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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2019-2020)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE
FIRST REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN
DEVELOPMENT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-2020)**

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

11 September, 2020, 20 Bhadrapada, 1942 (Saka)

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(2019-2020)**

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FIRST REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN
DEVELOPMENT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-2020)**

Presented to Speaker on 11.09.2020

Presented to Chairperson on 14.09.2020



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

11 September, 2020, 20 Bhadarada, 1942 (Saka)

C.U.D. No.: 114

Price : Rs.

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Publish under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Edition) and Printed by.....

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(ii)
**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2019-20)**

Shri Jagdambika Pal - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
3. Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel
4. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
5. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
6. Shri Benny Behanan
7. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
8. Shri Hibi Eden
9. Shri Gautam Gambhir
10. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
11. Shri Shankar Lalwani
12. Smt Hema Malini
13. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
14. Shri P.C. Mohan
15. Shri C.R. Patil
16. Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu
17. Shri Adala Prabhakara Reddy
18. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi
19. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
20. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre
21. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri M. J Akbar
23. Shri Y.S. Chowdary
24. Shri Kumar Ketkar
25. Shri Sanjay Singh
26. Shri Digvijay Singh[§]
27. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla*
28. Shri Ram Chander Jangra*
29. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki*
30. Shri Subrata Bakshi[#]
31. Vacant

**Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 22.07.2020.*

§ Shri Digvijay Singh, MP, RS has been re-nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 22nd July, 2020.

Was nominated to the Committee on 22.07.2020, however, he has not taken oath yet.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri V.K. Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri A.K. Shah - Director

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2019-20) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Third Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee On Urban Development on Demands For Grants (2019-2020)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The First Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2019 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 06.08.2020.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at their Sitting held on 27.08.2020.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

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

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

New Delhi;

11th September, 2020

20 Bhadrapada, 1942 (Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL,

Chairperson,

Standing Committee on

Urban Development.

Chapter-I

(Report)

This Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2019-20) deals with action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to the Parliament on 11 December, 2019.

1.2 Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 26 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| (i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government: | 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,13,16,17,18,19,23,24,25 and 26 | (Total 16) (Chapter-II) |
| (ii) Recommendations/Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies: | 7,12,14 and 15 | (Total 4) (Chapter-III) |
| (iii) Recommendations/Observations, , in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee: | 9,10,20 and 22 | (Total 4) (Chapter-IV) |
| (iv) Recommendations/Observations, in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited: | 11 and 21 | (Total 2) (Chapter-V) |

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

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

Finding ways and means for reducing huge dependence on budget of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for Metro Rail Projects for enhancing allocations for housing and urban development related schemes reiterated.

Recommendations (Serial No. 2)

1.5 The Committee had recommended as under:

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

1.6 The Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs in their action taken reply had stated as under:

“While Metro Projects are Capital intensive in nature and expenditure is booked in Capital Section, expenditure under other schemes is booked in Revenue Section of the Grant. Other schemes of the Ministry excluding General Pool Accommodation (GPA) is booked in Revenue Section of the grant. There is also a focus of the Government to enhance the capital expenditure. Further, Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System named "Metrolite" has been issued by this Ministry in July, 2019, cost of which is likely to be lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system being developed presently in the country,. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of this system is also expected to be much lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system. Increase in budgetary allocation for Metro projects over the years has been due to increase in metro network in cities across the country on continuous basis year to year. Development of metro rail system in the country has evolved over the years. With the standardization and indigenization, there has been a continual reduction in cost of metro components, which may reduce fund requirements for Metro projects. Even, under the National Infrastructure Pipeline announced in Budget 2020, 32.3% of the projected investment of over Rs.17 crore during the period from 2019 to 2025 of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is for Metro Projects. Further, Government arranges additional funds for schemes based on requirements. For example EBR of Rs.60,000 crore has been approved for funding PMAY(U) and Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet for additional EBR in the range of Rs.60,000 crore to Rs.80,000 crore as EBR of Rs.43,000 crores has already been utilized. Similarly, funds for other schemes(s) are demanded at the R.E. / Supplementary stage on the basis of demands from States/ UTs and additional requirements under Schemes”.

1.7 The Committee appreciate that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has started going for cheaper Metro urban transport by issuing Standards for light urban Rail Transit System named Metrolite in July, 2019 resulting in lesser Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost alongwith indigenation that may reduce fund requirements for Metro Projects. In this context while the

Committee reviewing the action taken replies on Demands for Grants (2020-21) find that Kochi Metro Rail Corporation (KMRCO has already started preparing DPR on metrolite at specified stretch in Kochi and Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs have also asked different State Governments to work on this area (Reference action taken reply to Recommendation Srl No. 7, Second Report) The Committee, therefore, reiterate that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should open work on cheaper mode of urban transport including 'Metroneo' i.e 'tyred Metro' in a big way so that precious resources are made available for other housing and urban development projects.

Expeditious completion of works under different Missions under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs reiterated

(Recommendation Srl No. 3)

1.8 The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are dismayed to note that Report Card of the MoH&UA - 4 - for achieving the Goals of 'Ease of living', 'Responsive Governance', clean and sustainable development, Economic Growth and livelihood opportunities through an integrated strategy covering 4300 cities in the country through five Missions of AMRUT, SBM (U), PMAY (U), SCM and DAY-NULM has not been encouraging. In this context the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has labored to convince the Committee by arguing their Mission wise achievements. The Committee however find that there are grey areas where a lot more is still to be done on slow progress on Credit Rating of cities under AMRUT, slow progress on SWM component under SBM(U) characterized by polluted cities, huge gap between houses sanctioned viz-a-viz houses grounded/constructed under PMAY (U), low level of completion of projects for various reasons under SCM and low level of placement given to trained and certified skilled persons as compared to

persons given training for skill development under DAY-NULM Mission. The Committee feel that the work done on different Missions has to be accelerated to the desired level. The Committee, therefore, feel that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should take appropriate steps in this regard”.

1.9 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

“Under 100 Smart Cities Mission, the Ministry is regularly monitoring the implementation schemes / progress of cities to accelerate the pace of execution. Projects worth Rs. 1,63,000 crore worth under Smart Cities Mission have been tendered (80% of the total projects worth 2,05,018 crore) of which projects worth approximately Rs. 1,20,000 crore (viz 60% of the total projects proposed) have been grounded as on 31 January 2020. Projects worth more than 25,000 crore have been completed. Over the last 19 months beginning June 2018, there has been a 225 percent increase in tendered projects, 290 percent increase in projects grounded and 390 percent increase in projects completed. As regards AMRUT, out of the 500 Mission cities, 13 cities have been merged with neighbouring cities resulting in 487 AMRUT cities. Of these, two cities namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh) and Kavaratti (Lakshadweep) do not have Urban Local Body (ULB) and hence credit rating is not possible for these cities. As of now, out of 485 AMRUT cities, 469 cities have completed credit rating. Credit rating work has not been completed in 12 cities of West Bengal, 1 city each in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh. Efforts are being made to complete the credit rating work of these remaining towns. - 5 - Under PMAY (U), 1.03 crore houses have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) as on 24.02.2020. Of the sanctioned houses, nearly 62 lakh houses have been grounded for construction of which over 32 lakh houses have been completed. Duration of construction of houses varies from 12 months to 36 months in different verticals of the scheme. Houses under BLC vertical take comparatively less time, 12 to 18 months in general, whereas, in AHP and ISSR the construction takes 24 months to 36 months and attains progressive completion during project cycle. This is a normal project cycle where various statutory compliances are secured. The Ministry through various review meetings, field visits, video conferencing etc. is pursuing all the participating States/UTs for grounding of all the sanctioned houses/projects so that these could be completed within the scheme period i.e. by the year 2022. A special drive for Data compliance and Project implementation from 15th February 2020 has been undertaken and pursued vigorously with States/UTs to streamline the

actions pending at State/UT or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level and ensure timely project implementation to enable smooth flow of project funding and their timely completion. The MoHUA is committed to improve the placement percentage of skill trained candidates under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP) component of DAY-NULM. The States/UTs have been advised to discontinue skill training in courses where the placement percentage is low and assign more targets to courses which have higher placement percentage. Further, the mission incentivises the 'Training Providers' with placement higher than 70% and instructions have been issued to take penal action against the 'Training Providers' having placement below 30%. MoHUA collaborates with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and autonomous industry-led bodies to enhance placement of trained beneficiaries. In December 2019, MoHUA has signed an MoU with the Indian Plumbing Skills Council to train and place 21,000 candidates in plumbing sector on a Recruit, Train and Deploy (RTD) Model. In order to enhance self-employment opportunities for Self-Help Group members, the courses with duration less than 200 hours have been approved for skill training. Further, the progress of skill training and placement is reviewed on a regular basis with the States/UTs. The recommendations of Committee have been duly noted and all possible steps would be taken to implement the same”.

1.10 The Committee appreciate the comprehensive reply of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs showing on going projects under different Missions. The Committee are however constrained to note that large number of projects in Smart Cities Mission, and PMAY(U) are currently in implementation stage by reason of long gestation. The Committee while witnessing expeditious completion of on going projects feel that pace of implementation of projects under Smart Cities Mission can be accelerated by doubling the video conferences in present day lockdown situation arising out of corona crisis. Projects under PMAY (U) can move faster by impressing upon State/UT Governments to use latest technologies in construction for greater yield in less time. In this connection the Committee also appreciate

that Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs has opened a special drive for data compilation and project implementation from 15th January, 2020. The Committee also appreciate that under DAY-NULM States/UTs have been advised to discontinue skill training where placement percentage is low and have started incentivizing training providers for good work and penalising others with placement below 30%. The Committee also find that pace of Solid Waste Management and making the cities garbage free can be made faster by bringing in more cities in garbage free cities categories , since only 4 cities i.e Indore, Ambikapur, Navi Mumbai and Mysuru are Garbage Free Cities with 5 Star Rating and 57 cities have been rated as 3 Star Rating currently. The Committee therefore reiterate for expeditious completion of works under different Mission under the on going lockdown scenario be taken up.

