	39.81	21.82	26.30	26.30	118.71	49.11
	Total Metro Projects	10000.00	15700.00	15323.79	18000.00	18000.02	13978.09	15000.00	15600.00	14433.31	19152.00

(a) Need for making metro transport viable

3.1 The Committee during the course of examination pointed out that the level of funds for MRTS/Metro Projects has almost doubled from Rs. 10,000crores in 2016-17 to Rs.19.152.00 crore in 2019-20 and major share of the funds are as in the nature of 'Pass Through Assistance to all Metros, and Equity to all Metros, andGrants to DMRC/Other Metros'.Asked about the justification for huge 'Pass through Assistance'/ Contributing to their equity and giving Grants to all Metros, particularly when some of the Metros

are viable enough also and can run their operations on their own, the MoHUA explained:

"Financial assistance in the form of equity, grants or Pass Through Assistance (PTA) is provided by Government of India only to cover the capital cost of the metro rail projects and not for running the operations. As per Metro Rail Policy 2017, operational expenditure has to be borne by the respective Metro Rail Company. In case it fails, then this has to be borne by the respective State Government."

3.2 The Committee enquired whether MoHUA ever thought of advising viable Metros Corporations to run their operation without resorting to Budgetary provisions which is common man's money, the MoHUA explained:

"Government of India has issued "Metro Rail Policy-2017" in August 2017. The policy bridges the much-needed gap for ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspectives. The policy aims to focus on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems and act as a guide to State governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects. In order to ensure financial sustainability during operations of metro rail, the policy emphasizes on the commitment of concerned state Govts for providing financial support to the metro rail companies. For enhancing the viability of the projects, all efforts should be made by state governments to reduce costs and maximize revenue through various innovative means viz. Adoption of the feeder system for last-mile connectivity, Transits Oriented Development, Value Capture Finance, Commercial /property development at stations and on other urban land allocated for metro rail projects. The commitment inter alia also includes benefits accruing in the influence zone of metro alignment on account of TOD and VCF directly to agency implementing the metro rail project. In addition, the concerned state governments are required to mandatorily explore the possibilities to enhance the non-

farebox revenue either through conventional or innovative means."

3.3 In this context the Committee wanted to know how the Metro Network could be made viable, the Secretary, H&UA submitted:

“सर, यह दुनिया भर का एक्सपीरियंस है सामान्य तौर पर 90 पर सेंट जितने भी अर्बन प्रोजेक्ट्स होते हैं, उसमें गवर्नमेंट को असिस्टेंस देनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही वीकॉस्ट के प्रोजेक्ट्स होते हैं। अगर उनका इकनॉमिक, सोशल, एनवायर्नमेंटल इम्पैक्ट देखे तो ओवरऑल, एक होती है फाइनेंशियल वायबिलिटी, दूसरी होती है इकनॉमिक वायबिलिटी। इकनॉमिक वायबिलिटी में हर स्टेट को कर लेंगे तो यह बहुत ही वायबल है। लेकिन कास्ट देनी पड़ती है। दुनिया में केवल एक ही मेट्रो पॉजीटिव में चल रही है, वह हाँगकाँग की मेट्रो है। उसके बहुत सारे और कारण हैं। आज की डेट में हिन्दूस्तान में जितनी हमारी मेट्रो जहाँ-जहाँ से जो-जो पैसा निकाल सकते हैं, जैसे ट्रांजिट और एंटेड डेवलपमेंट की बात की गई, अगर मेट्रो के आस-पास में ट्रांजिट और एंटेड डेवलपमेंट होगा तो उससे काफी सारा पैसा मेट्रो को उससे आसकता है। इसके अलावा और क्या-क्या चीजें कर सकते हैं? अभी आज की डेट में दिल्ली मेट्रो दूसरी मेट्रो को मदद कर रही है। आज ढाका में मेट्रो बन रही है, वहाँ भी कंसल्टेंसी कर रही है। वहाँ से पैसे आ रहे हैं। इस्तांबुल में मेट्रो बनाने के लिए एदिल्ली मेट्रो से बात कर रहे हैं।”

3.4 During the course of evidence of the representatives of (MoHUA), the Committee pointed out that cost of Metro is almost double the amount spent on construction of Golden Quadrilateral Network and how it is going to be viable, the witness stated:

“सर, यह बहुत ही वीकॉस्ट है। मेट्रो के प्रजेंटेशन में संजय ने बताया था कि पहले हम लोग मेट्रो का विकास कर रहे थे। मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूँगा कि मेट्रो पर आ

जसेपाँचसालपहलेजोखर्चकरतेथे, लगभग 20 से 30 परसेंटहमनेखर्चाकमकरदियाहैकेवलचीजोंकोस्टैंडर्डइजकरके।हमारेमेट्रोकेजितनेभीचाहेसिविलवर्कसहो, रॉलिंगस्टॉकहो, इलैक्ट्रिकलसिस्टमहो, कम्युनिकेशनएंडटेलिकॉमसिस्टमहो, सारीकीसारीचीजोंकोस्टैंडर्डइजकरदियाहै।बिडिंगकेप्रोसेसकोभीस्टैंडर्डइजकरदियाहै।नतीजनआजहमारीकॉस्टकरीबन 20 से 25 प्रतिशतकमहोगईहै।“

3.5 Elaborating further the witness stated:

“आजआपकोजानकारखुशीहोगीकिइंटरनेशनलबिडिंगमेंभारतअर्थमूवर्सलि. जोभारतसरकारकाएकउपक्रमहै, 505 कोचेजकाबॉम्बेकाऑर्डरबीईएमएलकोमिला।एकइतनाबड़ाऑर्डर 4000 करोड़रुपयेसेज्यादाकामिला।दूसरा, एकटीटीगढ़कलकत्ताकेपासमेंहै।टीटागढ़कम्पनीनेअभीहालमेंपुणेमेट्रो का 102 कोचेजकाऑर्डरप्राप्तकियाहै। Alstom India, it is an international company set up in Sri City. चेन्नईकेपासकम्पनीहै, उसकोतमामसारेऑर्डर्समिलेहैं।चाहेमुम्बईमेट्रोलाइन 3 का, लखनऊमेट्रोकाअलस्टॉमकोमिलाहै।बॉम्बार्डियर, जोबड़ौदाकेपासकम्पनीहै, उनकोतमामसारेऑर्डर्समिलेहैं।जैसासंजयनेबतायाकिआजअलस्टॉमइंडियाऔरबॉम्बार्डियरइंडियासेआस्ट्रेलिया, मेलबर्न, ब्रिसबेन, सिडनी, जोहानिसबर्गमें, तमामसारेदेशोंमेंआजहमारेप्रोडक्ट्स, मेक-इनइंडियाप्रोडक्ट्सयहांसेबाहरजारहेहैं।पिछलेचार-पाँचसालोंमेंमेक-इनइंडियामेंजितनेप्रोडक्ट्सकिएहैं, एकतोहमारीकॉस्टभीकमहुईहैऔरकॉस्टकमहोनेकेसाथ-साथलोगबाहरभीभेजरहेहैं।यहवननेशन, वनकार्डइतनाबड़ाइनिशियटिवहै, जोमाननीयप्रधानमंत्रीजीनेमार्च, 2019 मेंलाँचकियाहै।ऑटोमैटिकफेयरकलेक्शनगेट, एकगेटकरीबसात-साढ़ेसातलाखकाआताहै।अबहमखुदअपनामेन्यूफैक्चरकरनेजारहेहैं।बीईएलकेमाध्यमसेऔरतमामलोगफ्रेंचाइजकरेंगे।यहकार्डपूरेहिन्दुस्तानमेंचलेगा।हमलोगविदेशकीटेक्नोलॉजीलेरहेथे।इसटेक्नोलॉजीकोहमनेयहांखुदडेवलपकियाहै।पिछलेतीनसालसेइसकाममेंलगेहुएथे।यहटेक्नोलॉजीसी-टेककेमाध्यमसेडेवलपकीहै।इसकाइंटरनेशनलएक्रिडिटेशनफ्रांसमेंकरा

या। हम इसको हिन्दुस्तान में लागू करेंगे और दुनिया में भी इसको बेचेंगे। मेट्रो की कॉस्ट बहुत हाई है लेकिन इसकी आवश्यकता है।“

(b) Need for Cheaper Metro Transport

3.6 On the issue of cheaper metro transport the Secretary, MoHUA stated:

“इसके बाद हमने नेक्स्ट लेवल पर मूव किया है मेट्रो लाइट। अभी हाल में कुछ तीन-चार महीने पहले मेट्रो लाइट which is at a lesser standard but is providing the same kind of experience as Metro. इसका करने से मेट्रो के ऊपर हमारा एलिवेटर कॉरीडोर का करीब 300 करोड़ लगता है, हम करीब 120-125 करोड़ रुपये में पर किलोमीटर मेट्रो लाइट के माध्यम से उनको प्रोवाइड करेंगे। ऑलरेडी दिल्ली मेट्रो, जिसका मैं चेयरमैन भी हूँ, उसमें द्वारका सेक्टर-21 से लेकर जनकपुरी तक का करीब 20 किलोमीटर का ट्रेक ऑलरेडी वहाँ हो गया है। वह दिल्ली सरकार को भेजा गया है, क्योंकि जो ट्रांसपोर्ट का प्रोजेक्ट होता है, वह स्टेट का प्रोजेक्ट होता है। स्टेट की तरफ से भारत सरकार को जब प्रोजेक्ट आएगा, तब करेंगे। इसमें करीब 120 करोड़ रुपये पर किलोमीटर पड़ रहा है। तीसरा, हम लोग आज की डेट में काम कर रहे हैं, हमने एक कमेटी बना रखी है, मेट्रो न्यू। मेट्रो न्यू में टायर्ड मेट्रो, जो दुनिया भर में एक्सपीरियंस है, टायर्ड मेट्रो में करीब 60 से 80 करोड़ रुपये आता है और हम इसको कम कर रहे हैं। कल मैं मुम्बई में रहूँगा। इस पर मैं वहाँ चर्चा करूँगा। हमारी कमेटी यह देख रही है। अर्बन एरियाज में मोबिलिटी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है।“

3.7 On the issue of new Metro the witness clarified:

“सर, मेट्रो न्यू के हमने अभी तक स्टैंडर्ड जारी नहीं किए हैं। हम दुनिया भर में देख रहे हैं, जगह-जगह जाते हैं, हर जगह केवल मेट्रो नहीं है। मेट्रो के अलावा जो मेट्रो लाइट कह ले या लाइट मेट्रो कह ले, यह भी बहुत जगह है, जो हमने ऑलरेडी कर दिया है।

तीसरा, हम लोग कह रहे हैं, टायर्ड मेट्रो इसमें स्टील की व्हील होती है, यह व्हील के ऊपर चलता है। टायर्ड मेट्रो में टायर के ऊपर चलता है और इसकी कनेक्टिंग के लिए ऊपर से वायर से लेते हैं।“

(c) Project Planning and implementation of Metro Works

3.8 The break-up of funds given for Metro Projects during 2019-20 and status of implementation as shown in Annual Report (2018-19) of MoHUA is as under: -

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No	Name/ Metro Project	Funds given (2019-20)	Status of implementation
1	DMRC	1,717.64	Phase IV DMRC preparatory work September, 2019
2	Bangalore	2,949.48	Phase I operational, Phase II 30% physical progress as on 31.03.2019,
3	Chennai	1,431.14	Phase I 96% completed as on 31.3.19 Extension of Phase I Physical progress 24% as on 31.3.19
4	Mumbai	4,309.11	Physical Progress 37% as on 31.03.2019.
5	Noida-Greater Noida	168.00	Operational on 25.01.2019.
6	Ahmedabad	2,600.00	Phase 1 Physical progress 45% as on 31.3.19
7	Pune	1,810.00	Physical progress 30% as on 31.3.19
8	Nagpur	1,705.00	Physical Progress 78.31 % as on 31.3.19
9	Bhopal	6,85.00	Physical progress is 0.33% as on 28.02.19
10	Indore	6,73.00	Physical progress is 0.30% as on 28.2.19
11	Patna	50.00	Foundation stone laid on 17.2.19
12	Kanpur	50.00	Approved on 28.2.19
13	Surat	30.00	Approved on 9.3.19
14	RRTS for NCR Delhi-GZB- Meerut (ii) Delhi-Alwar (iii) Delhi- Panipat	1000.00	Foundation stone laid on 08.03.2019 DPR yet to be approved by GNCT of Delhi and Government of Rajasthan, Survey in progress. DPR to be approved after NHAI approval.
15	Capacity Building Urban Transport Project	23.37	
	Total	19,152.00	

3.9 The Committee during the course of examination pointed out that prominent Metro Projects in Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai, Pune and Indore with huge funds where these are essentially needed are lagging behind. Asked whether getting assured funds from Parliament these should have accelerated the pace of progress in earlier years, the MoHUA stated:

"At present, about 672 kms of metro rail project is operational in various cities of the country out of which about 419 kms which is about 63% of the total operational metro rail system, have been made operational during the last five years from FY 2014-

15 onwards. This has been made possible by concerted efforts made by the implementing agencies and close monitoring by this Ministry."

3.10 The Committee also wanted to know the broad reasons for slow project implementation in these cities, the MoHUA explained:

"Metro rail projects are capital intensive projects which take a long time in construction. Sometimes delay in land acquisition due to socio-economic problems, litigation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) affect the progress of the projects. The implementing agencies in coordination with State Governments and other agencies resolve the issues up to the satisfaction of stakeholders. Close monitoring by this Ministry is also done in this regard."

3.11 Explaining the current position of implementation of all above projects as on 15.10.19, the MoHUA gave the following details:-

S.N.	Metro Rail Project	Progress as on date
1	DMRC	Phase-I and II- fully operational. Phase-III- Total length-160.756 km, operational-157.52 km. Phase-IV- preparatory work in progress. Construction is yet to start.
2	Bangalore	Phase-I- fully operational. Phase-II- Physical progress- 36%
3	Chennai	Phase-I- fully operational Extension of corridor-1 of Phase-I – Physical progress- 32.5%
4	Mumbai Line-3	Physical progress- 48%
5	Noida-Greater Noida	Fully operational
6	Ahmedabad	Phase-1- 6.5 Km operational. Physical progress- 47%
7	Pune	Physical progress- 34%
8	Nagpur	13.5 km operational. Physical progress- 84.50 %
9	Bhopal	Work is in progress.
10	Indore	Work is in progress
11	Patna	Project approved in February, 2019
12	Kanpur	Project approved in February, 2019
13	Surat	Project approved in March, 2019
14	RRTS	Delhi-GZB-Meerut- Project approved in March, 2019. Construction work has been started by NCRTC

3.12 Asked about the Metro Projects where implementation constraints like land acquisition, litigation etc., are coming in the way and how these are being resolved with State Governments, MoH&UA in a post evidence reply informed:

“Delhi Metro, Mumbai Metro, Ahmedabad Metro, Bangalore Metro and Lucknow Metro have stated that the metro rail projects implemented by them have faced constraints like land acquisition, litigation etc. These implementing agencies in coordination with State Governments and other agencies address the issues adversely impacting the implementation of projects. Review of implementation of projects is done regularly in order to expedite the progress of works. Close monitoring by this Ministry is also done in this regard”.

3.13 The Committee also pointed out that the (MoHUA) has shown the following progress of work done of some of the prominent Metro Projects:

S.N.	Metro Rail Project	Progress as on date
1	Bangalore	Phase-II- Physical progress- 36%
2	Chennai	Extension of corridor-1 of Phase-I – Physical progress- 32.5%
3	Mumbai Line-3	Physical progress- 48%
4	Ahmedabad	Phase-1- 6.5 Km operational. Physical progress- 47%
5	Pune	Physical progress- 34%
6	RRTS	Delhi-GZB-Meerut- Project approved in March, 2019. Construction work has been started by NCRTC

3.14 Asked about the reasons that progress of work in Metro Projects in Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai Line-3, Ahmedabad and Pune is very slow, the MoH&UA stated:

“Ahmedabad Metro has informed that Ahmedabad Metro Project Phase- 1 is being funded by JICA loan to an extent of 56%. The tenders which are funded by JICA need prior approval of JICA. The JICA loan was sanctioned 15 months after the project approval and all tenders were finalized. Most tenders were finalized after loan agreement was done. The above process and litigations in some tender cases have delayed the project.

Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-1 was approved in December, 2016 with a scheduled completion period of 5 years. Pune Metro has informed that the work is progressing well as per plan and there is no delay.

Extension of Corridor-I of Chennai Metro Rail Phase -1 Project was approved in June, 2016. Chennai Metro has informed that the project is expected to be completed by end of June 2020 and the work is progressing well as per plan and there is no delay.

Mumbai Metro has informed that key reasons for slow progress in Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project are the following:

- Litigations/Court orders in respect of construction work in night, trees cutting and transplantation in Aarey,
- Delay in getting Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Forest clearances.

Mumbai metro has further informed that despite various court stay orders, litigations and difficult working conditions, the project is now scheduled to be completed the Phase 1 (Aarey to Bandra-Kurla Complex (BKC)) by (31.12.2021) and Phase 2 (BKC to Cuff Parade) by (30.06.2022).

Bangalore Metro has informed that key reasons for slow progress of works in Bangalore Metro Phase-II are as under:

- Delay in land acquisition due to delay in approval from various Govt. Departments apart from acquisition of private lands.
- Delays in shifting various utilities such as water supply and sewerage lines, etc.
- Removal/transplantation of trees coming in the way of metro alignment.”

3.15 The Committee also enquired as to how the MoH&UA are going to accelerate the pace of implementation of these prominent Metro Projects, the MoH&UA stated:

“The implementing agencies in coordination with State Governments and other agencies address the issues adversely

impacting the implementation of projects. Review of implementation of projects is done regularly in order to expedite the progress of works. Close monitoring by this Ministry is also done in this regard.”

(d) Feasibility of allowing free ride for women in Delhi Metro

3.16 During the course of evidence of the representatives of (MoHUA), the Committee pointed out that fare hike in Delhi Metro has declined the number of passengers and with a view to empower women, there is a need to give them free ride in metro which is to be funded entirely by Delhi Government. At this the Secretary MoH&UA submitted as under:

“सर,
आपकी बात पर डीएमआरसी के द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। डीएमआरसी
सही समय पर इसका आपको जवाब देगी कि इसे कैसे कर सकते हैं,
इसके क्या इम्प्लिकेशन हैं, क्या-
क्या कर सकते हैं और कितना टेक्निकल इसमें चेंजेज की रिक्वायरमेंट होगी?
यह बस के किराये जैसा नहीं है कि बस में आपने उनके लिए टिकट कर दिया। मे
ट्रो का एक पूरा का पूरा एकीकृत सिस्टम है, वह कैसे ऑपरेट करता है, क्या-
क्या करते हैं, डीएमआरसी इसके बारे में विचार कर रहा है।”

3.17 The witness further submitted:

“सर,
अगर दिल्ली सरकार को महिलाओं को फ्री सफर की सुविधा देने में रुचि है तो इ
सका सबसे आसान तरीका मैं आपको बता देता हूँ। उन महिलाओं को चयनित
कर लें कि किस-किस महिला को सुविधा देनी है,
पढ़ने वाली महिला को सुविधा देनी है,
काम करने वाली महिला को सुविधा देनी है,
घर में रहने वाली महिला को सुविधा देनी है। एक दिन में औसतन उनका कितना
ट्रैवल होता है, उसका मेट्रो, बस,
ऑटो या उबर आदिके माध्यम से कितना खर्चा आता है। मान लेते हैं कि उसका
प्रतिदिन का 100 रुपये का खर्च आता है, तो 100 रुपये के हिसाब से 30
दिन का

हजाररुपयाउसकेएकाउंटमेंआपसीधेडालदीजिए।यहच्चाइसउसकेऊपर
रछोड़दीजिएकिवहबससेजाए,
मेट्रोसेजाएयाअन्यकिसीसाधनसेजाए।यहबहुतहीआसानतरीकाहै।“

3.18 The witness also stated:

“सर, मैं एक बात और ऐड करना चाहूँगा कि मेट्रो के फेयर के बारे में सैक्शन 31 ऑफ़ दी मेट्रो ऑपरेशन एंड मेन्टिनेंस एक्ट है, उसमें एक फेयर फिक्सेशन कमेटी बनती है। वह कमेटी एक हाई कोर्ट के जज, जो इस काम कर रहे हों या रिटायर्ड जज हो, के द्वारा चेयर की जाती है। उसके सदस्य के रूप में भारत सरकार का एक अपर सचिव लेवल का अधिकारी होता है और एक राज्य सरकार का भी अपर सचिव लेवल का अधिकारी होता है। यह कमेटी ही मेट्रो के किसी भी प्रकार के फेयर व्यवस्था के बारे में अपनी रिकमंडेशन देती है। वह कमेटी जो रिकमंडेशन देती है, लॉ में उसे मैन्डेट कर दिया गया है। उसके ऊपर इफ एंड बट नहीं कर सकते हैं।“

3.19 At this the Committee enquired whether the State Government can represent before the Fare Fixation Committee (FFC), the witness clarified:

“सर, बिल्कुलकरसकतीहै।जबयहकमेटीबनतीहै, इसकमेटीकेसामनेराज्यसरकाररेप्रीजेन्टेशनकरसकतीहै।अगरआजकी डेटमेंआपकोमहिलाओंकोफेयरदेनाहै, तोएकतरीकातोयहहैकिकोईआदमीवहाँखड़ारहेऔरवहउन्हेंटिकटखरीद-खरीदकरदेतारहे।दूसरा, सीधेडीबीटीसेउनकेएकाउंटमेंपैसादेदें।यहमहिलाओंकेलिएबहुतआसानहोजाएगा, चाहेवेउबरमेंजानाचाहें, मेट्रोमेंजानाचाहें, जिसमेंवेजानाचाहेंउसमेंजाएं।आपकीमोबिलिटीबनीरहसकतीहै।“

3.20 The Committee also pointed out whether the DMRC has completed their examination and whether this issue was raised before Fare Fixation Committee so far by Delhi Government, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“As per sections 33 and 34 of Metro Railway (O&M) Act, 2002, the fare of Delhi Metro is fixed by Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) chaired

by either sitting or retired Judge of a High Court. As per section 36 of the said Act, the FFC shall submit its report along with the recommendations to the metro railway administration within such period, not exceeding three months, as may be specified by the Central Government. The recommendations of the Committee are binding on the metro railway administration. DMRC has informed that 4th FFC submitted its report on fair revision in Delhi Metro network in September, 2016 and the matter regarding free ride for women was not deliberated upon by the Committee as this was not an issue at that time.”

3.21 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoH&UA about RRTS for NCR-Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Corridor, the Secretary, H&UA stated:

“आज हमारे 18 शहरों में 673 किलोमीटर की मेट्रो चल रही है। आज 27 शहरों में 852 किलोमीटर की मेट्रो और 82 किलोमीटर की आर आर टी एस जो कि पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान में आई है। दिल्ली से मेरठ जाने में तीन से चार घंटे लगते थे, आने वाले समय में जब हमारा आर आर टी एस तैयार होगा, मेरठ से दिल्ली करीब 55 मिनट्स में 16 स्टेशनों पर रुकते हुए आएगा। किसी को दिल्ली में रहने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह करीब 180 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से हमारी आर आर टी एस चलेगी, यह दिल्ली के कंजेशन में सुधार कर देगी। दिल्ली से अलवर का प्रोजेक्ट बनारहे हैं, दिल्ली से सोनीपत का बनारहे हैं। जब ये सारी चीजें बनेंगी तो दिल्ली को डि-कंजैस्ट करेगा। सर, यह दुनिया में है। हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं था। पिछली बार जब इस चीज को शुरू किया गया था, काफी प्रयास के बाद शुरू किया गया और यह हिन्दुस्तान को एक नए भारत की तरफ, एक नई चीज की तरफ ले कर जा रहा है।”

3.22 The Committee also enquired about the pace of implementation of these prominent Metro Projects, the MoH&UA stated:

“The implementing agencies in coordination with State Governments and other agencies address the issues adversely impacting the implementation of projects. Review of implementation of projects is done regularly in order to expedite the progress of works. Close monitoring by this Ministry is also done in this regard. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor project (total length -82.15 Km) has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India on 7th March 2019. The project is scheduled to be completed in six years from the date of start of work. The construction work on the RRTS corridor has already commenced in June 2019 and is progressing as per schedule”.

