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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(2024-25)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2025/Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.03.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.03.2025



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2025/Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (2024-25)**

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Smt. Lovely Anand
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Smt. Misha Bharti
5. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
6. Shri Hibi Eden
7. Smt. Hema Malini
8. Shri Selvam G.
9. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
10. Shri Shankar Lalwani
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12. Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske
13. Shri Rambhual Nishad
14. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
15. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
16. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
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18. Shri Alok Sharma
19. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
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RAJYA SABHA

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27. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
28. Smt. Maya Naroliya
29. Shri Debashish Samantaray
30. Shri R. Girirajan
31. Shri A. A. Rahim

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Y. M. Kandpal | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt Archna Pathania | - | Director |
| 3. | Ms. Swati Parwal | - | Deputy Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee, present the Third Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were laid on the Table of the House on 06 February, 2025 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs at their Sitting held on 20th February, 2025. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for appearing before them and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

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

5. The Committee considered and adopted Draft Report at their Sitting held on 11th March, 2025.

6. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
11 March, 2025
20 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs

REPORT

Part-I

I- Introductory

The rapid transformation of urban landscape is clearly visible with existing cities becoming denser and massive growth of suburban and peri-urban centres. It is predicted that by 2047, 50% of India's population will reside in cities and the contribution of these cities to the country's GDP will be around 80 percent. The next decadal census would further ascertain these projections. Keeping in view these changing urban dynamics, the real challenge before the Government is to transform the city centres into growth engine of the economy. Thus, from meeting the basic demands of urban population for affordable housing, adequate portable water, waste disposal, proper drainage, seamless public transport to making the cities livable, modern, inclusive and sustainable are the challenges confronting the policy makers and urban planners. On the one hand, the existing infrastructure of cities is drastically falling short to accommodate the needs of ever-growing city population. And on the other, the new urban areas require focused planned infrastructure investment for sustainable and balanced growth. It is in this backdrop that the Government conceptualises their policies and programmes for urban areas and allocates funds to them.

2. Urban development is a State subject and the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 has delegated many functions to Urban Local Bodies which are listed in the Twelfth Schedule. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs plays a catalytic role by providing schematic and programme support through its various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes, viz., Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Prime Minister's Street Vendors' Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), PM e-Bus Seva, MRTS, Urban Challenge Fund, etc.

3. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level to formulate policies, sponsor and support programme, coordinate the activities of various Central Ministries, State Governments and other nodal authorities and monitor the programmes concerning all the issues of housing and urban affairs in the country.

II. Budgetary Announcements related to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

4. The Finance Minister in her Budget speech (2025-26) made the following announcements pertaining to the subjects covered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

(i) This Budget aims to initiate transformative reforms across six domains. During the next five years, these will augment our growth potential and global competitiveness. The domains are:

- 1) Taxation;
- 2) Power Sector;
- 3) Urban Development;
- 4) Mining;
- 5) Financial Sector; and
- 6) Regulatory Reforms.

(ii) Strengthening urban livelihoods:- Our Government has been giving priority to assisting urban poor and vulnerable groups. A scheme for socio-economic upliftment of urban workers will be implemented to help them improve their incomes, have sustainable livelihoods and a better quality of life.

(iii) PM SVANidhi:- PM SVANidhi scheme has benefitted more than 68 lakh street vendors giving them respite from high-interest informal sector loans. Building on this success, the scheme will be revamped with enhanced loans from banks, UPI linked credit cards with Rs.30,000 limit, and capacity building support.

(iv) Urban Sector Reforms:- Building on the July Budget proposals, urban sector reforms related to governance, municipal services, urban land, and planning will be incentivized.

(v) Urban Challenge Fund:- The Government will set up an Urban Challenge Fund of Rs.1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget.

This fund will finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs. An allocation of ` Rs. 10,000 crore is proposed for 2025-26.

(vi) National Geospatial Mission:-We will start a National Geospatial Mission to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data. Using PM Gati Shakti, this Mission will facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects.

III Brief Overview of Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

5. Budget of the Ministry for the Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 is reflected under Demand No. 60 - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The overall Budget Estimates (BE) 2025-26 under Demand No. 60 – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is **₹1,01,918.31 crore** (Gross) of which **₹59,322.61 crore** is under Revenue Section and **₹42,595.70 crore** under Capital Section. After adjusting the anticipated recoveries of **₹5,141.31 crore**, the net BE 2025-26 is **₹96,777.00 crore**.

6. Budget Estimates of the Ministry for FY 2025-26 and FY 2024-25 (net basis) are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Revenue	Capital	Total
2025-26	59,153.62	37,623.38	96,777.00
2024-25	53,948.31	28,628.26	82,576.57

7. Budget Estimates of **₹96,777.00 crore** for the Ministry for FY 2025-26 is **17.2%** higher as compared to BE of **₹82,576.57 crore** in FY 2024-25 and with reference to RE of **₹63,669.93 crore** for 2024-25, budgetary allocation for FY 2025-26 is higher by **52%**. Scheme-wise allocation and their composition in the overall BE provisions is as under:

(Amount in ₹crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	% Allocation
1.	Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) & Metro Projects	24,931.98	34,807.00	35.9%
2.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)	30,170.61	19,794.00	20.5%
3.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban-2.0) – Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS)	0.00	3,500.00	3.6%
4.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	8,000.00	10,000.00	10.3%
5.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	5,000.00	5,000.00	5.2%
6.	General Pool Residential /Office Accommodation (CPWD)	3,699.99	3,957.00	4.1%
7.	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme	1,300.00	1,310.00	1.4%
8.	National Urban Digital Mission	1,150.02	1,250.00	1.3%
9.	PM SVANidhi	326.32	373.00	0.4%

SI. No.	Name of Schemes	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	% Allocation
10.	City Investments To Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)	225.00	250.00	0.3%
11.	PHE Sector Development	3.00	2.00	-
12.	Urban Challenge Fund	0.00	10,000.00	10.3%
13.	Scheme for Industrial Housing	0.00	2500.00	2.6%
14.	4 CoE in Urban Planning/ Design	1,000.00	0.00	-
15.	Mission for 100 Smart Cities	2,400.00	0.00	-
17.	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	300.00	0.00	-
A	Total (Schemes)	78,506.92	92,743.00	95.9%
B	Other Schemes / Non-scheme	4,069.65	4,034.00	4.1%
	GRANT TOTAL (A+B)	82,576.57	96,777.00	100%

8. The Ministry has stated that the focus has again been placed on “Urban Development” in Budget 2025-26 as Urban Development is 3rd of the six domains where transformative reforms have been aimed to be initiated to augment growth potential and global competitiveness during next five years. This is in continuation of importance given to Urban Development in Budget 2024-25 when “Urban Development” was the fifth of the nine priorities of the Budget.

9. It is further informed that allocation- wise also Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is at 7th position in the list of Ministries having major allocations. Ministry’s budgetary allocation as percentage of GDP at current prices is 0.298% in 2025-26 as compared to 0.279% last year.

10. Total provisions for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes are ₹53,604 crore and ₹39,139 crore respectively. Grants-in-Aid (GIA) to State Governments and Union Territory Governments are as under:

(a) GIA to State Governments:	₹45,150.22 crore
(b) GIA to Union Territory Govts:	₹854.20 crore

11. In the total Expenditure Budget of the Government for the year 2025-26, share of budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is 1.91% as compared to 1.71% last year.

12. Two new schemes namely ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ have been announced in Budget 2025-26 with provision of ₹10,000 crore and ₹2,500 crore

respectively. Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget has been proposed to finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs.

IV. Examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

13. An overall detailed examination of Demands for Grants for the Financial Year 2025-26 of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is given in succeeding paragraphs.

Proposed Outlay vis-à-vis Budget Estimates

14. The allocations made to the Ministry *vis-s-vis* projections made by them in the last five financial years and the revised estimates and actual spending done by the Ministry is detailed below to get an overview:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Proposed Outlay (Projected BE)	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2021-22	98,681.00	54,581.00	73,850.26	73,840.46
2022-23	99,189.14	76,549.46	74,545.64	74,107.67
2023-24	86,378.21	76,431.60	69,270.72	68,796.61
2024-25	99,786.28	82,576.57	63,669.93	42,006.68*
2025-26	88,532.36	96,777.00	--	--

(*Till January 2025.)

15. The details scheme-wise projection and allocations under Budget Estimates 2025-26 are as given:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	SCHEMES	PROJECTIONS BY MINISTRY	BE 2025-2026
1.	MRTS & Metro Projects	35,230.62	34,807.00
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission	5,000.00	5,000.00
3.	Mission for 100 Smart cities	0.01	0.00
4.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	12,000	10,000
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	23,294.16	19,794
6.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2.0	-	3,500
7.	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	0.00	0.00
8.	D-JAY	0.01	0.00
9.	General Pool Accommodation including training institute for CPWD	3,990.77	3,957.00
10.	PHE Sector Development Scheme	5.00	2.00
11.	PM SVANidhi	373.50	373.00
12.	City Investment to Innovation Integrate and Susain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)	734.00	250.00

13.	National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)	2,159.20	1,250.00
14.	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme	980.00	1,310.00
16.	Scheme for Industrial Housing	-	2,500
18.	Urban Challenge Fund	-	10,000
19.	Non-Scheme	4,765.09	4,034.00
	GRAND TOTAL	88,532.36	96,777.00

16. It may be seen from the table above that in the last four Financial Years, *i.e.*, 2021-22 to 2024-25, the actual Budget Estimate of the Ministry has been lower than the Proposed Outlay (Proposed BE) and in the coming Financial Year 2025-26, the approved BE for the Ministry is higher than the Projected Outlay of the Ministry by Rs.8,244.64 crore. The Ministry were asked the reasons for been assigned a BE higher than the projected outlay despite the fact that the Ministry has gone for downward revision of their estimated Budget in last two preceding Financial Years and to state as to under which Scheme/ Mission/ Program/ Project this Rs.8,244.64 crore has been allocated. The Ministry responded as given:-

“Projections for Revised Estimates were made in September, 2024. Subsequently, two new schemes namely ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Industrial Housing’ were included in the Budget Estimates 2025-26 which resulted in assigning of higher BE against projected outlay. There were variations between projections and actual assignments of allocation under MRTS and Metro Projects, AMRUT, General Pool Accommodation, National Urban Development Mission, CITIIS 2.0 and Non-Scheme components as indicated in Preliminary Material.”

17. Also, considering the fact that the need and demand for urban infrastructure is constantly increasing, the Ministry were asked to furnish reasons for not increasing their proposed outlay for the FY 2025-26, rather reducing it by Rs.11,253.92 crore as compared to the projected outlay of the year 2024-25. The Ministry furnished the following explanation:-

“Details of Scheme-wise projections in the financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26 are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Sl. NO.	SCHEMES	PROJECTIONS IN 2024-25	PROJECTIONS IN 2025-26
1.	MRTS & Metro Projects	25,018.96	35,230.62
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission	5,000	5,000
3.	Mission for 100 Smart cities	2,615.80	0.01
4.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	12,000	12,000
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	29,170.61	23,294.16
6.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2.0	-	-
7.	Scheme for Interest Subvention on Home Loan	12,000	-

8.	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	1,337	0.00
9.	D-JAY	-	0.01
10.	General Pool Accommodation (Residential / Non -Residential) - CPWD	4,006.62	3,990.77
11.	PHE Sector Development Scheme	5.00	5.00
12.	PM SVANidhi	326.32	373.50
13.	City Investment to Innovation Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)	-	734
14.	National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)	2,500	2,159.20
16.	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme	1,300	980
17.	Non-Scheme	4,505.97	4,765.09
	GRAND TOTAL	99,786.28	88,532.36

As may be seen from the Table above, projections were made for schemes like Interest Subvention of Home Loans (₹12,000 crore), 100 Smart Cities Mission (₹2,615.80 crore) and DAY-NULM (₹1,337 crore) in the FY 2024-25. However, no projections have been made for these schemes in the FY 2025-26 as these schemes have not been continued in the FY 2025-26. Therefore, projections for the FY 2025-26 are lower as compared to that of FY 2024-25.”

Revised Estimates vis-à-vis Actual Expenditure during 2024-25

18. The Scheme-wise updated expenditure as on 14.02.2025, as provided by the Ministry is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)				
Sl. No.	Schemes	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	Actual Expenditure (as on 14.02.2025)
1.	MRTS & Metro Projects	24,931.98	28,613.49	23,289.55
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	5,000.00	2,159.42	1,458.54
3.	Mission for 100 Smart cities	2,400.00	2,000.00	1,355.16
4.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	8,000.00	6,000.00	4,441.75
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban	30,170.61	15,170.00	4,568.40
7.	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	299.99	30.00	29.03
8.	D-JAY	0.00	180.00	54.89
9.	General Pool Accommodation including training institute for CPWD	3,700.00	3,351.01	2,445.39
10.	PHE Sector Development Scheme	3.00	2.00	0.81
11.	PM SVANidhi	326.32	450.32	319.40
12.	City Investment to Innovation Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)	225.00	225.00	0.00
13.	National Urban Digital	1,150.02	108.70	0.00

	Mission (NUDM)			
14.	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme	1,300.00	500.00	438.25
	Identification of 4 Academic Institutions	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
19.	Non-Scheme	4,069.65	3,879.99	3,392.84
	GRAND TOTAL	82,576.57	63,669.93	42,794.01

19. On being asked the reasons for reducing the Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2024-25 from Rs.82,576.57 crore to Rs.63,669.93 crore at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage, the Ministry made the following submission:

“The Budget Estimates (BE) 2024-25 have been reduced at Revised Estimates (RE) stage by ₹18,906.64 crore mainly due to downward revision of allocation under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) and PM e-Bus Sewa schemes.

Reduction under these schemes was made after mid-year review taking into account the pace of expenditure and requirement of funds during the remaining period of the financial year.

Under PMAY-U, there were less demand for funds from States/ UTs as Model Code of Conduct was in force during quarter 1 and 2 of the FY 2024-25 and PMAY-U being in its last phase States curtailed the non-starter projects.

Under SBM-U, though, the projects in some of the large States, i.e, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh are in tendering stage and DPR stage, most of the cities in other States did not have a planned pipeline of solid waste projects and thus took time to finalise their plans, which resulted in less demand from the States. Further, SNA balance of most of the States was very high due to which, the States were not able to claim Central Share funds.

Under AMRUT also, less expenditure is due to slow progress of projects in the some of the States resulting in less demand for Central Share of funds.

Further, only residual projects are being funded under Smart Cities Mission whereas NUDM scheme could not be launched as approval of Cabinet is awaited.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Finance have also instructed to implement SNA-Sparsh (Just-in-time) model across the Country from 01.8.2024 onwards, which requires the States to open separate component-wise RBI accounts and to adopt revised model for transfer of CSS funds through an integrated framework of PFMS, State IFMIS and e-kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). SNA-Sparsh is a reformative mechanism that will facilitate manifold savings of Government of India funds by preventing unproductive parking of funds at last mile. However, as the flow requires just in time need basis demand of funds by respective State Government to Government of India, the implementation of SNA-Sparsh model is dependent on presentation of bills by the state which has temporarily slowed down the flow of fund. It is hoped that once this system is streamlined at the state level, pace of expenditure shall improve.”

