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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(2024-25)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2024-25)

FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2024/Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 10.12.2024

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10.12.2024



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2024/Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (2024-25)**

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Smt. Lovely Anand
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Smt. Misha Bharti
5. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
6. Shri Hibi Eden
7. Smt. Hema Malini
8. Shri Selvam G.
9. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
10. Shri Shankar Lalwani
11. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
12. Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske
13. Shri Rambhual Nishad
14. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
15. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
16. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
17. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
18. Shri Alok Sharma
19. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
20. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
21. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
23. Shri Raghav Chadha
24. Shri G. C. Chandrashekhar
25. Shri Mission Ranjan Das
26. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
27. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
28. Smt. Maya Naroliya
29. Shri Debashish Samantaray
30. Shri R. Girirajan
31. Shri A. A. Rahim

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Y. M. Kandpal | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt Archna Pathania | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Anunay Kumar | - | Committee Officer |

(iv)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee, present the First Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were laid on the Table of the House under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on 05th August, 2024.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs at their Sitting held on 23rd October, 2024. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for appearing before them and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

4. 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.

5. The Committee considered and adopted Draft Report at their Sitting held on 05th December, 2024.

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;
05th December, 2024
14 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)**

**Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs**

REPORT

Part-I

I- Introductory

India has been experiencing significant urbanization in recent years. According to the *Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (2020)* published by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the urban population has grown by 29.10% since 2011. Some smaller States and Union Territories, such as Sikkim, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, have seen over 100% growth in their urban populations. In line with this expansion, the number of Urban Local Bodies has risen from 4,041 in 2011 (per the Census 2011) to 4,978, according to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's Local Government Directory. Additionally, a 2022 World Bank report on funding urban infrastructure in India indicates that an investment of \$840 billion will be required over the next 15 years or on an average about \$55 billion annually to adequately support the country's growing urban population. The report projects that by 2036, 600 million people, or 40% of India's population, will reside in urban areas. This shift is expected to intensify demands on urban infrastructure and services, including clean water, housing, reliable power, and efficient transportation.

2. 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, to meet the demands of India's fast-growing urban population, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) promotes, facilitates and handholds States and ULBs in their endeavour, through its various flagship Missions/Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY- U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and Urban Transport projects etc. These are implemented through a number of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

II- Implementation status of the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry on Housing and Urban Affairs

3. The Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2022-23) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' was presented to Lok Sabha on 20.03.2023 and laid in the Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2023. Under Rule 34(1) of 'Rules of Procedure of Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs)', the Ministry concerned are required to furnish a statement showing the action taken by them on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee within three months from the

date of the presentation of the Report. The Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Eighteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' was presented to the Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on on 03.08.2023. Out of the 17 recommendations made by the Committee, 14 were accepted. Replies of 2 recommendations were not accepted by the Committee and were reiterated in their Nineteenth Report. The Final Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report was laid in Parliament on 06 February 2024.

III. Brief Overview of Demands for Grants (2024-25) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

4. The budget of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the Financial Year 2024-25 is reflected under Demand No. 60. Ministry's BE for 2023-24 and 2024-25(net basis) are as under: -

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Revenue	Capital	Total
2024-25	53,948.31	28,628.26	82,576.57
2023-24	50,434.33	25,997.27	76,431.60

5. The overall Budget Estimates (BE) 2024-25 of the Ministry is Rs 86,100.08 crore (Gross) of which Rs. 54,107.30 crore is under Revenue Section and Rs 31,992.78 crore under Capital Section. After anticipated recoveries of Rs. 3,523.51 crore, the net BE 2024-25 is Rs. 82,576.57 crore which is 8.04% higher as compared to BE of Rs 76,431.60 crore in FY 2023-24. With reference to RE of Rs. 69,270.72 crore for 2023-24, budgetary allocation for the current year is higher by 19.21%.

6. The Ministry's budgetary allocation as per percentage of GDP at current prices is 0.279% in the year 2024-25, as compared to 0.28% last year. In the total Expenditure Budget of the Government for the year 2024-25, share of budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is 1.71% as compared to 1.70% last year. The data regarding share of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in the overall Expenditure Budget, Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Sector Scheme is as under:-

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Total expenditure budget of the Government	% share of budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Total allocation to Centrally sponsored Scheme of various Ministries/ Department	% share of allocation to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in Centrally sponsored Scheme	Total allocation to Central Sector Scheme	% share of allocation to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in Central Sector Scheme
2019-20	27,86,349.45	1.72% (48,032.17)	3,31,069.58	7.25% (24,003.26)	8,70,794.46	2.58% (22,434.54)
2020-21	30,42,230.09	1.64% (50,039.90)	3,39,894.53	7.31% (24,845.00)	8,31,825.06	2.58% (21,488.01)
2021-22	34,83,235.63	1.57% (54,581.00)	3,81,304.55	6.52% (24,845.00)	10,51,703.41	2.49% (26,174.02)
2022-23	39,44,908.67	1.94% (76,549.46)	4,42,781.19	10.23% (45,300.00)	11,81,084.25	2.33% (27,501.02)
2023-24	45,03,097.45	1.70% (76,431.60)	4,76,104.59	9.68% (46,103.04)	14,67,879.99	1.80% (26,444.96)
2024-25	48,20,512.08	1.71% (82,576.57)	5,05,978.07	9.59% (48,545.63)	15,16,175.75	1.98% (29,961.30)

7. On being asked to state how this budget allocation is going to meet the challenges of rapid urbanization in the country, the Ministry, in a written reply submitted that since 2014 onwards, urbanisation has been recognised as an opportunity for the country for not only transforming country's economy but also making our cities liveable. Government embarked on the most comprehensive programmes of planned and systematic urban development with the launch of various flagship missions to bring about a transformative change in the lives of people with inclusive, participative and sustainable approach. The Ministry further added that this year's Budget is yet another quantum leap in our progressive journey for transforming the urban landscape of India. Nine (09) priorities have been set out in the Budget 2024-25 for generating ample opportunities for all, and "Urban Development" is the fifth of the nine priorities. Budgetary allocation of Rs.82,576.57 crore for the MoHUA for financial year (FY) 2024-25 is 8.04% higher as compared to BE of Rs.76,431.60 crore in FY 2023-24.

8. The Statement of BE/RE/Expenditure in respect of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs since FY 2019-20 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals	Percentage of expenditure (BE compared to Actuals)	Percentage of expenditure (RE compared to Actuals)
2019-20	48,032.17	42,389.72	41,996.91	87.43%	99.07%
2020-21	50,039.90	47,090.17	46,701.37	93.32%	99.17%
2021-22	54,581.00	73,850.26	73840.46	135.28%	99.98%
2022-23	76,549.46	74545.64	74107.67	96.80%	99.40%
2023-24	76431.60	69270.72	68796.61	90.01%	99.31%
2024-25	82576.57				

9. As seen above, barring 2021-22, the Ministry has been under-utilising funds every year. As regards BE compared to Actuals, the variation is noticeable. On being asked to explain the reasons for the same, the Ministry in a written reply stated the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ministry are implemented through States/UTs and are demand driven *i.e.* releases of funds to States/UTs depend on demand of funds raised by States/UTs. Some of the States/UTs/Implementing Agencies are not able to claim instalment of funds due to high balances of funds available with them out of Central and State shares released, not being able to comply with the revised procedure for release of funds under CSS, slow progress of works and inability of some of the States to release their own share. Due to these reasons, despite best efforts applied, funds allocated to the schemes could not be fully utilised.

10. The Scheme-wise Budget Estimate and their composition in the overall BE provisions along with the utilizations are as under: -

(Rs. in Crore)

SL. NO.	SCHEMES	Budget Estimates 2023-2024	Actual Expenditure 2023-2024	Budget Estimates 2024-2025	Percentage of Total BE	Amount Utilized (till 16.10.2024)
1.	Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (Urban) [PMAY-U]	25,103.03	21684.33	30,170.61	36.54%	2375.00
2.	Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) & Metro Projects	23,175.01	23102.20	24,931.98	30.20%	11,384.00
3.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	8,000	5590.84	8,000	9.69%	4,011.00
4.	Swachh Bharat Mission(Urban) – [SBM – U]	5,000	2392.28	5,000.00	6.05%	1026.00

5.	General Pool Accommodation (Residential / Non -Residential) – Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	2,799.96	3423.16	3,699.99	4.48%	1388.00
6.	Mission for Development of 100 Smart Cities	8,000	7983.95	2400	2.91%	1127.00
7.	PM e-Bus Sewa Scheme	20.00	1.00	1300.00	1.57%	358.30
8.	National Urban Digital Mission	00	00	1,150.00	1.40%	0
9.	Identification of 04 Academic Institutions as CoE in Urban Planning/Design	00	00	1,000.00	1.21%	0
10.	Prime Minister's Street Vendors' Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)	468	444.64	326.32	0.39%	144.60
11.	DeendayalAntodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission(DAY-NULM)	0.01	501.39	300.00	0.36%	29.03
12.	City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain(CITIIS)- 2.0	00	00	225.00	0.27%	0
13.	Public Health Engg (PHE) Sector Development	2	01.94	3.00	-	0
14.	Other Scheme/Non-Scheme	3883.59	3670.88	4069.65	4.93%	
	GRAND TOTAL	76,431.60	68796.61	82,576.57	100%	

11. The Ministry has informed the Committee that the budgetary allocation for Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) has increased by more than 10% from Rs.25,997.27 in 2023-24 to Rs.28,628.26 crore in 2024-25. These provisions are meant mainly for Metro Projects and construction of Government Buildings including Central Vista projects. Overall provision for MRTS and Metro Projects in BE 2024-25 has also increased by 7.5% over BE 2023-24. Grants for creation of Capital Assets although included in Revenue Section are utilised for creation of capital assets of the States/UTs like construction of houses, toilets under SBM, sewerage systems etc. There is a slight drop in provisions for creation of capital assets from Rs.41,830 crore in 2023-24 to Rs.39254.68 crore in 2024-25. However, combined provisions for Capital Expenditure and Grants for creation of capital assets for 2024-25 have slightly increased to Rs.67,882.94 crore as compared to Rs.67,827.00 crore in 2023-24.

12. Provisions for three new schemes namely City Investment to Innovation Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0), National Urban Digital Mission (NULM) and Scheme for Identification of 04 (Four) Academic Institutions as Centres of Excellence in Urban Planning/Design have been made in B.E. 2024-25 (Regular).

13. Further, provision of Rs. 4000 crore has been made for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under PMAY (Urban) for beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG and MIG. Smart Cities Mission which has been extended up to March, 2025 has been provisioned with Rs.2400 crore for completion of the ongoing projects. Provisions for PM e-Bus Seva which was launched in FY 2023-24 has been increased to Rs.1300 crore in BE 2024-25 (Regular) as compared to Rs.20 crore in RE 2023-24.

14. It may be seen that overall utilization of funds has been less than 30% till Mid-October, 2024. Utilization of allocated funds under PMAY, SBM and PMe-Bus Sewa Scheme and DAY-NULM is around 7.8%, 20.5%, 27.5%, 9.7% respectively. As regards the query regarding low utilization of funds under certain scheme(s), Ministry, during the sitting of the Committee, has informed as under:

“Our biggest mission is PMAY(U) and allotment for BE 2024-25 is Rs. 30,000 crore. So far the progress of the scheme is a bit slow. The reason was that in the last FYs we had released around Rs. 21,684 crore to the States and they were not able to consume in this FY also. If we move to the next MRTS, our allotment is Rs 25,000 crore and we have already utilized 45 per cent. In AMRUT, there is allotment of Rs. 8,000 crore and 50 per cent budget has already been utilized. Similarly, in mission for 100 Smart Cities, our budget is Rs.2,400 crore and almost 48 per cent utilization has been done. In SBM, utilization is 20 per cent out of Rs.5,000 crore. In SVANidhi, the allotment is Rs.326 crore and we have done the expenditure of 55 per cent. In CPWD projects also, expenditure progress is around 39 per cent out of Rs. 3,700 crore. In PM e-Bus Seva, allotment is Rs.13,00 crore and expenditure is around 28 per cent. These are the largely expenditure progress of various schemes. In some of the schemes, there is allotment that has come for the first time. So, there is very little progress. Out of 82,000 crore, the overall expenditure is 30 per cent.”

The Ministry further added:

“Our funding mechanism works through SNA model. We transfer our fund to the treasury and in turn it is expected that within one month the treasury will transfer this fund to the single nodal agency and State contribution will come to the treasury. If that fund does not come in time, there is problem in releasing the next tranche. However, in the current year, there is emphasis on moving to SNA Sparsh that is, just in time release. This is to utilize our scare resources efficiently. We appreciate that there is very high cost for loans either Government of India or State Government is taking. So, to avoid these high costs of loans, the Government of India is migrating to this new regime where the fund would be released just in time. So, we would be creating a master sanction and whenever State Government requires that fund, that would be available. They have to give their counterpart funding and both the funding can take place simultaneously. So, this would also require the outstanding or this reduction of transfer of balances outside the consolidated fund of India and parking of fund and bulk release of fund which we were doing earlier.”

IV- Scheme-wise Performance of the Ministry

15. A Statement showing the Scheme-wise BE/RE/Expenditure for the last three Financial Years and BE 2024-25 in respect of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is placed at **Annexure I**.

The Scheme-wise analysis of the budgetary allocation under the major Schemes of the Ministry is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) Pradhan Mantri Aways Yojana (PMAY-U)

16. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) - 'Housing for All' Mission since 25.06.2015. Mission Period was up to 31.03.2022 which has been extended upto 31.12.2024 for completion of 122.69 lakh houses sanctioned till 31.03.2022. Further, based on learnings of PMAY-Urban, a revamped PMAY-(U) 2.0 has been approved by Union Cabinet on 09.08.2024. As per Union Cabinet approval for PMAY-U 2.0, a requirement of Rs. 2,975 crore has been estimated for the scheme during FY 2024-25. The Ministry, during the sitting of the Committee informed as under:

“Taking learnings from the nine years of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, this year in September, the Government of India has launched with mantra of cooperative federalism Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0. In the first year our target is to sanction 5.5 lakh houses and cumulatively one crore additional houses over a period of next five years. The signing of MoA with the States and UTs is under progress and we plan to sanction new houses very soon. This year, the budget that we have sought includes for our projected requirement for the year of PMAY 2.0 as well as the remaining central assistance that is to be given for PMAY-Urban.”

17. During 2024-25, the largest allocation under the Ministry, estimated at Rs.30,171 crore is towards the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), which is 37% of the allocation. The details of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure under PMAY (Urban) since FY 2019-20 are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)			
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2019-20	6,853.26	6,853.26	6,851.09
2020-21	8,000.00	21,000.00	20,983.16
2021-22	8,000.00	27,000.00	26,963.00
2022-23	28,000.00	28,708.00	28,652.74
2023-24	25,103.00	22,103.03	21,684.33
2024-25	30,170.61		

18. Replying to a query to state the reason for under-utilisation of funds during the last financial year as well as substantial increase for the current year, the Ministry replied that Central Assistance under the scheme of PMAY (U) is being released in three (03) instalments in ratio of 40:40:20 upon fulfilment of various compliances in respect of sanctioned projects from States/UTs as envisaged in scheme guidelines. During the period, few States/UTs could not submit the requisite compliances which resulted in less release of funds under the scheme during FY 2023-24. Under PMAY-U, against the committed Central Assistance of Rs. 2.0 lakh crore (approx.), an amount of Rs. 1.65 lakh crore was released till 31.3.2024. Since the extended period of PMAY-U is ending on 31.12.2024, sufficient provision was kept

in B.E. 2024-25 keeping in view the balance Central Assistance to be released to States/UTs in sanctioned projects. However, due to less number of claims with requisite compliances received from States/UTs upto second quarter of FY 2024-25, requirements of funds are being reassessed and will be reduced accordingly. Replying to a query whether the Ministry feel that they will be able to meet the committed financial outlay of Rs.2.00 Lakh crore upto 31.12.2024 for completion of remaining sanctioned houses and also whether they will be able to meet the target of completion of 118.64 lakh sanctioned houses till December, 2024 considering slow completion rate of sanctioned houses, the Ministry replied that all the States/UTs have been advised to furnish requisite compliance as well as uploading progress of houses/projects in PMAY-U-MIS expeditiously to claim balance Central Assistance within the extended scheme period. However, if not completed during the stipulated period, funds will required to be released in FY 2025-26 for completion of remaining houses.

