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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 SECOND REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2020-2021)**

FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

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CONTAINED IN THE SECOND REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2020-2021)**

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)

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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
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13. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
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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

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2019-20) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Fourth 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 (2020-2021)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Second Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2019 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 03.06.2020.

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 Second 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 Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to the Parliament on 03 March, 2020.

2 Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 27 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

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

1,2,3,5,9,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20 and 21.

(Total 14)
(Chapter-II)

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

4

(Total 1)
(Chapter-III)

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

6

(Total 1)
(Chapter-IV)

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

7,8,10,11,12,22,23,24,25,26 and 27.

(Total 11)
(Chapter-V)

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

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

(Recommendations Serial No. 1)

STRENGTHENING RESPONSE AND STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF 5 MILLION ECONOMY BY 2024 RETREATED IN VIEW OF POSSIBLY SLOW DOWN OF ECONOMY ARISING OUT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWNS

5 The Committee had recommended:

“The Committee’s examination of Demands for Grants (2020-21) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs that seeks to propose a gross provision of Rs.57,786 Cr and net provision of Rs. 50,039 cr. deducting anticipated recoveries is within Ministry’s vision of providing ease of living, responsive governance etc is part of Government’s response to urbanization challenges by way of implementation of prominent flagship programmes of PMAY (U), SCM, SBM (U) and DAY-NULM through a Three Level Strategy addressing three big issues of ‘Poverty Alleviation’, ‘Affordable Housing’ and ‘Cleanliness’ and also covering the areas of Water Supply, Sewerage and Improving infrastructure, so that urban India can play an important role in achieving \$5 Trillion Economy target by 2024. The Committee however feel that in the light of 2030 development agenda of the United Nations with emphasis on sustainable cities and in view of rising urbanization trends witnessing as high as 53 cities with more than one million plus population, both the response of the Government and strategy available need to be strengthened for achieving the intended goals. The Committee therefore recommend that extra efforts are needed to materialise intended goals”.

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

“From May 2014 onwards, Government embarked on one of the most comprehensive programme of urbanization. Critical issue of higher funding required for urban infrastructure was addressed by substantial increase in budgetary allocation under various schemes launched from 2014-15 onwards. The

annual average Budgetary allocations during the preceding 10 year period(2004-05 to 2013-14) was around 15,800 crore, which has now increased to around Rs. 47,000crore i.e. more than three times. Taking into account the investment made in Urban Sector in past 6 years, Budgetary allocation for 2020-21 and the projected investment of Rs.17,74,167 Cr. on urban infrastructure in the National Infrastructure Pipeline, MoHUA is targeted to contribute to achieve the goal of five trillion dollar economy by 2024. Scheme-wise details are given below:-

(i) Swachha Bharat Mission – SBM(U)

The cleanliness initiative that began under the SBM (U) has shown impressive success. In order to sustain the results on the ground on a long term basis and institutionalize the concept of 'swachhata' or cleanliness, it is proposed to extend the SBM (U) for another 5 years. This extension has been proposed with a projected financial outlay of Rs. 2,11,869 crores, covering sustainable sanitation value chain (toilet construction, maintenance, complete fecal sludge management and waste water treatment) and Solid Waste Management value chain (including complete processing of Municipal Solid Waste, Construction & Demolition waste management and remediation of legacy dumpsites), to ensure holistic cleanliness across Urban India.

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

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) is being proposed with major objective of providing tap water connection to households in all statutory towns. Total allocation proposed for this is Rs. 2,79,500 crore including central share of Rs. 78,800 crore. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is being encouraged under the Mission for implementation of projects wherein cities having million plus population will be mandated to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project allocation.

(iii) Smart Cities Mission

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is committed to complete Rs. 2,05,018 crore worth of projects giving 5 years to each city from the date of selection. This investment in urban infrastructure will have direct and indirect contribution to the goal of achieving the country's goal of a five trillion USD economy by 2024.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY-(U)] was launched on 25 June 2015 to provide pakka house with basic amenities to all eligible

beneficiaries of urban India by the year 2022. At present, PMAY (U) is one of the largest housing schemes of the world covering urban India.

The PMAY (U) has proved to be a significant policy initiative towards India's global commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the SDG number 11 that envisages 'making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable', to ensure access for all to adequate and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030.

The scheme of PMAY (U) is rapidly moving towards achieving the vision for providing a pucca house to every household by 2022. It has achieved a milestone of approving more than 1 crore houses in its 50th Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meeting held on 27th December, 2019. Out of 1.04 crore houses approved as on 31.03.2020, about 64 lakh have been grounded for construction of which nearly 34 lakh houses have been completed and delivered.

For the first time in the history of urban India, this housing scheme has the coverage of all the 4521 statutory towns of the country. In addition, planning areas of all Development Authorities have also been covered under PMAY (U). This scheme has brought a paradigm shift in approach by including non-slum beneficiaries in its ambit as against earlier housing schemes.

Construction activities have strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors in the economy. Therefore, the impact on employment can be both direct and indirect. The total investment made in the construction of the houses is churning the economy through providing direct employment coupled with induced impact on broadly 21 sectors of the economy like steel, cement, glass, brick, wood and certain consumer durables etc. As on 31.03.2020, the total investment made under PMAY (U) is Rs. 6.31 lakh crore with a committed Central Assistance of Rs. 1.65 lakh crore.

While more houses will be sanctioned to saturate the demand of the States/UTs, the thrust is now on implementation and successful completion of the projects to achieve the target of Housing for All by 2022.

(v) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Vision 2024 include the action plan of Universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations by bringing 1 crore women into the SHG fold, facilitating livelihood

opportunities for 40 lakh beneficiaries, establishing City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) in 100 Million Plus and Smart Cities, to provide a platform for the urban poor to market their services and access information on self-employment, skill training and other benefits and issuing vending certificates to 10 lakh street vendors by 2024, which would help in addressing their livelihood concerns”.

7 The Committee appreciate the action taken reply of the Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs (MoH&UA) detailing out the ongoing as also future steps that are planned under four prominent Missions that inter alia include extension of SWM (U) for another 5 years with huge investment for ensuring holistic cleanliness across urban area for achieving the goal of taking countrys' economy to Five Billion Economy by 2024. The Committee however apprehend that ongoing lockdowns arising out of Covid-19 with forced migration of labour from one place to other in huge number accompanied with relatively high degree of job losses in other sectors of economy, the optimism of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for realizing the objective set out may get delayed and may go beyond even 2024. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that both the response and strategy of the Government be re-strengthened for the desired purpose.

(Recommendation Srl. No. 03)

MOPPING UP NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE REITERATED

8 The Committee had recommended:

“The Committee recall that while reviewing the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, they had come across that High Powered Expert Committee (set up within the MoHUA in 2011) had recommended a projected investment requirement of Rs.39 lakh crore for capital investment from 2011-2032 at 2009-10 prices for replenishing the deficit in allocations over the

years for achieving service delivery and also for meeting future needs of cities. The Committee were informed that necessary replenishment is being done by arriving at three fold hike in annual average budgetary allocation from the level of Rs.15,800 crore between 10 years period from 2003-2004 to 2013-14 to as high as Rs.44,000 crore (inclusive of Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) i.e. 2014-15 onwards till 2019-20 with even higher allocation of Rs. 50,029 crore for BE (2020-21). In this context, the Committee have been informed that MoHUA has projected investment of Rs.17.74 lakh crore for different Missions during the period from 2019 to 2025 with Rs. 5.73 lakh crore for 'Metro Urban Transport', Rs.5.40 lakh crore for 'Affordable Housing', Rs.2.79 lakh crore for 'Jal Jeevan Mission', Rs. 2.01 lakh crore for 'Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) SBM(U)', Rs.1.31 lakh crore for 'Smart City Mission; and Rs. 0.47 lakh crore for AMRUT.

In this connection, the MoHUA has submitted before the Committee that the Mission-wise flow of investment approved by the Government together with Central Government share thereon during the last five years and expected flow for future. For instance, for RRTS, Metro, Government approved investment is Rs.1.81 lakh with Central Government financial contribution of Rs.74,000 crore, for AMRUT Mission Rs.77,640 crore with States coming up with higher investment for SBM(U) Rs.62,000 crore, for Smart Cities Mission Rs. 2.05 lakh crore and for PMAY(U) Rs.1.80 lakh crore with approval of Rs.60,000 crore as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and raising of Rs.43,000 crore with more EBR. In this context, the MoHUA hopeful that through National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) launched during 2019-20 Budget would give fillip to sustain the momentum in supplementing the efforts of States in development of urban infrastructure also. The Committee while appreciating the work done by the MoHUA in this regard, feel that a lot is to be done for mopping up necessary funds for over-all urban infrastructure as recommended by High Powered Expert Committee set up by the Ministry way back in 2011".

9 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies stated as under:

"Details of the financing various schemes of the Ministry are given below:

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) is being proposed with major objective of providing tap water connection to households in all statutory towns. Total allocation proposed for this is Rs.2,79,500 crore including central share of Rs.78,800 crore. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is being encouraged under the Mission for implementation of projects wherein cities having million plus population will be mandated to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project allocation which will supplement funds required for urban infrastructure development.

MRTS & Metro Projects - Many cities are aspiring to have rail based public transport system, which would also attract investments from various sources. National Infrastructure Pipeline projects for mass transit with investments from various sources have been envisaged to be implemented in the next 5 years. Further, in order to provide cost-effective rail-based transport solution for Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities with lower ridership, MoHUA has formulated Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit System named Metrolite, which can be implemented at a lesser cost as compared to Metro Rail System. A number of Metro Rail/RRTS projects are under implementation in the country under different models like 50:50 equity sharing between the Centre and State, fully Central owned, fully State owned, Private initiative and under Public Private Partnership. The Metro Rail Policy, 2017 issued by the Government of India also promotes the private contribution under Public Private Partnership mode for unbundled components. At present about 700 kilometers of metro rail is operational in 18 cities and about 900 kilometers of Metro/RRTS lines are under implementation in cities across the country under different implementation models. Development of Metro Rail system is an ongoing process, planning for which is initiated by the respective State Governments. Besides the above, the Ministry has undertaken the task of standardizing specifications of Rubber Tyre Electric driven Articulated Bus system with exclusive right of way named Metroneo which can be implemented at a cost lesser than that of Metrolite and suitable for smaller cities, thus providing another option for planning public mobility. Under National Infrastructure Pipeline, announced in Budget 2020 projected investment for Metro projects is Rs. 5.70 lakh crore.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) - Out of the total Rs. 2,05,018 crore worth of projects proposed to be implemented under the SCM, only 45% is to be funded from budgetary sources (50:50 contribution by Central and States/UTs Governments), 21% from Public Private Partnership (PPP), 21% from Convergence and 13 % from others (Loans/Debts, Municipal Bonds, own resources etc.). Hence, under SCM, every effort is being made for enhancing funds for overall urban infrastructure development.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-Urban) - The investments to fund PMAY (U) are from Government of India grants, States/UTs, Urban Local Bodies, Beneficiaries and other sources including private partners (in PPP projects). For affordable housing under PMAY (U), an investment of nearly Rs.6.95 lakh crore has been estimated for construction of hitherto validated demand of 1.12 crore houses. Out of the estimated investment, Rs.1.54 lakh crore has been spent upto 31st March 2019. Thus, the share of investment in the affordable housing sector through National Infrastructure

in Pipeline is about Rs. 5.41 lakh crore during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22. The amount of Central assistance involved in the above estimation is approximately Rs. 1.80 lakh crore which is arranged/ to be arranged through budgetary allocation as well as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) on year-on-year basis for implementation of the PMAY(U) projects. As on 31.03.2020, the Ministry has spent Rs. 69,178 crore of central assistance (Rs. 26,178 crore from budgetary allocations and Rs. 43,000 crore from EBR) upto FY 2019-20. Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet for additional EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 crore to Rs. 80,000 crore shortly as EBR of Rs. 43,000 crore has already been utilized.

Swachh Bharat Mission – SBM(U) - The proposed SBM (U) 2.0 has estimated a financial outlay of Rs 2,11,869 crores, including Central Govt. share of Rs. 48,941 crores. A large part of this amount will be used in creation of infrastructure. For example, more than Rs. 20,000 crores are estimated for SWM projects, which would include setting up MRF facilities, setting up waste processing plants, strengthening existing facilities, etc. Another Rs. 6,000 crores is proposed to be spent in remediating legacy dumpsites, setting up Construction & Demolition waste processing facilities. In sanitation, more than Rs 4,000 crores are expected to be spent in constructing additional IHHL, CT/PT, and upgrading existing infrastructure. In Waste water treatment, an estimated outlay of more than Rs. 31,000 crores has been proposed, including procurement of desludging vehicles, strengthening of existing on-site sanitation system, diversion of wastewater to sewer network in all cities with population less than 1 lakh. It is expected that SBM (U) 2.0 will lead to significant enhancement of national infrastructure”.