20. The Committee sought the list of Schemes/Missions/Programs (both under Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) under which the expenditure was revised downward at the Revised Estimates stage in the Financial year 2024-25 along with the specific reasons for reduction in proposed expenditure in the format given below. The information provided by the Ministry is as given:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Mission/Program/etc.	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	Reasons for reducing the proposed budget at RE stage
Central Sector Scheme				
1.	General Pool Residential / Office Accommodation (CPWD)	3,700.00	3,351.01	Less demand under some projects.
2.	PHE Sector Development Scheme	3.00	2.00	Due to non-finalization of scheme guidelines, funds could not be released in first two quarters.
Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
1.	PMAY-U	30,170.61	15,170.00	Due to receipt of less claims from States and complying with the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, vide O.M. No. 1(27)/PFMS/2020 dated 13.7.2023 related to alternate fund flow mechanism named SNA-SPARSH.
2.	SBM-U	5,000.00	2,159.42	Due to receipt of less claims from States and complying with the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, vide O.M. No. 1(27)/PFMS/2020 dated 13.7.2023 related to alternate fund flow mechanism named SNA-SPARSH.
3.	AMRUT	8,000.00	6,000.00	Due to receipt of less claims from States and complying with the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, vide O.M. No. 1(27)/PFMS/2020 dated 13.7.2023 related to alternate fund flow mechanism named SNA-SPARSH.
4.	National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)	1150.02	108.70	Scheme could not be launched as approval of Cabinet is awaited.
5.	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme	1300.00	500.00	Due to delay in receipt in proposals of Associated Infrastructure from States, delay in tendering process, non-signing of agreement with bus operators, the funds couldn't be utilized. Further, delay in submission

				of proposals and approval of State Level Steering Committee for Behind-The-Meter and Civil Infrastructure proposals from the State forced to reduce the allocation at RE stage.
6.	Mission for 100 Smart Cities	2400.00	2000.00	The Mission is in its last leg and keeping in view the fund requirements, allocation was reduced at RE stage.
7.	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	299.99	30.00	The scheme was not extended beyond 30.9. 2024 which necessitated reduction of allocation at RE stage.

21. The Ministry further submitted as given:

“Expenditure of ₹42,794.01 crore has already been incurred till 14.02.2025 and it is expected that Ministry will be able to utilise the remaining funds of ₹20,875.92 crore under MRTS and Metro Projects, AMRUT, PMAY-U, Smart Cities Mission, PM SVANidhi and GPRA/GPOA schemes by 31.3.2025 subject to receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs/Implementing agencies complying with the revised instructions issued by Ministry of Finance for release of finds.”

Challenges before the Ministry

22. During the Sitting of the Committee held to take oral evidence of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Secretary deposed as under on the challenges accompanying urbanisation in India:-

“As the Honourable Committee is aware, India is experiencing a rapid pace of urbanisation. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of large cities. As many as 53 cities in India now have a million-plus population, as per the Census 2011. These numbers may have increased significantly today. While rapid urbanisation brings in new opportunities of growth, it also poses several challenges.

A comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure is required to sustain this urban growth. This transition needs to be supported by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services. Therefore, the challenge of urbanisation in India is to ensure service delivery at enhanced but sustainable standards.”

“If and when India will transition to becoming a Viksit Bharat, that means all these issues in terms of surmounting the institutional and capacity constraints, integrating spatial transport and economic planning, enhancing infrastructure funding through alternative funding methodologies, that is why, we have this concept of the challenge fund that has come in, bringing in data in a much more visualized manner so that there is no data asymmetry. To address the whole problem of the shrinking blue-green resources, addressing the issues of pollution, whether air, water, and soil, ensuring equitable access to services, ensuring equitable access to housing stock, and also addressing the issue of fragmented governance.”

“This is a study that was carried out by one researcher who brings forth certain data points which shows how different countries are addressing these issues. Let us say something like in the United States, how many employees are available at the point of the citizen interface. You will find it is very high, compared to the reverse interface that we find in the case of India. While at the point of local Government, we have potentially the least number, according to this researcher of employees, which means our ability to deliver services is constrained by the lack of adequate manpower. So, this is a point I wanted to just place for your consideration, so that going forward, we would like to correct many of these anomalies with your guidance and with your support.”

23. It is to address the above stated challenges, the budgetary allocations to various Missions/Schemes/Projects have been proposed by the Ministry.

Vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ of the Ministry

24. On being asked the Ministry's vision and plan for achieving the goal of ‘Viksit Bharat’ by 2047, the funds that would be required to achieve this vision, how the current budgetary announcements and allocations fit in to achieve this vision, the written reply furnished by the Ministry is as under:

“The vision of a "Viksit Bharat" from the Ministry's perspective is rooted in achieving **comprehensive water security and sustainability across the nation**. By focusing on several transformative initiatives, this vision aims to not only ensure equitable water access but also create a robust infrastructure that supports sustainable water use and management for urban and rural populations as given below-

1. Strengthening Water Sources in Cities:

- **Rejuvenation of Water Bodies:** Revive lakes, ponds, and rivers to restore water storage capacity and improve quality, boosting groundwater recharge.
- **Shallow Aquifer Recharge:** Recharge shallow aquifers to prevent groundwater depletion and sustain urban water supplies.
- **Well Rejuvenation:** Restore traditional wells to strengthen local water resources and reduce external dependence.
- **Sponge and Permeable Cities:** Design cities with permeable surfaces and green infrastructure to absorb rainwater, reduce runoff, and enhance groundwater recharge.

2. Shifting to "Drink from Tap":

- **Highest Service Benchmark:** Shift from bottled water and water tankers to providing clean, safe drinking water directly from taps in urban and rural areas by improving water treatment systems and infrastructure for a sustainable, reliable supply.
- **Health and Hygiene Benefits:** "Drink from Tap" services improve water quality and enhance public health by reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and contamination.

3. Promoting circularity through Water Recycling and Reuse:

- **Target to Recycle 10,000 MLD of Water:** Plan to recycle significant volumes of water for agriculture, industry, and urban use, reducing pressure on freshwater sources.

- **Linking to Agriculture and Watershed Rejuvenation:** Recycle water for agriculture to enhance availability, reduce dependence on freshwater, and support sustainable farming. Watershed rejuvenation ensures long-term ecological benefits.
- **Industrial Water Reuse:** Encourage industries to adopt water recycling technologies, reducing freshwater dependence, and promoting sustainable operations.

4. **Strengthening Community Engagement:**

- **Integral Community Structures for Water Management:** Fostering active community participation in the planning, operation, and maintenance of water infrastructure.
- **Women's Role as Key Beneficiaries:** Recognizing women as the primary beneficiaries and managers of water resources. Empowering women to participate in water governance, management, and decision-making processes enhances their role in ensuring water security in households and communities.

5. **"Black to Blue" Movement – Converting Polluted Nallas into Freshwater Channels:**

- **Polluted Nalla Restoration:** The "Black to Blue" movement aims to clean urban drains and transform them into freshwater channels, improving water quality and restoring ecosystems. It focuses on holistic wastewater treatment to achieve sanitation and environmental goals, making these channels viable for urban green spaces and public areas.

6. **Digitization of Water Infrastructure:**

- **"Speaking Infrastructure":** Digitizing water infrastructure means integrating advanced technologies like smart meters, sensors, and remote monitoring systems to track water usage, detect leaks, and optimize water distribution. This creates an intelligent, responsive system that can efficiently manage water resources in real time.
- **Data-Driven Water Management:** By collecting real-time data, cities can make informed decisions about water allocation, treatment, and conservation, improving operational efficiency and reducing waste.

7. **Private Sector Participation:**

- **Encouraging Investment and Innovation:** The involvement of the private sector is crucial for driving innovation, providing capital, and introducing advanced technologies. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can help develop large-scale water infrastructure projects, ensuring sustainable and equitable access to water for all citizens.
- **Business Models for Sustainable Solutions:** Engaging the private sector in water conservation technologies, wastewater treatment, and water distribution will help scale solutions, making them more accessible and affordable for communities across India.

To saturate the cities with 100% water supply coverage and enhanced service delivery, additional funds are required. As estimated, ₹2 lakh crore for water sector and ₹2.5 lakh crore for saturation of sewerage sector is required. To fund the water and sewerage sector in Indian cities, various alternative sources beyond traditional government budgets need to be explored. Engaging the private sector will bring in efficiency and innovation for scaling solutions, making services more accessible, affordable, and sustainable. A gradual approach to PPPs, starting with smaller-scale pilot projects in cities with a population of over a million, as seen under AMRUT 2.0,

can help build expertise and confidence in both the legal framework and the abilities of the private sector.”

(V) Scheme/Project wise examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26)

25. As can be seen in the preceding paragraphs that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have launched two new Schemes and ended few continuing Schemes/Projects/Missions. A detailed Scheme-wise analysis of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry is done in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) Urban Challenge Fund

26. The Committee have been apprised that the Government will set up an ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ of Rs.1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget of 2024. This fund will finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs. An allocation of Rs.10,000 crore is proposed for 2025-26.

27. On being asked to provide the detailed eligibility criteria for the Cities and the procedure for applying for the funding under the ‘Urban Challenge Fund’. The Ministry responded as given:

“The matter is under examination to decide upon the mode and method for selection of cities under the Urban Challenge Fund.”

28. To the query that ‘Water and Sanitation’ are already been covered under AMRUT and SBM(U) and so will there not be overlapping between the Schemes proposed.

“In addition to the efforts already made under the existing AMRUT 2.0 and SBM-U 2.0, the aim of the “Urban Challenge Fund” is to fill the gaps and strengthen the overall capacity of the ever-expanding big cities through establishment of high order waste processing to meet the challenges of the future.”

(ii) Scheme for Industrial Housing

29. The other new Scheme announced in the Budget 2025-26 is the ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 2,500 crore. The Ministry were asked to furnish the details of the proposed Scheme and how the proposed allocation of Rs.2,500 crore will be utilised. To this the Ministry replied as given:

“Allocation of ₹ 2,500 crore for this scheme will be utilized for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers etc.), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees/ amongst others. The allocated amount shall be utilised in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). For this purpose, a scheme will be designed in consultation with stakeholders.”

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY(U) 2.0

30. In pursuance of Government’s vision of facilitating Housing for All, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) – ‘Housing for All’ Mission since 25.6.2015. Mission Period of PMAY-U was up to 31.3.2022 which has been extended up to 31.12.2025 only for completion of all the sanctioned houses without changing funding pattern and implementation methodology of the scheme. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical has not been extended beyond 31.3.2022.

31. About the four verticals under PMAY(U), the Ministry informed as given:

“Under the Mission, Ministry has been providing Central Assistance to States / Union Territories (UTs) for addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle-Income Group (MIG) categories in the urban areas through following four verticals:

(a) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC): Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house is being provided to eligible families belonging to EWS categories for construction of new houses or for enhancement of existing house.

(b) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP): Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided for projects being built with different partnerships by States /UTs /ULBs. Projects can be a mix of houses for different categories but Central Assistance was admissible for projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.

(c) In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR): It aims to redevelop slums using land as a resource by leveraging the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers. Central Assistance of ₹1 lakh per house was provisioned for all houses built for slum dwellers with participation of private developers.

(d) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS): Under this vertical, an interest subsidy of 6.5% on loan amount up to ₹6 lakh was available for the eligible beneficiaries belonging to EWS / LIG categories. An interest subsidy of 4% and 3% for categories of MIG-I and MIG-II on loan amount of ₹9 lakh and ₹12 lakh respectively were also provisioned under CLSS till March 2021. This vertical was being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies and Primary Lending Institutions/ Housing Finance Companies, Banks and other such institutions. CLSS for MIG was implemented from 01.01.2017 to 31.3.2021.”

32. Regarding Affordable Rental Housing Complex (ARHCs), the Ministry submitted as given:-

“COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in reverse migration of workers/ poor in the country. They come from rural areas or small towns for seeking better employment opportunities in urban areas. In order to maximize savings, they often compromise with living conditions to send remittances to families left behind at their native places. Usually, they live in slums, informal/ unauthorized colonies or peri-urban areas to save on high rental charges.

MoHUA has initiated Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants/ poor as a sub-scheme under PMAY-Urban and it was approved by the Union Cabinet on 08.07.2020. Provisioning of affordable rental housing options closer to the workplace will improve the productivity of urban migrants / labour.”

33. As regard the progress of the Scheme, the Ministry furnished the following written submission:

“All India progress of PMAY-U (as on January 2025):

- 1) 4,618 cities/urban agglomerations/Urban Development Authorities Urban Planning Areas covered
- 2) ₹8,07,393 crore of total investment
- 3) ₹1,99,652 crore of Central Assistance sanctioned.
- 4) ₹1,67,618 crore of Central Assistance released.
- 5) 118.64 lakh houses sanctioned.
- 6) 113.33* lakh houses grounded for construction
- 7) 90.20* lakh houses completed/delivered
- 8) 86.73* lakh houses occupied

*(*Includes incomplete works of earlier JnNURM taken up and completed after 2014)”*

34. The detailed State/UT wise physical and financial progress of PMAY(U) as furnished by the Ministry (as on February, 2025) is given at **Annexure I**.

35. The Budgetary allocation for PMAY-(U) for the FY 2025-26 stands at Rs.19,794 crore which is 20.5% of the overall budgetary allocations. The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates

and the actual spending under PMAY(U) as furnished by the Ministry is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

PMAY(U)			
FY	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2021-22	8,000.00	27,023.97	26,963.04
2022-23	28,000.00	28,708.01	28,652.75
2023-24	25,103.01	21,703.03	21,684.33
2024-25	30,170.61	15,170.00	4,568.40 (as on 14.02.2025)

36. On being asked whether the Ministry is confident of receiving demand from the States/UTs for the release of remaining funds for pending projects during the FY 2024-25, the Ministry responded as given:

“Under PMAY-U, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned as on 10.02.2025; of which 112.46 lakh houses have been grounded and 90.43 lakh houses have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries. The scheme Period of PMAY-U, which was upto 31.03.2022, has been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete all the sanctioned houses. The Ministry is conducting review meetings on a monthly basis with States/UTs to expedite the grounding and completion of sanctioned houses/projects within the extended Mission period and release of committed Central Assistance therein. These review meetings focus on identifying the bottlenecks and provide necessary handholding support to States/UTs for faster implementation of the projects. The States/UTs have been requested to review the project wise status and urgently submit proposal for curtailment of non-starter houses, after proper due diligence. Further, States/UTs have been communicated that all sanctioned houses are to be completed well in advance of the conclusion of the PMAY-U Mission and after completion of the extended PMAY-U Mission period *i.e.* 31.12.2025, any spill over financial liability for completion of houses/projects will have to be borne by the State/UT Governments from their own resources. It is also expected that requirement for central assistance will reduce from ₹2 lakh crore to ₹1.90 lakh crore due to curtailments being proposed by states.”

37. In order to meet the Financial target set for Central Assistance under PMAY(U), besides the Budgetary provision for the financial year 2025-26 of Rs.19,794 crore, requirement of more funds may arise. The Ministry were, thus asked whether they are confident of receiving additional funds to meet the sanctioned Central Assistance of at the RE stage in FY 2025-26. The reply received is as given:

“An allocation of ₹23,294.00 crore has been provided to ‘Housing for All’ Mission for implementation of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 during FY 2025-26. The allocation includes ₹17,357.04 crore for release to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Components of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 and ₹3,500.00 crore for

Central Sector Component (Interest Subsidy Scheme) of PMAY-U 2.0. In addition, ₹2,500.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of 'Scheme for Industrial Housing' during FY 2025-26. Based on the claims received against sanctioned projects under PMAY-U and new proposals under PMAY-U 2.0, additional funds, if required, would be sought at the appropriate stage during FY 2025-26. It is also expected that requirement for central assistance under PMAY-U will reduce from ₹2 lakh crore to ₹1.90 lakh crore due to curtailments being proposed by states."

