

**THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

(Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.12.2022)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

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**THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Petitions, having been authorised by the Committee to present on their behalf, this Thirty-Eighth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee to the House on the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh requesting to grant benefits under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and other issues related therewith.

2. The Committee considered and adopted the draft Thirty-Eighth Report at their sitting held on 12 December, 2022.

3. The observations/recommendations of the Committee on the above matters have been included in the Report.

NEW DELHI;

**HARISH DWIVEDI,
Chairperson,
Committee on Petitions.**

**12, December, 2022
21 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)**

REPORT

REPRESENTATION OF SHRI BHAWAR SINGH REQUESTING TO GRANT BENEFITS UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMIN (PMAY-G) AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED THEREWITH.

Shri Bhawar Singh submitted a representation requesting to grant benefits under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and other issues related therewith.

2. The representationist, Shri Bhawar Singh, a resident of Husenmai Village, Chayal Tehsil, Mooratganj Block, Kaushambi District (Uttar Pradesh) has *inter alia* submitted he is a social worker who spreads awareness about the various Schemes/Programmes launched by the Central Government among the common people of the area and also tries to resolve the problems of the poor in regard to availing the benefits of such Schemes/Programmes with the help of local authorities concerned. Shri Singh, in his representation, has asserted that the poor people living in rural areas must be provided houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Shri Singh, while forwarding a list of eligible candidates including 22 women, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, of Hathiyabheet Village, Chayal Tehsil, Mooratganj Block, Kaushambi District (Uttar Pradesh), has submitted that despite the fact that they are poor and have dilapidated houses and hence eligible for PMAY-G benefits. However, they have not been allotted the houses under the Scheme. The representationist, Shri Bhawar Singh, has therefore, requested for grant of benefits under PMAY-G to these people after an investigation and verification of their eligibility by the officers so that these poor people can get justice.

3. The Committee on Petitions took up the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh for examination under Direction 95 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. Accordingly, the representation was referred to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for furnishing their comments on the issues raised therein.

4. In response thereto the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development (Rural Housing Division) vide their Office Memorandum No. J-11060/12/2018-RH, dated 7 January, 2020, furnished the following comments in the matter:-

"The representation of Shri Bhawar Singh is regarding request for allotment of house under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G).

- (10) -

In this connection, it may be submitted that to achieve the objective of 'Housing for All' by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1 April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, the identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, subject to verification by Gram Sabha and appellate process. The implementation of PMAY-G on the ground, including allotment of houses under the scheme to eligible households, is done by the State Government as per the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G and guidelines issued by this Ministry. Accordingly, the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh along with enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of U.P. for taking necessary action of examining eligibility of applicants and providing a reply under intimation to this Ministry. Copy of the letter sent to the State Government is enclosed as Annexure-I.

As per extant instructions, since State Government/UT Administration is implementing PMAY-G on ground level, the representations for allotment of house under PMAY-G (erstwhile IAY) are being forwarded to the concerned State Government(s) and UT Administration(s) for taking necessary action and providing reply to the applicants directly under intimation to this Ministry. As requested, a list indicating the number of representations for allotment of house under PMAY-G (erstwhile IAY) during last 5 years (2015 to 2019) State wise and year wise (calendar year wise) which have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations is enclosed as Annexure-II."

5. On being asked by the Committee to furnish a brief note on PMAY-G, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing especially for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. The rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, till March, 2016, aimed at providing houses to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas. Under IAY, since inception, assistance for construction of 360 lakh rural houses was provided, incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 1,06,798.93 crore.

Re-structuring of Rural Housing Scheme

In order to address the gaps that existed in the erstwhile rural housing scheme and in the context of Government's priority for "Housing for All" by 2022, the rural housing scheme has been restructured to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), which came into effect from 1st April, 2016. The target set to be achieved to meet the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022 is to provide assistance for construction of 2.95 crore pucca houses in rural areas. The target is set to be achieved in phases. Under first Phase (2016-17 to 2018-19) the target was construction of 1.00 crore houses while under Phase II (2019-20 to 2021-22) target is construction of 1.95 crore PMAY-G houses.

Salient features of PMAY-G

- (i) *The main features of the scheme of PMAY-G are as follows:-*
 - (a) *Unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly States/Union Territories (UTs) of J&K and Ladakh, North Eastern States (NE) States, difficult areas and IAP districts.*
 - (b) *In addition, the beneficiary will get Rs.12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly States and UTs, NE States, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence.*
 - (c) *Unit size of the house to be a minimum of 25 Sq.m.*
 - (d) *Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data and Awaas+ data. Accordingly, households who are houseless or living in houses with kutcha walls and kutcha roof with two rooms or less after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion category as per SECC 2011 data & Awaas+ data and after due verification by the Gram Sabha would be provided assistance under PMAY-G.*
 - (e) *The cost of PMAY-G is shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas. In case of North-*

Eastern and 2 Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) & UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. For remaining UTs it is borne 100% by the Central Govt.

- (f) Up to 2% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc., are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
- (g) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds are released to States / UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This also includes 2% allocation towards administrative expenses out of which 1.70% is released to States/UTs and 0.3% is retained at Central Level. 5% of the budgetary grant is also retained at the Central Level as reserve fund for Special Projects. For Special Project, the States may submit the proposals in respect of the following:-
- i. Rehabilitation / relocation of families whose houses have been completely /substantially damaged on account of:-
 - a. Natural hazards as categorized in the extant National Disaster Management Plan of National Disaster Management Authority - Flood, earthquake, fire etc.
 - b. Law and order problems.
 - ii. Settlement of families affected due to / benefitted by:-
 - a. International border issues
 - b. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
 - c. Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides
 - iii. - Settlement of surrendered militants and their families

- iv. *New technology demonstration – especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials.*
- (h) *At the national level, 60% of the target is to be earmarked for SC and ST. To maintain this 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT is to be earmarked for SC/ST, subject to availability of eligible PMAY – G beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) prepared as per SECC, 2011 list and as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC and ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States / UTs. Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund is also to be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. In view of the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.*
- (ii) *Selection of beneficiary of PMAY-G*
- (a) *The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are identified by the Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census data of 2011 and Awass+ data. The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G include all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC data, subject to the exclusion process.*
- (b) *Prioritisation of beneficiaries for providing assistance under PMAY-G is made category-wise viz., SC/ST, Minorities and Others. Households are prioritized category-wise based on houselessness followed by the number of rooms; zero, one and two rooms.*
- (c) *The priority lists so prepared are verified by the Gram Sabha to check for ineligible beneficiaries and changes in priority. Necessary changes in the list are made based on the minutes of Gram Sabha indicating the above changes. The lists approved by the Gram Sabha are widely publicized within the Gram Panchayat. The complaints regarding deletion or change in ranking can be submitted to the Appellate Committee constituted by the State Government who would resolve such complaints.*

(d) After the Appellate process is complete, the category-wise Permanent Wait List (PWL) of the Gram Panchayat is finalised which is widely published and entered on the website of PMAY.

(iii) Awaas+

An exercise for identification of households, who though eligible for assistance under PMAY-G as per the parameters specified under SECC-2011 but have not been included in the list of eligible beneficiaries (taking into account all the parameters that are required for becoming eligible to be a beneficiary of PMAY-G as per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G) and creating additional list of eligible households was carried out by Ministry of Rural Development through the States/UTs using Mobile Application "Awaas+". The survey was started in January, 2018 (Letter dated 24th January, 2018) and the deadline provided to the states for concluding the data collection exercise initially was 31st March 2018. The deadline was extended 4 times till 30th June 2018, 30th September 2018, 30th November 2018 and finally till 7th March, 2019. Special windows of Awaas+ were granted to States of Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra for capturing details of households affected by natural calamities such as floods and cyclones after the deadline of 7th March, 2019. In total details of 3.57 crore households were captured in Awaas+ survey.

From the list of 3.57 crore registrations on Awaas+, there was a need for filtration of genuinely deprive households for providing the benefit under the scheme and therefore, two Expert Committees were constituted (Final Report/ Recommendations of the Two Expert Committees are attached for reference). Further, the Union Cabinet while approving continuation of PMAY-G had given approval for inclusion of additional eligible households from the final Awaas+ list into the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G, with a ceiling of 2.95 crore. The Ministry has also got concurrence from the Ministry of Finance for allocation of targets from finalized Awaas+ lists.

The Ministry of Rural Development has allocated cumulative target of 63,67,672 houses from finalized Awaas+ lists to eligible States/UTs. The targets have been allocated based on recommendations of the Expert Committees on Awaas+.

Initiatives under the Rural Housing Scheme

- (i) *Use of SECC for beneficiary identification:- The Department of Rural Development has issued comprehensive guidelines for identification and selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G based on SECC, 2011 data. The use of objectively verifiable norms to identify eligible beneficiaries has increased transparency and reduced scope for discretion in selection. Further, the eligibility under the scheme is no longer be linked to BPL status which enhanced coverage to include all families without basic housing amenities.*
- (ii) *Dedicated account at State level:- All States/UTs to maintain a dedicated single nodal account at the State level for the rural housing scheme PMAY-G from where all the payment pertaining to the scheme would be made electronically through Fund Transfer Oder (FTO). No other accounts for programme funds are allowed.*
- (iii) *The Scheme of PMAY-G is to be implemented by the State/UT Government. Hence, the States/UTs are expected to set up a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction at State/District/Block and Panchayat Level. The State PMU is to be headed by the State Nodal Officer and other personnel may be availed through deputation from line departments and / or by hiring of personnel on contract basis. Similar arrangement can be made for the District and Block level PMUs.*
- (iv) *The Annual allocation to the States/UTs is based on the Annual Action Plan approved by the Empowered Committee constituted at the Government of India level. Based on the target allocated for the year, the States / UTs decide the District/Block/Gram Panchayat target.*
- (v) *Allotment of house is to be made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person. The State may also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. In the case of landless household, the State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband and wife. In the case of beneficiaries selected under the quota for persons with disabilities, the allotment should only be in the name of such person.*

(vi) The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or get the house constructed under his/her supervision. No contractor is to be engaged by the State in construction of houses. The house is also not to be constructed by any Government Department/Agency, except where specifically authorized. In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability, and is therefore not in a position to get the house constructed on his own, such houses shall be taken up as a part of the rural mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State Government will ensure that they are assisted through the Gram Panchayat or a ground functionary to get their house constructed. The construction of a PMAY-G house is to be completed in 12 months from the date of sanction.

(vii) Use of comprehensive E and M-Governance solutions:

(a) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is to be transferred electronically through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).

(b) An android based mobile application- 'AwaasApp' has been launched by the Ministry for inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. Capturing of geo-referenced photographs using AwaasApp and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft has been made mandatory under the scheme of PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries. Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft. The details of the photographs are as follows:-

- Existing dwelling
- Place where the house is to be constructed
- Foundation/Plinth level

- Windowsill/Linter/Roof-cast level
 - Completion
- (c) *Enabling real time convergence with schemes- Real time web link has been developed with NREGASoft to allow creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This will ensure that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA.*
- (d) *A module on SMS based information retrieval and application status has been enabled in the MIS-AwaasSoft to facilitate access to information on request, to beneficiaries, programme implementers and monitors.*
- (viii) *Convergence: Convergence for basic amenities will be ensured so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G has access to basic amenities in addition to housing. The beneficiary of PMAY-G are to be provided with basic amenities through convergence with different schemes implemented by Government of India and State Government concerned viz., toilet, LPG connection, electricity connection etc. The Schemes sought to be converged with PMAY-G for providing basic amenities are:-*
- (a) *Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house The assistance for construction of toilets are to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated source of financing. The house is treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed.*
- (b) *It is mandatory that the beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90 person days (95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP Districts) of unskilled wages at the current rates for construction of the house under convergence with MGNREGA.*
- (c) *The guideline of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has been modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting LPG connection under the scheme. Further, the identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan*

Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) is based on the common parameter i.e., SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get electricity connection under SAUBHAGYA.

- (d) The beneficiary of PMAY-G may be provided access to safe drinking water including through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.*
- (e) States to ensure that the beneficiaries of the PMAY-G gets the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street lighting systems and the National Bio-Mass Cookstoves Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants.*
- (f) The State Government may through convergence with the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) or any other scheme(s) of the State Government, ensure management of Solid and Liquid Waste.*
- (g) The State, to the meet the requirement of building materials, may take up production of building materials viz., bricks, etc., through convergence with MGNREGA. The material, that had been manufactured, may be supplied at subsidized cost to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.*
- (h) States through convergence with MGNREGA, may ensure development of lands of the individual beneficiaries or habitats, soil conservation and protection, bio-fencing, paved pathways, approach roads or steps for the house etc.*

The schemes mentioned above for convergence are illustrative and the State Government may take the initiative to converge the scheme of PMAY-G with other schemes of the Centre and States so that the benefit of those schemes are provided to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

- (ix) Mason Training: To ensure that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality special focus has been made on rural mason*

training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training.

- (x) *House Design Typologies: One of the main objective and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house and provide credible assistance and support to the beneficiaries in making informed choices with regard to the construction of his/her house.*

The States should provide the beneficiaries bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. The core house design should include a dedicated space for hygienic cooking and also include a toilet and bathing area. The roof and wall should be strong to be able to withstand the climatic conditions of the place in which the beneficiary resides and incorporate disaster resilient features (where needed) to be able to withstand earthquakes, cyclone, floods, etc.

Along with the sanction letter of assistance for construction of the house, the beneficiary should be provided the menu of options of the identified house designs and technologies that will also have the following details:-

- (a) *The quantity of materials required and the tentative cost involved for different levels of construction viz. foundation, lintel level, roof etc., for each identified house design.*
- (b) *Provide list of the trained masons and their contact details.*
- (c) *Intimate about the location of demonstration house that had been constructed so that the beneficiary can have a walk through experience.*

Department of Rural Development in this direction in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi had taken up studies in 18 States viz., West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Bihar, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Rajasthan to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate

technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient. The states have been divided into different housing zones which have been identified on the basis of local materials and technologies, vulnerability to disasters/hazards, livelihood aspects linked to housing designs and existing community skills. The housing zones identified in a State also took into consideration the prevailing socio-cultural practices. Different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the above States.

Further, the State/UT Government may identify technical institutions of repute or building centres to provide technical support to beneficiaries in construction of their house. At the time of allotment of the house, the identified institution may sensitize the beneficiaries about the housing designs and construction technologies available for that area which can be adopted by the beneficiary for construction of his / her house. Further, the institution may be involved in training of masons and its monitoring. The identified institutions may also assist the beneficiary in construction and completion of the house.

The States to sensitize the selected beneficiaries, preferably at the block level, on a date fixed by the State Government (which may be common for all years) on different aspects of housing including the quantum of assistance, stage wise instalments, different options of the available house type designs suitable to their area, the disaster resilient features that need to be incorporated for houses in their locality, the need to take up construction of the core house initially, the approximate requirement of material for construction of each stage, the availability of skilled mason along with their contact details, source for procurement of the material at reasonable rate, sources of availability of institutional loan with details of rate of interest, repayment period, sanitation of surrounding areas etc.

The States to provide the beneficiaries a bouquet of house designs suitable to local conditions, using appropriate technology for construction of their new PMAY-G house.

To ensure that the houses constructed are of good quality, the availability of skilled masons in rural areas is an imperative. States/UTs plan and conduct training of rural masons. The training is to be held as per the Rural Mason Qualification Pack (QP) of the

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

State/UT Governments are to assess District/ Block-wise requirement of materials based on the targets communicated and from the Permanent Wait List (PWL). Based on requests from the beneficiaries, the State/UT Government may facilitate supply of quality construction material at competitive rates. States may also consider setting up construction material banks at the district level, for bulk procurement.

If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan of upto ₹70,000/- from Financial Institutions.