10 The Committee appreciate the elaborate action taken reply of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs detailing out Mission wise progress of work done as also of requirement of funds under Jal Jeewan Sakti Mission, MRTS & Metro Projects, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), PMAY (Urban), Swachh Bharat Mission, showcasing therein sourcing of funds from different sources like Public Private Partnerships (PPP) going for cheaper mode of transport like ‘Metrolite’, ‘Metroneo’ (Tyred Metro) for smaller towns under MRTS & Metro Projects, arrangement of funds for PMAY (U), on-going requirement and planned investment for Swachh Bharat (Urban)-2. The Committee welcome these initiatives taken for ongoing and

future requirements. The Committee however apprehend that the ongoing slow down economy arising out of COVID-19 pandemic may badly hit the implementation of prominent urban infrastructure related programmes retarding the investments planned thereunder. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that mapping up necessary resources for these prominent Missions be arranged expeditiously. Inadequate steps for last mile connectivity criticised and ensuring last mile connectivity by Delhi Metro reitreated.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 6)

EXAMINING THE ISSUE OF FREE RIDE FOR VULNERABLE SOCIETY IN DELHI METRO AND USE OF SMALL AGGREGATORS FOR ENSURING LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY IN DELHI METRO –REITERATED

11 The Committee had recommended:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that two prominent issues of permitting free ride for women in Delhi Metro and ensuring last mile connectivity by promotion of small aggregators had come up before the Committee while examining the Demands for Grants (2019-20). The Committee feel that possible ways and measures should be taken into consideration by the Ministry to provide for affordable and safe transportation services to the vulnerable sections of the society including the women, the children (the students) and the aged.

On the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity, the Committee have been informed about the details of Metro Feeder Bus, e-rickshaw services, E-scooter services, cycle sharing services and need for promoting use of Metro lite has been highlighted. The Committee apprehends that the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity by small aggregators still remains to be addressed and needs to be examined afresh".

12 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken reply stated:

"Efforts of the Government are focused towards providing affordable and safe transportation services to the general public including the women, the children (the students) and the aged. To ensure fairness and transparency, 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, which takes into account issues concerning all stakeholders. The recommendation of Fare Fixation committee is binding on the metro rail administration.

Regarding use of small aggregators for ensuring last mile connectivity in Delhi Metro, besides big aggregator [UBER], DMRC has tied-up with small aggregators, who are providing e-rickshaw and auto-rickshaw aggregation services.

These are: -

E-Rickshaw aggregation (operational) and e-auto services (planned)

A fleet of 800 e-rickshaws are operational from 20 metro stations serving over 1 lakh passengers on weekdays by two Operators of which one of the Operators is an aggregator. In addition, demo services have also been started from 9 additional metro stations, which would be regularized soon.

To enhance the services, it is planned to introduce the services from additional 33 additional metro stations with the help of existing and newly selected e-rickshaw operators (who are into aggregation of e-rickshaws as well).

DMRC has also approached Hon'ble Supreme Court to lift cap of 1 lakh auto-rickshaws in the Delhi region and to allow bulk registration of e-autos in DMRC's Operator name.

Aggregation of auto-rickshaws

DMRC has tied up with an auto-rickshaw aggregator. One auto-rickshaw aggregation booth service is operational from HUDA City Centre metro station and Operator has been permitted to operate booths from 4 additional metro stations [in Gurgaon and NOIDA regions].

Besides the above, proposals from various entities / aggregators are also favorably considered by DMRC and to address the land requirement for stabling / parking / pick-up & drop-off points for vehicles. DMRC is embarking upon a Multimodal Integration plan for seamless connectivity. Demarcation and development of Multimodal integration influence zone of 300-meter radius around 96 metro stations is under consideration. Of these 96 stations, 'Good For Construction' drawing of 60 stations have been issued to all the implementing agencies in February-2020. Target date for completion of MMI works at site for 60 stations is now June-2021 (earlier planned by Mar-2021 but due to COVID-19 scenario completion is expected to extend by at least 3 months). Execution/completion of the works would enable integration of various modes of transport and in ensuring last mile connectivity. In addition to the above, the following Last Mile services are available from metro stations: -

Metro Feeder Buses

Presently, 174 MIDI feeder CNG Non-AC buses are being run on 32 STA approved routes which connect 69 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 the e-buses are expected to be supplied within one year.

Cab Aggregation

As on date, UBER (CAB Aggregator) kiosks are operational from 11 metro stations and it is planned to extend the services from 210 metro stations for door to door connectivity.

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 4 operators are operational from 16 metro stations. 2 operators are providing battery operated cycle services from 36 metro stations (service yet to be operationalized at few stations).

MoHUA has also issued standard specifications for Light Urban Rail Transit system named Metrolite, suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership, which can be implemented at much lesser cost. This system would provide low cost Rail based Mass mobility solution with a feel of conventional metro system. Metrolite can also act as a feeder to high capacity Metro system”.

13 The Committee are constrained to note that steps taken for ensuring last mile connectivity by Delhi Metro are too less and are in formulative stages and hardly serve the purpose. For instance, tying up with small aggregators planned in a total of 33 Metro Stations, approaching Hon'ble Supreme Court for allowing bulk registrations of e-rikshaw in DMRC operator name, coming up with Multi Model Integration Plan (MIP) for seamless connectivity etc are yet to take off. The Committee feel that with daily ridership of over 20 lakh passengers work done or proposed to be alone hardly serves any purpose in view of rising ridership of passengers. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that all other efforts be made in this regard.”

(Recommendation No. 7)**EXPEDITIOUS ACTION ON LOW COST METROLITE WORK FOR URBAN TRANSPORT NEEDS OF TIER-II AND TIER-III EARLIER REITERATED**

14 The Committee had recommended:

"The Committee are constrained to find that currently the per km cost of construction of Metro Rail Network is as high as Rs.500 crore to Rs.700 crore as compared to Metrolite that costs as low as Rs.100 crore to Rs.125 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that as per National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) out of total investment on Metro Projects to the tune of Rs.5.73 lakh crore from 2019-20 to 2024-25, an amount as high as Rs.1.05 lakh has been devoted for Metrolite works. The Committee find that as per post-vidence reply of MoHUA Metrolite system is suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership besides it can also be used as a feeder system to existing metro system. The Committee also feel that under 'Make in India Initiative', the level of encouraging domestic manufacturing of metro components with foreign collaboration be promoted in big way as the system is more viable and sustainable due to its low capital costs, maintenance and operational costs. The Committee recommend that the State Governments may follow the Kochi Metro by moving to Metrolite projects for the works which are under approval. The Committee feel in view of the low cost of construction Metrolite projects on the lines of Kochi be taken up in other States for meeting the urban transport requirements of Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities expeditiously".

15 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken reply stated:

"Kochi Metro Rail Limited has informed that they are studying the feasibility of adopting Metrolite for the proposed Phase-III Aluva to Angamaly with Airport link corridor of Kochi Metro Rail Project and has appointed M/s. UMTC for preparation of Detailed Project Report for the same. All the other States have also been informed about the Standard specifications of Metrolite with a request that they may adopt Metrolite as prime mode of mass urban transit as per their requirements".

16 The Committee are constrained to note that 'status quo' is prevailing in the area of promoting low cost Metro like 'Metrolite' for Tier II and Tier III towns as Kochi Metro Rail is currently standing the same and matter has not moved beyond the DPR preparation whereas other State Governments are yet to adopt the same

as per their requirements. The Committee apprehend with this pace of work it may take years to implement low cost Metrolite work for specified towns resulting technology getting outdated with accompanied time and cost overruns. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that expeditious action be taken on low cost Metrolite work in Tier II and Tier III towns.

(Recommendation No. 8)

EXPEDITING METRO RAIL PROJECT FOR AGRA REITERATED

17 The Committee had recommended:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that prominent place of tourist attraction Agra is awaiting Metro Rail Network work due to imposition of general embargo on environmental angle by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee recall that this issue was taken up by the Committee last year also. The Committee has been informed that after the Hon'ble Supreme Court has accorded permission, the matter is before Monitoring Committee again to be submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee feel that all out efforts be made for early clearance of Agra Metro Project from Hon'ble Supreme Court".

18 The Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs replied as under:

"Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited (UPMRCL) has informed that in May, 2019, they requested the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority to grant "No Objection" for execution of the Agra Metro Rail Project. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority held a High Level Meeting on 10-6-2019, wherein the representatives of UPMRCL also participated. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority on 14-6-2019 communicated the minutes of the meeting stating that as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22-3-2018 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13381 of 1984 titled as M.C.Mehta Vs. Union of India & Others, the orders of "Status quo" in entire Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) Area have been passed, which are presently effective. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority also communicated that as regards the Status quo, it shall be necessary for UPMRCL to get the status clarified at the level of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

UPMRCL has filed I.A. Nos. 163898 and 163904 (under Writ Petition (C) No. 13381 of 1984) seeking permission of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for allowing the

public activities pertaining to Agra Metro Rail Project. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 04.12.2019 referred the matter to Central Empowered Committee (CEC) for considering the impact of Agra Metro Rail Project on the environment and directed it to submit a report within a period of four weeks. Pursuant to above orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, CEC submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10.02.2020.

Subsequent to the filing of CEC report with the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10-2-2020, the matter is awaiting to be listed for hearing. Ms Aishwarya Bhati, Additional Advocate General mentioned the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2-3-2020 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to pass the orders to list the case after the Holi vacation before the appropriate bench. However, due to the spread of corona virus pandemic and the nationwide lock-down, which is still continuing, the matter could not be listed.

UPMRCL has informed that they would diligently pursue the matter with Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh and Additional Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh for early listing and hearing of the case by the Hon'ble Supreme Court once the lockdown is lifted".

19 The Committee are constrained to note that Metro Rail network for tourist towns of Agra has been badly delayed and the project is being shuttling between Taj Trepeziem Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for NOC proposes and Central Empowered Committee (CEC) and finally the matter is before Hon'ble Supreme Court to be heard over for hearing after the lockdown is listed. Since the aforesaid Metro Rail Network project is badly delayed the Committee reiterate it expeditious reaction after getting Hon'ble Supreme Court's node.

**(Recommendation Srl. No. 11)
EARLY FINALISATION OF NIRMAL KAUSHAL VIKASH YOJANA RETREATED**

20 The Committee had recommended:

“The Committee appreciate that MoHUA has come out with Nirmal Kaushal Vikash Yojana for three years period from 2020-21 to 2022-23 with budgetary requirements of Rs.656 crore beginning with Rs.50.00 crore for BE (2020-21) that seeks to give quality vocational training for workers in construction industry. The Committee also find that 12 champion service sectors have been identified for global service exports and enhancing the share of services to GDP for implementation set up jointly by MoHUA, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is currently under consideration of Government and will be finalised by April, 2020. The Committee feel that this is good initiative and be finalized expeditiously”.

21 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has stated:

“A meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) chaired by the Cabinet Secretary was held on 06.02.2020, for reviewing various sectors under the Champion Service Sector Scheme, in which it was decided that Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and other Ministries/Departments may examine how the skilling component of their Schemes can be implemented through the M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE). Accordingly, a proposal to involve MoSDE, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and relevant Sector Skill Councils in implementation of NKVY was considered and it was decided to request MoSDE to take up implementation of NKVY. In this regard, a reference from MoHUA has already been sent to MoSDE and their response is awaited”.

22 The Committee are constrained to note that not much progress has been made with regard to implementation of prominent scheme of Nirmal Kaushal Vikash Yojana (NKVY) for imparting vocational training for construction worker except holding of a meeting of Committee of Secretaries (Cos) chaired by Cabinet Secretary hold on 6th February, 2020 wherein it was decided that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs with other Ministries would examine implementation of skill component through Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships (MoSDE) for which necessary proposal has been sent to MoSDE. The Committee therefore, reiterate that early action be taken for implementation of NKVY Scheme so it benefit the construction workers.