38. As per data provided, 28.44 lakh houses are yet to be completed, out of which 5.31 lakh houses are yet to be grounded. The Committee sought the details regarding verticals under which these 28.44 lakh incomplete houses fall and also the verticals under which 5.31 lakh sanctioned but not-yet-grounded houses fall. The Ministry replied as under:

"A total of 21,43,234 houses are presently in various stages of construction which includes 17,34,325 in BLC; 3,53,725 in AHP and 55,184 in ISSR vertical. Further, 3,66,778 houses are yet to be grounded as on date, which includes 1,77,420 in BLC; 1,28,934 in AHP and 60,424 in ISSR vertical of PMAY-U. States/UTs have been requested to expedite the grounding and completion of sanctioned houses/projects within the extended Mission period or send the proposal for curtailment of non-starter houses/projects to the Ministry, after due diligence."

39. Regarding the number of houses delivered out of 90.20 lakh completed houses, the information provided by the Ministry is as under:

"As on 10.02.2025, a total of 90.43 lakh houses have been completed, out of which, 87.35 lakh houses have been occupied by the eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-U."

40. The Ministry were asked to provide the details of the States/ UTs that have sent proposals for curtailment of non-starter houses along with the number of houses proposed to be curtailed. In this context, the response furnished by the Ministry is as given:

"A curtailment proposals of non-starter houses under PMAY-U due to various reasons is being compiled and it will be considered by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) in next meetings. It is expected that 6-7 lakh houses are expected to be curtailed in next CSMC meetings."

41. In view of the above submission, the Ministry were asked to clarify as to whether the actual expenditure could be less than the RE for the FY 2024-25 because of curtailment of houses under PMAY (U).

"The Ministry has received proposals for curtailment of about 6.52 lakh houses/projects from various States/UTs involving Central Assistance of ₹ 9,7500

crore in these houses/projects. Subsequent releases in the projects will be made after adjustment of funds already released for curtailed houses. Assessment of any further reduction in RE will be made by 15.3.2025 taking into account the demand and compliances by State/UTs.”

42. The Committee enquired about the position of the Ministry in respect of spending remaining Rs. 10,179.87 crore under PMAY (U) in the last two months of the FY 2024-25.

“As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U, funds are released in different installments as per the compliances submitted by the States/UTs. The Ministry is conducting review meetings on monthly basis with States/UTs to expedite the grounding and completion of sanctioned houses/projects by utilizing the funds earlier released and submitted claims/compliance for release of subsequent installment of Central Assistance.”

43. The Ministry have briefed the Committee that learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission has been launched with effect from 01.9.2024 for an investment of ₹10 lakh crore involving Central Assistance of to ₹1.6 lakh crore for one crore additional households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The houses constructed/ acquired/purchased with Central Assistance under the Scheme should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. The annual income criteria for EWS, LIG and MIG households are up to ₹3 lakh, ₹3-6 lakh and ₹6-9 lakh respectively. Preference is given to widows, single women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, transgenders, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, minorities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Special focus will be given to Safai Karmi, Street Vendors identified under PM SVANidhi Scheme and different artisans under Pradhan Mantri-Vishwakarma Scheme, Anganwadi workers, building and other construction workers, residents of slums/ chawls and other groups identified during operation of PMAY-U 2.0.

44. The Ministry have further informed the Committee:

“As a pro-poor and very significant step under PMAY- U 2.0, Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) vertical will create a conducive environment by incentivizing Public/ Private Entities to leverage investment for creating affordable rental housing stock. It will promote creation of adequate rental housing for EWS/ LIG beneficiaries including urban migrants /urban dwellers who do not want to own a

house but require housing for short term basis or those who do not have the financial capability to construct or buy a house.”

45. The Committee have also been apprised that the States/ UTs will formulate ‘Affordable Housing Policy’ of the State which includes various incentives and reforms to Public/ Private agencies for construction of affordable housing. Ministry will support formulation of ‘Affordable Housing Policy’.

46. About the eligibility criteria and funding under PMAY(U) 2.0, the Ministry have submitted as under:

“Families having no pucca house anywhere in the country will be eligible to purchase or construct a house. The cost of house construction under different verticals, except for Interest Subsidy Scheme shall be shared among the Ministry, States/ UTs/ ULBs and identified eligible beneficiaries. The vertical-wise Central Assistance along with State/ UT share is as under:

Sl. No.	States / UTs	PMAY-U 2.0 Verticals		
		Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) & Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Affordable Rental Housing (ARH)	Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS)
1.	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi	Central Govt.: ₹2.25 lakh / unit State Govt.: Min. ₹0.25 lakh / unit	Technology Innovation Grant Govt. of India: ₹3,000/sqm per unit	Home Loan Subsidy – up to ₹1.80 lakh (Actual Release) per unit by Government of India as Central Sector Scheme
2.	All other UTs	Central Govt.: ₹2.50 lakh / unit	State Share: ₹2,000/sqm per unit	
3.	All other States	Central Govt.: ₹1.50 lakh / unit State Govt.: Min. ₹1.00 lakh / unit		

47. The Committee have also been briefed that as on date, 29 States/ UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines and in principle approval has been accorded for sanctioning of 6 lakh houses during 2024-25 under PMAY-U 2.0.

48. On being asked as to under which vertical these 6 lakh houses have been sanctioned, the Ministry replied as under:

“Based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’

Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent houses to 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been asked to undertake assessment of housing demand under different verticals through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing on the Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0. Further, in principle approval of more than 6 lakh houses have been provided to 29 States/UTs which have signed MoA to implement PMAY-U 2.0. States/UTs can submit project proposals under AHP or BLC verticals of PMAY-U 2.0.”

49. The Head-wise total outlay under PMAY (U) as given by the Ministry:

“An amount of ₹23,294.00 crore has been earmarked in the budget 2025-26 for PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0. Head-wise allocation are given as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Major Head	Description	Allocated amount
2216	Subsidy under ISS of PMAY-U 2.0	3,500.00
	New CRGFT Scheme	500.00
	Grants for LHP/ DHP/ ARHCs	100.00
	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets for UTs without legislature	9.84
	Grants for Capacity Building (CB) activities for UTs without legislature	0.50
	Payment of interest on EBR loan	1,772.00
	Miscellaneous	54.62
2552	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets for NER	750.03
	Grants for CB activities for NER	12.01
3601	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets for States (other than NER)	16,400.00
	Grants for CB activities for States (other than NER)	120.00
3602	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets for UTs with legislature	70.00
	Grants for CB activities for UTs with legislature	5.00
Total		23,294.00

50. To the query regarding allocations of funds under various verticals of PMAY(U) 2.0, the Ministry submitted as given:

“An amount of ₹ 23,294.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 during FY 2025-26. This allocation includes ₹ 17,357.04 crore for release to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Components of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 (BLC, AHP, SSR & ARH verticals) as both the schemes will remain in operation during 2025-26. Further, ₹3,500.00 crore for Central Sector Component (Interest Subsidy Scheme) of PMAY-U 2.0 has been allocated under separate budget heads.”

51. The Ministry were asked to elaborate ‘Mother Sanctions to various States under SNA Sparsh model’ referred above. The reply received is given below:

“The SNA SPARSH model is a cash management system that aims to improve the efficiency of fund flow for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). It uses an integrated framework of State IFMIS, PFMS, and e-kuber to achieve "just-in-time" fund flow. Under this, Program Division issues the “Mother Sanction” through PFMS which will act as a state-wise drawing limit for each CSS scheme. Based on the Mother Sanction, the State Treasury will prepare duly consolidated payment files in the State IFMIS and push to PFMS through API in the format prescribed by PFMS for advance release of the central share. Program Division will ensure that a new Mother Sanction is created before the amount of the previous one is exhausted.”

52. Regarding the system of monitoring and control over the performance of the PMAY(U), the Ministry submitted as under:

“The progress of implementation of PMAY-U is monitored on a regular basis through a robust Management Information System (MIS) established for the purpose as well as meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee meetings, review meetings and field visits etc. Use of Information/Space Technology through MIS, Bhuwan Portal, Bharat Maps, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Geo-tagging /Geo-fencing of sanctioned houses/ projects is being done for effective monitoring and expediting the pace of implementation.”

53. For the FY 2025-26, the physical target under PMAY(U) 2.0 is given as ‘sanctioning of 22 lakh houses. In this respect, the Committee sought the information as to what specific budgetary provisions have been made to achieve the physical target under PMAY (U) 2.0. The Ministry responded as under:

“During FY 2025-26, the Ministry has targeted sanctioning of about 22 lakh houses including all the verticals of the scheme. As per the scheme guidelines, Central Assistance under BLC, AHP and ARH will be released to the States/UTs after the approval of CSMC in 3 instalments of 40%, 40% and 20%. The first installment under BLC will be released to States/UTs after entry of beneficiaries and approval of CSMC. As the houses under BLC are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves, the scheme guidelines also provide flexibility to States/UTs for the release of the 1st instalment of financial assistance from their ownshare, without waiting for the Central Assistance so that the working round may be started under BLC. Under AHP/ARH verticals, the first instalment of 40% will be released on sanctioning of the projects by CSMC, receipt of all Statutory approvals and necessary NOCs and grounding of the project. However, Under ISS, Subsidy will be released through Central Nodal Agencies based on the loan disbursed by PLIs to the eligible beneficiaries.

An amount of ₹23,294.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 during FY 2025-26. This allocation includes ₹17,357.04 crore for release to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Components of PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 (BLC, AHP, ISSR & ARH verticals) as both the schemes will

remain in operation during 2025-26. Further, ₹3,500 crore for Central Sector Component (Interest Subsidy Scheme) of PMAY-U 2.0 has been allocated in a separate budget head.”

54. When asked to furnish the reasoning for fixing Central Government assistance for North- eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi at Rs.2.25 lakh per unit, the Ministry replied as under:

“The scheme guidelines and funding mechanism of PMAY-U 2.0 have been prepared after consultation with States/UTs and a large number of other stakeholders. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. The cost of house construction under different verticals, except for Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) is shared among Ministry, States/UTs/ULBs and identified eligible beneficiaries. Government Assistance under PMAY-U 2.0 for North-eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi has been fixed at a ratio of 90:10 with an estimate of Rs.2.25 lakh per unit which includes Central Share of Rs. 2.25 lakh and State Share of Rs. 0.25 lakh per unit. For Remaining UTs, the Central Assistance has been fixed at 100% basis whereas for other States it is on the ration of 60:40. As per the scheme guidelines, State/UT share shall be mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State Share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability. However, a minimum beneficiary share of 25% of the house cost/project cost (in AHP vertical) shall be made mandatory.”

55. The Committee taking note of the fact that under PMAY (U) 2.0, the Central Government contribution is proposed to be Rs.1.50 lakh/unit and the State Government's share to be minimum Rs.1.00 lakh/unit for BLC and AHP verticals, enquired the expected average cost of a dwelling unit for EWS beneficiary in metro cities/capital cities calculated for the purpose of this Scheme and the basis/factors on which the Centre's share has been fixed at Rs. 1.50 lakh/unit for all States other than North Eastern States, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh under BLC and AHP verticals. The written reply furnished by the Ministry is as under:

“ ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been supplementing the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house to eligible beneficiaries in urban areas across the country.

Based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries. The total investment estimated under the scheme is ₹10 lakh crore including Government Subsidy of ₹2.30 lakh crore. Cost of dwelling unit varies from State to State and

project to project. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct/purchase their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. The scheme guidelines have been prepared after consultation with States/UTs and a large number of other stakeholders. The cost of house construction under different verticals are shared among Ministry, States/UTs/ULBs and identified eligible beneficiaries. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house is provided under BLC and AHP verticals in major States (excluding North-East, Himalayan States and UTs). A minimum of ₹1 lakh has been made mandatory for all major States. Under PMAY-U 2.0 each beneficiary, thereby, in effect, is getting minimum ₹2.5 lakh government subsidy. Apart from the minimum State Share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up to increase affordability.”

56. The Committee further asked the Ministry’s views on linking PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana with PMAY(U) 2.0 to provide free electricity to the house owners through solar panels. The response provided is as under:

“Under PMAY-U 2.0, States/UTs may converge various Centrally sponsored Schemes and State sponsored Schemes for providing required infrastructure and civic amenities at the site for effective and efficient utilization of public resources.”

57. In response to a Parliamentary question as to whether Government has data on families living under flyovers, bridges, and other such structures in urban areas and whether the Government is ready to formulate and implement a special plan to rehabilitate these families, the Ministry submitted as under:

“As per census 2011, the total urban houseless population in the country is 9,38,348. The details are at **Annexure-II**. In addition to this, under Scheme for Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)’ component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), a total of 2.52 lakhs urban homeless have been identified through systematic third-party survey conducted by States / UTs during the Mission period.

As per 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land & Colonisation are State subjects. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of States / Union Territories (UTs) to take steps and devise schemes to provide for rehabilitation of homeless persons. Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments / UTs through programs and schematic interventions. Further, MoHUA also implements Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) for providing assistance to States / UTs for addressing the housing requirement of eligible urban households. PMAY-U envisages providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban households. Also, SUH component of DAY-NULM provides shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless.”

(iv) Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) And Metro Projects

58. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is the nodal Ministry for planning and

coordination of Urban Transport matters at the central level. With the vision to increase the public transport share, this Ministry has introduced modern mass transit system such as Metro Rail System, Regional Rapid Transit System.

59. The Budgetary allocations for MRTS and Metro Projects is 35.9% of the total BE, that is, Rs. 34,807.00 crore. The total outlay in the proposed Budget 2025-26 scheme-wise/ head-wise is as per following table:

Sl. No.	Project/ Scheme	Budget Head/ Proposed BE 2025-26				
		Equity	SD	PTA	Grant	Total
1.	Delhi Metro Rail Project	806.05	535.00	3507.00	649.72	5497.77
2.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2, 2A & 2B, 3	750.00	235.00	680.00	0.00	1665.00
3.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line 3	0.00	161.00	1245.45	0.00	1406.45
4.	Nagpur Metro Rail Project phase-II	198.20	0.00	1044.00	0.00	1242.20
5.	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1 & 2	358.15	0.00	464.87	0.00	823.02
6.	Pune Metro Rail Project including extensions	198.92	57.76	1371.66	0.00	1628.34
7.	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	44.15	131.67	1750.00	0.00	1925.82
8.	Indore Metro Rail Project	0.00	69.73	312.10	0.00	381.83
9.	Patna Metro Rail Project	0.00	249.44	2165.66	0.00	2415.10
10.	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	155.59	72.50	914.00	0.00	1142.09
11.	Agra Metro Rail Project	123.77	57.85	1388.00	0.00	1569.62
12.	Surat Metro Rail Project	335.53	0.00	29.25	0.00	364.78
13.	Millenium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram	268.52	50.13	153.35	0.00	472.00
14.	Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase-1A & II	174.90	63.85	364.17	0.00	602.92
15.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-II	907.40	345.00	7925.65	0.00	9178.05
16.	Thane Metro Rail Project	651.13	254.00	544.78	0.00	1449.91
	Total for Metro Rail Projects:	4972.31	2282.93	23859.94	649.72	31764.90
17.	Delhi Meerut Namo Bharat Corridor.	0.00	847.00	1624.00	438.00	2909.00
	Total for Metro and RRTS Projects:	4972.31	3129.93	25483.94	1087.72	34673.90
18.	Transport Planning and capacity building in Urban Transport for Metro and non-Metro Projects					133.10
	Grand Total:					34807.00

SD: Subordinate Debt; PTA: Pass Through Assistance.

60. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) in respect of Metro/ RRTS Projects and Urban Transport Capacity Building & Planning Scheme, as provided by the Ministry, are given as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Metro/ RRTS Projects			
Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2022-23	23,840.00	20,385.62	20,385.62
2023-24	23114.00	23,045.83	23,045.83

2024-25	24,843.94	28,523.95	*23,047.94
2025-26	34,673.90	---	---
Urban Transport Capacity Building & Planning Scheme			
2022-23	35	15.46	7.087
2023-24	61.01	58.17	56.37
2024-25	88.04	89.54	*6.82
2025-26	133.10	-	-

**As on January 2025.*

61. On being asked the reasons for variations in Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual expenditure, the Ministry submitted as given:

“Funds to the Metro Rail/ RRTS projects are being released by this Ministry based on the demand of funds received from them subject to various factors like progress of works, release of matching funds from State Govt. (if applicable), un-utilized amount left with the Metro Rail Corporations etc. Utilization of funds by Metro Rails also depends upon factors viz. acquisition of land, litigation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, tendering process, finalization of finance contracts with external agencies etc. Complexities caused due to any of factors mentioned above severely impact progress of the projects and release /utilization of funds.”

62. The details of physical targets set and the achievement made during the past three financial years, as furnished by the Ministry, is given below:

“ Details of target and commissioning of Metros / RRTS are as under:

Measurable Outcome Indicator	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement *	Target
Commissioning of new Metro Rail/ RRTS Network (in km)	105.40	63.56	77.8	75.17	118.46	63.12 Remaining 55.34 lines are likely to be commissioned by March, 25	89.27

** As on January 2025.”*

63. As per the response given by the Ministry, the target set for commissioning of new Metro Rail/RRTS Network (in km) for the FY 2024-25 is 118.46 Km. Against which, as on January, 2025, 63.12 km has been commissioned and remaining 55.34 km lines are likely to be commissioned by March, 2025. The Ministry were asked by the Committee to furnish the details of the above referred 55.34 km lines that are yet to be commissioned and to state whether the Ministry is confident of achieving the set target of 118.46 km of new Metro Rail. The Ministry’s reply is given below:

“The details of 55.34 km lines that are yet to be commissioned in FY 2024-25 and status/reasons for delay are as under:

Metro Rail Projects	Length of Metro Lines yet to be commissioned(in km)	Status/ Reasons for delay
Kanpur Metro	7	Likely to be commissioned by March 2025.
Mumbai Metro Line-3	21.74	Reach 2A BKC to Acharya Atrey Chowk (10.29 km) – likely to be commissioned by March, 2025. Reach 2B Acharya Atrey Chowk to Cuffe Parade (11.45 km) – likely to be commissioned by July, 2025. The primary reasons for delay are due to finalization of General Consultant, stay on cutting of trees and their transplantation, litigation regarding the change of land use, delays in getting Coastal Regulation Zone and Forest Clearances.
Bangalore Metro	19.15	The corridor is likely to be commissioned by May, 2025. The delay is primarily due to delay in supply of Rolling Stocks.
Ahmedabad Metro Phase – II	7.45	The corridor is likely to be commissioned by June, 2025. The delay in commissioning of the corridor is primarily due to delay in finalization of loan, delay in land acquisition, rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAF) of Sabarmati bridge and delay in forest clearance.
Total	55.34	-

64. The Committee sought to know as to why the target for commissioning of new Metro Rail has been kept at low for the ensuing FY 2025-26 vis-à-vis previous years, particularly when the budgetary allocation is considerably high. The Ministry responded as given:

“Metro projects have normal construction period of 5 to 6 years. The allocation of funds depends upon progress of projects. The cumulative funding of project follows S-curve patterns where spending starts slowly during initial phase thereafter rapidly increasing during construction phase and then tapering off during completion phase. Further, the progress of the projects depends upon various factors such as land acquisition, finalization of financial tie-ups with external financial agencies, statutory clearances, resettlement & rehabilitation of project affected families etc. which are sometimes beyond the control of the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The above impediments sometime delay the project beyond the stipulated completion period mentioned in sanction order. Thus, the actual completion of the projects depends upon the year of sanction and other factors as mentioned above. The target for 2025-26 has been furnished based on the actual progress of the projects received from the respective SPVs.”

65. The Ministry further stated:

“Demand of funds under BE 2025-26 for Metro Rail/ RRTS projects is higher than RE 2024-25 in view of following reasons:

- i. Four new projects namely Bangalore Metro Phase-3, Thane Integral Ring Metro Rail Project, Pune Metro Phase-I extension from Swargate to Katraj and Chennai Metro Phase-II project have been sanctioned by the Government of India in FY 2024-25. After preliminary project activities and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GoI, State Government and Project Implementing Agency in FY 2024-25, substantial funding will be provided in FY 2025-26.
- ii. Project cost of Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-III has been revised by GoI from Rs 39,795.95 crore to Rs 42,884.88 crores. Majority of funds under revised project cost will be released by GoI in FY 2025-26.”

66. The Committee were apprised that the Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building (UTPCB) Scheme ended on 31.03.2023. A new sub-scheme head namely "Transport Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Transport for metro and non-metro projects" under scheme head of metro projects has been opened with similar scope and objectives. Under the Transport Planning & Capacity Building for Urban Transport for metro and non-metro projects - Sub-Scheme, the central financial assistance to States/UTs/Urban Local bodies (ULBs) for undertaking the activities relating to preparation of CMPs/ DPRs/ Research studies/ Feasibility studies/Transportation Studies etc. are being provided. The detailed guidelines have been issued by this Ministry vide OM dated 03.01.2024. The basic objective & scope of the sub-scheme is in line with the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, i.e., to promote sustainable public transport and improve performance of all modes of transport by adopting new technologies. Under this sub-scheme, 100% CFA plus GST is being provided under the admissible components of the sub-scheme. The total budget allocated to sub-scheme for the F.Y 2024-25 is Rs. 89.54 Cr.

67. However, as on January, 2025, only Rs.6.82 crore has been spent under this head. On being asked the reasons in detail for low utilisation of funds under this head during the FY 2024-25, the Ministry made the following submission:

“It is mentioned that funds under the sub-scheme are released to State Govt./UTs/ULBs as per demand received from them. Various demands for fund released have been received in the last quarter of this F.Y which are under process under various objects heads of sub-scheme. Further, Rs. 89.54 Cr. has been allocated under RE for the F.Y 2024-25, out of which, Rs. 75 Cr. is earmarked for Development of i-CBTC project which is being done by DMRC and BEL under the aegis of GoI through MoHUA at a completion cost of Rs. 245.26 Cr. (incl. GST), demand for which has been received from DMRC in the month of Jan,

2025 which is being processed for release of funds. As on date, Rs.8.29 crore has been utilised under this head.”

(v) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

68. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25.6.2015 with outlay of Rupees One lakh crore as the first national urban water focused mission with the prime objective to provide universal water supply, significantly upgrade sewerage and septage, provide drainage facilities, non-motorized transport and develop parks and green spaces, thus improving the quality of life for all citizens in 500 cities covering more than 60% population living in urban India.

69. The Committee have been apprised that so far, 189 lakhs tap connections and 149 lakh sewer connections through sewerage and septage management have been provided through AMRUT and convergence with other schemes. AMRUT is also helping the cities to expand and upgrade their water and wastewater treatment infrastructure with the creation of 4,649 MLD (million litre per day) of water treatment and 4,429 MLD of sewerage treatment capacity. Through parks and green space development projects, 5,070-acre area under parks and public spaces have been developed and 350-acre additional area are under greening. Mission eliminated 3,672 water logging points preventing urban flooding. Mission also promoting environment-friendly mode of transport and infrastructure. The Mission has ushered in a series of urban reforms aimed at strengthening the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

70. The Ministry further informed that on 01.10.2021 AMRUT 2.0 was launched with target of making cities ‘water secure’ and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all of about 4,852 ULBs (Urban Local Bodies). It also targets universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including Central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

71. Total outlay in the Budget 2025-26 for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹10,000 crore, which include allocation of ₹8,909 crore as Grants-in-aid to States/ UTs for creation of capital assets, allocation of ₹910 crore as Grants-in-aid General to States/ UTs and ₹181 crore for establishment expenditures.

72. The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) during the Financial Years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 as provided by the Ministry are given as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Budget Estimates	7,300.00	8,000.00	8,000	10,000
Revised Estimates	6,500.00	5,600.00	6,000	
Actual Expenditure	6,499.84	5,565.98	4,220.13*	
% expenditure w.r.t RE	99.99%	99.39%	70.33% *	

*As on January 2025.

73. It can be seen from the above table that there is a downward revision of Budgetary allocation for the FY 2024-25 from Rs. 8,000 crore to Rs. 6,000 crore at the RE stage. Out of Rs.6000 crore, as on January 2025, actual expenditure stands at Rs.4,220.13 crore. The Committee enquired as to whether the Mission is confident of spending the remaining almost 30% of the funds in the last two months of the FY 2024-25. To which the response received from the Ministry is as given:

“As per the revised instructions relating to release of funds issued by Ministry of Finance, funds to the States can only be disbursed upon migration on SNA SPARSH. This has affected disbursement to States under the Mission in last two quarters. As on 14.02.2025 funds amounting to ₹4,235.18 crore has been released under SNA model. Further, an amount of ₹827.98 crore has been allocated to different States as per their demand under SNA SPARSH model against RE of ₹6,000 crore. Now, more States have started migrating to SNA Sparsh model and the remaining amount will be spent for project, reforms and other A &OE in the remaining period of FY 2024-25.

As on 14.02.2025, projects worth ₹96,355 crore have been grounded and another around ₹35,000 crore projects are under tendering. In grounded projects, total works worth ₹28,883 crore have been physically completed and ₹21,722 crore expenditure has been incurred.”

74. The targets set and achieved under AMRUT 2.0 as furnished by the Ministry are given as under:

Financial Year	No. of grounded projects under AMRUT 2.0	
	Target	Achievement
2021-22	20	14
2022-23	640	651
2023-24	2,500	2,626
2024-25	2,500	2,086*
2025-26	1,500	

*As on January 2025

75. Considering the fact that AMRUT 2.0 is coming to end in March, 2026, the Ministry were asked to provide the details of Central share that has been disbursed since the inception of the Scheme, the reply received is given below:

“So far, ₹13,172 crore central assistance has been disbursed since the inception of AMRUT 2.0 under various heads such as projects, reforms & A&OE.”

76. With the proposed budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore, the Ministry were asked to state how short the Ministry is from achieving the financial target set for the Mission, the response received is as given:

“The drinking water supply and sewerage and septage management projects are large projects and have long gestation period. Hence, it takes about 1-2 years to ground the projects after its approval. The AMRUT 2.0 Mission was launched in October, 2021 and during the first two years of the Mission, the States were in the processes of submitting State Water Action Plans (SWAP) and preparation of DPRs. Hence, the actual expenditure was Low. Now, projects worth ₹96,355 crore have been grounded and another around ₹35,000 crore projects are under tendering.

The financial target set for the Mission is ₹76,760 crore for five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. So far, ₹13,172 crore central assistance has been disbursed under the Mission and another ₹936.84 crore central assistance is available for disbursement in the current financial year as per revised RE. Accordingly, post proposed budgetary allocation of ₹10,000 crore, the remaining amount for the Mission will be ₹52,651.16 crore.”

77. To the query regarding the target set under the Mission, the Ministry replied as stated:

“Against the total 8,887 approved projects under AMRUT 2.0, 5,514 projects have been grounded/completed so far since the start of the Mission. Remaining 3,373 projects are yet to be grounded/ completed. For the FY 2025-26, Mission is targeting to ground/ complete 2,500 projects.”

(vi) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

78. The Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) on 02.10.2014, with a target to make the country clean by 02.10.2019. All statutory towns as per Census 2011 were considered under SBM-U. On 01.10.2021 with the launch of SBM-Urban 2.0, the Mission has been further extended till 2026.

79. The Committee were apprised that the SBM – Urban was implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for urban areas during 2014-2021, with the following mission objectives:

- a) Elimination of open defecation
- b) Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- c) Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management

- d) To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- e) Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- f) Capacity Augmentation for ULBs to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

80. The SBM – Urban 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 with the following objectives:

- a) Sustainable Sanitation and treatment of Wastewater:
 - i. Holistic Sanitation, with end-to end solutions (from discharge, containment, evacuation, transportation to safe disposal of all effluents from toilets)
 - ii. Treatment of wastewater before discharge into water bodies, and maximum reuse of treated wastewater
 - iii. Eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks, and sustaining elimination of manual scavenging
- b) Sustainable Solid Waste Management:
 - i. Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene in public places to make all cities clean and garbage free, with 100% scientific processing of MSW
 - ii. Reducing air pollution arising out of SWM activities
 - iii. Phased reduction in use of single-use plastic
- c) Awareness creation along with large scale citizen outreach to create ‘jan-andolan’, and institutionalize ‘swachh’ behavior.
- d) Creating Institutional capacity

81. The following measurable outcomes are expected to be achieved by the end of Mission in 2026:

- (a) All statutory towns become at least ODF+
- (b) All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become at least ODF++
- (c) At least 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become Water+
- (d) All statutory towns are certified at least 3-star Garbage Free, or higher

82. The component wise fund allocation under SBM- Urban 2.0 as given by the Ministry is mentioned below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

SI. No.	Component	Total Cost (Central + State/ ULB/ Pvt share)	Central Share
1.	Sanitation (access to toilets)	5,610	1,620
2.	Wastewater Management	79,983	15,883
3.	Solid Waste Management	39,837	10,168
4.	IEC and Capacity Building	10,034	6,322
5.	Total committed liabilities under SBM (U) (2014-2020)	6,136	2,472
Total Estimated Cost:		1,41,600	36,465

83. The Committee are informed that the total approved outlay of the Scheme is ₹1,41,600 crore with Central share outlay of ₹36,465 crore. And the total outlay for the FY 2025-26 for

SBM-U 2.0 is ₹5,000 crore, which include ₹28 crore for administrative expenses, ₹529.00 crore for IEC activities, ₹317.25 crore for Capacity Building and ₹4,125.75 crore for projects.

84. Statement showing BE, RE and Actual Expenditures (AE) for 2018-19 to 2024-25 is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2014-2015	-----	1690.50	859.48
2015-2016	1000.00	1400.00	1108.09
2016-2017	2300.00	2300.00	2137.24
2017-2018	2300.00	2550.00	2540.60
2018-2019	2500.00	3000.00	2509.73
2019-220	2650.00	1300.00	1298.59
2020-2021	2300.00	1000.82	1000.22
2021-2022	2300.00	2000.00	1969.20
2022-2023	2300.00	2000.00	1934.50
2023-2024	5000.00	2550.00	2392.49
2024-2025	5000.00	2000.00	1,369.17 (As on 13.01.2025)
Total:	27,650	21,791.32	19,119.31

Since the scheme is being implemented in a mission mode, no separate annual plan exists.

85. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) in respect of SBM-U 2.0 as provided by the Ministry are detailed below:

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2022-23	2,300.00	2,000.00	1,753.86
2023-24	5,000.00	2,550.00	2,392.49
2024-25	5,000.00	2,159.42	1,455.00*
2025-26	5,000.00		

*Till January 2025.

86. Further, the Ministry also submitted before the Committee the provisions approved by the Cabinet under SBM-U 2.0 as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Total Outlay	Central Share
2021-22	9,346	2,407
2022-23	13,310	3,428
2023-24	35,400	9,116
2024-25	48,144	12,398

2025-26	35,400	9,116
Total	1,41,600	36,465

87. When sought the reasons for reduction in the Budgetary allocations at RE stage under the Mission for the FY 2024-25, the Ministry replied as under:

“During the FY 2024-25, a provision of ₹5,000 crore was provided at BE stage considering the Central outlay of ₹12,398 crore kept under the Mission. However, the Ministry of Finance have also instructed to implement SNA-Sparsh (Just-in-time) model across the Country, which has prompted the States to open separate component-wise RBI accounts and adopt revised model for transfer of CSS funds through an integrated framework of PFMS, State IFMIS and e-Kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under the revised model, the Implementing agency will raise bills to the concerned Treasury Office which after verification submit their consolidated payment file to the Central Ministry against the mother sanction already issued by central Ministry for that purpose. The central Ministry will thereafter approve the claim and submit it to the Pr. Accounts Office for making payment. After clearance by Pr.A.O, the payment will be realized RBI in favour of the beneficiary/vendor. Accordingly, the expenditure under SBM-U 2.0 for the concerned States (SNA-Sparsh) is only to the extent of bills paid as there will not be any bulk payment to the concerned States/ UTs. A total of seven (7) States i.e Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan & Telangana have already adopted revised model w.e.f. 01.8.2024. Another five States i.e Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand & Tamil Nadu are in an advanced stage for implementing SNA-Sparsh.”

