

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5399
TO BE ANSWERED ON APRIL 03, 2025**

**URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
FOR SATELLITE TOWNS**

NO. 5399. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST) to enhance infrastructure in towns surrounding mega cities and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the key objectives of the UIDSST along with the manner in which it aims to address the infrastructural needs of satellite towns;**
- (c) the specific areas of infrastructure covered under the said scheme such as transport, sanitation and housing;**
- (d) the progress made in the implementation of the said scheme since its launch in 2009 along with the number of satellite towns benefited and the improvements achieved till March 2025; and**
- (e) the details of the future plans for expanding or modifying the said scheme to cover more towns and enhance urban infrastructure across the country?**

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a) to (d) The pilot scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST) was approved in July 2009 with a central share of Rs.500 crore to provide basic urban infrastructure in selected satellite towns around seven million plus/mega cities. The scheme was co-terminus with the 11th Five Year Plan (2007 to 2012). The Scheme was however closed w.e.f. 31st March, 2018. The Scheme covered seven satellite towns namely Pilkhuwa (Uttar Pradesh), Vikarabad (Telangana), Sonapat (Haryana), Vasai-Virar (Maharashtra), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Sanand (Gujarat) and Hoskote (Karnataka). The key objectives of the scheme were:-

- i. to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as transport, drinking water, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management;**
- ii. to enhance the sustainability of urban infrastructure facilities by implementing reforms such as energy audit, water audit, introduction of cost effective technologies etc.; and**
- iii. to promote ULB level reforms like adoption of a modern accrual-based double entry system of accounting, introduction of a system of e-governance using IT applications, GIS and MIS for various urban services; and establishment of citizen facilitation centres etc.**

A total of 17 projects were sanctioned under the scheme for which ₹459.70 crore released. The scheme progressed fairly well during its implementation across all the seven satellite towns in terms of improvements in water supply, underground sewerage, solid waste management, GIS based map and HH survey with a physical progress in Pilkhuwa, Uttar Pradesh (70-100%), Vikarabad, Telangana (100%), Sonapat, Haryana (40-100%), Vasai Virar, Maharashtra (100%), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu (80-100%), Sanand, Gujarat (60-100%) and Hoskote, Karnataka (99%).

(e) UIDSST scheme was a pilot scheme and it was closed on 31.03.2018. On the lines of UIDSST, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs subsequently launched from the year 2014 a number of missions/schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) , Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Urban Transport. Whereas SBM-U covered all statutory towns as per Census 2011 for sanitation and solid waste management, AMRUT covered 500 cities in its first phase for water supply and sewerage. In its 2nd phase, 4902 cities have been targeted for water supply. The SCM has covered 100 cities across the country. These missions/schemes have facilitated States/ULBs to promote urban development, including the components of UIDSST, by availing funds for specific purposes as per the respective mission/scheme guidelines.