19. PMAY-U estimates overall expenditure of 8.07 Lakh Crore for construction of 118.64 lakh houses which involves Central Assistance of 2.00 Lakh Crore, State expenditure of Rs.1.23 Lakh Crore and remaining expenditure of Rs. 4.85 Lakh Crore to be borne by the beneficiaries. So far, against the estimated overall expenditure of Rs.8.07 Lakh Crore, approximately Rs. 6,83,595 crore has been spent in which expenditure against Central, State and beneficiary stands at Rs. 1.65 lakh crore, Rs. 92,848 core and Rs. 4,25,345 crore. The State-wise and vertical-wise details of expenditure against Central, State and beneficiaries are given from **Annexure-II to Annexure -V**.

20. It may be noted that the share of beneficiaries, particularly under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), is significant and noteworthy. It emphasized that beneficiary contributions are essential to the scheme's success. When asked if there were plans to increase financial assistance to beneficiaries under PMAY-U 2.0, the Ministry has responded negatively. They stated that MoHUA supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments in providing houses to all eligible households in urban areas through PMAY-U. Under PMAY-U, Central assistance is provided at a fixed rate per house for construction of houses with basic civic infrastructure. Cost of house construction is shared by Central Government, State/UT Government/ ULBs and beneficiaries. The financial support provided by the Government is to provide a nudge to the beneficiary in their effort to own a pucca house. States/UTs are expected to contribute their share in a such a way that houses remain affordable to the urban poor. The scheme period which was earlier upto 31.3.2022, has since been extended up to 31.12.2024, except Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. No such proposal for revision of Central Assistance is under consideration. Moreover, PMAY-U 2.0 has been

launched by the Ministry with effect from 01.9.2024 for construction of additional one (01) crore houses in next 5 years.

21. When asked if numerous houses under PMAY (U) remain incomplete due to insufficient or inadequate assistance for beneficiaries as seen in **Annexure VI**, the Ministry submitted that Government of India is sanctioning the proposals based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along with house cost prepared by the implementing agencies of States/UTs. Government of India is providing its fixed share as Central Assistance of Rs. 1.0 lakh under In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical, Rs1.5 lakh for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary Led Individual Construction (BLC) verticals of PMAY-U. The remaining cost of the house as per DPR is shared by States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Beneficiaries. Moreover, States/UTs are advised to keep a provision of their share at the stage of preparation of DPRs to reduce the financial burden on the urban poor which varies from State to State and project to project. States/UTs also help beneficiaries in arranging their share through facilitating loans from Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).

22. Moreover, the details of vacant houses under AHP and ISSR verticals of PMAY (U) across the States are as follows:

Detail of Houses	AHP	ISSR
Sanctioned	15,65,218	1,84,619
Grounded	13,79,804	1,13,622
Completed	9,01,953	67,806
Occupied	4,89,552	20,296
Unoccupied	4,12,401	47,510

23. On being asked to provide the reasons for unoccupancy or non-allotment of houses/constructed under different verticals of PMAY(U), particularly under the ISSR/AHP vertical, the Ministry, in a written reply stated that out of total 9.69 lakh completed houses under AHP and ISSR houses, about 5.1 lakh have already been occupied. Remaining houses are under process of occupancy. Combination of issues in the States is affecting the occupancy of AHP/ISSR houses. The broad reason for unoccupancy as informed by the States includes incomplete infrastructure, non-allotment of houses, unwillingness of allottees etc. As per PMAY-U scheme guidelines, the trunk infrastructure is to be provided by respective State/UT Governments from their own resources. The concerned State Governments have not been able provide the same so far, resulting in unoccupancy of houses. Government of Telangana having large number of unoccupancy of completed houses has not been able to finalize the beneficiaries for allotment of houses.

24. As regards the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure that such constructed houses may be delivered/allotted to the beneficiaries at the earliest within stipulated timeline, the Ministry stated that land and colonization being the State subjects, all housing schemes are implemented by respective State/UT Governments. MoHUA is supplementing the efforts of States/UTs through providing Central Assistance under PMAY-U. As per the scheme guidelines, Central Assistance is provided in instalments for construction of house as per the progress of stages and other compliance. Basic infrastructure for the projects is provided by ULBs/implementing agencies from their own funds or converging with other Central/State schemes. The Ministry is regularly following up with the States/UTs through periodic review meetings and field visits to ensure that basic infrastructure facilities are provided in the AHP/ISSR projects. States/UTs have been advised to complete the basic infrastructure facilities in AHP/ISSR projects either through their own resources or by converging with other Central/State schemes so that they may be delivered/allotted to the eligible beneficiaries in time.

(ii) Urban Transport/Mass Rapid Transit System

25. MRTS or Mass Rapid Transit System can be broadly classified into various categories such as Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Light Rail Transit (LRT), Tramways and Regional Rail such as Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System. The choice of MRTS depends upon factors like passenger density, peak hour traffic, population, demand, average trip distance, and cost of implementation which is not common across the cities in the country. While Metro Rail is preferred mode of transport in Delhi, Tramways and local trains are popular in Kolkata and Mumbai, respectively.

26. In 2024-25, the Ministry is expected to spend Rs.24,931.98 crore (32% of its expenditure) on MRTS and Metro Projects in urban areas. This is the second highest allocation after PMAY-U.

27. The details of Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual funds released in respect of Metro/RRTS Projects since 2018-19 are as under:

(Figure in Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Release
2018-19	14973.60	15573.60	14414.60
2019-20	19102.88	18850.94	18850.94
2020-21	19969.40	8970.99	8970.99
2021-22	23500.00	23480.00	23456.00
2022-23	23875.00	20401.08	20400.86
2023-24	23175.01	23104.00	23102.20
2024-25	24,931.98	--	--

28. Allocation made to various metro projects out of the total budget estimate in 2024-25 along with project-wise percentage of allocation is given at **Annexure-VII**.

29. Metro Rail is one of the category of Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) in urban areas. On being asked to provide the details of the projects undertaken/being undertaken in the Country under each of the above categories of MRTS, the stated reply of the Ministry is as under: -

“(a) **Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)**: Proposals for BRTS were approved for 11 cities under the erstwhile scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), covering a total operational length of approximately 456.6 km. The details of BRTS projects assisted by MoHUA are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Operational BRTS (in km)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	24
2.		Indore	11.65
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	41
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	89
5.		Rajkot	10.7
6.		Surat	102
7.	Maharashtra	Pune-PCMC	66.25
8.	Punjab	Amritsar	31
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	15.5
10.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	43
11.	Karnataka	Hubbali Dharwad	22.5

JnNURM Scheme ended on 31.3.2017.

(b) **Metro Rail**: The details of State and City-wise Operational and Under Construction Metro Rail Projects are given as under:

Sl.No.	State/UT	City	Operational Length (km)	Under construction Length (km)
1.	Delhi & NCR	Delhi	393.417	114.5
2.		Noida		
3.		Ghaziabad		
4.		Faridabad		
5.		Ballabgarh		
6.		Bahadurgarh		
7.		Greater Noida		
8.		Gurugram		
9.		Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS	42	40.15
		Sub Total (Delhi & NCR)	435.417	154.65

10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	73.81	143.425
11.	Telangana	Hyderabad	69	-
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	57.5	75.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	54.245	118.9
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	12.1	-
15.	Kerala	Kochi	28.48	11.2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	22.878	-
17.		Kanpur	8.728	23.657
18.		Agra	6	24.1
		Sub Total (UP)	37.606	47.757
19.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	88.86	176.05
20.		Nagpur	40.022	43.8
21.		Pune	33.23	33.133
22.		Thane	-	29
		Sub Total (Maharashtra)	162.112	281.983
23.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	40.6	8.884
24.		Gandhi Nagar	18.8	
25.		Surat	0	40.35
		Sub Total (Gujarat)	59.4	49.234
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	0	27.87
27.		Indore	0	31.55
		Sub Total (MP)	0	59.42
28.	Bihar	Patna	0	32.507
TOTAL			989.67	974.279

(c) **Regional Rail such as Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System-** The information is placed above under the heading Metro Rail.

30. On being asked to provide the project-wise and State/UT-wise details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the MRTS projects under each of the above categories during the last five years, the Ministry has provided the details about the Metro Rail projects undertaken during the period which is given at **Annexure-VII A**.

31. To a query on the steps being taken by the Ministry to implement and popularise Mass Rapid Transit Systems which are less expensive and suits even Tier 2 and 3 cities, the Ministry, in a written reply, informed that they have taken the following steps to implement and popularize mass rapid transit system in last few years:

National Urban Transport Policy 2006: Government of India formulated a National Urban Transport Policy in April, 2006. The policy was among the structured initiatives that focused moving people and not vehicles and stressed on incorporating urban transportation as an important component of urban development at the planning stage, rather than a consequential requirement. The objective of the policy is to ensure accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all. It seeks to promote integrated land use transport planning, greater use of public transport

and non-motorised modes of travel along with use of cleaner technologies. It encourages capacity building at institutional and individual levels, innovative financing mechanisms, institutional coordination, association of the private sector and need for public awareness and cooperation.

Metro Rail Policy 2017: MoHUA has framed Metro Rail Policy in 2017 for systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems and to act as a guide to state governments for preparing comprehensive metro rail proposals for enhancing mobility in cities. Major expansion of metro network has been possible due to Metro Policy, 2017. Currently about 990 kms of metro rail lines (including 42 kms of Delhi Meerut RRTS) are operational in 23 different cities namely, Delhi & 7 NCR cities, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Jaipur, Kochi, Lucknow, Agra, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Nagpur, Kanpur, Pune, Meerut and Gandhinagar.

Standardization of Metro Rail Systems: Standardization of Civil Engineering Structures of Metro Rail Systems issued by this Ministry in October, 2018, Standardization of Electrical and Electromechanical components of Metro Rail Systems were issued by this Ministry in August, 2018 and Standardizations of Rolling Stocks for Metro Rail System were issued by this Ministry in April, 2017 to promote indigenization and reduce cost in Metro Rail Projects and to bring uniformity in all Metro Rail Projects across the country.

32. On being asked whether steps have been taken to make reality the Rapid Transport System reality in coordination of M/o Railways particularly in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, the Ministry stated that Regional Rapid System has dedicated corridor with speed potential of 160 kmph working on Standard Gauge. First Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) between Delhi (Sarai Kale Khan) and Meerut of length 82.15 km was sanctioned in 2019, out of which 42 km is operational. The corridor has maximum speed potential of 160 kmph. The RRTS will provide a high-capacity, reliable, and safe commuter transit system between Delhi and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. It will also connect various important towns in the National Capital Region (NCR). Multi Modal Integration with Indian Railways have been planned at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar and also with Metro Rail Network at different places. The Delhi-Meerut RRTS Corridor will bring a substantial transformation to regional connectivity.

33. The Ministry, further, submitted in a written reply that they have prepared Guidelines on Transport Oriented Development (TOD) and Advisories have been issued from time to time. TOD facilitates to reduce carbon footprints and enhance revenue. Under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24 – Part – III (Urban Planning Reforms) (allocation – Rs.15,000 crore), TOD along with other seven reforms are one of the important reforms and the State Governments have been incentivized on achievement of reforms. Subsequently, MoHUA has suggested “Ease of Transit” for Hilly and North Eastern States. It implies planning for better traffic management, smooth vehicular movement and facilities for pedestrians in an integrated/seamless manner promoting Mobility Plan, Public Parking, E-Public Transport, Innovative Transit System and suggesting vehicle survey to discover congestion, policy on vehicles on beyond threshold, creation of

Zero Emission Zone and pedestrian street under the said reforms. Under the Scheme, in TOD component an amount of Rs.383 crore is released to nine (09) States. The Ministry underlined that it is an advisory which is States/UTs to follow as and when comfortable to them, no separate financial and operational framework workout for the purpose.

(iii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

34. AMRUT was launched on 25th June 2015 as the first national urban water focused mission with the prime objective to provide universal water supply, significantly upgrade sewerage & septage, provide drainage facilities, non-motorized transport and develop parks and green spaces, thus improving the quality of life for all citizens, in 500 cities covering more than 60% population living in urban India. The financial outlay of the Scheme was Rs.1 lakh crores with Central Assistance of Rs.50000 crore over 05 years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

35. The Mission was extended till March, 2023 and AMRUT 2.0 was launched on 1st Oct 2021 with target of making cities 'water secure' and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all of about 4,852 ULBs. It also targets universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. This will be achieved by providing 2.68 crore new tap & 2.64 crore new sewer connections. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is Rs.2,77,000 crore including central share of Rs.76,760 crore.

36. The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during the last three Financial Years under the AMRUT Mission have been as under:

(Figure in Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2020-21	7,300	6,450	6,450.42 (100%)
2021-22	7,300	7,300	7,287.56 (99.83%)
2022-23	7,300	6,500	6,499.84 (99.99%)
2023-24	8,000	5,600	5,590.84 (99.83%)
2024-2025	8,000	-	1,644 (As on 13.08.2024)

37. It may be seen above that although, there is nominal variation between Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure, variation is notable in Budget Estimates and Revised Estimate in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Further, fund utilization under the scheme till mid-august 2024 is not more than 21%. On being asked to explain the reasons for the same, the Ministry stated that the Budgetary Estimate (BE) is prepared based on the estimation of expenditure under the projects approved under the Mission, which is done almost 5 months prior to the start of the financial year. The Revised Estimates (RE) are prepared after considering the pace of expenditure in the projects during the year. It is submitted that States/UTs have the responsibility of implementing the projects under the AMRUT. The drinking water supply and sewerage and septage management projects are large projects and have long gestation period. Hence, it takes about 1-2 years to ground the projects after its approval. Besides 1st instalment amounts to only 20% of the admissible Central Assistance. The AMRUT 2.0 Mission was launched in October, 2021 and during the first two years of the Mission, the States were in the processes of submitting State Water Action Plans (SWAP) and preparation of DPRs Hence, the actual demand from the States was lower than the estimated requirements during 2022-23 and 2023-24.

38. To a query whether the Ministry is confident of spending total budget estimate for AMRUT for the FY2024-25, the Ministry responded that out of the total budgetary allocation of Rs.8,000 crore under AMRUT at B.E.2024-25, more than 50% expenditure has been incurred till 30.9.2024. Since the progress of the projects in States have gained momentum, the States are demanding for release of subsequent instalments. Therefore, total funds allocated in BE 2024-25 is more likely to be released to the States.

39. On being asked to elaborate the steps being taken by the Ministry for proper and streamlined budget estimation under AMRUT and other schemes, the Ministry, in a written reply, informed that MoHUA ensures streamlined budget estimation under AMRUT through regular coordination with States, data-driven planning, and periodic reviews to adjust estimates based on actual project progress. Digital platforms like the AMRUT dashboard enhance transparency for monitoring of project progress. By focusing on feasible projects and using continuous feedback, the Ministry ensures efficient and accurate budget allocations.

40. In respect of physical and financial progress under AMRUT from 2015-16 to 2019-20 given in **Annexure VIII A** and **VIII B** respectively, it may be seen that despite the extended period of AMRUT Scheme is over in March 2023, 595 projects are still incomplete. Further, only 07 States are able to fully utilize the funds. Few States have utilization rates in the lower 80% range, despite high fund allocations.

41. In respect of physical and financial progress under AMRUT 2.0 since 2021 given in **Annexure IX A** and **IX B** respectively, it may be seen that out of 8,998 planned projects, only 4,745 projects are grounded and 4,020 projects are incomplete under AMRUT-2.0. Although few States show the higher number of projects, with many projects in various stages of completion, few States may need additional support to initiate projects, as few or none have been grounded. In terms of financial progress too, 16 States are yet to utilize initial allocation of funds despite having funds released to them.