(e) Ensuring Door-to-Door connectivity of Delhi Metro by use of Cab Aggregator Services’

3.23 During the course of evidence, the Committee pointed out that keeping in view the occupancy level of as low as 30% in feeder buses being plied on Delhi roads by DMRC, there is an urgent need to promote door to door connectivity through 'Cab aggregator services' by way of auto rickshaw, cycle rickshaw and so on, Welcoming the suggestion the Secretary, H&UA submitted:

“सर, आपका सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली मेट्रो की एक सब्सिडिअरी कंपनी बना दी गई है, जो कि लास्ट माइल एंड फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी के परपज से ही है। दिल्ली मेट्रो पिछले दो साल के भीतर तमाम सारी जगहों पर ई-रिक्शा के माध्यम से उनका एग्रीगेशन कर रही है। साइकिल के द्वारा किया गया है, यूलू स्कूटर के माध्यम से किया गया है। जैसा आपने छोटी बसों का सुझाव दिया कि कहीं पर छोटी और कहीं पर बड़ी बस चाहिए, वह सारा का सारा प्लान बनाकर उन्होंने दिल्ली सरकार को भेजा हुआ है। यह जो कनेक्टिविटी है, Connectivity is the responsibility of the State Government. अगर उसमें कोई लॉसेज होंगे या कोई कमी होगी, तो वह राज्य सरकार को दूर करनी पड़ेगी। इसके बारे में दिल्ली मेट्रो ने बनाकर ऑलरेडी राज्य सरकार को भेजा हुआ है। उनके ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग के साथ बात भी हो रही है और यह सकारात्मक है।”

3.24 Asked about the areas this integration of e-rickshaw yulu Scooter has been done, the MoH&UA in a post evidence reply gave the following information:

“DMRC has informed that:

E-rickshaw service is presently operational from following 15 metro stations in Delhi/NCR		Service by M/s Yulu Bikes Pvt. Ltd. by way of battery operated cycles is presently operational from the following 12 metro stations		M/s Yulu have also been permitted to extend the service from additional 13 metro stations that are as under :-	
S.No.	Name of Metro Stations	S.No.	Name of Metro Stations	S.No.	Name of Metro Stations
1.	Vaishali	1.	Dilli Haat INA	1.	Vishwavidyalaya
2.	HUDA City Centre	2.	Jor Bagh	2.	Vidhan Sabha
3.	Sikandapur	3.	Patel Chowk	3.	Civil Lines
4.	M G Road	4.	Pragati Maidan	4.	AIIMS
5.	Escorts Mujesar	5.	Mandi House (L-6)	5.	Green Park
6.	Bata Chowk	6.	Khan Market	6.	Panchsheel Park
7.	Neelam Chowk Ajronda	7.	JLN Stadium	7.	IIT
8.	Old Faridabad	8.	Central Secretariat	8.	R.K. Puram
9.	Dwarka Sector – 09	9.	Udyog Bhawan	9.	Munirka
10.	Dwarka Sector – 10	10.	Barakhamba Road	10.	Vasant Vihar
11.	Dwarka Sector – 11	11.	Janpath	11.	SV Moti Bagh
12.	Dwarka Sector – 12	12.	Shivaji Stadium	12.	Bhikaji Cama Place
13.	Dwarka Sector – 21			13.	R K Ashram Marg
14.	Uttam Nagar East				
15.	Rajouri Garden				

3.25 The Committee also enquired about when was the Plan submitted before Delhi Government, the MoH&UA stated:

“DMRC has informed that the plan for provision of e-rickshaw service was submitted to the Transport Department, GNCTD on 10-10-2017 and 26-11-2018.”

3.26 The Committee also enquired whether the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs would add the above suggestion in the Plan for its implementation particularly when it has been welcomed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs before the Committee, the MoH&UA stated:

“Metro Rail Policy, 2017 emphasizes the need for seamless integration between various modes of transport like roadway, railways, etc. and last mile connectivity through pedestrian pathways, non-motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure and induction of facilities for para-transit modes in metro rail projects. State governments will be required to commit provisioning of feeder systems for the metro rail projects proposed for availing central financing assistance.

Further, DMRC has informed that for cab booking, Uber kiosks are operational from 3 metro stations. Kiosks at additional 47 stations are likely to be installed by end of December 2019. In all, there is a plan to provide services by kiosks from 210 stations.”

(f) Issues related with Other Metro Projects

3.27 During the course of evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, various issues came up before the Committee pertaining different issues pertaining to different Metro projects relating to Kochi Metro, about Kochi Metro is carrying out before the Committee, the Committee need for developing metro city of Kochi for making the Kochi Metro viable for which land has been handed over by State Government and opening of Second Phase of Kochi Metro from Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium to Kakinada.

3.28 In the context on issues related with Kochi Metro, the Secretary, MoHUA stated:

“सर, माननीय सांसद जी ने जो बात कही है, वह ठीक है। जब-जब भी मैं कोच्चि गया हूं, हर बार आपसे मुलाकात हुई है। मेट्रो पॉलिसी वर्ष 2017 में पूरे प्रोजेक्ट को पीपीपी नहीं, बल्कि प्रोजेक्ट को अगर डिवाइड करके उसके अलग-अलग कम्पोनेन्ट को भी पीपीपी करें, तो उसे भी अलाउ किया गया है। अब हम तब

तक मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन नहीं करते हैं, जब तक उसमें पीपीपी कम्पोनेन्ट नहीं आए, क्योंकि जहां भी वाइबिलिटी है, उसके हिसाब से होगा। अभी कोच्चि मेट्रो का जो फेज-1 चल रहा है, उसमें आपको मालूम होगा कि ऑटोमेटिक फेयर कलेक्शन गेट को पीपीपी के तहत एक्सिस बैंक के माध्यम से किया गया है और उनको पॉजिटिव फंडिंग मिल रही है।

इसके अलावा, अभी जो नए एमडी बने हैं, उनको बुलवाकर मैंने डिटेल में पहले ही रिव्यू कर लिया है। अभी मैं वहां हाल ही में गया था। वहां वाटर मेट्रो भी स्टार्ट हुआ है। वहां एक बहुत बड़ा ट्रांसपोर्ट हब भी बन रहा है। इन सारी चीजों को हमने देख लिया है। जहां तक मेट्रो फेज-2 का सवाल है, यह हमारे कंसीडरेशन में है। There is a consultation process. आज भी केरल के चीफ सेक्रेटरी का मेरे फोन आया था। हम लोग उसे फॉलो कर रहे हैं कि उसके प्रॉसेस को जल्दी-जल्दी कंप्लीट करके मेट्रो चलाया जाए। मैंने पर्सनली वहां जाकर देख लिया है कि मेट्रो फेज-2 कितना वाइबल है। उस जगह को भी हमने जाकर देख लिया है।

जहां तक मेट्रो सिटी का सवाल है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मेट्रो सिटी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का प्रोजेक्ट है। यह भारत सरकार का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को फंड करना है। इसमें हम लोगों का कोई रोल नहीं है। अर्बन डेवलपमेंट बेसिकली स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। यह सेन्ट्रल सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्टन स्कीम्स, प्रोग्राम, मिशन या गाइडलाइन के माध्यम से उनको मदद करती है। अगर कोई स्टेट किसी शहर को डेवलप करने के लिए कुछ करना चाहता है और हम से कोई मदद चाहता है, तो हम लोग टेक्निकल सपोर्ट करते हैं।“

3.28A In this context the MoH&UA vide their OM dated 09 Dec 2019 have furnished the following update:

“The total length of Kochi Metro Rail Project is 25.612 Km from Aluva to Petta. 13.22 Km of the corridor from Aluva to Palarivattam was inaugurated on 17th June, 2017. 5 Km from Palarivattam to Maharaja’s College was inaugurated on 3rd October, 2017 and 5.65 Km from Maharaja’s College to Thykoodam was inaugurated on 3rd September, 2019. As on date, 23.87 Km of the Corridor from Aluva to Thykoodam serving 21 Stations is operational and work on the stretch from Thykoodam to Petta is in progress.

Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for Phase II of Kochi Metro from Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium to Info Park via Kakkanad with a length of 11.2 Km. It is pertinent to mention in this regard that Metro Rail Projects are highly cost intensive and the decision/approval depends upon

the feasibility of the project and availability of the resources. Examination/appraisal of the proposals require extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. The State Government of Kerala have furnished clarifications arise during appraisal of the project in October 2019 and subsequently this ministry has submitted final PIB Memorandum for the proposal of Kochi Metro |Rail Project Phase-II to Department of Expenditure (DoE) on 27th November, 2019”.

3.29 The issue of implementation of Patna Metro, the Secretary, MoHUA clarified: -

“सर,
हमारे पास पहले की तुलना में अभी पटना की डिटेल्स नहीं हैं। मैं हमारे मिशन डायरेक्टर से कह रहा हूँ। सर,
हमारे मिशन डायरेक्टर आपको स्पेशियली मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट और स्मार्ट सिटी का क्या प्रोजेक्ट है,
इसके बारे में पत्र लिखकर बता दूँगे। जहां तक उसकी प्रोग्रेस रिव्यू का सवाल है तो हमारे मिशन डायरेक्टर उसका हर महीने रिव्यू करते हैं। मैं भी रिव्यू करता हूँ और मैं मौके पर भी जाकर रिव्यू करता हूँ। हम ऑनलाइन भी रिव्यू करते हैं। जहां तक पटना मेट्रो का सवाल है, सर पटना मेट्रो का 8 किलोमीटर का प्रायोरिटी कॉरिडोर है, उसके बारे में डीएमआरसी के साथ समझौता हो गया है और डीएमआरसी मेट्रो को पांच साल के भीतर-भीतर चालू करवा देगी। सर,
इसमें डिटेल्स में बहुत सारी चीजें होती हैं। सर, मेट्रो का कार्य प्रगति पर है।”

3.30 Explaining about Metro works at Agra, the Secretary, MoHUA submitted:

“आगरा मेट्रो का काम इसलिए भी रुका हुआ है,
क्योंकि यह मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने है। यह आपकी जानकारी में होगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो के द्वारा अप्लिकेशन लगाया जा चुका है। जब भी बहस होगी,
इसको एजएस्पेशल के सएलाउ करने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट किया जा रहा है। हमारे सॉलिसिटर जनरल साहब इसमें उपस्थित होंगे। जहां तक स्मार्ट सिटी का सवाल है तो एक बार सिटी लेवल कमेटी को ऐक्टिव बना देंगे,
अभी सब बना दिया गया है,

लेकिन मुझे लग रहा है कि यह एक्टिव नहीं है। जब यह चालू होगी तो आपको बहुत सारी जानकारी मिल जाएगी।”

3.31 On the issue of malfunctioning of coaches at Kolkata Metro, the Secretary,

MoHUA submitted:

“सर, कोलकाता में जो कोचेज़ चल रहे हैं, उसमें एक स्पेन की कंपनी है, मैं उसका नाम भूल रहा हूँ। इंटीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री है, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का खुद का बनाया हुआ कोच चल रहा है। हुंडई रोटेम जो कोरिया की कंपनी है, उसके कोचेज़ चल रहे हैं और भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड के कोचेज़ चल रहे हैं। आपने जो बात कही है, मैं मेट्रो के एमडी से बात कर लूंगा कि ऐसी बात माननीय सांसद ने की है, ताकि अगर कोई दिक्कत है, तो कंसर्न्ड के साथ इसको सॉल्व करने की कोशिश करेंगे।”

(ii) **Contribution to NCRPB**

3.32 During the course of examination, the Committee pointed out that the following data about provision vis-à-vis expenditure:

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20
	B. E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B. E.	R.E.	Actual Exp.	B. E.	RE	Actual Exp.	B.E.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contribution to NCRPB	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

3.33 The Committee pointed out that year after year uniform outlays are being given and the same is spent. The Committee also pointed out that as stated by the MoHUA, NCRPB has provided loan assistance in excess

of grant of amount by leveraging more resources. Since its inception the NCRPB has provided loan assistance to the State governments and their agencies including ULBs and other parastatals for 355 infrastructure development projects till August, 2019, out of which 262 projects have been completed. Asked how the achievements of NCRPB are being verified at ground level by the Ministry, the MoHUA clarified:

"NCRPB provides financial assistance to participating States and their Implementing Agencies for various projects like Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation, Drainage, Solid Waste Management and Roads, ROB's Flyovers, and Power Sector etc.

As per the provisions mentioned under sr. no.43(2) of the NCRPB Rules, 1985, the State Government and the Union Territory administration shall be primarily responsible for certifying to the Board the fulfillment of the condition attached to the loan. However, the monitoring and sanctioning of project proposals are also regularly being monitored at the level of: -

- i) Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group-I (PSMG-I) - Headed by Secretary (HUA) having AS (D) and JS&FA as Members besides Member Secretary, NCRPB and concerned State Government Authorities.
- ii) Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group-II (PSMG-II) - Headed by Member Secretary, NCRPB and having AS (D) and JS&FA as Members besides concerned State Government Authorities.
- iii) Regular Review Meetings and Video Conferencing at the level of Member Secretary, NCRPB and Director (A&F) with Implementing Agencies of the States.
- iv) Through project progress reports from the Implementing Agencies including geo-tagged photographs.

In addition to the above, the status of the projects is also being duly informed during the Board Meetings headed by Hon'ble

Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs. The last meeting of the Board was held on 13.9.2019."

3.34 The Committee also wanted to know that completing 262 infra projects out of 355 development projects by providing loan assistance to State Governments/ their agencies/ ULBs does not augur well with over-all functioning of NCRPB, the MoHUA stated:

"NCRPB provides financial assistance to Participating States and their Implementing Agencies for various infrastructure development projects which are of public benefit and are being from the priority sectors viz. Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation, Drainage, Solid Waste Management etc. State Govt/ Agencies approach for loan assistance to NCRPB with their project Report.

The Detailed Project Reports are being prepared and the projects are implemented by respective NCR Participating State Governments and their implementing agencies. Wherever NCRPB's intervention is required, it provides hand-holding services to the Implementing Agencies in terms of technical and financial support.

It may be appreciated that infrastructure projects have long gestation period and take minimum 3-4 years to get completed.

Out of 93 ongoing projects, 58 projects have been sanctioned during the last 2 years only which is approx. 62% of the total ongoing projects and are expected to get completed as per the schedule of completion."

3.35 Asked whether its urgent revamp is essential particularly when it is getting access to regular funds from Parliament, the MoHUA admitted:

"NCRPB is filling all its vacant posts and expanding its area of support to include Metro Rail projects rejuvenation of city drains/ Nallah and other infrastructure projects."

(iii) National Heritage Cities Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) now PRASAD

3.36 HRIDAY was started on 21 January, 2015 for bringing together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation of 12 identified cities of Ajmer, Amarawati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kacheepuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankani and Warrangal. The Committee during the course of examination pointed out the following data about funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2017-18(Actual Expenditure)	108.49
2018-19(BE)	161.50
2018-19(RE)	161.50
2018-19 (Actual)	150.36
2019-20(BE)	0.00

3.37 Asked about the reasons that as against the actual of Rs.108.49 crore in 2017-18 and BE and RE of Rs.161.50 crore in 2018-19, NIL provision is given for BE 2019-20, the MoHUA informed:

"The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme was launched as a pilot scheme in 12 cities on January, 2015 and the period of the Scheme has ended on 31stMarch, 2019. Hence, no demands were raised under HRIDAY Scheme for the Financial Year 2019-20.

On discontinuation of the HRIDAY scheme, Heritage component has been included in National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme with re-nomenclature as National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) with change in guidelines in October, 2017. The PRASHAD scheme is administered by the Ministry of Tourism.

As on date, 77 projects amounting to Rs.418crore have been approved under the HRIDAY Scheme. For the approved projects, a total of Rs.402.08crore have been released to the Cities. 60 projects amounting to Rs.327.86crore have been completed. Till date, the physical progress of the scheme stands at 90%.

The remaining 17 projects which pertain to the finishing works to be carried by the Municipal Corporations/Local Bodies would be completed by December, 2019."

3.38 During the course of examination, the Committee pointed out that as per the Annual Report (2018-19) of the MoHUA on page 92 shows that out of 77 projects worth Rs.418.06 crore, only 40 projects worth Rs. 232.35 crore have been completed till 31st March, 2019, remaining 37 projects would be completed by May, 2019. The Committee pointed out that only half way work has been achieved under HRIDAY during four years of its implementation. Asked about the reasons for slow project implementation, the MoHUA stated:

"Under HRIDAY Scheme, Cities have to prepare a City HRIDAY Plan (CHP) for the city and develop Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for identified projects for availing assistance under the scheme. The CHPs have to be prepared by the HRIDAY City Anchors assigned for each city and DPRs have to be developed by the agencies selected by the Cities from the empaneled list prepared by the Centre. After this preliminary work, the project work is executed by Urban Local Bodies.

In order to handhold the cities in implementing the Scheme, agencies of national repute in the field of heritage conservation were selected to act as the HRIDAY City Anchors (HCA) for each of the 12 HRIDAY Cities. The HRIDAY City Anchors act as the Heritage Cell and have provided technical advisory and guidance to the City Mission Directorate, prepared the City HRIDAY Plans along with prioritization of Projects, provided quality control for all selected projects starting from preparation of Detailed Project Reports to execution of works and engaged in Capacity Building of City officials.

The City Level Advisory and Monitoring Committee (CLAMC) convened by District Magistrate and comprising of City Officials along with eminent local citizens, provides approval for the City HRIDAY Plans and Detailed Project Reports at the City level.

Some projects started late due to change in the scope of work of the Projects, savings through tendered cost being lower, non-

feasibility of implementation of the projects due to site constraints requiring reprioritization of projects and consequent time required for execution etc.

As on date, 77 projects amounting to Rs.418crore have been approved under the HRIDAY Scheme. For the approved projects, a total of Rs.402.08crore have been released to the Cities. 60 projects amounting to Rs.327.86crore have been completed. Till date, the physical progress of the scheme stands at 90%.

The remaining 17 projects which pertain to the finishing works to be carried by the Municipal Corporations/Local Bodies would be completed by December, 2019.

To monitor the progress of the implementation of the projects, regular review meetings, video-conferencing with the concerned State Government/ City officials, City Anchors along with site visits are carried out."

3.39 Asked whether independent survey of completed HRIDAY projects for proper verification has been carried out, the MoHUA informed:

"Request for Proposal for selection of agency for conducting Scheme Outcome Study of the HRIDAY scheme has been floated by National Institute of Urban Affairs in its capacity as the National Project Monitoring Unit for HRIDAY Scheme. The agencies have been requested to submit their applications in this regard. After that the competent agencies will be identified who will undertake the Outcome Study. Upon completion of the study, the agency will submit Final Scheme Outcome Study."

(iv) CPWD - General Pool Accommodation (Residential/Non-Residential)

3.40 The following details of funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	CPWD GPA (Residential)	CPWD GPA (Non-Residential)
2017-18(Actual Exp.)	490.83	300.22
2018-19(BE)	547.10	300.25

2018-19(RE)	547.10	300.29
2018-19 (Actual Exp.)	806.86	
2019-20(BE)	525.83	525.27

3.41 The Committee enquired in what way, the spending in these two schemes can be minimized, the MoHUA stated :

“GPRA scheme is to create modern, dignified, and habitable residential accommodation for all level of Govt. employees across the country for various central Ministries and departments. To keep them up-to date, they are also upgraded under the revised scheme 2018. Under Redevelopment Scheme of GPRA alternate funding model have been adopted to reduce the financial burden on budget Grant of MoHUA.

The GPOA scheme is for creation of modern, up-to-date office spaces as well as new offices wherever required by various Central Ministries and Departments on the basis of their demands (satisfaction level) for smooth functioning of Govt. business. Therefore, it is an ongoing scheme. Funds as per actual requirement has to be provided.”

3.42 The year-wise physical targets vis-à-vis achievements under GPRA as reported by MoHUA are as given below:

Year	Particulars of scheme / Activity	Physical targets	Achievement	Reason for shortfalls if any
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	(i) Silchar –5326 sqm	26093 sqm	22244 sqm	Complete
	(ii) Shimla -1185 sqm			Complete
	(iii) Domlur, Bangalore -19582 sqm			work in progress, will be completed in 2018-2019
2017-18	(i) Patia Camp, Dehradun -1457 sqm	21548 sqm	Nil	Land not available
	(ii) VDN Jaipur -1269 sqm		Nil	PE under approval
	(iii) Transport Nagar Jaislmer – 2216 sqm		2416 sqm	Complete
	(iv) Nirman Bhawan, Madurai – 430 sqm		430 Sqm	Complete
	(v) Vijaywara – 10000 sqm		Nil	Under process,
	(vi) Vishakhapatnam - 6176 sqm		Nil	
2018-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C/o GPOA for Sashtri Bhawan, Chennai (Area 11697 sqm). 2. C/o GPOA at Naya Raipur (11425 sqm) 3. C/o GPOA at Kanpur.(25000 sqm) 4. C/o 1 no. (for 9404 sqm GPOA) at Dehradun. 5. C/o GPOA at Tyagraj Marg, New Delhi (for 46452 sqm.) 	78978 sqm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) $11697 \times 0.6 = 7720$ (ii) $11425 \times 0.97 = 11083$ (iii) $25000 \times 0.68 = 17000$ (iv) Nil (v) Nil <p>Total Area = 35803 sqm</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TDC Dec 2019 2. TDC Aug 2019 3. TDC Mar 2020 4. Land to be transferred from MoD. 5. Approval from Forest Department is awaited

3.43 The Committee pointed out that targeted work has not been achieved in any of the scheme because of reasons like non-land availability, transfer of land etc. Asked whether the above implementation does not augur well with over-all project, planning and implementation, the MoHUA stated:

"Project execution is dependent on land issues. Once land is available, execution of project is done on fast track by utilizing modern project monitoring tools. Regular monitoring is done on these projects."

3.44 Enquired whether all these issues should have been sorted out expeditiously particularly when you are getting assured availability of funds year after year, the MoHUA stated

"Land issues are being sorted out on priorities before taking up the work. Procurement of land for GPOA/GPRA is a challenge. Funds for construction of GPOA/GPRA are provided only when land and sanction is available."

3.45 The Committee further asked about the efforts which have been taken at the level of Ministry for faster implementation of GPRA/GPOA Schemes during these two years, the MoHUA stated:

"MoHUA has taken up the land issues with the State Governments. With sustained efforts State Govts have offered land at Mohali, Shillong, Gangtok, Lucknow. MoD has offered alternative land at Dehradun. Same is under process of transfer. Construction of GPOA/GPRA is monitored through weekly meetings by Video conferencing / Quarterly at Senior Officers meetings by CPWD."

(v) Other Projects under 10% lump sum provision for North East

3.46 The following is the data about funds and their utilization their scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2017-18(Actual Expenditure)	146.85
2018-19(BE)	150.00
2018-19(RE)	150.00
2018-19(Actuals)	144.00
2019-20(BE)	150.00

3.47 The Committee also pointed out that that almost all funds are being utilized under the scheme in all these years and the Annual Report (2018-19) of MoHUA showed that 430 projects of Rs.4179 crore to eight States were approved in following States under this scheme that was started in 2001-02:

Sl. No.	States	Projects
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	96
2.	Nagaland	71
3.	Assam	72
4.	Sikkim	44
5.	Manipur	40
6.	Mizoram	44
7.	Tripura	39
8.	Meghalaya	24
	Total	430

And out of 430 projects only 289 have been completed.

3.48 Asked about the State-wise break up of completed projects and whether any time and cost overrun has been seen in completed projects, the MoHUA stated as under:

"As on date a total of 306 projects have been completed. The details are as per the table below. As per the scheme guidelines no cost overrun is allowed. However, time overrun has been seen in most of the projects.

Sl.No	Name of the State	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	84
2	Assam	27

3	Manipur	32
4	Meghalaya	13
5	Mizoram	37
6	Nagaland	50
7	Sikkim	29
8	Tripura	34
	Total	306

The scheme has been under implementation almost since the last two decades.

3.49 Asked how MoHUA verifies the actual workdone on completed projects at ground level, the MoHUA stated:

"The actual work done on completed projects at ground level is verified through:

- (i) The photographs submitted by the State Governments
- (ii) The physical and financial closure certificate submitted by the State Government
- (iii) The Inspection Report received from the State Government about completion of the project
- (iv) Through site visit of the officers from the MoHUA.

3.50 The Committee also enquired whether any independent evaluation for this purpose has been done, the MoHUA stated in the negative.

(vi) North East Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP) including EAP

3.51 NERUDP is being implemented by MoHUA with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) covering 5 capital centres of North East States of Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya) from 2009 to 2019 (in three tranches) in the areas of (i) water supply (ii) Sewerage (iii) Sanitation and

(iv) Solid Waste Management including institutional and financial reform.

The following data about funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2017-18(Actual Expenditure)	228.85
2018-19(BE)	250.00
2018-19(RE)	250.00
2018-19(Actuals)	224.73
2019-20(BE)	250.00

3.52 The Committee pointed out that funds available are largely utilised during above year and also found that the Annual Report (2018-19) showed the following position of projects being implemented:

	Area	Place	Status
Tranche I	Water supply	Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok and Agartala	Completed OLM in Kohima is going on and will be completed by June, 2019
	Solid Waste Management	Kohima and Shillong	
Tranche II	Water supply	Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok and Agartala	Agartala, Aizawl, Gangtok and Kohima and SWM included will be completed by June, 2019
	SWM	Kohima and Shillong expanded	
Tranche III	Water supply, SWM and septage	Agartala and Aizawl	Targetted to be completed by June, 2019
	Solid Waste Management		

3.53 Asked whether these ADB funded projects are running as per schedule or is there any time and cost overrun in these projects, the

MoHUA explained:

"Under NERUDP Scheme, total 84 projects were sanctioned out of which 65 have been completed till 22nd Jun'2019, (the closing date of the Scheme). There is time overrun in r/o remaining projects as given below:

NERUDP	Projects Sanctioned	Projects completed till Jun'19	Projects not completed by Jun'2019
Tranche-1	18	18	NIL
Tranche-2	51	39	12
Tranche-3	15	8	7
Total	84	65	19

As funding by ADB closed on 22nd Jun'2019, MoHUA sought extension for two years to complete these 19 ongoing projects through funding by Govt. of India. The Ministry of Finance has approved the proposal of the Ministry (MoHUA). These 19 projects are scheduled for completion within the extended period of two years by 22nd Jun'2021. Cost overruns has been seen in some of the projects."

3.54 The Committee also wanted to know the system of monitoring from ADB/MoHUA of these projects, the MoHUA clarified:

"The Ministry monitors the projects through periodic monthly and quarterly progress reports, Statement of Expenditures(SOEs) etc., being submitted by the State Government, review meetings, video conferences, follow-up through e-mails/letters, regular field visits by the officers from the Ministry, etc."

3.55 Asked about the current update on above projects about their completion, the MoHUA stated:

"These 19 projects are under execution and are scheduled for completion on or before 22nd June,2021."

B Centrally Sponsored Schemes and related issues

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U)

3.56 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has two primary components of implementation of 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% of scientific processing of Solid Waste in all statutory towns in the country.

(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilization

3.57 The following data about funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount	Releases
2017-18 (Actual Expenditure)	2538.80	2365
2018-19(BE)	2500.00	
2018-19(RE)	3000.00	2491.08 (upto 31.3.19)
2018-19(Actuals)	2556.98	
2019-20(BE)	2650.00	
Actual exp. upto 10.10.19	1016.13 (38.34%)	

3.58 The Committee pointed out that available funds are largely being utilized under SBM(U). Asked about practical difficulties which are coming from States in furnishing utilization certificates and which are the prominent States from which such difficulties are being faced, the MoHUA clarified:

- i. The UCs become due after sometime from release offunds as per GFR.
- ii. The statement of UCs due and received is given in brief. Details of last four years are as under :

(In Crore)

Year	Total Releases	UCs submitted	UCs due (%)
2014-15	859	847	12.69(1.48%)
2015-16	1075	1064	11.97(1.11%)
2016-17	2038	1815	222(10.89%)
2017-18	2365	1521	843(35.64%)

(i) It may be seen that pending UCs are very less upto 31.03.2017. States are being followed up for submission of remaining UCs.