(Recommendation Srl. No. 16)**PROMOTION OF LATEST TECHNOLOGIES FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF HOUSES AND INCENTIVIZING BETTER PERFORMING STATES REITERATED**

23 The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee’s examination has revealed that pace of sanctioning of houses is not commensurate with houses grounded and houses completed. For instance as against the 103 lakh houses sanctioned as low as 60.51 lakh houses are under construction and still lower i.e 32.08 lakh houses have been completed. In this connection it came out before the Committee that out of four verticals of Beneficiaries Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and In Situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) in AHP time taken for tendering house construction etc is three years and half and in BLC it is relatively less whereas in CLSS beneficiary is allowed to go for already built houses. In this connection it also came out before the Committee that the pace of construction is being quickened by fast tracking construction under Light Houses Projects (LHPs) for affordable housing in Indore, Rajkot, Chennai, Ranchi, Agartala and Lucknow. The Committee feel that such drive should be opened across the States so that long gestation period usually taken is considerably reduced. The Committee also find that with reference to vertical of Beneficial Led Construction component of PMAY(U) States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have petitioned before MoH&UA for suitably enhancing the available limit of Rs.1.50 lakh per beneficiary. The Committee feel that the issue be favorably examined within MoH&UA for The Committee also appreciate at the idea of incentivizing States which are performing well should also be promoted as has been opined by Secretary MoH&UA for faster completion of houses across the States. The Committee also appreciate that MoH&UA has opened an ‘Angikar’ campaign from 2ndOct, 2019 onwards wherein beneficiaries have been allowed to converge with different Missions of MoH&UA and other Central Ministries like Health and Family Welfare, Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Youth & Sports and Women and Child Development for imbibing best practices in water and energy conservation, Waste Management, Health Sanitation and Hygiene. The Committee recommend that Angikar Campaign should be open in a big way for making it beneficiary friendly and people oriented”.

24 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in Action taken reply stated as under:

“The Ministry is running a full-fledged Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under PMAY-U Mission with the objective of promotion and adoption of fast pace

construction technologies by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The TSM facilitates adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. It also facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones. Moreover, it assists States/Cities in deploying disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the aegis of M/o Housing and Urban Affairs is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure cost effective and faster delivery of quality houses suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country. BMTPC has so far evaluated and certified 36 new housing systems/technologies under Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS). As of now, Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has issued Schedule of Rates (SoRs) for 29 innovative and alternate technologies.

In order to showcase the field application of new emerging technologies which are cost effective and speedy construction, MoHUA has taken an initiative to construct Demonstration Housing Projects under PMAY-U Mission through BMTPC in various States/UTs. So far, BMTPC has completed 5 DHPs at Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Bihar Sharif (Bihar), Hyderabad (Telangana) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh). Also, DHPs at Panchkula, Haryana and Agartala, Tripura are under progress and BMTPC has recently floated tenders for DHPs at Chimbhel, Goa and Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Further, under the overall purview of TSM component of PMAY-U Mission, MoHUA has launched Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) to identify and mainstream a basket of innovative and alternative technologies from across the globe that are sustainable, eco-friendly and disaster resilient and can deliver maximum number of dwelling units in minimum time and cost. GHTC-India envisages to choose the best and cost effective technology for affordable housing in India so that the identified technologies could be used by both public and private sector.

As a part of GHTC-India, six Light House Projects (LHPs) have been awarded through open bidding process for construction of about 1000 houses each at six locations in the country namely Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Agartala (Tripura) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) by using six distinct housing construction technologies out of 54 innovative and alternate construction technologies in 6 broad categories, identified through GHTC-India. These LHPs will serve as live laboratories for different aspects of transfer of technology to the field. This includes planning, design, production of components, construction practices and learning centre for both faculty and students of IITs/NITs/Engineering colleges/Planning and Architecture colleges, builders, professionals of private and public sectors and other relevant stakeholders. For this purpose, periodic interactions, webcasting etc. will be organized.

Available limit of Rs. 1.50 lakh per beneficiary under BLC component of PMAY-U Mission has been approved by the Cabinet and it is being implemented in accordance with the spirit of Cabinet approval. Further, the matter as recommended by the Committee has been examined and it is found that if the Central Assistance beyond the existing limit of Rs. 1.50 lakh is considered for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the remaining North-Eastern States and hilly States/UT viz. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh and other remaining States/UTs may also demand the Central Assistance beyond the existing limit that would generate additional financial implication on Government exchequer which is presently not feasible.

The 1st phase of 'Angikar' campaign from 2nd Oct, 2019 to 26 Jan, 2020 is over now. The Ministry is in the process of covering all the houses constructed under PMAY (U) scheme under this campaign. Necessary provision would be incorporated to make this campaign beneficiary friendly and people oriented".

25 The Committee appreciate that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoH&UA) has outlined before the Committee, the role of Technology Sub Mission under PMAY(U) Mission, Building Material and Technology Promotion council and autonomous organization under MoH&UA, Demonstration Housing Projects (DHPs) completed as also ongoing at various places, Light House Projects (LHPs) awarded through open building for construction 1000 each at six different locations under Global Housing Technology challenge India (GHTC-India) for delivery of maximum number of units in minimum time and cost and above all, covering housing under Angikar campaign for greater convergence and making it beneficiary friendly and people friendly. The Committee are constrained to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not elaborated steps taken for incentivizing better performing States under PMAY (U). The Committee also owe an explanation in this regard for arriving at a logical conclusion. In view of the foregoing, the Committee however reiterate that in the light of ongoing slow down of economy arising out of Covid 19 pandemic, there is a need for accelerating the steps outlined above for faster construction of houses under PMAY (U) for securing the goal of Housing for all by 2022.

CHAPTER II**RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT****Recommendation No. 1****IN VIEW OF RISING URBANIZATION TRENDS GOVERNMENT ASKED TO DO EXTRA EFFORT FOR ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF TAKING COUNTRY'S ECONOMY TO FIVE TRILLION DOLLAR BY 2024**

The Committee in their 2nd Report had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination of Demands for Grants (2020-21) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs that seeks to propose a gross provision of Rs.57,786 Cr and net provision of Rs. 50,039 cr deducting anticipated recoveries is within Ministry's vision of providing ease of living, responsive governance etc is part of Government's response to urbanization challenges by way of implementation of prominent flagship programmes of PMAY (U), SCM, SBM (U) and DAY-NULM through a Three Level Strategy addressing three big issues of 'Poverty Alleviation', 'Affordable Housing' and 'Cleanliness' and also covering the areas of Water Supply, Sewerage and Improving infrastructure, so that urban India can play an important role in achieving \$5 Trillion Economy target by 2024. The Committee however feel that in the light of 2030 development agenda of the United Nations with emphasis on sustainable cities and in view of rising urbanization trends witnessing as high as 53 cities with more than one million plus population, both the response of the Government and strategy available need to be strengthened for achieving theintended goals. The Committee therefore recommend that extra efforts are needed to materialise intendedgoals."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"From May 2014 onwards, Government embarked on one of the most comprehensive programme of urbanization. Critical issue of higher funding required for urban infrastructure was addressed by substantial increase in budgetary allocation under various schemes launched from 2014-15 onwards. The annual average Budgetary allocations during the preceding 10 year period(2004-05 to 2013-14) was around 15,800 crore, which has now increased to around Rs. 47,000crore i.e. more than three times. Taking into account the investment made in Urban Sector in past 6 years, Budgetary allocation for 2020-21 and the projected investment of Rs.17,74,167 Cr. on urban infrastructure in the National Infrastructure Pipeline, MoHUA is targeted to contribute to achieve the goal of five trillion dollar economy by 2024. Scheme-wise details are given below:-

(i) Swachha Bharat Mission – SBM(U)

The cleanliness initiative that began under the SBM (U) has shown impressive success. In order to sustain the results on the ground on a long term basis and institutionalize the concept of ‘swachhata’ or cleanliness, it is proposed to extend the SBM (U) for another 5 years. This extension has been proposed with a projected financial outlay of Rs. 2,11,869 crores, covering sustainable sanitation value chain (toilet construction, maintenance, complete fecal sludge management and waste water treatment) and Solid Waste Management value chain (including complete processing of Municipal Solid Waste, Construction & Demolition waste management and remediation of legacy dumpsites), to ensure holistic cleanliness across Urban India.

(ii). Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) is being proposed with major objective of providing tap water connection to households in all statutory towns. Total allocation proposed for this is Rs. 2,79,500 crore including central share of Rs. 78,800 crore. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is being encouraged under the Mission for implementation of projects wherein cities having million plus population will be mandated to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project allocation.

(iii). Smart Cities Mission

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is committed to complete Rs. 2,05,018 crore worth of projects giving 5 years to each city from the date of selection. This investment in urban infrastructure will have direct and indirect contribution to the goal of achieving the country's goal of a five trillion USD economy by 2024.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

PradhanMantriAwasYojana (Urban) [PMAY-(U)] was launched on 25 June 2015 to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all eligible beneficiaries of urban India by the year 2022. At present, PMAY (U) is one of the largest housing schemes of the world covering urban India.

The PMAY (U) has proved to be a significant policy initiative towards India's global commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the SDG number 11 that envisages ‘making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’, to ensure access for all to adequate and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030.

The scheme of PMAY (U) is rapidly moving towards achieving the vision for providing a pucca house to every household by 2022. It has achieved a milestone of approving more than 1 crore houses in its 50th Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meeting held on 27th December, 2019. Out of 1.04 crore houses approved as on 31.03.2020, about 64 lakh have been grounded for construction of which nearly 34 lakh houses have been completed and delivered.

For the first time in the history of urban India, this housing scheme has the coverage of all the 4521 statutory towns of the country. In addition, planning areas of all Development Authorities have also been covered under PMAY (U). This scheme has brought a paradigm shift in approach by including non-slum beneficiaries in its ambit as against earlier housing schemes.

Construction activities have strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors in the economy. Therefore, the impact on employment can be both direct and indirect. The total investment made in the construction of the houses is churning the economy through providing direct employment coupled with induced impact on broadly 21 sectors of the economy like steel, cement, glass, brick, wood and certain consumer durables etc. As on 31.03.2020, the total investment made under PMAY (U) is Rs. 6.31 lakh crore with a committed Central Assistance of Rs. 1.65 lakh crore.

While more houses will be sanctioned to saturate the demand of the States/UTs, the thrust is now on implementation and successful completion of the projects to achieve the target of Housing for All by 2022.

(v) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Vision 2024 include the action plan of Universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations by bringing 1 crore women into the SHG fold, facilitating livelihood opportunities for 40 lakh beneficiaries, establishing City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) in 100 Million Plus and Smart Cities, to provide a platform for the urban poor to market their services and access information on self-employment, skill training and other benefits and issuing vending certificates to 10 lakh street vendors by 2024, which would help in addressing their livelihood concerns.”

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see para 7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No.2)

LOWER ALLOCATION THAN PROPOSED FUNDS, REDUCTION OF FUNDS AT RE LEVEL AND LOWER UTILISATION CRITICISED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO COME UP WITH REALISTIC DEMAND FOR FUNDS

The Committee in their original Report had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that not only the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been denied the funds as proposed by them during the last three years i.e 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 but whatever amount that was available was also brought down during 2019-20 in flagship schemes like MRTS Metro, 100 Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) with utilisation of funds as on 15.02.2020 on lower side. In this connection the Committee are amazed to find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was not allowed to spend even beyond a point. The Committee owe an explanation in this regard. The Committee also recommend that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should come out with realistic demand of funds at Budget estimate level so that no reduction takes place at RE level with hundred percent utilisation."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry has been projecting its requirement of funds on the basis of pace of expenditure and demand from States/Union Territories and implementing agencies under various Schemes/Projects. However, Ministry-wise allocations (BE & RE) are made by Ministry of Finance on the basis of resource assessment of the Government, the available fiscal space projects final requirement and its utilization etc. and other related factors. Basis for projecting demand for funds for various schemes are elaborated below:-

MRTS & Metro Projects

The metro projects have long gestation period. The outflow of funds depends upon actual progress of the projects (which varies from year to year) and requirements conveyed by respective metro rail companies. It is submitted that BE (2020-21) was projected based upon realistic demand/ assessment of requirement of funds indicated by Metro Rail corporations as per their implementation plan/ works on progress in various cities.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

At present, there are 2117 SCM projects worth Rs. 96,863 crore where work is in progress. Further, there are projects worth Rs. 41,029 crore which are in tendering stage. To make realistic demands for funds, the grants already released by GoI to

the smart cities, matching share released by the States/UTS, pace of expenditure / implementation by the smart cities and the amount of projects in the pipelines are taken into consideration while placing Demands for Grants.