42. Considering that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are primarily responsible for urban development, including planning for economic growth and cities' development plans and AMRUT 2.0 is being implemented in all ULBs and statutory towns, the physical and financial progress, particularly in a number of States demonstrate that majority of ULBs lack the technical and financial capacity needed to effectively manage cities. This hinders their ability to improve urban infrastructure, provide services, and implement central government schemes. Besides, there is a discernible gap between their requirement and ability to generate resources.

43. To a query on how the Ministry the Ministry plan to enhance the capacity of the ULBs to raise own-revenue and improve their functional autonomy, the Ministry informed that AMRUT Mission has a reform agenda to improve delivery of citizen services, reduce cost of delivery, improve financial health of the cities, to assist city planning and ensure transparency. Efforts have been taken up to strengthen the capacities of States and their ULBs. The reform outcomes are monitored regularly and incentivised. Mission utilises the capacities of cities for implementation of reforms and execute the projects. Reforms are undertaken through Credit Rating of AMRUT Cities, Municipal Bonds, Urban Financing Reforms etc. So far, Rs.4,984 crore has been raised through municipal bonds by 13 ULBs namely Ahmedabad, Amravati, Bhopal, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Pune, Surat, Vadodara, Visakhapatnam, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Rajkot. Rs.315.83 crore has been released as incentive to these ULBs for bonds issuance. Further, a Special Assistance scheme to States for Capital Investment was launched during 2023-24 to make ULBs creditworthy for issue of Municipal Bonds. Rs.5,000 crore has been allocated as 50-year interest-free loan to States against achievement of urban reform milestones. A total of Rs.3,298.23 crore was sanctioned for 20 participating States.

44. Regarding the need for imparting training to Municipal Employees, the Ministry stated that Capacity Building have been included as an important reform component under AMRUT. So far, 68,453 municipal personnel have been trained under AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0 during the last 10 years. Further, against the Mission target of 45,000 functionaries, 57,134 functionaries and elected representatives have already been trained so far.

(iv) **Swachh Bharat Mission – SBM (U)**

45. Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 02 October 2019. All statutory towns as per Census 2011 have been considered under SBM (U). On 1st October 2021 with the launch of SBM-Urban 2.0, the mission has been further extended till 2026.

46. Total approved outlay of the Scheme is Rs.1,41,600 Crores with Central share outlay of Rs. 36,465 Crores. The component wise fund allocation under SBM- Urban 2.0 is mentioned below:

(In Rs. Crore)

SI No.	Component	Total Cost (Central+State ULM/Pvt share)	Central Share
1	Sanitation (access to toilets)	5,610	1,620
2	Wastewater Management	79,983	15,883
3	Solid Waste Management	39,837	10,168
4	IEC and Capacity Building	10,034	6,322
5	Total committed liabilities under SBM (U) (2014-2020)	6,136	2,472
Total Estimated Cost		1,41,600	36,465

47. Statement showing Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure from 2020-21 onwards is as under:

(In Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2020-21	2300.00	1000.82	1000.22
2021-22	2300.00	2000.00	1969.20
2022-2023	2300.00	2000.00	1934.50
2023-24	5000.00	2550.00	2392.49
2024-25	5000.00		428.25 (As on 13.08.2024)

48. On being asked to explain the reasons for variations in budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure, particularly during the FY 2023-24, the Ministry submitted that during the FY 2023-24, a provision of Rs.5,000 Crore was provided at BE stage keeping in view the provisions approved by the Cabinet under SBM-U 2.0 as detailed below:

(Rs .in Crores)

Financial Year	Total Outlay	Central Share
2021-22	9346	2407
2022-23	13310	3428
2023-24	35400	9116

2024-25	48144	12398
2025-26	35400	9116

49. The Ministry further added that since, the scheme is being implemented in a mission mode, it is not feasible for all the States to submit claims every year. After receipt of central assistance, the States/UTs have to implement the project after completing all formalities related to finalisation of DPR/Tendering/land allotment and obtain other mandatory permissions before the project ultimately takes off. Accordingly, it is not feasible for the State to submit its claim for next instalment till the time 75% of the total Central and State share funds are utilised. As such, it may not be feasible to anticipate the claims to be received from the States with precision. Further, the claims received have to be in compliance of various provisions of Guidelines/instructions of the Ministry of Finance, before any funds are released. Accordingly, on the basis of the valid claims of the States/UTs, the provision had to be revised downwards to Rs.2550 Crore at RE Stage. Accordingly, Rs.2392.49 Crore were released under SBM-U 2.0.

50. The Ministry has further informed that during the FY 2024-25, a provision of Rs.5,000 Crore was provided at BE stage considering the central outlay of Rs.12,398 Crore kept under the Mission by Cabinet being the fourth year of implementation of SBM-U 2.0. It is expected that the States/UTs will submit their claims for next installment during the current year considering the projects are in an advanced level of implementation.

51. Asked to explain the co-relation between physical and financial targets fixed during 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 together with reasons for variations, the Ministry replied that SBM-U 2.0 is under implementation in mission mode during the period 2021-26 as next phase of SBM-U (2014-21). As the scheme emphasises on achievement of mission outcomes by the year 2026, the physical targets and overall progress/achievements including those made under the first phase are monitored on a cumulative basis. They, further added that since its inception in 2014, SBM-U has been making a consistent progress in achievement of its outcomes/targets in all areas of sanitation and scientific processing of municipal waste in urban local bodies across the country. It has resulted in door to door waste collection being practiced in 97.24 % wards, 100% source segregation practiced in 90.46 wards and waste processing has reached to new heights of 78% compared to 16% in 2014.

52. Total fund release from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 is Rs. 8,946.67 out of which Central and State Share is Rs. 4,996.79 and Rs. 3,949. Total expenditure from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 stands at Rs. 6613.89 with 73.93% of utilisation. Details of Sanction/released/expenditure in FY 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 under SBM Scheme are attached at **Annexure – X**.

53. During the sitting of the Committee, the Ministry made following submission with regard to slow physical and financial progress of the scheme:

“At this point of time as we are entering the third year of SBM 2.0, most of the larger States have already made their solid waste action plans, sanitation action plan. Each city has completed its planning. Overall, our aggregate percentage of plan approval stands at 81.85 per cent. For those States who were slightly kind of deciding which technology to use, land not being available, whether they will do decentralised or centralised projects, whether they will do cluster projects, even those States are more or less final. Another nine per cent additional proposal is going into the apex Committee in this month itself. So, with that, our plan approval of most of the States will be in a good position.

This is our overall year-wise budget outlay as we have shown. The concern that comes here regarding the less amount of expenditure is primarily due to two or three reasons. Number one, most of the cities did not have a pipeline of solid waste projects planned with them. So, they all started their planning now. Second, all the large States mostly, be it Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh are in the tendering stage and DPR stage. So, a good amount of tendering and DPR is currently happening. As a result, the flow of fund absorption has been less for invariably most of the States.

This is what our anticipated expenditure is. This is because the SNA balance of most of the States is high and the States have not been able to utilise the funds which GOI has already released, and we are stipulated by the Ministry of Finance guidelines, our expected expenditure as against the BE of Rs.5000 crore stands at Rs.3000 crore which we are proposing currently.”

(V) Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

54. Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched in June 25, 2015 for five years with Central and State share of Rs. 50,000 crore each SCM has been extended upto March 2025 and the scheme has been provisioned with Rs.2400 crore for completion of the ongoing projects.

55. The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure on Smart City Mission since 2018-19 has been as under:-

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2018-19	6169.00	6169.00	5935.59
2019-20	6450.00	3450.00	3355.69
2020-21	6450.00	3400.00	3195.48
2021-22	6450.00	6600.00	6599.97
2022-23*	6800.00	8800.00	8652.92
2023-24	8000.00	8000.00	7983.95
2024-25	2400.00		

56. To a query on how the Ministry proposes to spend Budget Estimate of Rs.2400 crore for the FY 2024-25 and whether there is any budget allocated for maintenance and upgradation of Integrated

Command and Control Centers (ICCCs), the Ministry, in a written reply, stated that Smart Cities Mission was allocated a BE of Rs.2,400 crore for FY 2024-25. As on 15.10.2024, Central share of Rs.1,124 crore has already been released to the cities. The remaining budget Rs.1,276 crore is proposed to be spent for disbursement to cities (project and A&O expenses). The mission would be able to spend the entire BE allocated in the FY 2024-25. All the cities have been advised to prepare an O&M plan, for the regular maintenance and upgradation of Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs).

57. As regards financial allocation released by the Ministry, it has been informed that fund utilisation stands at 94%. Out of Rs.50,000 crore pledged central fund, Rs.46,419 have been released while States have released Rs.35,649 out of 39,650 of their pledged funds. As regards physical progress, out of 8063 planned and grounded projects, 7272 projects are complete and work is going on in 791 incomplete projects. Physical and Financial progress of the Mission is given at **Annexure-XI** and **Annexure-XII** respectively.

58. On being asked to provide the city and State-wise number of delayed projects along with their value and the reasons for the delay in completion of the projects and the steps being taken by the Ministry to complete the delayed projects within the extended timeline, the Ministry informed that some of the projects have been delayed due to local on-ground situations like litigation on land, encroachments, delay in NOC/approvals, change in scope of work, difficulty in weather conditions etc. Ministry is closely monitoring 791 ongoing projects, focusing on project completion and fund utilization on day-to-day basis, through Geo-spatial Management Information System (GMIS) portal. Meetings on weekly basis through video conferencing and Zonal Workshops have been organized to keep track on project completion. Cities have been advised to complete the project within the set timelines. On the request of States/ Cities the Mission has been extended till 31st March 2025 to complete the balance 10 % projects of the Mission.

(VI) PM e-Bus Sewa Scheme

59. PM e-Bus Sewa Scheme was approved on 16 August 2023 with an aim to augment urban bus operations in urban areas with central assistance of Rs.20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses. It is stated that the scheme will be implemented in two segments, namely, Segment-A: Augmentation of City Bus Services and Associated Infrastructure and Segment-B: Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI). Cities with population size between 3 lakh and 40 lakh, as per census 2011 including capital cities of all States/UTs, are eligible to participate under the scheme. The scheme shall remain valid upto March 2037.

60. As compared to Rs.20 crore in RE 2023-24, provisions for PM e-bus Sewa Scheme has been increased Rs.1300 crore in BE 2024-25 (1.7% of the total expenditure by the Ministry). On being asked to provide the reasons for substantial increase in allocation for the scheme for the FY 2024-25, the Ministry, in a written reply, stated that during FY 2023-24, the funds of Rs.1 Crore were utilized in connection with establishment of Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) and other related activities for the Scheme and no funds were released for the States /Union Territories during the FY 2023-24. In FY 2024-25, the allocation increased to support the sanctioning of proposals and the disbursement of funds for the development of Behind-the-Meter (BTM) Power and Civil Depot infrastructure in participating cities.

61. Out of BE of Rs.1300 crore in 2024-25, Rs.201.18 crore has been released so far under Segment A for development of the Infrastructure. The details of the allocation of Rs.201.18 crore under Segment A of the scheme is as below:

FY 2023-24					
Professional Services			Rs1.00 crore.		
FY 2024-25					
Sl. No.	STATE	CITY	Behind-The-Meter (BTM)	Civil (Bus Depot)	Amount Released (in Rs. crore) (1+2)
			1st Instalment (1)	1st Instalment (2)	
1	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2.58	1.2	3.78
		Akola	3.57	1.5	5.07
		Amravati	4.14	1.25	5.39
		Bhiwandi	9.51	2.83	12.34
		Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	8.91	0.85	9.76
		Chandrapur	9.89	1.36	11.25
		Dhule	4.99	0.87	5.86
		Ichalkaranji	6.02	0.64	6.66
		Jalgaon	8.22	1.3	9.52
		Kalyan Dombivli	11.36	2.46	13.82
		Kolhapur	14.93	1.89	16.82
		Latur	7.25	1.37	8.62
		Mira Bhyander	1.07	1.98	3.05
		Nagpur	24.32	1.67	25.99
		Nashik	4.85	1.25	6.1
		Sangli	3.86	1.43	5.29
		Solapur	12.25	1.76	14.01
		Thane	12.77	2.4	15.17
Ulhasnagar	2.46	2.19	4.65		
Vasai Virar	14.7	2.33	17.03		
TOTAL			167.65	32.53	200.18

In addition to the above, Rs.237.32 crore has been released for other States/Cities by the Ministry. Additional amount released so far to States/Cities under PM-eBus Sewa scheme is given at **Annexure-XIII**. Total amount released so far is Rs.438.5 crore.

62. As regards financial and operational modalities including those for procurement, infrastructure development and operational expenses worked out under the scheme, the Ministry has informed that a total of 6,518 e-buses have been tendered to date, with support provided for the development or upgradation of bus depot infrastructure and behind-the-meter power infrastructure in selected cities for the sanctioned e-buses, available until March 2027. Operational support for these e-buses under the PPP model will be provided on a per-kilometer basis for a period of 10 years or until March 2037, whichever is earlier. A Letter of Award (LoA) has already been issued for 1,390 buses (9m and 12m standard floor AC buses) in 20 cities of Maharashtra and 1 city in Assam, following Tender 1 by Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL), while Tender 2 is currently in progress.

63. The Ministry has informed that all the 66 cities that applied have been approved. The list of participating cities to date with Infrastructure proposals sanctioned is given at **Annexure-XIV**.

64. On being asked about the implementation of Segment-B *i.e.* Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI) of the scheme, the Ministry stated that Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI) projects will be financed jointly by the State and Central governments, with a focus on supporting innovative methods to enhance urban mobility infrastructure that complements bus services. Broad themes for projects under GUMI include bus priority infrastructure, multimodal interchange facilities, NCMC based AFCS, Charging infrastructure, *etc.* Segment B of GUMI will cover 181 cities, with cities selected through a challenge-based method.

(VII) National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

65. The NUDM has been conceptualised to achieve the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of efficient citizen centric governance, increased ease of living, optimal utilisation of technology and date-led governance in delivery of services to citizens for Urban India. The NUDM shall be rolled out across all States and UTs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to fund the upscale e-governance for service delivery and digital technologies for city management. The Mission shall commence post approval of the Cabinet. EFC approval has been secured.

66. NUDM shall be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.8,586 crore, where the Central Share is Rs.4,996 crore and the State share is Rs.3,590 crore. Currently, the mission is pending awaiting approval by the Cabinet. Detailed

operational modalities shall be prepared after approval of the Mission by the Cabinet. All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) shall be covered for implementation of e-Governance and additionally, 200 cities shall be covered under the City Operations Platform.

67. On being asked whether NUDM supplements the efforts taken under SCM, the Ministry affirmed that NUDM shall supplement the efforts taken under SCM. NUDM aims to digitalize services in all Urban Local Bodies in the country, provide City Operations services in 200 Services and establish an Urban Analytics Centre in all States and UTs, thereby extending the reach and scale of initiatives taken under the Smart Cities Mission.

(VIII) Identification of 04 Academic Institutions as Center of Excellence (CoE) in Urban Planning/Design

68. Allocation of Rs.1000.00 crore has been provided in B.E. 2024-25 (Regular) for designation of 04 Academic Institutions as Centres of Excellence in Urban Planning/Design *i.e.* CEPT University in Western Region, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi in Northern Region, IIT, Kharagpur in Eastern Region and NIT, Calicut in Southern Region. The Ministry has informed that the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Institutes have been signed on 19.09.2024 and after following the due procedure as per Department of Expenditure guidelines, funds have been released to the Institutes vide Sanction Orders dated 09.10.2024.

69. These CoEs will act as the training centre for Civil Servants, State Town Planners, Municipal Officials, practitioners/ professionals, young students etc and they may also conduct induction training for newly recruited State Town Planners The CoEs shall also act as the training centre for Members and Executives of Urban Local Bodies on Urban Planning and implementation.