Ensuring Door-to-Door connectivity by Delhi Metro reiterated.

(Recommendation Srl No 8)

1.11 The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee note that there is an urgent need for ensuring door to door connectivity of Delhi Metro by use of 'Cab aggregator services' as occupancy level of feeder buses being run by DMRC has been as low as 30%. The Committee find that the suggestion has been welcomed by Secretary, MoHUA and has conveyed that a subsidiary company under DMRC is already formed for looking after all these issues, The Committee also find that for ensuring last mile connectivity through Yulu scooter and small buses, a proposal has already been sent by DMRC to Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi twice way back on 10th October, 2017 and 26 November, 2018. In this connection, the Committee

are dismayed to note that e-rickshaws that are operational in as low as 15 Metro Stations, Yulu - 13 - bikes are being run in another 25 Metro stations with Yuber Kiosks are operational only in 3 metro stations. The Committee also find that by December, 2019, 47 stations are likely to be covered and has a plan to cover all the 210 stations subsequently. Since, the subject matter pertaining to ensuring last mile connectivity pertains to State Government of NCT of Delhi, the Committee impress upon MoHUA to take up this issue with Government of NCT of Delhi for desired results”.

1.12 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply stated as under:

“GNCTD, State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to take necessary steps towards multimodal integration and provide last mile connectivity of Delhi Metro. DMRC has taken measures towards last mile connectivity which are as follows:

- **CAB aggregator Kiosks:** UBER (CAB Aggregator) kiosks are operational from 3 metro stations, viz. Rajiv Chowk, Dwarka Sec-21 and Sikanderpur. In addition, there are other last mile connectivity initiatives undertaken by DMRC as given below:
- **Metro Feeder Buses:** Presently, 174 MIDI feeder CNG Non-AC buses are being run on 32 STA approved routes which connect 70 metro stations. DMRC is also in the process to procure 100 AC e-buses to be operated on 10 new routes. Procurement order has already been placed in Dec 2019 and thee-buses are expected to be supplied within one year.
- **E-Rickshaw Services:** A fleet of 800 e-rickshaws are operational from 15 stations serving 1 lakh passengers on weekdays. To enhance the service, spaces at 24 metro stations has been allotted recently and the selection of more e-rickshaw operators is also in process.
- **E-Scooter Services:** E-Scooter services by DMRC authorized operator are operational from 4 metro stations. The services will soon be initiated from 3 more metro stations.
- **Cycle Sharing Services:** - 14 - Pedal bicycle sharing services by 5 operators are operational from 21 metro stations. 2 operators are providing battery operated cycle services from 27 metro stations (service yet to be operationalized at few stations)”.

1.13 The Committee appreciate that in compliance of their recommendation Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken up the issue of Door-to Door connectivity of Delhi Metro with Government of NCT of Delhi, State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have also elaborated steps taken by DMRC in the field of CAB Aggregator Kiosks, Metro Feeder Bus, E-Rickshaw, Buses/AC Buses, e-rickshaw services etc. The Committee are however constrained to note that works for ensuring Door-to-Door connectivity by Delhi Metro taken in hand are thoroughly inadequate for achieving the same in real sense in the light of huge gap between Door to Door connectively by DMRC given by 800 e-rickshaw and others vis-à-vis total ridership of Delhi Metro. For instance the Door to Door connectivity given is around 1 lakh passengers whereas the daily passengers in Delhi Metro of as high as 25 lakh passengers. The Committee also notice that response of Government of NCT of Delhi and State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana is yet to come. The Committee therefore reiterate that efforts should be made or achieving Door-to-Door connectivity in a big way by Delhi metro.

Opening up Door-to-Door Awareness about sanitation for making it people programme reiterated.

(Recommendations Srl No. 16)

1.14 The Committee had recommended as under:

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

1.15 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

“Given that the SBM Urban is a 'Jan Andolan', it is imperative that every citizen and every stakeholder gets involved proactively in taking forward the mandate of 'swachhata' within their spheres of influence. MoHUA has periodically been running various multi-media campaigns (audio, video, outdoors, social media) to engage with citizens and make them aware of various components of SBM. MoHUA has partnered with Department of Field Publicity to hold nearly 1000 on-field outreach events across 250 cities for targeted behaviour change and messaging around SBM components. MoHUA is running a radio series titled 'swachhata selfie' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries. This programme has been very well received by cities and proving to be a good success. The Swachhata hi Seva campaign of 2019 has garnered participation from more than 7 crore urban residents, across 3200 cities, from more than 1,06,000 events, and more than 7700 MT of plastic waste has been collected. Additionally, the Swachh Survekshan survey, and all the certification protocols (be it ODF, ODF+, ODF++, Star rating for Garbage Free cities) have a component of 'citizen feedback' and 'citizen validation' as part of the scoring system, designed for greater citizen outreach and ownership among citizens. For example, a heartening feature of the Swachh Survekshan survey has been the exponential rise in citizen participation: while 1 lakh citizens provided their feedback in 2016, 18 lakh

feedbacks were collected in 2017. This figure went up to 38 lakh in 2018 and 64 lakh in 2019. The Swachh Survekshan 2020 recorded more than 1.75 crore citizens' feedback - testimony to the way the Swachh Bharat Mission has captured the psyche and mind-space of citizens, and turned it into a true Jan Andolan”.

1.16 The Committee appreciate the work done under the mandate of ‘Swachhata’ by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through multi media campaign to make it people’s programme by way of partnering with Department of Field Publicity for holding 1000 on-field outreach events across 250 cities for targeted behavior change, garnering participation of 7 crore urban residents across 3200 cities under ‘Swachhata Hi Sewa Campaign 2019’, collecting 7700 MT of plastic waste besides increasing level of citizen participation in Swachh Survekshan Survey undertaken from time to time. The Committee are however constrained to note in light of 37.7 crore as per 2011 census urban population, the participation of 7 crore urban residents is very low and needs to cover all urban population. The Committee therefore, reiterate that all out efforts be made for making Door-to-Door awareness campaign about sanitation as people’s programme.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

2.1 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Ministry would like to appreciate the concern raised by the Hon'ble Committee regarding need for mobilization of huge resource for implementation of various schemes of Ministry to address the challenges of

rising urban population and contributing towards strengthening the country's economy. Ministry has been projecting its requirement of funds on the basis of pace of expenditure and demand from State(s)/Union Territories and implementing agencies under various Schemes/Projects. However, Ministry-wise allocations are made by Ministry of Finance on the basis of resource assessment of the Government, the available fiscal space and other related factors. Ministry will seek additional funds at the stage of Revised Estimates/Supplementary Demand for Grants, if required during 2020-21. Apart from Budgetary sources, Ministry has been additionally funding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) through Extra Budgetary Resources(EBR) and Rs. 60,000 crore have been approved by the Government. After exhausting this amount, Ministry will approach the Government again for considering more EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 crore to Rs. 80,000 crore in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 as per requirement. Ministry is also encouraging implementation of projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) apart from assisting Cities/ULBs to raise funds through issuance of municipal bonds after improving their credit rating".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

2.3 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.4 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"While Metro Projects are Capital intensive in nature and expenditure is booked in Capital Section, expenditure under other schemes is booked in Revenue Section of the Grant. Other schemes of the Ministry excluding General Pool Accommodation (GPA) is booked in Revenue Section of the grant. There is also a focus of the Government to enhance the capital expenditure.

Further, Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System named "Metro lite" has been issued by this Ministry in July, 2019, cost of which is likely to be lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system being developed presently in the country,. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of this system is also expected to be much lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system.

Increase in budgetary allocation for Metro projects over the years has been due to increase in metro network in cities across the country on continuous basis year to year. Development of metro rail system in the country has evolved over the years. With the standardization and indigenization, there has been a continual reduction in cost of metro components, which may reduce fund requirements for Metro projects.

Even, under the National Infrastructure Pipeline announced in Budget 2020, 32.3% of the projected investment of over Rs.17 crore during the period from 2019 to 2025 of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is for Metro Projects. Further, Government arranges additional funds for schemes based on requirements. For example EBR of Rs.60,000 crore has been approved for funding PMAY(U) and Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet for additional EBR in the range of Rs.60,000 crore to Rs.80,000 crore as EBR of Rs.43,000 crores has already been utilized. Similarly, funds for other schemes(s) are demanded at the R.E. / Supplementary stage on the basis of demands from States/ UTs and additional requirements under Schemes".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

2.5 (See Para No. 1.7 of Chapter-I)

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

2.6 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.7 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Under 100 Smart Cities Mission, the Ministry is regularly monitoring the implementation schemes / progress of cities to accelerate the pace of execution. Projects worth Rs. 1,63,000 crore worth under Smart Cities Mission have been tendered (80% of the total projects worth 2,05,018 crore) of which projects worth approximately Rs. 1,20,000 crore (viz 60% of the total projects proposed) have been grounded as on 31 January 2020.

Projects worth more than 25,000 crore have been completed. Over the last 19 months beginning June 2018, there has been a 225 percent increase in tendered projects, 290 percent increase in projects grounded and 390 percent increase in projects completed.