The details of pending UCs are Annexure-IV.”

3.59 Replying thereto, the Secretary, MoHUA during evidence

submitted:

“Sir, first of all, let me thank, Madam. मैडम, आपका जो सुझाव है उसके लिए हम युटिलाइज सर्टिफिकेट इश्यु करते हैं and we do a lot of things. हम स्पेशल डेट में एक ड्राइव करते हैं। It will be not only for Swachh Bharat, but all my other Mission Directors have made a note of it. We are going to do it. This is a very good suggestion.”

(b) Need for verification of 99% ODF coverage and related issues.

3.60 On the issue of declaring the country 100% ODF, the Secretary, MoHUA during the briefing elaborated before the Committee:-

“सर, ‘स्वच्छ भारत मिशन’ में अभी 2 अक्टूबर, 2019 को, यह वर्ष 2014 में बहुत बड़ी चुनौती लग रहा था, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात के लिए अनाउंसमेंट किया था। आपको जानकार खुशी होगी कि 2 अक्टूबर, 2019 को हमारे 36 राज्य हैं, जिसमें एक राज्य लक्षद्वीप में कोई भी अर्बन नहीं है, 35 में से 34 राज्य 100 परसेंट ओडीएफ डिक्लेयर कर दिए गए और उनका सर्टिफिकेशन भी किया गया। एक राज्य में केवल 52 शहर बचे हुए हैं, उन 52 शहरों के बारे में उस राज्य ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है। मैं अभी थोड़े दिनों में वहाँ जाने वाला हूँ, राज्य के सारे लोगों से बात भी करूँगा कि दिसम्बर तक वह राज्य भी हमारा ओडीएफ हो जाएगा, यानी 100 परसेंट पूरा देश ओडीएफ हो जाएगा।”

3.61 During presentation on 10.10.2019, the Committee were informed that urban areas of 34 State/UTs have been declared ODF covering 4320 cities (99%) out of 4372 cities. During the course of briefing, the Committee questioned the findings of making the 34 States/UTs 99% ODF. In this connection, the Annual Report (2018-19) of MoHUA has mentioned about third party verification by some

States. Asked whether it appeared unreal of achieving 99% ODF in our country particularly when open defecation is common place within city limits, the MoHUA explained:

- i. ODF is based on self- declaration of the respective ULB after duly following procedures as per protocol. The protocol is as follows:

ODF Protocol

- a) A city / ward can be notified/ declared as ODF city/ ODF ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.
- b) All households that have space to construct toilet, have constructed toilet.
- c) Community toilets within 500m (maximum) for households not having space for toilets
- d) Public toilets within 1km (max.) in commercial areas.
- e) All Ward Councilors, Schools, Self-Help Groups need to provide declaration that they have access to toilets.
- f) ULB should have constructed 90% of approved IHHL applications received by it and should have constructed 90% of CT/PT as per target.
- g) All constructed toilet's photographs need to be uploaded on the SBM (U) Portal.

- (ii) ULB declaration is followed by verification by an independent third party agency (TPA), which have the mandate to verify as per the protocol and also certify that nobody is found defecating in the open. The procedure is:

Self-Declaration by City followed by Third Party Inspection:

In an event of failed assessment, the reassessment would be conducted after a cooling-off period of one month from the date of failed assessment. If the ULB fails for the second time, the next assessment would be conducted after six months from the date of second reassessment.

Cities once certified as ODF, can apply for higher certification only after six months i.e. after the expiry date of existing certificate.

- ii. From October 2018, SBM has mandated that at least 90% targets of IHHLs, CTs and PTs should have been constructed. All toilet details have to be necessarily uploaded on SBM portals MIS by ULBs. The same MIS shall be used to initially assess the ODF achievements as per protocol.
- iii. Thus, ODF declaration is only after achievement of the requirements given in the protocol and in a transparent and verifiable manner.”

3.62 In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA during the course of briefing further elaborated:

“चेयरमैन सर, मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूं कि केवल शौचालय बनाना हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारा लक्ष्य टोटल सैनिटेशन और स्वच्छ भारत है। ओडीएफ के तहत हमने टॉयलेट बना दिए। टॉयलेट में पानी, मेंटेनेंस तथा हाइजिन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ओडीएफ प्लस का एक प्रोटोकॉल बनाया है। ओडीएफ प्लस को पूरा करने के लिए थर्ड पार्टी का सर्टिफिकेशन होता है। हम चाहेंगे कि सभी शहर शत-प्रतिशत ओडीएफ प्लस हो जाएं। 554 शहर ऑलरेडी ओडीएफ प्लस सर्टिफाई हो चुके हैं और करीब 300 शहर लाइन में हैं, जिनका सर्टिफिकेशन का प्रोसेस चल रहा है।

दूसरा, हमने एक ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस अगला प्रोटोकॉल बनाया है। हमने जो टॉयलेट बनाया है, टॉयलेट का स्लज वहां इकट्ठा होता जा रहा है। आने वाले समय में आज नहीं तो एक साल, दो साल या तीन साल के बाद अगर इसका प्रोपर डिस्पोजल नहीं हुआ और वहां पर सीवर सिस्टम नहीं लगा हुआ है तो इसको कैसे करेंगे। इसको करने के लिए ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस प्रोटोकॉल में इसको इवैक्यूएट करना, ट्रांसपोर्ट

करना और प्रोसेस करना शामिल है। करीब 218 शहर ऑलरेडी ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस हो चुके हैं और बाकी शहर लाइन में हैं। We are going in a big way. हिन्दुस्तान में हम लोग पहले केवल सीवर सिस्टम लगाते थे। यह बहुत ही कॉस्टली सिस्टम थी। इसमें सारी लाइनें अंडरग्राउंड होती थीं। पहली बार हमने वर्ष 2017 में एक स्टैण्डर्ड लाया, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management की पॉलिसी लाई जो दुनिया के तमाम देशों में चल रहा है। हमारे यहां यह नहीं चल रहा था। हमारे देश में बड़ी संख्या में राज्य हैं, ओडिसा, जहां शत-प्रतिशत, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management है। इसके अलावा आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य हैं, जो इसके ऊपर काफी तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं। इसमें खर्च भी बहुत कम है और इसके साथ-साथ इसका एक इफेक्टिव डिस्पोजल भी हो सकता है।

सर, हमने एक तीसरा प्रोटोकॉल वाटर प्लस बनाया है। वाटर प्लस प्रोटोकॉल में जो गंदा पानी जाता है, हम उस पानी को ट्रीट करके रीयूज कर सकते हैं। हम इन सारे स्टैण्डर्ड पर स्वच्छता का सर्वेक्षण करते हैं। इस समय हम वर्ष 2020 का स्वच्छता का सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं। इन सर्वेक्षणों में मार्क्स भी होता है। इससे सारे शहरों में प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना पैदा होती है कि हम भी इस स्टैण्डर्ड्स को प्राप्त कर सकें। इसको लेकर काफी सुधार आया है। मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले पांच सालों में, वर्ष 2024 तक हमारी कोशिश होगी कि हम सारे शहर को, ओडीएफ तो कर चुके हैं, ओडीएफ प्लस, ओडीएफ प्लस प्लस और वाटर प्लस भी कर दें।“

3.63 Asked about how the third party certification is done, the witness stated:

“सर, थर्ड पार्टी सर्टिफिकेशन के लिए प्रोटोकॉल निर्धारित है। उस प्रोटोकॉल के आधार पर एक थर्ड पार्टी जैसे क्वालिटी काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया या कार्वी हैं। हम लोग इनको इंगेज करते हैं। ये लोग जाकर ग्राउंड पर सारी चीजों को चेक करते हैं।

3.64 The Committee also enquired whether it is a Government control body, the witness clarified:

“सर, सरकारी भी हैं और प्राइवेट भी हैं। आज आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी, इसको हम अपने प्रजेन्टेशन में भी बताएंगे। आज शत-प्रतिशत जानकारी, एक ऐप है, जिस पर हम पूरी-पूरी एक-एक टॉयलेट का जियो टैग देख सकते हैं, उसके बारे में सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन देख सकते हैं। पिछले पांच सालों में इस देश में जो लर्निंग हुई है। I think it is tremendous. दुनिया के किसी देश में सैनिटेशन के बारे में इस प्रकार की लर्निंग में कहीं इतना ज्यादा प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुआ है।”

(c) **Issue of restricting the demand of IHHL due to land constraints and replacing it with demand for community toilets**

3.65 During the course of briefing of the representatives of MoHUA, the Committee pointed out that under PMAY (U) a

demand of 1.12 crore houses has come from States/UTs, the Committee also wanted to know whether the MoHUA is going to provide toilets to those households living in slum areas without IHHLs or Community Toilets (CTs) who did not have any land of their own, the Secretary, MoHUA submitted:

“सर, आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि राज्यों से डिमांड ली गई। वर्ष 2014 में यह मिशन चालू हुआ। शहर में जहां जगह है न केवल टॉयलेट बनाने की, बल्कि सेफ्टी टैंक बनाने की या सीवर से जोड़ने की, यह रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 60 लाख की थी। इसके अगेंस्ट करीब 65 शौचालय अब तक बन चुके हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत सारे ऐसे मकान हैं, जहां पर शौचालय बनाने की जगह नहीं है। आपने बताया कि स्लम्स में या जहां पर जगह नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों को कम्युनिटी में 50 मीटर के भीतर शौचालय मिल सके, इसके लिए कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स बनाए गए। इनकी करीब ढाई लाख की डिमांड आई। ढाई लाख कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स भी बन चुके हैं। बहुत सारे पब्लिक प्लेसेज़ होते हैं, जैसे मंदिर है, मस्जिद है, गुरुद्वारा है, इस प्रकार के जो रिलीजियस प्लेसेज़ हैं या बाजार है या रेलवे स्टेशन या बस स्टैंड है, जहां पब्लिक जाती है, इसकी भी डिमांड करीब ढाई लाख से ऊपर की थी। ये भी सारे के सारे बन गए। पब्लिक और कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स करीब 6 लाख बन गए।”

3.66 At this, the Committee also wanted to know how the demand of 2.5 lakh was assessed and whether it was properly surveyed also, the Secretary, MoHUA clarified:

“सर, शहरी इलाके में पहले से ही काफी टॉयलेट्स बने हुए हैं। सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि हमारे जितने भी शहर हैं, वहां पब्लिक टॉयलेट, कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट और इन्डिविजुअल टॉयलेट्स भी घरों में काफी बड़ी संख्या में बने हैं, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नहीं थे जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र में बने हुए थे। इसके बाद जो डिमांड सर्वे किया गया, साठ लाख टॉयलेट घर-घर में जिनको जरूरत है, करीब पांच लाख से ज्यादा टॉयलेट कम्युनिटी और पब्लिक टॉयलेट की रिक्वायरमेंट है यानी 65 लाख के करीब टॉयलेट्स बने। वर्ष 2014 से लेकर अब तक 74 लाख टॉयलेट्स घर-घर, पब्लिक या कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स बन गए हैं। अगर किसी राज्य से डिमांड्स आती है तो हम उसे तुरंत फंडिंग करते हैं।”

3.67 At this the Committee questioned the rationale behind the logic the less demand for IHHLs a representative of Government of NCT of Delhi submitted before the Committee:

“महोदय,
इस साल दिल्ली के एक्शन प्लॉन में हाउसहोल्ड टॉयलेट्स की संख्या ज्यादा निर्धारित की गई थी और जितने पब्लिक और कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स एलोकेट किए गए थे,

उसे हमने बना दिया है। इंडिऑल टॉयलेट के लिए जगह नहीं है और इतनी डिमांड्स नहीं हैं, हमने मंत्रालय को एक प्रोजेक्ट भेजा हुआ है जिसमें हमने कहा है कि इंडिऑल टॉयलेट्स को बदलकर पब्लिक या कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट्स बनाने की अनुमति दी जाए, वह प्रोजेक्ट विचाराधीन है। हमें उम्मीद है कि हमें जल्द ही यह हमारे एक्शन प्लान में मिल जाएगा।”

3.68 The Committee also pointed out that in the absence of land, the demand of IHHLs is replaced by Community Toilets (CTs), a representative of MoHUA stated:

“इस तरह का कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आया है बल्कि हम इस तरह का प्रोजेक्ट बार-बार मांग रहे हैं। हमने दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट का टारगेट वर्ष 2014 में 19,682 फिक्स किया था, इनके यहां से रिवाइज्ड टारगेट 1385 आया है, इन्होंने कम कर दिया।

मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी टॉयलेट्स, कम्युनिटी या पब्लिक दिल्ली सरकार मांगती है, केंद्र सरकार का प्रोविजन स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के लिए है, उसे तुरंत स्वीकार किया जाता है। हमारे पास एक्स्ट्रा फंड्स हैं।”

3.69 Subsequently, a representative of NCT of Delhi clarified:

“सर,
मैं कमेटी को हुई असुविधा के लिए थोड़ा खेद व्यक्त करना चाह रही थी। अभी जो मैंने कहा था कि हमने मंत्रालय को प्रोजेक्ट भेज दिया है, यह मुझे थोड़ा गलत पता था। प्रोजेक्ट अभी भेजा नहीं गया है,

वह अभी फाइनलाइज़ हो रहा है। वह प्रोज़लहाउस होल्ड टायलेट्स, कम्युनिटी और पब्लिक टोलेट्स के बीच में टार्गेट्स को रीडिफाइन करने का है।“

(d) Need for Awareness Generation about Sanitation

3.70 The Committee pointed out that during presentation on 10.10.19 the MoHUA had mentioned about Robust Monitoring Protocols for Sanitation in the form of SBM ODF + for cleanliness of Community Toilets, SBM ODF ++ for sustainability of Community Toilets and SBM water plus for ensuring treatment of waste water before discharge being followed in different cities. Asked whether common man is aware of such protocols, the MoHUA clarified:

"Common man is made aware of all these protocols through advertisements, hoardings, information on portal, SBM helpline of 1969 etc. and also through focused IEC during the Swachh Survekshans."

3.72 The Committee also wanted to know whether there is a need to open up an awareness campaign on this issue in a big way for popularizing these protocols in the nook and corner of cities on the lines of 'WhatsApp' and other apps, the MoHUA admitted candidly:

"Yes. Citizen participation is an integral part of SBM. Hence it has been given priority in Swachh Survekshan. Besides various traditional means of public information like Press, TV,

Radio etc, MoHUA leverage the IT medium for informing citizens, some of which are Swachhta helpline (1969), Google toilet locator, use of Social Media (Facebook pages- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, Twitter handle-SwachhBharatGov, Youtube- Swachh Bharat Urban) etc."

3.72 Elaborating the steps taken for promoting the behavioral change, the following activities/ steps have been/ are being taken by SBM Division to bring about behavioral change: -

- i. Various multimedia campaigns such as Asli Tarakki (to promote toilet usage and construction), and Swachh Shauchalaya (to promote responsible usage of public toilets) have been launched by MoHUA for IEC and behavior change.
- ii. MoHUA has partnered with publishers of comic book series (Amar Chitra Katha, Diamond Comics) to publish custom-made cartoon stories carrying the message of 'swachhata' among children.
- iii. MoHUA also partnered with Department of Field Publicity to hold nearly 1000 on-field outreach events across 250 cities for targeted behaviour change.
- iv. MoHUA has also started a radio series titled 'swachhata selfie' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries.
- v. MoHUA, in partnership with Google, is currently uploading all public toilets on Google maps, under the heading "SBM Toilets" for ease of access of citizens to sanitary facilities. A feedback dashboard has been launched to analyse user feedback. 57,000+ toilet blocks from 2300+ cities have been uploaded on Google maps, including 500+ toilets covered by NHAI. Further, a 'Loo review campaign' was conducted in October 2018, to encourage all local guides in India to rate and review public toilets on Google Maps.
- vi. Regular updates are posted on social media (Facebook, Twitter) to create awareness among citizens for toilet usage.
- vii. Ministry has also involved celebrities such as Shah Rukh Khan, Aishwarya Rai, Aayushmaan Khurrana, Sonu Nigam, Suresh Raina etc. through Audio-visual media to spread the message further.

(e) Need for uniform performance under SWM component

3.73 It came out during the course of examination that as compared to sanitation component under Solid Waste Management component has been

uneven across the States/UTs. In this connection, the MoHUA has given the requisite details. Component-wise allocation vis-à-vis releases under SBM(U):

S.No	State/UT	IHHL Mission Allocation	Releases IHHL		CT PT Mission Allocation	Releases CT/PT/Urinals		SWM Mission Allocation	Releases SWM	
			2017-18	2018-19		2017-18	2018-19		2017-18	2018-19
1	A&N Islands	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.33
2	Andhra Pradesh	184.08	15.00	18.10	27.95	14.12	34.77	308.54	101.55	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.4	2.74	2.53	0.35	0.00	0.22	7.25	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	81.95	7.14	40.97	2.31	1.03	0.00	76.76	38.38	0.00
5	Bihar	191.9	0.00	84.02	45.27	32.34	0.00	259.96	11.34	34.35
6	Chandigarh	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.13	22.24	0.00	0.98
7	Chhattisgarh	140.76	40.00	12.91	34.40	15.60	0.00	131.53	48.99	69.14
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.11	0.53	0.17	0.05	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.06	1.57	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	50.16	0.00	0.00	5.15	0.00	0.00	263.68	0.00	53.13
11	Goa	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	9.29	2.15	0.00
12	Gujarat	162.56	0.00	0.00	32.22	0.00	0.00	536.22	80.21	268.11
13	Haryana	56.67	18.98	0.00	10.61	23.42	0.00	181.80	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	14.02	0.00	1.87	0.90	0.00	0.82	15.22	0.00	3.06
15	Jammu & Kashmir	102.63	0.00	30.58	3.69	3.77	5.24	67.99	0.00	28.55
16	Jharkhand	92.41	0.00	0.00	21.08	0.00	0.00	122.68	45.68	21.36
17	Karnataka	158.35	0.00	72.91	44.31	0.00	25.49	512.52	41.92	214.34
18	Kerala	70.62	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	121.35	0.00	51.64
19	Madhya Pradesh	292.79	22.60	0.00	65.42	0.05	0.00	434.01	248.82	0.00
20	Maharashtra	359.9	30.00	63.61	57.57	0.00	12.12	1,081.84	232.22	178.40
21	Manipur	47.46	3.03	22.96	0.28	0.00	0.28	14.72	0.00	0.00
22	Meghalaya	5.82	2.20	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	8.69	0.55	0.00
23	Mizoram	18.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	13.22	0.00	0.00
24	Nagaland	26.59	0.00	8.61	0.19	0.00	0.00	11.69	0.00	0.46
25	Odisha	161.33	0.00	14.57	33.82	0.00	12.39	138.05	0.00	9.31

26	Puducherry	6.78	0.00	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	17.30	0.00	0.00
27	Punjab	78.66	13.00	0.00	8.45	15.95	0.00	220.97	97.38	0.00
28	Rajasthan	225.01	0.00	0.00	35.73	27.73	0.00	363.46	128.66	0.00
29	Sikkim	2.63	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	3.42	0.00	0.00
30	Tamil Nadu	184.02	61.26	41.95	93.52	0.00	18.11	689.87	0.00	263.19
31	Telangana	133.31	0.00	0.00	20.24	0.00	0.00	223.43	26.80	19.62
32	Tripura	68.65	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	1.81	15.51	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	473.28	221.00	36.47	80.03	86.57	77.04	940.91	144.49	245.68
34	Uttarakhand	30.3	3.00	16.45	1.59	4.44	1.96	57.57	0.00	2.55
35	West Bengal	315.33	91.71	0.00	24.82	0.00	0.00	487.79	53.44	111.82
Total		3757.03	531.80	469.33	654.76	225.06	190.43	7,365.82	1,302.60	1,576.01

Note: A floating fund of Rs. 408 Crore has been created for ODF components (IHHL/CT/PT/ Urinals), to be released to the States/UTs after exhausting their allocated funds for ODF components.

3.74 In reply to a query about reasons that under Solid Waste Management component only few States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are prominent beneficiaries, the MoHUA clarified:

- i. "As far as IHHLs, CTs and PTs are concerned, they are demand driven as per action plans and the achievements in construction and uploading in the SBM portal govern the UCs and funds release. These were the focus areas during the initial years of SBM.
- ii. The SWM components were taken up for funding later since submission of proposal involves intensive groundwork, involving gap assessment, preparation of DPRs, approval by the State High Powered Committee (SHPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State/UT as per guidelines. All these preparatory groundwork involves time and hence the demand for fund release in SWM component takes time. Further, initially, only 1st instalment is released for each SWM project.
- iii. Release of 2nd instalment for each project is done only after submission of Utilisation Certificate (UC) for the funds released as 1st instalments. The UC can be given only on Utilization of the funds and physical progress, which however, takes time to actually materialize the plant on ground. This takes time and hence the requests for 2nd instalment is sometimes delayed.
- iv. In several cases, the demand for 1st instalment funds under SWM was raised in later years of SBM. This is due to the lack of expertise and capacity of the ULB as also the delay in administrative decision regarding which type of technology to be adopted for SWM plants."

3.75 In this context, in reply to a query, the MoHUA also submitted:-

“In the initial years of SBM, emphasis was laid on sanitation in ODF issues. Hence, SWM projects were not given equal priority in the initial years. One of the reasons for limited funds demand for SWM projects was the initial groundwork required to be done before submission of demands for these projects. States have to make analysis of the existing gap in the SWM infrastructure, prepare DPRs, get the DPRs approved from SHPC and then submit the proposal to MoHUA which takes considerable time. Besides this the gestation period for actual materialization of the project on ground is also time consuming which delays the demand for 2nd instalments. Due to these reasons demand of funds for SWM component were delayed in the initial years. However, demand for SWM funding has already picked up now.”

3.76 Asked about the need to re-look into the matter, the MoHUA clarified:-

- i. “As per the policy of Government, no project/proposal under SBM (U), is approved by MoHUA. The State/UT concerned is totally empowered to decide on the projects, technology, private partners, project costs etc. of the SWM projects they intend to take up for their ULBs. They have to identify the gaps, prepare DPRs/action plans, get the same approved in the SHPC chaired by the Chief Secretary and submit the same in consonance with the guidelines of SBM. Hence, the role of MoHUA is very limited and that is the release of funds requested by the States/UTs.
- ii. Then, MoHUA releases funds to such approved projects as per the available allocation of funds, within a maximum of one month’s time from the date of receipt of complete proposal from the States/UTs.
- iii. Similar procedure is adopted for releasing the 2nd instalment.
- iv. So far as release of funds is concerned, there is no need to relook into the mechanism as the role of MoHUA is limited.
- v. However, some of the States/UTs, especially the Himalayan and North East States have been demanding enhanced rate of the percentage of funding for various components of SBM (U) as these States do not have sufficient resources to fund the balance expenditure. Moreover, the cost of labor and materials are also higher in these States. MoHUA has enhanced the central assistance for IHHL to Himalayan and North East States from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 10,800/- per unit. However, the demand for enhanced funding continues for other components, especially for SWM component as private firms are unwilling to associate with ULBs in these States since quantity of municipal wastes generated from ULBs is very less, thereby making the SWM plants sustainable.”

3.77 The Committee also wanted to know, the number of States/UTs that lack the expertise and capacity of urban local bodies coming in the name of SBM, the MoHUA stated as under:

“Preparation of DPR and other documents required technical manpower. At the beginning of SBM some States took time to employ technical manpower at city level. After baseline survey/GAP analysis, DPR was prepared and submitted to State Level High Powered Committee for approval. Some States took time in getting such approval.”

3.78 The Committee also wanted to know the strategy evolved for strengthening capacity building of the ULBs in the affected States, the MoHUA stated as under:

“SBM-U promoted, funded and conducted city-to-city learning exposure visits for all ULBs, conducted training, workshops-cum-exposure visits through the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).

Capacity building workshops have also been organized in collaboration with Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its subordinate/attached body Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), National Productivity Council (NPC) and the ULBs.

Ministry also brought out advisories on following issues :-

- (i) Waste-to-Wealth – a ready reckoner for selection of technologies for manufacturing of municipal waste.
- (ii) On-site and decentralized composting of Municipal waste.”

3.78A It came out before the Committee that with a view to making cities garbage free, more and more Waste to Energy plants should come up. In this connection, the issue of frequent change of norms for tender requirements at Municipal Commissioner level as a result various technologies are being used for Waste to Energy projects and there is a need for finalizing a single technology by Central Government. The Committee also pointed out that Waste to Energy Plants tried under wherever various models under PPP did not work as waste in India has moisture content of 70% with nil returns. Asked about the policy for starting Waste to Energy plants in the country, the MoHUA stated:

“The criteria for waste to energy process as per the SWM Rules, 2016 and as per the Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy are as follows:

Rule 21: Criteria for waste to energy process: -

- (1) Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating

energy either or through refuse derived fuel or by giving away as feed stock for preparing refuse derived fuel.

- (2) High calorific wastes shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.

The SWM Rules, 2016 regarding Waste to Energy may be read together with the recommendations as per the Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy, May 2014 (under the then Planning Commission, Executive Summary Point 'C' Extracts as reproduced below)

“ C. Selection of appropriate technologies for processing of MSW waste

These technologies can be classified into two broad categories namely:

1. Bio-chemical conversion of biodegradable MSW, such as composting and Biomethanation;
2. Thermal processing of MSW, such as gasification, pyrolysis, incineration and mass burning;

Recommendations of Task Force w.r.t to ULB population:

- Cities with population of 2 million (20 lakh) and above, which generate more than 1100 TPD of MSW, the thermal routes are suitable for setting up standalone waste to energy plants, along with a combination of Biomethanation, and composting (VC/CC) plants.
- Cities with population of 1 to 2 million (10-20 Lakh), which generate more than 550 TPD of MSW are suitable for setting up a waste to energy plant based on thermal route - with the support of adjoining cities supplying RDF, along with a combination of Biomethanation, and composting (VC/CC) plants.
- For Class I cities which have a population range of 1 lakh to 1 million generating 30 to 550 TPD of MSW, the technological options are a combination of Biomethanation and composting (VC/CC) plants, with common /regional W to E plant after ensuring adequate availability of RDF on a regular basis from all the participating cities.”