- (xi) *Rural Housing Knowledge Network: The 'Rural Housing Knowledge Network' was launched in collaboration with IIT, Delhi with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nationwide updatable repository of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing and to develop a multi-lingual web portal in the public domain. It is an interactive platform developed with and used by various stakeholders in rural housing. RHKN is actively engaging with home-owners, masons, Panchayats, district and state governments, NGOs, corporate bodies and academia to understand ground issues in different geo-climatic zones of the country. State-wise house design typologies/technologies are being documented to create a repository which would aid rural housing practitioners in building durable and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries. The website is being shifted for hosting by NIC.*

- (xii) *Updation of Permanent Wait List:*

- (a) *The Gram Sabha may also record its opinion about households to be added to the priority list which are not included in SECC list and which though included in SECC list have not been included in the priority list, in the minutes of the resolution.*
- (b) *Further claimants, other than those endorsed by the Gram Sabha may submit their claims to the Competent Authority within a period of six months from the day of the passing of Gram Sabha.*

- (c) *The Competent Authority shall enquire into the claims and prepare a report and submit the same in a time bound manner to the Appellate Committee.*
- (d) *Based on the merit of the claim, the Appellate Committee may recommend including these households in the universe of beneficiaries of PMAY-G.*
- (e) *An additional permanent waitlist for the households included in the universe as recommended by the Appellate Committee may be prepared, Gram Panchayat and community wise.*
- (f) *The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G also provides the procedure for identification of households, who though eligible for assistance under PMAY-G as per the parameters specified under SECC-2011, but have not been included in the list of eligible beneficiaries. Various advisories have also been issued by the Ministry to all State/UTs for identification of such households. An exercise for identification of such households (taking into account all the parameters that are required for becoming eligible to be a beneficiary of PMAY-G as per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G) and creating additional list of eligible households is being carried out by Ministry of Rural Development through the States/UTs using Mobile Application "Awaas+", as well as a module in AwaasSoft. Last date for completion of this exercise was 7th March, 2019. Special Window of 15 days on Awaas+ had been allowed for identification of households/ beneficiaries affected by Natural disasters such as cyclones and floods in the States of Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Maharashtra. A cumulative total of 3.67 crore households have been captured using Awaas+ mobile application."*

6. On being asked by the Committee about the role of the Union Government and the State Governments/UT Administration in formulation and implementation of PMAY-G along with the responsibility and the methodology of identification of beneficiaries by the Gram Panchayat(s), Gram Sabha(s), etc., in implementation of PMAY-G at the ground level and the policy framework for implementation of PMAY-G along with the Guidelines for

identification/selection of eligible households under PMAY-G, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"To achieve the objective of the Government "Housing for All" by 2022, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) came into effect from 2016-17. The deficiencies and gaps that existed in the erstwhile rural housing scheme including identification of beneficiaries and selection of beneficiaries as pointed out by C&AG have been addressed in the scheme of PMAY-G.

The identification and selection of beneficiaries under the scheme of PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) – 2011 database & finalized Awaas+ database. The procedure for identification and selection of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and appellate process is as follows:-

(i) Eligible Beneficiaries

The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G includes all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC data, subject to the exclusion process. The exclusion process as per SECC-2011 data involves the following:-

- (a) All households living in houses with pucca roof and/or pucca wall and households living in houses with more than 2 rooms are filtered out.*
- (b) From the remaining set of households, all households fulfilling any one of the 13 parameters listed below are automatically excluded:-*
 - i. Motorised two/three/four wheeler/ fishing boat*
 - ii. Mechanised three/ four wheeler agricultural equipment*
 - iii. Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of Rs.50,000 or above*
 - iv. Household with any member as a Government employee*
 - v. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government*
 - vi. Any member of the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month*
 - vii. Paying income tax*
 - viii. Paying professional tax*
 - ix. Own a refrigerator*
 - x. Own landline phone*

- xi. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment
- xii. 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons
- xiii. Owning at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one irrigation equipment.

In addition to above, the potential beneficiaries in the finalized Awaas+ lists are also part of the universe of eligible beneficiaries subject to the 13 exclusion criteria prescribed above and following parameters :-

- i. Households who already have a pucca house or have constructed a pucca house in this duration.
- ii. Households who have already got benefit under Central/ State rural housing scheme
- iii. Households who are part of Wait List of any Central/ State rural housing scheme
- iv. Households permanently migrated
- v. Death of Head of households and no legal heir
- vi. Unwilling households
- vii. Removal of duplicate entries
- viii. For minor headed households, if the parents are dead. If the parents are alive, deeming them as separate households is not tenable
- ix. For any other State/UT specific prominent reason, with prior permission of MoRD.

(ii) *Prioritization of Beneficiaries*

- (a) *Prioritization of beneficiaries is to be made category-wise viz., SC/ST, Minorities and Others.*
- (b) *Households are prioritized category-wise based on houselessness followed by the number of rooms; zero, one and two rooms.*
- (c) *Within the above category-wise groups, households that fulfill the criteria of automatic inclusion, as defined in SECC will be further elevated. The criteria of automatic inclusion as per SECC-2011 data is as follows:-*
 - i. *Households without shelter*
 - ii. *Destitute / living on alms*
 - iii. *Manual scavengers*
 - iv. *Primitive Tribal Groups*
 - v. *Legally released bonded labourer.*

(d) So within each category-wise groups there are be two sub-groups viz., households which are automatically included and otherwise. Inter-se priority within these two sub-groups will be determined based on their cumulative deprivation scores based on the socio economic parameters given below with each having equal weight.

- i. Households with no adult member between age 16 to 5
- ii. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59
- iii. Households with no literate adult above 25 years
- iv. Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member
- v. Landless Households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour
- vi. Households with higher deprivation scores are ranked higher within the sub groups.

(iii) Verification of Priority Lists

(a) The priority lists so prepared are verified by the Gram Sabha to check for ineligible beneficiaries and changes in priority. Necessary changes in the list are made based on the minutes of Gram Sabha indicating the above changes.

(b) In case there is a tie with more than one household within a sub group having the same deprivation score, the Gram Sabha will rank the households by according priority on the basis of the following parameters:-

- i. Households with widows and next-of-kin of members of defense / paramilitary / police forces killed in action;
- ii. Households where a member is suffering from leprosy or cancer and People living with HIV (PLHIV), household having disabled person.
- iii. Households with a single girl child.

iv. Beneficiary families of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as Forest Rights Act.

(iv) Appellate mechanism

- (a) Post verification, the lists approved by the Gram Sabha are widely publicized within the Gram Panchayat for a minimum period of seven days.
- (b) After the lists have been publicized, a window period of fifteen days is provided for submission of complaints regarding deletion or change in ranking.
- (c) The state government shall constitute a three-member Appellate Committee headed by nominee of District Magistrate / Collector and at least one non-official member at the District level to whom the complaints are referred after due enquiry by the official nominated for the purpose.
- (d) The Appellate Committee considers the complaints, hear appeals against deletion or change in ranking and resolve the same within a fixed period of time.
- (e) After decision of Appellate Committee, the Gram Panchayat wise final permanent waitlist for each category are published on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat and advertised widely. The permanent waitlist is also entered on the website of PMAY.

7. On being asked to furnish by the Committee the details of State/UT-wise physical targets fixed for construction of 'pucca' houses with basic amenities under PMAY-G vis-à-vis the achievements made since inception of the Programme, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

S.No	State Name	Phase-I					
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		MoRD Target	Completed	MoRD Target	Completed	MoRD Target	Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9034	0	2187	0	0	85
2	Assam	219695	249698	40119	55404	0	163915
3	Bihar	637658	688870	538959	312763	0	715561
4	Chhattisgarh	232903	124964	206372	377023	348960	341439

5	Goa	427	594	0	7	0	28
6	Gujarat	113595	39840	91108	99834	0	84437
7	Haryana	11904	16859	9598	10904	0	7199
8	Himachal Pradesh	4748	4461	2447	3910	0	3151
9	Jammu And Kashmir	15111	3136	19736	2221	0	14918
10	Jharkhand	230855	143499	159052	197031	138884	284474
11	Kerala	22178	71053	6727	19166	0	15640
12	Madhya Pradesh	448147	367284	389532	662700	565914	705949
13	Maharashtra	230422	136818	150934	187931	68464	230196
14	Manipur	9740	869	0	932	0	7663
15	Meghalaya	17030	7046	3715	2544	0	12347
16	Mizoram	4806	537	1794	1631	0	925
17	Nagaland	4239	933	0	14	0	17
18	Odisha	396102	76319	340498	450707	255958	409459
19	Punjab	10000	2462	4000	1303	0	12794
20	Rajasthan	250258	107878	223629	337558	213204	335883
21	Sikkim	1079	753	0	563	0	863
22	Tamil Nadu	176338	144892	130214	170265	21000	122836
23	Tripura	23730	7080	1259	4994	0	22752
24	Uttar Pradesh	572627	478227	395137	818620	310053	429838
25	Uttarakhand	8578	8711	4088	7665	0	5970
26	West Bengal	436512	421046	374629	642780	586333	742391
27	Andaman And Nicobar	193	0	182	0	307	0
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	297	0	752	1	4585	196
29	Daman And Diu	0	0	15	6	0	7
30	Lakshadweep	53	0	0	0	0	0
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Andhra Pradesh	63837	30680	13373	27355	0	18677
33	Karnataka	80272	77227	43816	58677	0	43760
34	Telangana	0	2759	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	643	0	635	0	0	0
	Total	4233011	3214495	3154507	4454509	2513662	4733370

*As per AwaasSoft A1 &A2 Report as on 26.04.2022

S.No	State Name	Phase-II					
		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		MoRD Target	Completed	MoRD Target	Completed	MoRD Target	Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7500	747	13279	2417	9596	986
2	Assam	256043	84403	365976	131282	1031193	103656
3	Bihar	1302259	415056	254788	1048591	1149947	592587
4	Chhattisgarh	151100	34588	157815	59685	0	23251
5	Goa	0	187	1280	87	0	19

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6	Gujarat	-107100	35591	111775	54890	25589	71665
7	Haryana	0	6691	1249	1232	8038	235
8	Himachal Pradesh	871	447	3903	605	3514	1763
9	Jammu And Kashmir	54991	5610	49647	21746	63426	42182
10	Jharkhand	322000	166685	349105	243990	403504	309419
11	Kerala	0	843	0	880	13307	2460
12	Madhya Pradesh	600000	275342	625000	262067	1160807	586749
13	Maharashtra	354501	95121	309741	183719	391921	175533
14	Manipur	8900	1151	15842	2779	11684	3841
15	Meghalaya	17200	5357	25732	5642	18000	7081
16	Mizoram	1500	997	5438	1128	6980	1158
17	Nagaland	5900	3687	10002	535	4933	0
18	Odisha	684433	361463	201333	395357	817513	95906
19	Punjab	10000	410	0	3908	17117	5460
20	Rajasthan	450816	169240	197146	318264	397006	137124
21	Sikkim	0	43	260	15	70	5
22	Tamil Nadu	200000	52760	0	52184	289887	55167
23	Tripura	28838	7055	0	15873	204834	1619
24	Uttar Pradesh	172007	174190	732591	37711	433536	1088866
25	Uttarakhand	0	192	13399	93	3073	3273
26	West Bengal	1083488	286347	923505	678587	395038	945026
27	Andaman & Nicobar	249	286	406	483	0	325
28	Dadra And Nagr Haveli	0	221	0	972	1129	621
29	Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	53	0
30	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	28	0	7
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	0	0	179060	0
33	Karnataka	42267	7085	0	2405	141391	13292
34	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	236	0	478	0	0	0
	Total	5862199	2191809	4369690	3527155	7182146	4269276

*As per AwaasSoft A1 &A2 Report as on 26.04.2022

8. The Committee, thereafter, asked to furnish the State/UT-wise details of allocation made under PMAY-G, share borne/being borne by the Centre and the State Governments along with the details of the amount utilized since inception of the programme, during each year/phase. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"The State/UT wise details of Allocation of Funds, Release of Funds and Funds Utilized by the State Governments/UT Administration is given below:-

Financial Year 2016-17

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No	State	2016-17						
		Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.12	1221.46	12214.57	5412.30	0.00	5412.30	0.00
2	Assam	267324.75	29702.75	297027.50	132197.90	22205.90	154403.80	11382.22
3	Bihar	477477.97	318318.66	795796.63	211427.06	118987.95	330415.02	291.25
4	Chhattisgarh	181109.27	120739.51	301848.77	83815.91	114000.82	197816.73	68223.40
5	Goa	500.57	333.72	834.29	284.79	0.00	284.79	0.00
6	Gujarat	85059.62	56706.41	141766.03	36527.41	21196.93	57724.33	230.00
7	Haryana	8813.72	5875.81	14689.53	7414.46	4768.95	12183.41	1678.05
8	Himachal Pradesh	5931.19	659.02	6590.21	3253.82	0.00	3253.82	1405.30
9	Jammu And Kashmir	20709.69	2301.08	23010.77	8033.01	2451.17	10484.18	0.00
10	Jharkhand	182584.20	121722.80	304307.01	79630.14	42400.52	122030.66	27414.58
11	Kerala	24380.43	16253.62	40634.05	10049.44	32259.08	42308.52	4927.44
12	Madhya Pradesh	342581.69	228387.78	570969.47	170114.87	99185.50	269300.37	135952.50
13	Maharashtra	174074.41	116049.61	290124.02	73566.02	107328.44	180894.46	35625.80
14	Manipur	11851.13	1316.79	13167.92	5767.41	-0.00	5767.41	0.00
15	Meghalaya	20722.04	2302.45	23024.49	8078.23	860.68	8938.91	0.00
16	Mizoram	5847.66	649.74	6497.40	2482.99	324.87	2807.86	0.00
17	Nagaland	10319.53	1146.61	11466.15	4676.22	0.00	4676.22	0.00
18	Odisha	311871.53	207914.34	519785.88	149452.93	133810.44	283263.37	47759.90
19	Punjab	7488.00	4992.00	12480.00	7559.10	0.00	7559.10	0.00
20	Rajasthan	187393.36	124928.90	312322.26	87153.10	10000.00	97153.10	34586.70
21	Sikkim	1262.43	140.27	1402.70	1190.61	-0.00	1190.61	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	132041.91	88027.94	220069.84	69059.77	32905.02	101964.79	2.08
23	Tripura	28875.11	3208.35	32083.45	13455.46	1199.32	14654.77	586.85
24	Uttar Pradesh	432890.69	288593.81	721484.50	223980.45	146949.78	370930.23	9493.36
25	Uttarakhand	10036.26	1115.14	11151.40	7484.09	548.93	8033.02	2593.20
26	West Bengal	331772.00	221181.33	552953.33	139363.74	0.00	139363.74	82492.62
27	Andaman & Nicobar	250.80	0.00	250.80	196.37	0.00	196.37	0.00
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	356.40	0.00	356.40	282.83	-0.00	282.83	0.00
29	Daman And Diu	67.35	0.00	67.35	49.88	0.00	49.88	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	70.92	0.00	70.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	47481.78	31654.52	79136.30	21712.79	14475.20	36187.99	0.00
33	Karnataka	69686.76	46457.84	116144.60	27864.00	23628.07	51492.07	804.18
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	14263.34	9508.89	23772.23	0.00
	Total	3391826.29	2041902.26	5433728.55	1605800.40	938996.46	2544796.86	465449.43