88. To the query as to why the Budgetary allocation proposed for the FY 2025-26 at Rs.5000 crore under SBM (U) despite downward revision of allocations under the Mission in the past two consecutive FYs, the Ministry explained as under:

“During the FY 2025-26, a provision of ₹5,000 crore has been proposed at BE stage considering the central outlay of ₹9,116 crore kept under the Mission by the Cabinet for the year 2025-26 under SBM-U 2.0. It is expected that the States/ UTs will submit their claims for next instalment during the current year considering the projects are in an advanced level of implementation.”

89. It is stated by the Ministry that the expenditure is demand driven under the Mission and several procedural reasons exist for downward revision of the Budgetary allocations and the BE is kept higher keeping in view approved Central outlay for the Mission. In this regard, the Committee sought to know as to what specific measures taken by the Ministry to encourage States to implement the Mission and seek central assistance under the Mission. The Ministry submitted:

“The mission is regularly reviewed by the National Advisory and Review Committee (NARC) chaired by Secretary. Further, the scheme is also reviewed

regularly during the monthly reviews with States and UT's. Specified detailed reviews with the States are also conducted by undertaking field visits. In addition, regular interaction is also conducted throughout the year with the concerned finance officers of the States/UT's to ascertain the financial progress of the States. Weekly expenditure details of the States/UTs are regularly shared with the Mission Directors of States/UTs emphasising on meeting targeted expenditure through increasing pace of expenditure and utilise the available funds so that next instalments of CS assistance may be claimed timely. Revised Estimates 2024-25 for the scheme are Rs. 2159.42 crore and not Rs. 2,000 crore as intimated earlier."

90. To the query whether any assessment of the Mission has been undertaken to gauge its performance, the reply received is given below:

"NSSO had undertaken an impartial assessment of the Mission in 2018. In its report of the 76th Round (with theme of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions of India: July – December 2018), the study found that 98% of toilets are being used in urban areas. Further, NITI Aayog has evaluated various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including SBM-U, in its mid-term report during June, 2020. Its recommendations include the following:

- (a) Need for continued investment in IHHLs and CT/PTs;
- (b) Need for focusing on entire sanitation value chain for inclusive sanitation, which also includes collection, containment, treatment, disposal and recycling of faecal waste and waste water;
- (c) Need for managing different types of solid wastes (including plastic, C&D and sanitary waste);
- (d) Need for budgetary support for disposal of legacy waste, management of plastic waste, C&D waste."

(vii) PM-eBus Sewa Scheme

91. In the Budget Speech 2021-22, the Finance Minister announced the launching of a new scheme at a cost of Rs.18,000 crore to support augmentation of public bus transport services. It was stated that the scheme will facilitate deployment of innovative PPP models to enable private sector players to finance, acquire, operate and maintain over 20,000 buses. PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was approved by Govt. of India on 16.8.2023 with an aim to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance of ₹20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses.

92. The Committee are informed that the Scheme will be implemented in 2 segments, namely, Segment-A: Augmentation of City Bus Services and Associated Infrastructure and Segment-B: Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI). Cities with a population between 3-40 lakhs and other State Capitals with less than 3 lakh population as per 2011 census including Hilly capitals cities, NER State capital cities and UT capital cities, are eligible to participate in the scheme. The Scheme shall remain valid up to March 2037.

93. The eligibility of buses per city depends on the city's population: 50 buses for a population of 3-5 lakh population and other State Capitals with less than 3 lakhs population, 100 buses for a population of 5-20 lakh; and 150 buses for a population of 20-40 lakh.

94. About the Segment A and B of the Scheme, Ministry informed as under:

“Under Segment A, about 10,000 e-buses are to be deployed by the eligible cities for city bus operation. The Central Assistance (CA) shall be provided for bus operation on PPP model for 10 years or March 2037, whichever is earlier. Besides that, one-time Central Assistance for Associated Infrastructure which includes development of bus depots and Behind-The-Meter (BTM) power infrastructure shall also be provided to the eligible cities

Under Segment B, CA shall be provided for implementation of Green Urban Mobility projects complementing bus services and demonstrating reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in urban areas including support for implementation of ITMS and NCMC based Automated Fare Collection System (AFCS).”

95. Regarding the progress of the PM eBus Sewa Scheme, the Ministry updated the Committee as given below:

“Bus Demand: Total demand of buses tendered for aggregation is 6,518 e-buses from 13 States and 4 UTs.

Bus Depot Infrastructure:

- (i) A total of ₹420.41 crore has been sanctioned to 12 States and 4 Uts for the development of Bus depot infrastructure. Out of ₹420.41 crore, first tranche of ₹75.02 crore has been released to 7 States and 1 UT.
- (ii) A total of ₹563.34 crore has been sanctioned to 12 States and 4 Uts for the development of Behind-The-Meter Power Infrastructure. Out of ₹563.34 crore, a total of ₹362.48 crore has been released to 6 States and 1 UT.”

96. The proposed BE 2025-26 under PM- eBus Sewa Scheme is ₹1,310.00 crore. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actuals in r/o PM e-Bus Sewa Scheme as furnished by the Ministry are detailed below:

<i>(Amount in ₹ crores)</i>			
Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Release
2022-23	--	--	--
2023-24	0	20	1.00
2024-25	1,300	500	438.25 (As on 10.01.2025)
2025-26	1,310	-	-

97. Regarding reasons for non-utilisation of funds under the Scheme in 2023-24 and downward revision of RE vis-à-vis BE in 2024-25, the Ministry replied as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Exp.	Reason for variation
2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2023-24	0	20	1.00	Delay in submission of proposals and approval of State level steering committee for Behind-the-Meter & Civil Infra proposals from the State.
2024-25	1300	500	438.25 (as on 10.01.2025)	Due to delay in receipt in proposals of Bus operations from States, delay in tendering process for bus depot infrastructure and signing of agreement of bus operation, and hence the funds couldn't be utilized.
2025-26	1,310	-	-	-

98. The physical targets set and achieved thereon under the Scheme as provided by the Ministry are stated as under:

Measurable Outcome Indicator	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Augmentation of city bus services (Number of Buses approved)	5,000	5,497	1,000	1,021	500	N/A
2. Development of Behind-The-Meter Power Infrastructure (Number of proposals sanctioned)	-	56	14	26	5	N/A
3. Development of Depot Civil Infrastructure (Number of proposals sanctioned)	-	38	32	44	5	N/A

*The Scheme launched on 16th August, 2023.

99. On being asked as to why the targets set for (i) development of Behind the Meter Power Infrastructure (no. of proposals sanctioned) and (ii) development of Depot Civil Infrastructure (no. of proposals sanctioned) for the FY 2025-26 has been kept so low at 5 for both, the Ministry responded as given below:

“The targets are indicative which were set according to the participation of States/UTs under the Scheme. In the year 2024-25, we have already sanctioned 32 proposals for Behind the Meter Power Infrastructure against the target of 14

proposals and 47 proposals for Depot Civil Infrastructure against the target of 32 proposals.”

100. The Committee enquired as to why the eligibility criterion for buses per city is based on the population data of Census of 2011 instead of the current population and whether the allocation criteria be updated to reflect the latest demographic data. The Ministry responded as under:

“Eligibility criteria was fixed on the basis of latest available census of 2011 published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India so as to ensure the principle of equity for distribution of buses under the scheme.

No, Sir. It is assumed that the population of all the cities might have increased proportionately accordingly the number of buses allocated per city will remain more or less same.”

101. The Central Assistance (CA) of Rs 24, 22, 20 per km are being provided for 12, 9, 7m buses respectively. When asked to elaborate on the factors and criteria used to determine the central assistance proposed per kilometer and whether this central assistance per kilometer be increased to reduce the financial burden on municipal corporations, the Ministry furnished the following reply:

“The CA has been decided accordingly to the size of the bus (7m, 9m, 12m) and the number of buses has been decided based on the population criterion. As per extant Guidelines, CA is fixed according to the size of bus. However, an annual escalation of upto 5% on CA will be considered for bus operation.”

102. When asked as to whether it justifiable to mandate a fixed minimum distance of 200 kilometers per day for PPP operators when many municipal buses operate only 150-160 kilometers daily and whether the Government should not consider revising this requirement to align with actual operational distances and reduce financial strain on transport authorities, the Ministry furnished the following reply:

“Considering the rapid urbanization, the 10 year duration of the scheme and consultation/discussion held with the eligible cities, the fixed assured Kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7,9,12 m buses respectively were decided for the aggregation tender. Also, if the operational Km is less than the assured Km, then the payment for non-operation assured Km is to be made at the reduced rate of 75% of GCC fee.”

(viii) Prime Minister Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme

103. Prime Minister Street Vendor’s Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme was launched on 01.6.2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart

their businesses. As per the submission made by the Ministry, the scheme has the following objectives:

- a) Facilitate collateral free working capital loan up to ₹10,000, of 1 year tenure.
- b) Incentivize regular repayment, through interest subsidy @ 7% per annum and availability of higher tranche of loans of ₹20,000 and ₹50,000 in the second and third tranches respectively.
- c) Reward digital transactions, by way of cash back up to ₹1,200 per year.
- d) Providing a safety net for street vendors' families by linking them to select Central Government Socio-economic welfare schemes.
- e) The CCEA, in its meeting on 27.4.2022, approved the continuation of the PM SVANidhi Scheme beyond March 2022, extending it until March, 2028 with lending upto December 2024. A total outlay of ₹2,096.49 crore has been allocated for the scheme up to the financial year 2027-28.

104. Total outlay in the Budget 2025-26 in respect of PM SVANidhi scheme is ₹373 crore. The component-wise distribution of fund is as under:

Corpus Fund for Credit Guarantee – Contribution:	₹141.00 crore
Interest Susidy for PAiSA Portal - Subsidies:	₹80.00 crore
Incentives to individuals for digital transactions- Interest Payments:	₹100.00 crore
Capacity Building & Training:	₹16.00 crore
Beneficiary Parichay Boards:	₹20.00 crore
Socio-Economic Profiling:	₹10.00 crore
Establishment expanses:	₹6.00 crore
Total:	₹373.00 crore

105. The statement showing Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) during the FY 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 in respect of PM SVANidhi scheme as given by the Ministry is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)				
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1.	2022-23	150.00	433.94	406.42
2.	2023-24	468.00	468.00	444.69
3.	2024-25	326.32	450.32	319.39*
4.	2025-26	373	-	-

*As on January 2025.

106. Regarding the targets set and achieved under PM SVANidhi Scheme, the Ministry furnished the given information:

“Financial Year-wise targets have not been set under PM SVANidhi scheme. The Cumulative loan disbursement targets under PM SVANidhi scheme as approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the period till December, 2024 along with achievements are as under:

Loan Term	Targets	Achievement*
1 st loan	42 lakh	68.02 lakh
2 nd loan	12 lakh	23.02 lakh
3 rd loan	3 lakh	4.80 lakh

* Till January 2025

107. The Finance Minister during the Budget speech announced that building on the success of PM SVANidhi, the scheme will be revamped with enhanced loans from banks, UPI linked credit cards with Rs.30,000 limit, and capacity building support. In this regard, the Committee enquired as to whether any consultation was made by the Ministry with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), National Hawkers Federation (NHF) before revamping PM SVANidhi and proposing a new loan of Rs.30,000. The Ministry responded as given:

“The PM Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme was launched on 1st June’2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loans to street vendors. Since inception, more than 68 lakhs street vendors have been disbursed over 95.9 lakhs loans amounting to ₹13,764 crores.

As per Budget Announcement 2025 (para 50), “PM SVANidhi Scheme has benefitted more than 68 lakh street vendors — giving them respite from high-interest informal sector loans. Building on this success, the scheme will be revamped with enhanced loans from banks, UPI-linked credit cards with ₹30,000 limit and capacity building support”.

Based on this Budget announcement, the scheme revamping proposal is under consideration. The proposal for restructured scheme to benefit total one crore street vendors also contain the following components:

i. Enhanced loans:

Loan Term	Existing	Proposed
1 st loan	₹10,000	₹15,000
2 nd loan	₹20,000	₹25,000
3 rd loan	₹50,000	

ii. Issuance of a UPI linked Credit card - an additional facility to ensure day to day financial needs of street vendors, with a limit of ₹30,000 to street vendors who have repaid 2nd loan.

Capacity Building support: Capacity Building of Street Vendors will include Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Hygiene and Safety etc.”

108. About the new loan under PM SVANidhi, the Ministry further submitted as under:

“There is no new loan of ₹30,000 under the revamped proposal under consideration. However, a **UPI linked credit card with a limit of ₹30,000** to all street vendors who have successfully repaid 2nd term loan under the Scheme is being proposed in line with Budget Announcement 2025-26, after consultation

with various Credit Card companies. Consultations with different street vendors associations/federations are done from time to time.”

(ix) City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) – 2.0

109. About the CITIIS 2.0, the Committee are informed as given:

“City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) – 2.0 was approved by the Cabinet on 31.5.2023 with an objective of supporting competitively selected projects promoting circular economy with focus on integrated waste management at the city level, climate-oriented reform actions at the State level, and institutional strengthening and knowledge dissemination at the National level. The CITIIS 2.0 program is financed through a EUR 100 million / ₹880 crore loan from the French Development Agency (AFD), EUR 100 million / ₹880 crore loan from the German Development Bank (KfW) and a EUR 12 million / ₹106 crore technical assistance grant from the European Union.

Under Component 1 (City-level action for integrated waste management), the CITIIS 2.0 Challenge was launched on 16.11.2023 and the results were announced on 04.3.2024. Eighteen (18) Smart Cities have been selected under Component 1 of the program. The selected Smart Cities have submitted their revised project proposals which have been reviewed by NIUA, AFD and KfW; they are pending for approval at the Ministry.

The Component 2 of the CITIIS 2.0 program (Climate action through the State UDDs) was launched on 09 July 2024, vide a D.O. letter from Secretary, HUA to the Chief Secretaries of all States/Uts. The deadline for submission of proposals was 30 September 2024. 21 States/Uts submitted their proposals under Component 2 and the fund allocation has been approved by the Secretary.”

110. The Budgetary Estimates (BE) for CITIIS 2.0 for the FY 2025-26 is ₹250 crore. Component-wise details as furnished by the Ministry are as follows:

a)	Component 1 (Grant to SPVs):	₹189.75 crore.
b)	Component 1 (Grant to SPVs of UTs with legislature):	₹10 crore.
c)	Component 2 (Grant to States):	₹32.25 crore.
d)	Component 2 (Grant to UTs with legislature):	₹1.5 crore.
e)	Component 2 (Grant to UTs without legislature):	₹1.5 crore.
f)	Grant for CITIIS PMU at NIUA:	₹15 crore.

111. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) in respect of CITIIS 2.0 as provided by the Ministry are given below:

<i>(Amount in ₹ crores)</i>			
Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2023-24	Nil	-	-
2024-25	225	225	Nil
2025-26	250	-	-

112. To query regarding non-utilisation of funds during the FY 2024-25, the Ministry responded as under:

“The 18 selected cities are in the maturation phase/ project development phase. The tendering of the project will start as soon as the maturation phase gets completed, which is expected by May 2025. The 21 numbers of partnering states will start implementation of the activities as soon as the tripartite agreement is signed in Jan-Feb 2025, post approval from the ministry.”

