

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 551**

TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 12, 2022

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN CITIES

NO.551. SHRI GHANSHYAM TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- a) whether Government has made any plan to develop the basic infrastructure in the cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the firm entrusted with the work of maintenance of the Dravyavati river project in Jaipur, Rajasthan has discontinued the maintenance work of said project;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the plan of State Government vis-a-vis maintenance of the said project, in view of this situation?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE)**

- (a) & (b) Urban Development is a State subject. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) facilitates and assists States / Union Territories (UTs) in urban development through its flagship Missions / Schemes—Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 and Urban Transport projects. The Schemes are implemented by the States / UTs in accordance with the Mission / Scheme guidelines. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on universal coverage of water supply in all in statutory towns and universal coverage of sewerage and septic management in 500 AMRUT cities of phase-I; SCM on sustainable and inclusive development in selected 100 cities to improve the quality of life of all; SBM 2.0 envisions ‘Garbage Free Cities’ and its objectives include sustainable solid waste management, sustainable sanitation and liquid waste management including use of treated used water; and Urban Transport works for improving urban mobility through Metro and urban transport related projects. Details are at Annexure.
- (c) to (e) Yes Sir, National Capital Region Planning Board informed that project implementing firm M/s Tata Projects Limited-SUCG Consortium had discontinued the maintenance work of Dravyavati River Project on account of contractual disputes from 26.09.2022 to 01.12.2022. Jaipur Development Authority and the firm have entered in a supplementary agreement to resolve the issue and maintenance work has been resumed since 02.12.2022.

Annexure as referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No 551 regarding 'Development of basic infrastructure in cities' for answer on 12 December, 2022.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June, 2015 with a total mission outlay of Rs.1,00,000 crore to address the challenges of infrastructure deficit in 500 cities. AMRUT focusses on core infrastructure sectors like water, sewerage, drainage, urban transport and parks in cities with the objective of providing basic amenities to all the households especially the poor and the disadvantaged and supplement the effort of State Government in all the 500 cities. First Priority is given to Water Supply and Sewerage projects. The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines. The total State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) approved for projects for the entire Mission period is ₹77,640 crore including Central Assistance of ₹36,036 crore. So far, 5,873 projects worth ₹82,223 crore have been grounded. Of this, 4,676 projects worth ₹32,793 crore have been completed and another 1,197 projects worth ₹49,430 crore are under implementation.

In the spirit of 'Transformation to Saturation' government launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1st October 2021 with target of making cities water secure and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all statutory towns/cities i.e., about 4,800 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). It also targets universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. This will be achieved by providing 2.68 cr new tap and 2.64 cr new sewer connections. Rejuvenation of water bodies and creation of green spaces & parks are also important components of AMRUT 2.0. Total outlay of the Mission is ₹2,77,000 crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. So far, Mission has approved 4830 projects worth ₹ 93,381 crore (inclusive of O&M cost) including 2,217 water supply projects worth ₹ 63,974 crore, 331 sewerage & septage management projects worth ₹ 26,076 crore, 1,523 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 3, 017 crore and 759 parks & green spaces development projects worth ₹ 315 crore. These projects target to provide around 77 lakh water tap connections and around 20 lakh sewer connections.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25 June 2015 with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'. Mission focus is on sustainable and inclusive development by creation of replicable models (through Area Based Development and Pan City development approaches) which act as lighthouses to other aspiring cities. As part of Smart City Plans, 100 Smart cities have proposed to execute a total of 5,151 projects worth 2,05,018 crores in 5 years from their respective dates of selection. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) established in 100 Smart Cities support implementation of Smart City Projects. Of the total committed investments of 2,05,018 crore as per approved Smart Cities Plans, 2,794 projects worth 89,130 crores are under implementation and 4,932 projects worth 92,220 crores are already completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

The basic infrastructure for Sanitation, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Used Water Management (UWM) is planned for improving the infrastructure of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). For this purpose, 62.79 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 6.27 lakh Community Toilets / Public Toilets (CT / PT) seats have been constructed till 30.11.2022.

For scientific management of MSW in urban India, the waste processing plants have been established, the details of which is as under:

Functional Waste Processing Facilities:

Type of Project	No. of Projects	Designed Capacity (TPD)
Waste to Compost	2,285	71,682
Waste to Electricity	25	3,008
Bio-methanation	99	2,288
Material Recover Facility (MRF)	2,028	42,478
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	24	12,420
Construction and Demolition (C&D)	387	14,786

Door to door collection of waste has been achieved in 88,150 out of 91,041 wards (96.82% progress), source segregation of waste in 80385 wards (88.29 % progress) and scientific waste processing achieved for 74% of the total waste (151,745 TPD) generated daily.

To consolidate the achievements of SBM-U, SBM-U 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021. Under SBM 2.0, funds would be released for Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management. Government of India's Share of Rs.36,465/- crore under SBM-U 2.0 has been allocated to various States / UTs for implementation of the Mission up to 1st October, 2026.

Urban Transport

Urban transport is an integral part of urban development, which is a State subject. However, urban transport development works for improving urban mobility including metro and other projects are supported by the Ministry through policy measures and fund support. Hence, the respective State Government / Union Territory Administration is responsible for planning and initiating mass urban transport infrastructure for cities or urban agglomerates. At present, about 810 kilometres of metro rail lines are operational in the country.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has formulated the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 and Metro Rail Policy, 2017 for systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems in comprehensive and sustainable manner. Policies aim at ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspective. These Policies also act as a guide to State Governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for urban transport projects.