Financial Year 2017-18

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	2017-18						
		Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2661.14	295.68	2956.82	1210.97	0.00	1210.97	0.00
2	Assam	48816.80	5424.09	54240.89	166961.67	3748.41	170710.08	145845.18
3	Bihar	403572.50	269048.34	672620.84	60257.06	40171.37	100428.43	324304.05
4	Chhattisgarh	158566.70	105711.13	264277.84	262507.14	111684.84	374191.98	415646.02
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	68221.67	45481.11	113702.79	53264.22	49396.66	102660.88	120470.20
7	Haryana	7186.98	4791.32	11978.30	2153.84	3092.75	5246.59	14874.27
8	Himachal Pradesh	3055.38	339.49	3394.87	5087.88	163.47	5251.35	3887.13
9	Jammu And Kashmir	26467.83	2940.87	29408.70	4982.11	1325.27	6307.38	9567.50
10	Jharkhand	124547.28	83031.52	207578.80	162629.86	95829.43	258459.28	308892.39
11	Kerala	7392.15	4928.10	12320.26	2140.78	0.00	2140.78	10269.36
12	Madhya Pradesh	296389.41	197592.94	493982.34	487626.83	410818.92	898445.75	787530.40
13	Maharashtra	113019.38	75346.25	188365.63	110207.77	100098.66	210306.43	197015.40
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	5855.30	0.00	5855.30	6591.28
15	Meghalaya	4520.41	502.27	5022.68	4273.76	511.76	4785.53	10245.30
16	Mizoram	2182.94	242.55	2425.49	644.25	0.00	644.25	2325.96
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	832.99	573.31	1406.30	16.90
18	Odisha	269164.03	179442.69	448606.72	312405.90	216077.42	528483.32	581031.55
19	Punjab	2995.20	1996.80	4992.00	1602.06	0.00	1602.06	3066.36
20	Rajasthan	167453.39	111635.59	279088.98	189566.23	180746.70	370312.93	418053.06
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	926.10
22	Tamil Nadu	97504.24	65002.83	162507.07	84848.58	11108.95	95957.53	93907.83
23	Tripura	1531.95	170.22	1702.17	18316.45	2008.98	20325.43	23083.34
24	Uttar Pradesh	298544.56	199029.70	497574.27	494806.43	321266.82	816073.26	1024089.80
25	Uttarakhand	4782.96	531.44	5314.40	1381.40	325.33	1706.73	7050.50
26	West Bengal	280522.19	187014.80	467536.98	455666.02	315232.73	770898.75	786788.04
27	Andaman And Nicobar	248.40	0.00	248.40	33.07	0.00	33.07	0.00
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	907.20	0.00	907.20	330.88	200.00	530.88	55.20
29	Daman And Diu	33.70	0.00	33.70	8.74	0.00	8.74	10.40
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.92	0.00	70.92	0.00
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	10766.88	7177.92	17944.80	35192.89	23461.59	58654.48	26446.59
33	Karnataka	39150.26	26100.17	65250.43	59304.63	28666.17	87970.80	53789.28
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	4815.53	0.00	4815.53	0.00
	Total	2440206.00	1573778.00	4013983.00	2988986.00	1916560.00	4905546.00	5375779.00

Financial Year 2018-19

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	2018-19						
		Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	24408.40	0.00	24408.40	114967.19
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	444931.91	290914.15	735846.05	560295.55
4	Chhattisgarh	268865.94	179243.95	448109.89	263695.44	144885.53	408580.97	387827.89
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.80
6	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	68219.86	28473.49	96693.35	82679.20
7	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	2839.56	5170.09	8009.65	4467.84
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1468.94	995.24	2464.18	3472.69
9	Jammu And Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	22683.11	827.05	23510.16	18613.80
10	Jharkhand	108754.52	72503.02	181257.54	173352.48	133091.12	306443.60	274937.95
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4250.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	432294.91	288196.59	720491.50	425042.66	175955.44	600998.10	729731.50
13	Maharashtra	51954.74	34636.49	86591.23	113552.93	84605.19	198158.11	195607.75
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	429.98	600.00	1029.98	4996.76
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	12621.23	1402.36	14023.58	10659.61
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	2923.83	0.00	2923.83	761.93
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3902.60
18	Odisha	202335.06	134890.05	337225.11	329032.43	154536.62	483569.04	457735.05
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3300.00	3300.00	12857.34
20	Rajasthan	159647.16	106431.44	266078.59	234013.32	104839.92	338853.24	315904.92
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	422.30
22	Tamil Nadu	15724.80	10483.20	26208.00	50279.81	76518.38	126798.19	135368.17
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.98	85.11	851.09	8255.72
24	Uttar Pradesh	233592.97	155728.64	389321.61	277585.81	177024.78	454610.59	477328.05
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	9598.30	1066.47	10664.77	6026.50
26	West Bengal	444181.56	296121.03	740302.59	437284.79	284731.68	722016.47	775922.91
27	Andaman And Nicobar	416.40	0.00	416.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	5598.00	0.00	5598.00	946.97	0.00	946.97	906.40
29	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.20
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.40
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	18605.43	12403.62	31009.05	26455.20
33	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	18822.48	12548.16	31370.64	59746.93
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1923366.00	1278234.00	3201600.00	2933106.00	1693974.00	4627080.00	4674191.00

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Financial Year 2019-20

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	2019-20						
		Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8775.00	975.00	9750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.75
2	Assam	299570.31	33285.59	332855.90	143397.40	14642.16	158039.56	204674.93
3	Bihar	951821.38	634547.63	1586369.00	490296.78	332566.11	822862.89	826594.48
4	Chhattisgarh	181265.30	120843.53	302108.83	56254.50	10378.00	66632.50	98981.78
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.30
6	Gujarat	77112.00	51408.00	128520.00	38556.00	11619.22	50175.22	79810.22
7	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	3455.28	0.00	3455.28	6335.37
8	Himachal Pradesh	1053.00	117.00	1170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1110.33
9	Jammu And Kashmir	73589.49	8176.61	81766.10	6768.91	1411.11	8180.02	22142.30
10	Jharkhand	245238.91	163492.59	408731.50	244276.06	148808.10	393084.16	339656.28
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1180.08
12	Madhya Pradesh	441662.09	294441.41	736103.50	229197.58	259248.38	488445.96	417603.24
13	Maharashtra	261766.31	174510.88	436277.19	181532.69	31531.89	213064.58	192476.50
14	Manipur	10413.00	1157.00	11570.00	1030.27	643.64	1673.91	1282.90
15	Meghalaya	20124.00	2236.00	22360.00	2260.21	251.13	2511.34	5796.89
16	Mizoram	1755.00	195.00	1950.00	0.00	324.87	324.87	3180.42
17	Nagaland	6903.00	767.00	7670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1524.90
18	Odisha	520136.00	346757.34	866893.34	219733.14	149627.36	369360.50	546006.20
19	Punjab	7200.00	4800.00	12000.00	0.00	3471.04	3471.04	3601.35
20	Rajasthan	324587.50	216391.67	540979.17	293333.75	96883.72	390217.47	292327.10
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.03	70.61	135.64	37.35
22	Tamil Nadu	144000.00	96000.00	240000.00	48752.12	32501.41	81253.53	99692.64
23	Tripura	33740.46	3748.94	37489.40	22952.36	1906.26	24858.63	21050.44
24	Uttar Pradesh	129849.78	86566.52	216416.30	114564.41	84078.44	198642.85	220735.28
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	571.44
26	West Bengal	790864.50	527243.00	1318107.50	597600.00	249200.00	846800.00	885441.06
27	Andaman And Nicobar	352.80	0.00	352.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.00
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	5598.00	0.00	5598.00	2332.80
29	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.25
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Karnataka	61920.00	41280.00	103200.00	30960.00	0.00	30960.00	0.00
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4593700.00	2808941.00	7402641.00	2730584.00	1429164.00	4159748.00	4274414.00

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Financial Year 2020-21

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	2020-21						
		Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	Utilization
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17925.57	1991.73	19917.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	597.24
2	Assam	428191.91	47576.88	475768.79	150342.50	16704.73	167047.23	126943.87
3	Bihar	580822.56	387215.03	968037.59	668393.29	284314.30	952707.59	1000438.00
4	Chhattisgarh	113626.80	75751.20	189378.00	30712.50	77433.50	108146.00	98381.97
5	Goa	921.60	614.40	1536.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.70
6	Gujarat	80478.00	53652.00	134130.00	19278.00	31056.00	50334.00	49563.62
7	Haryana	899.00	599.33	1498.33	0.00	2303.52	2303.52	1327.32
8	Himachal Pradesh	4789.98	532.22	5322.20	1061.95	0.00	1061.95	2339.94
9	Jammu And Kashmir	74993.49	8332.61	83326.10	79586.44	4042.64	83629.08	59934.60
10	Jharkhand	265042.62	176695.10	441737.72	334851.43	189899.52	524750.95	375021.61
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2504.54
12	Madhya Pradesh	463010.94	308673.97	771684.91	456579.57	132245.11	588824.68	406896.08
13	Maharashtra	291655.44	194436.95	486092.39	131010.14	131328.52	262338.66	243350.42
14	Manipur	18535.14	2059.46	20594.60	8489.03	1044.75	9533.78	9349.37
15	Meghalaya	30106.44	3345.16	33451.60	19108.14	1920.10	21028.24	18554.09
16	Mizoram	13549.77	1505.53	15055.30	1616.21	121.27	1737.49	1382.24
17	Nagaland	11702.34	1300.26	13002.60	1739.92	0.00	1739.92	212.13
18	Odisha	151701.91	101134.60	252836.51	282187.37	188124.91	470312.28	455646.08
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	4922.04	3264.41	8186.45	5910.09
20	Rajasthan	311980.31	207986.88	519967.19	110858.96	222673.62	333532.58	367944.70
21	Sikkim	304.20	33.80	338.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.65
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	7862.40	9741.60	17604.00	67261.13
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	11361.69	1906.34	13268.02	9830.36
24	Uttar Pradesh	527465.50	351643.69	879109.19	483089.66	255692.80	738782.47	599028.83
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.00
26	West Bengal	674328.63	449552.41	1123881.00	881054.09	507314.72	1388368.80	1003759.60
27	Andaman And Nicobar	679.20	0.00	679.20	1687.95	0.00	1687.95	853.02
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3346.40
29	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4062711.00	2374633.00	6437345.00	3685793.00	2061132.00	5746926.00	4910590.00

Financial Year 2021-22

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No	State	2021-22						Utilization
		Central - Allocation	State Allocation	Total	Central Release	State Share release	Total	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6909.12	767.68	7676.80	10485.35	0.00	10485.35	1669.67
2	Assam	819000.00	91000.00	910000.00	577110.76	24292.88	601403.64	219163.30
3	Bihar	827961.81	551974.56	1379936.40	308222.17	366035.90	674258.07	577455.07
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3044.47
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.80
6	Gujarat	18424.08	12282.72	30706.80	68729.04	34857.52	103586.56	89183.99
7	Haryana	5787.36	3858.24	9645.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1724.99
8	Himachal Pradesh	2530.08	281.12	2811.20	3296.77	26.00	3322.77	4392.48
9	Jammu And Kashmir	45666.72	5074.08	50740.80	12342.60	3455.21	15797.81	41936.90
10	Jharkhand	290522.88	193681.92	484204.80	120790.68	97137.39	217928.08	423246.51
11	Kerala	9581.04	6387.36	15968.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	6628.51
12	Madhya Pradesh	430947.38	287298.25	718245.63	450957.83	231490.45	682448.28	804225.17
13	Maharashtra	282183.13	188122.08	470305.20	124979.82	74104.82	199084.64	193253.30
14	Manipur	13670.28	1518.92	15189.20	2100.99	294.17	2395.15	2629.59
15	Meghalaya	12960.00	1440.00	14400.00	9012.52	1455.55	10468.07	7211.21
16	Mizoram	5025.60	558.40	5584.00	4191.70	58.31	4250.01	583.31
17	Nagaland	5771.61	641.29	6412.90	1740.67	193.32	1933.99	2044.00
18	Odisha	588609.38	392406.25	981015.63	101187.15	67458.10	168645.25	112201.25
19	Punjab	12324.24	8216.16	20540.40	1830.60	1237.35	3067.95	6070.75
20	Rajasthan	285844.31	190562.88	476407.19	140546.32	42633.36	183179.68	232634.23
21	Sikkim	81.90	9.10	91.00	57.29	0.00	57.29	5.80
22	Tamil Nadu	208718.64	139145.77	347864.41	92892.61	80206.65	173099.26	66000.92
23	Tripura	187098.20	20788.69	207886.89	136847.66	13607.14	150454.80	111089.77
24	Uttar Pradesh	312145.91	208097.28	520243.19	372700.20	284909.50	657609.70	786695.31
25	Uttarakhand	2396.94	266.33	2663.27	14917.74	1657.53	16575.27	13817.88
26	West Bengal	284427.38	189618.23	474045.61	68783.99	229254.67	298038.66	540869.67
27	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	186.22
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1354.80	0.00	1354.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2148.00
29	Daman And Diu	63.60	0.00	63.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	128923.20	85948.80	214872.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4788930.00	2579946.00	7368876.00	2623724.00	1554366.00	4178090.00	4250148.50

Source: Central Allocation, State Allocation, Funds Utilized as per AwaasSoft. Utilization of funds is reported against the Total Available Funds which include Central Share, State Share, Miscellaneous receipts and Interest Accrued.
Central Release: As per Expenditure Control Register

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Collector. The composition of the Committee at the State and District Level may be decided by the State Government. The State Level Committee normally to meet at least twice a year while the District Level Committee to meet every quarter in a year.

- (b) All data regarding beneficiaries, progress of construction and release of funds, including photographs and inspection reports is placed on AwaasSoft and this forms the basis for follow up of both the financial and physical progress of the scheme.
- (c) The physical progress of construction of a PMAY-G house is monitored through the geo-tagged, time and date-stamped photographs to be uploaded at every stage of construction and upon completion.
- (d) National level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry also visit PMAY-G houses during the field visits to assess the progress, procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries, etc.
- (e) Any serious complaints of irregularities are investigated through independent National Level Monitors on the panel of the Ministry.
- (f) The Project Management Unit (PMU) at the State level is to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and quality supervision. Officers at the Block level are to inspect, as far as possible, 10% of the houses at each stage of construction; district level officers to inspect 2% of the houses at each stage of construction. Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G is to be tagged to a village level functionary whose task is to follow-up with the beneficiary and facilitate construction.
- (g) A community based participatory monitoring system is also to be put in place utilizing the services of the SHG network under NRLM. The services of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) may also be utilized for creating awareness about the programme and to monitor the progress and quality of the construction of the house.
- (h) Formal Social Audit is to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all aspects.
- (i) Payment of assistance to the beneficiaries, who have been sanctioned houses, is to be made directly into their bank / post office accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform electronically. This will ensure increased

8. On being asked by the Committee about the details of the resources for creation of infrastructure/asset under PMAY-G in collaboration with other Ministries/Departments and other agencies, viz., Banking, Finance, PSUs, NABARD, Housing Development Boards, Private Builders, MSMEs, etc., and the manner in which such allocation has been channelized, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under PMAY-G the house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or get the house constructed under his/her supervision. The financial assistance for construction of the house is transferred directly to the bank account of the beneficiaries.

As per the Union Cabinet's approval of PMAY-G, the total financial requirement for construction of 2.95 crore houses would partly be met from budgetary sources and through borrowing from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The loan from NABARD is channelized through National Rural Infrastructure Development Authority (NRIDA). As per Union Cabinet's approval in its meeting held on 8th December, 2021, phasing out of EBR mechanism and meeting the cost of scheme through Gross Budgetary Support is being done in coordination with Ministry of Finance."

9. The Committee, then, asked about the details of the Monitoring mechanism in vogue for effective supervision with a view to checking any kind of irregularities noticed in the implementation of PMAY-G. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Monitoring mechanism of the Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) is monitored very closely at all levels. There is special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The details of monitoring mechanism adopted under PMAY-G is as follows:-

- (a) *Committees at the State and District level – In order to ensure implementation of PMAY-G, the States/UTs are to constitute Committees both at the State and District Level for directions and oversight. The Committees are to be comprised of officials implementing different components of the Annual Action Plan, and public representatives. The State Level Committee is to be chaired by the Chief Secretary and the District Level Committee by the District*

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transparency by enabling real time monitoring of funds disbursed to beneficiaries.

- (j) The progress of different parameters for implementing the scheme are monitored through the Performance Index Dashboard which is helping in planning appropriate intervention in required areas.