70. The Ministry has stated that an endowment fund of Rs.250 crore has been provided to each Institute designated as CoE in Urban Planning and Design. As per the guidelines for utilisation of funds, the funds can be parked in a suitable investment option. The Institutes shall constitute a Standing Finance Committee for the financial activities of CoE including utilization of funds as per the guidelines/ mandate and to identify investment options for parking the endowment fund. Income generated by investment shall be utilized to finance the activities at CoE for the purpose of conducting research, publication, training, organizing workshops, documentation of best practices, hiring of trainers for a specific purpose etc. Further, The Institutes will constitute a Standing Finance Committee for the financial activities of CoE including monitoring utilization of funds as per the guidelines/ mandate and to identify investment options for parking the endowment fund.

(IX) Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

71. Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme was launched on June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses with the following objectives:

- a. Facilitate collateral free working capital loan up to Rs.10,000, of 1 year tenure;
- b. Incentivize regular repayment, through interest subsidy @ 7% per annum and availability of higher tranche of loans of Rs.20,000 and Rs.50,000 in the second and third tranches respectively;
- c. Reward digital transactions, by way of cash back up to Rs.1,200 per year ;
- d. Providing a safety net for street vendors' families by linking them to select Central Government Socio-economic welfare schemes.

72. Initially, the scheme was launched for period upto March, 2022. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 27.04.2022 approved the proposal of extension of PM SVANidhi scheme till 2027-28 with total outlay of Rs. 2096.49 crore.

73. The Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate figures as approved by the Ministry of Finance and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs are as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Fund Utilization (in %)
1	2021-22	200.00	299.00	297.819	99.27
2	2022-23	150.00	433.94	406.42	93.65
3	2023-24	468.00	468.00	444.69	95.01
4	2024-25 (As on 12.08.2024)	326.32	--	95.65	

74. On being asked to provide reasons for variations in budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure during 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and variations in BE 2024-25 in comparison to BE, RE and actual expenditure of 2023-24 (upto 31 March, 2024), the Ministry replied that keeping in view the trend of expenditure, additional funds were projected under RE in the financial year 2021-22 and 2022-23. As may be seen above, the expenditure against the allotted funds has been made without any significant shortfall during the years. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24. The Ministry submitted that for

the FY 2024-25, it is expected to utilize the allocated fund. During the sitting of the Committee, the Ministry submitted as under:

“the total outlay of the scheme was Rs. 2,096 crore only and we have utilised yearly budget accordingly, which is more than 95 per cent. In this year, because the scheme’s lending period is ending in December, 2024, only the allocation made to the scheme is Rs. 326 crore. Here, we have demanded another Rs. 134 crore additional on account of interest subsidy and the cashback to the beneficiary because we have surpassed the target, and the number of beneficiaries added actually double the target. So, this amount is required for making the payment to the subsidy and cashback amount.

In this year’s Budget announcement, we have a new feature going to be added in the scheme where we are going to develop 100-weekly Haats or the Street Food Hubs in 100 cities, for another”

75. The Committee have been informed that building on the success of PM SVANidhi Scheme in transforming the lives of street vendors, scheme for development of 100 weekly ‘Haats’ or street food hubs in select cities each year, over the next five years, aiming at transforming the lives of street vendors, has been envisaged.

(X) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

76. “National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)” is being implemented w.e.f. 23rd September, 2013 by restructuring “Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The Mission has now been extended to all statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per the local capacity and requirement, and renamed as 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission' (DAY-NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. It also aims at building strong grassroots level institutions of the urban poor, providing for permanent shelters for homeless men and women and addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

77. Mission has been provided an interim extension upto 31st March, 2023 by Ministry of Finance. The Ministry is in the process of proposing extension of the Mission period beyond September 2024 for the approval of the Competent Authority.

78. The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate, Actual Expenditure under the Mission are given below:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure	% utilised
1	2019-20	750.00	750.00	732.06	97.61%
2	2020-21	795.00	795.00	818.43	100%
3	2021-22	795.00	795.00	794.19	99.90%
4	2022-23	900.00	550.00	548.99	99.82%
5	2023-24	523.00	523.00	501.38	95.87%
6	2024-25	300.00	--	--	--

79. Mission has been provided an interim extension upto 30th September, 2024 by the Ministry of Finance. On being asked whether the scheme has been extended beyond September, 2024, the Ministry replied that till date, the scheme has not been extended beyond 30.9.2024. However, the Ministry made the following submission during the sitting of the Committee:

“This mission is addressing social occupational and residential vulnerabilities of urban poor. The original period of the mission expired in September, 2022. After that, the mission is on an extension of every six months. We have got the conceptual in-principle approval for the new mission, which is under pilot for three months. After that, the new mission under this will be launched. Till the new mission is coming, we are seeking an extension of the present mission up to March, 2025.”

(XI) City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)

80. City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0) was approved by the Cabinet on 31 May 2023. The program has been conceived by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in collaboration with the French Development Agency (AFD), the German Development Bank (KfW), the European Union, and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). The aim of the program is to leverage and scale up the learnings and successes of CITIIS 1.0. The program has three components corresponding with interventions at the city, state and national levels. The objectives of the program are as under:

- (i) Foster climate-sensitive planning and action through evidence-driven approaches,
- (ii) drive investments into urban climate action by providing financial assistance for competitively selected projects focusing on integrated waste management, and

(iii) build institutional mechanisms, leverage partnerships and anchor capacity building for municipal functionaries.

81. The program focuses on enhancing climate resilience, adaptation, and governance through three key components:

1. **Support for Smart Cities:** Financial and technical aid for up to 18 smart cities to develop climate resilience projects, emphasizing circular economy and integrated waste management.
2. **Support for States and UTs:** On-demand assistance for:
 - Establishing or strengthening State climate centres/cells.
 - Creating Climate Data Observatories at State and city levels.
 - Developing climate action plans (e.g., urban flood and heat management).
 - Building municipal capacities with NIUA's technical assistance and expert consultations.
3. **Institutional Development and Capacity Building:** Strengthening NIUA and governance capacities at Central, State, and local levels, while sharing research, templates, and best practices with 4,000+ Urban Local Bodies to support India's NDCs and COP26 commitments.

82. The Ministry has informed the Committee that 18 Smart Cities have been selected under Component I of the CITIIS 2.0 program. These are (1) Agartala, (2) Agra, (3) Bareilly, (4) Belagavi, (5) Bilaspur, (6) Guwahati, (7) Jabalpur, (8) Jaipur, (9) Madurai, (10) Muzaffarpur, (11) New Town Kolkata, (12) Panaji, (13) Rajkot, (14) Srinagar, (15) Thanjavur, (16) Thiruvananthapuram, (17) Udaipur and (18) Ujjain. However, disbursement of funds under Component 1 has not yet started. On being asked to provide the reasons for the same despite budgetary provision of Rs. 225 crore made for the Scheme for 2024-25, the Ministry has stated that the Smart Cities have submitted their revised project proposals which are being reviewed by MoHUA, NIUA, French Development Agency (AFD) and German Development Bank (KfW). Subsequent to the review, the fund allocation for the respective cities will be ascertained and approved by the CITIIS Apex Committee. The first tranche of funds, amounting to INR 149.6 crore, is estimated to be disbursed by December 2024.

83. The Ministry has further stated that the Component 2 of the CITIIS 2.0 program was launched on 9th July 2024 *vide* a D.O. letter from Secretary, MoHUA to the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs inviting participation for the same. Each participating State/UT had to submit a request letter from the State Government and a brief proposal by 30th September 2024. A workshop titled 'CITIIS 2.0 - Component 2 (Climate Action) Technical Workshop' was also held on 10th September 2024 for all the States/UTs to support the State Urban Development Departments/equivalent with the preparation of the proposal through technical sessions.

84. 21 States/UTs have submitted their proposals under Component 2. The 21 participating States/UTs are (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands; (2) Andhra Pradesh; (3) Arunachal Pradesh; (4) Assam; (5) Chhattisgarh; (6) Goa; (7) Gujarat; (8) Jammu & Kashmir; (9) Jharkhand; (10) Madhya Pradesh; (11) Manipur; (12) Meghalaya; (13) Mizoram; (14) Nagaland; (15) Odisha; (16) Rajasthan; (17) Sikkim; (18) Telangana; (19) Tripura; (20) Uttarakhand; and (21) Kerala. These proposals are under review by the CITIIS Apex Committee for fund allocation to each State/ UT as per the CITIIS 2.0 Component 2 Guidelines. As per the CITIIS 2.0 Component 2 Guidelines, the first tranche will be disbursed to the States/UTs upon the achievement of the key disbursement indicators. The first tranche is estimated to be released by January 2025.

PART –II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No.1

Need for comprehensive long-term planning and an increase in budget allocation for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

The Ministry has informed the Committee that as per 2022 World Bank report by 2036, 600 million people, or 40% of India's population, will reside in urban areas. The Committee note that budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in the year 2024-25 as per percentage of GDP at current prices is 0.279% as compared to 0.28% last year. In the total Expenditure Budget of the Government for the year 2024-25, share of budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is 1.71% as compared to 1.70% last year. The Committee feel that such urbanization will ultimately intensify demands for urban infrastructure and services and to meet the same, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has to have a comprehensive long term plan for an all inclusive development of Urban areas. Long term plans in alignment with rapid urbanization calls for adequate budgetary allocation to the Ministry, the Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to make a realistic assessment of funds requirement under each of its Mission/Schemes so as to achieve an overall urbanization and thereafter, impress upon the Ministry of Finance the need for proportionate budgetary allocation to the Ministry in the coming years.

Recommendation No.2

Need for collaborations with private sector firms and technology providers and establishing public-private partnerships (PPPs)

The Committee note that Urban Development is fifth priority out of the nine priorities outlined in the Budget 2024-25 of Government of India. As per the information provided by the Ministry, for funding urban infrastructure in India, an investment of \$840 billion will be required over the next 15 years or on an average about \$55 billion annually to adequately support the country's growing urban population. The Committee are of the view that for holistic urbanization, there is an immediate need to bridge the urban infrastructure financing gap. The Committee opine that the need of the hour is to rope in private sector in the urban development and, therefore, recommend the Ministry to actively pursue partnerships with private sector firms and technology providers across various housing and urban development schemes. The Committee further desire the Ministry to provide details on existing and potential partnerships with private entities under these schemes and take proactive steps to identify and address challenges in establishing public-private partnerships (PPPs). Strengthening PPPs would improve the efficiency and extend the reach of urban development initiatives, better positioning of the Ministry to meet the demands of a growing urban population.

Recommendation No.3

Optimal Utilization of Budget Allocation through Innovative Funding Models and Public Engagement

The Committee have taken note of the under-utilization of the budget allocation due to States' limited capacity to fully access these funds despite

their availability as well as the difficulties they encounter in providing matching grants for Centrally sponsored housing and urban development schemes. To resolve this, the Committee recommend the Ministry to explore and implement innovative funding models, such as the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) which blends government and private sector investment to improve efficiency, reduce risks and encourage State-level participation in critical projects.

The Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is particularly suitable for long-term infrastructure development, as it allows for a shared-risk framework that appeals to private sector partners while ensuring that public funds are effectively deployed. Under HAM, private firms can take on construction and operational responsibilities, supported by phased payments from the government, reducing upfront costs for States and enhancing project completion rates.

Additionally, the Committee urges the Ministry to encourage greater public engagement and awareness of urban development initiatives, as public involvement is key to the success of projects and the optimal use of budgetary resources. By adopting models like HAM and promoting active public participation, the Ministry can prevent allocated funds from lying idle at the central level and foster a more collaborative approach to urban development that will better serve the needs of India's rapidly urbanizing population.

Recommendation No.4

Need to fast track utilization of funds.

The Committee have noted the significant variations between the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure across various housing and urban development schemes during the year

2023-24. Budget Estimate for the year 2023-24 was Rs. 76431.60 crore which was revised to Rs. 69270.72 crore against which actual expenditure was Rs. 68,796.61 crore.

Further, during the fiscal year 2024-25 till mid October, 2024, the Ministry has utilized only Rs. 23,993 crore against the budgeted allocation of Rs. 82,576.57 crore implying that overall utilization of funds has been less than 30%. The Committee appreciate the fact that the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are implemented through States/UTs, demand driven and contingent upon utilization of funds by the implementing agencies. However, such low utilization of funds in the first half year is against the principle of Financial propriety and also give an indication that the Ministry will be forced either to reduce the scheme-wise allocations at RE stage or will have to hasten utilization of funds in the last quarter of the financial year. Taking note of the fact that the utilization of funds under various schemes of the Ministry is demand driven, the Committee suggest the Ministry to have proper coordination with States and implementing agencies to improve the precision and reliability of budgetary projections as well as anticipating unforeseen challenges or delays that may impact the timely utilization of funds. The Committee suggest the Ministry to establish regular monitoring and feedback loops to ensure that funds are allocated efficiently and used optimally throughout the fiscal year.

Recommendation No.5

Expeditious completion and allotment of Houses under PMAY-U

Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna-Urban [PMAY-(U)] was introduced in the year 2015 with the objective of ‘Housing for all’. The Ministry has informed the Committee that the Mission period was upto 31.03.2022 which has been

extended upto 31.12.2024 for completion of 118.63 lakh sanctioned houses. During the year 2024-25, the largest allocation under the Ministry, which is around 37% *i.e.* Rs. 30170.61 crore is towards PMAY(U), however utilization till mid October is only Rs. 2375 crore. The Committee have observed that even during the year 2023-24, BE of Rs. 25103 crore was brought down to Rs. 22103 crore at RE stage and even that could not be utilized fully as actual expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 21,684.33 crore. The Ministry has submitted that the release of funds under this scheme is less due to less number of compliances received from States/UTs upto second quarter of 2024-25 and requirement of funds are being reassessed and will be reduced accordingly. Taking note of the fact that the extended period of Mission will end on 31.12.2024 and PMAY(U) 2.0 has already been launched, the Committee recommend the Ministry to take up with States/UTs for expeditious submission of claims and compliances so that objective of the Mission be fulfilled within the extended period.

Under Affordable Housing Project (AHP) vertical of PMAY(U), 4,12,401 houses out of 9,01,953 completed houses remained unoccupied where as under In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical, the number is 47,510 houses against the 67,806 completed houses. The Ministry has apprised the Committee that the remaining houses are under process of occupancy and the broad reason for un-occupancy as informed to the Ministry by the States includes incomplete infrastructure, non-allotment of houses and unwillingness of allottees. While appreciating the fact that as per PMAY-U guidelines, the trunk infrastructure is to be provided by respective State/UT Governments from their own resources, the Committee are of the opinion that un occupancy of completed houses for whatsoever reason will defeat the very purpose of the Mission. The Committee feel that it is the Ministry's responsibility to closely

monitor the progress of housing projects, address bottlenecks in construction and allotment processes and ensure effective coordination between Central and State authorities.

The Committee, therefore desire the Ministry to coordinate with States/UTs concerned for resolution of the issues so that the intended beneficiaries can occupy the houses at the earliest. This will help expedite the allotment of the completed units and ensure that the benefits of the PMAY(U) scheme reach the intended beneficiaries in a timely manner fulfilling the program's objectives and ensuring that no eligible family is left without a home. The Committee, also recommend the Ministry to issue necessary instructions/directions asking the States/UTs to incorporate the trunk infrastructure development as part of their proposals for Houses under AHP, ISSR or any other relevant verticals under PMAY-U 2.0.