As regards AMRUT, out of the 500 Mission cities, 13 cities have been merged with neighbouring cities resulting in 487 AMRUT cities. Of these, two cities namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh) and Kavarratti (Lakshadweep) do not have Urban Local Body (ULB) and hence credit rating is not possible for these cities. As of now, out of 485 AMRUT cities, 469 cities have completed credit rating. Credit rating work has not been completed in 12 cities of West Bengal, 1 city each in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh. Efforts are being made to complete the credit rating work of these remaining towns.

Under PMAY (U), 1.03 crore houses have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) as on 24.02.2020. Of the sanctioned houses, nearly 62 lakh houses have been grounded for construction of which over 32 lakh houses have been completed.

Duration of construction of houses varies from 12 months to 36 months in different verticals of the scheme. Houses under BLC vertical take comparatively less time, 12 to 18 months in general, whereas, in AHP and ISSR the construction takes 24 months to 36 months and attains progressive completion during project cycle. This is a normal project cycle where various statutory compliances are secured.

The Ministry through various review meetings, field visits, video conferencing etc. is pursuing all the participating States/UTs for grounding of all the sanctioned houses/projects so that these could be completed within the scheme period i.e. by the year 2022.

A special drive for Data compliance and Project implementation from 15th February 2020 has been undertaken and pursued vigorously with States/UTs to streamline the actions pending at State/UT or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level and ensure timely project implementation to enable smooth flow of project funding and their timely completion.

The MoHUA is committed to improve the placement percentage of skill trained candidates under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP) component of DAY-NULM. The States/UTs have been advised to discontinue skill training in courses where the placement percentage is low and assign more targets to courses which have higher placement percentage. Further, the mission incentivises the 'Training

Providers' with placement higher than 70% and instructions have been issued to take penal action against the 'Training Providers' having placement below 30%.

MoHUA collaborates with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and autonomous industry-led bodies to enhance placement of trained beneficiaries. In December 2019, MoHUA has signed an MoU with the Indian Plumbing Skills Council to train and place 21,000 candidates in plumbing sector on a Recruit, Train and Deploy (RTD) Model.

In order to enhance self-employment opportunities for Self-Help Group members, the courses with duration less than 200 hours have been approved for skill training. Further, the progress of skill training and placement is reviewed on a regular basis with the States/UTs.

The recommendations of Committee have been duly noted and all possible steps would be taken to implement the same.

Further, regarding Solid Waste Management (SWM), there has been significant progress made under SBM (U) on the Solid Waste Management component, where pace of progress has accelerated manifold in the last two years. At the time of launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in October 2014, a mere 18% of municipal solid waste was being scientifically processed (as per Kasturirangan report), with the rest being dumped in landfills. Waste processing capacity was also limited - at 26,000 tonnes per day of waste across processes such as composting, bio-methanation, RDF and waste to energy plants. In the last five years, waste processing has gone up by more than three times, and is currently at 60%. Moreover, capacity of waste processing has also been enhanced by more than 4 times, and is currently at 1.06 lakh tonnes per day. Overall, as per information furnished by States & UTs up till December 2019, total municipal waste generation is about 1.49 lakh metric tonnes per day, 96% of total wards are covered with door to door collection, 74% of total wards are practicing waste collection in segregated manner (leading to some segregation) and 60% of total municipal waste is being processed.

This progress has been made possible through a multi-pronged approach: policy and regulatory reforms, innovative initiatives by MoHUA, citizen outreach initiatives, and capacity building of ULBs, to achieve all round progress across the entire SWM value chain - segregation of waste at source, door to door collection, transportation, processing and final disposal.

Policy reforms: A variety of policy interventions were taken to encourage processing of waste into value added products such as Waste to compost, waste to electricity, waste to RDF, use of plastics in road construction, etc.

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2.8 The innovative initiatives include:

- Swachh Survekshan annual cleanliness survey, which ranks all cities on multiple cleanliness parameters, through a triangulated data collection process including selfreporting of progress by ULBs, field assessment to validate and verify ULBs' claims of progress, and citizens' feedback to cross check their perception on their cities' overall cleanliness. The Swachh Survekshan, which has grown in scale and coverage every year, has today not only emerged as one of the world's largest urban sanitation survey but also enthused cities with a healthy spirit of competition towards cleanliness and swachhata.
- Star rating protocol for Garbage free cities - The Star Rating protocol has been devised in a holistic manner to include all components of SWM (including parameters like cleanliness of drains & water bodies, plastic waste management, managing construction & demolition waste, etc.) which are critical drivers for achieving garbage free cities. As on date, 4 cities (Indore, Ambikapur, Navi Mumbai and Mysuru) have been one-time certified as 5-star cities, 57 cities have been one-time certified as 3-star cities, and 4 cities have been one-time certified as 1-star cities.
- For citizen outreach, MoHUA has been undertaking various multi-media and onground campaigns to involve all stakeholders to take responsibility in managing their waste. Additionally, the Swachhata hi Seva campaign (11th Sept - 27th Oct 2019) with the theme of plastic waste shramdaan was held in a bid to build up a mass movement to curb use of single-use plastic. MoHUA engaged with Cement Manufacturing Association to map 46 cement plants within 100 - 200 km from different ULBs, where plastic waste can be sent to CMA collection points and subsequently to cement plants for use as alternative fuel. MoHUA has also partnered with NHAI to identify 1500 points where the plastic waste may be used for road construction. Additionally, cities have been asked to set up adequate Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to handle the segregation, processing and recycle of plastic waste. Parallely, cities have been asked to engage local NGOs, SHGs and entrepreneurs to come up with viable alternatives to plastic bags (cloth bags from recycled old clothes) and disposable cutlery (

e.g. bio-degradable cutlery, setting up bartan bhandars, garbage clinics, etc)

MoHUA has also been building ULB capacities through regular dissemination of technical advisories on every component of SWM, holding workshops and exposure visits for officials and also providing need based hand holding support (e.g. DPR preparation, evaluation of locally-relevant technologies, etc).

On an ongoing basis, MOHUA is encouraging cities to push for complete source segregation of waste, and to set up Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to act as collection (on payment of requisite fees), sorting, further segregation, recycling and processing units, Currently, there are 237 functional MRFs handling "14,900 tonnes per day waste. MOHUA is also engaging with cities to identify all bulk waste generators, notify them about their responsibility to manage their own waste, and enforce the same. This would take care of approx. 20% of the wet waste. The issue of legacy landfills is a major SWM challenge that cities are facing. MOHUA is exploring various technologies to address this issue of Scientific landfilling and dumpsite remediation. MOHUA is actively encouraging that Construction and Demolition waste should be segregated separately, as well as collected, transported, processed and recycled separately. In processing, while decentralized and centralized composting (including on-site processing options by bulk waste generators) are preferred options for processing waste, Waste to Energy is being encouraged wherever composting is not feasible, to ensure that minimal waste reaches the landfill. In Waste to energy, all kinds of technological options are being encouraged by the Ministry. MoHUA is now encouraging ULBs to push the mandate of decentralized composting with special emphasis on adoption of decentralized waste management by Bulk Waste Generators, in compliance with SWM Rules 2016, home composting by households, scientific land filling and land remediation and also management of plastic and construction and demolition waste in an integrated manner. All of these focused initiatives have resulted in the multi-fold progress in SWM that has been summarized above".

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Comments of the Committee

2.9 (See Para No. 1.10 of Chapter-I)

Need for making the metro transport viable highlighted**Recommendation (Serial No. 4)**

2.10 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee have noted that the investment on Metro Projects has risen from the level of Rs10,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.19,152 crore in 2019- 20 i.e. almost doubled in the form of 'Pass Through Assistance to all Metros, and Equity to all Metros and Grants to DMRC / Other Metro for covering the capital cost and not for running the operations. It also came out before the Committee that cost of construction of Metro is almost double than that of Golden Quadrilateral Network. In this context, the Committee have been informed that Metro Rail Policy, 2017 aims at focusing on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail system and to act as a guide to State Governments/UT Administration for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects and for ensuring financial sustainability during operations of metro rail. Besides, it emphasizes on commitment of concerned State Governments for financial support to metro rail companies for reducing costs and maximizing revenue. In this context, the Secretary, MoHUA has admitted before the Committee that the cost of Metro is very high, however, it has been brought down to 20% to 30% by standardizing civil works, electric systems etc. and by offering consultancy services in other Metro projects in Dhaka and Istanbul and under 'Make in India' programme products are being exported to Brisbane, Johannesberg and manufacturing automatic gate collection locally which was earlier imported. The Secretary, MoHUA at the same time have legitimized the huge cost. The Committee, however, feel that more and more such steps be encouraged with a view to keep the cost of Metro project lower thereby reducing the dependency on the Union Budget gradually in future.

2.11 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Increase in budget allocation has been due to increase in metro network in cities across the country on continuous basis year to year. The golden quadrilateral is for connecting major cities through road network which is entirely a different mode of transport. Development of metro rail system in the country has evolved over the years. With the standardisation and indigenisation, there has been a continual reduction in cost of metro components.

MoHUA has issued standards for various metro rail components viz. rolling stock, signalling & telecom systems, electrical & electromechanical systems and civil engineering structures to promote indigenisation and reduce cost.

Further, Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System named "Metrolite" has been issued by this Ministry in July, 2019, cost of which is likely to be lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system being developed presently in the country. The Operation and Maintenance cost (O&M) of this system is also expected to be much lesser than that of high capacity metro rail system. This system is suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership. It can also be used as a feeder system to existing metro system. State Governments have been requested to adopt 'Metrolite' as a prime mode of urban transport in cities where projected ridership is lower.