10. The identification of PMAY-G beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, subject to verification by Gram Sabha and Appellate process. In this backdrop, on being asked by the Committee to furnish the details of the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under SECC 2011 along with the State/UT wise details of the beneficiaries identified, so far and the category-wise details of beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST, OBC, EWS, Women, Divyangjan, etc., and the persons residing in hilly and remote areas including North Eastern State(s) identified during the last five years, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted the required information as tabulated below:-

SECC PWL		Total No. of beneficiaries					Final PWL after remanded by Gram Sabha				
SNo	State Name	Minority	Others	SC	ST	Total	Minority	Others	SC	ST	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4518	3832	0	34995	43345	562	1001	0	29195	30758
2	Assam	927067	596541	158965	236901	1919474	822218	480616	123661	200678	1627173
3	Bihar	979928	4087865	1379702	120944	6568439	459337	1976326	246620	35889	2718172
4	Chhattisgarh	8771	1103699	397747	1004813	2515030	5760	823993	290069	756887	1876709
5	Goa	388	1662	96	447	2593	284	828	47	398	1557
6	Gujarat	25707	568866	57532	454199	1106304	5964	155349	13394	147515	322222
7	Haryana	23137	65669	65968	150	154924	4746	7357	10034	43	22180
8	Himachal Pradesh	1597	14597	9314	5060	30568	904	5264	4023	1778	11969
9	Jammu And Kashmir	2489	146178	31411	77271	257349	1165	74055	17303	46755	139278
10	Jharkhand	212070	758618	302009	655631	1928328	141709	470660	186326	400658	1199353
11	Kerala	29268	82004	44325	13150	168747	6107	9765	6170	1434	23476
12	Madhya Pradesh	70911	2206177	800509	1663616	4741213	38736	1346811	484949	1186509	3057005
13	Maharashtra	60424	912517	264204	601943	1839088	38160	564022	133834	330921	1066937
14	Manipur	3682	9633	973	24882	39170	3543	8708	899	21545	34695
15	Meghalaya	4666	347	662	77613	83288	3915	281	393	58129	62718
16	Mizoram	516	5	166	25912	26599	62	1	9	13466	13538
17	Nagaland	190	3541	8	30442	34181	88	209	0	18133	18430
18	Odisha	48425	2022678	852685	1248932	4172720	17687	873796	337009	641226	1869718

19	Punjab	2705	35607	86187	8	124507	446	6904	25310	2	32662
20	Rajasthan	123860	1059292	585681	953084	2721917	73202	493280	267307	505586	1339375
21	Sikkim	327	2344	407	2102	5180	62	465	79	473	1079
22	Tamil Nadu	40122	957631	533081	53971	1584805	12492	308030	231918	20738	573178
23	Tripura	21878	85807	49377	147414	304476	15783	69397	40761	98100	224041
24	Uttar Pradesh	481157	2625584	1657496	46091	4810328	163074	765155	507102	13354	1448685
25	Uttarakhand	10327	31235	16592	4473	62627	2960	4882	3522	1204	12568
26	West Bengal	1504718	1340512	1479445	454597	4779272	1202235	891959	1064568	321782	3480544
27	Andaman And Nicobar	699	2402	0	54	3155	429	1140	0	12	1581
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	25	189	63	9500	9777	10	1	4	5596	5611
29	Daman And Diu	0	296	8	29	333	0	9	0	6	15
30	Lakshadweep	1	8	0	156	165	1	0	0	114	115
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Andhra Pradesh	15139	339051	140427	90003	584620	1806	34665	21630	10835	68936
33	Karnataka	25179	401417	125911	75729	628236	20025	174115	55309	37420	286869
34	Telangana	0	128500	45696	34374	208570	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh	52	143	3	4295	4493	7	0	0	1421	1428
	Total	4629943	19594447	9086650	8152781	41463821	3043479	9549044	4072250	4907802	21572575

*As per AwaasSoft E4 Report as on 21.04.2022

Awaas+ database		Total No. of beneficiaries remaining eligible in Awaas+ database					Final PWL after remanded by Gram Sabha				
SNo	State Name	Minority	Others	SC	ST	Total	Minority	Others	SC	ST	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	27	0	6356	6384	0	27	0	6150	6177
2	Assam	0	1505316	179366	387476	2072158	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	406802	1500561	556143	72913	2536419	394209	1449267	527802	69140	2440418
4	Chhattisgarh	0	402292	135246	282575	820113	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	19058	292549	34947	291543	638097	18462	278719	32157	288462	617800
7	Haryana	8549	39790	48437	1046	97822	5520	21978	28333	498	56329
8	Himachal Pradesh	1641	57419	37344	8801	105205	1502	44344	28548	7376	81770
9	Jammu And Kashmir	5157	154060	25722	78125	263064	3628	146273	23864	75013	248778
10	Jharkhand	143951	440062	177788	291628	1053429	141728	431142	174688	288371	1035929
11	Kerala	64321	107875	39009	10074	221279	63400	106111	36821	9256	215588
12	Madhya Pradesh	46459	1478370	562556	959580	3046965	21917	511660	194623	289491	1017691
13	Maharashtra	171069	2938653	490752	820533	4421007	137552	1904317	278818	522745	2843432
14	Manipur	4776	40426	3568	22476	71246	4679	11891	447	10264	27281
15	Meghalaya	5	8566	733	129634	138938	0	0	0	67	67
16	Mizoram	6	2	126	19443	19577	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	14	24	17	34770	34825	14	0	8	32355	32377
18	Odisha	4345	419661	158158	164258	746422	0	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	5213	14663	66719	913	87508	4554	13415	60057	654	78680
20	Rajasthan	66446	582417	281857	354579	1285299	65886	571838	277254	351722	1266700
21	Sikkim	4	4052	609	3095	7760	3	3709	544	2747	7003
22	Tamil Nadu	22223	430965	245806	16313	715307	22135	429647	244934	16134	712850
23	Tripura	785	71011	35821	78160	185777	106	1247	389	1893	3635
24	Uttarakhand	7802	35494	21216	3262	67774	6967	33580	20095	2972	63614
25	West Bengal	8585	3005369	1627918	407189	5049061	0	0	0	0	0
26	Andaman And Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0	16	79	6486	6581	0	1	39	267	307

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28	Daman And Diu	0	58	9	145	212	0	40	6	145	191
29	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Andhra Pradesh	15020	253559	119661	47215	435455	11836	175865	88129	42504	318334
32	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Telangana	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	1	0	0	999	1000	1	0	0	999	1000
	Total	1002233	13783257	4849612	4499587	24134689	904099	6135071	2017556	2019225	11075951

*As per AwaasSoft E4 Report as on 21.04.2022

11. The Committee, thereafter, desired to know as to whether the allocation made to States/UTs under PMAY-G could be considered as sufficient to fulfill the demand of approximately 3 crore houses by 2022. In this connection, the Committee further desired to know about the reasonability of such allocation and whether the States/UTs have asked for additional funds for the purpose under PMAY-G. In response thereto, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under PMAY-G allocation of funds for construction of pucca houses is made based on the target assigned to States / UTs for a particular financial year. As per amended provision, at the onset of the Financial Year, the Annual Financial Allocation (including 2% Administrative fund) is decided for each State/UT on the basis of previous year performances, pending houses for completion and utilization of available funds. This Annual Action Plan (AAP) is approved by the Empowered Committee of Rural Development chaired by Secretary. (RD). Hence there is no dearth of funds for meeting the financial requirement for construction of 2.95 crore houses by 2023-24. The financial requirement is met partly through budgetary allocation and rest through borrowings from NABARD. Since allocation of funds is primarily based on the targets assigned to each State / UT & pending houses for completion, there is no demand from the States / UTs for additional funds under PMAY-G. However, the State are required to contribute their respective state share of 40% for plain areas and 10% for hilly and NE States (including UT of J&K) as per the extant Guidelines."

12. The Committee further desired to know about the details on the existing limit of 'per Unit Assistance' being provided to various categories of beneficiaries under PMAY-G. In this context, the Committee also desired to know as to whether there is any demand/request to enhance the existing limit with a view to resolving the problem of inadequacy of amount, and also particularly for hilly, remote areas and North Eastern Region. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"The Unit assistance under PMAY-G is Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in difficult areas, IAP districts and Hilly States – Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand,

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North Eastern States, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

While seeking approval of Union Cabinet for restructuring erstwhile rural housing scheme, it was proposed that the cost of construction would be Rs. 1.50 lakh for a Pucca houses with toilet in a 25 Sq.m. area @ Rs. 600 per Sq.ft. The unit assistance under PMAY-G (Rs. 1.20 lakhs/ Rs. 1.30 lakhs) alongwith support for unskilled labour from MGNREGS (90/95 mandays) and SBM-G (Rs. 12,000 assistance for construction of toilet) would be sufficient to construct a house of 25 sq.mtrs. This would be for a basic housing unit which the beneficiary can expand when more resources are available.

The Unit assistance has been retained as the same while seeking approval for continuation of the scheme till March, 2024.

The Ministry in collaboration with UNDP and IIT Delhi has initiated an exercise to catalogue locally appropriate cost effective technologies and housing typologies for different zones in 18 states of India. The zoning in respective States has been done based on climate topography cultural and traditional housing practices and vulnerability to disasters. Field studies have so far been conducted in all these states. Consultative workshops with stakeholders have been held and catalogue of design typologies have been finalized for all States. Technology demonstration through construction of houses/community buildings based on recommended design typologies have been completed in Tripura Sikkim and Maharashtra. Design Typologies developed for 10 of the states have been compiled in a compendium 'PAHAL' which have been distributed among various States/UTs for popularization and adoption of the typologies. 'PAHAL 2' has been updated to include house design typologies in respect of 15 states. Till date 62 typology zones with 108 identified house design typologies across 15 states are incorporated. These designs are economical, promotes use of locally available materials and ensures quality construction within the assistance being provided under PMAY-G. The Ministry has also undertaken Rural Mason Training Programme to ensure availability of trained and certified rural masons to the beneficiaries for construction of their houses.

In addition to above, the States/UTs also provide support to the beneficiaries for construction of houses under PMAY-G through top-up amount made available along with assistance under PMAY-G.

A total of 2.30 crore houses have already been sanctioned, 2.19 crore houses released 1st installment of assistance and cumulative 1.79 crore houses have already been completed.

Considering the above, at present, there is no proposal under consideration for revision of the unit assistance under PMAY-G."

13. Under PMAY-G, 'pucca' house with basic facilities is provided to the subject who has 'kutchra' and dilapidated house. Keeping in view a large number of landless population, the Committee specifically desired to know as to in what manner the need of 'pucca' houses to such landless people is met under PMAY-G. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under PMAY-G financial assistance is provided to all rural houseless (including landless) and households living in zero, one or two room kutchra houses as per SECC data, subject to the exclusion process.

In case of landless beneficiary, the State shall ensure that the beneficiary is provided land from the government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities). Landless beneficiaries are accorded highest priority and are placed on the top of the priority list. The landless beneficiary cannot be skipped in the allotment of the house. As reported by the States/ UTs, out of the total 4,38,579 landless beneficiaries identified in the entire PWL of PMAY-G so far only 2,19,691 (50.09%) have been provided land for the construction of houses. State /UT wise status on availing land to landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G for the construction of houses is as given below:-

S.N.	State/ UT	No. of landless beneficiaries in the PWL	No. of Landless beneficiaries provided land	Number of landless beneficiaries provided financial assistance for land purchase	No. of Landless beneficiaries yet to be provided land/ financial assistance for land purchase
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	652	652	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1888	1888	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	47490	16630	0	30860
5	Bihar	9693	585	958	8150
6	Chhattisgarh	6207	6149	0	58
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88	31	0	57
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	66	0	0	66
10	Gujarat	7665	5549	0	2116
11	Haryana	9	0	0	9
12	Himachal Pradesh	32	21	0	11

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13	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand	2927	1949	0	978
15	Karnataka	15436	11560	0	3876
16	Kerala	7288	1299	129	5860
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	37519	34481	0	3038
20	Maharashtra	111838	55465	3044	53329
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	914	629	0	285
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	57932	22387	0	35545
26	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Punjab	204	156	0	48
28	Rajasthan	55405	47215	0	8190
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	57680	971	0	56709
31	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Tripura	155	30	2	123
33	Uttar Pradesh	1993	1993	0	0
34	Uttarakhand	539	539	0	0
35	West Bengal	14959	9512	0	5447
	Total (National)	438579	219691	4133	214755

*Issue of landlessness among PMAY-G beneficiaries is reviewed by the Ministry with the States/ UTs at highest level.

14. On being specifically enquired by the Committee as to whether the names of 22 households mentioned in the instant Representation of Shri Bhawar Singh were included in the initial list of beneficiaries to avail the benefits of PMAY-G and about the period of time by which all these applicants would get their own houses with basic amenities under PMAY-G, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing and other socio-economic deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census – 2011 and finalized Awaas+ database. Accordingly, under PMAY-G, all eligible rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kutcha houses, subject to the exclusion process as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha and included in the Permanent Wait List are provided assistance for construction of houses. This is subject to ceiling of target of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G.

With respect to the present petition of Shri Bhawar Singh, it is stated that since the full details (i.e., concerned Gram Panchayat names) of the 54 (22+32) households of Village-Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur mentioned in the petition of Bhawar Singh have not been provided, it could not be checked whether they are included in the

Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G. Further, there are no Gram Panchayats namely Chail Khas, Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur present in this list of PWL for Block/Tehsil- Chail/Nevada/Muratganj as mentioned in the letter. So, it is not feasible to check their availability in PWL details at Central Level unless Gram Panchayat information is provided.

Further, it is to mention that the State Government/UT Administration is implementing PMAY-G on ground level, therefore, the representations for allotment of house under PMAY-G was forwarded to the concerned State Government and UT Administration vide this Ministry's letter dated 7th January, 2020 for taking further necessary action and providing reply to the applicants directly under intimation to this Ministry.

In this regard, response of the State government has been received vide letter dated 25th April, 2022 wherein the State has provided the status of these 54 households as below:-

Block	Total Applicants	Eligible		Ineligible
		House provided	House yet to be provided	
Nevada	22	2	8	12
Muratganj	32	4	15	13
Total	54	6	23	25

In order to achieve "Housing for All", the overall target is to construct 2.95 crore houses under the PMAY-G in rural areas. The beneficiaries under the scheme are identified from Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and new survey "Awaas+" conducted to identify eligible households subject to due verification by Gram Sabha and completion of appellate process. The number of eligible beneficiaries available through SECC 2011 database currently stands at 2.15 crore (approximately). In order to fill the gap of 80 lakh houses (2.95-2.15), Awaas+ data is being utilized. Awaas+ currently has over 2.7 crore eligible beneficiaries claiming for a house against only 80 lakh houses (approx.) that can be sanctioned from this database in order to fill the gap.

Further, as recommended by Expert Committee, the target from Awaas+ list is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of 50% weightage given to number of households in PWL and 50% to households living in kutchha house as per NSO survey. Thus, an upper ceiling of targets to be allocated is fixed for each State/UT with a cumulative ceiling of 80 lakh houses to be allocated across the country from Awaas+ list, irrespective of number of households registered by the States/UTs

under this survey. The allocation of targets to Gram Panchayats is done by the concerned State Governments.

Accordingly, a target of 63.76 lakh houses has already been allocated to 28 eligible States/UTs from Awaas+ who have saturated their SECC based PWL, including 11,66,127 houses allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh, as full and final targets from Awaas+ list. Out of the said Awaas+ target, as on 27.4.2022, the State of Uttar Pradesh has already sanctioned 11,59,527 houses to beneficiaries and 11,08,480 houses have been completed.

15. The Committee, thereafter, specifically desired to know as to whether it is a fact that the powers vested in the Gram Sabha(s) for identification/selection of PMAY-G beneficiaries are prone to subjective outcomes/conclusions and there is a need for scientific methodology based on specific parameters including bio-metric identification for selection of genuine beneficiaries at the level of Gram Sabha and asked the Ministry to offer their considered views in the above matter. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G include all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kutchra houses as per SECC 2011 data and finalized Awaas+ database, subject to the exclusion process. The Gram Panchayat wise system-generated eligible beneficiaries' lists are referred to the Gram Sabha to verify the same. The Gram Sabha has no power to include the household in the PWL however, the Gram Sabha, based on verification of facts, may exclude the ineligible beneficiary following due process. Wrongly excluded households may send their representation to the Appellate Committee."