(x) Schemes Of General Pool Residential/Office Accommodation: Central Public Work Department (CPWD)

113. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is an organization which has expertise in all facets of construction activity. It renders most comprehensive services in the field of planning, designing, construction and maintenance management for all Engineering and construction projects with total Quality Assurance. The major scheme implemented by Central Public Works Department CPWD is General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) and General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA). Detailing about the Schemes, the Ministry submitted:

“(a) General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA): GPRA is a scheme, in which new Government Residential Accommodation are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. In addition, residential accommodation of other Ministries / Departments like Direct and Indirect Tax Department, Audit, Supreme Court, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Mines etc. are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations and maintenance of President Estates are taken up under this scheme.

(b) General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA): Under the Scheme, new Govt. offices constructed based on satisfaction level and demand. Ministry is taking up all new construction on new construction Technology to bring in energy efficiency, green building norms and promote new technology of construction and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. In addition, Office Building of some other Ministries/Departments like Direct & Indirect Tax Department, Audit, Supreme Court, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Mines etc. are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. The Office Accommodation of Other Departments i.e. Mines, Labour & Employment and Shipping are also taken up.”

114. The Budget allocation in the Capital Section for the year 2025-26 is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)		
SI. No.	Head	Budget Allocation 2025-26
1.	GPRA	1,034.45
2.	GPOA	2,922.55
	Total:	3957.00

115. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) in respect of GPRA and GPOA schemes as provided by the ministry are detailed below:

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2022-23	3,474.01	3,374.01	3,423.13
2023-24	2,799.95	3,499.99	3,422.88
2024-25	3,699.99	3,351.00	2,312.86*
2025-26	3,957.00	-	-

**As on January 2025.*

116. To the query whether the Ministry has taken any feedback from the Resident Welfare Associations (RWA) of re-developed General Pool Residential Accommodation GPRA colonies in New Delhi before initiating re-development of new colonies particularly with respect to increase traffic congestion, the Ministry responded as given:

“A detailed consultancy has been conducted by this Ministry to analyse the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies. Augmentation of the road infrastructure/stretchers are under consideration. To facilitate the use of public transport like promoting use of Metro infrastructure for commuting to office, provision of dedicated subway connecting metro station is being done like in Nauroji Nagar. Consultation with DMRC is also going on to connect more GPRA colonies in similar manner. Apart from this, widening of existing road network within the colonies are being taken up to ease the movement of traffic. This Ministry has also taken up the matter of augmentation of existing road infrastructure to satisfy the future needs in Delhi with Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, since the road infrastructure work in NCT of Delhi comes under their purview.

(xi) National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

117. The Ministry briefed the Committee that the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) has been conceptualized to achieve efficient citizen centric governance, increased ease of living, optimal utilization of technology and data-led governance in delivery of services to citizens for Urban India. The NUDM shall be rolled out across all States and UTs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to fund the upscale e-governance for service delivery and digital technologies for city management. The proposed Mission envisages four key components:

- a) e-Governance to achieve 100% online services in all cities
- b) Sensor based monitoring of city operations in 200+ large cities
- c) 36 Urban Analytics Centres to augment States'/UTs capability in using technology for decision-making
- d) Urban Digital Innovation Fund to promote innovation and Startups.

118. The Committee have also been apprised that the total outlay of NUDM is proposed at ₹8,586 crore with a Central share of ₹4,996 crore and State Share of ₹3,590 crore. The proposed Scheme was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on 29.9.2023. Approval of the Cabinet to the mission is awaited. Although Budgetary allocation of ₹1,150 crore was provided for FY 2024-25, the entire amount has been unutilized. The Budget Estimate for the FY 2025-26 for NUDM scheme is ₹1,250 crore.

119. Under the National Urban Digital Mission, an Urban Digital Innovation Fund is proposed to promote innovation and Startups, the Ministry were asked to state as to how much fund is proposed to be allocated to this Fund from the total outlay of Rs.8,586 crore and also from the Budgetary Estimates for the FY 2025-26 of Rs.1,250 crore. The reply received is as given:

“The National Urban Digital Mission (FY 2025-29) is yet to secure the Cabinet approval. The overall modalities of the Mission are under discussion with the competent authority as well as critical stakeholders.”

(xii) Public Health Engineering(PHE) Sector Development Scheme

120. Public Health Engineering (PHE) Sector Development Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme which includes PHE Training, Applied Research, Capacity Building and monitoring & evolution of projects etc. The scheme is being operated by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO). Scheme is continuous in nature, and all States / UTs / ULBs are covered under the Scheme.

121. The Committee have further been informed that the main objective of the Scheme is to provide training to in-service engineers of the different State PHEDs, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, ULBs etc. Applied Research is carried out through various Academic and Research Institutes in the field of Water Supply, Sanitation including Solid Waste Management. Revision of various Manuals is also carried out through the scheme.

122. Budgetary outlay for the financial year 2025-26 is ₹2 crore. The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) as provided by the Ministry under the PHE Sector Development are under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2022-23	2.00	2.00	0
2023-24	2.00	2.00	1.94
2024-25	3.00	2.00	0.81
			(as on 14.01.2025)

123. As to the reason for non-utilisation of funds, the Committee were briefed as given:
“Due to non-finalization of scheme guidelines, funds could not be released.”

124. The Ministry further submitted:

“Expenditure towards the PHE training is purely based on the nominations received during the year. The nominations received from various departments of States/ UTs for PHE training are varying every year. Apart from the PHE trainings, funds are also required for R&D activities (Applied Research); preparation and revision of various technical Manuals /Advisories and other components of the scheme as need arise. For fund utilization, first priority has been given to the PHE training and remaining fund is utilized for other components.”

125. On being asked as to what measures have been taken for better utilization of funds under the Scheme, the Ministry responded as under:

“Various correspondence made with concerned Departments of various States/ UTs to increase the nominations of in-service Engineers for PHE trainings. Process of empanelment of new Institutes is also started and about 19 new institutes have submitted their willingness for empanelment with the Ministry. Well defined Operational Guidelines with revised financial norms is also approved by the Ministry for proper implementation, expenditure control and budgetary disciplines. The Operational Scheme Guidelines is uploaded on the Ministry website for wider publicity.”

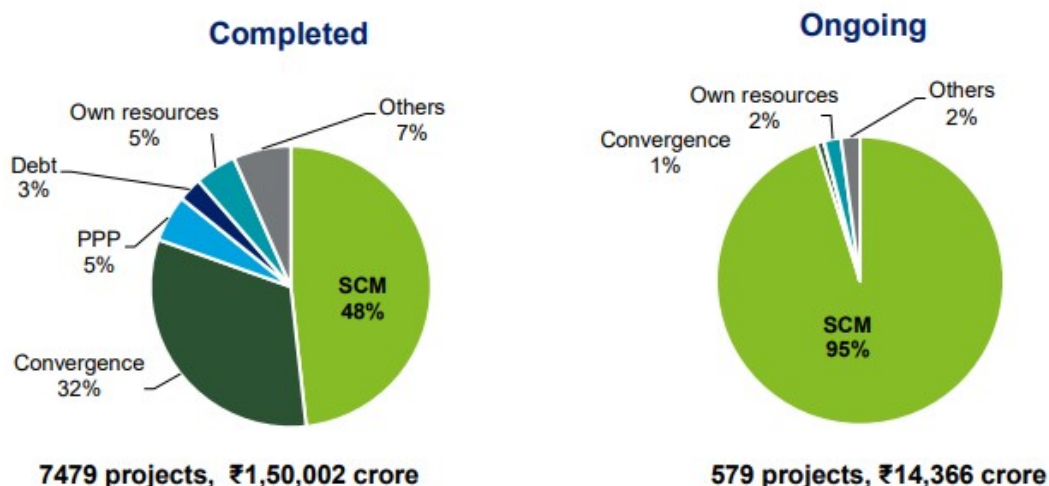
VI Other Schemes that were implemented up to the Financial Year 2024-25

(i) Smart City Mission

126. The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25.6.2015 with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of ‘smart solutions’. 100 cities were selected to be developed as Smart Cities.

127. On being asked the progress of the Mission, the Ministry replied as given:

“As on 10.01.2025, Smart Cities under the Mission have proposed to execute a total of 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crores. Financial innovation is built in the design of their capital investment plans. The distribution of funding of the total completed and ongoing projects, is envisaged from different sources is as follows:



128. The Committee were further apprised that out of total Central allocation of ₹48,000 crore for SCM, an amount of ₹47,475.19 crore has been released to States/UTs. No fund has been allocated for the Smart Cities Mission for the FY 2025-26. The Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) under SCM during the financial year 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 are given as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
2022-23	6,800	8,800	8,663
2023-24	8,000	8,000	7,915
2024-25	2,400	2,000	1,355*

(As on January 2025)

129. About the physical progress vis-a-vis financial progress under SCM during the FY 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, the Ministry furnished the following information:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

FY	Physical Progress (Completed Projects)		Financial Progress	
	No. of Projects	Amount	Cumulative	Annual
2021-22	3,863	63,070	29,543	6,549
2022-23	5,536	1,03,772	38,205	8,663
2023-24	6,976	1,41,071	46,121	7,915
2024-25	7,480	1,50,017	47,475	1,355

130. The Ministry were asked to furnish specific reasons as to why the Mission was not further extended to new Cities and what specific measures the Centre has taken to preserve and maintain the assets that have been created under the Smart City Mission in various cities. The written submission from the Ministry is as under:

“Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25.06.2015 with the aim to promote cities by providing core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens through application of ‘Smart’ Solutions in 100 cities.

Under SCM, the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 20.01.2025, the cities have been able to claim central financial

assistance of ₹47,425 crore (i.e. 98.8% of the total Central share allocation) as per the utilization of funds provided by them. The States/Union Territories are reported to have utilized ₹45,506 crore (i.e. 96% of the total Central share released). Current Smart Cities Mission (SCM) extension period is upto 31st March, 2025. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to extend the existing SCM by including additional cities.

In accordance with Mission guidelines, the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of the smart cities are responsible for the design, implementation, and operation of smart city projects. These SPVs are jointly owned by the State/UT and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with equal shareholding. Hence, the stakeholders of these SPVs must decide whether to continue with SPVs for the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) phase of the smart city projects. MoHUA, in this regard, has been actively working to ensure the sustainability of these SPVs which are proposed to undertake effective O&M of the assets created under SCM, as they are the implementing agencies. In addition to this, through multiple knowledge sharing platforms including zonal conferences, MoHUA has also encouraged sharing of best practices in O&M of the projects, revenue generation etc. that could help in adoption of O&M mechanisms by smart cities.”

131. As regards the future of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) created under the Smart City Mission after 31 March, 2025, the Ministry informed as given:

“Guidelines for the continuation of SPVs beyond Mission Period is under formulation and review by MoHUA. It will be shared with all stakeholders including States/ ULBs/ UTs/ SPVs etc. on its approval by competent authority.”

(ii) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna –National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

132. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2014-15 to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on sustainable basis in 790 cities. In February 2016, the scheme was re-named as DAY-NULM and coverage has been extended to all statutory towns, to be decided by the respective States/ UTs. The Mission addressed multiple dimensions of urban poverty by developing strong community-based organizations, providing placement-oriented skill training and subsidized loans for self-employment ventures, supporting street vendors’ livelihoods and establishing shelter for the urban homeless. The mission was implemented till 30.9.2024. The mission period ended on 30.9.2024.

133. The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) under DAY-NULM as provided by the Ministry are given below:

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Financial Year	BE	RE	AE
1.	2022-23	900.00	550.00	548.99

2.	2023-24	523.00	523.00	501.38
3.	2024-25	300.00	30.00	29.03

***Mission period was till 30th September, 2024.**

134. Regarding non-utilisation of the funds allocated under the Mission for the financial year 2024-25, the Ministry submitted before the Committee as given:

“As Mission was not extended beyond 30.9.2024, funds allocated for the FY 2024-25 could not be utilized.”

135. To the whether any evaluation of the Mission was undertaken by the Ministry, the response received is as given:

“NITI Aayog has undertaken the Mid-term Evaluation study of CSS schemes, including DAY-NULM. The report presents following findings for DAY-NULM:

(1) NULM has been rated satisfactory (green) for five out of the six parameters - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Equity.

(2) The parameter 'Sustainability' is rated as moderately satisfactory (amber).

(3) As per Evaluation - ‘Primary and secondary research indicates that the effectiveness and implementation of Mission have been hindered due to inadequate budgetary provisions’, and recommends increased funding allocation to the Mission, to address urban poverty issues comprehensively.

(4) The report states that the capacity building or training provided to ROs, ALFs/ CLFs is inadequate. The report makes a National-level recommendation to ‘develop a comprehensive approach to capacity building’. The report observes that ‘the implementation pace in smaller cities (population less than 50,000) is hindered due to the absence of MMUs’. It suggested that there should be provisions for MMUs in the smaller cities (with a population less than 50,000).

Further, a mid-term evaluation of DAY-NULM had been done through Quality Council of India (QCI), in the year 2018. The evaluation finds the Mission relevant, equity oriented, effective and impactful and has supported continuation of the Mission.”

136. The Committee were also updated about a Pilot scheme namely “Deen Dayal Ajeevika Mission (Shehari)” on urban poverty alleviation on pilot mode has been launched on 01.10.2024 for the period of three months including one-month preparatory time with an estimated cost of ₹180 crore. The new Mission of poverty alleviation aims to reduce poverty and social, occupational, and residential vulnerabilities of urban poor by strengthening grassroots level community institutions, promoting employment opportunities, creating social infrastructure, providing social security and entitlements, and fostering innovation and collaboration through an

inclusive approach and focused attention on specific vulnerable groups vis. Construction workers, transportation workers, gig workers, care workers, waste workers and domestic workers. The pilot mission on urban poverty alleviation was launched in 25 selected cities on 01.10.2024.

137. The Ministry further informed about the Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Shehari) as under:

“The budget for the pilot was received in the month of November, 2024 and funds worth ₹54.88 crore were allocated and released to the 13 states of 25 pilot cities in the last week of November.

The Pilot has been extended to all States/UTs with the approval of the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance. The Pilot has been extended within the approved outlay.”

138. During the oral evidence of the Ministry, the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs deposed before the Committee on the Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Shehari) as given:

“.....in NULM, there is no allotment as such in 2025-26. We have a pilot project based on NULM. We are calling it Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana- Shehari. That has been given Rs.180 crore in the current financial year. The learning from these projects, we would take further probably in the NULM 2 which will come in the next financial year.”

Part II

Recommendations/Observations

Recommendation No.1

Need for a vision for ‘Viksit Bharat’ by 2047

1. The Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative envisions India as a developed nation by the centenary of its independence in 2047. This transformative roadmap emphasizes inclusive development, sustainable progress, and effective governance. Facts brought before the Committee show that by the year 2047, about 50% of the India’s projected 175.2 crore population will reside in urban areas and the city regions’ contribution to Gross Domestic Production (GDP) will be approximately 80%. The vision of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs of a ‘Viksit Bharat’ is rooted in achieving comprehensive water security and sustainability across the nation. The Committee believe that the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ @2047 of the Ministry needs to take into account the challenges confronting urban transformation. In order to achieve this, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) The Ministry need to consult all their stakeholders and prepare their broad vision document for ‘Viksit Bharat’@2047’ along with the investment needed for the next 22 years to achieve the Vision set, sources of funding (internal, external and innovative financing), ways of revenue enhancement to fund the Vision and ways to integrate planning, integration and operations; and
- (ii) The need to align the Budget allocation with the broader vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ with a five-year investment targets for next twenty years and then annual investment targets as this will provide the Ministry the precise direction required to achieve the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’. The Budgetary projections should also align with the overall projected investment need to achieve a developed India by 2047.