Recommendation No.6

Increasing Financial Assistance under PMAY 2.0 to Address Rising Land and Construction Costs

The Committee have noted that the Government of India is providing its fixed share as Central assistance of Rs. 1 lakh under In-situ slum redevelopment vertical, Rs. 1.5 lakh for Affordable Housing in Partnership(AHP) and Beneficiary Led Construction(BLC) verticals of PMAY. The Committee feel that housing construction costs have significantly escalated in recent years and the existing financial assistance under PMAY(U) may no longer be sufficient for beneficiaries to fully realize the goal of owning a house. To ensure the success of this flagship scheme and to make affordable housing more accessible, it is essential that the financial support provided to beneficiaries reflects the current market dynamics and the increased cost of

construction materials, labour and other factors that impact overall building expenses. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to conduct a detailed review of the cost structure of housing projects under PMAY 2.0, in consultation with stakeholders including State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and construction experts to arrive at a more realistic and adequate financial assistance framework and may consider increasing the financial assistance to be provided to beneficiaries under PMAY-U 2.0. This will not only ensure that the scheme's objectives are met, but also fulfill the demand to own a house without facing financial constraints.

Recommendation No.7

Prioritizing Timely Completion and Allotment of PMAY Housing Units

The Committee have noted that the overall completion rate under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) across States and Union Territories stands at 71%. Further, more than 4.5 lakh houses under the Affordable Housing Project (AHP) and In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) verticals remain unallotted.

In view of this, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry to take immediate and decisive action to prioritize the timely completion of PMAY housing units and ensure their prompt allotment to eligible beneficiaries. It is crucial to avoid any further delays in the completion and distribution of these housing units, as they are vital to meeting the growing demand for affordable housing, especially among economically disadvantaged sections of the population.

Recommendation No.8

Integration of Cost-Effective Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) Development in Emerging Urban Areas

The Committee have noted that though metro rail systems effectively reduce traffic congestion and pollution, yet they are highly capital-intensive and often unprofitable, especially in smaller urban areas and emerging cities where sustainability may require substantial subsidies. It is therefore, recommended that the Ministry prioritize cost-effective, adaptable Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) alternatives, such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), Light Rail Transit (LRT), and regional rail, which are more suited to the population and demand of Tier II and Tier III cities.

The Committee feel that integrated urban mobility plans that connect various modes of public transport (buses, trams, and smaller rail networks) with non-motorized options to form an efficient, expandable transit network needs to be promoted and urge Ministry to take concrete actions in this regard. The Committee are of the view that Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) can reduce the financial burden on Government and enhance efficiency and therefore, desire the Ministry to explore the possibilities to attract private investment and encourage the adoption of innovative, cost-effective MRTS solutions.

Recommendation No.9

Need for proportional allocation of funds during the time period of Scheme and expeditious completion of pending projects.

The Committee have observed that the funds allocated for AMRUT Mission have been revised to Rs. 6500 crore against Rs. 7300 crore BE in the year 2022-23 and to Rs. 5600 crore against BE of Rs. 8000 crore in the year

2023-24. The Ministry has informed that the drinking water supply and sewerage and septage management projects are large projects and have gestation period and it takes about 1-2 years to ground the projects after its approval. The Ministry has stated that the total funds allocated in BE 2024-25 is more likely to be released to the States. The Committee are of the opinion that gestation period of any project determines the requirement of funds at different stages of project and therefore desire the Ministry to make correct assessment/anticipation of funds that may be required by the implementing agencies at different stages of gestation period of different schemes. Such assessment will help the Ministry to get only the requisite funds allocated so that the need for reducing the allocation at RE stage may not arise.

Despite the extended period of AMRUT scheme is over in March, 2023, 595 projects are still incomplete. Further out of 8998 planned projects under AMRUT 2.0, only 4745 projects are grounded and 4020 projects are still incomplete. The Committee feel that delay in completion of projects not only results in cost overrun but also in delayed achievement of objective of Universal Water Supply of Government of India. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to take up with the States/UTs/implementing agencies for expeditious completion of projects.

Recommendation No. 10

Strengthening the Capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to Ensure Effective Urban Governance and Scheme Implementation

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are crucial to urban governance, encompassing responsibilities like planning, infrastructure development, and service delivery. The success of Central Government schemes, including the Smart Cities Mission, AMR UT, and PMAY-U, relies significantly on the

capacity of these local bodies. However, many ULBs in India currently lack the technical, administrative, and financial capabilities necessary to manage these responsibilities efficiently. Recognizing this, the Committee suggest the Ministry to take necessary steps in coordination with State Governments to make them self-reliant and to enhance their technical, administrative and financial capabilities. Such steps will further the goal of decentralization, enabling ULBs to take on greater responsibilities and make decisions that are better aligned with the needs of their local communities.

Recommendation No. 11

Need to ensure completion of projects with in extended time period of Smart City Mission

Smart City Mission (SCM) was launched in June 2015 for five years with Central share of Rs. 500 crore for each of the 100 selected cities. The Mission has been extended upto March 2025. The Committee have been apprised that out of 8063 planned and grounded projects, 7272 projects are complete and work is going on in 791 incomplete projects. The Ministry has informed the Committee that some of the projects have been delayed due to local on-ground situations like litigation on land, encroachments, delay in NOC/approvals, change in scope of work *etc.*

The extended period of SCM is going to end on 31st March, 2025 and therefore, it is imperative upon the Ministry to ensure the projects which are delayed got completed within the extended period of the scheme. Since SCM projects are implemented through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), the Committee recommend the Ministry to guide the SPVS in addressing the problems and bottlenecks in timely completion of projects.

Recommendation No. 12

Early implementation of PM e-Bus Sewa scheme to augment green transportation

PM e-Bus Sewa scheme was approved on 16 August, 2023 with an aim to augment urban bus operations in urban areas with Central assistance of Rs. 20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses. The scheme will be implemented in two segments, viz. Segment A: Augmentation of city Bus Services and associated infrastructure and Segment B: Green urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI). The Ministry has informed the Committee that Rs. 1300 crore has been provided in BE 2024-25 out of which Rs. 201.18 crore has been released to Maharashtra so far under segment A for development of the infrastructure while Rs. 237.32 crore has been released for other States/Cities. The Committee have been informed that total of 6518 e-buses have been sanctioned to date and operational support for these e-buses under the PPP model will be provided on a per-kilometer basis for a period of 10 years or until March 2037 whichever is earlier. The Ministry has informed that all the 66 cities that applied have been approved.

As regards Segment B *i.e.* Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI) of the Scheme, the Committee have learnt that GUMI projects will be financed jointly by the State and Central governments, with a focus on supporting innovative methods to enhance urban mobility infrastructure that complements bus service and it will cover 181 cities, with cities selected through a challenge based method.

The Committee are of the opinion that PM e-Bus sewa scheme of the Ministry is an innovative and praiseworthy scheme as it will pave the way for green Indian cities. Effective implementation of this scheme will help in reduction of air pollution, noise pollution, reduced running costs and increased

comfort for passengers. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to expedite the introduction of e-buses in all the selected cities and also desire that the other cities may also be encouraged to explore the possibility of introduction of e-buses there. The Committee would like the Ministry to take concrete steps in this direction and apprise the Committee about the same. The Committee also urge the Ministry for early implementation of GUMI *i.e.* segment B of the scheme to make our urban mobility infrastructure comparable to world class cities.

Recommendation No. 13

Earliest approval of National Urban digital Mission(NUDM)

The National Urban digital Mission (NUDM) has been conceptualized to achieve the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of efficient citizen centric governance, increased ease of living, optimal utilization of technology and data-led governance in delivery of services to citizens for Urban India. The NUDM shall be rolled out across all States and UTs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to fund the upscale e-governance for service delivery and digital technologies for city management. The Mission shall commence post approval of the Cabinet. EFC approval has been secured.

National Urban digital Mission (NUDM) shall be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 8586 crore where the Central share is Rs. 4996 crore and the State share is Rs. 3590 crore. The Committee note that Rs. 1150 crore has been provided under BE stage for this scheme, however, the Mission is yet to be approved by the Cabinet and the operational modalities shall be prepared after approval. The Ministry has also informed the

Committee that NUDM aim to digitize services in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and shall supplement the efforts taken under SCM.

Taking note of the fact that operational modalities under NUDM shall be prepared after approval of the scheme by the Cabinet, the Committee desire the Ministry to pursue for early approval of the scheme and prepare the operational modalities keeping in view the digital initiatives undertaken in SCMs. The Committee would like to be apprised of operational modalities finalized for the Mission and therefore, desire the Ministry to provide a copy of the same to the Committee once it is finalized.

Recommendation No. 14

Utilization of funds by Academic Institutions identified as Center of Excellence (CoE) in Urban Planning

The Ministry has informed the Committee that Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)s have been signed with CEPT University in Western region, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi in Northern region, IIT, Kharagpur in Eastern region and NIT, Calicut in Southern region to act as the training centre for Civil servants, State Town Planners, Municipal officials, practitioners/professionals, young students etc. The Committee have learnt that an endowment fund of Rs. 250 crore has been provided to each institute designated as CoE in urban planning and design. The institutes have to constitute Standing Finance Committee for the financial activities of CoE including utilization of funds as per the guidelines/mandate and to identify investment options for parking the endowment funds and the funds so generated shall be utilized to finance the activities of CoE for the purpose of conducting research, publication, training, organizing workshops *etc.*

The Committee appreciate the utilization of Academic institutions as Centre of Excellence in urban planning. The Committee feel that such Centres through their activities will enable the urban planners to undertake and implement schemes/ activities that support the comprehensive urbanization in the country. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised about the initiatives taken by these Institutes in this direction so far. The Committee also recommend that a digital platform may be developed where all Urban Local Bodies, Town Planners etc. can access the learning/results of various activities undertaken by these Institutes under the scheme.

Recommendation No. 15

Need to explore the possibility of launch of PM SVANidhi 2.0

The Committee acknowledge the success of the PM SVANidhi Scheme, which provided critical financial support to street vendors impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This initiative has significantly improved vendor livelihoods and contributed to economic recovery at the grassroots level. The Committee have noted that though the Scheme has been extended till financial year 2027-28, but the lending under it is ending on 31st December, 2024. The Ministry has also informed the Committee that a scheme for development of 100 weekly 'Haats' or Street Food Hubs in select cities each year over the next five years have been envisaged. Keeping in view the role played by the scheme in transforming the lives of Street Vendors, the Committee recommend the Ministry to explore the possibility of re-launch of an enhanced version of the PM SVANidhi Scheme incorporating skill development and welfare initiatives to continue supporting street vendors and strengthen financial inclusion and resilience within this essential sector after making an impact assessment of the

scheme holistically. The Committee also suggest the Ministry for the earliest development of 100 weekly Haats or Street Food Hubs as envisaged.

Recommendation No.16

Utilization of Funds under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) has been introduced to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission was provided an interim extension upto 30 September, 2024 with a BE of Rs. 300 crore. In October, 2024, the Ministry informed the Committee that till date the scheme has not been extended beyond September, 2024. The Committee further learnt that till date only Rs. 29.03 crore have been utilized. Taking note of the fact that the current scheme has not got extension till date and the Ministry has got conceptual in-principle approval for the new mission which is under pilot for three months, the Committee recommend the Ministry to rigorously pursue for approval of the new mission so that the basic objective of DAY-NULM of reduction of poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor may remain continue through new Mission. The Committee are of the view that in case of non-extension of DAY-NULM and introduction of another replacement Mission, the Ministry may get the funds meant for DAY-NULM diverted to new Mission.

Recommendation No.17

Need to fast track release of funds under component 1&2 of City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS)

City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS) has been conceived by the Ministry in collaboration with the French Development Agency, the German Development Bank, the European Union and the National Institute of Urban Affairs which comprises of 3 components and BE of Rs. 225 crore has been earmarked for the same. The Committee have observed that disbursement of funds under component 1 has not yet started and the first tranche of funds amounting to INR 149.6 crore is estimated to be disbursed by December, 2024. Further, the first tranche of component 2 of CITIIS will be disbursed to the States/UTS upon achievement of key disbursement indicators and is estimated to be released by January, 2025. The Committee would urge upon the Ministry to guide the States/UTs in completion of mandatory requirements so as to ensure timely release of funds under component 1 and 2 of the scheme. The Committee would also like to be apprised about the status of component 3 of CITIIS.

Recommendation No.18

Integration and Convergence of Housing and Urban Development Schemes for Optimal Fund Utilization

The Committee recommend the Ministry to prioritize the integration and convergence of key housing and urban development schemes, such as the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission and the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) to avoid duplication and ensure a unified approach to urban development. This convergence is essential to optimize the utilization of funds and enhance the effectiveness of these programmes.

By aligning the digital initiatives under the NUDM with the Smart Cities Mission, the Ministry can better allocate resources, streamline project implementation, and foster closer coordination across various urban development efforts. The Committee stress that such an integrated approach will enable more effective use of digital technologies, improving urban governance, service delivery and monitoring capabilities.

**New Delhi;
05th December, 2024
14 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)**

**Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs**

Annexure-I

Statement of BE/RE/Expenditure for last Three years

(₹ in Crore)

Major Scheme(s)		2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25
		B.E.	R.E.	Actual	B.E.	RE	Actual	B.E.	RE	Actual	B.E.
1	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) *	8000	27000	26963.04	28000	28708.01	28652.74	25103.03	22103.03	21684.33	30170.61
2	MRTS & Metro Projects	23500	23480	23456	23875	20401.08	20400.86	23175.01	23104.00	23102.20	24931.98
3	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT)	7300	7300	7288	7300	6500	6499.87	8000	5200.00	5590.84	8000.00
4	Swachh Bharat Mission	2300	2000	1969	2300	2000	1926.35	5000	2550.00	2392.28	5000.00
5	General Pool Accomodation including training institute for CPWD	2352	2645.01	2636	3474.02	3374.02	3424.59	2799.96	3499.99	3423.16	3699.99
6	Mission for 100 Smart cities	6450	6600	6600	6800	8800	8652.92	8000	8000.00	7983.95	2400.00
7	PM-eBus Sewa Scheme							0	20.00	1.00	1300.00
8	National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)							0	0.00	0.00	1150.02
9	Identification of 4 Academins Institutions as Centre of Excellence in Urban Planning/ Design (I4AI)							0	0.00	0.00	1000.00
10	PM SVANIDHI	200.00	300.00	298.00	150.00	433.94	405.83	468	468.00	444.64	326.32
11	DAY-National Urban Livelihood Mission	795	795	794	900	550	547.02	0.01	523.00	501.39	300.00
12	City Investment to Innovation Integrate and Susain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)							0	0.00	0.00	225.00
13	PHE Sector Development Scheme	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2.00	1.94	3.00
14	NERUDP and Other Projects in NER	120	85	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
15	Scheme for Interest Subvention on Home Loan							0	0.01	0.00	0.01
16	Other Schemes**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Non-Scheme	3562	3698.75	3745.92	3748.44	3776.59	3597.49	3883.59	3800.69	3670.88	4069.64
	Total	54581.00	73905.76	73849.96	76549.46	74545.64	74107.67	76431.60	69270.72	68796.61	82576.57

Annexure-II

Details of Expenditure against Central, State and beneficiary under Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme (BLC) under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State	Central Share	State Share*	Beneficiary Share*	Total
1	A&N Island (UT)	0.40	-	3.64	4.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,172.83	4,236.79	18,891.30	41,300.92
3	Arunachal Pradesh	82.15	8.60	206.87	297.62
4	Assam	2,023.29	695.65	1,006.84	3,725.78
5	Bihar	2,750.42	916.81	5,925.47	9,592.70
6	Chandigarh (UT)				-
7	Chhattisgarh	2,969.66	1,620.60	1,534.63	6,124.89
8	UT of DNH&DD	13.29	11.57	4.33	29.19
9	Delhi (UT)				-
10	Goa	0.36	0.48	0.13	0.97
11	Gujarat	2,047.26	2,812.05	772.86	5,632.17
12	Haryana	550.57	285.87	467.24	1,303.68
13	Himachal Pradesh	139.23	22.25	295.10	456.58
14	Jammu & Kashmir	412.66	45.77	974.84	1,433.26
15	Jharkhand	2,323.59	1,161.80	2,123.75	5,609.14
16	Karnataka	1,870.07	1,346.55	1,622.11	4,838.72
17	Kerala	1,547.80	2,535.33	11.36	4,094.49
18	Ladakh (UT)	11.84	1.27	22.49	35.60
19	Lakshadweep (UT)				-
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,109.27	7,677.14	9,069.95	26,856.36
21	Maharashtra	2,874.40	1,963.94	7,243.11	12,081.44
22	Manipur	492.57	-	348.93	841.50
23	Meghalaya	42.16	0.10	62.61	104.86
24	Mizoram	398.26	-	132.75	531.01
25	Nagaland	350.99	-	389.53	740.52
26	Odisha	1,966.32	668.74	1,302.55	3,937.61
27	Puducherry (UT)	176.71	186.73	293.32	656.76
28	Punjab	746.58	116.52	756.36	1,619.45
29	Rajasthan	910.39	0.03	1,461.05	2,371.48
30	Sikkim	2.86	-	3.19	6.05
31	Tamil Nadu	5,715.12	2,299.20	3,737.72	11,752.04
32	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33	Tripura	1,119.63	124.40	781.74	2,025.77
34	Uttar Pradesh	22,356.24	14,700.42	15,596.57	52,653.23
35	Uttarakhand	263.71	87.22	301.92	652.85
36	West Bengal	5,837.43	8,779.97	996.57	15,613.97
	Total	88,278.06	52,305.77	76,340.80	2,16,924.63