3.78B Asked whether in Maharashtra, cases of changing the tender norms for WTE plants at Municipal level has come up, the MoHUA stated:

“MoHUA is not aware as it is not involved in the tender process which is a function of Urban Local Bodies (ULB) as sanitation is a State subject.”

3.78C The Committee also enquired whether MoHUA is going to bring out a single WTE technology for the country, the MoHUA stated:

“The decision regarding the technology to be adopted lies entirely with the State Govt. / UT administration as ‘Sanitation’ is a State subject. Hence, no single technology can be recommended or imposed by Govt. of India on all States/UTs as the needs and requirement of States varies according to the local conditions.”

3.78D The Committee further enquired about the need of the bringing PPP model in WTE, if it is not workable, the MoHUA stated:

“PPP is necessary as ULBs / Government do not possess expertise in WTE Sectors. The problems also lie with Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), not the technology of the PPP partner. Another factor is that of finance which in PPP model is contributed by the private party.”

3.79 The Committee also wanted to know whether Inter State Exchange Regional Meetings can be organized for promoting States to work on SWM also on the pattern of sanitation, the MoHUA stated:

- i. “Several Workshops on SWM and sanitation have been conducted for capacity building and exchange of ideas and best-practices.
- ii. Through NIUA, MoHUA conducted 80 workshops on SWM, covering more than 1600ULBs and 3200 officials, across the country to build ULBs’ capacities.
- iii. Additionally, a total of nearly 100 regional workshops on Swachh Survekshan have been conducted over the last three years across 34 States/UTs, with participation of over 25,000 ULB officials. These workshops, in addition to Swachh Survekshan survey indicators, also covered aspects of ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ protocols and Garbage-Free Cities Star Rating protocols.”

3.80 In reply to a query on waste disposal, the MoHUA has given the following details:

“CPCB has published guidelines on “Disposal of Legacy Waste “in February,2019 which is uploaded on CPCB website and was shared with all SPCBs/PCCs and UDDs. This guideline may be followed by ULBs, executing agencies etc. to clear the dumpsites.

Further, Hon’ble NGT vide order dated 17.07.2019 in the matter of OA No. 519/2019 has directed all Municipal Corporation of Delhi to start bio-mining of dumpsites from 01.10.2019. In this regard, North Delhi Municipal Corporation has web casted tender dated 30.08.2019 for “Hiring of segregating Trommels for Bio-mining & Bio-remediation of old dump waste at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur, Okhla dumpsites & issued Work-Order and work has been initiated from 01.10.2019.”

3.81 On the issue of closure of solid waste dumping sites that are eye-sores at different places, the MoHUA has stated as under:

“The discretion lies with the State Govt. and ULBs to decide on the strategy and technology to adopt for remediation of their dumping sites. However, MoHUA has taken the following steps for this purpose:

- i. MoHUA encourages bioremediation, mining and/or capping of dumpsites in all cities across the country.
- ii. Through Cement Manufacturer’s Association (CMA), 46 Cement Kilns have been identified.
capable of utilizing about 815 MT/day RDF made out of non- recyclable combustible material, including that taken out from the remediation of the dumpsites. These 46 cement plants are located within 200 Km of about 2300 ULBs of the country (about 50% ULBs).
- iii. Ministry has coordinated with all the NHAI, the States/ULBs and identified 1500 NHAI collection points for plastic waste for possible use in road construction.
- iv. However, segregation of waste into WET and DRY fractions is the key to SWM. The DRY waste has to be further screened and segregated in Material Recovery Facility (MRF), with the integration of informal rag/waste pickers to retrieve recyclables going to the recycling industry and the non-recyclable materials for RDF, plastic waste in road construction and only a negligible quantity to SLFs.

MoHUA has identified 46 cement plants in consultation with CMA, capable of taking 815 tonnes single use plastic waste per day as feed material.

Ministry has coordinated with States to put in place a mechanism for collection and transportation of single use plastic waste for transporting and bringing to designated CMA collection points in the cities from where Cement Plants shall make arrangements to transfer/ transport the waste to their facilities.

Ministry has also mapped 2290 nos of ULBS within a distance of 200kms for all 46 cement plants and shared the same with CMA, along with contact details of Mission Directors and Municipal Commissioners (Class I Cities) to act as CMA contact for collection of Single Use Plastic (SUP) generated during Shramdaan.

Ministry has coordinated with all the States/ULBs regarding the 1500 NHAI collection points and connected the States to the State Nodal Officers of NHAI.”

3.82 It also came out before the Committee that inclusion of solid liquid waste should be made a pre-requisite for declaring a town ODF, the MoHUA in a written note cleared:

“ODF and Solid / Liquid Waste management are separate components of the sanitation value chain.”

(ii) Mission for 100 Smart Cities

3.83 Smart Cities Mission (SCM) that was launched on 25 June, 2015 for a period of 5 years for promoting cities by selecting 100 cities in four Rounds in the country with core infrastructure, giving decent quality of life to its citizens through initiative like Area Based Development (ABD) involving city improvement (retrofitting city renewal (redevelopment) and city development (Greenfield development and Pan city development covering a larger part of the city.

(a)Allocation vis-à-vis utilization

3.84 The following data about funds and their utilization under SCM:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2017-18(Actual Expenditure)	4496.17
2018-19(BE)	6169.00
2018-19(RE)	6169.03
2018-19(Actual)	5935.59
2019-20(BE)	6450.00
Actual exp. as on 10.10.19	1633.31
	25.32%

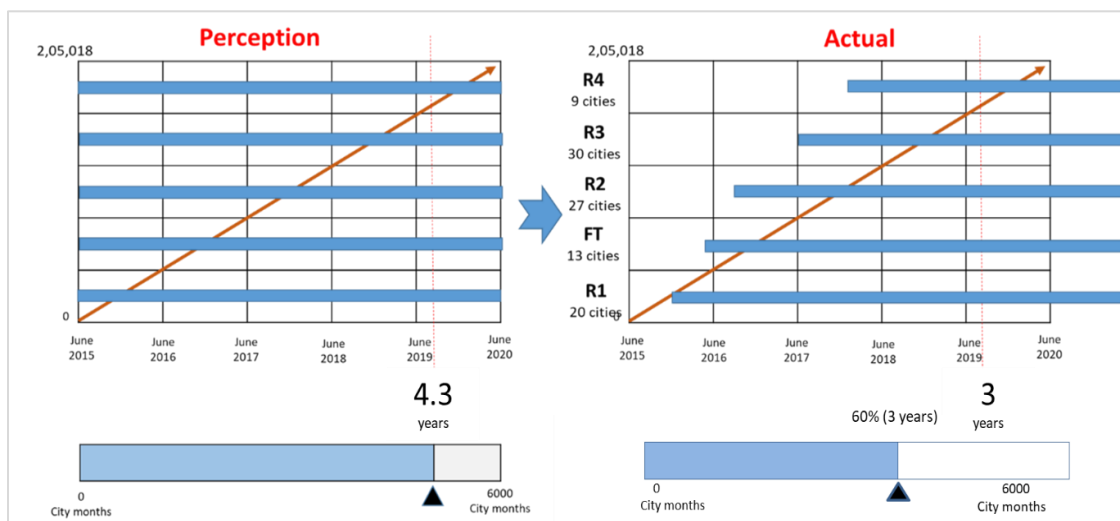
3.85 The Committee pointed out that available funds as largely being utilized and also found that a total of 5151 projects with investment of Rs.2.05 lakh crore were to be taken up. The progress of work done is as given below:

Sl. No.	Progress of work done	No. of Projects	Cost	Achieved
(i)	Tenders Issued	4,038	Rs.1.45 lakh crore	70%
(ii)	Work order issued	3,244	Rs.1.02 lakh crore	50%
(iii)	Work completed	1,240	Rs.21,929 crore	

Reasons for slow implementation

3.86 Asked about the reasons for very less workdone in SCM during four years of its launch, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

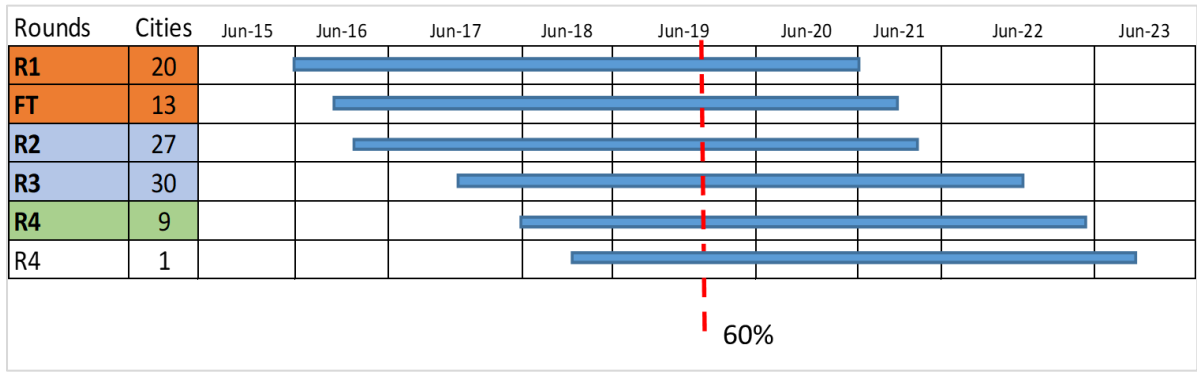
“While the Mission was launched on 25 June 2015, 100 cities were selected in four rounds spread over two and half years from Jan 2016 to June 2018. Given that every city gets 60 months to complete their projects, total Mission duration for 100 cities is 6000 ‘city-months’, out of which the cities,in aggregate,have so far spent only 3,580 city-months working on their projects. This is only 60% or an average of 3 years for the Mission.



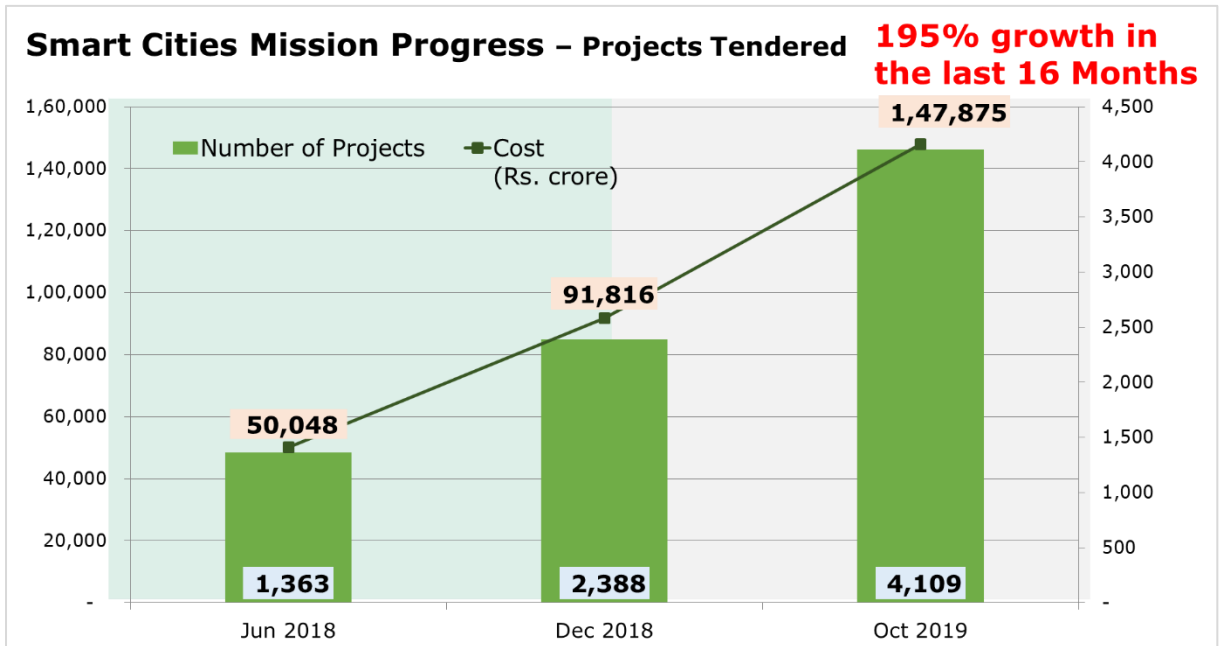
With the Mission Age of 3 years (out of 5 years), i.e. 60% of the Mission duration, the progress in SCM (in October 2019) is as follows:

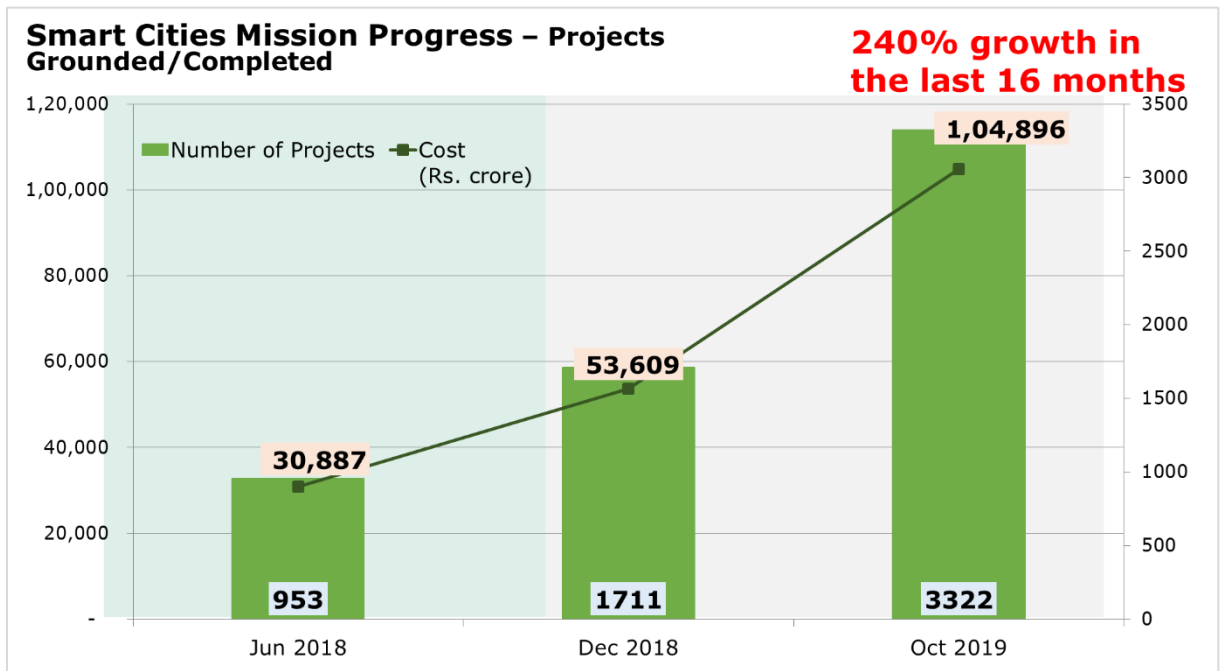
- Projects Tendered – 72% of the total projects
- Work Orders issued – 51% of the total projects
- Projects Completed – 11% of the total projects

The Mission cities are on course to complete their projects as per the following schedule:



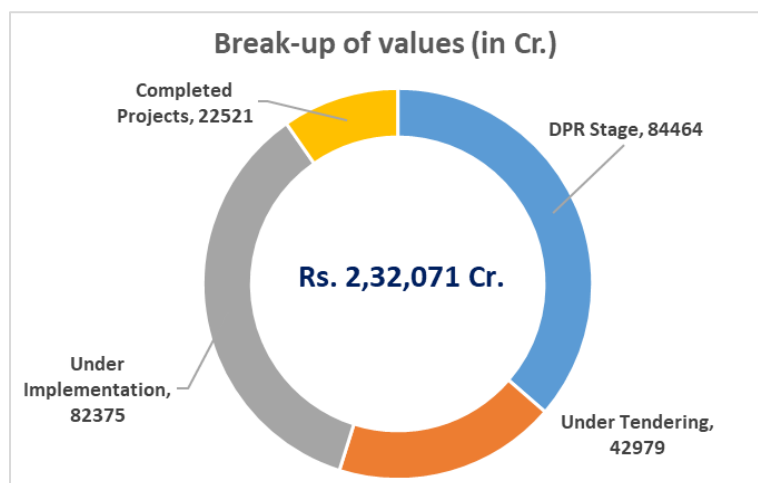
The pace of implementation of the Mission has increased in the last one year. The Mission cities are on-course to achieve their respective targets.



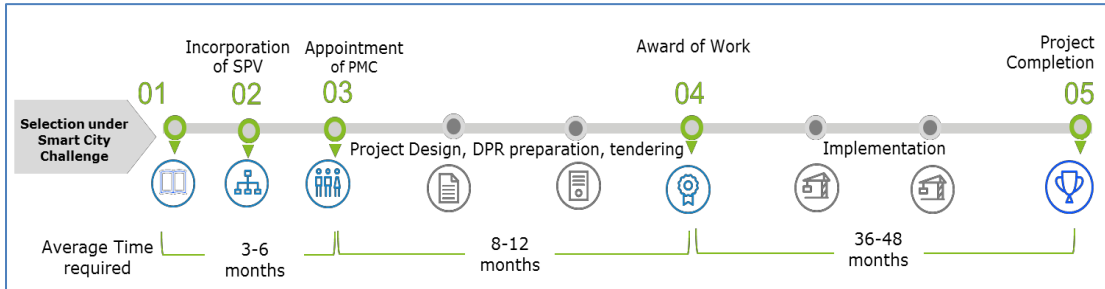


3.87 The Committee further enquired about the reasons that large number of projects are 'Tender Issued' stage, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs clarified:

“As on 25.10.2019, projects worth Rs. 42,979 Crore are under tendering stage which is 21% of the total Mission projects (Rs. 2,05,018 Crore) while work orders have been issued for projects worth 51% of the total value (worth Rs. 1,04,896 Crore). The Mission has shown considerable progress and is working towards achieving its targets.



The progress of implementation depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months (time to set up governance of the SPV, hire requisite human resources, get consultancy teams in place and prepare detailed project reports) to start implementing projects on ground.



On an average, 3 months are required to establish Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 3-6 months to hire human resources and appoint Project Management Consultants (PMC) and about 8-12 months required for project design, DPR preparation and then calling tenders.

A large number of projects (21%) being at tender issued stage is a sign of increasing pace of the implementation. It shows that the cities selected in the later rounds have started the implementation process and their projects which were earlier in DPR stage are being tendered out.”

3.88 During the course of evidence, the Secretary, MoHUA also submitted:

“स्मार्टसिटीमिशनमेंयहएकबहुतबड़ीनईचुनौतीथी।नयातरीकाथा, देशनेकभीजानानहींथाकिस्मार्टसिटीक्याहोतीहै, कैसेहोतीहै।इसकोसीखकरजबहमलोगोंने 100 शहर, स्मार्टसिटीजबनाई, तोइसमें 2.05 लाखकरोड़रुपयेकीस्कीमलोगोंनेखुदअपनीबनाई।आपकोखुशीहोगीकिआजएकलाखकरोड़रुपयेसेज्यादाकेप्रोजेक्टऑलरेडीग्राउन्डेडहैंऔरउनपरकामचलरहाहै।करीब 22 हजारकरोड़रुपयेकेकामपूरेहोचुकेहैं।आजदेशमेंहमारे 25 स्मार्टकमांडएंडकंट्रोलसेंटरऑपरेशनलहैं, चालूहैं।“

(c) **Monitoring of Smart Cities Mission through Field Visits and Inter-State Regional Exchange Programmes**

3.89 During the course of examination, various aspects like proper monitoring of Smart cities projects by field inspections, need to have a re-look on data as this is mismatch between data uploaded on e-Portal and at ground level, need for more and more Inter-State Exchange Programme (ISEP), need for holding regular regional meetings, need for recasting the data shown in Outcome Budget for various schemes including SCM as it is more theoretical etc. have come up before the Committee in a big way.

Asked about the number of field inspections of SCM projects undertaken by Ministry official in different States for proper monitoring of SCM projects during the last two years in different States/UTs, the MoHUA stated as under

“Frequent Field visits and inspections are conducted by the ministry across all levels to not only monitor projects but also for knowledge and best practices sharing between cities. In last two years, 35 visits/inspections have been undertaken by the mission officers and 220 visits /inspections have been undertaken by the Mission Management Unit/Technical Assistance Team.”

3.90 The Committee also enquired about the outcomes/findings of such field visits, the MoHUA stated as under:

“These visits serve to provide technical assistance, interact with stakeholders and beneficiaries, on ground monitoring of project, resolve issues specific to cities, create platform for peer to peer learning that enable ministry to verify progress and speed up the project implementation.

As a result of these field visits the progress of Mission implementation improved”

3.91 The Committee further enquired as to how the Ministry ascertain that data as shown in portal matches with ground results, the MoHUA stated as under:

“Ministry uses several mechanisms to ensure ground results are correctly reported.

Field visits – Key officers of the ministry and Smart Cities Mission; Secretary MoHUA, Joint Secretary SCM and Director SCM have made field visits to the States and cities to review on-ground progress and assess implementation. These field visits include inter alia meetings the Principal

Secretaries for Urban Development, city CEOs and Municipal Commissioners to jointly review the on-ground implementation, discuss issues related to execution and deliberate on measures to fast track progress. In addition to the above, the MMU/TASC teams have made 220 site visits to the cities to review on-ground progress.

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

- i) City Reviews through Video Conferencing – The Mission Directorate of SCM conducts frequent reviews of progress achieved in cities. These VCs are attended by key officials including inter alia Smart City CEOs, Principal Secretaries of the states, State Mission Directors, engineers, and city PMCs. The mission management unit within SCM has appointed City Support Coordinators who interface between cities and the Mission and MIS portal is updated by the cities with latest information.
- ii) Smart Cities Events - For proactive monitoring and to get first-hand information on the progress and understand the problems faced by cities, the Mission keeps organizing events vis. Conferences, work-shops, seminars, etc. Two APEX conferences of Smart Cities CEOs have been held in which State government officials, officials from MoHUA, domain experts and ecosystem partners participated in Bhopal and New Delhi in 2018 and 2019 respectively. 'Transforming Urban Landscape', a workshop to catalyse effective implementation was organized in Lucknow on 28-29 July 2018. Zonal workshops named 'Implementathon' have been organized in 5 Smart Cities including Chennai, New Delhi, Shillong, Ranchi and Gandhinagar. The Implementathons ensured that progress of the mission picked up significantly during the period Sept 2018-Dec2018 with tendering of projects increasing by 41%, issue of work-order increasing by 36% and work completion increasing by 35%."

3.92 The Committee also enquired about the number of Inter-State Exchange Programme Exercises undertaken by MoHUA for learning from the good practices of best performing States, the MoHUA stated as under:

“MoHUA has regularly conducted several Inter-State Exchange initiatives briefed as under:

Implementathon & State/City level reviews: 'Implementathons', workshops and several state/city level reviews with multiple states have been organized by the Smart Cities Mission. These workshops were aimed at augmenting the pace of mission implementation by creating a common platform for various stakeholders from different cities/states to come together, discuss and find solutions for critical issues faced by cities and identify

strategies to debottleneck the path of mission implementation. Sector wise issues were discussed with the participating cities in Parallel sessions. The sessions comprised an expert panel that answered cities 'queries about the challenges, best practices, and technical issues.

Smart Cities CEOs Conference: Apex conferences of Smart Cities CEOs have been conducted by the Smart Cities Mission. These conferences are aimed at bringing together all Smart Cities Mission stakeholders and related professionals to celebrate the successes and achievements of the mission. It also creates a national level platform to put forth possible solutions to existing issues and also new ideas, with an aim to make the mission a success and ensure that its benefits reach to maximum citizens.

The first Apex Conference of Smart Cities CEOs was held on 7-8 May 2018 at Bhopal and the second Apex Conference of Smart Cities CEOs was organized on 26-27 February 2019 at NDMC Convention Centre, New Delhi. In addition, National Level Conference on 'Transforming Urban Landscape' was organized in Lucknow on 28-29 July 2018. These conferences unveiled Mission initiatives, and announcements, hosted panel discussions, and gave away Cities City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) and Smart Cities Digital Payment Awards. An exhibition of works from the various cities, start-ups and industry partners were also organized.

In addition to the aforementioned initiatives, 60 video conference based meetings were conducted by the Mission Directorate in last two years to understand concerns of the cities, provide solutions and fast track implementation of the mission.

3.93 The MoHUA further added:

"The Inter-State Exchange initiatives had proved to be an effective way of augmenting the pace of mission implementation. All participating states have benefitted from these initiatives in one way or the other. Key benefits to the states are as under:

Increase in the pace of implementation of the mission – Initiatives such as Implementathon workshops enabled cities in increasing their pace of project implementation by resolving issues through inter-city/inter-state learnings. This has enabled Smart Cities Mission to achieve the target of getting tenders of at least Rs 1 lakh crore issued by 31st December, 2018.

Capacity building through peer-to-peer learning – Inter-state exchange initiatives enables stakeholders from participating states to learn from each other through discussion, presentations, seminars, etc. and build their own capacities for implementing similar projects.”

3.94 The Committee further asked about whether the Outcome Budget should be informative for common man about the actual work done, the MoHUA stated as under:

“The existing Outcome Budget of MoHUA includes financial outlay, projected outputs and projected / budgeted outcomes during the financial year for which it is made. The projected output given in the Outcome Budget against projected outlays are specific and detailed in nature. These outputs are projected in a simplified manner by giving measurable / quantifiable targets.