Recommendation No. 2

Emphasis on Urban Planning

2. Urban planning is the key to sustainable urban development. The Committee during their several study visits have observed unplanned growth of cities which not only putting constraints on existing resources but also leading to decline in civic amenities and quality of life there. Needless to say that though all States and cities therein have their specific local needs and challenges when it comes to civic infrastructure ranging from water scarcity to waste management to traffic congestion, pollution, etc., but the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are generally unaware of the developmental strategies best suited for them and also ill-equipped to address them. The Committee, thus, are of the opinion that handholding of States/UTs in urban planning is the need of the hour and collaborated efforts on the part of Centre and States can only pave the way for it. Consultation with and involvement of local stakeholders is undoubtedly essential. In view of this, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should formulate a Scheme wherein it would be mandatory for all ULBs to prepare an ‘urban development plan and strategy with a holistic and futuristic approach’. To assist the ULBs, the Ministry should engage global technical consultants and world-class town planners/experts and provide necessary funding. Such planning should also cover the financial and funding aspects to ensure practicability and implementability of the plan so devised. This approach would not only help the local government to identify the developmental issues confronting them but also built their capacity and engage them in identifying the optimal solutions to their specific problems. The Committee are also of the opinion that at times best of the Schemes of the Ministry fail to generate anticipated demand from various States/UTs, thus, an exercise in the direction of planning would lead to appropriate assessment of civic needs of all regions and thereby defining the Ministry’s future intervention through various Missions and Schemes.

Recommendation No.3

Need for utilisation of Budget allocated

3. The Budget Estimates for the financial year 2024-25 was Rs.82,576 crore which was revised to Rs.63,669 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. Out of the revised allocation, till 14.02.2025, the Ministry could spend only Rs.42,794 crore. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry that due to less demand for Central Share of funds by various States and UTs under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) and PM e-Bus Sewa schemes, the Budget Estimates 2024-25 have been reduced at Revised Estimates (RE) stage by Rs.18,906 crore. Further, the Ministry also expect that they will be able to utilise the remaining funds of ₹20,875.92 crore under MRTS and Metro Projects, AMRUT, PMAY-U, Smart Cities Mission, PM SVANidhi and GPRA/GPOA schemes by 31.3.2025 subject to receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs/Implementing agencies complying with the revised instructions issued by Ministry of Finance for release of finds under SNA-Sparsh model.

The Committee taking cognizance of the factor that spending under various Schemes/Missions of the Ministry are dependent upon the demands raised by the States and Union Territories, note that if this state of affairs continue then the targets set under any Mission/Scheme of the Ministry would be hard to achieve. The Committee, thus, stress that generation of interest and demand for central funds and assistance under various Missions launched by the Ministry among the stakeholders is also the responsibility of the Ministry. The Ministry should look into the reasons for States/UTs not coming forth and demands being not generated for various Schemes of the Ministry amongst the States/UTs and accordingly look for remedial measures to fill the gap. The Ministry should also make concerted efforts to ensure that the funds allocated by the Government of India for urban development, urban housing and poverty alleviation are actually utilized through various Missions/Schemes of the Ministry.

Recommendation No.4

Avoid delay in finalisation and necessary approvals for implementation of various Schemes/Missions/Programmes of the Ministry

4. The Committee have observed that the public bus transport scheme which was announced in the Budget of 2021-22 was approved by the Government of India on 16.08.2023 as PM-eBus Sewa Scheme and the funds under this Scheme were for the first time actually spent during the financial year 2024-25. Similarly, National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) which was announced as a new Scheme in the July, 2024 budget with a Budgetary allocation of Rs.1,150 crore for FY 2024-25 have yet not received the Cabinet approval. The funds allocated thus remained unutilized.

The Committee have been apprised that two new Schemes namely ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ have been announced in Budget 2025-26 with a provision of ₹10,000 crore and ₹2,500 crore respectively. The ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget, 2024 has been proposed to finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs. Similarly, the the allocation of Rs.2,500 crore for ‘Scheme for industrial Housing’ will be utilized for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers *etc.*), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees/ amongst others in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). However, as per the submissions made before the Committee, it is learnt that the mode and method for selection of cities under the ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ is still under examination by the Ministry and a ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ is yet to be designed in consultation with stakeholders.

Taking into account the past experiences of the Ministry and to avoid such delays in future, the Committee recommend the following:

(i) the Ministry should conduct consultation with stakeholders and prepare and finalise the Scheme document/guidelines prior to any Budget announcement to avoid allocation and parking of funds for such Schemes wherein approvals would spill to subsequent financial years;

(ii) the Ministry should ensure that both 'Urban Challenge Fund' and 'Scheme for Industrial Housing' are designed and guidelines prepared at the earliest and all the approvals be also sought without any delay so as to ensure that Rs. 10,000 crore and Rs.2,500 crore respectively allocated to these two Schemes in the Budget 2025-26 are actually spend; and

(iii) The Ministry should also expedite the Cabinet approval for National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) so that funds allocated for the Mission could be used.

Recommendation No. 5

Progress under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)

5. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) was launched in 2015 for a period up to 31.3.2022 which has been extended up to 31.12.2025 only for completion of all the sanctioned houses. With less than a year left for completion of the Mission, as on 10.02.2025, against the total sanctioned houses of 118.64 lakh, 112.46 lakh houses have been grounded, 90.43 lakh houses completed and 87.35 lakh houses delivered to the beneficiaries. As regards, the financial progress, central assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh crore has been sanctioned to 36 States/UTs, out of which, Rs.1.68 lakh crore has been released so far. The Ministry has deposed before the Committee that it is expected that requirement for central assistance will reduce from ₹2 lakh crore to ₹1.90 lakh crore due to proposed curtailment of 6-7 lakh houses.

The Committee have further been informed that a total of 21,43,234 houses are presently in various stages of construction which includes 17,34,325 in BLC; 3,53,725 in AHP and 55,184 in ISSR vertical. Further, 3,66,778 houses are yet to be grounded as on date, which includes 1,77,420 in BLC; 1,28,934 in AHP and 60,424 in ISSR vertical of PMAY-U. To achieve this target by 31.12.2025, the Budgetary allocation for PMAY-(U) for the FY 2025-26 stands at Rs.19,794 crore.

As regards the expenditure incurred under the Scheme during the financial year 2024-25, against the Revised Estimate of Rs.15,170 crore, the actual expenditure incurred as on 14.02.2025 stands at Rs.4,568.40 crore only. In this regard the Ministry has submitted that after completion of the extended PMAY-U Mission period i.e. 31.12.2025, any spill over financial liability for completion of houses/projects will have to be borne by the State/UT Governments from their own resources.

The Committee are of the view that the progress under PMAY(U) has been slow during the financial year 2024-25 due to various reasons stated by the Ministry. However, keeping in view that the Ministry has launched PMAY(U) 2.0 involving Central Assistance of ₹1.6 lakh crore for one crore additional households, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) The Ministry must closely monitor the completion of 21.43 lakh under-construction houses and intervene to ensure the grounding and completion of remaining 3.66 lakh houses. The Committee desire to be briefed of the progress made every three months along with the list of lagging States and UTs;
- (ii) to furnish the details of houses curtailed under the Scheme and reasons for curtailment and the learning from the same for PMAY(U) 2.0; and
- (iii) to ensure timely occupancy of completed houses, the Ministry should direct the States and UTs to converge various Centrally and State sponsored Schemes such as PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana for providing required infrastructure and civic amenities at the site for effective and efficient utilization of public resources.

Recommendation No.6

Accurate Data on Homeless Population in Urban Areas

6. As per data provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the urban population is projected to reach 876 million in 2047. As per census 2011, the total urban houseless population in the country is 9,38,348. In addition to this, under Scheme for Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)' component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-

NULM), a total of 2.52 lakhs urban homeless have been identified through systematic third-party survey conducted by States / UTs during the Mission period. Thus, the figures provided by the Ministry are based on the 2011 Census, which is outdated. To this concern of the Committee, the Ministry submitted that as per 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land & Colonisation are State subjects. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of States / Union Territories (UTs) to take steps and devise schemes to provide for rehabilitation of homeless persons. Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments / UTs through programs and schematic interventions. Further, the Ministry has also implemented Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) for providing assistance to States / UTs for addressing the housing requirement of eligible urban households. PMAY-U 2.0 has also been launched for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban households. Also, SUH component of DAY-NULM provides shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless.

However, the Committee are of the opinion that updated and accurate data on Homeless population in urban areas is crucial for the proper implementation of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U). The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should conduct a fresh and comprehensive survey to ascertain the exact number of homeless individuals so that the objective of 'Housing for all' can be achieved through the revamped PMAY(U) 2.0.

Recommendation No.7

Increased Central Assistance for dwelling units PMAY-U 2.0

7. The Committee have been briefed that based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house is provided under Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) verticals. A minimum of ₹1 lakh has been made mandatory for all major States

under PMAY-U 2.0 to each beneficiary, thereby, in effect, each beneficiary will be getting ₹2.5 lakh. Apart from the minimum State share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability. Moreover, the funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct/purchase their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well.

The Committee appreciate the Ministry's initiative to launch PMAY(U) 2.0 and are well aware that 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and the Ministry intends to supplement the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) through PMAY-U. Nonetheless, the Committee are concerned that post-COVID inflation has significantly increased the cost of construction materials and it would clearly be difficult for the intended beneficiaries who are EWS, LIG and MIG households with annual income up to ₹3 lakh, ₹3-6 lakh and ₹6-9 lakh respectively to afford to purchase a house in an urban area even under PMAY(U). Moreover, the Committee are of the view that maximum share of cost of a house under PMAY (U) is borne by the intended beneficiary whose both purchasing and paying capacity are limited. Under such scenario, a private player may not be keen to come forth and invest under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical of the Scheme.

In view of this, the Committee strongly feel that central assistance per dwelling unit under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical need to be revised proportionally under PMAY(U) 2.0 to reflect the increased construction costs and also to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme.

Recommendation No.8

Utilisation of proposed central funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0

8. The Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 with the objective of attaining sustainable sanitation and treatment of wastewater, sustainable solid waste management, awareness creation and creating institutional capacity with the total outlay of Rs.1,41,600 crore with central share outlay of Rs.36,465 crore. The Mission has been extended till 2026. However, it can be seen that during the last two financial years, i.e., 2023-24 and

2024-25, the budgetary allocation was reduced to half at the Revised Estimate stage. The explanation for reduction of allocation given to the Committee is the implementation of SNA-Sparsh model across the country and depending on demand raised by States and UTs. As regards the Budgetary provision of Rs.5000 crore for the FY 2025-26, the Committee have been briefed that the same has been kept considering the central outlay of ₹9,116 crore kept under the Mission by the Cabinet for the year 2025-26 under SBM-U 2.0 and it is expected that the States/ UTs will submit their claims for next instalment during the current year considering the projects are in an advanced level of implementation. The Committee have noted that since the launch of SBM (U) 2.0, against the proposed central share of Rs.36,465 crore, as on January, 2025 the total actual expenditure under SBM(U) 2.0 stands at Rs. 5,601.35 crore only.

Taking cognizance of the fact that SBM(U) 2.0 is ending in 2026 and the central share of more than Rs.30,000 crore is yet to be utilised, the Committee recommend that the Ministry must ensure that the funds allocated under BE 2025-26 are fully utilized and targets set are fully achieved to obtain the wider objectives of Swachh Bharat.

Recommendation No. 9

Utilisation of proposed central funds under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0

9. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 with target of making cities 'water secure' and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all of about 4,852 ULBs (Urban Local Bodies). It also targets universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including Central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26. So far, ₹13,172 crore central assistance has been disbursed since the inception of AMRUT 2.0 under various heads such as projects, reforms & A&OE and another ₹936.84 crore central assistance is available for disbursement in the current financial year as per revised estimate(RE). Total outlay in the Budget 2025-26 for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹10,000

crore. Accordingly, post proposed budgetary allocation of ₹10,000 crore, the remaining amount of Central share for the Mission will be ₹52,651.16 crore. The Committee have observed that even after the utilisation of proposed Budgetary allocation of Rs.10,000 crore in the FY 2025-26, the Mission which is ending in 2026 still has to spend 68% of its centre share of Rs.76,760 crore.

The Committee have been apprised that as on 14.02.2025, projects worth ₹96,355 crore have been grounded and another around ₹35,000 crore projects are under tendering. In grounded projects, total works worth ₹28,883 crore have been physically completed and ₹21,722 crore expenditure has been incurred. Against the total 8,887 approved projects under AMRUT 2.0, 5,514 projects have been grounded/completed so far since the start of the Mission. Remaining 3,373 projects are yet to be grounded/ completed. For the FY 2025-26, Mission is targeting to ground/ complete 2,500 projects.

The Committee have noted the fact that the drinking water supply and sewerage and septage management projects are large projects and have long gestation period and during the first two years of the Mission, the States were in the processes of submitting State Water Action Plans (SWAP) and preparation of DPRs. Even after approval, it takes about 1-2 years to ground the projects and thus, the actual expenditure was low. However, the Committee are of the view that in the implementation of AMRUT 2.0 the Ministry have the learning from the experiences of AMRUT and the purpose of AMRUT 2.0 was to carry forward the works of AMRUT to logical conclusion. The learning and experiences of AMRUT should be gainfully utilised in the implementation of AMRUT 2.0 in fund allocation and utilisation.

In view of the fact that AMRUT is a very important Mission from the point of view of the vision of 'Viksit Bharat' of the Ministry, the Committee desire the Ministry to ensure that the target of 2,500 projects set for the FY 2025-26 are achieved and also explore to re-direct the underutilized funds under the Mission for similar projects so that the larger goal of 'Viksit Bharat' is achieved.

Recommendation No. 10

Reviewing the Central Assistance (CA) and fixed assured kilometres under PM e-Bus Sewa

10. PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was approved by Govt. of India on 16.8.2023 with an aim to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance of ₹20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses. The Committee have been informed that the total demand of buses so far tendered for aggregation stands 6,518 e-buses from 13 States and 4 UTs. The proposed Budget Estimate 2025-26 under PM- eBus Sewa Scheme is ₹1,310.00 crore. During the examination of the Scheme, the Committee have taken note of the following three concerns:

(a) that eligibility of buses per city depends on the city's population which is based on the census of 2011 which may not provide the correct parameter for allocation of buses to various cities. The Committee do not agree with the assumption of the Ministry that population of all cities have grown proportionately and thereby the allocation of buses will remain the same. Rather, based on population increase, road infrastructure available and general requirement, some cities may require more buses than allocation proposed under the Scheme.

(b) the Central Assistance (CA) of Rs 24, 22, 20 per km is proposed to be provided for 12, 9, 7 metre buses respectively. The Committee feel that the proposed central assistance per kilometer based on the size of the bus is less and may result in increased financial burden on municipal corporations.

(c) the condition of fixed assured Kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7, 9, 12 metre respectively is proposed to be provided. The Committee are of the view that the same needs to be revisited as many municipal buses operate only for 150-160 kilometers daily.

The Committee are of the considered opinion that the concerns regarding less central assistance per kilometer and fixed assured kilometers brought before the Committee should be thoroughly examined by the Ministry and detailed consultation on these aspects be done with all stakeholders so that the financial viability of the project could also be ensured and PM e-Bus Sewa- an environmentally friendly Scheme achieves the positive intended outcome. A report in this regard may be submitted to the Committee within a month.