*State and beneficiary share is computed in proportionate with the actual central assistance released

Annexure III

Details of Expenditure against Central, State and beneficiary under Affordable Housing Scheme (AHP) under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State	Central Share	State Share*	Beneficiary Share*	Total
1	A&N Island (UT)	1.97	21.26	11.82	35.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	4115.9	7,383.86	7,666.50	19,166.25
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-
4	Assam	0	-	-	-
5	Bihar	0	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	450.7	807.83	359.29	1,617.82
8	UT of DNH&DD	16.3	63.28	14.33	93.91
9	Delhi (UT)	0	-	-	-
10	Goa	0	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	1587	2,415.50	4,359.62	8,362.12
12	Haryana	0	-	-	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	266.82	478.25	500.57	1,245.65
16	Karnataka	2389.31	3,571.08	4,013.52	9,973.91
17	Kerala	2.45	16.06	0.63	19.14
18	Ladakh (UT)	0	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	1019.63	4,349.70	1,930.93	7,300.26
21	Maharashtra	1274.76	1,078.77	10,574.08	12,927.61
22	Manipur	0	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	0	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	0	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	0	-	-	-
26	Odisha	75.36	406.70	75.36	557.42
27	Puducherry (UT)	0	-	-	-
28	Punjab	1.06	0.82	2.57	4.45
29	Rajasthan	261.44	520.33	491.44	1,273.21
30	Sikkim	0	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	1674.74	7,399.24	3,019.55	12,093.52
32	Telangana	1605.71	6,586.11	1.88	8,193.70
33	Tripura	52	78.00	-	130.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	668.74	1,754.72	904.59	3,328.05
35	Uttarakhand	161.96	316.80	381.40	860.16
36	West Bengal	1.54	3.66	1.53	6.73
	Total	15,627.4	37,252.0	34,309.6	87,189.0

**State and beneficiary share is computed in proportionate with the actual central assistance released.*

Annexure IV

Details of Expenditure against Central, State and beneficiary under In-Situ Slum Redevelopment Scheme (ISSR) under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State	Central Share	State* share	Beneficiary share*	Total
1	A&N Island (UT)	0	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	32.87	20.39	16.19	69.46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	14.05	4.07	95.51
4	Assam	0	-	-	-
5	Bihar	161.7	54.65	17.23	233.58
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	13.54	14.46	2.24	30.25
8	UT of DNH&DD	0	-	-	-
9	Delhi (UT)	0	-	-	-
10	Goa	0	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	373.06	1,431.65	125.26	1,929.97
12	Haryana	119.28	32.18	11.52	162.98
13	Himachal Pradesh	9.21	1.63	0.49	11.34
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand	73.4	75.07	11.80	160.27
16	Karnataka	540.35	392.02	80.10	1,012.47
17	Kerala	37.43	48.52	9.25	95.20
18	Ladakh (UT)	11.56	3.89	0.63	16.08
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	183.92	114.27	55.21	353.40
21	Maharashtra	0	-	-	-
22	Manipur	0	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	0	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	9.3	1.64	0.04	10.98
25	Nagaland	41.67	11.53	3.19	56.38
26	Odisha	170.88	236.26	68.76	475.90
27	Puducherry (UT)	0	-	-	-
28	Punjab	7.88	23.01	3.94	34.83
29	Rajasthan	224.54	350.59	21.65	596.78
30	Sikkim	0	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	123.7	146.31	21.44	291.45
32	Telangana	62.38	91.37	10.97	164.72
33	Tripura	59.94	10.55	5.50	76.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	172.07	174.11	6.25	352.42
35	Uttarakhand	107.48	35.13	10.98	153.59
36	West Bengal	11.58	8.58	1.23	21.39
	Total	2,625.1	3,291.9	487.9	6,404.9

**State and beneficiary share is computed in proportionate with the actual central assistance released*

Annexure V

Details of Expenditure against Central, State and beneficiary under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State	Central Assistance	State share	Beneficiary share	Total
1	A&N Island (UT)	0.6	-	4.0	4.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,478.7	-	10,091.8	11,570.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	-	11.1	12.7
4	Assam	82.1	-	450.7	532.8
5	Bihar	455.9	-	2,282.7	2,738.6
6	Chandigarh (UT)	28.8	-	234.2	263.0
7	Chhattisgarh	832.7	-	3,505.2	4,337.9
8	UT of DNH&DD	175.0	-	634.6	809.5
9	Delhi (UT)	692.5	-	5,003.5	5,696.1
10	Goa	74.7	-	621.6	696.3
11	Gujarat	15,798.4	-	67,706.5	83,505.0
12	Haryana	1,003.7	-	5,855.9	6,859.6
13	Himachal Pradesh	57.5	-	300.0	357.4
14	Jammu & Kashmir	70.8	-	203.6	274.4
15	Jharkhand	324.1	-	2,031.8	2,355.8
16	Karnataka	2,368.6	-	18,530.1	20,898.7
17	Kerala	743.0	-	2,675.1	3,418.1
18	Ladakh (UT)	1.0	-	2.2	3.2
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,971.9	-	14,307.7	18,279.5
21	Maharashtra	15,174.2	-	91,562.2	1,06,736.4
22	Manipur	4.3	-	12.0	16.3
23	Meghalaya	4.0	-	13.2	17.2
24	Mizoram	39.7	-	132.5	172.2
25	Nagaland	0.7	-	2.7	3.5
26	Odisha	267.2	-	1,478.6	1,745.8
27	Puducherry (UT)	46.5	-	247.9	294.4
28	Punjab	1,130.2	-	5,331.7	6,461.9
29	Rajasthan	3,297.6	-	13,483.1	16,780.7
30	Sikkim	4.2	-	17.3	21.5
31	Tamil Nadu	2,675.0	-	16,398.4	19,073.4
32	Telangana	2,050.2	-	16,384.5	18,434.7
33	Tripura	61.4	-	289.8	351.2
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,492.3	-	20,353.3	23,845.5
35	Uttarakhand	443.5	-	2,042.4	2,485.9
36	West Bengal	2,016.1	-	12,007.5	14,023.6
	Total	58,868.4	-	3,14,209.4	3,73,077.9

Annexure VI

Number of identified beneficiaries along with Completed/Delivered Houses & Completion Rate

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated number of beneficiaries identified under PMAY	Houses sanctioned approved under PMAY-U	Sanctioned Houses as % of Housing Shortage	Houses completed/delivered	Completion rate
1.	A&N Island (UT)	670	376	56%	47	13%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20,50,000	21,37,028	104%	9,95,262	47%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,000	8,499	106%	8,055	95%
4.	Assam	1,40,000	1,76,643	126%	1,10,010	62%
5.	Bihar	3,75,000	3,14,477	84%	1,49,500	48%
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1,000	1,256	126%	1,256	100%
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,00,000	3,02,663	101%	2,42,695	80%
8.	Delhi (UT)	79,000	29,976	38%	29,976	100%
9.	DNH & DD (UT)	6,023	9,947	165%	9,230	93%
10.	Goa	4,845	3,146	65%	3,145	100%
11.	Gujarat	7,65,000	10,05,204	131%	9,28,925	92%
12.	Haryana	1,50,000	1,15,034	77%	68,700	60%
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13,000	12,758	98%	10,806	85%
14.	J&K (UT)	79,331	47,040	59%	26,311	56%
15.	Jharkhand	2,20,000	2,29,156	104%	1,47,633	64%
16.	Karnataka	7,00,000	6,38,121	91%	3,72,127	58%
17.	Kerala	1,30,000	1,67,322	129%	1,26,077	75%
18.	Ladakh (UT)	1,926	1,307	68%	866	66%
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	0%	-	0%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,50,000	9,61,147	113%	8,24,353	86%
21.	Maharashtra	13,50,000	13,64,923	101%	8,65,227	63%
22.	Manipur	55,000	56,037	102%	14,835	26%
23.	Meghalaya	6,000	4,758	79%	1,729	36%
24.	Mizoram	40,000	39,605	99%	13,415	34%
25.	Nagaland	35,000	31,860	91%	25,297	79%
26.	Orissa	1,80,000	2,03,380	113%	1,52,477	75%
27.	Puducherry (UT)	15,650	15,995	102%	10,296	64%
28.	Punjab	1,15,000	1,32,235	115%	88,366	67%
29.	Rajasthan	2,20,000	3,19,863	145%	2,01,636	63%
30.	Sikkim	1,500	316	21%	202	64%
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,15,000	6,80,347	95%	5,83,693	86%
32.	Telangana	2,25,000	2,50,084	111%	2,24,830	90%
33.	Tripura	92,000	92,854	101%	74,783	81%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17,00,000	17,76,823	105%	16,24,529	91%
35.	Uttarakhand	50,000	64,391	129%	36,249	56%
36.	West Bengal	5,50,000	6,68,953	122%	4,11,430	62%
	Total	1,12,23,945	1,18,63,524	106%	83,83,968	71%

Annexure VII

Project-wise allocation made to Metro Projects under Budget Estimate 2024-25

Name of Metro Project	Head	BE 2024-25 (Amount in ₹ crore)
Delhi Metro Rail Project	Equity	650.00
	SD	367.67
	PTA	2500.00
	Grant	0.00
	Total	3517.67
Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2, 2A & 2B	Equity	106.57
	SD	66.91
	PTA	2423.99
	Total	2597.47
Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line 3	Equity	804.47
	SD	247.50
	PTA	3545.45
	Total	4597.42
Nagpur Metro Rail Project	Equity	498.20
	SD	97.00
	PTA	919.00
	Total	1514.20
Ahemdabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1 & 2	Equity	63.85
	SD	17.00
	PTA	939.87
	Total	1020.72
Pune Metro Rail Project	Equity	0.00
	SD	0.00
	PTA	1520.04
	Total	1520.04
Bhopal Metro Rail Project	Equity	200.00
	SD	70.00
	PTA	612.10
	Total	882.10
Indore Metro Rail Project	Equity	258.02
	SD	90.00
	PTA	504.00
	Total	852.02
Patna Metro Rail Project	Equity	300.00
	SD	60.09
	PTA	700.00
	Total	1060.09
Kanpur Metro Rail Project	Equity	38.75
	SD	15.25
	PTA	208.25
	Total	262.25
Agra Metro Rail Project	Equity	30.75
	SD	12.75
	PTA	343.50
	Total	387.00
Surat Metro Rail Project	Equity	324.00
	SD	0.00

	PTA	1940.00
	Total	2264.00
Millenium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram	Equity	50.00
	SD	34.00
	PTA	135.21
	Total	219.21
Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase-1A & II	Equity	39.90
	SD	13.85
	PTA	500.00
	Total	553.75
Any other Project/ Scheme	Equity	
	SD	
	PTA	
	Grant	
	Total	0.00
Total for Metro Rail Projects	Equity	3364.51
	SD	1092.02
	PTA	16791.41
	Grant	0.00
	Total	21247.94
Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System	Equity	0.00
	SD	380.00
	PTA	3158.00
	Grant	58.00
	Total	3596.00
Total for Metro and RRTS Projects	Equity	3364.51
	SD	1472.02
	PTA	19949.41
	Grant	58.00
	Total	24843.94
Urban Transport capacity blg& Planning	Training expenses	1.50
	Office Expenses	0.55
	Adv & publicity	1.00
	Professional services	79.89
	Grants in aid General	5.00
	Other revenue exp (15.00.49)	0.10
	Total	88.04

ANNEXURE –VII A

Funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the MRTS projects during the last five years, project-wise and State/ UT-wise

State/ UT	Projects	Particular	Funds sanctioned under RE 2019-20	Funds released/ utilised in FY 2019-20	Funds sanctioned under RE 2020-21	Funds released/ utilised in FY 2020-21	Funds sanctioned under RE 2021-22	Funds released/ utilised in FY 2021-22	Funds sanctioned under RE 2022-23	Funds released/ utilised in FY 2022-23	Funds sanctioned under RE 2023-24	Funds released/ utilised in FY 2023-24	Funds sanctioned under BE 2024-25
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Rail Project (all the phases)	Equity	745.31	745.31	0	0	300	300	1024.81	1024.81	378.73	378.73	650
		SD	681.17	681.17	20	20	804	804	417	417	625.5	625.5	367.67
		PTA	861	861	0	0	1150	1150	1573.84	1573.84	1905.81	1905.81	2500
		Grant	414.7	414.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2702.18	2702.18	20	20	2254	2254	3015.65	3015.65	2910.04	2910.04	3517.67
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-1,2 including extension	Equity	0	0	0	0	935.78	935.78	0	0	0	0	0
		SD	49	49	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		PTA	1331.4	1331.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1380.4	1380.4	51	51	935.78	935.78	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 1, 2, 2A & 2B	Equity	1033.33	1033.33	743	743	743.59	743.59	506.22	506.22	842.16	842.16	106.57
		SD	349.48	349.48	0	0	60.65	60.65	10	10	232	232	66.91
		PTA	2022.87	2022.87	1115	1115	2818.62	2818.62	3525.39	3525.39	2543	2543	2423.99
		Total	3405.68	3405.68	1858	1858	3622.86	3622.86	4041.61	4041.61	3617.16	3617.16	2597.47
Bihar	Patna Metro Rail Project	Equity	50	50	163	163	49.5	49.5	347.5	347.5	692.5	692.5	300
		SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	8.25	8.25	60.09
		PTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			700
		Total	50	50	163	163	49.5	49.5	437.5	437.5	700.75	700.75	1060.09
West Bengal	Kolkata East	Equity		0	0	0	612.46	612.46	0	0			

		PTA	0	0	0	0	229	229	1296	1296	1940	1940	1940
		Total	0	0	100	100	638.93	638.93	1697.78	1697.78	2264	2264	2264
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	Equity	105.65	105.65	0	0	196.35	196.35	42.78	42.78	253	253	200
		SD	40.42	40.42	0	0	23.6	23.6	26.82	26.82	0	0	70
		PTA	0	0	0	0	307.28	307.28	147.94	147.94	360	360	612.1
		Total	146.07	146.07	0	0	527.23	527.23	217.54	217.54	613	613	882.1
	Indore Metro Rail Project	Equity	70.44	70.44	0	0	231.56	231.56	200	200	339.61	339.61	258.02
		SD	28.72	28.72	0	0	19.07	19.07	60	60	0	0	90
		PTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	766.13	766.13	504
		Total	99.16	99.16	0	0	250.63	250.63	260	260	1105.74	1105.74	852.02
Uttar Pradesh	Noida- Greater Noida Metro Rail Project	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		SD	168	168	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		PTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	168	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lucknow Metro Project	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		PTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	Equity	78.11	78.11	237	237	262	262	416	416	362	362	38.75
		SD	0	0	48	48	85	85	95.75	95.75	70.5	70.5	15.25
		PTA	0	0	851	851	1665	1665	645	645	1040	1040	208.25
		Total	78.11	78.11	1136	1136	2012	2012	1156.75	1156.75	1472.5	1472.5	262.25
	Agra Metro Rail Project	Equity	57.83	57.83	181	181	181	181	304.25	304.25	268	268	30.75
SD		0	0	35	35	64	64	67.18	67.18	51.75	51.75	12.75	
PTA		0	0	0	0	877	877	497.5	497.5	725	725	343.5	