16. On being asked by the Committee as to whether there is any Permanent Waiting List(s) for the beneficiaries whose names were included in the initial list under PMAY-G as per SECC, 2011 but still they have not been extended the benefits of the Programme, and also to include the left over beneficiaries whose names have been added at a later stage or are being added as and when received, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing and other socio-economic deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census – 2011 and finalized Awaas+ database. Accordingly under PMAY-G, all eligible rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses, subject to

the exclusion process as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha and included in the Permanent Wait List are provided assistance for construction of houses. This is subject to ceiling of target of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G.

As on 10.06.2020, a total of 2.33 crore households have been identified as eligible for providing assistance under PMAY-G and included in the Permanent Wait List. All these eligible households included in the PWL would be provided assistance for construction of pucca house under PMAY-G by 2022. As on 10.06.2020, a total of 1.51 crore households have been sanctioned houses under PMAY-G. The remaining households would be sanctioned houses and provided assistance for construction of house by 2021-22.

The framework for implementation of PMAY-G has a provision for identification of left over beneficiaries. Ministry of Rural Development in this direction had developed a mobile application and a module in MIS-AwaasSoft to capture the details of such left over beneficiaries. The last date for capturing the details of the left over beneficiaries was 7th March, 2019, and with 15 days Special Windows extended to States of Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Maharashtra for capturing details of households/ beneficiaries affected due to natural disasters of Cyclones and Floods. A total of 3.67 crore left over households have been identified using mobile application Awaas+.

For analysis of the Awaas+ data, the Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee which comprised of stakeholders from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), NIC, CEDA and other agencies was constituted, with the Chairperson as Shri Nagesh Singh, Former Additional Secretary (MoRD).

The Committee has submitted its report and the same has been accepted by the Competent Authority. The report highlights the recommendations of the Expert committee for allocation of targets to the States/UTs and the approach for prioritization of households.

The Union Cabinet, while approving the Phase-II of PMAY-G (2019-20 to 2021-22), had approved the overall total target of 1.95 crore houses for this Phase, and gap, if any, is to be met from the final list of Awaas+ with a ceiling of 1.95 Cr., on priority for those States / UTs where PWL is exhausted and allocate target to these States/UTs with the approval of the Minister of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

In view of above, the matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance for inclusion of additional eligible households from the final Awaas+ list into the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G, within a ceiling of 1.95 Cr., on priority for those States/UTs where PWL has been exhausted. This would enable the Ministry to allocate targets to these States / UTs. However, MoF has advised the Ministry to submit a formal proposal in this regard. The formal proposal is being sent to the Ministry of Finance.

As on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.16 crore households have been identified as eligible for providing assistance under PMAY-G and included in the Permanent Wait List from SECC 2011 database. A total target of 2.06 crore houses has been allocated from SECC PWL as States/UTs are remanding ineligible households and cleaning their PWL. All the eligible households included in the SECC PWL would be provided assistance for construction of pucca house under PMAY-G. Further, as on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.41 crore households are remaining as eligible in Awaas+ database. As per Union Cabinet's approval, the gaps in number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is to be met from Awaas+ lists with a ceiling of 2.95 crore houses. A target of 0.64 crore houses has been allocated from finalized Awaas+ lists to eligible States. As on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.30 crore houses have already been sanctioned, 2.19 crore houses released 1st installment of assistance and cumulative 1.79 crore houses have already been completed.

Further, the States/UTs have been requested to capture the Aadhaar details and consent form from the households whose data has been captured using Awaas+ mobile application by 30.06.2020 to be extended up to 31.7.2020."

17. The Committee, thereafter, desired to know as to whether the PMAY-G beneficiary has the option in deciding the location, design to be adopted, material to be used, etc., for construction of houses under PMAY-G. The Committee further desired to know as to how a beneficiary could participate in the said decision making process. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Under Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), the house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or get the house constructed under his/her supervision. It is the discretion of the beneficiary to decide the design of the house and also the material to be used for the construction of the house.

The following provisions have been incorporated in the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G to ensure participation of beneficiaries in the house construction and that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality:-

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- (i) *The States / UTs shall sensitize the selected beneficiaries on different aspects of housing including the quantum of assistance, stage wise instalments thereof, different options of the available house type designs suitable to their area, the disaster resilient features that need to be incorporated for houses in their locality, the need to take up construction of the core house initially, the approximate requirement of material for construction of each stage, the availability of the skilled mason along with their contact details, source for procurement of the material at reasonable rate etc.*
- (ii) *The States / UTs shall provide the beneficiaries a bouquet of options of house designs accordingly to local conditions, using appropriate technologies suitable to the region of their residence.*
- (iii) *Ministry of Rural Development has taken up training of rural masons in order to ensure that the houses constructed are of good quality and there are adequate availability of trained masons in rural areas.*
- (iv) *States/ UT Governments to identify technical institutions of repute or building centres to provide technical support to the beneficiaries in construction of their house.*
- (v) *The States/ UTs shall set up dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) shall undertake the task of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction of the house at different levels viz. District, Block and village level.*
- (vi) *Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G to be tagged to a village level functionary including Government employee who shall facilitate and follow-up with the beneficiary till the completion of a house.*
- (vii) *A community based participatory monitoring system may be put in place by the States / UTs utilizing the SHG network under NRL, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for participatory monitoring of the progress and quality of construction of houses.*

States have been advised should provide the beneficiaries bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. The core house design should include a dedicated space for hygienic cooking and

also include a toilet and bathing area. The roof and wall should be strong to be able to withstand the climatic conditions of the place in which the beneficiary resides and incorporate disaster resilient features (where needed) to be able to withstand earthquakes, cyclone, floods etc.

Provision has been made in the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G that the State may consider use of pre-fabricated/engineered material in the construction wherever feasible and as requested by the beneficiaries."

18. When categorically asked by the Committee as to whether any technical Support Agency has been set up at the National, State or Gram Sabha level(S) to provide technical support and the required skill training to the local workers and beneficiaries, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G provides that the States/ UT Governments to identify technical institutions of repute or building centres to provide technical support to the beneficiaries in construction of their house. Further the States/ UTs shall set up dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) and undertake the task of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction of the house at different levels viz., District, Block and village level.

Ministry of Rural Development has taken up training of rural masons in order to ensure that the houses constructed are of good quality and there is adequate availability of trained masons in rural areas. Rural Mason Training is to be conducted by States/UTs as per Rural Mason Qualification Pack of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The masons who are trained are linked to the potential beneficiaries of PMAY-G so that the house constructed is of good quality and also the trained mason is provided employment opportunity."

19. The Committee, thereafter, desired to know as to whether any evidence based monitoring/verification mechanism by using physical inspection or use of latest technology, viz., Mobile Applications, Geo-Tagging, etc, is in place for monitoring of real time allotment and construction of houses under PMAY-G and asked the Ministry to furnish the relevant details in this regard. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"The construction of the house is monitored on real time basis by capturing geo-tagged, date and time stamped photographs of different stages of construction of the house.

In order to capture the geo-tagged photograph, Ministry of Rural Development has launched mobile application- 'AwaasApp'. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. This application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction

Capturing of geo-referenced photographs using AwaasApp and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft has been made mandatory under the scheme of PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries. Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft. The details of the photographs are as follows:-

- *Existing dwelling*
- *Place where the house is to be constructed*
- *Foundation / Plinth level*
- *Windowsill / Linter / Roofcast level*
- *Completion.*

The physical progress in construction would be monitored by the photographs uploaded through AwaasApp on AwaasSoft at every stage of construction."

20. On being enquired by the Committee as to whether any awareness drive has been initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) or the State Governments at various levels to educate the target group who are mostly poor and often ignorant of Government's Programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Ministry of Rural Development undertakes various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for dissemination of information regarding its various schemes/programmes including PMAY-G through Print, electronic media. Success stories of PMAY-G were being telecasted in Doordarshan TV series "Gaon Vikas ki Ore".

Massive awareness camps are carried out by both Central and State Governments. The States/UTs utilize the administrative fund under PMAY-G for carrying out awareness campaigns through various platforms.

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The date of launch of scheme i.e., November, 20th is celebrated as Awaas Diwas every year. All the States/UTs celebrate Awaas Diwas and Awaas Saptah every year during this period to create awareness and sensitize the beneficiaries of PMAY-G."

21. On being further enquired by the Committee as to whether the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) has any Grievance Redressal Mechanism including at the state and local Gram Sabha levels, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"As per Framework for Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G, there is a grievance redressal mechanism set up at different levels of administration viz., Gram Panchayat, Block, District and the State. An official of the State Government is to be designated at each level to ensure disposal of grievances to the satisfaction of the complainant. The official who is designated at each level is responsible for disposing off the grievance / complaint within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the grievance / complaint. The detail of the designated grievance redressal official (including name, telephone number and address) at each level for addressing the grievance and the procedure to file the grievance is to be clearly displayed in each Panchayat. There is also a procedure of lodging of complaints on the Centralized Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal (pgportal.gov.in).

The complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Development through CPGRAMS or otherwise are forwarded to the respective State Governments/UT Administrations for redressal of the grievance."

22. When specifically asked by the Committee as to whether the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) or the State Governments have received complaints with regard to irregularities/ corruption in implementation of PMAY-G, viz., identification/ inclusion of beneficiary, allocation of grants, allotment/construction of houses, etc., and to furnish state/UT-wise details of all such complaints received by the Ministry as well as the State Governments since inception of PMAY-G, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Instances of irregularities in the scheme viz., misappropriation of funds, allotment of houses to ineligible persons, release of funds to some other person's account, bribe seeking and non release of installments in time whenever reported to the Ministry

are immediately taken up with the concerned State Government for investigating the matter and taking appropriate action. Further, the complaints in respect of irregularities are discussed with the respective States for taking appropriate action during the Quarterly Performance Review Meetings. In the case of complaints received from VIPs and in respect of complaints where the issue raised, prima-facia seems to be serious in nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action.

States /UTs wise list of complaints received physically and through CPGRAMS by Ministry of Rural Development and forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs relating to irregularities/ corruption in implementation of PMAY-G (erstwhile IAY) since 01.04.2016 till 26.04.2022.		
No complaints received from General Public of other States/UTs relating to PMAY-G		
Sl. No.	State Name	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4	Assam	11
5	Bihar	163
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	28
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	5
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	2
13	Haryana	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	1
15	Jammu And Kashmir	8
16	Jharkhand	41
17	Karnataka	3
18	Kerala	3
19	Ladakh	0
20	Lakshadweep	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	96
22	Maharashtra	61
23	Manipur	2
24	Meghalaya	1

25	Mizoram	0
26	Nagaland	0
27	Odisha	44
28	Puducherry	0
29	Punjab	8
30	Rajasthan	17
31	Sikkim	0
32	Tamil Nadu	37
33	Telangana	4
34	Tripura	0
35	Uttar Pradesh	610
36	Uttarakhand	14
37	West Bengal	31
	Total	1232

23. The Committee, then, desired to know as to whether the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) have undertaken any performance Audit or Third Party Assessment to assess the success of PMAY-G and the major challenges being faced in implementing this Yojana. In this connection, the Committee asked the Ministry to enumerate the findings thereof along with the measures being adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development to meet/overcome these challenges. The Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in a written reply, submitted as under:-

"Ministry of Rural Development had undertaken third party assessment to assess the success of PMAY-G through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). The findings of the studies are as follows The scheme of PMAY-G has also been evaluated/assessed through various Studies including evaluation study conducted by NITI Aayog. The details are as under:-

"I. Study conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) from September, 2017 to December, 2019: A three phase study on Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin" has been conducted by NIPFP which also includes impact assessment of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in reduction of leakages.

(i) Phase 1 of the study focused on assessing and projecting direct and indirect employment generated due to PMAY-G and its spin-offs. The

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study assessed (a) impact on employment opportunities to masons and construction workers (b) impact on the demand for construction materials viz., cement, steel, brick, tiles, etc., production and trading activity. The study was based on secondary data. No visit to the State was conducted.

- (ii) Phase 2 of the study focused to track fund flow mechanism under PMAY-G and understand the impact of improved fund flow mechanism on quality of construction, role and impact of DBT on PMAY-G and impact of reforms under PMAY-G on reduction of leakages, and savings to the Government due to implementation of PMAY-G reforms relating to IT and space technology. The team visited the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Primary data was collected from two groups of households namely PMAY-G households and Non-PMAY-G households.
- (iii) Phase 3 of the study focused on intangible benefits to the beneficiary on having healthy living environment, enhanced productivity and other social advantages and assessment of additional resources deployed by beneficiaries and sources of such additional resources. The team visited the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Some of the major findings of the study are as under:-
 - (a) In terms of employment, construction of a PMAY-G house in hilly/IAP district generated 48 person days of skilled labour and 105 person days of unskilled labour.
 - (b) Due to PMAY-G, the additional demand for bricks is estimated to be at 3063.14 crores (in numbers) during the last two years. Similarly, the additional demand for cement is 23.61 crore bags, steel is 1.75 crore quintals, and sand is 3.95 crore cubic meter.
 - (c) The increased demand for the construction-related materials has generated 2.16 lakh additional jobs in the economy.
 - (d) Based on sampling data, it is observed that average number of days taken for completion of a house under IAY was 314 days

(more than 10 months) against 221 days (seven months) under first year of PMAY in 2016-17 and around 114 days (three months) during the second year of PMAY in 2017-18.

(e) It was observed that there are some discrepancies in terms of completed houses shown in the AwaasSoft and the status of houses at the ground level during the survey.

(v) The Major findings of evaluation/outcome review and comments of the Ministry/ Department on each observation of the scheme are as below:-

National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)		
Sl. No.	Observations	Comments of the Ministry
1.	Based on AwaasSoft, it was found that despite the improvements in the overall design, (although lower than in the case of IAY), there still exists significant amount of unspent money with the beneficiaries who have zero or negligible probability of completion of house construction. It was found that many States are unable to release more than 50 per cent of their potential expenditure to the beneficiaries due to high rate of incomplete houses at various stages of construction.	The Ministry is regularly reviewing the houses which are still incomplete even after passing of 12 months from the date of release of 1 st installment. The States/UTs have been directed to deal with the difficult cases of migration, death, unwilling beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued.
2.	In terms of availing the institutional finance at Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) upto Rs.70,000, there is no straight forward direction in the guideline at what stage of construction a beneficiary can avail the loan facility. It was also reported that the willingness of banks to provide loans to the beneficiary (upto INR 70,000), is quite low.	The State Governments have been directed to assist beneficiaries in availing loan for construction of their houses.
3.	Monitoring was found to be weak in some districts as the officials are assigned with many central and state schemes, which often turn out to be the reason for delay in construction.	The States have been advised to undertake regular monitoring of scheme implementation through VC meetings with the districts and field visits.
4.	There are some discrepancies in terms of completed houses shown in the AwaasSoft and the status of houses at the ground level during the survey. Some of the houses were observed without flooring, plastering, doors, windows, and paint as well. A few houses were also observed with cracks post completion of the PMAY-G construction, suggesting some compromise on the quality of construction by the implementing agencies.	The Ministry has developed a house quality review module to review discrepancies in completed houses. The house quality review reports are also shared with the States for taking necessary action. The Ministry also undertakes inspection visits; necessary actions are taken against the erring officials, if required.