It is evident from the above that the current Outcome Budget format is informative in terms of its content and is available in public domain.”

3.95 During the course of examination, it came out that out of total requirement of Rs.2.05 lakh crore for SCM, 21% i.e. Rs.41022 crores will be met by PPP for Mission period of five years. The following is the inflow of PPP as on 3 September, 2019, the following projects have been completed/selection/ under implementation for private investment.

Sl. No.	No. of Projects	Worth	Status
1.	71	Rs.3,607 crore	completed
2.	111	Rs.9,993 crore	Under implementation
3.	96	Rs.10,327 crore	Under tendering

3.96 MoHUA has stated that SCM will end on 31.03.2020 and considering the infrastructure gap, the MoHUA would assess the need for further continuation beyond 2019-20 and take approval of competent authority. The Committee wanted to know the latest update in this regard, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

“The Smart Cities Mission has proposed for extension of the scheme up-to May 2023, the time by which the last city selected under the Mission will complete 5 years of Mission implementation.”

3.97 The Committee also pointed out that the MoUA has also outlined the imminent need for further enhancing the plan provision for urban infrastructure in the context of urban rejuvenation to build on gains of important flagship Missions for urban India since there is deficit in urban service delivery vis-a-vis recommended norms in most of our cities.

(e) Need for ensuring financial sustainability of Smart Cities

3.98 The Committee also wanted to know the over-all preparedness on the part of MOHUA on this issue, the Ministry stated:

“Smart Cities Mission has taken several initiatives to improve the financial sustainability of Smart Cities. These include:

- Engagement with stakeholders like SEBI for relaxation of norms for ULB/ newly formed Smart Cities SPVs - for issuance of municipal bonds
- Engagement with national/international agencies such as USAID for preparedness of cities for raising municipal bonds
- Enabling policy for Value Capture Financing and investment in infrastructure through PPP mode
- Capacity building on municipal finance and issuance of municipal bonds in ULB/ Smart Cities including Green Bond initiative by bringing all stakeholders like Financial Institution, Financial Markets and Regulators and rating agencies on one platform
- The CITIIS Program funded by AFD, bilateral agency of France has provided 100 million euros for the development of selected Smart City projects.”

3.99 The Committee also pointed out that with rapid urbanization the urban population is set to increase from 35% as high as 50% by 2050 and HPEC & McKinsey Reports have also projected very adverse scenario ahead, in case we continue with our lowest level of underinvestment in

urban infrastructure. Asked about the way forward on the issue, the MoHUA stated as under:

“Rapid urbanization leading to exponential growth in urban population put the existing physical and digital infrastructure under stress and challenge the urban resilience and sustainable environment, at the same time funding for new infrastructure could come under pressure. This underpins the need for a renewed focus on infrastructure resilience and investment. The way out suggested for the scenario would be as below.

- Shift approach to innovative, integrated and bottom-up planning
- Govt. of India funding to leverage other sources of finance to get multiplier effect
- VC style funding (seed money + performance-based tranches)
- Focus on achievement of outcomes (not projects) based on categories of States/ Cities
- Major focus on Governance reforms
- Shifting towards data driven performance management and governance
- Build capacity of the cities and optimizing present resources.”

3.100 The Committee also wanted to know about the outcomes/findings of such field visits, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated:

"These visits serve to provide technical assistance, interact with stakeholders and beneficiaries, on ground monitoring of project, resolve issues specific to cities, create platform for peer to peer learning that enable ministry to verify progress and speed up the project implementation. As a result of these field visits the progress of Mission implementation improved"

(f) Different issues related with selected Smart Cities

3.101 During the course of briefing of the representatives of MoHUA and also during their evidence, various issues came up before the Committee

pertaining to Smart Cities of Bhubneswar, Aurangabad, Surat, Jaipur and Patna. These are discussed below:

(i) **Bhubneswar**

3.102 During the course of evidence of the representatives of MoHUA, the issue of review mechanism through Central teams going to the area and gathering valuable inputs from local MP through District Advisory Committee Level, the need for convergence framework and issue of necessary face lift of Bhubneswar were outlined before the Committee. On the issue of convergence and regular review, a representative of MoHUA stated as under:

“Sir, we do this every month.”

3.103 At this, the Secretary, MoHUA also added

“मैडम, आपका जो दूसरा सुझाव है तो हमारे मंत्रालय की जितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं, वे सभी दिशा का पार्ट है। आपने जो 41 स्कीम्स बताई हैं, उसमें हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की भी स्कीम्स हैं।

3.104 In reply to a post evidence question about review of Smart Cities, the MoHUA stated:

“In accordance with the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been constituted for Mission Monitoring in all 100 Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The members of SCAF include inter alia, the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a President/Secretary representing registered Resident Welfare association, member of registered tax payer association/rate payers association, president/ secretary of slum level federation and member of Non-Governmental Organisation or Mahila Mandali/Chamber of commerce/ youth associations. The

CEO of SPV are the convenor of this committee. The Ministry, through its communication dated 4.5.2018 and 21.8.2018 have directed cities to setup SCAF in cities and to hold meetings of the forum at least once a month regularly.”

3.105 The Committee asked in what way, the facelift of Bhubneshwar can be done, the MoHUA stated:

“Bhubaneswar Smart Cities Proposal under the Smart Cities Mission was framed after extensive citizen engagement and taking into consideration the aspirations of its people. As apprised by Bhubaneswar Smart City Limited, It covers projects vis. Project Kutumb, Integrated Public Service Centre (IPSC), BMC_ICOMC Building, Smart Janpath, Smart Parks, Multi-Level Car Parking (MLCP), Common Payment Card Project, Intelligent Traffic Control System, Bhubaneswar One, Smart Solutions, Socially Smart Bhubaneswar and ‘I Am Bhubaneswar’.

3.106 Asked about any roadmap prepared for the same, the MoHUA stated as under:

“Bhubaneswar Smart City Limited has apprised that it has set targets for completion of 8 projects and opening them for public use by 2020 and has initiated of 3 new projects. Details of roadmap of projects for Bhubaneswar are given as under :-

1. Completion of the below mentioned projects by 2020 and opened for public Use
 - i. IPSC – Saheed Nagar & Bapuji Nagar Completion.
 - ii. SEC – Kharvel Nagar Completion
 - iii. Smart Janpath Completion
 - iv. Smart Solutions ICOMC Completion.
 - v. MLCP Saheednagar Completion
 - vi. MLCP Rajmahal Completion
 - vii. Sensory Park Completion.
 - viii. Socially Smart Bhubaneswar Completion.
2. Initiation of the below mentioned projects by 2020
 - i. Museum of urban history
 - ii. Lake Neutral
 - iii. Railway Station Multi-modal Hub”

3.107 On the need for convergence framework on the lines of MGNREGA, the Committee enquired in what way all urban development schemes including Smart City Mission can be converged on the lines of MGNREGA, the MoHUA stated as under:

“The Smart City ‘Mission Statement and Guidelines’ have provisioned for Convergence of Smart Cities Mission with Other Government Schemes of Central and State Government . Convergence occurs at two levels under the Smart Cities Mission. At the first level, there is convergence of funding, wherein cities have flexibility to raises funds from internal and external sources to finance projects. These include inter alia funding through government schemes/programs, Public-Private Partnership, Municipal Bonds, and borrowings from financial institutions. At the second level, convergence happens across different sectors and verticals, unlike other missions which focus on specific areas. Hence, convergence has been in-built in the Smart Cities Mission design.”

3.108 The Committee also wanted to know the spadework done on the issue so far, the MoHUA stated as under:

“The cities have explored convergence in the Smart City Proposals (SCP) with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for all, construction of Museums funded by the Culture Department and other programs connected to social infrastructure such as Health, Education and Culture.

With regard to convergence of funding, a total of 5,151 projects with a net outlay of Rs. 2,05,018 crores have been proposed as per the Smart City Proposal submitted by the 100 cities at the time of selection, out of which Rs. 42,028 crore (21%) is convergence funding from other missions, programs of the Central/State Governments and/or ULBs, Rs. 41,022 crore (21%) from Public Private Partnership, Rs. 9,842 crore (4%) from loans and debt, Rs. 2,644 crore (1%) from own-source, Rs. 93,552 crore (45%) from Central and State Government grants and Rs. 15,930 crore (8%) from other sources.”

Aurangabad

3.109 It came out before the Committee that Aurangabad Smart City needed a dedicated officer for Smart City work as Municipal Commissioner is unable to pay proper attention for such works. Moreover, there is a need for associating local MP for Smart City work in Aurangabad so that the local MP is also aware about actual work

done. Asked by when a dedicated officer can be posted for Smart City work at Aurangabad, the MoHUA stated as under:

“As per the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, the SPV will be headed by a full-time CEO. The State Government has appointed the Municipal Commissioner, Aurangabad as the CEO of Aurangabad Smart City Limited. Further, Aurangabad Smart City Development Corporation Limited (ASCDCL) has informed that it has a dedicated Nodal Officer of Additional/Deputy Commissioner rank. In addition, ASCDCL has recruited on its payroll key officials and experts to assist with the execution of projects including Chief Finance Officer, Company Secretary, Senior Consultant, and a dedicated team to manage the City Bus Service led by Chief Operations Manager, comprising more than 10 officials in various capacities. Additionally, ASCDCL has appointed external project consultants in the areas of heritage, water supply and IT/e-governance. The Government will take up the matter of appointment of dedicated officer for Smart City work with the State Government.”

3.110 The Committee also enquired about the difficulty in not associating the local MP for Smart City work in Aurangabad for Smart city works, the MoHUA stated as under:

“In accordance with the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been constituted for Mission Monitoring in all 100 Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The members of SCAF include inter alia, the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a President/Secretary representing registered Resident Welfare association, member of registered tax payer association/rate payers association, president/secretary of slum level federation and member of Non-Governmental Organisation or Mahila Mandali/Chamber of commerce/ youth associations. As informed by ASCDCL, it has initiated the process for convening a meeting of a City Level Advisory Forum comprising key stakeholders, including the local MPs.”

Surat

3.111 About Smart City work at Surat, it came out before the Committee that in the name of Surat City Smart work, construction of footpaths which was not needed at all in Surat city. Besides, it has created traffic jams in Surat. Moreover, under Smart City

Mission, nothing new is coming up. Besides, spending huge amount on road construction has hampered the development of remaining part of the city. Moreover progress of work done was not shared with local MP. Asked about the factual position in this regard, the MoHUA stated as under:

“Smart City Proposals prepared by the cities under the Mission contain projects that have been selected after extensive citizen engagement. Surat Smart City Development Limited(SSCDL) has apprised that out of Rs. 115 crore expenditure proposed for road construction under three projects, two projects amounting to Rs. 63 crore worth of projects have been completed. Further, SSCDL has informed that Tata Consulting Engineers, Gandhinagar have been appointed as a consultant for this project. The consultant has prepared the DPR and road section designs as per standard guidelines and prevailing norms of Indian Road Congress, Institute of Urban Transport & Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) after conducting site surveys and considering pedestrian safety.

SSCDL has tendered out 89 projects worth Rs. 4,440 crore, issued work order for 81 projects worth Rs. 3,862 crore and has completed 56 projects worth Rs. 1,271 crore.

3.112The Committee also enquired as to why unnecessary footpaths were constructed in Surat which created for putting inconvenience to public, the MoHUA stated as under:

“As per the Smart City Proposal submitted by Surat, “Encouragement to non-motorised transport- improved walkability by retrofitting all footpaths in the selected area” was proposed after extensive citizen engagement at the time of its selection as a Smart City. SSCDL has stated that the bulging of the footpath at the intersections have been provided in proportion to the existing/proposed width of the Main Traffic Lane (MTL) and also to discourage the opposite traffic movement thereby reducing the conflicting points. Provision of railing is made to facilitate proper segregation of motorised traffic from pedestrians and cyclists i.e. Separate Service Lane, Cycle track, Footpath and Traffic congestion and making road safer for pedestrians as well as cyclist.”

3.113The Committee also wanted to know whether the local MP is not taken into confidence before start of Smart City Work in City level Advisory Committee, the MoHUA stated as under:

“In accordance with the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been constituted for Mission Monitoring in all 100 Smart

Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The members of SCAF include inter alia, the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a President/Secretary representing registered Resident Welfare association, member of registered tax payer association/rate payers association, president/ secretary of slum level federation and member of Non-Governmental Organisation or Mahila Mandali / Chamber of commerce/ youth associations. The CEO of SPV is the convener of this committee. SSCDL has informed that its City Level Advisory Forum (CLAF) was formed on 18th May, 2017 and two meetings have been held on 3rd March, 2018 and 1st December, 2018 to showcase progress of the Surat Smart City projects to committee members.”

Jaipur

3.114 It came out during the course of evidence that no real work under Smart City Mission is being done barring eye wash and in Chand Pol Bazaar area road has been closed because of road construction whereas on the other side, road is not being constructed thus putting public into inconvenience, DPRs are prepared without involvement of local MP etc.

3.115 Asked about the factual position of such construction in Chand Pol Bazaar area, the MoHUA informed:

“As stated by JSCL, Chandpole gate to Chotichauper (Left Hand Side) smart road works are almost completed, and some minor works are under progress. The Other side (Right Hand Side) i.e. Chotichauper to Chandpolegate – Smart road works will be taken up after getting permission of road closure from traffic police.”

3.116 The Committee also enquired whether local MP is not associated for SCM work in Jaipur, the MoHUA stated as under:

“In accordance with the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been constituted for Mission Monitoring in all 100 Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The members of SCAF include inter alia, the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a President/Secretary representing registered Resident Welfare

association, member of registered tax payer association/rate payers association, president/ secretary of slum level federation and member of Non-Governmental Organisation or Mahila Mandali/Chamber of commerce/ youth associations. The Ministry, through its communication dated 4.5.2018 and 21.8.2018 have directed cities to setup SCAF in cities and to hold meetings of the forum at least once a month regularly.

Further, JSCL has informed that in the past, meetings have been chaired by Honourable MP Shri Ramcharan Bohara and local MLA Shri Amin Kagzi, were held. Regular meetings are held with local MLAs and other public representatives.”

Raipur

It came out before the Committee that in the name of making Raipur Smart City cycle tracks were constructed which is thoroughly unutilized, whereas the city needs underground drainage badly for which huge investment was made under JHNURM . At this, the Secretary, MoH&UA assured to give full details. Asked about the difficulty in not taking up underground drainage work in Raipur which is badly needed there, the MoH&UA is stated:

“AMRUT cities were free to include projects in the SAAPs as per their service level improvement plans (SLIPs). The State of Chhattisgarh has not taken up any underground drainage project for Raipur.

If required, State can take up drainage projects in Raipur by revision of SAAP, which however is not advisable at this stage as the Mission is scheduled to end on 31st March, 2020.”

Patna

3.117 It came out before the Committee that due to recent floods entire Patna City got inundated with sewerage. The Committee enquired about the current status of Smart City works in Patna. Asked about the progress of work done in Patna under Smart City Mission, the MoHUA stated:

“As per the details present in the MIS, Smart City Patna has tendered out 29 projects worth Rs. 1,980 crore, issued work order for 22 projects worth Rs. 1,657 crore and completed 2 projects worth Rs 515 crore.

3.118 The Committee also wanted to know whether it is being done satisfactorily, the MoHUA stated:

“Patna is a round 3 city and has tendered out 80% of its projects, work ordered 67% of its projects and completed 21% of its projects.”

(iii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT)

3.119AMRUT that started on 25 June, 2015 by including 500 cities covering all state capitals, HRIDAY cities tourist destinations, with all ULBs with a population of one lakh or more as per Census 2011 with total outlay of Rs.1 lakh crore with Central Assistance of Rs. 50,000 spread over five years for ensuring potable water, sewerage treatment, developing city parks etc.

(a) Allocation viz-a-viz utilisation

The following data about funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2017-18(Actual Expenditure)	4936.15
2018-19(BE)	6000.00
2018-19(RE)	6400.03
2018-19(Actuals)	6185.69
2019-20(BE)	7300.00
Actual exp. as on 10.10.19	4198.15 57.51%

3.120The Committee pointed out that funds available are largely utilized during 2017-18 and 2018-19. The Committee drew the attention to the Annual Report (2018-19) of MoHUA showing the following details as Central fund and their releases under AMRUT:

(Rupees in Crores)

Srl No.	Name of State/UT	Total SAAP	Total Committed CA	Total CA Released (projects)
1.	A&N Island	10.82	10.82	2.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2890.17	1056.62	619.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	25.25
4.	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23
5.	Bihar	2469.77	1164.80	369.93
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	26.95
7.	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	1009.74	407.90
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	2.16
9.	Daman & Diu	18.03	18.03	3.60
10.	Delhi	802.31	802.31	160.46
11.	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91
12.	Gujarat	4884.42	2069.96	518.78
13.	Haryana	2665.74	764.51	152.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	85.39
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	593.05	533.72	265.15
16.	Jharkhand	1245.74	566.17	197.23
17.	Karnataka	4952.87	2318.79	1141.87
18.	Kerala	2359.38	1161.20	232.24
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.73
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6200.67	2592.86	1471.29
21.	Maharashtra	7759.32	3534.08	1532.52
22.	Manipur	180.31	162.28	96.21
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91
24.	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	74.44
25.	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	21.63
26.	Odisha	1598.96	796.97	472.40
27.	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98
28.	Punjab	2766.62	1204.47	240.89
29.	Rajasthan	3223.94	1541.95	727.51
30.	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	7.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	11194.78	4756.58	1686.74
32.	Telangana	1666.26	832.60	302.00
33.	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	4922.46	1244.49
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	149.49
36.	West Bengal	4035.00	1929.32	831.00

Total	77640.00	35989.70	13212.93
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3.121 Asked about the reasons for big gap between total committed Central Assistance and Releases, the MoH&UA stated:

“Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015 with the focus on providing universal access to water supply, substantial improvement in coverage of sewerage and septage management, developing green spaces and parks, storm water drainage and non-motorised urban transport in selected 500 AMRUT cities covering around 60% of urban population in the country. The total outlay of the Mission is Rs.1,00,000 crore including Central Share of Rs. 50,000 crore.

Rs. 77,640 crore of the total outlay have been allocated to the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). In order to fast track the Mission, all the SAAPs were broadly approved in three rounds as SAAP I, II and III.

The central assistance is released in instalments of 20:40:40. The first instalment of central assistance is released immediately after approval of the SAAP. Second and third instalments are released on receipt of Utilization Certificates for at least 75% of central share released as well as corresponding State/UT share and submission of report by Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

Ministry has so far released 1st instalment worth Rs. 7,147.36 crore against all the SAAPs to all the States and UTs, except 1st instalment of SAAP-III in case of Assam & Meghalaya. Based on claim from States for release for 2nd instalment or part thereof, Rs. 8,200.55 crore have been released to 24 States/UTs. Likewise, Rs. 1,507.11 crore as 3rd instalment or part thereof have been released to four States.

The central assistance is being released as per the performance of the States in implementation of the projects and receipt of claim for subsequent instalment. Delay in implementation of projects results in delay in submission of UCs thereby delay in release of subsequent instalments to the State”.

3.122 Asked about the releases as on 15.10.19, the MoH&UA stated:

“As on 15.10.2019, Rs. 22,685 crore has been released to the States under AMRUT, of which Rs. 16,855 crore is towards central assistance for projects. Balance was released for Reforms Incentives, A&OE, etc.

Central budgetary allocation is distributed among States/UTs using an equitable formula through which equal (50:50) weightage is given to the urban population (Census 2011) and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT. The larger States therefore, are entitled to larger chunk of central assistance”.

3.123 The Committee also pointed out that major beneficiaries of AMRUT funds are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. Asked about the reasons that big States like West Bengal, Punjab etc. are lagging behind, the MoH&UA stated:

“A large number of AMRUT projects in big States are huge infrastructure projects in water supply and sewerage sectors having longer gestation period. The work on ground under such projects commences only after activities like preparation of DPRs and approval by State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC), administrative approval by competent authority, selection of eligible bidders followed by issuance, receipt and award of contract are completed. Prolonging any one or more of these activities delays the projects. Project status as on 29th Oct, 2019 is as per Table below:

Sl. No.	Status	Amount in Cr.
1	Works completed	6,468.82
2	Contracts awarded	64,500.63
3	NITs Issued	6,498.07
4	DPRs approval	4,447.00
	Total	81,914.52*
	SAAP Size	77,640.02
	DPRs to be prepared	1,787.00

* Some of the States/UTs have taken up projects over and above their approved SAAP size, the additional cost of which will be borne by the respective State/UT.

The specific reasons for delay in implementation of projects in case of Punjab and West Bengal are as under:

PUNJAB: The State's proposal to finance the projects of water supply for Jalandhar & Patiala through ADB could not mature. These projects are now under planning by the State and Request for Proposal (RfP) has been floated now. For financing water supply projects for Amritsar and Ludhiana, World Bank was roped in. Activities like ground survey, acquisition of land and social study are in progress to finalize these projects.

WEST BENGAL: For some of the larger projects re-tendering was carried out even upto four times because of insufficient number of bidders to take up comprehensive projects. Some of the large water supply projects needed to change the raw water intake and diversion of route resulting in further delay due to involvement of multiple authorities like Port Trust, Defence, Metro Railway, Forest Department etc.”

3.123A In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA also informed:

अमृतस्कीममें अटलमिशन हमारी एक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्कीम है। इसमें हमने टोटल	77
हजार करोड़ रुपये के काम स्वीकृत किए थे। हम आज की तारीख में करीब	64
हजार करोड़ रुपये के काम स्वीकृत कर चुके हैं। सारे के सारे वर्क ऑर्डर हो चुके हैं और उनके ऊपर काम चल रहा है। दो	
हजार करोड़ रुपये का काम पूरा हुआ है, लेकिन यह काम जिस तारीख से हो रहा है, हम समझते हैं कि अगले दो-	
तीन साल में हमारा सारा काम पूरा हो जाएगा। मैं पानी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।	500
शहरों में हर एक के घर में पानी पहुँच जाए”	

3.124 Asked in what way the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should help the concerned State Governments to implement the pending projects in these States, the MoH&UA stated:

“In order to tackle the issue of insufficient bidders as is the case with West Bengal, holding of bidders’ conference was suggested. Wherever, the approved projects are not feasible to be undertaken, States have been encouraged to submit proposal for revision of SAAP. Technical handholding is also provided where ever requested”.

(b) Project planning and imlementation

3.125 The Committee during the course of examination pointed out that the Annual Report (2018-19) of MoHUA shows following position about implementation of projects:

Rs. in crore		
Sl. No.	Status	Amount
1.	Works completed	3,451.29
2.	Contracts awarded	59,215.04
3.	NITs Issued	9,122.07
4.	DPRs approval	6,886.62
	Total	78,675.00
	SAAP Size	77,640.02
	DPRs to be prepared	2,846.40

3.126 Asked about the reasons that projects completed is very very less as compared to 'Contract Awarded' stage, the MoH&UA stated:

“Water Supply and sewerage projects under AMRUT are mostly huge infrastructure projects having longer gestation period whereas projects in the green spaces & parks and storm water drainage are smaller projects and normally take lesser time to complete. As of now projects worth Rs. 6,468.82 crore have been completed most of which are smaller projects whereas, projects worth Rs. 64,500.63 crore, which are shown in 'contract awarded'

stage, are mostly major infrastructure projects of water supply and sewerage, are in progress. Moreover, the SAAPs-III of the States were approved in 2017, therefore, the planning of projects SAAP-III projects commenced subsequently”.

3.127 The Committee also wanted to know the implementation constraints in this regard and how these are being addressed, the MoH&UA stated:

“The implementation constraints in speedy implementation of projects are as under:

- Non-availability of contractors capable of handling huge projects. This problem has been more pronounced in hill and north-eastern States.
- Revision of SAAPs by States due to local constraints or change in priorities.
- States resorting to financial assistance from external agencies such as World Bank, ADB etc. The modalities of acquiring funds from such agencies cause delay.
- Natural calamities like floods and Model Code of Conduct cause delay.

In order to address the implementation constraints, the feasible SAAP revisions wherever requested have been approved by the Apex Committee. Representatives of CPHEEO were sent to North Eastern States to provide hand-holding support.

Various aspects regarding implementation of AMRUT like, mismatch between work done recorded on paper and reality at ground level, misuse of public funds, need for including the AMRUT scheme under Disha Guidelines by ensuing local Members monitoring etc. came up before the Committee during the briefing of the Committee held on 10.10.19”.

3.128 The Committee also enquired how transparency is maintained for monitoring, leaving no room for complaints, the MoH&UA stated:

“Monitoring of the Mission is being done at State level regularly by State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) headed by Chief Secretary.

Transparency at National level is maintained by periodic monitoring of the Mission by Apex Committee before which presentations are made by the Mission Directors, tracking of objectives and other key indicators by the Ministry using online portal and ensuring third party review of the AMRUT progress by an Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA). Geo-tagging of the projects is also undertaken. The progress is also monitored through Video conferences, webinar, workshops, periodic review visits to the States”.

3.129 The Committee also pointed out whether any cases of misuse of public funds have been reported under the scheme so far, the MoH&UA stated:

“No established case of misuse of public funds has come to the notice of the Ministry. Few complaints received in the Ministry relating to implementation of AMRUT projects have been forwarded to State Govt. for taking necessary action”.

3.130 The Committee also asked of bringing the scheme of AMRUT whether the aspect of the 'Disha Guidelines' is to be done for proper monitoring on the lines of other schemes by local MPs, the MoH&UA stated:

“This Ministry has issued guidelines to all States/UTs for setting up a common District Level Advisory and Monitoring Committee (DLAMC) and requested the States/UTs for issuing formal orders for constitution and functioning of DLAMCs as per guidelines.

State has been requested to ensure holding of regular DLAMC meetings for review and monitoring of implementation of the AMRUT projects”.