Metro Rail Policy, 2017 envisages adoption of various measures by the State Governments like Transit Oriented Development, Value Capture Financing, creation of Urban Transport Fund, Public Private Partnership (PPP) etc. to enhance viability of metro rail system. Metro Rail Companies also resort to revenue generation through non fare box revenue like property development, advertisement etc

Accordingly, State Governments/UTs/Metro Rail Companies have been advised to keep the above provisions in view while formulating/implementing the projects in order to reduce cost and enhance revenue of metro rail projects and thereby reducing the dependency on the Budgetary resources/State exchequer".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

Promoting cheaper Metro Transport recommended

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

2.12 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee also find as against per kilometer cost of Rs.300 crore in elevated Metro work, the Ministry of HoUA has started working on cheaper Metro like 'Metro Light' with cost as low as Rs.120-125 crore and Tyred Metro with still lower at Rs.60-80 crore. The Committee have been informed that for Metro Light a 20 km long project is ready and is currently awaiting approval of Government of NCT of Delhi. However, for 'New Metro' is in formative stage. The Committee recommend that State Government of NCT of Delhi be impressed upon for early

clearance and work on Tyred Metro be taken up expeditiously for promoting cheaper 'Metro Transport' in the country which is need of the hour.

2.13 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Urban Transport is an integral part of Urban Development which is a State Subject. Responsibility of planning and development of urban transport projects including metro rail lies with the State Governments/UTs. Central Government considers financial assistance to such projects depending upon feasibility of projects and availability of resources, when proposed by State Governments/UTs concerned. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has submitted DPRs for remaining three corridors of Delhi MetroPhase-IV Projects. Out of these three corridors one corridor namely; Rithala-BawanaNarela (22.915 Km.) is proposed for Metrolite. DMRC has submitted another DPR for Metrolite corridor between Kirti Nagar and Bamnoli village comprising 19 km to GNCTD. DMRC has been advised to obtain the approval of GNCTD expeditiously.

This Ministry has undertaken the task of formulating standards for rubber tyre-based mass rapid transit system named 'Metroneo' with exclusive right of way as an option for public transport in smaller cities and constituted a Committee for formulation of standards".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

2.14 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee are dismayed to note that progress of work on prominent Metro Projects of Mumbai Line 3, Bangalore Phase II, Ahmedabad Phase I has been as low as 48%, 36% and 47% for various reasons. For instance the Committee find that Mumbai Line 3 work was affected by litigation on construction in night and tree cutting and transplantation in Aarey area and delay in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), Forest clearances, whereas work for

Bangalore Phase II was delayed following delay in land acquisition due to late approvals from various State Government Departments and delay in shifting of utilities. Similarly late sanctioning of JICA loan after project approval and consequently delay in finalization of tenders were the reasons for impeding implementation of Ahmedabad Phase I. The Committee also find that other prominent Metro Projects of Delhi and Lucknow have also faced land acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) issues due to socio-economic problems. In this context, the Committee find that MoHUA has argued before the Committee that implementing agencies/MoHUA are at close coordination with concerned State Governments to address the related issues. Since, these prominent cities badly need these Metro Projects and as Metro work has not gained momentum on the lines of Delhi Metro, the Committee conclude that close coordination of implementing agencies with State Governments and MoHUA was hardly visible. The Committee, further, feel that concerted efforts be made to accelerate the pace of implementation so that on-going Metro works are timely completed.

2.15 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Mumbai Line 3, Bangalore- Phase-II and Ahmedabad metro projects are implemented by Joint Venture Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) which are companies with representation in the Board both from Central and State Governments. The progress of these projects is monitored by the Board of the SPVs constituted for the purpose. In addition, a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State Governments, also monitors to take expeditious decisions on matters critical to the implementation of the project like land acquisition, shifting of utilities and other structures in the project alignment, multimodal integration and such other matters where the State Government has to facilitate quick action".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

2.16 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.17 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"GNCTD, State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to take necessary steps towards multimodal integration and provide last mile connectivity of Delhi Metro.

DMRC has taken measures towards last mile connectivity which are as follows:

- **CAB aggregator Kiosks:**

UBER (CAB Aggregator) kiosks are operational from 3 metro stations, viz. Rajiv Chowk, Dwarka Sec-21 and Sikanderpur. In addition, there are other last mile connectivity initiatives undertaken by DMRC as given below:

- **Metro Feeder Buses**

Presently, 174 MIDI feeder CNG Non-AC buses are being run on 32 STA approved routes which connect 70 metro stations. DMRC is also in the process to procure 100 AC e-buses to be operated on 10 new routes. Procurement order has already been placed in Dec 2019 and thee-buses are expected to be supplied within one year.

- **E-Rickshaw Services**

A fleet of 800 e-rickshaws are operational from 15 stations serving 1 lakh passengers on weekdays. To enhance the service, spaces at 24 metro stations has been allotted recently and the selection of more e-rickshaw operators is also in process.

- **E-Scooter Services**

E-Scooter services by DMRC authorized operator are operational from 4 metro stations. The services will soon be initiated from 3 more metro stations.

- **Cycle Sharing Services**

Pedal bicycle sharing services by 5 operators are operational from 21 metro stations. 2 operators are providing battery operated cycle services from 27 metro stations (service yet to be operationalized at few stations)".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

2.18 (See Para No. 1.13 of Chapter-I)

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

2.19 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee are dismayed to note that two urban development schemes of (i) Other Projects under 10% lump sum provision for North East and (ii) North East Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP) with the objective of providing water supply, solid Waste Management etc in North East States by Asian

Development Bank (ADB) availing annual funds to the tune of around Rs. 150.00 crore and Rs. 250.00 crore from Parliament through Budget of MoH&UA with full utilization have been lagging behind in physical performance. For instance the Committee find that under 'Other Projects under 10% lump sum provisions' out of 430 projects taken up only 306 projects were completed. Similarly in other scheme of 'North East Regional Under Development Project (NERUDP)' out of 84 projects sanctioned only 65 projects have been completed as on June, 2019. The Committee are distressed to note that both the Schemes have time overruns. The Committee are also dismayed to note that no independent evaluation has been done in the scheme of 'Other Projects under 10% lump sum provision for North East'. In this connection the Committee have been informed by MoH&UA that projects have been reviewed/monitored by MoH&UA. In Committee's opinion the above facts and figures do not prima facie support the contention of MoH&UA. They therefore feel that a total revamp of monitoring of projects is essential for the purpose of bringing about transparency and judicious use of public money. They therefore recommend that MoH&UA to take time bound action accordingly.

2.20 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The existing monitoring and review mechanism is rigorous one and is being done at Centre as well as State level. The Ministry through various review meetings, field visits, video conferencing etc. is reviewing the physical progress of all the sanctioned projects so that the same could be completed in time-bound manner. A Central Level Steering Committee and Investment Programme Management Unit (IPMU) within Ministry of HUA and a state level steering committee and State Investment Programme Management & Implementation Unit (SIPMU) has been established in each project states to monitor the physical progress of projects.

In order to complete the ongoing projects in a time bound manner, the physical and financial progress of these schemes will be monitored through more frequent periodical reviews, field visits and video conferencing by senior officers of Ministry. However, the concerns raised by the Hon'ble Standing Committee have been noted and suitable action would be taken accordingly".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 16)

2.21 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.22 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Given that the SBM Urban is a 'Jan Andolan', it is imperative that every citizen and every stakeholder gets involved proactively in taking forward the mandate of 'swachhata' within their spheres of influence. MoHUA has periodically been running various multi-media campaigns (audio, video, outdoors, social media) to engage with citizens and make them aware of various components of SBM. MoHUA has partnered with Department of Field Publicity to hold nearly 1000 on-field outreach events across 250 cities for targeted behaviour change and messaging around SBM components. MoHUA is running a radio series titled 'swachhata selfie' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries. This programme has been very well received by cities and proving to be a good success. The Swachhata hi Seva campaign of 2019 has garnered participation from more than 7 crore urban residents, across 3200 cities, from more than 1,06,000 events, and more than 7700 MT of plastic waste has been collected.

Additionally, the Swachh Survekshan survey, and all the certification protocols (be it ODF, ODF+, ODF++, Star rating for Garbage Free cities) have a component of 'citizen feedback' and 'citizen validation' as part of the

scoring system, designed for greater citizen outreach and ownership among citizens. For example, a heartening feature of the Swachh Survekshan survey has been the exponential rise in citizen participation: while 1 lakh citizens provided their feedback in 2016, 18 lakh feedbacks were collected in 2017. This figure went up to 38 lakh in 2018 and 64 lakh in 2019. The Swachh Survekshan 2020 recorded more than 1.75 crore citizens' feedback - testimony to the way the Swachh Bharat Mission has captured the psyche and mind-space of citizens, and turned it into a true Jan Andolan".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

Comments of the Committee

2.23 (See Para No. 1.16 of Chapter-I)

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 17)

2.24 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

of Urban Affairs and organized capacity building workshops in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and National Productivity Council (NPC) alongwith ULBs.

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

2.25 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"All States/ UTs have benefited equally from the SBM. However, some States/UTs, for various reasons, lag behind in demanding funds from Govt. Funds are released specifically on demand from the State/UTs who have to submit specific proposals approved by its State High Power Committee (SHPC).

One of the reasons for limited funds demand for SWM projects was the initial groundwork required to be done before submission of demands for these projects. States have to make analysis of the existing gap in the SWM infrastructure, prepare DPRs, get the DPRs approved from SHPC and then submit the proposal to MoH&UA which takes time. Besides this the gestation period for actual materialization of the project on ground also determines the releases for 2nd installment. Accordingly, States/UTs are being asked to expedite and submit proposals demanding 2nd installments for the Solid Waste Management projects along with their progress reports of all Solid Waste Management projects.