Swachha Bharat Mission – SBM(U)

Under SBM (U), Rs. 1300 crores could be disbursed in 2019-20, out of yearly allocation of Rs. 2500 crores. This was because a majority of funds for Solid Waste Management was disbursed from 2017-18 onwards. Given that SWM projects have a gestation period of approximately 2 years, it is expected that the second installment for these projects will become disbursable in 2020-21. Hence, in 2020-21, the disbursements are expected to increase significantly."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ENHANCE FUNDS FOR OVERALL URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

“The Committee recall that while reviewing the Demands for Grants (2019- 20) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, they had come across that High Powered Expert Committee (set up within the MoHUA in 2011) had recommended a projected investment requirement of Rs.39 lakh crore for capital investment from 2011-2032 at 2009-10 prices for replenishing the deficit in allocations over the years for achieving service delivery and also for meeting future needs of cities. The Committee were informed that necessary replenishment is being done by arriving at three fold hike in annual average budgetary allocation from the level of Rs.15,800 crore between 10 years period from 2003-2004 to 2013-14 to as high as Rs.44,000 crore (inclusive of Extra Budgetary Resource

(EBR) i.e. 2014-15 onwards till 2019-20 with even higher allocation of Rs. 50,029 crore for BE (2020-21). In this context, the Committee have been informed that MoHUA has projected investment of Rs.17.74 lakh crore for different Missions during the period from 2019 to 2025 with Rs. 5.73 lakh crore for 'Metro Urban Transport', Rs.5.40 lakh crore for 'Affordable Housing', Rs.2.79 lakh crore for 'Jal Jeevan Mission', Rs. 2.01 lakh crore for 'Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) SBM(U)', Rs.1.31 lakh crore for 'Smart City Mission; and Rs. 0.47 lakh crore for AMRUT.

In this connection, the MoHUA has submitted before the Committee that the Mission-wise flow of investment approved by the Government together with Central Government share thereon during the last five years and expected flow for future. For instance, for RRTS, Metro, Government approved investment is Rs.1.81 lakh with Central Government financial contribution of Rs.74,000 crore, for AMRUT Mission Rs.77,640 crore with States coming up with higher investment for SBM(U) Rs.62,000 crore, for Smart Cities Mission Rs. 2.05 lakh crore and for PMAY(U) Rs.1.80 lakh crore with approval of Rs.60,000 crore as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) and raising of Rs.43,000 crore with more EBR. In this context, the MoHUA hopeful that through National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) launched during 2019-20

Budget would give fillip to sustain the momentum in supplementing the efforts of States in development of urban infrastructure also. The Committee while appreciating the workdone by the MoHUA in this regard, feel that a lot is to be done for mopping up necessary funds for over-all urban infrastructure as recommended by High Powered Expert Committee set up by the Ministry way back in 2011."

2.6 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Details of the financing various schemes of the Ministry are given below :
Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) is being proposed with major objective of providing tap water connection to households in all statutory towns. Total allocation proposed for this is Rs.2,79,500 crore including central share of Rs.78,800 crore. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is being encouraged under the Mission for implementation of projects wherein cities having million plus population will be mandated to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project allocation which will supplement funds required for urban infrastructure development.

MRTS & Metro Projects - Many cities are aspiring to have rail based public transport system, which would also attract investments from various sources. National Infrastructure Pipeline projects for mass transit with investments from various sources have been envisaged to be implemented in the next 5 years. Further, in order to provide cost-effective rail-based transport solution for Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities with lower ridership, MoHUA has formulated Standards for Light Urban

Rail Transit System named Metrolite, which can be implemented at a lesser cost as compared to Metro Rail System. A number of Metro Rail/RRTS projects are under implementation in the country under different models like 50:50 equity sharing between the Centre and State, fully Central owned, fully State owned, Private initiative and under Public Private Partnership. The Metro Rail Policy, 2017 issued by the Government of India also promotes the private contribution under Public Private Partnership mode for unbundled components. At present about 700kilometers of metro rail is operational in 18 cities and about 900kilometers of Metro/RRTS lines are under implementation in cities across the country under different implementation models. Development of Metro Rail system is an ongoing process, planning for which is initiated by the respective State Governments. Besides the above, the Ministry has undertaken the task of standardizing specifications of Rubber Tyre Electric driven Articulated Bus system with exclusive right of way named Metroneo which can be implemented at a cost lesser than that of Metrolite and suitable for smaller cities, thus providing another option for planning public mobility. Under National Infrastructure Pipeline, announced in Budget 2020 projected investment for Metro projects is Rs. 5.70 lakh crore.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) - Out of the total Rs. 2,05,018 crore worth of projects proposed to be implemented under the SCM, only 45% is to be funded from budgetary sources (50:50 contribution by Central and States/UTs Governments), 21% from Public Private Partnership (PPP), 21% from Convergence and 13 % from others (Loans/Debts, Municipal Bonds, own resources etc.). Hence, under SCM, every effort is being made for enhancing funds for overall urban infrastructure development.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-Urban) - The investments to fund PMAY (U) are from Government of India grants, States/UTs, Urban Local Bodies, Beneficiaries and other sources including private partners (in PPP projects). For affordable housing under PMAY (U), an investment of nearly Rs.6.95 lakh crore has been estimated for construction of hitherto validated demand of 1.12 crore houses. Out of the estimated investment, Rs.1.54 lakh crore has been spent upto 31st March 2019. Thus, the share of investment in the affordable housing sector through National Infrastructure in Pipeline is about Rs. 5.41 lakh crore during the years 2019-20 to 2021-22. The amount of Central assistance involved in the above estimation is approximately Rs. 1.80 lakh crore which is arranged/ to be arranged through budgetary allocation as well as Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) on year-on-year basis for implementation of the PMAY(U) projects. As on 31.03.2020, the Ministry has spent Rs. 69,178 crore of central assistance (Rs. 26,178 crore from budgetary allocations and Rs. 43,000 crore from EBR) upto FY

2019-20. Ministry will approach the Union Cabinet for additional EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 crore to Rs. 80,000 crore shortly as EBR of Rs. 43,000 crore has already been utilized.

Swachha Bharat Mission – SBM(U) - The proposed SBM (U) 2.0 has estimated a financial outlay of Rs 2,11,869 crores, including Central Govt. share of Rs. 48,941 crores. A large part of this amount will be used in creation of infrastructure. For example, more than Rs. 20,000 crores are estimated for SWM projects, which would include setting up MRF facilities, setting up waste processing plants, strengthening existing facilities, etc. Another Rs. 6,000 crores is proposed to be spent in remediating legacy dumpsites, setting up Construction & Demolition waste processing facilities. In sanitation, more than Rs 4,000 crores are expected to be spent in constructing additional IHHL, CT/PT, and upgrading existing infrastructure. In Waste water treatment, an estimated outlay of more than Rs. 31,000 crores has been proposed, including procurement of desludging vehicles, strengthening of existing on-site sanitation system, diversion of wastewater to sewer network in all cities with population less than 1 lakh. It is expected that SBM (U) 2.0 will lead to significant enhancement of national infrastructure."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 10 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

PROGRESS ON METRO RAIL NETWORK WELCOMED HOWEVER GOVERNMENT ASKED TO TAKE REMEDIAL RESOURCES FOR MAKING UP THE TARGET WITH PERFORMANCE DURING 2019-20

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of MRTS/Metro Projects has revealed that journey of Metro Rail Network starting from First Metro Rail Project commissioned in Kolkata on 24th October, 1984 and then on 25th October, 2002 by Delhi Metro to the present level of 691 km Metro currently operational in 18 cities with daily ridership of over 85 lakh and about 910 km (including 82 km. Delhi-Meerut RRTS) under construction in 27 cities is appreciable. The Committee, however, are glad to find that performance of Metro Rail Projects is above the targets however they are constrained to find that was not the case in 2018-19 where as against the target of 11.6 kms. The achievement has been as low as 9.95 km. In this connection, the Committee have been informed that during 2019-20, 33 km Metro Rail network has been made operational with 11.5 km. in Nagpur, 11 km in Hyderabad, 5-6 km in Kochi and 5 km in Kolkata and no let up has been in the speed in construction of Metro Rail Network. The Committee find that from post

evidence reply of the MoHUA that as against 2.17 lakh crore of amount sanctioned as low as Rs.1.14 lakh has been released to Metro Projects. In this connection, the Committee also find that CMD, DMRC has also given a brief resume of work taken up for Phase IV of Delhi Metro. The Committee, therefore, recommend that project planning and implementation needs to be further strengthened for improving the performance in FY (2020-21)."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Metro projects are having long gestation period of 4-5years. The financial progress of such project depends upon stage of implementation, which is dependent upon year of sanction. Thus there may be variation in actual route opening and actual financial expenditure. It is also worth mentioning that out of 700 km metro line operation on date, about 450 route kilometer has been made operational in last six years. Further 900 km route length metro is presently under construction in various cities. The Metro Rail Projects availing Central Assistance in the form of Equity, SD and PTA are implemented by Joint Venture Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), which are companies with representations in the Board both from Central and State Governments. The progress regarding project implementation is reviewed by the Board periodically and the problems encountered in project implementation are addressed suitably. High Power Committee chaired by Chief Secretary of respective State Governments also monitors the project and take expeditious decisions as required in order to resolve inter-government/ departmental issues and issues regarding 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. Steps are taken on a continuous basis by respective Metro Rail Companies for review of resources, recruitment of personnel and General Consultants and appropriate utilization of funds for project implementation.

Further, in order to reduce cost and enhance revenue of metro rail projects, this Ministry has written letters to States/UTs/Metro Rail Companies on 06.03.2020 requesting them to keep various provisions in view while formulating/implementing projects, such as provisioning of feeder system to metro rail, last mile connectivity, NMT infrastructure, Transit Oriented Development, Value Capture Financing, creation of Urban Transport Fund, periodic fare revision to enhance viability of metro rail systems, revenue generation through non fare box revenue like property development, advertisement etc., encourage PPP. Further, vide above letter, all States/UTs/Metro Companies were once again reminded that MoHUA has issued standards for various metro rail components viz. rolling stock, signaling & telecom systems, electrical & electromechanical systems and civil engineering structures in

order to promote indigenization and reduce cost and that Standards for Light Urban Rail Transit system named "Metrolite" has also been issued by this Ministry in July, 2019."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

LOWER PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE UNDER GPA (RES./NON-RES.) SCHEMOCRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO REVAMP THE SCHEMES FOR THEIR PROPERIMPLEMENTATION

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that Rs.1,288.01 crore has been proposed for GPA (Res./Non-Res.) for BE (2020-21) as against the lower actuals of Rs.864.84 crore in previous year following high demand of additional works to be carried out and implementation of revised GPRA Upgradation Scheme. The Committee would like a clarification from MoHUA showing details of additional demand arising out of Revised GPRA Scheme so as to arrive at logical conclusion for seeking step hike of about Rs.4,00crore."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" The BE for GPA(Res/Non-Res) under Major Head 4216 and 4059 for the year 2019-20 wasRs. 1050.10 crore. Additional funds were allocated through supplementary Grant / Re- appropriation in the year 2019-20 and final expenditure in the year 2019-20upto 31.03. 2020 wasRs. 1120.15 crore. BE of Rs. 1288.01 crorefor the year 2020-21 is marginally higher over the actual expenditure in the year 2019-20 and is to meet the fund required for ongoing and new projects/works under GPA."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)**Government asked to release the share of Committed Central Assistance to States for early completion of 103 lakh sanctioned houses**

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of State wise Central Assistance committed vis-a-vis spent reveal that as against committed Central Assistance of Rs. 1.63 lakh cr the level of releases is as low as Rs. 63,699.85 cr and most of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have not received their share of Committed Central Assistance. The Committee therefore recommend that their share of Central Assistance be released by mobilising timely EBRs Budget Provisions so that houses already sanctioned are completed on time."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Central assistance under the scheme of PMAY (U) is being released in 3 installments in ratio of 40:40:20. The 1st installment of 40% of central assistance is released on attachment of beneficiary details in PMAY (U)-MIS (in case of BLC/ISSR projects) as per approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), selection of developers, placing of work orders, registration under RERA (in case of AHP projects). However, in case of CLSS beneficiaries, the subsidy is released upfront in the beneficiaries' housing loan account on completion of procedural steps as required in CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP).