(c) Credit Rating of AMRUT Cities

3.131 During the course of evidence, the Committee pointed out that out of 485 cities only 163 cities have received investment grade rating causing concern because of such a heavy investment is required to fund the growing urbanization requirement, the Secretary, MoH&UA stated:

“सर, आपने पहला प्रश्न यह किया है कि 163 शहर ही इनवेस्टमेंट ग्रेड क्यों हैं? सर, हमारी अमृत योजना में एक रिफॉर्म के तौर पर लिया गया है। हम सारे पांच सौ शहरों की क्रेडिट रेटिंग कराएंगे। सर, इसके पहले शहरों का क्रेडिट रेटिंग कभी हुआ नहीं था। पहली बार खुद पहले अहमदाबाद का एक बार क्रेडिट रेटिंग कर के अहमदाबाद में बांड किया गया था। बाकी कभी इसके बारे में प्रयास नहीं किया गया था। सर, माननीय सदस्य अवगत होंगे कि हमारे ज्यादातर शहर या तो भारत सरकार के बजट के ऊपर या राज्य सरकार के बजट के ऊपर ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं। उनकी खुद की क्षमता नहीं होती है कि वे मार्केट से रेज़ कर सकें या खुद अपने रिसोर्सेज़ को टैक्स के आधार पर बढ़ा सकें। इनको सैल्फ डिपेंडेंट बनाने के लिए यह अमृत के रिफॉर्म के तौर पर लिया गया”।

3.132 The witness added:

“सर, 163 का भी जो इनवेस्टेबल ग्रेड जरूर है, लेकिन वह बॉन्ड रेज़ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। यह जैसे ट्रिपल बी माइनस है, अगर वे बॉन्ड रेज़ करेंगे तो मार्केट से उनको 12 प्रतिशत की ब्याज पर मिलेगा। सर, जब तक कि उनका डबल एमानस तक न आ जाए, जिससे उन्हें मार्केट से करीब 8-8.5 प्रतिशत पर लोन मिले, वह इनवेस्टेबल ग्रेड जरूर हैं, कोई और कर सकता है, लेकिन वे नहीं कर सकते हैं,

क्योंकि बहुत है वी कॉस्ट बॉन्ड के लिए पड़ेगा। सर, इसके लिए हम लोगों ने क्या किया है कि हमारे 36 शहर ऐसे थे, जिनका डबल एमाइन सया उसके ऊपर था। इन 36 शहरों में से आठ शहरों ने लगभग 3390 करोड़ रुपये रज़ किया है”।

3.133 Asked whether the MoH&UA are satisfied with this performance only in some cities, the witness stated:

“Sir, we are not satisfied. We are working on it. सर, मैं कल मुंबई जा रहा हूँ। वहाँ नैशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में 55 शहरों को बुलाया गया है, जिनका बी माइनस एण्ड अबव था और उनके साथ-साथ सेबी के द्वारा भी जो हमारे अन्य एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, बैंकर्स के द्वारा, ये हमारे क्रेडिट रेटर्स हैं, उनके प्रिंसिपल सैक्रेट्रीज़ भी होंगे, उन सबके साथ-साथ पूरे दिन भर की चर्चा करेंगे कि उनके ग्रेड को कैसे इंप्रूव कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए उनके पास कन्सेल्टेंट्स लगा कर काम करेंगे। अब इनके ग्रेड को इंप्रूव करने के लिए दो-तीन चीजें हैं, एक तो उनका गवर्नेंस रिफॉर्म्स है। दूसरा उनका अकाउंटेबिलिटी रिफॉर्म्स है। उनके पास पॉपर्टी है, लेकिन पॉपर्टी अकाउंटिड फॉर नहीं है। सर, आपके संज्ञान में होगा, आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत नज़दीक से देख हुआ है कि उनके पास जमीन है, लेकिन उनकी बुक में नहीं है। अगर उसको वे अपनी बुक में ले लेंगे तो उसकी वैल्यू बढ़ेगी और उनकी क्रेडिट रेटिंग बढ़ जाएगी। यह सारा का सारा प्रोसैस हम लोग कर रहे हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि सन् 2024 तक कम से कम 50 शहरों को हम उनका बॉन्ड रेज़ करा दें। ऑलरेडी इसमें दस शहर, आठ के अलावा ऐसे हैं, जो कि बड़ी एडवांस स्टेज पर हैं और बॉन्ड रेज़ करने वाले हैं। बाकी हरेक शहर के लिए उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव, उनका गवर्नेंस, उनकी फाइनेंशियल, उनके अकाउंटेबल आदि ये सारे के सारे रिफॉर्म्स कर के आने वाले दिनों में कोशिश होगी कि ये सारे शहर अपने पांव पर खुद खड़े हो सकें”।

(d) Issues related with AMRUT works in different towns

3.134 During the the couse of evidence various issues relating to AMRUT works came up before the Committee pertaining to Surat, Mumbai, Raipur and Aurangabad which are as under.

Investigating the reported irregularities under AMRUT Scheme in Surat

3.135 During the course of evidence, the issue of opening unnecessary work in Smart City of Surat was raised which was neither demanded by Surat Mahanagarpalika nor any survey was done besides the issue of awarding a tender to a single person for the last 19 years was also raised. Asked about the facts on these issues, the MoH&UA stated:

“The queries were sent to Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) and report has been received from Executive Engineer, Drainage department, SMC. According to them, all the projects covered under AMRUT Mission are essential for SMC and were proposed by SMC only. DPRs for the same were got prepared by SMC itself and all the projects taken under State Annual Action Plans have been approved by the State High Power Steering Committee.

All the projects which are covered under AMRUT mission have been awarded subsequent to e-tendering process.

3.136 The Committee further enquired whether the Third Party assessment on such AMRUT work for the purpose of ensuring fairness and transparency, the MH&UA stated:

“For the monitoring & review purpose, MoHUA has appointed M/s BLG Constructions Services Pvt. Ltd. as Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) for State of Gujarat. Regular visits have been carried out to the projects by IRMA followed by submission of reports by IRMA to ensure fairness & transparency”.

Need for fixing special norms under AMRUT for Mumbai

1.137 About AMRUT scheme, it came out before the Committee that large number of projects of which DPRs are submitted have not moved further due to cap imposed and as a result these projects are denied to Mumbai. Thus, there is a need to give special norms for AMRUT for Mumbai city. Asked about whether the special norms for AMRUT scheme can be worked out for Members, the MoH&UA stated:

“Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has not imposed any city wise cap on funds. Under AMRUT, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) comprising projects recommended by the States are approved by the Ministry. The Ministry has no role in selection of the projects for different cities within the State. For Maharashtra also, the SAAPs as recommended by the State were approved. State has not taken up any project for Mumbai at its own discretion.

The Mission is scheduled to end on 31 March 2020 and any diversion from the Mission guidelines at this stage is not feasible.”

Unnecessary painting of Raipur City

3.138 About Raipur, it also came out before the Committee that in the name of making Raipur a Smart City, city has been painted which was not at all required. At this Secretary, MoHUA stated that he has no information on this issue. Asked about the factual position in this regard, the MoH&UA stated:

“Smart City Proposals prepared by the cities under the Mission contain projects that have been selected after extensive citizen engagement. As per information received from Raipur Smart City Limited (RSCL), the work was implemented according to Smart City Proposal submitted by Raipur at the time of selection. The total amount of work executed on site till date is Rs. 1.4 crore”.

3.139 Asked whether public funds are to be judiciously and purposefully utilized and not wasted, the MoH&UA stated:

“RSCL has apprised that the project was executed at a cost of Rs. 1.4 crore which is less than Rs. 32.15 crore that was originally provisioned in the SCP. The fund utilised in this work was done with the objective to educate and make people aware about their duties and responsibilities towards cleanliness, their City, pollution, tree plantation, education, child labour and other social issues”.

Need for investigating the issue of awarding tender for LED lights under AMRUT at high cost particularly when Local Municipal Commissioners had offered to do the same at very low price

3.140 The issue of awarding tender of Rs.125 crore for LED lights as against Rs.35 crore quoted by local Municipal Commissioners came up before the Committee. The Committee was informed that the matter went to Court and both the Commissioners submitted their affidavits in Courts. On this Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs stated that he was not aware about the issue and explained that this work is done by State Government and LED lights are replaced by ECIL without any charge. The Secretary assured to look into the case. Asked about the facts of the case, the MoH&UA stated:

“The queries were sent to Aurangabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) and report has been received from them. As per AMC, they took up to a project to replace 40,000 street lights with LED lights through AMC funds. Electron Lighting System Pvt. Ltd. and Paragon Cable India (Joint Venture) submitted their rates as below for the work to be done in 4 parts:

Part-A : Rs. 86,93,17,400/- (for installation of 40000 LED light fittings)

Part-B : Rs. 25,28,50,680/- (for electric pole and allied work of infrastructure for street lights)

Part-C : Rs. 44,57,92,896/-(Cost to AMC for Electricity Bill for 10 years)

Part-D : Rs. 9,12,00,000/-(Cost to AMC for Maintenance for 8 years)

EMI was decided to Rs. 2,72,00,000/-. Contractor offered to complete the work for Part-A & Part-B of Rs.112,21,68,080/-. Accordingly work order was placed on Electron Lightning System & Paragon Cable India (J.V.) on 03/09/2014.

The said work order was challenged by other disqualified bidder before Hon'ble Bombay High Court, Bench at Aurangabad in WP No.7483/2014, Shah Investment V/s AMC and WP No.8211/2014, Polycab Pvt Ltd V/s AMC. The said petition was decided in favour of petitioners on 14/10/2014 thereby quashing the Agreement & Work Order dated 03/09/2014.

Against this decision, Electron Lighting System filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide SLP no. 34129-34130/2014. The Hon'ble Supreme Court partly allowed the SLP on 20/11/2015 and upheld the validity of Work Order dated 03/09/2014. Subsequently, a committee was appointed to compare the current market rates and rates quoted by the contractor. The report of the Committee dated 05/02/2016 and legal opinion of Hon'ble Retd. Justice Mr. J. Chandiwal were placed before General Body and Standing Committee on 20/12/2016 and committee decided to file Review Petition and cancel the contract due to huge price difference.

In view of above resolution, it was decided by AMC not to issue Work Order to the petitioner/contractor and file review petition. However, before filing Review Petition, the contractor filed Contempt Petition before Hon'ble Supreme Court vide no. 144- 145/2016 and upon hearing Hon'ble Supreme Court issued personal appearance notices to the then Municipal Commissioners and simple notice to then Standing Committee Members.

During the pendency of Contempt Petition, Review Petition no 3188-3189/2016 was filed which was dismissed by the Apex Court and contempt petition was pending. Then it was decided to issue the revised Work Order which was placed on 01/09/2016. The Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed of the said Contempt Petition with direction to execute revised agreement on 02/09/2016. Accordingly, AMC executed revised Work Agreement and approximately 90% work has been completed”.

3.141The Committee further enquired as to how it happened that tender was given at huge cost particularly when local Municipal Commissioners were willing to do it at very low cost, the MoH&UA stated:

“The then Commissioner had taken a review of tender after the decision in SLP No. 34129-34130/2014. The tender and work order (except the advertising rights) was upheld by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 34129-34130/2014 and the Review Petition filed by the AMC was dismissed on 01/09/2016. Thereafter the revised work order was issued on 01/09/2016 in view of Contempt Petition.

The Aurangabad Municipal Corporation issued the revised work order and executed revised agreement in view of contempt and orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court”.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana PMAY(U) – Housing for All (Urban)

3.142 PMAY(U) that was launched on 25 June, 2015 for ensuring housing for all in urban areas for implementation during 2015-2022 through Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing houses to eligible families/beneficiaries under four components of 'In-situ' slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP and Beneficiary Led Contribution (BLC).

(a) Allocation viz-a-viz utilization

The following data about funds and their utilization:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Amount
2017-18 (Actual Releases)	8591.31
2018-19 (BE)	6505.00
2018-19 (RE)	6505.01
2018-19 (Actual)	6144.72
2019-20 (BE)	6853.26

3.143 Asked about the reasons that as against the higher actual (2017-18) lower BE for 2019-20 has been provided, the MoH&UA stated:

“In order to ensure efficient and seamless flow of funds, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 20th March, 2018 approved this Ministry’s proposal for raising Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crores over a period of four years (Rs. 8,000 crores in FY2017-18, Rs 25,000 crores in FY2018-19, Rs 20,000 crores in FY2019-20 and Rs 7,000 Cr in FY 2020-21) for funding PMAY (U) projects in addition to the budgetary allocations for PMAY (U).

In the BE 2019-20, the lower budgetary allocation of Rs. 6853.26 crore was made in comparison to the higher expenditure of Rs. 8591.3 crores in FY 2017-18 in view of the availability of Rs. 20,000 crores of EBR for funding PMAY (U) projects. The Steering Committee for EBR under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance has in its meeting held on 16th August, 2019 accorded approval for raising Rs. 20,000 crores of EBR for

funding PMAY (U) in FY 2019-20. Rs. 5000 crores of EBR has already been drawn from NSSF and fully disbursed to States / UTs / CNAs by 30th September, 2019. The Ministry is in the process for raising the balance EBR of Rs. 15,000 crores in FY 2019-20 through HUDCO”.

3.144

B. Demand viz-a-vis Availability of Funds

(a). Gross Budgetary Support:

Budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure under PMAY (U)

(Rs. in crore)				
	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Release
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	2015-16	5,088.31	1,662.73	1,486.15
	2016-17	5,075.00	4,936.10	4,872.92
	2017-18	6,042.81	8,642.01	8,591.35
	2018-19	6,505.00	6,505.00	6,143.79
	2019-20 (as on 21.10.2019)	6,853.26	-	4281.27

(b). Extra Budgetary Resources:

(Rs. in crore)				
	Year	EBR approved	EBR raised	Actual Release
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	2017-18	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
	2018-19	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	2019-20 (as on 21.10.2019)	20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

(c). Components of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

3.145 To address Housing for All in urban areas, the Mission has the following four verticals:

- i. **In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):**
Slum redevelopment grant of **Rs. 1 lakh per house** is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the component of ISSR using land as Resource with participation of private developers. After Redevelopment, de-notification of slums by State/UT Government is recommended under the guidelines.
- ii. **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):**
Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG)-I and Middle Income Group (MIG)-II seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for acquiring/constructing houses are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 lakh, Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively. The Ministry has nominated Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), National Housing Bank (NHB) and State Bank of India (SBI) as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions and for monitoring the progress of this component. The scheme for MIG category was launched w.e.f. 01.01.2017 initially for a period of one year and has since been extended upto 31st March 2020.
- iii. **Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP)**
Central assistance of **Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house** is provided by GoI in projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- iv. **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC):**
Under this component, central assistance of **Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house** is provided to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

(d)Physical and Financial performance

3.146 Year wise and component wise Physical and Financial performance of PMAY(U) during last two years of 2017-18 and 2018-19 is as under:

F. Year	Component	No of Projects	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded* (Nos)	Houses Completed* (Nos)
	In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	79	395	316	39,450	49,314	45,637

	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	637	13,867	5,793	9,24,454	5,32,246	14,194
	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	4,555	21,194	8,011	14,12,972	7,49,984	1,55,757
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Individual houses	2,482	2,482	1,12,449	1,12,449	1,12,449
	Total for 2017-18	5,271	37,937	16,601	24,89,325	14,43,993	3,28,037
2018-19	In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	22	2,234	32	2,23,376	1,00,598	50,958
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	886	16,902.93	3,061.96	11,26,862	4,77,923	3,03,316
	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	6,688	31,410.44	12,347.57	20,94,122	12,21,770	10,35,892
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Individual houses	9,711.82	9,711.82	4,27,059	4,27,059	4,27,059
	Total for 2018-19	7,596	60,259	25,153	38,71,419	22,27,350	18,17,225

* Inclusive of houses grounded and completed which were sanctioned earlier in preceding year.

3.147 The State-wise physical and financial progress is at Annexure-V.

3.148 Assessed demand by States /UTs is 112 lakh houses and taking into account the huge demand of as high as 112 lakh houses requiring an investment of Rs.1.80 lakh crore, the MoHUA has estimated the following year-wise requirements of funds:

Year	Projects (BLC/AHP/ISSR)		CLSS		Total
	Budgetary	EBR	Budgetary	EBR	
2015-16*	1159.31	-	200.00	-	1,359.31
2016-17*	4149.94	-	475.00	-	4,624.94
2017-18*	6707.51	7365.00	1800.00	635.00	16,507.51
2018-19*	4086.74	11230.00	1900.00	8770.00	25,986.74

(Rs. in Crore)

2019-20	2527.42	29,572.58	1000.00	22,000.00	55,100.00
2020-21	2700.00	38,100.00	1000.00	4290.00	46,090.00
2021-22	2900.00	22246.00	1000.00	3600.00	29,746.00
Total					179,414.50

*Actual releases.

Note: The above estimation of central assistance required is based on 100 lakh houses. Expenditure/Estimates under Budget do not include amounts spent/required for payment of interest on EBR/Capacity Building activities in Centre and State/fund required under Demonstration Housing Projects & Light House Projects and other administrative expenses.

As may be seen from the table above, there would be additional requirement of fund which would be sought through supplementary grant or additional EBR. For additional requirement of EBR beyond Rs. 60,000.00 crores (for which Cabinet approval is available), approval of the Cabinet would be sought at appropriate stage in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

The MoHUA has stated that requirement of Rs. 60,000 crores have already been cleared by Cabinet and have required funds would be arranged through Supplementary Grants or additional EBR.

(e) Road map for Housing for All

3.149 Asked about roadmap for achieving the goals of Housing for All by 2022, the

MoHUA stated:

“The following roadmap has been chalked out by MoHUA for meeting the demand of houses in urban areas under PMAY (Urban) by 2022:

FY	Houses approved/ to be approved
2015-16	7.31
2016-17	9.51
2017-18	26.48
2018-19	31.00
2019-20	19.62
2020-21	14.32
2021-22	4.00
Total	112.24 lakh

3.150 The following details of progress made under PMAY(U):

F. Year	No of Projects	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded for construction (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)
2016-17	2,420	14,245	4,606	9,50,117	4,53,053	1,29,111
2017-18	5,271	37,937	16,601	24,89,325	14,43,993	3,28,037
2018-19	7,596	60,259	25,153	38,71,419	22,27,350	18,17,225
Total	15,287	1,12,441.06	46,360.92	73,10,861	41,24,396	22,74,373

3.151 The Committee pointed out that as against Rs.1.12 lakh crore of CAs sanctioned the CAs released is as low as Rs. 46,360.92 crores. Similarly, as against 73.10 lakh houses sanctioned, the houses grounded is as low as 41.24 lakh and houses completed is still lower at 22.74 lakh. Asked about the reasons for huge gap between CA sanctioned vis-à-vis CA released, the MoHUA stated:

“The gap between CA sanctioned and CA released is due to the following reasons:

- i. The releases of central assistance (CA) under the projects are made in three installments in the ratio of 40:40:20 in ISSR, AHP and BLC verticals of PMAY (U), based on required compliances by States/UTs and progress of construction in sanctioned houses. For instance, the first installment (40%) of CA is released after satisfying certain conditions such as Aadhaar seeding and uploading of beneficiaries details in PMAY(U)-MIS for BLC projects. Similarly, various statutory clearances and selection of developer by adopting transparent procedures and issuance of work orders are required for releasing first installment (40%) of CA for AHP & ISSR projects.
- ii. The second installment (40%) of CA is released after submission of UC for at least 70% utilization of earlier releases in the projects, Action Taken Report (ATR) by the States/UTs on Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA) reports, beneficiary attachment in the AHP/ISSR projects, Geo-tagging of construction, etc.
- iii. The third installment (20%) of CA is released after completion of projects, along with ATRs on TPQMA reports, submission of UCs of more than 70% of funds released earlier, geo-tagging of all stages of construction, etc.

As on 28.10.2019, total CA sanctioned/committed is Rs. 1, 42,530.00 crores of which Rs 57,896.00 crore has been released. The releases made so far are broadly in conformity with the pace of sanctions and according to the compliances achieved by States/UTs as per provisions laid down in the PMAY (U) guidelines.”

3.152 Asked about the broad reasons for huge gaps between houses sanctioned vis-à-vis houses grounded/completed, the MoHUA stated:

“The reasons for gaps between houses sanctioned vis-à-vis houses grounded/completed are submitted as under:

- i. As land and colonization is a State subject, provisions have been made in the PMAY (U) guidelines for the States/UTs to sanction projects as per the demand assessed by them in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and associated planning areas in consonance with the provisions of the scheme guidelines of PMAY (U). The Central Government considers admissible Central Assistance in these projects through its Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).
- ii. Grounding of construction of houses takes some preparatory time in different verticals depending on various factors like statutory clearances, tender processes, finalization of contracts, size of the project, effects of season/floods, geographical locations, availability of construction of materials, etc.
- iii. Grounding of projects/starting of construction of houses also depend on financial arrangements for release of State share along with the Central share, Beneficiary share, bank linkages of beneficiaries (in case of BLC) for receiving the funds, attachment of beneficiaries in the PMAY(U)-MIS system, etc.
- iv. Completion of projects generally takes 12-18 months for BLC, 24-36 months for AHP and 36-48 months for ISSR projects.”

3.153 As regard, PMAY(U) Mission Rs.1.80 lakh crore would be needed for 112 lakh houses by 2022 based on demand assessed and reported by States/UTs. In this connection, the Committee pointed out that as per Press Reports on 'Dainik Jagran' dated 21st October, 2019 that sanction for 90 lakh houses has been given and by next sixth month, the aim of 1.12 lakh houses would be achieved, By March, 2020 sanction for more than 1 crore house would be given and construction of 75 lakh house would start and 50 lakh houses will be completed further 40-45 lakh houses would be handed over to beneficiaries. So far, 53.05 lakh houses are under construction 27.17 lakh

completed and 24.75 lakh houses handed over to beneficiaries. It may be seen that as per above figure, a total of 1.04 lakh houses are at different stage of construction/completion/handed over. Asked about going to meet the remaining demand in six months' time, the MoHUA clarified:

“The validated demand communicated by States/UTs is nearly 1.12 crore of which 93.01 lakh houses have been sanctioned so far with commitment of CA of Rs. 1.46 lakh crore. The Ministry is coordinating with the States/UT governments to come up with more project proposals to saturate their demand. The Ministry is sanctioning 2-3 lakh houses every month. With this trend, more than 1 crore houses is expected to be approved by March 2020. The housing demand in urban areas is dynamic in nature and depends upon factors like migration, inclusion of new urban areas etc. The Ministry will sanction all the projects proposals submitted by the States/UTs to achieve the goal of “Housing for All”.”

3.154 Asked whether the Ministry has prepared any roadmap, the MoHUA stated in this regard:

“The Ministry has prepared following roadmap for sanctioning and completion of houses under PMAY (U). The achievement so far is also shown alongside the table below:

F.Y.	Sanction of houses (Lakh)		Completion of Houses (Lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	7.31	7.26	1.11	2.31
2016-17	9.51	9.50	10	1.29
2017-18	26.48	24.89	12	3.28
2018-19	31.00	38.72	23	18.18
2019-20	19.62	12.64	20	2.96
2020-21	14.32	-	26	
2021-22	4.00	-	20.13	
Total	112.24	93.01	112.24	28.01

The Ministry has adopted a rigorous MIS based system along with geo-tagging to continuously follow up with the States/UTs. To monitor grounding and completion, review meetings, site visits by senior officers, video conferences, and workshops are being done on a regular basis. Deployment of experts in the State/City Level Technical Cells in the States/UTs has also been placed to

achieve the progress of housing construction occupancy within the Mission period.”

3.155 The Committee also pointed out about mopping up funds for PMAY(U) the requirement the MoHUA has clarified that out of Rs.1.80 lakh crore, Cabinet approval for Rs.60,000 crore is available, the rest will be arranged through Supplementary Grants or additional Extra Budget Resources (EBR).”

3.156 Asked about some spadework done to mobilize resources of as huge as Rs. 1.20 lakh crore, particularly when 2022 is not very far, the MoHUA stated:

“Financial requirement for central assistance under PMAY (U) is being met by way of budgetary allocation as well as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). Rs. 20,000 crore of EBR in FY 2019-20 has been approved for funding PMAY (U) projects. Rs. 5000 crore of EBR has already drawn and disbursed. The Ministry of Finance has been approached for enhancement in the RE 2019-20 provision to fulfill the gap. Similarly, for meeting requirement during FY 2020-21 and 2021-22, Ministry of Finance would be approached for appropriate budgetary allocation and/or for advising fresh EBR. There would be availability of Rs. 12000 crore of EBR to be raised in FY 2020-21 out of Rs. 60,000.00 crore of EBR approved by the Cabinet.”

(v) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

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

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

(a) Allocation vis-à-vis utilization

3.158 The following data about funds available and their utilization:

(b) (Rs in Cr)

Year	Amount
2017-18 (Actual expenditure)	598
2018-19 (BE)	310
2018-19 (RE)	510
2018-19 (Actual)	498.13
2019-20 (BE)	750

3.159 The Committee pointed out that funds available have been largely utilized during 2018-19. Asked about the reasons that as against the RE 2018-19 of Rs.510.00 crore, the BE 2019-20 has been as high as Rs.750.00 crore, the MoHUA replied:

“DAY-NULM was initially implemented in 790 towns since 2014-15. Its coverage was, however, extended to all statutory towns based upon the local capacity and requirements. Further, 10% lumpsum scheme for creation of socio-economic infrastructure of NER of erstwhile MoHUPA, a part of DAY-NULM, is available only till FY 2019-20 i.e. the liabilities under this component have to be cleared during the current FY itself.

Further, the pace of implementation of the mission has picked up considerably over the last couple of years; resulting in demands from the states/UTs for more funds as they have accumulated committed liabilities.

Against the projected requirement of Rs. 850 Cr for FY 2018-19, Rs. 310 Cr only was allotted as BE, which was exhausted almost by the third quarter FY 2018-19. Although Rs. 200 Cr was allotted as additional fund at RE stage, the total allotment was still less than the projected requirement during the FY.

During the FY 2019-20, against the projected requirement of RS. 900 Cr in BE, Rs. 750 Cr only has been allotted, out of which the present expenditure is Rs. 584.12 Cr (78%). It is pertinent to mention that committed liabilities, reported by the states to the tune of Rs. 400 Cr, are still to be cleared.