II. Impact Assessment of PMAY-G" by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD)

(i) The study was conducted by NIRD to assess:-

(a) To what extent were the program objectives met with regard to improving the physical conditions of the target population; and

- (b) Socio-economic improvements experienced by the target population, as a result of owning a new house.
- (ii) The study was conducted in three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal (Covering 24 Gram Panchayats in six districts, interviewing 1382 PMAY-G beneficiaries).
- (iii) Some of the major findings are as under:-
- (a) Out of 1382 beneficiaries interviewed, 900 beneficiaries were in the age bracket of 30-53 years. Out of these 900 beneficiaries, approximately 500 beneficiaries were within the age bracket of 30-41 years.
- (b) Based on the analysis done, it is found that 67% are nuclear families and 33% belong to joint families. Further, it was found that 37% of the families have an additional member (other than the head of the family), involved in adding additional income to the family by involving themselves in goat/sheep rearing, maintaining a cow for milk, handcraft work etc.
- (c) Nearly 95% of PMAY-G beneficiaries are MGNREGA job card holders.
- (d) 81% of the PMAY-G houses are electrified. 66% of the households in the waiting list already have electrified house.
- (e) It was found that about 80% of the beneficiaries have invested additional funds for constructing their PMAY-G assisted houses. The median amount spent was Rs.60,000/- In most cases, the amount spent ranges from Rs.50,000 to Rs.80,000/-
- (f) On indicators such as Social Status, Self-worth, Confidence Level, Feeling of Ownership, Feeling of Safety & Security, Self-perceived Improvement in Health, Overall Quality of Life, and Satisfaction about the New House, PMAY-G beneficiaries feel much better, compared to the Non-PMAY-G Group.

III. Study by NITI Aayog from November 2019 to December 2020: The Government had assigned Development Evaluation and Monitoring Organization of NITI Aayog the responsibility to conduct independent third-party evaluation of all the CSS, including PMAY-G with the defined Terms of Reference. It included all the schemes of MoRD including the PMAY-G. The Major findings of evaluation/outcome review and comments of the Ministry/ Department on each observation of the scheme are as below:-

NITI Aayog Evaluation Study		
S. No.	Major Observations	Comments of the Ministry
1.	Parameters for identifying eligible houseless families to be laid down by DoRD as part of the guidelines of the PMAY-G before March 2021 so that new guidelines can be implemented from FY 2021-2022.	A transparent and robust methodology for identification of beneficiaries under PMAY-G has already been included in Chapter 4 of the scheme guideline. Under PMAY-G, the process for identifying beneficiaries is already defined based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria of SECC 2011 subject to due verification by Gram Sabha and Appellate Process. The same parameters were used for identifying additional households from Awaas+ for inclusion in PWL.
2.	States to develop their action plans for making homestead land available to landless families by March 2021	Against 4.46 lakh identified landless beneficiaries in PWL of PMAY-G, 2.04 lakh have already been provided land by States/UTs. Action taken and strategy for remaining 2.42 lakh landless beneficiaries are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 5.2.2 of FFI of PMAY-G provisions that the State shall ensure that landless beneficiaries are provided land from Government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat Common Land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities). Advised States/UTs to constitute Task Force under Chief Secretary comprising of Secretary (Revenue) and Secretary dealing with PMAY-G of the States for to provide land to landless in time bound manner with deadline of 15th June, 2021 for 100% provision of land to landless. Requested for intervention to Hon'ble CM and CS in major States
3.	State governments to explore replication of AwaasMitra model of Chhattisgarh which includes incentivisation for early completion of houses. DoRD to explore the replication of such incentive models by March 2021.	Chhattisgarh model is being implemented in some States like BH, JH, UP, MP, OD etc. wherein AwaasMitra/Sahayak are incentivized for early completion of houses assigned to them. However, reduction of Admin fund has affected this model in States. Further, States are encouraged to share best practices amongst themselves and also during Regional Workshops organized by Ministry.
4.	DoRD to make modifications in MIS data and provide training to State Government on changed modules by March 2021	Regular updations and modifications are being taken up. The State/ UTs Officials are provided online support and training on the new modules. Separate trainings are also arranged as per the request of the States/ UTs.
5.	DoRD to develop MoU with Regional Engineering Institutions and develop ToR for engagement of Quality Monitors under PMAY G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already released the guidelines for collaboration between the States /UTs and Academic/ Technical Institutes in implementation of PMAY-G, including quality aspects of houses constructed under PMAY-G.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entered into MoU with CSIR-CBRI for construction of Demo houses UP and Assam. This will also include knowledge transfer by the Engineers of CSIR-CBRI to the local Govt. officials. The Ministry in consultation with UNDP and IIT Delhi prepared 108 house design typologies called PAHAL and shared with States and UTs for making them available for the beneficiaries. NLMs are deputed for regular monitoring of houses including quality aspects.
6.	State government to develop their annual IEC plan that prominently broadcasts availability of loan under the scheme by March 2021.	The IEC plan of the States/UTs was reviewed during the Meeting of the Empowered Committee held in Feb-Mar 2021 while approving the Action Plan of the States/UTs for the FY 2021-22. DFS has been requested to intervene and direct IBA for loan product for PMAY-G beneficiaries, however, the same is still pending with DFS.
7.	2 percent of Funds under Special Projects under PMAY G to be allocated for development of green technologies for housing. 10 percent of funds from DMF at the district level should be made available as additional subsidy for households opting for use of Green Technologies for the construction of their houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The House designs typologies developed under PAHAL provides for sustainable and disaster resilient houses with use of local materials. Beneficiaries are facilitated in choosing the suitable designs with green housing technology. Under PMAY-G, there is already provision of Special Projects for which 5% of funds are kept reserved at Central Level. Para 11.1.1D provides "New Technology Demonstration- especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials".
8.	PMAY G should provide 6% admin funding of their annual budgetary allotment (benchmarked to MGNREGS) to states.	The NITI Aayog Impact Study report recommends increase of Admin Funding to 6% under PMAY-G. However, after detailed assessment for requirement of admin fund for accelerating the progress of the scheme and keeping in view the current pandemic situation, the Ministry proposed for restoration to 4% from 2%. The same was not agreed to in the EFC meeting held on 26 th August, 2021.

IV. Common Review Mission (CRM): Ministry of Rural Development had set up Common Review Mission (CRM) – IV (15th to 28th December 2018) headed by Ms. Vrinda Sarup, former Secretary to the Government of India and Common Review Mission (CRM) – V (4th to 14th November 2019) headed by Shri Rajeev Kapoor, former Secretary to Government of India to understand the issues in implementation of rural development programs – document good practices leading to improvement in the well-being of the people through improved public service delivery, thus creating opportunities for replication and also suggesting mid-course corrections to further improve the implementation of the programs. The Major findings of evaluation/outcome review and comments of the Ministry/ Department on each observation of the scheme are as below:-

Common Review Mission		
S. No.	Observations	Comments of the Ministry
1.	Need to expedite the allotment of land pattas to eligible landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for house construction. MoRD needs to push for completion of all incomplete houses under rural housing Schemes.	The Ministry monitors the provision of land to landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G by the States. As on 09.07.2021, against total identified 4,46,134 landless beneficiaries in PWL of PMAY-G, 2,00,748 beneficiaries have already been provided land, 3,128 beneficiaries provided financial assistance for land purchase and 2,42,258 beneficiaries are remaining to be provided land by States/UTs. Landless beneficiaries are accorded highest priority and they remain at the top of the Permanent Wait List (PWL).
2.	A unified Social audit for all RD&PR Schemes be considered.	The guidelines for conducting social audit in PMAY-G were released in November 2019. The States have been directed to rope in MGNREGA social audit units to conducted social audits in PMAY-G as well.
3.	SECC lists are outdated over time. The MoRD needs to develop some mechanism to ensure that the excluded and deprived are included henceforth under various RD Schemes.	Taking cognizance of the requirement to update the SECC database, the Government has planned Aadhar-based National Social Registry to deliver government welfare schemes.
4.	Needs to consider establishing a common grievance redressal mechanism that utilises technologies like IVRS, crowd-sourcing, help lines etc. for real-time feedback as well as responsive redressal of complaints.	Helplines/helpdesk for resolution of technical issues are operational.
5.	Need to consider an extension of period to update the Awaas+ list	The Awaas+ survey started in January, 2018 with initial deadline of 31 st March, 2018. This deadline was extended 4 times till 30 th June, 2018; 30 th September, 2018; 30 th November, 2018 and finally till 7 th March, 2019. Sufficient time has been given to States/UTs for identification of potential beneficiaries and registering them using Awaas+ App. Since the Ministry has already allocated target of 50.99 lakh houses to eligible States/UT from finalized Awaas+ list and is in process of finalizing the Awaas+ lists for other eligible States and allocation of targets, this recommendation is not feasible to be considered.
6.	Although house design typologies are available for the beneficiaries to choose from, MoRD shall issue some guidelines on the use of these typologies as well as locally available construction material	The Ministry has already issued guidelines for construction of demonstration houses.
7.	In so far as Rural Mason Training is concerned, it is suggested that, like house construction targets, States shall also be given mason training targets and appropriate guidelines and advisory shall be issued to keep a track of the same on a timely basis	Rural Mason Training (RMT) guidelines have already been issued on 8 th September, 2017 along with state-wise targets. The progress under RMT as on 12 th August, 2021 is given as under:- Enrolled: 2,06,011 Pass and certified: 1,24,946

24. The Committee, thereafter, asked the Ministry to furnish any other relevant information germane to the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh on the subject. In this regard, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)), in a written reply, submitted:-

Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing and other socio-economic deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census – 2011 and finalized Awaas+ database. Accordingly under PMAY-G, all eligible rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses, subject to the exclusion process as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha and included in the Permanent Wait List are provided assistance for construction of houses. This is subject to ceiling of target of 2.95 crore houses under PMAY-G.

With respect to the present petition of Shri Bhawar Singh, it is stated that since the full details (i.e., concerned Gram Panchayat names) of the 54 (22+32) households of Village-Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur mentioned in the petition of Bhawar Singh have not been provided, it could not be checked whether they are included in the Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G. Further, there are no Gram Panchayat namely Chail Khas, Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur present in this list of PWL for Block/Tehsil-Chail/Nevada/Muratganj as mentioned in the letter. So, it is not feasible to check their availability in PWL details at Central Level unless Gram Panchayat information is provided.

Further, it is to mention that the State Government/UT Administration is implementing PMAY-G on ground level, therefore, the representations for allotment of house under PMAY-G was forwarded to the concerned State Government and UT Administration vide this Ministry's letter dated 7th January, 2020 for taking further necessary action and providing reply to the applicants directly under intimation to this Ministry.

In this regard, response of the State government has been received vide letter dated 25th April, 2022 wherein the State has provided the status of these 54 households as below:

Block	Total Applicants	Eligible		Ineligible
		House provided	House yet to be provided	
Nevada	22	2	8	12
Muratganj	32	4	15	13
Total	54	6	23	25

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In order to achieve "Housing for All", the overall target is to construct 2.95 crore houses under the PMAY-G in rural areas. The beneficiaries under the scheme are identified from Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and new survey "Awaas+" conducted to identify eligible households subject to due verification by Gram Sabha and completion of appellate process. The number of eligible beneficiaries available through SECC 2011 database currently stands at 2.15 crore (approx.). In order to fill the gap of 80 lakh houses (2.95-2.15), Awaas+ data is being utilized. Awaas+ currently has over 2.7 crore eligible beneficiaries claiming for a house against only 80 lakh houses (approx.) that can be sanctioned from this database in order to fill the gap.

Further, as recommended by Expert Committee, the target from Awaas+ list is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of 50% weightage given to number of households in PWL and 50% to households living in kutcha house as per NSO survey. Thus, an upper ceiling of targets to be allocated is fixed for each State/UT with a cumulative ceiling of 80 lakh houses to be allocated across the country from Awaas+ list, irrespective of number of households registered by the States/UTs under this survey. The allocation of targets to Gram Panchayats is done by the concerned State Governments.

Accordingly, a target of 63.76 lakh houses has already been allocated to 28 eligible States/UTs from Awaas+ who have saturated their SECC based PWL, including 11,66,127 houses allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh, as full and final targets from Awaas+ list. Out of the said Awaas+ target, as on 27.4.2022, the State of Uttar Pradesh has already sanctioned 11,59,527 houses to beneficiaries and 11,08,480 houses have been completed."

25. In connection with the comprehensive examination of the instant representation of Shri Bhawar Singh, the Committee on Petitions took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) during their sitting held on 19 May, 2022.

26. During the course of interaction with the representatives of the Ministry in the said sitting, the Committee sought clarifications on the following aspects:-

- (i) *Under PMAY-G, the identification of beneficiaries is primarily based on the data of Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011. Notwithstanding this fact, what are the reasons that the extremely poor people and people belonging to*



Scheduled Caste Community are not getting benefits of the said Housing Scheme?

- (ii) In how many years all the eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G would be able to get a House?*
- (iii) After construction and allocation of the houses for the beneficiaries under PMAY-G, if such dwelling units require renovation after some years, whether there exists any provision for the same? If so, what are these provisions?*
- (iv) Whether basic amenities, viz., electricity, water, road, etc., are also provided along with the housing facility to the beneficiary households under the PMAY-G?*
- (v) In view of the fact that a considerable period of time has already elapsed since the inception of PMAY-G, whether there is a need for some qualitative changes therein in order to make it more effective?*
- (vi) The list of the beneficiary households under PMAY-G has not been updated since last three years. Consequently, a lot of eligible beneficiary households have been excluded. In such a scenario, whether there is a need for reviewing the existing Guidelines regarding updating of the list so as to include the left out eligible households?*
- (vii) Whether the existing verification system for beneficiaries under PMAY-G is foolproof to exclude bogus applicants?*
- (viii) Whether there exists any mechanism for regulation, inspection, feedback, etc., for effective implementation of PMAY-G?*
- (ix) Since the requirement of funds for implementing PMAY-G is much more than the actual sanctioned amount, what are the criteria adopted for formulation of Priority List(s)? Are these criteria comprehensive enough for taking into account all the aspects for prioritizing the eligible beneficiaries appropriately?*

27. In response thereto, the major points put forth by the representatives of Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) before the Committee, were as under:-

- (i) Identification of beneficiaries under PMAY-G was initially done on the basis of data as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011). Under PMAY-G Scheme, households who are houseless or living in kuccha houses with two rooms or less after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion category as per SECC-2011 were considered as eligible beneficiaries. List of such eligible beneficiaries comprised of 4.03 crore households. This List was duly verified by the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha. The households who were dissatisfied with the List could approach the 3-Memebers District Level Appellate Committee chaired by the ADM level Officer. In case some households were found to be eligible as per the decision of the Committee, such households were also included in the List and a total number of 2.95 crore households were found to be eligible and sanctioned the houses under the Scheme. However, on physical verification, it was found that some of these households could not qualify to be eligible as some of them had their pucca houses which they had sold, some had permanently migrated to other places, some did not have their heirs, etc. After excluding such ineligible households, there were 2.15 crore households in the final list. As regards the gap of 80 lakhs against the target set, again a survey was done through Awaas++ mobile application from January, 2018 to March, 2019 to capture the leftover households. However, approximately 3.57 crore households got themselves registered. The reason for such unexpected number is attributed to sub-division of family households with a view to getting undue advantage of the Scheme. Therefore, it was decided to apply the exclusion criteria this time and as a result of it, 2.75 crore households could make it to the final list. Accordingly, the States/UTs were allocated the target and asked to implement the Scheme as per the priority list.
- (ii) As regards instant representation of Shri Bhawar Singh, the total number of applicants for getting benefits under PMAY-G is 54, out of which 25 households were found to be ineligible as per the information furnished by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The remaining 6 households have been provided the houses. The remaining households would be provided assistance as per the priority list after due verification.
- (iii) As on date, a total number of 1,81,38,509 houses have been constructed under PMAY-G; whereas, a total number of 2,39,69,592 households have been sanctioned houses. The target of 2.95 crore households is estimated to be met by March, 2024. Many States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) There is no provision in the Scheme for renovation of houses constructed under PMAY-G.