		Total	57.83	57.83	216	216	1122	1122	868.93	868.93	1044.75	1044.75	387
Haryana	Millenium City Centre to Cyber City Gurugram	Equity	57.83	57.83	181	181							50
		SD	0	0	35	35							34
		PTA	0	0	0	0							135.21
		Total	57.83	57.83	216	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Metro Rail Projects	Equity	3713.06	3713.06	1620.85	1620.85	4329.69	4329.69	3596.75	3596.75	4467.83	4467.83	3364.51	
	SD	1885.17	1885.17	377	377	1627.12	1627.12	1063.3	1063.3	1324	1324	1092.02	
	PTA	12013.76	12013.76	4485.74	4485.74	13021.19	13021.19	10968.83	10968.83	13658	13658	16791.41	
	Grant	414.7	414.7	0	0	0	0	46.74	46.74	0	0	0	
	Total	18026.69	18026.69	6483.59	6483.59	18978	18978	15675.62	15675.62	19449.83	19449.83	21247.94	
Regional Rapid Transit System (Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut)	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	SD	550	550	916	916	746	746	368	368	380	380	380	
	PTA	0	0	1173	1173	3538	3538	4254	4254	3158	3158	3158	
	Grant	274.25	274.25	398.4	398.4	188	188	88	88	58	58	58	
	Total	824.25	824.25	2487.4	2487.4	4472	4472	4710	4710	3596	3596	3596	
Metro Rail/ RRTS projects	Equity	3713.06	3713.06	1620.85	1620.85	4329.69	4329.69	3596.75	3596.75	4467.83	4467.83	3364.51	
	Sub-ordinate Debt	2435.17	2435.17	1293	1293	2373.12	2373.12	1431.3	1431.3	1704	1704	1472.02	
	Pass Through Assistance	12013.76	12013.76	5658.74	5658.74	16559.19	16559.19	15222.83	15222.83	16816	16816	19949.41	
	Grant	688.95	688.95	398.4	398.4	188	188	134.74	134.74	58	58	58	
	Total	18850.94	18850.94	8970.99	8970.99	23450	23450	20385.62	20385.62	23045.83	23045.83	24843.94	

Annexure VIII A

(a) Physical Progress under AMRUT from 2015-16 to 2019-20

Sl No.	State	No. of ULBs covered	No. of planned projects	No. of projects grounded	No. of projects Completed	No. of incomplete Projects
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	79	79	73	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	32	226	226	136	90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	11	11	10	1
4	Assam	4	17	17	12	5
5	Bihar	27	96	65	49	16
6	Chandigarh	1	12	12	12	-
7	Chhattisgarh	9	293	293	282	11
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2	2	-
	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	2	1
9	Delhi	2	26	26	20	6
10	Goa	1	15	15	12	3
11	Gujarat	31	451	451	443	8
12	Haryana	18	136	136	127	9
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	75	75	70	5
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3	84	84	82	2
15	Jharkhand	7	59	59	42	17
16	Karnataka	27	407	407	391	16
17	Kerala	9	1111	1111	967	144
18	Ladakh	2	20	20	9	11
19	Lakshadweep	1	6	6	6	
20	Madhya Pradesh	34	216	216	198	18
21	Maharashtra	44	208	207	169	38
22	Manipur	1	6	6	1	5
23	Meghalaya	1	18	15	13	2
24	Mizoram	1	16	16	14	2
25	Nagaland	2	27	27	21	6
26	Odisha	9	191	191	191	-
27	Puducherry	3	23	23	20	3
28	Punjab	16	164	163	127	36
29	Rajasthan	29	144	144	122	22
30	Sikkim	1	75	75	75	-
31	Tamil Nadu	28	445	445	432	13
32	Telangana	12	66	66	66	-
33	Tripura	1	10	10	10	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	60	670	670	596	74
35	Uttarakhand	7	151	151	143	8
36	West Bengal	55	480	473	456	17
	Total	485	6039	5996	5401	595

Annexure VIII B

(b) Financial Progress under AMRUT from 2015-16 to 2019-20

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Share		Total Fund Utilisation	% of Fund utilization
		Planned	Released		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.81	6.49	60.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	1056.62	1049.89	942.76	89.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	126.22	99.32	99.32	100.00
4	Assam	591.42	511.71	457.67	89.44
5	Bihar	1164.8	1146.15	1055.87	92.12
6	Chandigarh	54.09	53.25	52.40	98.40
7	Chhattisgarh	1009.74	969.12	955.65	98.61
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.59	10.59	100.00
	Daman & Diu	18.03	3.60	3.60	100.00
9	Delhi	802.31	673.74	517.35	76.79
10	Goa	104.58	62.75	57.65	91.88
11	Gujarat	2069.96	1966.96	1966.96	100.00
12	Haryana	764.51	746.39	736.97	98.74
13	Himachal Pradesh	274.07	269.06	255.73	95.05
14	Jammu & Kashmir	500.62	477.74	358.39	75.02
15	Ladakh	79.19	39.20	33.21	84.72
16	Jharkhand	566.17	551.69	422.29	76.54
17	Karnataka	2318.79	2258.85	2238.78	99.11
18	Kerala	1161.2	1153.08	938.87	81.42
19	Lakshadweep	3.61	2.25	2.11	94.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	2592.86	2497.05	2497.05	100.00
21	Maharashtra	3534.08	3356.19	3065.01	91.32
22	Manipur	162.28	162.28	161.91	99.77
23	Meghalaya	72.12	71.02	31.60	44.49
24	Mizoram	126.22	125.37	119.72	95.49
25	Nagaland	108.19	107.87	77.18	71.56
26	Odisha	796.97	785.23	785.23	100.00
27	Puducherry	64.91	63.75	53.38	83.73

28	Punjab	1204.47	1190.77	985.90	82.80
29	Rajasthan	1541.95	1511.23	1456.95	96.41
30	Sikkim	36.06	34.03	31.06	91.27
31	Tamil Nadu	4756.58	4626.24	4397.29	95.05
32	Telangana	832.6	831.52	806.21	96.96
33	Tripura	133.43	132.47	132.47	100.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	4922.46	4880.70	4421.75	90.60
35	Uttarakhand	533.72	531.92	461.07	86.68
36	West Bengal	1929.32	1905.39	1606.49	84.31

Annexure IX A

(A) Physical progress in respect of AMRUT 2.0 since inception in 2021

Sl. No.	State	Mission ULBs	Number of Planned Projects	Number of projects grounded/ awarded	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Incomplete Projects
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	124	552	242	18	224
3	Arunachal Pradesh	48	19	11	-	11
4	Assam	96	60	39	-	39
5	Bihar	259	64	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	1	3	3	-	3
7	Chhattisgarh	169	111	22		22
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3	1	-	-	-
9	Delhi	3	89	29	16	13
10	Goa	14	24	22		22
11	Gujarat	165	922	677	71	606
12	Haryana	88	57	44	1	43
13	Himachal Pradesh	68	49	36	4	32
14	Jammu And Kashmir	80	153	22	15	7
15	Jharkhand	50	113	49	21	28
16	Karnataka	314	703	146	-	146
17	Kerala	93	740	311	19	292
18	Ladakh	2	3	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	418	1,273	784	57	727
21	Maharashtra	414	303	156	-	156
22	Manipur	27	32	17	-	17
23	Meghalaya	10	1	1	-	1
24	Mizoram	23	166	20	-	20
25	Nagaland	39	64	-	-	-
26	Odisha	114	351	256	60	196
27	Puducherry	7	19	10	-	10
28	Punjab	167	195	21	-	21

Sl. No.	State	Mission ULBs	Number of Planned Projects	Number of projects grounded/ awarded	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Incomplete Projects
29	Rajasthan	240	321	87	11	76
30	Sikkim	7	8	8	1	7
31	Tamil Nadu	666	1,270	1,094	423	671
32	Telangana	143	252	107	-	107
33	Tripura	20	18	17	-	17
34	Uttar Pradesh	782	654	357	-	357
35	Uttarakhand	112	19	10	-	10
36	West Bengal	134	388	147	8	139
Total		4,902	8,998	4,745	725	4,020

Annexure IX B

(B) Financial progress in respect of AMRUT 2.0 since inception in 2021

(Amount in ₹ crore)

SI. No	State/UT	Central Share		Total Fund Utilisation	% of Fund Utilisation
		Planned	Released		
1	Andaman And Nicobar	36	5.51	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2948	589.55	200.22	33.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	226	29.50	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	775	56.65	17.89	31.59
5	Bihar	2628	400.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	170	33.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1303	148.40	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	30	6.00	0.00	0.00
9	Delhi	2885	282.66	172.73	61.11
10	Goa	85	15.76	0.00	0.00
11	Gujarat	4512	1305.47	877.73	67.24
12	Haryana	1496	140.00	0.00	0.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	256	102.67	46.16	44.96
14	Jammu And Kashmir	867	158.60	0.00	0.00
15	Jharkhand	1183	104.52	8.23	7.87
16	Karnataka	4628	925.60	485.72	52.48
17	Kerala	1374	148.74	101.36	68.14
18	Ladakh	128	11.70	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep*	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	4065	283.85	0.00	0.00
21	Maharashtra	9310	1831.96	1200.45	65.53
22	Manipur	170	17.05	0.00	0.00
23	Meghalaya	111	65.07	65.07	100.00
24	Mizoram	143	28.00	24.71	88.22
25	Nagaland	176	35.19	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	1373	400.63	350.72	87.54
27	Puducherry	150	28.82	28.82	100.00

28	Punjab	1836	254.69	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	3552	695.45	298.06	42.86
30	Sikkim	40	3.62	3.62	100.04
31	Tamil Nadu	4942	1614.93	398.13	24.65
32	Telangana	2789	100.00	0.00	0.00
33	Tripura	157	64.93	55.26	85.10
34	Uttar Pradesh	8161	1296.68	700.54	54.03
35	Uttarakhand	585	70.92	31.22	44.02
36	West Bengal	3658	495.65	38.96	7.86

ANNEXURE-X

Details of Sanction/released/expenditure in FY 2022-23,2023-24 and 2024-25 under SBM Scheme

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

S. No.	State	Central Share released from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 (till date)	State/ULB Share Released from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 (till date)	Total fund release from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 (till date)	Total expenditure from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 (till date)	%Utilization
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	231.68	110.53	342.21	175.17	51.19%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	22.58	2.62	25.20	21.38	84.84%
3	ASSAM	76.26	9.90	86.16	97.34	112.98%
4	BIHAR	200.89	0.00	200.89	51.63	25.70%
5	CHHATTISGARH	199.53	218.68	418.21	19.55	4.67%
6	DELHI	240.31	91.93	332.24	586.41	176.50%
7	GOA	6.88	12.06	18.94	5.58	29.46%
8	GUJARAT	252.68	142.51	395.19	630.15	159.45%
9	HARYANA	7.88	33.82	41.70	126.52	303.41%
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	27.29	0.00	27.29	21.04	77.10%
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	89.46	0.00	89.46	162.35	181.48%
12	JHARKHAND	49.90	174.49	224.39	117.07	52.17%
13	KARNATAKA	309.46	520.68	830.14	270.66	32.60%
14	KERALA	49.69	9.40	59.09	87.78	148.55%
15	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
16	MADHYA PRADESH	436.76	310.51	747.27	261.09	34.94%
17	MAHARASHTRA	649.13	249.26	898.39	957.52	106.58%
18	MANIPUR	13.17	4.77	17.94	40.26	224.41%
19	MEGHALAYA	16.19	1.80	17.99	2.18	12.12%
20	MIZORAM	18.55	0.00	18.55	7	37.74%
21	NAGALAND	37.83	2.29	40.12	7.96	19.84%
22	ODISHA	120.47	80.31	200.78	304.02	151.42%
23	PUDUCHERRY	22.24	1.08	23.32	27.04	115.95%
24	PUNJAB	206.53	463.91	670.44	281.47	41.98%

25	RAJASTHAN	204.24	87.48	291.72	154.36	52.91%
26	SIKKIM	3.61	0.00	3.61	4.69	129.92%
27	TAMIL NADU	627.21	708.85	1336.06	692.1	51.80%
28	TELANGANA	349.64	40.00	389.64	58.89	15.11%
29	TRIPURA	9.81	0.45	10.26	55.88	544.64%
30	UTTAR PRADESH	306.95	456.61	763.56	1096.95	143.66%
31	UTTARAKHAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.21	#DIV/0!
32	WEST BENGAL	209.97	215.94	425.91	246.64	57.91%
	Total	4996.79	3949.88	8946.67	6613.89	73.93%

ANNEXURE-XI

Physical Progress under Smart Cities Mission

S. No.	State/UT	City	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects grounded	No. of Projects completed	No. of incomplete Projects	% of incomplete projects	Timeline for completion of delayed projects
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18	18	7	11	61%	March-2025
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	20	20	14	6	30%	March-2025
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	92	92	79	13	14%	March-2025
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	104	104	78	26	25%	March-2025
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	65	65	62	3	5%	March-2025
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32	32	20	12	38%	March-2025
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	43	43	32	11	26%	March-2025
8	Assam	Guwahati	21	21	19	2	10%	March-2025
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	27	27	25	2	7%	March-2025
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	61	61	50	11	18%	March-2025
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	30	30	22	8	27%	March-2025
12	Bihar	Patna	35	35	26	9	26%	March-2025
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	97	97	94	3	3%	March-2025
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	52	52	36	16	31%	March-2025
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	126	126	111	15	12%	March-2025
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	341	341	331	10	3%	March-2025
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	29	29	9	20	69%	March-2025
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	54	54	43	11	20%	March-2025
19	Delhi	NDMC	133	133	118	15	11%	March-2025
20	Goa	Panaji	49	49	36	13	27%	March-2025
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	70	70	69	1	1%	March-2025
22	Gujarat	Dahod	36	36	27	9	25%	March-2025
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	43	43	41	2	5%	March-2025
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	71	71	69	2	3%	March-2025
25	Gujarat	Surat	82	82	82	0	0%	-
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	52	52	51	1	2%	March-2025
27	Haryana	Faridabad	44	44	32	12	27%	March-2025
28	Haryana	Karnal	122	122	107	15	12%	March-2025
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	80	80	54	26	33%	March-2025
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	211	211	205	6	3%	March-2025
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	127	127	117	10	8%	March-2025
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	164	164	135	29	18%	March-2025
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	26	26	26	0	0%	-
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	217	217	211	6	3%	March-2025
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48	48	47	1	2%	March-2025

S. No.	State/UT	City	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects grounded	No. of Projects completed	No. of incomplete Projects	% of incomplete projects	Timeline for completion of delayed projects
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	128	128	125	3	2%	March-2025
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	81	81	78	3	4%	March-2025
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	105	105	93	12	11%	March-2025
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	112	112	111	1	1%	March-2025
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	217	217	217	0	0%	-
41	Kerala	Kochi	98	98	68	30	31%	March-2025
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	79	79	65	14	18%	March-2025
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	8	8	0	0%	-
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	82	82	82	0	0%	-
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	83	83	74	9	11%	March-2025
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	232	232	230	2	1%	March-2025
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	130	130	128	2	2%	March-2025
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	80	80	74	6	8%	March-2025
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	86	86	68	18	21%	March-2025
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	95	95	87	8	8%	March-2025
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	47	47	43	4	9%	March-2025
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	19	19	15	4	21%	March-2025
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	47	47	37	10	21%	March-2025
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	53	53	48	5	9%	March-2025
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	25	22	3	12%	March-2025
56	Maharashtra	Pune	55	55	55	0	0%	-
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	49	49	48	1	2%	March-2025
58	Maharashtra	Thane	52	52	49	3	6%	March-2025
59	Manipur	Imphal	27	27	17	10	37%	March-2025
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	13	13	10	3	23%	March-2025
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	47	47	31	16	34%	March-2025
62	Nagaland	Kohima	40	40	36	4	10%	March-2025
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	32	32	31	1	3%	March 2025
64	Odisha	Rourkela	75	75	73	2	3%	March-2025
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	82	82	46	36	44%	March-2025
66	Punjab	Amritsar	44	44	38	6	14%	March-2025
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	80	80	68	12	15%	March-2025
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	80	80	62	18	23%	March-2025
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	179	179	171	8	4%	March-2025
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	170	170	165	5	3%	March-2025
71	Rajasthan	Kota	87	87	82	5	6%	March-2025
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	143	143	143	0	0%	-
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	29	29	22	7	24%	March-2025
74	Sikkim	Namchi	25	25	20	5	20%	March-2025