It is evident from the above that for lack of funds, the mission may suffer adversely and therefore, additional requirement of funds need to be allotted for its unhindered implementation.”

Physical Performance:

3.160 The following is the progress of work under NURM:

Indicator	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Number of beneficiaries provided skill training	5,00,000	1,82,037	3,00,000	2,54,073	3,30,000	4,01,654	3,00,000	2,64,512	3,98,400	3,18,521

Number of skill trained persons placed	70 % of trained	63,115	70 % of trained	33,664	70 % of trained	1,51,901	70 % of trained	1,15,416	70 % of trained	1,67,644
Number of beneficiaries provided assistance under setting-up micro-enterprises	60,000	34,830	30,000	58,755	35,000	86,219	38,500	1,16,700	25,000	1,31,199
Number of SHG's disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage	30,000	35,544	20,000	61,324	25,000	1,70,610	38,500	1,36,157	25,000	1,12,421
Number of SHGs formed	40,000	44,521	30,000	71,661	35,000	95,798	45,650	1,10,808	30,000	95,195
No. of SHGs provided Revolving Fund support	30,000	18,677	22,500	36,125	25,000	71,818	27,500	74,610	21,000	76,470
Number of Cities completed vendor survey	2,430									
Number of Shelters made functional	1,342									
Number of street vendors issued identity cards	18,26,429									

3.161 Asked about the reasons for lower performance against target in beneficiaries provided skill training and their placement during the above period, the MoHUA replied:

“Against a target to train 3,98,400 beneficiary during FY 2018-19 under the Employment through Skill Training & Placement (ESTP) component, 2,87,217 were trained and certified out of which 1,67,644 got placement. The major reasons for shortage are:

- i) Change in process in the second half of FY 2018-19, wherein completed batches from NULM are required to be sent for assessment and certification to Skill India portal in place of earlier Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) and Skill Development Management System (SDMS) portals for SSC and MES courses respectively. As per mission guidelines, placement is to be done up to 3 months from the date of certification.
- ii) Delays in release of funds along with State Matching Share for implementation of the mission.”

3.162 The Committee also wanted to know whether there is any in built mechanism to verify the actual beneficiaries of NULM who have been uplifted from poverty in urban areas, the MoHUA clarified:

“Verification of beneficiaries, who have been uplifted from poverty, warrants a long drawn and consistent monitoring over a period of time. The Mission is based upon the premise that the poor are entrepreneurial in nature and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. In this direction mission has made substantial progress since its inception in 2014-15 wherein more than 11 lakh livelihoods have been created for the urban poor.

The progress of the mission is reviewed regularly at all the three levels viz. city, state and national level, in addition to field visits by the mission functionaries.’

3.163 In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA also stated:

“हमारा जो डे एन यू एल एम का प्रोग्राम है, यह पहली बार हमने देखा, हमने पिछले साल फरवरी में राजपथ के ऊपर एक शहरी समृद्धि उत्सव मनाया। देश भर से गरीब लोग, जो शहरों के गरीब लोग हैं, उन वेंडर्स ने, उन तमाम सारे गरीब लोगों ने यहाँ पर आकर दुकानें लगाईं और 8 दिन में करीब 8 करोड़ रुपये का बिजनेस हुआ। आज करीब 40 लाख से ज्यादा महिलाएं सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स में हैं। हम उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए बहुत तेजी से प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम करीब 10 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे चुके हैं। 5 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को सेल्फ एम्प्लॉयमेंट के तौर पर फंडिंग कर चुके हैं। एक लाख से ज्यादा के लिए शेल्टर बना चुके हैं। तमाम शहरों में शेल्टर्स होते हैं और उन शेल्टर्स में, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से जगह-जगह जाकर देखता हूँ कि कैसे वे ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं।”

3.164 The Committee also enquired in what way, NULM has addressed urban unemployment as shown in NSSO Data, the MoHUA stated:

“DAY-NULM is a poverty alleviation programme which relies on the pillars of skill development and easy access to subsidized credit in addition to protection of street vending and providing shelters for the urban homeless. The mission has made significant progress since its inception in 2014-15; wherein more than 11 lakh households have been provided with livelihoods, thereby complementing the efforts of the government in tackling urban unemployment.”

3.165 Asked how far NULM has been able to achieve its objective of reducing poverty of urban household during the last seven years of its implementation, the MoHUA submitted:

“MoHUA is implementing NULM since 2014-15. To reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and wage employment opportunities, the main components of DAY-NULM are skill development and easy access to subsidized credit.

Under the Mission more than 11 lakh livelihoods have been created so far through market oriented skill training, placement in wage/self-employment and providing access to subsidized credit by offering interest subvention above the rate of interest 7%, on the loans availed for setting up micro-enterprises. It amounts to supporting more than 11 lakh households in their endeavour to come out of poverty.”

Non-Scheme funds

The BE, RE and actuals of Non-Scheme funds of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is as under:

	BE	RE	Actuals
2016-17	3,423.00	3,654.74	3,529.89
2017-18	3,506.84	3,778.84	3,590.00
2018-19	3,814.91	3,814.92	3,546.72
2019-20	3,371.80		

3.166 The Committee pointed out that the quantum of funds at BE is lower than RE during 2016-17 and 2017-18 whereas it is almost equal during 2018-19 both of BE and RE stage. Further, actuals of each of the three years is 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are higher than BE of corresponding years. Further, the BE (2019-20) is at lower as against the actual of previous years (2018-19). Asked about the precise reasons for not asking higher amount at BE level itself in the light of higher utilization and whether it can be done for the purpose of real assessment of requirement of Non-Scheme funds, the MoHUA in a post evidence replied:

“The distinction of Plan and Non Plan expenditure was removed by the Government from financial year 2017-18 to shift focus on Revenue and Capital Expenditure. Erstwhile Non Plan expenditure (now generally called as Non Scheme expenditure) included Capital Works of other Ministries including Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Audit, Supreme Court etc. Such provisions have now been shifted from Non Scheme to Scheme from the Interim Budget of the current year. Due to less allocation for Capital Works of CPWD under Schemes at interim budget, additional funds of Rs. 249 crores were demanded at the time of Regular Budget 2019-20. Shifting of such provisions from Non-Scheme to Scheme has resulted in less allocation at BE of the current year and corresponding increase under Scheme namely General Pool Accommodation (Residential and Non-residential) /CPWD.

It is also informed that higher RE during 2016-17 and 2017-18 was mainly due to requirement of additional funds for the ongoing capital works of Lok Sabha, and Supreme Court as well as to meet the requirement of maintenance of Residential and Office buildings which also included payments for water and electricity

charges. Additional funds are demanded at the RE / Supplementary stages on the basis of requirements keeping in view the progress of works under various projects.”

Part-II**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS**

Huge resource mobilization in a phased manner recommended for addressing the twin challenges of rising urban population and upscaling the country's Economy from Three Trillion Dollar to Five Trillion Dollar by 2024 and then to Ten Trillion Dollar Economy by 2030.

The Committee's examination of Demands for Grants (2019-20) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs amounting to Rs. 55,057 crore at gross level and Rs. 48,032 crore in net terms for Urban development and housing schemes reveal that country is facing twin challenges of rising urban population from 38 crore in Census 2011 to as high as 60 crore in 2031, posing a challenging situation of arranging for basic urban infrastructure of water, shelter, power on the one hand and present Government's resolve of taking the country's Three Trillion Dollar Economy to Five Trillion Dollar Economy by 2024 and then to Ten Trillion Dollar Economy by 2030. Viewing the demand and availability of funds scenario and taking into account the total budgetary allocation of Rs. 1.58 lakh crore during the last ten years (from 2004-2005 to 2013-14) to Rs. 2.68 crore during the six years i.e 2014 onwards witnessing the three times increase in budgetary allocations from the level of Rs. 15,800 crore to Rs. 44,000 crore including extra budgetary resources, the Committee find that there is an urgent need for huge resource mobilization in a phased manner by 2024 and then by 2030 so that the Housing and Urban Affairs related schemes do not starve for want of funds and intended goal of successfully strengthening the country's economy is realized.

(Rec. No.1)

Government asked to find ways and means for reducing huge dependence on budget of MoHUA for funds for Metro Projects with a view to increase allocations for housing and urban development related Schemes.

The Committee while perusing the overview of Demands for Grants (2019-20) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs find that out of total amount of Rs, 48,032.17 crore, as high as Rs. 19,152 crore is allocated to MRTS & Metro projects and rest for three prominent schemes of AMRUT (Rs. 7300 crore), PMAY (U) (Rs. 6853.26 crore) and Mission for 100 Smart Cities (Rs. 6450 crore) alongwith schemes with lesser outlays. The Committee also find this has been the trend of allocation during the previous year. The Committee are also dismayed to note that enhancement of allocation has been witnessed for Metro Projects whereas for other schemes the allocation has been by and large static. The Committee feel that ways and means should be found out in consultation with State Governments/UTs for possible reduction in huge outlay on Metro Works so that adequate funds for other Schemes are given in the budget of MoH&UA.

(Rec. No.2)

Slow progress on work done on four Missions of MoH&UA criticized and Government asked to accelerate pace of the implementation for achievement of the Missions' goals.

The Committee are dismayed to note that Report Card of the MoH&UA for achieving the Goals of 'Ease of living', 'Responsive Governance', clean and sustainable development, Economic Growth and livelihood opportunities

through an integrated strategy covering 4300 cities in the country through five Missions of AMRUT, SBM (U), PMAY (U), SCM and DAY-NULM has not been encouraging. In this context the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has labored to convince the Committee by arguing their Mission wise achievements. The Committee however find that there are grey areas where a lot more is still to be done on slow progress on Credit Rating of cities under AMRUT, slow progress on SWM component under SBM(U) characterized by polluted cities, huge gap between houses sanctioned viz-a-viz houses grounded/constructed under PMAY (U), low level of completion of projects for various reasons under SCM and low level of placement given to trained and certified skilled persons as compared to persons given training for skill development under DAY-NULM Mission. The Committee feel that the work done on different Missions has to be accelerated to the desired level. The Committee, therefore, feel that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should take appropriate steps in this regard.

(Rec. No.3)

Need for making the metro transport viable highlighted

The Committee have noted that the investment on Metro Projects has risen from the level of Rs10,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.19,152 crore in 2019-20 i.e. almost doubled in the form of 'Pass Through Assistance to all Metros, and Equity to all Metros and Grants to DMRC / Other Metro for covering the capital cost and not for running the operations. It also came out before the Committee that cost of construction of Metro is almost double than that of

Golden Quadrilateral Network. In this context, the Committee have been informed that Metro Rail Policy, 2017 aims at focusing on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail system and to act as a guide to State Governments/UT Administration for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects and for ensuring financial sustainability during operations of metro rail. Besides, it emphasizes on commitment of concerned State Governments for financial support to metro rail companies for reducing costs and maximizing revenue. In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA has admitted before the Committee that the cost of Metro is very high, however, it has been brought down to 20% to 30% by standardizing civil works, electric systems etc. and by offering consultancy services in other Metro projects in Dhaka and Istanbul and under 'Make in India' programme products are being exported to Brisbane, Johannesberg and manufacturing automatic gate collection locally which was earlier imported. The Secretary, MoHUA at the same time have legitimized the huge cost. The Committee, however, feel that more and more such steps be encouraged with a view to keep the cost of Metro project lower thereby reducing the dependency on the Union Budget gradually in future.

(Rec. No.4)

Promoting cheaper Metro Transport recommended

The Committee also find as against per kilometer cost of Rs.300 crore in elevated Metro work, the Ministry of HoUA has started working on cheaper Metro like 'Metro Light' with cost as low as Rs.120-125 crore and Tyred Metro with still lower at Rs.60-80 crore. The Committee have been informed

that for Metro Light a 20 km long project is ready and is currently awaiting approval of Government of NCT of Delhi. However, for 'New Metro' is in formative stage. The Committee recommend that State Government of NCT of Delhi be impressed upon for early clearance and work on Tyred Metro be taken up expeditiously for promoting cheaper 'Metro Transport' in the country which is need of the hour.

(Rec. No.5)

Slow progress of implementation on prominent Metro Networks for various reasons criticized and their expeditious completion recommended

The Committee are dismayed to note that progress of work on prominent Metro Projects of Mumbai Line 3, Bangalore Phase II, Ahmedabad Phase I has been as low as 48%, 36% and 47% for various reasons. For instance the Committee find that Mumbai Line 3 work was affected by litigation on construction in night and tree cutting and transplantation in Aarey area and delay in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), Forest clearances, whereas work for Bangalore Phase II was delayed following delay in land acquisition due to late approvals from various State Government Departments and delay in shifting of utilities. Similarly late sanctioning of JICA loan after project approval and consequently delay in finalization of tenders were the reasons for impeding implementation of Ahmedabad Phase-I. The Committee also find that other prominent Metro Projects of Delhi and Lucknow have also faced land acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) issues due to socio-economic problems. In this context, the

Committee find that MoHUA has argued before the Committee that implementing agencies/MoHUA are at close coordination with concerned State Governments to address the related issues. Since, these prominent cities badly need these Metro Projects and as Metro work has not gained momentum on the lines of Delhi Metro, the Committee conclude that close coordination of implementing agencies with State Governments and MoHUA was hardly visible. The Committee, further, feel that concerted efforts be made to accelerate the pace of implementation so that on-going Metro works are timely completed.

(Rec. No.6)

Expeditious examination of free ride for women in Delhi Metro by DMRC recommended

The Committee's examination has revealed that the issue of free ride for women in Delhi Metro has come up before the Committee in a big way. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that the issue is currently being examined by DMRC. In this context, a suggestion has come up before the Committee by Secretary, MoHUA that an option can be to identify women, these may be school going, working women and so on and depositing the specified amount in their accounts with the liberty to use the amount at their free will for travelling by bus or by Metro as the case may be. Moreover, the matter can be deliberated upon by Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) appropriately before which State Government can take up the issue. The Committee's examination has also revealed that this

issue had not been examined by 4th FFC which had submitted its report way back in September, 2016 and at that point of time this was not an issue. In view of the above, the Committee recommend expeditious examination of the issue by DMRC and MoHUA and apprise the Committee accordingly.

(Rec. No.7)

Ensuring Door to Door connectivity of Delhi Metro by 'Cab aggregator services' welcomed and MoHUA asked to pursue the issue with NCT of Delhi

The Committee note that there is an urgent need for ensuring door to door connectivity of Delhi Metro by use of 'Cab aggregator services' as occupancy level of feeder buses being run by DMRC has been as low as 30%. The Committee find that the suggestion has been welcomed by Secretary, MoHUA and has conveyed that a subsidiary company under DMRC is already formed for looking after all these issues. The Committee also find that for ensuring last mile connectivity through Yulu scooter and small buses, a proposal has already been sent by DMRC to Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi twice way back on 10th October, 2017 and 26 November, 2018. In this connection, the Committee are dismayed to note that e-rickshaws that are operational in as low as 15 Metro Stations, Yulu bikes are being run in another 25 Metro stations with Yuber Kiosks are operational only in 3 metro stations. The Committee also find that by December, 2019, 47 stations are likely to be covered and has a plan to cover all the 210 stations subsequently. Since, the subject matter pertaining to ensuring last mile connectivity pertains to State Government of NCT of Delhi,

the Committee impress upon MoHUA to take up this issue with Government of NCT of Delhi for desired results.

(Rec. No.8)

Government asked to expedite Metro related work in other towns

The Committee are constrained to note that various issues pertaining to Metro related works both existing/expansion have come up before the Committee in respect of prominent towns of Kochi, Patna, Agra and Kolkata. In this context, Committee's examination has revealed different aspects related with different projects. In respect of Kochi Metro, aspects of developing metro city project for ensuring viability of Kochi Metro, particularly when State Government has already acquired land and opening Kochi Phase I linking JLN Stadium to Kakinada have come up before the Committee. Whereas in respect of Patna and Agra Metro, delay in starting Metro work has come up before the Committee. Besides, the malfunctioning of coaches in Kolkata Metro has also figured in before the Committee. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that developing Metro City project pertained to State Government of Kerala for funding purposes and technical support is always given by MoHUA whereas Kochi Phase II is constantly being reviewed at the level of MD Kochi Metro Rail Corporation and Chief Secretary and soon after necessary essentialities are over Metro would run in that stretch. The Committee have also been informed that for Patna Metro, DMRC has been given the work and would be operationalized in another five year time, whereas in the case of Agra Metro,

the Committee have been informed that the subject matter is before Hon'ble Supreme Court and Uttar Pradesh Metro has already moved an application to start it as an special case, the moment the issue comes up at argument stage. The Committee also find that for addressing the issue of malfunctioning of coaches in Kolkata Metro, Secretary, MoHUA has assured the Committee that although the Kolkata Metro is under Ministry of Railways, yet the efforts would be made to resolve in issue in consultation with MD, Kolkata Metro. The Committee feel that all out efforts be made for expeditious implementation completion of these Metro projects.

(Rec. No.9)

Revamping project planning and implementation of NCRPB recommended for gainful utilization of assured resources.

The Committee find that NCRPB has been getting and utilizing a uniform amount of Rs. 50 crores from 2016-17 onwards for financial assistance to participating States for infrastructure projects. The Committee are however constrained to note that out of 355 infrastructure projects only 262 projects have been completed. The Committee's examination has revealed that on date out of 93 ongoing projects as high as 58 projects are only 2 year's old and DPRs are under way and necessary hand holding is done by NCRPB and all vacant posts are being filled up within NCRPB.

The Committee feel that all is not well in NCRPB and recommend that necessary revamp of activities of NCRPB is done for improving its project planning and implementation and also for strengthening its manpower for gainful utilization of available resources.

(Rec. No. 10)

Impact assessment at large number of completed projects under HRIDAY recommended.

The Committee are constrained to note that outcome of HRIDAY Scheme has not been ascertained as on date that was being implemented from 31st March, 2014 to 31st March 2019 in 12 pilgrimage towns currently transferred to Ministry of Tourism under new scheme Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). In this connection the Committee's examination has revealed that out of 77 projects worth Rs. 448 crore, only 60 projects worth Rs. 402 crore have been completed and remaining 17 projects are likely to be completed at Municipal level. Keeping in view large number of projects completed, the Committee feel that impact assessment of such projects has to be done and the same may be apprised to the Committee to come at logical conclusion.

(Rec. No. 11)

Government asked to look into the issue of mismatch between financial viz-a-vis physical performance of CPWD GPA (Residential/Non residential) Scheme.

The Committee note that a some of Rs. 1051.10 crore has been given in BE (2019-20) for CPWD GPA (Residential/Non residential) as against Rs. 847.39 crore at RE (2018-19) with actual expenditure at Rs. 806.06 crore. The Committee however are constrained to note that physical achievement is not well and is below the target during 2018-19 because of non-availability of land. The Committee also note that physical performance is below targets during 2016-17 and 2017-18. The Committee have been

informed that the issue of availability of land has been addressed as it has been made available at different places and in some areas it is being transferred. The Committee however feel that the MoH&UA should take up the issue of mismatch between financial and physical performance so as to arrive at logical conclusion.

(Rec. No. 12)

Revamp of monitoring mechanism of two schemes of 10% lump sum provision for North-East and North East Regional Urban development projects recommended in view of time and cost over runs on completed projects

The Committee are dismayed to note that two urban development schemes of (i) Other Projects under 10% lump sum provision for North East and (ii) North East Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP) with the objective of providing water supply, solid Waste Management etc in North East States by Asian Development Bank (ADB) availing annual funds to the tune of around Rs. 150.00 crore and Rs. 250.00 crore from Parliament through Budget of MoH&UA with full utilization have been lagging behind in physical performance. For instance the Committee find that under 'Other Projects under 10% lump sum provisions' out of 430 projects taken up only 306 projects were completed. Similarly in other scheme of 'North East Regional Under Development Project (NERUDP)' out of 84 projects sanctioned only 65 projects have been completed as on June, 2019. The Committee are distressed to note that both the Schemes have time overruns. The Committee are also dismayed to note that no independent evaluation has been done in the scheme of 'Other Projects under 10% lump sum

provision for North East'. In this connection the Committee have been informed by MoH&UA that projects have been reviewed/monitored by MoH&UA. In Committee's opinion the above facts and figures do not *prima facie* support the contention of MoH&UA. They therefore feel that a total revamp of monitoring of projects is essential for the purpose of bringing about transparency and judicious use of public money. They therefore recommend that MoH&UA to take time bound action accordingly.

(Rec. No. 13)

Expeditious submission of Pending Utilization Certificate (UCs) in respect of SBM (U) funds from being States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Karnataka recommended.

The Committee's examination of allocation viz-a-vis utilization of funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for twin purposes of sanitation and Solid Waste Management reveal that the SBM (U) has been annually availing funds from Rs. 2500 Crore to Rs. 3000 crore during the last two years viz 2017-18 and 2018-19 and Rs. 2650.00 crore have been given at BE (2019-20). They however are constrained to note that level of Utilization Certificates (UCs) due, has been on the rise during the last two years i.e 2016-17 and 2017-18 from the level of Rs. 222 crore (10.89%) to as high as Rs. 843 crore (35.64%). The Committee are constrained to note that prominent States from which the UCs due are Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 182.48 crore), followed by Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 163.29 crore), Punjab (Rs. 66.31 crore) and Karnataka (Rs. 65.06 crore). In this connection the Committee have been assured by the Secretary, MoH&UA that the concern of the Committee have been taken care of. The Committee therefore recommend

that MoH&UA to take up the issue with concerned States for early submission of pending UCs and apprise them accordingly for arriving at logical conclusion.

(Rec. No. 14)

Government asked to ascertain the exact quantum of ODF in the light of less demand of Individual Household Latrine (IHHLs) due to land constraint.

The Committee's examination has revealed that after taking up Open Defecation Free (ODF) work on 2nd Oct, 2014, MoH&UA has declared 34 out of 35 States ODF on 2nd Oct, 2019 and by Dec, 2019 ODF work will be over. Besides the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoH&UA that currently necessary upgradation in the form of three more Protocols, ODF+ (Toilet with water, maintenance and hygiene), ODF++ (Toilet with sludge and septage management) and Water+ (Toilet with treating and reuse of water) are in progress across different cities with the goal to complete the work covering all the three Protocols by 2024. The Committee appreciate the intention of the Government. In this connection an issue has come up before the Committee that whether non-availability of land has reduced the demand for Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), an essential component for making a city ODF thereby putting a big question mark on the very aspect of declaring the ODF. In this context a representative of Government of NCT of Delhi admitted before the Committee that there is no demand for IHHLs as land is not available and in lieu thereof they are in the process of asking MoH&UA for Community Toilets (CTs). The Committee find that there is a merit on this logic as non-availability of land has reduced the demand for

IHHLs in the NCT of Delhi. In this context the Secretary, MoH&UA has also informed the Committee that demand of IHHLs in the absence of land is being replaced by CTs and where no land is available it is being addressed by mobile toilets also. The Committee therefore recommend that MoH&UA may review the entire ODF issue on this ground and apprise the Committee accordingly for arriving at logical conclusions.

(Rec. No. 15)

Government asked to open up Door to Door awareness campaign about sanitation for making it People's programme.

The Committee's examination has revealed that MoH&UA has candidly admitted before them the need for citizen participation saying it as an integral part of SBM at the same time outlining the work done by MoH&UA about making the common man aware about three Protocols i.e ODF+, ODF++ and Water+, currently being implemented and about 'Swachhta App' and other mediums like print, electronic media and social media including google, Facebook and YouTube. In this context the Committee were unanimous that complaints regarding garbage collection have been coming from their constituencies especially from East Delhi area even after tall claim of MoH&UA about maintaining cleanliness drive through 'Swachhta App' etc. The Committee therefore recommend that Door to Door campaign be extended across all States/UTs in big way in cities for making Swachhta Abhiyan as people's programme.

(Rec. No. 16)

Un even releases of SWM funds across States/UTs criticized the Government asked to proactively pursue uniform utilization of funds across States/UTs.

The Committee's examination of component wise total Mission allocations viz-a-vis releases during 2017-18 and 2018-19 has revealed that as compared to Mission allocation, the release are quite low. For instance, as against the total Mission allocation for IHHLs of Rs. 3757.03, the releases during 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been as low as Rs. 531.80 crore and 469.33 crore. Similarly for CTs as against the total Mission allocation of Rs. 654.76 crore, the releases during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were as low as Rs. 225.06 crore and Rs. 190.43 crore. The reason for less releases as given by the MoH&UA is that IHHLs and CTs are demand driven. The Committee also are constrained to find that the same is the story about SWM component where as against the total Mission allocation Rs. 7,365 crore, the releases during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were as low as Rs. 1,302.60 crore and Rs. 1,576.01 crore. In this connection the Committee have been informed that MoH&UA had limited role on the issue as various essentialities like preparation of intensive ground work, preparation of DPRs and their approval at the level of State High Power Committee headed by Chief Secretary are to be complied with. In this context, the MoHUA has informed that for strengthening capacity building for ULBs, SBM(U) promoted, funded and conducted city-to-city learning exposures for all ULBs through National Institute of Urban Affairs and organized capacity building workshops in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and National Productivity Council (NPC) alongwith ULBs.

The Committee are also constraint to note that under SWM the level of releases across the States/UTs during 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been uneven. For instance the major beneficiaries have been Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab whereas the States that are lagging behind are Odisha, Bihar, Delhi and Uttarakhand. The Committee find that the whole of North-East States have almost drawn blank. The Committee find that since Solid Waste a common problem of the States, the MoH&UA should proactively pursue all the States to work in close coordination and consultation so that uniform work on this area is ensured.

(Rec. No. 17)

Government asked to ensure that use of technologies at Municipal Commissioner level should be SWM Rules and relevant provision of Task Force on WTE complaint bearing in mind local needs.