In order to accelerate releases to states, MoHUA, as part of its Mission governance approach, conducts monthly VC meeting to review progress of states, including releases. An online portal to track proposals, releases and financial progress has now helped to Mission to make all transactions transparent systematic. Regular reconciliation of UC status, review of progress of proposals, focused handholding of ULBs to build their

capacities - are now helping to accelerate the progress of fund release under the Mission".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 18)

2.26 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee are dismayed to note that Solid Waste processing is as low as 57% in the country as a result heaps of untreated solid waste are commonly seen in cities. In this context, two issues of prominent importance have come up before the Committee, one is use of single technology in the country in the light of frequent change in technologies for Solid Waste Management by changing the tender norms allowing various technologies for Solid Waste processing at local Municipal Commissioner level especially in Maharashtra. Second is issue of non-viability of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the area of Waste to Energy (WTE) because of moisture content of as high as 70% with nil returns. The Committee's examination has revealed that both the two suggestions have not found favour from with MoHUA on the ground that they are not involved in tendering process which is generally done at State Government level as 'Sanitation' being State 'Subject' and issue of opting for technology/technologies for WTE lies with State Governments/UT Administrations depended upon local requirements. The MoHUA while citing relevant SWM Rules, 2016, relevant text Report on Task Force on WTE, etc. have opined that no single technology is recommended by MoHUA. Further, MoHUA has also informed that PPP in WTE work is essential for two broad reasons, one lack of expertise of ULBs/ State Government on WTE work and flow of funds has to come from private sources. In this connection, the Committee find that various steps taken for Solid Waste Management and Guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on Disposal of Legacy Waste have been outlined by MoHUA. In this context, the Committee have also been informed about advisories on Waste-to-Wealth and decentralized composting of municipal waste. In this context, the Committee are constrained to note that main issue of presence of moisture content of as high as 70% in

Waste is hardly addressed by MoHUA and needs to be examined in great details. The Committee at the same time feel that WTE work taken up at Municipal Commissioner level should be SWM Rules and WTE Task Force Report compliant bearing in mind local needs leaving no room for conflict and controversy.

2.27 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"As per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, segregation in to three streams i.e. WET waste (Biodegradable), Dry Waste (Non-biodegradable) and Domestic hazardous waste must be followed by all ULBs. So far 73% of total wards are practicing waste collection in segregated manner.

SWM Rules 2016 also states that,

(a) bio-methanation. microbial composting/ vermi-composting. anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes.

(b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns/"

In normal conditions, Dry waste (combustible fraction) should not have very high moisture content and it is suitable for waste to energy plants. The focus of Ministry is on source segregation after which there is negligible moisture in non recyclable portion of dry waste which is used by Waste to Energy plants".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 19)

2.28 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

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

2.29 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Under AMRUT, the responsibility of identification and implementation of project lies with the State Government. State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of all States/UTs for the entire Mission period, as submitted by the concerned States/UTs, have already been approved in first three years of the Mission itself and State/UT wise allocation of CA has already been made. There are no untied funds available under the Mission to grant additional CA for projects/reallocation to the States/UTs. Hence, States need to take up such projects under a different scheme. Regarding Raipur it is stated that painting a town is not an admissible component under AMRUT.

The Smart Cities Mission Statement & Guidelines clearly spell out the need and role of the Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) in each of the 100 cities. The suitable section of Guidelines 'Para. 13 - Mission Monitoring' is as below -

"13.3 City Level -

A **Smart City Advisory Forum** will be established at the city level for **all 100 Smart Cities** to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and **will include the District Collector, MP, MLA Mayo0 CEO of SPV, local youths/ technical experts/ and at least one member from the area who is a,**

- i. President/ secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association
- ii. Member of registered Tax Payers Association/ Rate Payers Association
- iii. President/ Secretary of slum level federation and
- iv. Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahtla Mandali I Chamber of Commerce I Youth Associations.

The CEO of the SPV will be the convener of the "Smart City Advisory Forum".

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has been reiterating the important role of Smart City Advisory Forums (SCAFs) in the implementation of Smart Cities Mission from time to time since the launch of Smart Cities Mission in 2015.

In the past, the instructions were issued to States/UT /CEOs of Smart Cities on 5.9.2016, 28.3.2017, 2.1.2018, 4.5.2018, 5.7.2018 and against on 21.8.2018 to set up smart City Advisory Forums(SCAFs) in the Smart Cities in accordance with the guidelines of SCM and convene its regular meetings.

As the creation of SCAF in a smart City and active functioning of it is vital for collaboration between all stakeholders at every stage of implementation of Smart City projects, it was reiterated again on 2.12.2019 to ensure that meetings of the SCAF are held regularly by all Smart Cities.

Recently, after the meeting of Hon'ble Standing Committee in December, 2019, the Smart Cities CEOs and Principal Secretaries (Urban Development) in all States/UTs have been advised on 26.12.2019 to conduct regular meetings of the SCAF and to convene at least one meeting of SCAF within the stipulated period.

All CEOs were yet again strongly reminded in this regard during the 3rd Apex Conference Meeting of Smart Cities Mission held at Vizag on 24-25 January 2020.

As directed by the Hon'ble Members of the Standing Committee on Urban Development in its recent meeting in December, 2019, all the CEOs of Smart Cities have been advised on 2.1.2020 to invariably attend DISHA meetings when they are invited for the same. (Copies of these references are enclosed herewith)".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 23)

2.30 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

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

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

2.31 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Apart from the budgetary allocation of Rs. 6,853.26 crore, the Ministry has raised and disbursed EBR of Rs. 15,000.00 crore in FY 2019-20. Thus, out of the Rs. 60,000 crore of EBR approved by the Cabinet, Ministry has so far raised Rs. 43,000 crore. The Ministry will raise the balance EBR of Rs. 17,000.00 crore in phases by 2020-21 as per requirement. For additional requirement of fund, Ministry will seek approval of the Cabinet in consultation with Ministry of Finance for raising more EBR fund.

As on 24.02.2020, a total of 1.03 crore houses have been sanctioned which involve committed central assistance of Rs. 1.64 lakh crore. Of the committed central assistance, nearly Rs. 68,000.00 crore has already been released. Ministry is constantly pursuing with the States/UTs through review meetings, video conferences, special drive for data compliance and project implementation for streamlining the process of fund release from Centre as well as from States/UTs for ensuring timely completion of projects".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

2.32 The Committee also find that in the light of total estimated demand of 1.12 lakh houses by 2022 on supply side construction of houses for 'Housing for All', as low as 90.01 lakh houses have been sanctioned so far and MoHUA is optimistic of reaching beyond 1 crore houses with the monthly pace of houses of 2 to 3 lakh by March,2020.In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note there is huge gap between houses sanctioned vis-à-vis houses grounded for construction and houses constructed. For instance, as against 73.10 lakh houses sanctioned, as low as 41.23 lakh houses have been grounded for construction and as low as 22.74 houses have been constructed. From component-wise break up of data, the Committee find biggest share of houses has been of Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) followed by Affordable Housing in Partnership, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and In-Situ Slum Development (ISSR). The Committee feel that with a view to speed up construction of houses, there is a need to accelerate performance on all the components of PMAY(U) Scheme for holistic results at ground level.

Recommendation (Serial No. 24)

2.33 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The PMAY (U) scheme architecture has demand based approach in the spirit of cooperative federalism with 4 verticals of which an eligible beneficiary can choose any one of them and thus, the magnitude of

demand in each vertical and corresponding progress differs from vertical to vertical. The States/UTs are mandated to undertake a demand survey in their respective cities and towns based on eligibility criteria laid down in the scheme guidelines adopting a cafeteria approach to choose from any one of the 4 verticals of the scheme, depending on the suitability/choice of the beneficiaries.

The overall validated demand for 1.12 crore houses is the outcome of preferences expressed by beneficiaries during demand survey. The four verticals of PMAY (U) are distinct in nature with regard to implementation modalities. Under the scheme, States/UTs approve projects (except CLSS) through State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the concerned Chief Secretary. They are taken up in the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) headed by the Secretary, MoHUA, for consideration of grant and release of admissible Central Assistance.

As of 24 February 2020, the Ministry has sanctioned 1.03 crore houses out of the demand of 1.12 crore houses validated so far by States/UTs. As of now, 62 lakh houses have been grounded for construction of which 32 lakh houses have been completed.

The construction period of BLC houses, in-general, ranges from 12-18 month. These houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves whose readiness to construct the houses depends on the arrangement of fund as beneficiary contribution apart from the assistance from Central and State Governments. In case of AHP/ISSR projects, the required time for completion ranges from 24 to 36 months and attains progressive completion during project cycle. This is a normal project cycle where various statutory compliances are secured. Further, due to climatic conditions, topography of the region etc. construction of houses sometimes takes more time.

PMAY (U) projects take time because of the very nature of its construction activities. It is desirable that adequate safeguards (selection of developer/contractor through a transparent process, environmental clearances, fire safety measures, land clearances, external infrastructure etc.) are taken for such mega projects and therefore the timelines for such projects are realistic".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 25)

2.34 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.35 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The utilisation of funds under DAY-NULM has been increasing since the beginning of the Mission in 2014-15. The release of funds to states/UTs depends upon availability of documents from the States/UTs. However, as per annual action plans, the activities are executed in anticipation of funds by the States/UTs.

As a result of this, at times there is accumulation of the liabilities by States/UTs. The contents of the recommendations are, however, noted".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 26)

2.36 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

2.37 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The MoHUA is committed to improve the placement percentage of skill trained candidates under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP) component of DAY-NULM. The States/UTs have been advised to discontinue skill training in courses where the placement percentage is low and assign more targets to courses which have higher placement percentage. Further, the mission incentivizes the 'Training Providers' with placement higher than 70% and instructions have been issued to take penal action against the 'Training Providers' having placement below 30%.

