

O.I.H.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2257
TO BE ANSWERED ON FEBRUARY 12, 2026
DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREAS IN SIKAR**

NO. 2257. SHRI AMRA RAM:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes approved/under consideration for the development of urban areas of Sikar Lok Sabha Constituency; and**
- (b) the time by which a scheme to address the problem of crop damage due to rainwater and drain water affecting many villages at Sikar district headquarters and the issue of waterlogging on the National Highways is likely to be approved?**

ANSWER

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

- (a):As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0 (PMAY-U 2.0), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0 (SBM – U 2.0), PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, etc. Through these Missions/Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts. AMRUT: This mission was launched in the year 2015 in selected 500 cities (now 485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. It was focused on development of basic infrastructure in urban areas, in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, etc. AMRUT 2.0 has been launched in the year 2021 in all ULBs/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self'-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under the Mission, States/ UTs are empowered to select, appraise, prioritize and implement projects.**

Under AMRUT, Rajasthan State has taken up 13 projects worth Rs. 368.5 crore in Sikar Lok Sabha Constituency which include 02 water supply projects worth Rs. 82.55 crore, 05 sewerage/septage management projects worth Rs. 282.05 crore and 06 green spaces & park projects worth Rs. 3.9 crore.

Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 33 projects worth Rs. 3,174.85 crore have been approved in Sikar Lok Sabha Constituency which include 17 water supply projects worth Rs. 1,191.49 crore, 08 sewerage/septage management projects worth Rs. 1,956.07 crore and 08 green spaces & park projects worth Rs. 27.29 crore.

SBM-U: Government of India launched the SBM-U on October 2, 2014 with the objective of making all cities Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for 100% scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all the urban areas of the country including Sikar. To carry forward the progress made, SBM-U 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills.

Under SBM-U, Central Share of funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of demand made by States/UTs in the form of complete proposals duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT as per the State Action Plan. Hence, details of constituency-wise /district wise project are not maintained at Ministry level. Details of mission allocation to the State of Rajasthan is as under:-

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	State	Mission Allocation	
		SBM – U (2014-2021)	SBM-U 2.0 (2021-2026)
1	Rajasthan	705.46	1765.80

PMAY-U: ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/UTs. However, MoHUA supplements the efforts of States/UTs, by providing CA for pucca houses to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country under PMAY-U since 25.06.2015.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost, for one crore additional eligible beneficiaries through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines and Unified Web-portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through <https://pmay-urban.gov.in>.

Physical and financial progress in Sikar parliament constituency (Rajasthan) under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievement
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	2,152
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	1,807
3	Constructions of Houses Completed/ Delivered (Nos)	1,263
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	32.28
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	21.22

PM-eBus Sewa: Under this Scheme, a total of 1,150 buses have been sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan, including 50 e-buses for Sikar.

(b): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures on ground level in the wake of notified calamities. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities from funds available in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with the Government of India approved items and norms. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.