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- (v) The following four facilities have been prescribed under the Scheme:-
- (a) The beneficiaries get upto Rs. 12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source.
 - (b) The households get electricity connection under the Scheme;
 - (c) The households also get tap water supply connection under the Jal Jeevan Mission; and
 - (d) The households are getting LPG connections under the Ujjwala Yojana.
- (vi) The monitoring and supervision for implementation of PMAY-G are done by way of following:-
- (a) The orientation and sensitization of beneficiaries are being done through painting of Panchayat walls indicating the Priority List/ permanent Wait List for the year.
 - (b) The beneficiaries are informed about the details of benefits under the PMAY-G, such as, facilities to be provided under the Scheme, number of installments through which financial assistance would be provided, how complaints could be registered, etc., at the Block or District level(s).
 - (c) Inspection of 10% houses are done by the officers at the Block level and 2% at the District level Officers.
 - (d) Inspection are also being done by the Ministry level officers.
 - (e) Monitoring and supervision are also being done by the DISHA Committees.
 - (f) There is also a provision of Social Audit to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat.
 - (g) There is no provision of Lokpal under PMAY-G, unlike MGNREGA.

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However, Lokpal of MGNREGA has been entrusted to look after PMAY-G affairs also.

- (h) *National Level Monitors (NLM) constituted of Faculty Members of reputed Institutions and Investigators undertake field visit(s) to PMAY-G houses to assess the progress of different parameters, trends, etc., and seek information regarding the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Every year, around 5000 Gram Panchayats are being surveyed through NLM on the basis of which it was found that 3/4th of the beneficiaries are 'very satisfied', 1/4th are 'somewhat satisfied' and around 1% of the total beneficiaries are 'dissatisfied'.*

- (vi) *If the houses under PMAY-G found to be constructed on ineligible land, etc., the same are demolished. Such instances occur due to laxity of the local Administrative Officers who allocate and sanction the construction of house without due verification of the land. Hence, it is the responsibility of the State Government(s) concerned to compensate all such beneficiaries.*

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) vis-a-vis Government's vision of 'Housing for All' by 2022.

28. The Committee, while meticulously examining the instant representation of Shri Bhawar Singh in the light of comments submitted by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), note that Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a rural housing scheme, was implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, till March 2016, which aimed at providing houses to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the rural areas. Under IAY, since its inception, assistance for construction of 360 lakh rural houses was provided, incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,06,798.93 crore. However, in order to address the gaps that existed in the erstwhile rural housing scheme and in the context of Government's vision for 'Housing for All' by 2022, the rural housing scheme was rechristened as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), which came into effect from 1st April, 2016. The target set to be achieved, in phases, to meet the objective of 'Housing for All' by 2022 is to provide assistance for construction of 2.95 crore *pucca* houses with basic amenities in the rural areas.

29. Based on the information relating to allocation and achievement of target under PMAY-G provided by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Committee note that as on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.16 crore households were identified as eligible for providing assistance under PMAY-G and were included in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 database. In this connection, the Committee were also informed by the Ministry that a total target of 2.06 crore houses was allocated to the States/UTs from the SECC-PWL. However, in order to fill the gap between initial target of 2.95

crore houses after due verification by the States/UTs and identified PMAY-G beneficiary households as per SECC, 2011 database and to capture the leftover households, survey for identification of PMAY-G beneficiaries was done through Awaas+ Mobile Application from January, 2018 to March, 2019. As on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.41 crore households remained as eligible in Awaas+ database. The Committee were further informed that as per Union Cabinet's approval, the gaps in number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is to be met from Awaas+ survey list with a ceiling of 2.95 crore houses. In this context, the Committee were also informed that that a target of 0.64 crore houses has already been allocated from the finalized Awaas+ target list to eligible States/UTs from Awaas+ survey list . As on 21.04.2022, a total of 2.30 crore houses have been sanctioned since inception of PMAY-G, out of which 1.79 crore houses have already been completed cumulatively. Further, first installment of assistance to cumulative 2.19 crore houses have also been released.

30. While analyzing Phase-wise physical target set for construction of pucca houses with basic amenities under PMAY-G *vis-à-vis* overall achievement made, the Committee note that under Phase-I (2016-17 to 2018-19), the target was to construct 1 crore PMAY-G housing units, whereas under Phase-II (2019-20 to 2021-22), the target was of constructing 1.95 crore houses. Based on the statistical details provided by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Committee are pleased to note that the under Phase-I(2016-17 to 2018-19) of PMAY-G, 12,402,374 houses were constructed against the target of 9,901,180 houses, thereby, overshooting it by 2,501,194. However, under Phase-II(2019-20 to 2020-21) of the Scheme, construction of 9,988,240 houses was completed against the target of 17,414,035 houses (as on 26.04.2022), i.e., a deficit of 7,425,795 houses. From the above data, it can be concluded that combined target of 27,315,215 houses under Phase I & II, only 22,390,614 (82%) houses have been completed under PMAY-G as on

26.04.2022. In other words, there is still a shortfall of 18% of the target. Since the PMAY-G has already at the concluding phase, the Committee, though understand that the housing units to be constructed under Phase-II of the Scheme might be under different stages of completion, the fact remains that the Scheme has been lagging in terms of its targets. Although, the Committee acknowledge the slow pace of the progress of Scheme during Phase-II was broadly attributable to nation-wide lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic, wherein, all construction activities including construction of houses under PMAY-G was affected. Taking into account the overall ground realities and the pious intention of the Government, the Committee desire that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should encourage the underperforming States/UTs to put in their efforts with a new impetus. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should look out for a renewed strategy, in consultation and co-ordination with the States/UTs so that the shortfall in the overall target of completion of houses is brought down to the minimum. The Committee would like to be apprised of the necessary steps taken/proposed to be taken on all the above aspects within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

31. During the course of examination of the representation, the Committee also delve into the overall financial progress of the Scheme. In this sequence, the Committee observe that the cost of PMAY-G is shared between Government of India and State Government(s) in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas, whereas, in case of North-Eastern and two Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. However, in respect of remaining Union Territories, 100% assistance is borne by Government of India.

32. The Committee were informed by the Ministry that as per the Union Cabinet's approval of PMAY-G, the total financial requirement for construction of 2.95 crore houses would partly be met from Gross Budgetary Resources (GBS) and through borrowing from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The loan from NABARD is channelized through National Rural Infrastructure Development Authority (NRIDA). The Committee were further informed by the Ministry that as per Union Cabinet's approval, in its meeting held on 8th December 2021, phasing out of EBR mechanism and meeting the cost of Scheme through Gross Budgetary Support is being done in coordination with Ministry of Finance.

33. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) pertaining to the allocation and release of funds under PMAY-G, the Committee note that out of total allocation of funds amounting to Rs.3,38,58,173.55 lakh under PMAY-G, which has the Central share of Rs.2,12,00,739.29 lakh and State share of Rs.1,26,57,446.26 lakh. Besides, Rs.1,65,67,993.40 lakh was released by the Central Government whereas, Rs.95,92,192.46 lakh released by the State/UT Governments during the Financial Year 2016-17 to 2021-22, which comes to a total of Rs.2,61,62,186.86 lakh released. In other words, the total funds utilized under the Scheme, come to the tune of Rs.2,39,50,571.93 lakh.

34. The Committee's examination of the aforementioned finer details of allocation and release of funds under PMAY-G reveals that there is slow progress in terms of releasing Central as well as State share under the Scheme. The Committee also observe that the steps taken for phasing out EBR mechanism and meeting the cost of Scheme only through GBS, on the other hand, makes it apparent that that there is no

dearth of funds as per the budgetary allocation for implementation of the Scheme and expenditure incurred thereon. The Committee, in this regard, would however like to acknowledge the efforts initiated for ensuring the availability of financial resources for the Scheme, which establishes genuine commitment of the Government towards the objective of providing 'Housing for All' by 2022. In this sequel, the Committee would expect the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) to sustain the momentum in implementation of PMAY-G by ensuring the timely release of Central share and at the same, establishing better coordination with the State/UT Governments for systematic release of their shares so that cent percent utilization of funds could be achieved and surrender of targets under the Scheme could be minimized. The Committee would also like to urge the Ministry to help out the State/UT Governments to remove all the bottlenecks immediately for release of funds under PMAY-G for accomplishing the execution of Scheme within the target date. The Committee would like to be apprised of the necessary steps taken/proposed to be taken towards formulating a refined and result-oriented methodology and approach on all the above aspects within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

Convergence of PMAY-G with other Central and State Government Schemes.

35. The Committee note that the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided with basic amenities through convergence with different schemes implemented by Government of India and State Governments concerned, viz., toilet, LPG, electricity, etc. In this connection, the Committee further note that provision of toilet has been made as an integral part of the PMAY-G house(s), as the house would be treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed. The assistance for construction of toilets is to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or other dedicated financing sources. Further, it is mandatory that the

beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90 person days (95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts) at the current rates with regard to the unskilled labour component for construction of the house under convergence with MGNREGA. The Committee also note that Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Guidelines have been modified to the extent that the PMAY-G beneficiary is eligible for getting free LPG connection under the Scheme. Further, the identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) is based on the common parameter, *i.e.*, SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get free electricity connection under SAUBHAGYA. The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided with access to safe drinking water through convergence with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under PMAY-G, the States need to ensure that the beneficiaries get the advantage of the Schemes implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street Lighting Systems and the National Biomass Cook Stove Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants. Further, the State Governments have to ensure management of Solid and Liquid Waste for PMAY-G beneficiary households through convergence with the Scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) or any other Scheme(s) of the State Government. Additionally, the States have also to ensure development of land of the individual beneficiaries or habitats, soil conservation and protection, bio-fencing, paved pathways, approach roads or steps for the house, etc., and also take up production of building materials *viz.*, bricks etc., to meet their requirements for supplying to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at subsidized cost, through convergence with MGNREGA.

36. The Committee, while evaluating the salient features of PMAY-G, observe that incorporation of convergence of PMAY-G with the Central and State Government

Schemes/Programmes for providing basic amenities and facilities such as toilet, LPG connection, electricity connection, etc., is a welcome step being taken in the Scheme. However, in this context, the Committee would like the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), being the nodal Ministry for implementation of PMAY-G, to take proactive role in coordinating with the other Ministries/Departments of Government of India and Departments of State Governments concerned, which are responsible for administering the Schemes/Programmes converged with the PMAY-G for its effective implementation so that the intended benefits of the Scheme reach to the PMAY-G beneficiaries. At the same time, the Committee desire that the Ministry need to re-calibrate their efforts to identify the pitfalls and shortcomings, if any, in implementing the convergence of various Schemes/Programmes with the PMAY-G and take appropriate steps to remove them. The Committee would like to be apprised of the necessary steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

Monitoring and Supervision mechanism in respect to implementation of PMAY-G vis-a-vis e-Governance modal

37. As per the information regarding monitoring and supervision of PMAY-G furnished by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Committee note that the Scheme has a comprehensive monitoring and supervision mechanism in respect to its implementation at various levels and stages while emphasizing on quality and timely completion of construction. The Committee were informed that all data regarding identified PMAY-G beneficiaries, progress of construction of houses and release of funds, including photographs and inspection reports is placed on *AwaasSoft* which forms the basis for follow-up of both the financial and physical progress of the Scheme. Further, an android based mobile application, namely, '*AwaasApp*' was launched by the Ministry for inspection of

houses which empowers the officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time and date stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby, reducing time lags in the verification process. The Committee were further informed that capturing of geo-referenced photographs using *AwaasApp* and uploading of the same on *AwaasSoft* has been made mandatory under PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries. The Committee have also been informed that National Level Monitors (NLM) and Area Officers of the Ministry visit PMAY-G houses during their field visits to assess the progress, procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries, etc. Besides, the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the State level undertakes the tasks of implementation, monitoring and quality supervision under the Scheme. In addition to the above, Officers at the Block level need to inspect, as far as possible, 10% of the houses and Officers at District level to inspect 2% of the houses at each stage of construction. The Committee note that a community based participatory monitoring system is also put in place for utilizing the services of the SHG Network under NRLM and further, the services of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) may also be utilized for creating awareness about the programme and to monitor the progress and quality of the construction of the house. The Committee further note that Social Audit is to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all the connected aspects. As regards payment of assistance to the beneficiaries, who have been sanctioned houses, the Committee note that it is to be made directly into their bank/post office accounts through the *AwaasSoft-PFMS* platform electronically. Lastly, the progress of different parameters for implementing the Scheme are monitored through a dedicated Performance Index Dashboard which is helping in planning appropriate intervention in required areas. As regards serious complaints of irregularities, the Committee were informed that these are investigated through independent National Level Monitors on the panel of the Ministry.

38. The Committee while acknowledging and appreciating the efforts of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in incorporating the end to end e-Governance modal in monitoring and supervision in respect to implementation of PMAY-G, however, observe that in order to have the optimum utilization of web based application amongst the rural populace, it is imperative that the rural populace need to be educated about its operation through imparting training programmes at Gram Panchayat levels at regular intervals for reaping its benefits effectively and efficiently. Further, the Committee wonder if the *AwaasSoft* has been integrated with all the components of PMAY-G, such as monitoring on the status of progress on convergence of PMAY-G with the other Central/State Governments Schemes/Programmes without which, a comprehensive monitoring and supervision of PMAY-G implementation may not be possible.

39. Since PMAY-G has one of the prime focuses on quality construction of houses, the Committee opine that it becomes necessary that construction is undertaken by the trained and skilled masons. In this connection, the Committee note that Rural Mason Training (RMT) Guidelines had been issued on 8th September, 2017 along with State-wise targets. However, to their dismay on the progress under RMT, the Committee note of the fact that that only 1,24,946 Masons have qualified and, thus, certified out of the total of 2,06,011 enrolled, as on 12th August, 2021. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should put in their concerted efforts to enrol and train more and more persons for RMT for the viability of PMAY-G so that the quality of construction of houses is not compromised and at the same time skilled pool of trained Masons could also be created thereby, making them more employable for future. The Committee would like to be apprised of the necessary steps

taken/proposed to be taken in this regard within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

Tackling the issue of 'Landlessness' under PMAY-G

40. During the course of examination of the instant representation of Shri Bhawar Singh, the Committee note that under PMAY-G, financial assistance is provided to all rural houseless (including landless) and households living in zero, one or two room kutcha houses as per SECC, 2011 data, subject to the exclusion process. However, in case of landless beneficiary, the State shall ensure that the beneficiary is provided land from the Government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other Local Authorities). As per the submissions made by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), landless beneficiaries are accorded highest priority by placing them on the top of the priority list and further, they cannot be skipped in the allotment of house. However, based on an overview of the status on providing land to landless beneficiaries under PMAY-G for the construction of houses, the Committee note of the fact that out of the total 4,38,579 landless beneficiaries identified in the entire PWL of PMAY-G so far, only 2,19,691 (50.09%) have been provided land for the construction of houses. Further, only a meager number of 4,333 landless beneficiaries have been provided with the financial assistance for purchase of land and still 2,14,755 landless beneficiaries are yet to be provided land or financial assistance for purchase of land.

41. The Committee, while appreciating the contention of the Ministry that the issues landlessness among PMAY-G beneficiaries is being reviewed and dealt with by the States/UTs at the highest level, are not happy to note that despite the efforts undertaken, almost half of the landless PMAY-G beneficiaries are yet to be provided

land or financial assistance for land purchase thereby putting a question mark on the fulfillment of the objective of the Scheme, i.e., '*Housing for All*'. Although, it is well understood that there might be various impediments owing to the unavailability and/or insufficiency of Government or public land and encroachments, cumbersome process for transfer of land ownership and lack of will and ignorance of the State Governments concerned, etc., there is a pressing need that the provision of identifying and providing land to landless PMAY-G beneficiaries by the States has to be pursued vigorously. This becomes all the more significant in view of the fact that landless people are the poorest of the poor and generally belong to marginalized sections of the society. Hence, the need of the hour is to identify and acknowledge the shortcomings of the existing provisions of the Scheme and to devise an intervention tool which would solely be intended to solve the housing problem of the landless rural population. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should liaise with the non/under-performing States in terms of providing land or financial assistance for purchase of land to landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for construction of house, in order to overcome such obstacles so that the pending cases could be dealt and resolved in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the renewed steps taken by the Ministry for making headway in this direction and await positive outcome in this regard.