2nd installment of 40% is released based on compliances by States/UTs regarding beneficiary attachments, submission of utilization certifications of at least 70% of the earlier released funds with respect to the projects as well as utilization of the corresponding State/UT share along with commensurate physical progress, compliances of Site Scrutiny Reports, Action Taken Report on the observation of Third Party Quality and Monitoring Agency, geo-tagging of the houses etc.

Release of 3rd installment also requires all the above requirements along with Project Completion Certificates and the achievement of reforms as required under the scheme.

The above compliances are meant to ensure timely grounding/completion of sanctioned projects. The Ministry also pursues with the States/UTs through special drive of data compliance and project implementation for completion of requisite

compliances, so that subsequent releases can be ensured on time.

EBRs are raised from time to time to meet the requirement of States/UTs and also under CLSS on fulfillment of above mentioned compliances.”

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

FAILURE ON THE PART OF STATES NOT FURNISHING UCS CRITICISED AND GOVERNMENTASKED TO OPEN UP A DRIVE FOR EXPEDITIOUS SUBMISSION OF PENDING UCS

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee are constrained to note that during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as against actual release of Rs. 4,203.66 cr and Rs. 4,266.24 cr, the UCs have been received of as low as Rs. 2,754.00 cr and Rs. 1,594 cr. The Committee also are constrained to note that States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mizoram have not been able to send their requisite UCs during 2018-19. The Committee therefore recommend that a special drive be opened advising these slow moving States to submit their pending UCs expeditiously.”

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" As a measure of special drive on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Committee, the States/UTs have been requested to furnish all the pending UCs without any further delay.

Against the release of Rs. 71,829.90 crore (including EBR release of Rs.43,000 crore) of central assistance under PMAY (U) since 2014-15,UCs for Rs.56501.58 crore have already been received. Necessary follow-up is done regularly with the States/UTs for expediting the pending UCs of balance amount of Rs.5496.50 crore."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 15)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO HAVE INTER STATE CONFERENCES BETWEEN GOOD PERFORMING STATES AND SLOW MOVING STATES FOR IMPROVING THEIR PERFORMANCE

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee’s examination of State wise data of houses constructed/Grounded/Completed reveal that good performing States are Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal Chhatisgarh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam and J&K etc, whereas the poor performing States are Maharashtra and Haryana. The Committee desire that inter State Conferences be organised between good performing States and poor performing States so that slow moving States may keep pace with good performing States for early completion of houses sanctioned.”

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" Under the scheme of PMAY (U), various National/Regional/State/City level conference/workshops are organized to disseminate best practices among participants. As the scheme has completed 5 years and focus is now to get construction of all the sanctioned houses completed, the Ministry is pursuing with the States/UTs vigorously and also in the process of organising more such conferences to achieve the objective of the scheme."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 16)

Government asked to promote latest technology for early completion of houses incentivising better performing States.

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee’s examination has revealed that pace of sanctioning of houses is not commensurate with houses grounded and houses completed. For instance as against the 103 lakh houses sanctioned as low as 60.51 lakh houses are under construction and still lower i.e 32.08 lakh houses have been completed. In this connection it came out before the Committee that out of four verticals of Beneficiaries Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP),

Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and In Situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) in AHP time taken for tendering house construction etc is three years and half and in BLC it is relatively less whereas in CLSS beneficiary is allowed to go for already built houses. In this connection it also came out before the Committee that the pace of construction is being quickened by fast tracking construction under Light Houses Projects (LHPs) for affordable housing in Indore, Rajkot, Chennai, Ranchi, Agartala and Lucknow. The Committee feel that such drive should be opened across the States so that long gestation period usually taken is considerably reduced. The Committee also find that with reference to vertical of Beneficial Led Construction component of PMAY (U) States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have petitioned before MoH&UA for suitably enhancing the available limit of Rs.1.50 lakh per beneficiary. The Committee feel that the issue be favourably examined within MoH&UA for The Committee also appreciate at the idea of incentivising States which are performing well should also be promoted as has been opined by Secretary MoH&UA for faster completion of houses across the States. The Committee also appreciate that MoH&UA has opened an 'Angikar' campaign from 2nd Oct, 2019 onwards wherein beneficiaries have been allowed to converge with different Missions of MoH&UA and other Central Ministries like Health and Family Welfare, Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Youth & Sports and Women and Child Development for imbibing best practices in water and energy conservation, Waste Management, Health Sanitation and Hygiene. The Committee recommend that Angikar Campaign should be open in a big way for making it beneficiary friendly and people oriented."

2.26 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" The Ministry is running a full-fledged Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under PMAY-U Mission with the objective of promotion and adoption of fast pace construction technologies by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The TSM facilitates adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. It also facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones. Moreover, it assists States/Cities in deploying disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the aegis of M/o Housing and Urban Affairs is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure cost effective and faster delivery of quality houses suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country. BMTPC has so far evaluated and certified 36 new housing systems/technologies under

Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS). As of now, Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has issued Schedule of Rates (SoRs) for 29 innovative and alternate technologies.

In order to showcase the field application of new emerging technologies which are cost effective and speedy construction, MoHUA has taken an initiative to construct Demonstration Housing Projects under PMAY-U Mission through BMTPC in various States/UTs. So far, BMTPC has completed 5 DHPs at Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Bihar Sharif (Bihar), Hyderabad (Telangana) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh). Also, DHPs at Panchkula, Haryana and Agartala, Tripura are under progress and BMTPC has recently floated tenders for DHPs at Chimbhel, Goa and Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Further, under the overall purview of TSM component of PMAY-U Mission, MoHUA has launched Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) to identify and mainstream a basket of innovative and alternative technologies from across the globe that are sustainable, eco-friendly and disaster resilient and can deliver maximum number of dwelling units in minimum time and cost. GHTC-India envisages to choose the best and cost effective technology for affordable housing in India so that the identified technologies could be used by both public and private sector.

As a part of GHTC-India, six Light House Projects (LHPs) have been awarded through open bidding process for construction of about 1000 houses each at six locations in the country namely Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Agartala (Tripura) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) by using six distinct housing construction technologies out of 54 innovative and alternate construction technologies in 6 broad categories, identified through GHTC-India. These LHPs will serve as live laboratories for different aspects of transfer of technology to the field. This includes planning, design, production of components, construction practices and learning centre for both faculty and students of IITs/NITs/Engineering colleges/Planning and Architecture colleges, builders, professionals of private and public sectors and other relevant stakeholders. For this purpose, periodic interactions, webcasting etc. will be organized.

Available limit of Rs. 1.50 lakh per beneficiary under BLC component of PMAY-U Mission has been approved by the Cabinet and it is being implemented in accordance with the spirit of Cabinet approval. Further, the matter as

recommended by the Committee has been examined and it is found that if the Central Assistance beyond the existing limit of Rs. 1.50 lakh is considered for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the remaining North-Eastern States and hilly States/UT viz. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh and other remaining States/UTs may also demand the Central Assistance beyond the existing limit that would generate additional financial implication on Government exchequer which is presently not feasible.

The 1st phase of 'Angikar' campaign from 2nd Oct, 2019 to 26 Jan, 2020 is over now. The Ministry is in the process of covering all the houses constructed under PMAY(U) scheme under this campaign. Necessary provision would be incorporated to make this campaign beneficiary friendly and people oriented.

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 25 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 17)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO LOOK INTO VARIOUS ISSUES RELATING TO ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS, EXPEDITING UCS AND FASTER IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS AGENDA UNDER AMRUT SCHEME

2.27 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that under AMRUT Scheme Rs. 7300 cr have been proposed for BE (2020-21) which is higher than actual (2019-20) of Rs. 5,850.54 cr by reasons of increased pace of implementation of AMRUT Projects. In this connection the Committee are happy to note that out of approved plan size of Rs. 77,640 cr with Central share of Rs. 35,930 cr the total projects taken up has grown up to Rs. 83,851 cr. In this connection the Committee find that 92% of total AMRUT are for Water Supply and Sewerage and Septage. The Committee however are constrained to note that in Water connection and Sewerage connection the performance is below target. For instance, current Water connections against the target of 139 lakh, the achievement was 71 lakh connections only, similarly, for sewerage connections as against the target of 145 lakh sewerage connection, the achievement was as low as 43 lakh. Similarly, the work done on implementation of reform agenda like replacement of Energy Efficient Light as against the target of 100 lakh, the actual work done was 74 lakh. The Committee are also constrained to note that as against the prime area of

Water Supply and Sewerage the majority of works that have been contracted pertain to Green Space and Parks. The Committee feel that there is a need for reviewing the issue. The Committee are also constrained to note in other area like credit rating, issuing Municipal bonds, implementing Online Building Permission System (OBPS), the work needs to be enhanced. In this connection on the issue of strengthening finances of ULBs as part of implementation of Reform agenda under AMRUT Scheme the Secretary, MoH&UA candidly admitted before the Committee that urban local bodies at local level political system is not in favour of enhancing taxes on water and house. Therefore there is a need to bring in a large part of urban population within the ambit of Tax regime as has been done in cities like Nagpur, Hyderabad and Lucknow for this MoH&UA is working on e-portal through which maximum items of ULBs are to be put on public domain for enhancing tax ability of ULBs. The Committee also find from the post evidence reply that States have shown an increasing trend in percentage of own resources to total resources. However the Committee feel a big drive be opened to increase their resources on their own for making them self sustainable. On financial performance the Committee are also constrained to find that out of Rs. 18,435.81 cr Central Assistance released as low as Rs. 13,586.09 cr of UCs have been received and only few States of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujarat, Chhatisgarh, Bihar etc have timely furnished their UCs. The Committee therefore feel that necessary corrective steps be taken up urgently."

2.28 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

- **" Achievement of targets**

As on 16.04.2020, against State Annual Action Plans worth Rs.77,640 crore, works worth Rs. 75,426 crore (97%) have already been grounded. This includes 2,621 completed projects worth Rs.9,783 crore and 2,779 projects in progress worth Rs.65,643 crore. Some States have taken up projects in excess of approved SAAPs for which entire excess amount will be borne by the States. 298 projects worth Rs.5791 crore are under tendering and projects worth Rs.3,731 crore are at DPR stage. So far 77.64 lakh new water tap connections against target of 139 lakh and 44.62 lakh new sewer connections against target of 145 lakh have been provided. Some delay in timely completion of projects is due to following:

- Several AMRUT projects are huge infrastructure projects having longer gestation period and involve activities - preparation of DPRs & approval by State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS), selection of eligible bidders, issuance of tender, receipt and award of contract. Prolonging any one or more of these activities due to various reasons including Model Code of Conduct delayed the projects.

- In some of the States, revision of SAAPs was necessitated due to local constraints or change in priorities.
- Some States which were short of funds resorted to financial assistance from external agencies such as World Bank, ADB etc. The modalities of acquiring funds from such agencies delayed the projects.
- Monsoons and natural calamities like floods hampered planning and physical progress in some of the States.
- Retendering resorted to in many tenders due to lack of adequate bids or lack of eligible contractors.

In order to fast-track the implementation of projects, regular review is being undertaken through video conferences and visits of senior officers to the States.

As on date, 435 projects worth Rs.6,791 crore have progress above 90% and 529 projects worth Rs.12,620 crore have progress 70-90% and these projects are likely to be completed by March-2021. Similarly, 1,468 projects worth Rs.30,995 crore are having progress in excess of 50% and are likely to be completed by the end of 2021.

States are being advised to expedite the balance projects having progress below 50% and also to drop the non-starter projects if they are not likely to take off.

The projects worth Rs.9,500 crore which are yet to be awarded, are being targeted for award by June 2020 so that they could be completed in next two years.

- **Expediting UCs**

Against Rs. 22,487.15 crore released to the States/UTs for projects by March 2020, Rs. 16,097.83 crore were released by March 2019. The UCs therefore, due in FY 2020-21 are for Rs.16,097.83 crore only, against which UCs worth Rs.16545.14 crore (including UCs which were not due) have been received. Necessary follow-up is done regularly with the States/UTs for expediting the due and pending UCs of balance amount of Rs. 637.18 crore.

- **Implementation of reforms**

Under reform agenda of AMRUT, substantial progress has been made. The major achievements/status are as under:

- **Replacement of streetlights with LED lights:** The conversion of street lights to LED lights is a continuous process and the target is being revised upwards regularly as more and more towns are being covered under the program.