MoHUA collaborates with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and autonomous industry-led bodies to enhance placement of trained beneficiaries. In December 2019, MoHUA has signed an MoU with the Indian Plumbing Skills Council to train and place 21,000 candidates in plumbing sector on a Recruit, Train and Deploy (RTD) Model.

In order to enhance self-employment opportunities for Self-Help Group members, the courses with duration less than 200 hours have been

approved for skill training. Further, the progress of skill training and placement is reviewed on a regular basis with the States/UTs.

The recommendations of Committee have been duly noted and all possible steps would be taken to implement the same".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

CHAPTER III

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

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

3.1 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee's examination has revealed that the issue of free ride for women in Delhi Metro has come up before the Committee in a big way. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that the issue is currently being examined by DMRC. In this context, a suggestion has come up before the Committee by Secretary, MoHUA that an option can be to identify women, these may be school going, working women and so on and depositing the specified amount in their accounts with the liberty to use the amount at their free will for travelling by bus or by Metro as the case may be. Moreover, the matter can be deliberated upon by Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) appropriately before which State Government can take up the issue. The Committee's examination has also revealed that this issue had not been examined by 4th FFC which had submitted its report way back in September, 2016 and at that point of time this was not an issue. In view of the above, the Committee recommend expeditious examination of the issue by DMRC and MoHUA and apprise the Committee accordingly.

3.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"DMRC has informed that the Metro fare collection system is technology based and the current level of technology provided is not capable of distinguishing between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Further, Metro Rail fare is fixed by Fare Fixation Committee, chaired by serving or retired judge of High Court in terms of extant provisions of Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002. Any such concession applicable for particular segment of society should be deliberated upon by the statutory fare fixation committee. As per the provisions of the said Act the recommendation of Fare Fixation committee is binding on the metro rail administration".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

3.3 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee note that a some of Rs. 1051.10 crore has been given in BE (2019-20) for CPWD GPA (Residential/Non residential) as against Rs. 847.39 crore at RE (2018-19) with actual expenditure at Rs. 806.06 crore. The Committee however are constrained to note that physical achievement is not well and is below the target during 2018-19 because of non-availability of land. The Committee also note that physical performance is below targets during 2016-17 and 2017-18. The Committee have been informed that the issue of availability of land has been addressed as it has been made available at different places and in some areas it is being transferred. The Committee however feel that the MoH&UA should take up the issue of mismatch between financial and physical performance so as to arrive at logical conclusion.

3.4 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"CPWD has been allotted an amount of Rs.1051.10 crore at BE(2019-20) for General Pool Accommodation (GPA) (Residential / Non-residential). The budget is required to implement revised GPRA upgradation scheme 2018 and to carry out additional works. Physical performance is dependent on land issues where various challenges are being faced. State Government have been approached by MoHUA to resolve the land issues and the same are being sorted out on priority. The execution and monitoring of projects are being done by utilizing modern project monitoring tools after acquisition of land. In work construction, physical performance is higher than financial performance owing to fund flow. During the current year out of 320 residential units, 311 units have been completed upto December, 2019. Similarly out of 15,319 sq.mts. of office space targeted for the current year, 14,890 sq.mts. have been constructed upto December, 2019".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

3.5 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

3.6 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The Solid Waste Projects of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Scheme is a capital intensive with a completion time range of one to three years. The SBM has been able to achieve substantial milestone in both physical and financial terms in so far mission objectives are concerned. The Utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the next financial year in which the grants were released. As on date a total cumulative grant released is Rs.10195.37 Crore for which utilization certificates are due only up to March 2018, i.e. approximately Rs 6337 Crore. At the closure of the year 2019-20, as against the due amount of Rs. 6337 Crore for Utilisation Certificates actual UCs for an amount of Rs. 7307 Crore were received, this figure also includes some UCs which will be due in next financial year i.e. 2020-21. Issue regarding pending Utilisation Certificates is being raised with the all States/UTs from time to time through video conference, letters and through emails. Accordingly,

States/UTs have been advised to submit all pending Utilisation Certificates at the earliest. The latest position of the above 4 States is as under:

| (Rupees in Crore) | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| S. No | Name of the State | Releases | UC due upto 31.03.2018 | UC Received Till date |
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | 748.09 | 721.36 | 640.56 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 559.62 | 246.86 | 151.70 |
| 3. | Punjab | 218.38 | 193.19 | 168.69 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 1193.20 | 760.44 | 911.34 |

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 15)

3.7 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

3.8 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"ULBs are required to ensure that if IHHLs cannot be constructed due to non-availability of land with the users, alternative arrangements for the persons without IHHL in form of Community toilets / Public toilets should be provided to avoid open defecation. Also, funds may be used interchangeably for construction of CT/PT/IHHL/ Urinals. Further, to avoid funds constraints, floating fund amounting to Rs. 408 Crore have been created to fulfill the additional requirements of States/UTs beyond their mission allocation".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

CHAPTER IV**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS, IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE****Government asked to expedite Metro related work in other towns****Recommendation (Serial No. 9)**

4.1 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee are constrained to note that various issues pertaining to Metro related works both existing/expansion have come up before the Committee in respect of prominent towns of Kochi, Patna, Agra and Kolkata. In this context, Committee's examination has revealed different aspects related with different projects. In respect of Kochi Metro, aspects of developing metro city project for ensuring viability of Kochi Metro, particularly when State Government has already acquired land and opening Kochi Phase I linking JLN Stadium to Kakinada have come up before the Committee. Whereas in respect of Patna and Agra Metro, delay in starting Metro work has come up before the Committee. Besides, the malfunctioning of coaches in Kolkata Metro has also figured in before the Committee. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that developing Metro City project pertained to State Government of Kerala for funding purposes and technical support is always given by MoHUA whereas Kochi Phase II is constantly being reviewed at the level of MD Kochi Metro Rail Corporation and Chief Secretary and soon after necessary essentialities are over Metro would run in that stretch. The Committee have also been informed that for Patna Metro, DMRC has been given the work and would be operationalized in another five year time, whereas in the case of Agra Metro, the Committee have been informed that the subject matter is before Hon'ble Supreme Court and Uttar Pradesh Metro has already moved an application to start it as an special case, the moment the issue comes up at argument stage. The Committee also find that for addressing the issue of malfunctioning of coaches in Kolkata Metro, Secretary, MoHUA has assured the Committee that although the Kolkata Metro is under Ministry of Railways, yet the efforts would be made to resolve in issue in consultation with MD, Kolkata Metro. The Committee feel that all out efforts be made for expeditious implementation completion of these Metro projects.

4.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"It is submitted that concerted efforts are continuously taken for effective monitoring of the implementation of the metro rail projects by the Board of

metro companies implementing the said projects, the State Governments concerned and the Central Government.

As regards the issue of malfunctioning of coaches in Kolkata Metro, the Ministry of Railways has been requested by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to address the issue and take suitable remedial measures to resolve the same".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

4.3 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

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

4.4 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"During the last three years (from January, 2017), NCR Planning Board has sanctioned loans for 66 infrastructure development projects with total estimated cost of Rs. 4588.54 Cr. and financial assistance of Rs. 3254.40 Cr. The project-wise details are enclosed as Annexure- I.

NCRPB provides financial assistance to Participating States and their Implementing Agencies for various infrastructure development projects

which are of public benefit and are being from the stressed sectors viz. Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation, Drainage,

Solid Waste Management etc.

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

During the last three years (from January, 2017), NCR Planning Board has sanctioned loans for 66 infrastructure development projects with total estimated cost of Rs.4588.54 Cr. and financial assistance of Rs.3254.40 Cr.

Out of 93 ongoing projects, 58 projects have been sanctioned during the last 2 years and are expected to get completed as per the schedule of completion which generally takes 3-5 years".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 20)

4.5 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

The Committee's examination of AMRUT scheme that was started with the objective of providing potable water, sewerage etc. in 500 cities covering 50% of urban population has revealed that though the scheme has been getting yearly funds ranging from Rs.6400 to Rs.7300 crore which are largely utilized, yet on financial and physical fronts, the result are not encouraging. In this context, while reviewing the financial performance, the Committee recall that scheme was started 25 June, 2015 with total outlay of Rs.1 lakh crore, out of which Rs.50,000 crore was Central Assistance (CA) spread over five years and MoHUA had come out with a Plan called 'SAAP' (State Annual Action Plan) of Rs.77,640 crore with committed Central Assistance of Rs.35,987.20 crore to be released to States/UTs in three installments of 20:40:40. In this context, the Committee are constrained to note that as low as Rs.22,685 crore have been released to States/UTs as on 15.10.2019. The Committee are also constrained to note that this has been due to failure on the part of State Governments/UT Administration to claim Second and Third installments on account of delay in implementation of

infrastructure projects for various reasons. These inter alia include longer time taken in DPRs preparation, their approval at appropriate level, tendering, retendering on account of insufficient bidders (in West Bengal) non-maturing of finance from ADB (in Punjab), non-availability of contractors for handling huge works, revision of SAAPs due to local conditions etc. In this connection, the Committee find that physical progress is not all that well as out of projects worth Rs.81,914 crore as low as Rs.64,500 crore worth of projects are at 'Contracts Awarded' stage and projects worth as low as Rs.6,468.82 crore are completed as on 29.10.19. In this context, the Committee find that Secretary, MoHUA has been optimistic before the Committee that in coming two to three years every household would get drinking water. The Committee apprehend that in the light of poor position of releases and implementation constraints, the task appears to be difficult unless suitable measures are timely taken. The Committee, therefore, feel that a revamp of AMRUT scheme for addressing the above issues is urgently desirable. They, therefore, recommend the MoHUA to take appropriate steps and apprise the same to the Committee to arrive at a logical conclusion.