The Committee are dismayed to note that Solid Waste processing is as low as 57% in the country as a result heaps of untreated solid waste are commonly seen in cities. In this context, two issues of prominent importance have come up before the Committee, one is use of single technology in the country in the light of frequent change in technologies for Solid Waste Management by changing the tender norms allowing various technologies for Solid Waste processing at local Municipal Commissioner level especially in Maharashtra. Second is issue of non-viability of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the area of Waste to Energy (WTE) because of moisture content of as high as 70% with nil returns. The Committee's examination has revealed that both the two suggestions have not found favour from with MoHUA on the ground

that they are not involved in tendering process which is generally done at State Government level as 'Sanitation' being State 'Subject' and issue of opting for technology/technologies for WTE lies with State Governments/UT Administrations depended upon local requirements. The MoHUA while citing relevant SWM Rules, 2016, relevant text Report on Task Force on WTE, etc. have opined that no single technology is recommended by MoHUA. Further, MoHUA has also informed that PPP in WTE work is essential for two broad reasons, one lack of expertise of ULBs/ State Government on WTE work and flow of funds has to come from private sources. In this connection, the Committee find that various steps taken for Solid Waste Management and Guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on Disposal of Legacy Waste have been outlined by MoHUA. In this context, the Committee have also been informed about advisories on Waste-to-Wealth and decentralized composting of municipal waste. In this context, the Committee are constrained to note that main issue of presence of moisture content of as high as 70% in Waste is hardly addressed by MoHUA and needs to be examined in great details. The Committee at the same time feel that WTE work taken up at Municipal Commissioner level should be SWM Rules and WTE Task Force Report compliant bearing in mind local needs leaving no room for conflict and controversy.

(Rec. No. 18)

Government asked to ensure association of local MP in Smart City Mission work in concerned Smart Cities for purposeful work.

The Committee are dismayed to note that although the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launch on 25 June, 2015 selection of cities as late as 21 January, 2016 to June, 2018 has led to late start of implementation of SCM in actual terms. In this context, the Committee have been informed by MoHUA that every selected Smart city gets 60 months i.e. five years' time to get projects completed undergoing different stages of incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle, appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of DPRs, tendering etc. MoHUA has also informed that with actual time taken is three years, the projects would be completed by January, 2019 and May 2023. The Committee appreciate that MoHUA has showcased before the Committee the over-all scenario of actual workdone in terms of 'Projects Tendered' 'Work Orders Issued' 'Project Completed; Field visits undertaken to States/UTs, Apex level of conferences CEOs of Smart Cities organized from time to time impacting acceleration of on-going implementation and their completion. Besides, steps taken like relaxing norms for ULBs for issuing municipal bonds, engaging agencies both within and abroad such as USAID for raising municipal bonds etc for ensuring financial sustainability of Smart Cities and promoting leveraging of other sources of finances to have a multiplier effect at Government of India level.

However, during the course of evidence of the representatives of MoHUA the over-all functioning of Smart Cities Mission in different places came up before the Committee raising a big question mark on on-going Smart Cities Mission works. The Committee find that non-association of local MPs in Smart City work in Surat, Bhubneswar, Jaipur, Aurangabad and

Raipur etc has come up as major issue. The Committee find that situation is so grave that even a need for dedicated officer for Smart City work in Aurangabad has been raised before the Committee as these works are not been taken care of at the level of Municipal Commissioner. Besides the need for underground drainage badly needed in the prominent city of Raipur was also highlighted before the Committee and MoH&UA were of the view that AMRUT cities are free to include such projects in their SAAPs as per their service level improvement plans (SLIPs) and the State Government of Chhatisgarh has not taken up any underground drainage project for Raipur. If required, the State Government can take up such project by revision of SAAPs which however is not advisable at this stage as the Mission is scheduled to end on 31st March, 2020. In the light of gravity of the situation, the Committee feel that the project for underground drainage system under AMRUT Scheme be taken up in Raipur as a special case. The Committee All these issues, the Committee feel do not augur well with over-all project planning and implementation although MoHUA has claimed before them that all is well. The Committee feel that the available mechanism should suitably address these issues and the same may be apprised to the Committee.

(Rec. No. 19)

Government asked to revamp implementation mechanism in different States/UTs for improving financial and physical performance of AMRUT works.

The Committee's examination of AMRUT scheme that was started with the objective of providing potable water, sewerage etc. in 500 cities covering 50% of urban population has revealed that though the scheme has been

getting yearly funds ranging from Rs.6400 to Rs.7300 crore which are largely utilized, yet on financial and physical fronts, the result are not encouraging. In this context, while reviewing the financial performance, the Committee recall that scheme was started 25 June, 2015 with total outlay of Rs.1 lakh crore, out of which Rs.50,000 crore was Central Assistance (CA) spread over five years and MoHUA had come out with a Plan called 'SAAP' (State Annual Action Plan) of Rs.77,640 crore with committed Central Assistance of Rs.35,987.20 crore to be released to States/UTs in three instalments of 20:40:40. In this context, the Committee are constrained to note that as low as Rs.22,685 crore have been released to States/UTs as on 15.10.2019. The Committee are also constrained to note that this has been due to failure on the part of State Governments/UT Administration to claim Second and Third instalments on account of delay in implementation of infrastructure projects for various reasons. These inter alia include longer time taken in DPRs preparation, their approval at appropriate level, tendering, re-tendering on account of insufficient bidders (in West Bengal) non-maturing of finance from ADB (in Punjab), non-availability of contractors for handling huge works, revision of SAAPs due to local conditions etc. In this connection, the Committee find that physical progress is not all that well as out of projects worth Rs.81,914 crore as low as Rs.64,500 crore worth of projects are at 'Contracts Awarded' stage and projects worth as low as Rs.6,468.82 crore are completed as on 29.10.19. In this context, the Committee find that Secretary, MoHUA has been optimistic before the Committee that in coming two to three years every household would get drinking water. The

Committee apprehend that in the light of poor position of releases and implementation constraints, the task appears to be difficult unless suitable measures are timely taken. The Committee, therefore, feel that a revamp of AMRUT scheme for addressing the above issues is urgently desirable. They, therefore, recommend the MoHUA to take appropriate steps and apprise the same to the Committee to arrive at a logical conclusion.

(Rec. No. 20)

The Government asked to speed up credit rating of cities in a time-bound manner

The Committee are constrained to note in the area of Credit Rating of cities performance of cities is not on expected lines and this has been candidly admitted before the Committee by Secretary, MoHUA. The Committee are constrained to note that out of 469 cities which had completed Credit Rating as low as 163 cities were able to get investable grade. The Committee find that these too are unable to raise Bonds. In this connection, it also came out before the Committee that out of selected 36 cities only 8 cities of Bhopal, Hyderabad, Indore, Amarawati, Pune, Vishakhapatnam and Surat could raise Rs.3390 crore. In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA informed the Committee that soon representatives of 55 cities with their Chief Secretaries would be converging before National Stock Exchange and consultations with Credit Raters like SEBI and others would take place on improving credit rating of cities possibly by way of their properties on book value so that at least 50 cities by 2024 would be able to raise their Bonds. The Committee would await the outcome of the development and at the

same time recommend a time bound review preferably three/six months to assess the situation so that the targeted work is accomplished on or before the planned timeline.

(Rec. No. 21)

The Committee are dismayed to note that large number of irregularities in AMRUT works at various places have come up before the Committee posing a big question mark over activities being taken up under AMRUT Mission. The Committee are constrained to note that these inter alia pertain to irregularities in works of LED lights amounting to thousands of crores of rupees in Aurangabad with matter going upto Hon'ble Supreme Court, report of tenders being awarded to a single person at Surat and report of unnecessary work of painting done in Raipur have come up before the Committee. All these suggest that all is not well with AMRUT works across States/UTs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that MoHUA should review AMRUT works at regular intervals for bringing about fairness and transparency in implementation.

(Rec. No. 22)

Government asked to ensure availability of funds for maintaining pace of sanctions of houses for 'Housing for All' goal

The Committee's examination has revealed that PMAY (Urban) that was started in 25 June, 2015 for ensuring 'Housing for All' in urban areas upto 2022 has an allocation for 2019-20 of Rs.6853.26 crore. The Committee's examination has been on two issues, one 'quantum of funds required' and the other 'houses needed'. In this context of quantum of funds

required, the Committee find that in addition to budgeted amount, Rs.60,000 crore of Budgetary Resources (EBR) has been approved for the scheme for the period of four years from the Financial Year 2017-18 to 2021 out of which the MoHUA has been able to raise and release Rs.33,000 crore and MoHUA is in the process of raising another Rs.15,000/- from HUDCO for Financial Year 2019-20. In this connection, the MoHUA has also informed the Committee that pace of sanctions also depend on release of State share, Beneficiary share etc. for receiving funds.

In this context, the Committee find that as on 28.10.19 there is an estimated demand of Rs.1.80 lakh crore and a total Central Assistance (CA) sanctioned/committed is Rs.1.42 lakh crore, out of which Rs.57,896 crore has been released and these are as per pace of sanctions. The Committee also find that requirement of funds for Financial Year 2019-20, the Ministry of Finance has already been approached for appropriate budgetary allocation and remaining Rs.12,000 crore as EBR in 2020-21. The Committee feel that un-hindered availability of funds of the mega programme be ensured by timely availability of State share, Beneficiary share etc. so as to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All' by 2022.

(Rec. No. 23)

The Committee also find that in the light of total estimated demand of 1.12 lakh houses by 2022 on supply side construction of houses for 'Housing for All', as low as 90.01 lakh houses have been sanctioned so far and MoHUA is optimistic of reaching beyond 1 crore houses with the monthly pace of

houses of 2 to 3 lakh by March,2020.In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note there is huge gap between houses sanctioned vis-à-vis houses grounded for construction and houses constructed. For instance, as against 73.10 lakh houses sanctioned, as low as 41.23 lakh houses have been grounded for construction and as low as 22.74 houses have been constructed. From component-wise break up of data, the Committee find biggest share of houses has been of Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) followed by Affordable Housing in Partnership, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and In-Situ Slum Development (ISSR). The Committee feel that with a view to speed up construction of houses, there is a need to accelerate performance on all the components of PMAY(U) Scheme for holistic results at ground level.

(Rec. No. 24)

Accumulation of committed liabilities of earlier year under DAY-NULM criticized, the Government asked to take remedial steps in this regard.

The Committee's examination of funds for DAY-NULM scheme reveal that higher quantum of funds to the tune of Rs.750 crore for BE (2019-20) as against lower RE (2018-19) of Rs.510 crore has been necessitated by various reasons like extension of DAY-NULM to all statutory towns for their local capacity and requirements, as against 790 towns initially covered, accumulation of committed liabilities of previous years etc. The MoHUA has informed that the present level of funds still fall short of projected requirements of Rs.900 crore for 2019-20. The Committee, however, find that barring the issues of extension of DAY-NULM to all statutory towns, additional liability issue of erstwhile HUPA, accumulation of committed liabilities of previous years does not augur well with the over-all planning and implementation available with MoHUA. The Committee feel that

concerted efforts be made to avoid accumulation of liabilities under DAY-NULM.

(Rec. No. 25)

Government asked to address the issue of lower placement of trained and certified manpower under DAY-NULM

The Committee's examination of different components of DAY-NULM Scheme reveal that in the area of setting up micro-enterprises, SHG Bank linkages, SHGs formation/ and SHGs given Revolving Fund Support, the DAY-NULM has performed well and 11 lakh livelihoods created for urban poor with Secretary, MoHUA also highlighting the same before the Committee. However, the Committee are constrained to note that in the area of number of beneficiaries given skill training, and their placement, the DAY-NULM has not performed well. For instance, as against 3.98 lakh beneficiaries given training with 2.98 lakh trained and certified, as low as 1.68 lakh got placement during 2018-19 for various reasons including delay in release of funds alongwith matching State share. The Committee find that position was no diferent in previous year i.e. 2017-18. The Committee, therefore, recommend that reasons for low level of placement of trained and certified manpower be suitably addressed at appropriate level in time bound manner.

(Rec. No. 26)

New Delhi;

11th December, 2019

20 Agrahayana, 1941(Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL,

Chairperson,

Standing Committee on

Urban Development.

Annexure-I

Different attached offices, PSUs, statutory/autonomous bodies under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:-

(a) Attached offices

- (i) Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
- (ii) Directorate of Printing
- (iii) Directorate of Estates
- (iv) Land Development Office (L&DO)
- (v) National Building Organization (NBO)

(b) Subordinate Offices

- (i) Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO)
- (ii) Government of India Stationary Office (GISO) at Kolkata with three Regional Depots in New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai
- (iii) Department of Publication

(c) Public Sector Undertakings

- (i) National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd.
- (ii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)
- (iii) Hindustan Prefab Limited (HIL)

(d) Statutory / Autonomous bodies

- (i) Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC)
- (ii) National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board
- (iii) Delhi Development Authority (DDA)
- (iv) National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)
- (v) Raj ghat Samadhi Committee
- (vi) Building Material Technology Promotional Council (BMTPC)
- (vii) National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)
- (viii) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)
- (ix) National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)

Annexure II

STATEMENT SHOWING BRIEF SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR THE YEARS 2016-17, 2016-17-2017-18 and 2017-18-2018-19, 2019-20										
SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE/ DECREASE										
Demand No. -56 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs										
(Rs. in crore)										
Revenue Section	Major Head	Plan+Non-Plan		% Increase	Schemes and Non Schemes		% Increase	Plan+Non-Plan		% Increase
		2016-17	2017-18		2017-18	2018-19		2018-19	2019-20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Secretariat	2052	78.37	92.63	18.20%	92.63	97.11	4.84%	97.11	97.72	0.63%
Stationery and Printing	2058	289.46	287.68	-0.61%	287.68	300.34	4.40%	300.34	273.79	-8.84%
Public Works	2059	1762.06	1861.35	5.63%	1861.35	2028.89	9.00%	2028.89	2014.49	-0.71%
Govt. of India Text Book Presses	2202	9.54	9.87	3.46%	9.87	8.77	-11.14%	8.77	4.07	-53.59%
Housing	2216	1469.98	2415.89	64.35%	2415.89	3005.02	24.39%	3005.02	9394.25	212.62%
Urban Development	2217	3198.49	3094.68	-3.25%	3094.68	1167.50	-62.27%	1167.50	1684.25	44.26%
North Eastern Areas	2552	202.50	639.74	215.92%	639.74	1158.57	81.10%	1158.57	1296.56	11.91%
Grants in aid to State Govts.	3601	13516.33	15145.73	12.06%	15145.73	17487.17	15.46%	17487.17	19942.03	14.04%
Other -General Economic Service	3475	5.00	19.54	290.80%	19.54	15.08	-22.82%	15.08	23.52	55.97%
Grants in aid to UT Govts.	3602	51.08	283.78	455.56%	283.78	329.70	16.18%	329.70	782.42	137.31%
Total		20582.81	23850.89	15.88%	23850.89	25598.15	7.33%	25598.15	35513.10	38.73%
Capital Section										
Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	4058	1.00	0.50	-50.00%	0.50	0.50	0.00%	0.50	36.16	7132.00%

Capital Outlay on Public Works (Office Buildings)	4059	670.8	658.2	-1.88%	658.2	653.00	-0.79%	653.00	475.00	-27.26%
Capital Outlay on Housing-General Pool Accommodation	4216	895.78	831.10	-7.22%	831.10	764.75	-7.98%	764.75	581.95	-23.90%
Capital Outlay on Urban Development	4217	1526.19	2700.02	76.91%	2700.02	3000.00	11.11%	3000	3815.00	27.17%
Capital outlay on Other Social Services	4250	60.00	30.00	-50.00%	30.00	20.00	-33.33%	20.00	23.00	15.00%
Capital outlay on Shipping	5052	4.00	3.00	-25.00%	3.00	2.00	-33.33%	2.00	2.00	0.00%
Loans for Urban Development	6217	8344.65	15109.99	81.07%	15109.99	11923.60	-21.09%	11923.60	14598.93	22.44%
Loans and Advance to State Governments	7601					52.00		52.00	12.30	-76.35%
Total		11502.42	19332.81	68.08%	19332.81	16415.85	-15.09%	16415.85	19544.34	19.06%
Recoveries	Revenue		2565.41		2565.41	248.42	-90.32%	248.42	7025.26	
	Capital		0.45		0.45	0.45	0.00%	0.45	0.01	
Total			2565.86		2565.86	248.87	-90.30%	248.87	7025.27	
Grand Total		32085.23	40617.84	26.59%	40617.84	41765.13	2.82%	41765.13	48032.17	15.01%

Demand No. 97 UD, and Demand No. 56- M/o HUPA Demand have been merged into one Dem. and i.e. No 56-M/o HUA from 2018-19.

	Total (A)	11504.5 0	17092.50	16684. 42	1940 5.00	1926 9.00	1530 9.94	16466. 22	17066. 17	15815.53	20657.1
22	B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
23	Swachh Bharat Mission	2300.00	2300.02	2133.7 3	2300. 00	2300. 00	2538 .80	2500.0 0	2500.0 0	2556.98	2650.0
24	Mission for 100 Smart cities	3205.00	4598.50	4493.6 5	4000. 00	4000. 00	4496 .17	6169.0 0	6169.0 3	5935.59	6450.0
25	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	4000.00	4803.50	4803.0 0	5000. 00	5000. 00	4936 .15	6000.0 0	6400.0 0	6185.69	7300.0
30	Pradhan Mantri Awas	5086.00	4951.00	4892.5 6	6057. 00	6057. 00	8591 .31	6505.0 0	6505.0 1	6144.72	6853.0
31	National Urban Livelihood Mission	325.00	334.00	328.43	349.0 0	349.0 0	598. 65	310.00	510.00	498.13	750.0
	Total (B)	15006.5 0	17087.52	16732. 01	1770 6.00	1770 6.00	2116 1.08	21484. 00	22084. 04	21321.11	24003.0
22	C. NON SCHEMES	3423.00	3654.73	3529.8 9	3506. 84	3778. 84	3590 .00	3814.9 1	3814.9 2	3546.72	3371.0
	Grand TOTAL	29934.0 0	37834.75	36946. 32	4061 7.84	4075 3.84	4006 1.02	41765. 13	42965. 13	40683.35	48032.0

Annexure IV

SBM-Urban - Statement of Pending UCs

(In Rupees Crores)

S.N o.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Releas ed Amou nt	UC Submit ted	UC Pendi ng	Releas ed Amou nt	UC Submit ted	UC Pendi ng	Releas ed Amou nt	UC Submit ted	UC Pendi ng	Releas ed Amou nt	UC Submit ted	L Pe r
1	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	40.00	0.00	73.19	73.19	0.00	204.11	204.11	0.00	139.70	113.92	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9.36	9.36	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	3.67	0.93	
4	Assam	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.43	12.32	2.11	46.55	46.55	
5	Bihar	37.72	37.72	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	112.70	40.73	71.97	52.45	52.45	
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	2.71	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	Chhattisgarh	30.79	30.79	0.00	35.87	35.87	0.00	84.77	83.19	1.58	104.59	89.84	
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.11	
9	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Delhi	7.53	7.53	0.00	96.86	95.23	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	Goa	3.17	3.17	0.00	3.05	3.05	0.00	2.08	1.63	0.45	3.56	0.00	
12	Gujarat	57.30	57.30	0.00	106.61	106.61	0.00	240.21	234.75	5.46	102.42	94.16	
13	Haryana	17.92	17.92	0.00	11.65	11.65	0.00	45.09	43.34	1.75	42.40	42.40	
14	Himachal Pradesh	6.02	6.02	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	9.95	9.59	0.36	0.00	0.00	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	14.75	14.75	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.00	20.30	18.07	2.23	7.11	5.49	
16	Jharkhand	15.27	15.27	0.00	23.96	23.96	0.00	98.19	77.86	20.34	47.68	20.67	
17	Karnataka	80.01	75.58	4.43	70.00	70.00	0.00	18.12	12.76	5.36	78.76	13.70	
18	Kerala	19.18	19.18	0.00	14.99	5.01	9.98	9.45	2.19	7.26	0.00	0.00	
19	Madhya Pradesh	21.03	21.03	0.00	135.80	135.80	0.00	270.67	270.67	0.00	293.87	130.58	
20	Maharashtra	135.00	135.00	0.00	87.03	87.03	0.00	95.06	95.06	0.00	272.22	44.43	
21	Manipur	11.21	11.21	0.00	1.65	1.65	0.00	2.47	2.47	0.00	3.03	2.47	
22	Meghalaya	4.05	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	3.25	
23	Mizoram	9.79	1.58	8.21	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.91	4.47	

24	Nagaland	10.52	10.52	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Odisha	1.43	1.43	0.00	24.61	24.61	0.00	79.03	79.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Puduchery	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Punjab	41.40	41.40	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	10.46	6.39	4.07	126.33	60.03	66.31
28	Rajasthan	60.73	60.73	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	303.69	303.69	0.00	184.83	182.19	2.64
29	Sikkim	3.09	3.09	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	1.08	0.45	0.62
30	Tamil Nadu	35.07	35.07	0.00	130.50	130.50	0.00	258.82	258.82	0.00	66.05	66.05	0.00
31	Telangana	28.95	28.95	0.00	29.15	29.15	0.00	91.73	20.83	70.90	26.80	0.00	26.80
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.78	6.18	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	86.07	86.07	0.00	82.23	82.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	592.14	409.66	182.48
34	Uttarakhand	5.94	5.94	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	2.77	2.77	0.00	11.73	9.69	2.05
35	West Bengal	64.01	64.01	0.00	53.52	53.52	0.00	35.92	9.12	26.80	145.15	127.81	17.34
Total		859	847	12.64	1,075	1,064	11.97	2,038	1,815	222	2,365	1,521	843

Annexure V

[as on 15th Oct, 2019]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (Rs in Crore)			Physical Progress (Nos)				
			Investment in Projects	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Released	Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded* for construction	Houses Completed*	Houses Occupied	
1	Andhra Pradesh	570	70,216.75	18,874.77	6,860.37	12,49,954	6,86,808	3,12,327	1,58,600	
2	Bihar	413	14,956.84	4,478.20	1,533.66	2,87,506	1,42,746	58,133	61,557	
3	Chhattisgarh	1,469	10,445.70	3,806.80	1,320.29	2,53,385	1,64,934	58,579	59,533	
4	Goa	10	135.02	16.00	15.46	715	656	656	656	
5	Gujarat	1,027	51,045.19	10,141.64	6,359.46	5,86,727	4,68,401	3,34,137	2,97,223	
6	Haryana	538	25,726.97	4,224.92	723.14	2,65,650	41,650	17,663	17,883	
7	Himachal Pradesh	131	519.47	174.43	66.72	9,903	6,915	2,725	2,675	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	287	2,565.72	729.15	190.75	47,744	25,435	5,606	6,773	
9	Jharkhand	388	12,054.59	2,939.25	1,515.66	1,96,827	1,23,818	67,120	67,074	
10	Karnataka	1,854	35,261.94	9,355.83	3,187.27	5,90,113	3,24,304	1,56,680	1,54,143	
11	Kerala	437	4,806.58	1,957.71	1,070.67	1,24,555	90,471	54,148	54,789	
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,360	36,787.72	11,329.60	6,205.21	7,29,758	5,28,061	2,89,305	2,93,528	
13	Maharashtra	964	99,130.08	17,409.63	4,947.00	11,33,854	4,29,891	2,38,940	2,60,214	
14	Orissa	533	5,254.25	2,230.59	971.05	1,42,262	92,350	54,658	52,528	
15	Punjab	764	3,428.70	1,214.86	407.80	78,619	40,858	17,193	19,709	
16	Rajasthan	396	11,812.95	3,212.08	1,127.20	1,94,837	1,04,840	71,386	70,458	
17	Tamil Nadu	2,982	36,685.29	11,236.57	4,000.79	7,31,739	5,44,495	2,54,970	2,29,246	
18	Telangana	246	18,757.46	3,404.96	1,750.16	2,14,423	1,81,483	94,319	52,249	
19	Uttar Pradesh	3,595	60,245.85	21,504.62	7,680.73	14,00,951	8,36,879	3,47,754	3,47,651	
20	Uttarakhand	178	2,498.85	683.45	336.71	37,604	18,407	11,104	11,250	
21	West Bengal	418	18,742.42	6,272.16	2,930.19	4,07,621	2,78,363	1,55,450	1,55,821	
Sub- total (States) :-		18,560	5,21,078.32	1,35,197.21	53,200.26	86,84,747	51,34,865	26,02,853	23,73,571	
22	North	Arunachal Pradesh	48	413.85	162.82	105.25	7,230	6,869	1,645	1,74
23		Assam	237	2,481.03	1,218.72	508.38	80,945	50,283	15,385	17,06
24		Manipur	27	1,095.12	642.71	237.00	42,823	22,887	3,205	3,91
25		Meghalaya	36	178.34	70.40	6.50	4,670	1,569	1,066	94

26	Mizoram	32	647.16	463.63	115.33	30,258	9,830	1,861	2,240
27	Nagaland	50	800.58	457.33	151.90	28,760	19,942	3,848	4,858
28	Sikkim	11	15.71	8.16	3.30	535	507	242	294
29	Tripura	63	2,244.04	1,242.58	631.42	80,420	50,624	38,754	38,754
Sub-total (NE States) :-		504	7,875.83	4,266.34	1,759.09	2,75,641	1,62,511	66,005	69,663
30	A&N Island (UT)	3	54.13	9.18	0.28	612	36	20	20
31	Chandigarh (UT)	-	65.38	6.20	6.20	284	5,244	5,244	5,617
32	D&N Haveli (UT)	3	287.08	82.84	54.36	4,673	3,761	1,949	1,949
33	Daman & Diu (UT)	6	53.82	16.73	11.34	963	570	422	422
34	Delhi (UT)	-	2,972.80	351.78	351.78	15,531	56,111	39,511	17,240
35	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry (UT)	24	533.85	175.84	75.33	11,550	7,929	2,567	2,598
Sub-total (UT) :-		36	3,967.06	642.58	499.30	33,613	73,651	49,713	27,846
Grand Total ** :-		19,100	5,54,379.31	1,42,627.54	57,880.06	90,00,294	53,77,320	27,24,864	24,77,375

* Including incomplete houses of earlier NURM.

** Includes 6,293 Houses of CLSS scheme for which State/UT-wise breakup is awaited from CNAs

सबका सपना, घर हो अपना