- **Credit rating:** Work for awarding credit rating has been awarded for all 485 AMRUT cities and completed in 469 cities. 163 cities have received Investible Grade Rating (IGR i.e. BBB- or above rated cities), including 36 cities with rating of A- and above.
- **Online Building Permission System:** Online Building Permission System has been implemented in 2,056 towns/cities across the country including 444 AMRUT cities. This has resulted in a quantum jump in India's rank in the construction permits component of World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) to 27 in 2020 from 181 in 2018.
- **Issuance of Municipal Bonds:** In order to enable ULBs to raise funds through municipal bonds, SEBI has recently constituted 'Municipal Bonds Development Committee' to follow-up and advice on issues related to regulation and development of primary and secondary market for issuance of municipal debt securities. Lucknow and Ghaziabad have initiated the process for issuance of Municipal Bonds.

Reforms are being considered for continuation in the proposed Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 18)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ADVISE STATE GOVERNMENTS OF UTTAR PRADESH FOR EFFECTIVE URBAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN AGRA AND MATHURA TOWNS

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

"The Committee's examination has come across prominent issues relating to urban transport in two UP towns of Mathura and Agra which are facing the problem of traffic congestion due to arrival of vehicles from different adjoining States ferrying tourists. With a view to sort out the issue a Comprehensive Mobility Plan preferably by bus transport for Agra was suggested by Secretary, MoH&UA with a rider that an initiative has to come from State Government. It was also suggested by Secretary, MoH&UA that Metrolite can be useful for both the towns. It also came out before the Committee that there is a need for bringing Mathura under NCR for getting the benefit of infrastructure that is otherwise available in

NCR towns. In this connection the Committee have informed that the proposal is being considered by the NCR Planning Board shortly. The Committee therefore find that MoH&UA should advise the State Governments in the matter so that traffic problem of the prominent towns of Agra and Mathura are resolved early."

2.30 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Accordingly, respective State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible for initiating suitable proposals for planning and development of urban transport infrastructure. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested by this Ministry to take necessary action for tackling the traffic congestion due to vehicular traffic by following an integrated approach through adoption of Comprehensive Mobility Plans for deciding on the appropriate measures/mode of public mobility suitable for the cities of Agra and Mathura."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 19)

LOWERING OF FUNDS OF RE (2019-20) AND HUGE UNSPENT FUNDS UNDER SCMC CRITICISED AND MOH&UA ASKED TO TAKE REMEDIAL STEPS FOR COURSECORRECTION

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

"The Committee find that Rs. 6,450.00 cr has been proposed for BE(2020-21) for Smart City Mission Scheme. The Committee's examination of allocation vis-a-vis utilisation during 2018-19 and 2019-20 reveal that as against the higher RE (2018-19) of Rs. 6,169.03 cr actuals expenditure was as low as Rs.4,496.46cr as on 31.12.18 Further the BE (2019-20) of Rs. 6,450.00 cr has been brought down to Rs.3,450.00cr with actuals expenditure at Rs. 2,305.76 cr as on 31.12.2019. The Committee has been informed that time taken in various stages of implementation has been the reasons for reduction at RE (2019-20). The Ministry is optimistic of utilising the available amount for BE (2020-21) with initial 18 months of execution work getting over after the selection of Smart Cities requiring funds like a established laboratory that require money after necessary development of system. The Committee feel that reduction should have been avoided had MH&UA been really aware about realistic position at ground level. In this connection the Committee are concerned to note that the rate of utilisation of funds is also not well For instance during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as on 31.12.2019 as against the

releases of Rs. 5,855.60 cr and Rs. 2,298.35 cr these UCs received have been as low as Rs.2,346.94cr and Rs. 631.14 cr respectively. In this context the Committee appreciate that during 2018-19 Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim have performed well however other States like Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. are lagging behind. The Committee find that although MoH&UA has mentioned steps taken like field visits, city reviews etc they however recommend that the States that are slow moving be properly advised to submit their pending UCs expeditiously."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" Projects under 100 Smart Cities Mission are implemented by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) established and incorporated under Companies Act, 2013 by the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and States/UTs on 50:50 joint venture basis.

Budget Estimates (BE) 2019-20 were made on the basis of funds already released by Gol to the smart cities, matching share released by the States / UTs, pace of expenditure / implementation by the smart cities and the amount envisaged in the projects in pipelines.

Further, grants from Gol are released to cities only after 70% of funds earlier released to the cities both by Gol and matching share of State/UT Governments are utilised. Since, many cities were unable to meet the required parameter for further release of funds during 2019-20, Revised Estimates (RE) 2019-20 had to be reduced in order to allow for time needed by States and cities to meet the criteria. There never arose a situation of shortage of funds provided by Government.

Against Rs.19661.28 crore released to the States/UTs for projects by March 2020, Rs. 16,324.02crore were released by March 2019. The UCs, therefore, due in FY 2020-21 are for Rs. 16,324.02crore only, against which UCs worth Rs. 12,491.49 crore have been received. Necessary follow-up is done regularly with the States/UTs for expediting the due and pending UCs of balance amount of Rs. 2,491.95 crore.

Ministry is rigorously following it up with the cities to expedite implementation of the projects through field visits by officials of the Government of India at various levels, conducting regional workshops, conducting regular review through telephonic calls and video conferences, writing letters at the highest levels, fixing of targets and regular monitoring of achievements, etc."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 20)

**UNEVEN PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART CITIES PROJECTS
ACROSS STATES CRITICIZED AND STRICTER MONITORING MECHANISM
ACCOMMODATED FOR FASTER IMPLEMENTATION**

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

“The Committee’s examination has revealed that 100 Smart Cities Mission that was started on 25th June, 2015 for providing one infrastructure giving decent quality of life to its citizens for the purpose of liveability, economic ability and sustainability through Area Based and Pan city development by way of taking up 5151 projects with likely investment of Rs.2.01 lakh crore during the Mission period largely 45% from Government, 21% PPP and 21% from convergence is currently at implementation stage as cities selected on different Rounds from January, 2016 to January, 2018 needed a period of 60 months for implementation. i.e. with total Mission duration of 60 months the total city months come to $60 \times 100 = 6,000$ city months for the purpose. The Committee have further been informed that in aggregate during 3.2 years of time spent on Smart City Mission work that comes to 3,660 city months i.e. 61% and as such during this period as high as 4,508 projects worth Rs.1.63 lakh or 80% are tendered stage, 3,665 projects worth Rs.1.20 lakh or 59% are at Grounded stage and 1560 projects with Rs.25 lakh crore 12.5% are at completed stage in the forms of Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) Smart Roads, Smart Solar, Smart Metro, PPP Vibrant Public Spaces. The Committee have been informed that pace of progress of Mission has increased in the last 1.5 years. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by Secretary, MoHUA that it takes 17-18 months for starting the projects.

The Committee has examined the progress of projects in terms of ‘Projects Tendered’, ‘Works Ordered’ and ‘Works Completed’ as on 31.01.2020. The Committee find that on ‘Project Tendered’ the good performing States are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Telangana etc. Similarly on ‘Work Ordered’ the States which have fared well are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra etc. Finally on ‘Work Completed’ the States that have done well are Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Committee have been informed that monitoring mechanism is already put in place for implementation of Smart City Mission in the form of city review through Video Conferencing, holding Smart Cities Events etc. In terms of comparative State-Wise, project wise analysis of completed projects, the Committee find that States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. have fared well in Command and Control Centres, whereas in Smart Roads, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. have fared well. The similar is the situation in other

areas. The Committee feel that only few States have progressed and other States are lagging behind. In this connection, the Committee also appreciate that MoHUA has paired 20 best performing cities that need improvement. The Committee recommend that available monitoring mechanism be so strengthened expeditiously to trigger faster implementation of SCM projects across the concerned States."

2.34 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The uneven progress of implementation of Smart cities projects owes to the selection of these 100 cities in four rounds, spread over more than 2 and half years. However, it is noticed that some cities have learnt from the efforts taken by the cities selected in previous rounds and this has helped in accelerating the implementation of projects by cities selected in later rounds.

The Mission constantly monitors the progress across 100 cities with an online MIS and a Project Monitoring Dashboard. Regular review meeting (at Center/State/City levels) are conducted to focus on the cities with slower implementation.

The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities through Video Conferences, review meetings, field visits, Workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 21)

Irregularities reported in Smart City work criticized and good work done welcomed and Government asked its replication across the country

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

"The Committee's examination of 100 Smart Cities Mission has revealed various issues like frequent changes in Smart City project specially in Jaipur, no worthwhile workdone in Smart Cities of Sri Nagar and Jammu, irregularity in Smart Cities of Patna etc. Besides, the Committee's examination has also revealed that no much progress has been visible in Smart City work at Smart City of Aurangabad, Raipur and Patna also. The Committee recall that these issues were taken up by the Committee in their DFG (2019-20) Report also. The Committee feel that there is a need for putting one extra effort so that complaints

are generally addressed. In this connection, the Committee also appreciate that fairly good work has been done in Smart cities of Surat and Indore. The Committee recall that in Indore they had an occasion to see the innovating projects like 'Gaiki Roti ATM', 'Nekki ki Deever' Censure based waste collection. The Committee feel that all these projects need to be replicated in other States also so that Smart City Mission is used for the benefit of common man and society at large."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" Some of the steps taken by Smart Cities Mission are as under:

- Good projects of Smart Cities are awarded through the India Smart Cities Awards every year.
- The concept of Sister Cities has been launched, wherein top 20 cities have been paired with the bottom 20 cities to undertake a 100 days challenge to improve performance. For instance, Surat and Indore have been paired to help Saharanpur and Guwahati respectively. Apart from helping these cities individually, the knowledge sharing on the common platform helps other cities to learn and replicate the success stories of better performing cities.
- Regular review meeting, weekly newsletter of the Mission, City Performance Sheet (emailed every Monday to each city), Compendium of best practices are some of the mediums of knowledge sharing and replication of good practices.
- SmartNet platform is a repository of all the work that happens within the Mission and has been a good source of peer-to-peer learning for cities."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

CHAPTER III**RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT****Recommendation (Serial No. 4)****LOWER UTILISATION OF FUNDS FOR MRTS/METRO PROJECTS CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENTASKED TO MAKE ALL OUT EFFORTS FOR FULL AND JUDICIOUS UTILISATION OF FUNDS**

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of allocation vis-à-vis utilization of funds under MRTS and Metro Projects during 2018-19 and 2019-20 reveals that actual expenditure is lower than RE level. For instance, as against the Rs.15,600 crore and Rs.18,890.06 crore of RE (2018-19) and (2019-20), the level of expenditure was Rs.14,433 crore in FY (2018-19) and Rs. 15,985.57 crore as on date and additional expenditure is expected in the remaining part of FY. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by MoHUA that requirement of funds depends upon project implementation which vary from year to year and expenditure against projected RE (2019-20) is likely to be achieved. The Committee also find for BE (2020-21) Rs.20,000 crore have been proposed. The Committee apprehend that as the MoHUA has not been able to utilize full RE amount in 2018-19 and RE(2019-20) of Rs.18,890 crore may not likely to be spent in remaining part of the FY (2019-20) when expenditure level is as low as Rs.15,985.57 crore as on date. The Committee recommend that all out efforts be made to avail the precious funds being given for MRTS/Metro Projects."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" The RE for FY 2019-20 for MRTS and Metro Projects was Rs. 18890.06 crore out of whichRs. 18,850.94 crore were allocated to Metro and RRTS projects while allocation has been fully utilized and disbursed to respective Metro Rail projects.The remaining RE of Rs. 39.12 crore was meant for Urban Transport Planning & Capacity Building programme and Efficient & Sustainable City Bus Services Project, out of which Rs.23.37 crore have been utilized. Thus out of the total of Rs. 18890.06 crore provided for in the RE for 2019-20,an expenditure of Rs. 18874.31 crore (99.92%) has been incurred. As regards, BE 2020-21 it is submitted that the projections have been made based upon realistic demand/ assessment of requirement of funds indicated by Metro Rail corporations as per their implementation plan/ works under progress in various cities and is likely to be released towards the expenditure during the current year 2020-21."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

CHAPTER IV**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE****Recommendation (Serial No. 6)****EXAMINING THE ISSUE OF FREE RIDE FOR VULNERABLE SOCIETY IN DELHI METRO AND USE OF SMALL AGGREGATORS FOR ENSURING LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY IN DELHI METRO –REITERATED**

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

“The Committee’s examination has revealed that two prominent issues of permitting free ride for women in Delhi Metro and ensuring last mile connectivity by promotion of small aggregators had come up before the Committee while examining the Demands for Grants (2019-20). The Committee feel that possible ways and measures should be taken into consideration by the Ministry to provide for affordable and safe transportation services to the vulnerable sections of the society including the women, the children (the students) and the aged.