4.6 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"The Mission provides full autonomy to the State/UT with regard to identification and development of projects, approval of DPRs, bid process management and award of contracts. The State is required to implement the projects including the resolution of various issues such as making available land free from encumbrances for project components, statutory clearances, utility shifting, contract management etc.

Generally the sewerage and water supply projects being taken up under the Mission have long gestation in terms of period of completion. Therefore, the implementation agencies have to be cautious about the various issues arising during execution of such projects. It has also been observed that in few States there is lack of enough contracting capacity in view of large number of these specialized works. Regular monitoring of implementation is being carried out at Ministry level and the States are being regularly apprised of various issues in implementation of projects and are being advised regularly to enhance the pace of implementation. The Ministry would continue to monitor the programme implementation with clear focus on completion of the projects under the Mission".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

4.7 The Committee are dismayed to note that large number of irregularities in AMRUT works at various places have come up before the

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 22)

4.8 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Under the AMRUT Mission, the following activities are admissible: projects related to water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and green spaces & parks.

The States are responsible for all activities ranging from selection of projects to its completion. In case there is specific mention of irregularities in AMRUT works, the Ministry would take up these issues with concerned State Governments.

As per the information received from Aurangabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), the works of LED streetlights replacement in Aurangabad was taken up by AMC from their own funds and not from AMRUT funds. It is relevant to mention that AMRUT Mission doesn't include the funding of replacement of streetlights with energy efficient LED lights.

It is also pertinent to mention that painting in the town is not admissible item under AMRUT Mission.

The Ministry is carrying out review of implementation of AMRUT Mission on regular intervals. The review also includes fairness and transparency in implementation".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

CHAPTER V

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

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

5.1 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

5.2 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a central sector scheme of the Government of India with a total outlay of Rs. 500 crore, was launched on 21st January, 2015. The mission period of the scheme has ended on 31st March, 2019. A total number of 77 Projects amounting to Rs. 419.57 crore were approved under the HRIDAY scheme. For the approved projects, a total of Rs. 402.08 crore have been released to the Cities out of which 61 projects amounting to Rs. 326.27 have been completed. The remaining 16 projects which pertain to the finishing works to be carried by the Municipal Corporations/Local Bodies.

The Impact assessment of the scheme is under consideration and the outcome of the same will be apprised to the Committee in due course".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 21)

5.3 The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

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

5.4 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in action taken reply has stated as under:

"Ministry is encouraging ULBs to raise funds through issuance of Municipal bonds. Credit rating of the Mission cities was a mandatory reform under AMRUT in order to assess and improve the financial health of the ULBs. After the conclusion of conference on Municipal Bonds, SEBI has constituted 'Municipal Bonds Development Committee' headed by Executive director, SEBI to advise SEBI on issues related to regulation and development of primary and secondary market for issuance of municipal debt securities. The committee will facilitate the cities to raise funds through municipal bonds in the coming years.

Development of Municipal Bond Market will go a long way in making funds available for Urban Infrastructure. Progress will be informed to the Committee in due course".

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs OM No. G-20017/12/2020-
Budget-I-UD dated 6th August, 2020]

New Delhi;

11th September, 2020

20 Bhadrapada, 1942 (Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL,

Chairperson,

Standing Committee on

Urban Development.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2019-2020)

Extracts of the Minutes of Fourteenth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Thursday the 27th August, 2020

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1515 hours in Committee Room No.1, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, First Floor, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Prof. S P Singh Baghel
3. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
4. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
5. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
6. Shri P C Mohan
7. Shri C R Patil
8. Smt Aparajita Sarangi
9. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Kumar Ketkar
11. Shri Sanjay Singh
12. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
13. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
14. Shri Digvijaya Singh

Secretariat

1. Shri A.K.Shah Director

Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs

1. Shri Durga Shanker Mishra Secretary

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. | Sh Amrit Abhijat | Joint Secretary (HFA) |
| 3. | Smt. D. Thara | Joint Secretary |
| 4. | Sh Ram Sajiwan Singh | Director (HFA-I) |
| 5. | Sh Raj Kumar Gautam | Director (HFA-V) |
| 6. | Sh V P Singh | Director |

Representative of State Government of Rajasthan

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Sh Bhaskar A Sawant | Pr Secy UDH |
| 2. | Sh Bhawani Singh Detha | Secretary LSG |
| 3. | Sh N C Mathur | Chief Engineer, Jaipur Municipal Corporation |
| 4. | Sh Anil Singhal | Chief Engineer, Jaipur Municipal Corporation |
| 5. | Sh Devraj Solanki | Chief Engineer (Jaipur City & Distt) PHED |
| 6. | Sh Ambut Tyagi | SE, Water Resources Department |

Representative of State Government of Haryana

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Sh Siddhi Natha Roy | Additional Chief Secretary |
| 2. | Sh Vinay Pratap Singh | Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Gurgaon |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed Shri Ram Chand Jangra, MP (RS) on his nomination to serve as Member of the Standing Committee on Urban Development for the remaining term of the Committee.

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16. Thereafter the Committee thanked the witnesses and asked them to send written notes to the Committee Secretariat replies to which were not readily available with them.

17. The Committee then took up for consideration two Draft Action Taken Reports on First and Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and (2020-21) relating to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on action taken by Government thereon and adopted the Draft Reports without any amendments. The Committee also authorized to finalise the Reports after factual verification from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for their presentation to Parliament.

18. The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record is kept.

* Matter not related with the Report.

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| I. | Total number of recommendation: | 26 |
| II. | Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government: | 16 |
| | Recommendation Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,13,16,17,18,19,23,24, 25 and 26 | |
| | Percentage to total recommendations | (61.53%) |
| III. | Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies: | 04 |
| | Recommendations Nos. 7,12,14 and 15 | |
| | Percentage to total recommendations | (15.38%) |
| IV | Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee: | 04 |
| | Recommendations Nos. 9,10,20 and 22 | |
| | Percentage to total recommendations | (15.38%) |
| V. | Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited: | 02 |
| | Recommendations Nos. 11 and 21 | |
| | Percentage to total recommendations | (7.69%) |

Projects sanctioned during the last three Years

Annexure-I

| S.No. | Name of the Projects | Implementing Agency | Date of sanction | (Rs. in Cr.) | |
|-------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Estimated Cost | Loan Sanctioned |
| | Haryana | | | | |
| 1 | 2 Lane ROB at LC No. 564 of Mumbai Delhi Railway line on Palwal Hassanpur (Rasulpur) Road in Palwal District | PWD (B&R), Haryana | Nov-17 | 47.78 | 23.41 |
| 2 | 2 Lane ROB at LC No. 561 of Mumbai Delhi Railway line on Palwal Bamni Khera Hassanpur Road in Palwal District | PWD (B&R), Haryana | Nov-17 | 48.88 | 22.06 |
| 3 | Upgradation of existing Sonapat-Rathdhana Narela road from Km 2.310 to 14.800 in Sonapat District (from ITI Chowk to Safiabad village upto Sonapat District Boundary), Sonipat | PWD (B&R), Haryana | Nov-17 | 101.81 | 76.36 |
| 4 | Construction of link road from Rewari-Narnaul road to Rewari Jhajjar via Rewari Dadri road and Rewari Mohindergarh Road including 3 no. ROB's (Proposed Bye-pass), Rewari | PWD (B&R), Haryana | Nov-17 | 176.00 | 132.00 |
| 5 | Construction of 2 lane Relief Road from Ghogripur to Haryana-Delhi Border near Hareveli Village along the banks of Western Yamuna Canal (WYC) falling in Sonipat District | PWD (B&R), Haryana | Jun-19 | 200.00 | 150.00 |
| 6 | Providing renovation of existing 7 MLD STP based on MBBR technology followed by tertiary treatment and chlorination, Ganaur town in Sonipat district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 5.64 | 4.08 |
| 7 | Providing renovation of existing 4.5 MLD STP based on MBBR technology followed by tertiary treatment and chlorination, Kharkhoda town in Sonipat district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 4.54 | 3.26 |
| 8 | Upgradation and renovation of existing 5 MLD STP based on MBBR technology followed by tertiary treatment in Samalkha town in Panipat district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 7.14 | 5.19 |
| 9 | Upgradation of existing 5.5 MLD STP & 5 MLD STP (MBBR technology) followed by tertiary treatment & chlorination at Kosli Road & Sampla road respectively alongwith some balance pipeline laying, Jhajjar town | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 11.00 | 7.91 |
| 10 | Sewerage network in left out colonies & newly approved colonies and tapping of drains to implement NGT guidelines in Hodal town in Palwal district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 4.66 | 3.50 |
| 11 | Sewerage scheme in left out areas & recently approved colonies in Kalanaur town and renovation of the existing 3.5 MLD STP based on MBBR technology followed by tertiary treatment and chlorination, Kalanur town in Rohtak district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 8.26 | 6.19 |
| 12 | Sewerage scheme in left out areas & recently approved colonies in Sampla town and upgradation & renovation of the existing 4 MLD STP based on MBBR technology followed by tertiary treatment in Sampla town in Rohtak district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 7.93 | 5.95 |
| 13 | Modification of existing STP with Tertiary Treatment, Effluent Disposal from STP Sohna to Nuh Drain and Laying of Sewerage System for Balance approved colonies as well as tapping of drains of Sohna town | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 13.66 | 10.24 |
| 14 | Providing sewerage system in left out approved colonies of Beri town and construction of 2.5 MLD STP based on SBR technology followed by chlorination in place of existing 2 MLD STP based on water stabilization pond complete in all respect at Beri in Jhajjar district | PHED Haryana | Nov-17 | 9.28 | 6.96 |