S. No.	State/UT	City	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects grounded	No. of Projects completed	No. of incomplete Projects	% of incomplete projects	Timeline for completion of delayed projects
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	49	49	47	2	4%	March-2025
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	72	72	72	0	0%	-
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	55	55	54	1	2%	March-2025
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16	16	16	0	0%	-
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	114	114	114	0	0%	-
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	104	104	101	3	3%	March-2025
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	75	75	72	3	4%	March-2025
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	83	83	79	4	5%	March-2025
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	84	84	76	8	10%	March-2025
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	28	28	26	2	7%	March-2025
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	53	53	51	2	4%	March-2025
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	119	119	60	59	50%	March-2025
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	50	50	28	22	44%	March-2025
88	Tripura	Agartala	76	76	71	5	7%	March-2025
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	62	62	62	0	0%	-
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	52	52	46	6	12%	March-2025
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	88	88	88	0	0%	-
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	78	78	77	1	1%	March-2025
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	91	91	88	3	3%	March-2025
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	103	103	96	7	7%	March-2025
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	40	40	37	3	8%	March-2025
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	140	140	130	10	7%	March-2025
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	117	117	91	26	22%	March-2025
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	117	117	115	2	2%	March-2025
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	33	33	31	2	6%	March-2025
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	226	226	219	7	3%	March-2025
		Grand Total	8,063	8,063	7,272	791	10%	

ANNEXURE-XII

Financial Progress under Smart Cities Mission

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State/UT	City	Central Share		State Share		ULB Share		Total Fund Utilization	% of fund utilization
		Plan- ned	Rele- ased	Plan- ned	Rele- ased	Plan- ned	Rele- ased		
Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	500	245	500	200	NA	NA	432	97%
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	500	488	500	488	NA	NA	779	80%
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	500	490	500	488	NA	NA	784	80%
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	500	392	500	186	NA	NA	574	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	500	490	500	450	NA	NA	838	89%
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	500	488	50	50	NA	NA	387	72%
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	462	86%
Assam	Guwahati	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	540	100%
Bihar	Bhagalpur	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	921	94%
Bihar	Biharsharif	500	376	500	320	NA	NA	590	85%
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	500	426	500	428	NA	NA	821	96%
Bihar	Patna	500	396	500	368	NA	NA	722	95%
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	500	490	500	468	NA	NA	943	98%
Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	500	488	500	457	NA	NA	898	95%
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	500	429	500	398	NA	NA	767	93%
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	500	435	500	417	NA	NA	817	96%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	500	392	500	340	NA	NA	726	99%
Daman and Diu	Diu	500	386	500	234	NA	NA	591	95%
Delhi	NDMC	500	343	500	349	NA	NA	660	95%
Goa	Panaji	500	417	500	407	NA	NA	760	92%
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	500	490	250	234	250	234	940	98%
Gujarat	Dahod	500	417	250	207	250	207	793	95%
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	500	490	250	245	250	245	843	86%
Gujarat	Rajkot	500	490	250	245	250	245	963	98%
Gujarat	Surat	500	490	250	246	250	246	983	100%
Gujarat	Vadodara	500	490	250	244	250	244	929	95%
Haryana	Faridabad	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	804	82%
Haryana	Karnal	500	472	500	453	NA	NA	841	91%
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	503	93%

State/UT	City	Central Share		State Share		ULB Share		Total Fund Utilization	% of fund utilization
		Planned	Released	Planned	Released	Planned	Released		
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	500	488	50	50	NA	NA	522	97%
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	500	416	500	391	NA	NA	762	94%
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	500	379	500	342	NA	NA	681	94%
Jharkhand	Ranchi	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	952	97%
Karnataka	Belagavi	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	915	92%
Karnataka	Bengaluru	500	488	500	500	NA	NA	873	88%
Karnataka	Davanagere	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	904	91%
Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	866	87%
Karnataka	Mangaluru	500	435	500	445	NA	NA	841	96%
Karnataka	Shivamogga	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	963	97%
Karnataka	Tumakuru	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	958	97%
Kerala	Kochi	500	490	500	492	NA	NA	929	95%
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	500	488	500	488	NA	NA	872	89%
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	500	183	500	15	NA	NA	45	23%
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	990	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	874	88%
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	990	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	987	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	872	88%
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	896	90%
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	866	87%
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	500	490	250	248	250	248	926	94%
Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	500	490	250	233	250	233	954	100%
Maharashtra	Nagpur	500	453	250	209	250	209	842	97%
Maharashtra	Nashik	500	429	250	207	250	207	786	93%
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	500	490	250	245	250	245	980	100%
Maharashtra	Pune	500	490	250	245	250	245	980	100%
Maharashtra	Solapur	500	490	250	248	250	248	970	99%
Maharashtra	Thane	500	490	250	245	250	245	921	94%
Manipur	Imphal	500	352	50	34	NA	NA	314	81%
Meghalaya	Shillong	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	444	82%
Mizoram	Aizawl	500	490	50	46	NA	NA	403	75%
Nagaland	Kohima	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	514	95%
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	964	97%

State/UT	City	Central Share		State Share		ULB Share		Total Fund Utilization	% of fund utilization
		Planned	Released	Planned	Released	Planned	Released		
Odisha	Rourkela	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	891	90%
Puducherry	Puducherry	500	343	500	270	NA	NA	526	86%
Punjab	Amritsar	500	490	500	463	NA	NA	889	93%
Punjab	Jalandhar	500	429	500	468	NA	NA	851	95%
Punjab	Ludhiana	500	490	500	495	NA	NA	936	95%
Rajasthan	Ajmer	500	490	250	230	250	230	929	98%
Rajasthan	Jaipur	500	490	250	225	250	225	898	96%
Rajasthan	Kota	500	490	250	226	250	226	900	96%
Rajasthan	Udaipur	500	490	250	250	250	250	957	97%
Sikkim	Gangtok	500	488	50	50	NA	NA	515	96%
Sikkim	Namchi	500	421	50	38	NA	NA	434	95%
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	939	95%
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	988	100%
Tamil Nadu	Erode	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	937	95%
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	974	98%
Tamil Nadu	Salem	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	982	99%
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	980	99%
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	941	95%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	930	94%
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	500	490	500	500	NA	NA	934	94%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	500	490	500	499	NA	NA	963	97%
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	915	93%
Telangana	Greater Warangal	500	320	500	264	NA	NA	518	89%
Telangana	Karimnagar	500	398	500	368	NA	NA	734	96%
Tripura	Agartala	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	539	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	977	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	940	96%
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	910	93%
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	500	490	500	489	NA	NA	969	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	916	93%
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	500	490	500	489	NA	NA	927	95%
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	888	91%
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	885	90%
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	820	84%
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	928	95%
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	500	490	50	50	NA	NA	530	98%

State/UT	City	Central Share		State Share		ULB Share		Total Fund Utilization	% of fund utilization
		Plan- ned	Rele- ased	Plan- ned	Rele- ased	Plan- ned	Rele- ased		
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	500	490	500	490	NA	NA	953	97%
Total		50,000	46,419	39,650	35,649	4,500	4,231	80810	94%

ANNEXURE-XIII

Additional amount released so far to States/City under PM-eBus Sewa scheme

Sr. No	STATE	CITY	Behind-The-Meter (BTM)	Civil (Bus Depot)	Amount Released (in Rs. crore) (1+2)
			1st Instalment (1)	1st Instalment (2)	
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2.59	1.23	3.82
		Alwar	5.88	1.32	7.20
		Bikaner	3.95	1.29	5.24
		Bhilwara	1.39	1.24	2.63
		Jaipur	12.30	-	12.30
		Jodhpur	4.57	0.91	5.48
		Kota	1.47	1.29	2.76
		Udaipur	3.69	1.34	5.03
2	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10.68	2.15	12.83
		Durg-Bhilai	9.53	1.01	10.54
		Bilaspur	1.89	1.26	3.15
		Korba	2.59	1.08	3.67
3	Assam	Guwahati	3.27	3.20	6.47
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	11.87	-	11.87
5	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	-	1.81	1.81
		Gandhinagar	-	1.27	1.27
		Jamnagar	-	1.30	1.30
		Junagadh	-	0.75	0.75
		Rajkot	-	2.20	2.20
		Vadodara	-	1.73	1.73
6	Bihar	Bhagalpur	6.78	1.45	8.23
		Darbhanga	6.39	1.50	7.89
		Gaya	5.51	1.36	6.87
		Muzaffarpur	14.07	1.50	15.57
		Patna	30.94	0.99	31.93
		Purnea	15.56	1.50	17.06
7	Odisha	Berhampur	8.22	0.26	8.48
		Bhubaneswar	12.46	1.95	14.41
		Cuttack	8.42	2.10	10.52
		Rourkela	6.39	2.13	8.52
		Sambalpur	4.42	1.37	5.79
	Total		194.83	42.49	237.32

ANNEXURE – XIV

List of 66 cities with Infrastructure proposals sanctioned under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme

S. No	State	Cities
1	Assam	Guwahati
2	Bihar	Bhagalpur
		Darbhanga
		Gaya
		Muzaffarpur
		Patna
		Purnea
3	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
		Bilaspur
		Bhilai
		Korba
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
		Gandhinagar
		Jamnagar
		Junagadh
		Rajkot
		Vadodara
6	Haryana	Gurgaon
		Faridabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
		Srinagar
8	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
		Jabalpur
		Sagar
		Ujjain
9	Maharashtra	Amravati
		Akola
		Ahmednagar
		Bhiwandi
		Chandrapur
		Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar
		Dhule
		Ichalkaranji
		Kalyan Dombivli
		Kolhapur
		Jalgaon
		Latur
		Mira Bhayandar
		Nagpur
		Nashik
		Sangli
		Solapur
Thane		
Ulhasnagar		
Vasai Virar		
10	Meghalaya	Shillong
11	Odisha	Berhampur

		Bhubaneshwar
		Cuttack
		Rourkela
		Sambalpur
12	Punjab	Amritsar
		Jalandhar
		Patiala
		Ludhiana
13	Rajasthan	Ajmer
		Alwar
		Bikaner
		Bhilwara
		Jaipur
		Jodhpur
		Kota
		Udaipur
14	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
		Haridwar

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Second Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Wednesday, 23 October, 2024

The Committee held their second sitting on 23 October, 2024 in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi in two sessions. The first session took place from 1130 to 1345 hours, during which representatives from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs briefed the Committee on the performance of various organizations and offices under the Ministry and the implementation of key flagship schemes and programmes. The second session, held from 1430 to 1615 hours, focused on the Ministry's 'Demands for Grants (2024-25).'

PRESENT

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Lovely Anand
3. Shri Manickam Tagore B.
4. Smt. Misha Bharti
5. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
6. Shri Hibi Eden
7. Smt. Hema Malini
8. Shri Selvam G.
9. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
10. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
11. Shri Rambhual Nishad
12. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
13. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
14. Shri Alok Sharma
15. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
16. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
17. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Rajya Sabha

18. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
19. Shri Raghav Chadha
20. Shri Mission Ranjan Das
21. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
22. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
23. Shri Debashish Samantaray
24. Shri R. Girirajan
25. Shri A. A. Rahim

Secretariat

1. Shri Santosh Kumar Joint Secretary
2. Ms Archana Pathania Director
3. Ms Swati Parwal Deputy Secretary

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

1. Sh Srinivas R. Katikithala Secretary, MoH&UA
2. Sh Surendrakumar Bagde Addl. Secy. , MoH&UA
3. Ms D. Thara Addl. Secy. , MoH&UA
4. Sh Satinder Pal Singh Addl. Secy. , MoH&UA
5. Ms Roopa Mishra Joint Secretary, MoH&UA
6. Sh Kuldip Narayan Joint Secretary, MoH&UA
7. Sh Deepak Agarwal Joint Secretary, MoH&UA
8. Sh Ravi Kumar Arora Joint Secretary, MoH&UA
9. Sh Sanjeet JS & FA
10. Sh Jaideep JS & OSD
11. Sh Dinesh Kapila JS (Parl.) & EA
12. Sh Gopal Prasad Eco. Advisor
13. Sh Saleem Ahmad Director, NBCC
14. Sh Suman Kumar Director, NBCC
15. Smt. Archana Agrawal Member Secretary, NCRPB
16. Sh Jugmohan Singh Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB
17. Sh Sanjay Kulshrestha CMD, HUDCO
18. Sh Vijay Kumar Singh Finance Member, DDA
19. Mrs. Manju Paul Commissioner, DDA
20. Sh Rajesh Kumar Kaushal DG, CPWD
21. Dr. Vikas Kumar MD, DMRC
22. Sh Ashwani Kumar Commissioner, MCD
23. Sh Krishna Mohan Uppu Secretary, NDMC
24. Sh Dharmendra Chief Secretary, GNCTD

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to the first session of the Sitting of the Committee convened for briefing on the performance of various organizations and offices under the Ministry, as well as on the implementation of key flagship schemes and programmes. Highlighting the country's rapid urbanization, the Chairperson stressed the importance of addressing affordable housing, urban livelihoods, poverty alleviation, land use planning, implementation of Master Plans and the improvement of slum areas.

3. The representatives from the Ministry briefed the Committee on the main aspects of its key schemes and programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) and the Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) emphasizing the achievements accomplished within each initiative.

4. Following a working lunch, the Chairperson welcomed again the Members and the Ministry's representatives to the second session for briefing by the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on its Demands for Grants (2024-25). The Chairperson underscored the urgent need for significant urban infrastructure development such as affordable housing, drainage systems, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, efficient transportation, piped water supply and cycling tracks with a strong focus on green infrastructure considering that the urban population is projected to reach around 60 crore by 2031 and more than 50% of the total population expected to reside in urban areas by 2050. The Chairperson, therefore, called upon the Ministry to take necessary steps for the judicious and optimal utilization of allocated funds to maximize their impact.

5. Thereafter, the representatives from the Ministry gave a presentation before the Committee on the 'Examination of Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs', highlighting the overall trend of expenditure and budgetary allocation over the years, sector and scheme-wise proposed allocation for 2024-25 and scheme-wise performance review.

6. During the course of both sessions of the Committee's second sitting, Members raised numerous queries and questions. The Ministry's representatives addressed and responded to the various questions raised by the Members.

7. The representatives of the Ministry were requested to furnish the replies in writing to various issues/questions raised by the Members for which replies were not readily available during the course of the discussion.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Thursday, 05 December, 2024

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room C, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi on 05 December, 2024.

PRESENT

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt Lovely Anand
3. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
4. Shri Hibi Eden
5. Shri Selvam G.
6. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
7. Shri Shankar Lalwani
8. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
9. Shri Rambhual Nishad
10. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
11. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
12. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
13. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
14. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
15. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri R. Girirajan
17. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
18. Smt. Maya Naroliya
19. Shri Debashish Samantaray
20. Shri A. A. Rahim

Secretariat

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shri Y.M. Kandpal | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Archana Pathania | Director |
| 3. Smt. Swati Parwal | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the Draft Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs’ and adopted the same without any modifications.

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* matter not related with the report

The Committee then adjourned.