On the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity, the Committee have been informed about the details of Metro Feeder Bus, e-rickshaw services, E-scooter services, cycle sharing services and need for promoting use of Metro lite has been highlighted. The Committee apprehends that the issue of ensuring last mile connectivity by small aggregators still remains to be addressed and needs to be examined afresh.”

2.12 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Efforts of the Government are focused towards providing affordable and safe transportation services to the general public including the women, the children (the students) and the aged. To ensure fairness and transparency, 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, which takes into account issues concerning all stakeholders. The recommendation of Fare Fixation committee is binding on the metro rail

administration. Regarding use of small aggregators for ensuring last mile connectivity in Delhi Metro, besides big aggregator [UBER], DMRC has tied-up with small aggregators, who are providing e-rickshaw and auto-rickshaw aggregation services.

These are: -

E-Rickshaw aggregation (operational) and e-auto services (planned)

A fleet of 800 e-rickshaws are operational from 20 metro stations serving over 1 lakh passengers on weekdays by two Operators of which one of the Operators is an aggregator. In addition, demo services have also been started from 9 additional metro stations, which would be regularized soon.

To enhance the services, it is planned to introduce the services from additional 33 additional metro stations with the help of existing and newly selected e-rickshaw operators (who are into aggregation of e-rickshaws as well).

DMRC has also approached Hon'ble Supreme Court to lift cap of 1 lakh auto-rickshaws in the Delhi region and to allow bulk registration of e-autos in DMRC's Operator name.

Aggregation of auto-rickshaws

DMRC has tied up with an auto-rickshaw aggregator. One auto-rickshaw aggregation booth service is operational from HUDA City Centre metro station and Operator has been permitted to operate booths from 4 additional metro stations [in Gurgaon and NOIDA regions].

Besides the above, proposals from various entities / aggregators are also favorably considered by DMRC and to address the land requirement for stabling / parking / pick-up & drop-off points for vehicles. DMRC is embarking upon a Multimodal Integration plan for seamless connectivity. Demarcation and development of Multimodal integration influence zone of 300-meter radius around 96 metro stations is under consideration. Of these 96 stations, 'Good For Construction' drawing of 60 stations have been issued to all the implementing agencies in February-2020. Target date for completion of MMI works at site for 60 stations is now June-2021 (earlier planned by Mar-2021 but due to COVID-19 scenario completion is expected to extend by at least 3 months). Execution/completion of the works would enable integration of various modes of transport and in ensuring last mile connectivity.

In addition to the above, the following Last Mile services are available from metro stations: -

Metro Feeder Buses

Presently, 174 MIDI feeder CNG Non-AC buses are being run on 32 STA approved routes which connect 69 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 the e-buses are expected to be supplied within one year.

Cab Aggregation

As on date, UBER (CAB Aggregator) kiosks are operational from 11 metro stations and it is planned to extend the services from 210 metro stations for door to door connectivity.

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 4 operators are operational from 16 metro stations. 2 operators are providing battery operated cycle services from 36 metro stations (service yet to be operationalized at few stations).

MoHUA has also issued standard specifications for Light Urban Rail Transit system named Metrolite, suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership, which can be implemented at much lesser cost. This system would provide low cost Rail based Mass mobility solution with a feel of conventional metro system. Metrolite can also act as a feeder to high capacity Metro system."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 13 of the Report)

CHAPTER V**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED****Recommendation (Serial No. 7)****GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PERSUADE THE STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR LOW COST METROLITE WORKS FOR THEIR URBAN TRANSPORT NEEDS OF TIER 2 AND TIER 3 CITIES**

The Committee had recommended as under:

" The Committee are constrained to find that currently the per km cost of construction of Metro Rail Network is as high as Rs.500 crore to Rs.700 crore as compared to Metrolite that costs as low as Rs.100 crore to Rs.125 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that as per National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) out of total investment on Metro Projects to the tune of Rs.5.73 lakh crore from 2019-20 to 2024-25, an amount as high as Rs.1.05 lakh has been devoted for Metrolite works. The Committee find that as per post-vidence reply of MoHUA Metrolite system is suitable for cities with lower projection of ridership besides it can also be used as a feeder system to existing metro system. The Committee also feel that under 'Make in India Initiative', the level of encouraging domestic manufacturing of metro components with foreign collaboration be promoted in big way as the system is more viable and sustainable due to its low capital costs, maintenance and operational costs. The Committee recommend that the State Governments may follow the Kochi Metro by moving to Metrolite projects for the works which are under approval. The Committee feel in view of the low cost of construction Metrolite projects on the lines of Kochi be taken up in other States for meeting the urban transport requirements of Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities expeditiously."

2.14 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Kochi Metro Rail Limited has informed that they are studying the feasibility of adopting Metrolite for the proposed Phase-III Aluva to Angamaly with Airport link corridor of Kochi Metro Rail Project and has appointed M/s. UMTC for preparation of Detailed Project Report for the same. All the other States have also been informed about the Standard specifications of Metrolite with a request that they may adopt Metrolite as prime mode of mass urban transit as per their requirements."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)**GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXPEDITE METRO RAIL PROJECT FOR AGRA**

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that prominent place of tourist attraction Agra is awaiting Metro Rail Network work due to imposition of general embargo on environmental angle by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee recall that this issue was taken up by the Committee last year also. The Committee has been informed that after the Hon'ble Supreme Court has accorded permission, the matter is before Monitoring Committee again to be submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Committee feel that all out efforts be made for early clearance of Agra Metro Project from Hon'ble Supreme Court."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited (UPMRCL) has informed that in May, 2019, they requested the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority to grant "No Objection" for execution of the Agra Metro Rail Project. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority held a High Level Meeting on 10-6-2019, wherein the representatives of UPMRCL also participated. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority on 14-6-2019 communicated the minutes of the meeting stating that as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 22-3-2018 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13381 of 1984 titled as M.C.Mehta Vs. Union of India & Others, the orders of "Status quo" in entire Taj Trapezium Zone(TTZ) Area have been passed, which are presently effective. The Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority also communicated that as regards the Status quo, it shall be necessary for UPMRCL to get the status clarified at the level of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

UPMRCL has filed I.A. Nos. 163898 and 163904 (under Writ Petition (C) No. 13381 of 1984) seeking permission of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for allowing the public activities pertaining to Agra Metro Rail Project. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 04.12.2019 referred the matter to Central Empowered Committee (CEC) for considering the impact of Agra Metro Rail Project on the environment and directed it to submit a report within a period of four weeks. Pursuant to above orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, CEC submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10.02.2020.

Subsequent to the filing of CEC report with the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10-2-2020, the matter is awaiting to be listed for hearing. MsAishwaryaBhati, Additional Advocate General mentioned the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2-3-2020 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to pass the orders to list the case after the Holi vacation before the appropriate bench. However, due to the spread of corona virus pandemic and the nationwide lock-down, which is still continuing, the matter could not be listed.

UPMRCL has informed that they would diligently pursue the matter with Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh and Additional Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh for early listing and hearing of the case by the Hon'ble Supreme Court once the lockdown is lifted."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO LOOK INTO VARIOUS ISSUES CONCERNING REQUIREMENT OF FLATS FOR MPS IN BD MARG AND DEVELOPMENT OF TWO PARKS BY CPWD IN DELHI

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that various prominent issues of requirement of funds for construction of flats for MPs at BD Marg, preparedness for New Parliament Building and issue of development of parks opposite 27-28 DDU Marg and in the vicinity of DMRC Park, Staff Colony Saket by the CPWD came up before the Committee. On the issue of making available funds for construction of flats for MPs at BD Marg, it came out before the Committee that out of cost of Rs. 103.00 crore for the project, only Rs.32.12 crore has been spent for flats that are scheduled to be completed by March, 2020. It also came out during the course of evidence that a demand of Rs.200 crore has been received. The Committee find from the post evidence replies of MoHUA that CPWD has requested for additional funds in supplementary Demands for Grants II for current financial year 2019-20. The Committee feel that required amount should be made available for pending work at the earliest.

As regards work on New Parliament Building, the Committee have been informed that DPR work would be over by March, 2020 followed by tendering so that the New Parliament comes up before Monsoon Session 2022. In this context, the Committee find from post evidence replies that proposed building is proposed

to be constructed at Plot No.-118, adjacent to existing Parliament with concept plan currently being finalized with Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Committee expect that update on the issue be apprised to them.

On the issue of development of Parks opposite 27-18 DDU Marg and in the vicinity of DMRC park, Staff Colony Saket by the CPWD, the Committee find from the post evidence replies from MoH&UA that CPWD has agreed to develop the park. The Committee desire that it should be expedited."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"

I. Construction of 76 flats for MPs at BD Marg:

Additional funds amounting to Rs.70 crores were provided through supplementary Demands for Grant and Second batch to incur the additional expenditure on B D Marg Project. Pending contractual liabilities for works completed have been paid in March 2020. However, the work at present is fully stopped due to lockdown as per orders of Central Govt., as well as State Government since 22nd March, 2020 due to prevailing condition of Pandemic of Covid-19.

II. New Parliament Building:

DPR work is under progress. Other necessary approvals are also under progress.

III. Development of Parks:

The land opposite 27-28 DDU Marg is being considered for the family Court (under GNCT Delhi).

IV. DMRC Park, Staff Colony Saket

The land near Metro Station Saket is being developed as Park and will be completed by September 2020."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 11

CONCEIVING OF NIRMAL KAUSHAL VIKASH YOJANA FOR TRAINING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELCOMED AND ITS EARLY IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDED

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee appreciate that MoHUA has come out with Nirmal Kaushal Vikash Yojana for three years period from 2020-21 to 2022-23 with budgetary requirements of Rs.656 crore beginning with Rs.50.00 crore for BE (2020-21) that seeks to give quality vocational training for workers in construction industry. The Committee also find that 12 champion service sectors have been identified for global service exports and enhancing the share of services to GDP for implementation set up jointly by MoHUA, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is currently under consideration of Government and will be finalised by April, 2020. The Committee feel that this is good initiative and be finalized expeditiously."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" A meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) chaired by the Cabinet Secretary was held on 06.02.2020, for reviewing various sectors under the Champion Service Sector Scheme, in which it was decided that Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and other Ministries/Departments may examine how the skilling component of their Schemes can be implemented through the M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship(MoSDE). Accordingly, a proposal to involve MoSDE, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and relevant Sector Skill Councils in implementation of NKVY was considered and it was decided to request MoSDE to take up implementation of NKVY. In this regard, a reference from MoHUA has already been sent to MoSDE and their response is awaited."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

ARRANGING MORE FUNDS TO MEET PMAY (U) REQUIREMENTS

RECOMMENDED

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are constrained to find that as against the estimated tentative demand of Rs. 1.79 lakh cr for construction of 112 lakh houses by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been able to sanction as high as 103 lakh houses for which Rs. 1.63 lakh cr has been approved as Committed Central Assistance out of which Rs. 63,676 cr has been released to States, out of which

UCs of as high as Rs. 51,000 cr have been received. In this context the MoH&UA has got Cabinet approval for raising Rs. 60,000 cr of EBR for the period of four years (Rs 8000 cr in 2017-18, Rs. 20,000 cr in 2018-19, Rs. 15,000 cr in 2019-20) out of which Rs. 43,000 cr has been released and balance Rs. 17,000 cr are to be raised. Further the MoH&UA has also informed that Rs. 10,000 cr has been provisioned for 2019-20 and Rs. 10,000 cr has been provisioned for 2020-21. Besides this the Committee have also been informed for FY (2020-21) and FY (2021-22) the MoH&UA plans to approach the Union Cabinet for considering the EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 cr to Rs. 8,000 cr. The Committee feel that necessary funds for PMAY (U) requirement should be arranged expeditiously as the level of sanctioning will rise further so as to reach the target of 112 lakh houses finally by 2022."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"To meet the validated demand of about 1.12 lakh houses under the scheme of PMAY (U), the total requirement of fund for central assistance has been estimated to nearly Rs. 1.80 lakh crore. Apart from year-on-year budgetary support, the Ministry is using EBR for providing central assistance under the scheme. Presently, the Ministry has the approval of the Cabinet for raising EBR of Rs. 60,000.00 crore of which Rs. 43000 crore has already been raised and balance would be raised in FY 2020-21. Keeping in view the huge requirement of funds, the Ministry will approach the Cabinet for considering more EBR in the range of Rs. 60,000 crore to Rs. 80,000 crore for successful implementation of the scheme under the Housing for All Mission by 2022."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 22)

SLOW WORKDONE ON THREE ODF PROTOCOLS OF CRITICISED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MORE FASTEN FOR ACHIEVING THE GOAL BY 2024

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's find that work on three Protocols of ODF+ (Toilet with Water, maintenance and hygiene) ODF++ (Toilets with sludge and septage management) and Water Plus (Toilet with treating and reuse of water) are to be completed by 2024. However the Committee are constrained to note that the ground situation is not commensurate with the assigned timeline. For instance out of 4320 cities declared ODF as low as 1276 cities have been certified as ODF+ and still lower level of cities i.e 411 have been certified as ODF++. The Committee also find that ODF work is yet to take place in some ULBs and West Bengal and the

Committee have been apprised by the Secretary, MoH&UA that the work will be over by March, 2020. The Committee feel that there is a need to move faster with regard to the coverage of three Protocols of ODF+, ODF++ and Water Plus so as to adhere the time line of 2024. In this connection the Committee during the course of evidence came across a peculiar position while quoting a survey it was highlighted before the Committee prominently that as high as 80% of Toilets in East Delhi Area are thoroughly unusable for want of proper maintenance and the Committee were apprised by the Commissioner EDMC that the related survey was old and the position was not all that bad as per the survey available. In view of ground reality the Committee do not subscribe to the views of the EDMC and recommend that all out efforts be made on the part of MoH&UA under sanitation component for required level of maintenance in the affected area."