| 1483768/2020/DD | Name of the Projects | Implementing Agency | Date of sanction | Estimated Cost | Loan Sanctioned |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 15 | Strengthening of Sub-transmission & distribution network including metering in Jhajjar, Rohtak, Panipat & Sonapat Circles of Haryana (under IPDS) by UHBVN | UHBVN | Nov-17 | 19.74 | 5.93 |
| | Rajasthan | | | | |
| 16 | Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme Khairthal, Alwar District from PHED, Rajasthan | PHED Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 36.26 | 27.19 |
| 17 | Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme Kishangarh Bas, Alwar District from PHED, Rajasthan | PHED Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 21.06 | 15.78 |
| 18 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development work on Barod to Shahjhanpur Road C.C. in VILLAGE PORTION Km 0/0 to 9/900, 10/750 to 14/600 & 15/400 to 16/400 (MDR-206) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 22.78 | 17.08 |
| 19 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development Reconstruction work on NH-8 to Pahadi Km 0/0 to 11/100) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 15.44 | 11.58 |
| 20 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development & Re-Construction work on Behror to Bhumarika Road Km 0/0 to 12/0 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 13.51 | 10.13 |
| 21 | Upgradation, Strengthening and development work of Harsoli-Ramnagar- Mirka- Baskripalnagar - Kishangarhbas- Mothuka- Thanaghauda- Mubarikpur, road | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 56.48 | 42.36 |
| 22 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development & Re-Construction work on Tatarpur Chouraha- Sheopur KhanpurAhrir JatBhagola Allpur Road Km 0/0 to 36/500 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 49.30 | 36.97 |
| 23 | Padisal -Jagta Basal- Ratta Khurd- Balan Basal- Shyamka-Ismailpur- Ganj- Kishangarhbas road | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 25.68 | 19.26 |
| 24 | Development work of Pratappgarh-Ajabgarh-Burja Tiraya Road Km 0/0 to 25/0 (SH-77) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 34.59 | 25.94 |
| 25 | Upgradation of Road (3.75 Mtr. To 7.00 Mtr. Carriageway) From Alwar to Matsya University, at Haldeena Via Madanpuri Bhajeet Nangla Charan | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 17.62 | 13.21 |
| 26 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development work on Various Road in Alwar City | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 34.60 | 25.95 |
| 27 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 7/0 (Govindgarh to Shemla khurd) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 8.45 | 6.33 |
| 28 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.75 Mtrs to 7.0m from Km 0/0 to 12/0 (Barodameo Gandura Laxmangarh) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 15.88 | 11.91 |
| 29 | Upgradation, Strengthening and development work of Vijay Mandir Alwar to Ghatla- Padisal & Harsoli road via Khairthal road. | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 42.42 | 31.81 |
| 30 | Strengthening and widening from 5.50 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 8/00 to 38/00 on Dausa Tehla Sariska road SH-29A | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 18.31 | 13.73 |
| 31 | Upgradation, strengthening and development work on Dausa-Kundal-Gudha Katla Bandikui-Balaheri-Mandawar-Ghorsarana-Kathumar Road K.m. 74/00 to 102/00 SH-78 (old MDR-48) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 31.42 | 23.56 |
| 32 | Widening & Strengthening of existing culvert on Tehla Machari road SH 25 A Km 0/0 to 23/500 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 8.12 | 6.09 |
| 33 | Strengthening and widening from 5.50 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 4/500 widening from 3.0 mtr to 7.0 mtr of 26/300 & 32/400 on Tehla Rajgarh Garhi Sawairam road SH-25A | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 10.61 | 7.95 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Projects | Implementing Agency | Date of sanction | Estimated Cost | Loan Sanctioned |
|---------|---|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 34 | Upgradation strengthening and Development work on Rohara to Bara_Bhadkol Via Reni-Machari road Km 76/0 to 90/0 (MDR-151) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 18.88 | 14.16 |
| 35 | Upgradation, Strengthening and development work of Goth Ki Chowki Bigota Road Km 0/0 to 21/0 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 14.87 | 11.15 |
| 36 | Upgradation, Strengthening and development work of Ghat to Rajpur Bada Via Devli Km 0/0 to 10/800 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 14.87 | 11.15 |
| 37 | Upgradation, Strengthening and development work of Rajgarh to Karoth road Km 0/0 to 3/0 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 5.74 | 4.30 |
| 38 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 3/0 (A/R to Baldevgarh) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 5.30 | 3.97 |
| 39 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 2/0 (Tilwad to Tilwad) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 3.54 | 2.65 |
| 40 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 3/500 (SH-29A to Thana) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 6.12 | 4.59 |
| 41 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 3/500 (A/R to Ghatra) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 6.17 | 4.62 |
| 42 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 3/300 (Palpur to Kankrali Rampura) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 5.84 | 4.38 |
| 43 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 3.0 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 1/900 (A/R to Bhangarh) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 2.83 | 2.12 |
| 44 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 5.5 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 2/0 (A/R to Narayani Mata Mandir) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 2.83 | 2.12 |
| 45 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 5.5 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 12/0 (Kherli to Udaipura) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 13.30 | 9.97 |
| 46 | Strengthening, widening & upgradation from 5.5 Mtrs to 7.0 Mtrs from Km 0/0 to 12/0 (Kherli to Bhanokhar) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 15.87 | 11.90 |
| 47 | Development work of Alanpur-Bansur-Pratapgarh-Dhola Tala road km 25/0 to 70/0 (SH-52) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 69.09 | 51.81 |
| 48 | Upgradation, strengthening and development work on Ramgarh-Govindgarh-Sikari Nagar Road SH-45 K.m. 8/825 to 27/745 (Chidwal-Govindgarh upto Distt Border Section) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 29.70 | 22.27 |
| 49 | Development of Thanagazi Pratapgarh Dhola Tala road Km 99/0 to 120/200 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 28.87 | 21.65 |
| 50 | Upgradation, strengthening and development work on Natni Ka Bara Malakhara-Laxmangarh Kathumar Road (including Kathumar Bye pass Km 0/0 to 1/400) Km 25/0 to 61/0 SH-44 (Chimravali- Maujpur -Laxmangarh - Khudiyana Bareda Kathumar Section) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 41.16 | 30.87 |
| 51 | Upgradation, strengthening and development work on Mahuwa-Mandawar-Garhi-Sawai Ram-Laxmangarh-Govindgarh Road SH-35 Km 60/000 to 70/0 (Laxmangarh - Jaluki -Govindgarh Section) | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 14.21 | 10.65 |
| 52 | Upgradation strengthening and Development work on Harsoli- Bibirani- Kotkasim- Budhibawal- Tapukra road Km 45/0 to 57/200, 62/900 to 64/500 & 74/0 to 76/200 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 23.99 | 17.99 |
| 53 | Upgradation , Strengthening and development work of Kotkasim Ladpur-Tijara Firojpur Jhirka District Border Km 6/0 to 40/0 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 48.33 | 36.24 |
| 54 | Upgradation , Strengthening and development work of Alipur -Khedi- Khanpur Dagan- Pur- Nimlaka- Kalgaon-Hingwaheda -Tizara-Firozpur -Jhirka road | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 34.00 | 25.50 |
| 55 | Upgradation Strengthening & Development & Re-Construction work on Tapukara to Milakpur Km 0/0 to 7/500 | PWD, Rajasthan | Nov-17 | 13.96 | 10.47 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Projects | Implementing Agency | Date of sanction | Estimated Cost | Loan Sanctioned |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56 | New transmission projects in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR-New proposal for funding 132 KV GSS Bahadurpur, Telco Circle and Khairthal in Alwar District | RRVFN LTD. | Jun-19 | 43.70 | 32.78 |
| | Delhi | | | | |
| 57 | Procurement of Additional Rolling Stock to mitigate over crowding* | DMRC | Jun-19 | 365.00 | 274.00 |
| | Counter Magnet Area Gwalior | | | | |
| 58 | Development of Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior City | Gwalior Municipal Corporation | Jul-18 | 398.45 | 298.84 |
| | Counter Magnet Area Jaipur | | | | |
| 59 | Rejuvenation of Amanishah Nallah (Dravyavati River) including Area Development in Jaipur City, JDA | JDA | Jan-17 | 1582.06 | 1098.00 |
| 60 | Construction of 6 lane ROB with Limited Height Subway (LHS) including Electrification work at L/C-211, Goner road, Dantli on JP-DLI Railway line in Jaipur | JDA | Jan-17 | 65.00 | 21.97 |
| 61 | Construction of 3 lane ROB parallel to existing Jhotwara ROB from Panchayat Bhawan/SBBJ Bank to Ambabari T-Junction, Jaipur | JDA | Jan-17 | 166.73 | 118.87 |
| 62 | Construction of 6 lane ROB in lieu of LC-70, Sitapura on JP-SWM Railway line | JDA | Jan-17 | 92.00 | 48.92 |
| 63 | Construction of 4 lane ROB with LHS in lieu of LC-200, Bassi Town, Jaipur | JDA | Jan-17 | 48.30 | 27.38 |
| 64 | Construction of 4 lane ROB in lieu of LC-102/2E, Jahota on Jaipur to Sikar Railway Line, Jaipur | JDA | Jan-17 | 42.00 | 31.50 |
| 65 | Construction of RUB on Jaipur-Sikar Railway Line near Bridge No.107 to connect Anand lok and Swapan Lok JDA Schemes, Jaipur | JDA | Jan-17 | 12.00 | 9.00 |
| 66 | Construction of Elevated Road from Sodala Tri-junction to LIC Office near Ambedkar Circle, Jaipur by JDA | JDA | Jan-17 | 225.00 | 168.75 |
| | Total | | | 4588.54 | 3254.40 |