Empowering socially backward groups through PMAY-G

42. From the submission made by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Committee note of the fact that at the National level, 60% of the PMAY-G target is to be earmarked for SCs and STs. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State/UT is to be earmarked for SCs/STs, subject to availability of eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL)

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prepared as per SECC, 2011 list and as verified by the Gram Sabha. However, within earmarked targets, the proportion of SC and ST beneficiaries is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. The Committee further note that under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund is also to be earmarked for Minorities at the National level. The Committee also note that in view of the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the States, to the extent possible, should ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities (*Divyangjan*). In the context of empowering Socially Backward Groups through PMAY-G, the Committee were informed by the Ministry that prioritization of PMAY-G beneficiaries is being made category-wise viz., SC/ST, Minorities and others. Further, for persons with disabilities (*Divyangjan*), there also exist for prioritization with respect to households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member. Also, priority shifting has been allowed, especially, for Divyangjan, Widow, Bonded Labour, Manual Casual Scavenger, etc.

43. Needless to say that food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of a human being and PMAY-G is one of the flagship Schemes, with an aim to provide one such basic need, i.e., housing at an affordable price to the economically and socially weaker sections of the Society living in rural areas who are the ones facing housing shortage. The Committee, in this context, would like to highlight the significance of this Scheme, which could prove to be an effective medium/tool for development of SCs and STs, welfare of Minorities, caring of persons with disabilities (*Divyangjan*) and empowerment of Women. However, based on the statistical data in regard to PMAY-G beneficiaries from socially backward groups, viz., SCs, STs, Minorities, etc., the Committee are not happy to note that as on 21.04.2022, out of the total number of 4,14,63,821 identified PMAY-G beneficiaries from such 'Groups' as per SECC, 2011 data, 2,15,72,575 remain in the final PWL after remanded by the Gram Sabha. Further,

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as per Awaas+ database, the total number of remaining eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries from such 'Groups' was 2,41,34,689 and among them, 1,10,75,951 still remain in the final PWL after remanded by the Gram Sabha, as on 21.04.2022. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should pursue the matter with the State/UT Governments for completion of PWL cleaning process in respect to remand cases belonging to above referred economically and socially weaker sections of the society immediately, so that eligible beneficiaries from these categories are sanctioned allotment of PMAY-G houses on priority basis. The Committee would like to be apprised of the urgent remedial measures taken by the Ministry and an updated status in the matter within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House. The Committee would like to await a positive outcome in this regard.

Evaluation Studies on assessment of PMAY-G by various Agencies

44. The Committee note that the Ministry of Rural Development have been conducting Evaluation Studies to assess the performance of PMAY-G through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), NITI Aayog and Common Review Mission from time to time. The Committee, while examining the broad observations and findings of such Evaluation Studies in the light of comments of the Ministry thereon, find that follow-up action on certain observations/findings are still pending on the part of the Ministry. In this context, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should take a serious note on all the major observations and findings of evaluation/outcome review by the above referred Agencies and ensure that all necessary and appropriate measures and steps are taken thereon in order to resolve the pending issues in a

time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the updated status in this regard within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

Issues concerning the representationist, Shri Bhawar Singh

45. As regards the issues raised by the representationist, Shri Bhawar Singh, in his instant representation, the Committee were informed by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) that since the full details (i.e., names of the Gram Panchayat concerned) of the 54 (22+32) households of Villages Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur mentioned in the representations have not been provided, it could not be checked as to whether they are included in the Permanent Wait List of PMAY-G. The Committee were further informed that there are no Gram Panchayat, namely Chail Khas, Ghuri, Hathiyabhit and Mohnapur in the PWL list for Block/Tehsil of Chail/Nevada/Muratganj as mentioned in the representation(s) and therefore, it is not feasible to check their availability in PWL details at Central Level unless information on Gram Panchayat is provided. In this connection, the Committee were also informed that since the State Government/UT Administration is implementing the PMAY-G on the ground level, therefore, the representation(s) for allotment of house under PMAY-G have been forwarded to the State Government concerned *vide* the Ministry's letter dated 7th January, 2020 for taking further necessary action and providing reply to the applicants directly under intimation to the Ministry. As per the response of the State Government *vide* letter dated 25th April, 2022, out of the 54 applicant households in Nevada and Muratganj Blocks, 25 were found to be ineligible. Out of the remaining eligible applicants, 6 applicants have already been provided PMAY-G houses and remaining 23 applicants are yet to be provided houses. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) should pursue the matter with the

State Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure that the all remaining 23 eligible applicants are also provided PMAY-G houses, if they qualify all the relevant criteria. The Committee would like to await positive outcome in this regard within three months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

NEW DELHI;

HARISH DWIVEDI,
Chairperson,
Committee on Petitions.

12 December, 2022

21 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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जे-11060/12/2018 आरएच
भारत सरकार
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
दिनांक: 07.01.2020

सेवा में,
प्रमुख सचिव
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,
लखनऊ

विषय: प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए श्री भवर सिंह के अभ्यावेदन।

महोदय,

मुझे याचिकाओं की समिति शाखा (Committee on Petitions Branch), लोक सभा सचिवालय, के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं. 11/CPB/2019/R-66 दिनांकित 19.12.2019 को अग्रेषित करने का निर्देश हुआ है जिसके द्वारा श्री भवर सिंह, प्रान्तीय संघर्ष वाहिनी मीडिया प्रभारी, स्वादेशी जागरण मंच, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अदिनांकित 2 अभ्यावेदनों को प्रेषित किया गया है। श्री भवर सिंह ने अपने अभ्यावेदन द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जिला- कौशाम्बी की तहसील- चायल के ब्लॉक- नेवादा के ग्राम- घूरी और ब्लॉक- मूरतगंज के ग्राम-हथियाभीट के परिवारों की सूची संलग्न कर उन्हें पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान किए जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त अभ्यावेदन पर योजना के वर्तमान दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप आवश्यक कार्यवाही करके इस मंत्रालय की सूचना के तहत अभ्यावेदक को एक उत्तर प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न: यथोपरि

भवदीय,

अनिल

(अनिल कुमार सिंह)

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ प्रेषित: श्री भवर सिंह, निवासी ग्राम- हुसेनभई, पो- गौसपुर, वि.खं- मूरतगंज, थाना- पूरामुफ्ती, तहसील- चायल, जनपद- कौशाम्बी, उ.प्र।

State-wise and year wise (Calendar Year wise) list of representations/ requests received from the applicants physically or through CPGRAMS for allotment of house under IAY/ PMAY-G during last 5 years

S. No.	State Name	Request received from the applicants through CPGRAMS						Physical Request received from the applicants						Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	3	6	10	1	0	1953	1256	277	3487	3497
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	1	3	2	3	1	10	3	22	0	0	0	25	35
5	Bihar	0	1	4	9	20	34	10	1	8	13	2	34	68
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	7	9	6	0	12	7	1	26	35
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	2	2	31	2	2	0	0	35	37
13	Haryana	0	1	2	3	6	12	4	1	8	6	3	22	34
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0	3	0	12	13
15	Jammu And Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	0	1	2	2	8	13	37	0	1	3	2	43	56
17	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	1	8	0	10	14
18	Kerala	0	1	3	2	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	6	11	26	44	21	0	19	43	1	84	128
22	Maharashtra	0	2	0	2	5	9	3	2	0	1	0	6	15
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Odisha	0	1	1	9	13	24	0	0	2	1	0	3	27
28	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Punjab	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	7
30	Rajasthan	0	1	3	4	19	27	1	0	22	26	4	53	80
31	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Tamilnadu	0	1	1	3	6	11	1	0	2	15	1	19	30
33	Telangana	0	0	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
34	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	19	103	689	814	38	0	34	82	3869	4023	4837
36	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	3	4	123	2	5	247	0	377	381
37	West Bengal	0	0	2	2	30	34	5	1	188	543	463	1200	1234
	Total	1	18	46	165	857	1087	287	39	2257	2255	4626	9464	10551

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

The Committee met on Thursday, 19 May, 2022 from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Harish Dwivedi - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Hanuman Beniwal
3. Dr. Sukanta Majumdar
4. Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant
5. Shri Brijendra Singh
6. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
7. Shri Manoj Tiwari
8. Shri Prabhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava
9. Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Raju Srivastava - Director
3. Shri G.C. Dobhal - Additional Director

WITNESSES

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

1. Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha - Secretary
2. Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel - Additional Secretary
3. Shri Gaya Prasad - DDG

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

[The representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) were ushered in]

3. After welcoming the representatives of Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Hon'ble Chairperson drew their attention to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee.

4. Thereafter, the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) on the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh requesting to grant benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and other issues related therewith. However, before

hearing the views of the representatives of the Ministry, the Committee sought clarifications on the following aspects:-

- (i) Under PMAY-G, the identification of beneficiaries is primarily based on the data of Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011. Notwithstanding this fact, what are the reasons that the extremely poor people and people belonging to Scheduled Caste Community are not getting benefits of the said Housing Scheme?
- (ii) In how many years all the eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G would be able to get a House?
- (iii) After construction and allocation of the houses for the beneficiaries under PMAY-G, if such dwelling units require renovation after some years, whether there exists any provision for the same? If so, what are these provisions?
- (iv) Whether basic amenities, viz., electricity, water, road, etc., are also provided along with the housing facility to the beneficiary households under the PMAY-G?
- (v) In view of the fact that a considerable period of time has already elapsed since the inception of PMAY-G, whether there is a need for some qualitative changes therein in order to make it more effective?
- (vi) The list of the beneficiary households under PMAY-G has not been updated since last three years. Consequently, a lot of eligible beneficiary households have been excluded. In such a scenario, whether there is a need for reviewing the existing Guidelines regarding updating of the list so as to include the left out eligible households?
- (vii) Whether the existing verification system for beneficiaries under PMAY-G is foolproof to exclude bogus applicants?
- (viii) Whether there exists any mechanism for regulation, inspection, feedback, etc., for effective implementation of PMAY-G?
- (ix) Since the requirement of funds for implementing PMAY-G is much more than the actual sanctioned amount, what are the criteria adopted for formulation of Priority List(s)? Are these criteria comprehensive enough for taking into account all the aspects for prioritizing the eligible beneficiaries appropriately?

5. In response thereto, the major points put forth by the representatives of Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) before the Committee, were as under:-

- (i) Identification of beneficiaries under PMAY-G was initially done on the basis of data as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011). Under PMAY-G Scheme, households who are houseless or living in *kuccha* houses with two rooms or less after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion category as per SECC-2011 were considered as eligible beneficiaries. List of such eligible beneficiaries comprised of 4.03 crore households. This List was duly verified by the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha. The households who were dissatisfied with the List could approach the 3-Members District Level Appellate Committee chaired by the ADM level Officer. In case some households were found to be eligible as per the decision of the Committee, such households were also included in the List and a total number

of 2.95 crore households were found to be eligible and sanctioned the houses under the Scheme. However, on physical verification, it was found that some of these households could not qualify to be eligible as some of them had their *pucca* houses which they had sold, some had permanently migrated to other places, some did not have their heirs, etc. After excluding such ineligible households, there were 2.15 crore households in the final list. As regards the gap of 80 lakhs against the target set, again a survey was done through Awaas++ mobile application from January, 2018 to March, 2019 to capture the leftover households. However, approximately 3.57 crore households got themselves registered. The reason for such unexpected number is attributed to sub-division of family households with a view to getting undue advantage of the Scheme. Therefore, it was decided to apply the exclusion criteria this time and as a result of it, 2.75 crore households could make it to the final list. Accordingly, the States/UTs were allocated the target and asked to implement the Scheme as per the priority list.

- (ii) As regards instant representation of Shri Bhawar Singh, the total number of applicants for getting benefits under PMAY-G is 54, out of which 25 households were found to be ineligible as per the information furnished by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The remaining 6 households have been provided the houses. The remaining households would be provided assistance as per the priority list after due verification.
- (iii) As on date, a total number of 1,81,38,509 houses have been constructed under PMAY-G; whereas, a total number of 2,39,69,592 households have been sanctioned houses. The target of 2.95 crore households is estimated to be met by March, 2024 by many States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) There is no provision in the Scheme for renovation of houses constructed under PMAY-G.
- (v) The following four facilities have been prescribed under the Scheme:-
 - (a) The beneficiaries get upto Rs. 12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source.
 - (b) The households get electricity connection under the Scheme;
 - (c) The households also get tap water supply connection under the Jal Jeevan Mission; and
 - (d) The households are getting LPG connections under the Ujjwala Yojana.
- (vi) The monitoring and supervision for implementation of PMAY-G are done by way of following:-
 - (a) The orientation and sensitization of beneficiaries are being done through painting of Panchayat walls indicating the Priority List/ permanent Wait List for the year.
 - (b) The beneficiaries are informed about the details of benefits under the PMAY-G, such as, facilities to be provided under the Scheme, number of installments through which financial assistance would be provided, how complaints could be registered, etc., at the Block or District level(s).

- (c) Inspection of 10% houses are done by the officers at the Block level and 2% at the District level Officers.
 - (d) Inspection are also being done by the Ministry level officers.
 - (e) Monitoring and supervision are also being done by the DISHA Committees.
 - (f) There is also a provision of Social Audit to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat.
 - (g) There is no provision of Lokpal under PMAY-G, unlike MGNREGA. However, Lokpal of MGNREGA has been entrusted to look after PMAY-G affairs also.
 - (h) National Level Monitors (NLM) constituted of Faculty Members of reputed Institutions and Investigators undertake field visit(s) to PMAY-G houses to assess the progress of different parameters, trends, etc., and seek information regarding the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Every year, around 5000 Gram Panchayats are being surveyed through NLM on the basis of which it was found that 3/4th of the beneficiaries are 'very satisfied', 1/4th are 'somewhat satisfied' and around 1% of the total beneficiaries are 'dissatisfied'.
- (vi) If the houses under PMAY-G found to be constructed on ineligible land, etc., the same are demolished. Such instances occur due to laxity of the local Administrative Officers who allocate and sanction the construction of house without due verification of the land. Hence, it is the responsibility of the State Government(s) concerned to compensate all such beneficiaries.

6. After hearing the views of the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), the Committee expressed their views, as under:-

- (i) The Ministry should ensure strict monitoring, supervision and inspection for effective implementation of PMAY-G along with fixing of responsibility and initiating appropriate action against the negligent Government officers.
- (ii) The Ministry should review the role of DISHA Committees for effective monitoring and supervision of Schemes sponsored by the Central Government for ensuring active participation of Member(s) of Parliament and work out modalities for strengthening the DISHA Committees.

[The representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) then, withdrew]

7.	***	****	***	***	***	***
8.	***	****	***	***	***	***
9.	***	****	***	***	***	***
10.	***	****	***	***	***	***
11.	***	****	***	***	***	***
12.	***	****	***	***	***	***
13.	***	****	***	***	***	***

The Committee, then, adjourned.

 *** Does not pertain to this Report.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

The Committee met on Monday, 12 December, 2022 from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Committee Room 3, Block A, Parliament House Annexe Extension, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Harish Dwivedi - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Anto Antony
3. Shri Hanuman Beniwal
4. Prof. Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
5. Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy
6. Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant
7. Shri Brijendra Singh
8. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Raju Srivastava - Director

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee, thereafter, took up for consideration the following Draft Reports :-

(i) *** *** *** *** *** ***

(ii) *** *** *** *** *** ***

(iii) *** *** *** *** *** ***

(iv) Report on the representation of Shri Bhawar Singh requesting to grant benefits under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and other issues related therewith;

- (v) *** *** *** *** *** ***
- (vi) *** *** *** *** *** ***
- (vii) *** *** *** *** *** ***

4. After discussing the above mentioned Draft Reports in detail, the Committee adopted all the seven Reports with minor modification(s). The Committee also authorised the Chairperson to finalise the Draft Reports and present the same to the House.

The Committee, then, adjourned.