2.16 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" As per the guidelines of 2014 of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), the target was to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status for all 4,041 statutory towns of India by 2nd October 2019. A robust mechanism to measure the outcomes and progress was accordingly introduced in 2016 i.e. the ODF Protocol. Well before the deadline of 2nd October 2019, 99% of the cities were declared as ODF. The remaining 1% accounts for 48 ULBs of West Bengal which have not yet formally declared themselves as ODF. The Hon'ble Minister for H&UA had written to the Chief Minister of West Bengal in July 2019 to ensure that all cities are declared as ODF. A high level meeting chaired by Secretary, H&UA was also held on 5th November 2019 in Kolkata along with the representatives of the State and ULBs to review the ODF status and timelines for achieving the same. This was followed by a Video Conference review chaired by Secretary H&UA on 4th February 2020. However, the situation has not changed inspite of repeated requests and support of the Ministry.

The ODF+ and ODF++ protocols were introduced additionally to ensure sustainability to the progress attained. As on date, 1306 cities have been certified as ODF+ and 489 cities have been certified as ODF++. ULBs are ready for ODF+ and ODF++ inspections but field inspections are on hold due to the prevailing conditions of lockdown. The ODF+ and ODF++ progress is expected to surge as soon as the inspections are completed. Despite that, if any shortfall is noticed, MoHUA will continue motivating all ULBs to achieve all ODF protocols.

The Delhi Toilet Survey was proposed to be conducted in two rounds, i.e. November 2019 (Round 1) and March 2020 (Round 2) respectively. The detailed findings of Round 1 were duly shared by the Ministry with all ULBs for corrective

action. The survey quoted above by Commissioner EDMC has also been conducted in December 2019. The progress in improvement of toilet conditions by EDMC was scheduled to be checked in Round 2 of the survey i.e. March 2020. However due to the prevailing conditions of COVID-19, the survey had to be deferred."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 23)

LOWER UTILISATION OF RELEASES BY STATES UNDER SBM (U) CRITICIZED GOVERNMENTASKED TO PERSUADE THE CONCERNED STATES TO IMPROVE THEIR UTILISATION

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

"The Committee's examination has revealed that a sum of Rs.2,300 crore has been proposed for BE (2020-21) as against lower actual of Rs.1,020.02 and RE of Rs.1300 crore during 2019-20. The Committee find that during 2019-20, the BE of Rs.2650 crore were brought down to Rs.1300 crore on the ground that Solid Waste Management Projects were capital intensive with completion time of one to three years and as such funds released for SWM component during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were mostly first instalment against which subsequent demand have not been received from the States/UTs resulting in lowering of funds at RE (2019-20) and the same may be received during 2020-21. Thus higher funds have been proposed for 2020-21. The Committee's examination of Mission allocation vis-à-vis releases and utilisation from 2015-16 onwards has revealed that as against the Mission allocation of Rs.14,013 crore, the releases have been also was Rs.9790 crore and level of utilization is still lower at Rs.7307 crore. The Committee also find on explanation of MoHUA that on date a total cumulative grant released is Rs.10,198.48 crore for which UCs are done only upto March, 2018 i.e. approximately Rs.6337 crore as against Rs.7307 crore were received which includes some UCs which will be done in 2020-21. In terms of releases and their utilisation, the Committee find that good performing States are Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. whereas like Karnataka and Kerala are lagging behind. The Committee recommend that special drive be opened for persuading the slow moving States to improve their improvement."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry has been raising regularly the issue of lower utilisation of funds with the concerned States/UTs which are lagging behind by holding regular video conferences, communicating through letters & emails and also through telephone calls as well as guiding them to increase their fund utilisation. As a result of the same many States/UTs have responded well and some are still lagging behind when compared with others States/UTs.

However, due to prevailing conditions of pandemic Covid-19, the progress of some States/UTs may get affected to be slow. But despite all hardships under the circumstances, MoHUA will ensure to keep the momentum of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and make further progress."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 24)

FULL UTILISATION OF SWM FUNDS BY SOME STATES APPRECIATED AND POOR PERFORMANCE BY SLOW MOVING STATES CRITICISED AND ASKED TO IMPROVE THEIR UTILISATION LEVEL

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of releases vis-à-vis utilisation under Solid Waste Management component of SBM (U) from 2015-16 onwards has revealed that out of Rs. 5026 cr of releases, the total utilization is as low as Rs. 3470 cr. The Committee from the States wise details are glad to find that States of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have utilised hundred percent of releases and States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Telangana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and soon have fared well. The Committee are however constrained to note that Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Haryana, Tripura, Manipur etc. are lagging behind. The Committee therefore recommend that a special drive be opened with slow moving States to improve their tally also."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" As already elaborated while furnishing details of action taken by the Government to the Recommendation No. 23 above, Ministry has been raising the issue of lower utilisation of funds with the States/UTs which are lagging behind by way of holding regular video conferences, communicating through letters & emails and also through telephone calls to guide them for increasing their fund utilisation. As a result of which, many State/UTs have responded well but some are still lagging as compared with others States/UTs especially for Solid Waste Management

component. The issue of less utilisation vis-à-vis Solid Waste Management is being raised consistently with all the States/UTs. States like Maharashtra, Haryana, Bihar, Tripura and Odisha have already submitted their SWM proposals during the year 2019-20 against which Rs. 238.68 Cr. for Maharashtra, Rs. 57.66 Cr. for Haryana, Rs. 39.87 Cr. for Bihar, Rs. 10.57 Cr. for Tripura and Rs. 100.45 Cr. for Odisha were released for Solid Waste Management Component during the year 2019-20.

Further, as recommended by the Hon'ble Committee, Ministry will take up the issue with slow moving States and advise them to improve their utilisation vis-a-vis Solid Waste Management component."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 25)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO OPEN UP A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTEMANAGEMENT (SWM) AT INDORE FOR EXEMPLARY WORK DONE IN THE AREA OF SANITATION AND SWM

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are glad to find that MoH&UA is going to open a regional Centre at Indore as part of National Urban Leadership Hub being developed by strengthening the existing infrastructure that is currently with National Institute of Urban Affairs Delhi. The Committee recall that they have recently visited Indore and were quite impressed with the exemplary level of cleanliness that has not only been awarded the cleanest city recognition in the Country three times in a row but also have a rare distinction of hundredpercent Municipal Waste Treatment. The Committee feel that in the light of above exemplary work done in Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, Indore may be favorably considered for opening up National Institute for Sanitation and Solid Waste Management so that example of Indore can be replicated elsewhere in the Country."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"There is a requirement to setup an autonomous state of art institute to deal with the emerging challenges of the above sectors through application of knowledge and technology. The institute will play a pivotal role in implementation of policies and programs of the Ministry in a more efficient and cost effective manner, including Technical Co-operation and Networking with National and International

Agencies and technical institutes and sharing technology and best practices, Setting up standards, Certification and assessment of proven technologies, providing Technical Support to the States/Cities, including Appraisal of Technical Reports/DPRs, etc. Thus, an institute is proposed in the proposal for extension of Swachh Bharat Mission -Urban beyond March 2021."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 26)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO START THE WORK ON BIO MINING AT GAZIPUR LAND FILL SITE INDELHI FOR ITS REMOVAL AS WAS DONE BY INDORE

The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee note that during the course of evidence of the representatives of MoH&UA a prominent issue of converting Delhi's landfill site into a park as has been done by Indore Municipal Corporation came up before the Committee in a big way. The Committee from the post evidence reply find that as desired by them a visit of Commissioner, EDMC, Joint Secretary in Charge of SBM (U) in MoH&UA along with local MP took place and it was agreed to continue bio mining of land fill site and use of output for RDF and C&D plants with NHAI agreeing to take initial 5000 MT of soil for road construction. The Committee recommends that work as agreed be started expeditiously on the pattern of Indore."

In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:
" East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has already taken steps in this regard. As a follow-up to the visit of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Ministry has requested National Highway Authority of India to start picking up screened material from EDMC's Ghazipur dumpsite."

[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD Dt. 03.06.2020]

Recommendation (Serial No. 27)

ENHANCING EMPLOYMENT, CREATION OF URBAN SHELTERS AND DETERMINATION OF VENDING ZONES RECOMMENDED

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

“The Committee examination of the Scheme of DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) reveals that Rs. 795 cr have been proposed for BE (2020-21) for this scheme of Urban Poverty Alleviation focusing on livelihood creation. While reviewing allocation vis-à-vis utilisation of the last two years i.e 2018-19 and 2019-20, the Committee find that the allocation has been enhanced from the level of Rs. 310 cr in 2018-19 to Rs. 750 cr in 2019-20 and the utilisation of funds during 2019-20 is even higher i.e Rs. 680 cr as on 15.02.2020. In the context of low performance on number of beneficiaries provided skill training, the Committee have been informed that it was owing to factors like general election in some States and shifting from the Skill Development Management System to Skill India Mission Portal and the performance has improved further. The Committee are however constrained to note that the MoH&UA has left the issue of providing employment to State and City Governments. The Committee therefore feel that the MoH&UA should also on their own the responsibility for this. The Committee also find that two prominent issues of creation of Urban Shelters and determination of Vending Zones in the country have come up before the Committee. The Committee therefore feel that a lot more is needed at the level of MoH&UA so that the have nots take shelters on these urban shelters and common vendors is given a proper designated place for selling their articles without fear of being uprooted.”

2.16 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

" Needs for enhancing employment :The Ministry is continuously monitoring the progress of Employment through Skill Training & Placement (ESTP) and Self-Employment Programme (SEP) Component, with an aim to create additional 14 lakh livelihoods. Tie-ups with employers directly and adoption of Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD) model through the Sector Skill Councils are being explored for improved placement.

Shelter Provisions for Urban Homeless :In order to improve shelter availability for the urban homeless, the Ministry has taken a number of initiatives like continuation of O&M support till March 2021 for the shelters which had completed 5 years on March 2020 in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing buildings to be taken on rent for running of shelters, uploading of information of shelters on DAY-NULM portal in the public domain, geo-tagging of shelters and linking of schools/colleges to the shelters.

Vending zones for street vendors :The States have been advised to finalize the Town Vending Plans (TVPs) and demarcate Vending Zones as per the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014. A provision has also been made in the MIS of DAY-NULM for update of the information by the States/UTs."

*[Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, O.M. No.G-20017/5/2020-BUDGET-1-UD
Dt. 03.06.2020]*

NEW DELHI;

11thSeptember, 2020
20th 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

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|----|------------------------|--|
| 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.

* * *

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 for record.

* Matter not related with the Report.

[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

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

I.	Total number of recommendations	27
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	14
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(51.85 %)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	1
	Recommendation No. 4	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(3.70%)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	1
	Recommendation No. 6	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(3.70%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	11
	Recommendation Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(40.74%)