Recommendation No. 11

Revival and Expansion of Urban Employment Schemes

11. The Committee have observed that the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) addressed the multiple dimensions of urban poverty by developing strong community-based organizations, providing placement-oriented skill training and subsidized loans for self-employment ventures, supporting street vendors’ livelihoods and establishing shelter for the urban homeless. The Committee have also taken note of the findings of NITI Aayog Mid-term Evaluation study of DAY-NULM wherein the Mission was rated satisfactory for five out of the six parameters - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Equity except for ‘Sustainability’ which had been rated moderately satisfactory. It was also stated in the report that the effectiveness and implementation of Mission have been hindered due to inadequate budgetary provisions', and therefore, increased funding allocation to the Mission was recommended to address urban poverty issues comprehensively. The Report had also highlighted that the capacity building or training provided to ROs, ALFs/ CLFs is inadequate. The Committee have noted that with the end of the mission period of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna –National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) on 30.09.2024, the funds allocated at the Budget Estimate stage under the Mission were drastically curtailed at the Revised Estimate.

The Committee have also been briefed that the Ministry has also launched a Pilot scheme namely “Deen Dayal Ajeevika Mission (Shehari)” on urban poverty alleviation on 01.10.2024 for the period of three months including one-month preparatory time with an estimated cost of ₹180 crore covering 255 selected cities. The scheme within the given outlay was later extended for the remaining period of the FY 2024-25 to cover all States/UTs. The Ministry have informed the Committee that the learning from this project would probably be taken further in the NULM 2 which will come in the next financial year.

Taking cognizance of the facts above, the Committee want to stress that one of the Ministry’s mandates is implementation of the specific programmes of Urban

Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time. Further, with the increasing urban population, unemployment is also expected to rise. The complete revocation of funds for the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) has exacerbated this issue. The Committee are also concerned about the skill centres, self-help groups and homeless centres that were running with the support of DAY NULM. The Evaluation study also shows that the ‘sustainability’ of the Mission’s outcome is not very satisfactory and for better impact more budgetary funding is required. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry must make use of the learning from the DAY NULM and without further delay re-launch the Mission with increased funding and also introduce new, direct employment-generating schemes to address urban unemployment.

Recommendation No. 12

Expansion of associated road infrastructure in respect of redeveloped General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies

12. One of the major Schemes implemented by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is the redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies under the GPRA Scheme in which new Government Residential Accommodation are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. In this context, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that in Delhi also the old Government residential colonies have been demolished and in place vertical high-rise are being constructed to provide accommodation to Government staff. However, the existing road infrastructure in these re-developed areas have not been simultaneously widened to accommodate the surge in commuters as for instance in place of 150 dwelling units, now 1500 dwelling units are being constructed. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that a detailed consultancy has been conducted by this Ministry to analyse the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies. Augmentation of the road infrastructure/stretches are under consideration. Consultation with DMRC

is also going on to connect more GPRA colonies with Delhi metro. Apart from this, widening of existing road network within the colonies are being taken up to ease the movement of traffic. This Ministry has also taken up the matter of augmentation of existing road infrastructure to satisfy the future needs in Delhi with Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, since the road infrastructure work in NCT of Delhi comes under their purview.

Giving due consideration to the submission made by the Ministry, the Committee still fail to understand as to why the augmentation of existing road network associated with such large-scale redevelopment projects was not the part of the initial planning at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. The Committee, thus, recommend that:

(i) the Ministry should immediately conduct a study of possible traffic scenario in respect of redeveloped GPRA colonies across the country after due consultation with all stakeholders and immediate action be taken to widen the existing road network to ensure liveability of the cities. The said study report be submitted to the Committee at the earliest;

(ii) the Ministry may also make provision for feeder buses to Metro stations from Government Residential Colonies to ensure last mile connectivity and address the issue of high road traffic;

(iii) in case of Delhi where the project of Central Vista comprising of most of the Government Offices is under construction, the Ministry may also consider operating dedicated electric buses from Government colonies to Central Vista to curtail carbon footprints and encourage public transport on such fixed routes.

Recommendation No.13

Preservation of assets created under the Smart City Mission

13. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM), launched on 25.6.2015 with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions' have ended with the current Financial Year 2024-25. The Mission undertook a total of 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crores.

During the various field studies that the Committee have undertaken, they have visited several projects undertaken under SCM such as the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs). The Committee are concerned about the status of various assets created under SCM and the future of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) which are responsible for the design, implementation and operation of Smart City projects. The Ministry have briefed the Committee that the SPVs are jointly owned by the State/UT and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with equal shareholding. Hence, the stakeholders of these SPVs must decide whether to continue with SPVs for the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) phase of the smart city projects. They have further informed that they have been actively working to ensure the sustainability of these SPVs which are proposed to undertake effective O&M of the assets created under SCM, as they are the implementing agencies. Also the guidelines for the continuation of SPVs beyond Mission Period is under formulation and review by the Ministry.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Smart City Mission has been spread over a decade and all tangible gains accrued from the Mission should not be lost due to ineffective O&M and other sustainability issue. Further, the Smart Cities are intended to act as 'light house' for other aspiring cities. Keeping this in view, the Committee recommend that the Ministry must frame the guidelines for the continuation of SPVs beyond Mission Period in a manner that ensures the proper preservation and maintenance of assets created under the Mission.

Recommendation No.14

Investment in Sustainable Urban Development and need for capacity building of Urban Local Bodies

14. The Committee have noted that of the several challenges confronting the urban space, the absence of sustainable solution to these challenges is further aggravating our plight. Instead of preservation of existing resources, there is constant deterioration taking place.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are grassroot level self-governing bodies that administer the cities/towns. The Committee have observed that to implement the available sustainable solutions, the constraint faced is visible in the form of serious capacity deficit in ULBs not only in terms of resources, namely manpower, funds, etc. but also skill set and technical know-how.

The Committee thus, recommend that to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Ministry must take proactive steps in promoting sustainable urban infrastructure by assigning dedicated funds for Research and Development (R&D) in environment-friendly building materials and encourage the adoption of green energy solutions at grass-root level in urban planning and construction.

The Committee also recommend the Ministry to conduct a study and evaluate the manpower requirement at the citizen-government interface level, that is, at the Local Government level to achieve the targets of a ‘Viksit Bharat’.

Further, the Ministry should also formulate and launch a focused programme for the capacity building of the employees of Urban Local Bodies in order to enhance their efficiency in execution of various Projects/Missions and Schemes of the Government otherwise the intended outcomes would be hard to achieve.

**New Delhi;
11 March, 2025
20 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**

**Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs**

Annexure I**State/UT-wise Physical and Financial Progress of PMAY(U)**

States / UTs-wise Progress								
Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Project Proposal Considered	Physical Progress of Houses (Nos)			Financial Progress (₹in Crore)		
			Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed/Delivered	Investment	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,470	21,37,028	19,46,505	10,29,966	91,805.73	32,568.27	23,800.26
2	Bihar	547	3,14,477	2,92,162	1,70,422	18,047.82	4,950.45	3,537.49
3	Chhattisgarh	2,034	3,02,663	2,85,393	2,51,381	13,471.88	4,810.98	4,266.60
4	Goa	4	3,146	3,146	3,145	696.54	74.76	75.04
5	Gujarat	1,785	10,05,204	9,79,806	9,37,708	1,05,253.04	21,064.34	19,805.76
6	Haryana	437	1,15,034	90,360	69,743	9,471.72	2,171.64	1,673.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	398	12,758	12,640	11,037	865.04	215.95	211.66
8	Jharkhand	481	2,29,156	2,10,585	1,54,226	11,451.66	3,603.31	3,115.57
9	Karnataka	3,226	6,38,121	5,07,401	3,86,347	48,776.86	10,614.43	7,276.76
10	Kerala	910	1,67,322	1,53,872	1,31,204	8,881.33	2,781.18	2,377.12
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,981	9,61,147	9,45,069	8,47,058	53,530.63	15,930.45	15,555.00
12	Maharashtra	1,632	13,64,923	10,87,802	8,81,444	1,74,390.13	25,548.21	19,323.37
13	Odisha	1,057	2,03,380	1,85,649	1,58,382	8,470.67	3,176.98	2,574.90
14	Punjab	987	1,32,235	1,18,418	95,542	9,132.14	2,342.54	1,949.02
15	Rajasthan	1,104	3,19,877	2,95,156	2,18,543	24,723.60	5,891.67	4,983.68
16	Tamil Nadu	5,282	6,80,347	6,62,795	5,97,459	48,076.22	11,185.30	10,318.22
17	Telangana	304	2,50,084	2,34,737	2,23,329	30,706.31	4,475.66	3,806.96
18	Uttar Pradesh	4,860	17,76,823	17,59,150	16,73,849	84,121.00	27,962.68	27,118.30
19	Uttarakhand	366	64,391	62,698	38,946	4,870.26	1,176.51	988.83
20	West Bengal	656	6,68,953	6,08,607	4,45,186	37,526.26	10,773.50	8,191.63
Sub-total (States):		29,521	1,13,47,069	1,04,41,951	83,24,917	7,84,268.85	1,91,318.80	1,60,949.69
21	Arunachal Pradesh	61	8,499	8,070	8,066	482.62	182.38	161.18
22	Assam	555	1,76,643	1,69,050	1,18,642	5,316.65	2,674.26	2,105.42
23	Manipur	45	56,037	50,480	16,719	1,446.32	841.39	496.91
24	Meghalaya	36	4,758	4,025	1,833	187.13	72.35	48.23
25	Mizoram	52	39,605	39,089	24,231	928.28	607.80	477.46
26	Nagaland	75	31,860	31,055	26,466	1,033.52	503.91	418.37
27	Sikkim	10	316	301	202	25.55	6.13	7.09
28	Tripura	142	92,854	87,681	76,838	2,946.53	1,494.35	1,292.99
Sub-total (N. E States):		976	4,10,572	3,89,751	2,72,997	12,366.60	6,382.57	5,007.64
29	A & N Island	2	376	376	47	95.83	5.84	2.93
30	Chandigarh	-	1,256	1,256	1,256	263.02	28.78	28.78
31	DNH & DD	9	9,947	9,947	9,230	978.00	214.40	204.56
32	Delhi	-	29,976	29,976	29,976	5,696.05	692.53	692.53
33	Jammu & Kashmir	465	47,040	42,024	29,172	2,593.32	724.94	483.48
34	Jadakh	8	1,307	991	876	65.30	30.22	25.23
35	Jakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

36	Puducherry	57	15,995	15,925	10,699	1,066.16	254.12	223.19
Sub-total (UTs):		541	1,05,897	1,00,495	81,256	10,757.67	1,950.84	1,660.70
Grand Total*:		31,038	118.64 lakh	113.33 lakh*	90.20 lakh*	8.07 lakh cr.	2.00 lakh cr.	1.68 lakh cr.

**Includes completed (3.41lakh)/ grounded (4.01lakh) houses of JnNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urbn Renewal Mission) during mission period.
DNH &DD: Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu."*

Annexure-II**Urban Houseless Population- State-wise**

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Urban Houseless Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,857
2	Arunachal Pradesh	313
3	Assam	2,527
4	Bihar	12,591
5	Chhattisgarh	6,533
6	Goa	1,693
7	Gujarat	84,822
8	Haryana	23,789
9	Himachal Pradesh	872
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10,848
11	Jharkhand	6,967
12	Karnataka	35,473
13	Kerala	7,761
14	Madhya Pradesh	66,055
15	Maharashtra	1,11,373
16	Manipur	1,331
17	Meghalaya	177
18	Mizoram	104
19	Nagaland	344
20	Odisha	14,053
21	Punjab	18,374
22	Rajasthan	73,236
23	Sikkim	32
24	Tamil Nadu	37,117
25	Tripura	1,352
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,80,929
27	Uttarakhand	5,556
28	West Bengal	1,04,967
29	A & N Islands	65
30	Chandigarh	4,133
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	281
32	Daman & Diu	591
33	Delhi	46,724
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	1,508
Total		9,38,348

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Thursday, 20 February, 2025

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1430 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah - *Convener*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Lovely Anand
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
5. Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske
6. Shri Rambhual Nishad
7. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
8. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
9. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
11. Shri Raghav Chadha
12. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
13. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
14. Smt. Maya Naroliya
15. Shri Debashish Samantaray
16. Shri A. A. Rahim

Secretariat

1. Smt. Archana Pathania Director
2. Ms. Swati Parwal Deputy Secretary

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3. The Committee then took up oral evidence on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the Financial Year 2025-26. The representatives of Ministry gave Power Point Presentation on trend of urbanization in India, contradiction in the definition of urban areas, overall Budget allocation as well as scheme wise allocation given to the Ministry for the Financial Year 2025-26. They also informed the Committee regarding the status of progress and achievements made in respect of various scheme(s) of the Ministry.

4. The Hon'ble Members of the Committee raised queries about various aspect of the budget and revised allocation vis-à-vis the actual expenditure made by the Ministry during the financial year 2024-25 as well as budgetary allocations made in the Financial year 2025-26 and flagged issue(s) which need urgent attention viz. low utilization of funds allocated under various scheme(s) of the Ministry during the financial year 2024-25, steps proposed to be taken to increase the utilization of funds during the financial year 2025-26, prepare roadmap for making India a developed country by 2047 involving all the stakeholders and by identification of facilities and amenities need to be provided in urban areas, amount of funds required for the purpose, find ways and means for generation of funds through PPP mode, create execution plans by involving world class consultancy services, integration of self help groups in urban planning, reform of ULBs and their capacity development, create ideas for revenue generation by the States and prepare guidelines for devolution of funds by the Central Government subject to certain conditions, need to have a long term vision in the planning of various scheme(s) and to meet the challenges of urbanization, to discourage urbanization by creating infrastructure and jobs in village areas, make plans for people living legally in urban areas and discourage illegal settlements and vending in urban areas, need to increase the assistance provided to the beneficiaries under PMAY(U), rehabilitation of vacant houses made under various Government scheme(s) in urban areas in the past, low quality of construction work and absence of important facilities such as lift in the projects made under PMAY(U), create a mechanism to ensure that allottees reside in the same house for long periods,

lack of coordination and accountability in the works of AMRUT and steps taken by the Ministry to rectify the same, create circular economy in urban sanitation, increase the central allocation of funds under SBM(U), include provision of sewage treatment plant in the building permission plans throughout the country, non-allocation of funds under DAY(NULM), operation and maintenance of assets created in the Smart City Mission in the light of non allocation of funds to the said Mission, implement the guidelines of street vending and its harmonization with the regulations of corporation, need to earmark vending zones in areas where their business can grow, workshops for MPs and Officials in respect of various scheme(s) of the Ministry to increase awareness, preparing roadmap for every city for construction of green buildings, transportation, rejuvenation of water bodies *etc.* for fulfilling India's commitment towards SDGs, , need to increase the assistance given to corporation and revisiting the minimum km fixed per day under PM e-bus Sewa. MPs also raised the issue of cleanliness in parks and VIP areas in Delhi.

5. The convener asked the representatives of the Ministry to furnish replies to the queries/issues raised by the Members in writing expeditiously.

*** matter not related with the report**

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Ninth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Tuesday, 11 March, 2025

The Committee sat from 1530 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room 2, Parliament House Annexe Extension, Block 'A', New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt Lovely Anand
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
5. Shri Hibi Eden
6. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
7. Shri Shankar Lalwani
8. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
9. Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske
10. Shri Rambhual Nishad
11. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
12. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
13. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
14. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
15. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
16. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Rajya Sabha

17. Shri Mission Ranjan Das
18. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
19. Smt. Maya Naroliya
20. Shri R. Girirajan
21. Shri Debashish Samantaray
22. Shri A.A. Rahim

Secretariat

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|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shri Y.M. Kandpal | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Archana Pathania | Director |
| 3. Ms. Swati Parwal | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' and adopted the same without any modifications.

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*** Matter not related with the Report**

The Committee then adjourned.
